

LESSON TWENTY-NINE

		Operating Nurse
I	Speaking	1. Дієслово у Future-in-the-Past Indefinite (§81).
II	Grammar	2. Умовні підрядні речення (§82)
III	Independent Work	Surgery

I. Speaking: Operating Nurse

Exercise 1. Read the words and word combinations.

Surgical, surgeon, surgery, to harm, to handle, ambulance, to be dangerous for smb to do smth, gangrenous, to perforate, to operate on smb for some disease, to remove, to prevent, rupture, fatal outcome, traumatological, fracture, to set a fractured bone, plaster of Paris, immobilization, compound, to undergo an operation for smth, convalescent, dressing room, to perform an operation on smb for smth, postoperative, to bare, dressing, stitch, to hurt, suture, tenderness, suppurative, to wheel, to dress smb's wound, bandage, gauze drain, to soak, pus, edge, solution, to bandage, profuse, bleeding, urgent, to survive.

Exercise 2. Read and learn the following words.

traumatological – травматологічний

fracture – перелом

immobilization – накладання шини; імобілізація

stitch – шов

swab – тампон

to touch – доторкатися

to soak – просочуватись

profuse – рясний; багатий (на)

survive – переживати; витримати

mask – маска

forceps – пінцет

scalpel – скальпель

dry – сухий

dust – пилюка; бруд

secure – надійний; міцний

successful – успішний

clips – скоби (для з'єднання рани)

hernia – грижа

Exercise 3. Learn the following word combinations.

to be admitted to hospital – бути доставленим у лікарню

to discharge from hospital – виписати з лікарні

compound fracture – відкритий перелом

to put a plaster cast for immobilization – накласти гіпс для імобілізації

to introduce a gauze drain into the wound – ввести ватний тампон у рану

to be soaked with pus (blood) – насичитись (увібрати) гноєм (кров'ю)

physiological solution – фізіологічний розчин

solution of antibiotics – розчин антибіотиків

to cause profuse bleeding – спричинити сильну кровотечу

to survive the operation (disease) – пережити операцію (хворобу)

to protect the wound from dust – захистити рану від забруднення

to make the dressing secure – накласти надійну пов'язку

to give smb narcosis – дати комусь наркоз

the rules of asepsis – правила асептики

Exercise 4. Make up sentences, put the words in the right order.

1. In, saw, room, operating, Bob, some, operations, the.
2. Before, doctor, arms, the, washed, operation, the, his, and, hands.
3. Feels, a, the, abdominal, patient, severe, pain.
4. The, gave, to, scalpel, nurse, a, surgeon, the.
5. Successful, the, operation, was.

Exercise 5. Find Ukrainian equivalents.

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|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1) an operating room | a) операційна сестра |
| 2) to test the abdomen | b) операційний стіл |
| 3) an operative wound | c) дивитися на зіниці |
| 4) an operating table | d) дезінфікувати шкіру |
| 5) to listen to lungs | e) призначати лікування |
| 6) an operating field | f) операційна (кімната) |
| 7) to prescribe a treatment | g) операційне поле |
| 8) to look at pupils | h) вислуховувати легені |
| 9) an operative nurse | i) робити операцію |
| 10) postoperative condition | j) досліджувати шлунок |
| 11) to disinfect the skin | k) післяопераційний стан |
| 12) to perform an operation | l) операційна рана |
| 13) surgical needle | m) хірургічна голка |

Exercise 6. a) Read the sentences by means of which you may describe surgeon's work.

1. Every day a surgeon makes the morning round.
2. He examines patients, makes diagnosis.
3. He prescribes operations and treatment.
4. Many patients are operated on by this surgeon.

b) Describe some surgeon's work using the verbs in the correct form:

Every day these surgeons: (to make) the morning round; (to examine) many patients; (to palpate) them; (to make) diagnosis; (to prescribe) them treatment and (to perform) many operations.

Exercise 7. a) Read the sentences describing medical personnel's actions in the operating room.

Before the operation: 1. The surgeon and assistants wash their hands, put on sterile gowns, caps, masks and come into the operating room. 2. The anesthetist gives the patient anesthesia.

During the operation: 1. The surgeon performs the operation. 2. The assistants help the surgeon, pass instruments and control the patient's condition.

After the operation: The doctors and nurses pay much attention to the patient.

b) Answer the following questions.

1. What do the surgeon and assistants do before the operation?
2. What does the anesthetist do before the operation?
3. Who performs the operation?
4. What do the assistants do during the operation?
5. Who pays much attention to the patient after the operation?

Exercise 8. Do the exercise in pairs. You are a surgeon and you receive patients in a polyclinic. You are talking with your patient. Ask him:

a) 1. His first name, surname. 2. His age. 3. His address. 4. His profession. 5. What persons his family consists of.

b) 1. What's happened. 2. What he complains of. 3. What else troubles him. 4. Where he feels his pain. 5. If his pain is severe (weak, dull). 6. If his pain radiates to his abdominal part (his back, shoulder). 7. If his pain appears on pressure. 8. If he has pain in the region of liver (stomach). 9. If he was consulted by a doctor. 10. What diseases he had in his childhood. 11. If he was hospitalized. 12. If he was operated on.

c) You are examining your patient. If your patient has severe abdominal pains, ask him to fulfill the following:

1. To strip to the waist. 2. To lie down on the couch. 3. To show where he feels his pains. 4. To sit down.

Exercise 9. Read the text.

Operation

The surgical department is on the first floor of this hospital. This department houses 50 staffed beds. One can see patients with surgical diseases, such as appendicitis, ulcer of abdomen, tumor, carbuncle, phlegmon, etc. If an operation is necessary, the doctor insists on its being performed immediately. Operations are performed in a special operating theater (room).

There is a large operating theater in this department. Here one can see two operating tables, instrument tables, a few small cabinets for suture material, dressings and instruments.

Before the operation nurses prepare surgical instruments following the rules of asepsis. After sterilizing them they put instruments on a special table covering them with sterile material.

There are different instruments here. They are scalpels, syringes, surgical needles, scissors, wound clips, pincettes and a sterilizing drum.

Before the operation the surgeon and his assistants wash their hands according to the rules of surgery and put on sterilized gowns, caps and special masks on their faces.

The patient is put on an operating table and covered with a sterilized cloth. Then a doctor or an assistant begins to narcotize the patient. When the patient has fallen asleep, the surgeon disinfects the skin of the region to be operated on and begins to perform the operation. One assistant helps the surgeon during the operation. Other assistants listen to the heart, feel the pulse and look at the pupils. They use different ways of controlling the patient's condition. During the operation special devices are used for artificial respiration and blood circulation. The operation being over, the patient is moved to the ward.

After the operation the patient is provided with special care and attention. The surgeon prescribes him definite medicine and diet. Every day the surgeon examines patients, dresses their wounds and introduces fresh gauze drains into them. He listens to the patients' lungs and hearts, tests their abdomens and so on.

LESSON THIRTY

I	Speaking	Work of a Laboratory Assistant
	Grammar	Неозначені займенники і прислівники, похідні від <i>some</i> , <i>any</i> , <i>no</i> , <i>every</i> (§83)
II	Suffixes	(n.) -dom, -hood
	Prefixes	dis-, re-, mis-
III	Independent Work	Red Cross

I. Speaking: Work of a Laboratory Assistant

Exercise 1. Read the words and word combinations paying attention to their pronunciation.

a) Scalpel, scissors, wound, clip, pincette, inevitability, to convince, to sterilize, drum, to recover;

b) Surgical needle, staffed bed, operating theater, suture material, equipment and instruments, the rules of asepsis, respiration of a patient, artificial respiration, blood circulation, to narcotize, to fall asleep, to perform an operation, to introduce a fresh gauze drain, to test heart.

Exercise 2. Read and learn the following words.

test tube – пробірка

flask – колба

glass – склянка

measuring glass – мензурка

glass cap – скляна кришка

pipette – піпетка

vessel – посудина

cylinder – циліндр

centigrade scale – стоградусна шкала

record – записувати; реєструвати

findings – дані

jar – банка

heat – нагрівати

label – ярлик; етикетка

slide – предметне скло

culture – культура

moisten – зволожувати

cover slip – покривне скло

inoculating needle – голка для щеплення

rack – штатив

ring stand – кільцевий штатив

report book – щоденник; звітний журнал

title – назва

object – об'єкт; предмет

description – опис

conclusion – висновок

balancer – вирівнювач, стабілізатор

solution – розчин

Exercise 3. Read and translate the following sentences.

1. Work in the laboratory requires cleanliness. 2. It is recommended to close glass bottles with glass caps. 3. When students come to the laboratory, they should put on white gowns and thoroughly wash their hands. 4. In the laboratory we can see bottles with distilled water. 5. Glass vessels are placed on the shelves and racks.

Exercise 4. Make up questions to the words in bold type.

1. Students thoroughly wash their hands **with running water**. 2. The room for weighing is equipped **with a set of balances**. 3. **Near each table** in the laboratory there should be a lamp.

4. The air in the laboratory is **well** ventilated. 5. Students carry out various experiments working **with different chemical substances**. 6. Glassware for general use includes **test tubes, funnels, etc.** 7. The laboratory is equipped **with long tables**.

Exercise 5. Fill in the blanks with the words given below.

1. Laboratory assistants carry out ... complex analysis. 2. There are ... laboratory vessels for the determination of blood or urine tests. 3. Substances may have a strong and ... odor. 4. The clinical laboratory consists of several ... rooms. 5. When we enter the laboratory, we see ... tables with glassware on them. 6. The ... equipment consists of some apparatuses which are used to heat solutions, distil water and measure temperature.

(long, unpleasant, different, special, laboratory, various)

Exercise 6. a) Read the Case Report Scheme according to which every patient must be registered in the hospital. Translate each point.

b) Pay attention to the sixth point. What does the information of this point deal with?

CASE REPORT SCHEME

1. Passport data, surname and initials, age, profession, date of admission.
2. Complaints.
3. Present history.
4. Past history (briefly).
5. Physical examination: inspection, palpation, percussion, auscultation.
6. Laboratory data: blood analyses, urinalyses, tests, biochemistry studies, stool ova or larvae of parasites¹ test, X-ray examination, ECG, BCG, PhCG, bacteriological studies, histological studies.
7. Provisional (initial) diagnosis: clinical diagnosis, final diagnosis (confirmed), presumptive diagnosis, establishment of diagnosis.
8. Treatment given.
9. Prognosis (instructions and prescriptions).

Notes:

¹stool ova and larvae of parasites test – аналіз калу на яйця та личинки паразитів

Exercise 7. Read the text, title it, answer the question: what thermometer should one better use to conduct scientific research?

The simplest and most common of all is a liquid thermometer. Mercury is a particularly suitable liquid because of its high boiling point – 357.25°C, and its low solidifying point – 39°C. The mercury thermometer is more accurate than the alcohol one.

Thermometers are supplied with a scale. A. Celsius (1701–1744) proposed a scale on which the melting point and boiling point of water were taken as the limits. These points were taken as 0° and 100° respectively. This is now known as the centigrade scale and is universally used in scientific work.

There are other scales in use: the scale introduced by D. Fahrenheit (1686–1736), the scale

Notes:

mercury – ртуть
boiling point – точка кипіння
accurate – точний
melting point – точка плавлення
scale – шкала

Exercise 8. Read the text and retell it.***Work of a Laboratory Assistant***

If a person consults a doctor, he must undergo different tests: blood analyses, urinalyses, biochemistry studies, stool ova or larvae of parasites test, bacteriological studies, histological studies, etc.

All these tests are performed by a laboratory assistant.

The laboratory assistant must remember that the bacteria with which he is working can produce a disease. So he must be very careful when he works with cultures, slides and all the material that may be in contact with living microorganisms. That's why he must remember the following rules:

1. Microscope slides and cover slips must be put into jars with disinfectant solution.
2. Don't moisten labels with the tongue.
3. Don't eat, drink or smoke in the laboratory.
4. Heat inoculating needles in the flame until red hot for sterilization. Do it before and after use.
5. Keep test tubes with cultures in test tube racks.

The laboratory is equipped with different apparatuses and instruments. There are microscopes, analytical balances, distillators for obtaining distilled water as the running water contains various impurities, burners to heat solutions and thermometers.

The apparatuses necessary for carrying out analyses are clamped to ring stands. When working in the laboratory, a laboratory assistant should put on a white gown and thoroughly wash his hands in running water before work and after it.

A laboratory assistant must write down all the work carried out in the laboratory into the laboratory report book. All the observations during experiments must be written down into this book in the following form:

1. Title of the experiment and the date.
2. The object of the experiment.
3. Description of the methods used.
4. The names and description of organisms.
5. The results.
6. The conclusion of the results.

Exercise 9. Answer the following questions.

1. What are the aims of the clinical laboratory?
2. What are the duties of a laboratory assistant?
3. What is the laboratory equipped with?
4. What can you say about the report book?

- deference of people on occupied territories;
- training personnel in hygiene and first aid;
- organization of donors' help.

The Red Cross is aimed to help all those suffering without any discrimination.

Exercise 2. Answer the questions.

- 1) Is the Red Cross an international organization?
- 2) Are you a member of the Red Cross organization?
- 3) What is your contribution into the activity of the local Red Cross organization?

LESSON THIRTY-ONE

I	Speaking	Teeth
II	Grammar	1. Ступені порівняння прислівників (§84).
	Suffixes	2. Порівняльні конструкції <i>as...as</i> , <i>not so ...as</i> (§85) (n.) -ment, -ship
III	Independent Work	What Happens to a Hamburger (Part 1)

I. Speaking: Teeth

Exercise 1. Phonetic reading: read the words, pay attention to the pronunciation.

Special, laboratory, ventilate, group, analysis, cylinder, pipette, accurate, synthetic, natural, centimeter, cubic, experiment, apparatus, instrument, thermometer, alcohol, limit, reagent, paraffin, temperature, solution.

Exercise 2. Read and learn the new words.

tooth (pl. teeth) – зуб
 crown – коронка (зуба)
 neck – шийка (зуба)
 gums – ясна
 root – корінь (зуба)
 enamel – емаль
 dentine – дентин
 pulp – пульпа
 root canal – канал кореня зуба
 bite – кусати

chew, masticate – жувати
 teething – прорізування (зубів)
 incisor – різець
 cuspid, canine tooth, eye-tooth – ікло
 molar – молярний, кутній зуб
 wisdom tooth – зуб мудрості
 digestion – травлення
 jaw – щелепа
 set – ряд зубів
 covering – покриття

Exercise 3. Learn the following word combinations by heart.

bony organ – кістковий орган
 protective covering – захисне покриття
 outer and inner tissue – зовнішня і внутрішня тканина
 feeding and growing – живлення і ріст

temporary teeth – молочні зуби
 permanent teeth – постійні зуби
 adult person – доросла людина
 see a dentist – консультуватися в зубного лікаря

Exercise 4. Say in English.

Верхня щелепа, нижня щелепа, молочні зуби, постійні зуби, кутній, різець, ікло, пульпа, верхнє покриття – це емаль, не кусай горіхи зубами, корінь зуба, різна форма коронок, дві зміни зубів, зуб мудрості.

Exercise 5. Put in the necessary prepositions.

1. The teeth are ... the upper and lower jaws. 2. ... the time the child is two he has twenty teeth. 3. The man has two sets ... teeth. 4. The teeth are very important bony organs ... our digestion. 5. The teeth are divided ... four groups.

(of, into, for, by, in)

Exercise 6. Read the text and retell it.

Teeth

Teeth are very important bony organs for our digestion. By means of them we bite and masticate food.

A tooth consists of three parts: the root, the neck and the crown. The physical support of each tooth is the alveolar bone. The tooth has a hard outer covering which surrounds the central pulp cavity. This protective covering consists of a very firm hard substance, enamel. The inner tissue of the tooth is dentine. It is a softer and less resistant material than the enamel. When the enamel is broken, the dentine soon suffers.

There are blood vessels and nerves in our teeth by means of which the feeding and growing of them take place.

Depending on the form and function our teeth are divided into four groups. They are incisors, cuspids, bicuspid and molars.

The teeth have various forms of the crown. They may be one-root, two-root and three-root teeth.

During our life we have two sets of teeth. The first teething begins at 6 months and lasts till the age of two and a half years. Little children have 20 temporary teeth. These teeth are not strong and their life time is only several years.

The second teething begins at 6 years and is over by 24. An adult person has 32 permanent teeth. The clinical formula of teeth is as follows: 2 incisors, 1 cuspid, 2 bicuspid and 3 molars.

Exercise 7. Answer the questions.

1. What do we do by means of our teeth? 2. What parts does a tooth consist of? 3. What is the physical support of each tooth? 4. What does the protective covering consist of? 5. What is the inner tissue of the tooth? 6. What function do blood vessels and nerves fulfill in our teeth?