





SHIFT in Orality Summer School of Remote Interpreting – Forlì, June 11th-16th, 2018

NON-SCRIPTED ROLE-PLAY

Role play: physiotherapist-patient interaction (2-point call/video)

Scenario description

Speaker 1 (the patient) is a foreign person who suffered from a seizure as a result of a vasovagal episode. This resulted in a fracture-dislocation of the shoulders or humerus. He/she was sent to emergencies at a local hospital where he/she was treated of shoulders luxation (dislocation). Treatment involved having his/her arms immobilised for 50 days and taking oral analgesics when pain was acute. After coming out of her sling, he/she has been encouraged to enter a rehabilitation programme for his/her shoulders. In this interaction the patient visits a physiotherapist surgery to start her physical rehabilitation. **Speaker 2** (an expert physiotherapist) examines his/her shoulders and passes a serious diagnosis, which means the patient will have to come three times a week for rehab and practice a series of exercises at home. The patient and the physiotherapist do not speak the same language, so a telephone/video remote interpreter has been contacted to enable patient and physiotherapist to communicate.

Brief for Speaker 1: Patient

Your	role
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You are a national from Country A living in Country B. You were sent to emergencies when a neighbour found you convulsing on the street. You have suffered a vasovagal episode and, as a result, the left shoulder has been fractured and dislocated, and the right shoulder has been dislocated.

General purpose and content of the meeting

You have already had both arms immobilised for 50 days but now you have come out of the sling and you urgently need physical rehabilitation of both arms. You visit the clinic of a prestigious physiotherapist. Your role is to explain what happened to you and how your arms have been affected. You are expected to answer a series of questions with the aim to help the physiotherapist design an appropriate and effective rehabilitation programme.

Information about your interlocutor

The physiotherapist is an expert in acute limb luxation and dislocations.

Aspects / questions that should be addressed

Greet your interlocutor.

Points to discuss:

- Explaining what happened to your shoulders and why you have been referred to a physiotherapist
- Asking the physiotherapist what her diagnosis is/what the state of her arms' mobility is
- Asking him/her about the length of time for treatment
- Expressing shock a the lengthy duration of the rehabilitation (5







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- Inquiring whether he/she can skip three days of rehabilitation due to previous commitments at home
- Inquiring about the type of exercises and rehabilitation
- Inquiring about how many times a week he/she needs to come to rehab, and which days
- Asking about painkillers, whether he/she can take them and which one is more effective

Brief for Speaker 2: Physiotherapist

Your role

You work for the local Health Service as a physiotherapist. A foreign patient has booked an appointment because he/she has suffered from a fracture-dislocation of both shoulders and the humerus as a result of a seizure. The patient has had both arms immobilised on a sling for 50 days. As a result his/her arm mobility is badly reduced. He/she needs to see a physiotherapist to rehabilitate her arm mobility.

General purpose and content of the meeting/encounter

As an expert physiotherapist, you will conduct a physical examination of the patients' arms by asking him/her to move them in a certain way. You will need to ask the patient what happened to him/her, why his/her arms mobility is so reduced. After conducting the examination, you will deliver a diagnostic in terms of number of days/months of rehabilitation and the drugs the patient needs to take. Additionally, you will explain what the rehabilitation programme will consist of. You have to let him/her know that patience must be exercised as the process will take a long time.

Information about your interlocutor

Your interlocutor is a patient suffering from fracture-dislocation of the humerus in her shoulders. He/she has come to your surgery to have his/her arms examined and to discuss a rehabilitation programme.

Aspects / questions that should be addressed

Points to discuss:

- Asking the patient to undress from waist to head to proceed to examination
- Practising a physical examination of both shoulders
- Asking the patient to gently move the arms horizontally
- Asking the patient to stop moving the arms when pain is extremely acute
- Passing a very serious diagnosis of highly reduced arms mobility
- Prescribing medication required for sedation to help relax the muscles surrounding the shoulder and facilitate reduction and immobilisation (Valium 1 mg)
- Setting a time for the duration of the rehabilitation: number of visits on a weekly basis







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- Establishing the types of exercises for the patient to practice at home.
- Advising the patient not to carry weight, not to move the arms, not to drive, and sleep in the up position.







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Brief for the interpreter

General information

You have been booked as a remote interpreter by the local Health Service (you have already done similar assignments). A patient who had his/her humerus fractured and dislocated as a result of a seizure needs to be seen by a physiotherapist to start a rehabilitation programme. He/she has had his arms in a sling for 50 days, and now his/her mobility is badly reduced. You are expected to interpret through the physical examination of the arms as well as describe the type of rehabilitation programme designed by the expert.