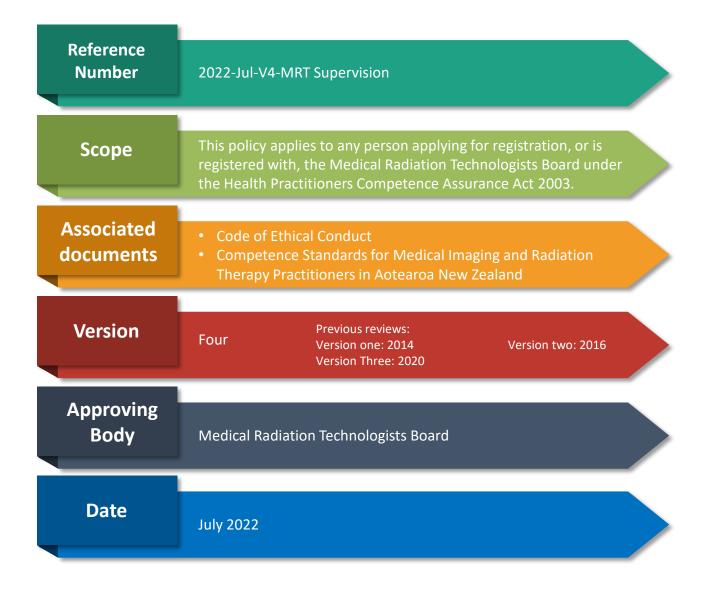
Supervision Policy

July 2022



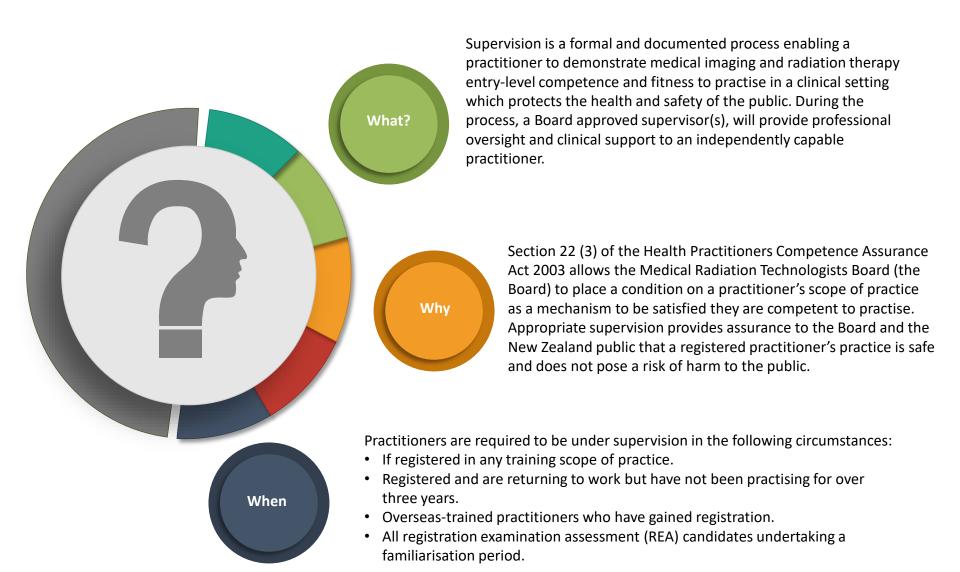
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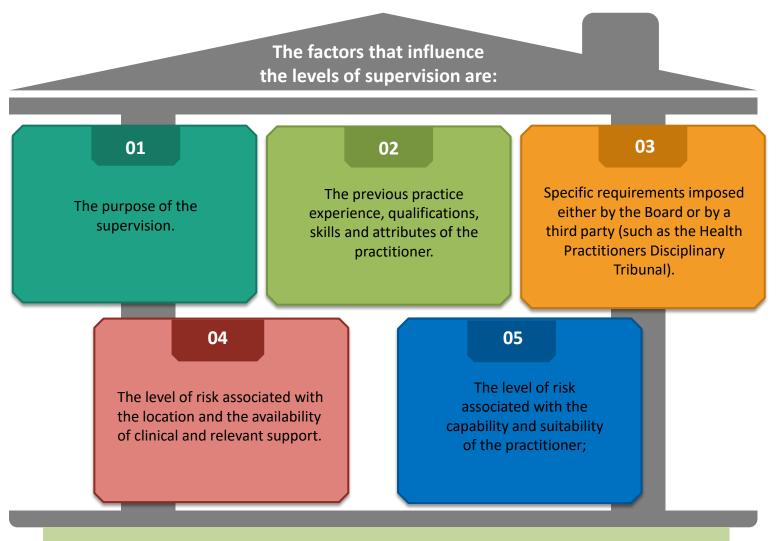


What, why and when: Supervision?



Supervision may also be used to assist individual practitioners to meet specific professional standard requirements.

Levels of Supervision: core principals



If there are any concerns with the levels of supervision allocated during the supervision period, these will need to be raised with the Board immediately. Any changes to the assigned level of supervision requires pre-approval from the Board.

Supervision Level Specifications Levels of **Supervision** Level 1 Level 2 The supervisor takes direct and principal The supervisor and supervised responsibility for individual patients. practitioner share the responsibility for patients. The practitioner must inform the The supervisor must be physically supervisor at agreed intervals about present and observing at all times the management of each patient; when the practitioner is undertaking this may be after the examination examinations and/or treatment. and/or treatment has been delivered. The practitioner must consult the supervisor about the management Supervision must be primarily in of each patient before undertaking person (direct). When the supervisor examinations and/or treatment. is not physically present, (but is within the workplace) they are always accessible by telephone or other The supervisor must conduct a means of telecommunication. weekly review of the practitioner's practice. The supervisor must conduct a

Supervision via telephone (indirect) is **NOT** permitted.

fortnightly review of the practitioner's practice.

Practitioner under Supervision (Supervisee) Responsibilities

Professional

- Maintain a professional working relationship with your supervisor.
- Recognise your professional limits and practise within those limits.
- Practise within the Board's Code of Ethical Conduct.

Prepared

- Be prepared and plan for meetings with your supervisor.
- Keep and maintain records of clinical activities and when your logbook is due.

Responsible

You are responsible for immediately advising the MRTB if:

- The relationship with your supervisor breaks down.
- You or your supervisor leaves current employment and/or role.
- There is a change in who is providing your supervision.

Adaptable

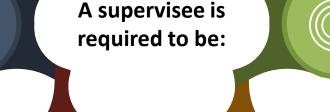
Adapt your practice to address the remediation of identified areas that may arise to achieve improvements.

Qualified

Be registered with the Board; and hold a current practising certificate – BEFORE commencement of employment/supervision.



Immediately advise your supervisor of any issues and all clinical incidents.



Supervisor Responsibilities

Professional

- Meet ethical and cultural standards and ensure quality of patient care.
- Maintain a professional working relationship with the supervisee.

Competent in Assessing performance

Measure entry-level competence and fitness to practise and identify if this has been met against the MRTB's competency standards.

Supportive

- Assign tasks that are appropriate to the role and are within the scope of training and capability of the individual.
- Be objective, but supportive and encouraging of the supervisee's practise.

Responsible

- For your own and the safe practise of the supervisee.
- Responding to any new needs/issues that have arisen since the last communication.
- For reporting any problems or issues that arise during supervision.

Communicate with the MRTB if any issues or conflicts arise.

- Declare any conflicts of interest.
- Ensure the supervisee understands what the expectations of supervision are.

Communicative

Recording

Keeping records of supervision meetings and includes (but is not limited to):

- level of supervision required
- an orientation period plan
- frequency of supervision reports to be completed.

A Supervisor is:

- Current practising certificate.
- Minimum two years post-qualification experience in the modality supervision is provided in.
- Required to undertake Board-approved supervisor training and complete refresher modules every two years.

Board Approved

- Fully-qualified.
- No restrictions on APC.

Innovative

- Initiate regular supervision meetings – both formal and informal.
- Provide constructive feedback with documentary evidence that this has been appropriate and timely.

Able to

- Provide oversight and introduction to the NZ healthcare system.
- Describe and understand the difference between supervision levels.
- Be contactable and readily available.

Experienced

Up-to date with current technologies and practises in the profession/modality. Be knowledgeable of:

- adult learning principles
- the Board's competence standards principles of assessment

Nominated Supervisor and Reporting requirements

The supervision report must be completed by the nominated supervisor and include:

01

Feedback on how the supervisee is meeting competency in relation to all aspects of the MRTB's competence standards e.g., communication, cultural safety, safe practice etc.

02

Weekly objective feedback (with examples) on how the supervisee is progressing though the supervision period.

- · What areas is the supervisee doing well?
- What areas need further work?
- of there are areas of weakness identified, provide a mutually agreed action plan strategy that outlines how these concerns will be addressed and resolved.
- Confirmation of whether the supervisee meets the required level of competency at the conclusion of the supervision period.

Any emerging issues or concerns with the supervisee and any changes in the supervisory arrangements.



The nominated supervisor must be:

- Approved by the Board prior to the commencement of the period of supervised practice.
- The primary practitioner responsible for the supervision of the supervised practitioner.

If there is a need to delegate supervision to another registered practitioner to cover days off, shift work etc., the other supervisor must:

- Be registered in the same scope of practice.
- Hold a current practising certificate with no limitations.
- Be given an appropriate handover of what stage the supervisee is at.
- Not expected to be taking over the supervision on an on-going regular basis or for long periods of time.

Supervision Process – Supervisor and Supervisee Responsibilities

Before commencement of supervision – the supervisee is responsible for:

- Opplying for and obtaining an Annual Practising Certificate.
- Finding an appropriate site that offers the range of imaging technology required for completing supervision requirements. If the primary nominated site does not provide the suite of imaging technology e.g., CT required to complete the supervision, it is your responsibility to liaise with the relevant personnel at the primary nominated site to find suitable alternatives.
- 03 Finding a supervisor.
- Sending the MRTB the name of the site and supervisor. The MRTB will then review this and will advise whether the site and supervisor are suitable.

 You should not start supervision until you have received confirmation that the site and supervisor are suitable.

During supervision – the supervisee and supervisor are responsible for:

- Adhering to the levels of supervision as stated under 'Levels of Supervision'.
- Engaging in a minimum of weekly supervision meetings in level one supervision and a minimum of fortnightly in level two supervision. These meetings should include discussion around learning outcomes, expected progression points and frequency and duration of the reporting requirements.
- Submitting to the MRTB a completed report at the end of level one supervision and continue level one supervision until the Board confirms that the supervisee can move to level two supervision. The report must be fully completed and filled out.
- Once approved by MRTB, beginning and completing level two supervision.
- Submitting a completed report at the conclusion of level two supervision. The supervisee is deemed to be and is expected to be, continuing supervision until such time that the Board has reviewed the report and has confirmed that no further supervision is required.
- Immediately advising the MRTB if any problems arise before, during or after the supervision process.