

MEDICAL ENGLISH FOR DOCTORS

A 60-session intensive program covering 30+ clinical specialties and 150+ high-stakes scenarios tailored to enhance the language proficiency and communication skills of healthcare professionals.



COURSE DESCRIPTION

Structured around the Occupational English Test (OET) framework, the course focuses on real-world medical interactions, empowering doctors to communicate confidently with cultural awareness crucial for delivering healthcare services. Participants will learn to effectively engage with patients, collaborate with multidisciplinary teams, manage professional correspondence, and contribute meaningfully to groundbreaking medical research on a global scale.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- **Master Medical Terminology:** Gain proficiency in using specialised medical vocabulary across different clinical contexts, ensuring precise communication with patients and colleagues.
- **Enhance Clinical Interaction Skills:** Develop the ability to ask targeted health questions, describe symptoms and diagnoses, and provide clear instructions on treatment plans.
- **Improve Patient Consultations:** Conduct comprehensive patient interviews, practice active listening, navigate complex medical discussions with ease and professionalism, and elevate patient experiences.
- **Strengthen Documentation and Reporting:** Draft medical reports, case summaries, and patient documentation accurately, using appropriate language and structure.
- **Connect Global Healthcare Community:** Develop robust research capabilities, collaborate seamlessly with healthcare professionals globally, and contribute meaningfully to groundbreaking medical research.

TEACHING STRATEGIES

- Interactive Sessions & Collaborative Learning
- Standardized Patient (SP) Simulations
- OET Based and Structured Practice Sessions
- Group Discussions and Peer Feedback
- Multimedia Resources
- Community Support
- Mentoring and Coaching

KEY FEATURES

- Comprehensive and tailored learning paths
- Integration of globally recognised standards
- Interactive learning and supportive environment
- Culturally sensitive and effective communication
- Practical, relevant, and professionally focused
- Tracked improvement

COURSE CONTENT

Basics

1. Health and illness

- a. Asking about health
- b. Sickness
- c. Recovery

2. Parts of the body 1

- a. Parts of the body
- b. Referring to parts of the body
- c. Describing radiation of pain

3. Parts of the body 2

- a. The abdomen
- b. The Chest
- c. The pelvis

4. Functions of the body

- a. Eating
- b. The five senses
- c. Other functions
- d. Less common functions

Medical and Paramedical Personnel and Places

1. Medical practitioners 1

- a. Practitioners
- b. Specialties
- c. Choosing a specialty

2. Medical practitioners 2

- a. Hospital staff
- b. Medical teams
- c. Shifts

3. Nurses

- a. Nursing grades
- b. Support workers
- c. Specialization
- d. The nurse's role

4. Allied health professionals

- a. Community health
- b. Technicians
- c. Prosthetists and orthotists
- d. Opticians

5. Hospitals

- a. Introduction to a hospital
- b. Outpatients
- c. Inpatients

6. Primary care

- a. The National Health Service
- b. The practice team
- c. A GP's day

Education and Training

1. Medical education 1

- a. Medical education in the UK
- a. Extract from an undergraduate prospectus
- b. A student's view

2. Medical education 2

- a. The Foundation Programme
- b. People in medical education
- c. Medical qualifications

3. The Overseas doctor

- a. Types of registration
- b. PLAB
- c. PLAB stations and advice

Systems, Diseases and symptoms

1. Symptoms and signs

- a. Describing problems
- b. Presentation
- c. Talking about symptoms

2. Blood

- a. Full blood count
- b. Anaemia
- c. Pernicious anaemia

3. Bones

- a. Bones
- b. Fractures
- c. Treatment of fractures

4. Childhood

- a. Milestones
- b. Common infectious diseases
- c. Coeliac disease

5. The endocrine system

- a. Excess and deficiency
- b. Negative feedback systems
- c. Goitre
- d. A letter of referral

6. The eye

- a. Parts of the eye
- b. Examination of the eye
- c. Retinopathy

7. The gastrointestinal system

- a. Examination of the abdomen
- b. The faces

8. Gynaecology

- a. The female reproductive system
- b. Menstruation
- c. A gynaecological consultation
- d. Contraception

9. The heart and circulation 1

- a. Shortness of breath
- b. Heart rhythm
- c. Heart failure

10. The heart and circulation 2

- a. Physical examination
- a. Examining the heart and circulation

11. Infections

- a. Fever
- b. Microorganisms
- c. Source and spread of infection

12. Mental illness

- a. Psychiatric disorders
- b. Substance abuse
- c. Affective disorders
- d. Neurotic and stress-related disorders
- e. Other types of functional disorder

13. The nervous system 1

- a. Sensory loss
- b. Motor loss
- c. Loss of consciousness

14. The nervous system 2

- a. The motor system
- b. Tendon reflexes
- c. Coma

15. Oncology

- a. Neoplasms
- b. Symptoms and signs of malignancy
- c. Treatment of tumours

16. Pregnancy and childbirth

- a. Childbirth
- b. Labour
- c. Presentation and lie

17. The respiratory system

- a. Cough
- b. Auscultation

18. The skin 1

- a. Some types of skin lesion
- b. Rashes

19. The skin 2

- a. Injuries to the skin
- b. Case report
- c. Sores

20. The urinary system

- a. Urinary symptoms
- b. Urinalysis

Investigations

1. Basic investigations

- a. Ophthalmoscopy
- b. Blood pressure
- c. Taking blood

2. Laboratory tests

- a. A Microbiology test request form
- b. A Biochemistry and Haematology lab report
- c. Terms used to describe lab results

3. Endoscopy

- a. Functions of endoscopy
- b. Enteroscopy
- c. Report of a diagnostic endoscopy

4. X-ray and CT

- a. Radiography and radiology
- b. X-ray examination
- c. Computed Tomography

5. MRI and ultrasound

- a. Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)
- b. Ultrasound
- c. Preparing for medical imaging
- d. Describing medical imaging

6. ECG

- a. Uses of an ECG
- b. ECG procedure
- c. A normal ECG

Treatment

1. Medical treatment

- a. Prescriptions and drugs
- b. The British National Formulary

2. Surgical treatment

- a. The operating theatre
- b. Instruments
- c. The operation
- d. An operation report

3. Therapies

- a. Radiotherapy and chemotherapy
- b. A day in the life of a physiotherapist
- c. Cognitive behavioural therapy

Prevention

1. Screening and immunisation

- a. Screening
- b. Common screening test
- c. Immunisation for travellers

Epidemiology

1. Epidemiology

- a. Rates
- b. Incidence and prevalence
- c. Association and causation

Ethics

1. Medical ethics

- a. GMC guidelines
- b. Bioethical issues
- c. Assisted dying

Research

1. Research studies

- a. Case-control studies
- b. Cohort studies
- c. Trials
- d. Variables

Taking a history

1. Taking a history 1

- a. A full history
- b. Personal details
- c. Talking about pain

2. Taking a history 2

- a. Drug history
- b. Family history
- c. Social and personal history

3. Taking a history 2

- a. Reviewing the system
- b. Asking about the central nervous system
- c. Patient ideas, concerns and expectations
- d. Phrasal verbs in history-taking

Examination

1. Physical examination

- a. Examining a patient
- b. Giving instructions

2. Mental state examination

- a. Some symptoms of psychiatric disorders
- b. Mood
- c. Typical questions from a mental state examination

Explanation

1. Explaining diagnosis and management

- a. Explanations
- b. Using lay terms in explanations
- c. An explanation of angina

2. Discussing treatment

- a. Offering options
- b. Advising a course of action
- c. Advising patients to avoid something
- d. Warning

3. Giving bad news

- a. Principles of giving bad news
- b. A consultant medical oncologist's report

Presentations

1. Data presentation 1

- a. Referring to a table of figure
- b. Comparing variables
- c. Approximating

2. Data presentation 2

- a. Line graphs
- b. Pie charts and bar charts
- c. Describing trends

3. Research articles

- a. The structure of a research article
- b. Objectives
- c. Main findings

4. Abstracts

- a. Structured abstracts
- b. The BMJ abstracts

5. Conference presentations

- a. The structure of a presentation
- b. Signalling
- c. The introduction
- d. The conclusion

6. Case presentations

- a. Sections of a case presentation
- b. Bedside presentation
- c. Slides