

September 2005

IF YOU WISH TO RECEIVE CE CREDIT YOU MUST ARRIVE WITHING 15 MINUTES! THANK YOU

Law and Ethics for Mental Health Professional

QRTips

Presenter: Michael T., Griffin, JD, LCSW
Date: September 27, 2005, 9:00 a.m. – 4:00 p.m.
Location: 744 N. Eckhoff, Orange, CA

This course meets the requirements for license renewal for the California Board of Psychology and Board of Behavioral Science. Topics covered include scope of practice, understanding and avoiding negligence, documentation, consent to treatment, managing and safeguarding client records, release of records, psychotherapist-client privilege, conflicts of interest, and mandated reporting.

Course objectives: 1) to be able to describe the laws related to scope of practice, negligence and documentation requirements 2) to be able to describe the laws related to consent to treatment, client records and release of records 3) to be able to describe the laws related to confidentiality, privilege and mandated reporting.

Michael T. Griffin has a law degree from Chapman University and a MSW from USC. He is licensed by the California State Bar and the BBS. He was formerly a Director of Clinical Operations for Western Youth Services and a program coordinator for Children's Hospital in San Diego. He currently is in private practice of both law and social work.

Target Audience: Licensed psychologists, social workers and MFTs.

6 CE credits will be available for psychologists, LCSWs and MFTs

This section provides monthly critical reminders in relation to documentation standards.

The **2005 CYS Annual Provider Training** is coming out in a couple of weeks.

- The 2-Disc (4 hour) training will be available at each program site.
- CEUs will be provided.
- This is a mandatory training for all CYS providers.
- The training can be done individually or in a group.
- The training will include a pre and post test.



LGBT Sensitivity Training

Presenter: David Hart, M.S.
Time: September 29, 2005, 12:00 p.m. – 2:00 p.m.
Location: 744 N. Eckhoff, Orange, CA

How does it feel to grow up gay, lesbian, or bisexual? What kinds of psychological issues are raised by trying to fit into a heterosexual society? When mental health problems are encountered how does being gay, lesbian or bisexual influence how those problems are experienced and how one seeks help for them? These are the kinds of questions this experiential and didactic workshop will try to answer by helping mental health professionals gain empathy for their gay, lesbian, bisexual and transgendered clients.

Course objectives:

- 1) To be able to describe the experience of growing up and being gay, lesbian, or bisexual in today's society.
- 2) To be able to describe ways of increasing empathy with LGBT clients in therapy.

Target audience: Mental health professionals

David W. Hart is an MFT intern and a program manager for The Center, Orange County.

2 CE credits will be available for psychologists, LCSWs and MFTs

Your Culture and Mine

Neighborhoods

In mental health we have a tendency to focus on individuals. We view the cause of a person's problems as due to his or her biology or personality or unique life experiences. If we extend our vision beyond the individual we may see the person's problem as due to the family system. But what about the larger community in which a person lives? Poverty, lack of health insurance, high population density, large families with crowded living conditions and the presence of crime all are known to be risk factors for mental health problems in children. In Orange County, many of these risk factors can be found in the same neighborhoods. Here are some statistics:

Fifty percent of the low income children in Orange County are concentrated in 13 of the 90 county zip codes.

Of those zip codes in which 50% or more of the children are low income, all 11 are adjacent to each other.

Of those zip codes in which 30% or more of the children are low income, 36 out of 38 are adjacent to each other.

5 cities, which include the above zip codes, have more than 10% of families below the federal poverty level.

Fifty-five percent of the uninsured children in Orange County live in 5 of the 34 county cities and three cities have rates of uninsured adults of over 15%.

Six cities have population densities close to or greater than three times that of the county average.

Since many of the major risk factors for mental health problems are concentrated in a subset of county cities and neighborhoods, a preventive mental health effort should probably concentrate services and programs in these areas, including such traditionally non-mental health services as crime prevention, job-finding assistance, child-care and preschool services. Mental health services might be specifically targeted for the populations in these high-risk areas. Addressing mental health needs and prevention of mental health problems means addressing communities as well as

Show me the Evidence

Can Child Abuse and Neglect be Prevented?

In late 2003 the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention issued a review of the effectiveness of one method of preventing child abuse and neglect - *early childhood home visitation*. Early childhood home visitation was defined as visitation of parents and children in their home by trained personnel who convey information, offer support, provide training, or perform a combination of these activities. Visits had to occur during the child's first two years of life but could begin at pregnancy and extend beyond two years. Visitors could be nurses, social workers other professionals, paraprofessionals, or community peers. Programs commonly included one or more of the following: parent training on prenatal and infant care, on parenting, child abuse prevention methods, developmentally appropriate interaction with the child, family-planning assistance, development of parental problem-solving and life skills. There were more than two dozen studies that met inclusion criteria for the review and the net effect of early visitation was a reduction in child abuse and neglect by 40% compared to control groups. Not enough studies were available to determine if partner violence was affected. Nurses and mental health professionals were more effective than paraprofessionals. The families who benefited included disadvantaged populations and families with low-birth weight infants.

To read the study yourself go to:

<http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/rr5214a1.htm>

Introducing- The Quality Review and Training Team

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All staff may be reached via county email as well.

The County of Orange Health Care Agency is an approved provider of continuing education credits for the California Board of Behavioral Sciences (provider no. PCE389), and is approved by the American Psychological Association to offer continuing education for psychologists. The Orange County Health Care Agency maintains responsibility for the programs.