## **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
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 anorexic patient 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. 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

## 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 Relatinship
- D. Sexual Relationship

#### 9. Feeling attractions towards clients is:

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

### 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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