

Practice Test 10

READING SUB-TEST – PART B

Text 1 – Informed Consent in Adults

Healthcare professionals are required to obtain informed consent before undertaking any clinical procedure, ensuring that patients are provided with sufficient information to make a decision. This includes explaining the nature and purpose of the procedure, as well as outlining potential risks, expected benefits, and available alternatives. Patients should be given adequate time to consider this information and to ask questions. Consent must be given voluntarily, and practitioners must ensure that patients are not influenced by pressure or coercion during the decision-making process.

Text 2 – Hand Hygiene Procedure

Hand hygiene is a fundamental component of infection prevention and control in healthcare settings. It should be performed using either alcohol-based hand rub or soap and water, depending on the clinical situation and the level of contamination. Healthcare workers are required to clean their hands at specific moments during patient care, including before and after contact, after removing gloves, and following exposure to bodily fluids. Failure to perform effective hand hygiene may increase the risk of transmitting infectious agents.

Text 3 – Medication Administration Safety

Before administering any medication, healthcare professionals must follow a series of safety checks to ensure patient safety. These include verifying the patient's identity, confirming the medication details, and checking the prescribed dosage. Errors in medication administration can result in serious harm, making it essential that these procedures are followed consistently. Staff should prioritise accuracy and adherence to protocol rather than speed when administering medication.

Text 4 – Safe Patient Handling

When assisting patients with movement or repositioning, healthcare staff must assess the patient's physical condition and mobility level beforehand. Appropriate equipment,

such as hoists or slide sheets, should be used where necessary to minimise the risk of injury. In addition, effective communication and teamwork are important to ensure that transfers are carried out safely. Incorrect handling techniques may result in harm to both patients and staff.

Text 5 – Infection Control Measures

Standard infection control precautions must be applied consistently in all healthcare settings, regardless of whether patients are known to be infectious. These precautions include the appropriate use of personal protective equipment, safe disposal of clinical waste, and adherence to cleaning and disinfection protocols. Such measures are essential in reducing the transmission of infectious agents and protecting both patients and healthcare workers.

Text 6 – Patient Communication

Effective communication with patients involves more than simply providing information. Healthcare professionals should use clear and appropriate language, taking into account the patient's level of understanding and ability to follow instructions. In addition, non-verbal communication, such as body language and eye contact, plays an important role in building trust. Ensuring that patients understand the information provided can improve cooperation and overall care outcomes.