

## 1. Listening – In the hospital

**1. Answer the questions below with your partner, then watch the video and decide if you would like to work in such a hospital and why/why not.**

- How do you imagine an ideal doctor? What should his/her characteristics be?
- What do you imagine doing yourself ten years from now? What will your working day look like?

**2. Discuss these questions with your partner then watch the video again and complete the missing answers.**

- Who is the first scheduled patient and what is his/her health problem?
- What is the condition of the two sisters in the ward?
- What research project does Annika participate in?
- What was wrong with the patient in ICU?
- What is the cause for the code blue call?

a) a baby girl (Brin), who is 5 months old, suffers from severe cataract since birth  
b) they both suffer from cystic fibrosis c) national allergy research project  
d) brain stem tumour e) training for doctors, they should treat a mannequin baby for seizure

**3. Complete the words from the listening.**

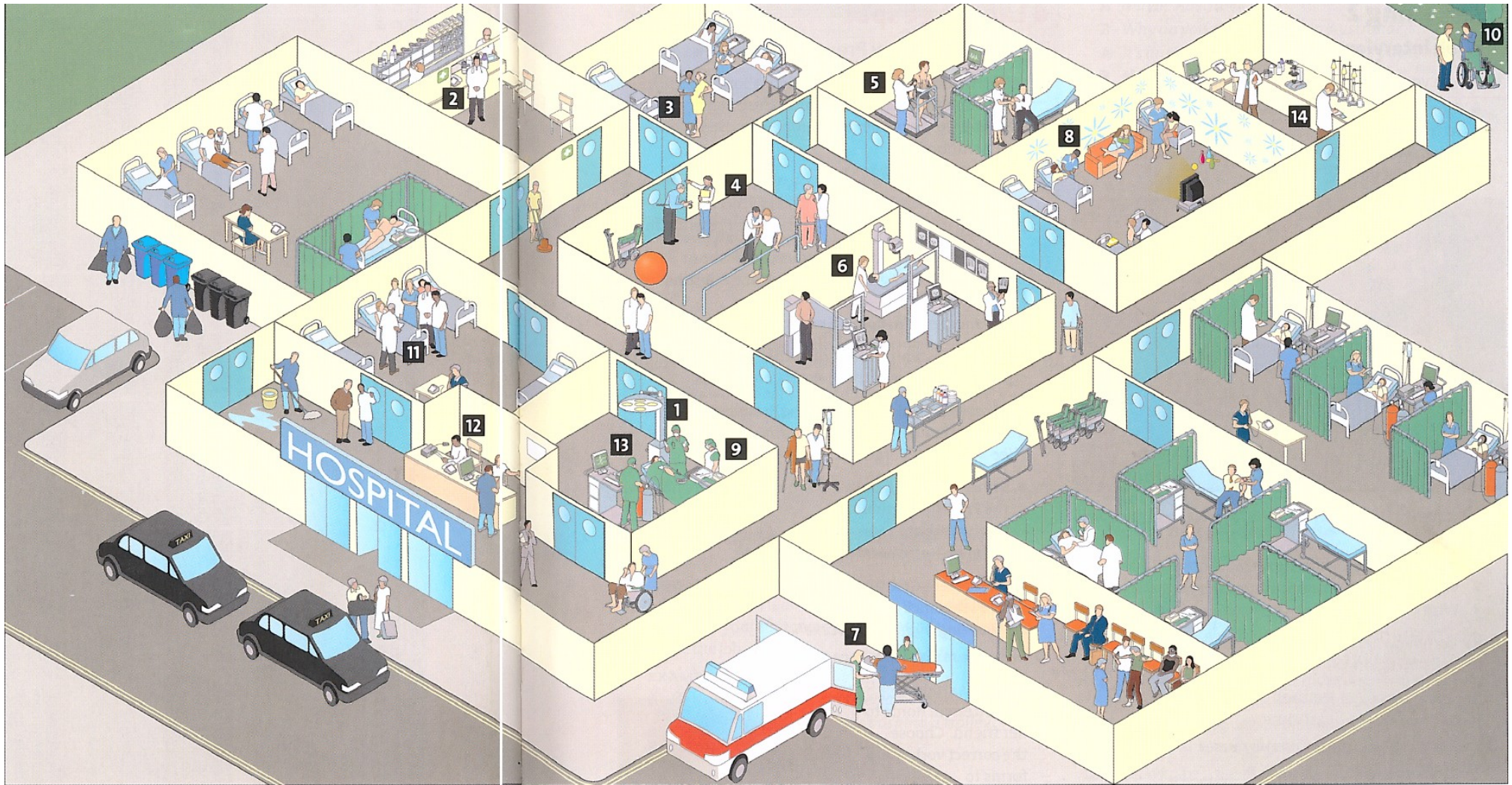
- s \_\_\_\_\_ – another word for operative procedure
- c \_\_\_\_\_ – a disease of the eye, the clouding of the lens gradually causes vision loss
- c \_\_\_\_\_ – a physician specializing in the treatment of patients, not in other areas such as research
- w \_\_\_\_\_ – another word for hospital department
- I \_\_\_\_\_ – a hospital department where critically ill or injured people are treated
- s \_\_\_\_\_ – convulsion, e.g. an epileptic s. is abnormal activity in the brain
- m \_\_\_\_\_ – an artificial body for practicing medical procedures
- life-t \_\_\_\_\_ – a situation that endangers life

surgery, cataract, clinician, ward, ICU-intensive care unit, seizure, mannequin, life-threatening

## 2. Hospital staff

**1. Match the relevant hospital staff to the numbers in the picture, there are two which you do not need.**

[ə'ni:sθətɪst]	[,pærə'medɪk]	[skɪlɪb nɜ:s]
[,kɑ:di:'plədʒɪst]	[ 'fɑ:məsɪst]	[ 'dentɪst]
[kən'sʌltənt]	[,fɪzɪəʊ'θerəpɪst]	[ 'sɜ:dʒən]
[læb tek'nɪʃən]	[ 'pɔ:tə]	[fr'zɪʃən]
[ 'mɪd,wɑɪf]	[,reɪdɪ'plədʒɪst]	[ 'dʒenrəl præk'tɪʃənə]
[,pi:diə'trɪʃən]	[rɪ'sepʃənɪst]	[,ɒbste'trɪʃən]



## Vocabulary

### Verbs for describing jobs

Complete descriptions 1–10 with a job from *Scrub up* and the verbs below.

moves	performs	specializes
gives	examines	prepares
supports	<del>treats</del>	takes
delivers	.	

- 1 A paediatrician *treats* children.
- 2 A \_\_\_\_\_ attends births and \_\_\_\_\_ babies.
- 3 A \_\_\_\_\_ in illnesses of the heart and blood vessels.
- 4 A \_\_\_\_\_ equipment, furniture, patients, etc. around the hospital.
- 5 A \_\_\_\_\_ x-rays and other images.
- 6 A \_\_\_\_\_ surgeons in the operating theatre.
- 7 A \_\_\_\_\_ medicines to give to medical staff or patients.
- 8 A \_\_\_\_\_ responds to emergencies and \_\_\_\_\_ first aid.
- 9 A \_\_\_\_\_ operations.
- 10 A \_\_\_\_\_ samples and tissues under a microscope.

Key: Vocabulary 2. midwife (an obstetrician), delivers; 3. cardiologist, specializes; 4. radiologist, takes; 5. scrub nurse, supports; 7. pharmacist, prepares; 8. paramedic gives; 9. surgeon performs; 10. lab technician, examines

### General

inpatients	ward round	stretcher
outpatients	walker	drip feed
consulting room	crutches	X-rays
operating theatre	wheel chair	ultrasound
ward (e.g. isolation ward)	ambulance	trolley

### Departments

A&E Accident and emergency	Haematology	Paediatrics
Anaesthesiology	ICU Intensive care unit	Pathology
Cardiology	Neurology	Pharmacy
Dermatology	Nutrition and dietetics	Physiotherapy
Ear nose and throat (ENT)	Obstetrics	Radiotherapy
Gastroenterology	Oncology	Renal unit (Nephrology)
General surgery	Ophthalmology	Urology
Gynaecology	Orthopaedics	

## 4. IPPA

### 1. Read the text and complete the missing words.

When you perform 1. \_\_\_ physical assessment, you will use four techniques: inspection, palpation, percussion, and auscultation. Use them in this sequence unless you 2. \_\_\_ performing an abdominal assessment. Palpation and percussion can alter bowel sounds, so you would inspect, auscultate, percuss, and then palpate an abdomen.

1. Inspection – Inspect 3. \_\_\_ body system using vision, smell, and hearing 4. \_\_\_ assess normal conditions and deviations. Assess for colour, size, location, movement, texture, symmetry, odours, and sounds.

2. Palpation requires 5. \_\_\_ to touch the patient with different parts of your hands, using varying degrees 6. \_\_\_ pressure. Because your hands are your tools, keep your fingernails short and your hands warm. 7. \_\_\_ gloves when palpating mucous membranes or areas in contact with body fluids. Palpate tender areas last.

3. Percussion involves tapping your fingers or hands quickly and sharply against parts of the patient's body to help you locate organ borders, identify organ shape and position, and determine 8. \_\_\_ an organ is solid or filled 9. \_\_\_ fluid or gas. 10. \_\_\_ is a direct and indirect percussion. To carry 11. \_\_\_ indirect percussion:

- Press the distal part of the middle finger of your nondominant hand firmly 12. \_\_\_ the body part.
- Keep the rest of your hands off the body surface.
- Flex the wrist of your nondominant hand.
- Using the middle finger of your dominant hand, tap quickly and directly over the point where your other middle finger touches the patient's skin.
- Listen to 13. \_\_\_ sounds produced.

4. Auscultation involves listening for various lungs, heart, and bowel sounds with a 14. \_\_\_.

- Provide a quiet environment.
- Make sure the area to 15. \_\_\_ auscultated is exposed (a gown or bed linens can interfere 16. \_\_\_ sounds.)
- Warm the stethoscope head in your hand.
- Close your eyes 17. \_\_\_ help focus your attention.

1 a, 2 are, 3 each, 4 to, 5 you, 6 of, 7 wear, 8 if, 9 with, 10 there, 11. out. 12. on, 13. the, 14. stethoscope, 15. be, 16. with, 17. to