

**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОХОРОНИ ЗДОРОВ'Я УКРАЇНИ
ХАРКІВСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ МЕДИЧНИЙ
УНІВЕРСИТЕТ**

**АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА
ДЛЯ МЕДИКІВ**

*Посібник з розвитку навичок усного мовлення
(для студентів другого курсу)*

Харків 2010

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MEDICAL SERVICE IN GREAT BRITAIN

UNIT 1

1. Answer the following questions:

Where do you go if

- your tooth has to be extracted?

- your cardiovascular system has to be checked?

- your little daughter has to be examined?

- you want to have your prescription made up?

2. What do people do at:

- an optician's;

- a chemist's;

- a dentist's;

- a ward;

- a recovery room.

3. Here is a list of some things a doctor may need together with their uses. Match them up

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| a. stethoscope | 1. to magnify small objects |
| b. X-ray | 2. to transport injured or sick people |
| c. thermometer | 3. to listen to the heart |
| d. bandage | 4. to support a broken bone |
| e. splint | 5. to give injections |
| f. microscope | 6. to take photographs |
| g. needle | 7. to measure the heat of the body |
| h. stretcher | 8. to tie round a wound or injury |
| i. sling | 9. to carry an injured or sick person |
| j. ambulance | 10. to support a broken bone |

4. Say in one word

1) serious happening or situation needing prompt action

E_____

2) pair of lenses in a frame, resting on the nose and ears, to help the eyesight

S_____

3) price asked for goods or services

C_____

4) safeguard against loss, provision against sickness, death, etc in return for regular payments

I_____

5) the greater number or part

M_____

6) for the use of one person or group of persons, not people in general; personal property

P_____

7) suffering from some disability

H_____

*5. Are the following statements true or false?
If you think the answer is false, give your reason.*

- _ Doctors must be on call 24 hours.
- _ It is not necessary for a doctor to have a good bedside manner.
- _ People should take more exercise to be healthy
- _ Our natural teeth should last us all our lives.
- _ Vegetarians have found the secret of good living.
- _ People whose diseases are contagious should be isolated.
- _ Modern facilities and technology are undoubtedly diminishing the role of a doctor.

HOMEWORK

Look up the following words in your bilingual dictionary:

pass _____

elaborate _____

taxation _____

insurance _____

charge _____

spectacles _____

emergency _____

private _____

to be dissatisfied _____

apply _____

join _____

majority _____

to be responsible _____

provide _____

deal _____

handicapped _____

complaint _____

midwife _____

surgery _____

UNIT 2

1. Read the text quickly. Give the title to it.

The National Health Service Act, after passing through Parliament, received the Royal Assent and was brought into operation. Since 1948 the people of the UK have been able to make use of one of the most elaborate, most comprehensive health services in the world. The NHS is the country's largest employer with about 1200000 workers.

The money for the NHS comes mainly from general taxation but all employed people make some contribution to the cost of the service through their weekly National Insurance payments. Most medical treatment is free but charges are made for drugs, spectacles and dental care. Free emergency medical treatment is given to any visitor from abroad who becomes ill while staying in the country but those who come to England specifically for treatment must pay for it.

The patient can choose between NHS or private treatment at any time; moreover, he can take one part with the service, the other privately. If a patient is dissatisfied with his NHS family doctor or dentist, he may change to another one. In fact, more than 90% of the population use the NHS in same form. Only about 10% of hospital care is provided from the private sector.

This freedom of choice applies to doctors and dentists too. They are able to choose whether they want to join the NHS or not, and if they wish they can have NHS and private patients. In fact, the majority work in the service.

The Secretary of State for Health is the head of the Department of Health (DoH). The Secretary of State is responsible to Parliament for the NHS and officers of the DoH assist him in major policy decisions.

There are Regional Health Authorities (RHAs) and District Health Authorities (DHAs).

The RHAs have been responsible for strategic planning and for deciding priorities. They have also been responsible for the planning of new hospitals and other health buildings in the region.

The DHAs have the responsibility to provide health care for the people of their district.

Family doctors, dentists, pharmacists and opticians provide services to the NHS under contract with Family Practitioner Services Authorities.

Social services, often called community care, deal with problems such as housing for handicapped people, domestic help for the sick and elderly, immunization and vaccination. They are planned and controlled by local government authorities. The cost of the social services comes mainly from local government funds.

The Health Service has formal procedures for complaints against doctors. These procedures are operated by the General Managers of the Units in which they work.

2. Read the text about the structure of the National Health Service again. Find the answers to the questions:

1) When was the National Health Service Act brought into operation?

2) How often do all employed people have to make their insurance payments?

3) What do the people of the UK have to pay for?

4) Is emergency medical treatment charged?

5) What freedom of choice do doctors and patients have?

6) What Health Authorities are mentioned in the text?

7) What do social services provide?

3. Read the summary. There are 5 mistakes in it. Correct them and rewrite the summary.

The National Health Service Act was brought into operation 50 years ago. In Great Britain medical care is provided only by the NHS. The NHS is financed by the government, but all employed people have to make insurance payments every month too. Most medical treatment is free but people have to pay for drugs, glasses and dental care. Any visitor from abroad will be provided with free emergency medical treatment. A patient cannot change his family doctor or dentist to another one. Social services workers take an active part in the treatment of handicapped people.

HOMEWORK

1. Read the following.

The family practitioner services are those given to patients by doctors, dentists, opticians and pharmacists of their own choice. Family doctors who are under contract to the NHS have on average about 2250 patients. They provide the first diagnosis in the case of illness and either prescribe a suitable course of treatment or refer a patient to the more specialized services and hospital consultants in case of serious illness. At present the family doctor service is almost always organized from the doctor's own surgeries to which patients go for advice and treatment unless the doctor visits them at home. About four-fifth of family doctors in Britain work in partner-ships or group practices, often as members of health care teams which also include health visitors and district nurses and sometimes midwives and social workers. The family doctors cooperate and provide a round-the-clock service for patients and off-duty and holiday-relief for themselves. Health visitors are responsible for the preventive care and health education of all families, particularly those with young children. District nurses give skilled nursing care to people at home or elsewhere outside hospital.

2. Write out the family doctor's duties

3. Name the members of a health care team

4. Name the responsibilities of health visitors and district nurses.

5. Match a word and its definition:

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| 1) nursing | a) a specialist trained to help women in childbirth |
| 2) diagnosis | b) precautionary |
| 3) midwife | c) all day and all night |
| 4) round-the-clock | d) determination of the nature of a disease from observation of symptoms |
| 5) preventive | e) looking after sick or injured people |

6. Say in one word

a group of people who have been chosen to work together to do a particular job

doctor's or dentist's room where patients come to consult him

advise or order the use of smth.

joint business

actually not engaged in one's regular work

UNIT 3

1. Read the following information

The hospital services include district general hospitals with treatment and diagnostic facilities for in-patients, day-patients and out-patients, hospital maternity departments, infectious disease units, psychiatric and geriatric facilities, and rehabilitation facilities, convalescent homes and all forms of specialized treatment. Hospital treatment is free for outpatients and inpatients. A NHS patient may receive good treatment and in all probability, he will share a general ward with other patients. There are also a number of pay-beds in which part-time specialists, taking part in the service, treat privately patients who had decided not to take advantage of the scheme. Such patients are charged for full hospital maintenance as well as for the specialist's fee.

Well-to-do people may still prefer to go to their doctor as private patients and in most large towns there are some private and financially independent hospitals. The ratio of patient to doctor is very small in these hospitals and here the patient may choose which specialist or surgeon he will be treated by.

2. Find the answers to the questions:

1) What facilities does a general hospital have?

2) Is hospital treatment free of charge?

3) What do patients treated privately have to pay for?

4) Why do well-to-do people still prefer to be private patients?

3. Match the opposites:

1) general

2) out-patient

3) part-time

4) well-to-do

5) convalescence

a) in-patient

b) poor

c) individual

d) disease

e) full-time

HOMework

Write a report about medical service in Great Britain. Get ready to discuss it in class.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

UNIT 4

1. *You work at a polyclinic. On the basis of the patient's history try to decide what analyses the patient should undergo.*

- 1) The patient suffers from insulin deficiency.
 - 2) The patient awaits vaccination against typhus and cholera.
 - 3) The patient suffers from skin disorders.
 - 4) The patient complains of bloody sputum.
 - 5) The patient has got severe pains in the region of the stomach.
-
- a) You must have your fungus analysis made.
 - b) I shall give you a form of urinalysis to examine your protein and sugar.
 - c) I shall administer you a BK test in sputum.
 - d) You should have your blood analysis made.
 - e) You should have your gastric juice tested.

1 _____; 2 _____; 3) _____; 4) _____; 5) _____

2. *Ask questions to get the following answers:*

1) _____

Yes, I took my temperature 3 hours ago.

2) _____

My temperature was 38.6°C in the evening.

3) _____

I have had fever for 8 days already.

4) _____

My temperature is not constant, it is fluctuating.

5) _____

My temperature is rising gradually.

6) _____

No, my fever is not accompanied by pains.

7) _____

My fever is accompanied by dispnea and excitement.

8) _____

Yes, my fever alternates with chills.

9) _____

Yes, I had an abrupt fall of temperature from 39°C to 37°C.

10) _____

My temperature became normal a couple of days ago.

3. Use this structure to respond to the following questions:

Example: What was the patient's temperature on admission to the hospital?

Prompt: It was 39°C

Response: On admission to the hospital the patient's temperature was 39°C.

1. What color was the patient's skin? (pallid)

2. What was the patient's respiration rate? (20 per minute)

3. What was the patient's pulse rate? (100 per minute)

4. What color were the patient's lips? (cyanotic, blue)

1. What was the patient's arterial pressure? (130/80)

6. What was the patient's diagnosis? (obscure)

4. You are a doctor on duty in the reception department. You have to decide if the following persons should be admitted to the hospital. Which of these patients should be treated at the outpatient department? Argue your answer.

- 1) Angela Brown – doesn't feel well; has a headache; her pupils are dilated; the temperature is 37.6°C.
- 2) John Donaldson – complains of apathy; partial disorientation; physical exhaustion and backache.
- 3) Christine Maxwell – has a long-term drinking problem; now she is drunk and almost unconscious; her blood pressure is very low; the face is cyanotic;
- 4) Bob McAllister – has severe pains in the substernal area; suffers from an attack of angina pectoris.
- 5) Joanna Briggs – has a uterine bleeding; her temperature is 38.5 °C; the blood pressure is very low.

HOMEWORK

1. Your clinical patients show the results of their analyses to you. Identify and certify their troubles and then make the diagnosis.

- 1) There is much sugar in your urine.
- 2) The amount of sugar in your blood exceeds the norm.
- 3) Your blood sedimentation test is increased.
- 4) Your leukocyte count is increased.
- 5) You suffer from hepatic insufficiency.
- 6) BK is found in your sputum.
 - a) You have got acute appendicitis.
 - a) You have got diabetes mellitus.
 - b) You have a pulmonary disorder.
 - c) You have got a fever.
 - d) Your liver doesn't function normally.

1 _____; 2 _____; 3 _____;
4 _____; 5 _____; 6 _____.

2. Ask questions in order to find out the following information about the patient

- 1) if he consulted a doctor on his disease

2) if he consulted a surgeon, a cardiologist, therapist, gynecologist.

-
- 3) what doctor he consulted.

-
- 4) when he consulted a doctor for the last time.

-
- 5) if he was treated before.
-

6) where he was treated.

7) what treatment he was given.

3. You are a doctor. Analyze the patient's condition and decide how your assistant should nurse the patient.

The condition of the patient.

- 1) The patient suffers from neuralgic pains in the region of the back.
- 2) The patient's leg muscles need some practice.
- 3) The patient is bedridden and cannot go to the lavatory him/herself.
- 4) The patient has a cold.
- 5) The patient's bowels don't function normally.
- 6) The patient's gums are inflamed.
- 7) The patient's bladder is infected.
- 8) The patient cannot make any movement without help.

Your instruction to the assistant.

- a) Please make the toilet of the patient's tongue and gums.
- b) Apply cups or mustard plasters on the patient.
- c) Rub the skin of the patient's back and buttocks with camphor spirit 3 times a day.
- d) Give the patient an enema with glycerin.
- e) Turn the patient in the bed from time to time.
- f) Purge the patient's bladder with a weak solution of permanganate of potash.
- g) Massage the muscles of the patient's injured leg every day.
- h) Give the patient a bedpan.

1 _____; 2 _____; 3 _____; 4 _____; 5 _____; 6 _____;
7 _____; 8 _____

UNIT 5

1. Talk to a partner and find out

- a) if he/she pays much attention to fitness and health.
- b) if he/she is in good health.
- c) if he/she is good at looking after other people when they are ill.
- d) some details about the last time he/she was ill or went to see a doctor.

2. Work in groups of 3 or 4

There are many things in our world today that can help to ruin our health - if we allow them to. Make a list of as many of these things as you can. How could an individual avoid some of these risks? Are any of them impossible to avoid?

3. What experience have you had of hospitals, as a visitor, a patient or an employee. Tell the others about an illness, operation or accident you have had.

4. Write a general list of advice which you think might help to keep people healthy.

E.g. Eat a piece of fruit every day.

Don't go to bed without cleaning your teeth.

5. Study these case notes. What questions might the doctor have asked to obtain the information they contain?

a)

SURNAME <i>Donaldson</i>		FIRST NAMES <i>Grace</i>	
AGE 23	SEX F	MARITAL STATUS S	
OCCUPATION <i>School teacher</i>			
PRESENT COMPLAINT <i>c/o severe toothache 1/52 radiating to the ear. Unable to sleep because of pain. Unrelieved by aspirin. May have started after cold. Also c/o being “feverish”. Has temp. ↓ wt.</i>			
IMMEDIATE PAST HISTORY <i>Paracetamol helped a little c previous intermittent toothache</i>			

b)

SURNAME <i>Jameson</i>		FIRST NAMES <i>Alan</i>	
AGE 53	SEX M	MARITAL STATUS M	
OCCUPATION <i>Builder</i>			
PRESENT COMPLAINT <i>c/o “dull throbbing” toothaches 3/12, worse at night. c/o headaches for 4mths. Began 6/52 ago and became more severe over past 2/52. Affecting work and wakening him at night. Smoker.</i>			
INVESTIGATIONS <i>Urine + ve for sugar</i>			

HOMework

1. Ask a patient the questions to fill in his case history.

Name _____

Age _____

Marital status_____

Occupation _____

Present complaint _____

Duration_____

Location_____

Type of pain/problem_____

Other symptoms_____

Relieving factors_____

Diagnosis_____

Proposed treatment_____

Points of note_____

2. Discuss the pros and cons of private treatment

Write 100-150 words.

[illegible]

UNIT 6

Health Care System in the USA

1. Match a term and its definition:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) internal medicine | a) deals with the relation between environment and health; |
| 2) nuclear medicine | b) treats disabilities by such physical means as light, heat, and water therapy; |
| 3) preventive medicine | c) is the supervision of the total health care of patients and their families, regardless of age; |
| 4) emergency medicine | d) deals with the immediate recognition and treatment of acute injuries, illnesses, and emotional crises; |
| 5) family practice | e) is the diagnosis and nonsurgical treatment of diseases of adults; |
| 6) physical medicine and rehabilitation | f) is the use of radioactive isotopes to diagnose and treat disease. |

2. Read the text and insert the name of the medical specialist:

This specialist is called _____ makes the diagnosis and provides nonsurgical treatment of diseases of adolescents and adults.

Some _____ limit their practice to allergies.

Some _____ treat diseases of the heart and blood vessels or disorders of the digestive tract.

_____ also treats diseases of the joints or disorders of the kidneys.

Key: if you do not know the name of the specialist make it from the following letters:
TTIISERNN

3. You are talking with a sick baby's mother. What question would you ask her to know?

- what troubles her in her child's state

- the baby's age

- if he was born at right time (prematurely)

- if the obstetrical forceps were applied in labor

- when he fell ill

- if he had been well before that

- if the mother showed her child to a pediatrician

4. Put the words in the correct order to make sentences

the, is, diseases, of, cardiology, heart, study

a, medicine, children's, with, prevention, of pediatrics, and, branch, treatment, diseases, is, of, dealing.

skeletal, the, disorders, of, and, systems, of, the, treatment, and, muscular, diagnosis,
is, orthopedics.

and, nervous, with, psychiatry, the, mind, system, deal, and, neurology

care, and, provide, the, women, medical, by, special, gynecology, required,
obstetrics.

HOMEWORK

Look up the following words in your bilingual dictionary:

a private doctor_____

to inoculate_____

a consulting physician_____

medical care_____

a pregnant woman_____

health insurance_____

emergency unit_____

hospital facilities_____

relationship_____

staff_____

government-financed hospitals_____

retirement benefits_____

maternal and child health care_____

disabled people_____

administer_____

cancerous tumors_____

social service_____

pastoral care_____

partnership _____

UNIT 7

1. *Quickly read the text. Give the title to it.*

The University of South Alabama Medical Center is a 346-bed acute care facility which serves as primary teaching hospital for the University of the South Alabama College of Medicine. It is the major referral center for Southern Alabama, Southern Mississippi, and portions of northwest Florida, offering centers for Level 1 trauma, burns, cancer, cardiovascular disease, strokes, and sickle cell disease. It's sophisticated technology combined with the desire, dedication, and determination of an acclaimed professional staff allows patients to receive the finest medical care available. It has exemplified medical excellence since the beginning of its time...

2. *Name the centers offered by the University of South Alabama*

3. *Match a word from A with its synonym in B*

A	B
A direct to	a grave
B department	b contagious
C personnel	c experienced
D admission	d unit
E urgent	e concomitant
F doctor	f staff
G skilled	g refer to
H recurrence	h identification
i infectious	i emergency
j associated	j physician
k severe	k hospitalization
l recognition	l relapse

4.Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words given below:

- 1.The eye is the sense organ of ...
- 2.The ear is the sense organ of ...
- 3.The nervous system has about ten times more ... than the number of all inhabitants of the globe.
- 4.The ... come to the brain from sense organs.
- 5.The weight of the ... is up to two kilograms.
- 6.The brain itself does not feel ...
- 7.Peripheral nerves carry impulses ... the brain and spinal cord.
- 8.Nerves which carry impulses from the central nervous system are called ...
- 9.Astrocytes are ...
- 10.Within the middle region of the cerebrum are spaces called ...

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| a) hearing | f) vision |
| b) nervous cells | g) the human brain |
| c) pain | h) ventricles |
| d) to | i) star-like |
| e) stimuli | j) efferent nerves |

HOMEWORK

1.Say in one word:

a branch of medicine dealing with the disorders of the immune system, including allergies, autoimmune diseases and deficiencies

the study of anesthesia and anesthetics

a branch of medicine dealing with diagnosis and treatment diseases of the skin, nails and hair

the study of tumors

the diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of eye diseases

a branch of medicine dealing with diagnosis and treatment of ear, nose, and throat diseases

the study of X rays and radium to diagnose and treat disease

a medical field dealing with the diseases of organs that pass urine and of the male reproductive organs.

the study of changes in the body that cause disease or are caused by disease

2.Look up the following words in your bilingual dictionary and write down the translation:

acute care facility_____

referral center_____

level 1 trauma_____

burn_____

cancer_____

cardiovascular diseases_____

stroke_____

sickle cell diseases_____

sophisticated technology_____

dedication and determination_____

UNIT 8

1. Read the text about USA Medical Center. Write the title which can be given to each part

The USA Burn Center cares for severely burned patients needing critical care. The center provides intensive care for patients from along the entire Gulf Coast area including Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana. Burn treatment is an unique medical specialty rendered by an interdisciplinary team of medical professionals. The USA burn Team is composed of physicians specializing in surgery, infectious disease, plastic surgery, anesthesiology and pediatric surgery. Supporting these physicians are highly skilled nurses, social workers, dietitians, physical therapists, respiratory therapists and chaplains.

Stroke is the third leading cause of death in the United States and a major source of neurologic disability. The USA Stroke Center, located at USA Medical Center, provides the quickest possible response time to patients suffering from these “brain attacks”. Recognizing the warning signs of stroke is the most important step in treatment. Symptoms of a stroke, or “brain attack”, include sudden difficulty in breathing, weakness or numbness usually on one side of the body, loss of vision usually in one eye, and confusion.

The Comprehensive Sickle Cell Center is one of only 10 NIH funded centers in the United States. The Center is dedicated to Improving the lives of those with sickle cell disease through, research education and patient care. Patients are treated by physicians who specialize in the treatment of sickle cell disease. Pediatric patients are seen at the USA Children’s Medical Center, adults are seen at the Health Services Building on USA’s main campus. Patients requiring hospitalization are admitted to USA Children’s and Women’s Hospital or USA Medical Center.

2. Find the answers to the questions:

1. Whom does the USA Burn Center provide medical care?

2. What is staff of the Burn Team?

3. What are the symptoms of a stroke?

4. What medical care does the Comprehensive Sickle Cell Center provide?

5. By whom are the patients treated at the Sickle Cell Center?

2. Link part of the sentence in A with the correct part B

A	B
USA Trauma Center	provides comprehensive care through intervention prevention and treatment of heart disease;
USA Cancer Center	provides organ transplants for patients who are suffering from organ failure including renal failure and end-stage complications from hypertension and diabetes;
USA Cardiovascular Disease Center	is one of only four level1 Trauma Centers in Alabama providing the highest level of emergency care 24-hours a day for critically ill and injured patients;
USA Transplant Center	Offers the region's only comprehensive programs for patient care, cancer research and education.

HOMEWORK

1. Match a term and its meaning:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| a) neurosurgery | 1) is a surgical treatment of disorders of the lower digestive tract; |
| b) thoracic surgery | 2) treats diseases by operations, except for those diseases treated by other surgical specialties; |
| c) plastic surgery | 3) is the surgical treatment of disorders of the nervous system; |
| d) colon and rectal surgery | 4) restores or rebuilds certain parts of the body that are imperfect or have been damaged; |
| e) general surgery | 5) is the surgical treatment of diseases of the heart, lungs, or large blood vessels in the chest. |

2. Give synonyms to the words given below:

- a) illness, ailment, disorder, sickness;
- b) perform, make, carry out (the operation)
- c) correct, natural, normal;
- d) sight, vision;
- e) lesion, injury.

1) eyesight 2) disease 3) absence 4) do 5) right 6) damage.

UNIT 9

1. Write five questions which you would ask an American about medical service in the USA. Does anybody know the answers?

2. Read the interview with Professor Petrenko, Ukrainian physician, who has just returned from the USA where he studied the health care system.

J: Professor, we know that you've visited lots of countries studying their system lots of medical service. Our listeners are interested in the health care system in the USA. How is this system organized?

S: The health care system in the USA is organized in three levels: family doctor, the medical institution or hospital and the United States Public Health Service.

J: What is the role of family doctor?

S: A family doctor, or a private doctor gives his patients regular examinations and inoculations. Most physicians have private practices. They make use of the hospital's facilities whenever necessary. The family doctor receives pay directly from the patients. A private doctor either has his own practice or works with several other doctors in the so-called group practice.

J: Professor, we know that many Americans have no family doctor and they come directly to hospital for all their needs. What kinds of hospitals are there in the USA?

S: They have government-financed and propriety hospitals. The hospital provides health care to the sick and injured.

J: What is the staff of hospitals or clinics in America?

S: In case professional service is needed the patients are admitted to hospitals or clinics staffed by consulting physicians, residents, interns and highly skilled nurses.

J: Is the nursing staff very important?

S: Yes, of course. Nurses are in close contact with patients as they are in hospital.

J: Are there any social services in the USA?

S: Yes. Social services are available to the patients and families in personal, emotional, financial problems that may arise from continued illness or disabilities.

In some hospitals, for instance in Toledo, Ohio hospital, pastoral care is available, and pastors visit their parishioners at any time.

J: What departments are there at American hospitals?

S: Most hospitals have at least the following major medical departments or units: surgery, obstetrics and gynecology, pediatrics and general medicine. They may also have trauma and intensive care unit, neurological, renal care unit and psychiatric unit. Emergency units are very special areas in the hospital. The emergency patients acquire immediate attention.

J: We heard that most of population have private health insurance. Is this true?

S: Yes, it's Approximately 75% of the population have their health insurance, life insurance, disability protection and retirement benefits at their place of employment. Most employers and their families now pay more than 50% of the cost of health insurance.

J: And what about those people who could not pay for health insurance?

S: The great cost of medical care in the country and a great number of people who could not pay for it had forced the federal government to develop two programs- Medicaid and Medicare.

J: What is Medicaid?

S: Medicaid, started in 1966, is a federal-state program, providing free medical care for the poor and aged, for the blind and dependent children.

J: What is Medicare?

S: Medicare, started in 1967, is a federal program providing free medical care for aged Americans over 65, those who in the past had the greatest medical expenses.

J: Thank you professor for your interview. Now I think that our students will know more about the health care system in the USA.

3. Do you know the answers to your questions now? Write them:

4. Supply the English synonyms for the italicized parts below:

1. The patients are *vaccinated* against infections diseases by the family doctor.

2. *Intensive care units* are very special areas in the hospital where patients acquire immediate attention.

3. About two thirds of the American population *pay a fixed amount of money each year as a means of health protection* in case of an emergency at their place of work.

4. One of the chief causes of death in America today is a *heart attack* which can cause brain damage or paralysis in part of your body.

5. Family doctors can make use of the hospital's *equipment and services*.

5. Choose one best answer to each of the following questions:

1. How is health care system organized in the USA?

- a) in 3 levels;
- b) in 2 levels;
- c) in 3 levels.

2. Which of the following is not part of family doctor's responsibilities?

- a) examining the patients;
- b) vaccinating the patients;
- c) assisting in childbirth.

3. How is the work of family doctors financed in the USA?

- a) from the state budget;
- b) directly by the patients;
- c) through big medical taxes.

4. What two basic types of hospitals are there in the USA?

- a) private and state hospitals;
- b) government-financed and Medicaid hospitals;
- c) state and Medicare hospitals

5. By whom are the hospitals and clinics staffed?

- a) doctors and nurses;
- b) residents and interns;
- c) doctors, nurses, residents and interns.

6. Which of the following departments won't you probably find in an American hospital?

- a) cardiological department;
- b) gynecological department;
- c) drug addiction unit.

7. How do most of the Americans pay for the health care services?

- a) by cash;
- b) by cheque;
- c) through health insurance.

8. What two programs were developed by the federal government to help those who couldn't pay for medical care?

- a) disability protection and retirement benefits program;
- b) Medicaid and Medicare;
- c) Medical care and medical insurance.

9. When were the two programs started?

- a) in the 1960s;
- b) in the 1970s;
- c) in the 1980s.

10. For whom does Medicaid program mostly provide free medical care?

- a) for those Americans who are over 65;
- b) for the disabled and handicapped as well as poor and dependent children;
- c) for the blind, deaf and dumb people.

6. *Mark true(v) or false(x). Write the true sentence instead of the false one:*

- The health of population depends on the welfare of the country.
- All the medical institutions in the USA are financed from the state budget.
- The work of all family doctors and hospitals is supervised by the federal government.
- Medicare and Medicaid are local state-run programs for the elderly and the disabled.
- Many Americans die of cancer or cardiovascular diseases.
- The Medical Service in the USA is organized in 3 levels.
- The family doctor received pay directly from the federal government.
- Most employers now pay more than half of the costs of health insurance.
- A family doctor directs the patients to the hospital specialist when they need their inoculations.

HOMEWORK

1. Quickly read the text. Name the chief scientific problems facing USA today.

Health Care Challenges

Although Americans, on the average, are healthier and live longer today than ever before, number of challenges still confront the medical care system in the United States. While advanced technology can provide artificial hearts or transplanted kidneys to a few at high cost, others still suffer from diseases, such as tuberculosis, that medicine already has “conquered”.

The chief scientific problems facing American Medicine are heart diseases and cancer. The chief causes of suffering and death today are cancer and cardiovascular diseases, including hypertension, stroke and atherosclerosis. Also of major importance in America are illnesses of aging and disabilities caused by arthritis, mental diseases, drug addiction and genetic problem. The American scientists seek new knowledge about the causes and cure of these diseases.

Another severe challenge to the health care system is Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome, or AIDS. This worldwide disease, first reported in the United States in 1981, is caused by a virus spread by sexual contact, needle sharing (such as in illegal drug use) or exchange of blood (such as in transfusions). Since 1981, more than 83000 Americans have died of AIDS. Scientists and pharmaceutical companies are working on vaccines to prevent this disease and medicines to treat it. As of 1991, several drugs had been developed to treat some of the symptoms of AIDS, but not to cure or prevent the disease.

2. Choose one best answer to each of the following questions:

1. What advanced technologies can American medicine provide nowadays?
 - a) skin grafting techniques;
 - b) artificial hearts or transplanted organs;
 - c) replacement teeth

2. Which of the following are the chief causes of death and suffering in America today?

- a) aging and tuberculosis;
- b) mental and psychiatric illnesses;
- c) malignant tumors and diseases of the heart and blood vessels.

3. Which of the following is not a cardiovascular disease?

- a) atherosclerosis;
- b) heart attack;
- c) arthritis.

4. AIDS was first reported in:

- a) 1970s.
- b) 1980s.
- c) 1990s.

5. AIDS is caused by a virus spread by:

- a) food and sexual contact;
- b) acupuncture;
- c) exchange of blood, needle sharing and sexual contact

6. How many Americans died of AIDS?

- a) 85000
- b) 80000
- c) 83000

UNIT 10

1.Fill in the gaps with the names of medical specialists:

_____give anesthetics during operations or supervise the administration of these drugs.

_____provide care for women during pregnancy and during and immediately after childbirth.

_____diagnose and treat diseases of the female reproductive organs.

_____diagnose and treat mental disorders.

_____provide nonsurgical treatment of diseases of the nervous system.

2.Answer the following questions:

1.How do we call a person who has completed his studies as a medical student and who is being trained as a doctor in a hospital under supervision?

2.What American professional position corresponds to the British “GP” (General Practitioner)?

3.In what institution are sick people looked after by nurses and consulting physicians?

4.What kind of health care system is the opposite of private medical service in the USA?

5.What do you actually do when you inject a weak form of a disease into the body as a way of protecting it from the disease?

6.How do we call a small organization of doctors who work together in the same place?

3.Skim through the text. Find the main idea of it. Give the title to it. Divide the text into paragraphs.

Self-employed private physicians who charge a fee for each patient visit are the foundation of medical practice in the United States. Most physicians have a contractual relationship with one or more hospitals in the community. They send their patients to this hospital, which usually charges patients according to the number of days they stay and the facilities-operating room, tests, medicines-that they use. Some medical doctors are on salary. Salaried physicians may work as hospital staff members, or residents, who often are still in training. They may teach in medical schools, be hired by corporations to care for their workers or work for the federal government's Public Health Service. Physicians are among the best paid professionals in the United States. In the 1980, it is not uncommon for medical doctors to earn incomes of more than \$100000 a year. Specialists, particularly surgeons, might earn several times that amount. Setting up a medical practice is expensive. Sometimes several physicians will decide to establish a group practice, so they can share the expense of maintaining an office and buying equipment. These physicians also take care of each other's patients in emergencies. Physicians work long hours and must accept a great deal of responsibility. Many medical procedures, even quite routine ones, involve risk. It is understandable that physicians want to be well rewarded for making decisions which can mean the difference between life and death.

3.Say in one word:

Person who has received, is receiving or is on doctor's list for medical treatment

what there is between one thing, person, idea

payment for employment based on a total amount for a year

the science and art of the prevention and cure of disease

something for which a person is responsible

something done regularly, frequent or systematic repeated exercise

possibility or chance of meeting danger

state of existence as a human being

dying, ending of life

place where people are treated for, nursed through, illness or injuries

4. You are examining the patient who suffers from some chronic disease. The patient would like to be treated in a hospital.

2. Explain to the patient that there are no vacant places in the department at present.

3. Tell him to come to the hospital once again to know if there are any vacant places.

4. Promise to hospitalize him as soon as there are vacant places.

5. Tell him that you will administer the treatment while he will be waiting for hospitalization.

5. Choose the word that correctly completes each of the following sentences. Consult the dictionary if necessary:

1. The atherosclerosis patient should ... at least 7-8 hours.
 2. Those who drink alcohol do a great damage (harm) to the ...
 3. Vitamins are most ... in treating atherosclerosis.
 4. Vitamins prevent the ... from getting fatty and improve the metabolic processes.
 5. The patient has a healthy heart, a healthy ... of lungs, and an adequate blood volume.
 6. A doctor can ... heart ..
 7. Do you know the expression "... heart", "to ... heart"?
- a – deer, dear; louse, lose, loose;
- b – slip, sleep;
- c – leaver, liver;
- d – hair, hear, hare, here, noise, rales, clamour, murmur;
- e – hut, hat, hurt, heart;
- f – important, impotent;
- g – peer, pear, pair, pure.

HOMework

Write a short report about the health care system in the USA. Get ready to make it in class.

[illegible]

Medical Service in Ukraine

UNIT 11

Look up the following words in your bilingual dictionary:

health care _____

institution _____

out-patient _____

sick leave _____

recovery _____

supervise _____

in-patient _____

check-up _____

render _____

updated _____

state-owner _____

adequate _____

mortality _____

morbidity _____

paramedical personnel _____

issue _____

1. *Listen to the interview.*

2. *Which of the following was NOT discussed:*

- the place where you obtain medical aid in Ukraine
- the number of doctors in Ukraine
- private medical aid in Ukraine
- insurance medicine in Ukraine
- training of doctors
- the work of a polyclinic
- the quality of medical aid in Ukraine

3. *Listen to the interview once again. Mark true or false. Correct the false sentences:*

- In Ukraine medical aid is provided only by private practitioners.
- The services of private practitioners are free of charge.
- Ministry of Health supervises the work of health care establishments in the world.
- In this country physicians are trained at higher medical schools.
- X-ray technicians are trained at higher medical schools.
- Hospitals in Ukraine are financed from the state budget.

HOMEWORK

1. *Substitute the words and word combinations from the text for the italicized parts below:*

The Ministry of Health *controls* the work of all medical institutions.

The death rate among children is still high in Ukraine.

Specialists who help women during the childbirth are trained at secondary medical schools.

Prophylactic vaccinations with special vaccines are done throughout the country.

All the children undergo annual medical *examinations*.

2. *Study the words:*

polyclinic _____

history taking _____

laboratory _____

physical examination _____

registry _____

shift _____

tests _____

treatment _____

X-ray unit _____

condition _____

a patient's card _____

administer _____

proper _____

a district doctor _____

The Work of a Polyclinic

UNIT 12

Have you ever been to your local polyclinic?

Do you know where your local polyclinic is?

What is the difference between a polyclinic and a hospital?

When do people go to a polyclinic?

Do you agree that people chiefly call in a district doctor to get a certificate of health?

1. Read the text:

A polyclinic is a big health service establishment for treatment and prevention of diseases.

If you fall ill you may phone to your local polyclinic and call in a doctor. When your condition is not very poor you can go to your local polyclinic and a physician will examine you there.

In Ukraine there are two kinds of polyclinics: for adults and for children. Large polyclinics work in two shifts. At night or weekends there is a doctor-in-charge who will render the first aid which is available at any time.

At a large polyclinic along with therapists many other specialists receive patients. They are neurologists, cardiologists, ophthalmologists, surgeons, gynecologists, endocrinologists, dentists. A large polyclinic has several doctor's surgeries, laboratories, an X-ray room, physiotherapy department.

Before a doctor receives you, you should go to the registry where the registering clerk finds your patient's card.

A number of different procedures are used to establish the diagnosis: history taking, physical examination which includes visual examination, palpation, percussion, laboratory studies, instrumental studies, X-ray, etc. A therapist may direct a patient to one or several specialists to make a correct diagnosis and administer proper treatment.

2. Fill in the chart with the words from the text:

Premises	Specialists	Procedures	Equipment

3. Say in one word:

a big health service institution for treatment and prevention of diseases

a specialist who treats the diseases of the nervous system_____

a physician who treats the diseases of the ear, nose and throat (ENT specialist)

a person who performs laboratory studies _____

a doctor's room _____

health service establishment for in-patient treatment_____

4. Answer the questions:

What is a polyclinic?

What two kinds of polyclinics are there in Ukraine?

What specialists work at a large polyclinic?

Where are the patient's cards kept?

What procedures does physical examination include?

Why may a therapist direct a patient to one or several specialists?

Who renders the first aid at night or weekends at a polyclinic?

5. Supply the questions for which the following are the answers:

The polyclinic service in Ukraine embraces the whole population.

If you fall ill you may phone your local polyclinic and call in a doctor.

There are two kinds of polyclinics in Ukraine – for adults and for children.

Yes, doctors of 18 to 20 specialties work at a large polyclinic.

When you come to the polyclinic, you go to the registry first.

The registering clerk on duty will ask your name, address and find your patient's card.

To get to a specialist you have to be directed by a therapist.

The specialist may ask you to have a number of analyses made.

Only after the correct diagnosis has been made, the specialist administers proper treatment.

6. Agree or disagree with the following:

☐ In Ukraine medical aid is provided only by private practitioners.

☐ The services of state-owned polyclinics are free of charge.

☐ If your condition is extremely poor you are to go to your local polyclinic.

☐ If the therapist cannot make the diagnosis himself, he directs the patient to other specialists.

☐ A polyclinic is a health care establishment for in-patient treatment.

☐ When you come to the polyclinic, you go to the therapist first.

HOMework

Write a short report about the working day of a district doctor. Get ready to make it in class.

[illegible]

UNIT 13

1. This is an interview which the Head Doctor of the Maternity and Child Care Centre gave to a journalist. What questions were asked ?

Journalist: Good morning, Professor. Thank you for your agreement to participate in our program. Our listeners have a lot of questions about the work of your Medical Center. First, _____

Professor: Well, the Maternity and Child Care Center “Levoberezhye” of the city of Kyiv was established in April 1993.

Journalist: _____

Professor: The Center was organized in response to the declining health status of Ukraine’s population after Chornobyl accident, a general demographic decline, and an increase in the number of abnormal delivery.

Journalist:

Professor: The Maternity Hospital was constructed according to a new design; it has 170 beds for the mother and baby to stay together in a private room.

Journalist: _____

Professor: Physiological Obstetrics Department for normal pregnancies and Observational Obstetrics Department have separate delivery rooms.

Journalist:

Professor: Yes, every medical department has an independent Emergency Room.

Journalist:

Professor: The Medical Center has 14 subdivisions. Some of them are as follows: Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (10 beds); Nursery ; Pathological Pregnancy

Department (35 beds); Intensive Care Unit (6 beds); Gynecology Department (60 beds); Clinical Laboratory; the Medical and Diagnostic Unit; the X-Ray Diagnostic Department; Labor and Delivery Room; Maternity Welfare Clinic.

Journalist:

Professor: The Center provides the population with high-quality health care based on intensive use of modern equipment and introduction to advanced methods of diagnosis and treatment.

Journalist:

Professor: Maternity Welfare clinics serve 76,314 women and 30,170 children in the district.

Journalist:

Professor: The number of personnel is 570, including 113 physicians and 240 nurses and midwives.

2. You work at a Maternity and Child Protection Station. The topic of your conversation with a young mother is the toilet of her child. Advise her:

to bathe her child every day ;

to wash her child with mild soap;

to wipe dry and powder her child;

to make the toilet quickly not to let her child catch a chill;

to change the child's diapers frequently lest he should be wet

*3. You work in Maternity Out-Patient Department .
You give pieces of advice to a pregnant woman. Notice:*

that she must eat normally and at regular hours;

that she may continue eating spices but not much.

Tell the woman:

to take care of her teeth and mouth regularly;

to make the toilet of her body every day;

to take care of her breasts.

Advise the woman:

to give birth to her child at the maternity hospital;

to prepare everything necessary for a newborn child.

HOMEWORK

Choose the symptoms, characterizing the following diseases.

1. In acute cholecystitis the patients suffer from:

- a) atrial fibrillation;
- b) intense pains in the right hypochondrium and in the umbilical area;
- c) slight pain and general epigastric discomfort.

2. In attacks of acute appendicitis the patient usually develops:

- a) profuse external bleeding;
- b) vomiting of blood;
- c) sharp pains in the epigastrium, which soon become generalized in the abdomen.

3. Perforating ulcers are characterized by:

- a) pain which is usually dull in character;
- b) acute pain in the stomach;
- c) sharp pain in the substernal area radiating down the arm.

4. The development of chronic gastritis is characterized by appearance of:

- a) the loss of appetite, pain and epigastric discomfort after meals;
- b) nausea, vomiting accompanied by hemorrhage;
- c) cold perspiration at night and intermittent fever.

UNIT 14

1. Have you ever been ill?

Did you take any treatment?

Where did you undertake treatment?

Were you hospitalized?

In what hospital were you treated?

When were you treated in an in-patient department?

How long have you been treated in a hospital?

Did you like your stay in an in-patient department?

What would you like to change in the work of an in-patient department?

2. Do you know the following words and word combinations:

department _____

general hospital _____

specialized hospital _____

in-patient (department) _____

ward _____

intensive care unit _____

surgical unit _____

diagnosis _____

staff-room _____

medication _____

operating theatre _____

injection _____

reception (admitting) department _____

daily round _____

dress and examine (wounds) _____

discharge _____

3. Read the text. Insert the corresponding words and word combinations into the sentences. Use the words from ex 2.

The Work of In-Patient Department.

When the patient's condition is very poor, he needs an operation or

constant doctor's care, he is treated at the _____ department.

In this country there are _____ with many

departments and _____ which treat patients with

definite diseases.

Large hospitals usually have different _____: Therapy,

Cardiology, Surgery, Urology, Gynecology, Neurology and others.

Each department has several _____, _____

_____, _____. In the surgical department there is also a

_____, _____ with an _____ and

sterilization and preparation room.

In each hospital there is a _____ where the patients are received by a doctor in charge and a nurse on duty. The doctor

in charge gives instructions to what department the patient is to be placed.

After the admission the _____ should be made or initial

diagnosis should be confirmed. There are a lot of diagnostic procedures:

computed tomography (CT), magnetic resonance imaging (MRI),

angiography, ultrasound, thermography, endoscopy, laboratory studies,

X-ray examinations.

After the diagnosis has been made or initial diagnosis has been

confirmed the doctors begin to treat the patients. They are given

_____, a course of _____, or operated on, if necessary.

The life in the in-patient department begins early in the morning.

The doctors make _____ of patients, perform operations,

_____ and _____ the operating wounds, take off the stitches.

After their recovery the patients are _____ from the hospital.

4. Answer the questions:

What does the patient do if he is seriously ill?

What kinds of hospitals are there in Ukraine?

What departments do large hospitals usually consist of?

What does each department have?

What is there in the surgical department?

By whom are the patients received in hospital?

What are the duties of the doctor in charge?

What diagnostic procedures are there in large hospitals?

What does the doctor do after the diagnosis has been made?

When are the patients discharged from the hospital?

4. Match a word and its definition:

1) to medicate

a) give medical or surgical care to;

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| 2) department | b) make sterile; |
| 3) to diagnose | c) act performed by a surgeon on any part of the body especially by cutting to take away or deal with a diseased part; |
| 4) recovery | d) one of several divisions of a shop, hospital, university, etc. |
| 5) to treat | e) division of separate room in a hospital; |
| 6) operation | f) determine the nature of a disease from observation of symptoms; |
| 7) to sterilize | g) treat medically; fill with a medical substance; |
| 8) ward | h) get well again quickly or quickly regain one's position. |

5. Match a question (Q) and an answer (A):

1. When were you treated in the hospital for the last time?
2. Were you hospitalized?
3. Were you treated in a hospital for eye diseases?
4. In what hospital were you treated?
5. Were you discharged from the hospital long ago?
6. How long were you treated in the hospital?
7. What was your diagnosis on entering and discharging?

- a) Yes, I was.
- b) No, I wasn't.
- c) acute bronchitis, pneumonia
- d) I was treated at St. John's hospital.
- e) No, I was discharged two days ago.
- f) For 3 weeks.
- g) Last year

1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____ 4 _____ 5 _____ 6 _____ 7 _____

HOMEWORK

1. Combine the corresponding parts into the sentences, pay attention to the meaning of the sentences:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1) ...at crèches and

nursery schools | a) a complete follow-up treatment; |
| 2) Doctors and nurses
closely follow... | b) and participate in the compilation
of the time-table of classes
to prevent excess physical
or educational loads; |
| 3) The doctors supervise
the standard of hygiene
in classrooms, ... | c) at present approximately every
third child is cared for; |
| 4) Every child registered at a
children's out-patient clinic
is given... | d) the health of children in schools. |

1 _____ ; 2 _____ ; 3 _____ ; 4 _____ ;

2. Read the answers and complete the questions which were asked:

-- _____ you consult on your disease?

-- Yes, I did.

-- _____ a neurologist?

-- Yes, I did.

-- _____ therapist?

-- No, I did not.

-- What _____ ?

-- I consulted a surgeon.

-- _____ you undergone a cure before?

-- Yes, I have.

-- Where _____ treated?

-- I was treated at hospital for ENT diseases.

-- _____ have you _____ given?

-- I have been given a course of injections and physiotherapy.

3. Advise the patient about the consultations:

E.g. Patient: I have a terrible earache.

Doctor: You should consult an ENT surgeon.

P.: I have a bad headache.

D.: (neurologist)

P.: I have a severe stomachache.

D.: (gastroenterologist)

P.: I have a fever, cough and my nose is running.

D.: (therapist)

P.: Yesterday, when playing football, I fell down and hit my leg terribly.

D.: (surgeon)

P.: I have a severe toothache.

D.: (dentist)

UNIT 15

1. When you come to the doctor, first of all he takes your history.

What questions can be asked about demographic data?

First name_____

Surname_____

Age_____

Place of birth_____

Date of birth_____

Address_____

Living conditions_____

Marital status_____

Children_____

Place of work_____

Occupation_____

Previous diseases (operations)_____

Vaccinations_____

2. *Work in pairs. Fill in the case history (use the information from the Appendix):*

Name_____

Age_____

Address_____

Telephone number_____

Living conditions_____

Marital status_____

Children_____

Occupation_____

Place of work_____

Previous diseases_____

Vaccinations_____

3. *Read the case history. What questions were asked to make it?*

M.M., a 53-year-old engineer was referred to the clinic by his general dentist for evaluation of oral ulcerations and for the extraction of several teeth. The chief complaint was of extreme discomfort of two months' duration which had become progressively worse. There was severe ulceration of the tongue and the hard palate with extension of the soft palate. The clinical impression was erythema multiforme and necrotizing ulcerative gingivitis. The histopathology was diagnostic of lichen planus.

4. Write the questions. Act as the dentist and the patient using the questions and information of the text.

E.g. M.M - What is your name?

5. Read the text once again. Fill in the case history:

Name_____

Age_____

Occupation_____

Complaints_____

Beginning of the disease_____

Improvements_____

Previous consultations_____

Visual examination_____

Preliminary diagnosis_____

Histopathological diagnosis_____

HOMEWORK

Fill in the form with your own information:

First name_____

Surname_____

Age_____

Place of birth (town, city, country)_____

Date of birth (day, month, year)_____

Nationality_____

Home address_____

Telephone_____

Marital status_____

Spouse's name_____

Occupation_____

Place of work (studies)_____

Previous diseases / operations_____

Vaccinations_____

UNIT 16

1. Read the case history:

A woman, A.M., aged 38 gave a history of intense pain in the right ear of ten weeks' standing. The specialist to whom she was referred treated her for otitis media. As a measure of last resort and in order to relieve the intensity of her suffering, a puncture of the drum was made, but without bringing about the much sought for relief. The removal of an impacted third molar brought about complete cessation of all symptoms in one week's time.

2. Act as a doctor and A.M. Ask questions and fill in the form:

Name _____

Age _____

Complaints _____

Duration of complaints _____

Consultations _____

Diagnosis on consultation _____

Previous treatment _____

Diagnosis made by dentist _____

3. Study these case notes. What questions might the doctor have asked to obtain the information they contain?

SURNAME	James	FIRST NAMES	Robert
AGE	48	SEX	M
		MARITAL STATUS	S
OCCUPATION - builder			
PRESENT COMPLAINT – c/o frontal headache worse in a.m. and when bending down. Also c/o being “off color” and feverish			
POINTS OF NOTE: Analgesics cause some relief			

SURNAME	Warner	FIRST NAMES	Mary Elizabeth
AGE	34	SEX	F
		MARITAL STATUS	D
OCCUPATION - housewife			
PRESENT COMPLAINT – c/o episodic headaches for many years, lasting one-two days every three-four months, pain behind eyes accompanied by nausea, “tightness” in the region of the back.			
POINTS OF NOTE			

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

HOMEWORK

You are speaking with the patient about the course of his disease. Ask him:

How he feels_____

What he complains of_____

When the disease began_____

When he fell ill_____

What he thinks the course of his disease was_____

What the onset of the disease was_____

What the first signs of the disease were_____

If the disease relapses_____

If the disease grows acute_____

If the disease subsides_____

If the relapses are frequent (rare)_____

After what he feels better_____

After what the patient feels worse_____

If he has any improvements_____

If the relapses depend on the season, weather, his nervous state,
food_____

UNIT 17

1. You talk with a patient. Ask him/her about the localization and character of the pain:

E.g. pains/trouble

Do any pains trouble you?

hurts/you

where/hurt

in what region/you/pain

you/pain/heart region

you/pain/stomach

you/pain/liver

you/ headache

you/ toothache

you/ earache

you/ substernal pain

you/ pains/ joints

you/ colics/ liver

you/ colics/ stomach

pain/ severe

pain/ weak

pain/ gnawing

pain/spread

pain/localized

pain/unbearable

pain/radiate to the ear

pain/ subside/ after applying a hot water bottle

pain/ grow worse/after applying an ice-bag

2. Arrange the words in the proper order to make questions:

You temperature take did your?

Is temperature your what?

Fever how long have had you?

Constant is temperature your?

Your is temperature by rising evening the?

Your temperature is abruptly gradually or rising?

Your is accompanied fever by pains?

Does chill alternate with fever the?

Have you an did temperature of fall abrupt?

When normal did your become temperature?

3. Complete the sentences:

If you catch the grippe you are attended by a _____.

If your nerves are out of order you go to a _____.

If you have a toothache you consult a _____.

If something has got into your eye you go to see an _____.

If you have a sore throat you go to a _____.

If you have a bad pain in your abdomen you consult a _____.

If you have a heart attack you call a _____.

4. Read the passages and answer the questions:

A. Patient Smirnov caught a cold and had a very high temperature. He complained of a general weakness and a bad headache. He was not able even to sit up. He was seriously ill.

B. Patient Belov looked ill and was pale. He had no high temperature. His appetite was poor.

He complained of the pain in the left portion of the stomach.

Which of these patients will be able to come to the polyclinic on his own?

C. When my younger brother was playing in the garden he fell down. He impaired his right upper extremity. There was a deep wound on the lateral surface. He developed a bad pain in the joints and could not move his hand.

D. My father complained of a bad pain in the left side of the chest. He breathed heavily and became pale. The increase of the chest pain was associated with physical exertion. He had to follow a bed regimen.

Which of these patients should be examined by a therapist?

E. Patient Ivanov was treated at the hospital. His temperature was taken every morning. He was given the prescribed medicine and the intramuscular injection of vitamin B6.

Who carried out the administrations?

F. My sister has a high temperature. Her blood analysis shows a considerable increase of the white blood cell count. Her first and second heart sounds are greatly decreased. Her electrocardiogram shows abnormal findings.

Where must she be treated?

5. Finish the sentences. Choose the correct answer.

1. The doctor wanted...

- a) the heart failure to develop frequently;
- b) the patient to be followed up at the out-patient department.

2. The nurse made...

- a) the patient take bromide to control his sleeplessness;
- b) the heart be excluded from the blood circulation.

3. The surgeon ordered...

- a) the patient's wound to be bandaged immediately;
- b) the intensity of the inflammatory process to be reducing gradually.

HOMEWORK

1. Link a part of the sentence in A with the correct part in B

A	B
The patient was thankful to the doctor	the physician drew the conclusion that the patient was sensitive to antibiotics
Having investigated the patient's past history	that it was particularly acute on physical exertion
No physician can make a proper diagnosis	the patient began to feel better
Having been treated for a prolonged period of time	without having examined the patient
Being asked some questions about the attack of the cardiac pain the patient stated	for his having been too attentive to him

2. Finish the following definitions and answer the questions:

a) The disease of the endocrine system caused by a large amount of sugar

in the body is _____.

b) The coloring of the skin caused by some disturbances in the body is

_____.

c) The diagnostic examination of the tissue taken from a living body is

_____.

d) An unusual eruption on the skin mostly caused by some infectious

disease is _____.

e) The disturbance of blood circulation that causes blood to stop at a certain

portion of a vessel is_____.

What is:

- a) pigmentation;
- b) rash;
- c) diabetes;
- d) stasis;
- e) biopsy?

3. Say in one word:

- a) A specialist who treats diseases of the inner organs _____.
- b) A medical adviser who makes X-ray examinations and interprets X-ray films _____.
- c) A doctor who treats mental disturbances _____.
- d) A medical specialist who works in the field of infectious diseases _____.
- e) A surgeon who operates on the heart _____.
- f) A scientist who works in the field of physiology _____.
- g) A researcher who investigates the life of microorganisms _____.

Appendix

Unit 11

Journalist: Dear Professor, thank you very much for your agreement to give this interview. Our readers who are chiefly the students of the medical school have several questions to you. Where is medical aid rendered in Ukraine?

Prof. Petrenro: Medical aid is rendered at various health care institutions—hospitals, polyclinics, out-patient departments, specialized clinics, maternity homes, first aid stations, sanitary and epidemiological stations.

J: Do you have private practitioners and private clinics?

P: Most medical institutions are state-owned, and their services are free. But we also have private practitioners and private clinics which charge for their services.

J: And what about the quality of services? Is it the same at private and state-owned clinics?

P: Well, it's a difficult question because the quality is determined by a number of things: first of all the knowledge and experience of the specialists and the diagnostic and therapeutic equipment used. At private clinics you can see more updated equipment. As for the specialist, I think good doctors can be found both at private and state-owned clinics. I have to admit that the quality of medical aid is far from being adequate. Much remains to be done in this field. Particular attention should be paid to the health of the children as mortality among them is still high.

J: What preventive measures are taken to preserve the health of the population?

P: Prophylaxis is regarded as the basis of medical system in Ukraine, because as you all know it's easier to prevent a disease than to cure it. Preventive inoculations with special vaccines are done throughout the country. All the children and the employees of some plants and factories undergo special medical check-ups.

J: You've mentioned that the quality of medical aid depends on the knowledge of doctors. Who can practice medicine in Ukraine?

P: Only the persons who have special medical education are allowed to practice medicine in this country. Physicians and dentists are trained at higher medical schools, paramedical personnel — doctor's assistants, obstetricians, nurses, laboratory, X-ray and dental technicians — are trained at secondary medical schools.

J: And the last question, professor: who controls the work of health care institutions?

P: Ministry of Health and regional health care authorities supervise the work of state-owned clinics. The ministry also issues the license for private practice. Besides, the work of private practitioners is controlled by many organizations, tax inspection, Society for Defense of the Consumers Rights.

J: Thank you, professor, for your interview. Now I'm sure our students know more about the health care system in Ukraine.

Unit 15

Information for student A:

Mary Elizabeth Warner, 34, Park Lane 5, Springfield, 35-1-27, single, no children, a musician, Springfield Opera House, measles, fracture of the leg, appendicitis, vaccinations against poliomyelitis, tetanus.

Information for student B:

John Presley, 40, Road 35, Springfield, 78-1-54, married, 3 children, doctor, Springfield University Hospital, tonsillectomy, removal of the gallbladder, influenza, malaria.

NOTES

[illegible]

Навчальне видання

АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА ДЛЯ МЕДИКІВ

Посібник з розвитку навичок усного мовлення
(для студентів другого курсу)

Укладачі

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Єнікеєва Аліна Булатівна

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