# Ethical Boundaries: Sacred Trust, Dual Relationships and Social Media – Part A

Thomas O'Reilly MS, PCC in cooperation with Lakeshore Educational & Counseling Services www.LakeshoreSupport.com

#### **Objectives:**

- Learn what healthy ethical boundaries are and are not.
- Discuss the sacred trust placed in us by those we serve.
- Explore the definition of what constitutes dual relationships in each profession.

## **Definitions:**

- Boundary: Something that indicates a border or limit; To divide one entity from another; Confines.
- Ethical Boundary: Allow for safe connections between individuals; mutually understood, unspoken; physical and emotional limits of the relationship between pt. and caregiver.
- <u>Sacred</u>: Worthy of reverence, awe, or respect.
- Trust: Reliance on the character, ability, strength or truth of someone or something.

# **Types of Ethical Boundaries:**

- Clinical Practice Boundaries:
  Those defined by our respective discipline
- Professional Practice Boundaries:
  Those defined by Corporate Ethics/Policies
- Self-Care & Self-Development Boundaries:
  Those that maintain our quality of care, competence and fitness for duty



#### **Motivations for Boundaries:**

- Provide Self-Protection?
- Promote Healthiest Relationships?
- ??? What other motivations?

Is one better than the other?

# **Ethical Boundaries:**

- There is much debate about what are good ethical boundaries. Essentially they share these three considerations:
  - Protect the quality & process of caregiving
  - Protect the patient from exploitation
  - Protect the caregiver from liability
- What about:

Boundary Crossings...Violations...Excursions?

#### Boundaries are <u>NOT</u>:

- Absolutes;... or ARE they?
- Laws
- Ambiguous, Vague
- Convenient
- Malicious; Intended to harm

#### **Boundaries and Sacred Trust:**

- Some ways we extend sacred trust to others:
  - Dining out; Paying the bill.
  - Leaving our children at a daycare.
  - We become the patient. (i.e. Car accident)
  - Exchanging wedding vows.
  - Asking friends to protect secrets.
  - How else?

# **Sabotaging Sacred Trust?**

- > Ways we erode the patient's trust in us:
  - Dishonesty (Omission vs Commission)
  - Broken Promises (Little things?)
  - Casual Listening (vs Active Listening)
  - Lack of Communication between Care Team
  - No "Accurate" Empathy
  - Not Promoting Safety (For them or others)
  - Neglecting debilitating Moral Distress
  - How else?
- Is Trust based on Facts or Feelings?



"WE'RE GOING TO DO A TRUST BUILDING EXERCISE. I WANT YOU TO HOLD YOUR CHECKS AND NOT CASH THEM FOR A WEEK."

- A licensed nurse shall not:
  - (1) Engage in sexual conduct with a client;
  - (2) Engage in conduct in the course of practice that may reasonably be interpreted as sexual;
  - (3) Engage in any verbal behavior that is seductive or sexually demeaning to a client; or
  - (4) Engage in verbal behavior that may reasonably be interpreted as seductive, or sexually demeaning to a client.
  - The client is always presumed incapable of giving free, full, or informed consent to sexual activity with the nurse. <u>http://codes.ohio.gov/oac/4723-4(M)</u>

- The 2001 ANA Code directs RN's to stay loyal and focused to those they serve.
- They need to be aware of ethical issues and conflicting loyalties/interests which can negatively affect patient care and their professionalism.
- There is a mandate to maintain the values of wisdom, courage and integrity, and respect for all persons.

- The ANA Code (2001) states, When acting within one's role as a professional, the nurse recognizes and maintains boundaries that establish appropriate limits to relationships.
- Boundary violations suggest the patient is harmed in some way.
  - Therapeutic constraints are disregarded
  - Usually involves onset of keeping secrets
  - Who is caring for whom is often inverted
    - Patient's needs are less of a focus

- Nursing Boundaries dictate that RN's preserve that space between his/her professional power and their patient's relative lack of power. (Vulnerability)
- Those relationship-centric boundaries provide each party their own sense of control, and keep the relationship "safe".
- A damaging Dual Relationship then is one that invites a potential threat to that safety by some form of harm, risk or exploitation.

- Blurred Boundaries, especially in a Powerskewed relationship, begin as subtle and unrecognizable at first.
- Only in the past decade or so has there been a more aggressive focus on researching and developing of "Boundary Theory" for Nursing.

- Code of Ethics states that if a dual relationship is exploitative, whether it begins before, during or after a professional relationship, it should be avoided. The interpretation of that is the "gray area".
- It is the potential for exploitation or harm that is the focal point.
- Being too rigid can add to distancing and reduce authenticity of the Social Worker.

Attend a funeral of a Hospice patient? Yes/No

- Any options a SW pursues may be acceptable provided they are given thoughtful analysis and the Social Worker can justify his or her decision based on foreseeable risk.
- The contexts in which dilemmas arise do not easily fit into the guidelines of the code.

- 5 Considerations in Dual Relationships:
  - Intimacy
  - Personal benefit (monetary gain)
  - Emotional/Dependency needs
  - Unintentional/Unplanned relationships
  - Altruism

- Questions regarding whether to enter into a second relationship:
  - How will this dual relationship change the power differential in the tx relationship?
  - How long will this relationship last? Is it a one-time occurrence vs last indefinitely?
  - How will ending one relationship affect the other relationship?
  - How much will objectivity be impaired?

What is the risk of exploitation?

- Dual relationships or Multiple Relationships in psychotherapy refers to any situation where multiple roles exist between a therapist and a client.
- Boundary violations and boundary crossings in psychotherapy refer to any deviation from traditional, strict, 'in the office,' emotionally distant forms of therapy.
- It is recommended that the rationale for boundary crossings be clearly articulated and, when appropriate, included in the treatment plan.

- The meaning of boundaries & their appropriate application can only be understood & assessed within the "Context of Therapy".
- This consists of four main components:
  Clients-Dx, Hx, Sx, GAF, etc.
  - Setting-OP vs IP, Locat'n, Context
  - Therapy-Ind vs Grp, Tx Plan, Stage, Reparte
  - Therapist-Scope of Pract., Demogr., Exper.

- Types of Dual Relationships:
  - Social
  - Professional
  - Treatment
    Professional
  - Business
  - Communal

- Institutional
- Forensic
- Supervisory
- Sexual
- Social Media

#### Dual Relationships Can Be:

- Voluntary–Avoidable
- Unavoidable
- Mandated
- Unexpected

#### Dual Relationships Can Be:

- Concurrent
- Sequential

#### Level of Involvement:

Low–Minimal; Medium; Intense

- Exploitative therapists will exploit with or without dual relationships.
- The prohibition of dual relationships may be unconstitutional as it may infringe on people's constitutional rights of freedom of association.

# In Summary:

- Healthy ethical boundaries protect the patient, the caregiver and the care.
- The sacred trust placed in us by those we serve, is indispensable to all.
- Dual relationships are unique for each profession, but similar for us all.



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