College of Nursing and Health Sciences Disposition Policy

Purpose

The purpose of the Disposition Policy process is for faculty to identify students who may need intervention to successfully complete both the processional and professional requirem to their program of study. Dispositions are the values, qualities professional ethics that influence one's behavior toward students, families, colleagues and communities positions can affect student learning, motivation and development of personal and professional growth.

Dispositional Expectations

- 1. Demonstrates ethical behavior as defined by the profession:
 - x Athletic Training

Board of Certification Standards of Professional Practice: http://www.bocatc.org/resources/stardsof-professiona/practice National Athletic Trainers' Association Code of Ethics: http://www.nata.org/codeofethics

x Dental Hygiene

American Dental Association Code of Ethics: http://www.ada.org/~/media/ADA/About%20the%20ADA/Files/code_of_ethics_2012.ashx

x Exercise Physiology

American College of Sports Medicine Code of Ethics: http://www.acsm.org/joiracsm/membershipesources/codef-ethics

- x American Nurses Association Code of Ethics: www.nursingworld.org/MainMenuCategories/EthicsStandards/CodeofEthicsforNurses.aspx
- 2. Demonstrates professional behaviors as defined by each program in the College of Nursing and Health Sciences:
 - x Athletic Training:
 http://www.valdosta.edu/colleg/enursingandhealthsciences/athletitraining/admitted-studentinformation/policyand-procedures.php
 - x Dental Hygiene:
 - http://www.valdosta.edu/colleges/nursiagehealthsciences/programs/associates-of-appliedsciencein-dentalhygienea.a.s./welcome.php
 - x Exercise Physiology http://www.valdosta.edu/colleges/nursiagehealthsciences/documents/septudent-handbook-pdf
 - x Nursing http://www.valdosta.edu/colleges/nursiagehealthsciences/programs/basice-licensureprogramb.s.n./undergradandbookaursing.pdf
- 3. Adheres to university, class, and clinical policies. Classroom examples include punctuality; adhering to schedules; and observing the classroom structure as outlined in the course syllabi. Clinical examples include adhering to policies of students' program of

- study; adhering to workplace policies of various clinical sites; punctuality; and meeting the expectations of clinical sites.
- 4. Exhibits appropriate and professional interaction faculty, staff, preceptors, and peers Examples include demonstrating the ability to work with diverse individuals; demonstrating court and respect for all; commitment to diversity; open dedness and support of others; and willingness to accept constructive criticism from preceptors and faculty of the student's program of study.
- 5. Maintains professional appearance, communication and mannerisms. Examples include dressing appropriately for the situation and learning environment; exhibiting competence and professionalism in oral, written, social mediad electronic communications; exhibiting fair and equitable treatment of all; maintain inconfidentiality of client records, correspondences, and conversation in conversation truthfulness as well as honesty; and working collaboratively with peers, faculty and staff.
- 6. Exhibits appropriated vel of preparedness in classroom and chinsettings. Examples includecommunicating with professors and instructors regarding absences; being prepared to contribute to class discussions on the selected topic; being respectful and attentive in class and at clinical sites; fulfilling course attidical obligations; completing assignments in a timely manner; exhibiting critical thinking skills; providing ongoing and competent client/patient care; willingness to approach tasks in an organized and skillful manner; and demonstrating selfeflection and the ability to make improvements based on preceptor and faculty feedback.
- 7. Demonstratea collaborative approachith peers, students, faculty, parents, clinical preceptorsand administration wheseeking solutions to problems. Students demonstrate problem-solving skills in the classroom, among peers, and at clinical sites. Examples include: asking questions when a student is unsure about content material or ongoing client/patient care; sharing thoughts and ideas in order to better problem solve; and interacting positivelywith others in order to create a tealmiven, client/patiententered approach to problem solving.
- 8. Displaysqualities of lifelong learning through engagement in completion of course requirements, continuous professional developting dacademic preparedness. Lifelong learning is a term that applies to continuing one's education through university community based or profession based programs.

Examples of Actions Necessitating Completion of Disposition Formsn¢luding, but not limited to)

- x Excessive absensor latenessor class or clinical assignments (see University policy and course syllabus).
- x Lack of professional dress or demeanor when interacting with other students, clients/patient, preceptors or faculty as defined by student's major department.
- x Disruptive behavior toward faculty, staff, preceptors, peer student or guest speakers includes classroom disruptive behavior. This extends to clients/patired tyreceptors when students are in a clinical area affiliated with their program of study.
- x Inability to contribute effectively in a group setting.
- x Lack of proficiency and/or professionalismwritten and/or oral language skills, including

 The department head, faculty member, and student must sign the appropriate statement below. 						
•	have met with the student and faculty member to discuss this een outlined and discussed with the faculty member and the					
Department Head Signature	Date Met					
Faculty statement: I have met wind wind the statement of	ith the student and discussed the concern(s Date Met					
Student statement: I understand in my not completing my program	that failure to comply with the outlined action plan may result of study.					
Student:	Date:					
 Distribute copies of this form to Faculty Member. 	o the Student Advising Folder; Department Head, and					