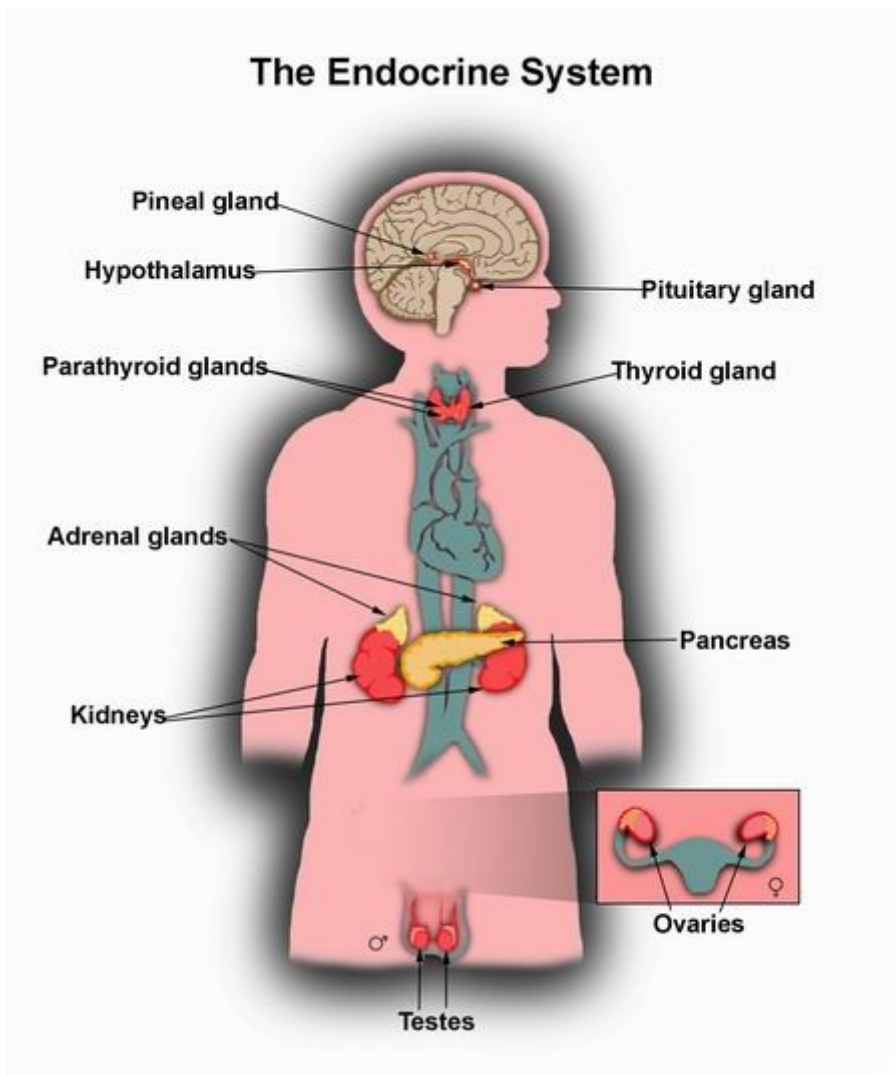


1) Make sure that you can explain the following terms:

INFERTILITY OUTBREAK WART GONORRHEA
CONTAGIOUS YEAST KIDNEY DONOR ARMPIT LUMP
SUSCEPTIBLE TO URETHRA GESTATION

2) Answer the following questions.

1. Can you name the main parts of endocrine system?
2. What is the difference between endocrine and exocrine glands?
3. How is the level of calcium in blood regulated?
4. What are positive and negative feedback mechanism?
5. Can you give an example of positive feedback mechanism?
key: consult the reading



1. Work with your partner and match the diseases with their definition

1. e, 2. f, 3.c, 4. g, 5. b, 6. d, 7. a

2. Acromegaly and gigantism

a) Read the text and answer these questions.

1. What are the symptoms of acromegaly?
2. What parts of the body are affected by this disease?
3. What is the cause of this disease?
4. What is the prevalence of acromegaly?
5. Is there any treatment available? If so describe it.
6. What is the life expectancy of people with acromegaly if they are not treated?

1. which, that, 2. in, 3. in, 4. gigantism, 5. out, 6. both, 7. the, all, these, 8. to, 9. is, 10. removal, treatment, extraction, 11. life, 12. likely, probably

B) Graves' disease/Hyperthyroidism

Watch the video and with your partner answer the following questions:

What is Grave's disease? body works faster than it should be

How is it diagnosed? blood test

What treatment is available? surgery, radiotherapy, drugs

Read the sentences below and complete the gaps according to what you remember. Then listen once more and check

1. Grave's disease affects the thyroid gland, whose activity increases as the body produces antibodies during this disorder.
2. The symptoms include: weight loss, bulging eyes also called exophthalmos, nervousness and (excessive) sweating.
3. The doctor diagnoses Grave's disease if s/he discovers that the thyroid gland is overactive by doing a blood test.
4. The thyroid gland is also examined by an ultrasound (scan) to check that there are no adenomas, dangerous growths.
5. In surgery, just the right amount of thyroid gland must be removed. The disadvantage of this treatment is that it leaves a scar and some nerves in the neck may get damaged during this procedure.
6. Two other treatment options are drugs and radiation to which you expose the thyroid gland. Both these methods reduce/decrease the activity of the thyroid gland.

3. Addison's disease

1. Who is more susceptible to Addison's disease?
2. What is the most common cause of Addison's disease?
3. Can you name some symptoms?
4. What is the life expectancy of people with treated Addison's disease?

disruption, numerous, destruction, invaders, slowly, loss, weakness, dizziness, uncontrollable, failure, unconsciousness

4. Listening

A) Cushing's disease

Watch the video and discuss the following questions with your partner:

1. yes: Cushing's syndrome – generic term for overproduction of ACTH for various reasons
Cushing's disease – overproduction of ACTH due to pituitary tumour
2. e.g. weight gain, stretch marks, easy bruising, acne, hirsutism, hypertension, diabetes, muscle weakness,...
3. young women
4. surgical resection of the tumour, radiation, medication, bilateral adrenalectomy
5. the patient needs cortisol replacement therapy, Nelson syndrome (growth of the pituitary tumour) may develop

5. a) Read the text quickly to find out what happens if thyroid gland is underactive in children.

b) Read the text once more and complete the missing sentences. There is one which you do not need.

1. d, 2. f, 3. e, 4. a, 5. g, 6. b

6. Look at the text once more and find the words for these definitions in the text:

To have an influence on or effect on something ___ affect ___

Performing necessary functions which keep the body alive ___ life-sustaining ___

The body of a human or animal excluding the head and limbs ___ trunk ___

To cause ___ bring about ___

Vital ___ essential ___

Swelling ___ puffiness ___

Limited, not much, and less than is needed ___ scanty ___

To give permission or opportunity ___ allow ___

Blood drawing

Best practices in phlebotomy

Phlebotomy is the process of making an incision in a vein with a needle. The procedure itself is known as a **venipuncture**. A person who performs phlebotomy is called a "**phlebotomist**", although doctors, nurses, medical laboratory scientists and others do portions of phlebotomy procedures in many countries.



blood tubes; syringe, injection, needle, sharp, needle guard, cap, vacutainer; gloves
tourniquet, (adhesive) plaster, cotton ball (cotton swab)
blood pressure gauge, blood pressure cuff; antecubital fossa, elbow pit; disinfectant (iodine,
alcohol, betadine)