Clinical Supervision, Legal, Ethical, and Risk Management Issues

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

3) 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

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

5) 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

6) 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
7) 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

Chapter 2

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

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

10) 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

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

12) 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
Chapter 3

13) 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

14) 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

15) Some agencies an 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

16) 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

Chapter 4

17) 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

18) 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
19) 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

20) 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

21) 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

22) A ____ violation is a clear departure from acceptable practice that places the supervisee or the supervisory process at serious risk.
   a) Confidentiality
   b) Termination
   c) Boundary
   d) Evaluation

23) 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

Chapter 5

24) 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
25) In supervision, vicarious liability concerns the
   a) Supervisor
   b) Client
   c) Supervisee
   d) Profession

26) Malpractice is professional negligence and is therefore, a
   a) Tort
   b) Writ
   c) Habeas corpus
   d) Ex parte

27) 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

28) 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

Chapter 6

29) 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

30) What is the "Achilles' heel" for many supervisees?
   a) Confidence
   b) Documentation
   c) Confidence
   d) Time management

Chapter 7
31) 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

32) 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

Chapter 8

33) 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

34) 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