Exploring Maternal and Child Health nurses' clinical supervision practice – findings from research and future directions.

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 Professor Leesa Hooker (Judith Lumley Centre, La Trobe University)
- Department of Health and MAV



Clinical supervision -

- Problematic term purpose, contexts
- Operational supervision vs clinical supervision (EMCH CS guidelines)

Operational Supervision

Includes clinical oversight, compliance and professional, managerial, educational and administrative supervision

Largely supervisor driven and supervisor evaluated

Performance factors are prominent

Clinical Supervision

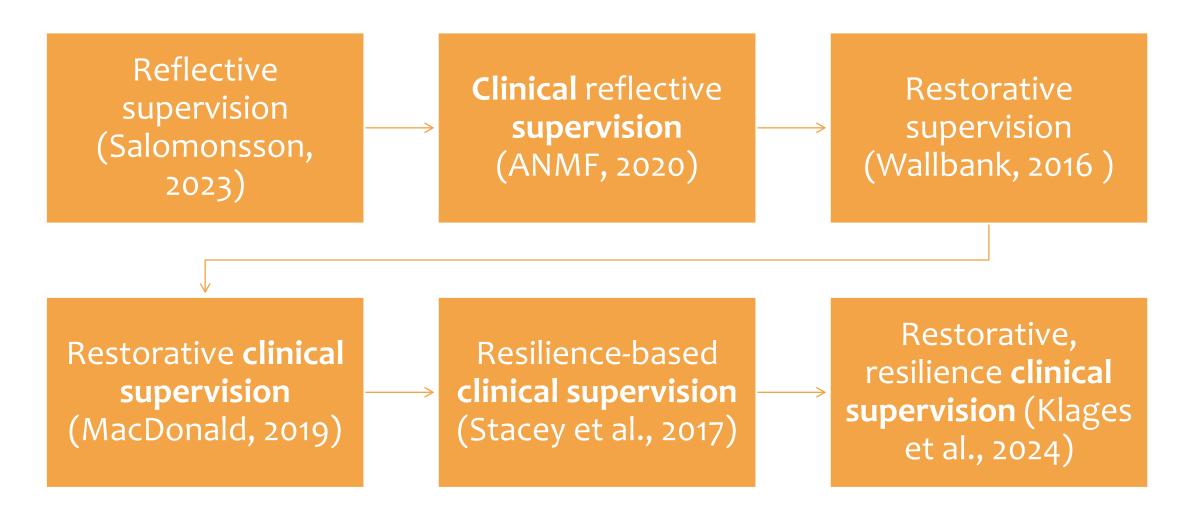
Confidential, facilitated reflection on professional practice

Supervisee driven

Working agreement is in place

Evaluation is negotiated

Purpose and aims



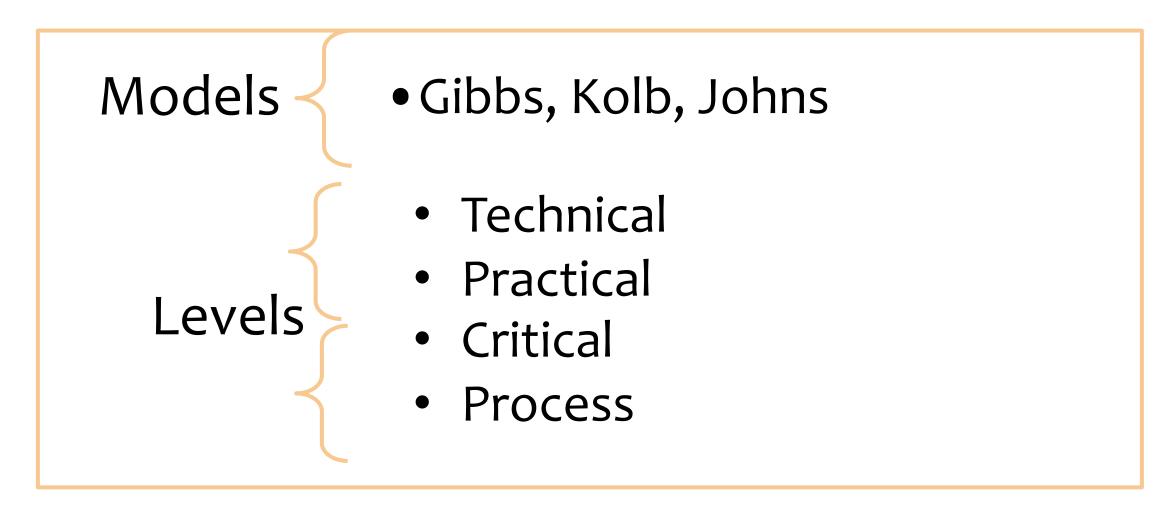
Clinical supervision models

Three function interactive framework of clinical supervision (Proctor, 1986)

Role development (Consedine, 2001)

Seven-eyed model of clinical supervision (Hawkins and Shohet, 2006)

Reflective practice and reflection



Clinical supervision - definition

- Formal structure
- Supervisor and one or more supervisees
- Purposeful, critical reflection
- Confidential *

- Facilitates reflective practice
- Professional skills
- Increased awareness of complex human and ethical issues



POSITION STATEMENT: CLINICAL SUPERVISION FOR NURSES AND MIDWIVES (2019)

The research study



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Clinical supervision practice by community-based child and family health nurses: A mixed-method systematic review

Anne O'Neill X, Kristina Edvardsson, Leesa Hooker



'What is it we are trying to achieve here'? Community maternal and child health nurses and clinical supervision: A qualitative descriptive study

Anne O'Neill ⋈, Leesa Hooker, Kristina Edvardsson

Clinical supervision in Australian child and family nursing, a cross-sectional study.

Anne O'Neill, Leesa Hooker, Kristina Edvardsson (manuscript).

What did we find?

CS Provision



- External supervisors (Social Work, Psychology, MCH nurses)
- Group formats the norm
- Lack of consistency between services size, frequency, time,
 awareness/ use of CS guidelines/resources
- Enhanced MCH Clinical Supervision Guidelines (2018)

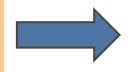
What did we find?



- Opportunity to meet, validation e.g. "have done enough"
 ... "not missed anything"
- Mutual support, reduced sense of isolation
- Different perspectives and specialist clinical knowledge
- Maintaining professional boundaries, support to manage
 emotional demands of work child safety and risk
- Self-care

What did we find?

Challenges/ Barriers



- Lack of agreed understanding purpose/aim of CS *
- Poor supervisor facilitation skills *
- Not 'safe enough' (individual/group)*
- **Tokenistic**, passive responses / dominant voices
- Workplace cultures
- Arrangements group size, venue, time, regularity

So, what does it mean?

Nurse education and training

Professional forums and associations

Identify exemplars and practice leaders

Organisational and clinical leadership – align policy and governance agendas-include in reporting

CS implementation frameworks

College of Mental Health Nursing (2018) Clinical supervision for mental health nurses

A framework for Victoria

Queensland Health (2021)

Framework for Queensland
Nurses & Midwives

ACT Health (2023)

Clinical supervision framework for ACT nurses and midwives

Office of the Chief Nursing and Midwifery Officer ACT Health

Resources

• Sainsbury, J., & Stacey, G. (2022). Setting up a national clinical supervision subject expert group. Nursing Times, 118(2), 23-25.

• Clinical Supervision Network - Florence Nightingale Foundation (florence-nightingale-foundation.org.uk)

Thank you

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