Practice Test 6

READING SUB-TEST - PART B

Text 1

Blood Glucose Monitoring

Blood glucose monitoring devices are routinely used in clinical settings to assess a patient's glycaemic status and guide treatment decisions. A capillary blood sample is obtained using a lancet and applied to a test strip inserted into the monitoring device, which then produces a digital reading within seconds. However, the reliability of these readings is dependent on several factors, including correct calibration of the device and the use of test strips that are within their expiry date. Failure to comply with these requirements may result in inaccurate measurements, which in turn could lead to inappropriate clinical interventions and potentially compromise patient safety.

Text 2

Simulation Training

Simulation-based training enables healthcare professionals to practise clinical procedures in a controlled environment where risks to patients are eliminated. High-fidelity simulators are designed to replicate realistic physiological responses, thereby supporting the development of both technical competence and clinical decision-making skills. Nevertheless, such training should not be regarded as a complete substitute for supervised clinical experience, as direct interaction with real patients remains essential for developing practical competence. Simulation is therefore best viewed as a complementary approach within a broader training framework.

Text 3

Patient Confidentiality

Maintaining patient confidentiality is a fundamental responsibility of all healthcare professionals. Access to patient information must be restricted to authorised personnel who are directly involved in the patient's care, and any sharing of such information should be carried out in accordance with established protocols. Electronic records must

be protected through secure login systems, while physical documents should be stored in a manner that prevents unauthorised access. Breaches of confidentiality may result in serious ethical violations and legal consequences for both individuals and healthcare institutions.

Text 4

Equipment Cleaning Protocol

Reusable medical equipment must undergo thorough cleaning and disinfection after each use in order to minimise the risk of cross-contamination between patients. Healthcare staff are required to follow manufacturer guidelines regarding appropriate cleaning agents, procedures, and contact times to ensure effective decontamination. In addition, routine maintenance and inspection should be carried out to confirm that equipment remains in safe working condition. Failure to adhere to these protocols may increase the risk of infection transmission and compromise patient safety.

Text 5

Hand Hygiene Compliance

Hand hygiene is widely recognised as one of the most effective measures for preventing the spread of infection in healthcare settings. Healthcare workers are required to perform hand hygiene at specific points during patient care, including before and after patient contact, after removing gloves, and following exposure to potentially contaminated surfaces. The method used may vary depending on the clinical situation, with either alcohol-based hand rubs or soap and water being appropriate. Consistent adherence to these practices is essential in reducing healthcare-associated infections.

Text 6

Patient Transfer Procedure

Before transferring a patient, healthcare staff must conduct a comprehensive assessment of the patient’s clinical condition and ensure that all relevant documentation is complete and accurate. Effective communication with the receiving department is essential to maintain continuity of care and avoid potential errors during transfer. Appropriate equipment must be used to support the patient’s condition, and where necessary, trained personnel should accompany the patient to ensure safety. Failure to follow these procedures may increase the risk of complications during transfer.