

Psych CE

Exploring Dual Relationships and Boundary Crossings in Ethical Clinical Practice

1. _____ are unethical, exploitive and harmful to the client.

- A. Boundary Crossing
- B. Boundary Violation
- C. Social Justice
- D. Conflicts of Interest

2. The following are all examples of dual relationships EXCEPT:

- A. Social Dual Relationship
- B. Professional Dual Relationship
- C. Institutional Dual Relationship
- D. Cultural Dual Relationship

3. Risks of texting with a client may include:

- A. Client empowerment
- B. Threats to privacy and confidentiality
- C. Improved accessibility
- D. Strengthening therapeutic alliance

4. Sharing a meal with an client struggling with an eating disorder is an example of:

- A. Boundary Crossing
- B. Boundary Violation
- C. Dual Relationship
- D. Conflicts of Interest

5. The burden of proof that a dual relationship has not caused harm is on

- A. The Client
- B. The Therapist
- C. The Parent
- D. The Agency Administration

6. One way of having clear boundaries with clients is:

- A. HIPAA
- B. Liability Insurance
- C. Informed Consent
- D. Regular phone contact

7. Ethical standards...

- A. Cannot Guarantee ethical behavior
- B. Can improve professional competencies
- C. Can improve documentation
- D. Cannot increase social media usage

8. While some dual relationships are unavoidable, this one is avoidable and unethical:

- A. Business Dual Relationship
- B. Social Dual Relationship
- C. Internet Dual Relationship
- D. Sexual Relationship

9. Feeling attractions towards clients is:

- A. Normal
- B. Shameful
- C. Unethical
- D. Illegal

10. Clinicians experiencing feelings of attractions towards clients should:

- A. Terminate with client
- B. Share feelings with client
- C. Seek supervision
- D. Keep feelings to themselves
