	PSYCHIATRIC OR mhGAP-	TRAINED	STAFF SUPERVISION	
	COMPETENCY 1: The Pra	ctitioner-P	atient Relationship	
Country/Mission/Project:			Date last supervision:	
Date:			Goals of last supervision:	
Supervisee:				
Supervisor:				
INTENSITY OF SUPERVISION NEEDED:	IS Intensive Supervision Needed SS Some Supervision Needed MO Model for Others NA Not Applicable	INTENSITY	COMMENTS  What exactly is the supervision need?  What do supervisee and supervisor think?	SUPPORT PLAN What can supervisee work on before next time? How will supervisor support?
	ent feel comfortable (e.g., open, not too close/far, titioner stays focused, does not seem "distracted."			
Verbal communication Language is clear. Practitioner takes time to check that patient understands; explains when patient does not understand. Appropriate speed. Uses pauses to give patient time to respond.				
Active listening Practitioner shows understanding by paraphrasing (rewording), summarizing and clarifying what the patient has said.				
Validating  Normalizes patient's reactions. Lets patient know their emotional reactions are understandable. Does not minimize feelings or tell patient to feel differently. Comments are made without judgement or blame.				
Empathy and attunement  Level 1 Skills: Practitioner puts themselves in patient's shoes (takes perspective) to understand their experience. Tone & activity are sensitive to the patient's state (mirroring).				
☐ <u>Level 2 Skills</u> : Can adapt own emotional response appropriately in session.				
Level 2 Skills: Can adapt own emotional response appropriately in session.  Collaborative  Practitioner encourages patient to take active part in the session. Does not tell patient what to do (give advice) but encourages them to come up with their own ideas or solutions. Gives supportive feedback to the patient, praises openness.				

Additional Comments:	

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	PSYCHIATRIC OR mhGAP-TR	AINED CLINI	CIAN SUPERVISION	
	COMPETENCY	2: Technic	al Skills	
Country/Mission/Project:			Date last supervision:	
Date:			Goals of last supervision:	
Supervisee:				
Supervisor:				
INTENSITY OF SUPERVISION NEEDED:	IS Intensive Supervision Needed SS Some Supervision Needed MO Model for Others NA Not Applicable	INTENSITY	COMMENTS  What exactly is the supervision need?  What do supervisee and supervisor think?	SUPPORT PLAN What can supervisee work on before next time? How will supervisor support?
	nt feel safe. They have a welcoming and an ending. Practitioner helps the patient feel comfortable. ts and confidentiality are clear.			
☐ <u>Level 2 Skills</u> : Frame can be adapted v	when needed (see examples, level 2).			
Collecting history  Level 1 Skills: Practitioner conducts a diagnostic interview, including taking a history of the main complaint and medical history. Includes patient current supports and strengths. Includes screening for risk of harm and abuse.				
Level 2 Skills: Practitioner conducts a diagnostic interview, including comprehensive history taking and assessment of mental status. Can adapt structure to patient. Example: assesses development of the child of a patient with substance use issues.				
Differentiating  Level 1 Skills: Practitioner asks questions or performs examinations related to screening for common conditions not disclosed. Examples: substance use, infection.				
Level 2 Skills: This includes considering rarer differential diagnosis (e.g. neurological examination). Examples: self-medication for chronic pain through substance use.				
Treatment plan  ☐ Level 1 Skills: Practitioner helps the patient identify their recovery goals (what gives their life meaning and what they hope for). Is specific in planning with the patient and prioritizes the treatment plan based on the mhGAP algorithm. Includes families/carers/support persons in the plan as needed. Considers resources and barriers in the community. At discharge from care, concludes the process with a patient supportively by reflecting together on the patient's progress.				
☐ <u>Level 2 Skills</u> : Prioritizes the treatmer algorithm, MSF protocols and responsible	nt plan with the patient based on the mhGAP e professional practice.			

Psychoeducation  Level 1 Skills: Practitioner gives enough psychoeducation (information) on diagnosis, using specific examples. Asks the patient what they would like to know about their condition. Educates about risks and benefits of treatment, potential side-effects, duration and importance of adherence.		
☐ <u>Level 2 Skills</u> : Practitioner gives enough psychoeducation (information) on mental health condition, taking into account the patient's health knowledge and beliefs		
Making links  ☐ Level 1 Skills: Practitioner reviews recovery process with patient. Helps the patient make links. Examples: reviews session notes before, connects what patient is saying with what was said earlier in session.		
☐ <u>Level 2 Skills</u> : Reviews recovery process with patient. Makes links for patients with what was discussed in previous sessions and what has happened over the course of the treatment. Follows up on concerns from last consultation. Examples: reviews session notes before, connects what patient is saying with what was said in an earlier session.		
Physical health screen Practitioner checks the physical condition of the patient, noting weight, age, vital signs as appropriate.		
Medication safety 1  Practitioner checks for contra-indications and barriers to adherence before prescribing any medication. Prescribes medication at the lowest effective dose. Monitors progress on medication including any side-effects. Alters treatment depending on patient response and side effects. Tapers medication gradually.		
Daily functioning  ☐ Level 1 Skills: Asks how the patient is functioning in their day-to-day activities. Supports the patient to consider the ways that they could improve their daily functioning. Includes behavioral health strategies for managing symptoms. Gives practical guidance for addressing common barriers to adherence.		
☐ <u>Level 2 Skills</u> : Works with the patient/caregiver on problem-solving these barriers together. Shows non-confrontational approach.		
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Additional Comments:		

PSYCHIATRIC OR mhGAP-TRAINED CLINICIAN SUPERVISION				
COMPETENCY 3: Case Dis			cussion	
Country/Mission/Project:			Date last supervision:	
Date:			Goals of last supervision:	
Supervisee:				
Supervisor:				
INTENSITY OF SUPERVISION NEEDED:	IS Intensive Supervision Needed SS Some Supervision Needed MO Model for Others NA Not Applicable	INTENSITY	COMMENTS  What exactly is the supervision need?  What do supervisee and supervisor think?	SUPPORT PLAN What can supervisee work on before next time? How will supervisor support?
generalize, use explanations based on "a	Considers them a "whole person." Does not II patients with this diagnosis." Example: identifies sodes (e.g. sleep deprivation, disruptions in routine).			
model.	and environmental factors into the biomedical isodes because of temperament, past experience and			
Diagnosis  ☐ Level 1 Skills: Identifies patient's "main complaint" and difficulties at this moment; gives an mhGAP diagnosis. Considers how person is doing in their day-to-day activities (what is going well, what are the main areas of difficulty).				
□ Level 2 Skills: Practitioner gives an appropriate diagnosis based on comprehensive assessment. Considers other similar presentations based on mhGAP, clinical guidelines and diagnostic manuals. Describes functional impairment (how and where is the MH condition affecting the patient at this time?).				
Adapting  Level 1 Skills: If patient is not improving/getting worse: Practitioner uses case discussion to understand why and adapt intervention. Example: before considering switching medication, reconsiders diagnosis and intervention.				
☐ <u>Level 2 Skills:</u> Thinks about alternatives to own assumptions (ideas about the patient).				
Observation  Level 1 Skills: Can describe clinical observations of the patient, including mental state as it has changed over time: appearance, behavior, speech, mood, thoughts, perception, and insight.				
☐ Level 2 Skills: Presentation is logical a	nd makes links between different aspects.			

Choice of intervention  ☐ Level 1 Skills: Practitioner suggests interventions based on mhGAP management algorithms. Shows awareness of stress-related conditions and essential care and practice.		
□ <u>Level 2 Skills:</u> Practitioner suggests interventions based on mhGAP, MSF clinical guidelines and professional practice/continued learning. Considers risks and benefits of a pharmacological intervention. Priorities of intervention are based on a case formulation (See Examples Level 2).		
Ethical issues  ☐ Level 1 Skills: Brings up uncertainties in case discussion. Shows some awareness of when to seek supervision. Example: risk concerns about abuse.		
☐ <u>Level 2 Skills:</u> Shows awareness of common ethical dilemmas and can describe them. Examples: concerns about risk, limits of competency.		
Multidisciplinary Work 1  Communicates about treatment plan with other members of the team, shares information.  Makes appropriate referrals. Example: refers to psychosocial worker for engagement in a meaningful activity or need for psychosocial follow-up.		
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	ing the respective checkbox	

	PSYCHIATRIC OR mhGAP-TR	AINED CLINIC	CIAN SUPERVISION	
	COMPETENC	Y 4: Clinical	Files	
Country/Mission/Project:			Date last supervision:	Click or tap here to enter text.
Date:	Click or tap here to enter text.		Goals of last supervision:	
Supervisee:				
Supervisor:				
INTENSITY OF SUPERVISION NEEDED:	<ul><li>IS Intensive Supervision Needed</li><li>SS Some Supervision Needed</li><li>MO Model for Others</li><li>NA Not Applicable</li></ul>	INTENSITY	COMMENTS What exactly is the supervision need? What do supervisee and supervisor think?	SUPPORT PLAN What can supervisee work on before next time? How will supervisor support?
includes prescriptions. Assessments include progress.  Regularity  Level 1 Skills: Practitioner provides repappointments. Frequency (how often) resultidisciplinary Work 2  Level 1 Skills: Practitioner makes appror outside the project. Referrals are adaptivishes.	propriate clinical forms after each consultation. This add diagnoses.  It monitoring tools and comments on patient  gular follow-up to patients and documents missed spects mhGAP and MSF clinical guidelines.  Propriate referrals to other services. This can be inside ofted to the patient's needs and respect his/her  ent of complicated situations (e.g., protection).			
Practitioner gives the appropriate amount of a drug in relation to frequency of appointments.  Avoids gaps and/or supplying large quantities with insufficient (not enough) monitoring.				
*During the supervision process of a given	competency, the Skills Level should be specified by ticki	na the respectiv	ue checkhox	

Additional Comments:		

	PSYCHIATRIC OR mhGAP-TR	RAINED CLINIC	CIAN SUPERVISION	
	COMPETENCY 5: Specific	Situations	& Target Groups	
Country/Mission/Project:			Date last supervision:	
Date:			Goals of last supervision:	
Supervisee:				
Supervisor:				
	<ul><li>Intensive Supervision Needed</li><li>Some Supervision Needed</li><li>MO Model for Others</li><li>NA Not Applicable</li></ul>	INTENSITY	COMMENTS What exactly is the supervision need? What do supervisee and supervisor think?	SUPPORT PLAN What can supervisee work on before next time? How will supervisor support?
Interventions for children  □ Level 1 Skills: Practitioner assesses children with language and behavior adapted to the child's stage of development. Medication is only considered after consulting a supervisor.  □ Level 2 Skills: Medication is only considered after consulting guidelines and discussing with a supervisor or colleague. Practitioner communicates a biopsychosocial understanding of the child's condition and is comfortable encouraging parenting interventions and behavioral rules.				
Crisis management  Level 1 Skills: Practitioner identifies signs of an acute crisis and seeks specialized advice where needed. Examples: When the patient is incoherent (impossible to understand), has very different behavior to last consultation, looks agitated.				
☐ <u>Level 2 Skills:</u> Practitioner is able to stabilize a patient in an acute crisis, without or with a pharmacological intervention as appropriate. <i>Examples: acutely suicidal patient, catatonic patient, agitated patient.</i>				
Interpreter Practitioner works with interpreter/translarequests feedback. Gives space for debries	ator in a collaborative way. Gives clear guidance, fing and listens.			

Additional Comments:		

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