

The image features a hand typing on a laptop keyboard, which is placed on a stack of books. The entire scene is bathed in a soft, blue light, creating a professional and academic atmosphere. The background is a plain, light blue gradient.

Diane Gehart

Case Documentation

in Counseling and Psychotherapy

A Theory-Informed,
Competency-Based Approach



Case Documentation in Counseling and Psychotherapy

A Theory-Informed,
Competency-Based Approach

DIANE R. GEHART, Ph.D.

California State University, Northridge



Australia • Brazil • Mexico • Singapore • United Kingdom • United States

This is an electronic version of the print textbook. Due to electronic rights restrictions, some third party content may be suppressed. Editorial review has deemed that any suppressed content does not materially affect the overall learning experience. The publisher reserves the right to remove content from this title at any time if subsequent rights restrictions require it. For valuable information on pricing, previous editions, changes to current editions, and alternate formats, please visit www.cengage.com/highered to search by ISBN#, author, title, or keyword for materials in your areas of interest.

Important Notice: Media content referenced within the product description or the product text may not be available in the eBook version.

**Case Documentation in Counseling and
Psychotherapy: A Theory-Informed,
Competency-Based Approach**

Diane R. Gehart

Product Director: Jon-David Hague

Product Manager: Julie Martinez

Product Assistant: Nicole Richards

Media Developer: Sean Cronin

Marketing Manager: Shanna Shelton

Production Management, and Composition:
Manoj Kumar, MPS Limited

Art Director: Carolyn Deacy, MPS Limited

Manufacturing Planner: Judy Inouye

IP Analyst: Deanna Ettinger

IP Project Manager: Brittani Morgan

Text Researcher: Pinky Subi, Lumina Datamatics

Cover Designer: Ellen Pettengell

Cover Image: kyoshino/E+/Getty Images

© 2016 Cengage Learning

WCN: 02-200-203

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. No part of this work covered by the copyright herein may be reproduced, transmitted, stored, or used in any form or by any means graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including but not limited to photocopying, recording, scanning, digitizing, taping, Web distribution, information networks, or information storage and retrieval systems, except as permitted under Section 107 or 108 of the 1976 United States Copyright Act, without the prior written permission of the publisher.

For product information and technology assistance, contact us at
Cengage Learning Customer & Sales Support, 1-800-354-9706.

For permission to use material from this text or product,
submit all requests online at **www.cengage.com/permissions**.

Further permissions questions can be e-mailed to
permissionrequest@cengage.com.

Unless otherwise noted, all items © Cengage Learning®

Library of Congress Control Number: 2015931698

ISBN: 978-1-305-40521-9

Cengage Learning

20 Channel Center Street
Boston, MA 02210
USA

Cengage Learning is a leading provider of customized learning solutions with employees residing in nearly 40 different countries and sales in more than 125 countries around the world. Find your local representative at **www.cengage.com**.

Cengage Learning products are represented in Canada by
Nelson Education, Ltd.

To learn more about Cengage Learning Solutions, visit **www.cengage.com**.

Purchase any of our products at your local college store or at our preferred online store **www.cengagebrain.com**.

Dedication

This book is dedicated to the counselors and therapists who dedicate their lives to reducing the suffering of others. Your efforts are a gift to us all.



Brief Contents

Dedication	iii
Preface	xv
Acknowledgements	xix
About the Author	xxi

PART I Introduction to Case Documentation 1

1	Introduction to Case Documentation	3
2	Case Conceptualization	17
3	Introduction to Clinical Assessment and Diagnosis	59
4	Completing a Clinical Assessment	79
5	Treatment Planning	95
6	Progress Notes	111
7	Evaluating Progress in Counseling	121

PART II Theory-Informed Case Documentation 133

8	Psychodynamic Counseling and Psychotherapy	135
9	Individual Psychology and Adlerian Counseling	189
10	Humanistic-Existential Counseling Approaches	233
11	Cognitive-Behavioral Approaches	287
12	Systemic Family Counseling and Therapy	343
13	Solution-Based Counseling	393
14	Postmodern and Feminist Counseling Approaches	439

PART III The Competent Supervisee 493

15	The Competent Supervisee	495
----	--------------------------	-----

Index	521
-------	-----



Contents

Dedication	iii
Preface	xv
Acknowledgements	xix
About the Author	xxi

PART ONE Introduction to Case Documentation 1

1 Introduction to Case Documentation 3

Making a Difference—Competently	3
The Other Half of Competence	4
The Road to Competent Counseling	4
The Five Steps to Competent Counseling	4
Engaging Case Documentation Mindfully	6
Clear Writing = Clear Thinking	6
Documentation Practicalities	7
Developing In-Session Competencies Using Case Documentation	7
How This Book Is Different and What It Means to You	7
Lay of the Land	8
Where to Start Reading	8
Theory Review	9
Voice and Tone	11
Suggested Uses for This Text	11
Suggestions for Thinking about Theories	11
Suggestions for Using this Book to Learn Theories	12
Suggestions for Writing Assessments, Treatment Plans, and Notes	12
Suggestions for Use in Internships and Clinical Practice	13
Suggestions for Studying for Licensing Exams	13
Suggestions for Faculty to Measure Competencies and Student Learning	13
Questions for Personal Reflection and Class Discussion	14
Online Resources for Students	14
Online Resources for Instructors	14
References	15

2 Case Conceptualization 17

Map the Territory: Case Conceptualization	17
Realistic Expectations	17
Elements of Case Conceptualization	18
Introduction to Client	19
Presenting Concern	19
Background Information	20

Assessment of Strengths and Diversity	21
Client Strengths	21
Diversity	25
Theoretical Conceptualizations	25
Psychodynamic and Adlerian Conceptualization	26
Psychodynamic Defense Mechanisms	26
Object Relational Patterns	28
Erickson's Psychosocial Developmental Stage	29
Adlerian Style of Life Theme	32
Humanistic-Existential Conceptualization	33
Expression of Authentic Self	33
Existential Analysis	36
Gestalt Contact Boundary Disturbances	37
Cognitive-Behavioral Conceptualization	38
Baseline of Symptomatic Behavior	38
A-B-C Analysis of Irrational Beliefs	39
Beck's Schema Analysis	40
Family Systemic Conceptualization	41
Stage of Family Life Cycle Development	42
Interpersonal Boundaries	42
Triangles/Coalitions: Problem Subsystems and Triangles	43
Hierarchy between Child and Parents	44
Complementary Patterns	44
Intergenerational Patterns	45
Postmodern-Feminist Conceptualization	45
Solutions and Unique Outcomes	45
Narrative, Dominant Discourses, and Diversity	47
Case Conceptualization, Diversity, and Sameness	48
Questions for Personal Reflection and Class Discussion	49
Online Resource	49
References	49
Case Conceptualization Form	51

3 Introduction to Clinical Assessment and Diagnosis 59

Step 2: Identify Oases and Obstacles	59
Lay of the Land	59
Clinical Assessment and Diagnosis	60
Purpose of Clinical Assessment and Diagnosis	60
Clinical Assessment and Diagnosis: Limitations and Cautions with Diversity	61
Diagnosis and Our Inescapable Cultural Lenses	61
Counseling Models and Diagnosis: Philosophical and Practical Concerns	63
Humanistic Concerns with Diagnosis	63
Family Systems Concerns with Diagnosis	64
Postmodern Concerns with Diagnosis	64
So, What Is a Competent Counselor to Do?	65
Contemporary Issues in Diagnosis	65
DSM-5 and Dimensional Assessment	65
Mental Health Recovery and Diagnosis	66
Parity and Non-Parity Diagnoses	67

Introduction to Changes in the DSM-5	68
Title	68
Manual Structure	68
Reorganization of Diagnostic Chapters	69
Diagnostic Code Changes and the ICD	69
New Diagnosis Format	70
Quick Review: DSM-IV Five-Axis Diagnosis Format	70
Subtypes and Specifiers	72
Dimensional Assessment	72
NOS versus NEC Diagnosis	73
Counseling Approach to Clinical Assessment	74
Mental Status Exam	74
Counseling Relationship and the MSE	74
Cross-Cutting Assessments	75
WHODAS 2.0	76
Cultural Formulation and Assessment	76
Diagnostic Reflections	77
Questions for Personal Reflection and Class Discussion	77
Online Resources	77
References	77

4 Completing a Clinical Assessment 79

Clinical Assessment Form	79
How to Complete a Clinical Assessment	84
Identifying Client Information	84
Presenting Problems	84
Mental Status Exam and Diagnosis	84
Mental Status Exam	84
DSM-5 Diagnosis	84
Risk Management	85
Assessing Suicidality and Homicidality	85
Assessing Substance Abuse	86
Sexual Abuse, Physical Abuse, and Other Risk Factors	86
Child Abuse	86
Elder and Dependent Adult Abuse	86
Other Risk Factors	86
Indicators of Safety	87
Safety Plans	87
Scaling for Safety	87
Commitment to Treatment	88
Case Management	88
Prognosis	89
Evaluation of Assessment	89
Communicating with Other Professionals	89
Mental Status Terms	90
Interpersonal Issues	90
Common Mood Descriptors	90
Common Affect Descriptors	90
Common Sleep Descriptors	91
Common Eating Descriptors	91
Common Anxiety Descriptors	91
Common Trauma Symptoms	91
Common Psychotic Descriptors	91

Common Motor Activity Descriptors 92
Common Thought Descriptors 92
Questions for Personal Reflection and Class Discussion 92
Online Resources 92
References 93

5 Treatment Planning 95

More Than a Number 95
Step 3: Select a Path 96
The Brief History of Mental Health Treatment Planning 96
 Symptom-Based Treatment Plans 96
 Theory-Based Treatment Plans 97
Clinical Treatment Plans 97
 Treatment Plan Format 98
Writing Useful Treatment Tasks 100
 Initial Phase Treatment Tasks 101
 Working Phase Treatment Tasks 101
 Closing Phase Treatment Tasks 101
 Diversity and Treatment Tasks 101
Writing Useful Client Goals 102
 The Goal-Writing Process 102
 The Basic Steps 105
Writing Useful Interventions 107
Client Perspectives 108
Do Plans Make a Difference? 108
Questions for Personal Reflection and Class Discussion 109
Online Resource 109
References 109

6 Progress Notes 111

Step 4: Document It 111
On a Different Note: Progress versus Psychotherapy Notes 111
Progress Notes 112
Progress Note Ingredients 113
 Variations on a Theme: Types of Progress Notes 113
 The All-Purpose HIPAA Progress Note 115
How to Complete a Progress Note 116
A Time and Place for Progress Notes 119
Final Note on Notes 120
Questions for Personal Reflection and Class Discussion 120
Online Resources 120
References 120

7 Evaluating Progress in Counseling 121

Step 5: Evaluating Progress 121
Nonstandardized Evaluation of Progress 122
Standardized Evaluation of Progress 123
Assessment in a Diverse Society 123
 Standards and Norms 124
 Acculturation and Test Taking 124

Expectations of Interpersonal Interactions	124
Language and Bilingualism	124
Real-World Options for Standardized Evaluations of Progress	125
General Guidelines	125
Ultra-Brief Measures	126
Outcome Rating Scale (ORS)	126
Session Rating Scale (SRS)	127
Brief Measures	128
Outcome Questionnaire (OQ-45.2)	128
Symptom Checklist (SCL-90-R) and Brief Symptom Inventory (BSI)	129
Behavior and Symptom Identification Scales (BASIS)	130
Specific Measures of Progress	130
Final Thoughts on Assessing Client Progress	130
Questions for Personal Reflection and Class Discussion	130
Online Resources	131
Other Resources	131
References	131

PART TWO Theory-Informed Case Documentation 133

8 Psychodynamic Counseling and Psychotherapy 135

Lay of the Land	135
Basic Psychodynamic Assumptions	136
Psychodynamic Theory	136
In a Nutshell: The Least You Need to Know	136
The Juice: Significant Contributions to the Field	137
Big Picture: Overview of Counseling Process	139
Making Connection: Counseling Relationship	141
The Viewing: Case Conceptualization	143
Targeting Change: Goal Setting	152
The Doing: Interventions	154
Putting It All Together: Psychodynamic Case Conceptualization and Treatment Plan Templates	157
Theory-Specific Case Conceptualization: Psychodynamic	157
Treatment Plan Template: Psychodynamic	158
Tapestry Weaving: Working with Diverse Populations	160
Cultural and Ethnic Diversity	160
Sexual Identity Diversity	161
Research and the Evidence Base	163
Evidence-Based Treatment: Brief Psychodynamic Counseling	163
In a Nutshell: The Least You Need to Know	163
Big Picture: Overview of Counseling Process	164
Making Connection: Counseling Relationship	164
Specific Brief Psychodynamic Approaches	164
Questions for Personal Reflection and Class Discussion	165
Online Resources	166
References	166
Psychodynamic Case Study: Suicidal Thoughts at Midlife	168
Case Conceptualization	169
Clinical Assessment	178

Treatment Plan 183
Progress Note 186

9 Individual Psychology and Adlerian Counseling 189

Lay of the Land 189

In a Nutshell: The Least You Need to Know 189
The Juice: Significant Contributions to the Field 190
Big Picture: Overview of Counseling Process 190
Making Connection: Counseling Relationship 191
The Viewing: Case Conceptualization 192
Targeting Change: Goal Setting 197
The Doing: Interventions 198

Putting It All Together: Adlerian Case Conceptualization and Treatment Plan Templates 201

Theory-Specific Case Conceptualization: Adlerian 201
Treatment Plan Template: Adlerian 202

Tapestry Weaving: Working with Diverse Populations 204

Ethnic and Racial Diversity 204
Sexual Identity Diversity 208

Research and the Evidence Base 208

Evidence-Based Treatment: Systematic Training for Effective Parenting (STEP) 209

Questions for Personal Reflection and Class Discussion 209

Online Resources 210

References 210

Adlerian Case Study: Trauma and Immigration 212

Case Conceptualization 212
Clinical Assessment 222
Treatment Plan 227
Progress Note 230

10 Humanistic-Existential Counseling Approaches 233

Lay of the Land 233

Person-Centered Counseling 234

In a Nutshell: The Least You Need to Know 234
The Juice: Significant Contributions to the Field 234
Big Picture: Overview of Counseling Process 237
Making Connection: Therapeutic Relationship 238
The Viewing: Case Conceptualization 238
Targeting Change: Goal Setting 242
The Doing: Interventions 243

Gestalt Counseling 247

In a Nutshell: The Least You Need to Know 247
The Juice: Significant Contributions to the Field 247
Big Picture: Overview of Counseling Process 248
Making Connection: Therapeutic Relationship 249
The Viewing: Case Conceptualization 250
Targeting Change: Goal Setting 252
The Doing: Interventions 254

Putting It All Together: Humanistic Case Conceptualization and Treatment Plan Templates 256

Theory-Specific Case Conceptualization: Humanistic 256
Theory-Specific Treatment Plan: Humanistic 257

Tapestry Weaving: Working with Diverse Populations	259
Cultural, Ethnic, and Gender Diversity	259
Sexual Identity Diversity	261
Research and the Evidence Base	262
Questions for Personal Reflection and Class Discussion	263
Online Resources	263
References	264
Humanistic Case Study: Perfectionism and Anxiety	266
Case Conceptualization	267
Clinical Assessment	276
Treatment Plan	281
Progress Note	284

11 Cognitive-Behavioral Approaches 287

Lay of the Land	287
Cognitive-Behavioral Approaches	288
In a Nutshell: The Least You Need to Know	288
The Juice: Significant Contributions to the Field	288
Big Picture: Overview of Counseling Process	290
Making Connection: Counseling Relationship	291
The Viewing: Case Conceptualization	292
Targeting Change: Goal Setting	297
The Doing: Interventions	298
Putting It All Together: Cognitive-Behavioral Case Conceptualization and Treatment Plan Templates	308
Theory-Specific Case Conceptualization: Cognitive-Behavioral	308
Treatment Plan Template: CBT	309
Mindfulness-Based Approaches	310
In a Nutshell: The Least You Need to Know	310
A Brief History of Mindfulness in Mental Health	311
Mindfulness Basics	311
Specific Mindfulness Approaches	311
Tapestry Weaving: Working with Diverse Populations	314
Ethnic, Racial, and Cultural Diversity	314
Sexual Identity Diversity	316
Research and the Evidence Base	317
Questions for Personal Reflection and Class Discussion	318
Online Resources	319
References	320
Cognitive-Behavioral Case Study: Child Abuse History and Bipolar Disorder	322
Case Conceptualization	323
Clinical Assessment	332
Treatment Plan	337
Progress Note	340

12 Systemic Family Counseling and Therapy 343

Lay of the Land	343
In a Nutshell: The Least You Need to Know	344
The Juice: Significant Contributions to the Field	344
Big Picture: Overview of Treatment	346
Making Connection: Counseling Relationship	347

- The Viewing: Case Conceptualization and Assessment 349
- Targeting Change: Goal Setting 355
- The Doing: Interventions 357
- Interventions for Specific Problems 361
- Putting It All Together: Systemic Treatment Plan Case Conceptualization and Treatment Plan Templates 362**
 - Theory-Specific Case Conceptualization: Systemic 362
 - Treatment Plan Template: Systemic 363
- Bowen Intergenerational Family Approach 365**
 - In a Nutshell: The Least You Need to Know 365
- Satir's Human Growth Model 366**
 - In a Nutshell: The Least You Need to Know 366
- Tapestry Weaving: Diversity Considerations 367**
 - Ethnic, Racial, and Cultural Diversity 367
 - Sexual Identity Diversity 368
- Research and the Evidence Base 370**
- Questions for Personal Reflection and Class Discussion 370**
- Online Resources 371**
- References 372**
- Systemic Case Study: Substance Use and Unemployed 373**
 - Case Conceptualization 374
 - Clinical Assessment 383
 - Treatment Plan 388
 - Progress Note 391

13 Solution-Based Counseling 393

- Lay of the Land 393**
- Solution-Based Counseling 393**
 - In a Nutshell: The Least You Need to Know 393
 - The Juice: Significant Contributions to the Field 394
 - Big Picture: Overview of Counseling Process 396
 - Making Connection: Counseling Relationship 397
 - The Viewing: Case Conceptualization 398
 - Targeting Change: Goal Setting 404
 - The Doing: Interventions 405
 - Interventions for Specific Problems 408
- Putting It All Together: Solution-Based Treatment Plan Case Conceptualization and Treatment Plan Templates 409**
 - Theory-Specific Case Conceptualization: Solution-Based 409
 - Treatment Plan Template: Solution-Based 410
- Tapestry Weaving: Working with Diverse Populations 412**
 - Ethnic, Racial, and Cultural Diversity 412
 - Sexual Identity Diversity 414
- Research and the Evidence Base 414**
- Questions for Personal Reflection and Class Discussion 415**
- Online Resources 415**
- References 416**
- Solution-Based Counseling Case Study: Family Conflict Over Biracial Relationship 417**
 - Case Conceptualization 418
 - Clinical Assessment 428
 - Treatment Plan 433
 - Progress Note 436

14	Postmodern and Feminist Counseling Approaches	439
	Lay of the Land	439
	Narrative Approaches	440
	In a Nutshell: The Least You Need to Know	440
	The Juice: Significant Contributions to the Field	440
	Big Picture: Overview of Counseling Process	441
	Making Connection: Counseling Relationship	441
	The Viewing: Case Conceptualization	443
	Targeting Change: Goal Setting	444
	The Doing: Interventions	444
	Putting It All Together: Narrative Treatment Plan Case Conceptualization and Treatment Plan Templates	451
	Theory-Specific Case Conceptualization: Narrative	451
	Treatment Plan Template: Narrative	452
	Feminist and Cultural Theories	454
	In a Nutshell: The Least You Need to Know	454
	The Juice: Significant Contributions to the Field	455
	Big Picture: Overview of Counseling Process	455
	Making Connection: Counseling Relationship	456
	The Viewing: Case Conceptualization	458
	Targeting Change: Goal Setting	460
	The Doing: Interventions	461
	Putting It All Together: Feminist Treatment Plan Case Conceptualization and Treatment Plan Templates	463
	Theory-Specific Case Conceptualization: Feminist	463
	Treatment Plan Template: Feminist	464
	Tapestry Weaving: Working with Diverse Populations	466
	Cultural and Ethnic Diversity	466
	Sexual Identity Diversity	467
	Research and the Evidence Base	469
	Questions for Personal Reflection and Class Discussion	470
	Online Resources	471
	References	471
	Postmodern Case Study: ADHD, Substance Use, Coming Out	473
	Case Conceptualization	474
	Clinical Assessment	483
	Treatment Plan	488
	Progress Note	491

PART THREE **The Competent Supervisee** **493**

15	The Competent Supervisee	495
	What I Wish I'd Known Before I Saw My First Client	495
	Managing Initial Anxiety	496
	Your Role as Supervisee: Proactive Learner	498
	The Hallmarks of a Professional	498
	Proactive Learner	499
	Receiving Feedback	500
	The Developing Supervisee	501

Your Supervisor's Role: Realistic Expectations	501
Neither Omniscient nor Omnipotent	501
The World from Your Supervisor's Perspective	502
Styles of Supervision	503
Supervision Contract	505
What to Know and Do Before You Start Seeing Clients	506
Training Agreements	506
Licensing Requirements	507
Join a Professional Organization	507
Liability Insurance	508
Getting the Most out of Supervision	509
Skillful Questions	509
Preparing for Supervision	509
Skillful Questions for Supervision	510
Using Supervision Time Wisely	512
What to Do When or If Things Get Bumpy	512
Signs of Trouble	512
Talking Directly to Your Supervisor	513
Keeping University Supervisors in the Loop	514
Legal Quagmires	514
When to Leave	515
What to Look for When Applying for Field Sites	515
What to Expect	515
Quality Supervision	516
Time Requirements	516
Questions to Ask	517
The Competent Supervisee	517
Questions for Personal Reflection and Class Discussion	518
Online Resources	518
References	518
Index	521



Preface

Text Overview

Part of the *Mastering Competencies* series, *Case Documentation in Counseling and Psychotherapy* teaches counselors and psychotherapists how to apply counseling theories in real-world settings. The text provides a comprehensive introduction to case documentation using four commonly used clinical forms: case conceptualization, clinical assessment, treatment plan, and progress note. These documents are uniquely designed to incorporate counseling theory and help new practitioners understand how to use theory in everyday practice. Seven comprehensive case studies with diverse clients illustrate how to complete documentation using a single counseling model: psychodynamic, Adlerian, humanistic, cognitive-behavioral, family systemic, solution-focused, and postmodern/feminist. Furthermore, readers learn about the evidence base for each theory as well as applications for specific diverse populations. Unlike a typical textbook, this book can be used as a clinical reference manual to assist mental health professionals in their practice settings for years to come, providing practical overviews of theories, conceptualization, treatment planning, and documentation.

Using state-of-the-art pedagogical methods, *Case Documentation in Counseling and Psychotherapy* is part of a new generation of textbooks designed to produce measurable results that have value beyond the classroom. The text employs a learning-centered, outcome-based pedagogy to engage students in an active learning process that enables them to apply theory using case documentation. These case documents were created using national standards for counseling, family therapy, psychology, and social work. Students demonstrate their learning using these forms, which instructors can then use to easily measure educational outcomes. These assignments empower students to apply theoretical concepts and develop professional skills as early as possible in their training, resulting in faster mastery of the material.

The author uses a down-to-earth style to explain concepts in clear and practical language that contemporary students appreciate. Instructors will enjoy the simplicity of having the text and assignments work seamlessly together, thus requiring less time in class preparation and grading. The extensive set of instructor materials—which include syllabi templates, detailed PowerPoints, test banks, online lectures, and scoring rubrics designed for accreditation assessment—further reduce educators’ workloads. In summary, the book employs the most efficient and effective pedagogical methods available to teach case documentation and counseling theories, resulting in a win-win for instructors and students alike.

Text Features

- *Clinical Forms*: The book provides a comprehensive set of four clinical forms that can be used in practice environments, either in university training clinics or community agencies:
 - Theory-informed case conceptualization
 - Clinical mental health assessment and DSM-5 diagnosis

- Treatment plan that includes theory, diversity, and evidence-based practice
- HIPAA-compliant progress notes
- *Outcome-Based Pedagogy*: This text teaches the skills and knowledge outlined in accreditation standards for counselors, psychologists, social workers, and family therapists.
- *Assessment of Student Learning*: Using four clinical documentation forms, this text enables faculty to easily measure students' mastery of competencies and learning outcomes, which are now required for both regionally accredited university boards (WASC, SACS, etc.) and professional accrediting bodies (APA, CACREP, COAMFTE, and CSWE). Assessments with scoring rubrics correlated to each discipline's competencies are part of the ancillary materials.
- *Comprehensive Treatment Model*: A comprehensive five-step model for competent treatment provides students with a clear map for their work. The model includes (a) theory-informed case conceptualization, (b) clinical assessment (diagnosis) and case management, (c) treatment planning, (d) evaluation of progress, and (e) progress note documentation.
- *Theory-Based Case Conceptualizations*: A cross-theoretical case conceptualization form enables counselors to do a comprehensive case conceptualization for clients; the form can also be used in segments to create theory-specific conceptualizations.
- *DSM-5 Clinical Assessment*: A clinical assessment form uses the DSM-5 diagnosis format and includes mental status exam, crisis assessment, safety plan, and case management.
- *Theory-Specific Treatment Plan Templates*: Each theory chapter provides practical treatment plan templates for use with individuals struggling with depression or anxiety. These templates will better enable therapists to develop thoughtful, theory-based treatment plans for their clients.
- *Theory-Specific Progress Note*: Detailed introduction to HIPAA-compliant progress note format, including CPT codes.
- *Theory Considerations and Adaptations with Diversity Clients*: The diversity sections in each theory chapter include specific, practical applications of the theory with specific populations. Each chapter contains a discussion of ethnic/racial diversity and sexual identity diversity. Expanded sections on specific populations provide students with detailed suggestions, adaptations, and cautions for using a given theory with a specific population, including African Americans, Hispanic/Latinos, Asian Americans, Native Americans/First Nation/Aboriginals, and LGBTQ individuals.
- *Practical Applications to Diversity*: Each clinical form requires students to identify specific ways that the treatment will be adjusted to address diversity issues, including the formation of a counseling relationship, assessment, and intervention.
- *Research and the Evidence Base*: The evidence base and research foundations for each theory are reviewed, and numerous evidence-based treatments are highlighted throughout the book.
- *Practice and Reflection*: Throughout the text, readers are provided instructions and prompts for practicing clinical skills, with or without a partner. In addition, reflection and discussion questions invite readers to engage thoughtfully with the material.
- *Readable*: The author uses an engaging writing style that speaks to—and at times may even entertain—today's students.

Organization

This book is organized into three parts:

Part I: Introduction to Case Documentation details the five steps to competent therapy described at the beginning of this chapter:

- Case conceptualization
- Clinical assessment

- Treatment planning
- Evaluating progress
- Progress notes

Part II: Theory-Informed Case Documentation: The next section of the text reviews key concepts of each of the major counseling theories and provides a detailed case study with all four elements of case documentation presented in the book: counseling case conceptualization, clinical assessment with DSM-5 diagnosis, treatment plan, and progress note. Case documentation is presented for the following theories:

- Psychodynamic
- Adlerian
- Humanistic
- Cognitive-behavioral
- Family systems
- Solution-focused therapies
- Postmodern/Feminist

Part III: The Competent Supervisor: The last chapter introduces you to the paradigm of the competent supervisee and provides guidance for how to approach the supervisory relationship. If you have already started seeing clients, you might want to begin here; otherwise, this chapter will get you ready for doing so. This chapter includes elements such as:

- Managing initial anxiety
- Your role as supervisee
- Your supervisor's role
- Getting the most out of supervision
- What to do if things get bumpy

Appropriate Courses

A versatile book that serves as a reference across the curriculum, this text is specifically designed for use as a primary or secondary textbook in the following courses:

- Introductory or advanced counseling theories courses
- Pre-practicum skills classes
- Practicum or fieldwork classes

Assessing Student Learning

The learning assignments in the text are designed to simplify the process of measuring student learning for regional and national accreditation. Each case document in the book comes with scoring rubrics, which are available on the student and instructor websites for the book at www.CengageBrain.com. Scoring rubrics are available for all major mental health disciplines using the following sets of competencies:

- *Counseling:* Council on the Accreditation of Counseling and Related Educational Programs (CACREP) standards
- *Marriage and Family Therapy:* MFT core competencies
- *Psychology:* Psychology competency benchmarks
- *Social work:* Council for Social Work Education accreditation standards

Rubrics are provided correlating competencies for each profession to the skills demonstrated on the four learning assignments: case conceptualization, clinical assessment, treatment planning, and progress notes.

Instructor's Supplements

Instructors will find numerous resources for the book online on the Cengage website (www.cengage.com) or the author's websites (www.masteringcompetencies.com; www.dianegehart.com).

- Online lectures by the author
- Sample syllabi for how to use this book in pre-practicum skills class, practicum, or fieldwork class
- PowerPoints for all of the chapters
- Digital forms for the case conceptualization, clinical assessment, treatment plan, and progress note
- Test bank (available from your Cengage representative)
- Webquizzes
- Scoring rubrics precorrelated for national accreditation bodies
 - *Counseling*: Council on the Accreditation of Counseling and Related Educational Programs (CACREP) standards
 - *Marriage and Family Therapy*: MFT core competencies
 - *Psychology*: Psychology competency benchmarks
 - *Social Work*: Council for Social Work Education accreditation standards

Instructors can access these materials through their “Instructor Bookshelf” at Cengage Learning (<https://login.cengage.com/cb>), which can be created by completing a brief online registration form. Instructors can add the ancillaries for this title, and others, to their virtual bookshelves at any time.

Student Supplements

Students will find numerous useful resources for the text on the Cengage website (www.CengageBrain.com) and author websites (www.masteringcompetencies.com). These include:

- Online lectures: mp4 recordings of yours truly discussing content of select chapters
- Digital forms for the case conceptualization, clinical assessment, treatment plan, and progress note
- Scoring rubrics for each assignment
- Links to related websites and readings
- Glossary of key terms



Acknowledgements

I would like to thank the following content experts who gave their time and energy to ensure that the information in this textbook is accurate and current:

Rie Rogers Mitchell: Jungian sand play, psychodynamic theories

Luis Rubalcava: Psychodynamic theories

Stan Charnofsky: Humanistic, person-centered, Gestalt, existential

Wendel Ray and his doctoral students, Todd Gunter and Allison Lux: Systemic theories

Marion Lindblad-Goldberg: Systemic theories

Scott Woolley: Emotionally focused therapy

Bill O’Hanlon: Solution-based therapies

Harlene Anderson: Collaborative therapy

Gerald Monk: Narrative therapy

Ron Chenail: Competencies Assessment System

Thorana Nelson: Competencies Assessment System

William Northey: Competencies Assessment System

Instructor and student materials:

Diana Pantaleo

Rena Jacobs

Kayla Caceres

I would also like to thank the following people for their assistance:

Kayla Caceres: Research assistant

Eric Garcia: Librarian extraordinaire

Julie Martinez: My amazing and inspiring editor

Lori Bradshaw: Editorial guidance and instructor materials development

Anna and Guenther Gehart: For the extra hours taking care of Michael and Alex

Joseph McNicholas: For watching kids when I needed to write and for being my best friend

Michael McNicholas: For making each day a new adventure, for the best hugs ever, and for decorating my office with your art

Alexander McNicholas: For melting my heart each day with your “crazy cute” baby ways

Finally, I would like to thank the following reviewers and survey respondents who provided invaluable feedback on making this book work for faculty:

Stephan Demanchick, Nazareth College

Lori Longs Painter, Jack, Joseph and Morton Mandel School of Applied Social Sciences
and Case Western Reserve University

Elizabeth Richardson, University of Massachusetts, Dartmouth

Mary Ballou, Northeastern University

Lisa Wilson, Hope International University
Claudia Sadler-Gerhardt, Ashland University/Ashland Seminary
Donna Dockery, Virginia Commonwealth University
Eric Nath, California State University, Stanislaus
Ginger Welch, University of Oklahoma, Norman
Neil Castronovo, Assumption College, Worcester
Patricia Cardner, Park University, Austin
Patricia Robey, Governors State University
Yvonne Barry, John Tyler Community College

About the Author



DR. DIANE R. GEHART is a professor in the Marriage and Family Therapy and Counseling Programs at California State University, Northridge. Having practiced, taught, and supervised for over 20 years, she has authored/edited the following:

- *Theory and Treatment Planning in Counseling and Psychotherapy*
- *Mastering Competencies in Family Therapy*
- *Theory and Treatment Planning in Family Therapy*
- *Mindfulness and Acceptance in Couple and Family Therapy*
- *Collaborative Therapy: Relationships and Conversations That Make a Difference* (coedited with Harlene Anderson)
- *The Complete MFT Core Competency Assessment System*
- *The Complete Counseling Assessment System*
- *Theory-Based Treatment Planning for Marriage and Family Therapists* (coauthored)

She has also written on postmodern therapies, mindfulness, mental health recovery, sexual abuse treatment, gender issues, children and adolescents, client advocacy, qualitative research, and counselor and marriage and family therapy education. She speaks internationally, having given workshops to professional and general audiences in the United States, Canada, Europe, and Mexico. Her work has been featured in newspapers, radio shows, and television worldwide, including the BBC, National Public Radio, Oprah Winfrey's *O* magazine, and *Ladies' Home Journal*. She is an associate faculty member at three international postgraduate training institutes: the Houston Galveston Institute, the Taos Institute, and the Marburg Institute for Collaborative Studies in Germany. Additionally, she is an active leader in state and national professional organizations. She maintains a private practice in Agoura Hills, California, specializing in couples, families, women's issues, trauma, life transitions, and difficult-to-treat cases. For fun, she enjoys spending time with her family, hiking, swimming, yoga, meditating, and savoring all forms of dark chocolate. You can learn more about her work at www.dianegehart.com



Part I

Introduction to Case Documentation

A grayscale image of a hand hovering over a laptop keyboard, with the word 'CHAPTER' and the number '1' overlaid on the image.

CHAPTER

1

Introduction to Case Documentation

Making a Difference—Competently

“I want to help others.”

“I want to give back to my community.”

“I want to make a difference.”

Those who seek to become counselors and psychotherapists typically say they are drawn to the profession to help others with their struggles and to do something that makes the world a better place (Bager-Charleson, Chatterjee, Critchley, Lauchlan, McGrath, & Thorpe, 2010; Barnett, 2007; Hill et al., 2013). Many want to give back what they themselves have found life-transforming. Most envision days spent in meaningful conversations that are reflective, intimate, and life-altering.

Often, those drawn to the field find inspiration for this profound form of altruism and caring in the work of Carl Rogers (1961). Rogers proposed that accurate empathy, unconditional positive regard, and counselor genuineness were necessary and sufficient conditions for promoting change in clients. Although research over the years has not substantiated his proposition that these conditions alone are sufficient to promote change in all clients, mounting research suggests that they are typically necessary for virtually any form of counseling or psychotherapy to be successful (Kirschenbaum & Jourdan, 2005). In fact, the quality and strength of the counseling relationship is one of the best predictors of change in the counseling process (Miller, Duncan, & Hubble, 1997). However, an empathetic and caring relationship is only one piece of the puzzle; more is required to be considered *competent*, especially in contemporary mental health practice.

Over the past decade, mental health professionals have witnessed a transformation in their approach to training and conceptualizing what they do. External third parties, such as insurance companies, regulatory boards, and client families, want to more precisely understand what all counselors and therapists are expected to know and do. To address these demands, mental health professionals have developed detailed lists of competencies: specific areas of knowledge and skill sets that one must possess in order to be considered “competent” to practice independently (Gehart, 2011; Hoge et al., 2005; Nelson, Chenail, Alexander, Crane, Johnson, & Schwallie, 2007; Urofsky, 2013). Although each mental health profession has its own set of competencies—counselors, family therapists, clinical and counseling psychologists, clinical social workers, psychiatric nurses, and psychiatrists—the core features are, thankfully, more similar than different. This book helps readers

understand and ultimately master mental health competencies that relate specifically to the counseling and psychotherapy process: *what competent counselors do, think, and say in session with clients*. These competencies are based on the foundational theories of the field, which provide a road map for professional counseling and psychotherapy.

The Other Half of Competence

To those less familiar with the field, it appears that competent counseling primarily involves good in-session skills: building a relationship, listening well, and offering helpful and well-timed interventions. However, those with more practical experience know the other half of the story: all of those subtle in-session assessments and interventions need to be carefully documented in writing. In fact, from the perspective of third-party stakeholders—insurance companies, clinic directors, and in some cases even supervisors—the written half of the job often trumps the verbal elements in terms of importance. Without clear, written documentation of one’s work, there is no evidence that competent care was rendered—or that payment is due. In fact, in modern practice environments, documentation is the primary means of demonstrating proficient counseling. Thus, to be considered competent one needs to know not only what to think, say, and do with clients but also how to document what transpired.

Historically, these two sets of competencies have been thought of and taught separately (Wiger, 2005). However, in this book, we are going to explore these skills as two halves of the same process. The experience of my students is that the two sets of competencies—in-session skills and documentation—are interrelated and work synergistically together. The more competent you are in-session, the better able you are to document what you do. The clearer you document what you do, the clearer you become with words and actions in session. It becomes a virtuous cycle that leads to greater and greater competence. The case documentation presented in this book has evolved over the past two decades and has been constantly revised to simultaneously and efficiently develop both in-session counseling and documentation skills. So, you will be traversing a relatively new yet well-traveled bridge between two formerly separate worlds.

The Road to Competent Counseling

To conceptualize the numerous and sometimes seemingly contradictory elements of competent counseling, we will use a five-step map to competent counseling. This map provides a compact yet comprehensive guide to navigating the often-bumpy road of the 50-minute psychotherapy hour. Each step is solidly grounded in an essential clinical case document. Using this map, you will learn to link what you think, do, and say in session directly to what you write in your formal case files. Although they may seem like several complex steps in the beginning, with a little practice you will be zooming along from the first step to the last.

The Five Steps to Competent Counseling

The Five Steps to Competent Counseling: Mapping a Successful Counseling Journey

Step 1: Map the Territory: Conceptualize the situation using counseling and psychotherapy theories.

Step 2: Identify Oases and Obstacles: Assess client’s mental status and strengths and provide case management.

Step 3: Chart a Course: Develop a treatment plan with treatment tasks—including how to build a working counseling relationship—and measurable client goals.

Step 4: Leave a Trail: Document your work with progress notes.

Step 5: Track Your Progress: Evaluate client response to the counseling process.

The five steps above follow a classic method used by all explorers in uncharted territory. And that's what each new counseling process is: uncharted territory, an unknown region, a *terra incognita*. It may seem at first that clients can be easily lumped into groups—anxious clients, divorcing couples, conduct-disordered children, for example—but any experienced counselor can tell you that each counselee's journey is unique. The excitement—and secret—to competent counseling is mapping the distinctive terrain of each client's life and charting a one-of-a-kind journey through it.

The first step is to delineate as much of the terrain as possible: to get the big picture. What are the contours of early development? Where are the comfort zones? Where is the well-traveled terrain? Is there a page marked “Here Be Dragons”? As with all maps, the more accurate and detailed the record, the easier it is to move through the actual territory. In counseling and psychotherapy, our maps are our *theoretical case conceptualizations*, assessments of the client using mental health theories. Although considered the most essential part of most approaches, in one study over 94% of practitioners failed to include a well-developed conceptualization in their formal case reports (Abbas, Premkumar, Goodarzi, & Walton, 2013). Now that you have this book in hand, you have a good chance of being in the most competent 6%.

Once you have a map, you identify the significant landmarks, the oases and the obstacles. Notice where the rest stops are and identify what dangers lie ahead. In counseling, you can recognize the *oases* as *client resources*: anything that can be used to strengthen and support the client. The *obstacles* appear as those potential or existing hindrances to creating change in the client's life. Are there really dragons in that region, or is the region just unfamiliar? Like a cartographer surveying the landscape, counselors assess potential obstacles carefully, ruling out potential medical issues in consultation with physicians, identifying psychiatric issues by conducting a *mental status exam*, and considering basic life needs such as a lack of financial and/or social resources through *case management*. By addressing actual or probable impediments early in counseling through a process called *clinical assessment*, the therapeutic journey is likely to proceed more easily and smoothly.

Once you have your conceptual map with oases and obstacles clearly identified, you can confidently chart a course toward the client's chosen destination or *goal*. If you have done a good job mapping, you will be able to choose from among several different courses, depending on what works best for those on the journey: namely, you and the client. This translates to being able to choose a counseling theory and style that suits all involved and that research indicates is likely to be helpful given the client's situation. Seasoned clinicians distinguish themselves from newer counselors in their ability to identify and successfully navigate through numerous terrains: forests, seas, deserts, plains, paradises, and wastelands. The greater a counselor's repertoire of skills, the better able the counselor is to move through each terrain. Once a preferred path is chosen, the counselor generates a *treatment plan*, a general set of directions for how to address client concerns. Like any set of travel plans, treatment plans are subject to change due to weather, natural disaster, human error, and other unforeseeable events, otherwise known as “real life.” Counselors should be aware that unexpected detours, delays, and shortcuts (yes, unexpected good stuff happens, too) will be part of any counseling journey.

Once you select a course of action, you need to leave a trail to track where you have been. Leaving a trail always helps you find your way back if you get lost. It allows others (as well as yourself) to see why and how you proceeded. Counselors leave a trace of their path with *progress notes*, formal documentation of what happened in a given session. In addition to being the essential travel log, progress notes are also helpful with three highly prized aspects of professional counseling and psychotherapy: getting paid by third-party payers (i.e., insurance), avoiding lawsuits (i.e., the state lets you practice), and maintaining a license. By making it clear where you have been, you can help others—as well as you and the client—better understand your specific route of treatment.

Finally, you need to check frequently to make sure that you are on the right road. In counseling, this translates to *assessing client progress* along the way. If the client is not making progress, the counselor needs to go back and reassess (a) the accuracy of the map (conceptualization and clinical assessment) and (b) the wisdom of the plan.

Most always, it is easy to make improvements in one or both areas that will get things back on course again. The key is assessing client progress often enough to notice when you are off course as soon as possible.

These five steps of competent counseling cover quite a bit of terrain; so it will take some time to get comfortable with all the steps, and even longer to become nimble with linking the steps together. However, as you practice putting these steps together, you will find that working with clients becomes increasingly easier: you will become clearer about what to focus on, what to say, and what to do. This book is designed to help you move through these five steps more effectively, whether you are just starting out or have been counseling for years.

Engaging Case Documentation Mindfully

The five steps of competent counseling are organized around essential case documentation forms for a simple reason: these are the only concrete evidence of the counseling and therapeutic journey. However, for numerous reasons, many clinicians and educators would prefer to avoid them. In fact, clinical case documentation is readily identified as one of the most neglected educational tasks in the field, and also as a correlate to professional counselor burnout after graduation (Cianfrini, 1997; Elliott & Schrink, 2009; Prieto & Scheel, 2002). Completing long forms that require numeric codes, austere language, and painful detail leaves most warm-hearted counselors frozen with dread. Those who have not learned how to make documentation clinically relevant complain that the burden of paperwork detracts from their true mission: to help real people with real-life problems: “How can completing a form help a client? In no way can it possibly help me do my *real* job.” This book will teach you to have a more productive and enjoyable relationship to case documentation—and learn to use it as a tool to support and further your true mission.

When mindless paperwork is completed as part of an endless churning bureaucracy, it can easily detract from being a good counselor. However, I propose that when approached mindfully and thoughtfully, case documentation paperwork can significantly enhance not only counselors’ effectiveness but it can ultimately—once they have enough practice to do it quickly—make their jobs easier. How? Essentially, well-done case documentation helps clinicians think more clearly and precisely about that they are doing, which translates to being more focused and on-target in the counseling room (Abbas et al., 2013; Prieto & Scheel, 2002). So, my humble goal with this book is to help you befriend case documentation—if not for the idealistic goal of being a highly competent counselor, at minimum for the more realistic practicalities that involve getting paid and staying out of trouble.

Clear Writing=Clear Thinking

Writing skills have repeatedly been linked to better analytical and reasoning skills (Flateby, 2011; Hunter & Tse, 2013; Preiss, Castillo, Flotts, & Martín, 2013). Through writing, one has a chance to “see” one’s own thinking more clearly and precisely. Often patterns and insights emerge on the page that are not imaginable when the same information stays in the head. This is the reason so many clients benefit from journaling, especially when the writing is focused on cognition and facts in addition to emotions (Borkin, 2014; Ullrich & Lutgendorf, 2002).

For counselors and psychotherapists, the particular gift of writing is enabling the practitioner to link in-session experiences to theory, research, and the knowledge base of the field. Case documentation is the one place where all of these worlds have the possibility to come together. When done well, case documentation quickly becomes a form of self-supervision, a reflective process that provides the type of insight and guidance one might expect from a clinical supervisor (Morrissette, 2001).

I would be the first to agree that not all case documentation achieves this end: some forms of documentation are too far removed from what is actually happening in session and others are too heavily weighed down in bureaucratic minutia that the larger clinical parts get lost (e.g., productivity logs). In this text, I introduce readers to a set of four

clinical documents that have significant clinical utility and also meet contemporary documentation standards. This documentation aims to closely integrate theoretical and research findings of the field with real-world practice to create a system of documentation that enables counselors to meaningfully reflect upon and focus their work.

Documentation Practicalities

If clearer thinking does not inspire your enthusiasm for mastering case documentation competencies, then perhaps you will appreciate more traditional reasons. The first reason most clinicians cite for doing paperwork is the legal and ethical requirement (Wiger, 2005). Increasingly, “standard care” has come to mean maintaining specific written records that document client concerns and the course of action counselor’s take to address them. When counselors do not maintain such records, they are increasingly found “negligent” when ethics review boards or legal entities become involved. In the past, the legal and ethical requirement for case documentation was less clear. However, after the implementation of the federal HIPAA privacy act in 2004, more systematic requirements have been established (see progress notes in Chapter 6). Although there is still wide variability in the form and level of detail and complexity of case documentation, increasingly the basic content is similar across clinicians and worksites, with greater consistency across the mental health disciplines in general—which is all a good thing for those learning case documentation.

The other common motivation for doing progress notes is financial. If you hope to be paid for your work, you will find that most employers and third-party payers require a significant amount of case documentation in order to pay you (Wiger, 2005). Although most in the field are motivated largely by compassion and selflessness, in the end counselors need to eat and pay their bills like everybody else. Employers need to document to third-party payers the fact that competent and appropriate services were provided.

Finally, short of observing sessions, case documentation is the easiest way to ensure competent care is being rendered. Rather than ask for videos of our sessions to prove our competence, third-party payers such as insurance companies instead verify our competence with our written case documentation. Clinical case documents, such as treatment plans and progress notes and assessments, are used to efficiently provide evidence that counselors are doing something worthy of reimbursement.

Developing In-Session Competencies Using Case Documentation

The majority of my students agree that the most cringe-inducing and humility-inspiring training technique is watching your own counseling videos: personally witnessing your awkward expressions, reexperiencing the uncomfortable silences, and hearing your rambling or off-target responses. A close second is transcribing and then analyzing those same videos. Both are excellent for developing humbleness and a greater understanding of the counseling process. I am hoping that writing the theory-informed case documentation in this book will provide similar learning outcomes without the humbleness factor. By taking the time to write a theory-informed case conceptualization, counselors more quickly develop a sophisticated clinical picture and a clear sense of where and how to best intervene with the client. Similarly, by taking time to identify the theory-specific interventions used in each session and the client’s response to these interventions, counselors can quickly adjust what they say and do in session to help clients.

How This Book Is Different and What It Means to You

Case Documentation in Counseling and Psychotherapy is a different kind of textbook. Based on a new pedagogical model, learning-centered teaching (Killen, 2004; Weimer, 2002), this book is designed to help you *actively learn* the content and develop real-world competencies, rather than simply to provide information to be memorized. This book teaches real-world skills that you can immediately use to better serve your clients. Thus, learning activities are a central part of the text so that you have opportunities to apply and use the information in ways that facilitate learning. The specific learning activities in this book are (a) case conceptualization, (b) clinical assessment, (c) treatment

planning, and (d) progress notes. These activities translate the theory learned in each chapter to practical client situations.

This book is different in another way: it is organized by key concepts rather than general headings with long narrative sections. This organization—which evolved from my personal study notes for my university and licensing exams—facilitates the retention of vocabulary and terms because of the visual layout. Each year I receive numerous emails from enthusiastic newly licensed counselors and therapists thanking me for helping them to pass their licensing exams—they all say that the organization of the book made the difference. So, spending some time with this text should better prepare you for the big exams in your future (and if you have already passed these, you should be all the more impressed with yourself for doing it the hard way).

Lay of the Land

This book is organized into three parts:

Part I: Introduction to Case Documentation: The first section details the five steps to competent counseling described at the beginning of this chapter:

- Case conceptualization
- Clinical assessment
- Treatment planning
- Progress notes
- Evaluating progress

Part II: Theory-Informed Case Documentation: The next section of the text reviews key concepts of each of the major counseling theories and provides a detailed case study with all four elements of case documentation presented in the book: counseling case conceptualization, clinical assessment with DSM-5 diagnosis, treatment plan, and progress notes. Case documentation is presented for the following theories:

- Psychodynamic
- Adlerian individual psychology
- Humanistic-existential: Person-centered, Gestalt, and existential
- Cognitive-behavioral
- Family systemic-structural
- Solution-focused
- Postmodern: Collaborative, narrative, and feminist

Part III: The Competent Supervisee: The last chapter introduces you to the paradigm of the competent supervisee and provides guidance for how to approach the supervisory relationship. If you have already started seeing clients, you might want to begin here; otherwise, this chapter will get you ready for doing so. This chapter includes elements such as:

- Managing initial anxiety
- Your role as supervisee
- Your supervisor's role
- Getting the most out of supervision
- What to do if things get bumpy

Where to Start Reading

This book is designed to be a versatile text for use in different class settings or for use by those in clinical practice. Thus, depending on a person's needs and primary learning goals, it can be read in different order. Some options include:

Pre-Practicum Course with Case Documentation as Primary Focus

- Part I: Introduces students to case documentation
- Part II: Provides review of documentation for each theory
- Part III: Prepares students for transition to seeing clients

Pre-Practicum Course with Skills as Primary Focus

- Part II: Provides review of assessment and intervention for each theory
- Part I: Introduces students to case documentation
- Part III: Prepares students for transition to seeing clients

Fieldwork Course

- Part III: Provides practical framework for conceptualizing supervisee role and for managing common problems
- Part I: Teaches foundational case documentation skills
- Part II: Provides examples of how to write case documentation for student's theory (ies) of choice

Counseling Theories Course

- Part II: Provides foundational instruction in counseling theories and methods
- Part I: Provides overview of case documentation
- Part III: Prepares students for transition to seeing clients

Theory Review

The chapters in Part II are designed to *briefly review* key concepts from each theory that are most applicable to case documentation; more thorough discussions of the theories are provided in *Theory and Treatment Planning in Counseling and Psychotherapy* (Gehart, 2013). These theory-review chapters are organized in a user-friendly way to maximize your ability to use the book to support you when developing case conceptualizations, writing treatment plans and progress notes, and designing interventions with clients. Theory chapters follow this outline:

Anatomy of a Theory

In a Nutshell: The Least You Need to Know

The Juice: Significant Contributions to the Field: If there is one thing to remember from this chapter it should be...

The Big Picture: Overview of the Therapy Process

Making Connection: The Therapy Relationship

The Viewing: Case Conceptualization

Targeting Change: Goal Setting

The Doing: Interventions

Try It Yourself: Exercises for Practicing Clinical Skills

Putting It All Together: Treatment Plan Template

- Treatment Plan Template for Individuals with Depression/Anxiety Symptoms

Tapestry Weaving: Working with Diverse Populations

- Ethnic, Racial, Gender, and Cultural Diversity
- Sexual Identity Diversity

Research and Evidence Base

Online Resources

Reference List

Case Example: Vignette with a complete set of clinical paperwork described in Part I, including case conceptualization, clinical assessment, treatment plan, and a progress note.