taken off the shelf for reference and reviewed many times in the course of a career. The book is very useful in presenting practical ways to intervene with suicidal patients and could be used educationally or clinically to teach assessment, intervention, and referral with such patients. Others that can benefit from this book are behavioral scientists who work in primary care settings.

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Medical Family Therapy and Integrated Care
Susan McDaniel, William J. Doherty, Jeri Hepworth
Washington, DC, American Psychological Association, 2014, 358 pp., $69.95, hardcover

Understanding and working with families is an important strength for family medicine. However, the family approach has suffered as it competes with new activities in the medical encounter, such as procedures, prevention, and inclusion of the electronic health record. Medical Family Therapy, published in 1992, has been an invaluable reference and guide for anyone working with families. Its 2014 Second Edition is extensively rewritten, discusses current research, and brings a new focus on integrated care as well as additional topics that will surely enhance the family focus in family medicine. It is long awaited and by far the best book on the subject.

The authors, Susan McDaniel, William J. Doherty, and Jeri Hepworth are recognized leaders of family therapy in family medicine. They have written numerous other books and scholarly articles on the topic and served as leaders in multiple professional organizations in and beyond family therapy, including presidencies of the Society of Teachers of Family Medicine and the American Psychological Association.

This book will be of value to many types of readers. It is most specifically written for medical family therapists (MFTs) and surely will be adopted as a textbook for trainees in that discipline. Family physicians will benefit from the penetrative understanding of families held by the authors and will be able to knowledgeably discuss and request state-of-the-art family interventions. For similar reasons, non-MFT mental health practitioners working with families will find the book valuable and may want to read it cover to cover. Family Oriented Primary Care (second edition), also by these authors along with Alan Lorenz, has a broader approach to understanding families that may be useful to academic faculty. However, that book was published in 2005, and while we await its third edition, some of its most valuable information is included in Medical Family Therapy.

Recent research demonstrates the important role of self-awareness in the medical interaction, and the authors address this topic from the MFT perspective. Four main issues are identified. First is medical family of origin issues, relating to the therapist’s family history with health-related issues such as experience of illness, health behaviors, health beliefs, and interactions with health professionals. They note that family health histories are loaded with strong feelings with which the therapist must come to peace. Second is the MFT’s personal history with health-related issues. For example, someone with shame for their own stress-related physical problems may be ineffective with patients with similar problems. A third area is anxiety with physical aspects of illness and treatment, with a recommendation that MFTs desensitize themselves to the physical processes of health care. Finally, they describe the impact that concerns about power and status in relation to physicians may have on MFTs. They note “twin temptations... to treat physicians as authority figures instead of collaborators, or as figures of contempt or avoidance.” It is in these types of issues that the authors demonstrate significant understanding of psychodynamic theory that is apparent throughout the book. With regard to power and status issues, they suggest that is not so much conflict with other disciplines as much as it is ambivalence about the MFT’s own status and power as professionals and as people that may bring surrender to one of these temptations.

Several new chapters speak to recent changes in medicine. One, on community engagement, acknowledges that the view of the physician as omniscient has changed and with
this change has come the recognition of the importance of the community itself in changing health behaviors. The authors describe how MFTs can apply their understanding of systems and expertise entering groups toward community engagement. Another chapter deals with the new frontier of genomic medicine. MFTs can of course be of help gathering family information but even more so assisting with adaptation to serious findings. A final chapter discusses how MFTs may impact group communications, decision-making processes, and relationships to assist health care system transformation.

Medical Family Therapy is highly practical, thus one area missing is a discussion of different family therapy theories. Readers would benefit from knowing that family theories often differ in explanation for family dysfunction, call for differing techniques, and that different theories/techniques can be more effective with some situations than others. This should not detract significantly from the book’s value for trainees. Anyone seeking to perform family therapy should have more exposure to therapeutic techniques and theory than could be afforded in any single book and should receive supervised training with experienced training therapists.

In summary, Medical Family Therapy is a current, well-written book by authorities in the discipline. It covers all important topics on therapy with families and provides specific rationales and details on approaches. The authors are particularly insightful as to professional issues raised in family work. Anyone interested in improving their work with families should consider this book.

William Elder, PhD
University of Kentucky

Reference
This thorough update of a classic text describes the impact of recent economic and structural changes in health care on the role of the medical family therapist, and how medical and mental health providers can learn to collaborate in various settings. In this thorough revision and update of their classic text, the authors describe the impact of recent economic and structural changes in health care on the role of the medical family therapist. They describe how medical and mental health providers can learn to speak the same language, whether they collaborate in outpatient therapy, co-location, or primary care. Medical Family Therapy in Integrated Primary Care: An Interactional Framework. Save to Library. by Daniel Marlowe. Medical Family Therapy. MedFT Supervision in Context. Save to Library. by Keeley Pratt. Medical Family Therapy. Advancing Medical Family Therapy Through Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed-Methods Research. Save to Library. by Keeley Pratt. Medical Family Therapy. Marriage and Family Therapy Trainees’ Reports of Explicit Weight Bias. Discrimination based on an individual’s weight has been o
Medical Family Therapy (MedFT) is a field that uses the biopsychosocial-spiritual (BPS-S) model (Engel 1977, 1980; Wright, Watson, & Bell, 1996) and systems theory (von Bertalanffy, 1968) in various spheres of medicine. Tyndall et al. gave this definition, "An approach to healthcare sourced from a BPSS perspective and marriage and family therapy, but also informed by systems theory."

Across the country, different family therapists worked together with family physicians and began publishing on family-oriented care and collaboration. MFT applies Systems Theory to treat individuals, couples, and families struggling with emotional and relational challenges. MedFT is grounded in this practice as well as the biopsychosocial approach, proposed by George Engel in 1977. The field of medical family therapy has grown by leaps and bounds since the authors' bestselling first edition was published in 1992. In this thorough revision and update of their classic text, the authors describe the impact of recent economic and structural changes in health care on the role of the medical family therapist.

Back to top. Rent Medical Family Therapy and Integrated Care 2nd edition (978-1433815188) today, or search our site for other textbooks by Susan H. McDaniel. Every textbook comes with a 21-day "Any Reason" guarantee. Published by American Psychological Association.
Among her publications, she is coauthor of three books: Medical Family Therapy, The Shared Experience of Illness, and Family Oriented Primary Care. Country of Publication. United States.
Integrated Medical Care is a family owned and operated medical office and physical therapy clinic focused on providing the best care in a personalized environment. Led by a board-certified physical medicine and rehabilitation specialist, our staff is highly trained to diagnose and treat musculoskeletal disorders, neurological conditions, work-related injuries, and post-surgical rehab. Our patient-centered, hands-on treatment approach is designed to eliminate pain and symptoms, while preventing future injuries. With more than 25 years of experience, we have the knowledge and skills to help you.

Reviews the book, Medical Family Therapy and Integrated Care by Susan H. McDaniel, William J. Doherty, and Jeri Hepworth (see record 2013-11389-000). Since McDaniel, Doherty, and Hepworth's first edition of Medical Family Therapy, the field has grown significantly over the past 20 years, with more mental health and medical professionals using this metaframework in their practice with patients and families. The introductory chapters cover the foundations and theoretical orientations of Medical Family Therapy. The second half of the book discusses both aspects of patient care across life cycle stages and specific medical issues that are increasingly impacting couples and families. Internal family systems therapy aims to help people address concerns and achieve healing by learning how their sub-personalities, or... 

Art therapy and internal family systems therapy: An integrative model to treat trauma among adjudicated teenage girls. The Canadian Art Therapy Association Journal, 17(1), 17-36. Retrieved from http://www.majielavergne.com/downloads/MajieJournal.pdf. Never disregard professional psychological or medical advice or delay in seeking professional advice or treatment because of something you have read on GoodTherapy. About GoodTherapy. About Us. The M.A. concentration in medical family therapy prepares students to address the emotional and physical needs of individuals and families as part of an integrated care team. A portion of the internship is completed in a primary or specialty care setting working collaboratively with physicians and allied health professionals in delivering behavioral and mental health services to patients and their families. Required courses in addition to required core courses are: Course List. Start by marking ÒMedical Family Therapy and Integrated CareÓ as Want to Read: Want to Read saving... 

The field of medical family therapy has grown by leaps and bounds since the authors bestselling Medical Family Therapy: A Biopsychosocial Approach to Families with Health Problems was published in 1992. In that book, the authors sought to bridge the gap between mental and physical health by introducing a systems-based approach that unites unites physicians, psychologists, The field of medical family therapy has grown by leaps and bounds since the authors bestselling Medical Family Therapy: A Biopsychosocial Approach to Families with Health Problems was published in 1992.