Handout 1: Practitioner's Notes

Instructions: To facilitate learning, this presentation is broken down into key learning objectives, or sections. As you complete each section of this training, the facilitator will emphasize some of the key points reviewed during that specific section. To assist you in retaining these key points, this "*Practitioner's Notes*" handout is provided. Please fill in the blanks at the conclusion of each section.

PRACTITIONER'S NOTES - ETHICS			
1.	. Ethics govern interactions.		
2.	2. Morals govern interactions.		
3.	B. Legal, or laws, govern interact	ons.	
PRACTITIONER'S NOTES - DATA			
1.	. There are many of data.		
2.	2 data can be shared with anyone.		
3.	B data should only be shared within the orga	nization.	
4.	data should only be shared with those who have a legal right to know.		
PRACTITIONER'S NOTES - HISTORY			
1.	. Data collection is nearly as old as history.		
2.	2. Lind's initial study, to determine a treatment for scurvy, ha	d participants.	
3.	3. Most abuses related to data collection occur in times of _	and are	
PRACTITIONER'S NOTES - LAWS			
1.	. There are laws that cover data collection.		
2.	2. If you treat all client data as you can avoid	most legal and ethical concerns.	
3.	Only the law specifically requires protection	n for anonymous data.	

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PRAC	CTITIONER'S NOTES – VULNERABLE POPULATIONS		
1.	Because of previous by, vulnerable		
	populations need additional		
2.	Persons classified as "vulnerable" may be more susceptible to the influence of		
3.	When working with vulnerable populations a data collector should secure and		
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PRAC	CTITIONER'S NOTES – DE-IDENTIFIED		
1.	The need to track a specific participant's changes in knowledge, attitude, and/or behavior		
	creates issues for data collectors.		
2.	Creating a allows a data collector to		
	and the		
3.	To meet this challenge many data collectors rely on		
PRAC	CTITIONER'S NOTES – REPORTING		
1.	Most ethical issues related to data collection occurs in the of that data.		
2.	Using a different between pre- and post-test reports is almost		
	always		
3.	Most ethical concerns in data reporting occur in the use of		
4.	A practitioner should always if a chart is		

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