

Quiz: **How much autonomy do therapy clients deserve? Balancing client autonomy with therapist skill**

1. Which of the following describes the concept of liberty in autonomy?
 - a. The client's independence for controlling influences
 - b. The client's return to a place where they can make autonomous decisions
 - c. The provider's ability to give a client informed consent
 - d. The provider's ability to practice independently

2. Which of the following describes the concept of agency in autonomy?
 - a. The client's ability to act completely independently
 - b. The client's capacity for intentional action
 - c. The provider's ability to influence outcomes for the client
 - d. The provider's ability to judge the client's level of autonomy

3. Which of the following is an example of adjusting treatment based on the capacity of a client?
 - a. Allowing a client to opt out of treatment
 - b. Changing consent language for small children
 - c. Giving clients consent paperwork ahead of the first session
 - d. Providing a client with the option to participate in treatment

4. Which of the following is the main takeaway from *Canterbury v. Spence*?
 - a. Any consent provided to clients is adequate
 - b. Clients need to be provided informed consent
 - c. No treatment can be given without informed consent
 - d. Treatment must stop without consent

5. Which of the following describes autonomous decision making?
 - a. The capacity to understand information and make voluntary decisions to act on it
 - b. The respect that therapists must give clients on the way to their outcomes
 - c. The right to make independent decisions
 - d. The right to participate in treatment

6. Which of the following describes the therapist's role when a client does not have autonomy?
 - a. Attempt again when the client does have autonomy
 - b. Get consent to a caregiver or guardian
 - c. Not engage in treatment until consent can be given
 - d. Restore the client to a place to where they can make autonomous decisions

7. Which of the following describes the functional autonomy dimension?
 - a. A client's ability to understand their treatment options
 - b. A client's freedom of choice
 - c. How well a client can function toward treatment goals
 - d. The functions and tasks that can be carried out by the statistical majority of people

8. Advanced directives can be given by clients in the event that they lose future autonomy
 - a. True
 - b. False

9. Asymmetrical paternalism gives clients a complete freedom of choice
 - a. True
 - b. False

10. Libertarian paternalism provides clients options while embracing therapist biases
 - a. True
 - b. False