

LESSON TWENTY-SEVEN

I	Speaking	Children Diseases
II	Grammar	1. Непряма мова (§76). 2. Непрямі питання (§77)
III	Independent Work	Deficiency Diseases

I. Speaking: Children Diseases

Exercise 1. Phonetic reading: read the words and word combinations, translate them.

Enteric, enteric fever, to treat for enteric fever.

Occur, cough occurs, rash occurs, local symptoms may occur, these diseases occur seldom.

Diphtheria, to treat for diphtheria, to make a diagnosis of diphtheria.

Whooping cough, in case of whooping cough, to fall ill with whooping cough (pertussis).

Meningitis, cerebrospinal meningitis, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, meningococcal meningitis, to treat for meningitis.

Malaise, a constant malaise, general malaise, to complain of malaise, to suffer from malaise.

Eruption, characteristic eruption, eruption appears (disappears), the type of eruption.

Exercise 2. Read and learn the following names of children infectious diseases and children diseases.

smallpox ['smɔ:lɒks], **variola** – віспа

chickenpox ['ʃɪkənɒks], **varicella** – вітряна віспа

measles ['mi:zlz] кіп

German measles ['dʒɜ:mən], **rubella** – краснуха, червона висипка, червінка

mumps ['mʌms], **epidemic parotitis** – свинка

polio ['pəʊliəʊ] (poliomyelitis) – поліомієліт

scarlet fever ['skɑ:lət] скарлатина

whooping cough ['hu:piŋ'kɒf], **pertussis** – кашлюк

Exercise 3. Fill in the blanks with the necessary words given below.

a skin rash, mouth, nose, infectious diseases, be isolated, flushed

1. The disease passes through ... and

2. The face is

3. The child with whooping cough must

4. The first symptom in many ... is

Exercise 4. Translate into English.

Ознаки сильної застуди, висипи на шкірі, інфекційне захворювання, перші симптоми, бути уважним, запобігти розповсюдженню хвороби, бути ізольованим, гігієна рота.

Exercise 5. Read the answers of the mother whose child fell ill. Make up the nurse's questions to her. Act as an interpreter. Say what disease the woman's son had.

N: ... ?

M: My son has a very high temperature.

N: ... ?

M: Yes, he has a running nose and a dry cough, too.

N: ... ?

M: The rash appeared yesterday.

N: ... ?

M: Yes, the light bothers him very much.

N: ... ?

Exercise 6. Read the text and retell it.

Most children with infectious diseases have the same symptoms. The beginning of them is rather common: sore throat, fever, running nose, headache, cough and flushed face. To children infectious diseases belong: chicken pox, measles, mumps, whooping cough, scarlet fever and poliomyelitis. In children such diseases are taking an easier course than in adults.

Very often children fall ill with measles today. Measles is a very infectious disease. The disease passes from one child to another. The first symptoms are: sneezing, coughing. The disease begins with signs of heavy cold, running nose and dry cough. The temperature is high and the child dislikes the light. The rash appears on the third or fourth day behind the ears and around the mouth and then covers the whole body.

The nurse must be very careful to prevent the spread of infection. She must take care of the hygiene of the child's mouth: his mouth and lips must be clean and moist.

The most common infectious disease is influenza (flu, grippe).

An unvaccinated child is exposed to any infectious disease, so children must be vaccinated according to the recommended immunization schedule (see Types of Immunization).

Types of Immunization

Type of Immunization	Beginning of Vaccination	Revaccination				
		1	2	3	4	5
TB (tuberculosis)	3 rd , 5 th day after birth	7 years old	14 years old			
Polio	3 m., 4 m., 5 m. (three times)	18 m.	3 y.	6 y.	14 y.	
DPT (diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus)	3 m., 4 m., 5 m. (three times)	18 m.	6 y.	11 y.	14 y.	18 y.
Measles	15 m.					
Mumps	15 m.					
Rubella	15 m.					
Hepatitis B	1 st day after birth, 3 m., 5 m.					

Exercise 8. Title the text. Make up a plan.

Exercise 9. What recommendations are you going to give a patient with influenza?

LESSON TWENTY-EIGHT

		Surgical Department
I	Speaking	1. Дієслово у Future Perfect (§78).
II	Grammar	2. Ступені порівняння прикметників (§79).
		3. Безособові речення (§80)
III	Independent Work	It Is Interesting to Know (Superlatives)

I. Speaking: Surgical Department

Exercise 1. Read the words and word combinations.

Manifestation, enteric fever, to stamp out, to occur, running nose, cough, whooping cough, mumps, diphtheria, scarlet fever, rash, a rash on the skin, distribution, to associate, to itch, itching, fluid, meningitis, polio, poliomyelitis, measles, cholera, plague, malaria, vaccination, immunity, malaise, to range, eruption, chickenpox, immunity to TB (tuberculosis).

Exercise 2. Read and learn the following words.

surgical [ˈsɜːdʒɪkl] хірургічний

surgeon [ˈsɜːdʒn] хірург

surgery [ˈsɜːdʒəri] хірургія

appendicitis [əˌpendɪˈsaɪtɪs] апендицит

gangrenous [ˈgæŋgrɪnəs] гангренозний

perforate [ˈpɜːfəreɪt] пробивати; просвердлювати

peritonitis [ˌperɪtəˈnaɪtɪs] перитоніт

remove [rɪˈmuːv] знімати; видаляти

rupture [ˈrʌptʃə] розрив

fatal [ˈfeɪtl] фатальний, неминучий

convalescent [ˌkɒnvəˈlesnt] той, що одужує

cholecystitis [ˌkɒlɪsɪsˈtaɪtɪs] холецистит

amputate [ˈæmpjuteɪt] ампутувати

bandage [ˈbændɪdʒ] бинт; пов'язка;
перев'язувати

operate [ˈɒpereɪt] оперувати

outcome [ˈaʊtkʌm] кінець; результат

plaster cast [ˌplɑːstəˈkɑːst] гіпс

postoperative [ˌpəʊstˈɒperətɪv]

післяопераційний

stitch [stɪtʃ] стібок; (хірургічний) шов

urgent [ˈɜːdʒent] терміновий

reaction [rɪˈækʃn] реакція

Exercise 3. Learn the following word combinations.

a surgical patient (wound, clinic) – хірургічний пацієнт (рана, клініка)

an acute (chronic) appendicitis – гострий (хронічний) апендицит

gangrenous area – змертвіла площа

perforating wound (ulcer, appendix) – прободна рана (виразка, апендикс)

to remove a dressing, a gown, a foreign body – зняти пов'язку (халат), видалити чужорідне тіло

to prevent a rupture – запобігти розриву

a fresh outer bandage – свіжа зовнішня пов'язка

a gauze [gɔːz] drain – ватний тампон

an urgent case – терміновий випадок

Exercise 4. Make up sentences with the word combinations from Exercise 3.

Exercise 5. Translate the following sentences.

1. У хірургічному відділенні є операційний блок, палати для хірургічних хворих і їдальня. 2. На операційному столі ми бачимо хворого з діагнозом апендициту. 3. Медсестра готує інструменти до операції. 4. Перед операцією хірург одягає стерильний халат, шапочку і рукавички. 5. Медсестра дає хірургу ватний тампон. 6. Хворий готовий до операції.

Exercise 6. Read and act out the dialog.

Patient: May I come in?

Doctor: You may, please, sit down. What's your surname?

P: My full name is ...

D: How old are you?

P: I am ...

D: Are you married?

P: No.

D: What is your address?

P: My address is Podilska Street No 16.

D: What are you complaining of?

P: I have a stomachache.

D: How long has it been hurting you?

P: About four hours. The pain is so bad. Help me, doctor.

D: I'll examine you. Open your mouth and say "Aah".

P: "Aah".

D: Show me your tongue. It isn't clean. Are you sick?

P: Sometimes.

D: Did you take any medicine for the stomachache?

P: No, doctor. I didn't.

D: Lay down on the couch, please. Let me see your belly. (Palpates the abdomen.)

P: Ah! Here is the worst pain.

D: Well, please, stand up, you can dress. You must keep to a diet and stay in bed for two or three days.

P: Will you prescribe me some medicine?

D: Here is the prescription. That must be taken on an empty stomach three times a day. Come on Friday.

P: Thank you, doctor. Good-bye.

Exercise 7. Read the text, retell it.***Surgical Department***

My name is Oleh. I am a student of the medical college. My father is a doctor. He works as a surgeon in the surgical department at a hospital. He works very hard. He is a good surgeon. His work begins at eight. When he comes to the hospital, he goes to his wards to examine his patients. He asks the ward nurse about postoperative conditions of his patients. The nurse sometimes tells him that the temperature of some postoperative patients is rather high and some of them have a swelling. But as a rule she says that there are no postoperative reactions. My

father gives her necessary instructions. Then he goes to the operating room. During my practice I saw an operation in the operating room.

Before the operation my father and his assistants washed their arms and hands, dried them with a sterile towel, put on sterile gowns, masks, surgical caps and gloves. The nurse helped them to do it.

On the operating table there was a man who felt a severe abdominal pain. The surgeon diagnosed appendicitis. The patient was prepared for the operation. The assistant gave the patient anesthesia. The nurse gave a scalpel to the surgeon, the operation began. It lasted about an hour and was successful.

Exercise 8. Make a plan of the text.

Exercise 9. Answer the questions.

1. What did Oleh see during his practice?
2. Who felt a severe abdominal pain?
3. What was the diagnosis?
4. What did the doctor do before the operation?
5. Who gave the patients anesthesia?
6. How was the operation finished?

Exercise 10. Read the text and translate it.

In the dressing room the surgeon took out the stitches on the patient's wound after the operation. It didn't hurt the patient. The suture was only about 10 cm long and the patient didn't complain of any tenderness on examination of the operative area. The surgeon hoped to discharge this patient from the hospital in a week.

Exercise 11. Make up your own situations on the following topics, using the given words and word combinations.

1. *In the Surgical Department:* a surgeon, a surgical department, first of all, to examine, a ward nurse, postoperative conditions, a swelling, necessary instructions.
2. *In the Dressing Room:* to apply a dressing on the wound, a bandage, a nurse, a gauze drain, to bandage, to take a patient on a wheel-chair into the ward, to hurt, tenderness.
3. *Examination of a Postoperative Patient:* an abdominal operation, to put in a stitch, to take stitches out, postoperative reaction, a swelling, to complain of tenderness, to have a wonderful bedside manner; to discharge from the hospital.

II. Grammar Exercises

Exercise 1. Use the verb in present, past and future tenses with each of the adverbs of time given in brackets.

Model: He gets up early.

Use the verb in present, past and future tenses with each of the adverbs of time given in brackets.