

Psych CE

Technology in Forensic Psychological Evaluations: Ethical and Practical Guidelines

1. According to the text, one of the most significant advantages of technology in forensic psychological evaluations is:

- A. Improved ecological validity in all forensic evaluations.
 - B. Increased access to services.
 - C. Reduced concerns regarding confidentiality.
 - D. Standardized administration procedures.
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2. During a tele-forensic interview, the audio repeatedly cuts out during important responses. What should the psychologist do?

- A. Continue without noting it
 - B. Guess what the examinee said
 - C. Pause the session and resolve the issue or reschedule if needed
 - D. Switch to text messaging for the remainder of the evaluation
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3. Research indicates that remote testing may introduce additional risks, including:

- A. Reduced ecological validity, lower efficiency, and increased travel time.
 - B. Decreased access to specialized forensic expertise, scheduling difficulties, and logistical barriers.
 - C. Electronic record errors, delayed court proceedings, and reduced documentation quality.
 - D. Coaching, unauthorized assistance, and compromised test security.
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4. Which action best supports test integrity during a remote forensic assessment?

- A. Monitoring the examinee throughout testing
 - B. Allowing unsupervised test completion
 - C. Ignoring off-screen behavior
 - D. Reviewing only the final score
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5. What is the primary goal of a forensic psychological evaluation?

- A. To provide psychotherapy
 - B. To support legal decision-making
 - C. To clarify clinical symptoms and treatment needs
 - D. To replace the court's decision
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6. When selecting a videoconferencing platform for forensic practice, psychologists should evaluate whether the platform satisfies forensic-grade standards for:

- A. Confidentiality, data security, reliability, and defensibility in legal proceedings.
 - B. Standardized administration, ecological validity, and remote observation.
 - C. Digital testing, electronic record management, and collateral data collection.
 - D. Automated scoring, behavioral monitoring, and report preparation.
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7. Which tool best protects confidential digital information?

- A. Public Wi-Fi
 - B. Screenshots
 - C. Open email
 - D. Encryption
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8. Digital testing platforms offer several advantages because they:

- A. Improve ecological validity and eliminate the need for standardized administration.
 - B. Reduce travel time and allow evaluations across jurisdictions.
 - C. Allow for standardized administration, reduce the risk of scoring errors, and facilitate efficient data collection.
 - D. Replace collateral information and increase behavioral observation opportunities.
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9. According to the text, the use of electronic records enhances efficiency by:

- A. Improving audiovisual quality during remote interviews.
 - B. Allowing psychologists to administer digital assessments remotely.
 - C. Eliminating the need for secure communication platforms.
 - D. Allowing psychologists to access large volumes of data quickly.
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10. In practice, a comprehensive forensic evaluation may involve:

- A. Videoconferencing for interviews, digital platforms for test administration, electronic systems for record review, and secure communication tools for information sharing.
 - B. Secure communication platforms, paper records, and in-person testing only.
 - C. Videoconferencing, electronic billing systems, and AI-generated treatment recommendations.
 - D. Digital collateral information, behavioral observation, and automated report generation without
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11. Which of the following should be included in informed consent when AI documentation tools are used?

- A. The software company's marketing materials

- B. An explanation of how AI is used, potential risks, data storage practices, and confidentiality protections
 - C. A guarantee that AI-generated notes will be error-free
 - D. The clinician's personal opinions about technology
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12. Which is the most appropriate response if a remote evaluation cannot be completed because of severe technical problems?

- A. Reschedule the session
 - B. Ignore the problems and continue
 - C. Guess missing information
 - D. Terminate the case permanently
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13. When using digital or remote assessments, Standard 9.01 requires psychologists to:

- A. Use encrypted communication and secure data storage.
 - B. Document the platform used, connection quality, and environmental factors.
 - C. Ensure that the tools and procedures they use are valid and reliable for the intended purpose.
 - D. Explain the purpose of the evaluation and the limits of confidentiality.
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14. According to the APA Guidelines for the Practice of Telepsychology, informed consent includes discussing:

- A. Standardized assessment procedures, ecological validity, and report preparation.
 - B. Platform functionality, security features, and continuing education requirements.
 - C. The nature of the technology being used, potential risks to confidentiality, and any limitations of remote assessment.
 - D. Digital testing methods, collateral information sources, and appropriate assessment tools.
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15. What should a psychologist do before conducting a remote evaluation with an examinee located in another state?

- A. Proceed because the evaluation is online
 - B. Verify legal and licensing requirements first
 - C. Ignore jurisdictional rules
 - D. Ask the examinee to waive all requirements
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16. Which of the following best describes telepsychology?

- A. Conducting psychological testing using traditional assessment methods
 - B. Providing psychological services exclusively in office settings
 - C. Delivering psychological services only through group counseling
 - D. Remote delivery of psychological services through technology
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17. In technology mediated forensic evaluations, confidentiality refers to:

- A. The conditions under which the communication occurs.
 - B. The technological safeguards used to protect electronic data.
 - C. The professional handling of information.
 - D. The procedures used to verify participant identity.
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18. Current literature repeatedly emphasizes that competence in telepsychology includes the ability to:

- A. Select appropriate technology, understand its limitations, assess the suitability of remote methods for a given referral question, manage privacy risks, and adapt procedures while preserving validity.
 - B. Use encrypted communication platforms and secure file-sharing systems.
 - C. Conduct all forensic evaluations using remote technology.
 - D. Document identity verification, environmental observations, and connection quality during every evaluation.
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19. An examinee lacks privacy during a remote forensic session. What is the best action?

- A. Continue as usual
 - B. Ignore the privacy concern
 - C. Pause the session and address privacy or reschedule
 - D. Shorten the session but continue
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20. What is the best way to support privacy at the start of a remote evaluation?

- A. Confirm that the environment is private
 - B. Assume privacy exists
 - C. Ignore the examinee's surroundings
 - D. Ask about privacy only after testing
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21. Legal defensibility is more likely to be maintained when psychologists:

- A. Conduct all forensic evaluations using videoconferencing.
 - B. Use digital psychological tests that provide automated scoring.
 - C. Administer evaluations only to examinees located within their own jurisdiction.
 - D. Clearly document their methods, acknowledge limitations, and provide rationale for their decisions.
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22. What is essential at the beginning of a remote forensic evaluation session?

- A. Starting testing immediately
- B. Verifying the examinee's identity

- C. Skipping informed consent
 - D. Recording without notice
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23. Under the Daubert framework, courts evaluate several factors, including:

- A. Whether the method has been tested, whether it has been subjected to peer review, its known error rate, and its general acceptance within the relevant professional community.
 - B. Whether the psychologist was licensed in the jurisdiction where the examinee resides.
 - C. Whether the evaluation was conducted using secure technology and encrypted communication.
 - D. Whether the psychologist documented the technology used, technical issues, and environmental conditions.
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24. To address challenges related to performance validity and response bias, psychologists should:

- A. Conduct all performance validity testing in person.
 - B. Repeat assessments whenever technological difficulties occur.
 - C. Use multiple validity measures, consider contextual factors, and interpret results cautiously.
 - D. Rely primarily on symptom validity tests during remote evaluations.
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25. To enhance validity and reliability in technology mediated forensic evaluations, psychologists should:

- A. Select remote assessment methods that closely resemble traditional in-person procedures.
 - B. Select assessment tools that have evidence supporting their use in remote contexts.
 - C. Conduct environmental scans and identity verification before every evaluation.
 - D. Supplement remote findings with collateral information whenever technological limitations occur.
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26. Which is a key ethical requirement in technology-mediated forensic evaluations?

- A. Speed
 - B. Convenience
 - C. Flexibility
 - D. Confidentiality
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27. Which characteristic indicates that a psychological assessment is valid?

- A. It is convenient to administer in multiple settings.
 - B. It produces results quickly.
 - C. The assessment measures what it is intended to measure.
 - D. It requires minimal training to administer.
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28. Which condition improves data accuracy in remote testing?

- A. A controlled environment
 - B. Unclear instructions
 - C. Background distractions
 - D. Random timing
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29. In forensic work, digital methods must be judged by whether they preserve:

- A. Efficiency, streamlined data management, and improved access.
 - B. Standardized administration, automated scoring, and rapid report generation.
 - C. Structured decision making, ecological validity, and remote accessibility.
 - D. Validity, reliability, security, fairness, and legal defensibility.
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30. Best practice in forensic digital validity assessment generally includes:

- A. Using validated digital tools and automated scoring whenever available.
 - B. Supervising all digital testing through videoconferencing.
 - C. Using multiple indicators rather than relying on a single score, maintaining real time supervision when possible, documenting environmental conditions, and integrating validity findings with interview behavior, collateral information, and contextual evidence.
 - D. Verifying identity, reviewing the testing environment, and monitoring completion in real time.
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31. Which communication approach helps build rapport in a remote forensic interview?

- A. Ignoring the examinee's concerns
 - B. Using clear communication and checking understanding
 - C. Speaking quickly to save time
 - D. Avoiding eye contact completely
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32. If technology fails during a remote evaluation, the psychologist should:

- A. Ignore the problem
 - B. Continue no matter what
 - C. End the evaluation permanently
 - D. Address the problem and reschedule if needed
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33. A psychologist notices repeated off-screen glances during a remote evaluation. What is the best response?

- A. Ignore the behavior
 - B. Document and address the behavior directly
 - C. Immediately end the evaluation
 - D. Assume it is harmless distraction
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34. To support effective workflow integration in technology mediated forensic evaluations, the evaluation itself should typically include:

- A. Platform selection, secure storage, collateral review, and report preparation.
 - B. Referral clarification, scheduling, client preparation, and contingency planning.
 - C. Encryption, access control, breach response, and secure communication.
 - D. Identity verification, informed consent, environmental assessment, clinical interview, psychological testing, and collateral data collection.
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35. What is the primary professional responsibility in forensic evaluation?

- A. Maintaining objectivity
 - B. Providing therapy to the examinee
 - C. Advocating for one party
 - D. Offering legal advice
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36. In forensic practice, confidentiality ensures that:

- A. Data is accurate and not altered improperly.
 - B. Information is accessible only to authorized individuals.
 - C. Data can be accessed when needed.
 - D. Information transmitted between parties cannot be intercepted.
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37. Which is a common risk of remote psychological testing?

- A. Better lighting
 - B. Lower legal relevance
 - C. Coaching or unauthorized assistance
 - D. Shorter reports
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38. In remote settings, rapport can still be effectively developed through videoconferencing when psychologists use deliberate strategies such as:

- A. Maintaining consistent eye contact with the camera, using clear and supportive language, and demonstrating attentiveness through verbal feedback.
 - B. Structured interviewing, standardized questions, and explicit transitions.
 - C. Documenting observational limitations, monitoring response latency, and assessing tone of voice.
 - D. Coordinating interpreters, assessing technology access, and providing accommodations.
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39. What is required for professional competence in technology-mediated forensic practice?

- A. Basic familiarity only
- B. No additional training

- C. Guessing when technology changes
 - D. Ongoing education and understanding of technology limitations
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40. Effective decision making in tele-forensic evaluations involves several steps, including:

- A. Verifying identity, documenting interruptions, and reviewing technological limitations.
 - B. Identifying the issue, reviewing relevant guidelines and research, considering alternative actions, selecting the most appropriate course of action, and documenting the rationale.
 - C. Selecting secure platforms, preparing examinees, and developing backup procedures.
 - D. Conducting additional interviews, using multiple validity measures, and interpreting test results cautiously.
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