

10A NCAC 27C .0102 DEFINITIONS

(a) The definitions contained in this Rule, and the terms defined in G.S. 122C-3, G.S. 122C-4 and G.S. 122C-53(f) also apply to all rules in Subchapters 27C, 27D, 27E and 27F.

(b) As used in these Rules, the following terms have the meanings specified:

- (1) "Abuse" means the infliction of mental or physical pain or injury by other than accidental means, or unreasonable confinement, or the deprivation by an employee of services which are necessary to the mental or physical health of the client. Temporary discomfort that is part of an approved and documented treatment plan or use of a documented emergency procedure shall not be considered abuse.
- (2) "Anti-psychotic medication" means the category of psychotropic drugs which is used to treat schizophrenia and related disorders. Examples of neuroleptic medications are Chlorpromazine, Thioridazine and Haloperidol.
- (3) "Basic necessity" means an essential item or substance needed to support life and health which includes, but is not limited to, a nutritionally sound balanced diet consisting of three meals per day, access to water and bathroom facilities at frequent intervals, seasonable clothing, medications prescribed by a physician, time for sleeping and frequent access to social contacts.
- (4) "Client advocate" means the term as defined in G.S. 122C-3. For the purpose of these Rules, a client advocate may be a facility employee who is not directly involved in the treatment/habilitation of a specific client, but who is assigned, in addition to other duties, to act as an advocate for that client.
- (5) "Consent" means acceptance or agreement by a client or legally responsible person following receipt of information from the qualified professional who will administer the proposed treatment or procedure. Consent implies that the client or legally responsible person was provided with sufficient information, in a manner that the client or legally responsible person can understand, concerning proposed treatment, including both benefits and risks, in order to make a decision with regard to such treatment.
- (6) "Day/night facility" means a facility wherein a service is provided on a regular basis, in a structured environment, and is offered to the same individual for a period of three or more hours within a 24-hour period.
- (7) "Director of Clinical Services" means Medical Director, Director of Medical Services, or other qualified professional designated by the governing body as the Director of Clinical Services.
- (8) "Emergency" means a situation in which a client is in imminent danger of causing abuse or injury to self or others or when substantial property damage is occurring as a result of unexpected and severe forms of inappropriate behavior and rapid intervention by the staff is needed.
- (9) "Exploitation" means the use of a client's person or property for another's profit or advantage or breach of a fiduciary relationship through improper use of a client's person or property including situations where an individual obtains money, property or services from a client from undue influence, harassment, deception or fraud.
- (10) "Facility" means the term as defined in G.S. 122C-3. For the purpose of these Rules, when more than one type of service is provided by the facility, each service shall be specifically addressed by required policy and procedures when applicable.
- (11) "Governing body" means, in the case of a corporation, the board of directors; in the case of an area authority, the area board; and in all other cases, the owner of the facility.
- (12) "Governor's Advocacy Council for Persons with Disabilities (GACPD)" means the council legislatively mandated to provide protection and advocacy systems and promote employment for all persons with disabilities in North Carolina.
- (13) "Intervention Advisory Committee" means a group established by the governing body in a facility that utilizes restrictive interventions as specified in Rule .0104 of Subchapter 27E.
- (14) "Involuntary client" means an individual who is admitted to a facility in accordance with G.S. 122C, Article 5, Parts 6 through 12.
- (15) "Isolation time-out" means the removal of a client for a period of 30 minutes or more to a separate room from which exit is barred by staff, but not locked, and where there is continuous supervision by staff, for the purpose of modifying behavior.
- (16) "Minor client" means a person under 18 years of age who has neither been married nor been emancipated by a decree issued by a court of competent jurisdiction.

- (17) "Neglect" means the failure to provide care or services necessary to maintain the mental or physical health and well-being of the client.
- (18) "Normalization" means the utilization of culturally valued resources to establish or maintain personal behaviors, experiences and characteristics that are culturally normative or valued.
- (19) "Physical Restraint" means the application or use of any manual method of restraint that restricts freedom of movement; or the application or use of any physical or mechanical device that restricts freedom of movement or normal access to one's body, including material or equipment attached or adjacent to the client's body that he or she cannot easily remove. Holding a client in a therapeutic hold or other manner that restricts his or her movement constitutes manual restraint for that client. Mechanical devices may restrain a client to a bed or chair, or may be used as ambulatory restraints. Examples of mechanical devices include cuffs, ankle straps, sheets or restraining shirts, arm splints, posey mittens, and helmets. Excluded from this definition of physical restraint are physical guidance, gentle physical prompting techniques, escorting a client who is walking; soft ties used solely to prevent a medically ill client from removing intravenous tubes, indwelling catheters, cardiac monitor electrodes, or similar medical devices; and prosthetic devices or assistive technology which are designed and used to increase client adaptive skills. Escorting means the temporary touching or holding of the hand, wrist, arm, shoulder or back for the purpose of inducing a client to walk to a safe location.
- (20) "Protective device" means an intervention that provides support for a medically fragile client or enhances the safety of a self-injurious client. Such devices may include geri-chairs or table top chairs to provide support and safety for a client with a physical handicap; devices such as seizure helmets or helmets and mittens for self-injurious behaviors; prosthetic devices or assistive technology which are designed to increase client adaptive skills; or soft ties used to prevent a medically ill client from removing intravenous tubes, indwelling catheters, cardiac monitor electrodes, or similar medical devices. As provided in Rule .0105(b) of Subchapter 27E, the use of a protective device for behavioral control shall comply with the requirements specified in Rule .0104 in Subchapter 14R.
- (21) "Privileged" means authorization through governing body procedures for a facility employee to provide specific treatment or habilitation services to clients, based on the employee's education, training, experience, competence and judgment.
- (22) "Responsible professional" means the term as defined in G.S. 122C-3 except the "responsible professional" shall also be a qualified professional as defined in Rule .0104 of Subchapter 27G.
- (23) "Restrictive intervention" means an intervention procedure which presents a risk of mental or physical harm to the client and, therefore, requires additional safeguards. Such interventions include the emergency or planned use of seclusion, physical restraint (including the use of protective devices for the purpose or with the intent of controlling unacceptable behavior), isolation time-out, and any combination thereof.
- (24) "Seclusion" means isolating a client in a separate locked room for the purpose of controlling a client's behavior.
- (25) "Treatment" means the process of providing for the physical, emotional, psychological and social needs of a client through services.
- (26) "Treatment/habilitation plan" means the term as defined in 10A NCAC 27G .0103.
- (27) "Treatment or habilitation team" means an interdisciplinary group of qualified professionals sufficient in number and variety by discipline to assess and address the identified needs of a client and which is responsible for the formulation, implementation and periodic review of the client's treatment/habilitation plan.
- (28) "24-Hour Facility" means a facility wherein service is provided to the same client on a 24-hour continuous basis, and includes residential and hospital facilities.
- (29) "Voluntary client" means an individual who is admitted to a facility upon his own application or that of the legally responsible person, in accordance with G.S. 122C, Article 5, Parts 2 through 5.

History Note: Authority G.S. 122C-3; 122C-4; 122C-51; 122C-53(f); 122C-60; 143B-147; Eff. February 1, 1991; Amended Eff. January 1, 1992; Temporary Amendment Eff. January 1, 2001; Amended Eff. August 1, 2002;

Pursuant to G.S. 150B-21.3A, rule is necessary without substantive public interest Eff. May 1, 2018.