

**Alliance Graduate School of Counseling
M. A., Marriage and Family Therapy
Fall Semester 2019**

MFT 604: MFT Ethics, Family Law, and Professional Issues

Final Exam

DIRECTIONS. PLEASE READ FIRST.

Go to “File,” then choose “Make a Copy.” Name the new document “Your Name, 604, Final.” When you are finished, click File-->Download As-->PDF Document. Then message me the PDF (in E360), by 4:30 PM on Tuesday, December 22. Thank you!

This exam is worth 50 points.

Multiple Choice/True-False. Read each item carefully, then circle the correct response. (1 point each)

1. Professionalism for MFTs refers to, but is not limited to:
 - a. A therapist’s use of social media
 - b. Completing paperwork on time
 - c. Managing continuing education requirements
 - d. All of the above.
 - e. None of the above.

2. Self-care is irrelevant to a therapist’s practice and competency.
 - a. True
 - b. False

3. The two acts governing health information are:
 - a. HIPAA and CFT
 - b. HIPAA and HITECH
 - c. CFT and ICT
 - d. None of the above.

4. The AAMFT recommends that therapists seek education and training on integrating _____ spirituality into couple and family therapy.
 - a. normalized
 - b. therapist
 - c. client
 - d. Christian

5. Protected health information acts exist to make health information public, and to protect health insurance companies.

- a. True
- b. False

6. Therapists are able to advertise their services using the language they believe best fits for their services, because states do not govern professional advertising.

- a. True
- b. False

7. MFTs are expected to maintain professional boundaries at all times when interacting with clients, colleagues, and the public.

- a. True
- b. False

8. Which of the following options is false?

MFTs are trained to work in a variety of settings, including:

- a. Treating physical problems
- b. Working within hospitals
- c. Offering training and education
- d. Helping organizational systems

9. Therapists are considered a covered entity, accountable to the laws of PHI, if:

- a. They see clients.
- b. They bill clients.
- c. They bill health insurance.
- d. All of the above.

10. Psychotherapy notes are given a higher level of privacy protection than most other types of PHI.

- a. True
- b. False

11. Which of the following are considered e-therapy?

- a. Conducting online sessions with clients.
- b. Friending a client on Facebook.
- c. Writing a letter for a client.
- d. A and c are correct.

12. Your values are a clue to how you will make ethical decisions.
- a. True
 - b. False
13. Therapists are not expected to provide the same standard of care via e-therapy as they are with face-to-face therapy?
- a. True
 - b. False
14. Psychotherapy notes include
- a. Diagnostic information
 - b. Treatment plans
 - c. The therapist's thoughts
 - d. A and B are correct
15. E-therapy is a viable, worthwhile, and affordable option for all clients.
- a. True
 - b. False
16. Ethical dilemmas can present themselves in subtle ways. It is common for pre-licensed therapists to make ethical slip-ups.
- a. True
 - b. False
17. The following are essential for establishing a clinical locale for e-therapy:
- a. Safety
 - b. Security
 - c. Privacy
 - d. All of the above.
18. Spirituality and religion may contribute to conflict and distress within families.
- a. True
 - b. False
19. Each state offers laws, rules, and regulations that govern the practice of marriage and family therapy in that state.
- a. True
 - b. False

20. Since technology is so common, there is no need for therapists to add electronic communication to their informed consent.
- a. True
 - b. False
21. It is unethical and a violation of the MFT ethical code to advertise that you offer Christian therapy.
- a. True
 - b. False
22. Skype is a HIPAA-compliant platform for conducting e-therapy sessions.
- a. True
 - b. False
23. When a person is involuntarily admitted for psychiatric treatment, the state requires that the treating facility keep the patient “as long as necessary.”
- a. True
 - b. False
24. In regard to religion and sexual orientation, according to Murphy + Hecker, the therapist’s perspective is required for successful therapy.
- a. True
 - b. False
25. The following may be at risk with electronic communication and/or therapy:
- a. The therapeutic relationship and the collection of fees
 - b. The therapeutic relationship and confidentiality
 - c. The therapeutic relationship and therapeutic progress.
 - d. None of the above.
 - e. All of the above.
26. Of the above stated concerns (in #4), only the therapist is responsible for establishing these essentials for a clinical locale.
- a. True
 - b. False
27. Interstate e-therapy is legal and promoted by the AAMFT.
- a. True
 - b. False

28. Which of the following is NOT a risk factor for suicide
- a. Childhood trauma
 - b. Marital dissatisfaction
 - c. Previous suicide attempts
 - d. Identificaiton as LGBTQ (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer)
29. If therapists are not trained in addressing spirituality and religion, they may
- a. Avoid the topic, due to discomfort
 - b. Address spirituality in a harmful manner
 - c. Impose their own beliefs
 - d. All of the above.
 - e. None of the above.
30. Following a client-centered approach means
- a. Avoiding assumptions
 - b. Being curious about client's spirituality
 - c. Learning the religious and spiritual practice of the family system
 - d. All of the above.
 - e. None of the above.
31. When a therapist reports clients, as a mandated reporter, it rarely has an impact on the therapist-client relationship.
- a. True
 - b. False
32. What are the four criteria for making decisions?
- a. Opinions, morals, values, and skills
 - b. Ethics, clinical issues, laws, and professional issues
 - c. Liability, fear, consequences, and values
 - d. None of the above.
33. Non-maleficence includes
- a. Informing clients about the risks of treatment.
 - b. Being kind to clients.
 - c. Ensuring the benefits of treatment outweigh the risks.
 - d. B and C are correct.
34. Which of the following settings requires therapists to be flexible and think on their feet more than the others?
- a. Private practice

- b. Inpatient treatment
- c. Nonprofit/agency work
- d. None of the above

35. Once licensed, marriage and family therapists can:

- a. Practice independently
- b. Prescribe medication
- c. Give therapy to their family members
- d. Ignore HIPAA

36. "Privilege" refers to

- a. Is often unnoticed.
- b. Only to individuals who are White.
- c. Refers only to individuals who are wealthy.
- d. The resources, assistance, and benefits we receive, by being in dominant culture supported identities.
- e. a and d are correct.

37. Power in therapy is a reality

- a. Between therapists and clients
- b. Between clients and clients
- c. Between therapists and therapists
- d. a and b are correct

38. Parents have a legal right to their minor children's medical record.

- a. True
- b. False

SHORT ANSWER (16 points)

What are 3 scenarios that must be reported, based on state law? (3 points)

1. Reasonable cause that child abuse/and or neglect/maltreatment is present. _____
2. Reasonable cause that elder abuse/and or neglect/maltreatment is present. _____
3. Reasonable cause that the client will harm them self or other/s _____

List three family law issues, according to Morghan Richardson, relevant to parents who are divorcing. (3 points)

1. Child custody, visitation
2. Alimony, separation of assets
3. Child support

What are three career options that exist for you, once you are licensed? (3 points)

1. Private Practice
2. Outpatient Care Centers
3. Inpatient Care Facilities & Hospitals

Briefly define “compassion fatigue.” (1 point)

Compassion fatigue refers to secondary traumatization. It is the emotional strain caused by the exposure

therapists face when working with clients who have faced traumatic events. Therapists may become preoccupied with

their client's suffering which results in undue stress and fatigue.

What are two ethical steps therapists can take to either a) prevent compassion fatigue, or b) address compassion fatigue. (2 points)

1. Therapists can receive special training in trauma to prevent compassion fatigue.
2. Not working in isolation by receiving supervision and having regular conversation with professional colleagues can prevent and address compassion fatigue.