



MINISTERSTVO ŠKOLSTVÍ,
MLÁDEŽE A TĚLOVÝCHOVY



COMPACT
Kompetence v jazykovém vzdělávání

INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

Common diseases and ailments – special terms

Exercise 1: Describe the following abnormal conditions.

ATROPHY, PARALYSIS, ANEURYSM, ALLERGY, ANGINA PECTORIS, INFARCTION, HYPERTENSION, ATHEROSCLEROSIS, PARALYTIC STROKE, MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION

Exercise 2: Complete the each explanation with one word from exercise 1.

1. Abnormally high blood pressure. = _____
2. A localized abnormal dilation of a blood vessel due to a congenital defect or a weakness in the vessel wall. = _____
3. Temporary or permanent loss of function, especially sensation or voluntary motion. = _____
4. An abnormal sensitivity to a particular substance so that contact with it produces an antigen-antibody reaction. For example, ragweed makes the person allergic to it sneeze. = _____
5. A form of arteriosclerosis in which there are localized accumulations of fatty material on the inside walls of blood vessels. Arteriosclerosis, a more general term, includes this condition and other degenerative blood vessel conditions such as loss of elasticity and hardening. Both conditions are commonly called hardening of the arteries. = _____
6. Sudden onset of paralysis caused by an injury to the brain or spinal chord. = _____
7. The death of tissue in an organ following the cessation of blood supply. = _____
8. A wasting away due to lack of nutrition or use, also a reduction in size of a structure after it has come to full functional maturity. For example, the calf muscles may shrink when a patient is not ambulatory for several months. = _____
9. Pain in the mid-chest that sometimes radiates to the shoulder, left arm, jaw, or abdomen. Usually brought on by physical exercise, the underlying cause is the narrowing of a blood vessel due to temporary spasm or build-up of plaque. The narrowing causes the heart to receive less blood (and therefore oxygen) than it needs. = _____
10. Death of part of the heart muscle, it usually results from a thrombus (clot) in the coronary arterial system. = _____

Exercise 3: Match.

1. ANGIOGRAM	A. A treatment used to cleanse the blood of patients whose kidneys are defective or absent.
2. ETIOLOGY	B. They are used extensively to treat infectious diseases by destroying microorganisms.
3. HEMODIALYSIS	C. A hormone secreted by the pancreas, a preparation taken by some diabetic patients.
4. ANTICOAGULANT	D. A medicine that counteracts the effect of histamine (present in the body and in certain foods), which causes an allergic reaction.
5. ANTIBIOTICS	E. The cause or causes of a disease.
6. ANTIHISTAMINE	F. An X-ray film of a blood vessel.

7. INSULIN	G. An agent that prevents or delays blood coagulation. It is sometimes used following heart attacks to prevent further blood clotting or embolisms.
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Adapted from:

[Kobylková, Anděla](#). *English for medical students*. 2. vyd. Brno : Masarykova univerzita, 1998.