



Cross-Cultural Perspectives on Intimacy and Communication in Marriage: Adapting Marriage Counseling Approaches for Diverse Cultural Contexts

Zulfikar Arahman ¹, Nong Chai ², Lucas Lima ³

¹ Universitas Negeri Riau, Indonesia

² Chulalongkorn University, Thailand

³ Universidade São Paulo, Brazil

Corresponding Author: Zulfikar Arahman E-mail: zulfikarahman@gmail.com

Article Information:

Received February 25, 2024

Revised December 03, 2024

Accepted December 03, 2024

ABSTRACT

This study investigates the critical role of cross-cultural perspectives in understanding intimacy and communication within marriage. As societies become increasingly diverse, traditional marriage counseling approaches often overlook the unique needs and experiences of couples from varied cultural backgrounds. This article aims to explore how cultural values, norms, and communication styles shape the experiences of intimacy and influence relationship dynamics among married individuals. The research highlights that intimacy is not merely a personal experience but is heavily influenced by cultural context, which dictates how affection, emotional support, and conflict resolution are perceived and expressed. By analyzing various counseling models, including those that are culturally informed, this study emphasizes the need for adaptability in therapeutic practices. It also discusses the potential barriers that culturally diverse couples face in counseling settings, such as misinterpretation of behaviors and expectations rooted in differing cultural backgrounds. Furthermore, the article provides practical recommendations for marriage counselors to create more inclusive and effective interventions. This includes the necessity of integrating cultural competence training into counselor education programs and developing tailored counseling strategies that acknowledge and respect cultural differences. By doing so, counselors can better support couples in navigating their unique challenges and enhancing their relational satisfaction. Ultimately, this study advocates for a shift in marriage counseling paradigms to embrace a more holistic and culturally sensitive approach, thereby improving outcomes for couples from diverse backgrounds.

Keywords : *Communication, Intimacy, Marriage Counselling*

Journal Homepage

<https://journal.minangdarussalam.or.id/index.php/ijrc/>

This is an open access article under the CC BY SA license

<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/>

How to cite: Arahman, Z., Chai, N., & Lima, L. (2024). Cross-Cultural Perspectives on Intimacy and Communication in Marriage: Adapting Marriage Counseling Approaches for Diverse Cultural Contexts. *World Psychology*, 3(2).
<https://doi.org/10.70363/ijrc.v3i2.267>

Published by: Yayasan Minang Darussalam

INTRODUCTION

Marriage is a complex institution that transcends individual experiences, deeply intertwined with cultural values, societal norms, and interpersonal dynamics (Marella, 2023; Trott, 2024). As globalization continues to connect people from diverse backgrounds, understanding the intricacies of intimacy and communication within marriage has become increasingly important (Kalimi, 2024; Mazurkiewicz, 2023). The traditional frameworks of marriage counseling, often rooted in Western ideologies, may not effectively address the unique challenges faced by couples from different cultural contexts (Antelo, 2022; Volpe, 2022). This paper aims to explore the significance of cross-cultural perspectives in marriage counseling and to propose adaptive strategies that enhance the effectiveness of therapeutic interventions.

Cultural diversity influences how individuals perceive intimacy, communication, and relationship expectations (Chin, 2023; Hebaish, 2023). For example, in collectivist societies, where family and community ties are paramount, expressions of intimacy may prioritize familial approval and group harmony over individual desires. In contrast, individualistic cultures may emphasize personal satisfaction and emotional expression as vital components of intimacy (Broadbent, 2023; Frances, 2024). These cultural distinctions create varied frameworks through which couples experience love, conflict, and connection, necessitating a tailored approach in counseling practices (Bandhu, 2024; Proctor, 2023). Furthermore, communication styles differ significantly across cultures, impacting how couples express their needs and resolve conflicts. High-context cultures, for instance, rely on non-verbal cues and implicit messages, whereas low-context cultures prioritize direct, explicit communication. Misinterpretations arising from these differences can lead to misunderstandings, resentment, and a breakdown in intimacy (Chatterjee, 2023; McMahon, 2024). Therefore, counselors must be equipped with the skills to navigate these complexities and facilitate effective communication strategies that respect cultural differences.

The importance of cultural competence in marriage counseling cannot be overstated. Counselors who lack awareness of their clients' cultural backgrounds may inadvertently impose their own values and assumptions, leading to ineffective interventions (Osborne, 2022; Palm, 2022). It is crucial for practitioners to engage in continuous education about diverse cultural practices and to reflect on their biases to create a safe and supportive environment for clients. This understanding fosters trust and openness, enabling couples to explore their intimacy and communication challenges more freely (Doeka, 2022; Murphy, 2024). In addition to communication styles, cultural norms surrounding gender roles and expectations can significantly influence marital dynamics. In some cultures, traditional gender roles dictate specific responsibilities and

behaviors for men and women, which can affect how intimacy is expressed and perceived (Campbell, 2022; Mayes, 2023). Counselors must acknowledge these norms and work with couples to negotiate their roles in a manner that aligns with their values while promoting equality and respect.

Moreover, the impact of acculturation on immigrant couples presents additional challenges in the context of marriage (Serra, 2023; St-Jules, 2023). As individuals navigate the complexities of adapting to a new culture, they may experience stressors that affect their relationship, such as language barriers, cultural dissonance, and differing expectations regarding family and parenting (Lemberger-Truelove, 2023; Smith, 2023). Counselors must be sensitive to these dynamics and provide support that acknowledges the unique experiences of immigrant couples (Roncato, 2022; Speciale, 2023). The role of religion and spirituality in marriage also varies across cultures, influencing how couples approach intimacy and communication. In many cultures, religious beliefs provide a framework for understanding marital roles and responsibilities, shaping how couples engage with one another. Counselors should consider the spiritual dimensions of their clients' lives, as these beliefs can significantly impact relational satisfaction and intimacy.

Research indicates that culturally adapted interventions can lead to better outcomes in marriage counselling (Dong, 2023; Mohamed, 2024). By integrating culturally relevant practices and principles, counselors can create an environment that resonates with clients, fostering greater engagement and responsiveness. This paper will explore various models of culturally adapted counseling and highlight best practices for implementing these approaches in therapeutic settings (Brody-Camp, 2022; Vikash, 2024). The objective of this study is to underscore the necessity of incorporating cross-cultural perspectives in marriage counseling and to provide actionable recommendations for practitioners. By doing so, the research aims to enhance the effectiveness of counseling interventions and improve relational satisfaction among culturally diverse couples.

As society continues to evolve, marriage counseling must also adapt to reflect the rich tapestry of cultural identities present in modern relationships (Kawakami, 2023; Tate, 2022). The integration of cross-cultural perspectives not only enriches the practice of marriage counseling but also promotes a more inclusive understanding of intimacy and communication. Ultimately, this exploration seeks to contribute to the growing body of literature on cross-cultural marriage counseling, advocating for a paradigm shift that embraces diversity and fosters understanding. In doing so, it aims to equip marriage counselors with the necessary tools to effectively support couples in navigating their unique relational landscapes, thereby enhancing the overall wellbeing of families and communities.

In conclusion, the interplay between culture, intimacy, and communication in marriage presents both challenges and opportunities for counseling practitioners. By recognizing and addressing these complexities, counselors can foster healthier, more

fulfilling relationships for couples from diverse backgrounds, ultimately contributing to the resilience and strength of family units in an increasingly interconnected world.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study employed a literature review methodology to gather and analyze perspectives from 100 and 50 students of Islamic Education. The selection of participants was based on their enrollment in relevant programs at various universities, ensuring a diverse representation of cultural and educational backgrounds (Hooley, 2022; Seward, 2023). Data collection involved reviewing academic articles, theses, and educational resources related to intimacy and communication in marriage, focusing specifically on how these themes are understood within the contexts of Islamic teachings and cultural practices (Slawek, 2023; Zhao, 2023). The literature review aimed to synthesize findings from both groups, identifying common themes and unique insights that reflect the students' educational experiences and cultural influences.

The analysis of the literature was conducted in several stages. Initially, relevant literature was identified through academic databases, university libraries, and online repositories, with an emphasis on peer-reviewed journals and credible sources. The selected literature was then systematically categorized based on themes such as cultural perspectives on intimacy, communication styles, gender roles, and the role of education in shaping students' views on marital relationships. This thematic analysis allowed for a comprehensive understanding of the prevailing attitudes and beliefs among the student populations regarding intimacy and communication in marriage. By synthesizing these insights, the study aimed to provide recommendations for counseling practices that are sensitive to the cultural and educational contexts of future educators in the field of Islamic studies.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The literature review revealed nuanced insights into the understanding of intimacy and communication among the students from both students of Islamic Elementary School Teacher Education and students of Islamic Education. A significant finding was the emphasis on cultural values that shape perceptions of intimacy. Students from students of Islamic Elementary School Teacher Education highlighted the importance of familial involvement in romantic relationships, often prioritizing community expectations over personal preferences. This cultural backdrop fosters a sense of collective identity, where intimacy is often expressed through family gatherings and communal activities. In contrast, students of Islamic Education students articulated the concept of spiritual intimacy, emphasizing that shared religious practices, such as prayer and attending religious events, play a crucial role in strengthening their marital bonds. This suggests that while both groups value intimacy, the expressions and expectations surrounding it differ significantly based on cultural and religious contexts.

Communication emerged as another critical theme, with students acknowledging the challenges posed by varying communication styles influenced by their cultural

backgrounds. Those from students of Islamic Elementary School Teacher Education reported that direct communication about sensitive issues, such as financial matters or emotional concerns, is often discouraged due to societal norms that prioritize harmony and discretion. This can lead to misunderstandings and emotional disconnects in relationships. Conversely, students of Islamic Education students expressed a desire for open dialogue but noted that religious teachings sometimes complicate discussions about intimacy and sexuality, which are often viewed as private matters. This highlights the need for counselors to facilitate effective communication by encouraging couples to express their feelings openly while being mindful of cultural sensitivities.

Table 1. Details of the study sample

No	Ktitioner	Total
1	Students of Islamic Elementary School Teacher Education	150
2	Students of Islamic Education	50
Total		150

Table 1 presents the details of the study sample, comprising a total of 150 participants. This sample includes 100 students from the Islamic Elementary School Teacher Education (Pendidikan Guru Madrasah Ibtidaiyah) program and 50 students from the Islamic Education (Pendidikan Agama Islam) program. The selection of these two distinct groups allows for a comparative analysis of their perspectives on intimacy and communication within marriage, reflecting the varying cultural, educational, and religious influences that shape their understanding of these concepts. By including a diverse range of participants, the study aims to provide a comprehensive view of the factors affecting marital dynamics in the context of Islamic teachings and cultural practices.

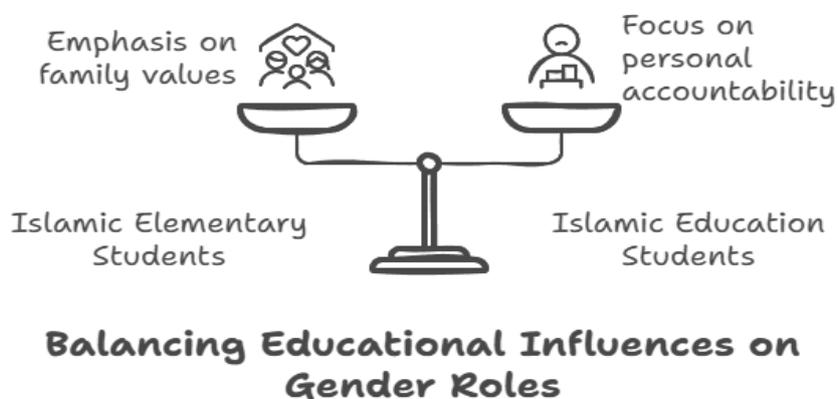


Figure 1. Balacing Educational Influences On Gender Roles

Moreover, the literature review underscored the impact of traditional gender roles on marital dynamics and communication practices. Many students recognized that societal expectations regarding male and female responsibilities can create imbalances in relationships, leading to frustration and emotional distance. Students from both groups emphasized the importance of equitable partnerships, where both spouses have a voice in decision-making processes. The findings suggest that educational experiences significantly shape these perspectives, with students of Islamic Elementary School Teacher Education students benefiting from discussions on family values and communal responsibilities, while students of Islamic Education students focus on individual moral development and personal accountability. This divergence indicates a pressing need for marriage counselors to adopt culturally competent approaches that address these gender dynamics, enabling couples to navigate their unique relational challenges effectively.

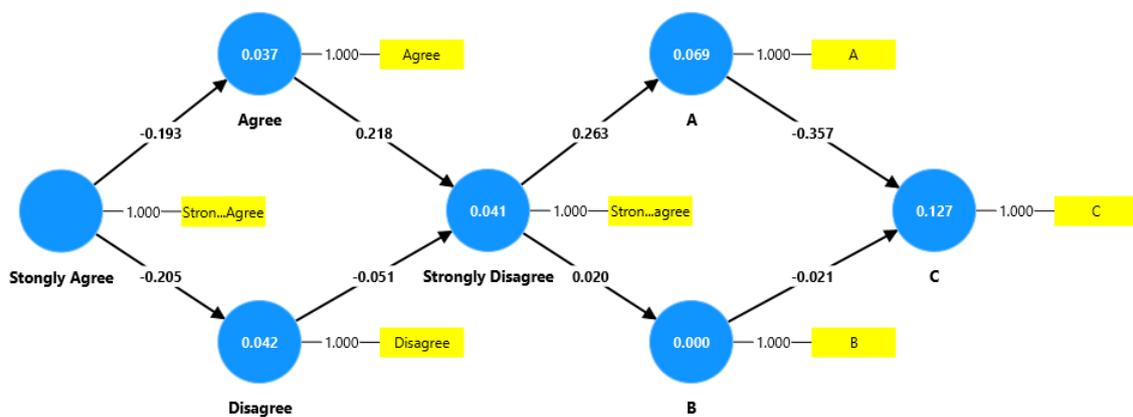


Figure 2. Smart PLS

Figure 2 illustrates the Smart PLS path model, showcasing the relationships among various constructs represented by nodes labeled “Agree,” “Strongly Disagree,” “A,” “B,” and “C.” Each node is connected by arrows indicating the direction and strength of influence between the constructs. For instance, the “Agree” node has a positive relationship with the “A” node (0.069) while also showing a negative relationship with “Strongly Disagree” (-0.041). Additionally, the “B” node influences “C” with a path coefficient of 0.127, suggesting a moderate positive relationship. The model effectively visualizes the interconnections and varying degrees of agreement or disagreement among the constructs, providing insights into their dynamics within the study’s context.

Table 2. Data Matrix

	A	Agree	B	C	Disagree	Strongly Agree	Strongly disagree
Iteration 0	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
Iteration 1	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000

Table 2 presents the data matrix for the study, showing the values assigned to each construct at two iterations. Each construct—labeled as “A,” “Agree,” “B,” “C,” “Disagree,” “Strongly Agree,” and “Strongly Disagree”—is initialized with a value of 1.000 in both iterations. This uniformity across all constructs indicates that the initial conditions of the model are set to the same baseline, which is common in path modeling to facilitate the convergence of the algorithm during subsequent iterations. The consistency of these values across iterations suggests a stable starting point for the analysis, allowing for a clearer examination of the relationships and influences among these constructs as the model progresses.

Table 3. Path Coefficients and Statistical Power

	Path coefficients	Alpha 1%, power 80%	Alpha 5%, power 80%	Alpha 1%, power 90%	Alpha 5%, power 90%
A -> C	-0.357	79.000	49.000	103.000	68.000
Agree -> Strongly Disagree	0.218	211.000	130.000	274.000	180.000
B -> C	-0.021	22749.000	14015.000	29506.000	19412.000
-> Strongly Disagree	-0.051	3879.000	2390.000	5031.000	3310.000
Stongly Agree -> Agree	-0.193	270.000	167.000	350.000	231.000
Stongly Agree -> Disagree	-0.205	240.000	148.000	311.000	204.000
Disagree -> A	0.263	146.000	90.000	189.000	125.000
Strongly Disagree -> B	0.020	24675.000	15201.000	32004.000	21056.000

Table 3 summarizes the path coefficients between various constructs along with their corresponding statistical power at different alpha levels (1% and 5%) and power levels (80% and 90%). The path from “A” to “C” shows a negative coefficient of -0.357, indicating that an increase in “A” is associated with a decrease in “C,” with a statistical power of 79.000 at 1% alpha and 49.000 at 5% alpha, suggesting a moderate ability to detect this effect. In contrast, the path from “Agree” to “Strongly Disagree” has a positive coefficient of 0.218, indicating that higher levels of agreement correlate with increased strong disagreement, supported by a power of 211.000 at 1% alpha. The

relationship from “B” to “C” presents a negligible coefficient of -0.021 but is accompanied by high power values (22749.000 at 1% alpha), indicating that while the statistical capability to detect an effect is strong, the relationship may not be practically significant. Other notable relationships include “Strongly Agree” to “Disagree” with a coefficient of -0.205 and “Strongly Disagree” to “A” at 0.263, highlighting the complexity of interactions among the constructs. Overall, the table provides valuable insights into the dynamics of these relationships, aiding in the understanding of intimacy and communication within the research context.

The future of work is characterized by rapid technological advancements and shifting economic landscapes, particularly with the rise of the gig economy and automation (Herberg, 2023; Nagappa, 2022). Generation Z, born into a world defined by digital technology and economic uncertainty, faces unique challenges and opportunities as they navigate their career paths. Traditional career counseling methods may no longer suffice in preparing these young individuals for a workforce that demands flexibility, adaptability, and lifelong learning (Cho, 2024; Tkachenko, 2023). This necessitates a re-evaluation of the role of career counseling in equipping Gen Z with the skills and insights needed to thrive in an evolving job market. One of the most significant changes in the workforce is the shift from permanent employment to gig work, where individuals often juggle multiple short-term contracts or freelance jobs. This trend calls for a new understanding of career success, moving away from the conventional metrics of job stability and long-term tenure (Lee, 2022; Puig, 2022). Career counselors must guide Gen Z in recognizing the value of diverse experiences and skill sets that come from engaging in various gigs. This involves reframing success to include self-employment, entrepreneurship, and portfolio careers, which can provide a sense of fulfillment and financial independence that aligns with Gen Z’s values.

Moreover, the role of automation in the workplace cannot be understated. As artificial intelligence and machine learning continue to advance, many traditional jobs are at risk of becoming obsolete (Feo, 2022; Lewis, 2024). Career counseling must address the implications of automation on job availability and the types of skills that will be in demand. Counselors should focus on fostering competencies that are less susceptible to automation, such as creativity, emotional intelligence, and complex problem-solving (Gheibi, 2024; Hiatt, 2022). By emphasizing these human-centric skills, career counseling can empower Gen Z to position themselves as valuable assets in a technology-driven economy.

Another critical aspect of preparing Gen Z for the future of work is the importance of digital literacy (Feo, 2022; Lewis, 2024). With the increasing reliance on technology in various industries, individuals must be proficient in digital tools and platforms. Career counseling programs should integrate training that enhances digital skills, including data analysis, coding, and online communication. Additionally, counselors should encourage Gen Z to cultivate a strong online presence and personal brand, which can enhance their visibility and appeal in a competitive job market. Networking has also evolved in the digital age, requiring a different approach than traditional methods.

Career counselors must guide Gen Z in leveraging online platforms, such as LinkedIn and professional forums, to build meaningful connections and access job opportunities. This involves teaching effective networking strategies, including how to engage with potential employers, seek mentorship, and participate in online communities related to their fields of interest. By fostering these networking skills, career counseling can help Gen Z navigate the complexities of the gig economy and uncover hidden job opportunities.

Furthermore, the mental health and well-being of Gen Z cannot be overlooked in discussions about career preparation. The pressures associated with navigating an uncertain job market and the gig economy can lead to anxiety and stress. Career counselors should incorporate discussions about work-life balance, resilience, and coping strategies into their practice. By addressing these mental health considerations, counselors can support Gen Z in developing a holistic approach to their careers, prioritizing not just professional success but also personal well-being. In conclusion, the future of work presents both challenges and opportunities for Generation Z. The evolving landscape, marked by the gig economy and automation, necessitates a transformation in career counseling practices. By embracing new paradigms of success, emphasizing essential skills, enhancing digital literacy, fostering networking capabilities, and addressing mental health, career counselors can play a pivotal role in preparing Gen Z for a dynamic and uncertain workforce. As we move forward, it is essential to continually adapt and innovate in career counseling to ensure that young individuals are equipped to thrive in the jobs of tomorrow.

CONCLUSION

As we navigate the complexities of the future of work, it becomes increasingly clear that Generation Z must be equipped with the right tools and perspectives to succeed in an ever-evolving job market. The rise of the gig economy and the pervasive influence of automation present both challenges and opportunities, prompting a fundamental rethinking of traditional career counseling practices. By shifting the focus from conventional employment metrics to a broader understanding of success that includes flexibility, diverse experiences, and entrepreneurial ventures, career counselors can empower Gen Z to embrace the dynamic nature of modern work. This adaptation is essential not only for individual fulfillment but also for fostering a workforce that is resilient and capable of thriving amidst constant change.

Moreover, the integration of essential skills such as digital literacy, emotional intelligence, and effective networking into career counseling frameworks is crucial. As automation reshapes job landscapes, counselors must prepare Gen Z to develop competencies that are less susceptible to technological disruption. Additionally, addressing mental health and well-being is vital, ensuring that young individuals can navigate their career paths with resilience and balance. By embracing these comprehensive strategies, the role of career counseling will not only evolve but also become a cornerstone in supporting Gen Z as they embark on their professional

journeys, ultimately shaping a workforce that is innovative, adaptable, and prepared for the future ahead.

REFERENCES

- Antelo, V. S. (2022). A Counseling Mobile App to Reduce the Psychosocial Impact of Human Papillomavirus Testing: Formative Research Using a User-Centered Design Approach in a Low-Middle-Income Setting in Argentina. *JMIR Formative Research*, 6(1). <https://doi.org/10.2196/32610>
- Bandhu, K. C. (2024). A Novel Approach for Better Career Counselling Utilizing Machine Learning Techniques. *Wireless Personal Communications*, 138(4), 2523–2560. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11277-024-11612-3>
- Broadbent, M. (2023). A machine learning approach to identifying suicide risk among text-based crisis counseling encounters. *Frontiers in Psychiatry*, 14(Query date: 2025-03-15 22:15:49). <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsy.2023.1110527>
- Brody-Camp, S. (2022). Approach to the Transgender Patient: Preoperative Counseling, Setting Expectations, Avoiding Potential Postoperative Pitfalls. *Otolaryngologic Clinics of North America*, 55(4), 707–713. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.otc.2022.04.001>
- Campbell, T. M. (2022). An Approach to Nutritional Counseling for Family Physicians: Focusing on Food Choice, Eating Structure, and Food Volume. *The Journal of Family Practice*, 71(1). <https://doi.org/10.12788/jfp.0272>
- Chatterjee, S. (2023). A quantitative simulation–based modeling approach for college counseling centers. *Simulation*, 99(8), 791–815. <https://doi.org/10.1177/00375497231159675>
- Chin, P. (2023). A Critical and Intersectional Approach to Support Multiracial Non-Binary Counseling Students. *Journal of LGBTQ Issues in Counseling*, 17(4), 383–403. <https://doi.org/10.1080/26924951.2023.2257086>
- Cho, S. (2024). Comparing counseling outcome for college students: Metaverse and in-person approaches. *Psychotherapy Research*, 34(8), 1117–1130. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10503307.2023.2270139>
- Doeka, F. Y. A. (2022). A Study of Carl Rogers’ Humanist Approach in Interfaith Counseling. *Millah: Journal of Religious Studies*, 21(3), 1025–1048. <https://doi.org/10.20885/millah.vol21.iss3.art15>
- Dong, D. (2023). Applying and assessing the PEERS model on genetic counseling training in China: A mixed-method approach. *Frontiers in Medicine*, 9(Query date: 2025-03-15 22:15:49). <https://doi.org/10.3389/fmed.2022.986851>
- Feo, M. F. D. (2022). Counseling and prenatal diagnosis in facioscapulohumeral muscular dystrophy: A retrospective study on a 13-year multidisciplinary approach. *Health Science Reports*, 5(3). <https://doi.org/10.1002/hsr2.614>
- Frances, T. (2024). A dialogical narrative approach to transitions and change in young women’s lives after domestic abuse in childhood: Considerations for counselling

- and psychotherapy. *British Journal of Guidance and Counselling*, 52(1), 19–35. <https://doi.org/10.1080/03069885.2023.2292747>
- Gheibi, F. (2024). Comparison of effectiveness of face to face and telephone-based counseling with EXPLISSIT approach on marital interaction and quality of life of women attending health centers of Tabriz city during Covid 19 epidemic: A Quasi-experimental study. *Medical Journal of Tabriz University of Medical Sciences*, 45(6), 539–551. <https://doi.org/10.34172/mj.2024.006>
- Hebaish, Y. (2023). A data-driven simulation approach to quantify the effect of group counseling on system performance of college counseling centers. *Journal of American College Health*, Query date: 2025-03-15 22:15:49. <https://doi.org/10.1080/07448481.2023.2252916>
- Herberg, S. (2023). Case Management for Persons in Need of Care and Frail Elderly Persons: Approaches to Establish Approaching Case Management by Merging Fragmented Counseling Services. *Gesundheitsökonomie Und Qualitätsmanagement*, 28(1), 26–33. <https://doi.org/10.1055/a-1989-6370>
- Hiatt, K. (2022). Compassion-supported development: A humanistic approach to counseling supervision. *Journal of Humanistic Counseling*, 61(3), 211–223. <https://doi.org/10.1002/johc.12181>
- Hooley, T. (2022). Building a radical career imaginary: Using Laclau and Mouffe and Hardt and Negri to reflexively re-read Ali and Graham’s counselling approach to career guidance. *British Journal of Guidance and Counselling*, 50(4), 660–675. <https://doi.org/10.1080/03069885.2022.2058697>
- Kalimi, O. N. (2024). A comparison of the efficacy of the effect of online versus face-to-face group counseling based on positive-approach on sexual intimacy of women after benign abdominal hysterectomy: A clinical trial. *Revista Brasileira de Ginecologia e Obstetricia : Revista Da Federacao Brasileira Das Sociedades de Ginecologia e Obstetricia*, 46(Query date: 2025-03-15 22:15:49). <https://doi.org/10.61622/rbgo/2024rbgo102>
- Kawakami, A. (2023). Ayahuasca in Western society and the metacognitive counselling approach. *Counselling and Psychotherapy Research*, 23(4), 1134–1143. <https://doi.org/10.1002/capr.12628>
- Lee, C. j. (2022). Corrigendum to ‘A communication inequalities approach to disparities in fruit and vegetable consumption: Findings from a national survey with U.S. adults’ [Patient Educ. Couns. 105 (2022) 375–382, (Patient Education and Counseling (2022) 105(375-382) (S0738399121004031), (10.1016/j.pec.2021.06.005)). *Patient Education and Counseling*, 105(7), 2634–2634. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pec.2022.02.011>
- Lemberger-Truelove, M. E. (2023). An Evidence-Based Systems Approach To School Counseling: Advocating Student-within-Environment. In *An Evidence-Based Systems Approach to School Counseling: Advocating Student-within-Environment* (p. 178). <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781003312871>

- Lewis, C. D. (2024). Counseling African-American women: A person-centered spiritual approach. *How Did We Survive? African-American Women and the Trauma Within*, Query date: 2025-03-15 22:15:49, 235–255.
- Marella, N. T. (2023). 3D-Printed Cardiac Models for Fetal Counseling: A Pilot Study and Novel Approach to Improve Communication. *Pediatric Cardiology*, 44(8), 1800–1807. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00246-023-03177-y>
- Mayes, R. D. (2023). An Antiracist Approach To Counseling Gifted Black Boys With Disabilities. *Advances in Race and Ethnicity in Education*, 9(Query date: 2025-03-15 22:15:49), 123–140. <https://doi.org/10.1108/S2051-23172023000009007>
- Mazurkiewicz, L. (2023). A contribution to professionalism: Reflecting on highly complex contexts in connection with a person-centered approach to counseling in social work. *Person-Centered and Experiential Psychotherapies*, 22(1), 96–107. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14779757.2022.2100815>
- McMahon, M. (2024). A story telling approach to narrative career counselling: Application of the systems theory framework of career development. *Narrative Career Counselling: From Theory to Practice in Diverse Cultures and Contexts*, Query date: 2025-03-15 22:15:49, 60–72. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781003441724-8>
- Mohamed, B. M. E. (2024). An Update On Various Counseling Approaches For Improving Asthma Management. *Bulletin of Pharmaceutical Sciences. Assiut*, 47(2), 1137–1151. <https://doi.org/10.21608/bfsa.2024.280319.2073>
- Murphy, R. (2024). A Systemic Approach to Integrative Counselling. In *A Systemic Approach to Integrative Counselling* (p. 159). <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781003480808>
- Nagappa, A. N. (2022). Communication: Inter- and Intra-communication, Provider-Patient Communication, Perspectives and Approaches, Provider Competencies and Communication Skill, Patient Competencies and Communication Skills, Equity in Healthcare Delivery, Patient Counseling, Medication History, and Patient Education. *Perspectives in Pharmacy Practice: Trends in Pharmaceutical Care*, Query date: 2025-03-15 22:15:49, 59–72. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-16-9213-0_5
- Osborne, L. A. (2022). Acceptability and effectiveness of a multidisciplinary team approach involving counselling for mesh-removal patients. *Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology*, 42(5), 1431–1436. <https://doi.org/10.1080/01443615.2021.1990230>
- Palm, C. (2022). Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health Counselling in Relation to Female Genital Cutting: Swedish Professionals' Approach to Menstrual Pain as an Empirical Example. *Sexuality and Culture*, 26(1). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12119-021-09895-w>
- Proctor, G. (2023). A not-knowing, values-based and relational approach to counselling education. *British Journal of Guidance and Counselling*, 51(2), 310–321. <https://doi.org/10.1080/03069885.2021.1912289>

- Roncato, R. (2022). An Integrated Pharmacological Counselling Approach to Guide Decision-Making in the Treatment with CDK4/6 Inhibitors for Metastatic Breast Cancer. *Frontiers in Pharmacology*, 13(Query date: 2025-03-15 22:15:49). <https://doi.org/10.3389/fphar.2022.897951>
- Serra, G. L. O. (2023). An Approach to Psychological Counseling from a Religious Worldview. *Journal of Religion and Health*, 62(2), 1175–1193. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10943-023-01756-0>
- Seward, D. X. (2023). Brief counseling approaches. *Counseling Theories and Case Conceptualization: A Practice-Based Approach*, Query date: 2025-03-15 22:15:49, 389–418.
- Slawek, D. E. (2023). Cannabis dispensary staff approaches to counseling on potential contraindications to cannabis use: Insights from a national self-report survey. *BMC Primary Care*, 24(1). <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12875-023-02095-5>
- Smith, A. C. (2023). An innovative approach to career counseling: Theory and practical application. In *An Innovative Approach to Career Counseling: Theory and Practical Application* (p. 389). <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?partnerID=HzOxMe3b&scp=85159078851&origin=inward>
- Speciale, M. (2023). An intersectional systems approach to counseling sexual issues. *DSM-5-TR® and Family Systems: Second Edition*, Query date: 2025-03-15 22:15:49, 353–370. <https://doi.org/10.1891/9780826140272.0014>
- St-Jules, D. E. (2023). An Evaluation of Alternative Technology-Supported Counseling Approaches to Promote Multiple Lifestyle Behavior Changes in Patients With Type 2 Diabetes and Chronic Kidney Disease. *Journal of Renal Nutrition*, 33(1), 35–44. <https://doi.org/10.1053/j.jrn.2022.05.006>
- Tate, C. (2022). Behavioral Approaches to Nutrition Counseling in the Primary Care Setting. *Medical Clinics of North America*, 106(5), 809–818. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.mcna.2022.06.002>
- Tkachenko, V. I. (2023). Comparative Analysis Of Effectiveness Of Obesity Treatment In Primary Care Using Patient-Oriented Approach With Motivational Counseling For Lifestyle Correction And Its Combination With Armodafinil Therapy In Patients With Concomitant Shift Work Sleep Disorder. *Polski Merkurusz Lekarski*, 51(5), 548–557. <https://doi.org/10.36740/Merkur202305115>
- Trott, A. (2024). A CBPR approach to multicultural and socially just counseling research. *Counselor Education and Supervision*, 63(4), 379–391. <https://doi.org/10.1002/ceas.12305>
- Vikash, R. (2024). Approaches to counseling. *A Guide to Clinical Psychology: Therapies*, Query date: 2025-03-15 22:15:49, 1–16.
- Volpe, L. J. (2022). A Counseling and Monitoring Approach for Supporting Breastfeeding Women Living With HIV in Botswana. *Journal of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndromes*, 89(2). <https://doi.org/10.1097/QAI.0000000000002846>

Zhao, L. C. (2023). CASE AND COMMENTARY: PEER-REVIEWED ARTICLE
How Should Surgeons Approach Gender-Affirming Surgery Revisions When
Patients Were Not, Perhaps, Well Informed in Prior Counseling? *AMA Journal of
Ethics*, 25(6), 391–397. <https://doi.org/10.1001/amajethics.2023.391>

Copyright Holder :

© Zulfikar Arahman et al. (2024).

First Publication Right :

© International Journal of Research in Counseling

This article is under:

