

Patricia Lafferty Ph.D.

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Education and Training

Institute of Contemporary Psychoanalysis 8/1990 and continuing

Los Angeles, California

Psychoanalytic training completed pending senior paper

University of California at Los Angeles, Neuropsychiatric Institute 07/1985 to 06/1986

Clinical Psychology Internship

University of Arizona 08/1981 to 10/1987

Tucson, Arizona

Master's and Doctorate Degrees earned

Major in Clinical Psychology; Minor in Neuropsychology

LICENSE AND CERTIFICATION

Clinical Psychology License in California, PSY11216

Qualified Medical Examiner Certification in 2013

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Private Practice 7/1986 to Present

Los Angeles, California

Provide psychological evaluation and individual psychotherapy to adults.

Barrington Psychiatric Center 2/2008 to present

Los Angeles, California

Provide Agreed Medical and Panel Qualified Medical Evaluations

University of California at Los Angeles, Neuropsychiatric Institute 07/1986 to 7/2001

Volunteer Clinical Faculty

Provided supervision of psychology interns and psychiatric residents in the treatment of eating disordered patients

Teaching Assistant 08/1981 to 05/1983

University of Arizona

Tucson, Arizona

Taught Introductory Psychology lecture courses and conducted tutoring sessions for undergraduate students.

PUBLICATIONS

1) Lafferty P, Beutler LE, Crago M. J Consult Clinical Psychology 1989 Feb; 57(1):76-80.

Differences between more and less effective psychotherapists: a study of select therapist variables.

This study examined differences between more and less effective trainee psychotherapists. Therapists were assigned to one of two groups depending on whether the preponderance of their patients' changes in symptomatology indicated more or less improvement over the course of therapy. Therapist variables included emotional adjustment, relationship skills, eliciting patient involvement, credibility, directiveness, and theoretical orientation. Less effective therapists were revealed to have lower levels of empathic understanding, to rate their patients as more involved in treatment, and to rate themselves as more supportive than the more effective therapists. Less effective therapists also valued comfort and stimulation significantly more and valued intellectual goals significantly less than did more effective therapists.

2) Lafferty P, Kahn M. J Consult Clinical Psychology 1986, Vol. 21, No. 11, Pages 1221-1232. Field Dependence or Cognitive Impairment in Alcoholics?

Field dependence has been seen as predisposing an individual to alcoholism in many studies; other studies have regarded field dependence as a consequence of the cognitive impairments caused by alcoholism. These results support the hypothesis that field dependence in alcoholics is a consequence of the cognitive impairments resulting from alcoholism.