

Supervision for safety





Learning objectives

By the end of this session you should be able to:

- Define the roles and responsibilities of an effective supervisor
- Recognise the importance and challenges of delivering a departmental induction
- Identify the key components of effective educational supervision meetings
- Understand how to prepare for the ARCP process
- Recognise the importance of good communication with the service, Deanery and relevant TPDs
- Be aware of the information required to complete a wellstructured and comprehensive Educational Supervisor's Report

Session overview

- A. Safe and effective supervision
- B. 'Named Educational Supervisor'
 - Roles and responsibilities
 - What's the job? Where does it fit in?
- C. Relationship with the trainee
 - Getting started
 - The journey
 - Concluding
- D. Educational Supervisor's Structured Report

Over to you...

• In pairs:

Task: With your neighbour, think what makes for really good, 'generic' supervisor, (ie both clinical and educational). Consider their knowledge, skills and attitudes. Write down what you come up with.

Time: 2 minutes

Supervisor characteristics

- The 'safe and effective' supervisor:
 - understands and has time to fulfil their role
 - is committed to teaching and educating trainees
 - provides support and guidance
 - motivates and enthuses trainees and colleagues
 - communicates well with trainees and colleagues
 - is a good role model

Supervisor characteristics

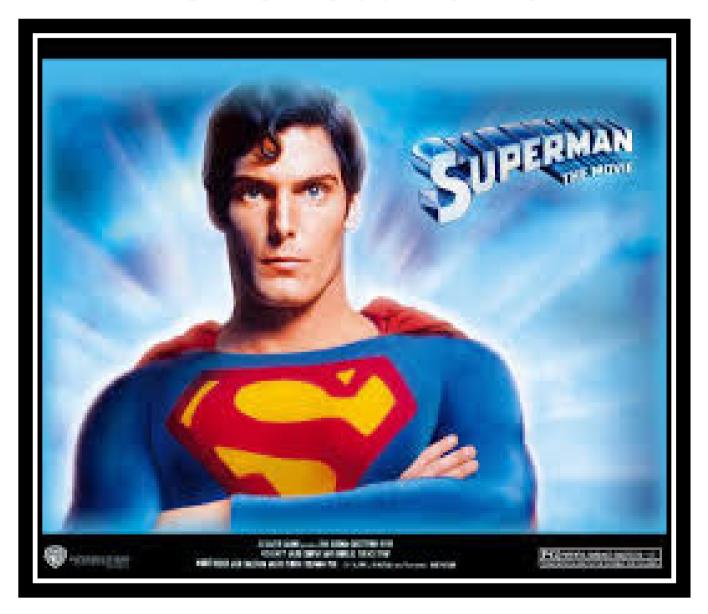
- The 'safe and effective' supervisor:
 - provides access to educational opportunities
 - provides an appropriate level of supervision
 - manages tensions between service and training
 - reviews progress against curriculum requirements and objectives
 - provides regular feedback on performance

Supervisor characteristics

- Patient safety at the forefront:
 - "Training is patient safety for the next 30 years"
 - "Educational supervision is patient safety for the next 15 years"
 - "Clinical supervision is patient safety now"

Prof Sir Peter Rubin, Chair of GMC, NES conference 2013

The Perfect Human?



Over to you...

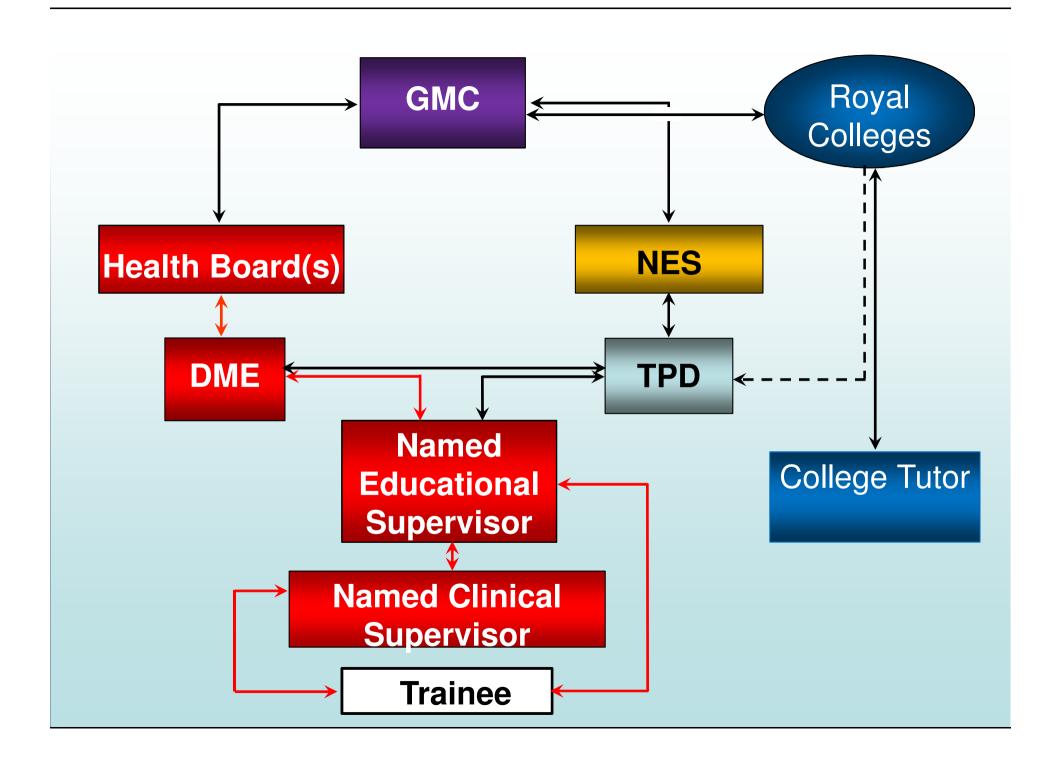
In pairs:

Task: With your neighbour, think about the roles and responsibilities of the 'Named Educational Supervisor.' Write down what you come up with.

Time: 2 minutes

Job Description

- 'Named Educational Supervisor' (NES)
- Responsible for overall supervision and management of trainee's progress through training programme
- Helps trainee plan training and achieve learning outcomes
- Responsible for 'educational agreement' and bringing together evidence to form summative judgement at end of placement / programme
- Writes Educational Supervisor's Structured Report
- 8 h / trainee / yr (= 2h sup per 4 months + 2h ESSR)



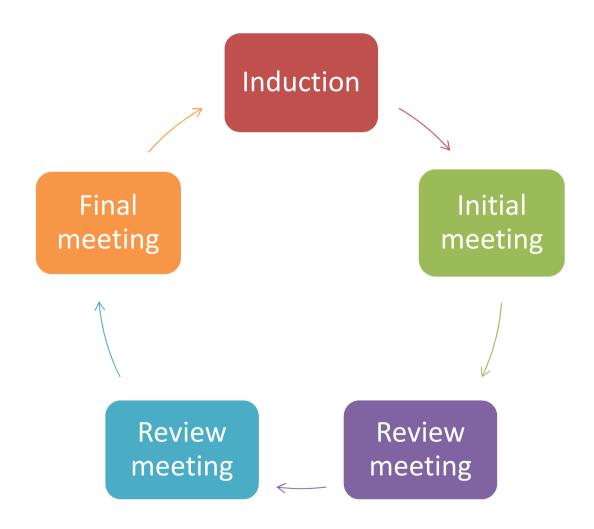
The Relationship



The Journey

- Induction and initial meeting
 - As soon as possible
 - "Get bearings and set course"
- Review meetings
 - At least 4-monthly
 - "Check map and adjust sails"
 - "Navigate any difficult waters"
- End of year meeting
 - In good time for ARCP
 - "Set course for harbour"

The Journey



"Every trainee starting a post or programme must be able to access a departmental induction..."

The Trainee Doctor, GMC, 2011₍₂₎

After departmental induction trainees should know:

- how the post fits within their training programme and in relation to curriculum requirements
- their duties and reporting arrangements
- their supervision arrangements
- their place in the team
- departmental policies or where to find them
- departmental structure, function and who's who

Ask yourself:

- How often do we do it?
 - Which trainees is it for?
 - When do they rotate?
- How do we reach them?
 - What if they're on night shift or leave?
- Who does it?
 - Should it just be medical staff?
 - How senior should they be?

Ask yourself:

- Should we record attendance?
 - What if someone doesn't come?
- Is our induction programme fit for purpose?
 - Does it meet trainee needs?
 - Does it meet GMC requirements?

Over to you...

• In groups of 3*:

Task: Discuss how induction works in your departments. Note 2 things that you think work well and 1 thing that could be improved.

Time: 3 minutes

(* Note: it might be helpful to be in groups from the same department or hospital but this is not necessary)

Initial Meeting

- Discuss with trainee
 - background and experience
 - previous posts and exams
 - what is expected in, and offered by, post
 - career aspirations
 - objectives
- Don't forget
 - Sign 'Learning / Educational Agreement'
 - Make arrangement for next meeting

Review Meetings

- Chacteristics
 - 1:1
 - Private
 - Protected
 - Continuous developmental process
 - Reflection important
 - Clinical and non-clinical issues
 - Identify concerns early
 - Make arrangement for next meeting

Objectives

- Ensure:
 - clear for trainee and trainer
 - standards and timescales

• Structure:

- Specific
- Measureable
- Achievable
- Relevant
- Timed

Over to you...

Individually:

Task: Using the PDP proforma, write two SMART objectives for one of your trainees. One objective should be 'task' and one should be 'non-task'.

Time: 5 minutes

Managing Difficulties

- 'Four Domains' (Good Medical Practice, GMC, 2013) (3)
 - Knowledge, skills and performance
 - Safety and quality
 - Communication, partnership and teamwork
 - Maintaining trust
- Classification of Problems (Doctors in Difficulty, NES, 2011) (4)
 - Personal conduct
 - Professional conduct
 - Professional competence/educational progression

Managing Difficulties

Consider

- What is the nature of the concern?
- How serious is it?
- What evidence do you have; what is its source?
- Is there sufficient evidence to make a judgement?
- Has training or progress been affected?
- How has the concern been managed so far?

Managing Difficulties

Consider

- Does the trainee have insight into the concern?
- How should you feed things back to the trainee?
- What support, assessment or training is available?
- Who can help and who needs to know?
 - TPD, NES, Royal College?
 - DME, Health Board?
 - GMC?

Over to you...

• In (different) groups of 3:

Task: Your group will be given a scenario of a trainee in difficulty. Discuss what the main problem. Specifically consider who could help you and who should know.

Time: 10 minutes

End of Year Meeting

Chacteristics

- Named educational supervisor and named clinical supervisor may both be present*
- E-portfolio examined and discussed
- Objectives reviewed
- Difficulties reviewed (should have been identified at previous meetings)

*Note: different specialties do things differently

Educational Supervisor's Structured Report (ESSR)

- The report should:
 - Evidence trainee progress during training period
 - Be evidence-based
 - Be based on honest, justifiable and fair judgement
 - Not be the first time a concern comes to light
 - Be used alongside other evidence at ARCP

Examples of Evidence for ESSR

Basics

- Records of attendance, sickness, absence
- Workplace Based Assessments (WPBAs)
- Logbook or similar
- Examinations passed / membership

Engagement with educational process

- Personal Development Plans (PDPs)
- Certificates for courses and study leave
- Any Out of Programme (OOP) paperwork

Research, audit, teaching

- Audit paperwork
- · Summary of research
- Feedback and attendance at (given) teaching

Personal and professional development

- Anonymised complaints; incident reports
- Feedback given and response
- Reflective notes; thank you letters

Over to you...

• In pairs:

Task: You will be given a fictional extract from an Educational Supervisor's Structured Report (ESSR). Think about whether or not it would be useful for the trainee and for the ARCP panel. Then decide whether / how you would complete it differently.

Time: 5 minutes

End of Training Year: ARCP

ARCP outcomes

- Categories 1-8
- Majority 'satisfactory to progress' / complete
- No category for 'excellent' so give feedback
- 'Unsatisfactory to progress' eg:
 - More support + review in 6 months
 - More support + more training time
 - Not permitted to complete
 - Insufficient evidence

Summary

- Take-home messages:
 - NES has central role in postgraduate training
 - Communication between NES and NCS is cornerstone
 - Induction and regular reviews with trainee essential
 - Gather evidence early
 - Address concerns well before ARCP
 - ESSR must be evidence-based and fair
 - There is support and help for you along the way

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Concluding

- Reflecting on what you will take forward
- Feedback please:
 - Complete feedback form
 - On back of form note down:
 - 2 things you learned in this session
 - 1 thing that remains unclear
- Thank you

References

- 1. NHS Education for Scotland (2010). *The Gold Guide: Reference Guide for Postgraduate Specialty training in the UK*. 4th Edition. http://www.scotmt.scot.nhs.uk/media/7180/goldguide2010fourtheditionv07.pdf
- 2. General Medical Council (2011). *The Trainee Doctor*. http://www.gmc-uk.org/Trainee Doctor.pdf 39274940.pdf

References

- 3. General Medical Council (2013). *Good Medical Practice*. http://www.gmc-uk.org/guidance/good medical practice.asp
- 4. NHS Education for Scotland (2011). *Postgraduate Medical Education in Scotland: Management of Trainee Doctors in Difficulty. Operational Guide.*

http://www.nes.scot.nhs.uk/education-and-training/by-discipline/medicine/resources/publications/doctors-in-difficulty-operational-guide.aspx

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