South Australian Allied Health Research Forum 2021



Clinical Supervision: How Supervisors Add Value

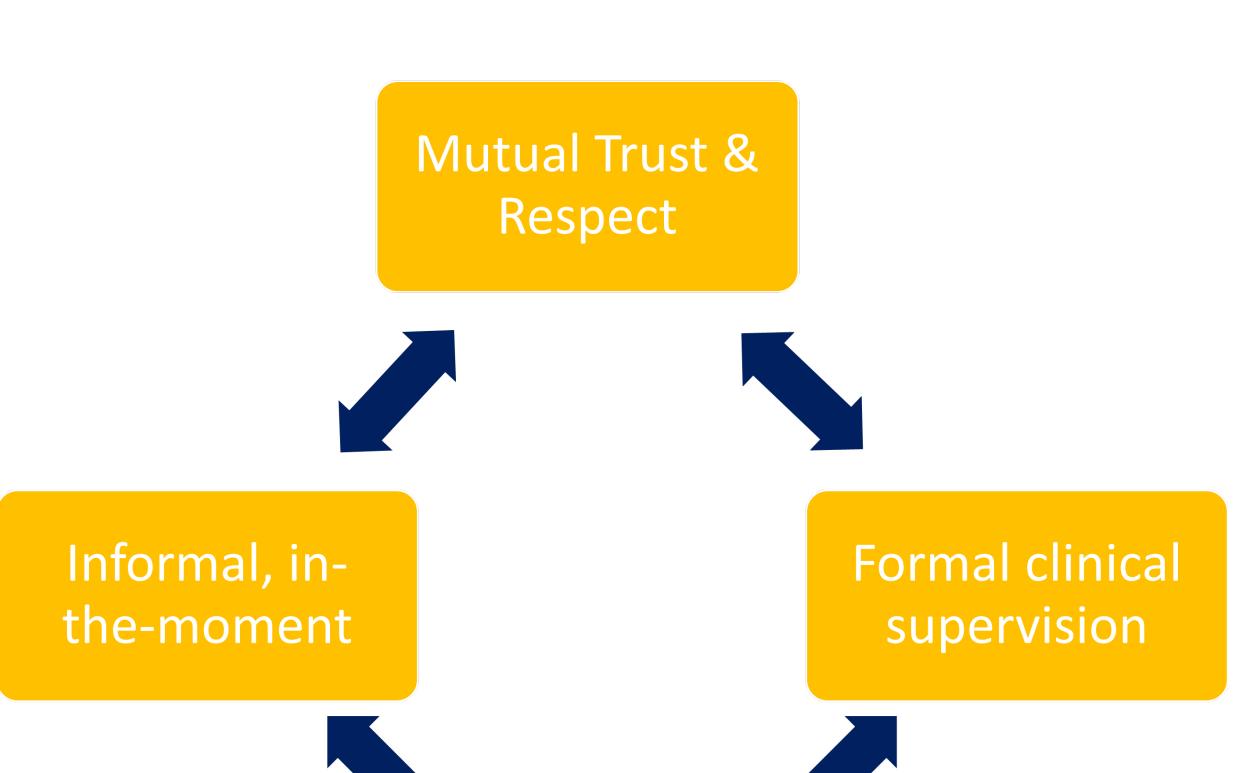
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Background and aims

Clinical supervision (CS) provides safe, quality outcomes for our patients. Supervisees develop personal, clinical and professional skills through facilitation by supervisors. Supervisor expertise is essential to enhance clinician skills, knowledge and attitudes.

Methods

Professional clinical staff attended focus groups to explore CS perceptions and experiences. Key themes emerged.



Format	Advantages	Disadvantages
Formal	Individualised, quarantined, documented	Important but not urgent
Peer	Informal, reactive, immediate, Interprofessional,	Not trackable
Group	Time-effective, task-oriented, competency-based, content-specific	Impersonal, not confidential, inequitable participation, timetabling
Informal	Immediacy, safety, accessibility	Not trackable

Results

Six Allied Health disciplines (dietetics, occupational therapy, speech pathology, social work, podiatry, physiotherapy) with 25 clinicians provided informed consent.

Themes emerged regarding supervisor requirements:

- 1. mutual trust and respect is crucial
- 2. flexibility required to accommodate both informal and formal supervision
- 3. choose experiential supervisor training over online





Conclusions

- 1. Supervisors *add value* when they gain formal supervision skills by undertaking *experiential, interactive* training
- 2. The focus of supervisor skills changes according to supervisee level of experience:
- Consolidating and advancing clinical skills in new graduates
- Facilitate *effective teamwork* and *conflict management skills* in established clinicians
- Supporting management and leadership skill development in senior clinicians

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