

Mindful Continuing Education

Exploring Dual Relationships and Boundary Crossings in Ethical Clinical Practice

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

- A. Boundary Crossings
 - B. Boundary Violations
 - C. Social Justice Infractions
 - D. Conflicts of Interest
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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
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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
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4. Sharing a meal with an anorexic patient is an example of:

- A. Boundary Crossing
 - B. Boundary Violation
 - C. Dual Relationship
 - D. Conflicts of Interest
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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
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6. One way of having clear boundaries with clients is:

- A. HIPAA
 - B. Liability Insurance
 - C. Informed Consent
 - D. Regular phone contact
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7. Having ethical standards and guidelines in behavioral health professions

- A. Cannot guarantee ethical behavior
 - B. Can improve professional competencies
 - C. Can improve documentation
 - D. Can mediate social media usage
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8. While some dual relationships are unavoidable, this one is avoidable, unethical, and often illegal:

- A. Business Dual Relationship
 - B. Social Dual Relationship
 - C. Internet Dual Relationship
 - D. Sexual Relationship
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9. Feeling attractions towards clients is:

- A. Normal
 - B. Shameful
 - C. Unethical
 - D. Illegal
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10. Clinicians experiencing feelings of attractions toward clients should:

- A. Terminate with client
 - B. Share feelings with client
 - C. Consult with a supervisor, mentor, or colleague
 - D. Keep feelings to themselves
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