

## 1: Chapter Ethical Issues in Couples and Family Therapy by Nisha Khan on Prezi

*Family counseling, also known as family therapy, is a therapeutic modality used to address interpersonal family conflicts, issues caused by dysfunctional family patterns and other problems that can affect the health and well-being of families.*

The APA ethics code is not the sole publication related to ethical matters within the APA, though it is the only enforceable document. A number of guidelines for practitioners provide additional assistance in maintaining high standards of care. APA guidelines are created and updated as deemed necessary, and all are available online. Readers may wonder why we focus relatively less on psychiatry, as opposed to the other mental health professions. Many commentators have noted a general decline in the frequency of psychiatrists practicing as psychotherapists Gabbard, ; Koocher, ; Sharfstein, , and this is particularly true with respect to family therapy – an area in which they typically have little or no training. As we proceed, we will encounter many situations in which clear answers about the ideal ethical resolution will remain elusive. We will encounter gray or questionable areas where ethical codes do little to help us address specific challenging contextual issues. Documenting the steps you have followed and your rationale for any decisions made will also help to show that you engaged in a thoughtful, deliberate approach should problems later arise.

### Family Roles and the Legal Status of Children

We consider a family in its simplest form to consist of two adults who have forged some type of mutual commitment. This dyad may or may not have legal recognition as a marriage, but the parties have agreed to some degree of obligation and loyalty to each other. The depth and meaning of the commitment and how it manifests itself vary widely as a function of social, cultural, and religious values. As we discuss such relationships, we will refer to the unit as a couple. The nuclear family refers to a parent or couple and their dependent children. Often treatment may involve more complex relationships involving other relatives who generally reside in the same household. In some instances, therapists choose to bring in extended family members such as grandparents to address particular concerns. Legal recognition of family status comes up as an issue in treatment under many different circumstances. In general, a child born to a woman who is married to a man will be legally presumed to be the child of both. This legal presumption may not hold if the heterosexual couple is unmarried, or if the husband legally contests paternity. The law with respect to gay marriage and associated family rights continues to evolve rapidly across state jurisdictions despite the Supreme Court ruling in *Obergefell v. Hodges*. In such situations, a second-parent adoption process might be necessary to secure parental rights for both women. Following divorce, parents may have sole legal responsibility, shared legal responsibility, or no legal responsibility for their child as the result of a judicial ruling. Responsibility for a disabled child who has attained the age of majority or a disabled adult family member may require a legal declaration of incapacity and appointment of a guardian. In some case vignettes, as described later in this course, minor children can have themselves declared legally independent of their parents. For all of these reasons, therapists who work with children or incompetent adults will need to have a good understanding of the relevant laws in their jurisdictions and the legal status of their clients. As we shall detail, clarification of the legal status of clients and the authority of those consenting to treatment becomes particularly important in any situation other than that of a marital dyad bringing their own biological or legally adopted children into family therapy. In other contexts, the therapist will want to document good faith efforts to assure adequate consent or authorized permission for treatment by those with legal authority.

### What About Assertive Minors?

It may seem obvious to note that many families include children, and children differ from adults in many ways that raise special ethical considerations when they fold into the treatment mix. These include their legal status as minors, socialization influences, cognitive abilities, physical development, and financial dependence. The concept of a legal minor had its origins in property and protective rights by controlling the age at which children could be held legally and financially liable. Minor status precludes signing contracts, drinking alcoholic beverages, voting, marriage and other adult prerogatives. The age range can vary from 18 to 21 across jurisdictions, and certain lower age thresholds are recognized for some activities. e. International standards vary widely, and therapists should take that into consideration when encountering immigrant or refugee families. The legal requirements in the jurisdiction wherein the treatment takes place

will apply, requiring that the therapist remains mindful of standards and educates families to nuances that may affect treatment. In some instances, underage children can seek a court declaration of emancipation or mature minor status in order to exercise responsibilities independently. One such highly publicized case involved a world-champion gymnast. Two years later, at age 17, she left home and sought legal emancipation from her parents in order to regain control over money she had earned as a professional gymnast. In court and television interviews, she stated that her abusive and controlling father had squandered her considerable earnings. The court approved her petition for emancipation and control of her finances Longman, ; Moceanu, Socialization influences, cognitive decision-making, and limitations in future-oriented reasoning can also play an important role in compromising the ability of a child to make fully independent decisions. Consider the challenging case of Ricky Ricardo Green. Ricky had two attacks of poliomyelitis, resulting residual weakness of all four extremities and trunk muscles, severe obesity, and paralytic scoliosis secondary to muscle paralysis a curvature of the spine. As a result of these progressively worsening conditions, he had become bedridden and could not stand or walk because of spinal collapse. Proposed surgery was the only way to secure some chance of a normal life. She had no objection to the surgery itself, but strongly believed that religious principles prohibit any blood transfusions. The hospital petitioned to have the mother declared neglectful and a guardian appointed to authorize surgery. The trial judge interviewed Ricky about his preferences. On the one hand, Ricky had voiced a preference. On the other hand, he clearly remained very physically and emotionally dependent on his mother. How independent was his decision? What would this have meant to his relationship with his mother? Was his preference an independent decision by a competent adult or too heavily influenced by his dependent status and intense relationship to his mother? We will never know. By the time the case reached the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, Ricky was Legal Foundations of Parental Authority Given the Moceanu and Green cases, how should we conceptualize parental decision-making with respect to mental health treatment decision-making? After all, most children who come to our offices as individual or family therapy patients are there because some adults have decided that their children need help. Some children, particularly adolescents, may state firm objections to participating in mental health services. In order to understand how the legal system views parental authority and the treatment of children we can get general guidance from four U. Supreme Court decisions dating from the early to mid-th Century. On May 25, , Robert T. Meyer, was teaching at the Zion Parochial School, a one-room schoolhouse administered by a Lutheran congregation in Hampton, Nebraska. As he helped year-old Raymond Parpart, a fourth-grader, read bible stories in German, the Hamilton County Attorney entered the classroom. He must have suspected such goings on because many Lutheran schools were using German in their liturgy. In the years following World War I, all things German had become anathema in mainstream American life. Immigrants, particularly those whose first language was German, were viewed as dangerous. Much as we see today, some politicians with anti-immigration sentiments used post-war public sentiment to advance their interests. Language became the prime focus of legislation at the state and local level. Some states enacted bans on all foreign language instruction, while a few banned only German. This law restricted the use of a foreign language as both a medium of instruction and as a subject of study. Meyer appealed to the Supreme Court. The national trend evidenced in Vignette 3 extended well beyond Nebraska. The political goal seemed to focus on addressing the foreign values of immigrants through mandatory public school education. The Society of the Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary, which operated a parochial school in Portland, sued the governor Walter Pierce and others to block the law. Society of Sisters, These decisions clearly established a kind of right of control by parents over their children. Two decades later, another Supreme Court case helped to frame the limits of that control in the context of child welfare. Nine-year-old Betty Simmons went out with her aunt, Sarah Prince, on the streets of Brockton, Massachusetts on the evening of December 18, , to preach and distribute copies of publications entitled Watchtower and Consolation in exchange for contributions. A police officer intervened and Ms. Prince argued that the child labor laws violated her Fourteenth Amendment rights to exercise her religion and her equal protection rights because Betty was a minister Prince v. In a 5-to-4 decision, the Supreme Court ruled against Ms. This decision has become a legal classic, cited whenever parental authority seems in question. The Court held that the government has broad authority to regulate the

treatment and welfare of children, noting that parental authority is not absolute. But it does not follow they are free, in identical circumstances, to make martyrs of their children before they have reached the age of full and legal discretion when they can make that choice for themselves. A class action suit against the Georgia state mental hospital system sought to challenge those admission procedures for minors as a violation of the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment *Parham v. This case challenged parental authority with particular attention to older, more mature minors, arguing that hospitalization constituted an unnecessarily restrictive treatment. Under the Georgia statute, the voluntary admission of children to state hospitals required an application signed by a parent or guardian. However, the Supreme Court reversed that decision holding that due process does not require a legally trained neutral factfinder. In essence the court held that the admitting physician acted as a neutral factfinder. The court noted that medical decision-making is not error free, but neither is the legal process. In essence, the court ruled that parents and physicians know best or at least better than the courts when making such decisions. Specific policies affecting family life can clearly vary widely from jurisdiction to jurisdiction, based on state and local practices. The general principle to keep in mind as a child psychotherapist is that the courts will generally support parental authority in making decisions on behalf of their children. These are arranged into six primary and five secondary domains, but they do not give any more specific guidance on the components that translate into competent practice in work with children, couples, or families than other professional codes. For example, the six primary domains include: Admission to Treatment*” Addressing all interactions between clients and therapist up to the point when a therapeutic contract is established. Clinical Assessment and Diagnosis” Involving activities focused on the identification of the issues to be addressed in therapy. Treatment Planning and Case Management” Addressing activities focused on directing the course of therapy and extra-therapeutic activities. Therapeutic Interventions” Focused on activities designed to ameliorate the clinical issues identified. Legal Issues, Ethics, and Standards” Including all aspects of therapy that involve statutes, regulations, principles, values, and mores of MFTs.

## 2: Ethical Considerations in Marriage and Family Therapy by Krystin Jolly on Prezi

*Abstract Family Therapy is very important in many families and homes for several [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com) therapy helps many families with communication issues and it helps to resolve major family conflicts.*

Ethical and Legal Issues Integration of Course Topics Integrate major components of the course to include applicable codes of ethics, ethical decision-making models, issues of professional competence, identity, relationship, boundaries and personal values. Describe the importance of professional consultation and supervision. Examine when and how personal issues affect your practice. Examine and discuss ethical guidelines for supervisees, and students. Articulate the ethical necessity of therapists maintaining a program of personal growth. Examine and discuss ethical guidelines for research participants. Identify signs of professional burn-out and develop prevention strategies. Examine the influence of personal values on ethical decision making. Articulate models of ethical decision making. Compare and contrast the Kitchener model and the Keith-Spiegel and Koocher model. Apply ethical decision-making models to case study scenarios.

Maintaining Competence and Avoiding Ethical and Legal Violations Examine strategies for risk management related to counseling practices and documentation. Explain ethical considerations unique to the practice of marriage and family therapy. Differentiate between complaints filed with professional board of ethics, professional licensing board, and court of law and describe the consequences to the practitioner. Discuss the concepts of negligence and malpractice and define and enumerate the conditions for malpractice to be established. Examine and discuss the ethical guidelines for advertising for services. Define multicultural competency and explain its importance to ethical practice in marriage and family counseling.

Multiple Relationships and Boundary Issues Examine the role that power and prestige play in boundary violations. Identify warning signs of boundary violations. Define multiple relationships and explain the potential problems that are inherent in them. Identify and discuss controversial cases involving multiple relationships. Discuss physical, social, emotional, and sexual boundaries. Apply principles of informed consent and confidentiality to various clinical situations. Examine the unique ethical challenges involved in Web-based and telephone counseling. Examine the concept of informed consent. Examine ethical issues associated with cases of domestic violence. Discuss consent to treatment in relation to custody issues. Describe the process of responding to subpoenaed records. Discuss the role of the Marriage and Family Therapist as an expert witness.

Tuition for individual courses varies. For more information, please call or chat live with an Enrollment Representative. Please ask about these special rates: For some courses, special tuition rates are available for current, certified P teachers and administrators. Please speak with an Enrollment Representative today for more details. For some courses, special tuition rates are available for active duty military members and their spouses.

### 3: MFCC Legal And Ethical Issues In Marriage And Family Therapy Course - University of Phoenix

*Confidentiality. Confidentiality is the bedrock of effective psychotherapy, but it becomes a complex issue when two or more people are engaged in therapy.*

Principles and Practices Recognize the role of the state board in licensing law and the licensing process. Determine the influence of personal values on ethical decision making. Apply models of ethical decision making. Informed Consent, Confidentiality, and Duty to Warn Distinguish between confidentiality and privileged communication in the therapist and client relationship. Describe the requirements of the duty to warn and protect in cases of danger to self and others. Apply informed consent to various clinical settings. Multiple Relationships and Boundary Issues Explain multiple relationships in the counseling process. Determine strategies to communicate boundary issues with a client, resulting from warning signs exhibited during counseling. Determine the role that power and prestige play in boundary violations. Describe physical, social, emotional, and sexual boundaries. Describe risk management strategies in professional practice. Describe the consequences of legal, ethical, and regulatory complaints against the practitioner. Differentiate among the legal and ethical standards for different types of work settings for Marriage and Family Therapists MFTs. Treatment of Minors – Children and Adolescents as Clients Explain ethical considerations unique to the practice of marriage and family therapy. Identify therapeutic, clinical, and practical considerations involved in family law and the treatment of minors. Identify the legal considerations in the treatment of minors with and without parental consent. Describe consent to treatment and confidentiality in relation to custody issues. Various Legal and Ethical Concerns and Guidelines in Marriage and Family Therapy Identify guidelines for reporting and assessing elder, child, and partner abuse. Identify the legal and ethical issues associated with cases of domestic violence. Describe the process of responding to subpoenaed records. Describe the importance and limitations of advocacy especially in cases of severe mental illness. Identify community resources for persons with mental illness and for victims of abuse. Research, Training, and Supervision in Marriage and Family Therapy Identify ethical guidelines for research participants. Describe the importance of professional consultation and supervision. Identify ethical guidelines for students and supervisees. The Therapist as a Person: Describe identification and prevention strategies for burnout and compassion fatigue. Tuition for individual courses varies. For more information, please call or chat live with an Enrollment Representative. Please ask about these special rates: For some courses, special tuition rates are available for current, certified P teachers and administrators. Please speak with an Enrollment Representative today for more details. For some courses, special tuition rates are available for active duty military members and their spouses.

## 4: Ethics and Professional Issues in Couple and Family Therapy - Google Books

*Ethical issues become more complex in practice of family therapy Different views regarding Confidentiality with Multiple Clients Couple/family therapists have to decide how to deal with secrets.*

Advice columnists frequently counsel their correspondents to seek professional help from a therapist. According to the American Association for Marriage and Family Therapy, almost 90 percent of clients report an improvement in their emotional health after undergoing couples or family therapy. Although highly effective, this type of therapy presents cultural and ethical challenges that are more complex than those in individual therapy. Understanding those challenges can help make the experience more beneficial for all.

**Confidentiality** Confidentiality is the bedrock of effective psychotherapy, but it becomes a complex issue when two or more people are engaged in therapy. For example, during an individual session with a therapist, one member of a couple may confess to having had an affair. What if the individual specifically asks that it not be revealed?

**Cultural Differences** Most professional organizations that oversee therapists prohibit discrimination on the basis of age, race, gender, religious beliefs and other criteria, but the line between discrimination and therapeutic intervention is not always clear. How should the therapist address this while still respecting religious differences?

**Informed Consent** Like other healthcare providers, marriage and family therapists are expected to obtain informed consent from their clients. Informed consent involves providing the client with a description of the treatment plan and the risks and benefits that may result. It also involves ensuring that the client has the capacity to consent and is not coerced into undergoing treatment. What should a therapist do when it is obvious that a child has been forced to attend therapy sessions against his or her will? What if the parents will not allow the child to speak freely during sessions or expect the therapist to reiterate what they have already decided a child must do?

**Standards and Regulations** Government regulations and professional standards address some of the ethical and cultural issues that can arise in couple or family therapy. Professional organizations for couples and family therapists “who may have backgrounds in psychology, nursing, social work, pastoral counseling, education or psychiatry” expect their members to abide by a code of ethics. State licensing agencies also provide some oversight.

**Mutual Respect** Couples and families who seek counseling are often facing a crisis that makes it difficult for them to think about the ethical considerations that may affect the success of their treatment. Much depends upon the ethical standards of the therapist. At a minimum, a couples or family therapist should explain in detail how confidentiality of information from individuals will be maintained within the couple or family sessions. The therapist should also outline the treatment plan and obtain informed consent to proceed with the treatment. Perhaps most important is an atmosphere of mutual respect “from the therapist and toward the therapist.

## 5: Marriage and Family Therapy: The Most Common Legal and Ethical Issues

*Start studying Issues & Ethics--Chapter Ethical Issues in Couples and Family Therapy. Learn vocabulary, terms, and more with flashcards, games, and other study tools.*

## 6: Types of Ethical Issues a Counselor May Face When Working With Families | Career Trend

*In this podcast, CalSouthern's editor of university publications Tom Dellner interviews Jensen about some of the most common legal and ethical issues facing CAMFT's membership of licensed and pre-licensed marriage and family therapists. The discussion covers legal issues ranging from minor consent laws, subpoenas, witness fees and suicidal.*

## 7: Cultural Issues & Ethical Issues in Couples & Family Therapy | Synonym

*Ethical and Legal Considerations in Therapy Tahani M. Abu-Khalaf MFT - Ethics & Law for Marriage and Family Therapy September 6th, Ethical and Legal Considerations in Therapy Professional counselors have mandatory*

*responsibilities to "protect the rights and to promote the welfare of his or her clients," and should "take all reasonable.*

*The Labrador missionaries Winters Tales (Winters Tales New Series) The Mysterious Visitors Genetics (Whats the Big Idea?) DrÄ¼ben und drÄ¼ben martin for Pandoras box 4s game list Barneys can you imagine? Adele faber Ethnicity, genealogy, and Hellenism in Herodotus Rosalind Thomas Thomas Stonestreet of Birchden, Withyham, East Sussex, and of Charles County, Maryland, with his posterit Travelers guide to Jewish landmarks of Europe D. Biographical sketches. Peopling the past The Great Scholastics of the 13th Century Baseballs 1St-Year Player Draft, Team by Team Through 1999 Becoming a fashion designer. Psychology in practice What You Dont Know About Economics Can Hurt You Designing With Coreldraw 5.0 (Prisma Be An Expert! Series) History of the temperance reform in Massachusetts, 1813-1883 Advice from the soccer pros A Teachers Guide to America The closet gorilla Jasper fforde painting by numbers Rune of Chaos (Runequest) Current preparations for World War III-sections A. B. Educational programs for the Spectrum Unleash the night Advances in solid state physics The modern American newspaper. External and internal forces for change The odes and secular hymn of Horace Rights of American fisherman in British North American waters The art of dying peter fenwick Honda activa 3g user manual Collaboration in special education Arthur of Wales 1300-1600 Governmental habit redux Grade 12 trigonometry questions Manufacturing an Elastomeric Seal*