

Ethical case of dr. carl klutzklind, ph.d.



**ASSIGN
BUSTER**

Ethical Case of Dr. Carl Klutzklind, Ph. D.

Principle A; Beneficence and nonmaleficence: Psychologists must strive to serve those with whom they treat to do no harm. The professional actions a psychologist needs is to safeguard the welfare and rights of their patients and whom they aid. They must be aware of the possible effects of their own physical and mental health may have on their own ability to assist those with whom they work (Ethical Principles of Psychology and Code of Conduct, 2012).

Principle B; Fidelity and Responsibility: A psychologist should bring about relationships of trust with those they work. They should be conscious of their professional as well as their scientific responsibilities to society and to the communities in which they work. They should consult with other professionals and institutes to the extent essential to serve the best interest of all they work (Ethical Principles of Psychology and Code of Conduct, 2012).

Principle C; Integrity: The psychologist will seek to promote fidelity, and in science, teaching and their practice of psychology. In such activities, a psychologist does not steal or engage in fraud, deceptiveness or intentional misrepresentation (Ethical Principles of Psychology and Code of Conduct, 2012).

Principle D; Justice: Fairness and justice entitle all persons to access to and benefit from contributions of psychology and to equal quality in the process, procedures and services. The psychologist recognizes reasonable judgement and will take precaution to ensure their biases and boundaries of their competence as well as their limitations of their expertise do not lead to or

condone any unjust practices (Ethical Principles of Psychology and Code of Conduct, 2012).

Principle E; Respect for People's Rights and Dignity: Psychologist will respect the status and worth of all people and the rights of individuals to privacy, confidentiality, and autonomy. They are aware that special methods may be necessary to preserve the rights and welfare of persons or communities whose passivity impair an autonomous decision making (Ethical Principles of Psychology and Code of Conduct, 2012).

Principles that apply to ethical conflict

Principle A; Beneficence and nonmaleficence

Principle D; Justice

The APA Code of Ethics Standards

Resolving Ethical Issues

1. Under this code, the psychologist must not misuse their work, it covers conflicts between ethics and law regulations, or other governing legal authority, conflicts between ethics and organizational demands, informal resolutions of the ethical violations, the reporting of such violations, cooperating with the ethics committees, improper complaints and the unfair discrimination against complainants and respondents (Ethical Principles of Psychology and Code of Conduct, 2012).

Competence

2. Under this standard, boundaries of competence, providing services in emergencies in mental health, the psychologist maintaining their competence, the bases for scientific and professional judgements, the delegation of work to others, personal problems and the conflict which may arise are covered in this (Ethical Principles of Psychology and Code of Conduct, 2012).

Human Relations

3. This standard involves unfair discrimination, sexual harassment, other harassment, the multiple relationships, areas of conflicts, requests for services under third party, unhealthy or manipulative relationships and cooperation with other professionals. This also covers informed consent for treatment or services, the psychological services delivered to or through organizations and the discontinuation of psychological services (Ethical Principles of Psychology and Code of Conduct, 2012).

Privacy and Confidentiality

4. Under this standard, maintaining confidentiality, discussing the limits of such confidentiality, the recordings individuals, minimizing invasions on privacy, disclosures, discussions and the use of confidential information for the didactic or other purposes are all covered under this ethical code (Ethical Principles of Psychology and Code of Conduct, 2012).

Advertising and Other Publications

5. This standard cover avoidance of false or deceptive statements, the statements by others, descriptions of workshops and non-degree-granting

<https://assignbuster.com/ethical-case-of-dr-carl-klutzklind-phd/>

educational programs, the media presentations, testimonials and the in-person solicitations (Ethical Principles of Psychology and Code of Conduct, 2012).

Record Keeping and Fees

6. Under the record keeping and fees standard documentation of professional and scientific work and maintenance of records, maintenance dissemination, and disposal of confidential records of professional and scientific work, withholding records of non-payment, fees and financial arrangements, barter with client/patients, accuracy in reports to payors and funding sources and referrals ad fees are all covered under this standard (Koocher, Keith-Speigel, 2016).

Education and Training

7. This standard involves the education and training programs, descriptions of such, and accuracy in teaching, student exposure of personal information, mandatory individual or group therapy, evaluating the student and supervisee performance, sexual relationships with students and supervisees(Koocher, Keith-Speigel, 2016).

Research and Publication

8. This standard covers institutional approval, informed consent in research and for recording voices, images, client/patient/student and research participants, administering with the informed consent for research, offering inducement for research participants, deception in research, deceptions in research, debriefing, human care and animals in research, reporting

<https://assignbuster.com/ethical-case-of-dr-carl-klutzklind-phd/>

research results, plagiarisms, the publications credit, duplicate publication of data, sharing research for verification, and reviewers (Koocher, Keith-Spiegel, 2016).

Assessment

9. The assessment covers bases for assessments, uses for assessments, informed consent in assessments, release of test data, construction, interpreting the assessment results, assessments by unqualified persons, obsolete tests and outdated tests results, scoring and interpretation services, explaining the results of the assessments and maintaining test security (Koocher, Keith-Spiegel, 2016).

Therapy

10. The last standard covers informed consent to therapy, therapy involving couples or families group therapy, providing therapy to those served by others, sexual intimacies with current therapy clients/patients, therapy with former sexual partners, sexual intimacies with former therapy clients/patients, interruption of therapy and terminating therapy (Koocher, Keith-Spiegel, 2016).

References

- Ethical Principles of Psychology and Code of Conduct (2012). Retrieved from on September 13, 2019 from www.apa.org/ethics/code
- Koocher, G. P. & Keith-Spiegel, P. (2016). Ethics in psychology and mental health professions: Standards and cases (4th ed.). New York: Oxford University Press.