

Quiz: **Should therapists admit to making mistakes in therapy?**

1. Which of the following is Freud's definition of therapeutic success?
 - a. Ability to develop insight
 - b. Ability to love and work
 - c. Ability to reach behavioral change
 - d. Ability to shift perspective
2. Which of the following is an example of therapeutic mismatch?
 - a. Clients who have a more difficult diagnosis than a therapist's skill set
 - b. Racial differences between client and therapist
 - c. Using a therapeutic modality that does not fit the therapist's personality
 - d. Using the wrong treatment modality for a client's diagnosis
3. Psychotherapy clients always get better:
 - a. True
 - b. False
4. Which of the following is a consideration for client factors when handling therapy errors?
 - a. Avoiding making errors with clients who have a low tolerance for mistakes
 - b. Determining the patients' preferred way with dealing with an error
 - c. Processing clients reactions to mistakes in terms of the therapeutic theory
 - d. There aren't any client factors to consider when handling errors
5. Which of the following is an example of a systemic therapeutic error?
 - a. Barriers to therapy for low socioeconomic clients
 - b. Diagnosing homosexuality as a mental disorder
 - c. Excluding minorities from torture research
 - d. Failure to develop a national license
6. Which of the following reasons is an error that Feedback Informed Treatment can't address?
 - a. Clients dropping out of therapy after the first session
 - b. Clients who are angry at their therapist
 - c. Determining the client's preferred way of dealing with an error
 - d. Systemic therapeutic errors
7. Which of the following is an example of education burdening?
 - a. Additional coursework being assigned to graduate students in order to graduate
 - b. A novice therapist having too many new areas to study with a broad caseload
 - c. Relying on a client to educate the therapist on their issues
 - d. Requiring additional obligations beyond coursework for graduate students
8. Which of the following are therapeutic errors that can be made with transgender clients?
 - a. Gender avoidance
 - b. Gender inflation
 - c. Gender narrowing
 - d. All of the above
9. What is the major difference between Lindsay's and Beauchamp & Childress' healthcare ethics?
 - a. Beauchamp & Childress encourage integrity to treatment models
 - b. Beauchamp & Childress encourage non-maleficence when handling errors
 - c. Lindsay encourages client autonomy before sharing errors
 - d. Lindsay encourages taking responsibility for errors
10. Accepting responsibility for errors and doing relationship repair work can prevent ethics complaints:
 - a. True
 - b. False