Subject Description Form

Subject Code	APSS513		
Subject Title	Advanced Practice Methods: Brief	Therapy	
Credit Value	3		
Level	5		
Pre-requisite / Co-requisite/ Exclusion	Nil		
Assessment Methods	100% Continuous Assessment	Individual Assessment	Group Assessment
	1. Presentation	0%	20%
	2. Reflection Paper	20%	0%
	3. Practice Assignment	50%	0%
	4. Class Participation	10%	0%
	 The grade is calculated acco The completion and submis for passing the subject; and Student must pass the speci to pass the subject. 	sion of all component as	signments are required
Objectives	Students are to learn and examine perspective. Special emphasis is gi are expected to understand the roots therapy models. They will also be p for doing therapy in a more focused case examples and extensive sharing to actively experiment this learned articulating brief therapy.	iven to Solution-focused s and meta-theoretical as rovided with specific gui d, goal directed and coll g of practice experience, s	Brief Therapy. Students sumptions of brief family delines and practice skills aborative way. By using students will be facilitated

Upon completion of the subject, students will be able to:
a. apply the philosophy of solution focused brief therapy in practice.
b. develop a strong grasp of and appraise the basic assumptions and theoretical foundation of solution focused brief therapy.
 c. acquire knowledge and skills in brief therapy, particularly in Solution-focused Brief Therapy. d. adapt solution focused brief therapy skills and techniques in the local context. e. begin to develop own personalized approach to solution focused brief therapy.
 Historical development and basic assumptions of brief therapy The influence of G. Bateson and M.H. Erickson The paradigmatic shift of System Theory Orientation of brief therapy Common foci in brief therapy
 2. Brief therapy models a. Strategic family therapy b. The Mental Research Institute (MRI) c. Solution focused brief therapy
3. Assumptions and philosophy of Solution focused brief therapy
 4. Strategies, techniques and skills in practicing Solution focused brief therapy a. Engagement b. Goals setting c. Questioning skills d. Termination and evaluation
5. Application of Solution focused brief therapy in different settings
6. Critiques on Solution focused brief therapy
7. Towards a personalized approach
Students' learning is realized through attendance in lectures, seminars, practice demonstrations, reading assignments, case studies, practice workshops and practice assignments. They are expected to prepare adequately before class and to participate actively in class activities which include practice workshop, seminar presentation and discussion. Reflection on current practice models is encouraged.

Assessment							
Methods in Alignment with Intended Learning Outcomes	Specific assessment % methods/tasks weighting	Intended subject learning outcomes to be assessed (Please tick as appropriate)					
			а	b	с	d	e
	1. Presentation	20%	~	 ✓ 	\checkmark	~	 ✓
	2. Reflection Paper	20%	~	~	\checkmark	~	~
	3. Practice Assignment	50%	~	~	✓	~	~
	4. Class Participation	10%	~	~	√	~	~
	Total	100 %					
	 Explanation of the approprintended learning outcomed. Students are expected to a others during lectures an individual and group assigned. 1. Presentation (20%) The purposes of presentation and integrate the theories classroom setting. The substrained integrate the theories classroom setting. The substrained information of a presponse to the b discussion: results information of c) feedback from 2. Reflection Paper (20%) After presentation, each his/her responsible topic of to help students have morp presentation reflection paper (50° It aims at providing the st philosophy, skills and the practice contexts. Each helping interview (best in and have it transcribed in 4. Class Participation (10%) 	es: actively shar id workshop gnments. tion are to gi s and concep seminar form e seminar form e seminar to sponsible stu r cases for di n students an group member of the present re in-depth poper is about %) udent an opp schniques of student is in n genuine ca to verbatim	e and di s. All ve stude ts of sol lat is: pic; idents sh scussion d tutor. ber is re tation. T bersonal 1000 wo portunity solution required uses) in t	scuss th students ents a pla ution fo nould pro- n; equired t The prese reflection ords.	eir learn are req atform to ocused br epare bac to write entation to on of the heir new ed brief to o-video olution fo	ing and i uired to examine ief theraj ckground up a sho reflection relevant ly graspe therapy i record a ocused bi	deas with complete e, comment py learnt in rt paper on paper uses topics. The ed concepts, n students' 10-minute

Student Study Effort Expected	Class contact:				
	 Lecture (including group presentation in class) 	27 Hrs.			
	 Practice Workshop 	12 Hrs.			
	Other student study effort:				
	 Presentation preparation & reading 	40 Hrs.			
	Skill practice	26 Hrs.			
	Total student study effort	105 Hrs.			
Reading List and	Essential				
References	 Berg, I. (1994). Family-based services: A Solution-focused approach. NY: W.W. Norton. Cade, B., & O'Hanlon, W.H. (1993). A brief guide to brief therapy. NY: W.W. Norton. De Shazer, Dolan, Y., Korman, H., Trepper, T., McCollum, E., & Berg, I. (2021). More than miracles : The state of the art of solution-focused brief therapy (Classic ed.). New York, NY: Routledge. De Jong, P., & Berg, I. (2013). Interviewing for Solutions (4th ed.). Belmont, CA: Thomson Books/Cole. <u>O'Connell</u>, B. (2012). Solution-focused therapy. SAGE Publications Lto: <u>https://doi.org/10.4135/9781473957794</u>Quick, E.K. (2008). Doing what works in brief therapy: A Strategic Solution-focused Approach. New York: Academic Press. 				
	Supplementary				
	Berg, I. (1992). Working with the problem drinkers: A solut W.W. Norton.				
	Chevalier, A.J. (1995). On the client's path: a manual for therapy. Oakland, Calif.: New Harbinger Publications.				
	De Shazer, S. (1985). <i>Keys to solutions of brief therapy</i> . New De Shazer, S. (1982). <i>Patterns of brief family therapy: an eco</i> Guildford Press.				
	De Shazer, S. (1988). Clues: investigating solutions in br Norton.	ief therapy. New York: W.W.			
	Haley, J. (1997). Leaving home: the therapy of disturbed you /Mazel.	<i>ung people</i> . New York: Brunner			
	Hawkes, D., Marsh, T., Wilgosh, R. (1998). <i>Solution focused therapy: a handbook for health care professionals</i> . MA: Reed Educational and Publishing Ltd.				
	Duncan, B.L. & American Psychological Association. (2010). <i>The heart & soul of change: what works in therapy</i> (2 nd ed.). Washington, DC: American				
	Psychological Association. Hudson, P., & O'Hanlon, W. (1991). <i>Rewriting love stories: brief marital therapy</i> . New York:				
	Norton. Karl, R. (1986). <i>Strategies that work: techniques for solutions in the schools</i> . Milwaukee: BFTC Press.				
	Lipchik, E. (2002). Beyond technique in solution-focused th and the therapeutic relationship. New York, NY: The McNeilly, R.B. (2000). Healing the whole person: a soluti empowering language, emotions, and actions in therap	Guilford Press. ion-focused approach to using			
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 133-139. Young, K.C., Chu, C. K., & Ho W. S. (1994). Solution-focused therapy in Hong Kong: Practice and reflection. <i>Hong Kong Journal of Social Work</i>, 28(2), 33-41. Zatloukal, L. (2024). The Pie of Inspiration: Positioning the Therapist's and Client's Knowledge in Solution-Focused Brief Therapy. <i>Contemporary Family</i> <u>Therapy</u>, 46(1), 87–99. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10591-023-09663-y
 Supplementary (Chinese) 吳家玲、何會成等 (2003)。 <i>尋解導向治療 – 初探篇</i>。(第三版)。香港: 香港明愛家庭服務。 何會成、劉翠玲等 (2003)。 <i>尋解導向治療 – 進深篇</i>。香港:香港明愛家庭服務。 楊家正、游達裕、梁玉麒編(2001)。<i>解困之道 – 尋解面談應用手冊及個案匯編</i>。香港: 香港大學出版社。 游達裕 (2022)。 <i>尋解面談心法</i>。香港: 策馬文創有限公司。
游達裕、朱志強、陳偉業(2017)。 <i>尋解新趨勢</i> 。香港:策馬文創有限公司。 許維素等(2006)。 <i>焦點解決短期心理諮商</i> 。台北:張老師文化事業股 份有限公司。 許維素(2014)。 <i>焦點解決短期治療:理論與實務</i> 。台北心理出版社股份有限公司。 De Jong, P. & Berg, I / 李慧貞譯(2006)。 <i>建構解決之道的會談:焦點解決短期治療</i> 。 臺北市:心理出版社。 洪莉竹(2007)。稻草變黃金:焦點解決諮商訓練手冊。台北:張老師 文化事業股份有限公司。