

GAME: Scanning (quick read / quickly finding word/words)

Guidelines for discharge from the Emergency Department:

- Small pneumothorax with no change in size following 4-6 hours observation.
- Patients with a re-expanded pneumothorax, who show no evidence of ongoing air leak (catheter was clamped and re-xrayed) can be discharged with removal of the catheter on the same day.
- Patients with a re-expanded pneumothorax which collapses after catheter clamping (i.e. 3-way stopcock closed), will usually be discharged with the catheter in place and a Heimlich valve, provided that re-expansion occurs following reopening of the stopcock.
- Patient will comply with treatment recommendations and can obtain prompt emergency medical care.

Guidelines for admission from the Emergency Department:

- Patients requiring standard size chest tube and suction.
- Patients with catheters who need suction to remain re-expanded.
- Patient who are assessed to be unreliable or unwilling to return for follow-up.

Follow up:

- Instruct the patient to return to the Emergency Department for reassessment and daily chest radiograph until no recurrence of an air leak.
- Provide the patient with written discharge instructions.
- Persistent air leak greater than 4 to 7 days requires surgical consultation to assess the need for surgical intervention.
- Patients with complete resolution of their pneumothorax should go to their family doctor within 7 days for re-assessment and a repeat radiograph.

TODAY: OET READING PART A

1. Format & Skills
2. Technique: *Demonstrating with practice*
3. **Mock test:** answer questions 1-9

Tomorrow: continue

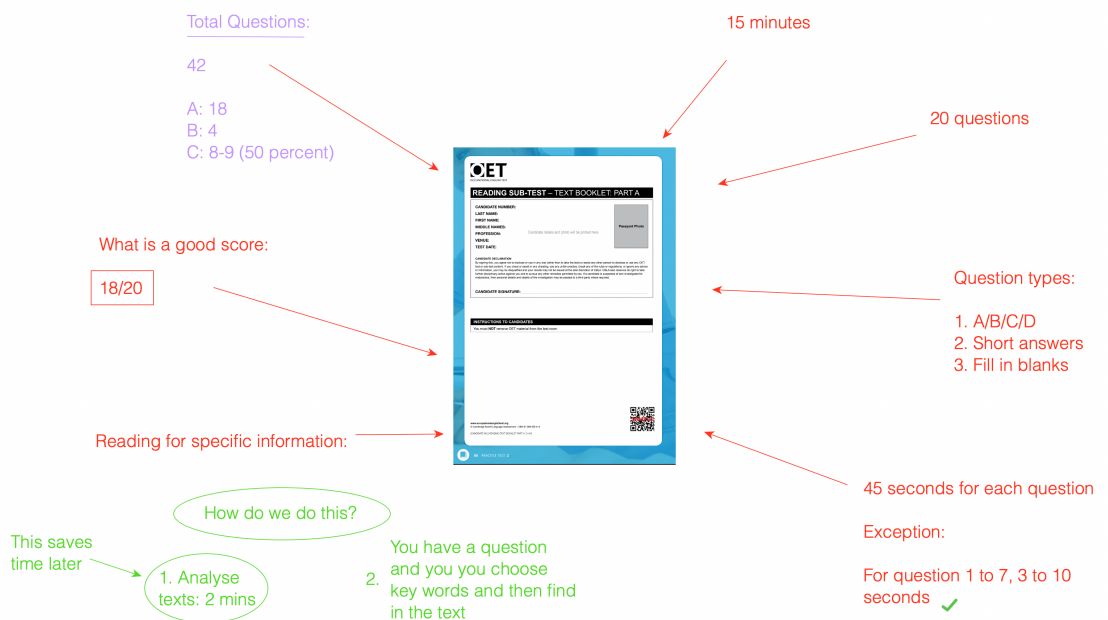
REVIEW FORMAT

READING TEST AS A WHOLE:

- Part A: reading for specific information
- Part B: reading for gists / main ideas
- Part C: inference reading (main idea)

Getting indirect meanings

PART A Format:



EASY EXAMPLE

Help with Acne: texts

TEXT A

There are 6 main types of spot caused by acne:

blackheads – small black or yellowish bumps that develop on the skin; they're not filled with dirt, but are black because the inner lining of the hair follicle produces colour.

whiteheads – have a similar appearance to blackheads, but may be firmer and will not empty when squeezed

papules – small red bumps that may feel tender or sore.

pustules – similar to papules, but have a white tip in the centre, caused by a build-up of pus

nodules – large hard lumps that build up beneath the surface of the skin and can be painful. Treatment: for mild cases, benzoyl peroxide is recommended.

cysts – the most severe type of spot caused by acne; they're large pus-filled lumps that look similar to boils and carry the greatest risk of causing permanent scarring. Patient's should be encouraged to seek treatment for large cysts as soon as possible. To treat use dapsone: 5 percent gel twice daily is recommended for inflammatory acne, especially in adult females with acne. Side effects include redness and dryness.

TEXT B

When it comes to dealing with acne, patients may find these techniques useful:

- Do not wash affected areas of skin more than twice a day. Frequent washing can irritate the skin and make symptoms worse.
- Wash the affected area with a mild soap or cleanser and lukewarm water. Very hot or cold water should be avoided: it can worsen acne.
- Avoid using too many cosmetics. Use water-based products that are described as non-comedogenic. This means the product is less likely to block the pores in skin.
- Completely remove make-up before going to bed.
- If dry skin is a problem, patients should use water-based emollient.
- Regular exercise cannot improve a patient's acne, but it can boost their mood and improve their self-esteem. They should shower as soon as possible once they finish exercising as sweat can irritate their acne.
- Wash hair regularly and try to avoid letting it fall across their face.

Although acne cannot be cured, it can be controlled with treatment. If the patient develops mild acne, it is a good idea to speak to a pharmacist for advice before visiting the doctor.

TEXT C

Acne is most commonly linked to the changes in hormone levels during puberty, but can start at any age. Certain hormones cause the grease-producing glands next to hair follicles in the skin to produce larger amounts of oil (abnormal sebum). This abnormal sebum changes the activity of a usually harmless skin bacterium called *P. acnes*, which becomes more aggressive and causes inflammation and pus.

The hormones also thicken the inner lining of the hair follicle, causing blockage of the pores. Cleaning the skin does not help to remove this blockage.

Acne is known to run in families. If both your mother and father had acne, it's likely that you'll also have acne.

Hormonal changes, such as those that occur during the menstrual cycle or pregnancy, can also lead to episodes of acne in women.

There's no evidence that diet, poor hygiene or sexual activity play a role in acne.

TEXT D

Practitioners should remind patients that acne is very common in teenagers and younger adults. About 95% of people aged 11 to 30 are affected by acne to some extent. It is a natural stage of development in and usually does not leave any long-term effects. Acne often disappears when a person is in their mid-20s. In some cases, acne can continue into adult life. About 3% of adults have acne over the age of 35.

Acne is most common in girls from the ages of 14 to 17, and in boys from the ages of 16 to 19. Teenagers in these age ranges should seek medical help if acne starts to impinge significantly on their mental well-being.

Most people have acne on and off for several years before their symptoms start to improve as they get older. It is common stage of puberty and often improves with time leaving little or no permanent scarring or marking. Patients who suffer significant skins problems due to acne, should be advised not to pick or squeeze their spots but instead to seek medical treatment such as the prescription of antibiotics, retinoids, or dapsone.

Part A

Questions 1 – 8

For each question below, decide which text (A, B, C or D) the information comes from.

You may use any letter more than once.

In which text can you find

1. details about the different kinds of spots caused by acne? A
2. percentages of males and females who get acne? D

3 to 10 seconds

SCAN & SKIM

10 What kind of acne looks like it is filled with earth?

45 seconds

Technique:

10 What kind of acne looks like it is filled with earth?

Unique

Unique

Don't rush this: you must choose good key words

Key word: we scan for the exact or synonyms

You do not have to analyse **main idea** AND **function** AND **key words**.

These tools for you.

You use the *tools* you want.

Remember the main aim is to differentiate the texts.

TEST

Don't shout out the answer:

Wait for my countdown.