

## OET SAMPLE TEST

### ROLEPLAYER CARD NO. 3

### RADIOGRAPHY

**SETTING**

CT Scan Room, Hospital Radiology Department

**PATIENT**

You are 35 years old and are experiencing blurred vision and some pain and swelling in your eyes. You have been referred by your doctor for an emergency CT (computerised tomography) scan of your eyes to check for an infection.

**TASK**

- When asked, say you can still see, although your vision is blurred; you don't need a nurse to assist you.
- Ask why you need to have dye injected into your hand.
- When asked, say lying on the CT (computerised tomography) table sounds uncomfortable; you don't think you'll be able to keep still for very long.
- Say you're also concerned about the amount of radiation you'll be exposed to.
- Say you feel better about having to be exposed to radiation now. You hope you'll get the results soon so that you can find out what the problem is.
- Agree to begin the scan process.

## OET SAMPLE TEST

### CANDIDATE CARD NO. 3

### RADIOGRAPHY

**SETTING**

CT Scan Room, Hospital Radiology Department

**RADIOGRAPHER**

Your patient is a 35-year-old who has been experiencing blurred vision, and pain and swelling in his/her eyes. The doctor has referred him/her for an emergency computerised tomography scan (orbit CT scan) to check for orbital or preseptal cellulitis (infection of the eyelid and surrounding area).

**TASK**

- Find out if patient requires nurse for assistance with CT/computerised tomography (due to his/her decreased vision).
- Explain contrast dye injection is first step in CT scan procedure (e.g., in hand, via cannula, etc.). Describe next steps (e.g., lie on back, headfirst into scanner, images taken, 10–15 minutes, etc.).
- Give reasons for use of contrast dye (e.g., see blood vessels more clearly, etc.). Find out any other patient concerns.
- Stress importance of not moving during scans (e.g., prevention of blurred images, etc.). Suggest ways to minimise discomfort during scan (e.g., pillow, head holder, blanket, etc.).
- Give information about exposure to radiation (e.g., very low dose, low risk, etc.).
- Outline results process (e.g., radiologist analyses images, report sent to doctor, discussion with doctor about diagnosis/treatment, etc.). Establish patient's willingness to begin scan process.