

## TODAY: Incorporating the Patient's Perspective

- 1. Review <u>Criteria</u>
- 2. Review IPP
- 3. Create diagram

In the OET exam there are 2 criteria:

**Linguistic Criteria:** 60 percent of grade Clinical Communication Criteria: 40 percent



Band	Intelligibility	Fluency	Appropriateness of Language	Resources of Grammar and Expression
6	Pronunciation is easily understood and prosodic features (stress, intonation, rhythm) are used effectively.  L1 accent has no effect on intelligibility.	Completely fluent speech at normal speed.     Any hesitation is appropriate and not a sign of searching for words or structures.	Entirely appropriate register, tone and lexis for the context.     No difficulty at all in explaining technical matters in lay terms.	Rich and flexible. Wide range of grammar and vocabulary used accurately and flexibly. Confident use of idiomatic speech.
5	Easily understood.     Communication is not impeded by a few pronunciation or prosodic errors and/or noticeable L1 accent.     Minimal strain for the listener.	Fluent speech at normal speed, with only occasional repetition or self- correction.     Hesitation may occasionally indicate searching for words or structures, but is generally appropriate.	Mostly appropriate register, tone and lexis for the context.     Occasional lapses are not intrusive.	Wide range of grammar and vocabulary generally used accurately and flexibly.     Occasional errors in grammar or vocabulary are not intrusive.
4	Easily understood most of the time.     Pronunciation or prosodic errors and/or L1 accent at times cause strain for the listener.	Uneven flow, with some repetition, especially in longer utterances. Some evidence of searching for words, which does not cause serious strain. Delivery may be staccato or too fast/slow.	Generally appropriate register, tone and lexis for the context, but somewhat restricted and lacking in complexity.     Lapses are noticeable and at times reflect limited resources of grammar and expression.	Sufficient resources to maintain the interaction.     Inaccuracies in vocabulary and grammar, particularly in more complex sentences, are sometimes intrusive.     Meaning is generally clear.
3	Produces some acceptable features of spoken English. Difficult to understand because errors in pronunciation/stress/intonation and/or L1 accent cause serious strain for the listener.	Very uneven. Frequent pauses and repetitions indicate searching for words or structures. Excessive use of fillers and difficulty sustaining longer utterances cause serious strain for the listener.	Some evidence of appropriate register, tone and lexis, but lapses are frequent and intrusive, reflecting inadequate resources of grammar and expression.	Limited vocabulary and control of grammatical structures, except very simple sentences.     Persistent inaccuracies are intrusive.
2	Often unintelligible.     Frequent errors in pronunciation/stress/ intonation and/or L1 accent cause severe strain for the listener.	Extremely uneven.     Long pauses, numerous repetition and self-corrections make speech difficult to follow.	Mostly inappropriate register, tone and lexis for the context.	Very limited resources of vocabulary and grammar, even in simple sentences.     Numerous errors in word choice.
1	Almost entirely unintelligible.	Impossible to follow, consisting of isolated words and phrases and self- corrections, separated by long pauses.	Entirely inappropriate register, tone and lexis for the context.	Limited in all respects.
0	Candidate does not provide any respo	nse.		



#### In the roleplay, there is evidence of the test taker ...

A. Ind	icators of relationship building	A: Relationship building		
A1	initiating the interaction appropriately (greeting, introductions, nature of interview)	3 – Adept use		
A2	demonstrating an attentive and respectful attitude	2 – Competent use		
A3	adopting a non-judgemental approach	1 - Partially effective use 0 - Ineffective use		
A4	showing empathy for feelings/predicament/emotional state			
B. Ind	icators of understanding & incorporating the patient's perspective	B. Understanding & incorporating the patient's perspective		
B1	eliciting and exploring the patient's ideas/concerns/expectations	3 – Adept use		
B2	picking up the patient's cues	2 – Competent use		
В3	relating explanations to elicited ideas/concerns/expectations	1 – Partially effective use 0 – Ineffective use		
		0 – Illellective use		
_	licators of providing structure	C. Providing structure		
C1	sequencing the interview purposefully and logically	3 – Adept use		
C2	signposting changes in topic	2 – Competent use 1 – Partially effective use		
C3	using organising techniques in explanations	0 – Ineffective use		
D. Ind	licators for information gathering	D. Information gathering		
D1	facilitating the patient's narrative with active listening techniques, minimising interruption	3 – Adept use		
D2	using initially open questions, appropriately moving to closed questions	2 – Competent use 1 – Partially effective use 0 – Ineffective use		
D3	NOT using compound questions/leading questions			
D4	clarifying statements which are vague or need amplification			
D5	summarising information to encourage correction/invite further information			
E. Indicators for information giving		E. Information giving		
E1	establishing initially what the patient already knows	3 – Adept use		
E2	pausing periodically when giving information, using the response to guide next steps	2 – Competent use		
E3	encouraging the patient to contribute reactions/feelings	1 – Partially effective use		
E4	checking whether the patient has understood information	0 – Ineffective use		
F5	discovering what further information the patient needs			

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# Groups: 1 more minute

- 1. What does 'eliciting' mean in B1? Obtain
- 2. What is a 'cue' in B2? Indication / signal / sign
- 3. How can I <u>relate</u> an 'explanation' to the patient's ideas (B3)?

  Link previous thing they said





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## Simplified:

	Meaning	Example
B1	Obtaining Pt's feelings & opinion	"How are you at the moment?"  "Could you tell me a bit more about that?"  "What do think about?"
B2	Respond to indications from Pt.	"I can see that you are" ADJECTIVE
В3	Linking an <u>explanation</u> previous feeling & opinion	EXPLAIN + "which I know you mentioned earlier" EXPLAIN + "earlier you mentioned" EXPLAIN + "you told me earlier that" EXPLAIN + "as you previously mentioned" EXPLAIN + "does my explanation alleviate your previous concerns"

Earlier: I am very worried

Endoscopy:

## What is it?

Flexible tube with a camera...

...earlier you mentioned that you are worried about this...

These CC Criteria they should be used WHEN appropriate. Not all the time and not if its not necessary.

Rule number 1: be natural.



#### B1 is the most important one.

We do it at the start because we need to KNOW what the situation is.

#### **Example:**

Clinic / Unknown

Introduction

#### IPP:

- 1. How are you at the moment?
- 2. Can you tell me a bit more about that?
- 3. Do you have any idea what you think might be wrong with you?

It depends on how much the patient GIVES you.