

OSCE IN ENGLISH

Introduction : FASM1



FACULTÉ DE
**MÉDECINE
MAÏEUTIQUE**
& MÉTIERS DE LA SANTÉ
———— NANCY ————



ORGANISATION

5 sessions

- Introduction
- 4 OSCE sessions
 - *4 students + group discussion*

Evaluation based on participation





OSCE SCENARIOS

Prompt

example : You are the FY1 working in Accident and Emergency. You are asked to review a patient who has been pre-alerted in. All you know is that she is a 50-year-old lady who has suddenly experienced slurred speech, and weakness down her right-hand side.

1. Stations

examples : consultations with patient, discussions with other health professionals, conversations with parent or carer, etc.

different skills tested : history taking, communication, patient education, clinical examination, data interpretation...

5-10 minutes each, total 10-15 per student

2. Group discussion

GREETING

- Verbal aspects
 - Speaking : simple and polite
 - Listening : every word may count
- Non verbal aspects
 - Observing : cues



SIMPLE ENGLISH

Replace or define :

- Hypertension = high blood pressure
- Troponin = a substance which indicates heart damage

Resources

- <https://hso.research.uiowa.edu/medical-terms-lay-language>
- <https://www.plainenglish.co.uk/medical-information.html>

Google “plain medical English” – pdf glossaries



WHAT
DO YOU
MEAN
?

OPTIMISING UNDERSTANDING

- Patient starting point

“The U.S. Department of Education found in a 2006 study that only 12 percent of adults have proficient health literacy skills.”

- Chunking & Summarising

“Whenever anyone—regardless of how they do on a health literacy test—is sick, scared, or hurt, they will predictably have a harder time processing new information, recalling it later, and using it to make informed health decisions.”

- Checkback

“How are you going to take this medicine?”

“Can you show me how you’re going to use the inhaler?”



SIGNPOSTING

Function	Example
To transition from the introduction to the information-gathering stage	<i>OK, can you tell me how it started?</i>
To outline the sequence of the consultation.	<i>First, we'll talk about your pain, then I will examine you, and then we can talk about ways to treat the problem.</i>
To transition from one topic to another	<i>Now that we've identified the problem, we can discuss treatment options.</i>
To explain a certain line of questioning	<i>Because this condition can be hereditary, I'd like to find out about your family history.</i>
To ask permission	<i>Is it OK if I ask you some questions about your lifestyle?</i>
To warn about sensitive questioning	<i>I need to ask you some personal questions if that's alright</i>
To begin the closure of the consultation	<i>I think I have everything I need ...</i>

HOW TO SIGNPOST

1st person expression	+	Verb phrase	+	Object
Let me Can I I need to I'd like to I'm going to Is it OK if I I want to What I'd like to do is May I		ask you about start with discuss go back to move on to look at consider find out about summarise		a few issues your general health your lifestyle your family history some other possibilities your test results your symptoms some options for treatment your present condition

EMPHATIC DO

Example

- The patient is upset. He has to tell his partner about the test results.
- *“I can see you’re upset, but you really **DO** need to tell your partner about the results”*

Other auxiliaries

- *“The blood test results are within the ‘normal’ range, but I **AM** worried about your diet.”*
- *“You say you didn’t get any calls, but we **HAVE** been trying to contact you since yesterday.”*



QUESTION FORMULATION

Compare

You didn't finish the course of antibiotics, did you?

VS

Did you finish the course of antibiotics I gave you?



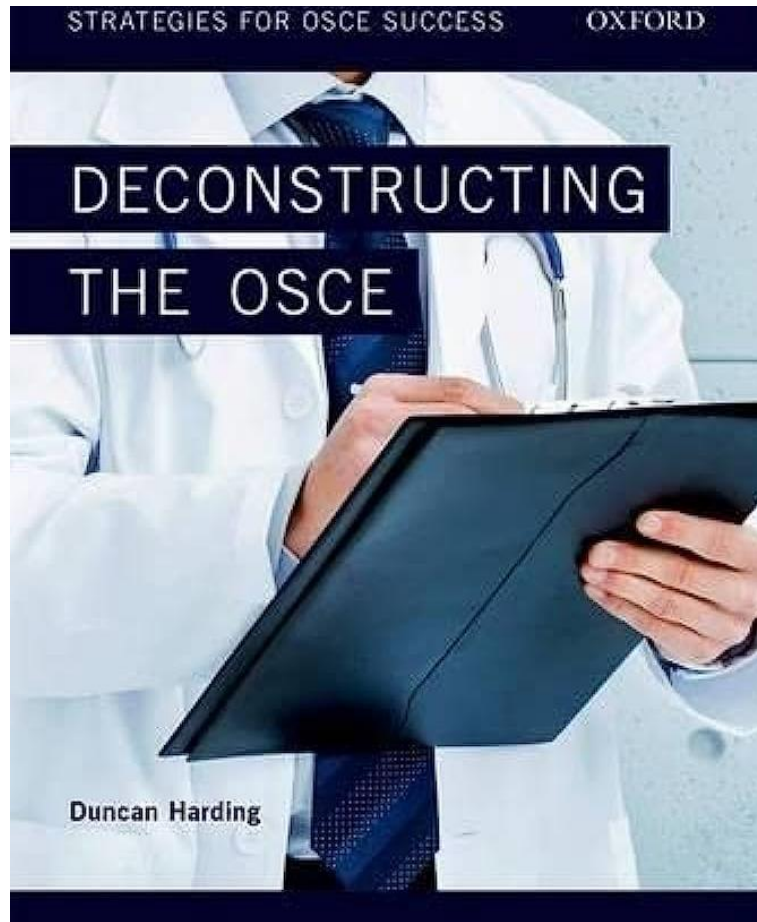


ELIMINATE THE LEADING QUESTIONS

1. And you've never experienced anything like this before?
2. There's no history of cancer in your family, is there?
3. You don't really think this is related to your back pain, do you?
4. How much pain are you in?
5. How often have you taken recreational drugs?
6. When are you planning to have children?
7. How often do you drink alcohol?
8. And you don't have asthma or anything?
9. What else are you worried about?
10. What other health problems do you have?
11. You aren't allergic to anything, are you?

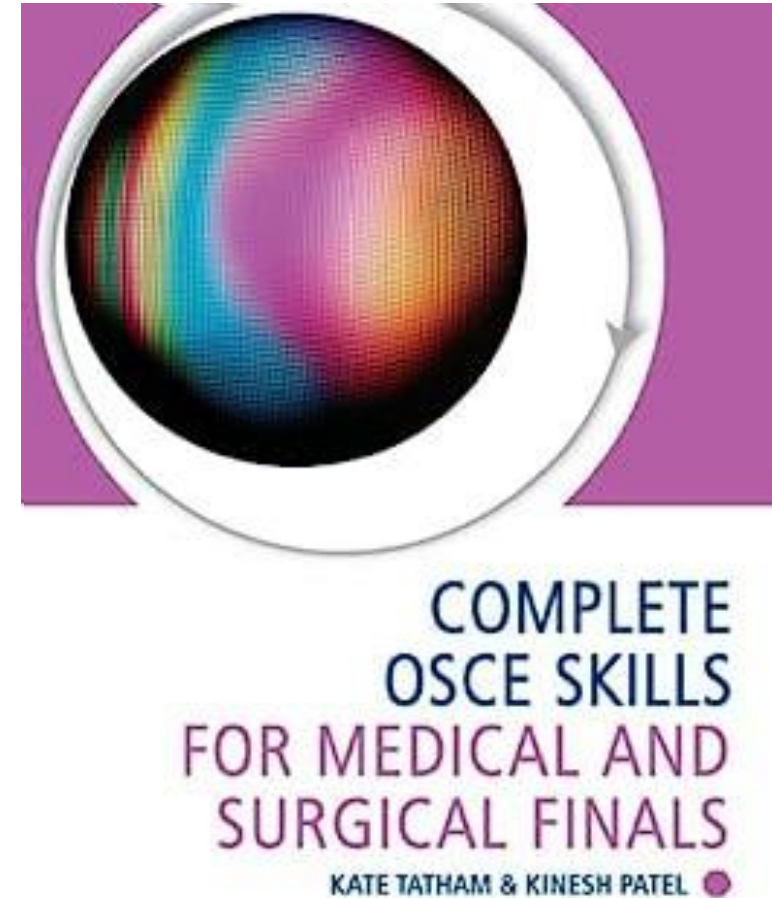
BOOKS IN ENGLISH

1



Harding, D. (2014). *Deconstructing the OSCE*. OUP Oxford.

2



Tatham, K., & Patel, K. (2019). *Complete OSCE skills for medical and Surgical Finals*. CRC Press.

PREPARING SESSIONS

Glossary with pronunciation – simple terms too, if available

myocardial infarction

noun [C] • MEDICAL • specialized

UK  /maɪ.əˈkɑː.di.əl ɪnˈfɑːk.jən/ US  /maɪ.əˈkɑːr.di.əl ɪnˈfɑːr.k.jən/

heart attack

noun [C]

UK  /ˈhɑːt ə.tæk/ US  /ˈhɑːt ə.tæk/

Add to word list 

B1

a serious medical condition in which the heart does not get enough blood, causing great pain and often leading to death:

• John **had** a heart attack three years ago.

<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english>