

TODAY:

- 1 Introduction to the case notes
- 2 In groups plan paragraphs and select case notes3 Create detailed plan together



Occupational English Test

WOITING SUE					
	3-TEST: NURSING				
TIME ALLOW	STERE SMINULES				
	WRITING TIME: 40 MINUTES				
Read the case no	otes and complete the writing task which follows.				
Notes:		13.10.2019	Psychologist review		
You are the nurse in charge in a nursing home. One of your patients, Mr Plotr Nowak, is moving to another nursing home to be nearer to family.			Record behaviour (charl) Consistent management (staff & routine)		
PATIENT DETAIL	LS:		Reinforce +ve behaviour (music, praise)		
Name:	Piotr Nowak	23.10.2019	Eating normally, still in room		
DOB:	27.08.1931 (88 y.o.)	Staff contacted cousin: no contact 7yrs, says maybe visit			
Address:	Raceville Nursing Home, 27 Flemington Street, Raceville		Staff contacted Polish Welfare League (PWL) - some help available		
Social backgrou		05.12.2019	Still eats in room		
	Widower 15yrs		Cousin visits, Pt yells at her, she leaves upset		
	Cousin 50km away (Mrs Maria Kowalski); no other family		Staff phone her later: she refuses visit again		
	Migrated from Poland 1949				
	Retired carpet layer	02.01.2020	Behaviour: responds to firm requests, generally calmer (prefers male N)		
	Likes Polish folk music		Showers most days (supervised), most meals in d/room, walks there		
Medical history	Medical history:		Often listens to music (headphones)		
2011:	Dx alcohol-related dementia (ARD), hepatic cirrhosis		Smiled today		
28.06.19:	Road traffic collision (RTC), fractured ribs & R humerus		Again contacted cousin - 'will think about it'		
Medications:	Nil	10.01.2020	Cousin visited - went well, says would see more if closer		
Presenting com	nplaint:				
	Pt with multiple health problems - requires constant nursing care				
Treatment Reco	ord	Writing Task			
26.09.2019	Admitted from acute care				
	Forgeful recent events Using the information given in the case notes, write a latter for transfer of care to the patient's new nursing how.				
	Resistive behaviour (argues, yells/shouts, pulls away from staff when attempts to guide) Resistant to care from female nurses	In your letter, briefly outline Mr Nowak's history and ongoing management. Address your letter to Ms Ena Panozzo, Senior Nurse, Brentwood Nursing Home, Brentwood.			
	Refuses to walk/take meals dining room	In your answer:	In your answer:		
	Insists bath weekly only	Expand the relevant notes into complete sentences			
	Management plan	Do not	use note form		
	Male nurses (same carers much as possible)	Use letter format			
	Regular toileting (4hrly)	The body of the	letter should be approximately 180–200 words.		
	Bed-bath/shower (as possible) Meals in room/encourage dining room (d/room)				
	Psychological assessment				
	Contact Polish Welfare League (support) & contact cousin				



Introduction	Ongoing care
	• Transfer
Timeline	 26/09/2019 – admission from acute care due to road accident Forgetful – dementia Resistive behaviour Resistant to female nurses Refuses meals from dining room Refuses to take meals in dining room Bathes weekly only Management plan a. Male nurses (when possible) b. Regular toileting (4 hrly) c. Bed-bath/shower (as possible) d. Meals in room (encourage dining room) e. Psych assessment & review: consistent management, behaviour chart, reinforce behaviour (music, praise) f. Polish welfare league contacted (support) g. Contact cousin
Current condition	 Currently - behaviour improved Responds to firm requests Showers most days Listens to music most days (Smile?) Contrast: early visit bad / last visit good (10/01/20) – now moving Showers most days Still prefers male nurses (Smile? Appropriate only) Despite bad first visit, last meeting went well – hence this transfer
Requests	Provide ongoing care

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OET Speaking Club

Information Gathering

- 1. Active listening: Uh hu / echoing
- 2. No COMPOUND questions
- 3. Open & closed questioning
- 4. Summarising at the end and encouraging to say more
- 5. Amplifying and clarifying unclear statements

>> This is essential to your job

Important point: can we always do OPEN / CLOSED in the exam?

Emergency Department – hit by a car

Ask question but your priority is always... EMPATHY.



OPEN: How are you? How are you feeling? Could you tell me more about that? What do you know about...?

QUANTITIVE:

How long...?

How many...? Countable nouns

How much...? Uncountable nouns

How often?

CLOSED: Are you taking medication? Do you have any other symptoms? Have you had pain killers? [to ask about something in that past that patient has not done / has done]

- Don't forget empathy when asking questions
- Don't ask COMPOUND questions
- **Be natural:** you must choose how many question to ask [how much do give without asking?]

Have you lost weight?

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ROLEPLAYER CARD NO. 1 MEDICINE SETTING **General Practice** PATIENT You're 42 years old and you've come to see your GP because of concerns regarding a mole on the back of your hand. The mole has been increasing in size and you've noticed other symptoms. You're worried that it might be skin cancer because you have a family history of the condition. • When asked by the doctor, explain how long you've been aware of the mole (2 TASK years) and that it has become larger recently. Explain that the mole itches and bleeds sometimes. • Ask whether these signs are an indication of cancer. Explain that your mother had skin cancer (on back and face, successfully treated surgically). You've never had a biopsy. Ask what's involved. Express concern about the possible outcomes if cancer is confirmed (e.g. surgery, etc). You like travelling and being out in the sun. Ask if skin cancer can reappear after surgery. © Cambridge Boxhill Language Assessment 2020 PPP Med Speaking 7

CANDIDATE CARD NO. 1 MEDICINE SETTING **General Practice** DOCTOR A patient presents with a mole on his/her hand which shows signs of degeneration. There is a family history of skin cancer. TASK • Find out how long the patient has had the mole and whether it has changed in size or appearance. Ask about any other symptoms (e.g. itching, bleeding, ulceration). Ask about the patient's family history of skin cancer (who, where located, treatment, outcome, etc.). Explain that melanoma is a possibility - an excision biopsy is needed to rule it out. Reassure the patient about the biopsy (painless, no scarring). Explain that, if confirmed, melanoma can usually be successfully treated surgically. Stress importance of limiting future sun exposure (use sunscreen, avoid use of tanning beds, etc.) PPP Med Speaking 7 © Cambridge Boxhill Language Assessment 2020



PPP SAMPLE 14		
ROLEPL	AYER CARD NO. 1 NURSING	
SETTING	Patient's home	
PATIENT	You're 60 years old and you live alone. You've been visited regularly by the community nurse since you had a stroke six months ago. You're getting more mobile now, but three days ago you fell in the kitchen, cutting your leg and hurting your wrist badly.	
TASK	 When asked, tell the nurse how you're feeling (that you were coping well until the fall three days ago) 	
	 Tell the nurse that you got up during the night to get a glass of water, tripped over and hurt your wrist and cut your leg. You tried to dress the leg yourself, but you're afraid you may need stitches. 	
	 Tell the nurse that your wrist hurts a lot and seems swollen. It is clearly bruised and you can't move it properly. Apologise to the nurse for falling over. You feel embarrassed. 	
	Ask where you can get an X-ray (transport?).	
© Cambridge Bo	Ask how to avoid falls in the future.	

PPP SAMPLE 14					
CANDID	AT	E CARD NO. 1 NURSING			
SETTING	Ρ	atient's home			
NURSE	pa	ou're a community nurse who regularly visits a patient who had a stroke six months ago. The atient's making good progress but three days ago he/she had a fall and cut his/her leg. You think is/her wrist may also be broken and should be X-rayed.			
TASK	•	Greet the patient and ask how he/she is.			
	•	Ask about about the fall. Find out the extent of the injuries.			
	•	Reassure the patient that the cut isn't serious (stitches unnecessary) and you'll dress it. Ask about the wrist (pain, movement, etc.).			
	•	Sympathise with the patient. Explain that the wrist needs to be X-rayed for a possible fracture (bruised, swollen, movement restricted).			
	•	Explain that someone from the local health centre will accompany him/her for an X-ray. Stress the importance of getting assistance promptly in the event of an accident.			
	•	Explain the need to avoid trip hazards in the home – suggest a referral to the occupational therapist.			
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