



Guidelines for Communicating Clearly using Plain English with our Patients and Service Users

A resource to improve the quality
and consistency of our communications



Guidelines for Communicating Clearly in Plain English with our Patients and Service Users

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1. About these guidelines

We developed these guidelines to help you communicate clearly with patients and service users throughout the HSE. They will help you to create, write and check your plain English written and spoken communications.

Plain English is a way to write and present information so a reader can understand and act on it after a single reading.

Plain English means:

- writing accurately and clearly for the intended reader
- avoiding jargon, except for people who will understand it
- using clear layout and design so the information is easy on the eye

Health literacy is closely related to plain English.

Health literacy has two elements.

- Health services communicate clearly and take account of possible health literacy and numeracy needs.
- People understand health information correctly and can make an informed decision.

Good health literacy means that you, as a health information provider, communicate clearly. It also means that your patients and other service users have the knowledge, understanding, skills and confidence to take an active role in their health and wellbeing. It will help your colleagues to understand patient treatment and care instructions, which can lead to better outcomes.

Why is health literacy important?

The European Health Literacy Survey (2012) for Ireland showed that:

- 39% of respondents have 'limited' health literacy
- 39% have sufficient health literacy
- 22% have excellent health literacy

Research shows that limited health literacy and numeracy could mean people:

- don't fully understand their condition and treatment
- are more at risk of going to hospital
- are less likely to go for screening
- might make a mistake when taking medicines
- might visit the emergency department more frequently
- could die younger

Our patients and service users ask us to be clear when we give them information about their health. They also want us to show care and compassion when we talk and write to them. When we explain things clearly with care and compassion, people trust us more and are more likely to take our advice.

Using this guide will improve the quality of your communications with patients and service users. It also helps you to evaluate your documents. At a simple level, this may mean using the checklists in this document or having another person review your writing.

User testing

Wherever possible, carry out some user testing with your patients and service users. You can do this using surveys, interviews or testing with representative readers. It is very important to do this for a document that has a wide audience, like a patient instruction leaflet. User testing can also be easily done for internal documents – for example, an email you are sending to all staff. Ask a couple of your colleagues to read it before sending it out to check that they can understand it and follow any instructions easily.

Communicating clearly focuses not just on the individual's capabilities but also on your skill as a developer, writer or editor of health information and advice. You don't have to be the best writer or best communicator to communicate clearly, but the tips and guidelines in this document will help you. You won't need all of them, but we all need some. So, we ask that you read the guidelines carefully and keep them close to hand.

2. Your audience and your message

Before you write or speak to a patient or service user, listen to them, think of their needs and consider what they are looking for from you.

It can be hard with different demands on your time, but try and keep open to answering patients' questions in the detail they need.

Consider the needs and circumstances of those with whom you are communicating:

- gender
- marital status, for example married, single or divorced
- family status, for example widowed or single parent
- age
- people with disabilities, for example hearing impaired, vision impaired or physically disabled
- sexual orientation (heterosexual, gay, lesbian, bisexual, transgender)
- religion
- race (national, cultural and ethnic origin)
- membership of the Traveller Community

You need to use language and examples that respect all of your patients. This means knowing about different cultures and knowing what health treatments and practices are acceptable for different groups of people.

3. Writing clearly to our patients and service users

Before you write think of your reader. This will make it easier for you and for patients and service users. If you are writing a letter, email, patient information leaflet or consent form, you need to consider:

- how familiar are your readers with the terms you are using?
- how are you going to structure your information logically?

Whatever and wherever you write, remember to:

- be personal and direct
- use everyday words and numbers
- be careful with jargon
- write using the 'active' tense
- avoid abstract nouns
- be concise

Let's look at each of these points in turn.

Be personal and direct

Use 'I', 'we' and 'you' in documents, where possible. They help the reader to feel considered and involved.

Instead of	Write
patient, service user	you
the HSE	we

Use everyday words and numbers

Avoid formal and complicated words wherever possible.

Instead of	Write
accompany	join
ascertain	find out
commence	start
endeavour	try
consequently	so

Instead of	Write
0.001% chance	1 in 1,000 chance

When trying to lower the health numeracy demands on your readers, you might also try some or all of the following.

- Be aware that many of us find numeracy skills challenging, for example reading a label on a prescription.
- Describe numbers consistently (for example, don't use percent on one line and fractions on the next).
- Explain the meaning of numbers (for example, use terms like 'low risk' and 'high risk').

Finally, please note that words such as 'majority', 'common' and 'frequent' are not always easier to interpret than numbers.

Be careful with jargon

Avoid jargon. While you may know what a word means, your readers may not. If you use unfamiliar words, explain them as you go along. If this clutters up your text, put the explanations in a glossary. Use the same terms consistently. Please see pages 11-13 for a list of medical words and their plainer alternatives. Remember as well to avoid foreign words, abbreviations and acronyms.

Write actively

Try to use the active voice most of the time in your writing (and when speaking).

Active	Passive
The nurse can vaccinate your child.	Your child can be vaccinated by the nurse.
The consultant drafted the care plan.	The care plan was drafted by the consultant.
The committee will inspect patient records.	An inspection of the patient records will be conducted by the committee.

Use the active voice about 80% of the time to make sentences more direct.

Avoid abstract nouns

Here are some examples of abstract nouns and the verb you should use instead.

Instead of	Write
appearance	appear
consideration	consider
development	develop

To convert nouns into verbs, you will often need to rephrase things.

Be concise

Keep sentences to 15 to 20 words on average. This will improve punctuation as well. Mix shorter and longer sentences for variation. **Avoid wordy phrases.**

Instead of	Write
in reference to	about
in the event that	if
under the provisions of	under, according to



Structure and design

When deciding on the structure and design of your materials, remember to:

- use headings
- use bold to highlight
- keep your paragraphs short
- left align paragraphs
- use bulleted list
- use charts and images (where useful)
- use the HSE brand guidelines along with those of your hospital group or community healthcare organisation (CHO)
- use health literacy checklist on page 23

Use headings

You can use headings that are statements or questions. Avoid using one-word headings such as 'Introduction' but instead write 'About this document'.

Use bold to highlight

Use bold instead of italics and underlining as italics or underlining make text harder to read. Bold is also useful to highlight text unlike using all capitals. Using all capitals makes text harder to read and can look harsh.

Keep your paragraphs short

A paragraph should never be longer than its width. If it is, you'll produce a block of text that is off-putting and unattractive to read.

Left align paragraphs

Left-aligned paragraphs make text easier to read than justified text. Justified text can create gaps between words, which slows down reading particularly for people with dyslexia.

Use bulleted lists

A list should always be grammatically correct.

- Make sure each item follows logically from the introduction to the list.
- Keep lists to a maximum of eight points (where possible) or use subheadings.
- Start and end a list on the same page.

For bullets with no lead-in sentence

Start with a capital and end with a full stop.

Example:

There are three main points about swine flu in 2017.

- There were 12,000 reported cases of swine flu in 2017.
- Of these, 5,000 people were hospitalised.
- None of the people who got swine flu had been immunised.

For bullets with a lead-in sentence

Use lower case at the start of the bullet point. Introduce the list with a colon (:), but do not punctuate bullet point list items.

Example:

People like bullets because they:

- are easy to read
- grab attention
- signpost what a page is about

Use charts and images (where useful)

Images and charts help illustrate text, but only if they are relevant to the message and clearly add to it. Again, we ask you to remember that many people find numbers difficult.

You should avoid images just for the sake of having them. If they are not really relevant, they can confuse your reader. See also tips on using images on page 14.

Use brand guidelines

Use the HSE brand guidelines, www.hse.ie/branding These contain important instructions such as using Arial when writing text and Helvetica for documents you are getting professionally designed. They also guide us on how to put the HSE logo on letterheads, documents and all public information materials and where hospital group and CHO logos should appear.

Use health literacy checklist

Use the health literacy checklist on page 23 to check if your document is appropriate for your audience.

4. Speaking clearly to our patients and service users

- Introduce yourself by saying: “Hello my name is...”
- Speak clearly: “How can I help you?”
- Make eye contact
- Put yourselves in your patients’ and service users’ shoes: “Is there anything else you need to know?”
- Use plain language to explain complex terms: “Let me explain...”

Teach-back technique

The teach-back technique is a very simple way for you to assess and confirm that people understand what you have told them. Simply ask them one or two questions to find out if they can repeat back the key information you have told them.

Example: Physiotherapist:

- What are the three exercises you are going to do every day?
- How many times will you do them each day?

If the person is not able to respond correctly, they have not understood your advice. Go over the instructions again in a nice way to make it clearer. See www.teachbacktraining.org for more information.

Ask Me 3

Ask Me 3 encourages people to ask their health professional the following questions at the end of every health appointment or consultation; when preparing for a medical test or procedure; or when picking up medicine.

- What is my main problem?
- What do I need to do?
- Why is it important for me to do this?

Ask Me 3 was developed by the National Patient Safety Foundation in the USA.

See www.npsf.org/page/askme3 for more information.

5. List of medical words and how to explain them

It is important to use clear and concise medical words. If you have to use medical terminology, then explain what it means.

Instead of	Consider
Acute	Sudden and severe
Administer	Give
Antenatal	Before birth
Audiology	Hearing
Benign	Harmless
Biopsy	Studying tissue to check for disease
Cardiology	Studying and treating the heart
Catheter	Tube
Central nervous system	Brain and spinal cord
Chemotherapy	Treating cancer with drugs
Chronic	Long-lasting, slow to change
Coagulate	Clot
Congenital	From birth
Contagious	Spreading easily
Contraindication	Reason not to take
Contusion	Bruise
Diagnosis	Identifying a health condition

Instead of	Consider
Dosage	How to take
Elective	Optional (not urgent)
Epidermis	Skin
Excise	Cut out
Gastroenteritis	Stomach illness
Haemophilia	Severe bleeding
Hypertension	High blood pressure
Immunise	Protect
Incision	Cut
Inhalation	Breathing in
Intravenous	Through a vein
Lateral	At (on) the side
Malignant	Harmful, cancerous
Mammogram	Breast X-ray
Medication	Tablets, injection (specify)
Monitor	Keep track of
Myopia	Short-sight
Negative (test results)	You do not have, you are not
Normal range	As it should be
Ophthalmic	Eye
Physician	Doctor
Positive (test results)	You have, you are

Instead of	Consider
Prognosis	Likely outcome, chance of recovery
Renal	Kidney
Respiration	Breathing
Rheumatology	Muscles and joints
Symptoms	Signs of a sickness
Therapy	Treatment
Trachea	Wind pipe
Ventricle	Lower chamber of the heart



6. Tips on using images

Images

Use images if they are useful and relevant. Don't use purely decorative images. This tip also applies to graphs, charts and infographics as well as photographs and illustrations.

Voice and tone

Images say as much about us as words. Ensure the images are real, relatable and sympathetic to the reader.

Images of people

Choose images that are inclusive.

- Avoid idealised, 'photo-shoot'-style images of people. Choose normal pictures of normal people.
- Use images that don't reinforce negative or stereotypical attitudes especially for ethnicity, age or gender.

Captions

People tend to spend time reading captions, particularly if the image is good and relevant. Write captions in full sentences. They can be 2 or 3 sentences long.

Get written consent

You need written consent from people before you publish their images on HSE written and digital material. The HSE Communications Division has standard forms that you can use to get their signed consent. See www.hse.ie/imageconsentform

Don't embed text

Don't embed text in an image. Screen readers can't read it.

Avoid background images

Avoid using background images behind text. Many organisations use illustrations as a background image. This makes text harder to read, especially if the background image is very colourful. Background images, even if faint, make text difficult to read.

Copyright

There is no such thing as a 'copyright free' image. You can use:

- images that the HSE owns the rights to use
- free images with suitable licences (example: Creative Commons but remember to attribute them correctly)

7. Plain English checklist for speaking

	Yes	No
You and your environment		
1. Is your body language appropriate for the message you are conveying?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Have you kept background noise to a minimum?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Have you made sure that you do not have your back to a light source, which makes it difficult for the other person to see your face?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Your listener

4. Do you know how well they understand English, words and numbers?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Do you know how well they understand your topic?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. If you are using visuals, are they relevant and familiar to your audience?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Delivering a clear message

7. Have you introduced yourself by saying “Hello, my name is...”?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. Have you stated the purpose of your conversation at the start?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. Are you speaking clearly and in a way that suits your audience?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10. Have you kept your message simple with no more than four messages?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11. Have you used everyday language and explained necessary jargon?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12. Have you encouraged questions?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
13. For automated phone messages, have you used a small number of clear options?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Checking understanding

14. Did you check that the listener can tell you what they need to do?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
15. Have you asked the listener if there is anything else they need to know?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
16. Have you thought of using teach-back technique (see page 10)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Plain English checklist for documents

	Yes	No
Written text		
1. Does the document use 'you' and 'we', where possible?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Does it use the active voice most of the time?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Does it keep technical terms and abbreviations to a minimum?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Does it define any necessary terms and abbreviations clearly?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Does it keep 'medical jargon' to a minimum?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Does it avoid Latin and French phrases and Latin abbreviations?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Does it use the same term for the same concept throughout?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. Does it have an average of 15 to 20 words in each sentence?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. Does it use correct punctuation?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Structure		
10. Does it use informative headings or questions to break up text?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11. Does it include a natural flow from one point to the next?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12. Are paragraphs relatively short?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
13. Does it use bullet point lists for detailed or complicated information?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Page design

- | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 14. Is the font size at least 12 point or ideally 14 point? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 15. Is the font type clear? HSE brand guidelines recommend Arial for documents and Helvetica for design. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 16. Is text aligned to the left? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 17. Is text 1.5 spaced? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 18. Does it avoid underlining, groups of italics and unnecessary capital letters? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 19. Are images, charts or blocks of colour, if any, clear and relevant? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 20. Does the text contrast effectively with the background? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 21. Does your document follow the HSE brand guidelines and those of hospital groups and CHOs? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Plain English checklist for forms

	Yes	No
Language, punctuation and grammar		
1. Does the form use 'you' and 'we', where possible?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Are most questions in the active voice?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Are questions written clearly and unambiguously?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Does the form define any specialised terms or abbreviations clearly?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Does the form avoid Latin and French phrases and Latin abbreviations?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Are questions punctuated correctly?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Do similar questions use similar words and punctuation?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. Do questions use the simplest verb tense possible?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. Do questions avoid abstract nouns?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Structure		
10. Does the form include clear instructions ideally at the start?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11. Are 'official use only' sections, if any, near the end of the form?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12. Does the form ask questions in a logical order?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
13. Does it avoid unnecessary or repeated questions?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
14. Does it group similar questions together under useful headings?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
15. Does it keep numbering as simple as possible?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Page design		
16. Does it avoid underlining, groups of italics and unnecessary capital letters?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
17. Does the form use a typeface (font) that is easy to read?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
18. Is it clear where to give answers?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
19. Is there enough space for answers?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
20. Does the form use tick-the-box questions where possible?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Plain English checklist for numbers

	Yes	No
Assumptions		
1. Are you clear about the meaning of the numbers you are presenting?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Are you clear about what your audience needs to understand?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Have you considered the barriers to their understanding?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Conventions and consistency		
4. Have you been consistent in the way you have written units of measure, time, decimals, percentages, fractions, language and so on?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Have you used plain words to describe specialist terms and phrases?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Is numeric probability described in simple terms?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Where a sentence starts with a number, have you written it in words?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. When using percent, have you used the percentage symbol (%)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. Have you written percent with digits? For example, 20%	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Format and layout in tables, graphs and charts		
10. Have you used a simple format for presenting your numbers?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11. Are columns and rows ordered by size?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12. Are the numbers compared by columns and not rows?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
13. Have you aligned numbers and column headings to the right?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
14. Do your tables, charts and graphs use information headings?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
15. If using axes, is the scale clear?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Yes No

Integrity of numbers

- | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 16. Has your presentation of numbers kept their meaning? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 17. Have you used clear examples to spell out what the numbers mean? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 18. Have you put a clear link to your sources? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 19. Have you been upfront about the age of your sources? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Plain English checklist for web content

	Yes	No
Written text		
1. Does it use 'you' and 'we', where possible?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Does it use the active voice most of the time?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Does it keep technical terms and abbreviations to a minimum?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Does it define any necessary terms and abbreviations clearly?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Does it keep 'medical jargon' to a minimum?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Does it avoid Latin and French phrases and Latin abbreviations?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Does it use the same term for the same concept throughout?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. Does it have an average of 11 to 15 words in each sentence?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. If you have rewritten a document for online use, is it shorter (about half the length) of the printed document?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10. Does it use correct punctuation?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11. Does it use verbs to get people to take the action needed?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12. Have you developed text for any videos you are using?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



	Yes	No
Structure		
13. Does it use informative headings or questions for easy skimming?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
14. Does it include a natural flow from one point to the next?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
15. Are your paragraphs on each page short and snappy with one idea in each paragraph?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
16. Does it use bullet point lists for detailed or complicated information?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
17. Have you given the conclusion, or main message or research findings in the top half of your web material or page?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
18. Are your links descriptive and specific?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
19. Have you written summaries of longer documents and provided a link to the full document?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Page design

20. Is the font size at least 12 point or ideally 14 point?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
21. Have you used a sans serif font like Arial?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
22. Is text aligned to the left?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
23. Is text 1.5 spaced?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
24. Does it avoid underlining, groups of italics and unnecessary capital letters?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
25. Are images, charts or blocks of colour clear and relevant to the text?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
26. Does it minimise the number of clicks needed for the reader to find the information they want?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
27. Does the text contrast effectively with the background? (Your text should be in a colour that is easy to read and contrasts strongly with the background, for example black or white.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
28. Does each image have a caption?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

The HSE's Content Style Guide will give you more information on creating content for online use, see www.hse.ie/content-guide

8. Health literacy checklist for documents

The following checklist can help you develop and check the clarity of your patient information resource. You can answer one of three answers: Yes, No or Not Applicable. Try to answer Yes or No to as many questions as possible. You should get a minimum score of 80%. If your patient information leaflet scores lower, you need to edit it further using the plain English guidelines in this booklet.

Answer questions 1 to 20 for every patient information leaflet.

Answer Questions 21 to 26 if your information resource contains health information that talks about patients having to change their behaviour, and or information about risk.

We show you how to calculate your score after the checklist.

Does your written material address the following?

	Yes	No	N/A
Main message and actions			
1. Does the resource have one main message?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Is the main or most important message at the start, top or at the front of the resource?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Is the main message highlighted by prompts? (Prompts include font, colour, shapes, lines, arrows or headings.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Is there at least one image used in the resource that supports or conveys the main message?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Does the material include instructions or actions for the reader to perform?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Language

6. Does the main message include the purpose or instructions and use an active voice? Yes No N/A

Example:

<p>‘We will ask you to provide a urine sample.’ (active)</p>	<p>‘You will be asked to provide a urine sample.’ (passive)</p>
--	---

7. Does the resource use the words patients use? (Plain English) Yes No N/A

Information design

8. Is there a sequence or logical format to the resource? Yes No N/A
9. Is the resource divided into sections or chunks with headings? Yes No N/A
10. Are there bullet points or numbered lists in the resource? Yes No N/A
11. Is there an awareness and respect for cultural diversity?
For instance, do any images used show a range of people? Yes No N/A

Format

12. Have you used a sans serif font like Arial? Yes No N/A
13. Are key words, phrases and the main message of the material repeated? Yes No N/A
14. Have you presented numbers as digits?
(Example: using ‘4’ instead of ‘four’ spelt out) Yes No N/A
15. Have you made sure that patients do not have to calculate numbers? Yes No N/A

Yes No N/A

16. Have you explained the meanings of numbers?
For example: 'We recommend that as part of a healthy dinner you eat 3 to 4 ounces of meat – it will look about the same size as a deck of cards.'
-

State of the evidence

17. Is the information accurate?
18. Is the information up-to-date?
19. Is the information based on evidence?
20. Is what is both known and unknown stated?
That is: What we know today may not be complete or fully accurate and may not be sufficient to answer all of the public's questions.

Behavioural recommendations

21. Does the resource include one or more recommendations to change the patient's behaviour?
22. Have you explained the reason why it is important for the patient to change their behaviour?
23. Does the resource include specific and easy to understand directions about how the patient can change their behaviour to improve their health?

Yes No N/A

Risk

24. Are both the risks and benefits of behaviour recommendations explained?
25. Is the nature of risk clearly explained?
26. Is numeric probability described in simple terms?
For example:
'Heart disease causes 1 in 5 deaths (20%)' instead of just 20%.

Yes No

Total

Total questions answered Yes + No

To calculate the health literacy score

Questions answered 'Yes' x 100%
_____ = % health literacy score
Total questions answered

Acceptable score: 80% or higher

Example:

Total questions answered (yes + no) = 20

Of these answered yes = 15

15 (yes) x 100 = 1500

1500 ÷ 20 (total answered) = 75

Healthy literacy score = 75% (You need to do a little editing to reach 80%.)

9. Useful resources

HSE Communicating clearly desktop card and posters

These guidelines and posters help you and your colleagues, patients and service users to communicate clearly www.hse.ie/communicatingclearly You can order free copies on the professionals' section of www.healthpromotion.ie

Well Now!

Well Now! is a 'literacy-friendly' course on health and wellbeing for adults developed by NALA. The guide is for adult literacy and community education services who wish to provide these courses.

www.nala.ie/wellnow

It's safer to ask

This is a HSE patient safety information leaflet. To ensure that you or your family member receive the best care possible, you should always:

- ask questions
- talk with your healthcare team
- listen and note down the information they give

www.hse.ie/eng/services/yourhealthservice/hcharter/SafertoAsk.pdf

Simply Put

NALA's plain English website. This site also has free plain English resources such as A to Z Guides to legal terms (useful for consent forms) and updates on developments on plain English.

www.simplyput.ie

Irish Patients' Association

The Irish Patients' Association's mission is to keep the patient at the centre of the healthcare system. It does this by advocating for the needs of patients to be paramount while working in partnership with health providers.

www.irishpatients.ie

Health Literacy

This health literacy website from expert, Helen Osborne, includes tips and articles about how to communicate more clearly with patients and colleagues.

www.healthliteracy.com

European Health Literacy Centre

This site is for health professionals, policymakers, educators, researchers and other stakeholders who are interested in health literacy.

www.healthliteracycentre.eu

National Patient Safety Foundation (in the USA)

This organisation developed the Ask Me 3 programme. Its website has free materials and resources that you may find useful.

www.npsf.org/page/askme3

Teachback

See www.teachbacktraining.org for more information about this technique.

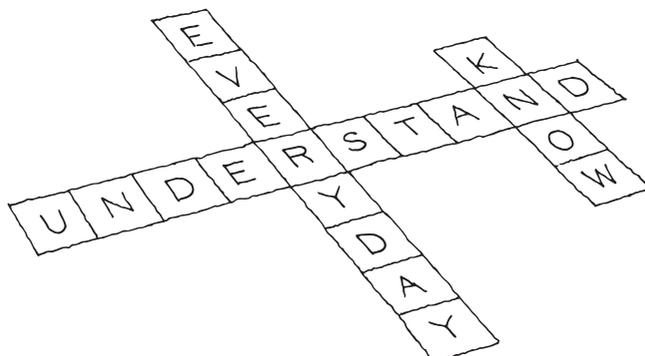
HIQA Guidance for providers of health and social care services: Communicating in plain English

NALA, in association with HIQA, published guidance documents for health and social care providers on communicating in plain English when working with adults and with children.

www.hiqa.ie

You might also like to view a video about health literacy and health-literacy friendly practice.

HIQA's YouTube channel: <http://bit.ly/21Ur4xQ>



Have you seen our other Communicating Clearly Publications?

Available to order on www.healthpromotion.ie free of charge.

A5 desktop card – a card that you can display on your desk with some tips on how to use plain English with your patients and service users.

Communicating Clearly with Patients and Service Users

Patients and service users ask us to be clear when we give them information about their health. They also want us to show care and compassion when we talk and write to them.

When we explain things clearly and with care and compassion, people have more confidence and trust in us, take our advice, and follow medical guidance. They are happy to ask us questions about our advice so that they can take better care of their health.



HE Feidhmeannacht na Seirbhíse Sláinte
Health Service Executive

Building a Better Health Service
CARE COMPASSION TRUST LEARNING

A3 posters

We like to introduce ourselves. Feel free to ask me my name.

#hello my name is...



HE Feidhmeannacht na Seirbhíse Sláinte
Building a Better Health Service
Plain English

Medical words or terms can be difficult. If you don't understand them, feel free to ask me to explain.



HE Feidhmeannacht na Seirbhíse Sláinte
Building a Better Health Service
Plain English

Need further information? I can give you details of where to get it or who else you can contact.



HE Feidhmeannacht na Seirbhíse Sláinte
Building a Better Health Service
Plain English



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