

# discussion questions for group therapy

## Discussion Questions for Group Therapy: Sparking Meaningful Conversations

**discussion questions for group therapy** serve as essential tools to foster connection, insight, and healing within a group setting. Whether facilitated by therapists, counselors, or group leaders, these questions help participants open up, share experiences, and reflect on their emotions and behaviors in a supportive environment. Crafting the right discussion questions can make all the difference between a session that feels superficial and one that truly moves participants toward growth and understanding.

In this article, we'll explore how to use discussion questions effectively in group therapy, provide examples tailored to different group types, and offer tips for facilitators aiming to create a safe and engaging atmosphere. By incorporating thoughtful questions and understanding their purpose, group therapy can become a powerful space for transformation and mutual support.

## Why Are Discussion Questions Important in Group Therapy?

Group therapy thrives on interaction and shared experiences. Unlike individual therapy, it leverages the dynamic of multiple perspectives, allowing participants to realize they're not alone in their struggles. Discussion questions act as catalysts for these interactions, guiding conversations that might otherwise feel awkward or forced.

Thoughtfully chosen questions:

- Encourage vulnerability and honesty
- Promote empathy among group members
- Help identify common themes and challenges
- Facilitate problem-solving and coping strategies
- Support self-reflection and personal growth

Without structured prompts, some participants might struggle to find the words to express themselves, while others might dominate the conversation. Good discussion questions help balance participation and ensure that everyone's voice can be heard.

## Types of Discussion Questions for Group Therapy

Not all questions serve the same purpose, and mixing different types can

enrich the group experience. Here are some common categories:

## **Icebreaker and Getting-to-Know-You Questions**

These questions help break down initial barriers and build rapport, especially in newly formed groups.

Examples include:

- "What brought you to this group?"
- "Can you share something you enjoy doing outside of therapy?"
- "What's one word that describes how you're feeling today?"

Such prompts ease anxiety and set a tone of openness.

## **Emotion-Focused Questions**

Exploring feelings is at the heart of many therapeutic processes. Questions that invite participants to name, describe, and analyze their emotions deepen self-awareness.

Examples:

- "What emotions have been most present for you this week?"
- "Can you describe a recent situation that triggered strong feelings?"
- "How do you typically cope when you feel overwhelmed?"

These help participants identify emotional patterns and develop healthier responses.

## **Insight and Reflection Questions**

These questions encourage group members to think critically about their behaviors, beliefs, and relationships.

Examples:

- "What have you learned about yourself through your challenges?"
- "How do you think your past experiences influence your current relationships?"
- "What strengths have you discovered during difficult times?"

Reflection fosters growth and helps participants reframe their narratives.

## **Goal-Oriented and Solution-Focused Questions**

Focusing on goals and solutions empowers participants to take actionable steps toward change.

Examples:

- "What small change can you make this week to improve your well-being?"
- "What resources or support do you think would help you achieve your goals?"
- "How can the group support you in your recovery journey?"

These questions inspire motivation and collective problem-solving.

## **Crafting Effective Discussion Questions: Tips for Facilitators**

Facilitators play a crucial role in how discussion questions impact the group dynamic. Here are some practical guidelines:

### **Keep Questions Open-Ended**

Avoid yes/no questions that shut down conversation. Open-ended prompts invite elaboration and sharing. For example, instead of asking "Are you feeling anxious?" try "What does anxiety feel like for you right now?"

### **Be Sensitive to Group Composition**

Customize questions based on participants' age, cultural background, diagnosis, and stage in therapy. What works for a trauma recovery group may differ from a grief support circle.

### **Encourage Respectful Listening**

Before diving into sensitive topics, remind the group about confidentiality and respectful communication. This encourages honesty and reduces fear of judgment.

### **Balance Depth and Accessibility**

Start with lighter questions to build comfort, then gradually introduce deeper ones. This pacing helps prevent overwhelm and keeps participants engaged.

# Examples of Discussion Questions for Different Group Therapy Settings

Each group therapy setting has unique goals and challenges. Here are tailored examples for some common types.

## Substance Abuse Recovery Groups

- "What triggers have you noticed that challenge your sobriety?"
- "How do you celebrate your milestones in recovery?"
- "Can you share a coping strategy that's worked well for you?"

These questions acknowledge the specific struggles of addiction and highlight positive behaviors.

## Grief Support Groups

- "How has your loss changed your daily life?"
- "What memories bring you comfort, and which ones are harder to face?"
- "What support do you wish you had during your grieving process?"

Such questions validate the complex emotions surrounding grief and encourage connection.

## Teen Therapy Groups

- "What pressures do you feel from school or family?"
- "How do you express your feelings to friends or adults?"
- "What do you want others to understand about your experience?"

Designed to resonate with younger participants, these prompts foster expression in a relatable way.

## Trauma Recovery Groups

- "What does safety look like for you right now?"
- "How do you manage flashbacks or intrusive thoughts?"
- "What strengths have helped you survive difficult times?"

These questions focus on empowerment and grounding techniques.

# **Incorporating Technology and Creative Elements**

Modern group therapy sometimes integrates digital tools or creative activities to complement discussion questions. For example, using online polls or anonymous question submissions can help more reserved participants share honestly. Art, writing, or role-playing exercises can also be paired with discussion prompts to deepen exploration in a non-verbal way.

## **Common Challenges and How to Overcome Them**

Even with the best questions, group therapy discussions can encounter hurdles. Some participants may be reluctant to share, while others might derail the conversation.

To address this:

- Use gentle follow-up questions to invite quieter members without pressure.
- Set clear group norms about respect and turn-taking.
- Intervene tactfully if discussions become unproductive or triggering.
- Regularly check in with participants about how they feel during sessions.

Flexibility and attentiveness from facilitators are key to maintaining a safe and productive space.

## **Conclusion**

Discussion questions for group therapy are more than just conversation starters—they are bridges to understanding, healing, and growth. When thoughtfully chosen and skillfully facilitated, these questions help participants connect with themselves and each other in meaningful ways. By blending empathy, insight, and practical guidance, group therapy can become a transformative experience for everyone involved. Whether you're a clinician, group leader, or participant, appreciating the power of these questions can open doors to deeper connection and lasting change.

## **Frequently Asked Questions**

### **What are some effective discussion questions to start a group therapy session?**

Effective starter questions include: 'What brought you to group therapy?', 'What are your goals for this group?', and 'How are you feeling today?'. These open-ended questions encourage sharing and set a supportive tone.

## **How can discussion questions foster trust among group therapy members?**

Discussion questions that encourage personal sharing, such as 'Can you share a challenge you've recently faced?', help build empathy and vulnerability, which are essential for fostering trust within the group.

## **What types of questions promote deeper emotional exploration in group therapy?**

Questions like 'What emotions do you find hardest to express?', 'How do you cope with difficult feelings?', and 'Can you describe a moment when you felt understood?' encourage members to explore and articulate their emotions more deeply.

## **How should facilitators tailor discussion questions for different therapy groups?**

Facilitators should consider the group's focus (e.g., anxiety, addiction), members' comfort levels, and cultural backgrounds. Tailoring questions to be relevant and sensitive ensures engagement and inclusivity.

## **What are some discussion questions to address conflict resolution in group therapy?**

Questions such as 'How do you usually handle disagreements?', 'Can you share a time you resolved a conflict?', and 'What strategies can we use to support each other during conflicts?' help address and manage group dynamics constructively.

## **How can discussion questions encourage accountability in group therapy?**

Questions like 'What steps have you taken toward your goals since our last session?' and 'What challenges did you face in following through?' promote self-reflection and accountability among members.

## **What role do open-ended questions play in group therapy discussions?**

Open-ended questions encourage elaboration, reflection, and dialogue, allowing members to express themselves freely and facilitating richer, more meaningful group interactions.

# Can discussion questions help in setting personal goals during group therapy?

Yes, questions such as 'What personal changes would you like to see?', 'What strengths can you build on?', and 'What support do you need from the group to achieve your goals?' help members clarify and commit to their personal growth objectives.

## Additional Resources

Discussion Questions for Group Therapy: Unlocking Deeper Engagement and Healing

**discussion questions for group therapy** are pivotal tools that facilitate meaningful dialogue, foster trust, and promote emotional growth within therapeutic settings. These questions serve as a catalyst for introspection and interpersonal connection, empowering participants to explore complex feelings and behaviors in a safe, structured environment. As group therapy continues to gain recognition for its efficacy in treating a wide array of psychological challenges, understanding how to craft and utilize effective discussion prompts becomes essential for therapists and facilitators aiming to maximize therapeutic outcomes.

## The Role of Discussion Questions in Group Therapy

Group therapy thrives on interaction; it is the dynamic exchange between members that often leads to insight and transformation. Discussion questions for group therapy are strategically designed to evoke responses that reveal personal experiences, thought patterns, and emotional responses. Unlike individual therapy, group settings benefit immensely from questions that encourage sharing, empathy, and collective problem-solving.

These questions not only help break the ice but also maintain the session's focus and momentum. They can be open-ended to invite expansive dialogue or more targeted to address specific therapeutic goals such as trauma processing, addiction recovery, or relationship improvement. The versatility of these prompts allows therapists to adapt discussions according to the group's evolving needs.

## Why Are Discussion Questions Crucial?

- **\*\*Facilitate Emotional Expression:\*\*** Many participants join group therapy with difficulty articulating their feelings. Carefully crafted questions can

lower barriers and give voice to suppressed emotions.

- **Promote Connection:** Sharing personal stories and reflections helps members realize they are not alone, reducing feelings of isolation.
- **Encourage Self-Reflection:** Questions encourage participants to examine their thoughts and behaviors critically, often leading to valuable self-awareness.
- **Guide Therapeutic Focus:** Skilled use of discussion questions keeps conversations productive and aligned with treatment objectives.

## **Types of Effective Discussion Questions for Group Therapy**

Not all questions are created equal. Successful group therapy questions are typically categorized based on their purpose and the therapeutic phase they support. Understanding these categories enables facilitators to select the most appropriate prompts.

### **Icebreaker and Relationship-Building Questions**

Early sessions benefit from questions that ease participants into group dynamics and foster trust. These are generally light, non-threatening, and encourage members to share basic information about themselves.

- “What motivated you to join this group?”
- “Can you share a hobby or interest that brings you joy?”
- “What do you hope to gain from being part of this group?”

Such questions establish rapport and create a foundation for deeper exploration.

### **Exploratory and Insight-Oriented Questions**

As trust develops, questions shift toward helping members analyze their internal experiences and external behaviors. These prompts often challenge participants to consider feelings, motivations, and past experiences critically.

- “How do you cope when you feel overwhelmed?”



- “What patterns do you notice in your relationships?”
- “Can you describe a recent situation where you felt misunderstood?”

These inquiries encourage introspection and can uncover underlying issues that contribute to distress.

## **Problem-Solving and Action-Oriented Questions**

Later in therapy, the focus may turn toward practical strategies for change. Questions here are designed to inspire solutions, goal setting, and accountability.

- “What small step can you take this week to improve your mental health?”
- “How can the group support you in overcoming challenges?”
- “What resources or skills have you found helpful in past difficulties?”

These facilitate empowerment and constructive forward movement.

## **Integrating Discussion Questions with Therapeutic Modalities**

Different therapeutic approaches utilize discussion questions in unique ways. For example, cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT) groups often focus on questions that challenge negative thought patterns, while psychodynamic groups might emphasize exploring early life experiences.

In addiction recovery groups, questions might revolve around triggers and relapse prevention strategies. Trauma-focused groups use questions that help participants process painful memories safely. This contextual tailoring of questions ensures relevance and enhances the therapeutic alliance.

## **Balancing Structure and Flexibility**

While it's important to have a prepared set of discussion questions, effective group therapy also requires flexibility. Facilitators must be attuned to group dynamics and ready to adapt questions or introduce spontaneous prompts based on participants' needs and emotional states. This

responsiveness fosters an authentic and supportive environment.

## Challenges and Considerations in Using Discussion Questions

Despite their benefits, the use of discussion questions in group therapy comes with potential pitfalls. Overly personal or intrusive questions may cause discomfort or resistance, particularly in early sessions. Conversely, questions that are too vague may fail to engage participants meaningfully.

Facilitators must strike a delicate balance, considering cultural sensitivities, group composition, and individual readiness. Additionally, the group's confidentiality and safety must always be prioritized to maintain trust.

### Common Challenges

1. **Participant Reluctance:** Some members may be hesitant to share, requiring gentle encouragement rather than pressure.
2. **Dominance of Certain Voices:** Group leaders should manage discussions to prevent a few participants from monopolizing conversations.
3. **Emotional Overwhelm:** Questions that trigger intense emotions need careful handling and sometimes immediate therapeutic intervention.
4. **Maintaining Therapeutic Focus:** Tangents can dilute the session's effectiveness, so questions should be purposeful.

## Examples of Powerful Discussion Questions for Various Group Therapy Contexts

Below are examples that illustrate how discussion questions can be tailored to different therapeutic populations and goals:

- **Depression Support Group:** "What small moments of joy have you experienced this week?"
- **Anxiety Management Group:** "When you notice anxious thoughts, what grounding techniques have worked for you?"

- **Relationship Therapy Group:** “How do you communicate your needs to others, and what challenges arise?”
- **Grief Counseling Group:** “What memories bring you comfort when you think of your loved one?”

These examples highlight the importance of context-sensitive questions that resonate with participants’ experiences.

## Enhancing Group Therapy Outcomes Through Thoughtful Questioning

Research supports the notion that well-structured discussion questions can significantly enhance engagement and therapeutic progress. According to a 2021 study published in the *Journal of Group Psychotherapy*, participants reported higher satisfaction and perceived emotional support in groups where facilitators employed open-ended, reflective questions compared with groups relying on directive or closed questions.

Moreover, effective questioning techniques contribute to the development of group cohesion—a key predictor of positive outcomes in group therapy. By cultivating a sense of belonging and mutual understanding, participants are more likely to take risks in sharing and committing to behavioral changes.

Therapists and counselors are encouraged to continually refine their question banks, drawing on clinical experience, participant feedback, and emerging evidence to optimize group experiences.

As group therapy evolves, integrating innovative questioning strategies—such as incorporating multimedia prompts or using digital platforms to supplement in-person discussions—may further enrich group dynamics and accessibility.

In summary, discussion questions for group therapy are far more than conversation starters; they are foundational instruments that shape the therapeutic journey. When thoughtfully designed and skillfully employed, they unlock pathways to empathy, insight, and healing that individual therapy alone may not achieve.

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Janice L. DeLucia-Waack, Cynthia R. Kalodner, Maria Riva, 2013-12-02 The most comprehensive and thoroughly researched text available on this topic, *Handbook of Group Counseling and Psychotherapy*, Second Edition underscores the notion that group work is improved through increased collaboration between researchers and practitioners. Edited by renowned leaders in the field, this thoroughly updated and revised Second Edition explores current literature and research and offers suggestions for practice in psycho-educational, counseling, and therapy groups. The Handbook is divided into five main sections: current and historical perspectives, best practices, multicultural and diverse groups, groups in special settings, and an introduction to special topics.

**discussion questions for group therapy: *EMDR Group Therapy***

Regina Morrow Robinson, Safa Kemal Kaptan, 2023-11-04 Delivers an EMDR model that can expand access to urgently needed mental health services while maintaining affordability This innovative handbook is the first to present EMDR Group Therapy as a pragmatic approach to trauma care that enables practitioners to scale up mental health services while ensuring cost and time efficiency. It delivers step-by-step guidance—supported by real-life case examples—for practicing this safe, effective, and culturally adaptable modality in a wide range of situations and conditions. EMDR group protocols are applicable to inpatient and outpatient settings, strangers experiencing similar or different events, families, and a wide range of ages. The book explores how and why EMDR group protocols are applicable to disaster response, addictions, schools, medical challenges, grief, families, refugees, victims of sexual violence, emergency responders and more. The text describes the theoretical underpinnings and practical applications of EMDR Group Therapy, comparing nine group protocols through the lens of the eight phases of EMDR therapy and early intervention principles. It emphasizes the concept of task sharing, allowing nonspecialist facilitators to deliver low-intensity EMDR treatment options effectively. To promote in-depth understanding, chapters provide Learning Objectives, Learned Through Experience boxes, Case Examples focusing on a variety of specific groups and problems, Discussion Questions to reinforce knowledge, and unique Pocket Guides refining protocols and derived techniques in a clear snapshot. A full Glossary of terms is also provided at the end of the book. Key Features: The first book to disseminate the principles and applications of Group EMDR Therapy Delivers the knowledge of 36 contributing EMDR experts and researchers from 11 countries Follows the eight phases of standard EMDR protocol Offers a window into EMDR practice with a broad variety of specific groups and topics Detailed cultural competence checklist for practitioners to provide care with respect for diversity Includes multiple Case Examples, Learning Objectives, Learned Through Experience boxes, figures and charts, and much more Provides Pocket Guides for a clear, easy-to-follow snapshot of group EMDR protocols

**discussion questions for group therapy: *Introduction to Group Counseling***

Sam Steen, Rachel Vannatta, Kara Ieva, 2022-06-17 The only group counseling text to embrace multicultural and social justice considerations This innovative text is the first to integrate the constructs of multiculturalism, social justice, intersectionality, and advocacy within fundamental group counseling principles. Interweaving group theory with application, this clear and concise book is distinguished by a multitude of real-world case studies covering a broad spectrum of group leaders, co-leaders, and group members in different settings to demonstrate the knowledge, skills, and practices required for effective group counseling in all arenas. These case studies underscore the nuances of group counseling dynamics through an anti-racist, multicultural lens. Challenging antiquated theories and models, the text focuses on the strengths of innovative group counseling models and programs. Specific discussions of ethical considerations and multicultural and social justice counseling competencies for group workers are included in each chapter, along with multiple opportunities for experiential learning including discussion questions, small group activities, skill application, journal starters, and homework activities. An extensive suite of ancillaries includes an Instructor's Manual, Test Bank, PowerPoints, and Podcasts. Key Features: Integrates multiculturalism competencies and social justice concepts with fundamental group counseling

principles Delivers multiple real-life case studies illustrating nuances of group counseling in different settings Provides a convincing argument for the value of group work along with a specific chapter on the training group experience Offers balanced coverage of group counseling skills and group development theory Champions innovative group counseling models and programs

**discussion questions for group therapy:** Trauma-Informed Principles in Group Therapy, Psychodrama, and Organizations Scott Giacomucci, 2023-04-25 This book presents trauma-informed principles for ethical, safe, and effective group work, psychodrama, and leadership. Content will include practical guidelines, detailed instructions, and diverse examples for facilitating both trauma-informed and trauma-focused groups in treatment, community, and organizational leadership. Chapters focus on various topics including safety, empowerment, social justice, vicarious trauma, and leadership. Organizational leadership is approached through the lens of SAMHSA's guidance and the framework of group work leadership. The book includes significant focus on sociometry and psychodrama as strengths-based and experiential group approaches. Psychodrama's philosophies, theories, and interventions will be articulated through a trauma-informed lens offering psychodramatists, group workers, and organizational leaders new conceptual frameworks and action-based processes. Chapters contain a blend of theory, research, practical guidance, and examples from the author's experience. This book will appeal to group workers, therapists, psychodramatists, creative arts therapists, organizational leaders, trainers, facilitators, supervisors, community organizers, and graduate students. This book offers group facilitators the insight and tools to lead engaging and meaningful groups. The potential for retraumatizing participants is addressed while promoting trauma-informed practice as an ethical imperative.

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models in correctional counseling --Advances in interpersonal cognitive research and their implications for correctional counseling --Counseling processes --Group counseling in corrections --Anger management --Mentally disordered offenders in corrections --Overcoming prejudice and promoting diversity.

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that integrates an anti-oppressive perspective and foundational practice principles. Generalist Social Work Practice: A Competency-Based Approach aligns with the nine professional social work competencies defined by the Council on Social Work Education's (CSWE) 2022 Educational Policy and Accreditation Standards (EPAS) and is fully revised to incorporate the latest updates. This textbook offers a comprehensive, chapter-by-chapter exploration of each competency and covers all areas of social work practice, including theory, ethics, human rights, social justice, and interventions at micro and mezzo levels. Generalist Social Work Practice integrates the critical themes of anti-racism, diversity, equity, and inclusion (ADEI) to ensure future social workers engage thoughtfully and competently in diverse settings. New to the Second Edition: Explicit focus on generalist social work practice. Integration of anti-oppressive practice principles into the generalist model. Alignment with CSWE 2022 EPAS. Combined assessment and intervention content across chapters. Introduction of a new chapter on evaluation. Enhanced ADEI content throughout the book. Key Features: Provides comprehensive coverage of generalist practice with individuals, families, groups, organizations, and communities. Explores the nine CSWE professional competencies. Incorporates social justice perspectives into practice models. Offers extensive case examples, ADEI reflection questions, and chapter summaries. Includes QR Codes that link to supplemental videos for enriched learning. Provides online instructor resources such as electronic presentations, discussion questions, and grading rubrics. Presents a student-friendly writing style to encourage engagement and understanding.

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**discussion questions for group therapy: Handbook of Evidence-Based Treatment Manuals for Children and Adolescents** Craig Winston LeCroy, 2008-04-18 With the advance of evidence-based practice has come the publication of numerous dense volumes reviewing the theoretical and empirical components of child and adolescent treatment. There are also a variety of detailed treatment manuals that describe the step-by-step procedures to guide ongoing research and practice. The second edition of Craig Winston LeCroy's Handbook of Evidence-Based Child and Adolescent Treatment Manuals is a forceful combination of the two approaches, as he gathers fifteen varied treatment manuals and brief summaries of the research supporting each to ensure that practitioners will truly understand how to implement the treatments they are using. A completely revised and expanded edition of the handbook's first edition, this is an essential guide to some of the best programs for helping children and teens. Each chapter begins with an explanatory section that discusses the theoretical and empirical underpinnings of the programs. The treatment manual follows, leading readers through sessions with specific details about conducting the treatment that have been refined and improved through extensive testing and research. Organized into three sections: the major clinical disorders, social problems confronting children and teens, and preventive interventions the Handbook brings together some of the most esteemed researcher-practitioners in the child and adolescent field. The book presents an impressive variety of innovative treatment programs and techniques including: the SiHLE program (intended to prevent

problems confronting children and teens, and preventive interventions the Handbook brings together some of the most esteemed researcher-practitioners in the child and adolescent field. The book presents an impressive variety of innovative treatment programs and techniques including: the SiHLE program (intended to prevent HIV through education and self-esteem building), the Children of Divorce Intervention Program (a therapy for younger children stressing resilience and skill-building), and Strengths Oriented Family Therapy (which reaches out to substance-involved adolescents and their families). The Handbook of Evidence-Based Child and Adolescent Treatment Manuals is an indispensable reference for researchers, graduate students, and practitioners working with children and adolescents in a multitude of settings, from schools and juvenile correction centers to group homes and family service agencies.

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**discussion questions for group therapy:** Language and Motor Speech Disorders in Adults Harvey Halpern, Robert M. Goldfarb, 2013 Rev. ed. of: Language and motor speech disorder in adults / Harvey Halpern. 2nd ed. c2000.

**discussion questions for group therapy:** Occupational Therapy and Mental Health Jennifer Creek, Lesley Lougher, 2011-11-29 This book is a comprehensive textbook for occupational therapy students and occupational therapists working in the field of mental health. It presents different theories and approaches, outlines the occupational therapy process, discusses the context of practice and describes a wide range of techniques used by occupational therapists. These include physical activity, cognitive approaches, group work, creative activities, play and life skills. The book covers all areas of practice in the field, including mental health promotion, acute psychiatry, community work, severe and enduring mental illness, working with older people, child and adolescent mental health, forensic occupational therapy, substance misuse and working with people



on the margins of society. The theory chapters are written by occupational therapists who are recognised experts in their fields and the applied chapters are written by practitioners. An innovation in this edition is the inclusion of commentaries by service users on some of the chapters. This fourth edition has been extensively revised and updated. The new structure reflects changes in service delivery and includes sections on: philosophy and theory base the occupational therapy process ensuring quality the context of occupational therapy occupations client groups. Important new areas that are covered include mental health promotion, evidence-based practice, community development and continuing professional development. Addresses the needs of the undergraduate course - covers all the student needs for this subject area in one volume. Links between theory and practice are reinforced throughout Written by a team of experienced OT teachers and practitioners Comprehensive - covers theory, skills and applications as well as management The clear structure with the division of chapters into six distinct sections makes it easy to learn and revise from as well as easy to refer to for quick reference in the clinical situation. Provides key reading and reference lists to encourage and facilitate more in-depth study on any aspect. It is written in a style that is easy to read and understand; yet there is enough depth to take students through to their final year of education. Chapters on the application of occupational therapy are written by practising clinicians, so they are up-to-date and realistic. For qualified occupational therapists, the book includes a review of current theories and approaches to practice, with references so that they can follow up topics of particular interest. Suitable for BSc and BSc (Hons) occupational therapy courses.

**discussion questions for group therapy: Understanding Eating Disorders** LeeAnn Alexander Mott, Barry D. Lumsden, 2019-06-19 First published in 1994. As the incidence of eating disorders such as anorexia nervosa, bulimia nervosa and obesity sometimes caused by compulsive eating has risen, so has research and literature in the field. Presenting current knowledge of these eating disorders - the most common types found in adolescents and adults - this book addresses issues relevant to all.; Examining the pertinent history, aetiology, psychotherapy, and sociology, the contributors define these eating disorders and discuss issues of recovery and methods of treatment.; They also consider the problem as it exists in both male and females in this multicultural society. The resulting volume is divided into four parts: the first gives an overview in general, and the next three focus individually on anorexia nervosa, bulimia nervosa, and obesity respectively.

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