



Queensland
Government
Queensland Health

**GLOSSARY
OF
MENTAL HEALTH TERMS
FOR INTERPRETERS AND
TRANSLATORS**

**ENGLISH - CHINESE, ITALIAN, SPANISH &
VIETNAMESE**

Published by

The Queensland Transcultural Mental Health Centre

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FOREWARD

The Queensland Mental Health Policy Statement for People of Non-English Speaking Backgrounds highlights the difficulties in accessing mental health services by people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds for linguistic and cultural reasons.

The Policy Statement points out that mental illness is a disorder that requires effective communication between the mental health professional and the consumer in order to be able to provide effective treatment. It is widely acknowledged that language is a significant barrier for people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds with mental disorders and severe mental health problems.

This publication is one of a series of glossaries developed by the Queensland Transcultural Mental Health Centre (QTMHC). It is available in 12 community languages and contains a compilation of some of the more common mental health terms used in mental health settings, as well as an overview of the mental health system and services.

With this publication, the QTMHC has endeavoured to develop a practical resource to enhance the skills of interpreters who do not have access to mental health training and for those working in regional settings.

I commend the efforts and contributions of all those involved in this project, particularly the Project Reference Group.

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September 2006

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PREFACE

The development of the Glossary of Mental Health Terms has been initiated and co-ordinated by the Queensland Transcultural Mental Health Centre, Queensland Health.

The primary aim of this publication is to assist interpreters and bilingual staff to familiarise themselves with mental health terminology in English, Italian, Chinese, Spanish and Vietnamese prior to an interpreting session. As such it does not represent a substitute for formal training, but merely constitutes an element of skill development.

The Glossary contains the most commonly used mental health terms, in English, Chinese, Italian, Spanish and Vietnamese; and includes information on mental health services and relevant non-government resources available at the community level which will assist the reader to better understand the diverse range of services available in the mental health sector.

Practitioners using this manual should note that some of the terminology contained in this Glossary (i.e. case management, integration, networks, etc.) has its roots in Anglo-cultural norms which permeate through the health bureaucracy. The terminological content of this publication allows the reader to cross reference any of the special terminology used in the introductory chapters.

The terminology contained in this Glossary has been checked by relevant mental health professionals and endorsed by the reference group which consisted of representatives from the Translating and Interpreting Service (TIS), Multicultural Affairs Queensland (MAQ), the National Accreditation Authority for Translators and Interpreters (NAATI) and the Queensland Branch of the Australian Institute of Interpreters and Translators Inc. (AUSIT).

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Tony Tri	Australian Institute of Interpreters and Translators

ACRONYMS

AUSIT	The Australian Institute of Interpreters and Translators
MAQ	Multicultural Affairs Queensland
NAATI	National Accreditation Authority for Translators and Interpreters
CALD	Culturally and linguistically diverse
NESB	Non-English Speaking Background
QTMHC	Queensland Transcultural Mental Health Centre
TCCS	Transcultural Clinical Consultation Service

CHAPTER 1: MENTAL HEALTH IN QUEENSLAND

In Queensland, mental health treatment and rehabilitation services are provided by primary health care providers and specialised mental health services. These are delivered by a specialist mental health workforce. Under the National and State Mental Health Plans these services are targeted particularly at those people with mental disorders and complex mental health problems.

In order to manage health services effectively across the state, Queensland Health is structured into three Area Health Services (Southern, Central and Northern) and 38 Health Service Districts. A Health Service District is usually centred around the local hospital. District mental health services provide a range of specialised mental health services to children, young people, adults and older people within geographically defined boundaries. These services provide integrated and coordinated treatment options for people with mental disorders or severe mental health problems in community and inpatient settings. They provide a range of services in inpatient, and community care settings using a case management approach. The district mental health services are mainstreamed with general health services and have well developed relationships with other government and non-government sector service providers.

In four (4) Districts, extended inpatient services are provided on a supra-district basis from psychiatric hospital facilities. Private psychiatric services are also key providers of secondary and tertiary mental health services.

District mental health services

The district mental health services listed below can be used as a primary source of contact. For districts servicing regional, rural and remote parts of Queensland, local mental health services such as community nurses and mental health workers are also listed. Child and Youth Mental Health Services are available in most of the districts.

Banana Health Service District

BANANA MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE
Biloela Hospital
2 Hospital Road
BILOELA Q 4715
PH: 4997-1479 FAX: 4997-1475

Bayside Health Service District

WYNNUM ADULT MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE
New Lindum Road
WYNNUM WEST Q 4178
PH: 3893-8404 FAX: 3348-7352

REDLANDS ADULT MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE
Redland Hospital
Weippin Street
CLEVELAND Q 4163
PH: 3488-3777 FAX: 3488-3776

BAYSIDE CHILD & YOUTH MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE
Redlands Hospital
PO Box 585
CLEVELAND Q 4162
PH: 3488-3638 FAX: 3488-3645

REDLAND COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE
Weippin Street
CLEVELAND Q 4163
PH: 3488-3665 FAX: 3488-3776

Bowen Health Service District

BOWEN COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE
Ayr Hospital
AYR Q 4807
PH: 4783-0890 FAX: 4783-0898

Bundaberg Health Service District

BUNDABERG INTEGRATED MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE
Bundaberg Base Hospital
273 Bourbong Street
BUNDABERG Q 4670
PH: 4150-2600 FAX: 4150-2639

BUNDABERG CHILD & YOUTH MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE
273 Bourbong Street
BUNDABERG Q 4670
PH: 4150-2620 FAX: 4150-2629

Cairns Health Service District

CAIRNS BASE HOSPITAL
Mental Health Unit
The Esplanade
CAIRNS Q 4870
PH: 4050-6333 FAX: 4031-1628

CAIRNS ADULT MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE
165 Sheridan Street
NORTH CAIRNS Q 4870
PH: 4050-3100 FAX: 4031-6053

CAIRNS CHILD & YOUTH MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE
165 Sheridan Street
CAIRNS NORTH Q 4870
PH: 4050-3100 FAX: 4031-6053

COOKTOWN MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE
Multipurpose Health Centre
PO Box 268N
COOKTOWN Q 4871
PH: 4069-5270 FAX: 4069-5617

REMOTE AREA MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE
19 Aplin Street
CAIRNS Q 4870
PH: 4046-8556 FAX: 4046-8555

Cape York Health Service District

CAPE YORK MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE
Northern Avenue
WEIPA Q 4874
PH: 4090-6243 FAX: 4069-7840

Central Highlands Health Service District

CENTRAL HIGHLANDS MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE
69 Hospital Road
EMERALD Q 4720
PH: 4983-9700 FAX: 4983-9719

Central West Health Service District

CENTRAL WEST MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE
Duck Street
LONGREACH Q 4730
PH: 4658-3344 FAX: 4658-3496

Charleville Health Service District

CHARLEVILLE MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE
2 Eyre Street
CHARLEVILLE Q 4470
PH: 4650-5300 FAX: 4650-5320

ST GEORGE CHILD & YOUTH MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE
St George Hospital
Victoria Street
ST GEORGE Q 4487
PH: 4620-2222 FAX: 4620-2200

Charters Towers Health Service District

CHARTERS TOWERS REHABILITATION UNIT
35 Gladstone Road
CHARTERS TOWERS Q 4820
PH: 4787-5200 FAX: 4787-4620

CHARTERS TOWERS DISTRICT COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE
Charters Towers Hospital
Gill Street
CHARTERS TOWERS Q 4820
PH: 4787-0390 FAX: 4787-7632

EVENTIDE AGED CARE FACILITY
Dalrymple Road
CHARTERS TOWERS Q 4820
PH: 4787-5555 FAX: 4787-1072

Fraser Coast Health Service District

MARYBOROUGH HOSPITAL
Mental Health Inpatient Unit
185 Walker Street
MARYBOROUGH Q 4650
PH: 4122-8455 FAX: 4122-8445

Integrated Mental Health Service
185 Walker Street
MARYBOROUGH Q 4650
PH: 4122-8455 FAX: 4122-8445

FRASER COAST COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE
Maryborough Community Health Centre
167 Neptune Street
MARYBOROUGH Q 4650
PH: 4122-8777 FAX: 4122-8785

FRASER COAST COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE
28 Torquay Road
PIALBA Q 4655
PH: 4128-5400 FAX: 4128-5499

Gladstone Health Service District

GLADSTONE COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE
164-170 Goondoon Street
GLADSTONE Q 4690
PH: 4972-3466 FAX: 4972-9099

Gold Coast Health Service District

GOLD COAST HOSPITAL
Mental Health Inpatient Unit
108 Nerang Street
SOUTHPORT Q 4215
PH: 5571-8211 FAX: 5571-8909

GOLD COAST INTEGRATED MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE
PO Box 554
SOUTHPORT Q 4215
PH: 5571-8211 FAX: 5571-8909

SOUTHPORT ADULT COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE
Hot Tomato
60 High Street
SOUTHPORT Q 4215
PH: 5537-0655 FAX: 5537-0642

PALM BEACH ADULT COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE
9 Fifth Avenue
PALM BEACH Q 4221
PH: 5525-5661 FAX: 5525-5666

SOUTHPORT CHILD & YOUTH MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE
Hot Tomato
60 High Street
SOUTHPORT Q 4215
PH: 5537-0622 FAX: 5537-0614

BURLEIGH HEADS CHILD & YOUTH MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE
18 Park Avenue
BURLEIGH HEADS Q 4220
PH: 5586-1444 FAX: 5586-1400

Gympie Health Service District

GYMPIE MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE
20 Alfred Street
GYMPIE Q 4570
PH: 5489-8777 FAX: 5489-8779

Innisfail Health Service District

INNISFAIL MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE
Community Health Centre
87 Rankin Street
INNISFAIL Q 4860
PH: 4061-5327 FAX: 4061-5355

Logan-Beaudesert Health Service District

LOGAN HOSPITAL
Mental Health Unit
Cnr Armstrong & Loganlea Roads
MEADOWBANK Q 4131
PH: 3299-8465 FAX: 3299-8879

BEENLEIGH ADULT MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE
10 - 12 Mt Warren Boulevard
MT WARREN PARK Q 4207
PH: 3290-9855 FAX: 3290-9805

LOGAN CENTRAL ADULT MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE
97-103 Wembley Road
LOGAN CENTRAL Q 4114
PH: 3290-8999 FAX: 3208-2912

BEENLEIGH CHILD & YOUTH MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE
10-18 Mt Warren Blvd
MT WARREN PARK Q 4207
PH: 3290-9866 FAX: 3290-9860

LOGAN CHILD & YOUTH MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE
91 Wembley Road
LOGAN CENTRAL Q 4114
PH: 3290-0500 FAX: 3208-0242

Mackay Health Service District

MACKAY BASE HOSPITAL
Acute Care Unit
475 Bridge Road
MACKAY Q 4740
PH: 4968-6385 FAX: 4968-6032

MACKAY INTEGRATED MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE
12 - 14 Nelson Street
MACKAY Q 4740
PH: 4968-3893 FAX: 4968-3894

WHITSUNDAY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE
12 Altman Avenue
CANNONVALE Q 4802
PH: 4948-7633 FAX: 4948-7699

SARINA MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE
Sarina Hospital
Hospital Street
SARINA Q 4737
PH: 4943-8777 FAX: 4943-8739

MACKAY CHILD & YOUTH MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE
12-14 Nelson Street
MACKAY Q 4740
PH: 4968-3893 FAX: 4968-3894

TROPICAL PUBLIC HEALTH UNIT
Mackay Base Hospital
475 Bridge Road
MACKAY Q 4740
PH: 4968-6611 FAX: 4968-6610

Mater Hospital & Health Service District

MATER CHILD & YOUTH MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE
Level 2, Mater Community Services Building
Annerley Road
SOUTH BRISBANE Q 4101
PH: 3840-1640 FAX: 3840-1644

GREENSLOPES CHILD & YOUTH MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE
34 Curd Street
GREENSLOPES Q 4120
PH: 3397-9077 FAX: 3394-4057

INFANT CLINIC
429 Fairfield Road
YERONGA Q 4104
PH: 3840-2716

YERONGA CHILD & YOUTH MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE
51 Park Road
YERONGA Q 4104
PH: 3848-8011 FAX: 3892-1425

INALA CHILD & YOUTH MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE
7 Kittyhawk Avenue
INALA Q 4077
PH: 3372-5577 FAX: 3879-1483

EARLY COMMUNITY COUNSELLING AND OUTREACH
7 Kittyhawk Avenue
INALA Q 4077
PH: 3372-5577 FAX: 3879-1483

ADOLESCENT DRUG & ALCOHOL WITHDRAWAL SERVICE (ADAWS)
38 Clarence Street
SOUTH BRISBANE Q 4101
PH: 3840-8400 FAX: 3840-2839

Moranbah Health Service District

MORANBAH MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE
142 Mills Avenue
MORANBAH Q 4744
PH: 4941-4680 FAX: 4941-4690

Mt Isa Health Service District

MT ISA BASE HOSPITAL
30 Camooweal Street
MT ISA Q 4825
PH: 4744-4444 FAX: 4745-4576

MT ISA INTEGRATED MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE
26 - 28 Camooweal Street
MT ISA Q 4825
PH: 4744-7103 FAX: 4744-7134

North Burnett Health Service District

GAYNDAH COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE
69 Wharton Street
GAYNDAH Q 4625
PH: 4161-3571 FAX: 4161-3598

MONTO COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE
69 Wharton Street
GAYNDAH Q 4625
PH: 4161-3571 FAX: 4161-3598

Northern Downs Health Service District

DALBY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE
Hospital Road
DALBY Q 4405
PH: 4669-0501 FAX: 4669-0704

CHINCHILLA MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE
Chinchilla/Tara Community Health
CHINCHILLA Q 4413
PH: 4662-7711 FAX: 4668-9704

Princess Alexandra Hospital & Health Service District

PA HOSPITAL
Mental Health Unit
Ipswich Road
WOOLLOONGABBA Q 4102
PH: 3240-5249 FAX: 3240-5354

PA HOSPITAL
Aged Care Mental Health Service
Ipswich Road
WOOLLOONGABBA Q 4102
PH: 3240-2606

WEST END MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE
175 Melbourne Street
WEST END Q 4101
PH: 3846-9400 FAX: 3846-7957

CONTINUING CARE NORTH SERVICE
360 Ipswich Road
ANNERLEY Q 4101
PH: 3240-5656 FAX: 3240-5676

INALA COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE
64 Wirraway Parade
INALA Q 4077
PH: 3714-1555 FAX: 3275-5355

Prince Charles Hospital & Health Service District

PRINCE CHARLES HOSPITAL
Mental Health Unit
Rode Road
CHERMSIDE Q 4032
PH: 3350-8111 FAX: 3350-8614

PRINCE CHARLES HOSPITAL
Mental Health Extended Care Unit – Medium Secure
Rode Road
CHERMSIDE Q 4032
PH: 3212-5731 FAX: 3212-5707

ASPLEY COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE
776 Zillmere Road
ASPLEY Q 4034
PH: 3263-8888 FAX: 3263-4709

CHERMSIDE COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE
Prince Charles Hospital
Rode Road
CHERMSIDE Q 4032
PH: 3212-5114 FAX: 3212-5117

PINE RIVERS COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE
400 Gympie Road
STRATHPINE Q 4500
PH: 3482-9800 FAX: 3482-9834

SANDGATE COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE
Dolphin House, Eventide
Beaconsfield Terrace
BRIGHTON Q 4017
PH: 3631-7499

COMMUNITY CARE UNIT
568a Gympie Road
STRATHPINE Q 4500
PH: 3205-7985 FAX: 3205-6397

QEII Hospital & Health Service District (See Princess Alexandra Hospital & Health Service District)

Redcliffe-Caboolture Health Service District

REDCLIFFE HOSPITAL
Mental Health Unit
Anzac Avenue
REDCLIFFE Q 4020
PH: 3883-777

CABOOLTURE ADULT MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE
Suite 6/69 King Street
CABOOLTURE Q 4510
PH: 5433-8410 FAX: 5433-8411

CABOOLTURE ADULT MENTAL HEALTH UNIT
Locked Bag 4
CABOOLTURE Q 4510
PH: 5433-8750 FAX: 5433-8754

CABOOLTURE CHILD & YOUTH MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE
80 King Street
CABOOLTURE Q 4510
PH: 5499-3100 FAX: 5499-3171

CABOOLTURE/REDCLIFFE DISTRICT CRISIS ASSESSMENT TEAM
69 King Street
CABOOLTURE Q 4510
PH: 5433-8430 FAX: 5433-8431

REDCLIFFE ADULT MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE
181 Anzac Avenue
KIPPA RING Q 4021
PH: 3897-6222 FAX: 3897-6233

REDCLIFFE COMMUNITY CARE UNIT
88 George Street
KIPPA RING Q 4021
PH: 3897-6493 FAX: 3897-6497

REDCLIFFE AGED CARE
Coinda House
George Street
KIPPA RING Q 4021
PH: 3897-6100 FAX: 3883-7588

Rockhampton Health Service District

ROCKHAMPTON BASE HOSPITAL
Mental Health Unit
Canning Street
ROCKHAMPTON Q 4700
PH: 4920-6100 FAX: 4921-1500

ROCKHAMPTON DISTRICT MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE
Quarry Street
ROCKHAMPTON Q 4700
PH: 4920-6100 FAX: 4921-1500

ROCKHAMPTON CHILD & YOUTH MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE
9 Corberry Street
ROCKHAMPTON Q 4700
PH: 4931-3800

Roma Health Service District

ROMA HOSPITAL
197-234 McDowall Street
ROMA Q 4455
PH: 4624-2700 FAX: 4624-2700

ROMA MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE
Roma Community Health Centre
PO Box 1030
ROMA Q 4455
PH: 4624-2977 FAX: 4624-2900

ROMA CHILD & YOUTH MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE
Roma Community Health Centre
PO Box 1030
ROMA Q 4455
PH: 4622-2277 FAX: 4622-4706

ST GEORGE ADULT & YOUTH MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE
52 Scott Street
ST GEORGE Q 4487
PH: 4620-2222 FAX: 4620-2201

Royal Brisbane & Women's Hospital & Health Service District

ROYAL BRISBANE HOSPITAL
Adult & Older People Inpatient Units
J Floor, Mental Health Centre
Herston Road
HERSTON Q 4029
PH: 3636-8111 FAX: 3636-1166

INTEGRATED MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES
Royal Brisbane Hospital
Herston Road
HERSTON Q 4029
PH: 3636-8111 FAX: 3636-1166

HERSTON MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE
Royal Brisbane Hospital
Herston Road
HERSTON Q 4029
PH: 3636-8111 FAX: 3636-1166

INNER NORTH BRISBANE MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE
162 Alfred Street
FORTITUDE VALLEY Q 4006
PH: 3834-1606 FAX: 3252-9152

ADOLESCENT MENTAL HEALTH INPATIENT UNIT
Mental Health Centre
Herston Road
HERSTON Q 4029
PH: 3636-1179 FAX: 3636-1166

GERIATRIC PSYCHIATRY OUTREACH SERVICE
Mental Health Centre, E Floor
Herston Road
HERSTON Q 4029
PH: 3636-1148 FAX: 3636-5627

INTEGRATED FORENSIC MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE
42 Albert Street
BRISBANE Q 4000
PH: 3221-2511 FAX: 3221-6060

Royal Children's Hospital & Health Service District

CHILD & YOUTH MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE
PO BOX 1507
FORTITUDE VALLEY Q 4006
PH: 3835-1408 FAX: 3839-8191

ADOLESCENT FORENSIC UNIT
Cnr Rogers & Water Streets
SPRING HILL Q 4004
PH: 3835-1499 FAX: 3832-5642

CHILD & FAMILY THERAPY UNIT
Royal Children's Hospital
Cnr Herston Road & Bramston Terrace
HERSTON Q 4029
PH: 3636-7878

PINE RIVERS CHILD & YOUTH MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE
586 Old Gympie Road
STRATHPINE Q 4500
PH: 3881-9999 FAX: 3889-6833

NUNDAH CHILD & YOUTH MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE
31-33 Robinson Road
NUNDAH Q 4012
PH: 3266-3377 FAX: 3266-2011

ENOGGERA CHILD & YOUTH MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE
289 Wardell Street
ENOGGERA Q 4051
PH: 3355-9666 FAX: 3354-3748

South Burnett Health Service District

CHERBOURG MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE
Cherbourg Hospital
CHERBOURG Q 4605
PH: 4169-8900 FAX: 4169-8901

SOUTH BURNETT MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE
166 Youngman Street
KINGAROY Q 4610
PH: 4162-9220 FAX: 4162-9221

Southern Downs Health Service District

SOUTHERN DOWNS DISTRICT MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE
56 Locke Street
WARWICK Q 4370
PH: 4661-3901

Sunshine Coast & Gympie Health Service District

NAMBOUR GENERAL HOSPITAL
Mental Health Service
Block 6, Hospital Road
NAMBOUR Q 4560
PH: 5470-6061 FAX: 5470-6295

COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT TREATMENT TEAM
100 Sixth Avenue
MAROOCHYDORE Q 4558
PH: 5459-6900 FAX: 5479-1829

MAROOCHYDORE CHILD & YOUTH MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE
15 Beach Road
MAROOCHYDORE Q 4558
PH: 5479-3777 FAX: 5479-3902

CONTINUING CARE TEAM
100 Sixth Avenue
MAROOCHYDORE Q 4558
PH: 5459-6900 FAX: 5443-7047

EXTENDED CARE PROGRAM (COMMUNITY INITIATIVES TEAM)
Community Care Unit
6 Lady Musgrave Drive
MOUNTAIN CREEK Q 4557
PH: 5452-4444 FAX: 5452-4400

GYMPIE MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE
20 Alfred Street
GYMPIE Q 4570
PH: 5489-8777 FAX: 5489-8779

AGED CARE PROGRAM
Nambour General Hospital
Hospital Road
NAMBOUR Q 4560
PH: 5470-6371 FAX: 5470-6127

Tablelands Health Service District

TABLELANDS DISTRICT MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE
Atherton Health Centre
Louise Street
ATHERTON Q 4883
PH: 4091-0213 FAX: 4091-0209

MAREEBA COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE
PO Box 143
MAREEBA Q 4880
PH: 4092-9171 FAX: 4092-9170

Toowoomba Health Service District

TOOWOOMBA GENERAL HOSPITAL
Acute & Community Services Management Unit
Pechey Street
TOOWOOMBA Q 4350
PH: 4616-5204 FAX: 4616-5244

BAILLIE HENDERSON HOSPITAL
Hogg Street
TOOWOOMBA Q 4350
PH: 4699-8888 FAX: 4699-8933

CHILD & YOUTH MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE
Unara Health Village
Toowoomba Hospital
TOOWOOMBA Q 4350
PH: 4616-6843 FAX: 4616-6955

TOOWOOMBA CHILD & YOUTH MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE
23 Joyce Street
TOOWOOMBA Q 4350
PH: 4631-6956 FAX: 4631-6955

Torres Strait & Northern Peninsula Health Service District

THURSDAY ISLAND MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE
Douglas Street
THURSDAY ISLAND Q 4875
PH: 4069-2300 FAX: 4069-2045

BAMAGA MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE
Bamaga Community Health
PO Box 95
BAMAGA Q 4876
PH: 4069-3200 FAX: 4069-3332

Townsville Health Service District

TOWNSVILLE GENERAL HOSPITAL
Acute Mental Health
100 Angus Smith Drive
DOUGLAS Q 4811
PH: 4796-3000 FAX: 4796-3001

TOWNSVILLE GENERAL HOSPITAL
Secure Mental Health Unit
100 Angus Smith Drive
DOUGLAS Q 4811
PH: 4796-3880 FAX: 4796-3881

TOWNSVILLE ADULT MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE
Townsville Hospital
VINCENT Q 4814
PH: 4799-9480 FAX: 4796-3001

TOWNSVILLE CHILD & YOUTH MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE
138 Thuringowa Drive
KIRWAN Q 4817
PH: 4799-9004 FAX: 4799-9001

KIRWAN EXTENDED CARE & TREATMENT REHABILITATION UNIT
138 Thuringowa Drive
KIRWAN Q 4817
PH: 4799-9800 FAX: 4799-9801

KIRWAN MENTAL HEALTH ACQUIRED BRAIN INJURY UNIT
138 Thuringowa Drive
KIRWAN Q 4817
PH: 4799-9800 FAX: 4799-9801

West Moreton Health Service District

IPSWICH HOSPITAL
Mental Health Unit
Chelmsford Avenue
IPSWICH Q 4305
PH: 3810-1520 FAX: 3810-1545

THE PARK – CENTRE FOR MENTAL HEALTH TREATMENT, RESEARCH & EDUCATION
Cnr Ellerton Drive & Wolston Park Road
WACOL Q 4076
PH: 3271-8222 FAX: 3271-8544

THE PARK – HIGH SECURE UNIT
Explorer's Walk
WACOL Q 4076
PH: 3271-8750 FAX: 3271-1483

THE PARK - ACUTE AGED CARE – WACOL B
Cnr Ellerton Drive & Wolston Park Road
WACOL Q 4076
PH: 3271-8521 FAX: 3271-8521

WEST MORETON INTEGRATED MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE
Ipswich Health Plaza
Bell Street
IPSWICH Q 4305
PH: 3817-2555 FAX: 3817-2556

IPSWICH CHILD & YOUTH MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE
Ipswich Health Plaza
Bell Street
IPSWICH Q 4305
PH: 3817-2360 FAX: 3817-2453

GOODNA COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE
81 Queen Street
GOODNA Q 4300
PH: 3818-4800 FAX: 3818-5084

Qld Transcultural Mental Health Centre (QTMHC)

175 Melbourne Street
South Brisbane Q 4101

Ph. (07) 3240-2833

Fax (07) 3240-2282

Web: www.health.qld.gov.au/pahospital/qtmhc/default.asp

Background

The Qld Transcultural Mental Health Centre is a resource and support unit within Queensland Health on mental health issues for people from culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD) backgrounds. It was established in 1995 to implement the Queensland Non-English Speaking Background (NESB) Mental Health Policy Statement and has an ongoing role in the planning and operation of mainstream mental health services in Queensland to improve their quality, accessibility and appropriateness to people from CALD.

Roles and responsibilities

To work with mental health services in Queensland to improve accessibility and cultural responsiveness to people from CALD, the Qld Transcultural Mental Health Centre has the following services and programs available:-

- Transcultural Clinical Consultation Service (drawing on over 140 bilingual mental health consultants covering 65 languages).
- Education, training and development.
- Promotion, prevention, early intervention and stigma reduction projects in multicultural communities.
- Multicultural information and resources, including a resource library.
- Statewide liaison including the coordination and support of 13 multicultural mental health coordinators based in district mental health services across the state.
- CALD consumer and carer participation, support and development.
- Transcultural input into program and policy development, implementation and review.

Location

The Qld Transcultural Mental Health Centre is a statewide service and operates from within the Division of Mental Health, Princess Alexandra Hospital and Health Service District. The Centre uses the extensive telemedicine facilities available within Queensland Health to facilitate access to its services and programs statewide.

Resources

The Centre has an extensive range of books, journal articles, training materials, video and audio tapes and translated mental health information which is available to clinicians, carers, workers and communities.

The Centre is also a consortium member of Multicultural Mental Health Australia, the national program on multicultural mental health and suicide prevention, which ensures access to a broad range of interstate and international resources.

Other activities

QTMHC also manages a range of externally funded projects and initiatives relating to service and resource development and research.

Transcultural Clinical Consultation Service (TCCS)

The Transcultural Clinical Consultation Service (TCCS) is a key service offered by the QTMHC. The TCCS can assist mental health clinicians throughout Queensland to provide culturally appropriate services to people of CALD backgrounds and their carers through case discussion, information and advice. The TCCS can also provide a bilingual/bicultural mental health consultant, matched to the consumer's language and cultural background to clarify or confirm assessments or diagnoses and assist in the development and review of individual care plans, provide psycho-education to the consumer and/or family, etc.

If the bilingual/bicultural mental health consultant is based at a different location from the consumer and his/her case manager, telemedicine can be utilised. This ensures that consultations with the bilingual/bicultural mental health professional can proceed, regardless of where the worker is located.

The service does not take away the case management responsibility from the consumer's case manager and clinical responsibility remains with the referring service, but is designed to support and resource mental health clinicians to work with clients of NESB.

TCCS also accepts referrals from non-mental health services, particularly multicultural sector organisations, and friends and family members of CALD consumers, and will assist in facilitating access to the appropriate service.

What is Telemedicine

Telemedicine is an audio-visual, or video-conferencing communication system. Images are relayed to a television or computer screen so that people can see each other during their appointment or consultation. Queensland Health has numerous sites video-conferencing sites throughout Queensland.

How the TCC works

Mental health clinicians, community workers, people with mental health problems and carers can contact the Transcultural Clinical Consultation Service directly by telephone to speak to an intake worker.

The intake worker's role is to discuss, clarify and negotiate an appropriate course of action. In all cases where the referral is made by someone other than a case manager, the intake worker will first consult with the case manager. The referral process includes obtaining consent from the consumer being referred for the referring service to release information to the TCCS.

All referrals are discussed in a weekly TCCS review meeting by the TCCS team. The TCCS team consists of a coordinator, clinical specialists and a part-time consultant psychiatrist who has clinical oversight of the work undertaken by the TCCS.

If a bilingual/bicultural consultant is required, the clinical specialist will engage the appropriate professional and coordinate an appointment time at an appropriate location, usually the local mental health service, between the consumer and the professional – either face to face, or via Telemedicine. The clinical specialist maintains a central coordination and communication role between all parties involved in the case, usually the referrer, consumer, bilingual mental health consultant and at times, additional support services.

The cost for engaging a bilingual/bicultural consultant and use of Telemedicine will be covered by the Queensland Transcultural Mental Health Centre.

The TCSS does not replace the use of interpreters, it provides a specialist consultation and liaison service focused on addressing cultural barriers in assessment, treatment and follow up care. The service operates from 8.30am to 4.30pm, Monday to Friday and can be contacted by **telephone (07) 3240-2833**, **fax (07) 3240-2282** or **E-Mail: tccs@health.qld.gov.au**.

CHAPTER 2: MULTICULTURAL MENTAL HEALTH NON-GOVERNMENT ORGANISATIONS

Multicultural Centre for Mental Health and Well-Being Inc
48 Shottery Street
Yeronga Q 4104
Ph. (07) 3848-1600
Fax (07) 3848-1699
Email: admin@harmonyplace.org.au

Queensland Program of Assistance to Survivors of Torture and Trauma (QPASTT)
50 Shottery Street
Yeronga Q 4101
Ph. (07) 3391-6677
Fax (07) 391-6388
Email: admin@qpastt.org.au

Mental Health Awareness & Access Project
Townsville Migrant Resource Centre
PO Box 1858
Townsville Q 4810
Ph. (07) 4772-4800
Fax (07) 4772-1840
Email: mrctownsville@bigpond.com

CHAPTER 3: DEFINITION OF MENTAL HEALTH TERMS IN ENGLISH

A

Acculturation problem

Problem involving adjustment to a different culture (eg. following migration).

Acute

Recent onset of severe clinical symptoms of mental illness.

Acute inpatient service

A service that provides assessment and short-term intensive treatment, as a part of the continuum of care, for people experiencing acute episodes of mental illness who cannot be treated more appropriately in other community settings.

Acute Stress Disorder

Anxiety, fear and other symptoms that occur within one (1) month after exposure to an extreme traumatic stressor.

Addiction

A state of dependence produced by the habitual taking of drugs, including alcohol, characterised by compulsion, loss of control and continued patterns of use despite negative consequences.

Adjustment disorder

Development of clinically significant emotional or behavioural symptoms in response to a psychological stressor such as family bereavement or break up of relationship.

Adolescence

Period of growth and development from puberty to maturity.

Adulthood

Stage of growth and development that follows adolescence.

Advocate

Person who intercedes for and acts on behalf of a client when the client is unable to do so, and may be a professional or lay person.

Against medical advice (AMA)

Departure from inpatient psychiatric treatment that is initiated by a voluntary client, against the recommendation of the care givers.

Age-related cognitive decline

A decline in cognitive functioning, including memory and reasoning, as a result of the aging process.

Aggression

Physical or verbal behaviour that is forceful or hostile and enacted to intimidate others.

Agoraphobia

Fear and anxiety about being in places or situations from which escape may be difficult (or embarrassing), or in which help may not be available in the event of having a panic attack. Fear of the outdoors or going out, especially alone. It is the most common phobia.

Alzheimer's Disease

A disease characterised by confusion, memory failure, disorientation, restlessness, speech disturbances, and an inability to carry out purposeful movements. The disease usually begins in later middle life with slight defects in memory and behaviour and occurs with equal frequency in men and women. The only treatment is palliative care.

Amphetamine

A prescribed drug that has a marked stimulant action on the central nervous system. It produces a feeling of mental alertness and well being. Tolerance to amphetamine develops rapidly and prolonged use may lead to dependence.

Amphetamine Use Disorder

Presence of inappropriate behaviour or physiological changes that develop during, or shortly after, use of amphetamines or related substances.

Anorexia Nervosa

Eating disorder in which the person starves him/herself or uses other techniques such as vomiting, to induce weight loss. It is motivated by a false perception of being fat and/or phobia about becoming fat. It can be life threatening.

Anxiety Disorder

A form of neurosis in which anxiety dominates the person's life. Examples are Acute Stress Disorder, Agoraphobia, Generalised Anxiety Disorder, Obsessive Compulsive Disorder, Panic Attack, Panic Disorder, Post Traumatic Stress Disorder, Separation Anxiety Disorder, Social Phobia, Specific Phobia, Substance-induced Anxiety Disorder.

Attention Deficit/Hyperactive Disorder

A disorder with a persistent pattern of inattention and/or hyperactivity and impulsivity.

Authority

The right of designated people to make decisions and issue commands.

Avoidant Personality Disorder

The essential feature of Avoidant Personality Disorder is a pervasive pattern of social inhibition, feelings of inadequacy and hypersensitivity to negative evaluation that begins by early adulthood and is present in a variety of contexts.

B

Behavioural therapy

Treatment based on the belief that psychological problems are the products of faulty learning and not the symptoms of an underlying disease. Treatment is directed at the problem or target behaviour and is designed for the particular person, not for the particular diagnostic label that has been given.

Bereavement

A reaction to the death of a loved one (eg. feelings of sadness and associated symptoms such as insomnia, poor appetite and weight loss).

Bipolar Affective Disorder

A severe mental illness with repeated episodes of mania and depression. The person is usually well in the intervals between episodes.

Brief psychotic disorder

A disturbance that involves the sudden onset of at least one of the following positive psychotic symptoms: delusions, hallucinations, disorganised speech, etc.

Bulimia Nervosa

An eating disorder characterised by overeating followed by techniques to prevent weight gain, eg. induced vomiting, use of laxatives. Can occur as a phase of Anorexia Nervosa.

C

Case management/Case co-ordination

The mechanism for ensuring continuity of care across inpatient and community settings, for access to and co-ordination of the range of services necessary to meet the individual and identified needs of a person within and outside the mental health service.

Child or adolescent antisocial behaviour

This category can be used when the focus of clinical attention is antisocial behaviour in a child or adolescent that is not due to a mental disorder (see also: Conduct Disorder and Impulse-Control Disorder).

Childhood Disintegrative Disorder

A developmental disorder occurring as a result of a brain disease such as Encephalitis in childhood. Symptoms include abnormalities of behaviour, progressing to psychosis.

Chronic mental illness

An illness or disorder which is severe in degree and persistent in duration. The symptoms may be permanent or episodic. There may also be a substantially diminished level of functioning in the primary aspects of daily living.

Client

A recipient of mental health services: may be a person, family, group or community.

Cognitive Behavioural Therapy

A psychological treatment approach which focuses on enabling the client/patient to adjust the way they think (i.e. their cognition) as well as adjust their behaviour in response to events and stimuli. This therapy recognises that cognition affects behaviour and behaviour affects cognition, therefore therapy must address both. Although cognitive behavioural therapy (CBT) is a recognised therapy within itself many psychological therapies integrate cognitive and behavioural approaches.

Cognitive development

The development of intelligence, conscious thought and reasoning that begins in infancy.

Cognitive Disorder

A disorder where the person shows decreased abilities in memory, problem solving, etc. It is generally associated with a general medical condition but could be a psychological impairment.

Communication disorders

A group of disorders where there are problems in communicating, either through difficulties in receiving language or in speech. Generally these disorders stem from a general medical condition such as a brain injury or stroke, or a developmental problem in children. Examples are: Expressive Language Disorder, Mixed Receptive-Expressive Language Disorder, Phonological Disorder, Stuttering and Communication Disorder Not Otherwise Specified.

Community

Group of people with common characteristics, locations or interests.

Community mental health service

Local treatment centre where community treatment is provided.

Community support systems

Resources that are used to bolster the natural support system (including the family) of chronically disabled people living in the community.

Community treatment

The provision of routine treatment and support services in a variety of community settings to people with mental disorders and serious mental health problems. These include clinic based services, outpatient services, domiciliary and other visiting services, and consultation and liaison services to general practitioners, primary health care and private sector providers.

Compulsions

Compulsions are repetitive behaviours (eg. hand washing, ordering, checking) or mental acts (eg. praying, counting, repeating words silently) the goal of which is to prevent or reduce anxiety or distress.

Compulsive

Irresistible impulsive behaviour in which a person feels compelled to carry out certain actions, such as repetitive hand washing based on a fear of contamination.

Conduct Disorder

A repetitive or persistent pattern of aggressive behaviour. It is usually recognised in childhood or adolescence and can lead to an Impulsive Personality Disorder.

Conscious

Being aware of the existence of one's own mental state.

Continuity of care

The provision of barrier-free access to the necessary range of health care services and other support agencies, with the level of support and care varying according to individual needs.

Coping

Efforts directed towards how to manage stress, conflict and change.

Counsellor

A health professional that helps clients and families evaluate their patterns of problem solving and develop more effective ones.

Crisis

A turning point that results from a stressful event or a perceived threat to one's well-being that cannot be readily solved by methods that have been successful in the past.

Culture-bound syndromes

Culture-bound syndromes are generally limited to specific societies or culture areas and are localised, folk, diagnostic categories that frame coherent meanings for certain repetitive, patterned and troubling sets of experiences and observations.

Cyclothymic Disorder

A disorder with marked swings of mood from cheerfulness to depression. These fluctuations are not as severe as those of Bipolar Affective Disorder.

D

Decompensation

Deterioration in a person's ability to cope with life stresses, which may lead to the development of symptoms of psychological distress.

Defensive Functioning Scale

A test which is used to assess automatic psychological processes (or coping styles) which protect the person against anxiety and from the awareness of internal or external dangers or stressors.

Delirium

A disorder of mental processes accompanying organic brain disease. It may include illusions, hallucinations or extreme excitement.

Delirium tremens

Delirium associated with excessive use of alcohol, usually seen as a withdrawal symptom. Features include anxiety, tremors, sweating and vivid and terrifying visual and sensory hallucinations.

Delusion

Irrational belief that cannot be altered by rational argument. In mental illness it is often a false belief that the person is persecuted by others, or is a victim of physical disease.

Dementia

A chronic or persistent disorder of the mental processes due to organic brain disease. It is marked by short term memory loss, changes in personality, deterioration in personal care, impaired reasoning ability and disorientation.

Dependence on substance

The physical and/or psychological effects produced by the habitual taking of certain drugs, including alcohol, leading to a compulsion to continue to take the drug.

Dependent Personality Disorder

A disorder with a pervasive and excessive need to be taken care of that leads to submissive and clinging behaviour and fears of separation. This pattern begins by early adulthood.

Depersonalisation Disorder

A disorder in which the person feels unreal or strangely altered, or that the mind is becoming separated from the body. The person may feel like an automaton or as if he or she is living in a dream or a movie.

Depression (psychiatric diagnosis)

A mental state characterised by excessive sadness. Activity may be agitated and restless or slow and retarded. The person may experience feelings of worthlessness, despair and extreme pessimism. There are usually disruptions to sleep, appetite and concentration.

Depressive episode - major

The essential feature of a major depressive episode is a period of at least two (2) weeks during which there is either depressed mood or the loss of interest or pleasure in nearly all activities. In children and adolescents, the mood may be irritable rather than sad.

Disability

A chronic condition that makes a person unable to perform in a usual manner.

Disability support services

A range of service responses which enable the individual to live as independently as possible and be included in the ordinary life of their community.

Disorganised type of Schizophrenia

A disorder with disorganised speech, disorganised behaviour and flat or inappropriate mood. The disorganised speech may be accompanied by silliness and laughter that are not closely related to the content of the speech.

Dissociative Fugue (formerly Psychogenic Fugue)

A disorder in which the person leaves home or usual surroundings and wanders aimlessly, with inability to recall some or all of one's past. This is accompanied by confusion about personal identity or even the assumption of a new identity.

Dissociative Identity Disorder (formerly Multiple Personality Disorder)

The presence of two (2) or more distinct identities or personality states that recurrently take control of behaviour. In children, the symptoms cannot be attributed to imaginary playmates or other fantasy play.

Dissociation

The process whereby thoughts and ideas can be split off from consciousness and may function independently, thus allowing conflicting opinions to be held at the same time about the same object.

Disthmic Disorder

A chronically depressed mood that occurs for most of the day, more days than not, for at least two (2) years. Individuals with Disthmic Disorder describe their mood as sad or 'down in the dumps'. In children the mood may be irritable rather than depressed and required minimum duration is only one (1) year.

District mental health service

A structure that provides a range of specialist mental health service components delivered by specialist mental health professionals to a geographically defined population.

DSM-IV

Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Health Disorders 4th Edition.

E

Eating disorders

Severe disturbances of eating behaviour in which people starve themselves or use other techniques to induce weight loss. See also: Anorexia Nervosa and Bulimia Nervosa.

Ego

The part of the mind that develops from a person's experience of the outside world and is most in touch with external realities.

Electro Convulsive Therapy (ECT)

A treatment for severe depression and sometimes for Schizophrenia and mania. A convulsion is produced by passing an electric current through the brain.

Electroencephalogram (EEG)

A tracing to record electrical discharges in the brain. The pattern of EEG reflects the state of the person's brain and level of consciousness. EEG is used to detect and locate disease such as tumours and epilepsy.

Euphoria

A sense of extreme well-being and optimism, the absence of pain or stress which might be exaggerated in psychiatric cases.

Exhibitionism

Exposure of one's genitals to a stranger.

Expressive Language Disorder

An impairment in expressive language development.

Extended inpatient services

Providing ongoing assessment, long-term treatment and rehabilitation on an inpatient basis, where a severe level of impairment exists. Treatment is focused on prevention of deterioration and reduction in impairment.

F

Family therapy

Psychotherapeutic treatment of the family as a unit to clarify and modify the ways they relate together and communicate.

Fetishism

Sexual attraction to an inappropriate object (known as a 'fetish'). It may be part of the body, clothing, eg. women's underpants, bras, stockings, shoes, boots or other objects such as leather handbags, rubber sheets.

Flashbacks (Hallucinogen Persisting Perception Disorder)

A vivid involuntary reliving of the experiences during episodes of drug intoxication. The person must have had no recent hallucinogen intoxication and must show no current drug toxicity.

Foster care

Type of living arrangement by which clients are placed with selected families.

Frotteurism

Touching and rubbing against a non-consenting person as a means of sexual pleasure. The behaviour usually occurs in crowded places from which the individual can more easily escape arrest.

Functional overlay

A psychological condition which has caused or aggravated the physical symptoms.

G

Gender Identity Disorder

A strong and persistent gender identification, which is desire to be, or the insistence that one is, of the other sex.

Generalised Anxiety Disorder

A disorder with excessive anxiety and worry, occurring more days than not for a period of at least six (6) months about a number of events or activities.

Global Assessment of Relational Functioning (GARF) Scale

An assessment scale which can be used to indicate an overall judgment of the functioning of a family or other ongoing relationship on a hypothetical continuum ranging from competent relational functioning to a disrupted, dysfunctional relationship.

H

Hallucination

False sensory perception of something that is not really there. It may involve, vision, touch, taste or smell.

Histrionic Personality Disorder

A disorder with pervasive and excessive emotionality and attention-seeking behaviour. This pattern begins by early adulthood and is present in a variety of contexts.

HIV disease, Dementia due to

A dementia that is judged to be the direct consequence of Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) disease.

Huntington's Disease

A disease with involuntary jerky movements particularly affecting the shoulders, hips and face, and accompanied by a progressive dementia.

Hypersomnia

Excessive sleepiness for at least one (1) month as evidenced prolonged sleep episodes or by daytime sleep episodes occurring almost daily.

Hypoactive Sexual Desire Disorder

A deficiency or absence of sexual fantasies and desire for sexual activity which is causing marked distress or interpersonal difficulty.

Hypochondriasis

Preoccupation with fears of having, or the idea that one has a serious disease based on a misinterpretation of one or more bodily signs or symptoms.

Hypomanic episode

A distinct period during which there is a mild degree of mania or elevated mood that lasts at least four (4) days. This period must be accompanied by at least three (3) symptoms: decreased need for sleep, rapid and animated speech, flight of ideas, etc.

Hysteria

A neurosis, with emotional instability, repression, dissociation and physical symptoms such as paralysis. This is not the same as malingering and it should not be confused with psychopathic conditions.

I

Identity

The awareness of being a person separate and distinct from all others.

Illusion

A false perception due to misinterpretation of stimuli. For example, a person may misinterpret the conversation of others as the voices of enemies conspiring to destroy him or her.

Insanity

A degree of mental illness such that the affected person is not responsible for his/her actions or is not capable of entering into a legal contract. This term is used in legal rather than medical contexts.

Insight

A term which relates to the person's recognition or lack of recognition that he/she has a mental illness.

Institutionalisation

Syndrome occurring to hospitalised clients, characterised by a loss of identity as a person, seeing oneself instead as a patient with total dependence on external sources of reinforcement, pleasure and affirmation. The person loses community living skills and feels uncomfortable in environments other than the institution.

Intake

Initial contact by clinical staff with a person referred to a mental health service. It involves the collection of information to assess the appropriateness of referral and enables a person to be directed to the most appropriate service response within or outside the mental health service.

Integration

Integration refers to the process whereby a mental health service becomes co-ordinated as a single specialist network and includes mechanisms which link intake and assessment and continuing treatment and case management to ensure continuity of care.

Intellectual disability

A disability caused by significantly sub-average general intellectual functioning that is accompanied by limitations in functioning in at least two (2) of the following skills areas: communication, self-care, home living, social/interpersonal skills, use of community resources, self-direction, etc.

K

Kleptomania

A strong impulse to steal items, even though the items are not needed for personal use or for their monetary value.

Korsakoff's Syndrome (Korsakoff's Psychosis)

An organic disorder affecting the brain that results in a memory defect in which new information fails to be learnt although events from the past are still recalled. The most common cause is alcoholism, especially when this has led to a deficiency of vitamin B1.

L

Learning Disorder (formerly Academic Skills Disorders)

A disorder where the child/person shows achievement in standardised tests in reading, mathematics or written expression which is substantially below that expected for age, schooling and level of intelligence.

M

Male Orgasmic Disorder (formerly Inhibited Male Orgasm)

A persistent or recurrent delay in, or absence of, orgasm following a normal sexual excitement phase.

Malingering

Pretending to be ill, usually in order to avoid work or to gain attention or access to drugs.

Mania

A state of mind characterised by excessive cheerfulness and increased activity. The mood is euphoric and changes rapidly to irritability. Thought and speech are rapid to the point of incoherence and behaviour may be overactive, extravagant, overbearing. There may be grandiose delusions.

Manic episode

A distinct period during which there is an abnormally and persistently elevated, expansive or irritable mood. This period of abnormal mood must last at least one (1) week.

Manic-Depressive Psychosis (Bipolar Affective Disorder)

A severe mental illness with repeated episodes of mania and depression. The person is usually well in the intervals between episodes.

Mental health

A dynamic process in which a person's physical, cognitive, affective, behavioural and social dimensions interact functionally with one another and with the environment.

Mental Health Act

The Act of Parliament governing the care of people with severe mental illness. The Act provides for involuntary admission and treatment of a person who is considered to be a danger to themselves or others.

Mental illness

Physical, cognitive, affective, behavioural and social patterns that interact dysfunctionally with the environment.

Mental status examination

Examination in which the following mental processes are reviewed: appearance and behaviour, thought content, sensorium and intellect, thought processes, emotional tone and insight.

Mixed Affective State

A Mixed Episode is characterised by a period of time (lasting at least one (1) week) in which the criteria are met, both for a Manic Episode and for a Major Depressive Episode, nearly every day. The individual experiences rapidly alternating moods (sadness, irritability, euphoria).

Mobile intensive treatment services

A service that provides long-term case management and assertive outreach to very vulnerable and disabled people living in the community with severe mental illness, enduring disability and complex needs. Without the provision of this service response, the person would be likely to have recurring admission to acute inpatient services.

N

Narcissistic Personality Disorder

A pervasive pattern of grandiosity, need for admiration and lack of empathy that begins by early adulthood and is present in a variety of contexts.

Narcolepsy

Repeated irresistible tendency to fall asleep in quiet surroundings or when engaged in monotonous activities.

Narcosis

A state of diminished consciousness or complete unconsciousness caused by the use of narcotic drugs which have a depressant effect on the central nervous system.

Neurasthenia

A set of psychological and physical symptoms, including fatigue, irritability, headache, dizziness, anxiety and intolerance of noise.

Neurosis

A mental illness in which insight is retained but there is a maladaptive way of behaving or thinking that causes suffering. For example, depression, anxiety, phobias or obsessions.

Nicotine-induced Disorder (Nicotine withdrawal)

The presence of a characteristic withdrawal syndrome that develops after the abrupt cessation of, or reduction in, the use of nicotine-containing products such as cigarettes followed by a prolonged period of daily use.

Non-hospital based acute inpatient unit

A facility that provides acute inpatient services located on a non-hospital site.

Non-hospital based extended inpatient unit

A facility that provides extended inpatient services located on a non-hospital campus.

Norms

Unspoken rules of conduct or standards of acceptable behaviour in a culture.

O

Obsession

A recurrent thought, feeling or action which the person cannot prevent, that is unpleasant and provokes anxiety.

Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder (OCD)

A disorder with persistent ideas, thoughts, impulses or images that are experienced as intrusive and inappropriate and that cause marked anxiety or distress.

Obsessive-Compulsive Personality Disorder

A disorder with a preoccupation with orderliness, perfectionism and mental and interpersonal control at the expense of flexibility, openness and efficiency.

Occupational therapy

A form of therapy in which clients are encouraged to perform useful tasks and develop interests that may either re-establish old skills and knowledge or initiate new ones. The aim is to reach the maximum level of function and independence in all aspects of daily life.

Opioid Use Disorder (Opioid dependence)

Dependence on opioid drugs such as heroin. Most individuals with Opioid Dependence will experience withdrawal on abrupt discontinuation of opioid substances.

Orientation

Awareness of oneself in time, space and place. Introduction given to staff and clients as they enter the unfamiliar environment of an inpatient unit.

Outcome criteria

Statements of measurable client goals that are expected to be reached as a result of therapeutic interventions.

Outreach services

A service that provides visiting specialist mental health services to people who are unable to access such services close to their own community. It includes regular visits from a mental health service located in a major population area, to rural and remote areas and the establishment of formal mechanisms for clinical consultation and support between visits. This is generally provided to rural and remote areas where there are no local mental health services or those areas with satellite mental health services.

P

Panic Attack

A sudden, unpredictable, intense episode of anxiety characterised by personality disorganisation, a fear of losing one's mind, going crazy, being unable to control one's behaviour, a sense of impending doom, helplessness and being trapped.

Panic Disorder

A disorder with recurrent, unexpected Panic Attacks followed by at least one (1) month of persistent concern about having another Panic Attack, worry about the possible implications or consequences of the Panic Attacks, or significant behavioural change related to the attacks.

Personality

An enduring disposition to act and feel in particular ways. These patterns are sometimes described by different dimensions, eg. extroverted, neurotic.

Personality Disorder

A disorder with deeply ingrained and maladaptive patterns of behaviour, persisting through many years, usually commencing in adolescence. The abnormality of the behaviour must be sufficiently severe that it causes suffering, either to the patient or to other people or both.

Phobia

Unrealistic fear or aversion to a situation or thing. Avoiding the feared situation may severely restrict one's life and cause much suffering.

Post Traumatic Stress Disorder

A disorder which follows a traumatic event such as major disaster, rape, torture or accidents. Involves re-living the event and withdrawal from the external world.

Primary health care

The first level of contact with the health system (GPs, community health centres, etc.).

Prognosis

The prediction of the probable outcome of an illness over a given period of time.

Psychiatric crisis response and treatment

Provision of ongoing assessment, short-term interventions and treatment in the community for psychiatric crisis resolution. It includes the management of a person in an acute episode of mental illness with access to treatment options in a variety of settings to prevent admission to an acute inpatient unit.

Psychiatrist

A medical practitioner who has completed formal specialist training in the study of abnormal behaviour from a medical perspective. Psychiatrists are able to prescribe medication and authorise medical treatment to people suffering from psychiatric conditions. Psychiatrists provide diagnoses and can provide psychotherapy.

Psychoanalysis

A treatment modality based on Freudian constructs, the analysis of the relationship that the client develops with the psychoanalyst.

Psychogeriatric services

A component of the mental health service which targets older people with mental illness who require both specialised mental health and aged care expertise.

Psychologist

A person who has completed six years of training in the science of human behaviour. There are a number of types of psychologists involved in mental health. Clinical psychologists typically have an individual focus based on a medical model and work with clients presenting with psychiatric symptoms. Community psychologists also work in mental health settings but focus on the person in context of their community and culture and don't utilise a medical model. Counselling psychologists typically deal with non-psychiatric conditions and generally do not utilise a medical model approach. Neuropsychologists focus on the relationship between neurology and psychology.

Psychomotor

Refers to the combination of physical and mental ability. The term is used for disorders in which muscular activities are affected by brain disturbance.

Psychosis

A severe disease or disorder of the mind characterised by derangement of personality and loss of contact with reality. There is often a lack of insight, although memory and intellect tend to remain intact.

Psychosomatic

Refers to the mind/body relationship. Usually refers to illnesses which are caused by the interaction of mental and physical factors.

Psychotherapy

Psychological methods for the treatment of mental disorders and psychological problems, eg. psychoanalysis, family therapy, group therapy.

Psychotropic drugs

Drugs which affect mood, eg. antidepressants, stimulants, tranquillisers.

Pyromania

A disorder where the person repeatedly starts fires. The person may be indifferent to the consequences to life or property caused by the fire, or they may derive satisfaction from the resulting property destruction.

R

Rationalisation

An unconscious defence mechanism where an individual uses a feasible and acceptable reason to explain irrational behaviour, motives or feelings.

Regression

A return to more immature level of functioning.

Regulation

Involuntary admission and treatment under the provisions of the Mental Health Act.

Relational problem, parent - child

This category should be used when the focus of clinical attention is a pattern of interaction between parent and child (eg. impaired communication, overprotection, inadequate discipline).

Relational problem, partner

When the focus of clinical attention is a pattern of interaction between spouse and partners characterised by negative communication (eg. criticism) distorted communication (eg. unrealistic expectations) or non-communication.

Relational problem, sibling

This category should be used when the focus of clinical attention is a pattern of interaction among siblings that is associated with clinically significant impairment in individual or family functioning or the development of symptoms in one or more siblings.

Relationship problems

Relational problems include patterns of interaction between or among members of a unit that are associated with clinically significant impairment in functioning, or symptoms among one or more members of the unit, or impairment in the functioning of the unit itself.

Religious or spiritual problem

This category can be used when the focus of clinical attention is a religious or spiritual problem. Examples include distressing experiences that involve loss or questioning of faith, problems associated with conversions to a new faith, or questioning of spiritual values that may not necessarily be related to an organised church or religious institution.

S

Satellite mental health service

A service that provides intake and assessment, continuing treatment and case management and consultation and liaison from a small number of mental health professionals based in rural or non-provincial centres. These services are supported clinically and professionally by outreach mental health services from provincial and metropolitan mental health services (from within the district or from another district).

Schizoaffective Disorder

A disorder with an uninterrupted period of illness during which there is a Major Depressive, Manic or Mixed Episode concurrent with symptoms that meet criterion for Schizophrenia.

Schizophrenia

A severe mental illness characterised by a disintegration of the process of thinking, of contact with reality, and of emotional responsiveness. Delusions and hallucinations (especially of voices) are usual features, and the person may feel that thoughts, sensations and actions are controlled by or shared with others. The person may become socially withdrawn and lose energy.

No single cause of the disease is known. There are strong genetic factors in the causation and environmental stress can precipitate illness.

Secure treatment service

Provision of services for people with mental disorders or serious mental health problems who, based on clinical assessment, require treatment in a closed setting to ensure the safety of the person, the staff and the community. Three (3) levels of inpatient secure treatment are provided: acute inpatient secure treatment, extended secure treatment and high security treatment.

Self-concept

The sum total of perceptions, feelings and beliefs about oneself.

Self-determination

A person's control of decisions that influence his or her life.

Self-efficacy

The belief in one's own capacity to perform the actions needed to control events affecting one's well-being and the ability to successfully execute the appropriate required behaviours.

Self-esteem

The evaluative internal image of oneself formed by the interaction of one's experiences with influential variables in the environment.

Separation Anxiety Disorder

Excessive anxiety concerning separation from the home or from those to whom the person is attached.

Sexual masochism

Sexual pleasure derived from the experience of pain and/or humiliation.

Sexual sadism

Sexual excitement from inflicting pain or thinking about inflicting pain or humiliation on other people.

Sleepwalking Disorder (Somnambulism)

Repeated episodes walking about and performing other actions during sleep without later memory of doing so.

Sociopath

Person suffering chronic mental disorder characterised by anti-social behaviour and lack of guilt, and little capacity for forming emotional relationships with others.

Somatization Disorder

A disorder characterised by multiple recurrent changing physical symptoms such as back pain, the absence of physical disorders that could explain them.

Special care suite

A small dedicated self-contained facility located within a rural general hospital setting where short-term specialised treatment for a person experiencing an acute episode of mental illness is provided.

Specialised mental health service

Specifically designed health services for individual assessment, continuing treatment and rehabilitation for people with mental disorders and serious mental health problems. They also provide specialised consultation and liaison services to other agencies and include a component offering expert advice to facilitate rehabilitation and promotion programs.

Stigma

A sign of disgrace or shame associated with an illness.

Stress

Any factor that threatens the health of the body or has an adverse effect on its functioning such as injury, disease or worry. The existence of one form of stress tends to diminish resistance to other forms.

Substance withdrawal

Symptoms associated with abrupt stopping of excessive use of alcohol or drugs. Features may include anxiety, tremors, sweating and vivid and terrifying visual and sensory hallucinations.

Support groups

Groups of people who meet regularly to discuss specific problems that are common to all of them.

Symptoms

Characteristics by which diseases are recognised. The complaints which a patient presents.

Syndrome

Set of symptoms occurring together.

T

Team

A group of mental health professionals of different disciplines to democratically share expertise and develop a comprehensive therapeutic plan of action for clients. A client may be considered a member of a team.

Tic disorders

A tic is a sudden, rapid, recurrent, non-rhythmic, stereotyped movement or vocalisation. It is experienced as irresistible but can be suppressed for varying lengths of time. All forms of tic may be exacerbated by stress and attenuated during absorbing activities (eg. reading or sewing).

Trauma

Any injury - either physical or emotional.

U

Unspecified mental disorder

There are several circumstances in which it may be appropriate to assign this code: (1) for a specific mental disorder not included in the DSM-IV Classification, (2) when none of the available Not Otherwise Specified categories is appropriate, or (3) when it is judged that a non-psychotic mental disorder is present but there is not enough information available to diagnose one of the categories provided in the classification. In some cases, the diagnosis can be changed to a specific disorder after more information is obtained.

V

Values

Individualised rules by which people live.

Voluntary admission

Admission to a mental health unit for treatment that results from the client making the decision for admission and signing the necessary agreement for inpatient treatment.

Voyeurism

Obtaining sexual pleasure by watching other people undressing or having sex.

REFERENCES

DSM-IV: Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Health Disorders, 4th edition

Ten year Mental Health Strategy for Queensland, Qld Health

CHAPTER 4

Glossary of Mental Health Terms - 1997

ENGLISH	CHINESE	ITALIAN	SPANISH	VIETNAMESE
A				
Acculturation Problem	文化適應問題	Problema di acculturazione	Problema de transculturación	Trở ngại hội nhập văn hóa
Acute	急性的	Acuto	Agudo	Cấp tính
Acute Inpatient Service	急性住院病人服務	Servizio per degenti acuti	Servicio de cuidados intansivos para pacientes intern	Dịch Vụ Bệnh Nhân Nội Trú Cấp Tính
Acute Stress Disorder	急性壓力失常	Disturbo da stress acuto	Trastorno de estrés agudo	Chứng căng thẳng thần kinh cấp tính
Addiction	癮，癖嗜	Assuefazione	Adicción	Sự nghiện
Adjustment Disorder	適應失常	Disturbo da adattamento	Trastorno de adaptación	Rối loạn điều chỉnh
Adolescence	青春期	Adolescenza	Adolescencia	Tuổi thành niên
Adulthood	成人期	Età adulta	Edad adulta	Tuổi trưởng thành
Advocate	辯護員，代言人	Patrocinatore	Defensor	Người biện hộ
Against Medical Advice (AMA)	違反醫療意見	Contro il consiglio medico	Contrario al consejo del médico	Ngược với lời khuyên y khoa
Age-Related Cognitive Decline	跟年齡有關的認識能力衰退	Declino cognitivo relativo all'età	Disminución del conocimiento asociado con la edad	Sự suy giảm nhận thức liên quan đến tuổi tác
Aggression	攻擊，侵犯行為	Aggressione	Agresión	Sự hùng hổ
Agoraphobia	廣場恐怖，畏曠症	Agorafobia	Agorafobia	Chứng sợ khoảng rộng
Amphetamine Use Disorder	安非他明【苯丙胺】濫用失常	Disturbo dall'uso di anfetamine	Trastorno deluso de las anfetaminas	Rối loạn do sử dụng chất Amphetamine
Anorexia Nervosa	神經性食慾缺乏，神經性厭食症	Anorexia nervosa	Anorexia nervosa	Chứng biếng ăn tâm thần
Anxiety Disorder	焦慮失常	Disturbo causato da ansietà	Ansiedad, Angustia	Chứng lo âu

ENGLISH	CHINESE	ITALIAN	SPANISH	VIETNAMESE
Attention Deficit/ Hyperactive Disorder	注意力缺失 / 活動 過度失常	Disturbo da mancanza di attenzione/Iperattivo	Trastorno de déficit de la atención/ Hiperactividad	Rối loạn kém chú ý/ tăng hoạt động
Authority	權力	Autorità	Autoridad	Thẩm quyền
Avoidant Personality Disorder	回避人格失常	Disturbo da personalità sfuggente	Personalidad elusiva/evasiva	Rối loạn về cá tính tránh né
B				
Behavioural Dimension	行為度向	Dimensione di comportamento	Dimensión de la conducta	Tâm cỡ thái độ
Bereavement	喪失	Lutto	Pérdida, Luto, Duelo	Sự tổn thất, mất mát
Brief Psychotic Disorder	短期性精神失常	Disturbo psicotico breve	Psicosis breve	Rối loạn tâm thần ngắn
Bulimia Nervosa	神經性食慾過盛， 神經性貪食症	Bulimia nervosa	Bulimia nervosa	Chứng ăn vô độ tâm thần
C				
Case Management	個案處理	Gestione del caso	Gestión del caso	Quản lý sự vụ
Child or Adolescent Antisocial Behaviour	兒童或青少年的反 社會行為	Comportamento antisociale di bambino o adolescente	Conducta antisocial de niños o adolescentes	Thái độ phản xã hội của trẻ em hay người thành niên
Childhood Disintegrative Disorder	兒童期解體失常	Disturbo disintegrativo infantile	Trastorno de desintegración de la niñez	Rối loạn về tách rời tuổi thơ ấu
Chronic Mental Illness	長期精神病	Malato mentale cronico	Enfermadad mental crónica	Bệnh tâm thần kinh niên
Client	病人	Cliente	Cliente	Thân chủ
Cognitive Development	認識的發育展	Sviluppo cognitivo	Desarrollo cognitivo	Sự phát triển về nhận thức
Cognitive Disorder	認識失常	Disturbi cognitivi	Trastorno del conocimiento	Rối loạn nhận thức

ENGLISH	CHINESE	ITALIAN	SPANISH	VIETNAMESE
Communication Disorders	傳意失常，交流障礙	Disturbi di comunicazione	Trastornos de comunicación	Rối loạn về truyền đạt, đàm luận
Community	社區	Comunità	Comunidad	Cộng đồng
Community Mental Health Service	社區精神保健中心	Centro comunitario di sanità mentale	Servicio comunitario de salud mental	Trung Tâm Y Tế Tâm Thần Cộng Đồng
Community Support Systems	社區支持系統	Sistemi di sostegno comunitario	Sistemas de apoyo en la comunidad	Hệ thống tương trợ cộng đồng
Community Treatment	社區內治療	Cure comunitarie	Tratamiento en la comunidad	Sự điều trị cộng đồng
Compulsive	強迫性的，強逼性的	Compulsivo	Compulsivo	Xu hướng ép buộc
Conduct Disorder	操行失常	Disturbo di condotta	Trastorno de la conducta	Rối loạn hành vi
Conscious	意識，知覺	Conscio	Consciente	Sự ý thức
Continuity of Care	連續照料	Continuità di cure	Continuidad de la atención/cuidado	Sự tiếp tục chăm sóc
Coping	應付	Far fronte, affrontare	Hacer frente a (los problemas)	Ứng phó
Counsellor	輔諮員，輔導員	Consulente	Consejero	Người cố vấn
Crisis	危象，危機	Crisi	Crisis	Sự khủng hoảng
Culture-Bound Syndromes	倚文化綜合症	Sindrome da cultura	Síndrome relaxionado con la cultura	Hội chứng liên hệ với văn hóa
Cyclothymic Disorder	循環性精神失常	Disturbo ciclotimico	Ciclotimia	Rối loạn về tánh tình thay đổi theo chu kỳ
Decompensation	代償失調	Scompenso	Descompensación	Sự mất bổ chính
Defensive Functioning Scale	防衛功能量表	Scala funzionamento difensivo	Escala de la función defensiva	Bậc thang chức năng bảo vệ
Delirium	譫妄	Delirio	Delirium	Tình trạng mê sảng
Delusion	妄念失常	Disturbo delusionale	Delirio	Chứng ảo tưởng
Dementia	癡呆	Demenza	Demencia	Chứng sa sút trí năng

ENGLISH

CHINESE

ITALIAN

SPANISH

VIETNAMESE

D

Dependence on Substance	藥物依賴	Tossicodipendenza	Dependencia de una sustancia	Tùy thuộc vào chất thể
Dependent Personality Disorder	依賴性人格失常	Disturbo da personalità dipendente	Trastorno de dependencia	Rối loạn về cá tánh phụ thuộc
Depersonalisation Disorder	人格解體性失常	Disturbo da depersonalizzazione	Despersonalización	Chứng mất nhân vị
Depression (Psychiatric diagnosis)	抑鬱【精神病診斷】	Depressione (diagnosi psichiatrica)	Depresión (Diagnóstico psiquiátrico)	Sa sút hay suy nhược tâm thần
Depressive Episode - major	主要的抑鬱發作	Episodio depresivo - maggiore	Episodio depresivo	Cơn sa sút tâm thần (chủ yếu)
Disability	失能	Disabilità	Incapacidad, Invalidez	Sự khuyết tật
Disability Support Services	失能支持服務	Servizi di sostegno per disabili	Servicios de apoyo para las personas incapacitadas	Dịch Vụ Hỗ Trợ Khuyết Tật
Separation Anxiety Disorder	分離焦慮失常	Disturbo da ansietà di separazione	Ansiedad por separación	Rối loạn âu lo bởi sự chia ly
Disorganised Type of Schizophrenia	瓦解性精神分裂症	Schizofrenia di tipo disorganizzato	Esquizofrenia de tipo desorganizado	Bệnh tâm thần phân liệt loại không theo nguyên tắc
Dissociative Fugue - (formerly Psychogenic Fugue)	分裂的 - 神游症【以前被稱為精神性的神游症】	Dissociativo dromomania	Fuga dissociativa	Cơn trốn tránh vắng ý thức
Dissociative Identity Disorder - (formerly Multiple Personality Disorder)	分裂性個性失常【以前被稱為多種人格失常】	Disturbo da personalità dissociativa	Trastorno de disociación de la identidad	Chứng đa nhân cách vắng ý thức
District Mental Health Service	地區精神保健服務	Servizio distrettuale di sanità mentale	Servicio de atención mental del Distrito	Dịch Vụ Y Tế Tâm Thần Khu Vực
Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Health Disorders 4th Edition (DSM-IV C)	精神健康失常的診斷與統計手冊，第四版	Manuale di diagnosi e statistiche dei disturbi mentali, 4ª edizione	Manual de diagnóstico y estadísticas de los trastornos de la salud mental, 4ta. edición	Cẩm Nang Chẩn Đoán và Thống Kê về các Chứng Bệnh Tâm Thần, Bản số 4

ENGLISH	CHINESE	ITALIAN	SPANISH	VIETNAMESE
Dysthymic Disorder	心境惡劣失常，情緒低沈失常	Disturbo distimico	Distimia, Distimismo	Rối loạn tánh tình
E				
Eating Disorders	飲食失常	Disturbi alimentari	Trastornos de la alimentación	Rối loạn ẩm thực
Ego	自我	Ego	Ego	Tự ngã
Electro Convulsive Therapy (ECT)	電動盪療法 (ECT)	Elettroshockterapia (ECT)	Electrochoque (ECT)	Cách trị liệu gây co giật bằng điện (ECT)
Electroencephalogram (EEG)	腦電圖 (EEG)	Elettroencefalogramma (EEG)	Electroencefalograma (EEG)	Điện não đồ (EEG)
Euphoria	飄然自得感，雀躍感	Euforia	Euforia	Sự sảng khoái
Exhibitionism	暴露癖	Esibizionismo	Exhibicionismo	Loạn dâm phô trương thân thể
Expressive Language Disorder	表達式語言失常	Disturbo da linguaggio espressivo	Trastorno de la expresión, Trastorno del lenguaje	Rối loạn về diễn tả ngôn ngữ
Extended Inpatient Services	擴大的病人服務	Servizi estesi per pazienti	Servicios de extensión para los pacientes internos	Dịch Vụ Bệnh Nhân Nới Rộng
F				
Family Therapy	家庭治療法	Terapia familiare	Terapia familiar	Gia đình trị liệu
Fetishism	戀物癖	Feticismo	Fetichismo	Chứng tôn sùng kỹ vật
Flashbacks - (Hallucinogen Persisting Perception Disorder)	閃回【幻覺性、持續性的知覺失常】	Flashback (Disturbo allucinogeno di percezione persistente)	Ravivit involuntariamente (Trastorno persistente de la percepción causado por halucinógenos)	Chứng rối loạn hồi ức
Foster Care	暫時收養	Cura affidataria	Cuidado en un hogar adoptivo	Chăm sóc gửi gắm adoptivo

ENGLISH	CHINESE	ITALIAN	SPANISH	VIETNAMESE
Frotteurism	性摩擦	Frotteurismo	Fricción contra una persona contra su voluntad	Chứng loạn dâm ma sát
Functional Overlay	功能性症狀加劇	Copertura funzionale	Trastorno mental que causa o agrava síntomas físicos	Chứng làm tăng thêm triệu chứng thể xác

G

Gender Identity Disorder	性別身份失常	Disturbo da identità di genere	Trastorno de la identidad del género/sexo	Rối loạn nhân cách phái tính
Generalised Anxiety Disorder	般性焦慮失常	Disturbo da ansietà generalizzata	Ansiedad generalizada	Rối loạn về lo âu tổng quát
Global Assessment of Relational Functioning (GARF) Scale	相關功能的全局評估量表	Scala di valutazione globale del funzionamento relazionale	Escala GARF (Evaluación global de la función relacional)	Bậc Thang Thẩm Định Hoàn Cầu về Liên Hệ Chức Năng

H

Hallucination	幻覺	Allucinazione	Alucinación	Ảo giác
Histrionic Personality Disorder	戲劇性人格失常， 戲迷性人格失常	Disturbo da personalità istrionica	Trastorno histriónico de la personalidad	Rối loạn về cá tính giả dối
HIV Disease, Dementia Due to	由人類免疫缺陷病毒引起的癡呆	Morbo HIV, Demenza da HIV	Demencia provocada por la enfermedad del VIH	Chứng sa sút trí tuệ gây ra bởi, bệnh HIV
Huntington's Disease	亨廷【丁】頓疾病	Morbo di Huntington	Enfermedad de Huntington	Bệnh Huntington
Hypersomnia	睡眠過度	Ipersonnia	Hipersomnia	Chứng ngủ lịm
Hypoactive Sexual Desire Disorder	活動過少的性慾失常	Disturbo da brama sessuale ipoattiva	Hipoactividad del deseo sexual	Chứng kém khát khao dục tính
Hypochondriasis	疑病【症】	Ipocondria	Hipocondría	Chứng hoang tưởng về bệnh không có của mình
Hypomanic Episode	輕躁狂發作	Episodio ipomaniaco	Episodio de hipomanía	Cơn hưng cảm nhẹ

ENGLISH**CHINESE****ITALIAN****SPANISH****VIETNAMESE****I**

Identity	自認，個性，身份	Identità	Identidad	Nhân phẩm
Institutionalisation	住院化	Istituzionalizzazione	Internación en una institución	Sự quản thúc bệnh nhân tâm thần trong dưỡng dục viện
Intake	初步接觸	Immissione	Contacto inicial	Nhận vào
Integration	結合，整合	Integrazione	Integración	Sự hòa nhập

K

Kleptomania	偷竊癖，偷竊狂	Cleptomania	Cleptomanía	Chứng ăn cắp vặt
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L

Learning Disorders - (formerly Academic Skills Disorders)	學習失常【以前被稱為學術技巧失常】	Disturbo di apprendimento (noto prima come Disturbo d'abilità accademica)	Trastornos del aprendizaje (antiguamente, Trastornos de la habilidad académica)	Rối loạn về học hỏi
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M

Male Orgasmic Disorder - (formerly Inhibited Male Orgasm)	男性性抗奮【性慾高潮】失常，【以前被稱為被抑制的男性性抗奮】	Disturbo orgasmico maschile	Trastorno del orgasmo masculino	Rối loạn về sự cực khoái khi giao cấu của nam giới
Malingering	裝病	Fingersi malato	Simulación (de síntomas)	Sự giả bệnh
Manic Episode	躁狂【躁鬱】發作	Episodio maniaco	Episodio de manía	Cơn hưng cảm
Mental Health	精神健康	Sanità mentale	Salud mental	Y Tế Tâm Thần
Mental Illness	精神病	Malattia mentale	Enfermedad mental	Bệnh Tâm Thần
Mental Status	精神狀況	Stato mentale	Estado mental	Tình trạng tâm thần
Mixed Affective State	混合情感狀態	Stato affettivo misto	Estado afectivo mixto	Tình trạng tình cảm hỗn tạp

ENGLISH	CHINESE	ITALIAN	SPANISH	VIETNAMESE
Mobile Intensive Treatment Services	流動性的特護【加護】服務	Servizi mobili di cure intensive	Servicios móviles de tratamiento intensivo	Dịch Vụ Điều Trị Tập Trung Lưu Động
Mood Episodes	情緒發作	Episodi di umore	Episodios del estado de ánimo	Cơn tâm trạng
N				
Narcissistic Personality Disorder	自戀人格失常	Disturbo da personalità narcisistica	Narcisismo	Rối loạn về cá tính tự yêu thân thể mình
Narcolepsy	發作睡眠病，發作性睡眠	Narcolepsia	Narcolepsia	Chứng ngủ mê mang
Nicotine-induced Disorder (Nicotine Withdrawal)	由煙鹼引起的失常【煙鹼禁制症狀】	Disturbo causato da nicotina (Privazione di nicotina)	Trastorno inducido por la nicotina (Desintoxicación de la nicotina)	Rối loạn gây bởi chất Nicotine (Thiếu chất Nicotine)
Non-Hospital Based Acute Inpatient Unit	非醫院基礎的急性住院病人服務	Servizio degenti acuti con base non ospedaliera	Unidad externa de cuidados intensivos para pacientes internos	Dịch Vụ Bệnh Nhân Nội Trú Cấp Tính Không Tại Bệnh Viện
Non-Hospital Based Extended Inpatient Unit	非醫院基礎的擴大的住院病人單位	Reparto degenti estesi con base non ospedaliera	Unidad externa de servicios de extensión para los pacientes internos	Đơn Vị Bệnh Nhân Nội Trú Nới Rộng Không Tại Bệnh Viện
Norms	規範，標準	Norme	Normas	Thông lệ, qui tắc
O				
Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder (OCD)	執著強迫性失常，強迫性失常	Disturbo ossessivo compulsivo	Trastorno obsesivo-compulsivo, Obsesión-compulsión	Rối loạn về bị ám ảnh và bị xung lực cưỡng bức
Obsessive-Compulsive Personality Disorder	執著強迫性人格失常，強迫性人格失常	Disturbo da personalità ossessiva compulsiva	Personalidad obsesiva-compulsiva	Rối loạn về cá tính bị ám ảnh và bị xung lực cưỡng bức
Occupational Therapy	職業治療	Terapia occupazionale	Terapia ocupacional, Ergoterapia	Chức năng trị liệu

ENGLISH	CHINESE	ITALIAN	SPANISH	VIETNAMESE
Opioid use Disorder (Opioid Dependence)	鴉片製劑依賴	Oppiodipendenza	Dependencia de los compuestos sintéticos de efecto semejante al de los alcaloides del opio	Sự lệ thuộc vào nha phiến
Orientation	定向	Orientamento	Orientación	Định hướng
Outcome Criteria	結果評準，結果標準	Criteri di risultato	Criterios basados en los resultados	Chỉ tiêu về kết quả
Outreach Services	外展服務	Servizi di estensione	Servicios de extensión	Dịch Vụ Hướng Ngoại
P				
Panic Attack	恐慌發作	Attacco di panico	Ataque de pánico	Cơn hốt hoảng, cơn sợ hãi
Panic Disorder	恐慌失常	Disturbo da panico	Pánico	Chứng sợ hãi
Personality	人格	Personalità	Personalidad	Nhân cách
Phobia	畏懼症	Fobia	Fobia	Chứng hoảng sợ không lý do
Post Traumatic Stress Disorder	創傷後壓力失常	Disturbo da stress post-traumatico	Trastorno de estrés pos-traumático	Rối loạn căng thẳng hậu khủng hoảng
Primary Health Care	基本保健服務	Cure sanitarie primarie	Atención primaria de la salud	Chăm Sóc Y Tế Đệ Nhất Cấp
Prognosis	預斷，預後	Prognosi	Pronóstico	Sự tiên đoán về dự hậu của bệnh
Psychiatric Crisis Response and Treatment	精神病危象【危機】反應及治療	Responso e trattamento di crisi psichiatrica	Respuesta y tratamiento a una crisis psiquiátrica	Ứng phó và điều trị khủng hoảng tâm thần
Psychiatric Home Care	精神病家庭照顧服務	Cure psichiatriche a domicilio	Atención Psiquiátrica en el hogar	Chăm sóc tâm thần tại gia
Psychoanalysis	心理分析，精神分析	Psicanalisi	Psicoanálisis	Tâm lý phân tích pháp
Psychogeriatric Services	老年精神病服務	Servizi psicogeriatrici	Servicios de psicogeriatría	Dịch vụ bệnh tâm thần người già

ENGLISH	CHINESE	ITALIAN	SPANISH	VIETNAMESE
Psychomotor	心理肌動的，精神性運動的	Psicomotore	Psicomotor	Vận động tâm thần
Psychopath	心理病態者，精神變態者	Psicopatico	Psicópata	Rối loạn bệnh lý về thái độ
Psychosis	精神症，精神病	Psicosi	Psicosis	Chứng loạn tâm lý
Psychosomatic	心身性的，身心性的	Psicosomatico	Psicosomático	Tinh thần và thể chất
Pyromania	縱火癖，放火狂	Piromania	Piromanía	Chứng cuồng loạn về đốt nhà

R

Rationalisation	合理化	Razionalizzazione	Racionalización	Sự xác minh một tình trạng không được chấp nhận
Regression	倒退	Regressione	Regresión/retroceso	Sự thoái triển
Relational Problem, Parent - Child	父母 - 孩子關係問題	Problema di rapporto tra genitore e bambino	Problema de relación padre-hijo	Trở ngại liên hệ, phụ huynh-con cái
Relational Problem, Partner	配偶關係問題	Problema di rapporto con partner	Problema de relación con la pareja	Trở ngại liên hệ, phối ngẫu
Relational Problem, Sibling	兄弟姐妹【同胞】關係問題	Problema di rapporto con fratello/sorella	Problema de relación con un hermano	Trở ngại liên hệ, anh chị em
Religious or Spiritual Problem	宗教或屬靈問題	Problema religioso o spirituale	Problema religioso o espiritual	Trở ngại về tôn giáo hoặc tinh thần

S

Satellite Mental Health Service	鄉村的精神保健服務	Servizio satellite di sanità mentale	Servicio satélite de salud mental	Dịch Vụ Y Tế Tâm Thần Ngoại Vi
Schizoaffective Disorder	情感分裂式失常	Disturbo schizoaffective	Trastorno esquizoafectivo	Chứng loạn trí về cảm tình
Schizophrenia	精神分裂症	Schizofrenia	Esquizofrenia	Bệnh tâm thần phân liệt

ENGLISH	CHINESE	ITALIAN	SPANISH	VIETNAMESE
Secure Treatment Service	安全【保證】的治療服務	Servizio di cura sicura	Servicio de tratamiento bajo seguridad	Dịch Vụ Điều Trị An Toàn
Self-Concept	自我觀念	Concetto del sé	Autoconcepto	Khái niệm tư
Self-Determination	自決	Autodeterminazione	Autodeterminación, Independencia	Tự quyết tâm
Self-Efficacy	自我效用，自我效驗	Autoefficacia	Autoeficacia	Tự lượng hiệu quả
Self-Esteem	自尊	Rispetto di sé	Autoestima, Amor propio	Tự tin
Sexual Masochism	性受虐狂	Masochismo sessuale	Masoquismo sexual	Chứng khoái lạc sinh lý từ sự tự hành hạ thân thể
Sexual Sadism	性施虐狂	Sadismo sessuale	Sadismo sexual	Chứng bạo dâm
Sleepwalking Disorder (Somnambulism)	夢遊性失常	Disturbo da sonnambulismo	Sonambulismo	Bệnh mộng du
Somatization Disorder	軀體化失常	Disturbo da somatizzazione	Trastorno de somatización	Sự chuyển hoá lo âu sinh ra bệnh với triệu chứng của cơ thể
Special Care Suite	特別護理病房	Complesso cure speciali	Habitación para cuidados especiales	Khu phòng chăm sóc đặc biệt
Specialised Mental Health Service	專科精神保健服務	Servizio specializzato di sanità mentale	Servicio especializado de salud mental	Dịch Vụ Y Tế Tâm Thần Đặc Biệt
Stigma	烙印	Stigma	Estigma	Nét đặc biệt
Stress	壓力，緊張	Stress	Estrés	Sự căng thẳng
Substance Withdrawal	藥物禁制，停止服藥	Privazione di sostanza	Sintomas causados por la desintoxicación de una sustancia	Tình trạng thiếu chất ghiên
Support Groups	支持小組	Gruppi di sostegno	Grupos de apoyo	Nhóm hỗ trợ
Symptoms	病狀，症狀	Sintomi	Síntomas	Triệu chứng
Syndrome	綜合症，症候群	Sindrome	Síndrome	Hội chứng

ENGLISH**CHINESE****ITALIAN****SPANISH****VIETNAMESE****T**

Team	隊伍	Squadra	Equipo	Toán
Tertiary Mental Health Services	三級精神保健服務	Servizi terziari di sanità mentale	Servicios terciarios de salud mental	Dịch Vụ Y Tế Tâm Thần Đệ Tam Cấp
Tic Disorders	抽搐性失常	Disturbi da tic	Tics	Chứng co giật của các bắp thịt trên mặt
Trauma	創傷	Trauma	Trauma	Chấn thương

U

Unspecified Mental Disorder	未能定義的精神失常	Disturbo mentale non specificato	Trastorno mental no especificado	Rối loạn tâm thần không xác định
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V

Values	價值	Valori	Valores	Luân lý
Voluntary Admission	自願入院	Ricovero volontario	Hospitalización voluntaria	Tình nguyện nhập viện
Voyeurism	窺淫癖	Voyerismo	Voyeurismo	Chứng thị dâm