Clinical Supervision, Legal, Ethical, and Risk Management Issues

Questions from chapter 1

1) Probably the biggest myth about supervision is
   a) True supervision is for the review of cases
   b) Because I am an experienced clinician, I will make a good supervisor
   c) The best feedback is direct
   d) A supervisee’s feelings are not relevant to learning

2) Campbell (2006) states that clinical supervision is the process of reviewing and monitoring a practitioner’s work to increase their skills and to help them solve problems in order to provide clients the optimal quality of service possible and to
   a) Minimize the supervisor’s liability
   b) Help the supervisee grow in knowledge
   c) Boost the profession’s standing among the public
   d) Prevent harm from occurring

3) Originally the concept of supervision embodied the concept of
   a) Professional socialization
   b) Lord and serf
   c) Master and apprentice
   d) Mutual benefit

4) Handlesman et al. (2005) introduced the concept of _____, i.e. learning the profession’s discrete culture, traditions, values and methods.
   a) Ethical acculturation
   b) Professional apprenticeship
   c) Parallel mentoring
   d) Synergistic supervision

5) The Canadian Psychological Association states that _____ occurs between peers or between senior and junior professionals.
   a) Consultation
   b) Mentoring
   c) Supervision
   d) Coordination

6) Simply being degreed and licensed does not give a supervisor the competence to supervise any and all services provided by fellow professionals.
   a) True
   b) False
7) Martino (2001) found the number one factor possessed by the best supervisors was
   a) Flexible and open to new ideas
   b) Clinical knowledge and expertise
   c) Honest objective critiques
   d) A warm and supportive demeanor

8) The quality that was most frequently associated with the worst supervisor was
   a) A supervisor who is unavailable or unreliable
   b) A lack of interest in supervision
   c) Insecure and unstructured
   d) Overly punitive and critical

9) All the following are mentioned in the Supervisee Bill of Rights EXCEPT
   a) A supervisor who supervises consistently
   b) A growth oriented supervisor
   c) A supervision with the same theoretical orientation
   d) Supervision that is technically sound

Questions from chapter 2

10) As a result of the fiduciary responsibility, an administrative supervisor must frequently operate from a ______ model.
    a) Interpersonal
    b) Intrapersonal
    c) Impersonal
    d) Business

11) Bernard & Goodyear (2009) state the administrative supervisor focuses on all the following EXCEPT
    a) Communication
    b) Protocol
    c) Fiscal issues
    d) Professional development

12) Many supervisors have received little formal training in supervision and are erroneously trying to supervise in the ways that they were supervised. This is sometimes referred to as the
    a) No Model
    b) Apprentice-Master Model
    c) Expert Model
    d) Therapist-As-Patient-Model
13) Which is a “top-down” model with a “right-wrong” atmosphere?
   a) No Model  
   b) Apprentice-Master Model  
   c) Expert Model  
   d) Therapist-As-Patient-Model

14) Which is an isomorphic, systemic approach?
   a) Interactional Model  
   b) Holistic Model  
   c) Developmental Model  
   d) Parallel Process Model

15) Which model developed by Campbell tries to “Catch a supervisee doing something right”?
   a) Interactional Model  
   b) Holistic Model  
   c) Developmental Model  
   d) Parallel Process Model

Questions from chapter 3

16) A disadvantage of individual supervision is
   a) An inaccurate impression of the supervisee  
   b) Supervisor prejudices  
   c) The opportunity for supervisee deception in supervision  
   d) All the above

17) In some agencies, an activity where all the individual supervisors meet concurrently with the supervisee is known as
   a) Group Supervision  
   b) Team Supervision  
   c) Corporate Supervision  
   d) Multidisciplinary Supervision

18) A more appropriate designation for peer supervision from a legal standpoint might be
   a) Case consultation  
   b) Didactic supervision  
   c) Peer consultation  
   d) Group supervision
19) Some agencies and organizations may require independently licensed practitioners to be “supervised”. This should be more appropriately labeled as
   a) Coordination
   b) Administrative supervision
   c) Professional development
   d) All the above

20) Using the _____ technology to provide the supervisee with an ongoing stream of critique, suggestions, and support has been demonstrated to be an effective learning tool.
   a) Bug-in-the-ear
   b) Heads-up display
   c) Improv-techniques
   d) Cellular communication device

Questions from chapter 4

21) If a supervisor is supervising in a legal fashion, complying with all state, federal, and local statutes and regulations, she will be definition be supervising in an ethical fashion.
   a) True
   b) False

22) Pope and Vasquez (1998) found the most frequent reason for ethical complaints filed with the state board of psychology was
   a) Fraud
   b) Sexual violations or dual relationships
   c) Negligent practice
   d) Convictions of crimes

23) Ladany et al. (1999) reported that _____ of all supervisees reported at least one perceived ethical violation by their supervisors.
   a) 51%
   b) 61%
   c) 71%
   d) 81%

24) The definition of competency to supervise typically has all of the following components EXCEPT
   a) Communication skills
   b) Formal education
   c) Professional training
   d) Carefully supervised experience
25) Which is a component of emotional competence?
   a) Conceptualization
   b) Critical thinking
   c) Self-monitoring
   d) Knowledge

26) What type of rights may require supervisors to delineate and define what signals successful completion of the supervisory requirement?
   a) Informed consent
   b) Due process
   c) Confidentiality
   d) Professional disclosure

27) Informed consent allows for all the following EXCEPT
   a) Elucidating expectations
   b) Identifying mutually agreed upon goals
   c) Anticipating likely difficulties
   d) Documenting assignment of liability

28) Bernard and Goodyear (2009) suggest that informed consent takes place on all the following levels EXCEPT
   a) Client’s consent to treatment by a supervisee under a supervisor’s direction
   b) Supervisor and supervisee consent to the supervisory responsibility
   c) The client consents to supervision of their case by a named individual
   d) Client is made aware that confidential information will not be shared with the supervisor

29) APA ethics committee (2008) reported that over 60% of all ethics cases opened included _____ as one factor.
   a) Finances
   b) Hurt feelings
   c) Abandonment
   d) Multiple relationships

30) A _____ violation is a clear departure form acceptable practice that places the supervisee or the supervisory process at serious risk.
   a) Confidentiality
   b) Termination
   c) Boundary
   d) Evaluation
31) Which is the one professional organization which states that “sexual contact between a supervisor and a trainee or student may be unethical”
   a) APA
   b) Canadian Psychological Association
   c) American Psychiatric Association
   d) NASW

32) Glaser and Thorpe found ____ of graduate students reported having experienced seductive behavior with educators/supervisors while they were in professional training.
   a) 31%
   b) 41%
   c) 51%
   d) 61%

Questions from chapter 5

33) What is a rather loosely defined, constantly changing, and gradually emerging principle regarding the practice of a profession that the general public should be able to rely upon.
   a) Code of ethics
   b) Standard of care
   c) Legal guidelines
   d) Best practices

34) In supervision, vicarious liability concerns the
   a) Supervisor
   b) Client
   c) Supervisee
   d) Profession

35) Fallendar and Shafranske (2004) state that the Standards of Care for Supervision can be extracted from
   a) Case law
   b) Statues
   c) Clinical practice
   d) All the above

36) Malpractice is professional negligence and is therefore, a
   a) Tort
   b) Writ
   c) Habeas corpus
   d) Ex parte
37) Which is not one of the four D’s which a malpractice suit must demonstrate?
   a) Damages
   b) Dereliction
   c) Denial
   d) Directly

38) Which is based on erroneous, improper or unethical actions or omissions on the part of the supervisor?
   a) Vicarious liability
   b) Criminal liability
   c) Direct liability
   d) Assigned liability

39) Which term refers to liability which attaches to the person who had control of the supervisee at the time of the negligent act?
   a) In forma pauperis
   b) In loco parentis
   c) Respondeat Superior
   d) Borrowed Servant

40) Simmons v. United States (1986) held that supervisors assume direct responsibility for their response to supervisee.
   a) Assessment errors
   b) Falsification of supervision hours
   c) Using experimental therapeutic techniques
   d) Sexual transgressions with clients

Questions from chapter 6

41) A simple risk management strategy for supervisors would be to
   a) Require a formal application
   b) Investigating employment gaps
   c) Conducing a background check including a criminal record search
   d) All the above

42) What is the “Achilles’ heel” for many supervisees?
   a) Confidence
   b) Documentation
   c) Confidence
   d) Time management
Questions from chapter 7

43) Lack of knowledge, inadequate clinical skills, poor judgment and disturbing interpersonal attributes are the 4 types of professional
   a) Negligence
   b) Culpability
   c) Growth edges
   d) Incompetence

44) One indication of a/an _____ supervisee is an individual who does not acknowledge, understand, and/or address the problem after it is identified.
   a) Absent
   b) Impaired
   c) Novice
   d) Reluctant

Questions from chapter 8

45) Which has, as its purpose, the focus of attempting to assist in skill development?
   a) Summative Evaluation
   b) Performance Appraisal
   c) Formative Feedback
   d) Structured Conceptualization

46) Which is an objective measure of the competence level of a supervisee and typically covers a pre-designated time period?
   a) Summative Evaluation
   b) Performance Appraisal
   c) Formative Feedback
   d) Structured Conceptualization