

2011
VERSION 1.0

This document applies to those who begin training on or after July 1st, 2011.

(Please see also the “Policies and Procedures.”)

DEFINITION

Forensic Psychiatry is a psychiatric subspecialty in which scientific and clinical expertise are applied to legal issues in legal contexts embracing civil, criminal, correctional or legislative matters. Forensic Psychiatrists also have specialized expertise in the assessment and treatment of special populations, including young offenders, sexual offenders and violent offenders.

GOALS

Upon completion of training, the resident is expected to be a competent subspecialist in Forensic Psychiatry, capable of assuming a consultant’s role in the discipline. This may include an involvement in administrative law, legal regulation of psychiatric practice and provision of consultations to general psychiatrists on matters of legal regulation and administration. The resident must demonstrate the requisite knowledge, skills and attitudes for effective patient-centered care and service to a diverse Forensic Psychiatry population across the lifespan. The resident must acquire an advanced knowledge of the role of psychiatry within the Court system, specific legal issues including legislation and Case Law, legal tests and objectives, and specific ethical and legal requirements inherent in the assessment of the individual for third parties. The resident must demonstrate the ability to engage in continuing medical education.

In all aspects of Forensic Psychiatry practice, the resident must be able to address issues of gender, sexual orientation, age, culture, ethnicity, spirituality and ethics in a professional manner.

Only candidates certified by the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada in Psychiatry will be eligible for certification in Forensic Psychiatry.

FORENSIC PSYCHIATRY COMPETENCIES

Upon completion of forensic subspecialty residency training, Forensic Psychiatrists will have developed a range of specific competencies in multiple domains described as follows:

<i>Working knowledge:</i>	Able to demonstrate core aspects of Psychiatry, such as basic interviewing, problem formulation and treatment. The resident can understand the scientific literature.
<i>Proficient</i>	Able to demonstrate working knowledge in Forensic Psychiatry enhanced by a developmental, cultural and lifespan perspective, allowing detailed interviewing and bio-psychosocial problem formulation with capacity to teach, consult, assess and manage referrals. The resident can critically review and apply the scientific literature to all domains of Forensic Psychiatry competence.
<i>Advanced</i>	Detailed and sophisticated understanding which is multimodal and interdisciplinary, leading to advanced teaching and consultation on complex referrals. The resident has a detailed knowledge of, and is able to apply the scientific literature, adapting and extrapolating as required.
<i>Expert/Master</i>	Requires advanced training, leading to enhanced skills that enable the management of patients with complex co-morbidities, treatment resistance or rare conditions. The expert Forensic Psychiatrist has the capacity to critically review the literature with enhanced expertise and to generate new questions for study. This level of competence is mostly achieved following years of practice in the subspecialty.

At the completion of Forensic Psychiatry training, the resident will have acquired the following competencies and will function effectively as a:

Medical Expert

Definition:

As *Medical Experts*, Forensic Psychiatrists integrate all of the CanMEDS Roles, applying medical knowledge, clinical skills, and professional attitudes in their provision of evaluation and patient-centred care across the lifespan including children, adolescents, adults and the elderly, and in a number of settings including hospital inpatient and outpatient settings, community settings, remand centres, jails, penitentiaries and halfway houses. *Medical Expert* is the central role in the CanMEDS framework.

Key and Enabling Competencies: Forensic Psychiatrists are able to...

1. Function effectively as consultants, integrating all of the CanMEDS Roles to provide optimal and ethical forensic psychiatric assessments and/or care across the lifespan and in multiple settings, including:

- 1.1. Perform a forensic psychiatric evaluation, including warning about the limits of confidentiality and the presentation of well documented assessments and recommendations in written and/or verbal form in response to a request from the court or from a lawyer, taking into account the specific ethical and legal requirements inherent in the assessment of individuals for third parties
- 1.2. Develop and document:
 - 1.2.1. An evidence-based differential diagnosis
 - 1.2.2. An integrative case formulation that includes neurobiological, phenomenological, psychological, and socio-cultural issues involved in diagnosis and management
 - 1.2.3. An evaluation plan, including appropriate laboratory, imaging, medical, and psychological examinations
 - 1.2.4. A comprehensive treatment plan addressing biological, psychological, and socio-cultural domains with special attention to:
 - 1.2.4.1. Safety and security measures for patients and the community
 - 1.2.4.2. Appropriate levels of care
 - 1.2.4.3. Use of appropriate pharmacotherapy
 - 1.2.4.4. Use of appropriate psychotherapies, and other treatments
 - 1.2.5. Assess and document comprehensively a patient's potential for self-harm or harm to others. This shall include:
 - 1.2.5.1. Assessment of risk to self and/or others
 - 1.2.5.2. Knowledge of involuntary treatment standards and procedures
 - 1.2.5.3. Intervention to effectively minimize risk
 - 1.2.5.4. Implementation of prevention methods against self-harm and harm to others
- 1.3. Demonstrate use of all CanMEDS competencies relevant to Forensic Psychiatry
- 1.4. Identify and respond appropriately to clinical issues relevant to patient care with special attention to:
 - 1.4.1. Awareness of factors influencing the forensic psychiatric patient's reactions to the physician and others
 - 1.4.2. Knowledge of transference and counter transference issues with patients, including the demanding, verbally/physically/sexually violent, homicidal, hostile, silent or withdrawn patient
 - 1.4.3. Boundary issues with individuals with severe antisocial or borderline personality traits or behaviours

- 1.4.4. Burden of psychiatrically ill offenders to individuals, families, systems and victims
- 1.4.5. Co-morbidity of medical, psychiatric and developmental issues or substance abuse and their impact on criminal responsibility
- 1.4.6. Family issues
- 1.4.7. Post-detention rehabilitation
- 1.4.8. Stigma
- 1.4.9. Violence directed toward self or others

- 1.5. Demonstrate compassionate and patient-centered care in all environments
- 1.6. Demonstrate forensic psychiatric expertise in providing expert legal testimony or advising governments, as required

2. Apply clinical knowledge, skills and attitudes from General Psychiatry appropriate and relevant to the practice of Forensic Psychiatry across the lifespan

- 2.1. Establish, apply and maintain knowledge of the clinical, socio-behavioural, and fundamental biomedical sciences relevant to Forensic Psychiatry across the lifespan
- 2.2. Demonstrate proficiency in the knowledge of etiology, symptoms, course of illness and treatment of:
 - 2.2.1. Anxiety disorders
 - 2.2.2. Adjustment disorders and associated foci of attention that do not meet diagnostic criteria
 - 2.2.3. Alcohol and other substance related disorders
 - 2.2.4. Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder
 - 2.2.5. Dementias
 - 2.2.6. Organic brain syndromes/delirium
 - 2.2.7. Personality disorders
 - 2.2.8. Psychiatric disorders secondary to medical conditions
 - 2.2.9. Mood disorders
 - 2.2.10. Schizophrenia, delusional disorder and other psychoses

3. Demonstrate proficient or advanced competency in knowledge and skill areas specific to Forensic Psychiatry and the ability to convey this knowledge to the courts and other third parties:

- 3.1. Demonstrate proficient level of knowledge of diagnoses of particular interest to Forensic Psychiatry, including:
 - 3.1.1. Oppositional defiant disorder and conduct disorder
 - 3.1.2. Antisocial personality disorder and psychopathy
 - 3.1.3. Developmental disabilities including mental retardation

- 3.1.4. Impulse control disorders and dysfunctional anger
 - 3.1.5. Learning disorders
 - 3.1.6. Sexual dysfunction, paraphilias and sexually offending behaviours
 - 3.1.7. Gender identity disorder
 - 3.1.8. Sleep disorders
 - 3.1.9. Malingering/factitious disorders
 - 3.1.10. Amnesia/dissociative disorders
- 3.2. Demonstrate advanced level of knowledge in general and criminal Forensic Psychiatry, including:
- 3.2.1. Fundamentals of the Canadian court system
 - 3.2.2. Civil and criminal procedures as applied to psychiatric testimony
 - 3.2.3. General principles regarding consulting with third parties
 - 3.2.4. Roles and responsibilities of Forensic Psychiatrists
 - 3.2.5. Ethical issues in Forensic Psychiatry
 - 3.2.6. Criminal Code of Canada and case law regarding fitness to stand trial
 - 3.2.7. Criminal Code of Canada and case law regarding not-criminally responsible on account of a mental disorder
 - 3.2.8. Criminal Code of Canada and case law regarding Review Board hearings
 - 3.2.9. Principles of sentencing
 - 3.2.10. Criminal Code of Canada and case law regarding long-term offender/dangerous offender legislation
 - 3.2.11. Principles of risk assessment and risk management (including structured clinical and actuarial assessment)
 - 3.2.12. Special psychiatric defences including automatism, intoxication, battered spouse
- 3.3. Demonstrate a proficient level of competency in the following fields of Forensic Psychiatry:
- 3.3.1. Correctional Psychiatry
 - 3.3.1.1. Structure and function of provincial, federal and juvenile corrections
 - 3.3.1.2. Assessment and treatment of sexual offenders
 - 3.3.1.3. Assessment and treatment of violent offenders
 - 3.3.1.4. Risk assessment and management in the correctional setting
 - 3.3.1.5. Assessment of adult and adolescent "psychopathy"
 - 3.3.1.6. Transinstitutionalization
 - 3.3.1.7. Confidentiality and "dual role" issues in corrections
 - 3.3.2. Child and Juvenile Forensic Psychiatry

- 3.3.2.1. Youth Criminal Justice Act
- 3.3.2.2. Forensic assessments related to children & youths for fitness to stand trial and criminal responsibility
- 3.3.2.3. Youth and adult sentencing options
- 3.3.2.4. Intensive rehabilitative custody and supervision orders (IRCS orders)
- 3.3.2.5. Assessment and treatment of juvenile offenders
- 3.3.2.6. Child custody
- 3.3.2.7. Parental capacity
- 3.3.2.8. Child abuse and neglect
- 3.3.2.9. Family law
- 3.3.2.10. Children's rights
- 3.3.2.11. Civil Forensic Psychiatry
- 3.3.3. General principles of Tort Law
 - 3.3.3.1. Personal injury: causation and damages
 - 3.3.3.2. Determination of psychiatric disability
 - 3.3.3.3. Medical and psychiatric malpractice
 - 3.3.3.4. Professional misconduct
 - 3.3.3.5. Principles of provincial Mental Health Acts
 - 3.3.3.6. Capacity and competency (testamentary and contractual capacity, conservatorship/guardianship)
- 3.3.4. Legal Regulation of Psychiatry
 - 3.3.4.1. Consent to treatment and substitute consent
 - 3.3.4.2. Confidentiality
 - 3.3.4.3. Civil commitment and review panels
 - 3.3.4.4. Responsibility to third parties (duty to warn/protect)
 - 3.3.4.5. Sexual Offenders
 - 3.3.4.6. Paraphilias
 - 3.3.4.7. Clinical and actuarial risk assessment of sexual offenders
 - 3.3.4.8. Pharmacological treatment of sexual offenders
 - 3.3.4.9. Laboratory evaluation of sexual offenders (including phallometric and visual reaction time)
 - 3.3.4.10. Dangerous offender and long-term offender evaluations

4. Perform a complete and appropriate forensic psychiatric assessment of patients of any age in all settings, who are involved with either the civil or criminal legal systems, or within the Criminal Justice System, including individuals in custody and/or on probation/parole. Demonstrate advanced

competency in the assessment of adult patients and a proficient level of competency in the assessment of children, youths and the elderly

- 4.1. Establish and maintain an effective working relationship with the patient, in the forensic psychiatric context in which the treatment is provided
- 4.2. Identify and explore issues to be addressed in a patient encounter effectively, including a warning about the limits of confidentiality in the forensic psychiatric setting
- 4.3. Demonstrate proficiency in selecting appropriate investigative methods in a resource effective and ethical manner, including:
 - 4.3.1. Medical investigation or consultation
 - 4.3.2. Collateral information gathering
- 4.4. Demonstrate working knowledge in selecting appropriate investigative methods in a resource effective and ethical manner, including:
 - 4.4.1. Psychological investigations
 - 4.4.2. Risk assessment measurement tools
 - 4.4.3. Neuropsychological investigations
 - 4.4.4. Neuroimaging
- 4.5. Interview, assess and treat patients across the lifespan
- 4.6. Demonstrate advanced competencies in effective clinical problem solving and judgment to address patient problems, including interpreting available data and integrating biopsychosocial information to generate differential diagnosis and management plans

Communicator

Definition:

As *Communicators*, physicians effectively facilitate the doctor–patient relationship and the dynamic exchanges that occur before, during and after the medical encounter. Physicians enable patient-centred therapeutic communication through shared decision-making and effective dynamic interactions with patients, families, caregivers, other professionals, and other individuals. The competencies for this Role are essential for establishing rapport and trust, formulating a diagnosis, delivering information, striving for mutual understanding, and facilitating a shared plan of care. This is a central skill relevant to the practice of Psychiatry, across the lifespan.

Key and Enabling Competencies: Forensic Psychiatrists are able to...

1. Develop rapport, trust, and ethical therapeutic relationships with patients and families

- 1.1. Recognize that being a good communicator is a core clinical skill for physicians, and that effective physician-patient communication can foster patient satisfaction, physician satisfaction, adherence and improved clinical outcomes

- 1.2. Establish positive therapeutic relationships with patients and their families that are characterized by understanding, trust, respect, honesty and empathy
 - 1.2.1. Recognize that forensic psychiatric patients may have difficulty deciding on the best choice of treatment for themselves and may need support to build a therapeutic alliance and gain a better insight into their forensic psychiatric issues
 - 1.3. Respect patient confidentiality, privacy and autonomy to the extent possible in the Forensic context
 - 1.4. Listen effectively
 - 1.5. Be aware of and responsive to nonverbal cues
 - 1.6. Facilitate a structured clinical encounter effectively
- 2. Accurately elicit and synthesize relevant information and perspectives of patients and families, colleagues, and other professionals**
- 2.1. Gather information not only about the psychiatric illness, but also about legal issues, dangerousness and risk factors
 - 2.2. Seek out and synthesize relevant information from other sources, such as a patient's family, caregivers and other professionals
- 3. Convey relevant information and explanations accurately to patients and families, colleagues and other professionals**
- 3.1. Demonstrate the ability to communicate and interact effectively with lawyers, judges, correctional officers, and prison personnel in the forensic psychiatric setting
 - 3.2. Recognize that forensic psychiatric patients often present with complex and comorbid psychopathologies which are difficult to explain in a legal setting. Demonstrate expertise in explaining diagnoses, risk management and treatment to non-medical professionals
- 4. Develop a common understanding on issues, problems and plans with patients, families, and other professionals to develop a shared plan of care**
- 4.1. Identify and explore problems to be addressed from a patient encounter effectively, including the patient's context, responses, concerns, and preferences
 - 4.2. Respect diversity and difference, including but not limited to the impact of gender, religion and cultural beliefs on decision-making
 - 4.2.1. Demonstrate skill in working with others who present significant communication challenges such as anger or confusion, or an ethno-cultural background different from the physician's own
 - 4.3. Encourage discussion, questions, and interaction in the encounter
 - 4.4. Engage patients, families, and relevant health professionals in shared decision-making to develop a plan of care

- 4.5. Address challenging communication issues effectively, such as obtaining informed consent, delivering bad news, and addressing anger, confusion and misunderstanding

5. Convey effective oral and written information about a medical encounter

- 5.1. Maintain clear, concise, accurate and appropriate records (e.g. written or electronic) of clinical encounters and plans
- 5.2. Present verbal reports of clinical encounters and plans
- 5.3. Provide information to the general public and media about areas of local concern.
- 5.4. Prepare well-supported written medico-legal reports addressing the following civil or criminal issues:
 - 5.4.1. Fitness to stand trial
 - 5.4.2. Evaluation of criminal responsibility
 - 5.4.3. Review Board risk and treatment needs assessment reports for patients who are Not Criminally Responsible (NCR)
 - 5.4.4. Assessment of purposes of sentencing
 - 5.4.5. Risk assessment for future violent offences
 - 5.4.6. Determination of psychiatric disability
 - 5.4.7. Assessment of personal injury, including causation and damages
 - 5.4.8. Assessment of civil commitment for a Review Panel
- 5.5. Complete supervised expert testimony in criminal or civil Court proceedings or a mock trial
- 5.6. Offer referral for professional support, provide information and links to peer support groups, encourage discussions, and promote the patient's participation in decision making

Collaborator

Definition:

As *Collaborators*, Forensic Psychiatrists work effectively within a health care team to achieve optimal patient care and facilitate the effective resolution of third party issues.

Key and Enabling Competencies: Forensic Psychiatrists are able to...

1. Participate effectively and appropriately in an interprofessional health care team and affiliated groups

- 1.1. Describe the Forensic Psychiatrist's roles and responsibilities vis-à-vis other professionals
- 1.2. Describe the roles and responsibilities of other professionals within the Forensic mental health care team, across a variety of Forensic settings

- 1.3. Understand and respect the diversity of roles, responsibilities and competences of other health and legal professionals in the provision of complete patient care and delegate appropriately
 - 1.4. Work effectively with health care professionals, legal professionals, correctional & probation officers, and housing/prison staff to assess, plan, provide and integrate care for individual Forensic patients (or groups of patients)
 - 1.5. Work with others to assess, plan, provide and review other tasks, such as research problems, educational work, program review or administrative responsibilities
 - 1.6. Participate in interprofessional teams and affiliated group meetings
 - 1.7. Enter into interdependent relationships with other professions for the provision of quality care
 - 1.8. Describe the principles of team dynamics
 - 1.9. Respect team ethics, including confidentiality, resource allocation and professionalism
 - 1.10. Demonstrate leadership in a health care team, as appropriate
- 2. Work with other health and affiliated professionals effectively to prevent, negotiate, and resolve conflict**
- 2.1. Demonstrate a respectful attitude towards other colleagues and members of an interprofessional team
 - 2.2. Work with other professionals to prevent conflicts
 - 2.3. Employ collaborative negotiation strategies to resolve conflicts
 - 2.4. Respect differences and address misunderstandings and limitations in other professionals
 - 2.5. Recognize one's own differences, misunderstanding and limitations that may contribute to interprofessional tension
 - 2.6. Reflect on interprofessional team function

Manager

Definition:

As *Managers*, Forensic Psychiatrists are integral participants in health care organizations, organizing sustainable practices, making decisions about allocating resources, and contributing to the effectiveness of the health care system.

Key and Enabling Competencies: Forensic Psychiatrists are able to...

- 1. Participate in activities that contribute to the effectiveness of their health care organizations and systems**
 - 1.1. Function effectively and work collaboratively with Forensic Psychiatry organizations ranging from an individual clinical practice to organizations at the local, regional and national level

- 1.2. Demonstrate proficiency in contributing to the enhancement of quality care and patient safety in psychiatric practice, integrating the available best evidence and best practices
- 1.3. Describe the structure, financing, operation and function of the Canadian forensic system and its facilities
 - 1.3.1. Describe population-based approaches to health care services and their implication for medical practice
- 1.4. Make clinical decisions and judgments based on sound evidence with consideration of limited resources including making recommendations to the Court and review boards considering patient needs, community safety and limited resources
- 1.5. Describe principles of health care financing, including physician remuneration, budgeting and organizational funding

2. Manage their practice and career effectively

- 2.1. Set priorities and manage time to balance patient care, practice requirements, outside activities and personal life
 - 2.1.1. Demonstrate the ability to prioritize professional duties effectively when faced with multiple patients, court dates, legal or other issues
- 2.2. Manage a practice including finances and human resources
- 2.3. Implement processes to ensure personal practice improvement
- 2.4. Employ information technology appropriately for patient care
- 2.5. Demonstrate the ability to access and apply a broad base of information to the care of patients in ambulatory care, hospitals and other Forensic Psychiatry settings

3. Allocate finite health care resources appropriately

- 3.1. Recognize the importance of just allocation of health care resources, balancing effectiveness, efficiency and access with optimal patient care
- 3.2. Apply evidence and management processes for cost-appropriate care
- 3.3. Make clinical decisions and judgments based on sound evidence and appropriate resource allocation for the benefit of individual patients and the population served.
- 3.4. Demonstrate the ability to utilize health care resources necessary to provide a functioning interdisciplinary team in order to effectively manage Forensic patients

4. Serve in administration and leadership roles

- 4.1. Chair or participate effectively in committees and meetings
- 4.2. Lead or implement change in Forensic Psychiatry care
- 4.3. Plan relevant elements of health care delivery (e.g., work schedules)

- 4.4. Demonstrate administrative and organizational skills in various developmental clinical settings, particularly multidisciplinary teams

Health Advocate

Definition:

As *Health Advocates*, Forensic Psychiatrists responsibly use their expertise and influence to advance the health and well-being of individual patients, communities, and populations.

Key and Enabling Competencies: Forensic Psychiatrists are able to...

1. Respond to individual patient health needs and issues as part of patient care

- 1.1. Identify the health needs of an individual forensic psychiatric patient
- 1.2. Identify opportunities for advocacy, health promotion and disease prevention with individuals to whom they provide care
- 1.3. Demonstrate the ability to advocate for patients, given patients' concerns about the limits of privacy and their ability to advocate for themselves

2. Respond to the health needs of the various settings in which they practice

- 2.1. Describe the practice communities, such as corrections, that they serve
- 2.2. Identify opportunities for advocacy, health promotion and disease prevention in the communities that they serve, and respond appropriately
- 2.3. Be aware of the possibility of competing interests between the communities served and other populations

3. Identify the determinants of health for the population that they serve

- 3.1. Identify the determinants of health in the forensic psychiatric population, including barriers to access to care and resources
- 3.2. Identify vulnerable or marginalized populations within those served and respond appropriately

4. Promote the health of individual patients, communities, and populations

- 4.1. Describe how to provide information to the general public regarding areas of concern or interest, such as reduction of stigma, as it relates to Forensic Psychiatry
- 4.2. List advocacy groups involved in supporting the interests of special populations within the Forensic clientele
- 4.3. Minimize stigma and the criminalization of the mentally ill through education of the court, correctional personnel and others
- 4.4. Advocate for the ethical psychiatric treatment of those in the legal system

- 4.5. Appreciate the possibility of conflict inherent in their role as a health advocate for a patient or community with that of manager or gatekeeper
- 4.6. Describe the role of the medical profession in advocating collectively for health and patient safety
- 4.7. Provide information to the general public regarding areas of concern or interest as it relates to Forensic Psychiatry

Scholar

Definition:

As *Scholars*, Forensic Psychiatrists demonstrate a lifelong commitment to reflective learning, as well as the creation, dissemination, application and translation of medical knowledge.

Key and Enabling Competencies: Forensic Psychiatrists are able to...

1. Maintain and enhance professional activities through ongoing learning

- 1.1. Describe the principles of maintenance of competence
- 1.2. Demonstrate the ability to effectively access information from the scientific literature using current information retrieval tools
- 1.3. Describe the principles and strategies for implementing a personal knowledge management system
- 1.4. Recognize and reflect on learning issues in practice
- 1.5. Conduct a personal practice audit
- 1.6. Pose an appropriate learning question concerning Forensic Psychiatry practice
- 1.7. Access and interpret the relevant evidence
- 1.8. Integrate new learning into practice
- 1.9. Evaluate the impact of any change in practice
- 1.10. Document the learning process
- 1.11. Demonstrate the ability to engage in continuing medical education and ongoing scholarly activities

2. Critically evaluate medical information and its sources, and apply this appropriately to practice decisions

- 2.1. Describe the principles of critical appraisal
- 2.2. Demonstrate the expertise to critically appraise levels of evidence, interventions, diagnostic tests and prognosis, using integrative literature (meta-analysis, practice guidelines, decision and economic analysis)
- 2.3. Demonstrate the expertise necessary for rational use of the principles of evidence-based practice in both clinical and research settings including effectively accessing information from scientific and legal literature using current information retrieval tools

- 2.4. Demonstrate a basic understanding of biostatistics, research ethics, study design, protocol writing and manuscript preparation

3. Facilitate the learning of patients, families, students, residents, other health professionals, the public and others

- 3.1. Describe principles of learning relevant to medical education
- 3.2. Identify collaboratively the learning needs and desired learning outcomes of others
- 3.3. Select effective teaching strategies and content to facilitate others' learning
- 3.4. Demonstrate an effective lecture or presentation
- 3.5. Assess and reflect on a teaching encounter
- 3.6. Provide effective feedback
- 3.7. Describe the principles of ethics with respect to teaching

4. Contribute to the development, dissemination, and translation of new knowledge and practices

- 4.1. Describe the principles of research and scholarly inquiry
- 4.2. Describe the principles of research ethics
- 4.3. Pose a scholarly question
- 4.4. Conduct a systematic search for evidence
- 4.5. Select and apply appropriate methods to address the question
- 4.6. Disseminate the findings of a study

Professional

Definition:

As *Professionals*, Forensic Psychiatrists are committed to the health and well-being of individuals and society through ethical practice, profession-led regulation, and high personal standards of behaviour.

Key and Enabling Competencies: Forensic Psychiatrists are able to...

1. Demonstrate a commitment to their patients, profession, and society through ethical practice (Discipline based objectives)

- 1.1. Exhibit appropriate professional behaviours in practice, including honesty, integrity, impartiality, commitment, compassion, respect, altruism and truth seeking
- 1.2. Demonstrate a commitment to delivering the highest quality care and maintenance of competence of a Forensic Psychiatrist
- 1.3. Recognize and appropriately respond to ethical issues encountered in Forensic Psychiatry practice
- 1.4. Manage conflicts of interest

- 1.5. Recognize the principles and limits of patient confidentiality as defined by professional practice standards and the law
 - 1.6. Maintain appropriate relations with forensic psychiatric patients and caregivers
 - 1.7. Evaluate one's own abilities, knowledge and skills and be aware of one's own limitations of professional competence on an ongoing basis
 - 1.8. Recognize and respond to the ethical issues and aspects in forensic psychiatric decision making
- 2. Demonstrate a commitment to their patients, profession and society through participation in profession-led regulation (Ethics & Professional Bodies)**
- 2.1. Demonstrate advanced knowledge and an understanding of the professional, legal and ethical codes of practice
 - 2.2. Fulfill the regulatory and legal obligations required of current practice
 - 2.3. Demonstrate advanced knowledge and an understanding of the specific ethical and legal requirements in the assessment of individuals for third parties, including maintaining neutrality and objectivity
 - 2.4. Recognize, analyze and attempt to resolve the ethical issues of clinical practice
 - 2.5. Demonstrate accountability to professional regulatory bodies
 - 2.6. Recognize and respond to others' unprofessional behaviours in practice, taking into account local and provincial regulations
 - 2.7. Apply relevant legislation that relates to the health care and legal system in order to guide Forensic clinical practice
- 3. Demonstrate a commitment to physician health and sustainable practice (Personal/Professional Boundary Objectives)**
- 3.1. Use strategies to heighten personal and professional awareness, explore and resolve interpersonal difficulties in professional relationships
 - 3.2. Balance personal and professional roles and responsibilities
 - 3.3. Display competence in elements of conflict resolution to ensure personal health and a sustainable practice
 - 3.4. Strive to heighten personal and professional awareness and insight
 - 3.5. Recognize other professionals in need and respond appropriately