



: Developed in collaboration between UGME and PGME and approved by School of Medicine Policy Council (SoMPC).

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: Faculty policy regarding the supervision of medical students, residents, and fellows in clinical settings.

The purpose of this policy is to define the roles and responsibilities of clinical supervisors, trainees and other staff who may be involved in the supervision of clinical trainees. This policy is aligned with the CMO's Guide – Role and Responsibilities of the Learner and the Supervisor.

[CMO's Guide – Role and Responsibilities of the Learner and the Supervisor.](#)

1. **Clinical Supervisor**: A faculty member in the School of Health Sciences who has direct responsibility for the supervision of clinical trainees in a particular practice setting.
 - a) Most Responsible Clinical Supervisor or "MRCS"
 - b) Consultant Clinical Supervisor
 - c) On-call physician for a particular practice or service.
 - d) Clinical Trainee who has been delegated the role of the Clinical Supervisor.
2. **Clinical Trainee**: a trainee enrolled in a clinical course of training at McGill University.
 - a) All medical students will have been registered with the Collège des médecins du Québec (CMQ).

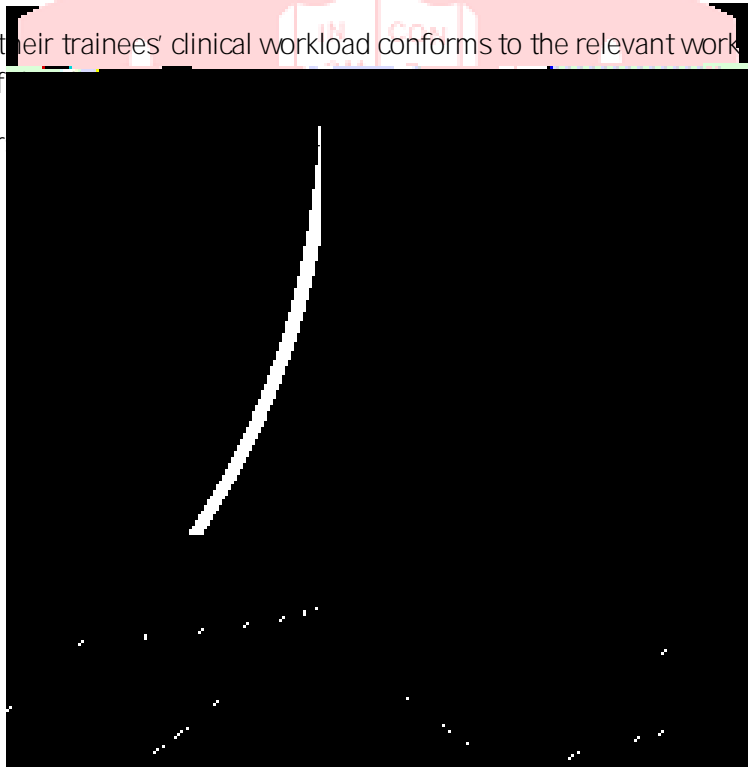


responsibility for patient care. Overall responsibility cannot be delegated to a trainee.

3. The educational environment must be safe for patient care and effective learning.

The Clinical Supervisor must always provide appropriate supervision for their trainees, specifically:

1. Establish and maintain a supportive learning environment with open, respectful communication ([The Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences Code of Conduct](#)).
2. Ensure that their trainees' clinical workload conforms to the relevant workload expectations and objectives of
3. Directly over





6. Advise patients, or their designate, that their trainees may be involved in their care and obtain consent for such participation.
 - a) It is a shared responsibility between the MRCS and the institution to advise patients of the institutional academic mission.
 - b) It is a shared responsibility of the MRCS and the trainee to clearly delineate their roles and obtain patient consent for trainee participation in their care. The MRCS will be directly involved in the consent process when appropriate.
 - c) When the Clinical Supervisor determines it is appropriate to delegate a part of their responsibility for performing a diagnostic or therapeutic procedure, then the patient or their designate must be informed as per current ethical and legal guidelines for informed consent.
7. Be readily available in a timely and appropriate manner to the patient. If the Clinical Supervisor is not immediately available, the trainee must be informed. If the Clinical Supervisor is not available and the trainee is the only person available and the patient is in need of care, the trainee of the change in supervision must be informed.
8. Provide supervision to the trainee. More specific regulations regarding supervision can be found on the [CMO Fiche 20 - Téléconsultations réalisées par un résident/moniteur : quel est le cadre à respecter?](#) and [Fiche 21 - Participation de l'étudiant en médecine à une téléconsultation : quel est le cadre à respecter?](#).
9. May delegate supervisory responsibilities to a senior trainee. The Clinical Supervisor retains ultimate responsibility with the same care and attention as the delegation of the supervisory tasks to the trainee. The trainee's clinical competence must also be aware of the responsibilities of the clinical supervisor outlined within this Supervision Policy. It is imperative that all parties are aware that the ultimate patient care/outcome remains the responsibility of the delegating Clinical Supervisor. Moreover, it is the responsibility of the training program to make sure that senior trainees who have been delegated supervisory responsibilities have the appropriate teaching skills necessary for clinical supervision.

With respect to clinical supervision, trainees must be aware of their status as a trainee, and consider their experience and level of clinical competence when providing patient care, specifically:



1. Advise patients or their designate of their status as a trainee who is working under the supervision of a named physician, the Clinical Supervisor.
2. Review the case with the Clinical Supervisor. Notify the Clinical Supervisor of their findings, diagnosis, and management plan with r



