

Appendix 1 – Fitness to Practice Policy

Title: Areas of Concern

Most frequent areas of concern relating to student fitness to practise - professional conduct and professionalism

Criminal conviction or caution	Child pornography Theft Financial fraud Possession of illegal substances Child abuse or any other abuse Physical violence Fixed Penalty Notices
Drug or alcohol misuse	Drunk driving Alcohol consumption that affects clinical work or the work environment Dealing, possessing or misusing drugs even if there are no legal proceedings
Aggressive, violent or threatening behaviour	Assault Physical violence Bullying Abuse
Persistent inappropriate attitude or behaviour	Uncommitted to work Neglect of administrative tasks Poor communication skills Failure to accept and follow educational advice Inappropriate or unprofessional behaviour to patients, their relatives, members of staff or fellow students. Major problems with attendance, punctuality, organisational skills or dishonesty, particularly as these relate to responsibilities in patient care. Demonstration of inappropriate attitudes, or demonstration of bias, for example, on the grounds of either race, religion, gender, sexuality, disability or social background, particularly, but not exclusively, in the context of patient care. Major problems with effective communication in a clinical context, particularly with patients and their relatives, but also with other health care professionals.
Cheating or plagiarising	Cheating in examinations, logbooks or portfolios Passing off others' work as one's own Forging a supervisor's name on assessments
Dishonesty or fraud, including dishonesty outside the professional role	Falsifying research Financial fraud Fraudulent CVs or other documents Misrepresentation of qualifications University regulations relating to discipline (http://www.calendar.soton.ac.uk/sectionIV/discipline.html).
Unprofessional behaviour of confidentiality or attitudes	Breach of confidentiality Misleading patients about their care or treatment Culpable involvement in a failure to obtain proper consent from a patient Sexual, racial or other forms of harassment Inappropriate examinations or failure to keep appropriate boundaries in behaviour Persistent rudeness to patients, colleagues or others Unlawful discrimination Lack of ability to work towards and demonstrate the Standards of the Profession Lack of demonstration of and ability to keep knowledge and skills up-to-date Lack of appreciation of personal limits of knowledge, skills, and experience Lack of effective supervision of tasks devolved to others

Health concerns and
insight or management of
these concerns

Failure to seek medical treatment or other support
Refusal to follow medical advice or care plans, including monitoring and
reviews, in relation to maintaining fitness to practise
Failure to recognise limits and abilities or lack of insight into health concerns
Treatment-resistant condition.

Most frequent areas of concern relating to student fitness to practise - academic progression

Concern regarding academic progression may be indicated by any of the following indicative behaviours:

Academic progression

Failure to meet academic standards

Failure to meet practice standards

Poor health that impacts on capacity to engage fully in learning opportunities despite reasonable adjustment (see also Fitness to Study policy:

http://www.calendar.soton.ac.uk/sectionIV/fitness-study.html)

Non- adherence to Disciplinary Regulations including academic integrity.

For Disciplinary Regulations, see:

http://www.calendar.soton.ac.uk/sectionIV/discipline.html)

For Academic Integrity regulations,

see:http://www.calendar.soton.ac.uk/sectionIV/academic-integrity-regs.html

Most frequent areas of concern relating to student fitness to practise - health

Concern regarding health may be indicated by any of the following indicative behaviours.

Health concerns and insight or management of these concerns

Failure to seek medical treatment or other support

Refusal to follow medical advice or care plans, including monitoring and reviews, in relation to maintaining fitness to practise

Failure to recognise limits and abilities or lack of insight into health concerns Treatment-resistant condition.

Ongoing poor health which limits engagement with learning opportunities

Ongoing poor health which limits capacity to respond to feedback

Ongoing poor health which limits retention of information and ability to respond in an appropriate and timely fashion.

Ongoing poor health where reasonable adjustments threaten acquisition or demonstration of, Standards of the Profession (i.e., ability to satisfactorily complete placements, ability to work in teams, ability to communicate effectively, ability to reflect on practise and learning).