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Multiple choice questions

1. Clinical governance means that quality monitoring and improvement are:
 - a the responsibility of the trust board
 - b mainly undertaken by management consultants
 - c the responsibility of every clinician
 - d an optional activity
 - e the sole responsibility of NHS managers.
2. Clinical audit is more likely to lead to improvements in patient care if:
 - a it has support from senior trust managers
 - b it is done by multi-disciplinary clinical teams
 - c managers are not involved
 - d it is used to identify and punish poorly performing doctors
 - e it receives practical support from trust information departments.
3. During the course of professional development, psychiatrists should:
 - a identify sources of good practice advice (including patient consent) for clinical audit
 - b participate in clinical audit projects that aim to identify mistakes in clinical practice

- c identify the implications and risks of miscoding data
 - d design and carry out an audit in the workplace that makes best use of the available information technology
 - e only participate in clinical audit projects that involve only other psychiatrists.
4. Clinical governance includes:
 - a research and development
 - b evidence-based practice
 - c risk management
 - d financial management
 - e clinical audit.
 5. The aim of clinical audit is to:
 - a save money
 - b obtain evidence for use in disciplinary procedures
 - c improve patient care and outcomes
 - d gather information
 - e ensure clinical practice is based on the best available evidence.

MCQ answers				
1	2	3	4	5
a T	a T	a T	a	a
b F	b T	b F	b	b
c T	c F	c T	c	c
d F	d F	d T	d	d
e F	e T	e F	e	e

Corrigendum

Culliford, L. (2002) Spiritual care and psychiatric treatment: an introduction. *APT*, **8**, 249–261.

Figure 1, p. 252, contains a drawing error in its lower half. A corrected version of the figure is shown opposite.

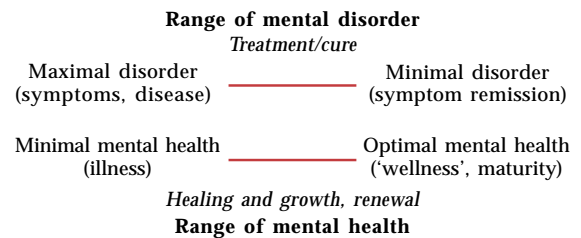


Fig. 1 Health within illness, the two continua model (after Tudor, 1996, with permission)