

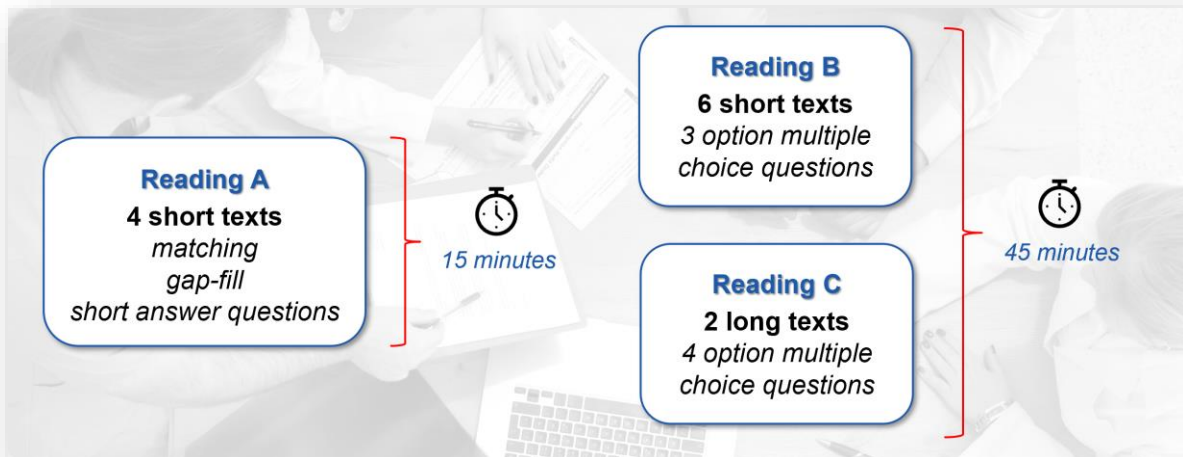


OET Reading B: Strategies



- ✓ Read the context first
- ✓ Notice the difference between the options
- ✓ Read the text quickly and find links to the options
- ✓ Be careful of distractors
- ✓ Practice reading policies on websites and instruction manuals

Exam format:



What is the format of reading part B?

- 6 short texts
- 6 questions
- 3 option multiple choice question

How to approach Reading B:

Read the question to understand the context

underline key words in the question and options

Read the text and look out for links to the options

Be careful of "distractors"

7. Changes in the way Tramadol was prescribed meant that...

(A) there were more restrictions put in place regarding the drug.
 (B) the drug could no longer be prescribed under schedule 3.
 (C) the format of quantities in prescriptions changed.

Controlled Drug Changes – Tramadol changes

All prescriptions for Tramadol will have to comply with CD Schedule 3 requirements from 10th June 2014:

- Prescriptions for Tramadol will only be valid for 28 days from date of issue
- The prescription must clearly state the form (e.g. tablets, capsules), strength and dose. The dose must be as specific as possible; 'Take One as directed' is acceptable however, 'Take as directed' is not.
- The quantity prescribed must be written in words and figures.
- The total quantity supplied should not exceed 30 days, unless in exceptional circumstances as with all other controlled drugs.
- Tramadol will no longer be able to be prescribed on 'batch' repeat dispensing prescriptions.
- Tramadol, as a schedule 3 controlled drug, cannot be prescribed using EPS (Electronic Prescription Service)

Source: psnc.org.uk/sunderland-lpc/our-news/controlled-drug-changes-tramadol-changes/

source: Reach OET B online course

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Example 2

Guidelines for Swallow Screening in the Management of Patients with stroke

In clinical practice, the screening process is used to identify those patients who should be referred for full clinical assessment by a professional skilled in the management of dysphagia (usually a speech and language therapist).

If the screening procedure does not identify any difficulties, the patient can be allowed to eat and drink, avoiding unnecessary restrictions on oral intake while awaiting a full clinical assessment. Screening tests are based on identified risk factors and should be carried out by healthcare professionals trained in the procedure.

Patients with dysphagia should be monitored daily in the first week to identify rapid recovery. Observations should be recorded as part of the care plan. Patients not fit for assessment should be screened daily to avoid delay in referral for full clinical assessment.

8. Swallow screening after a stroke is an important test which...

- A. monitors the risk of swallowing and speech problems.
- B. checks the level of fluid restrictions for swallowing problems.
- C. identifies patients who need further assessment of dysphagia.

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