REVISION ACTIVITIES - MIDWIFERY

Complete the two short texts and their gaps using ONE word only.

Blood Formation. Plasma is the liquid	of blood. It	92% of water and other plasma
proteins, gases, nutrients, salts, h	ormones and excretory produc	ets. Erythrocytes are most
numerous circulating particles. The	y formed in red ma	arrow of the skull, ribs and ends of
long bones called epiphyses. Haemo	oglobin oxygen t	o body tissues where it
exchanged for carbon dioxide.		
Who is a midwife? In Britain a midwife is a non-medic	cal who has got the	e qualifications to be registered and
legally licensed to practise midwife	ery. She must be able §	give the necessary supervision, care
and advice to women during	, labour and the six week	s after birth (postpartum period). She
may practise hospitals, cl	linics, health units, mother's h	omes or in any other service. The
midwife with women an	nd families during pregnancy,	birth and the postnatal period.
Midwives believe that childbirth is	an essentially normal significa-	ant life event for women and their
families.		
Explain in your own words in Engl. midwife	glish, use more than a coupl	e of words.
2 fetus		
3. PMT		

Match the expression on the right with the best definition on the left. ANSWERS:

41. inflammation of the urinary bladder	A. atherosclerosis	41.
42. extra uterine (pregnancy)	B. cystitis	42.
43. limited ability of blood to coagulate	C. sphincter	43.
44. entry point between vagina and uterus	D. haemophilia	44.
45. hardening of walls of arteries	E. ectopic	45.
46. oval muscle which closes some opening	F. cervix	46.

For items 47 - 51 write their *synonyms*. For items 47 - 50 write their *opposites*.

47. maxilla	52. expand	
48. carpus	53. posterior	
49 . mandible	54. ventral	
50. scapula	55. healthy	
51. cranium	56. upper	

VOCABULARY: Match the definitions with the words they define.

16. a doctor	A. flu
17. an appointment to see one's doctor to check one's general health	B. heart attack
18. a small instrument for pulling out hairs and picking up small objects	C. illness
19. a condition in which blood stops pumping through the heart	D. inflammation
20. painful	E. tweezers
21. general term for any condition that makes a one not to feel well for a certain period	F. intensive care unit
of time	(ICU)
22. a type of medicine that removes some or all of the discomfort of an illness or injury	G. itchy
23. an injury (less serious than a breakage) to a joint (typically the ankle, wrist, knee	H. constipation
etc)	
24. many types of respiratory or intestinal infections passed on through a virus	I. pain killer
25. a small document carrying the information on the correct amount and type of	J. pharmacy
medication needed to cure an illness or relieve symptoms	
26. an image of somebody's bones and inner organs	K. wound
27. a condition when an injured or infected body part feels/looks red, swollen or hot	L. physician
28. a feeling of discomfort on the skin's surface which makes you scratch it; the	M. prescription
character of the sensation	
29. an abnormal enlargement of a part of the body as a result of fluid accumulation	N. dizziness
30. damage to the body typically done by someone else with an instrument, may also	O. x-ray
apply to an external disruption of one's skin	
31. a condition in which there is difficulty in emptying your intestines	P. swelling
32. a hospital section where patients get constant attention and doctors rely on	Q. routine check-up
specialized equipment	
33. to touch your skin or make a very small hole in it so that you feel a sharp pain, used	R. sore
for insects or plants	
34. a place where people go to buy medication and other medical supplies	S. sprain
35. a sensation of spinning in space and losing one's balance	T. sting

VOCABULARY: Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words from exercise I.

36. People who smoke are at greater risk of having a	·			
37. If you are allergic to this medication you will come out in a	ash which will be very			
38. My right ankle was so it was twice the size	of my left one.			
39. If you have a splinter under your skin, you will need a pair of	f			
40. Ask your family to refer you to a specialist.				
41. She will remain in the until she can breathe	on her own.			
42. You can take two every 2 hours.				
43. I my ankle playing soccer.				
44. A diet high in fiber is a great way to avoid				
45. You should be able to buy a bandage at the				
46. In arthritis, your joints become				
47. The technician took an of my shoulder to ma	ake sure it wasn't broken.			
48. The soldiers are being airlifted to the hospital	al.			
49. Standing on the top of the hill, he felt when	he looked down into the valley.			
50. You will need to see your doctor to get another	for the medicine.			
51. I'd like to see you a year from now for a				
52. People who have the should not visit hospital	al patients.			
53. I have a throat and a runny nose.				
54. It may when I insert the needle.				

Choose \underline{ONE} word which is correct:

14) Can you tell me - d a) at the same t		ne on quickly or b) institutionally	
15) The condition of th a) getting bette	e newborn baby r	and the mother is b) decreased	c) got better
16) Postpartum blues is depression may be. a) easy		of the post-birth mental c) mild	complications but it isn't as as
17) The delivery was _ a) performing	as a	ceasarian section. b) performed	c) increased
18) Could you please _ a) break	your a	arm, I'd like to take you b) stand	
19) "I think the labour a) bubbled	is coming! My w b) crush		!"
20) "We still have time is completely dilated." a) up		move a little bit more _ c) middle	in your pelvis before the cervix
Read the article about health There are two extra sentences t		me runners. For items belon	v, choose the correct sentence for each space $(A - J)$.
For some runners, a ma	rathon is not eno	ugh.	
has grown exponentially	in recent years.	The number of runners	stance beyond the standard 42-km marathon, s who finished ultra-length races in North to Ultra Running Magazine. 1
the Stanford University medicine and rehabilitat answered a web-based q health and running-relate runners for 20 years. 3	School of Medici ion at UC-Davis uestionnaire about injuries over th 	ne, teamed up with Mar and an eager ultra run t the competitions they e e previous 12 months. T s to understand how much	hnan, MD, assistant professor of medicine at rtin Hoffman, MD, a professor of physical ner. 2 More than 1,200 ultra runners entered and their training regimens, general he researchers plan to follow this cohort of h exercise is optimal, how much recreational push your body beyond a certain point," he
population. During the p because of illness or inj quarters of the ultra runn least one training day to revealed an interesting tr	revious year, stud- ury, compared with ners reported an e- injury. Comparing end: Injuries appears so similarly, people	y participants missed an th four days for the ger xercise-related injury in g the profiles of injured ared to be more common le who have recently star	runners are healthier than the overall U.S. average of just two days of work or school heral population. 4 More than three-the prior year, while 65 percent had lost at runners with those who had avoided injury in younger, less experienced runners. "It's a rted running are much more likely to suffer
			Krishnan and Hoffman hope to investigate experienced runners from injury. 6

Notably, just 3.7 percent of injured ultra runners reported stress fractures, small cracks in bones that can arise from repeated application of force over time. Stress fractures may be less frequent in ultra runners than in other runners; studies have shown they make up 5 to 16 percent of all injuries in runners. However, stress fractures in the foot appear to be especially common in this group, accounting for 48 percent of all reported stress fractures.

7 ___ Another striking, yet anticipated, finding was a high incidence of asthma and allergies. While only 7 to 8 percent of the overall U.S. population has each of these conditions, 11 percent of ultra runners reported asthma, and 25 percent reported allergies. 8 ___ Krishnan expects that, as in marathon runners, most of the asthma in the study participants is related to allergies, but he plans to follow up on this in subsequent questionnaires.

- A. In November 2011 they launched the Ultrarunners Longitudinal Tracking Study.
- B. Most of their visits to health-care professionals were for exercise-related injuries, not illnesses.
- C. The study authors believe that these two conditions may develop simply as a response to spending more time outdoors.
- D. Krishnan hopes these findings can help improve the education of runners.
- E. Hoffman and Krishnan speculate that running on uneven terrain may be the reason why.
- F. Young drivers are at higher risk of car crashes than older people.
- G. Krishnan, a clinical epidemiologist, believes that studying the effects of extreme exercise could have broader applicability.
- H. Despite its popularity, however, little is known about the health effects of this intense form of exercise.
- I. The psychological profiles of ultrarunners are of particular interest to the researchers.
- J. As in all runners, most injuries among study participants involved the knees and other parts of the lower extremities.