

COMMON MENTAL HEALTH CARE DEFINITIONS

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| Conservators | Someone who is appointed temporarily to take care of the medical and other needs of a person who can't do it for themselves. A judge decides when this is necessary and who should be the conservator. |
| CMS (County Mental Services) | The agency that has emergency physical medical services for people who have little or no money and no insurance. |
| Crisis Centers | A house where people in crisis can stay for up to 2 weeks |
| Day Treatment | Programs providing counseling groups, work programs, social skill building, and education. |
| Dual Diagnosis | Having another serious health problem such as drug and/or alcohol abuse, or a developmental disability in addition to mental illness |
| Indigent | People who have no or very little money and no health insurance |
| Involuntary Hold (5150) | When a client's mental health problem becomes an emergency, and a doctor decides they need to be in the hospital. 5150 – The section of the law that allows the police to take a patient to a hospital against their will so a doctor can evaluate the situation |
| Medi-Cal | Health insurance from the state of California for people who are disabled |
| Medicare | Health insurance from the United States government people who are disabled or older adults |
| PERT (Psychiatric Emergency Response Team) | A psychiatric healthcare specialist team that accompany police officers on psychiatric calls. |
| SSA (Social Security Administration) | The federal government agency that handles, SSI, SSDI and other government benefits |
| SSDI (Social Security Disability Income) | Money given to a person who cannot work because they are disabled. Social Security Funds come from contributions made by the person or their family member when they worked. |
| SSI (Supplemental Security Income) | Money given to a person who is disabled so that they will have food, clothing and shelter. |