

Opportunities for relationship building?

## OET SAMPLE TEST

### CANDIDATE CARD NO. 2

### MEDICINE

**SETTING** Nursing home facility

**DOCTOR** This carer has asked to speak to you about his/her 89-year-old mother, who is being treated for aspiration pneumonia. You first met this carer yesterday when you diagnosed his/her mother's illness. The mother is not present during this discussion.

- TASK**
- Find out reason for carer's request to see you.
  - Update carer on his/her mother's progress (e.g., vital signs reassuring, well-hydrated, plenty of restorative sleep, etc.).
  - Give information about recovery from aspiration pneumonia (e.g., 48 hours required for treatment effect, coughing expected for 4–6 weeks, possible tiredness/weakness for three months, etc.). Find out if carer has any other concerns.
  - Reassure carer about level of mother's care (e.g., constant supervision, physical/pulmonary rehabilitation, positioning for feeding, nutritional support, etc.).
  - Advise need for mother to remain in bed (e.g., monitoring required, importance of rest, etc.).
  - Warn of risks of taking mother outside (e.g., dehydration, vulnerability to dust/pollen/smoke, etc.). Recommend waiting for a few days (e.g., less frequent monitoring, mother's condition improved/more stable, etc.).

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## OET SAMPLE TEST

### CANDIDATE CARD NO. 2

### NURSING

**SETTING**      Emergency Department

**NURSE**        You are speaking to the parent of a two-year-old girl, who is being discharged from hospital today following a leg fracture. The child has been fitted with an above-knee cast.

- TASK**
- Find out what parent already knows about caring for child at home.
  - Provide advice on caring for child at home (e.g., cast sealed in plastic to bathe, avoid itching, avoid trimming, keep cast clean, leg elevation/prevention of weight-bearing, limit mobility, etc.).
  - Explain that child will probably naturally crawl (cast difficult to move in an upright position, easier if toddler on the floor, etc.). Suggest reading or playing with the child to limit mobility. Advise that child should stay in pram when outside. Encourage repeated explanations to child why walking should be avoided. Offer leaflet that contains more care strategies.
  - Inform parent when to call doctor/return to Emergency Department (increased pain/swelling, toes blue or white, numbness/pins and needles, inability to move toes, etc.).
  - Empathise with parent (e.g., difficult situation, support available, etc.). Find out if parent has support network (e.g., spouse, family, etc.).
  - Ask if anyone from the extended family can assist in care for a short period.