

1. Complete the correct preposition

1. As an individual ages, body systems became susceptible _____ disease.
2. This eating disorder occurs chiefly _____ women.
3. Tooth decay results _____ the action of bacteria that live in the plaque.
4. Before 1980's, it was believed that ulcers were caused _____ several factors which resulted _____ excess stomach acid.
5. Alcohol interferes _____ the absorption of nutrients.
6. Diabetes mellitus patients break _____ stored fat for energy _____ difficulty.
7. The condition of developing gallstones tends _____ run _____ families.
8. The sores are generally referred _____ as peptic ulcers.
9. Duodenal ulcers account _____ about 80 % of all digestive ulcers.

2. Complete the text with a word made from the word given in brackets.

_____ (APPENDIX) is an _____ (INFLAME) of the appendix. It is the most common _____ (ABDOMEN) emergency found in children and young adults. Because of the appendix's position at the bottom of the cecum, scientists believe one of the main causes of _____ (APPENDIX) is an _____ (INVADE) of bacteria. When infected with bacteria, the appendix may become _____ (SWELL) and filled with pus. It may then eventually rupture. If left _____ (TREAT), this disease is fatal. The _____ (TREAT) for the condition is an immediate _____ (APPENDIX) or _____ (SURGERY) _____ (REMOVE) of the _____ (INFLAME) and ruptured appendix.

Over time, bulimia causes vitamin _____ (DEFICIENT) and an _____ (BALANCE) of critical body fluids. _____ (SEIZE) and kidney _____ (FAIL) can ultimately result. Bulimics may also suffer from _____ (ANXIOUS) and low self-esteem.

3. Listening. Listen to the talk on diabetes and answer the questions.

1. What is the estimated percentage of people with diabetes in the USA?
2. What two uses of food are mentioned in the talk?
3. What increases when a person suffers from diabetes?
The _____ increases.
4. What is the immediate symptom of diabetes? Feeling _____
5. What is the most common precipitating factor causing type 2 diabetes?
6. Which system stops working properly in type 1 diabetes?
7. What name was used for type 1 diabetes in the past?
8. Who gets gestational diabetes?

1. Rewrite these sentences using the Passive.

EXAMPLE

We isolate infected patients. ⇒ Infected patients are isolated.

- 1 Lymphocytes make antibodies.
- 2 Tomorrow we will follow the disinfection schedule.
- 3 We have cancelled all operations because of an MRSA outbreak.
- 4 Antibiotics have improved his condition.
- 5 The epidemic will probably kill millions.

2 Passive modals

EXAMPLE

This rule has to be followed at all times.

These instruments should not be sterilized at temperatures higher than 160 °C.

Use of gloves alone must not be considered a substitute for hand washing.

- 1 The nurse on duty must write the report.
- 2 You have to limit the growth of micro-organisms.
- 3 Someone should clean the soap dispensers every day.
- 4 We must all use alcohol hand-rub between patient contacts.
- 5 Staff must never use common towels – they are vectors for disease.

3. Complete *with* wherever possible, otherwise by:

- a) The patient was hit _____ a car. b) An old lady was hit _____ a baseball bat by a thief.
c) The window was broken _____ a stone. d) My flat was damaged _____ the hurricane.
e) The patient was cured _____ the new therapy.
We use _____ for objects which perform an action, the object is used deliberately for a purpose.
We use _____ for persons or for objects to show that the action carried out was accidental.

4. Rewrite the sentences so that you start with the words given.

Someone is looking after the patient with gastritis. The patient with gastritis _____
Someone shoot at the policemen. The policemen _____
The nurse carried away your blood sample. Your blood sample _____
They made Jane write the test again. Jane _____
They made the doctors work 20 hours shifts. The doctors _____

5. Transform these sentences with the respective form of the verb "to have" and do not use the underlined words.

- 1) The nurse measures my blood pressure twice a day. I _____
2) I can't talk to you now, the dentist is taking out my tooth.
I can't talk to you now, I _____
3) A plastic surgeon has altered Karin's nose. Karin _____
4) Doctors removed his appendix during the operation.
He _____
5) Someone broke Tim's nose while he was playing football.
Tim _____ while he was playing football.

Discussing a case history

- 1 Read this case history of a woman who died from colon cancer because she did not get medical treatment early enough.

Mrs Jobarti was an immigrant who spoke very little of the language of the country she lived in. She was a shy woman who was not well-educated and came from a culture and a generation of women who do not communicate easily with men about personal matters.

She was suffering frequent abdominal pains and one day she noticed blood in her stools. However, she was afraid of the 'foreign' doctors at her local clinic and was too embarrassed to talk to them about bowel habits. She visited a local healer from her own country who told Mrs Jobarti that she had a potentially fatal illness, but encouraged her to stay away from 'Western' medicine, gave her herbal preparations, and performed a healing ceremony.

Finally, Mrs Jobarti found the courage to go to a doctor. The patient and the doctor (a man) did not understand each other and the doctor, who did not use an interpreter, briefly examined her, took a sample of her blood, prescribed laxatives, and recommended a change in diet.

The blood test was negative, but Mrs Jobarti's symptoms got worse over the next six months. She was eventually referred to a local hospital. There was a very long waiting list to see a specialist and the hospital did not make her a priority. Mrs Jobarti did not make a fuss, but suffered in silence. Samples of her stools got lost in Pathology. She had to repeat the tests and it was another four months before she was diagnosed with advanced colon cancer. It was too late to do anything and she died within a month.

2 Answer the following questions.

- 1 What signs and symptoms made Mrs Jobarti realize she had a problem?
- 2 What treatment did the healer give her?
- 3 What did the doctor recommend?
- 4 What happened to Mrs Jobarti's stool samples at the hospital?

3 Think about the factors that contributed to the delay in getting treatment. Who or what was most to blame? Put these things into what you think is their order of importance.

- the culture she was living in
- the patient herself
- the doctor
- the patient's culture
- the healer
- the patient's husband
- the hospital