

National Association of Social Workers (NASW) Post-Test

A Qualitative Look at the Ethical Issues Experienced by Professionals Providing Home and Community Based Services to Individuals with Brain Injury

National Association of State Head Injury Administrators (NASHIA)

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1. What role does the home and community based service environment play in therapists' exposure to ethical dilemmas?

- a. The home and community service environment is often in the consumer's family home in which there is less structure and control than in residential settings.
- b. The one on one nature of services forges a stronger bond with both the consumer and family.
- c. Boundaries can be blurred as therapists may be perceived as companions.
- d. All of the above.

2. Home and community based therapists _____ have to deal with immediate real life issues that are inconsistent with the treatment plan.

- a. Never
- b. Rarely
- c. Occasionally
- d. Often

3. The consumer's right to choose (_____) can often create a conflict between the consumer's stated desire and the therapist's desire to act in the consumer's best interest.

- a. taxonomy
- b. autonomy
- c. economy
- d. heteronomy

4. Which of the following situations will never create an ethical conflict?

- a. Competing priorities between the consumer's stated goals and needs.
- b. Conflict between an organizations' developed treatment plan and the family's agenda.
- c. The need to address urgent matters (particular related to health and safety) and the treatment plan is derailed.
- d. None of the above.

5. Impairments in a consumer's memory, problem solving, awareness and impulse control can readily lead to challenges with _____ and _____, and may contribute to ethical conflicts.

- a. list making, relationship building
- b. relationship building, decision making
- c. reasoning, list making
- d. decision making, reasoning

6. Which of the following scenarios might lead to "role confusion"?

- a. A therapist is invited to her consumer's family Thanksgiving
- b. Family members refer to the therapist as "one of the family".
- c. The consumer's therapist is asked to put a load of laundry in while she is visiting the home
- d. All of the above

7. Which of the following is NOT an example of paternalism:

- a. Asking a consumer's mother what is her son's favorite hobby.
- b. Eliciting a consumer's opinions, wants and needs when making decisions about what is in that person's best interests.
- c. Assuming a consumer is pleased with their home and community based services because they have not complained to the therapist about their services
- d. Having side conversations with family members during home visits that exclude a consumer

8. Adult consumers have the right to deny _____ access to information regarding their services and therapy?

- a. Friends
- b. Family members
- c. Co-workers
- d. All of the above

9. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of home and community based services?

- a. Therapists have immediate access to supervisors and other staff
- b. Services are delivered exclusively in the consumer's home of choice
- c. Services are provided during a portion of the day only
- d. Services may be provided by several different providers

10. Therapists working in community based settings report ethical decision making is often guided by what the therapist believes to be "what is best for the client".

True False

Name: _____ Date: _____