

TEST – ETHICS: CASE STUDIES II

6 Continuing Education Credit Hours

Record your answers on the Answer Sheet (click the “NAADAC/CAADAC/CAADE Answer Sheet” link on Home Page and either click, pencil or pen your answers). Passing is 70% or better.

For True/False questions: A = True and B = False.

TRUE/FALSE

1. **A practical general principle to follow is: Do not disclose anything about a patient, at least without being able to state why the regulations permit the disclosure.**
A) True B) False
2. **Statistics on formal complaints and disciplinary actions may significantly underestimate the prevalence of breaches in confidentiality.**
A) True B) False
3. **Most disclosures are allowed if the patient has signed a valid consent form that has not expired or been revoked by the patient.**
A) True B) False
4. **When circumstances require the disclosure of confidential information, only essential information is revealed.**
A) True B) False
5. **Managed care companies generally do not ask for much more information than third parties have traditionally requested from clinicians.**
A) True B) False
6. **A larger power and prestige difference between therapist and client in a dual relationship culminates in greater potential for client exploitation.**
A) True B) False
7. **Dual relationships may establish conflicts of interest thus jeopardizing the objectivity and neutrality required for professional judgment.**
A) True B) False
8. **Bartering with a client for goods or services is not ethically prohibited but it is not recommended as a customary practice.**
A) True B) False
9. **Unethical therapist self-disclosures occur when therapists attempt to fulfill their own needs for intimacy or understanding.**
A) True B) False
10. **Frequent boundary crossings cannot produce the “slippery slope phenomenon.”**
A) True B) False
11. **One of the two most important client expectations and demands of therapy is _____.**
A) a sliding fee scale
B) a feeling of safety and security
C) extending time of sessions
D) increased therapist training
12. **The therapist’s obligation to respect client’s privacy and to protect the information revealed during therapy from disclosure without client’s explicit consent is termed _____.**
A) right of entitlement
B) right of refusal
C) confidentiality
D) tort of public domain
13. **Bok believes that confidentiality is based on four principles, including _____.**
A) the nature of communication
B) exclusivity rights
C) rational discernment
D) practitioner is obligated to offer client a “pledge of silence”
14. **The percentage of complaints registered with ethics committees and state licensing boards of counselors and psychologists pertaining to confidentiality violations is _____.**
A) 1% to 5%
B) 10% to 15%
C) 16% to 20%
D) 21% to 25%
15. **A survey of the general public found that many people believe that everything disclosed to a professional therapist would be _____.**
A) privy to everyone
B) strictly confidential
C) available only to client’s immediate family
D) available only to government officials

This course, Ethics: Case Studies II, is approved for 6 continuing education contact hours by the National Association of Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Counselors (NAADAC) Approved Education Provider Program (NAADAC Provider # 438), the California Association of Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Counselors (CAADAC Provider # 1S-07-397-1013), and the California Association for Alcohol and Drug Educators (CAADE Provider # CP40 909 H 1113).

16. _____ ethics charges constitute the majority of ethics complaints and licensing board actions.
- A) Confidentiality
 - B) Role-blurring
 - C) Privacy
 - D) Privileged communication
17. The most-common type of boundary violation likely to precede therapist-client sexual intimacy is _____.
- A) establishing a friendship
 - B) accepting an expensive gift
 - C) inappropriate therapist self-disclosure
 - D) accepting several inexpensive gifts
18. Inappropriate themes for therapists to self-disclose to clients include _____.
- A) current stressors
 - B) personal fantasies or dreams
 - C) social or financial circumstances
 - D) all of the above
19. Clients who experience sexual intimacies with their therapists are likely to _____.
- A) suffer with reactions similar to victims of rape, spouse battering, incest, and posttraumatic stress disorder
 - B) feel neutral about the experience
 - C) feel positive about the experience
 - D) resolve their issues
20. Most therapist-client sexual relationships _____.
- A) last at least five years
 - B) do not last long and about 50% are judged afterward as not worth having
 - C) result in marriage
 - D) are judged afterward as worth having

Please transfer your answers to the Answer Sheet (click the “NAADAC/CAADAC/CAADE Answer Sheet” link on Home Page and either click, pencil or pen your answers, then fax, mail or e-mail the Answer Sheet to us). Do not send the test pages to Continuing Psychology Education Inc.; you may keep the test pages for your records.

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