



EUROPOS PSICHOTERAPIJOS ASOCIACIJOS ETIKOS PRINCIPAI

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PREAMBULĖ

Psichoterapeutas gerbia individo asmens garbę ir vertę bei siekia laikytis ir saugoti pagrindines žmogaus teises.

Jie tikslingai siekia plėsti žinias apie žmogaus elgesį, bei gilinti kiekvieno žmogaus savivoką bei kitų žmonių pažinimą, kad remiantis šiomis žiniomis būtų statoma ir stiprinama žmonijos gerovė.

Siekdami šių tikslų jie deda maksimalias pastangas siekdami apsaugoti gerovę tų, kurie ieško jų pagalbos, asmenų artimų jiems (jei tai neprieštarauja klientų/pacientų poreikiams), bei visų asmenų ,dalyvaujančių tyrimuose.

Psichoterapeutai gerbia kitus savo profesijos ir artimų profesijų atstovus, rodo savitarpio pagarbą ir suteikia visą reikalingą jiems informaciją, jei tai neprieštarauja kliento/paciento interesams.

Jie naudoja savo įgūdžius tik siekdami tikslų, kurie atitinka šias vertybes, bei neleidžia jų žinių naudoti neetiškai kitiems, jei tik gali taip padaryti.

Siekdami laisvės tyrinėti ir bendrauti sau patiems, psichoterapeutai prisiima atsakomybę, kurią ši laisvė uždeda: kompetencija, objektyvus savo įgūdžių ir žinių vertinimas, rūpestis savo klientu, pacientų, kolegų, studentų, tyrimų dalyvių bei visuomenės apskritai gerove yra būtinos savybės.

PREAMBULĖ

Siekdami aukščiau aprašytų idealų psichoterapeutai laikosi konkrečių ir aiškių etikos principų šiose srityse:

1. Atsakomybė;
2. Kompetencija;
3. Moraliniai ir teisiniai standartai;
4. Konfidencialumas;
5. Kliento gerovė;
6. Profesiniai santykiai;
7. Vieši pareiškimai;
8. Vertinimo technikos;
9. Moksliniai tyrimai.

1 PRINCIPAS. ATSAKOMYBĖ

Bendras principas: teikdami savo paslaugas psichoterapeutai laikosi aukščiausių savo profesijos standartų. Jie pripažįsta atsakomybę už savo veiksmus ir jų pasekmes, bei deda visas pastangas, kad jų paslaugos būtų naudojamos adekvačiai ir tinkamai.

2 PRINCIPAS: KOMPETENCIJA

Bendras principas: atsakomybę už aukštus kompetencijos standartus prisiima visi psichoterapeutai, suvokdami jų svarbą visuomenei ir visos profesijos prestižui. Psichoterapeutai pripažįsta savo profesijos kompetencijos ribas bei savo naudojamų technikų ribotumą. Jie teikia tik tokias paslaugas ir naudojami tokiomis technikomis, kokiomis naudoti įgijo kvalifikaciją mokymosi bei praktikos keliu. Tose srityse, kuriose nėra visuotinai pripažintų standartų, psichoterapeutai imasi visų galimų atsargumo priemonių klientų/pacientų gerovei apsaugoti. Jie pastoviai atnaujina savo žinias apie šiuolaikinius sveikatos mokslo, mokslinių tyrimų bei profesinės informacijos naujoves, tobulindami savo suteikiamas paslaugas.

3 PRINCIPAS: MORALINIAI IR TEISINIAI STANDARTAI

Bendras principas: Psichoterapeuto elgesio moraliniai ir teisiniai standartai yra jo asmeninis reikalas, kaip ir kiekvieno piliečio, kol jie netrukdo jam atsakingai vykdyti savo profesijos užduočių ir negriauna visuomenės pasitikėjimo psichoterapija ir psichoterapeutais. Kalbant apie psichoterapeuto asmeninį elgesį – jis turi būti jautrus vyraujantiems savo visuomenėje standartams bei suvokti, kokią įtaką šių standartų laikymasis ar nesilaikymas gali turėti jo psichoterapinio darbo kokybei. Psichoterapeutas taip pat privalo suvokti, kokią įtaką jo viešas elgesys gali daryti kitų jo profesijos atstovų darbui.

4 PRINCIPAS. KONFIDENCIALUMAS

Bendras principas: Pirminė psichoterapeuto pareiga – gerbti savo psichoterapinio darbo metu iš klientų/pacientų gautos informacijos konfidencialumą. Šią informaciją kitiems jie gali atskleisti tik gavę asmens (ar jo teisėto atstovo) sutikimą, išskyrus tuos ypatingus atvejus, kai gautos informacijos neatskleidimas būtų keliantis akivaizdų pavojų pačiam asmeniui ar kitiems žmonėms. Psichoterapeutas privalo informuoti savo klientus/pacientus apie teisinis konfidencialumo ribas. Paprastai sutikimas atskleisti informaciją turi būti gautas iš paties asmens raštiško sutikimo forma.

5 PRINCIPAS. KLIENTO GEROVĖ

Bendras principas: Psichoterapeutai saugo neliečiamumą ir gerovę tų asmenų ir grupių, su kuriais jie dirba. Jeigu tarp klientų (ar jų grupių) ir psichoterapeutą įdarbinančios įstaigos kyla konfliktas, psichoterapeutas privalo suvokti savo lojalumo visoms konfliktu pusėms bei atsakomybės prieš abi puses esmę ir turinį, bei apie tai aiškiai pranešti kiekvienai konfliktu pusei, pabrėžiant savo įsipareigojimus.

Psichoterapeutai išsamiai informuoja savo klientus apie visų vertinimo, gydymo, mokymo ar mokslinio tyrimo procedūrų esmę ir tikslus, ir aiškiai pasako visiems šių procesų dalyviams, kad jie yra visiškai laisvi rinkdamiesi dalyvauti ar ne šiuose procesuose. Negalima naudoti jokios prievartos siekiant išlaikyti kitus asmenis mūsų vykdomų veiksmų (tyrimo, gydymo, mokymo, mokslo tyrimo) dalyviais, nes tai neetiška.

6 PRINCIPAS. PROFESINIAI SANTYKIAI

Bendras principas: psichoterapeutas savo veiksmais rodo deramą pagarbą kitų kolegų profesionalų – psichoterapeutų, psichologų, gydytojų, kitų artimų profesijų atstovų – poreikiams, specialiosioms kompetencijoms, teisėms ir pareigoms, kylančioms iš jų profesijos. Jie taip pat gerbia kompetencijas, teises ir pareigas tų įstaigų ir organizacijų, kurias minėti kolegos atstovauja.

7 PRINCIPAS. VIEŠI PAREIŠKIMAI

Bendras principas: Psichoterapeutų vieši pareiškimai, skelbimai apie paslaugas, reklama ar kiti paslaugų viešinimo veiksmai turi padėti visuomenei susidaryti tikslesnį vaizdą apie profesiją ir daryti informacija pagrįstus pasirinkimus. Psichoterapeutas privalo objektyviai ir tiksliai pristatyti savo profesinę kvalifikaciją, priklausymą organizacijoms ir funkcijas šiose organizacijose, bei šių organizacijų ar institucijų tikslus ir uždavinius. Kai psichoterapeutas viešai teikia psichoterapinę informaciją ar nuomonę, ar skelbia informaciją apie atskiras technikas, produktus, publikacijas ar paslaugas, jis turi naudoti visuotinai pripažintus informacijos šaltinius ar pripažintas technikas, kartu pilnai suprasdamas, kad bet kokie įrodymai turi savo ribas ir gali kelti abejonių.

8 PRINCIPAS. VERTINIMO TECHNIKOS

Bendras principas: Kurdamas, publikuodamas bei naudodamas psichoterapinio ar psichologinio vertinimo technikas psichoterapeutai visokeriopai siekia stiprinti jo gerovę ir tarnauti kliento/paciento interesams kaip įmanoma geriau. Jie taip pat siekia neleisti naudotis tyrimų rezultatais neleistiniais tikslais. Jie taip pat gerbia kliento/paciento teisę žinoti tyrimų rezultatus, šiais tyrimais paremtas išvadas, bei šių išvadų ir iš jų sekančių rekomendacijų faktinį pagrindimą. Psichoterapeutai siekia išlaikyti paslapyje testų ir kitų tyrimų rezultatus, jei jų neriboja teisiniai reikalavimai. Jie taip pat siekia užtikrinti, kad kiti tinkamai naudotų vertinimo technikas.

9 PRINCIPAS. MOKSLINIAI TYRIMAI

Bendras principas: Kiekvienas sprendimas imtis mokslinio tyrimo yra asmeninis psichoterapeuto apsisprendimas siekiant kaip galima geriau pasitarnauti mokslams apie žmogų ir žmonijos gerovei. Priėmęs sprendimą vykdyti mokslinį tyrimą psichoterapeutas turėtų apsvarstyti alternatyvias kryptis, kuriomis galėtų būti nukreipta tyrimui skirta energija ir resursai. Remdamasis šiais apmąstymais psichoterapeutas vykdo savo mokslinį projektą gerbdamas ir saugodamas tiriamųjų orumą ir gerovę bei aiškiai suvokdamas tyrimo taisykles bei etinius standartus, kurie taikomi tyrimuose su žmonėmis.

RESPONSIBILITY

Principle 1.a: As practitioners, psychotherapists know that they bear a heavy social responsibility because their recommendations and professional actions may alter the lives of others. They are alert to personal, social, organisational, financial, environmental, political situations and pressures that might lead to misuse of their influence.

Principle 1.b: Psychotherapists clarify in advance with their clients all matters that might pertain to their working together. They avoid relationships that may limit their objectivity or create a conflict of interest.

Principle 1.c: Psychotherapists have the responsibility to attempt to prevent distortion, misuse, or suppression of their findings by an institution or agency of which they are employees.

Principle 1.d: As members of national or organisational bodies, psychotherapists remain accountable as individuals to the highest standards of their profession.

Principle 1.e: As teachers or trainers, psychotherapists recognise their primary obligation to help others acquire knowledge and skill. They maintain high standards of scholarship by presenting information objectively, fully, and accurately.

Principle 1.f: As researchers, psychotherapists accept responsibility for the selection of their research topics and methods used in investigation, analysis and reporting. They plan their research in ways to minimise the possibility that their findings will be misleading. They provide thorough discussion of the limitations of their data, especially where their work touches on social policy or might be construed to the detriment of persons in specific age, sex, ethnic, socioeconomic, or other social groups. In publishing reports of their work, they never suppress disconfirming data, and they acknowledge the existence of alternative hypotheses and explanations of their findings. psychotherapists take credit only for the work they have actually done. They clarify in advance with all appropriate persons and agencies the expectations for sharing and utilising research data. Interference with the milieu in which data are collected is kept to a minimum.

COMPETENCE

Principle 2.a: Psychotherapists accurately represent their competence, education, training, and experience. They claim as evidence of educational & professional training qualifications only those degrees or qualifications obtained from reputable educational institutions or those recognised by the EAP. They ensure that they adequately meet the minimum professional standards as laid down by the EAP, the relevant National Awarding Organisation's criteria, and the criteria of the relevant European Wide Accrediting Organisation in their modality or method, where these exist. They respect the other sources of education, training and experience that they have received.

Principle 2.b: As practitioners, and as teachers or trainers, psychotherapists perform their duties on the basis of careful preparation and readiness so that their practice is of the highest standard and communication is accurate, current, and relevant.

Principle 2.c: Psychotherapists recognise the need for continuing education and personal development and are open to new procedures and changes in expectations and values over time.

COMPETENCE

Principle 2.d Psychotherapists recognise differences among people, such as those that may be associated with age, sex, socio-economic, and ethnic backgrounds or the special needs of those who might have been specifically disadvantaged. They obtain suitable training, experience, or counsel to assure competent and appropriate service when relating to all such persons.

Principle 2.e: Psychotherapists responsible for decisions involving individuals or policies based on test results have an understanding of psychological or educational measurement, validation problems, and test research.

Principle 2.f: Psychotherapists recognise that personal problems and conflicts may interfere with professional effectiveness. Accordingly they refrain from undertaking any activity in which their personal problems are likely to lead to inadequate performance or harm to a client, colleague, student, or research participant. If engaged in such activity when they become aware of their personal problems, they seek competent professional assistance to determine whether they should suspend, terminate, or limit the scope of their professional activities.

Principle 2.g: Psychotherapists entering into new fields of activity ensure that they have completed all the training and professional requirements related to that field of activity, prior to practising, and that their activity in this new field is of the highest possible standard. They ensure that there is no dilution of, confusion or conflict with any current activity.

PRINCIPLE 3: MORAL & LEGAL STANDARDS

Principle 3.a: As professionals, psychotherapists act in accord with the principles of EAP and their National Awarding Organisation's (NAO) and their institute or association's standards and guidelines related to practice. Psychotherapists also adhere to relevant governmental laws and regulations. When European, national, provincial, organisational, or institutional laws, regulations, or practices are in conflict with EAP, the NAO, or their institution or association's standards and guidelines, psychotherapists make known their commitment to EAP, their NAO & their institute or association's standards and guidelines and, wherever possible, work toward a resolution of the conflict. As professionals, they are concerned with the development of such legal and quasi-legal regulations that best serve the public interest, and they work toward changing existing regulations that are not beneficial to the public interest.

PRINCIPLE 3: MORAL & LEGAL STANDARDS

Principle 3.b: As employees or employers, psychotherapists do not engage in or condone any practices that are inhumane or that result in illegal or unjustifiable actions. Such practices include, but are not limited to, those based on considerations of race, handicap, age, gender, sexual preference, religion, or national origin in practice, in hiring, promotion, or training.

Principle 3.c: In their professional roles, psychotherapists avoid any action that will violate or diminish the human, legal and civil rights of clients or others who may be affected.

Principle 3.d: As practitioners, teachers, trainers and researchers, psychotherapists are aware of the fact that their personal values may affect their communication, the use of techniques, selection and presentation of views or materials and the nature or implementation of research. When dealing with topics that may give offence, they recognise and respect the diverse attitudes and individual sensitivities that clients, students, trainees or subjects may have towards such matters.

CONFIDENTIALITY

Principle 4.a: Information obtained in clinical or consulting relationships, or evaluating data concerning children, students, employees, and others, is discussed only for professional purposes and only with persons clearly concerned with the case. Written and oral reports present only data germane to the purposes of the evaluation or for a referral, and every effort is made to avoid undue invasion of privacy.

Principle 4.b: Psychotherapists who present personal information obtained during the course of professional work in writings, lectures, or other public forums either obtain adequate prior consent to do so or adequately disguise all identifying information.

Principle 4.c: Psychotherapists make provisions for maintaining confidentiality in the storage and disposal of records, and in the event of their own unavailability.

Principle 4.d: When working with minors or other persons who are unable to give voluntary, informed consent, psychotherapists take special care to protect these person's best interests and consult others involved appropriately.

WELFARE OF THE CLIENT

Principle 5.a: Psychotherapists are continually cognizant of their own needs and of their potentially influential position vis-à-vis persons such as clients, students, trainees, subjects and subordinates. They avoid exploiting the trust and dependency of such persons. Psychotherapists make every effort to avoid dual relationships that could impair their professional judgment or increase the risk of exploitation. Examples of such dual relationships include, but are not limited to, professional treatment of or research with employees, students, supervisees, close friends, or relatives. Sexual intimacies with any such clients, students, trainees and research participants are unethical.

Principle 5.b: When a psychotherapist agrees to provide services to a client at the request of a third party, the psychotherapist assumes the responsibility of clarifying the nature of the relationships to all parties concerned.

WELFARE OF THE CLIENT

Principle 5.c: Where the demands of an organisation require psychotherapists to violate these or any ethical principles, psychotherapists clarify the nature of the conflict between the demands and the principles. They inform all parties of their ethical responsibilities as psychotherapists and take appropriate action.

Principle 5.d: Psychotherapists make advance financial arrangements that safeguard the best interests of and are clearly understood by their clients, students, trainees or research participants. They neither give or receive and remuneration for referring clients for professional services. They contribute a portion of their services to work for which they receive little or no financial return.

Principle 5.e: Psychotherapists terminate a clinical or consulting relationship as soon as it is reasonably clear that the client is not benefiting from it, or whenever the client requires. They offer to help the client locate alternative sources of assistance.

PROFESSIONAL RELATIONSHIPS

Principle 6.a: Psychotherapists understand the areas of competence of related professions. They make full use all the professional, technical, and administrative resources that serve the best interests of consumers. The absence of formal relationships with other professional workers does not relieve psychotherapists of the responsibility for securing for their clients the best possible professional service, nor does it relieve them of the obligation to exercise foresight, diligence, and tact in obtaining the complementary or alternative assistance needed.

Principle 6.b: Psychotherapists know and take into account the traditions and practices of other professional groups with whom they work and they cooperate fully with such groups. If a person is receiving similar services from another professional, the psychotherapist carefully considers that professional relationship and proceeds with caution and sensitivity to the therapeutic issues as well as the client's welfare. The psychotherapist discusses these issues with the client so as to minimise the risk of confusion and conflict, and seeks, where possible, to maintain clear and agreed relationships with other involved professionals.

PROFESSIONAL RELATIONSHIPS

Principle 6.c: Psychotherapists who employ or supervise other professionals or professionals in training accept the obligation to facilitate the further professional development of these individuals and take action to ensure their competence. They provide appropriate working conditions, timely evaluations, constructive consultation, and experience opportunities.

Principle 6.d: Psychotherapists do not exploit their professional relationships with clients, supervisees, students, employees or research participants sexually or otherwise. Psychotherapists do not condone or engage in sexual harassment. Sexual harassment is defined as deliberate or repeated comments, gestures, or physical contacts of a sexual nature that are unwanted by the recipient.

Principle 6.e: When psychotherapists know of an ethical violation by another psychotherapist, and it seems appropriate, they informally attempt to resolve the issue by bringing the behaviour to the attention of the psychotherapist. If the misconduct is of a minor nature and/or appears to be due to lack of sensitivity, knowledge, or experience, such an informal solution is usually appropriate. Such informal corrective efforts are made with sensitivity to any rights to confidentiality involved. If the violation does not seem amenable to an informal solution, or is of a more serious nature, psychotherapists bring it to the attention of the appropriate institution, association or committee on professional ethics and conduct.

PROFESSIONAL RELATIONSHIPS

Principle 6.f: Publication credit is assigned to those who have contributed to a publication in proportion to their professional contributions. Major contributions of a professional character made by several persons to a common project are recognised by joint authorship with the individual who made the principle contribution listed first. Minor contributions of a professional character and extensive clerical or similar nonprofessional assistance may be acknowledged in footnotes or in an introductory statement. Acknowledgement through specific citations is made for unpublished as well as published material that has directly influenced the research or writing. Psychotherapists who compile and edit material of others for publication publish the material in the name of the originating group, if appropriate, with their own name appearing as chairperson or editor. All contributors are acknowledged and named.

Principle 6.g: In conducting research in institutions or organisations, psychotherapists secure appropriate authorisation to conduct such research. They are aware of their obligation to future research workers and ensure that host institutions receive adequate information about the research and proper acknowledgements of their contributions.

PUBLIC STATEMENTS

Principle 7.a: When announcing or advertising professional services, psychotherapists may list the following information to describe the provider and services provided: name, highest relevant academic degree or training certificate earned from an accredited institution, date, type, award of the ECP, membership of psychotherapy organisations and professionally relevant or related bodies, address, telephone number, office hours, a brief listing of the type of psychological services offered, an appropriate presentation of fee information, foreign languages spoken, policy with regards to insurance or third party payments and other brief & pertinent information. Additional relevant or important consumer information may be included if not prohibited by other sections of these Ethical Principles.

PUBLIC STATEMENTS

Principle 7.b: In announcing or advertising the availability of psychotherapeutic services or publications, psychotherapists do not present their affiliation with any organisation in a manner that falsely implies sponsorship or certification by that organisation. In particular and for example, psychotherapists do not state European, national registration or institutional or associational status in a way to suggest that such status implies specialized professional competence or qualifications. Public statements include, but are not limited to, communication by means of periodical, book, list, directory, internet, television, radio, or motion picture. They do not contain (i) a false, fraudulent, misleading, deceptive, or deceptive, or unfair statement; (ii) a misinterpretation of fact or a statement likely to mislead or deceive because in context it makes only a partial disclose of relevant facts; (iii) a testimonial from a patient regarding the quality of a psychotherapist's services or products; (iv) a statement intended or likely to create false or unjustified expectations of favourable results; (v) a statement implying unusual, unique, or one-of-a-kind abilities; (vi) a statement intended or likely to appeal to a client's fears, anxieties, or emotions concerning the possible results of failure to obtain the offered services; (vii) a statement concerning the comparative desirability of offered services; (viii) a statement of direct solicitation of individual clients.

PUBLIC STATEMENTS

Principle 7.c: Psychotherapists do not compensate or give anything of value to a representative of the press, radio, television, or other communication medium in anticipation of or in return for professional publicity in a news item. A paid advertisement must be identified as such, unless it is apparent from the context that it is a paid advertisement. If communicated to the public by use of radio or television, an advertisement is prerecorded and approved for broadcast by the psychotherapist. Copies of advertisements and recordings of broadcasts are retained by the psychotherapist.

Principle 7.d: Announcements or advertisements of "personal growth groups," special interest group sessions, courses, clinics, trainings and agencies give a clear statement of purpose and a clear description of the experiences or training to be provided. The education, training, and experience of the staff members are appropriately specified and available prior to the commencement of the group, training course or services. A clear statement of fees and any contractual implications is available before participation.

PUBLIC STATEMENTS

Principle 7.e: Psychotherapists associated with the development or promotion of psychotherapeutic techniques, products, books, or other such offered for commercial sale make reasonable efforts to ensure that announcements and advertisements are presented in a professional, scientifically acceptable, ethical and factually informative manner.

Principle 7.f: Psychotherapists do not participate for personal gain in commercial announcements or advertisements recommending to the public the purchase or use of proprietary or single-source products or services when that participation is based solely upon their identification as psychotherapists.

Principle 7.g: Psychotherapists present the science and art of psychotherapy and offer their services, products, and publications fairly and accurately, avoiding misrepresentation through sensationalism, exaggeration, or superficiality. Psychotherapists are guided by the primary obligation to aid the public in developing informed judgments, opinions, and choices.

Principle 7.h: As teachers, psychotherapists ensure that statements in catalogues and course outlines are accurate and not misleading, particularly in terms of subject matter to be covered, bases for evaluating progress, and the nature of course experiences. Announcements, brochures or advertisements describing workshops, seminars, or other educational programs accurately describe the audience for which the program is intended as well as eligibility requirements, educational objectives, and nature of the materials to be covered. These announcements also accurately represent the education, training, and experience of the psychotherapists presenting the programs and any fees involved.

PUBLIC STATEMENTS

Principle 7.i: Public announcements or advertisements soliciting research participants in which clinical services or other professional services are offered as an inducement make clear the nature of the services as well as the costs and other obligations to be accepted by participants in the research.

Principle 7.j: A psychotherapist accepts the obligation to correct others who represent the psychotherapist's professional qualifications, or associations with products or services, in a manner incompatible with these guidelines.

Principle 7.k: Individual diagnostic and therapeutic services are provided only in the context of a professional psychotherapeutic relationship. When personal advice is given by means of public lectures or demonstrations, newspaper or magazine articles, radio or television programs, mail, or similar media, the psychotherapist utilises the most current relevant data and exercises the highest level of professional judgment.

Principle 7.l: Products that are described or presented by means of public lectures or demonstrations, newspaper or magazine articles, radio or television programs, mail, or similar media meet the same recognised standards as exist for products used in the context of a professional relationship.

ASSESSMENT TECHNIQUES

Principle 8.a: In using assessment techniques, psychotherapists respect the right of clients to have full explanations of the nature and purpose of the techniques in language the clients can understand, unless an explicit exception to this right has been agreed upon in advance. When the explanations are to be provided by others, psychotherapists establish procedures for ensuring the adequacy of these explanations.

Principle 8.b: Psychotherapists responsible for the development and standardisation of psychological tests and other assessment techniques utilise established scientific procedures and observe the relevant EAP, national, and institutional or organizational standards.

- Principle 8.c: In reporting assessment results, psychotherapists indicate any reservations that exist regarding the validity or reliability because of the circumstances of the assessment or the inappropriateness of the norms for the person tested. Psychotherapists strive to ensure that the results of assessments and their interpretations are not misused by others.

ASSESSMENT TECHNIQUES

Principle 8.d: Psychotherapists recognise that assessment results may become obsolete and do not represent a complete picture of the assessed. They make every effort to avoid and prevent the misuse of obsolete measures or incomplete assessments.

Principle 8.e: Psychotherapists offering scoring and interpretation services are able to produce appropriate evidence for the validity of the programs and procedures used in arriving at interpretations. The public offering of an interpretation service is considered a professional-to-professional consultation. Psychotherapists make every effort to avoid misuse of assessment reports.

Principle 8.f: Psychotherapists do not encourage or promote the use of psychotherapeutic or psychological assessment techniques by inappropriately trained or otherwise unqualified persons through teaching, sponsorship, or supervision.





