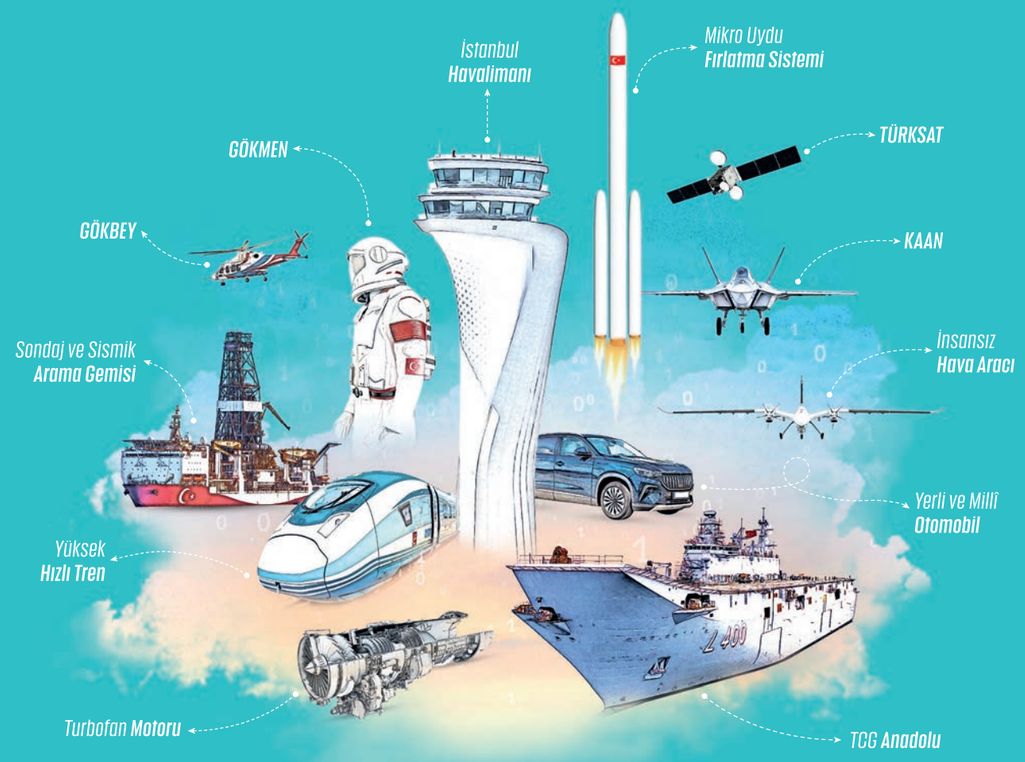
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VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL
ANATOLIAN HIGH SCHOOL

VOCATIONAL ENGLISH COURSE

Patient and Elderly Services/Health Services

11-12 COURSE MATERIAL



VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL ANATOLIAN HIGH SCHOOL

VOCATIONAL ENGLISH COURSE

Patient and Elderly Services/Health Services

COURSE MATERIAL 11 - 12

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İSTİKLÂL MARŞI

Korkma, sönmez bu şafaklarda yüzen al sancak;
Sönmeden yurdumun üstünde tüten en son ocak.
O benim milletimin yıldızıdır, parlayacak;
O benimdir, o benim milletimindir ancak.

Çatma, kurban olayım, çehreni ey nazlı hilâl!
Kahraman ırkıma bir gül! Ne bu şiddet, bu celâl?
Sana olmaz dökülen kanlarımız sonra helâl.
Hakkıdır Hakk'a tapan milletimin istiklâl.

Ben ezelden beridir hür yaşadım, hür yaşarım.
Hangi çılgın bana zincir vuracakmış? Şaşarım!
Kükremiş sel gibiyim, bendimi çiğner, aşarım.
Yırtarım dağları, enginlere sığmam, taşarım.

Garbın âfâkını sarmışsa çelik zırhlı duvar,
Benim iman dolu göğsüm gibi serhaddim var.
Ulusun, korkma! Nasıl böyle bir imanı boğar,
Medeniyyet dediğin tek dişi kalmış canavar?

Arkadaş, yurduma alçakları uğratma sakın;
Siper et gövdeni, dursun bu hayâsızca akın.
Doğacaktır sana va'dettiği günler Hakk'ın;
Kim bilir, belki yarın, belki yarından da yakın.

Bastığın yerleri toprak diyerek geçme, tanı:
Düşün altındaki binlerce kefensiz yatanı.
Sen şehit oğlusun, incitme, yazıktır, atanı:
Verme, dünyaları alsan da bu cennet vatanı.

Kim bu cennet vatanın uğruna olmaz ki feda?
Şüheda fışkıracak toprağı sıksan, şüheda!
Cânı, cânânı, bütün varımı alsın da Huda,
Etmesin tek vatanımdan beni dünyada cüda.

Ruhumun senden İlâhî, şudur ancak emeli:
Değmesin mabedimin göğsüne nâmahrem eli.
Bu ezanlar -ki şehadetleri dinin temeli-
Ebedî yurdumun üstünde benim inlemeli.

O zaman vecd ile bin secde eder -varsa- taşım,
Her cerîhamdan İlâhî, boşanıp kanlı yaşım,
Fışkırır ruh-ı mücerret gibi yerden na'şım;
O zaman yükselerek arşa değer belki başım.

Dalgalan sen de şafaklar gibi ey şanlı hilâl!
Olsun artık dökülen kanlarımın hepsi helâl.
Ebediyyen sana yok, ırkıma yok izmihlâl;
Hakkıdır hür yaşamış bayrağımın hürriyyet;
Hakkıdır Hakk'a tapan milletimin istiklâl!

Mehmet Âkif Ersoy

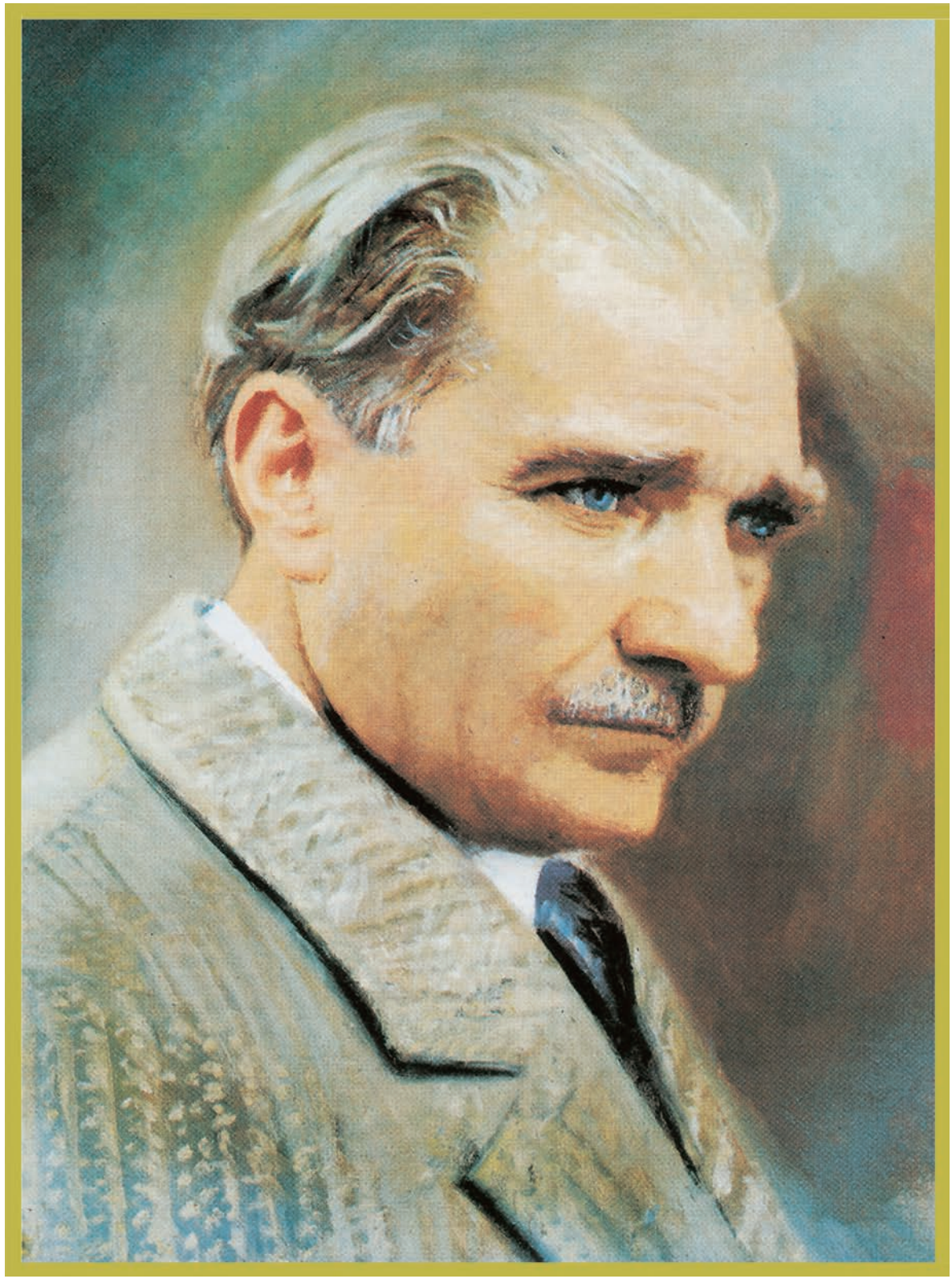
GENÇLİĞE HİTABE

Ey Türk gençliği! Birinci vazifen, Türk istiklâlini, Türk Cumhuriyetini, ilelebet muhafaza ve müdafaa etmektir.

Mevcudiyetinin ve istikbalinin yegâne temeli budur. Bu temel, senin en kıymetli hazinendir. İstikbalde dahi, seni bu hazineden mahrum etmek isteyecek dâhilî ve hâricî bedhahların olacaktır. Bir gün, istiklâl ve cumhuriyeti müdafaa mecburiyetine düşersen, vazifeye atılmak için, içinde bulunacağın vaziyetin imkân ve şeraitini düşünmeyeceksin! Bu imkân ve şerait, çok namüsait bir mahiyette tezahür edebilir. İstiklâl ve cumhuriyetine kastedecek düşmanlar, bütün dünyada emsali görülmemiş bir galibiyetin mümessili olabilirler. Cebren ve hile ile aziz vatanın bütün kaleleri zapt edilmiş, bütün tersanelerine girilmiş, bütün orduları dağıtılmış ve memleketin her köşesi bilfiil işgal edilmiş olabilir. Bütün bu şeraitten daha elîm ve daha vahim olmak üzere, memleketin dâhilinde iktidara sahip olanlar gaflet ve dalâlet ve hattâ hıyanet içinde bulunabilirler. Hattâ bu iktidar sahipleri şahsî menfaatlerini, müstevlîlerin siyasî emelleriyle tevhit edebilirler. Millet, fakr u zaruret içinde harap ve bîtap düşmüş olabilir.

Ey Türk istikbalinin evlâdı! İşte, bu ahval ve şerait içinde dahi vazifen, Türk istiklâl ve cumhuriyetini kurtarmaktır. Muhtaç olduğun kudret, damarlarındaki asil kanda mevcuttur.

Mustafa Kemal Atatürk



MUSTAFA KEMAL ATATÜRK

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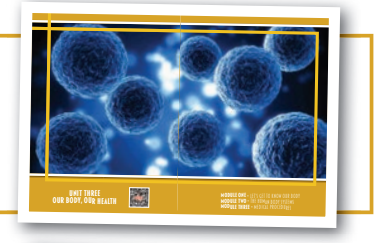
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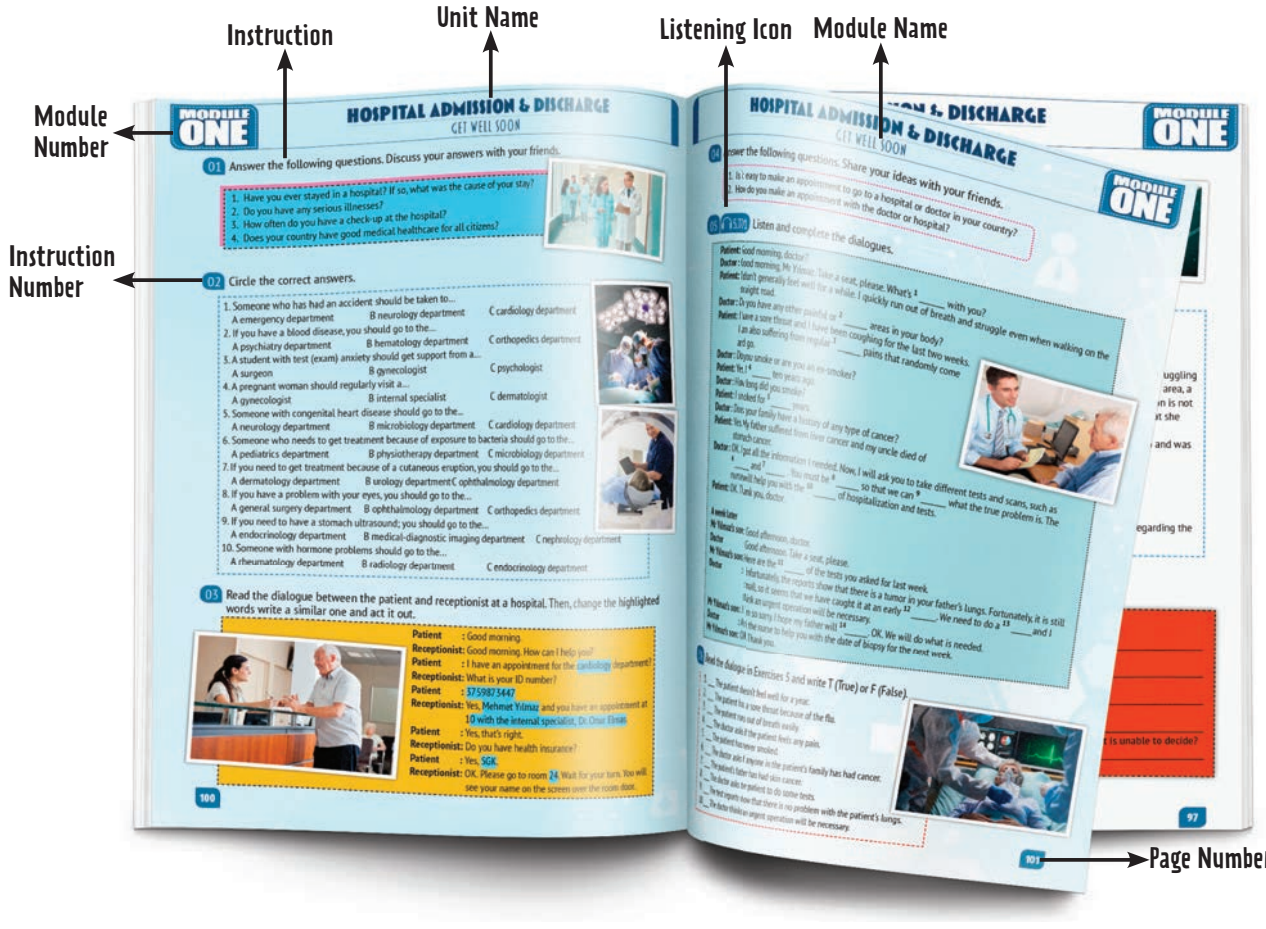
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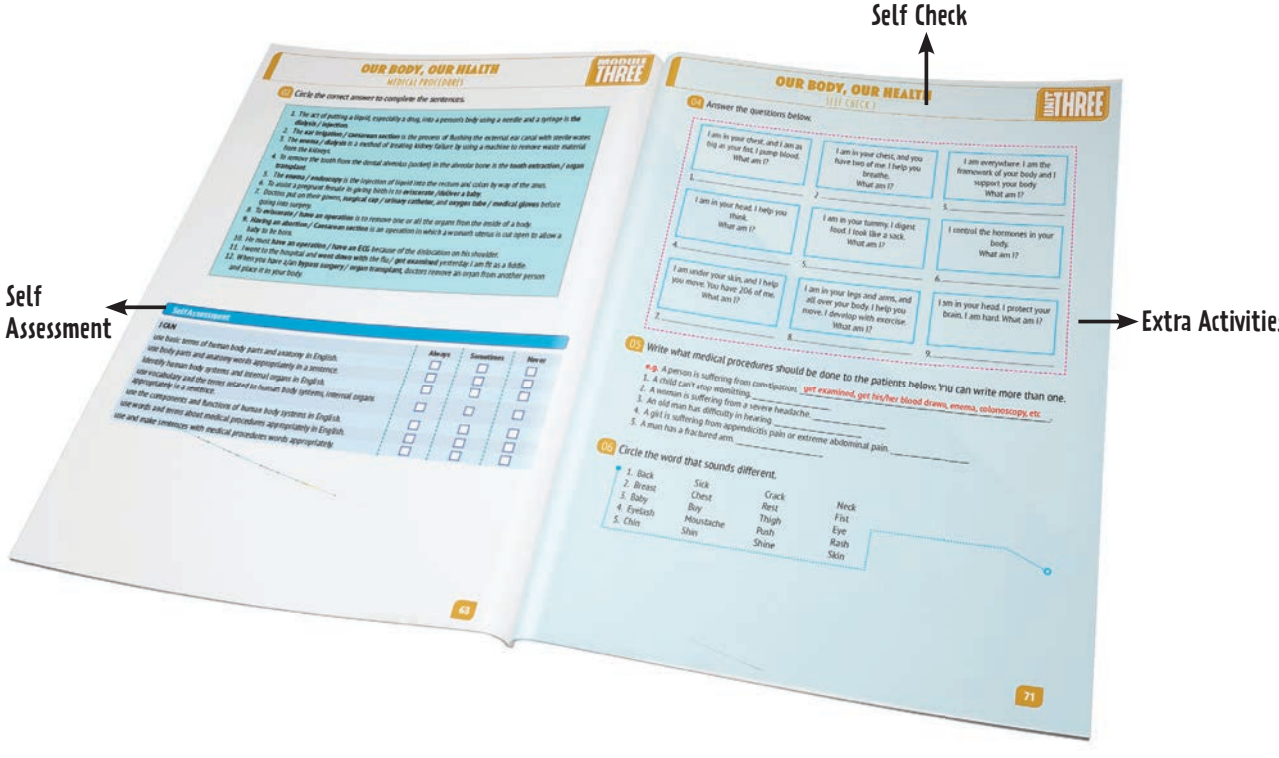
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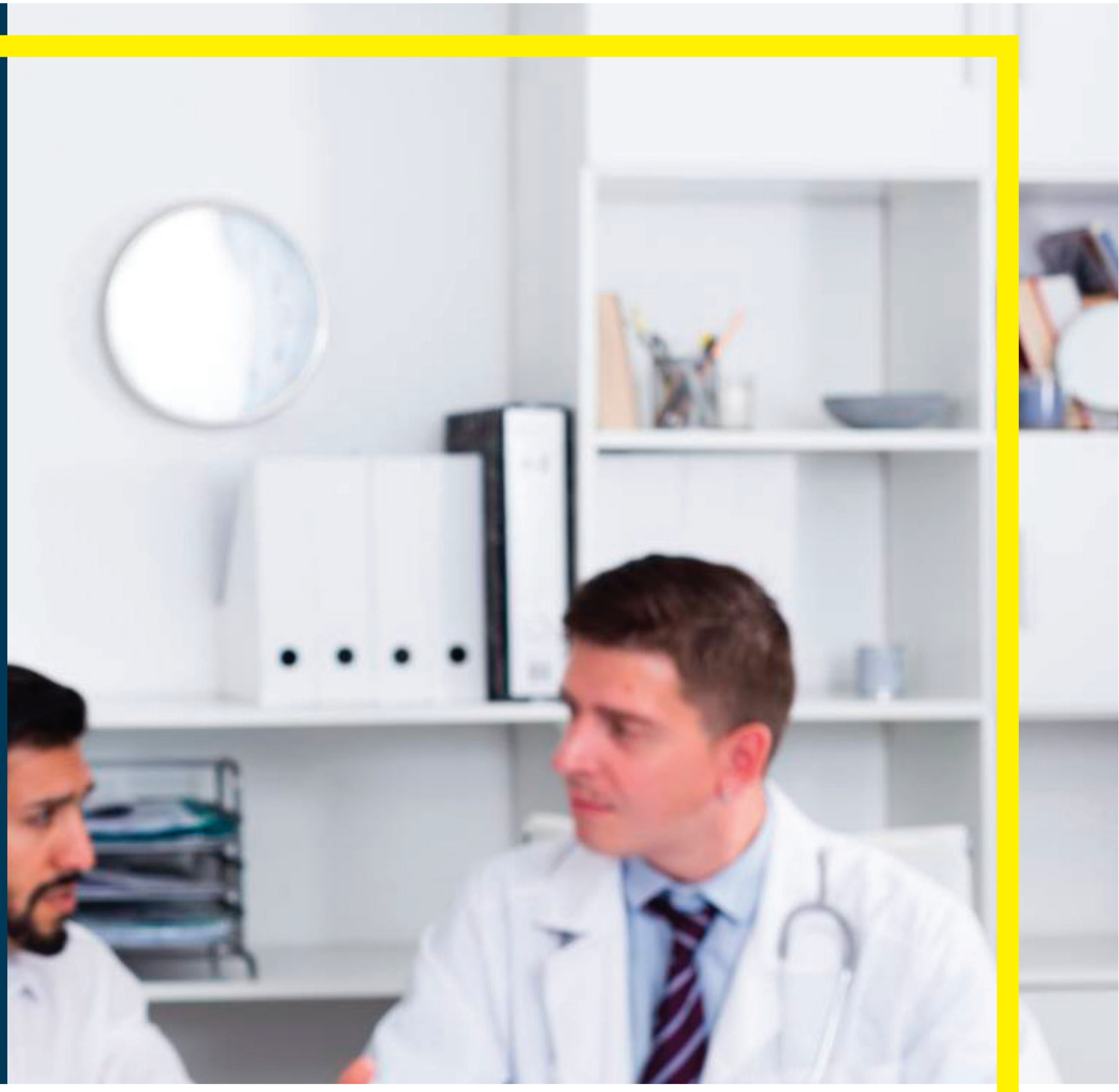



Instruction
Unit Name
Listening Icon
Module Name
Module Number
Instruction Number
Page Number
MODULE ONE
HOSPITAL ADMISSION & DISCHARGE
GET WELL SOON
01 Answer the following questions. Discuss your answers with your friends.
1. Have you ever stayed in a hospital? If so, what was the cause of your stay?
2. Do you have any serious illnesses?
3. How often do you have a check-up at the hospital?
4. Does your country have good medical healthcare for all citizens?
02 Circle the correct answers.
03 Read the dialogue between the patient and receptionist at a hospital. Then, change the highlighted words write a similar one and act it out.
Patient : Good morning.
Receptionist: Good morning. How can I help you?
Patient : I have an appointment for the cardiology department.
Receptionist: What is your ID number?
Patient : 37598734?
Receptionist: Yes, Mehmet Yılmaz and you have an appointment at 10 with the internal specialist, Dr. Onur Ercan.
Patient : Yes, that's right.
Receptionist: Do you have health insurance?
Patient : Yes, SGK.
Receptionist: OK. Please go to room 24. Wait for your turn. You will see your name on the screen over the room door.
04 Answer the following questions. Share your ideas with your friends.
1. Is it easy to make an appointment to go to a hospital or doctor in your country?
2. How do you make an appointment with the doctor or hospital?
05 Listen and complete the dialogues.
06 Read the dialogue in Exercises 5 and write T (True) or F (False).
100
97
101


Self Check
Self Assessment
Extra Activities
MODULE THREE
OUR BODY, OUR HEALTH
MEDICAL PROCEDURES
01 Circle the correct answer to complete the sentences.
SELF CHECK 1
04 Answer the questions below.
05 Write what medical procedures should be done to the patients below. You can write more than one.
e.g. A person is suffering from constipation. get examined, get his/her blood drawn, enema, colonoscopy, etc.
06 Circle the word that sounds different.
Self Assessment
I CAN
43
71



UNIT ONE
GREETINGS



MODULE ONE - WELCOME
MODULE TWO - HOW OLD ARE YOU?
MODULE THREE - DO YOU HAVE A FEVER?

GREETINGS
WELCOME

01 Answer the following questions. Discuss your answers with your friends.

1. How do you welcome a patient?
2. Do you think smiling is important for greeting?
3. Do you know how to say 'Hello' in other languages?



02 1.T01 Listen to the expressions. Then, match them with the languages.



1. Bonjour	A. ___ Spanish
2. Namaste	B. ___ Russian
3. Nin Hao	C. ___ Italian
4. Konnichiwa	D. ___ Chinese
5. Hallo	E. ___ German
6. Hola	F. ___ Arabic
7. Marhabaan	G. ___ French
8. Ciao	H. ___ Japanese
9. Salom	I. ___ Hindi
10. Привет (Privet)	J. ___ Uzbek

03 Read the dialogue between a hospital receptionist and a patient.

Receptionist: Good afternoon. How may I help you?
Patient : Hola. I am from Spain. I can speak little English.
Receptionist: OK, sir. Can you tell me briefly what is wrong with you?
Patient : I have been suffering from a severe headache since last night. I took some pills but it didn't work.
Receptionist: Well, let me take some notes... OK, I will help you. Follow me, please.
Patient : Thank you.



04 Act out the dialogue in Exercise 3 by using speaking cards below changing the highlighted parts.

Name: Hans
Country: Germany
Problem: stomachache

Name: Zen
Country: China
Problem: toothache

Name: Dimitri
Country: Russia
Problem: earache

Name: Sulima
Country: India
Problem: obesity

05 Tick (√) the qualities that a medical receptionist should have.

1. communication skills .....
2. panic mood .....
3. passionate about work .....
4. managing multiple tasks .....
5. smiling face .....
6. getting bored quickly .....
7. handling hard days .....
8. clarity and confidence .....

06 Read the text and match the highlighted words with their synonyms.

Medical receptionists' typical day is very busy as they have many responsibilities, and they are the link between doctors, nurses and patients. They greet the patients and visitors with a smile, showing a great deal of interest while listening to them carefully. Besides, they answer the telephone, schedule the appointments and try to keep them on time. Helping patients with filling in the forms is another responsibility of them which is necessary for especially elderly people. The reception area is the place where medical receptionists spend all their day, so they keep it clean and quiet. Some of the responsibilities can be really challenging such as comforting stressful patients or visitors and fixing the appointment problems. Finally, they deal with the paperwork such as faxing, scanning or mailing.

1. link
2. greet
3. fill in
4. challenging
5. fix
6. paperwork

A. ___ document
B. ___ welcome
C. ___ hard
D. ___ to complete
E. ___ connection
F. ___ to solve

01 Answer the questions.

1. Have you ever filled out any forms at the hospital?
2. Which personal questions do you ask a patient?
3. What is health insurance? Do you have one?



02 Read the dialogue between a medical receptionist and Mrs Cooper.

The receptionist: Hello, good morning. May I help you?
Mrs Cooper : Yes, I have an appointment with the cardiologist.
The receptionist: What is your full name, madam?
Mrs Cooper : Sharol Cooper.
The receptionist: Can you please spell it?
Mrs Cooper : Sure. It is S-H-A-R-O-L C-O-O-P-E-R.
The receptionist: Thank you. What time is your appointment, Mrs Cooper?
Mrs Cooper : At 10 am.
The receptionist: Let me check. OK, I need to ask you a few questions since this is your first visit. What is your address, Mrs Cooper?
Mrs Cooper : Trafalgar House, 341 Main Street, Westminster, London.
The receptionist: And, what is your date of birth?
Mrs Cooper : It is the 24th of May, 1982.
The receptionist: Do you have health insurance?
Mrs Cooper : Unfortunately no.
The receptionist: Does anybody accompany you right now?
Mrs Cooper : Yes, my husband is here with me.
The receptionist: Could I have his phone number in case of emergency?
Mrs Cooper : Of course. It is 06794566580.
The receptionist: Thank you for all the information, Mrs Cooper. Can I have your phone number finally?
Mrs Cooper : Yes. My cell phone number is 06785644435.
The receptionist: OK. Let me show you the way to our cardiologist, please.



03 Choose and write the questions in Exercise 2 that are similar to the ones below.

1. What is your birthdate? ----➤ .....
2. Could you spell it, please? ----➤ .....
3. May I have your name? ----➤ .....

04 1.T02 a. Listen to the dialogue, and circle the correct word.

1. The patient lives in **Australia / Austria**.
2. She was born in **1980 / 1983**.
3. Her mobile is **55-326-096 / 55- 346-096**.

05 1.T02 b. Listen to the dialogue again and fill in the form.

PATIENT INFORMATION

Name: _____ Date: 12.09.2022

Address: _____

_____ City: _____ Country: _____

Birthdate: _____

Gender: M F (please circle)

Weight: _____

Height: _____

Home phone: _____ Work phone:_____

Mobile: _____

E-mail: _____

Are you Single ☐ Married ☐ Divorced ☐ Seperated ☐ Widowed ☐

Person to contact in case of emergency: _____

Relationship to patient: _____

Home phone: _____ Mobile: _____

Education: ☐Grade School ☐Jr. High School ☐High School
☐College (2-4 years) ☐Degree

Health insurance ☐Yes _____ ☐No

Signature: _____

06 Make questions according to the information given.



Ask the name.	**e.g** Can I have your name?
Ask the date of birth.	1.
Ask the address, city and country.	2.
Ask the weight.	3.
Ask the height.	4.
Ask the home/work or cell phone.	5.
Ask the e-mail.	6.
Ask the marital status.	7.
Ask for a person to contact in case of emergency.	8.
Ask the relationship of the contact to the patient.	9.
Ask the phone number of the contact.	10.
Ask the education status.	11.
Ask if the patient has health insurance.	12.
Ask the company of insurance.	13.

07 Mr Karaca is calling the hospital to make an appointment. Read the dialogue and write T (True) or F (False) to the sentences.

The receptionist: This is Dr Güney's office. How can I help you?
Mr Karaca : I'd like to make an appointment, please.
The receptionist: Have you ever been to our clinic before?
Mr Karaca : No. I'm a new patient.
The receptionist: What's your name?
Mr Karaca : Orhan Karaca.
The receptionist: May I have your phone number, please?
Mr Karaca : Yes. My number is 0592 348 85 86.
The receptionist: What are your symptoms?
Mr Karaca : Well, I have a sore throat, a cough and a high temperature. I also feel very tired.
The receptionist: The earliest appointment I have is 3:00 pm on Wednesday, October 2nd. Are you available then?
Mr Karaca : Yes. That's fine.
The receptionist: Please be here 10 minutes before the appointment time to fill in the necessary forms. Do you need any directions to our clinic?
Mr Karaca : No, thank you. I know where it is.
The receptionist: So, I'll see you on Wednesday at 3:00 pm.
Mr Karaca : OK. Thank you.

1. ____ The receptionist asks the address of the patient.
2. ____ Mr Karaca has been to the clinic before.
3. ____ Mr Karaca accepts the date that the receptionist offers.
4. ____ The receptionist asks the patient to be at the clinic 10 minutes early to measure his pulse.
5. ____ Mr Karaca knows the location of the clinic.



08 1.T03 Listen to the sentences and write correct questions for each.

1. .....
2. .....
3. .....
4. .....
5. .....

GREETINGS

DO YOU HAVE A FEVER?

01 Answer the following questions. Discuss your answers with your friends.

1. How do you feel when you talk to your doctor or nurse in the hospital?
2. Do you sometimes hesitate to ask questions about your situation?
3. What questions may a nurse or a medical receptionist ask you about your medical history?

02 Who says these sentences, the doctor or the patient? Write the questions into the correct bubble.

1. "What brings you here today?"
2. "How long will the treatment take?"
3. "What were you doing when it started?"
4. "Do you have a fever?"
5. "Why do I need surgery?"
6. "Do you smoke?"
7. "Will I need more tests?"
8. "What side effects can I expect?"





03 Doctor Ayberk is asking questions to the patient, Yasin. Complete the sentences with the words in the box. One is extra.

pain - move - allergies - lost - hurt - bother - pills - surgeries - smoke - worse - open

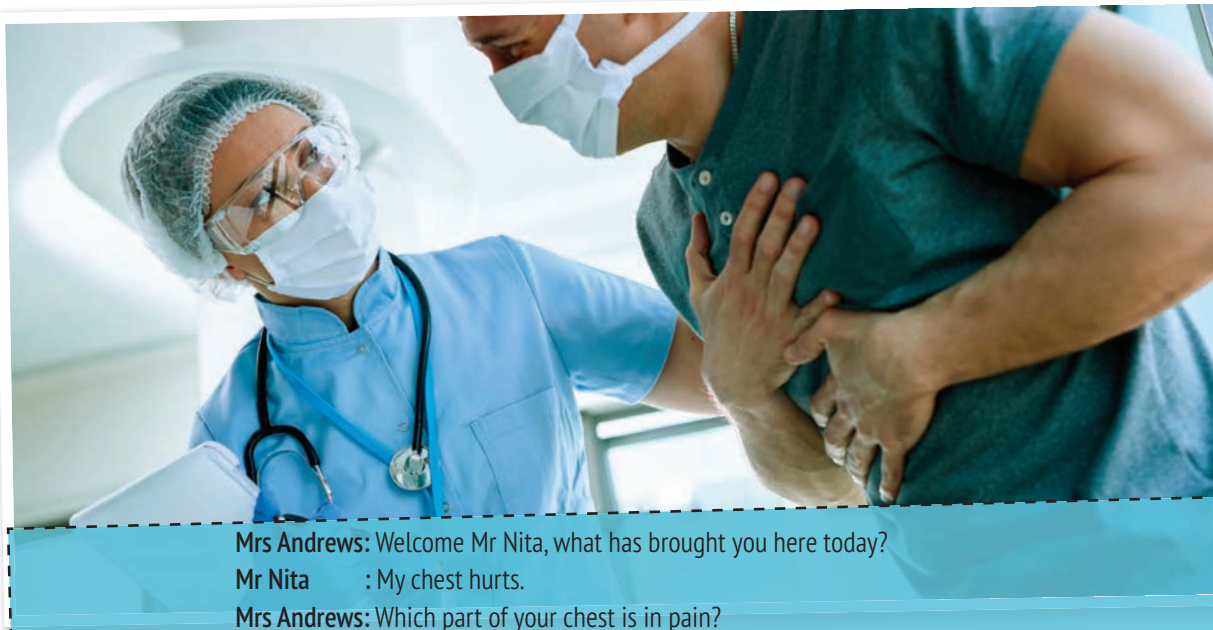
1. Do you have _____?
2. Can you describe the _____?
3. Where does it _____?
4. Have you _____ any weight lately?
5. Does light _____ you?
6. Have you ever had any _____ before?
7. Do you _____?
8. What makes it _____?
9. Can you _____ your mouth wide?
10. Can you _____ your arms, please?

04 Write the correct questions in Exercise 3 for the answers below.

1. Doctor: _____?
   Patient: I have a pain like stabbing a knife.
2. Doctor: _____?
   Patient: Here, just under my stomach.
3. Doctor: _____?
   Patient: No, it doesn't.
4. Doctor: _____ ?
   Patient: Yes, I have lost 5 kilograms.
5. Doctor: _____?
   Patient: No, I don't.



05 Read the dialogue between the doctor, Mrs Andrews and the patient, Mr Nita. Then, write T (True) or F (False) to the sentences.



Mrs Andrews: Welcome Mr Nita, what has brought you here today?
Mr Nita : My chest hurts.
Mrs Andrews: Which part of your chest is in pain?
Mr Nita : Right here.
Mrs Andrews: Can you describe the pain?
Mr Nita : It is very sore, like a knife.
Mrs Andrews: What makes it worse?
Mr Nita : When I take a deep breath, or I cough, it becomes considerably sore.
Mrs Andrews: Is there anything else you feel at the same time?
Mr Nita : Actually, no. Should I be tested for a certain disease or condition?
Mrs Andrews: We will see. Now, I would like you to lean back...

1. ___ Mr Nita is at the doctor for a follow-up visit.
2. ___ Mrs Andrews asks the patient's appetite.
3. ___ The pain is in the chest.
4. ___ It makes the pain worse when the patient moves.
5. ___ Mr Nita asks for more information about his condition.

06 Match the pictures with the sentences.

1. ___ Can you open your mouth wide, please?
2. ___ Do you have any pain here around your neck?
3. ___ What makes the pain in your chest worse?
4. ___ Can you please stretch your leg?
5. ___ Do you have a fever?
6. ___ Can you see better now?
7. ___ Let me measure your pulse.
8. ___ Can you cough, please?
9. ___ Could you roll up your sleeve?

A



B



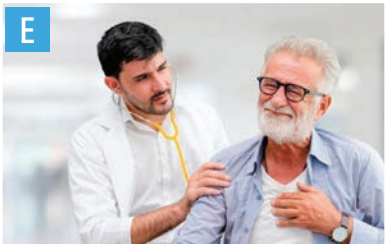
C



D



E



F



G



H



I



07 Put the patients' questions into the correct categories; about symptoms and diagnosis, about the treatment, or the surgery.

1. What are the benefits of having a surgery?
2. Which treatment is the most common for my disease or condition?
3. How serious is my disease or condition and how will it affect my home and work life?
4. What caused the disease or condition?
5. How much will the surgery cost?
6. Is there more than one disease or condition that could be causing my symptoms?
7. What is the short-term and long-term prognosis for my disease or condition?
8. What side effects can I expect?
9. What are the risks of having a surgery?
10. Are there any alternatives to the surgery?
11. What would happen if I didn't have any treatment?
12. How long will the treatment take?

A



B



C



Self Assessment

I CAN	Always	Sometimes	Never
use basic terms regarding the proper greeting technique in English.	☐	☐	☐
use greeting words and terms appropriately in a sentence.	☐	☐	☐
use relevant basic terms by asking for personal information appropriate to the technique in English.	☐	☐	☐
use vocabulary and the terms related to asking for personal information appropriately in a sentence.	☐	☐	☐
use basic terms about asking and answering questions following the technique in English.	☐	☐	☐
use words and terms about asking-answering questions appropriately in English.	☐	☐	☐

GREETINGS

SELF CHECK 1

01 Write suitable questions to the patient's answers.

Doctor: [1] _____?
Patient: I am not fine. I have injured my leg.
Doctor: [2] _____?
Patient: I fell off my bike yesterday.
Doctor: [3] _____?
Patient: Oh, yes. It hurts a lot.
Doctor: [4] _____?
Patient: It is burning.



02 Fill in the blanks with a suitable word.

1. If you meet someone from Japan, welcome him/her, smile and say _____.
2. _____ people say Hola in their language.
3. A: This is my friend, Lionel from Paris.
   B: _____ Lionel, nice to meet you.
4. A: Good afternoon. May I help you?
   B: Ciao. I'm from _____. I can speak English just a little bit.

03 Circle the correct word.

1. Do you have **hurt / pain** in your muscles?
2. What **brings / makes** you here today?
3. Can you **show / describe** the pain?
4. What **side effects / smyptoms** can I expect during treatment?
5. Do I need a **follow-up / following** visit?
6. Let me **hear / measure** your blood pressure.

04 Put the words into the correct order to write polite expressions.

1. Do you want any help? — you / I / may / help / ? _____
2. Tell me your address. — I / could / address / have / please / your / ? _____
3. Who is with you here? — you / does/ here / accompany / anybody / ? _____
4. Spell your surname. — ask / may / spell / I / to / it / you / please / ? _____

05 Read the sentences below and choose the irrelevant one according to the picture.

A



1. Can you describe the pain?
2. Can you read the letter over there?
3. Do you have any allergies?

B



1. What can you see on the board?
2. Can you please tell me which letter you see?
3. Where does it exactly hurt?

C



1. I sometimes feel exhausted.
2. I don't know whether I need this treatment.
3. Can I measure your pulse?

D



1. Do you know how to keep fit?
2. I have a sore throat.
3. Have you drunk something cold recently?

06 Unscramble the words below.

1. VESEER _____
2. IPATNTEMONP _____
3. CEAINRNUS _____
4. ASDEISE _____
5. TMEAETNTR _____
6. YUSGRER _____



UNIT TWO
GENERAL HEALTH TERMS



MODULE ONE - BASIC TERMS OF HEALTH
MODULE TWO - BASIC TERMS OF DISEASES
MODULE THREE - SYMPTOMS AND SIGNS
MODULE FOUR - GETTING BETTER

GENERAL HEALTH TERMS

BASIC TERMS OF HEALTH

01 Answer the following questions. Discuss your answers with your friends.

1. How do you define 'health'?
2. How do you stay healthy?
3. Have you ever had a check-up done?



02 Look at the definitions of 'health'. Circle the correct one.



A. The state of being free from illness or injury
B. The state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being
C. The balance between a person and the environment
D. The physical body and the overall functionality

03 According to the definition of health above, read the sentences and write 'H' for the healthy people and write 'U' for the unhealthy ones.

1. ___ Emily has been suffering from headaches for two months.
2. ___ John has a good relationship with everyone around him as well as himself.
3. ___ Carol goes on a daily walk, stays fit, eats well and has a hobby.
4. ___ Tina has had pain in her stomach for a year and hasn't got medical help yet.
5. ___ Michael always has negative thoughts and argues with everyone at the school.
6. ___ Kylie gets up early, does exercises, has a decent diet and does meditation. So, she has a balanced body.
7. ___ Tom sneezes a lot and his eyes are always itchy at the beginning of every spring.
8. ___ Lisa is always energetic and active. She has regular health check-ups.

04 Write the names of the unhealthy people in Exercise 3.

1. _____ should see a neurologist.
2. _____ should see an immunologist.
3. _____ should see a psychologist.
4. _____ should see a gastroenterologist.



05 Read the text below. Then, write T (True) or F (False) to the sentences.

Ayla is a retired woman and lives alone. Since she is getting older, things are becoming harder for her. She sometimes feels tired for no reason, and sometimes feels like her heart is racing and about to burst out of her chest, especially when she's doing her chores like cleaning the house and cooking. Her right arm aches, too. So, Ayla decides to see a doctor to find out if there's something wrong with her. And, she makes an appointment.

When she is at the hospital, Dr Moore does a comprehensive medical evaluation. In order to determine Ayla's state of health, he needs two types of data: subjective and objective. He asks her lots of questions such as how she feels, what her symptoms are, and things like that. What Dr Moore does is to collect subjective data. He takes her blood pressure, listens to her heart and also X-rays her right arm. Now, what Dr Moore does is to collect objective data. Therefore, he takes her pulse and finds that her heart is beating very fast. After examining and running some tests, Dr Moore can't find any reasons for why she feels tired so, directs her to a psychologist.

1. ___ Ayla lives with her family.
2. ___ Her heart beats very fast when she does her chores.
3. ___ Ayla has some problems with her heart and her right arm.
4. ___ The doctor examines Ayla, and gets some information about her health.
5. ___ Ayla's feeling of tiredness is subjective information.
6. ___ Taking blood pressure and listening to the heart are objective information.
7. ___ After running some tests, the doctor states the reason of Ayla's tiredness.



06 Match the highlighted words in the text with their definitions.

1. appointment	A. ___ based on real facts and not influenced by personal beliefs or feelings
2. comprehensive	B. ___ influenced by or based on personal beliefs or feelings, rather than based on facts
3. subjective	C. ___ complete and including everything necessary
4. objective	D. ___ a formal arrangement to meet or visit someone at a particular time and place
5. blood pressure	E. ___ to take a photograph of the inside of someone or something using X-rays
6. X-ray	F. ___ a measure of the pressure at which the blood is sent by the heart through the body
7. symptom	G. ___ any feeling of illness or physical or mental change that is caused by a particular disease

07 Fill in the blanks with the words in Exercise 6.

1. The main _____ of a migraine is usually an intense headache on one side of the head.
2. You can see the doctor by a/an _____.
3. Laboratory tests are examples of _____ data.
4. When someone describes his/her pain, it is _____ data.
5. A dramatic increase in _____ may cause severe headaches and sweating.
6. My doctor has made _____ lab tests to make the correct diagnosis.
7. The dentist will _____ your jaw.



08 Choose three words from Exercise 6 and make sentences by using them.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

GENERAL HEALTH TERMS

BASIC TERMS OF HEALTH

09 Look at the determinants of health below. Write the correct words into the correct category.

Treating diseases - Safe water - Customs and traditions - Income - Culture - Gender - Clean air
Age - Education - Genetics - Personal habits - Taking precautions - Geography - Safe houses

A. Physical environment

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

B. Social environment

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

C. The person's characteristics and behaviours

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

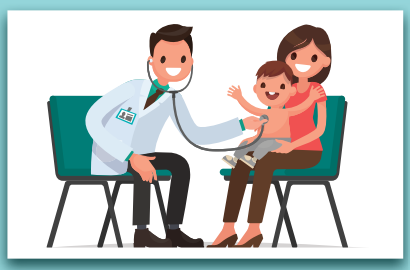
D. Health services

1. _____
2. _____

10 Write the missing letters of the words about the types of health.



1. _ubl _c Health



2. C _i_d Health



3. Ph _si_a_ Health

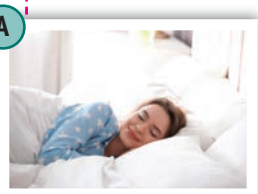


4. _am_ly Health

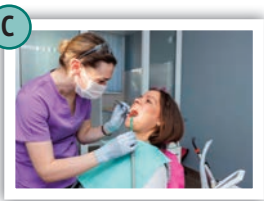


5. E_d_rl_ Health

11 How to stay healthy? Match the sentences about being healthy with the pictures.

A 

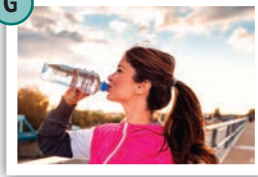
B 

C 

D 

E 

F 

G 

1. ___ Follow a balanced and nutrient diet.
2. ___ Avoid junk food.
3. ___ Exercise daily.
4. ___ Have regular dental check-ups.
5. ___ Sleep well and meditate.
6. ___ Stay hydrated.
7. ___ Get vaccinated.

12 Read the text below. What advice would you give Amanda? Write your own sentences.

Amanda is a 15-year-old girl. She gets up early, always has her breakfast, and does yoga in the mornings. At school, she sometimes skips lunches and as she goes to bed late, she can't avoid late-night snacks. She is a successful volleyball player in her school team. But after a while, her trainer, Mrs Turner, realises that she is having difficulties in concentrating and performing in the matches. She tells her how important her diet, sleep pattern and even water consumption are, and if she wants to be a successful player, she should take these issues as an essential way of living. Amanda follows the advice of her trainer. A few weeks later, she sees how much her performance has increased, and she becomes very happy.

e.g. She should sleep early.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

GENERAL HEALTH TERMS

BASIC TERMS OF DISEASES

01 How many diseases can you name? List the most common diseases in Turkey.

02 What are the most important viral diseases that have affected the world? List them.

03 Write the diseases under the pictures. One is extra.

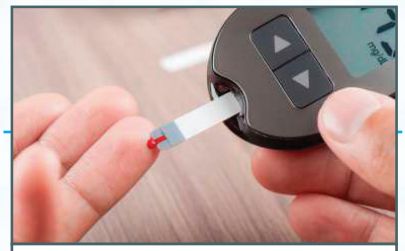
Hypertension - Diabetes - Heart Attack - Peptic Ulcer - Calcification
Herniated disc - Cirrhosis - Scoliosis - Cancer - Asthma



1.



2.



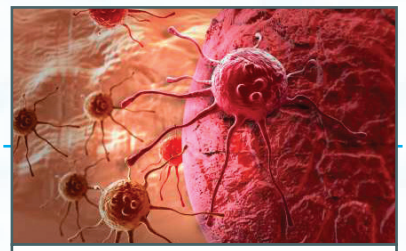
3.



4.



5.



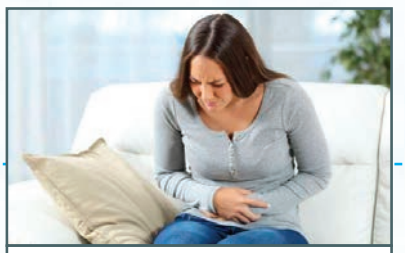
6.



7.



8.



9.

04 Match the commonly confusing words with their meanings.

1. Sickness	A. ____ what the doctor diagnoses and treats
2. Disease	B. ____ the patient's experience of the disease
3. Illness	C. ____ socially defined condition that applies to people who have a disease or illness

05 2.T01 Listen to the dialogue between a doctor and a patient. Then, fill in the blanks.

Handan is a high school teacher. When she gets up in the morning, she feels bad. Then, she decides to see her family doctor at the health clinic. The doctor begins to question her.

Doctor : What's troubling you?
Handan: I have a severe headache. I have [1] _____ in my arms and legs, too. Also, I sometimes cough.
Doctor : [2] _____ have you had the pain?
Handan: Since yesterday.
Doctor : Is your cough intermittent?
Handan: Yes, it is.
Doctor : Let's [3] _____ your temperature. ... It is 38 °C. Do you feel [4] _____?
Handan: No, I don't. I feel dizzy.
Doctor : Please, strip to the waist. I will listen to your heart and [5] _____. Cough a little, please. ... Your lungs are clear and there is no murmur in the heart. I think you have [6] _____. I'll prescribe you some antibiotics to soothe your symptoms. If your cough gets worse, please inform me. By the way, what's your [7] _____ like?
Handan: Not bad.
Doctor : Stay at home, rest in bed, keep on a light diet, and you may drink tea with lemon. [8] _____ from fatty foods for a while. If you like, I can prescribe you [9] _____ supplements, too. I hope you will get well soon.
Handan: Thank you very much.

06 Match the highligted words in the text with their antonyms.

1. severe	A. ___ to worsen
2. intermittent	B. ___ to get better
3. soothe	C. ___ mild
4. get worse	D. ___ to stop
5. keep on	E. ___ continuous

07 Match the questions (1-7) with the nearest meanings (A-G).

1. When do you notice the symptoms?	A. ___ Do the signs begin in the morning or at night?
2. Do you do anything to feel better?	B. ___ Are your symptoms constant or temporary?
3. What is the symptom of your illness?	C. ___ When do the symptoms start?
4. Do the symptoms happen all the time or only sometimes?	D. ___ Do you take any medicine? Do you rest?
5. When do you have the signs?	E. ___ What is the duration of your pains; a few seconds, an hour, a week?
6. How long do your pains last?	F. ___ Does the symptom make it hard for you to eat, sleep, and work?
7. Does the symptom make it hard for you to do everyday activities?	G. ___ Is it a pain, a rash, or a feeling of tiredness?

GENERAL HEALTH TERMS

BASIC TERMS OF DISEASES

08 Match the words with their definitions.

1. beriberi	A. ___ passing from the genes of a parent to a child
2. pathogen	B. ___ to limit the growth or force of something
3. deficiency	C. ___ the fact or process of becoming worse
4. restrain	D. ___ failure of working correctly
5. malfunctioning	E. ___ a bacterium, virus, or other microorganisms that can cause disease
6. deterioration	F. ___ a state of not having, or not having enough
7. hereditary	G. ___ a disease causing inflammation of the nerves and heart failure, caused by a deficiency of vitamin B1

09 Read the dialogue between the teacher and the students of Health Vocational High School. Then, complete the chart below.

Mr Konur: Good morning, class.
Students : Good morning, Mr Konur.
Mr Konur: I hope you are all well and ready for our lesson. Today, we are going to study the types of diseases. Diseases can be of two types; infectious and non-infectious. Diseases that spread from one person to another are called infectious diseases. For example; influenza, measles and chickenpox. They are usually caused by microorganisms called pathogens (fungi, rickettsia, bacteria, viruses, protozoans, worms). Non-infectious diseases are caused by pathogens, but other factors such as age, nutritional deficiency, gender and lifestyle also influence the disease. Examples include hypertension, diabetes, and cancer. These types of illnesses are not contagious and they restrain within a person who has contracted them. Alzheimer's, asthma, cataract and heart diseases are examples of some non-infectious diseases. Aslı, can you tell us a little about other diseases we studied yesterday?
Aslı : Of course, Mr Konur. There are also degenerative and deficiency diseases.
Mr Konur: Thank you, Aslı. Who wants to explain degenerative diseases? What is the main cause of this kind of disease?
Arda : May I? They are mainly caused by the malfunctioning of vital organs in the body. In other words, the deterioration of cells over time. Degenerative diseases are usually caused by ageing. Furthermore, some are hereditary and incurable. Cancers, osteoporosis, multiple sclerosis (MS) and Parkinson's are the examples of degenerative diseases I can remember.
Mr Konur: Thank you, Arda. You're right. Alright, what about deficiency diseases? Cenk?
Cenk : They occur due to the deficiencies of hormones, minerals, nutrients, and vitamins. For example, diabetes occurs due to an inability to produce or utilize insulin and goitre is mainly caused by iodine deficiency. Vitamin B1 deficiency causes beriberi.
Mr Konur: Thank you, all. Let's continue revising the types of diseases using the smart board.

Type of Disease	Examples of the Diseases
[1]_____	influenza, measles and chickenpox
non-infectious	[2]_____, [3]_____ and [4]_____
[5]_____	cancers, osteoporosis, multiple sclerosis (MS) and Parkinson's
deficiency	[6]_____, [7]_____and [8]_____

10 Read the symptoms of four patients. Then, circle the correct words.

John : "I have a runny nose. I can't stop sneezing and itching. I have rashes on my hands and arms. I feel terrible."
Carol: "I have pain when I pee. My urine is dark and cloudy. I can't stop going to the toilet. The lower part of my tummy sometimes aches."
Tim : "I have chest pain. I can't stop coughing. I always feel tired. I have difficulty breathing."
Rose : "I am sensitive to light and glare. I have clouded and blurred vision."

1. John is suffering from **an allergy / the flu**.
2. Carol has symptoms of **myoma / cystitis**.
3. Tim has some **digestive / lung** problems.
4. Rose has problems with her **eyes / ears**.



11 Write T (True) or F (False) to the sentences.

1. ____ The flu is an infectious disease.
2. ____ Myoma is an example of the nervous system.
3. ____ Cystitis is curable.
4. ____ Lung problem is a hereditary disease.
5. ____ Allergy is a contagious disease.

12 Look at the doctors' suggestions listed below. What advice do the doctors give the patients in Exercise 10? Write the first letter of the patient's name. You can use a name more than once.

Doctors' suggestions

1. ___ Use nasal spray.
2. ___ Exercise regularly.
3. ___ Take care of your genital hygiene.
4. ___ Have a healthy diet.
5. ___ See an eye doctor annually.
6. ___ Wear sunglasses when you are out.

13 Write the letters of expressions in the box that can complete each sentence. One is extra.

a. diarrhoea **b. hiccupping** **c. hot** **d. numb** **e. bruising**
f. heartburn **g. shivering** **h. skin lesions** **i. sleepless**

1. I have ___ , ___ , ___
2. Tom feels ___ , ___ , ___
3. The twins can't stop ___ , ___ ,

GENERAL HEALTH TERMS

SYMPTOMS AND SIGNS

01 Answer the following questions. Discuss your answers with your friends.

1. What are the most common disease symptoms you experience in winter?
2. Are you stressed or comfortable when you talk about your symptoms?
3. Why do you think it's important to define your symptoms clearly to a doctor?



02 'Symptoms are what the patient feels and signs are what the doctor observes.' According to the definition, fill in the blanks with 'Symptom' or 'Sign'.



1. I have a burning and sharp pain in my stomach. _____
2. Lisa's temperature is thirty-seven points five. _____
3. I feel tired all the time. _____
4. Tom's blood pressure is up at 160/100. _____
5. My left arm hurts. _____
6. I don't feel well. _____
7. I am nauseous. _____

03 Match the vital signs with the correct definitions.

1. temperature
2. blood pressure
3. pulse
4. rate of respiration

A. ___ the force with which blood travels around the body
B. ___ how hot the body is
C. ___ how many times a person breathes per minute
D. ___ how many times the heart beats per minute

04 Write the name of the medical equipment under the pictures using the words in the box.

thermometer - glucose meter - pulse oximeter - stethoscope - sphygmomanometer



1. .....



2. .....



3. .....



4. .....



5. .....

GENERAL HEALTH TERMS

SYMPTOMS AND SIGNS

05 Fill in the blanks with the verbs in the box. You can use a verb more than once.



check - put - measure - count - insert

I am going to...

1. _____ your blood pressure.
2. _____ your pulse.
3. _____ the thermometer into your armpit.
4. _____ your temperature.
5. _____ your respiration.
6. _____ the thermometer into your mouth.

06 Match the two parts of the questions.

1. How would you describe	A. ___ does the pain last?
2. Can you	B. ___ explain where exactly the pain is?
3. How long	C. ___ do you have this pain?
4. Can you tell	D. ___ the pain in your head?
5. How often	E. ___ me when the pain starts?

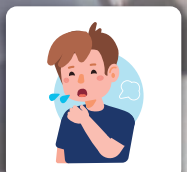
07 2.T02 Fill in the blanks with the questions in Exercise 6. Then, listen to the dialogue and check your answers.

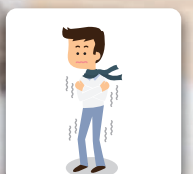
Doctor: [1] _____?
Patient: It is between my eyes.
Doctor: [2] _____?
Patient: It lasts longer than a couple of days.
Doctor: [3] _____?
Patient: It is like spreading pain in the face that starts in one eye.
Doctor: [4] _____?
Patient: It starts after a very busy day and when I'm stressed.



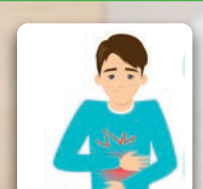
08 Write the symptoms under the correct pictures.

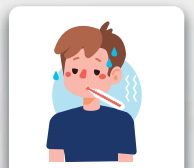
dizziness - fever - cough - shiver - vomit - sore throat - nausea - heartburn


1. .....

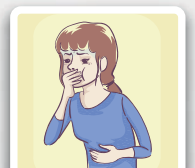

2. .....

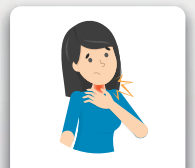

3. .....


4. .....


5. .....


6. .....


7. .....


8. .....

GENERAL HEALTH TERMS

SYMPTOMS AND SIGNS

09 Make word combinations connected with symptoms.

1. loss of	A. ____ sweat
2. difficulty with	B. ____ moles
3. rectal	C. ____ vision
4. cold	D. ____ urination
5. chronic	E. ____ cough
6. painful	F. ____ bleeding
7. skin	G. ____ speech



10 Fill in the blanks with the expressions in Exercise 9.

1. Signs of skin problems include changes in _____.
2. Signs of a stroke include _____, _____, and _____.
3. _____ is one of the symptoms of stomach or digestive problems.
4. Symptoms of bladder problems include difficult or _____.
5. Signs of a heart attack include pain, pressure, squeezing, shortness of breath and _____.

11 Do you think the symptoms below are life-threatening or not? Discuss your answers with your friends.

headache
shortness of breath
pain in the chest
nausea
unexplained weight loss
vomiting blood



12 Which symptom is related to which body part? Fill in the blanks with the words in the box. One is extra.

Throat - Nose - Arms - Head - Stomach - Skin - Ears - Eyes

DESCRIPTION OF SYMPTOM	BODY PART
1. I feel dizzy.	_____
2. I am sneezing a lot.	_____
3. Julie can't see clearly.	_____
4. Carol has an earache.	_____
5. Laura has a bad cough.	_____
6. Tina has some pink macules on her chest.	_____
7. Betty vomits in the mornings.	_____



13 Write the name of the physical examination techniques under the pictures.

Inspection - Palpation - Percussion - Auscultation



1. .....



2. .....



3. .....



4. .....

14 Match the words with their meanings.

1. Auscultation	A. ____ is to inspect specific areas of your body like the face, eyes, and skin.
2. Percussion	B. ____ is to listen to the heart, lungs, neck, or abdomen.
3. Inspection	C. ____ is to examine the patient by hands by using deep or gentle pressure.
4. Palpation	D. ____ is to tap the body with fingertips especially over the abdomen, back or chest wall.

15 Read what the doctor says and write the name of the physical examination technique next to the sentences.

What the doctor says	The name of the technique
1. Open your mouth, please.	*e.g. Inspection*
2. I want you to breathe in and out.	_____
3. I am going to check your respiration.	_____
4. I am going to tap right here on your stomach.	_____
5. Let me check your ears.	_____
6. I will press on your stomach to see if it hurts.	_____
7. Now, I am going to listen to your heart.	_____
8. I want to check your neck.	_____
9. Can you please take off your jacket and lie down on the bed?	_____

GENERAL HEALTH TERMS

GETTING BETTER

01 Answer the following questions. Discuss your answers with your friends.

1. Are you taking any medication now?
2. Have you ever had surgery?
3. Have you ever used any phytotherapeutic medicines? If so, what were they?



02 Imagine you have the symptoms below. What would you do? Write as many proper solutions as you can for the given symptoms.

SYMPTOMS	SOLUTIONS
• You are experiencing stomach pains.	• e.g. Go to the nearest hospital.
• You are having trouble breathing because of your stuffy nose.	• _____
• You are having mild pain in your head.	• _____
• You are constantly vomiting.	• _____
• You are lack of energy and appetite.	• _____
• You slipped down the stairs and sprained your foot.	• _____

03 Tick (√) the suitable answers for you.







HAVE YOU EVER...	YES	NO
1. ... broken your leg?	☐	☐
2. ... donated blood?	☐	☐
3. ... been to the emergency room?	☐	☐
4. ... fainted?	☐	☐
5. ... used something other than medicine when you were sick?	☐	☐
6. ... called a doctor's office to make an appointment?	☐	☐







04 Read the excerpts from a magazine. Then, circle the correct answers.

A. SPRING; DANCING OF THE POLLENS



We are in April; it is time for nature to come to life again. We see flowers in bloom. Leaves bud and trees begin to grow and reproduce. The colour of nature begins to change. Temperatures rise slowly. Spring means sunshine, fresh air, longer days and of course spending more time outside. However, what if you have a pollen allergy? It means sneezing, red, itchy and watery eyes, blocked or runny nose. If your condition is mild, you can reduce the symptoms by taking over-the-counter medications, such as non-sedating antihistamines, and using nasal sprays. These medications don't treat the allergy. They only reduce the signs and symptoms for the comfort and well-being of the patient. This is what the doctors' say 'Symptomatic Treatment'. It may be dangerous because it may mask the presence of an underlying aetiology.

B. BABIES! WELCOME TO OUR WORLD

As soon as a baby is born, he/she has general routine check-ups. For example, every baby is offered newborn blood spot screening, also known as the heel prick test, ideally when they're 5 days old. A hearing test and hip ultrasound should be implemented. Ultrasonography enables the detection of developmental hip dysplasia right after birth. Why are all these done? Of course to prevent the diseases before they occur.



1. What is the first excerpt about?
   A A treatment called 'Symptomatic' B Pollens in spring C Nasal sprays
2. What is *not* mentioned in the first excerpt?
   A Changes in nature in spring B Symptoms of pollen allergy C Side effects of nasal sprays
3. Which one is *not* the symptom of the pollen allergy?
   A Blocked or runny nose B Coughing C Red, itchy and watery eyes
4. What is the main idea of the second excerpt?
   A Newborn babies B To prevent diseases C The importance of a hearing test
5. Which one is *not* a general routine check-up for newborn babies?
   A Eye test B Heel prick test C Hearing test
6. What is the aim of the hip ultrasound?
   A To examine all body bones B To examine fractures C To detect the hip dysplasia

GENERAL HEALTH TERMS

GETTING BETTER

05 Write the name of the treatments under the pictures using the words in the box.

medication - vaccination - physical therapy - surgery - psychotherapy - radiotherapy - chemotherapy



1. .....



2. .....



3. .....



4. .....



5. .....



6. .....



7. .....

06 Read the patients' conditions below. Then, fill in the blanks with the correct treatment in Exercise 5.

1. Mr Hamilton has been diagnosed with abnormal growth of cells in the colon, which doctors so far have confirmed as a case of cancer. He has conducted blood tests, CT scans, and biopsies. The cancer is about to spread to other parts. In this case, the best course of action is immediate _____ to remove the affected part followed by _____.
2. Sandra takes two prescription _____. One of them is blood pressure medicine and the other one helps to lower her cholesterol.
3. Amanda falls off the stairs and breaks her right arm. Within a few months, she may be back to all the things she did before the injury. Amanda might take a _____ to heal.
4. A tumour can sometimes be completely removed or excised by surgery. If this is not possible, the treatment could be radiotherapy or _____.
5. Sometimes children have mild reactions after _____.
6. Cindy is 15 years old. She has some anxieties about her life. She gets angry quickly. She can't cope with it. Realizing the condition of Cindy, her mother makes an appointment with a psychiatrist and the psychiatrist decides to apply _____ rather than medication.

07 Fill in the blanks with the words given in the box.

colonoscopy - ultrasonography - mammography - gastroscopy - prostate-specific antigen - biochemical

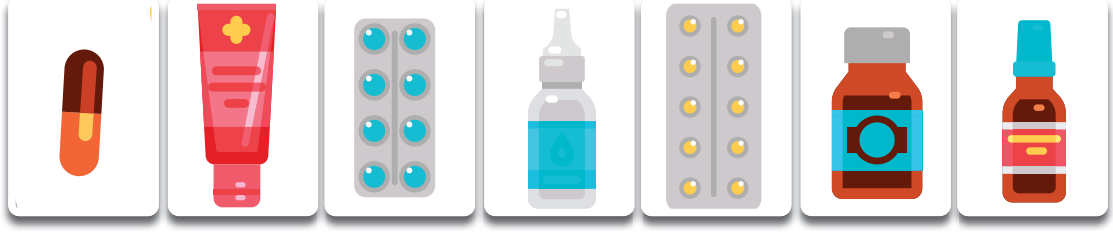
1. Women aged from 40 -70 should get a _____ every three years to detect their breast cancer.
2. It is important for those with a family history of prostate cancer to have a prostate examination and _____ (PSA) tests from the age of 45, and those who do not, from the age of 50.
3. Starting from the age of 16, it is also very important to perform _____ tests, especially for anemia.
4. Women from the age of 40 should have abdominal _____, even if they have no complaints.
5. Although women do not have any complaints or risk factors in terms of gastric and intestinal screening, they should undergo endoscopic screenings such as _____ and _____, starting from the age of 50.

08 Circle the correct one.

1. There are many **methods / symptoms** of preventing diseases.
2. Adults and children, even if they feel healthy, should have regular medical **check-ups / appointments**.
3. Your doctor may recommend **surgery / screenings** for breast cancer, cervical cancer, colorectal cancer and other types of cancer depending on your risk factors.
4. Over-the-counter remedies can also provide some **short-term / long-term** relief for occasional heartburn.
5. A physician can **do / run** tests to determine if the peptic ulcer is caused by an infection.
6. Every individual has a right to proper medical **condition / treatment**.
7. Patients must be fully **informed / evaluated** about medical options before they can make the best decision.
8. Acupuncture, ozone therapy, reflexology, and prolotherapy are some examples of **rational treatment / traditional and complementary medicine**.

09 First match the pictures to the types of medicine and then, match them with their definitions.

A. Syrup - B. Tablet - C. Capsule - D. Lozenges - E. Cream-Ointment - F. Drops - G. Spray



1. ..... 2. ..... 3. ..... 4. ..... 5. ..... 6. ..... 7. .....

a. Liquid medicine you drop into eyes and ears _____
b. Thick liquid medicine that you drink _____
c. Usually round and oval _____
d. Medicine that looks like lotion you apply on skin _____
e. A small candy-like medicine that dissolves in your mouth _____
f. Medicine contained inside a shell _____
g. Liquid medicine that you spray into your nose or on the skin _____

10 2.T03 Listen to the dialogue and fill in the blanks.

Lily falls off her bicycle and injures her leg. She [1] _____ a doctor. Her leg hurts, and she can't move her knee. She also has [2] _____ on her leg. First of all, the doctor covers her cuts with a [3]_____ and then, gives some [4]_____ to ease Lily's pains. She prescribes [5]_____ for her leg and advises Lily to clean the cuts and change the plaster every day.

Doctor (F): I'm writing a prescription for you.
Lily : OK. What is it for?
Doctor : It will reduce your aches. It is a [6]_____. You have to take your pills three times a day; after the meals. I am also prescribing your [7]_____. You have to drink one spoon of the syrup; every eight hours. Okay?
Lily : OK. I hope I will get better soon.
Doctor : If you take your medicine [8] _____ and have a rest, I am sure you will.
Lily : Thank you very much.
Doctor : You're welcome. Take care of yourself. Don't forget to go to the [9]_____.

11 Read the dialogue in Exercise 10. Tick (√) the information that is mentioned in the dialogue. Cross out (X) the ones that are not mentioned.

1. ___ Lily's age
2. ___ The cause of the
3. ___ The doctor's advice4. ___ The treatment
5. ___ The dosage
6. ___ The name



12 Answer the following questions about the text in Exercise 10.

1. What is the problem with Lily?

_____

2. What does the doctor do first?

_____

3. What does the doctor prescribe Lily?

_____

4. Does the doctor mention about the possible side effects of the painkiller or the syrup?

_____

5. Does the doctor explain to Lily how to take her medication?

_____

13 Write the words in the correct order in the dialogue and act it out.

Patient: the / name / what / of / is / medication / the / ?
1 _____
Doctor : It is an antibiotic.
Patient: medication / what / do / the / does / ?
2 _____
Doctor : It is used to treat the infection.
Patient: should / medication / I / take / the / how often / ?
3 _____
Doctor : You should take the medication every six hours.
Patient: when / medication / should / I / the / take / ?
4 _____
Doctor : You should take it after meals.
Patient: side effects / are / there / the / any / of / medication / ?
5 _____
Doctor : Yes. Some side effects may include dizziness and diarrhoea.

14 Match the words with their definitions.

1. overdose	A. ____ likely to be influenced or harmed by a particular thing
2. colonoscopy	B. ____ too much of a drug taken or given at one time
3. susceptible	C. ____ protected against a particular disease
4. immune	D. ____ a medical examination of the colon

15 Complete the sentences with the words in Exercise 14.

1. Some food help strengthen our _____ system.
2. _____ allows a doctor to look directly inside the large intestine to examine the entire colon.
3. Patients with liver disease may be _____ to infection.
4. What happens if you take a/an _____ medicine?

Self Assessment

I CAN	Always	Sometimes	Never
use basic health-related words and terms in a sentence.	☐	☐	☐
use basic words and terms related to diseases in a sentence.	☐	☐	☐
use basic words and terms related to the symptoms and signs of diseases.	☐	☐	☐
use basic words and terms related to treatment in a sentence.	☐	☐	☐

GENERAL HEALTH TERMS

SELF CHECK 2

01 Write T (True) or F (False) to the sentences.



1. ____ Vital signs are useful in detecting or monitoring medical problems.
2. ____ Customs and traditions affect health.
3. ____ A thermometer measures blood pressure.
4. ____ Palpation is one of the physical examination techniques.
5. ____ Doctors ask some questions to patients to diagnose the disease correctly.
6. ____ When someone says "I feel dizzy.", it is objective data.
7. ____ There are many methods of preventing diseases.
8. ____ Physical therapy is an example of traditional and complementary medicine.

02 Read the clues and write the missing letters.

1. C__ __su__e : a form of medicine
2. __ll__rg__ : sensitivity to certain substances, such as pollen or dust
3. H__ar__ __g T__s__ : one of the general routine check-ups for a newborn
4. __ef__ __xo__l__g__ : a kind of traditional and complementary medicine
5. Au__ __ul__a__ io__ : a physical examination technique
6. __ har __ __ c __ st: someone who may be our first contact when we feel unwell
7. In__ __ct__ou__ : tending to spread from one person to another
8. M__l__ : a sign of skin problem



03 Match the words.



1. allergic	A. ___ problems
2. ease	B. ___ worse
3. health	C. ___ reaction
4. prescribe	D. ___ antibiotics
5. feel	E. ___ the pain

04 Match the questions to the answers.

1. What's the problem?	A. ___ It is my son. He has a fever.
2. Does it hurt when I touch here?	B. ___ In the mornings.
3. How long will I take the medication?	C. ___ About two months.
4. When do your symptoms start?	D. ___ Oh, not very well.
5. How are you today?	E. ___ Yes, it is aching.

GENERAL HEALTH TERMS

SELF CHECK 2

05 Fill in the blanks with the words in the box.

lead - major - medication - results - cholesterol

Doctor: Good morning, Ms Smith. I have your blood test [1] _____ here.
Lucy : I hope that everything is alright.
Doctor: Yes, everything is ok. There are no [2] _____ problems. I would suggest that you should try not to eat too much food with a lot of [3] _____ in it.
Lucy : Is my cholesterol level too high, Mr Pearl?
Doctor: No, it isn't too high.
Lucy : Will I start [4] _____?
Doctor: No, you won't. It would be better for you to [5] _____ a healthier lifestyle rather than take medicine.
Lucy : Ok, Mr Pearl. I will try.
Doctor: OK. That will be good.

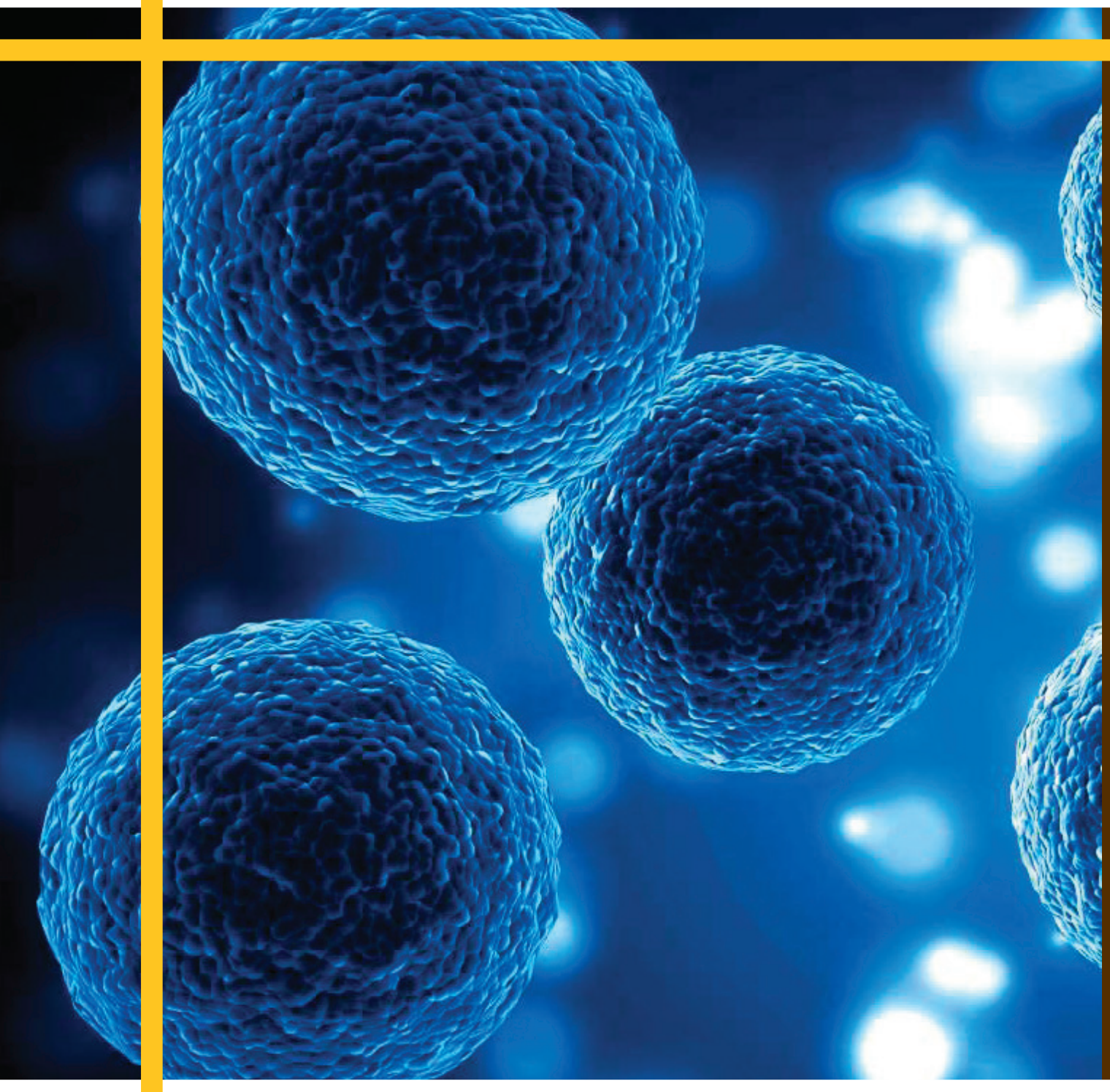
06 Find the hidden words about 'General Health Terms'.

diagnose - chronic - screening - asthma - health - hereditary
medication - treatment - infectious - palpation prescribe - dizzy

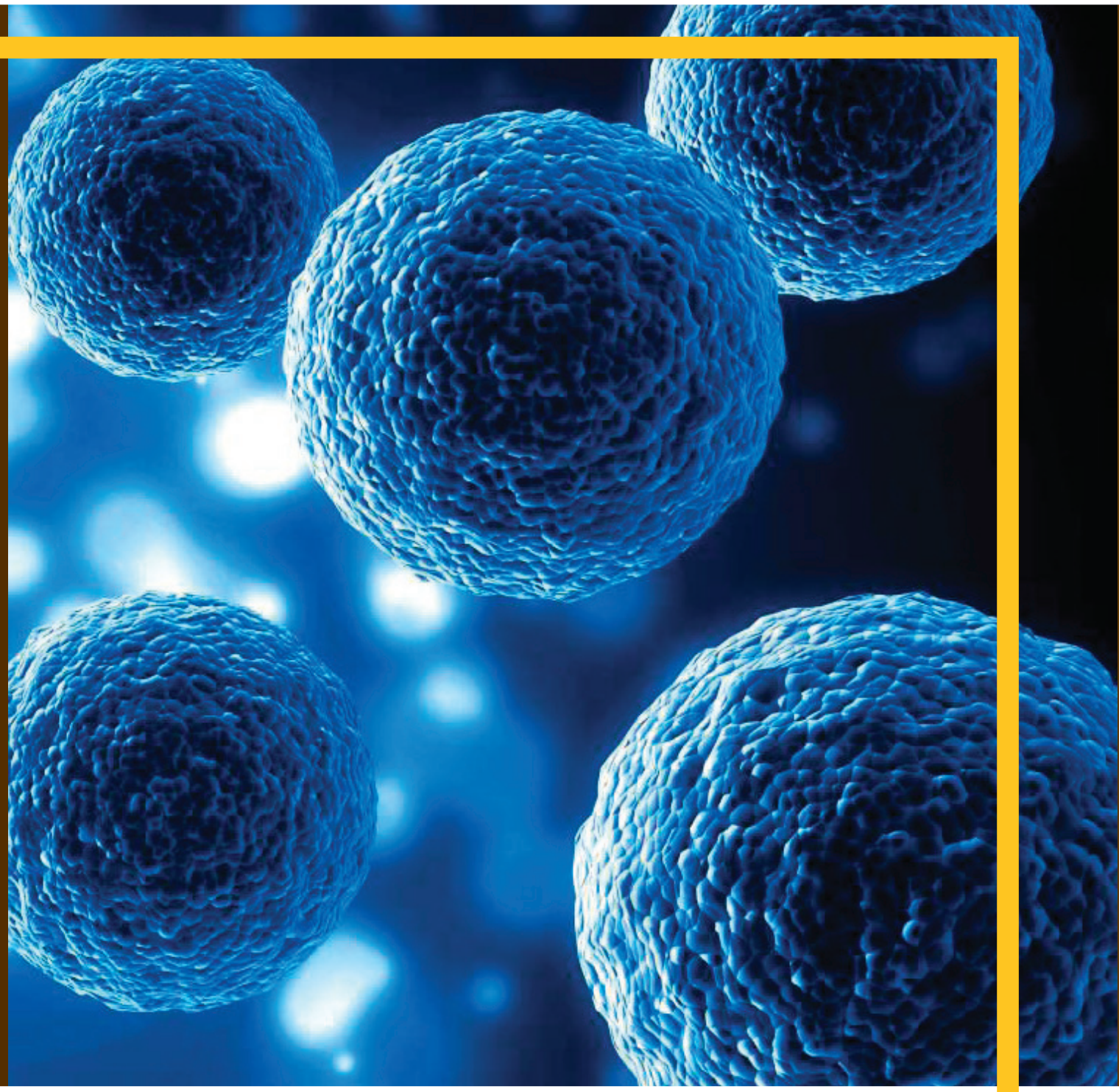
m	a	d	w	h	e	r	e	d	i	t	a	r	y
e	s	c	r	e	e	n	i	n	g	t	t	m	p
d	t	h	y	a	r	t	g	j	e	d	k	z	a
i	q	r	b	l	h	o	w	r	z	o	n	a	l
c	u	o	o	t	r	e	a	t	m	e	n	t	p
a	z	n	e	h	p	d	f	a	s	t	h	m	a
t	b	i	n	f	e	c	t	i	o	u	s	e	t
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o	f	j	r	z	e	d	i	z	z	y	u	u	o
n	g	q	d	i	a	g	n	o	s	e	v	n	n
y	p	r	e	s	c	r	i	b	e	a	s	r	q
k	a	a	n	t	r	q	q	f	s	e	e	x	m

07 Tick (√) the box that best describes your current health status.

EXCELLENT ☐ GOOD ☐ FAIR ☐ POOR ☐



UNIT THREE
OUR BODY, OUR HEALTH

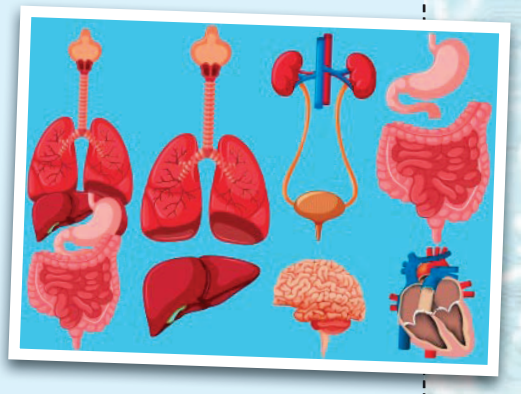


MODULE ONE - LET'S GET TO KNOW OUR BODY
MODULE TWO - THE HUMAN BODY SYSTEMS
MODULE THREE - MEDICAL PROCEDURES

OUR BODY, OUR HEALTH

LET'S GET TO KNOW OUR BODY

01 How well do you know your body? Answer the questions below.



1. How many bones do you have in your body?
   A 68 B 145 C 206
2. What is the largest organ in your body?
   A The heart B The liver C The lungs
3. Approximately how much blood does a person have in his/her body?
   A 3-4 litres B 5-6 litres C 6-7 litres
4. What are the five sensory organs in a human body?
   A Hands, eyes, tongue, ears, nose
   B Eyes, ears, tongue, skin, nose
   C Feet, hands, eyes, nose, ears
5. How many heartbeats do you have per minute?
   A 40-60 beats a minute B 60-80 beats a minute C 80-100 beats a minute
6. _____ acts like a filter to remove wastes and extra fluid from the body and regulates blood pressure.
   A Kidney B Intestine C Stomach
7. What does 'Duodenum' mean?
   A two intestines B twenty muscles C twelve fingers
8. The 'Sole' is part of the _____.
   A ear B foot C eye

02 Write the parts of the body you know in the correct category.

Lower Extremity	Upper Extremity	Torso	Face and Head
Ankle	Forearm	Stomach	Cheek

03 3.T01 Put the words of body parts below into the right category in Exercise 2. Then, listen and check.

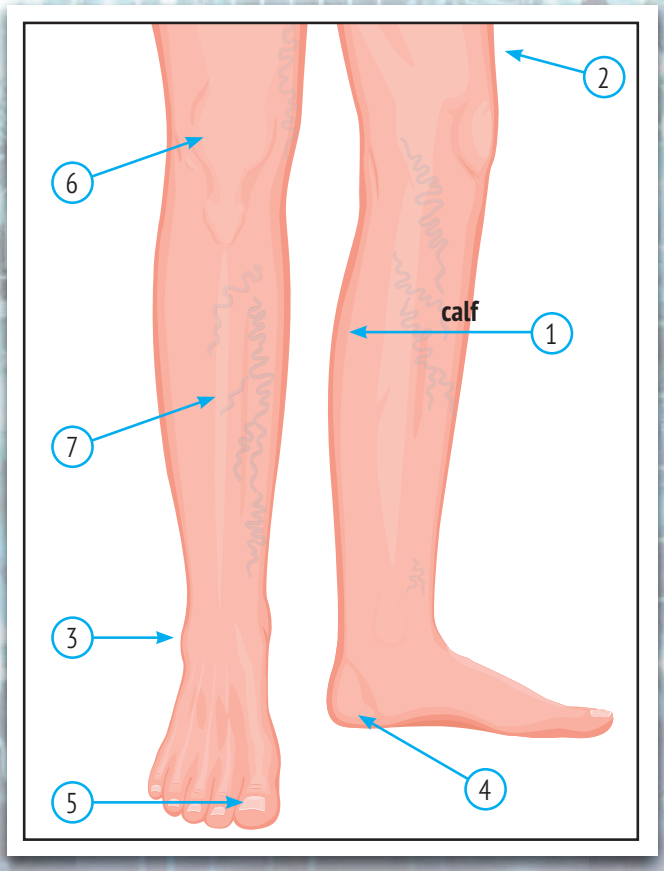
ankle	back	chest	chin	ears	eyebrows	liver	lips
eyes	lungs	feet	fingers	wrist	hair	hands	hips
knees	legs	muscles	mouth	neck	elbow	nose	throat
forehead	shoulders	stomach	teeth	thumb	toes	tongue	kidneys

04 Read the sentences below and find out which body part each action is associated with.

1. It is too stuffy here; there is no fresh air. I can't **breathe.** nose
2. The show was excellent. Everybody **clapped** for a long time. _____
3. I couldn't **smell** anything. I had the flu. _____
4. My sister can't stop **looking** in the mirror. _____
5. Hey children, I will take your photo. Can you **smile** for me? _____
6. My puppy is very friendly. She always **licks** my face. _____
7. The rules are not complex. Just **kick** the ball into the goal. _____
8. Cenk **talks** about his life all the time. _____
9. Hey, be careful! You are **stepping** on ants. _____
10. Say cheese! I'm taking your photo now. Try not to **blink**. _____
11. He **pointed** at the door and told me to get out. _____
12. When children saw me, they **waved** at me to say hello. _____



05 Write the words next to their definitions and then label the diagram with an appropriate word from the box.



thigh - ankle - shin - calf - heel - toe - knee

e.g. *the muscular back part of the human leg between the knee and ankle* calf

2. the part of a person's leg above the knee; called also femur _____
3. the joint between the leg and foot _____
4. the rounded back part of the foot _____
5. one of the digits of a foot _____
6. the middle joint of the leg that allows the leg to bend _____
7. the front part of your leg between the knee and foot _____

06 Answer the following questions.



1. What injuries do footballers usually have?
2. Have you ever had any injuries so far? Share your ideas with your friends.

07 Read the interview with two footballers below.

Reporter: Hi, Koray. Can you tell us the worst injury you have ever had so far and how did it happen?

Koray : I have had many injuries so far, but one of them is unforgettable. It was 3 years ago. I collided with a player of the opposite team very badly and he stepped on my lower extremities. Guess what happened next. I opened my eyes in the hospital. My doctor explained what had happened to me. I'd broken two different bones in my right ankle, so they put my right foot and ankle in a cast. I'd fractured my left femur or let's say thighbone and doctors used the intramedullary nailing method, in other words; they put a few nails in my bone. My hip bone had dislocated on the same side, and they used the joint reduction method this time, so they brought my hip bone back into its normal position. I thought I would never play football again but, as you see, I am back.

Reporter: I held my breath while listening to you. That's a really bad experience. I hope you never go through it again. Thank you for sharing. Yes, Feyyaz, can you please tell us one of your injuries? Hopefully, yours is not as bad as Koray's.

Feyyaz : Yes, I got injured many times before I quit my career, but they weren't as serious as Koray's, anyway. I had shoulder dislocation twice and I sprained my ankle once and, unfortunately, my wrist twice. Shoulder dislocation was so painful. Doctors did the joint reduction procedures and put my shoulder back into its position.

Reporter: So, you're lucky, Feyyaz. Thank you very much for sharing your experiences with us. Hope to talk about more fun things next time.

08 Write T (True) or F (False) to the sentences according to the interview.



1. _____ Koray had a traffic accident.
2. _____ Feyyaz doesn't play football anymore.
3. _____ Dislocation means the displacement of a bone from a joint.
4. _____ They put Koray's leg in a cast.
5. _____ Koray is still a football player.

09 Complete the diagram according to the text above.



Body Parts

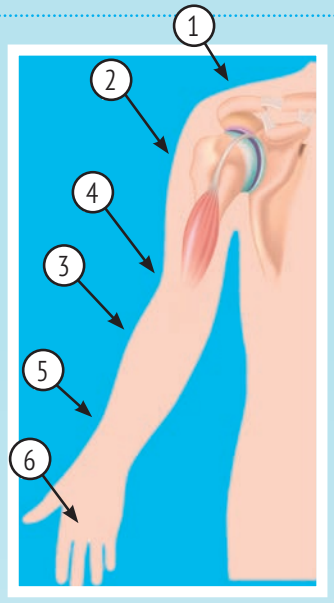


Injuries



Treatments

10 3.T02 You are going to listen to a lecture on the upper extremities and their functions. Listen and write the answers.



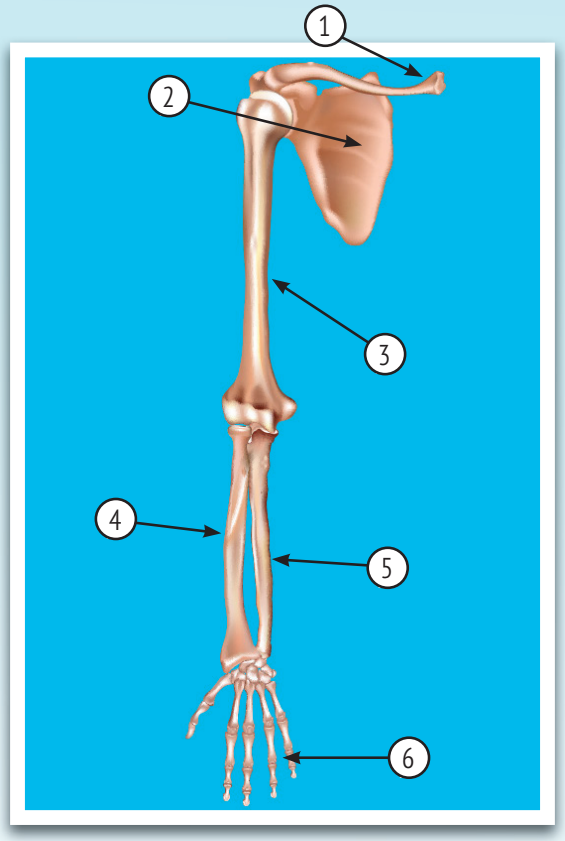
e.g. Shoulder

2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

11 3.T02 Listen to the lecture again and complete it with the bones of the upper extremity in the box. Then, label them on the picture. One is extra.

ulna - scapula - femur - phalanges - humerus - radius - clavicle

Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen! Today, the focus of our lesson is to present the regions of the whole upper extremity and their functions. It extends from the shoulder joint to the fingers. The upper extremity consists of six regions. The first region is the shoulder. It is responsible for a wide range of motions and movements. The bones of the shoulders are [1] _____ and [2] _____. The second region is the arm. It is attached to the shoulder and forearm. The [3] _____ is the single bone of the upper arm. It controls movement at the elbow, forearm, wrist, and fingers. The third region is the forearm. It is between the elbow and the wrist. The muscles of the forearm are responsible for flexion at the wrist and fingers, and pronation. [4] _____ and [5.] _____ are two bones of the forearm. The fourth region is the elbow. The function of the elbow joint is to extend and flex the arm, grasp, and reach for anything. The fifth region is the wrist, and it provides a lot of motion necessary to perform daily functions. And the last one is, of course, our hand. [6] _____ are the bones of hands. It has numerous functions from feeding our babies to holding small or big objects and so on. Yes, that's all for today. I hope everything is clear. See you next lesson.



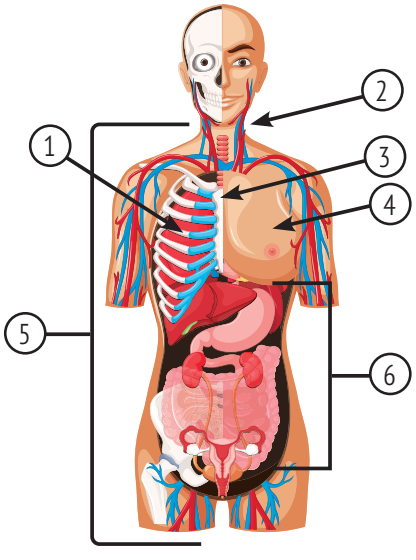
12 Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions about upper extremity with your pairs.

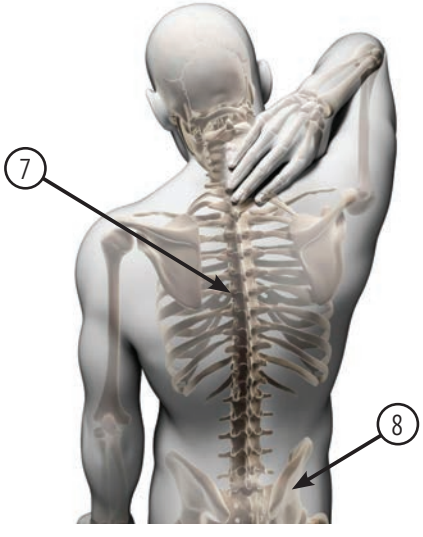
Student A	Student B
1. What is the function of the shoulder?	1. What is/are the bone/bones of the shoulder?
2. What is/are the bone/bones of the arm?	2. What is/are the bone/bones of the forearm?
3. What is the function of the elbow?	3. What is the function of the wrist?
4. What is/are the bone/bones of the hand?	4. What is the function of the forearm?

13 3.T03 Listen to a presentation about the human body and put the sentences in the correct order.

1 Good morning, everybody.
____ It consists of the neck, chest, back, and abdomen.
____ It is vitally important to take care of our body by eating well and doing exercise.
____ What are they?
____ The torso or the trunk is the central part of our body.
8 The torso houses all the vital organs of the human body except the brain.
____ Today, we'll talk about our bodies.
____ Ribs are so special as they protect our lungs and heart.
____ It contains all the digestive organs, including the stomach, small and large intestines, pancreas, and liver.
____ The neck connects the torso to the head.
____ Always keep in mind to stay healthy.
____ The back is behind your chest and abdomen.
____ The lower extremity, the upper extremity, the torso, and the head.
____ The rib cage helps respiration. It houses the thoracic vertebra, sternum and ribs.
____ The human body is made up of 4 different parts.
____ The abdomen is the body space between the chest and the pelvis.
____ My presentation is over.

14 Label the highlighted words in the presentation over the pictures.



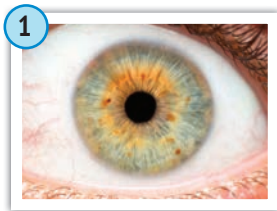


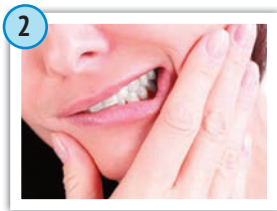
15 Answer the following questions.

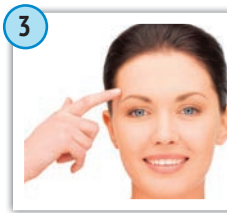
1. Have you ever been hurt in your face? How did it happen? Tell the class.
2. What are the five sensory organs on your face?

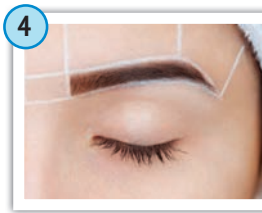
16 Write the words in the box under the correct pictures. Two are extras.

ear - eyebrow - lips - cheek - pupil - skull - forehead - nostril - head - jaw

1 

2 

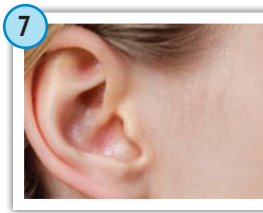
3 

4 

....

5 

6 

7 

8 

....

PATIENT ASSESSMENT FORM
Name: Rosy Chalmers
Sex: Female
Age: 12
Parent /Guardian Signature: Emergency Medicine Physician
Mobile Phone: 555-4625885
How did injuries occur? She fell from 5 meters height.
Describe injuries: She split her head open. A piece of shattered glass went into her pupil. She has a few scratches on her right cheek near the ear and a deep cut on jaw. There are several scrapes on the forehead. There are small cuts between her right eye and eyebrows. Her right nostril is bloody, but she is conscious.

17 Write T (True) or F (False) to the sentences according to the form.

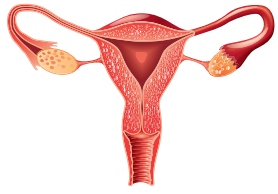
1. ___ The patient had a traffic accident.
2. ___ The patient's medical history is listed.
3. ___ The purpose of this form is to report the places of facial injuries.
4. ___ The patient's jaw and pupil are in very bad condition.
5. ___ She has some scratches on her forehead.
6. ___ The lips aren't mentioned in the form.

18 Find and write possible injuries for the parts given below as in the Patient Assessment Form.

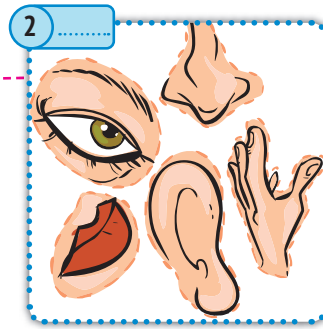
Head: to Split one's head open
Forehead _____
Ears _____
Cheek _____
Nose/ Nostril _____
Jaw _____
Eyebrow _____
Pupil _____
Lips bursted lips

01 Match the pictures of Human Body Systems with their names.

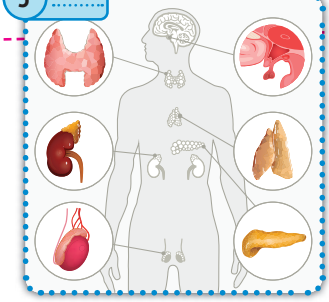
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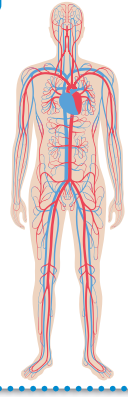
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A. Circulatory System

B. Respiratory System

C. Reproductive System

D. Five Sensory Organs

E. Nervous System

F. Digestive System

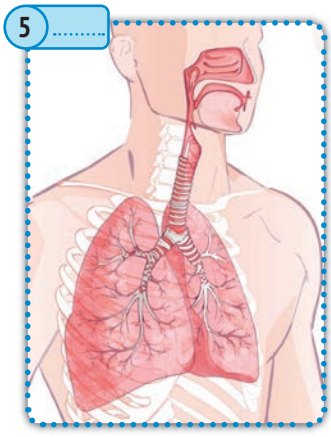
G. Endocrine System

H. Urinary System

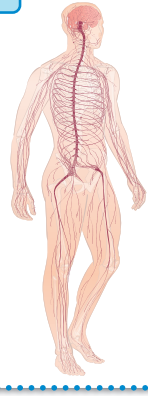
I. Skeletal System

J. Muscular System

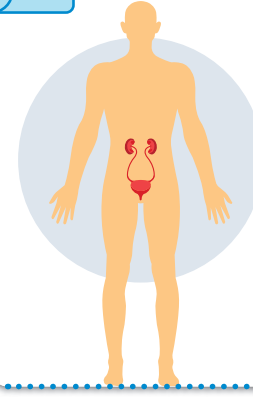
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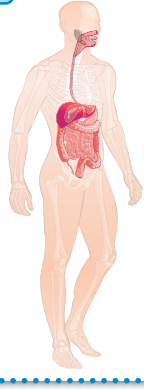
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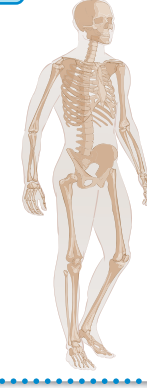
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10 .....



02 Match the words about the circulatory system with their definitions.

1. Veins	A. ___ fight with infections.
2. Arteries	B. ___ deliver oxygen-rich blood to every cell in the body.
3. Plasma	C. ___ stop you from bleeding to death.
4. Aorta	D. ___ carry blood away from the heart.
5. White blood cells	E. ___ are made mostly of water.
6. Capillaries	F. ___ carry blood to the heart.
7. Red blood cells	G. ___ are tiny vessels.
8. Platelets	H. ___ is the largest artery in the body.
9. Heart	I. ___ pumps blood to the body.

03 Read the exam paper below. 6 words are misspelt. Find and correct them.

BIOLOGY EXAM PAPER

Name : 19 March 2021

Surname :

QUESTIONS

1. What does the circulatory system do?

All cells in the human body need to have oxygen and nutrients, and their waste must be removed. The circulatory system consists of the heatr and blood vessels that carry blood away from the heart and towards the heart. [1] _____carry blood away from the heart and veins carry blod back to the heart. The circulatory system delivers oxygen, nutrients, and hormones to cells and removes waste products like carbon dioxide. These roadways travel in one direction.

2. What are the parts of the circulatory system?

Our circulatory system is made up of 3 parts including;

1. **Heart:** Our heart is about the size of our fist. It lies behind the rib cage and between the langs. It's a muscle that pumps blood to all parts of our body to provide it with oxygen and nutrients.
2. **Vessels:**
   - [2] _____: These thick-walled blood vessels carry oxygenated blood away from our heart.
   - [3] _____: These tiny blood vessels facilitate the exchange of oxgen, nutrients, and waste between our circulatory system and our organs.
   - [4] _____: These blood vessels carry deoxygenated blood back toward our heart.
3. **Blood: There are four components of human blood.**
   - [5] _____: It carries mostly water, salts and enzymes. The main role of this component is to take nutriens, hormones, and proteins to the parts of the body that need it.
   - [6] _____: They carry oxygen from our lungs to the rest of our body. Then when they return, they take carbon dioxide back to our lungs, and we exhale it.
   - [7] _____: They help the body fight infection and other diseses.
   - [8] _____: They are tiny blood cells that help our body form clots to stop bleeding.

04 Complete the exam paper with the suitable words in Exercise 2.

05 Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions about the circulatory system with your pairs.

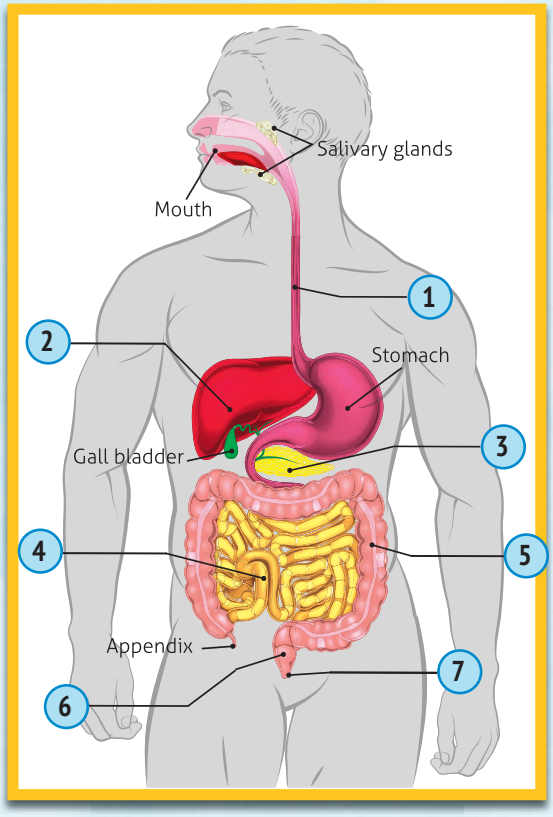
Student A	Student B
1. What does the Circulatory System consist of?	1. What is the function of The Circulatory System?
2. What are the roles of the vessels?	2. What are the components of blood?
3. If you were one of the components of the blood, which one would you prefer? Why?	3. If you were one of the components of the blood, which one would you prefer? Why?

06 Answer the questions below.

1. Have you ever had any abdominal pains? If yes, describe them.
2. What are the main parts of the digestive system?

07 3.T04 Listen to the recording and label the picture with the main parts of the digestive system from the box.

small intestine - oesophagus - large intestine - liver - rectum - pancreas - anus



Dear Doctor Cansu
I have suffered from severe abdominal pain for years, but lately, constipation has been added to this. Life has become unbearable for me. Please help!!!

Dear Almeda
If you've been in pain for years, which means, it is chronic, you should take it seriously. Constipation has made your life worse. So, pain between the heart and stomach often means an oesophagus problem. Pain in the lower abdomen may be caused by appendicitis. The appendix is in the lower right side of the abdomen and attached at the beginning of the large intestine. When it is inflamed, it causes real problems like extreme abdominal pain. Your problems show that something's wrong with your digestive system. As you already know, the digestive system takes the foods we eat and breaks them into smaller pieces. And our bodies use them for energy, cell repair and growth. Your doctor may ask you to perform a colonoscopy. That will check your colons and intestines for any serious problems.

08 Read the text and write T (True) or F (False).

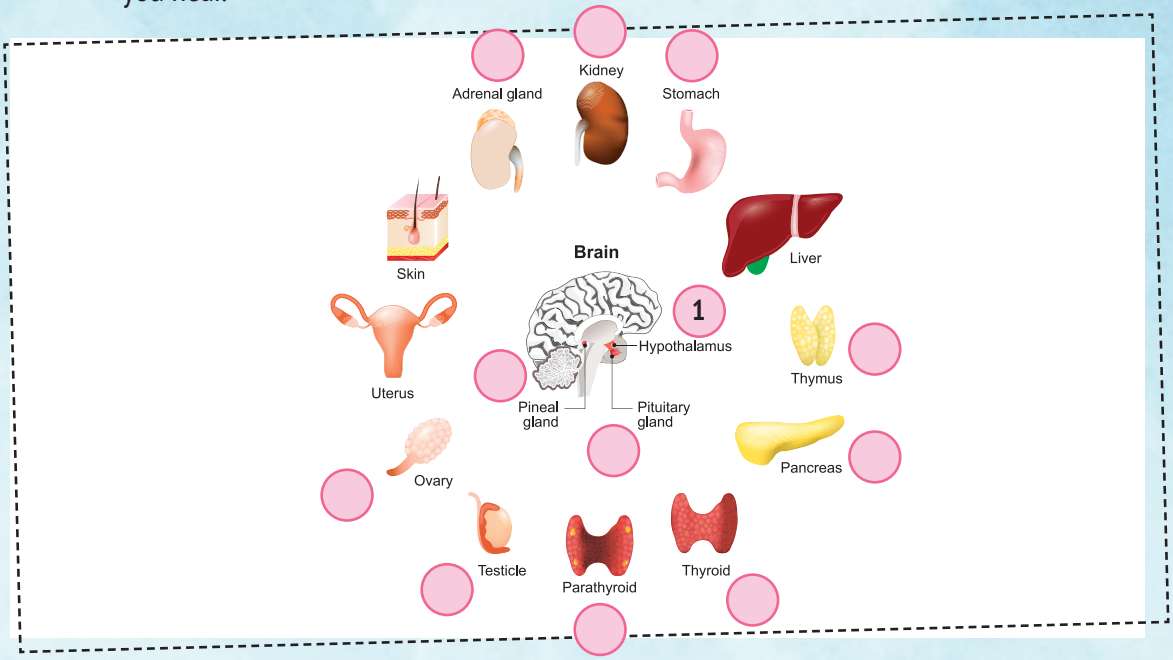
1. _____ Almeda has an ulcer.
2. _____ She has problems with her circulatory system.
3. _____ The appendix is between the large intestine and the small intestine.
4. _____ Chronic pains should always be taken seriously.
5. _____ She is concerned about endoscopy and colonoscopy.
6. _____ The digestive system helps the body digest food.

09 Answer the following questions.

1. What is a gland? Look it up in your dictionary.
2. What is the main duty of the endocrine system?
3. What are the main parts of the endocrine system?



10 3.T05 You are going to listen to the parts of the endocrine system and number the organs as you hear.



11 Read the dialogue between an endocrinologist and a presenter. Some parts are missing. Complete them with the sentences below. One is extra.

Presenter: Welcome, Dear Professor, Kaan Sönmez. I want to start as soon as possible because we have limited time. Can you tell us what the endocrine system is?

Professor : Thank you. The endocrine system is a network of glands in our body. [1] ____ Almost every cell, organ or any function is controlled by these glands.

Presenter: So, it is very important.

Professor : Absolutely, it is.

Presenter: Well, what is a gland?

Professor : A gland is an organ that produces hormones in our body. Its job is very special. Endocrine glands release the hormones they make into our bloodstream.

Presenter: What if our endocrine system is NOT healthy?

Professor : We may have some difficulties in growing up, having a baby, or dealing with stress. [2] _____ because of too much sugar staying in our blood.

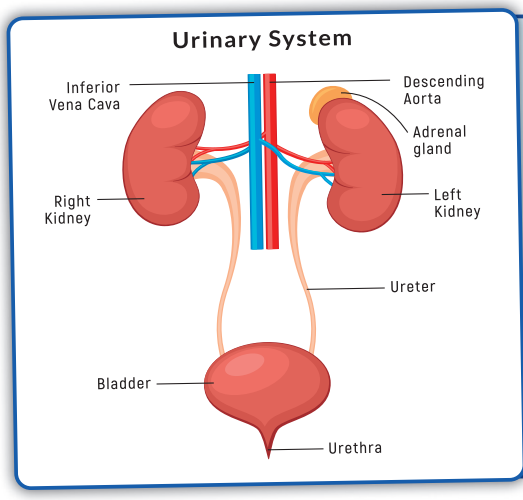
Presenter: My final question, Professor. What are the functions of the endocrine system?

Professor : There are 3 functions.

1. It produces hormones that control many things about us, such as our moods, growth and development, metabolism, organs, and reproduction.
2. [3] _____
3. It sends those hormones into your bloodstream so they can go to other body parts.

A. We also may put on weight easily, have weak bones, or feel tired all the time.
B. It controls how our hormones are released.
C. The endocrine system works harmoniously with the circulatory system.
D. The glands produce hormones that allow cells to communicate with one another.

12 Look at the picture of the Urinary System. Then, write the words in the correct places.



A. _____ filter the blood to remove waste products and excess water.
B. _____ is a tube by which urine is taken out of the body from the bladder.
C. _____ a reservoir for urine before it is removed from the body.
D. _____ are two narrow tubes which transport urine from the kidney to the bladder.

13 3.T06 Read the dialogue between a doctor and a patient and guess the missing parts in the box. Then listen and check your answers.

A. urinary tract infection
B. eliminates waste from the body
C. urinalysis
D. a burning sensation when you urinate
E. converts them to energy
F. filters blood

Medical History: Bladder infections – Kidney Stones

Doctor: How are you feeling?
Patient: Not very well. I am in a lot of pain or, kind of, pressure in my lower abdomen. I sometimes have a fever.
Doctor: And what else?
Patient: I feel so tired.
Doctor: Since when?
Patient: Since last month. But now, it is heavier.
Doctor: Do you feel [1] _____?
Patient: A lot.
Doctor: So, the problem must be with your urinary system.
Patient: What is the urinary system?
Doctor: The urinary system is composed of the kidneys, ureters, bladder, and urethra. It [2] _____ and creates urine as a waste by-product.
Patient: I don't quite understand.
Doctor: In other words, our body takes nutrients from food and [3] _____. But waste products are left behind in the intestine and the blood. Our urinary system [4] _____.
Patient: Now, it is okay. What do you think the problem is?
Doctor: You might have a /an [5] _____. We will do a test to diagnose it.
Patient: What kind of a test is it?
Doctor: We will do a/an [6] _____ which will examine the urine for red blood cells, white blood cells and bacteria and urine culture. It is used to determine the type of bacteria in your urine.
Patient: Thank you, doctor.
Doctor: You're welcome. We will see after the test's results.

14 Answer the following questions.



1. What is reproduction?
2. Do all living things have a reproductive system?
3. How do you describe the reproductive system?

15 Find the words about the reproductive system in the grid. Use your dictionary for their meanings.

M	S	P	N	V	N	V	F	E	R	T	I	L	I	T	Y	N	E
E	K	Y	L	S	Q	X	F	E	T	U	S	T	W	Y	T	U	O
M	F	G	E	S	T	A	T	I	O	N	P	K	B	T	F	T	N
B	G	B	P	U	P	Q	O	O	F	A	I	F	O	E	L	E	O
R	L	S	E	A	M	R	C	G	M	V	P	J	V	S	E	R	X
Y	C	U	N	Z	T	P	O	I	N	C	C	V	U	T	I	U	W
O	E	Y	I	N	Y	R	Q	S	W	O	L	H	M	E	S	S	M
W	R	D	S	P	S	G	G	A	T	V	J	D	B	S	X	H	O
J	V	B	F	A	L	L	O	P	I	A	N	T	U	B	E	F	V
P	I	V	L	K	O	D	P	T	L	R	T	U	L	Y	A	Z	P
O	X	N	C	U	O	J	U	D	E	Y	I	E	L	E	W	U	E
C	B	L	X	V	A	G	I	N	A	N	R	U	T	F	G	P	N

CERVIX
EMBRYO
FALLOPIAN TUBE
FERTILITY
FETUS
GESTATION
OVARY
OVUM
PENIS
PROSTATE
TESTES
UTERUS
VAGINA
ZYGOTE

16 Read the text below and complete it with words in Exercise 15.

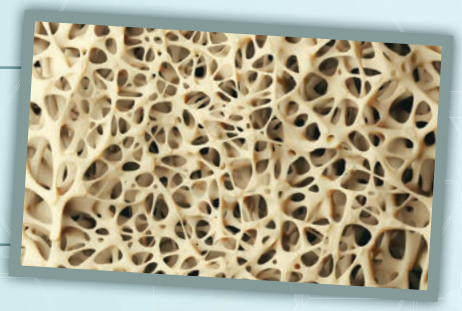
Human reproduction is very complex. There are three stages of reproduction in human beings. They are conception, [1] _____, and childbirth. Both males and females need to intervene for it. The male reproductive system produces sperm, and it is produced in [2] _____. Female reproductive system produces [3] _____ and they are produced in ovaries. Fertilization is when a man's sperm cell and a woman's egg cell unite, and this happens inside the woman's body normally in the [4] _____. For that, the semen which carries hundreds of thousands of sperm cells must first pass through the vagina into the [5] _____ to finally reach the fallopian tube. Among the millions of sperm cells, only one will be able to reach the fertilized ovum (egg cells) and create a/an [6] _____. Our gestation of the fetus can occur within the female uterus. Pregnancy is a stage when a new human being is formed and begins to grow inside its mother's uterus. It lasts around nine months and during this period a zygote begins to divide into many cells and grows into a/an [7] _____ and then becomes a fetus. The new little being settles in the uterus and it is connected by an umbilical cord to its mother. The baby receives nutrition and oxygen through the umbilical cord. It continues to grow as well as developing all his/her organs. The embryo already looks like a baby in only two months of [8] _____. The mother's body goes through big changes. Her tummy, for example, grows much bigger. Childbirth occurs around the ninth month of gestation. When the baby is born through the [9] _____, normally its head comes first, and the rest of the body follows the head. After the baby is born, the umbilical cord is cut. The remaining scar is our belly button. Isn't it miraculous?

17 Answer the following questions according to the text.

1. Where does the fertilization take place? _____
2. Where does the embryo keep growing? _____
3. Where are the egg cells produced? _____

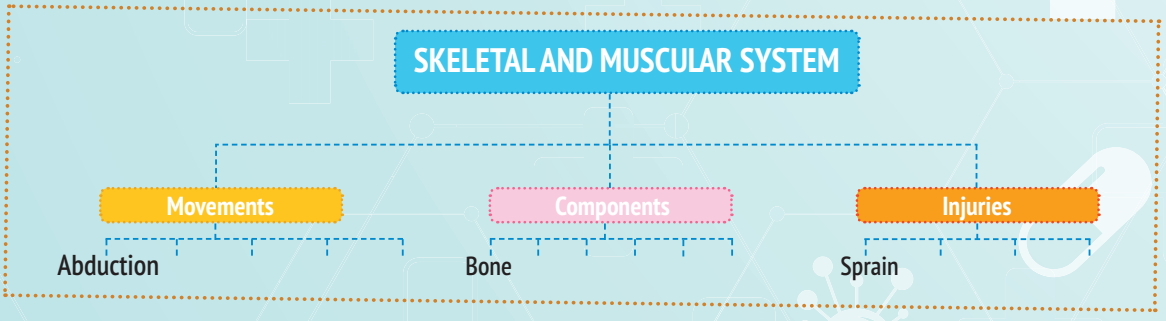
18 Answer the following questions.

1. What are the smallest bones in our body?
2. What is the largest and strongest bone in our body?
3. What are bones made up of?
4. What kind of food should we consume to make our bones stronger?



19 Complete the diagram below to categorize the words in the box. Use your dictionary where necessary.

convulsion - abduction - extension - sprain - muscle - joint - flexion - rotation
crack - bone - adduction - tendon - ligament - fracture - cartilage



20 Complete the sentences below with the components of skeletal and muscular systems.

1. _____ connect muscles to bones, while 2. _____ connect bones to other bones.
3. _____ is the tissue of the body which primarily functions as a source of power and it is responsible for movement.
4. _____ is the substance that forms the skeleton of the body.
5. _____ is a connective tissue found in many areas of the body. It is a firm tissue but is softer and much more flexible than bone.

21 3.T07 Read the text about the process of movement below and try to put the sentences in an order. Then, listen and check your answers.

HOW DO WE MOVE?

1. ____ Muscles and bones work in coordination with the nervous system to move the body.
2. ____ Our nervous system sends a message to activate our muscles.
3. ____ The nervous system sends another message to relax the muscles.
4. ____ Our muscles start to move in response to the message.
5. 1 The main function of the muscular system is to move the bones.
6. ____ The tendons pull the bones, and this results in movement.
7. ____ When the muscles are activated, they pull the tendons.

22 Match the pictures below with the words of movements in the box.

Extension - Flexion - Abduction (2X) - Adduction - Rotation

1 

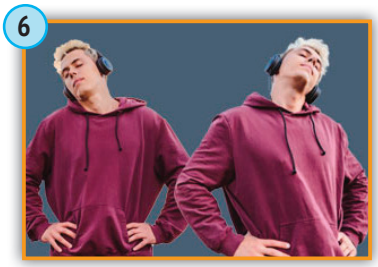
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4 

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6 

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23 Read the sentence pairs and choose where the words best fit the blanks.





1. fractured / tendon

A Two of her ribs _____ when she fell down from her horse.

B The child had right-sided epilepsy, so the deep _____ reflexes were slightly increased on the right side.

2. To crack / To sprain

A _____ means causing an injury by a sudden movement.

B _____ means breaking something so that it does not separate, but very thin lines appear on its surface.

3. convulsion / joint

A There are 3 kinds of _____. They are immovable, slightly movable, freely movable.

B The person who is in _____ cannot move at all and should be taken to the hospital immediately.

4. flexion / extension

A Knee _____ means bending your knees.

B Knee _____ means stretching your knees.

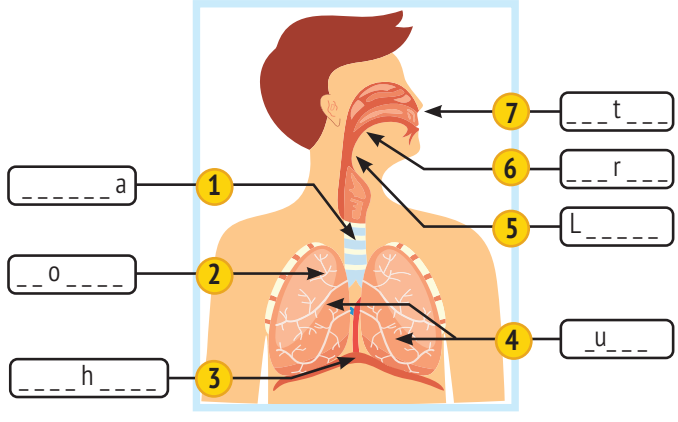
24 Answer the following questions.

1. How many ribs have you got?
2. How many times do you breathe per minute?
3. What are some parts of the respiratory system?
4. What is the function of the respiratory system?



25 Label the picture with the words in the box using the given clues.

Larynx - Nostril - Lungs - Pharynx - Diaphragm - Trachea - Bronchi



Our respiratory system and lungs allow us to breathe. They bring oxygen into our bodies and send carbon dioxide out.

26 3.T08 Listen to the process of respiration. There are some mistakes in the sentences. Put a tick (√) for the correct sentences and put (x) for the incorrect ones and correct them as in the examples.

- [√] First, we inhale, that is, breathe air in through our nostrils and mouth.
- [x] The air or oxygen travels down the pharynx, then it passes through larynx and into the ~~diaphragm.~~ **trachea**
- [ ] Then, the oxygen goes through two bronchi (bronchial tubes) into our livers.
- [ ] Next, the oxygen passes to the blood and travels through the arteries around the body.
- [ ] And then, the blood delivers the oxygen to all the cells, takes the carbon dioxide.
- [ ] The blood goes back to the lungs and the oxygen leaves the body from there.
- [ ] Finally, we exhale, and the carbon dioxide goes out the same way. It exits our body through our nose and mouth.

27 Look at your pupil in the mirror. Then, close your eye tightly for 30 seconds. Open it and look very carefully at your pupil. What do you see? Try to explain the reasons.



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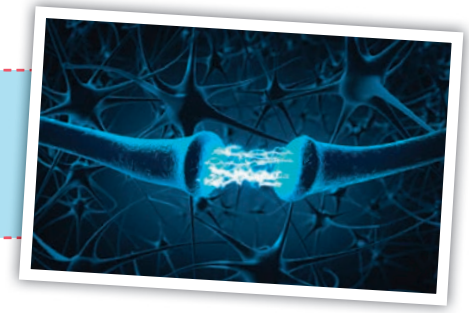
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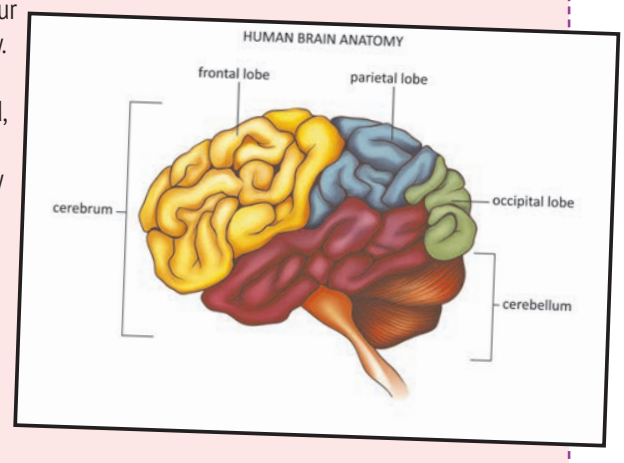
28 Answer the questions below.

1. What are the main parts of the nervous system?
2. What is the basic unit of the nervous system?



29 Read the text below and complete the diagram with the parts of the Nervous System and their functions.

Do you reflexively pull back your hand when you touch something very hot? Or when you go to the cinema, does the smell of popcorn make your mouth water? If your answers are yes, your nervous system is working properly.

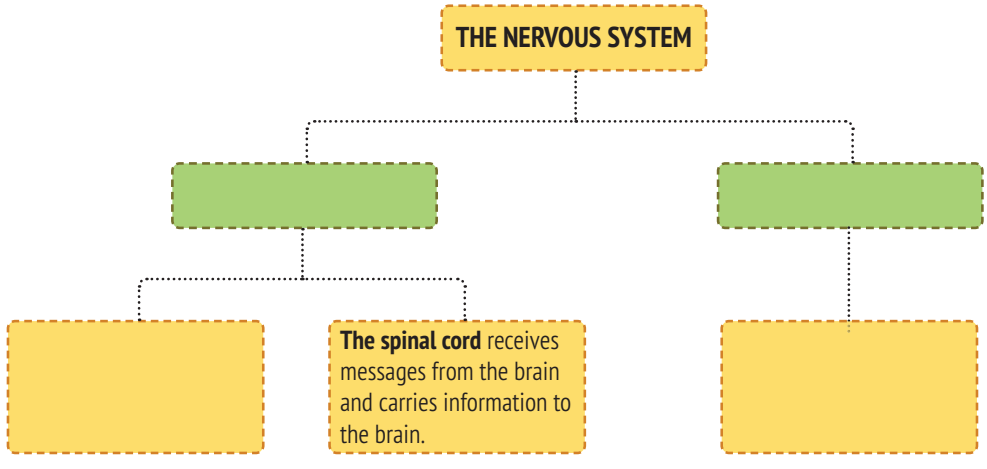


The nervous system is composed of the brain, spinal cord, and nerves. It is our body's communication system that controls much of the body's functions. Whatever our body does is somehow connected to our nervous system. It tells our lungs to breathe or our heart to pump. It also allows us to do things like walk, talk, swallow, learn, and controls how our bodies give reactions in emergencies. Shortly, it is responsible for thoughts, emotions, senses, and movements.

Our nervous system is composed of:

- **The central nervous system (CNS)**, which consists of the brain and the spinal cord. The brain controls all functions of the body. The spinal cord receives signals from the brain and carries information to the brain to control movement and autonomic functions of the body. It also controls reflexes.
- **The peripheral nervous system**, which consists of nerves that connect the central nervous system to the rest of the body. Nerves are made up of cells which are called neurons. They carry messages from one part of the body to another. Different types of neurons do different jobs. For example, some carry messages from the brain to the muscles, so we can move. Others sense light, sound and they carry information about them to the brain.

Some of the common diseases in the nervous system are Parkinson's, Alzheimer's, stroke, epilepsy and migraine.



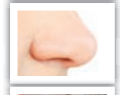
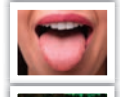
30 Answer the following questions and do the exercise below.

1. What are five sensory organs?
2. Which sensory organ is your favourite? Why?
3. Write 5 things you can

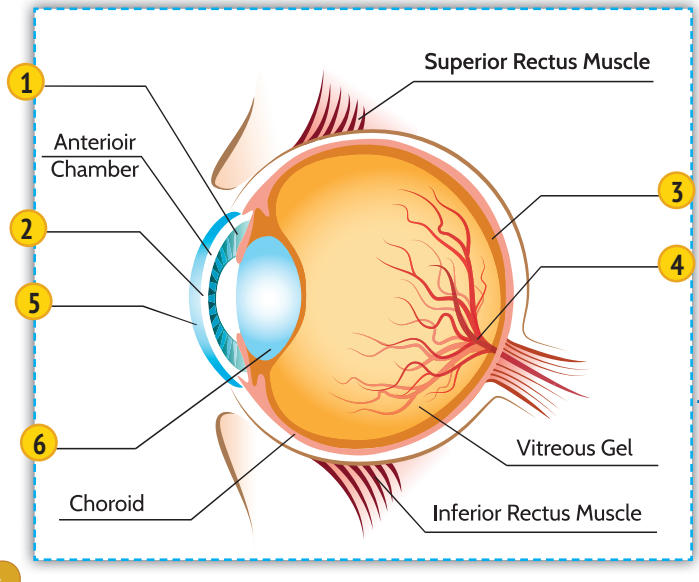
see	smell	touch / feel	hear	taste
1.	1.	1.	1.	1.
2.	2.	2.	2.	2.
3.	3.	3.	3.	3.
4.	4.	4.	4.	4.
5.	5.	5.	5.	5.

31 Fill in the blanks with the correct five sensory organs and the senses they give.

e.g. The  **eyes** give us the sense of **sight**.

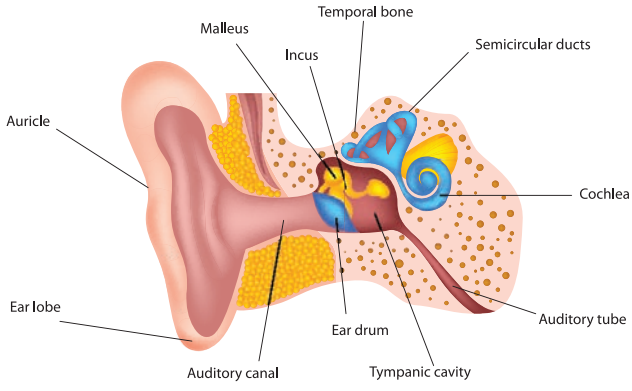
1. The  _____ gives us the sense of _____.
2. The  _____ give us the sense of _____.
3. The  _____ gives us the sense of _____.
4. The  _____ give us the sense of _____.

32 3.T09 Listen to the recording and write the missing parts of the eye with the words in the box. One is extra.



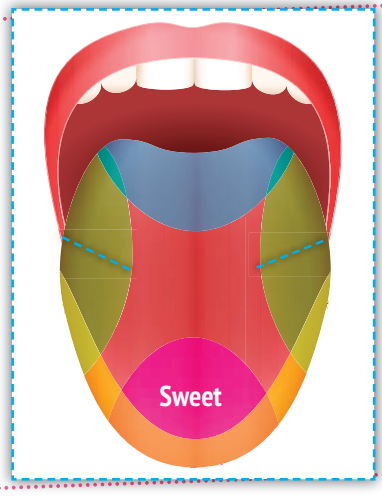
Pupil
Cornea
Optic Nerve
Iris
Eyelid
Retina
Lens

33 Look at the diagram of ear anatomy below and find the words whose definitions were given. Look up your dictionary for the rest of the words.



1. _ _ _ _ _ _ _ y _ _ _ _ _ is the narrow passageway from the outer ear to the eardrum and functions as an entrance for sound waves.
2. _ _ _ _ _u_ is one of three very small bones that carry sound from the eardrum to the inner ear.
3. _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ d _ _ _ _are three interconnected tubes located in the inner ear, which together maintain the balance of the body.
4. _ _ _ _o_ _ is the soft round part at the bottom of the ear.
5. _ _ c _ _ is one of three very small bones that carry sound from the eardrum to the inner ear.
6. A _ _ _ _ _ _ is the part of the ear on the outside of the head.

34 Write the taste zones on the tongue according to the information given on the right.



Sweet: On the tip of tongue
Salty: In the front sides
Sour: In the back sides
Bitter: At the back
Umami: In the middle

35 Complete the sentences with the words on the right. One is extra.

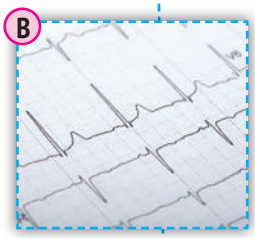
1. It is a gland in the skin that produces sweat. What's that? _____
2. Your feet _____ so badly. Why don't you wash them?
3. I always cut my _____on Fridays.
4. Babies have soft _____. I always feel like kissing them.
5. She brushed her long, red _____.

skin
nails
hair
smell
sweat gland
touching

01 Read the sentences and dialogues below and match them with the pictures.

1. The doctor is **measuring her patient's blood pressure**. ____
2. **A**: What treatment was applied to the patient?
   B: Suture. **10 stitches were placed on the wound**. ____
3. **A**: How can I **establish vascular access**? ____
   B: Prepare the kit and a catheter. Find the vein and then insert the catheter into the patient's vein.
4. **A**: I want to have **an electrocardiogram test (ECG or EKG)**. ____
   B: **Exercise ECG** or normal? ____
   A: Exercise ECG.
5. **A**: Your wound looks so bad.
   B: Yes, can you please **dress my wound**? ____
6. The nurse is **drawing the patient's blood**. ____
7. To protect children against COVID-19 disease, we should **disinfect** all the surfaces more often. And everybody should **be vaccinated**. ____
8. She **had an X-ray** to see if any of her ribs were broken. ____
9. I have a herniated disc, so I want **to get an MRI scan**. ____
10. **A**: How do nurses draw blood step by step?
    B: Will you **get your blood drawn**? ____
    A: No, I am just curious about it.
    B: **Step 1**: Identify the vein.
    Step 2: Prepare the kit.
    Step 3: Venipuncture
11. **A**: What's wrong over there?
    B: A woman is **do CPR on a man**. I think he's had a heart attack. (Cardiopulmonary resuscitation / Heart Massage) ____
12. Paul was **given mouth-to-mouth resuscitation**, but he could not be revived. ____

A 

B 

C 

D 

E 

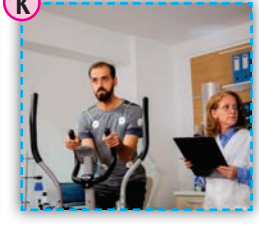
F 

G 

H 

I 

J 

K 

L 

M 

N 

02 Circle the correct answer to complete the sentences.

1. The act of putting a liquid, especially a drug, into a person's body using a needle and a syringe is **the dialysis / injection**.
2. The **ear irrigation / caesarean section** is the process of flushing the external ear canal with sterile water.
3. The **enema / dialysis** is a method of treating kidney failure by using a machine to remove waste material from the kidneys.
4. To remove the tooth from the dental alveolus (socket) in the alveolar bone is the **tooth extraction / organ transplant**.
5. The **enema / endoscopy** is the injection of liquid into the rectum and colon by way of the anus.
6. To assist a pregnant female in giving birth is to **eviscerate /deliver a baby**.
7. Doctors put on their gowns, **surgical cap / urinary catheter**, and **oxygen tube / medical gloves** before going into surgery.
8. To **eviscerate / have an operation** is to remove one or all the organs from the inside of a body.
9. **Having an abortion / Caesarean section** is an operation in which a woman's uterus is cut open to allow a baby to be born.
10. He must **have an operation / have an ECG** because of the dislocation on his shoulder.
11. I went to the hospital and **went down with** the flu / **got examined** yesterday. I am as fit as a fiddle.
12. When you have a/an **bypass surgery** / **organ transplant**, doctors remove an organ from another person and place it in your body.

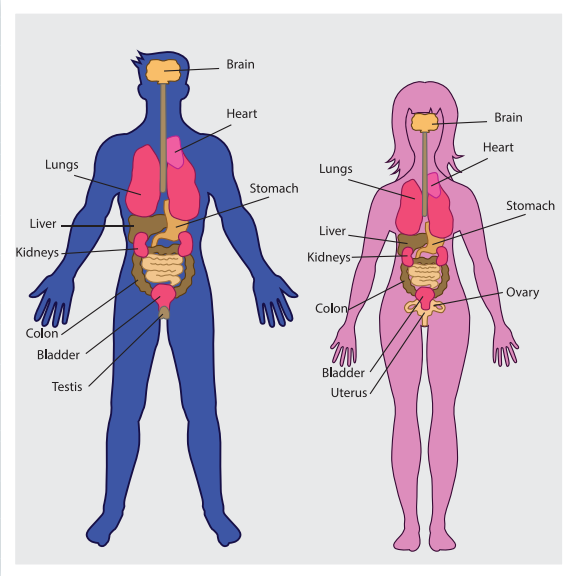
Self Assessment

I CAN	Always	Sometimes	Never
use basic terms of human body parts and anatomy in English.	☐	☐	☐
use body parts and anatomy words appropriately in a sentence.	☐	☐	☐
Identify human body systems and internal organs in English.	☐	☐	☐
use vocabulary and the terms related to human body systems, internal organs appropriately in a sentence.	☐	☐	☐
use the components and functions of human body systems in English.	☐	☐	☐
use words and terms about medical procedures appropriately in English.	☐	☐	☐
use and make sentences with medical procedures words appropriately.	☐	☐	☐

OUR BODY, OUR HEALTH

SELF CHECK 3

01 Read the text below and circle the correct answer.



The principal parts of the human body are the head, [1] **the trunk / abdomen**, and the limbs or extremities. In our trunk, we have the chest. In the chest, we have [2] **the liver / the lungs** and the heart. The abdomen separates the rib cage from the [3] **waist / wrist**. In the back is [4] **the sternum / the spine**. Human beings have four limbs: two arms and two legs. The most important parts of the arm are the shoulder, [5] **the ankle / the elbow**, the wrist, and the hand. The hand has five fingers. They are the thumb, the index finger, the middle finger, the ring finger, and the little finger; the fingers have [6] **nails / knees**. The most important parts of the leg are the thigh, the knee, [7] **the veins / the shin**, the calf, the ankle, the foot, and the toes.

02 Match the human body systems with their functions.

1. Circulatory System
2. Digestive System
3. Urinary System
4. Reproductive System
5. Skeletal and Muscular System
6. Endocrine System
7. Five Sensory Organs
8. Nervous System
9. Respiratory System

A. ___ It helps humans breathe.
B. ___ This body system controls all other systems.
C. ___ This body system produces a new person.
D. ___ This system provides structure and protection for the body.
E. ___ This system is made up of glands that make hormones.
F. ___ Delivers oxygen and nutrients to cells and takes away wastes.
G. ___ This system filters the blood and creates urine as a waste by-product.
H. ___ This body system helps us turn the food we eat into energy.
I. ___ Touching, sight, hearing, smelling, and tasting are some of what they can do.

03 Circle the odd one out.

1.	Lung	Ovary	Trachea	Diaphragm
2.	Torso	Upper Extremity	Kidney	Lower Extremity
3.	Thyroid	Thymus	Pancreas	Adrenal
4.	Stroke	Scapula	Malleus	Sternum
5.	Dialysis	Caesarean	Ligament	Draw blood

OUR BODY, OUR HEALTH

SELF CHECK 3

04 Answer the questions below.

I am in your chest, and I am as big as your fist. I pump blood. What am I?	I am in your chest, and you have two of me. I help you breathe. What am I?	I am everywhere. I am the framework of your body and I support your body. What am I?
1.	2	3. .....
I am in your head. I help you think. What am I?	I am in your tummy. I digest food. I look like a sack. What am I?	I control the hormones in your body. What am I?
4.	5.	6. .....
I am under your skin, and I help you move. You have 206 of me. What am I?	I am in your legs and arms, and all over your body. I help you move. I develop with exercise. What am I?	I am in your head. I protect your brain. I am hard. What am I?
7.	8.	9. .....

05 Write what medical procedures should be done to the patients below. You can write more than one.

e.g. A person is suffering from constipation. get examined, get his/her blood drawn, enema, colonoscopy, etc.

1. A child can't stop vomitting. _____
2. A woman is suffering from a severe headache. _____
3. An old man has difficulty in hearing. _____
4. A girl is suffering from appendicitis pain or extreme abdominal pain. _____
5. A man has a fractured arm. _____

06 Circle the word that sounds different.

1.	Back	Sick	Crack	Neck
2.	Breast	Chest	Rest	Fist
3.	Baby	Buy	Thigh	Eye
4.	Eyelash	Moustache	Push	Rash
5.	Chin	Shin	Shine	Skin



UNIT FOUR
HOSPITAL ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE



MODULE ONE - HOSPITAL TEAM MEMBERS
MODULE TWO - BASIC TERMS OF HOSPITAL UNITS
MODULE THREE - BASIC TERMS USED IN HOSPITAL TREATMENT UNITS

HOSPITAL ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE

HOSPITAL TEAM MEMBERS

01 Answer the following questions. Discuss your answers with your friends.

1. What kind of personal characteristics should healthcare personnel have?
2. Do you think communication is important among hospital team members? Why? Why not?
3. What job would you like to do as a healthcare personnel after your graduation?

02 Read the advertisement below and talk about the responsibilities of the jobs given.



ADVERTISEMENT

WE ARE LOOKING FOR TEAM MEMBERS FOR A NEWLY ESTABLISHED HOSPITAL

SOCIAL WORKERS, PHARMACISTS, HOSPITAL RECEPTIONISTS, MICROBIOLOGISTS, TECHNICAL SERVICE STAFF, PARAMEDICS, SECURITIES, LAUNDRY STAFF, PATIENT SERVICE ASSISTANTS, RADIOLOGY TECHNOLOGISTS, AND ANESTHETIC TECHNICIANS ARE NEEDED.

03 Read the duties and responsibilities below and then, fill in the blanks with the suitable jobs.

1. _____ provides clean and enough supply of linen for the wards, operating rooms, and other services.
2. _____ purchases and dispenses medication safely to the patients.
3. _____ monitors in and out of the hospital and protects hospital staff, patients, and visitors.
4. _____ performs first aid and life-saving procedures.
5. _____ brings meals, cleans, and takes care of patient lifting and transport.
6. _____ schedules appointments, welcomes patients and visitors.
7. _____ plans, audits, repairs, evaluates the technical equipment and educates staff about the usage of this equipment.
8. _____ supports children, elder people, and families in need of demand and assistance.
9. _____ provides and prepares anesthetic equipment needed for the patients.
10. _____ takes images of the needed body parts by using MRI, PET, CT, and X-RAY.
11. _____ analyses and studies parasites, microscopic organisms, bacteria and viruses in laboratories.



HOSPITAL ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE

HOSPITAL TEAM MEMBERS

04 Write the jobs in the box under the correct pictures. One is extra.

Receptionist - Paramedic - Pharmacist - Security - Social Worker - Patient Service Assistant - Radiology Technologist - Technical Service Staff - Anesthetic Technician - Laundry Staff

1 

2 

3 

.....

.....

.....

4 

5 

6 

.....

.....

.....

7 

8 

9 

.....

.....

.....

05 Read the situations below. Then, write which hospital staff should be involved in the situation.

1. Nehir needs an appointment with a physiotherapist. She should call the _____ .
2. Mr. Larry has had a car accident. Immediate treatment should be made by a/an _____ .
3. The patient in room 116 needs to move to room 210. A/an _____ should transport him/her.
4. The orthopedist thinks my sister has a broken finger. She should see a/an _____ .
5. The pediatric department needs painkillers. This medication should be demanded from a/an _____ .
6. The anesthetic equipment is prepared by a/an _____ for the patient in the operating room.

HOSPITAL ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE

HOSPITAL TEAM MEMBERS

06 Read the text below. Then, write T (True) or F (False).



Hospitals are big and complex buildings that contain many professions. The medical team members contribute to your health and care while you are in the hospital. **Physicians** diagnose and treat your medical problems by using their medical expertise.

Nurses communicate with physicians and provide ongoing care. They also check vital signs and educate patients and their families. **Physiotherapists** work with both specialists and patients. They help injured patients to improve their physical activities and teach them how to protect themselves from further injuries. **Dietitians**, in other words, **nutritional therapists** deal with eating disorders. They advise and treat patients' needs for minerals, vitamins, and food. **Medical laboratory technicians** collect medical samples and analyze body fluids. **Psychologists** deal with mental and emotional issues. They help clients to manage their problems. **Midwives** support and monitor women during pregnancy, labor, and after birth. In the meantime, they educate new and expectant mothers about feeding, caring, and bathing their babies. **Healthcare attorneys** are specialized in healthcare and commercial law. They deal with purchase agreements, conflicts between patients - caregivers, or employers - employees. **Healthcare service managers** plan effective and efficient services. They are supposed to ensure that all kinds of materials, devices, and drugs have sufficient quality and are ready to use when they are needed. They also plan the cleaning of the health facilities and the duties of the personnel. **Chief physicians** plan, manage, and inspect both medical and administrative services. They also ensure that the hospital works efficiently, easily, and quickly. When it's needed, chief physicians become part of medical processes. Moreover, they are supposed to follow hospital accounts.

1. _____ Nurses decide treatments for the patients.
2. _____ Physiotherapists help their clients with their emotional problems.
3. _____ Dietitians help people with their nutritional needs.
4. _____ Medical laboratory technicians analyse blood, urine, etc.
5. _____ Midwives care about babies.
6. _____ Healthcare attorneys manage and inspect the hospital.
7. _____ Chief physicians have a very busy work schedule.

07 Circle the correct one.

1. Who helps you to develop and manage your major movements after injuries?
   A Psychologist B Nurse C Physiotherapist
2. Who do you consult when you have emotional problems?
   A Psychologist B Midwife C Medical laboratory technician
3. Who is responsible for the running of a hospital?
   A Dietitian B Chief physician C Paramedic
4. Who deals with legal problems in a hospital?
   A Radiologist B Anesthetist C Healthcare attorney
5. Who is responsible for providing ideal medical materials for the hospital?
   A Midwife B Healthcare service manager C Physiotherapist

08 4.T01 Listen to the first part of the dialogue. Then fill in the blanks with the words in the box.

dentist - anesthetist - radiologist - health care officer - infectious disease physician

The Anatolian Hospital is a new hospital located in the eastern part of Turkey. The hospital management decided to build teamwork and create an enjoyable time for the staff to get to know each other and the hospital building.

Melis : Hi! Jack. Have you heard about the orienteering game? Are you in a team yet?
Jack : Hi! Melis. I'd love to take part in a team, but I have very little information about orienteering.
Melis : Orienteering is finding checkpoints from one place to another in the shortest time by a map, a compass, and of course by team spirit. Come on! The game is about to start. Let's put you in a team.
(At the registration desk.)
Jack : Hello! I would like to join a team for the game, please.
Receptionist: Sure... Well, blue, red, and green teams are full, but the yellow team needs one more competitor.
Melis : Great! That is my team. We're going to have a great time. Let's meet the team members.
(At the start point)

Melis : Hello everyone. My name is Melis. I'm a/an [1] _____.
Farah : I'm Farah from the imaging unit. I'm a [2] _____. Nice to meet you.
Jack : I'm a/an [3] _____ from oral and dental health service.
Farah : Oh! Selin is coming. She is from the intensive care unit. She is a/an [4] _____.
Selin : I'm very glad to meet you all. And, this is my friend Harry. He is a/an [5] _____. He is in the blue team.
Announcement: Attention! Attention! All teams; get to your starting point.
Harry : Nice to meet you, but I need to go. See you at the finish line. Good luck!
"To be continued."

09 Write T (True) or F (False) according to Exercise 8.

1. _____ Melis deals with intensive care patients' treatments.
2. _____ There is a team member who diagnoses injuries by using medical imaging.
3. _____ Selin deals with infected patients.
4. _____ Jack treats problems with the patients' teeth.
5. _____ Harry provides anesthesia for the patients during surgeries and procedures.
6. _____ This activity is prepared for the intensive care unit.

10 Match the two parts of the sentences and make meaningful sentences.

1. Anesthetists are responsible for	A. ___ oral and dental health.
2. Nurses take care of	B. ___ diseases caused by infections.
3. Dentists deal with	C. ___ administering anesthesia to patients.
4. Radiologists diagnose and treat	D. ___ the patients and the ongoing treatment.
5. Infectious disease physicians treat	E. ___ diseases and injuries by using medical imaging.

HOSPITAL ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE

HOSPITAL TEAM MEMBERS

11 Read the problems of the patients or the units. Then, circle the appropriate medical team members.

1. I have a broken tooth. I need to visit a/an **anesthetist / dentist**.
2. The X-ray machine is broken. A **radiologist / technical service staff** should fix it.
3. If a family needs assistance and support. A **social worker / nurse** should take care of the family.
4. I have diabetes. I need professional help from a **psychologist / dietitian**.
5. I'm an expectant mother. I need the assistance of a **midwife / dentist**.
6. When an illness is diagnosed, a **physician / pharmacist** prescribes the medication.
7. I feel emotionally distressed. I need to talk to a **chief physician / psychologist**.

12 Circle the odd one out.

1.	Nurse	Health Care Attorney	Midwife	Surgery
2.	Security	Urology	Pharmacist	Laundry Staff
3.	Physiologist	Intensive Care	Chief Physician	Anesthetist
4.	Psychologist	Med. Lab Technician	Infectious Disease	Dietitian
5.	Paramedic	Hospital Receptionist	Radiologist	Medical Lab.

13 Look at the hospital team members below and complete the missing letters.

1. Phar__aci__t
2. Psy__hol__gi__t
3. N__r__e
4. Tec__nic__l Ser__ice St__ff
5. An__sthet__sts
6. M__dw__fe
7. Se__ur__ty
8. La__ndr__ St__ff
9. P__ysi__ian
10. Di__tit__an
11. Den__is__
12. Radi__l__gist



14 Read the sentences. Then, match them with the jobs.

WHO AM I?

1. I care for oncology patients, and treat cancer.
2. I prepare clean aprons, pillowcases, and sheets.
3. I analyze body fluids.
4. I welcome the patients and the visitors.
5. I prepare anesthetic equipment before the operations.
6. I am very busy. I sometimes become part of medical processes.
7. I am dealing with the treatment of oral diseases.
8. My profession is infant diseases.
9. I care about women's health issues.
10. I treat mental health and illnesses.

A. ____ Dentist
B. ____ Oncologist
C. ____ Psychologist
D. ____ Laundry Staff
E. ____ Gynecologist
F. ____ Medical Lab. Technician
G. ____ Pediatrician
H. ____ Hospital Receptionist
I. ____ Chief Physician
J. ____ Anesthetic Technician

15 Read the text below. Then, answer the questions according to the text.

Ceren is a young medical caregiver who works at a hospital. Since she loves babies very much, she had her education on natural child birthing. This is her fourth year in her career. She is sharing her emotions with Health Vocational High school students.

"Have you ever had the chance to observe any hospital building? Ambulances come and go, patients are transported from one place to another, physicians treat patients, people get ready for the surgeries, service assistants do the cleaning, hospital receptionists direct people to the departments, some people receive bad news, some get good ones. Some people are happy, some are relieved, and others are disappointed or sad. A hospital is a place where you can observe many feelings depending on the situations people live in. You can always see the rush and fuss of people. Contrary to all these circumstances, there is a place which makes you feel peaceful, and puts a big smile on your face. And that department is the Birthing Unit. Life comes to you in all its innocence. Precious babies take their first breaths in our arms. Hearing the first crying is worth the world to me. New life, new soul, and a brand new beginning. This place reminds me that this world is not a legacy but will be turned over to children."

1. Where does Ceren work?
   _____.
2. What was the reason for her being a midwife?
   _____.
3. How long has she been working?
   _____.
4. What kind of feelings does she mention?
   _____.
5. Where does she feel peaceful?
   _____.

16 Write T (True) or F (False) according to the text in Exercise 15.

1. ____ Ceren had education on pregnancy and natural childbirth.
2. ____ Ceren is a very experienced nurse.
3. ____ During the day, the hospital has a very busy day.
4. ____ In the hospital, you can observe so many feelings.
5. ____ Ceren thinks the birthing unit is very boring.

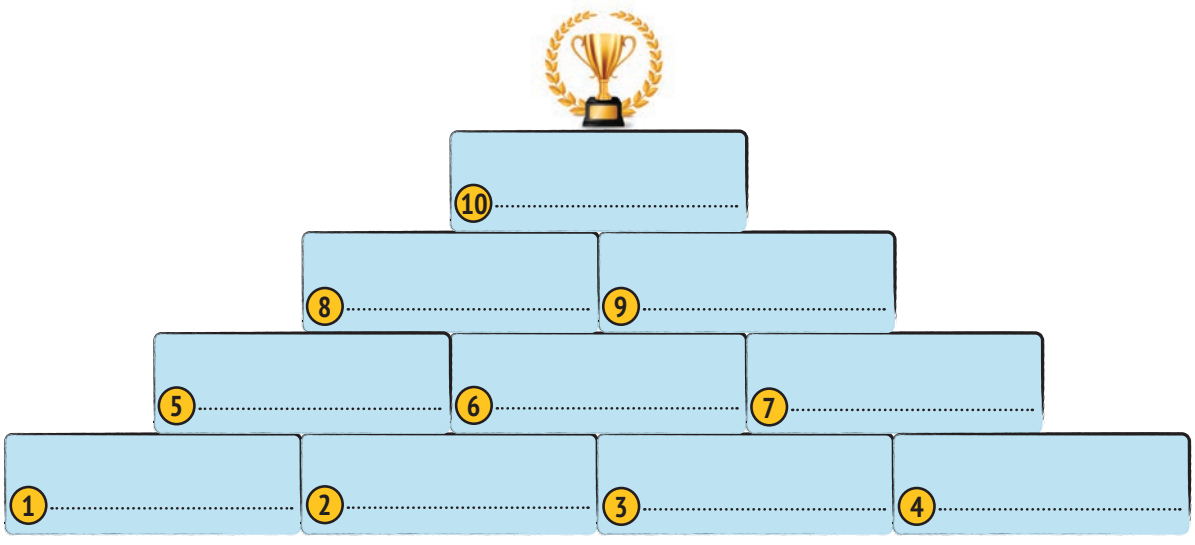
17 If you write a message to the newborns, what would it be?

Welcome to our world little one!

HOSPITAL ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE

HOSPITAL TEAM MEMBERS

18 Read the statements. Who do you think says them? Write the appropriate job into the boxes. Start from the bottom and win the cup!



gynecologist - pediatrician - orthopedist - ear nose and throat physician - neurologist
cardiologist - dermatologist - urologist - gastroenterologist - eye physician

1. _____: In teenage years, almost eight out of ten have pimples. When you look at the pimples, you may like to run away from the mirrors and hide your face from others. But, I have good news for you; acne goes away when your puberty ends. Yet, you need to stay away from eating junk food, getting dehydrated and popping your pimples.



2. _____: Kidneys' one major role is to filter the blood, remove the waste in the body by urine. Urine contains water, sodium, calcium, potassium, etc. When the level of these chemicals increases, the urine becomes more acidic. Thus, particles are bound together and become in the form of crystals. Throughout the time, these crystals grow in size, and ultimately becomes a kidney stone. Consuming too much salt and getting dehydrated may increase the risk of having kidney stones.
Do you know the weight of the biggest kidney stone ever recorded? It was more than one kilogram.



3. _____: The world is an amazing place full of different colours. We are lucky to witness this beauty. But some people are not able to tell the difference between certain colours. This is called 'vision deficiency'. For example, they see the red apples as green or colourless. Red becomes yellow, yellow becomes violet, and green turns into blue. In very rare conditions, some people only see black and white. Whether you are nearsighted or hyperopic, be grateful to your eyes for witnessing the beauties around you.



4. _____: Heart is one of the vital organs in our body. It has a very crucial job as pumping blood through the circulatory system. The heart provides oxygen for our cells. And this keeps us stay alive. Do you know your heart beats about 100 thousand times in a day?



5. _____: Do you know when you are awake your brain can produce about 12-25 watts of electricity, and this amount of power is enough to light lower-wattage light bulb? Recent researches show that after you have exercised, your body produces a kind of chemical. And this chemical leads your brain to learn faster and quicker. So, if you are having difficulty in learning a specific subject, or stuck on some homework, go out, run, play or have some exercise.



6. _____: Do you know why your knuckles pop? When you bend your knuckles, you hear a cracking sound coming from your joints. Joints are the most flexible parts of your body. There is a sticky fluid that keeps the joints moving easily and effectively. It contains gasses like oxygen and carbon dioxide. When you bend your bones, the space between your bones increases, but the fluid remains the same. During this process, gasses come together in the form of bubble and pops. That is the sound you hear.



7. _____: Did you know a man named Charles Osborne who had the longest case of hiccups? It lasted sixty-eight years and this strange situation put his name in the Guinness World Record Book. The situations that may cause hiccups are eating and drinking fast, swallowing air, crying, laughing and feeling stressed. The main culprit behind hiccups is your diaphragm.



8. _____: Do you know a place in your head that looks like a snail? In your inner ear there is a small tube filled with a liquid called the cochlea. Cochlea means ‘snail’ in Latin. The vibrations that come from an ossicle arrive at the cochlea and transform into waves. These waves create liquid vibration and then nerve signals. And your brain processes nerves as sounds.



9. _____: Did you know an expectant mother’s immune cells fight each other? Just days after fertilization, the embryo sticks into the uterus. Because the DNA doesn’t precisely match the mother’s, the immune system identifies the embryo as bacteria or any other harmful parasites, and wants to to destroy it. The mother’s immune system has to protect both the mother and the fetus, so they start fighting. Some of the immune cells protect the fetus, and mostly they win the war.



10. _____: Until the last century, every year millions of people suffered from chickenpox. Thanks to the vaccines, it is no more widespread and is only a child contagious disease. It is a viral infection spread through the air or from the infected materials. When a child gets the virus, he/she gets a runny nose, has a fever and headache. In the following days, red rashes spreads all over his/her body. Do you know once you have chickenpox, the virus stays in your body inactively for the rest of your lives?



HOSPITAL ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE

BASIC TERMS OF HOSPITAL UNITS

01 Answer the following questions. Discuss your answers with your friends.

1. How many units can you name in a hospital?
2. In which unit would you like to develop your career?



02 4.T02 Listen and study the pronunciation. Fill in the blanks with the units in the box.

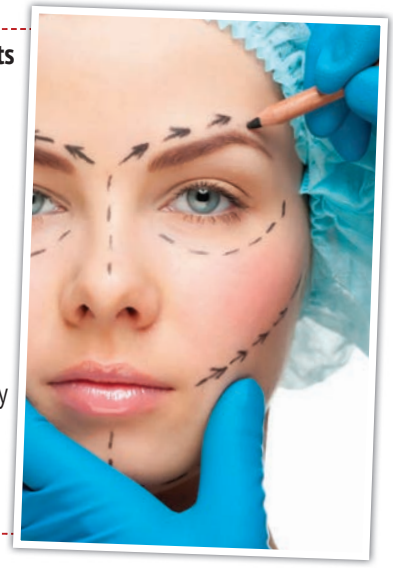
Nuclear Medicine - General Surgery - Pregnancy School - Urology - Chest Diseases - Oral and Dental Health

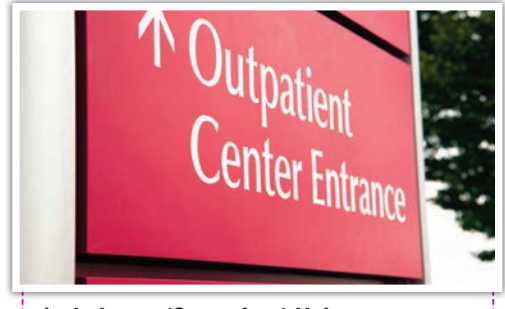
HOSPITAL UNITS CHART

Emergency Unit | Intensive Care Unit | Newborn Intensive Care Unit | Palliative Care Unit | Operating Rooms

Clinical Services / Inpatient Units
(Surgical Departments) :

- Brain and Neurosurgery
- 1 _____
- Thoracic Surgery
- Cardiac Surgery
- Gynecology and Obstetrics
- Eye Diseases
- Orthopedics and Traumatology
- 2 _____
- Ear Nose and Throat Diseases
- Plastic and Aesthetic Surgery





Ambulatory (Outpatient) Units:

- Hemodialysis
- Birthing Unit / 3 _____
- 4 _____
- Physical Therapy and Rehabilitation

Internal Medicine Units:

- Skin and Venereal Diseases
- Cardiology
- Infectious Diseases and Microbiology
- Neurology
- Internal Diseases
- 5 _____
- Mental Health and Illness
- 6 _____



03 Read the text. Then, write T (True) or F (False) according to the text.

Students, especially those who are studying at high schools need to explore their interests and goals for their future careers. Guest speakers who speak on specific fields show students possible career options.



Dr. Edward Norway is the Chief Physician of a hospital. Last week, he was invited to a career day event in a science high school. After sharing his college education years, the difficulties, and the satisfactory parts of his job, now he is giving information to the students about hospital units and what kind of illnesses are treated there. He believes the place you work is important as well as the profession itself.

"Well, as doctors we spend plenty of time in the hospital, probably more time than we spend at home. Probably more time we spend at home. In this case, while you're planning your career, you need to care about where you are going to spend your future life. Hospitals are huge and crowded buildings. **emergency, intensive care, newborn intensive care, operating rooms, palliative care, internal medicine, ambulatory (outpatient) care units, and clinical services** are some of the basic departments at hospitals.

As you can understand from its name, an **emergency unit** is a unit where urgent treatments are done. Besides accidents, allergic reactions, animal bites, poisoning, burns, fractured bones, swallowed objects are some of the emergency unit incidents.

The intensive care unit is the department where serious accidents, severe burns or falls, serious head injuries, heart attacks, strokes, or serious infections are treated.

Surgeries, in other words, operations are done in the **operating room**.

Cancer patients who are unresponsive to the treatment need a **palliative care unit**. Severe Alzheimer's disease, organ failure, and inability to feed are some other illnesses treated in this unit. **The internal medicine unit** contains many departments. These departments treat people who suffer from infection, kidney, liver, or blood diseases, diabetes, hormone problems, obesity, and mental illnesses.

Ambulatory care unit provides same-day medical service to the outpatients. Patients do not need to stay overnight.

Inpatient department / clinical services serves patients who have surgical procedures, or need special medication and hospitalization."

1. ___ Dr Norway is in a science high school for career days.
2. ___ Dr Norway is giving information about hospital units.
3. ___ According to Dr Norway, physicians have enough time to spend with their families.
4. ___ The emergency unit serves serious, complex, and long-term illnesses.
5. ___ Emergency unit deals with urgent treatments.
6. ___ If a patient has a growing problem, he/she should be treated in the internal medicine unit.
7. ___ The ambulatory unit is for surgeries.
8. ___ Patients who have surgical procedures stay in the palliative care unit.
9. ___ The ambulatory unit is for hospitalized patients.
10. ___ The clinical services are for the patients who need special treatment in the hospital.

HOSPITAL ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE

BASIC TERMS OF HOSPITAL UNITS

04 Write the appropriate hospital units according to the situations given. Use the chart in Exercise 2.



1. _____ Kayra has a red and itchy skin problem.
2. _____ Toprak has been bitten by bees.
3. _____ After the foot surgery, Umut needs to improve his physical activities.
4. _____ Mr Gray has a severe brain injury.
5. _____ Zeynep is a premature baby and she has some medical problems.
6. _____ Mrs Alba is going to have a cesarean section (c-section.)
7. _____ Brandon suffers from Parkison's.
8. _____ Elizabeth has some anxiety problems.
9. _____ The oncologist asks for a PET scan from Mr Ateş.
10. _____ Elif is about to deliver her baby. It is a natural childbirth.
11. _____ Rose has a serious burn mark on her leg. The specialist is going to reconstruct her skin burn.

05 Read the explanations below. Then, fill in the blanks with the highlighted words.



A. Patients who need a body (gullet, stomach, duodena, colon) visualization visit the endoscopy unit. Patients usually need anesthesia during the visualization process.



B. In the forensic medicine unit, physicians investigate and identify the cause of deaths by examining the casualities.



C. If patients would like to have information about the procedures going on in a hospital, they should apply to a hospital consultation. People can get help with hospital charges, details about medical insurances, and hospitalization details.

D. During the patients' diagnosis and treatment, many records are collected by using technological devices or filing. Operative notes, physician orders, written documents, X-rays and test results are some of the examples. Medical documentation unit is the place where you can find all these documents.



1. Mr Cruise was 46 years old. Suddenly, he lost his life. Physicians are trying to learn his death cause in _____ .
2. _____ keeps all the medical results about the patients.
3. I want to learn about my health insurance coverage. _____ can clear my mind about it.
4. The Physician thinks my sister has reflux. She sent us to the _____ .

HOSPITAL ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE

BASIC TERMS OF HOSPITAL UNITS

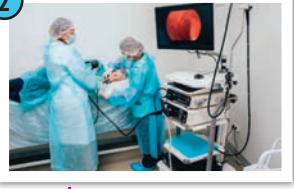
06 Read the abbreviations. Then, write the hospital units.

HEALTH CARE

1. EU _____
2. PCU _____
3. IMU _____
4. ICU _____
5. NICU _____
6. OR _____

07 Look at the pictures. Write the name of the units, the personnel, and what treatments or works are done.

1. 

2. 

3. 

4. 

5. 

08 Look at the units and complete the missing letters.

1. G e _er_l S_rger_
2. Nuc_ea_ Me_icin_
3. Bir_hin_ Uni_
4. Che_t Di_eas_s
5. _euro _ ogy
6. Pr_gn_ncy U_it
7. Hem_di_lys_s
8. Uro_og_
9. _pera_ing _oom
10. Im_gi_g U_it
11. In_ens_v_ C_re
12. F_ren_ic M_dic_ne



HOSPITAL ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE

BASIC TERMS OF HOSPITAL UNITS

09 Read the dialogue and fill in the blanks with the highlighted words.

Ms Arzu is a teacher in a high school. She is having a lesson with nine graders and their subject is the units in the hospitals.

Ms Arzu: Have you ever felt confused when you stepped into a hospital?
Alin : Yes, Ms Arzu. They are very big.
Ms Arzu: Sure they are. Why do you think hospitals are big and complex buildings?
Ayaz : Because there are so many illnesses.
Ms Arzu: Exactly Ayaz. Let's talk about which unit we should go to when we have any kind of medical problems? Have you ever heard about the medical imaging unit?
Pınar : Yes, Ms Arzu. Last year, when I hurt my shoulder, the orthopedist sent me there for an X-ray.
Ms Arzu: X-ray, MRI, tomography, doppler ultrasound, ultrasonography, mammography, and endoscopy screenings are done in the medical imaging unit. This unit is a very busy one. What about the sterilization unit? Why do we need this unit? Do you have any idea about it?
Defne : I think it is for protecting patients and medical staff from infections. Medical and surgical equipment must be sterilized.
Ms Arzu: That's right, Defne. Otherwise, different kinds of infections may occur. The most common infection is pneumonia. Sterilization must be taken seriously. Now, let's mention the body fluids. Do you know where we go to when we need to give our blood samples?
Alin : We go to laboratories.
Ms Arzu: Correct! Tests are run, analyzes are made, and experiments are done in the clinic/polyclinic laboratories.
Pınar : Ms Arzu; I wonder how the hospitals provide all these medicines. There are hundreds of hospitalized patients. They need a lot of medication.
Ms Arzu: You are right, Pınar. But, there are hospital pharmacies. All the medications are provided by these pharmacies.
Pınar : Oh! I see.
Ms Arzu: Another unit is diabetes school. Diabetic patients have education, and get to know better about their illness. They learn the effect of diabetes on their bodies. And also learn healthy eating and exercise.
Ayaz : My mom is diabetic, Ms Arzu. She learned how to measure her blood sugar in the diabetes school.
Ms Arzu: Thank you for your contribution, Ayaz. Do you know where newly diagnosed or active cancer patients are treated?
Alin : In the oncology unit. As far as I know, patients have very intensive and specialized care in the oncology unit.
Ms Arzu: Absolutely. I agree with you, Alin. Oncology patients need very intensive care.
Well, there is one more and very important unit in the hospitals. If we have problems with the hospital staff or think we are not given proper service, where should we apply to?
Ayaz : Chief Physician?
Ms Arzu: Well, the chief physician could be an option, but the right place for problem-solving is the patient rights unit.

1. Emma has breast cancer. She has her treatment in the _____.
2. The cardiologist sent my dad to _____ for heart and atherosclerosis.
3. Urine test results could be taken from _____.
4. Patient's medicines are ordered from _____ .
5. Mrs Ela thinks her mother is not receiving proper treatment and has some problems with the hospital staff. She is at the _____ for problem solving.
6. Melek has high blood glucose, and needs to learn how to manage this disease. She is planning to attend to _____.

10 Answer the questions below and discuss them with your friends.

1. Do you have any information about patient rights?
2. In what situations do we need patient rights laws?



PATIENT RIGHTS

1. Right to benefit from health service.
2. Right to request information.
3. Right to choose and change the medical facility.
4. Right to get to know, choose, and change medical staff.
5. Right to keep the information confidential.
6. Right to review and demand correction of the records.
7. Right to demand the protection of privacy.
8. Right to consent.
9. Right to refuse and stop the treatment.
10. Right to have treatment in security.
11. Right to have a companion.
12. Right to respect for human values and visits.
13. Right of appeal, complaint, and litigation.
14. Right to demand priority.
15. Right to have religious services.

11 Read the patient rights above. Then, write T (True) or F (False).

1. ___ Every person has the right to have medical service.
2. ___ Patients must give information to medical staff.
3. ___ Patients can be transferred to another facility if they want to.
4. ___ Privacy is an important feature of Patient Rights.
5. ___ If doctors are not convinced, patients cannot stop the treatment.
6. ___ When it is asked, hospital staff, supposed to give the medical record to the patients.
7. ___ Patient must be convinced and say "OK" to the treatment.
8. ___ Hospitalized patients must stay alone at the hospital.
9. ___ If the patient's situation is urgent, she/he must wait for treatment.
10. ___ If the patient is not satisfied with the treatment, he/she can make a formal complaint.

12 Match the two parts and make meaningful sentences.

1. Operative notes and test results are
2. Hospital consultation unit
3. Natural childbirth is
4. Internal medicine unit
5. Forensic medicine unit
6. If you have a skin problem,
7. Medicines are provided by
8. Tomography is
9. If you have a toothache,
10. Hearing loss problem is

A. ___ taken in the imaging unit.
B. ___ hospital pharmacies.
C. ___ gives information about the cause of death.
D. ___ treated in the ear nose and throat unit.
E. ___ treats people who suffer from an infection.
F. ___ you visit the oral and dental health unit.
G. ___ deals with charges and insurances.
H. ___ kept in medical documentation units.
I. ___ you visit the skin and venereal diseases unit.
J. ___ done in the birthing unit.

HOSPITAL ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE

BASIC TERMS USED IN HOSPITAL TREATMENT UNITS

01 Answer the following questions. Discuss your answers with your friends.

1. What is the basic medical equipment used in hospitals?
2. How many types of medical wastes do you know?

02 Read the sentences below. Then, write the bold words under the correct picture.

A. The nurse is checking the patient's fever with a **thermometer**.
B. **Blood pressure monitor** is used for measuring blood pressure.
C. The nurse is putting an **infusion (IV drip)** on the patient.
D. After the covid 19 epidemic, hospitals needed many **injectors** for vaccination.
E. The gynecologist is monitoring the baby with an **ultrasound monitor**.
F. The doctor is covering the stitched area with a **waterproof wound dressing**.
G. The physician is writing the medication on the **doctor's order sheet**.
H. **Protective gowns** are used for protecting both the patients and the surgical team from infectious microorganisms.



1 

2 

3 

4 

5 

6 

7 

8 

03 4.T03 Listen and study the words below. Look up the unknown words in a dictionary.



nebulizer mask - ventilator - aspiration device - ultrasound gel - antipyretic - analgesic - lancet - sedative
IV kit - moisturizer - antiseptic cream - alcohol - gauze dressing - ECG - paper towel - sponge - dressing set
dressing trolley - butterfly scalp needle - syringe - cotton - electrode - glucose meter
protective coveralls - isolation gowns - boots - face shield glasses

04 4.T04 Listen and read the dialogue. Then, answer the questions.

Today, the New Anatolian Hospital staff had a very busy day. There are only a few days left to the opening day. Chief Physician Dr Edward Norway, Health Care Service Manager Mrs Ateş, and the Material Warehouse Manager Mr Hope are having a meeting about the missing material list.

Dr Norway: Except for the intensive care unit, we have already provided the fixtures. The nebulizer mask, ventilator, and aspiration devices are about to arrive. But we have some shortcomings according to the pharmacy department.

Mrs Ateş : That's right, Mr Norway. I've got an e-mail from the pharmacy about the shortcomings. We need ultrasound gel, antipyretic, analgesic, burn ointment, sedative, lancet, IV kit, moisturizer, antiseptic cream, alcohol, gauze dressing, cotton, paper towel and sponge.

Mr Hope : Also we need dressing sets, dressing trolley, butterfly scalp, needle, syringe, ECG electrode, glucose meter, casts for the ER.

Mrs Ateş : Unfortunately, COVID cases are increasing. We'll need more masks, protective coveralls, gloves, isolation gowns, boots, and face shield glasses. Oh! I suppose we need some more wheelchairs, Dr Norway, especially for the oncology unit. After having the chemotherapy, patients mostly feel nauseous and dizziness as side effects.

Dr Norway: We must consider this seriously, Mrs Ateş. If that is all, we can end the meeting and take a look at the floors and the departments. I would like to have a meeting with the laundry and patient service assistant staff, too.



1. What is the meeting about?

   _____.
2. According to Dr Norway's statement, which devices are about to arrive in the hospital?

   _____.
3. What kind of materials does the pharmacy need?

   _____.
4. Why do COVID services need more protective materials?

   _____.
5. With whom does Dr Norway want to have a meeting?

   _____.

05 Read the sentences below. Then, write T (True) or F (False) according to Exercise 4.

1. ___ Hospital staff has a very busy day.
2. ___ Some of the ordered materials haven't been received at the hospital yet.
3. ___ Emergency service materials are completed.
4. ___ COVID cases are under control.
5. ___ Dr Norway is going to have one more meeting with the staff.

HOSPITAL ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE

BASIC TERMS USED IN HOSPITAL TREATMENT UNITS

06 Write the words under the correct pictures. One is extra.

gloves - protective coveralls - wheelchair - crutches - IV kit - paper towel - ventilator - nebulizer mask - lancet

1 

2 

3 

4 

....

5 

6 

7 

8 

....

07 4.T05 Listen and repeat the words in the box. Then, write the words in the box in the correct place. Use a dictionary if necessary.

patient gown - shelving unit - urine bag - patient ward - sheet - blanket - blood tube
sample vessel - patient bed - pillow - incubator - oxygen mask - burn ointment





1. _____ It is used for breathing oxygen from a storage tank.
2. _____ It is the room where patients are hospitalized.
3. _____ It is long a clothing worn in the hospital by patients.
4. _____ It is the bag that collects urine.
5. _____ It is a large piece of wool used for covering the body during sleep.
6. _____ It is a kind enclosed apparatus where premature babies sleep.
7. _____ It is used for protecting the burned skin from infection.
8. _____ It is used for storage and transport of the samples.
9. _____ It is a stuffed bag which you put your head on while sleeping.
10. _____ It is used for storing medical materials.
11. _____ It is a large piece of linen used to cover the bed.
12. _____ It is made of glass, and used for handling blood samples.
13. _____ It is the mattress in the patients' room.

08 Make appropriate collocations with the words given.

vessel - underpad - tube - patient (2X) - unit - oxygen - ward - bag

1. _____	bed
2. urine	_____
3. blood	_____
4. _____	mask
5. patient	_____
6. sample	_____
7. _____	gown
8. shelving	_____
9. disposable	_____



09 Read the dialogue. Then, write T (True) or F (False).

Zehra is a radiology technologist and today she has a very busy day. And now she is with a young patient named Emily. The emergency physician asked for a wrist image since she thinks Emily has a broken wrist.



Zehra: Welcome Emily. How do you feel?
Emily: Hi! Actually not so well. My arm hurts too much.
Zehra: We will take an X-ray and see what is wrong with your arm.
Emily: This must be the X-ray machine. How does this machine work?
Zehra: It takes power from electricity and sends beams. Then, scans your bones.
Emily: Does it hurt?
Zehra: No, it does not. Please put your arm here and stay still, Emily.
Emily: OK. Do you know who invented the X-ray machine?
Zehra: A German physics professor called Wilhelm Roentgen accidentally found it. The first image was his wife's hand. Since then, there has been a lot of progress.
Emily: It is a great invention. I'm looking forward to going home and doing research about Wilhelm Roentgen. I would like to share this story with my friends, too. Thank you very much for your attention and the information.
Zehra: You're welcome. Get well soon, Emily.
Emily: Thank you very much. Have a nice day.

1. ___ The orthopedist wanted an X-ray.
2. ___ Emily has a broken finger.
3. ___ The X-ray machine works with electric power.
4. ___ Emily has a pain.
5. ___ Wilhelm Roentgen was a physician.
6. ___ Wilhelm Roentgen invented the X-ray.
7. ___ The first image was Wilhelm's hand.

10 Do you know any medical inventions? Research and share it with your friends.

HOSPITAL ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE

BASIC TERMS USED IN HOSPITAL TREATMENT UNITS

11 4.T06 Listen to the second part of the dialogue and fill in the blanks with the words in the box.

chemotherapy chair - MRI machine - stretcher - urine analyzer
incubator - test tube - ultrasound machine - oxygen mask

Melis : This is the hospital map. There are four targets on the map.
Jack : What are these squares on the left?
Farah: After finding the targets, we are going to take the stickers and then stick them on the squares.
Selin : Oh! I'd love to do this.
Melis : This is the north arrow. It shows us which way we should start.
Farah: If we are ready, let's start the stopwatch.
Melis : Let's start. For the first target, we need to pass the reception desk. We should go twenty meters straight and then to the right.

.....

Jack : This is the emergency room. Look! The sticker is on the second [1] _____.
Selin : What does the sticker say?
Jack : It says; it helps to provide oxygen gas from a storage tank.
Farah: [2] _____!
Jack : I'm writing. Let's move.
Melis : Fifty meters straight and then to the left. It is on the right.

.....

Selin : This is the imaging room. The sticker is on the [3] _____. It says; it sends out sound waves and shows images.
Melis : It's an [4] _____. The third target is on the other side of the hospital. I guess it's around the laboratories. We need to turn left and go straight for fifty meters. It is on the left.
Jack : Yes. The laboratory is the third target, and the sticker is on the [5] _____.
Farah: The question is; you put blood in...
Selin : Oh! It is a [6] _____.
Melis : Now, we should go downstairs. Come on, let's use the stairs. It will be quicker. I think the other target is the chemotherapy room.

.....

Jack : The sticker is on the [7] _____. It says; it provides safe and ideal space for infants.
Farah: It's an [8] _____. Let's go to the starting point.

.....

Melis : It took four minutes and fifty-two seconds. I believe we were really fast guys. Let's meet the other teams.

12 Match the related combinations below.

1. Oxygen gas
2. Imaging room
3. Urine analyzer
4. Sound waves
5. Emergency
6. Blood
7. Infant

A. ___ Test tube
B. ___ Incubator
C. ___ Ultrasound machine
D. ___ Laboratory
E. ___ Mri machine
F. ___ Stretcher
G. ___ Storage tank

13 Read the text about medical waste. Then, write T (True) or F (False).



Medical waste is an unfortunate result of medical diagnosis and treatments. This waste should be removed very carefully because, it contains very harmful microorganisms which can infect medical staff, patients, or the general public. **Infectious waste** contains materials used by patients with infections, laboratory waste with blood, and other body fluids. **Pathological waste** is human organs, fluids, and tissues. **Sharp waste** includes scalps, blades, needles, and syringes. Disinfectants, sterilants, or batteries are some examples of **chemical waste**. Unused and expired drugs are **pharmaceutical waste**. **Radioactive waste** is cancer and nuclear treatment medicines and materials. **General waste** is the same as your general household waste like papers, liquids, plastics.



1. ___ **Medical waste** comes from hospitals.
2. ___ **Medical waste** is not harmful.
3. ___ Blood tubes and urine sample vessels are **infectious waste**.
4. ___ Chemotherapy bag is a kind of **chemical waste**.
5. ___ Household waste is a **sharp waste**.

14 Write two/three examples of medical waste.

Infectious waste : _____.
Pathological waste : _____.
Radioactive waste: _____.
General waste: _____.
Chemical waste: _____.
Sharp waste: _____.

15 Circle the correct one.

1. Laboratory waste is a kind of _____ .
   A infectious waste B sharp waste C general waste
2. Paper cup is a kind of _____ .
   A infectious waste B general waste C pathological waste
3. Stitch scissors are kind of _____ .
   A sharp waste B chemical waste C infectious waste
4. Biopsied tissue is a kind of _____ .
   A radioactive waste B pathological waste C sharp waste



16 Research *medical waste management* and share it with your friends.

.....

.....

.....

HOSPITAL ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE

BASIC TERMS USED IN HOSPITAL TREATMENT UNITS

17 Read the dialogue and match the halves.



Rebecca is an emergency service physician. She is checking the hand diagram of her young patient, Emily. Emily accidentally fell on her arm while she was playing volleyball with her friends at school.

Rebecca: How is your pain, Emily?
Emily : It hurts too much.
Rebecca: Well, unfortunately, your wrist is broken. We have to put your hand and wrist in a cast.
Emily : OK. How long is it going to stay?
Rebecca: At least two weeks. We must protect your wrist properly. Otherwise, we won't be able to heal it and it will hurt much more.
Emily : Can I go to school?
Rebecca: Sure you can. But you need to be more careful than ever. Stay away from games for a while and protect your arm. I will prescribe you some painkillers. Those will relieve your pain. Let's prepare your cast, Emily.

1. Rebecca is an	A. ___ checking the X-ray
2. Emily fell	B. ___ on her arm at school.
3. Emily's wrist is	C. ___ not to run.
4. Rebecca is	D. ___ protect her wrist.
5. Emily should	E. ___ broken.
6. Rebecca advised Emily	F. ___ emergency service physician.

18 Read the dialogue in Exercise 17 again. Then, write T (True) or F (False).

1. ___ Emily is a student.
2. ___ Rebecca and Emily are in the imaging unit.
3. ___ Emily is feeling so much pain.
4. ___ Emily should have an operation.
5. ___ Emily should protect her arm.
6. ___ Rebecca thinks Emily does not need any painkillers.

19 4.T07 Listen to the text about how to prepare plaster cast and put the sentences in order.

A. ___ Lastly, slide the socking from fingers to the arm.
B. ___ Wear gloves before using the plaster-of-Paris bandages.
C. ___ Use padding to cover the palm and the wrist.
D. 1 Firstly, measure, double and cut the stockinette.
E. ___ Wet the plaster-of-Paris bandages with cold water.
F. ___ Wrap twice the plaster-of-Paris bandages around the thumb and the palm.
G. ___ Remove from the water and squeeze it.
H. ___ Then, use a second large roll and wrap through the elbow.
I. ___ Put the arm in the stockinette socks.



20 Unscramble the words below.

1. thmeetorrme _____
2. inufnsio _____
3. eeednl _____
4. askm _____
5. whleeriach _____
6. bdloo urpseesr rotniom _____
7. unudlators monroti _____
8. svloge _____
9. etlanc _____
10. sgpeon _____

21 Read the riddles and find the answers.

1. It has five fingers but no fingerprints. _____
2. Superheroes wear it. e.g mask
3. Cuts with two legs, and two eyes. _____
4. I love that Bob. _____
5. Invisible becomes visible. _____
6. Heartbeats become drumbeats. _____

22 Put the words into the correct categories.

bed - burn ointment - urine sample vessel - eye drops - pillow - blood tube painkiller - sheet - blanket - syrup - patient food table - wound dressing - injector

Patient Ward	Hospital Lab.	Pharmacy
1. _____	1. _____	1. _____
2. _____	2. _____	2. _____
3. _____	3. _____	3. _____
4. _____		4. _____
5. _____		5. _____

"ENTRUST ME TO TURKISH PHYSICIANS."
MUSTAFA KEMAL ATATÜRK

Self Assessment

I CAN	Always	Sometimes	Never
use basic words and terms related to hospital team members in a sentence.	☐	☐	☐
use basic words and terms related to hospital units in a sentence.	☐	☐	☐
use basic words and terms related to hospital treatment units.	☐	☐	☐

HOSPITAL ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE

SELF CHECK 4

01 Match the words below.

1. intensive	A. ___ gown
2. general	B. ___ towel
3. premature	C. ___ cream
4. antiseptic	D. ___ waste
5. paper	E. ___ school
6. infectious	F. ___ surgery
7. forensic	G. ___ care
8. patient	H. ___ baby
9. diabetes	I. ___ rights
10. surgical	J. ___ medicine



02 Fill in the blanks with the words given in the box.

huge and crowded - dangerous - support - treatments - insurance and charges - companion

1. Social workers give _____ and assistance.
2. Dentistry deals with dental and oral _____.
3. Patients have the right for _____.
4. Hospitals are _____ buildings.
5. Hospital consultation takes care of _____.
6. Radioactive waste is very _____.

03 Choose the correct answer.

1. **Radiology technologists / Anesthetic technicians** work in the imaging unit.
2. **Nurses / Midwives** take care of ongoing care.
3. **Psychologists / Physical therapists** consult people about their emotional feelings.
4. **Clinic laboratories / Pharmacies** run and analyze tests.
5. **Operating room / Patient ward** is the room where patients are hospitalized.
6. **Pillow / Incubator** is the place where premature babies are raised.
7. **Oral and Dental Health / Neurology** belongs to the Ambulatory unit.
8. **Ultrasound monitor / Blood pressure monitor** is used for monitoring the baby.
9. **Protective coverall / Gauze dressing** is used for COVID protection.
10. **Anesthetists / Radiologists** are responsible for administering anesthesia to patients.

04 Make appropriate collocations with the words below.

Hospital (2) - Medical - School - Imaging Unit - Patient - Clinic/polyclinic - Medicine



1. Forensic _____
2. _____ Documentation Unit
3. Diabetes _____
4. _____ Pharmacy
5. _____ Rights
6. Medical _____
7. _____ Consultation Unit
8. _____ Laboratory

HOSPITAL ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE

SELF CHECK 4

05 Look at the words below. Then, write them into the correct categories.

mental illnesses - allergic reactions - severe burns - heart attacks - animal bites - poisoning
blood diseases - serious infections - kidney diseases - burns - serious head injuries - obesity - fractured bones
hormone problems - swallowed objects - serious accidents - liver diseases - strokes

EMERGENCY	INTENSIVE CARE	INTERNAL MEDICINE
1. _____	1. _____	1. _____
2. _____	2. _____	2. _____
3. _____	3. _____	3. _____
4. _____	4. _____	4. _____
5. _____	5. _____	5. _____
6. _____	6. _____	6. _____

06 Find the hidden jobs in the puzzle.

PHYSICIAN - MIDWIFE - NURSE - ANESTHETIST - PHARMACIST - PARAMEDIC - SECURITY
PHYSIOTHERAPIST - DIETITIAN - RADIOLOGIST - PSYCHOLOGIST - ONCOLOGIST

D	Z	A	E	N	H	E	V	X	K	J	D	D	Y	O	U	M	N	Q	Z	M
F	O	P	B	A	C	P	I	P	S	Y	C	H	O	L	O	G	I	S	T	Z
F	F	N	H	Q	F	Z	S	B	K	N	E	L	J	M	B	M	A	D	G	A
R	O	M	P	A	G	U	K	M	A	A	D	G	R	B	F	F	V	F	F	L
T	A	E	I	R	R	G	C	I	M	R	H	T	T	L	C	L	C	H	G	V
N	A	D	Z	D	X	M	C	Q	Y	J	M	L	A	A	P	I	X	D	P	M
Y	E	E	I	C	W	I	A	P	I	Y	A	H	N	V	H	X	D	Q	V	O
B	P	F	D	O	S	I	E	C	T	Q	C	J	E	T	Y	P	P	N	C	S
O	S	L	I	Y	L	R	F	I	I	D	K	Z	S	U	S	Q	W	L	L	S
N	P	Y	H	N	U	O	R	E	S	S	K	W	T	E	I	M	F	U	T	R
C	X	P	X	D	W	U	G	R	B	P	T	A	H	A	O	V	R	I	V	E
O	S	A	W	V	C	S	Q	I	Q	N	Y	F	E	D	T	E	V	I	S	S
L	F	U	D	E	F	H	D	G	S	O	O	N	T	E	H	Z	N	R	V	L
O	S	N	S	V	J	W	V	T	X	T	W	S	I	I	E	W	U	O	P	O
G	U	J	I	Q	W	K	A	F	U	W	K	L	S	C	R	N	H	E	T	A
I	X	H	C	T	T	Q	X	Z	Y	I	A	G	T	Q	A	M	T	T	A	Y
S	G	X	P	A	R	A	M	E	D	I	C	T	U	Y	P	O	J	V	G	H
T	W	Z	I	A	K	W	Q	W	I	W	Q	P	U	K	I	B	Q	Q	F	U
K	V	K	K	Z	S	V	S	N	N	U	K	Y	V	C	S	D	S	K	P	D
O	Z	F	M	D	V	G	N	T	G	P	W	V	E	F	T	C	R	E	B	D
T	Y	L	W	H	D	I	E	T	I	T	I	A	N	U	U	W	C	S	S	T



UNIT FIVE
HOSPITAL ADMISSION & DISCHARGE



MODULE ONE - GET WELL SOON
MODULE TWO - TAKE CARE

HOSPITAL ADMISSION & DISCHARGE

GET WELL SOON

01 Answer the following questions. Discuss your answers with your friends.



1. Have you ever stayed in a hospital? If so, what was the cause of your stay?
2. Do you have any serious illnesses?
3. How often do you have a check-up at the hospital?
4. Does your country have good medical healthcare for all citizens?

02 Circle the correct answers.





1. Someone who has had an accident should be taken to the...
   A emergency department B neurology department C cardiology department
2. If you have a blood disease, you should go to the...
   A psychiatry department B hematology department C orthopedics department
3. A student with test (exam) anxiety should get support from a...
   A surgeon B gynecologist C psychologist
4. A pregnant woman should regularly visit a/an...
   A gynecologist B internal specialist C dermatologist
5. Someone with congenital heart disease should go to the...
   A neurology department B microbiology department C cardiology department
6. Someone who needs to get treatment because of exposure to bacteria should go to the...
   A pediatrics department B physiotherapy department C microbiology department
7. If you need to get treatment because of a cutaneous eruption, you should go to the...
   A dermatology department B urology department C ophthalmology department
8. If you have a problem with your eyes, you should go to the...
   A general surgery department B ophthalmology department C orthopedics department
9. If you need to have a stomach ultrasound; you should go to the...
   A endocrinology department B medical-diagnostic imaging department C nephrology department
10. Someone with hormone problems should go to the...
    A rheumatology department B radiology department C endocrinology department

03 Read the dialogue between the patient and receptionist at a hospital. Then, change the highlighted words write a similar one and act it out.



Patient : Good morning.
Receptionist: Good morning. How can I help you?
Patient : I have an appointment for the cardiology department?
Receptionist: What is your ID number?
Patient : 3759873447
Receptionist: Yes, Mehmet Yılmaz and you have an appointment at 10 with the internal specialist, Dr Onur Elmas.
Patient : Yes, that's right.
Receptionist: Do you have health insurance?
Patient : Yes, SGK.
Receptionist: OK. Please go to room 24 and wait for your turn. You will see your name on the screen over the room door.

HOSPITAL ADMISSION & DISCHARGE

GET WELL SOON

04 Answer the following questions. Share your ideas with your friends.

1. Is it easy to make an appointment to go to a hospital or doctor in your country?
2. How do you make an appointment with the doctor or hospital?

05 5.T01 Listen and complete the dialogues.

Patient: Good morning, doctor.
Doctor : Good morning, Mr Yılmaz. Take a seat, please. What's [1] _____ with you?
Patient: I don't generally feel well for a while. I quickly run out of breath and struggle even when walking on the straight road.
Doctor : Do you have any other painful or [2] _____ areas in your body?
Patient: I have a sore throat and I have been coughing for the last two weeks. I am also suffering from regular [3] _____ pains that randomly come and go.



Doctor : Do you smoke or are you an ex-smoker?
Patient: I used to smoke. I [4] _____ ten years ago.
Doctor : How long did you smoke?
Patient: I smoked for [5] _____ years.
Doctor : Does your family have a history of any types of cancer?
Patient: Yes. My father suffered from liver cancer and my uncle died of stomach cancer.
Doctor : OK. I got all the information I needed. Now, I will ask you to take different tests and scans, such as [6] _____ and [7] _____ . You must be [8] _____ so that we can [9] _____ what the true problem is. The nurse will help you with the [10] _____ of hospitalization and tests.
Patient: OK. Thank you, doctor.

A week later
Mr Yılmaz's son: Good afternoon, doctor.
Doctor : Good afternoon. Take a seat, please.
Mr Yılmaz's son: Here are the [11] _____ of the tests you asked for last week.
Doctor : Unfortunately, the reports show that there is a tumor in your father's lungs. Fortunately, it is still small, so it seems that we have caught it at an early [12] _____. We need to do a [13] _____and I think an urgent operation will be necessary.
Mr Yılmaz's son: I am so sorry. I hope my father will [14] _____ soon. We will do what is needed.
Doctor : Ask the nurse to help you with the date of biopsy for the next week.
Mr Yılmaz's son: OK. Thank you.

06 Read the dialogue in Exercises 5 and write T (True) or F (False).

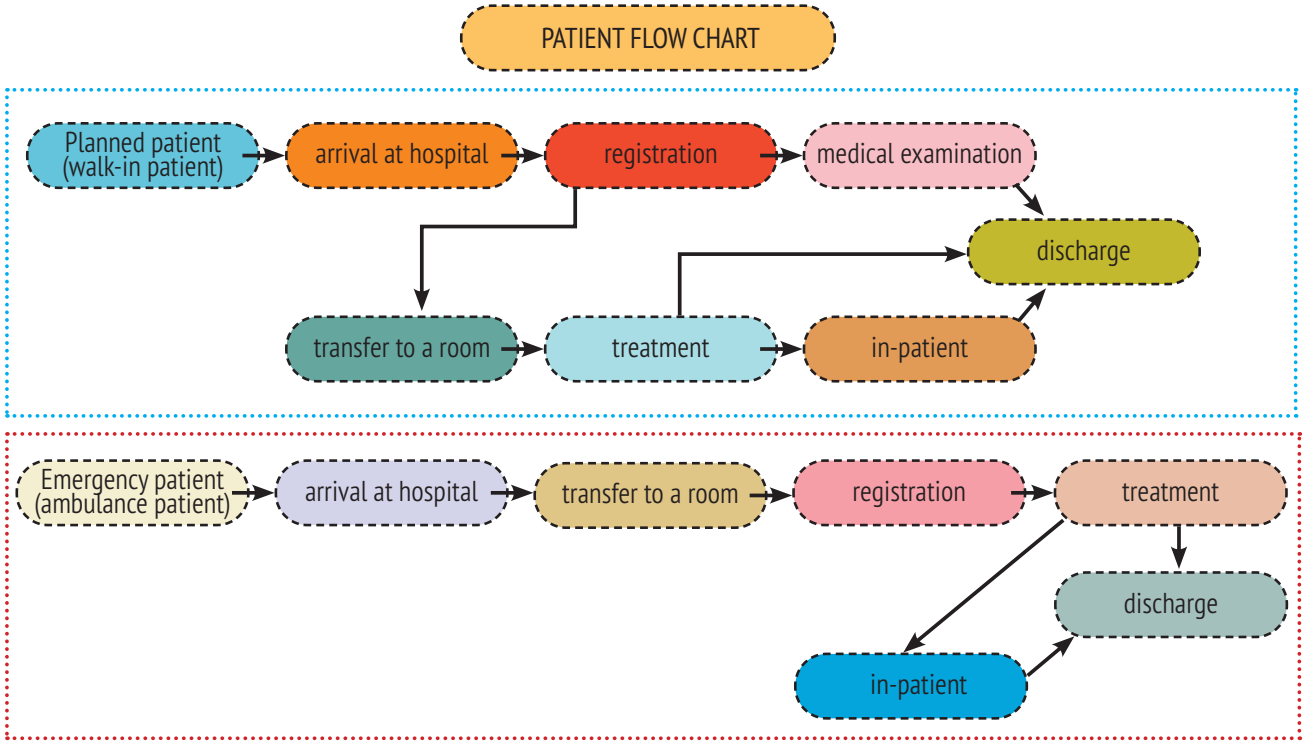


1. ___ The patient doesn't feel well for a year.
2. ___ The patient has a sore throat because of the flu.
3. ___ The patient runs out of breath easily.
4. ___ The doctor asks if the patient feels any pain.
5. ___ The patient has never smoked.
6. ___ The doctor asks if anyone in the patient's family has had cancer.
7. ___ The patient's father has had skin cancer.
8. ___ The doctor asks the patient to do some tests.
9. ___ The test reports show that there is no problem with the patient's lungs.
10. ___ The doctor thinks an urgent operation will be necessary.

07 Work in pairs write a similar dialogue in Exercise 5 and act it out.

08 Work in pairs, look at the patient's flow chart, ask and answer questions. Discuss your answers with your friends.

e.g. 1. Which patients are examined and sent home?
2. Which patients do you think are hospitalized after the treatment?



09 Match the types of hospital admission with their definitions.

1. Elective admission
2. Emergency admission
3. Holding unit or observation admission
4. Direct admission
5. Transfer



A. ___ In this type of admission, the patient has spoken or seen his/her doctor and the doctor decides if he/she needs to be admitted.
B. ___ The patient may be sent to another hospital for some reasons such as the patient needs special care not to be delivered by the hospital where the patient is.
C. ___ The patient's admission date is known in advance. The admission is decided at a time convenient both for the patient and the doctor.
D. ___ This type of admission occurs in urgent situations. The patient may be admitted to a floor, specialized unit or an observation unit.
E. ___ This type of admission takes place through the emergency department. The patient may be admitted to a holding unit for some time such as 24 or 48 hours.

10 Answer the following questions. Share your ideas with your friends.

1. Have you ever completed a patient admission form?
2. Why is an admission form required?
3. What information, do you think, is included in the patient admission form?



11 Read the patient admission form and discuss the importance of advance directives with your friends.

Patient



Name and Surname: Ayla AYDIN
ID Number: 1234584810
Date of Birth: 18.06.1960
Marital Status: Married
Chief Complaints: The patient has a slight fever and she is struggling with breathing. She also complains of discomfort in the chest area, a sore throat and a mild headache. Over-the-counter medication is not alleviating her symptoms or pain. Dr Eda Kopuz suggests that she should be hospitalized.
Medical History: The patient had bronchitis two years ago and was treated at a hospital.
Family History: The patient's mother's side has a history of kidney diseases.
Allergies: Aspirin, poultry meat, strawberry.
Next of kin: Demir AYDIN, husband
Insurance: SGK
Advance Directives: In the event that the patient is unable to make her own decisions, all decisions regarding the medical treatment are to be made by her husband.

12 Read the patient admission form again and answer the questions.



1. What is the patients' name and how old is she?
   _____
2. Write three chief complaints of the patient.
   _____
3. Why does the doctor suggest that she should be hospitalized?
   _____
4. What is her mother's side illness?
   _____
5. Who has the authority to decide on the treatment if the patient is unable to decide?
   _____

13 Match the words/phrases with their meanings.

1. Hospitalize
2. Complaint
3. Allergy
4. Alleviate
5. Advance directives
6. Bronchitis
7. Over-the-counter medication
8. Medical history
9. Kin
10. Kidney failure

A. ___ a person's relatives
B. ___ an illness in which your bronchial tubes become sore or damaged
C. ___ to place a patient in a hospital for care or treatment
D. ___ a prescription from a doctor
E. ___ a medical condition that causes someone to be sick after eating or breathing
F. ___ a living will is a document you say what medical decisions should be made if you become too sick or injured
G. ___ a pain or sickness in the body: a symptom of a disease
H. ___ end-stage renal disease (ESRD)
I. ___ to reduce the pain or trouble
J. ___ gathering information about a patient's past and present medical condition to make clinical decisions

14 Read patients' control forms and circle the correct answers.

Patient Name and Surname: Sarah White
ID Number: 369852147 **Sex:** Female
Room: 256
Doctor: Mehmet Metin
Registered Nurse: Meghan Ruth
Diagnosis: Covid-19
Treatment: Medications are being given.
Vital signs
Blood Pressure: 110/90
Temperature: 37 **Pulse:** 85 per minute
Respiration: 14 **Weight/height:** 70/1.70
Patient Condition: Improved
Note: The patient may be discharged.

Patient Name and Surname: Jack Sailor
ID Number: 234566769 **Sex:** Female
Room: 417
Doctor: Jane Black
Registered Nurse: Kate Anderson
Diagnosis: Stomach Cancer
Treatment: The patient has had gastrectomy surgery.
Patient Condition: Serious (not improved)
Note: The patient may need to be taken to the intensive care unit.

Patient Name and Surname: Kemal Balcı
ID Number: 987456231 **Sex:** Male
Room: 305
Doctor: Deren Ülkü Kılıçer
Registered Nurse: Azra Yiğit
Diagnosis: COPD
Treatment: Noninvasive positive pressure ventilation being used
Patient Condition: Stable
Note: Treatment type can be changed.

Patient Name and Surname: Sedef Elmas
ID Number: 258365145 **Sex:** Female
Room: Observation Room.
Doctor: Bilge Bektaş
Registered Nurse: Eylül Kosif
Diagnosis: Head Injury
Treatment: A CT scan was performed and nothing unusual was found, no treatment was needed.
Vital signs
Blood Pressure: 120/80
Temperature: 36 **Pulse:** 80 per minute
Respiration: 15 **Weight/height:** 55/1.60
Patient Condition: Improved

1. Which is true about Sarah White?
   A She has cancer.
   B She has a heart problem.
   C Her condition has not improved
   D She is suffering from Covid-19.
2. Which is not true about Sedef Elmas?
   A She is in room 536.
   B She has had a head injury.
   C She is in the observation room.
   D She is getting better.
3. Who is offered to be transferred to the intensive care unit?
   A Kemal Balcı
   B Sarah White
   C Jack Sailor
   D Sedef Elmas
4. The word 'stable' means _____.
   A Not changing
   B Getting better
   C Getting worse
   D Changing
5. Which is not included in the 'vital signs' category?
   A Blood pressure
   B Diagnosis
   C Respiration
   D Pulse
6. The word 'diagnosis' means _____
   A Curing a disease
   B Measuring temperature
   C Changing treatment
   D Recognizing a disease

15 Work in pairs, use the information in patients' forms in Exercises 14. Ask and answer questions.

16 5.T02 Listen and complete the text. Then, complete the patient's form.

Derya Yıldız is admitted to a hospital with neurological and [1] _____ loss symptoms. Mrs Yıldız was born on the 14th of May, 1978. She is [2] _____ and works as an engineer. Her next of [3] _____ is Selma Yıldız, her mother. Her [4] _____ can be contacted on 050577863451. Derya Yıldız doesn't have a known [5] _____of smoking and alcohol abuse. She is not using any [6] _____ currently and is allergic to bananas. She had knee [7] _____ two years ago. Her father's side has a known history of [8] _____ diseases.

PATIENT ADMISSION FORM

1. Name and surname:	
2. Date of birth:	Sex: M☐ F☐
3. Marital status:	
4. Next of kin:	
5. Patient medical history:	
6. Allergies:	
7. Medication :	
8. Smoking :	
9. Alcohol:	
10. Family medical history:	
11. Reason for admission:	
12. Phone number:	



HOSPITAL ADMISSION & DISCHARGE

GET WELL SOON

17 Read the dialogue between two nurses, Bilge and Ada. Then, write the room numbers under the pictures.

Bilge: Hello Ada, my shift has just ended and I am leaving. As you are a new nurse, let me tell you what to do for the night and tomorrow morning.

Ada : Alright, thanks for the help.

Bilge: Firstly, make sure that you are always alert for any emergency patients, other than that there is nothing much to do besides routine work for the night.



Ada : OK. I will keep that in mind.

Bilge: The patient in room 147 needs to do walking exercises tomorrow morning after breakfast. The patient needs to be supported adequately during her walks. Also, don't forget to bring her a walker.

Ada : Sure. I will do that.

Bilge: When you return from the walk, make sure to change the serum of the patient in room 105. It should be done around 11:30 am.

Ada : I thought the patient in room 105 was supposed to be discharged yesterday.

Bilge: A blood test was done and it seems that she still needs some time for a full recovery. Make sure that she uses her medications. A few days later her blood tests should be done again. After the tests, the doctors will decide on discharging.

Ada : After you are done with that, ask the floor attendant to bring a wheelchair to room 108 as the patient needs to be taken to the operation room.

Bilge: Is there anything else?

Ada : Ohm, yes, blood pressure, temperature and pulse should be taken before the operation.

Bilge: Thanks for all the reminders.

Ada : Good evening. Take it easy.

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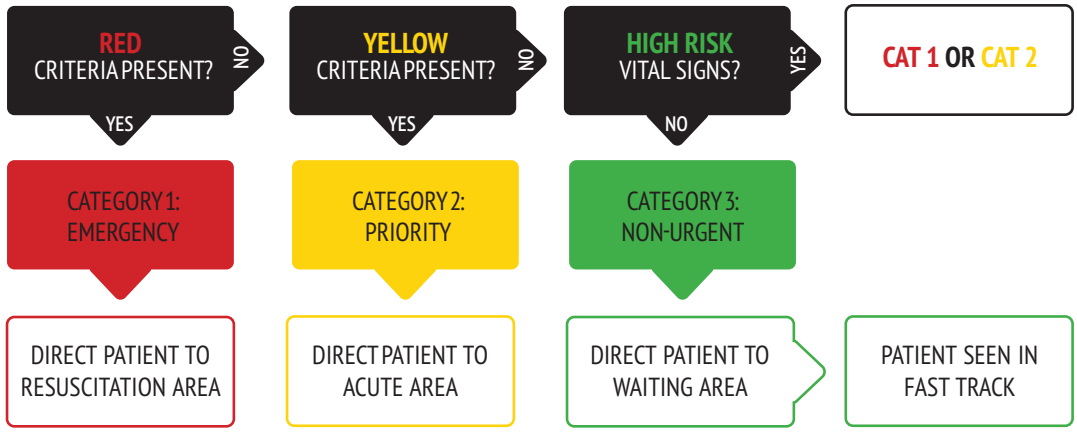
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18 Answer the following questions and share your ideas with your friends.

1. Have you or any of your family members ever been to an emergency service? If so, what was the problem?
2. Would you like to work at an emergency service in a hospital? Why? Why not?

Emergency admission:
A triage team generally consists of a triage officer, nurse and support staff. The team conducts the triage in front of the hospital buildings. The patients taken to the triage are transferred to the treatment zones. The zones are identified with different colours depending on the level of injury or urgency.

TRIAGE ASSESSMENT



19 Study the criteria for each category and direct the patients to the correct zones. You can use a zone more than once.

Black zone : Expectant - Only pain medication, until death.
Red zone : Immediate - Life-threatening injuries or potentially life-threatening emergencies. For example: unsecured airway, severe respiratory distress, clinical signs of shock, deteriorating mental status, etc.
Yellow zone: Delayed - Non-life threatening injuries or emergencies. For example: Chest pain, abdominal pain, extremity injuries, head injuries, spinal injuries etc.
Green zone : Minimal - Minor injuries or emergencies. For example: minor burns covering only a small area of skin, sprains and muscle sprain, bruises and skin lesions.

1. The patient is having respiratory problems and has severe chest pain. He should be directed to _____ zone.
2. The patient has a minor burn in his leg. She should be directed to _____ zone.
3. The patient has fallen off a ladder and hit her head on the wall. She is conscious and able to speak clearly. She should be directed to _____ zone.
4. The patient has had a car crash and he has been determined to be in a comatose state. He should be directed to _____ zone.
5. The patient is confused and can't think clearly. He should be directed to _____ zone.

20 Read the text and dialogues in Exercises 21 a/b. Then, complete the emergency admission form.

Three close friends, John, Hasan and Emre, decided to go on a camping holiday to let some steam off. Unfortunately, the three friends' holiday was cut short by an accident. One night during the holiday while the three friends were walking a dark path up a hill with only their flashlights, they unknowingly wandered off dangerously close to the cliffside of the hill. Suddenly, a gush of wind caused Hasan to lose his balance and fall off the hill. At first, John and Emre didn't realize the depth of the cliff and how far Hasan had fallen, but after hearing the cry of their friend, they immediately called for 112. After speaking with the operator the emergency rescue team and ambulance were on their way. With some time and difficulty, they were able to rescue Hasan and safely place him inside the ambulance. He was unconscious and his pulse was weak. Upon arrival at the hospital in the emergency service, he was directed to the red patients' zone, with a check-up it was revealed that Hasan had broken his three ribs and lower left leg bone. Although he had scratches everywhere in his body and was bleeding as his wounds were shallow, blood loss wasn't a problem. However, as X-rays showed that one of his broken ribs had ruptured his lung, an emergency operation was needed and he was taken in for surgery. After the successful operation, he was placed into the intensive care unit of the hospital he was in. He stayed in the intensive care unit for five days and now he is in his room in the general surgery department.

21 a. The dialogue between Emre and the nurse at the emergency room.

Nurse: Good morning. You are with the patient, aren't you?
Emre : Yes.
Nurse: What is your relationship with the patient?
Emre : He is my friend.
Nurse: What is the patient's name? How old is he?
Emre : Hasan Kopuz, 20.
Nurse: Does he have any allergies?
Emre : I think not. I have never heard about any allergies from him.
Nurse: Is he currently using any type of medications that you are aware of?
Emre : I think no.
Nurse: Do you know his address and phone number?
Emre : Atatürk Street No: 39 Ankara. Home tel.: 0212.54428345 Mobile phone: 03334445689
Nurse: That's enough for now. Thank you.



b. The dialogue between the nurse and the doctor before the operation.

Doctor: What is the story of the patient?
Nurse : A 20-year-old male. He has fallen off a hill. He is currently unconscious. Blood pressure is 90/70, the temperature is 35. Respirations are 9 and pulse is 70. Here are the X-ray results.
Doctor: Three ribs and lower leg bone are broken. One of the broken ribs has ruptured his lung. He needs immediate surgery. Prepare the operation room, please.
Nurse : OK.
Doctor: Ask my assistant to be ready in the operation room, please.
Nurse : OK, Mr Aslan.



EMERGENCY ADMISSION FORM

	TREATMENT FACILITY		LOG NUMBER
ARRIVAL DATE: DAY 16 / MONTH 07 / YR. 2021 TIME: 16.00 a.m.	TRANSPORTATION TO HOSPITAL ☐ PRIVATE ☐ AMBULANCE ☐ VEHICLE OTHER *(Specify)*	CURRENT MEDICATIONS:	HISTORY OBTAINED FROM ☐ PATIENT ☐ OTHER *(Specify)* ALLERGIES
PATIENT'S HOME ADDRESS			HOME TELE. NO.*0212.54428345* Mobile phone:
CHIEF COMPLAINT(S) *unconscious because of ...*	SEX	AGE	

VITAL SIGNS			
TIME			
BP			
PULSE			
RESP.			
TEMP.			
WT.			

CATEGORY *(See reverse)*
☐ EMERGENT
☐ URGENT
☐ NON-URGENT

Describe of the:

1. Subjective data (history and complaints of the patient):

2. Objective data(tests results and X-rays results):

3. Assessment (diagnosis):

4. Plan (treatment/producers (given medication and follow up)):

22 Complete the sentences with the words in the box. Make any necessary changes.

unconscious - rescue team - fall off - ribs - rupture - blood loss - scratch -intensive care - surgery - balance





1. Last week, he had a serious brain _____.
2. While trying to sit on the chair, Ebru lost her _____ and _____the ground.
3. Despite all the efforts of the doctors, the victim couldn't be saved as she _____ a lot of_____.
4. Mert has had a treatment for a _____ in his shoulder for a long time.
5. The _____ _____ arrived at the crash site in twenty minutes.
6. When my father had a heart attack; he was in _____ _____ unit for ten days.
7. Walking through the bushes in the forest, I got _____ on my arms.
8. She had two broken _____ in the accident.
9. Her eyes were closed and she had difficulty in breathing. It was obvious that she was _____.

23 Work in a groups of three or four. Write a scenario about an emergency situation and act it out in the class.

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HOSPITAL ADMISSION & DISCHARGE

TAKE CARE

01 Answer the following questions. Share your ideas with your friends.



1. What does the word 'discharge' remind you of? Tell as many words as you can.
2. Have you ever been discharged from a hospital? If so, what was the problem?

02 Match the types of discharging with their definitions.



1. Cured
2. Transfer to another hospital
3. Discharged at request
4. Discharged against medical advice
5. Death

A. __ The patient or patient's relatives want to take the patient to another hospital although it has clearly been explained by the doctor that it will endanger the patient's life.
B. __ This type of discharge is applied to the deceased patient.
C. __ Moving a patient from a hospital to another hospital for some reasons (may be because of a doctor or insufficient equipment...).
D. __ R elieve the symptoms of a disease. Recovery of the patients.
E. __ It is a situation that the patient leaves the hospital against medical advice but with the consent of the doctor. The patient asks or requests to leave the hospital.

03 Write the types of discharging from hospital in the blanks.

1. I was so relieved to hear that my mother completely recovered and she is going to be discharged tomorrow. _____
2. We would like to take my sister to another hospital as we think that the conditions of this hospital are not good enough. However, the doctors say it is risky to carry a patient somewhere else. _____
3. I have requested my doctor to be discharged from the hospital as I feel better and want to be at home. The doctor has given me permission to leave. _____
4. The patient condition was so serious that he was sent to another hospital as there is no sufficient respiratory apparatus. _____
5. Unfortunately, the patient who had a heart attack couldn't be saved. _____







04 Read the information in the discharge form and do the following activities.



Patient name: Emine Yılmaz
Date of admittance: 01.07.2021
Date of discharge: 06.07.2021
Discharge planner: Semra Alkan

Reason for Admittance: After falling off the stairs at her home, the patient suffered from severe hip pain and was unable to walk. X-ray of the patient was taken and a femoral neck fracture was diagnosed.
Treatment: She was operated on and a prosthesis was fitted. The patient stayed at the hospital for five days and showed enough improvement to be discharged, so she was sent home with some medications (painkillers and antibiotics) to prevent pain and infection of the stitches.

Home care:

1. The surgical wound should be dressed once in 3 days.
2. Showering is not recommended, but if it is a must, before having a shower the surgical wound should be covered with waterproof tape and stretch film.
3. Exercises recommended by the doctor should be done regularly according to the schedule.
4. The patient should walk and sit and shouldn't lie in bed too much.
5. Antithrombotic stockings should be worn for 15 days after discharge.
6. While sleeping, a pillow should be placed between the legs.
7. The patient should sit with her legs spread open.
8. The patient should consume plenty of fluids and eat a protein-rich diet.
9. The medications should be taken as directed.
10. A toilet chair can be used. Also, a walking stick or a walker can be used.

Follow-up: A control appointment was made for the patient on 20.07.2021.
Additional notes: Insurance coverage for patient's hospital stay and treatment is 100%.
Transportation: The patient's son (Mustafa Yılmaz) will take her at 11 a.m at the emergency entrance.

05 Match the highlighted words with the pictures.

1 

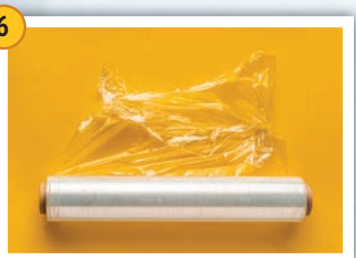
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06 Read the text in Exercise 4 and circle the correct answers.

1. The patient stayed at the hospital for _____ days.
   A five B ten C eight D six
2. The patient suffered from _____ pain, when she came to the hospital.
   A chest B arm C hip D knee
3. The patient was diagnosed with _____.
   A an arm fracture B a femoral neck fracture C a rib bone fracture D a leg bone fracture
4. The patient was sent home with _____.
   A chair toilet B some medications C a walker D a pillow
5. The patient will be taken home by _____.
   A her husband B her daughter C her friend D her son

07 5.T03 Work in pairs, complete the dialogue between Hasan (the patient) and the nurse with the words in the box. Then, listen and check.

check-up - injuries - dosage - recovered - home care - kindness - medicine
relieving - escort - prescribed - discharged - antibiotics - fractures

Nurse : Good morning, Mr Kopuz. How are you feeling today?
Hasan: Good morning, Mrs Karaca. I am feeling a lot better than last week.
Nurse : That's excellent. You look hale and hearty. I have good news for you. You will be [1] _____ at 3 p.m. tomorrow. You were admitted on 16.07.2021. It has been nearly three weeks that you are in our hospital. We are happy to see that you have [2] _____.
Hasan: I am happy to hear that. Do I need to go on taking [3] _____?
Nurse : Yes, but we have decided to reduce your [4] _____ as we observed the steady improvement you have had. You just have to take one antibiotic pill twice a day.
Hasan: That was quite [5] _____ news to hear.
Nurse : Now, I have to take blood for some tests.
Hasan: Oh really, for what?
Nurse : We just need to be sure that everything is okay before the discharge. You have had a difficult period as you were recovering from your serious [6] _____. You had [7] _____ in your lower leg bone and three of your ribs. As one of the fractured ribs ruptured your lung, you had to go through an emergency surgery operation. Therefore, it is important to have a [8] _____. I will also take a look at your vital signs.
Hasan: OK.
Nurse : Your blood pressure is 120 over 80, the temperature is 36, and respiration is 15. Now please stretch your arm again as I will be taking your blood for the test.
Hasan: Here you go.
Nurse : I have informed your family about your discharge. Your father will be coming in later to [9] _____ you out of the hospital.
Hasan: Thank you.
Nurse : You will be sent home with some [10] _____. Please take your medications as [11] _____. Also, I will be handing you a list of dos and don'ts for [12] _____.
Hasan: I will certainly do what I am told.
Nurse : Your next appointment will be two weeks later. Today's date is 04.08.2021. We will be waiting for you on 18.08.2021. Is it alright for you?
Hasan: Sure. Thank you for your [13] _____ and interest.

08 Read the dialogue in Exercise 7 again and complete the patient discharge form.

1. Patient name:	**2. Date of admittance:**
3 .Date of discharge:	**4. Discharge planner:** Perihan Karaca
5. Reason for admittance:	
6. Treatment:	
7. Home care:	
8. Follow-up:	
9. Additional notes:	
10. Transportation:	

09 Match the words with their definitions.

1. Dosage	A. ___ Strong, healthy and full of energy
2. Relieve	B. ___ Amount of drug attached to a time-frequency
3. Recover	C. ___ To set free from an obligation, condition or restriction
4. Hale and hearty	D. ___ To regain normal health condition
5. Discharge	E. ___ To release from care

10 Complete the sentences with the words in Exercise 9. Make any necessary changes.

1. The recommended _____ of antibiotics is 3 tablets per day after meals.
2. The _____ of the patient was delayed due to infection in the blood.
3. The doctor said that she should be fully _____ so he didn't agree that the patient to be discharged.
4. After a long period of treatment, I saw her _____. She was full of energy.
5. Doctor has prescribed some medications to _____ symptoms.

Self Assessment

I CAN	Always	Sometimes	Never
describe the admission procedure.	☐	☐	☐
complete the patient admission form.	☐	☐	☐
understand and complete the patient's vital signs form.	☐	☐	☐
describe emergency admission procedures.	☐	☐	☐
ask questions to take patients' personal information.	☐	☐	☐
describe the discharging procedure.	☐	☐	☐
describe home care procedure.	☐	☐	☐

HOSPITAL ADMISSION & DISCHARGE

SELF CHECK 5

01 Circle the odd one out.

1. Hospitalization	operation	in-patient	registration	outpatient
2. Vital signs	X-rays	temperature	heartbeats	respiration
3. Emergency	green zone	red zone	brown zone	yellow one
4. Hospital admission	emergency	discharge	direct	elective
5. Patient condition	stable	improved	happy	serious

02 Match the two halves of the questions.

1. What is your	A. ___ with you?
2. Who is your next	B. ___ living will?
3. What is the matter	C. ___ birth date?
4. Are you using any	D. ___ number?
5. Are you allergic	E. ___ medication currently?
6. When did your	F. ___ to anything?
7. Are you	G. ___ of kin?
8. Do you have a	H. ___ surgeries before?
9. What is your ID	I. ___ problem start?
10. Have you had any	J. ___ married?



03 Complete the following sentences using the words in the box.

registration - admission - in-patient - treatment - living will - discharge
urgent - medical history - complaints - symptoms

1. She was so seriously injured that the patient _____ form was completed by her daughter.
2. When you arrive at the hospital, go to the _____ desk to confirm your appointment and your doctor.
3. The _____ of Mary's illness seem serious as she eats little and can't sleep well because of the aches in her body.
4. The patient can write a detailed _____ in advance to make clear that under what conditions nourishment, hydration or other life support should be withheld.
5. In a/an _____ health problem, please call 112 for an ambulance.
6. The doctor asked about her_____ before examination.
7. Scientists have been working on a type of vaccine that can be a/an _____ for cancer.
8. The past _____ is important for doctors to diagnose and treat patients' illnesses.
9. The _____ procedure is easy as you pay, sign a form and leave the hospital.
10. The patient who stays at a hospital for more than one day is called _____.

04 Circle the correct words to complete the sentences.

1. While I was walking near the lake, I lost my **balance / temperature** and fell into the lake.
2. The nurse measures and notes my **allergy / vital signs** every morning.
3. She was taken to hospital because of a **rupture / fever** in her leg as it was bleeding heavily.
4. The assessment of sorting patients based on their need for immediate medical treatment is called **discharge / triage**.
5. The patient is **allergic / transferred** to dairy products.
6. Your **blood pressure / temperature** is high as it is 170 / 110.

HOSPITAL ADMISSION & DISCHARGE

SELF CHECK 5

05 Write the words/phrases under the correct headings.

respiration - diarrhea - blood tests results - vertigo - MR results
stomach ache - heart rate - pain in the chest - X-rays nausea

Subjective data:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Objective data:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

06 Match each words/phrases with the signs.

1. Temperature	A. ___ 1.85
2. Heartbeat	B. ___ 16 bpm
3. Blood pressure	C. ___ 75 kg
4. Respiration	D. ___ 39 °C
5. Height	E. ___ 110 bpm
6. Weight	F. ___ 130/80

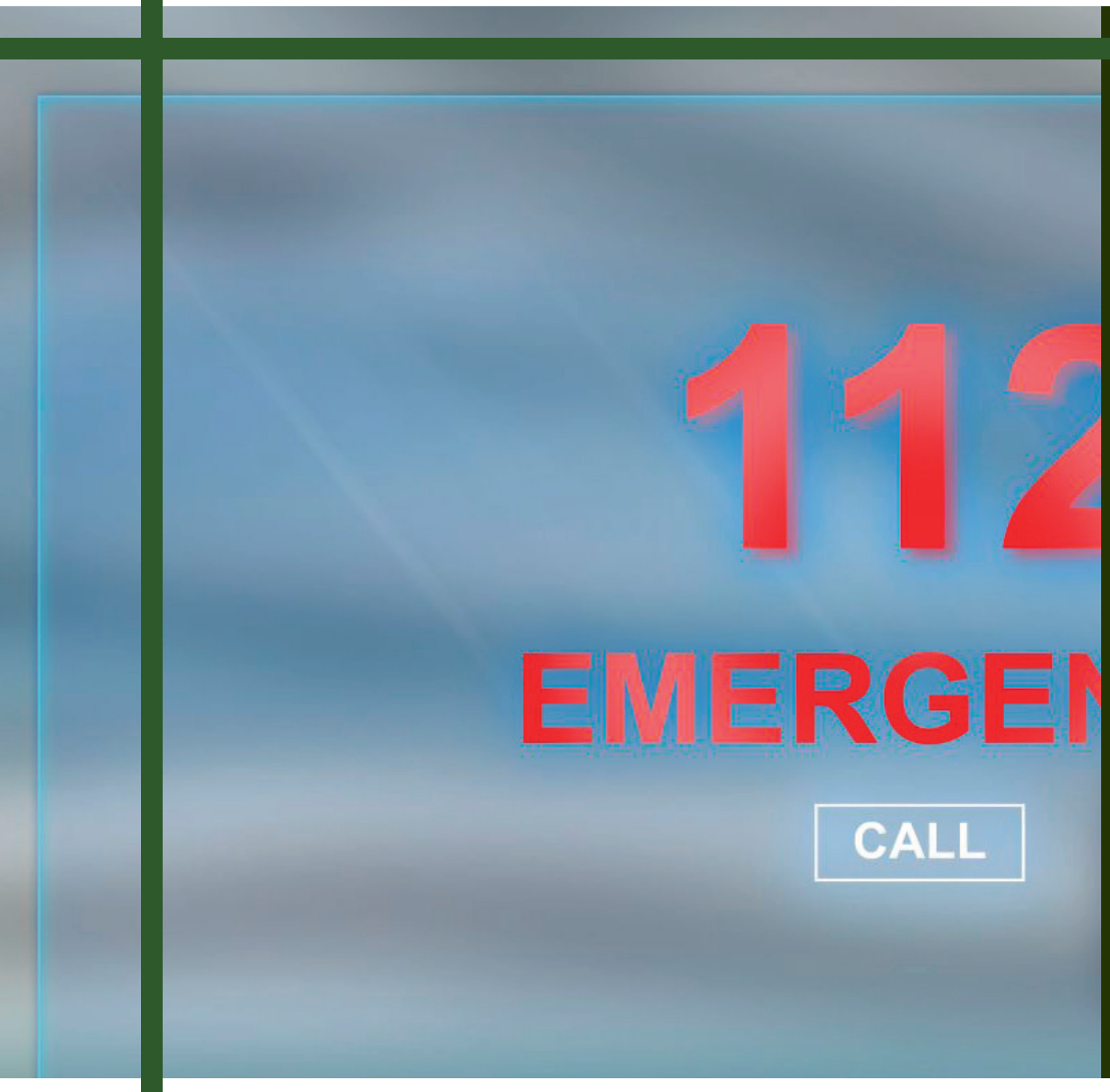


07 Use the words in the box and complete the hospital admission checklist items.

medications - surgeries - diagnoses - family - partner - security - allergies - advanced

Checklists of items
1. Verification of ID: Photo ID/driver license Social _____ card
2. A list of _____ that the patient is currently taking
3. A list of any _____ to medications or any other allergies
4. A list of all medical _____
5. A list of past _____ and outpatient procedures
6. _____ medical history
7. A copy of your _____ directives
8. Care _____ name and number





UNIT SIX
EMERGENCY



MODULE ONE - WHAT'S YOUR EMERGENCY?
MODULE TWO - TYPES OF ACCIDENTS

EMERGENCY

WHAT'S YOUR EMERGENCY?

01 Answer the following questions. Discuss your answers with your friends.

1. Why do you think it is important to know the basics of first aid?
2. What do you think there should be in a first aid kit?
3. In what places do we need to have a first aid kit?



02 Write the emergency services under the correct pictures.

Police **Ambulance** **Coast Guard** **Poison Help Line** **Firefighter**

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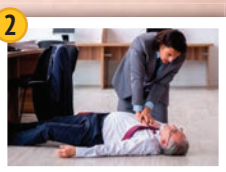
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03 Match the pictures with the emergency words from the box. One is extra.

A. Cardiac massage
B. Artificial respiration
C. Heimlich manoeuvre
D. Fracture
E. Unconscious
F. Heart attack
G. Dummy
H. First aider
I. Hazardous

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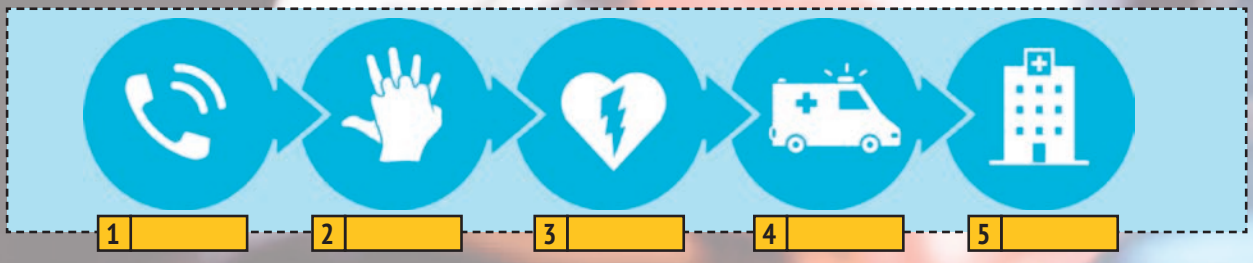
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04 Complete the sentences with the correct words from Exercise 3. One is extra.

1. The young boy was _____ when the police found him; he couldn't hear or move.
2. A balanced diet and an active lifestyle can reduce the risk of a sudden _____.
3. _____ is generally known as 'the kiss of life'.
4. Sarah was alone at home when she was choking and was able to survive by performing chair _____.
5. Since John works in a _____ materials storage, he always wears a mask and protective clothing.
6. Due to falling from the height, the doctor told that İhsan was suffering from a _____ of his pelvis bone.
7. There are two kinds of _____. They are open and closed.
8. What's the aim of a _____, cure or prevention?

05 Write the steps of 'survival chain' under the correct signs.

A. Advanced Resuscitation
B. Defibrillation
C. Post Cardiac Arrest Care
D. Call 112
E. High Quality CPR



1 ____ 2 ____ 3 ____ 4 ____ 5 ____

06 Match the two parts of the questions.

1. What is your
2. Did you check the
3. Can you tell me your exact
4. Is there a serious
5. Is the casualty

A. ___ responsiveness?
B. ___ male or female?
C. ___ emergency?
D. ___ location?
E. ___ bleeding?



07 6.T01 Listen to the dialogue between the emergency operator and the first aider. Then, fill in the blanks using the questions in Exercise 6.

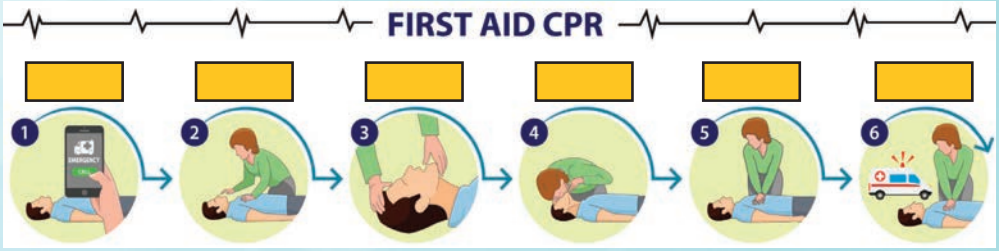
Emergency Operator: This is 112. [1] _____?
First Aider : There has been an accident. A motorbike has crashed into a car and the road is blocked.
Emergency Operator: OK, calm down. First of all, [2] _____, and your name, please?
First Aider : Sure. I'm Mahir and we're on the highway at 495 near the courthouse. Please come quickly. The injury looks severe.
Emergency Operator: So the address is on the highway at 495 near the courthouse. Is it true?
First Aider : Yes. There're three people injured. Two of them look fine but the motorcyclist is lying on the ground.
Emergency Operator: Ok. Help is on the way. Please stay on the line. [3] _____ ?
First Aider : He is a boy in his twenties.
Emergency Operator: [4] _____ ?
First Aider : Yes, I did. He's conscious. There is no problem with breathing but he has an ache on his right shoulder.
Emergency Operator: OK. Don't move him, convince him to stay still. [5] _____ ?
First Aider : Yes, there is a serious bleeding from his head.
Emergency Operator: Do you have any clothing to apply pressure to the wound?
First Aider : OK. I can find it.
Emergency Operator: Now, press firmly onto the wound till the emergency team arrive but ensure your safety and use disposable gloves, please.

08 Answer the following questions. Discuss your answers with your friends.

1. Have you heard the word 'TRIAGE CODE' ? What are the colours of it?
   _____
2. Do you know the rates of first aid training in your country?
   _____
3. What should you do to increase the rates of the certificated first aiders?
   _____

09 Match the pictures with the statements below.

A. Perform CPR.
B. Call emergency number.
C. Repeat step 4 to 5 until the help arrives.
D. Check vital signs.
E. Lift chin and check breathing.
F. Give rescue breaths.



10 Read the text. Then, look at the highlighted words in the text. Which one means ...?

First aid is the basic medical care given to a casualty by a first aider, a paramedic or EMT (emergency medical technician). In any circumstances, first aiders shouldn't risk their own safety when they come across any kind of incidents. Safety comes first. They should stay safe and calm. Ensuring the victim and bystanders' safety are their responsibilities.

After ensuring the safety, the next step must be assessing the casualty's condition. While the first aider is doing this, it can be asked from the people nearby to call 112 for emergency help if necessary or can be found an AED (automated external defibrillator).

In case of a life-threatening situation, especially during the accidents with more than one casualty, in order to identify the priority, follow the initial assessment, the Primary Survey ABC Principles. (Airway-Breathing-Circulation) 'A' is to check if the airway is open and clear, 'B' is to observe if the casualty breaths normally and 'C' is to control if there is severe bleeding. When the life-threatening conditions have been stabilized, it's time for secondary survey. It involves asking if the casualty has any allergies and is on any medications. Also previous medical history, the last meal and event history are the questions of the secondary survey. (AMPLE) Lastly, head-to-toe examination can be performed to look for other injuries. It involves sterilizing if there are any open wounds and dressing a bandage over them. Blisters which indicate a first-or-second degree burn must be cooled with cold water. The victims in shock must be covered with a blanket and their feet must be elevated. Vital signs should be monitored until the emergency help arrives.

1. an unexpected event that results in serious injury, illnesses or damage _____
2. an injury such as a cut or tear to a part of the body _____
3. person who is injured in an accident _____
4. evaluating _____
5. an unexpected event that doesn't always result in serious losses or injury _____



11 Read the text again. Then, write T (True) or F (False).

1. ___ Without taking any precautions, first aiders should provide help at the risk of their lives.
2. ___ A first aider mustn't be in a panic.
3. ___ Checking breathing is a step of the primary survey.
4. ___ Dressing an open wound is an ABC treatment.
5. ___ Head-to-toe examination should be repeated and any change should be monitored until the recovery.

12 Answer the following questions.

1. What's the first aid?
   _____
2. What is the first step of first aid?
   _____
3. What are the steps to assess the casualty?
   _____
4. What does AMPLE stand for?
   _____
5. What should you do if the victim is in shock?
   _____



13 Put 'the four steps of first aid' into the correct order by giving numbers.

A. ___ Get help.
B. ___ Ensure safety.
C. ___ Administer first aid.
D. ___ Assess the casualty's condition.

14 Read these sentences below. Then, match them with 'the four steps of first aid' in Exercise 13. Write the correct number.

A. ___ I switch off the ignition first.
B. ___ Can you hear me?
C. ___ What happened? Open your eyes.
D. ___ Put on a reflective safety vest.
E. ___ I'm going to give him rescue breaths.
F. ___ I need an ambulance urgently!

15 TRIAGE is a system that is used to assess the casualty and decide the priorities. Read and decide the colour of the situations. Write the letters in the boxes.

A. She is unresponsive. It's urgent.
B. The casualty can walk. He has a minor injury.
C. He is conscious but should be transferred to the hospital as soon as possible.

PRIORITY 1___ PRIORITY 2___ PRIORITY 3___

EMERGENCY

WHAT'S YOUR EMERGENCY?

16 6.T02 Write the first aid kit items under the correct pictures. Then, listen and check.

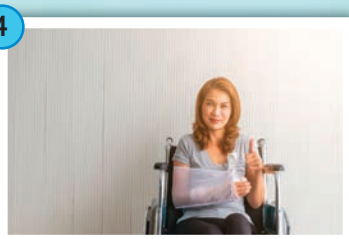
bandages - ointment - antiseptic - scissors - thermometer - adhesive tape
gauze roll and pads - disposable gloves - emergency blanket - splint - tweezers - safety pin

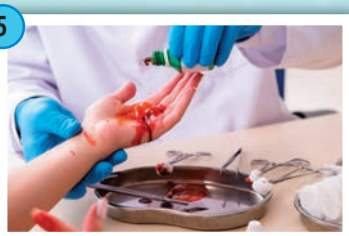
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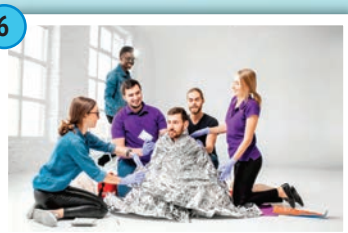
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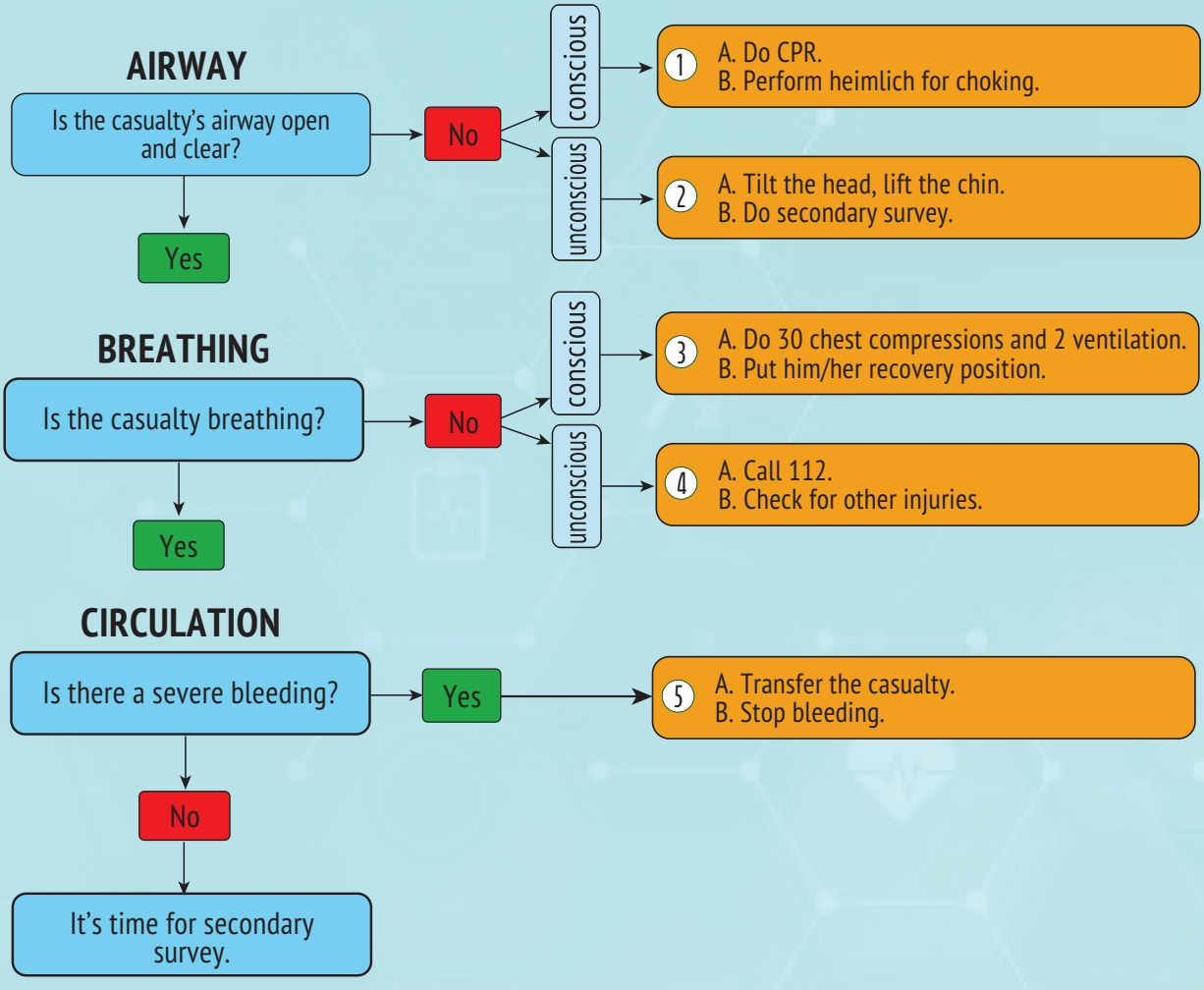
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17 Match the words to make meaningful phrases.

1. responding	A. _____ emergency vehicle
2. driving	B. _____ safety
3. diagnosing	C. _____ wounds
4. dressing	D. _____ medication
5. administering	E. _____ patient
6. ensuring	F. _____ emergency call

18 Read the situations and choose the best option.



19 Read the sentences about the first aid in an emergency. Then, write True (T) or False (F).

1. _____ You can prefer mouth to nose ventilation if mouth to mouth ventilation is difficult.
2. _____ Give 30 chest compressions at about 100 - 120 compressions in a minute.
3. _____ Heart attack and cardiac arrest are the same.
4. _____ If someone is choking, we should give five back blows.
5. _____ If someone is having a seizure, we should put something in their mouth to prevent them from biting their tongue.

20 Tick (√) the characteristics or skills that an EMT or a Paramedic should have.

1. Good communication skills _____	5. Feel helpless _____
2. Making quick decisions _____	6. Flexible and adaptive _____
3. Anxious and weak _____	7. Having excellent judgement _____
4. Confident leader _____	8. Self-disciplined _____

21 Read the interview between a teacher and a paramedic.



Lale graduated from a health vocational high school and the school invited her to an online zoom meeting to share her experiences with the students.

Hi Lale, welcome. Firstly, we'd like to know you. Can you introduce yourself and what kind of education have you had?
Hi, I am Lale. I live in İstanbul, Turkey. I have been working in the emergency department at the hospital for three years. After graduating from my school in 2016 as a health care technician, I decided to study paramedicine at the university.

OK, why did you choose to be a paramedic?
Well, as a matter of fact, I decided it when I was a high school student. I was an active student and liked group working. Teamwork is a key element of being a paramedic. We sometimes have to work with responders from the fire department and the police. I also love helping people and have a passion for caring and medicine. These are the reasons that led me to this career, I think.

This job can be very stressful both physically and emotionally. How do you handle it?
Yes, you are right. As a young paramedic, the experiences I have had during my career shaped my personality. I am capable of managing my stress and also concentration on any tasks I do. I owe these features to my job. Of course, sometimes I feel overwhelmed after a life-threatening incident. In those hard times, I prefer to share my feelings with my colleagues to overcome the situations easily. Since we have to walk and run in the area or carry and lift a casualty, I know how important the physical endurance and motor conditions are. So I exercise regularly and I always eat healthy food.

Thank you for the answer, Lale. We read and hear that trauma victims die of blood loss rather than injury. If possible, can you tell us how you treat severe bleeding?
Thank you for this question. Even if you have no medical background, you can learn basic first aid techniques by joining first aid classes. Before the paramedics arrive, bystanders can provide the first aid and save a life. As your question about bleeding, you should apply the pressure to the wound firmly. You can use a cloth or an emergency bandage. You had better use disposable gloves. Applying a tourniquet can be inevitable if the bleeding is severe and doesn't stop or if there is an amputation.

Can you tell us the most challenging call you have ever received?
I've responded to many different types of incidents. Most of them were routine. However, the most challenging one was when I had to respond to a little girl who was stuck among the ruins that occurred in the earthquake. I administered the care she needed and I was impressed with her willingness to survive. I learned that she was fully recovered and I can't describe my feelings. It was really miraculous.

Finally, what would you like to say to our students?
It's hard to explain to a non-EMT person how you drive to someplace you've never been, to take care of someone you've never met. So, we can't call it just a job. It's more than this. The subjects you're taught today are going to save someone's life tomorrow. You must be full of passion.

You're absolutely right, Lale. Thank you so much for your contributions. It's time to finish our meeting. Maybe you've heard the website 'Thank EMTs'. I'd like to share some messages that are sent to the website.

Thanks EMTs

On December 3rd, I suddenly felt chest pain and I called the ambulance. The EMTs were very professional and patient. One was Ege and the other was Ufuk. I am very grateful to them. Both were supportive and kind. Thank you!

Thanks EMTs

On Sunday morning, my husband was choking. I asked for help from 112. They were very fast at arriving. I was impressed with their assessment skills and their ability while calming my fears. God bless you. My husband is with me. I know you'll touch many more lives.

My wife had a stroke last month and was transferred to Citizens Hospital. Azra Ece was an angel in uniform. I'll never forget the calmness of her voice and the compassion she showed. We felt like we were in very good hands. Many deep thanks.

22 Read the interview and answer the following questions.

1. Why did Lale decide to be a paramedic?

_____

2. How does she overcome overwhelming incidents?

_____

3. What does she advise those who don't have any medical background?

_____

4. What is the last solution if the bleeding doesn't stop?

_____

5. Was the little girl able to survive?

_____

23 Imagine that a paramedic has responded to you in an emergency situation. Write a thanks message to him / her.

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24 Work in pairs. Do the first aid quiz.

1. What's the European emergency services number?
   A 112 B 119 C 911
2. What's the shock in first aid?
   A Decrease blood sugar B Low oxygen in the body's cells C Low body temperature
3. Who should be the first priority if there are multiple casualties in a traffic accident?
   A The victim who is bleeding B The oldest victim C The unresponsive victim
4. What's the most effective way to stop bleeding?
   A Direct pressure B Rinse with water C Elevation
5. What's Anaphylaxis?
   A A mild allergic B A severe allergic reaction C A serious form of asthma
6. Which means 'low blood sugar'?
   A Hypothermia B Hypoglycemia C Hyperglycemia
7. While you're performing CPR, if you feel a rib break, you ___
   A stop CPR B slow down C continue chest compressions
8. If the victim isn't breathing, the first thing you should do is to ___
   A give 2 rescue breaths B call 112 and find AED C check for circulation

EMERGENCY
TYPES OF ACCIDENTS

01 Answer the following questions. Discuss your answers with your friends.

1. Have you ever had an accident? How did it happen?
2. What are the principle steps a first aider should take during an accident?
3. What are the most common incidents in your country?



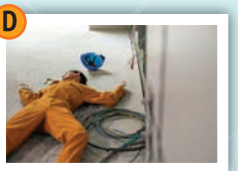
02 Write the accidents under the correct pictures.

Fires - Car Accidents - Natural Disasters - Water Incidents - Electrical Incidents - Falls - Sports Injuries

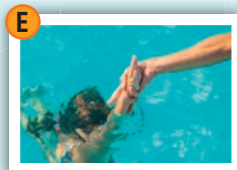
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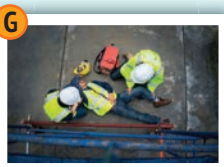
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E 

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03 Match the sentences with the correct accidents in Exercise 2. More than one is possible.



1. ___ Close the doors behind you to prevent the smoke from spreading.
2. ___ Don't touch a casualty while he/she is still in contact with a power source.
3. ___ Switch off the ignition of every vehicle.
4. ___ Take off wet clothing, put on dry clothes.
5. ___ Drop down onto your hands and knees and protect your head and neck.
6. ___ Put warning triangles at 30 metres from the front and back of the vehicle.
7. ___ Do not approach high-voltage wires.
8. ___ Convince the casualty not to move and immobilize him/her.
9. ___ Don't put the weight on the injured leg or foot, cool the injury with ice.

04 6.T03 Listen and repeat the ' other type of incidents ' that need emergency medication.

drowning - choking - heart attack - cardiac arrest - insect stings - animal bites - hyperventilation
nosebleeding - hypoglycemia - amputation - blisters - frostbite - hypothermia - sprains
burns and scalds - cuts and scrapes - heat stroke - stroke - poisoning - fainting - epilepsy seizure

05 Choose the correct words from the Exercise 4 and write them under the pictures.

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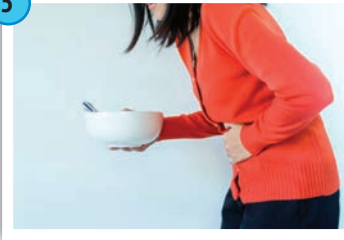
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EMERGENCY
TYPES OF ACCIDENTS

06 6.T04 Listen to the text about a train accident that Steve and Aamir had. Then, correct the sentences and rewrite the necessary parts.



1. The accident happened in ~~India~~, 2012. / **e.g.** Pakistani, _____
2. Steve was badly injured. /_____
3. The emergency team administered the first aid to Aamir. /_____
4. Steve helped him lie down on the ground. /_____
5. Steve elevated Aamir's leg above the level of his head. /_____

07 6.T04 Listen to the text again. Then, answer the following questions.

1. What was the emergency of Aamir?
   _____
2. Why did Steve feel so overwhelmed?
   _____
3. What did Ahmet do to provide first aid to Aamir?
   _____

08 6.T05 The first aid instructor gives details in managing an incident to the first aid class attendants. Listen and put the principle steps into the correct order.

A. ___ Give the emergency help.
B. ___ Assess the casualty's condition.
C. ___ Ensure the safety of yourself.
D. ___ Make the area safe.



09 6.T05 Listen to the text again in Exercise 8 and complete the sentences.

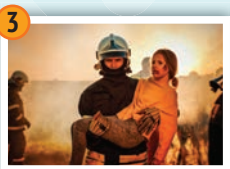
1. The possible dangers are fires, _____spills, _____ debris and sharp objects.
2. If it's a car crash, you should _____ the car ignition.
3. Put out flares or warning _____ to warn the other drivers.
4. You should _____ casualties in the position you find them.
5. If the casualty has a _____ or _____ injury, you should evacuate him/her with the Rentek Manoeuver.

10 Match the 'evacuation' techniques with the pictures. One is extra.

Fireman's Carry - Rentek Manoeuver - Walking Assist - Personnel Drag - Handed Seat

1 

2 

3 

4 

....

11 Read the situations. Then, write the baby and Kerem's emergency in the blanks.

1 .....

A: This is 112. What is your emergency?
B: My little son! A bottle cap stuck in his throat. Please help!
A: OK, calm down. I'll help you. How old is he?
B: Ten months.
A: Is he able to cough or cry?
B: No, he can't. He seems not to breathe.
A: Now follow my instructions. Lay him downwards on your forearm and give firm five back blows.
B: OK, I'll do.
A: Did the cap clear?
B: Yes! He can breathe. Oh my god!


Five back blows



2 ..... , ...

My friend, and I set off at 9 a.m. on 22nd January to climb the summit of Ağrı Mountain. It was freezing. A few hours later, we were exhausted. It was getting dark and the battery of our torches ran out of. Suddenly, my friend fell and rolled about 600 metres. He was semi-conscious, extremely cold and nearly pulseless. I called the emergency for help. His arm was broken and he looked pale. The paramedics immobilized the fracture with a splint and covered him with a blanket and hot water bottles. Fortunately, he recovered slowly and was fully conscious the next morning.

12 How do you treat a dog bite? Put the sentences into the correct order.

A. ___ Clean the wound gently with soap and warm water.
B. 1 Stop bleeding.
C. ___ Rinse the wound after cleaning.
D. ___ Take the casualty to the hospital.
E. ___ Cover with a sterile bandage.

13 Imagine that you've found an unconscious person falling down the stairs. Write what you are supposed to do.



.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

14 Read the text. Then, circle the correct answers.

An Immortal Irish Woman



How many accidents do you think a human being may have during his/her life? This is a story about a woman who believes she is immortal.
Diana, 74, was born in Ireland in 1947. She was an author and became famous for her incredible ability to brush with death for six times.

Diana's near death experiences began in 1970. It was a freezing day in March while she was travelling by a train from Dublin to London. Because of a fault with the railway, the train crashed into a frozen river. Lots of people died in the accident, but somebody pulled out Diana and she only suffered a broken leg and hypothermia. It was the beginning of the series of events. The next year, in 1971, she had an emergency call that her father was ill. So, she had to fly. The plane was fully booked, but she somehow found a ticket. During the flight, because the birds crashed into the engine, the plane fell onto a mountain. Before falling, our Diana was blown out of a broken door of the plane, and landed on a haystack. Seventeen people died, but Diana had merely minor injuries. This seemed to be the worst one, but unfortunately not. Since she had public transport accidents, she decided to travel by her own car. Nothing changed. Again, in 1975, while she was driving, the car caught fire. She was able to jump off it before the fuel tank exploded. She managed to survive another near death accident with minor broken bones. In 2000, she had the last deadly accident of her life. As she was driving in Irish mountains, her car crashed into the guardrail and fell off the mountain about 500 feet. Diana jumped off the car, and hung onto a tree. As you guess truly, she survived again. In 2001, her last accident was a kind of lottery. During a shopping in a supermarket, she stepped on a slippery floor, of course she again fell down, and she had a head injury. Since there was no warning sign on the floor, she sued the market, and won one million dollars.
Was she lucky to survive all the incidents or unlucky to face six near death occasions?



1. Diana was from I**reland / Irish**.
2. She suffered **a broken leg / broken bones** after she had a train accident.
3. She landed on a **haystack / tree** in 1971.

15 Match 1-5 with A – E to make phrasal verbs from the text above.

1. crash	A. ___ off
2. pull / blow	B. ___ into
3. land	C. ___ out
4. fall / jump	D. ___ onto
5. hang	E. ___ on

16 Work in pairs. Read the 'first aid interventions' and write 'the emergency' from the box below. Then, write the first letter of the emergencies in the pink signs and complete the missing letters to find the 'mystery word'!

Drowning - Shock - Bleeding - Amputation - Poisoning - Hyperventilation
Asthma - Nosebleeding - Fracture - Sprains - Burn - Hypoglycemia - Choking

START

1. Drink fluids to prevent dhydration. → **2.** Take your usual dose from the inhaler. → **3.** Stay still and immobilize it with a splint. → **4.** Wrap the severed part in a plastic bag and put it in a container full of ice. →

5. Remove yourself from the cause of distress. → **6.** Apply direct pressure over the wound by a gauze pad. → **7.** Take him/her out of the water. → **8.** Cool the affected area for at least 10 minutes. → **9.** Try to cough to remove the obstruction. →

10. Lean forward and pinch your nose for up to five minutes. → **11.** Rest Ice Compression Elevate → **12.** Drink sugary things and eat sweet food. → **13.** Elevate your legs above the level of your heart. → FINISH

MYSTERY WORD

1.	2.		4.			7.		9.	13.

Self Assessment

I CAN	Always	Sometimes	Never
use basic words and terms related to the emergency and first aid.	☐	☐	☐
use basic terms appropriately in a sentence related to emergency.	☐	☐	☐
use basic words and terms related to the accidents.	☐	☐	☐
use basic words and terms appropriately in a sentence related to the accidents.	☐	☐	☐

EMERGENCY

SELF CHECK 6

01 Match the pictures with the sentences.






1 ..... 2 ..... 3 ..... 4 .....

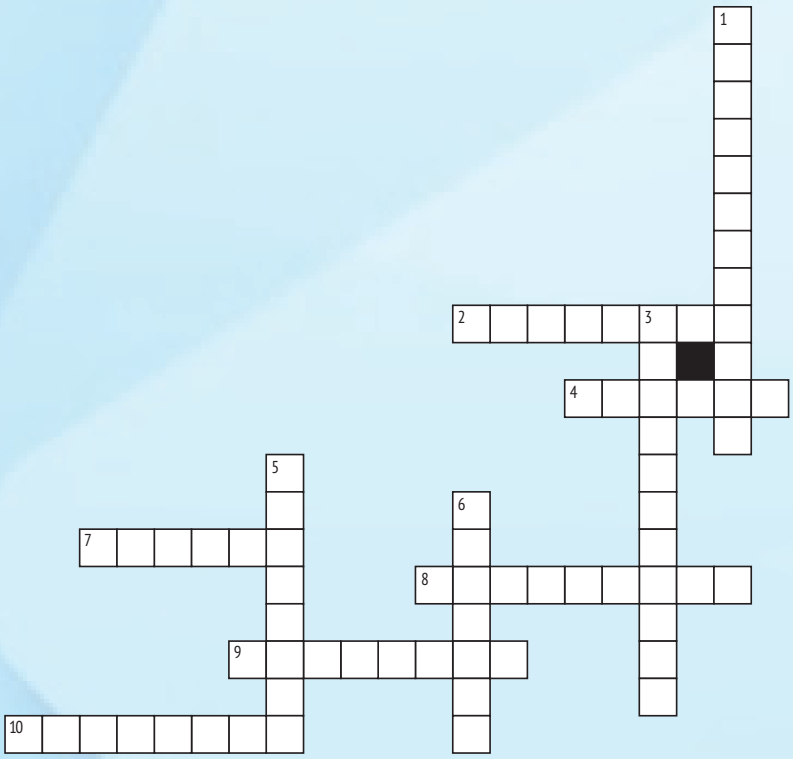





5 ..... 6 ..... 7 ..... 8 .....

A. The rescuer is checking vital signs of an unconscious man by taking his pulse.
B. The emergency medical professionals are assessing an injured patient.
C. A female paramedic is putting blanket over an injured woman on a stretcher.
D. The rescuer is checking vital signs of the unconscious man.
E. A sick old lady is receiving mouth to mouth resuscitation.
F. A passerby is doing first aid and helping woman in recovery position.
G. The paramedic is using an external defibrillator during CPR.
H. The paramedic is writing diagnosis while the colleague is checking pulse.

02 Do the crossword.



Across

2. the act of breaking especially in bones
4. an unfortunate person who suffers from a disaster
7. the loss of brain function
8. act of injuring with a toxin
9. basic medical care given to an injury victim
10. to deprive of life by immersion in water

Down

1. condition where the blood sugar lower than normal
3. lacking awareness, not perceiving or knowing
5. flow of blood from blood vessels
6. the process in which a person's airway becomes blocked

03 Match the two halves of the words.

1. take	A. ___ CPR
2. do	B. ___ first aid
3. administer	C. ___ pulse
4. heat	D. ___ compression
5. chest	E. ___ stroke
6. assess	F. ___ the situation

04 Read the dialogues and complete the sentences with the words given.

At Office

pulse - seizure - neck - cease – certificate

Bade : Opps! Are you OK? Mrs Okat, Deniz doesn't seem well. There is something unusual. She's staring. We had better call the office doctor!
Mrs Okat: OK. Don't panic. I have the first aid [1]_____. She is having an epileptic [2]_____ I think. Could you please open all the windows? Move away from her, please.
Irmak : Do you think I should give her some water?
Mrs Okat: No. She mustn't drink anything. We shouldn't do any special thing except waiting for the [3] _____. Remove the sharp and hot items that can be harmful for her. Can you lend me your coat, please. We should put it under her head and [4] _____ to not hurt herself.
Bade : How about loosening her clothes? It can be relieving.
Mrs Okat: Yes, you're right. She doesn't have breathing problem, and her [5] _____ is normal. She will be ok in a few minutes. It's just mild form epilepsy.

A car crash

bleeding - pileup - Jaws of life - trapped - unconsciously

Tom : Hello, we need an ambulance emergently.
Operator: OK. What's your name?
Tom : Tom. Tom Jackson.
Operator: Can you tell me what happened?
Tom : There has happened a car accident.
Operator: Where are you?
Tom : I'm somewhere on high road in front of the Center Shopping Mall. I saw the [1]_____ while I was driving in my car.
Operator: If there's no hazard four your safety, I want you to switch off the cognition and pull the handbreak of the vehicles. Can you see if anyone is hurt?
Tom : OK, I'll do this. And Yes. One of the drivers is lying on the ground [2]_____ and a woman is [3] _____. There's an elderly man [4] _____ in the front of his car.
Operator: Sir, please stay on the line. I'm sending an ambulance right now and they'll have the [5] _____ and other equipment to do the job.
Tom : Thank you, but hurry up please!

05 Work in pairs. Imagine that you're phoning 112 to ask for help. Prepare a dialogue and act it out.

Operator
Answer the phone.
Ask location.
Ask the casualty's information.
Ask what has happened.
Ask the number of wounded people and how they're injured.

You
Ask for help.
Tell the address.
Tell the age, gender.
Explain the accident.
Give details about the condition.

06 Write these abbreviations.

1. AED _____
2. CPR _____
3. EMT _____
4. ABC _____

07 Match 1-5 with A – E to make compound nouns.

1. animal	A. ___ arrest
2. broken	B. ___ stings
3. spinal	C. ___ bones
4. cardiac	D. ___ bites
5. insect	E. ___ injury

APPENDIX

ANSWER KEY

UNIT 1

UNIT 1 MODULE 1

1. Ss' own answers
2. 1.G 2.I 3.D 4.H 5.E 6.A 7.F 8.C 9.J 10.B
3. Ss' own answers
4. Ss' own answers
5. 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8
6. 1.e 2.b 3.d 4.c 5.f 6.a

UNIT 1 MODULE 2

1. Ss' own answers
2. Ss' own answers
3. 1. What is your date of birth?
   2. Can you please spell it?
   3. What is your full name?
4. 1.Australia 2.1983 3. 55- 346-096
5. Name: Olivia Flinder
   Date: 2.10.2022
   Address: 43 Up Street City: Perth Country: Australia
   Birthdate: 18.02.1983
   Gender: F
   Weight: 62kg
   Height: 1.68cm
   Home phone: - Work phone: +61767 56 78
   Mobile: 0687 455 0302
   E-mail: olivia.flinder@yahoo.com
   Married
   Person to contact in case of emergency: Noah Flinder
   Relationship to patient: Husband
   Mobile: 0687 323 09 46.
   Education: Degree
   Health Insurance: No
6. 1. What is your date of birth?
   2. What is your address?
   3. How much do you weigh?
   4. How tall are you?
   5. Can I have your phone number, please?
   6. Can I have your e-mail, please?
   7. How is he/she related to you?
   8. Is there anyone we can call when you cannot be reached?
   9. Could I have his/her phone number in case of emergency?
   10. What is your education status?
   11. Do you have health insurance?
   12. Could I have the name of the company of insurance?
7. 1.F 2.F 3.T 4.F 5.T
8. 1. How much do you weigh?
   2. What is your education status?
   3. Does anybody accompany you?
   4. What is your date of birth?
   5. What is your marital status?

UNIT 1 MODULE 3

1. Ss' own answers
2. Doctor: 1,3,4,6 Patient: 2,5,7,8
3. 1. allergies 2. pain 3. hurt 4. lost 5. bother 6. surgeries 7. smoke 8. worse 9. open 10. move
4. 1. Can you describe the pain?
   2. Where does it hurt?
   3. Does light bother you?

4. Have you lost weight recently?
5. Do you have allergies? Do you smoke?

5. 1.F 2.F 3.T 4.F 5.T
6. 1.B 2.C 3.E 4.H 5.G 6.D 7.F 8.A 9.I
7. A: 1,5,9,10 B: 2,8,11,12 C: 3,4,6,7

SELF-CHECK 1

1. Suggested answers:
   1. What has brought you here?
   2. How did it happen?
   3. Do you have any pain here?
   4. Can you describe the pain?
2. 1. Konnichiwa
   2. Spanish
   3. Bonjour
   4. Italy
3. 1. pain 2. brings 3. describe 4. side effects 5. follow-up 6. measure
4. 1. May I help you?
   2. Could I have your address, please?
   3. Does anybody accompany you here?
   4. May I ask you to spell it, please?
   5. A.2 B.3 C.3 D.1
   6. 1. severe 2. appointment 3. insurance 4. disease 5. treatment 6. surgery

UNIT 2

UNIT 2 MODULE 1

1. Ss' own answers
2. B
3. 1. U 2. H 3. H 4. U 5. U 6. H 7. U 8. H
4. 1. Emily 2. Tom 3. Michael 4. Tina
5. 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. T 5. T 6. T 7. F
6. 1. D 2. C 3. B 4. A 5. F 6. E 7. G
7. 1. symptom 2. appointment 3. objective 4. subjective 5. blood pressure 6. comprehensive 7. X-ray
8. Ss' own answers
9. A. 1. Geography 2. Safe water 3. Clean air 4. Safe houses
   B. 1.Education 2. Income 3. Culture 4. Customs and traditions
   C. 1. Age 2. Gender 3. Genetics 4. Personal habits
   D. 1. Taking precautions 2. Treating diseases
10. 1. Public Health 2. Child Health 3. Physical Health 4. Family Health 5. Elderly Health
11. 1. D 2. E 3. F 4. C 5. A 6. G 7. B
12. Ss' own answers

UNIT 2 MODULE 2

1. Ss' own answers
2. Ss' own answers
3. 1. Calcification 2. Asthma 3. Diabetes 4. Herniated disc 5. Heart Attack 6. Cancer 7. Scoliosis 8. Hypertension
   9. Peptic Ulcer
4. 1. C 2. A 3. B
5. 1. pains 2. How long 3. measure 4. nausea 5. lungs 6. influenza 7. appetite 8.Refrain 9. vitamin
6. 1. C 2. E 3. A 4. B 5. D
7. 1. C 2. D 3. G 4. B 5. A 6. E 7. F
8. 1. G 2. E 3. F 4. B 5. D 6. C 7. A
9. 1. infectious 2. hypertension 3. diabetes 4. cancer
   5. degenerative 6. diabetes 7. goitre 8. beriberi
10. 1. allergy 2. cystitis 3. lung 4. eyes
11. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. F
12. 1. J 2. T 3. C 4. T 5. R 6. R
13. 1. a, f, h 2. c, d, i 3. b, g

UNIT 2 MODULE 3

1. Ss' own answers
2. 1. Symptom 2. Sign 3. Symptom 4. Sign 5. Symptom 6. Symptom 7. Symptom
3. 1. B 2. A 3. D 4. C
4. 1. stethoscope 2. sphygmomanometer 3. glucose meter 4. thermometer 5. pulse oximeter
5. 1. measure 2. count (check, measure) 3. insert 4. measure 5. check 6. put
6. 1. D 2. B 3. A 4. E 5. C
7. 1. Can you explain where exactly the pain is?
   2. How long does the pain last?
   3. How would you describe the pain in your head?
   4. Can you tell me when the pain starts?
8. 1. cough 2. shiver 3. vomit 4. heartburn 5. fever 6. dizziness 7. nausea 8. sore throat
9. 1. C 2. G 3. F 4. A 5. E 6. D 7. B
10. 1. skin moles 2. difficulty with speech, chronic cough, loss of vision
    3. Rectal bleeding 4. painful urination 5. cold sweat
11. Ss' own answers
12. 1. Head 2. Nose 3. Eyes 4. Ears 5. Throat 6. Skin 7. Stomach
13. 1. Auscultation 2. Palpation 3. Inspection 4. Percussion
14. 1. B 2. D 3. A 4. C
15. 2. Auscultation 3. Auscultation 4. Percussion 5. Inspection 6. Palpation
    7. Auscultation 8. Palpation 9. Inspection

UNIT 2 MODULE 4

1. Ss' own answers
2. Ss' own answers
3. Ss' own answers
4. 1. A 2. C 3. B 4. B 5. A 6. C
5. 1. radiotherapy 2. vaccination 3. chemotherapy 4. surgery
   5. physical therapy 6. medication 7. psychotherapy
6. 1. surgery, radiotherapy
   2. medications
   3. physical therapy
   4. chemotherapy
   5. vaccination
   6. psychotherapy
7. 1. mammography
   2. prostate-specific antigen
   3. biochemical
   4. ultrasonography
   5. colonoscopy, gastroscopy
8. 1. methods
   2. check-ups
   3. screenings
   4. short-term
   5. run
   6. treatment
   7. informed
   8. traditional and complementary medicine
9. 1. C 2. E 3. D 4. F 5. B 6. A 7. G
   a. Drops b. Syrup c. Tablet d. Cream-Ointment e. Lozenges f. Capsule g. Spray
10. 1. sees 2. cuts 3. plaster 4. pills 5. ointment 6. painkiller 7. syrup 8. regularly 9. pharmacy
11. 1. X 2. √ 3. √ 4. √ 5. √ 6. X
12. 1. Lily (She) injures her leg.
    2. The doctor covers Lily's cuts with a plaster.
    3. The doctor prescribes Lily ointment.
    4. No, she doesn't.
    5. Yes, she does.

13. 1. What is the name of the medication?
    2. What does the medication do?
    3. How often should I take the medication?
    4. When should I take the medication?
    5. Are there any side effects of the medication?
14. 1. B 2. D 3. A 4. C
15. 1. immune 2. Colonoscopy 3. susceptible 4. overdose

SELF-CHECK 2

1. 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T 6. F 7. T 8. T
2. 1. Capsule 2. Allergy 3. Hearing Test 4. Reflexology 5. Auscultation 6. Pharmacist 7. Infectious 8. Mole
3. 1. C 2. E 3. A 4. D 5. B
4. 1. A 2. E 3. C 4. B 5. D
5. 1. results 2. major 3. cholesterol 4. medication 5. lead
6.

m	a	d	w	h	e	r	e	d	i	t	a	r	y
e	s	c	r	e	e	n	i	n	g	t	t	m	p
d	t	h	y	a	r	t	g	j	e	d	k	z	a
i	q	r	b	l	h	o	w	r	z	o	n	a	l
c	u	o	o	t	r	e	a	t	m	e	n	t	p
a	z	n	e	h	p	d	f	a	s	t	h	m	a
t	b	i	n	f	e	c	t	i	o	u	s	e	t
i	i	c	e	a	h	t	k	x	g	r	a	i	i
o	f	j	r	z	e	d	i	z	z	y	u	u	o
n	g	q	d	i	a	g	n	o	s	e	v	n	n
y	p	r	e	s	c	r	i	b	e	a	s	r	q
k	a	a	n	t	r	q	q	f	s	e	e	x	m

7. Ss' own answers

UNIT 3

UNIT 3 MODULE 1

1. 1. C 2. B 3. B 4. A 5. B 6. A 7. C 8. B
2. Ss' own answers
3.

Lower Extremity	Upper Extremity	Torso	Face and Head
ankle, feet, hips, knees, legs, muscles, toes	wrist, hands, muscles, elbow, shoulders, thumb	chest, liver, lungs, back, muscles, stomach, kidney	chin, ears, eyebrows, lips, eyes, hair, muscles, mouth, neck, throat, nose, forehead, teeth, tongue

4. 1. nose 2. hand 3. nose 4. eyes 5. mouth 6. tongue 7. feet 8. mouth 9. feet 10. eye 11. finger 12. hands
5. 1. calf 2. thigh 3. ankle 4. heel 5. toe 6. knee 7. shin
6. Ss' own answers
7. Ss' own answers
8. 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. T
9. **Body Parts:** Bones, ankle, foot, femur (thighbone) hip bone, shoulder, wrist
   Injuries: Broken bones, fracture, hip dislocation, ankle sprain, shoulder dislocation, ankle sprain, wrist sprain.
   Treatments: Putting in a cast, intramedullary method (putting nails in the bone), joint reduction.
10. 1. shoulder 2. arm 3. forearm 4. elbow 5. wrist 6. hand
11. 1. clavicle 2. scapula 3. humerus 4. radius 5. ulna 6. phalanges

12. Student A
1. It is responsible for a wide range of motions and movements.
2. Humerus
3. The function of the elbow is to extend and flex the arm, grasp, and reach for anything.
4. Phalanges

Student B
1.It is responsible for flexion at the wrist and fingers, and pronation.
2. Radius and ulna
3. It provides a lot of motion necessary to perform daily functions.
4. Clavicle and scapula

13. Good morning, everybody. __1__
Today, we'll talk about our bodies. __2___
It is vitally important to take care of our body by eating well and doing exercise. __3___
The human body is made up of 4 different parts. _4____
What are they? __5___
The lower extremity, the upper extremity, the torso, and the head. __6___
The torso or the trunk is the central part of our body. __7__
The torso houses all the vital organs of the human body except the brain. __8__
It consists of the neck, chest, back, and abdomen, __9__
The neck connects the torso to the head. __10____
The back is behind our chest and abdomen. __11__
The rib cage helps respiration. It houses thoracic vertebrae, sternum, ribs. __12____
Ribs are so special as they protect our lungs and heart. __13__
The abdomen is the body space between the chest and the pelvis. __14____
It contains all the digestive organs, including the stomach, small and large intestines, pancreas, liver ___15___
My presentation is over. __16____
Always keep in mind to stay healthy. __17__

14. 1. rib cage 2. neck 3. sternum 4. chest 5. torso 6. abdomen 7. thoracic vertebrae 8. pelvis

15. Ss' own answers

16. 1. Pupil 2. Jaw 3. Forehead 4 eyebrow 5. Cheek 6. Nostril 7. Ear 8. Head

17. 1.F 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. F

18. Possible Answers

Head: Split one's head open **Forehead:** Bump on forehead / A forehead bump, scrapes on forehead **Ears:** Swollen ear, ringing, bruised ear **Cheek:** Fracture in cheekbone, swollen cheeks, scratches on the cheeks. **Nose/Nostril:** Nosebleed, bloody nostril, a broken nose/a nasal fracture **Jaw:** Broken jaw, jaw fracture, dislocated jaw **Eyebrow:** Split one's eyebrow, cuts on the eyebrow **Pupil:** Getting hit in the pupil, going something into pupil **Lips:** Busted lips, swollen lips.

UNIT 3 MODULE 2

1. 1. C 2. D 3. G 4.A 5.B 6.E 7.H 8.F 9.J 10. I

2. 1. F 2. D 3.E 4.H 5.A 6.G 7.B 8.C 9.I

3. 1.heatr =heart 2. blod=blood 3. langs=lungs 4.oxgen= oxygen 5. nutriens=nutrients 6. diseses=diseases

4. 1. Arteries 2.Arteries 3.Capillaries 4.Veins 5. Plasma 6.red blood cells 7. white blood cells 8. Platelets

5. Student A
1. Heart, vessels, blood.
2. Vessels carry oxygenated blood away from our heart.
3. Ss' own answers

Student B
1. The circulatory system delivers oxygen, nutrients, and hormones to cells and removes waste products like carbon dioxide.
2. Red blood cells, white blood cells, plasma, capillaries
3. 3. Ss' own answers

6. Ss' own answers

7. 1. Oesophagus
2. Liver
3. Pancreas
4. Small intestine
5. Large intestine
6. Rectum
7. Anus

8. 1. F 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. F 6. T
9. Ss' own answers
10. 1. The hypothalamus, 2. Pituitary gland, 3. Pineal gland 4. The thyroid 5. Parathyroid glands 6. The thymus gland
7. The adrenal glands 8. Kidneys 9. The pancreas 10. Stomach. 11. The ovaries 12. Testicles
11. 1. D 2. A 3. B C is extra
12. A. kidneys B. urethra C. bladder D. ureters
13. 1. D 2. F 3. E 4. B 5. A 6. C
14. Ss' own answers
15.

M	S	P	N	V	N	V	F	E	R	T	I	L	I	T	Y	N	E
E	K	Y	L	S	Q	X	F	E	T	U	S	T	W	Y	T	U	O
M	F	G	E	S	T	A	T	I	O	N	P	K	B	T	F	T	N
B	G	B	P	U	P	Q	O	O	F	A	I	F	O	E	L	E	O
R	L	S	E	A	M	R	C	G	M	V	P	J	V	S	E	R	X
Y	C	U	N	Z	T	P	O	I	N	C	C	V	U	T	I	U	W
O	E	Y	I	N	Y	R	Q	S	W	O	L	H	M	E	S	S	M
W	R	D	S	P	S	G	G	A	T	V	J	D	B	S	X	H	O
J	V	B	F	A	L	L	O	P	I	A	N	T	U	B	E	F	V
P	I	V	L	K	O	D	P	T	L	R	T	U	L	Y	A	Z	P
O	X	N	C	U	O	J	U	D	E	Y	I	E	L	E	W	U	E
C	B	L	X	V	A	G	I	N	A	N	R	U	T	F	G	P	N

16. 1. pregnancy 2. testes 3. egg cells 4. fallopian tube 5. uterus 6. zygote 7. embryo 8. gestation 9. vagina
17. 1. fallopian tube 2. uterus 3. ovary
18. 1. Hammer- Anvil – Stirrup
2. Femur
3. Calcium
4. Ss' own answers
19. **Movements:** abduction, adduction, flexion, rotation, extension.
Components: bones, ligaments, tendons, joints, muscle, cartilages.
Injuries: convulsion, fracture, sprain, crack.
20. 1. tendons 2. ligaments 3. muscle 4. bone 5. cartilage
21. HOW TO MOVE
The main function of the muscular system is to move the bones. ___1___
Muscles and bones work in coordination with the nervous system to move the body. __2___
Our nervous system sends a message to activate our skeletal muscles. _3____
Our muscles start to move in response to the message. ___4____
When the muscles are activated, they pull the tendons. ___5_____
The tendons pull the bones, and this results in movement. __6____
The nervous system sends another message to relax the muscles. ___7___
22. 1. extension 2. flexion 3. abduction 4. adduction 5. abduction 6. rotation
23. 1. A. fractured B. tendon
2. A. sprain B. crack
3. A. joint B. convulsion
4. A. flexion B. extension
24. Ss' own answers
25. 1. TRACHEA 2. BRONCHI 3. DIAPHRAGM 4. LUNGS 5. LARYNX 6. PHARYNX 7. NOSTRIL
26. Then, the oxygen goes through two bronchi (bronchial tubes) into our lungs. (not livers)
Next, the oxygen passes to the blood and travels through the arteries around the body. (not veins)
And then, the blood delivers the oxygen to all the cells, takes the carbon dioxide.
The blood goes back to the lungs and the carbon dioxide leaves the body from there. (not oxygen)
Finally, we exhale, and the carbon dioxide goes out the same way. It exits our body through our nose and mouth. .
27. The pupil which has become bigger gets smaller very quickly.

28. 1. The brain, nerves, and spinal cord are all members of this important process.
2. Neurons or nerve cells

29. **Nervous System**

The central nervous system Brain: It controls all functions of the body.	The peripheral nervous system
	The peripheral nervous system consists of nerves that connect the central nervous system to the rest of the body. Neurons carry messages from one part of the body to another.

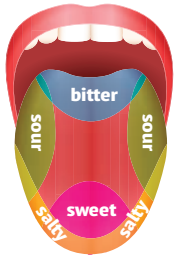
30. 1. eyes, ears, nose, tongue, skin.
2. Ss' own answers
3. Ss' own answers

31. 2. nose- smell
3.ears- hearing
4.tongue- taste
5. hands- touch

32. 1. iris 2. pupil 3. retina 4. optic nerve 5. cornea 6. lens

33. 1. auditory canal 2. malleus 3. semicircular ducts 4. ear lobe 5. incus 6. auricle

34.



35. 1. Sweat gland 2. smell 3. nails 4. skin 5. hair

UNIT 3 MODULE 3

1. 1. J 2.M 3. D 4.A. B 4B. K 5. A 6. C 7. G- F 8. N 9. I 10. L 11. E 12. H

2. 1. injection 2. ear irrigation 3. dialysis 4. tooth extraction 5. enema 6. deliver a baby 7. surgical cap - medical caps
8. eviscerate 9. caesarean section 10. have an operation 11. got examined 12. organ transplant

SELF-CHECK 3

1. trunk 2. the lungs 3. waist 4. spine 5. elbow 6. nails 7. the shin
2. A. 9 B. 8 C. 4 D. 5 E. 6 F. 1 G.3 H. 2 I. 7
3. 1. Ovary because it belongs to the reproductive system but the others are in the Respiratory System.
2. Kidney. It is an internal organ.
3. Pancreas. Pancreas is an organ but the others are glands.
4. Stroke because it is an illness but the others are bones.
5. Ligament is a kind of bone and belongs to the skeletal system, but the others are medical procedures.

4. 1. heart 2. lung 3. skeleton 4. brain 5. stomach 6. the endocrine system 7. bones 8. muscles 9. skull
5. 1. get examined, get his/her blood drawn, endoscopy, urine analysis
2. get examined, get his/her blood drawn, computed tomography of the brain
3. get examined, get his/her blood drawn, ear irrigation
4. get examined, get his/her blood drawn, have an operation, computed tomography of abdomen, establish vascular access.
5. get examined, have an X-ray, put in a cast
6. 1. sick 2. fist 3. baby 4. push 5. shine

UNIT 4

UNIT 4 MODULE 1

1. 1. Ss' own answers.

2. Ss' own answers.
3. Ss' own answers.

3. 1. laundry staff 2. pharmacist 3. security 4. paramedic 5. patient service assistant 6. hospital receptionist 7. technical service staff 8. social worker 9. anesthetic technician 10. radiology technologist 11. microbiologist

4. 1. laundry staff 2. radiology technologist 3. paramedic 4. patient service assistant 5. pharmacist 6. social worker 7. security 8. anesthetic technician 9. receptionist

5. 1. hospital receptionist 2. paramedic 3. patient service assistant 4. radiology technologist 5. pharmacist 6. anesthetic technician

6. 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. F 6. F 7. T

7. 1. C 2. A 3. B 4. C 5. B

8. 1. anesthetist 2. radiologist 3. dentist 4. infectious disease physician 5. health care officer

9. 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. T 5. F 6. F

10. A. 3 B. 5 C. 1 D. 2 E. 4

11. 1. dentist 2. technical service staff 3. social worker 4. dietitian 5. midwife 6. physician 7. psychologist

12. 1. surgery 2. urology 3. intensive care 4. infectious disease 5. medical Lab

13. 1. Pharmacist 2. Psychologist 3. Nurse 4. Technical Service Staff 5. Anestheti st 6. Midwife 7. Security 8. Laundry Staff 9. Physician 10. Dietitian 11. Dentist 12. Radiologist

14. A. 7 B. 1 C. 10 D. 2 E. 9 F. 3 G. 8 H. 4 I. 6 J. 5

15. 1. She works in a hospital. 2. She loves babies very much. 3. She has been working for four years. 4. She mentions happiness, disappointment, sadness. 5. She feels peaceful in the birthing unit.

16. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. F

17. Ss' own answers.

18. 1. dermatologist 2. urologist 3. eye physician 4. cardiologist 5. neurologist 6. orthopedist 7. gastroenterologist 8. ear nose and throat physician 9. gynecologist 10. pediatrician

UNIT 4 MODULE 2

1. 1. Ss' own answers.
2. Ss' own answers.

2. 1. General Surgery 2. Urology 3. Pregnancy School 4. Oral and Dental Health 5. Nuclear Medicine 6. Chest Diseases

3. 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. T 6. T 7. F 8. F 9. F 10. T

4. 1. Skin and Venereal Diseases 2. Emergency Unit 3. Physical Therapy and Rehabilitation 4. Intensive Care 5. Newborn Intensive Care 6. Operating Room 7. Palliative Care 8. Mental Health and Illnesses 9. Nuclear Medicine 10. Birthing Unit 11. Plastic and Aesthetic Surgery

5. 1. Forensic Medicine Unit 2. Medical Documentation Unit 3. Hospital Consultation Unit 4. Endoscopy Unit

6. 1. Emergency Unit 2. Palliative Care Unit 3. Internal Medicine Unit 4. Intensive Care Unit 5. Newborn Intensive Care Unit 6. Operating Rooms

7. 1. Operating Room - Surgeon / nurse - Surgery 2. Endoscopy Unit - Gastroenterologist - Endoscopy
3. Physical Therapy and Rehabilitation - Physiotherapist - Physical therapy
4. Mental Health and Illnesses - Psychologist - Emotional Therapy
5. Intensive Care Unit - Physician/Nurse - Life-threatening conditions

8. 1. General Surgery 2. Nuclear Medicine 3. Birhhing Unit 4. Chest Diseases 5. Neurology 6. Pregnancy Unit 7. Hemodialysis 8. Urology 9. Operating Room 10. Imaging Unit 11. Intensive Care 12. Forensic Medicine

9. 1. Oncology Unit 2. Medical Imaging Unit 3. Clinic/Polyclinic Laboratories 4. Hospital pharmacy 5. Patient Rights Unit 6. Diabetes School

10. 1. Ss' own answers.
2. Ss' own answers.

11. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. F 6. T 7. T 8. F 9. F 10. T

12. A. 8 B. 7 C. 5 D. 10 E. 4 F. 9 G. 2 H. 1 I. 6 J. 3

UNIT 4 MODULE 3

1. 1. Ss' own answers.
2. Ss' own answers.

2. 1. E 2. A 3. H 4. D 5. C 6. G 7. B 8. F

4. 1. About the hospital equipment.
2. Nebulizer mask, ventilator and aspiration device.
3. Ultrasound gel, antipyretic, sedative, burn ointment, lancet, IV kit, analgesic.
4. Because COVID cases are increasing.
5. He wants to have a meeting with the laundry and patient service assistant staff.

5. 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. T
6. 1. protective coveralls 2. ventilator 3. gloves 4. crutches 5. IV kit 6. paper towels 7. nebulizer mask 8. wheelchair
7. 1. oxygen mask 2. patient ward 3. patient gown 4. urine bag 5. blanket 6. incubator 7. burn ointment 8. sample vessel 9. pillow 10. shelving unit 11. sheet 12. blood tube 13. patient bed
8. 1. patient 2. bag 3. tube 4. oxygen 5. ward 6. vessel 7. patient 8. unit 9. underpad
9. 1. F. 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. F 6. T 7. F
10. Ss' own answers.
11. 1. stretcher 2. oxygen mask 3. MRI machine 4. ultrasound machine 5. urine analyzer 6. test tube 7. chemotherapy chair 8. incubator
12. A. 6 B. 7 C. 4 D. 3 E. 2 F. 5 G. 1
13. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. F
14 1. Infectious waste: laboratory waste with blood, and other body fluids
2. Pathological waste: human organs, fluids, tissues
3. Radioactive waste: cancer and nuclear treatment medicines and materials
3. General waste: papers, liquids, plastics
4. Chemical waste: Disinfectants, sterilants, batteries
5. Sharp waste: scalps, blades, needles
15. 1. A 2. B 3. A 4. B 17. A. 4 B.2 C. 6 D. 5 E.3 F. 1 18. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T 6. F
19. 1. D 2. I 3. C 4. B 5. E 6. G 7. F 8. H 9. A or A. 9 B. 4 C. 3 D. 1 E. 5 F. 7 G. 6 H. 8 I. 2
20. 1. thermometer 2. infusion 3. needle 4. mask 5. wheelchair 6. blood pressure monitor 7. ultrasound monitor 8. gloves 9. lancet 10. sponge
21. 1. gloves 2. mask 3. scissors 4. sponge 5. microscope 6. stethoscope
22. **Patient Ward:** bed, pillow, sheet, blanket, patient food table
Hospital Lab.: urine sample vessel, blood tube, injector
Pharmacy: burn ointment, eye drops, painkiller, syrup, wound dressing

SELF-CHECK 4

1. A. 10 B. 5 C. 4 D. 6 E. 9 F. 2 G. 1 H. 3 I. 8 J. 7
2. 1. support 2. treatments 3. companion 4. huge and crowded 5. insurance and charges 6. dangerous
3. 1 . Radiology technologists 2 . Nurses 3 . Psychologists 4 . Clinic laboratories 5 . Patient ward 6. Incubator 7. Oral and Dental Health 8. Ultrasound monitor 9. Protective coverall 10. Anesthetists
4. 1. Medicine 2. Medical 3. School 4. Hospital 5. Patient 6. Imaging Unit 7. Hospital 8. Clinic/Polyclinic
5. **EMERGENCY:** 1. animal bites 2. poisoning 3. burns 4. fractured bones 5. allergic reactions 6. swallowed objects
INTENSIVE CARE: 1. severe burns 2. heart attacks 3. serious infections 4. serious head injuries 5. serious accidents 6. strokes
INTERNAL MEDICINE: 1. mental illnesses 2. blood diseases 3. kidney diseases 4. obesity 5. hormone problems 6. liver diseases

6.

D	Z	A	E	N	H	E	V	X	K	J	D	D	Y	O	U	M	N	Q	Z	M
F	O	P	B	A	C	P	I	P	S	Y	C	H	O	L	O	G	I	S	T	Z
F	F	N	H	Q	F	Z	S	B	K	N	E	L	J	M	B	M	A	D	G	A
R	O	M	P	A	G	U	K	M	A	A	D	G	R	B	F	F	V	F	F	L
T	A	E	I	R	R	G	C	I	M	R	H	T	T	L	C	L	C	H	G	V
N	A	D	Z	D	X	M	C	Q	Y	J	M	L	A	A	P	I	X	D	P	M
Y	E	E	I	C	W	I	A	P	I	Y	A	H	N	V	H	X	D	Q	V	O
B	P	F	D	O	S	I	E	C	T	Q	C	J	E	T	Y	P	P	N	C	S
O	S	L	I	Y	L	R	F	I	I	D	K	Z	S	U	S	Q	W	L	L	S
N	P	Y	H	N	U	O	R	E	S	S	K	W	T	E	I	M	F	U	T	R
C	X	P	X	D	W	U	G	R	B	P	T	A	H	A	O	V	R	I	V	E
O	S	A	W	V	C	S	Q	I	Q	N	Y	F	E	D	T	E	V	I	S	S
L	F	U	D	E	F	H	D	G	S	O	O	N	T	E	H	Z	N	R	V	L
O	S	N	S	V	J	W	V	T	X	T	W	S	I	I	E	W	U	O	P	O
G	U	J	I	Q	W	K	A	F	U	W	K	L	S	C	R	N	H	E	T	A
I	X	H	C	T	T	Q	X	Z	Y	I	A	G	T	Q	A	M	T	T	A	Y
S	G	X	P	A	R	A	M	E	D	I	C	T	U	Y	P	O	J	V	G	H
T	W	Z	I	A	K	W	Q	W	I	W	Q	P	U	K	I	B	Q	Q	F	U
K	V	K	K	Z	S	V	S	N	N	U	K	Y	V	C	S	D	S	K	P	D
O	Z	F	M	D	V	G	N	T	G	P	W	V	E	F	T	C	R	E	B	D
T	Y	L	W	H	D	I	E	T	I	T	I	A	N	U	U	W	C	S	S	T

UNIT 5

UNIT 5 MODULE 1

1. Ss' own answers.
2. 1-a 2- b 3-c 4-a 5-c 6-c 7-a 8-b 9-a 10-c
3. Ss' own answers.
4. Ss' own answers.
5. 1. wrong 2. uncomfortable 3. chest and back 4. quit 5. fifteen 6. blood tests 7. CT scans 8. hospitalized 9. find out 10. procedures 11. reports 12. stage 13. biopsy 14.recover
6. 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. F 6. T 7. F 8. T 9. F 10. T
7. Ss' own answers.
8. Ss' own answers.
9. 1. C 2. E 3. D 4. A 5. B
10. Ss' own answers.
11. Ss' own answers.
12. 1. Ayla Aydın - 31
    2. Suggested answer: a slight fever, a sore throat, a mild headache
    3. Because over-the-counter medication is not alleviating her symptoms and pain.
    4. Her mother has kidney disease.
    5. Her husband.
13. 1. C 2. G 3. E 4. I 5. F 6. B 7. D 8. J 9. A 10. H
14. 1. D 2. C 3. C 4. A 5. B 6. D
15. Ss' own answers.
16. 1.weight 2. single 3. kin 4. mother 5.history 6. medications 7. surgery 8. cardiovascular

Patient admission form:

1. Derya Yıldız
2. 14th of May, 1978 / F
3. Single
4. Her mother
5. She had knee surgery.
6. She is allergic to banana
7. She is not using any medications currently.
8. She doesn't smoke
9. She doesn't drink any alcohol
10. Her father's side has cardiovascular diseases.
11. She has neurological and weight loss symptoms.
12. 0505 77863451

17. 1. 108 2. 108 3. 147 4. 105 5. 105 6. 108
18. Ss' own answers.
19. 1. red zone
    2.green zone
    3.yellow zone
    4.black zone
    5. red zone
20. **Emergency Form:**

    Transportation to hospital: by ambulance
    Current medications: No History obtained: From his friend, Emre
    Allergies: No known allergies.
    Home address: Atatürk Street. No: 39 Ankara
    Home Tele. No:021254428345 Mobile Phone: 03334445689
    Chief complaints: Unconscious because of falling of a hill
    Vital signs: BP 90/70, PULSE 70, RESP. 9, TEMP. 35
    Category: EMERGENT
    Describe 1. Unconscious
    2. X-rays , check-up
    3. Three ribs and lower leg are broken. One of the broken ribs has ruptured his lung.
    4. Immediate surgery

21. Ss' own answers.
22. 1. surgery 2. balance / fell off 3. lost/ blood 4.rupture 5. rescue team 6. intensive care 7. scratches 8. ribs 9. unconscious
23. Ss' own answers.

UNIT 5 MODULE 2

1. Ss' own answers.
2. 1. D 2. C 3. E 4. A 5. B
3. 1. Cured 2. Discharged against medical advice 3. Discharged at request 4. Transfer to another hospital 5. Death
4. Ss' own answers.
5. 1. Toilet chair 2. Medications 3. Waterproof tape 4. Walking stick 5. Pillow 6. Stretch film
6. 1. A 2. C 3. B 4. B 5. D
7. 1. discharged 2. recovered 3. medicine 4. dosage 5. relieving 6. injuries 7. fractures 8. check-up 9. escort 10. antibiotics 11. prescribed 12. home care
8. 1. Hasan Kopuz 2. 16. 07 2021 3. 05.08.2021 4. Perihan Karaca 5. Ribs and lower leg bone fractures 6. Surgery operation and medications 7. Antibiotics 8. 18.08.2021
9. 1-B 2-C 3-D 4-A 5-E
10. 1. dosage 2. discharging 3. recovered 4. hale and hearty 5. relieve

SELF-CHECK-5

1. 1.outpatient 2. X-rays 3. brown zone 4. discharge 5. Happy
2. 1. C 2. G 3. A 4. E 5. F 6. I 7. J 8. B 9. D 10. H
3. 1. admission 2. registration 3. symptoms 4. living will 5. urgent 6. complaints 7. treatment 8. medical history 9. discharge 10. in-patient
4. 1. balance 2. vital signs 3.rupture 4. triage 5. allergic 6. blood pressure
5. **Subjective data:** diarrhea, vertigo, stomachache, pain in the chest, nausea
   Objective data: respiration, MR results, heart rate, X-rays, blood tests results
6. 1. D 2. E 3. F 4. B 5. A 6. C
7. 1. security 2. medications 3. allergies 4. diagnoses 5. surgeries 6. Family 7. advanced 8. partner

UNIT 6

UNIT 6 MODULE 1

1. Students' own answers
2. 1. Coast guard 2. Police 3. Ambulance 4. Firefighter 5.Poison help line
3. 1. C 2. A 3. E 4. H 5. B 6.D 7. I 8. F
4. 1. unconscious 2. heart Attack 3. artificial respiration 4. heimlich manoeuvre 5. hazardous 6. fracture 7. cardiac massage 8. first aider
5. 1.D 2.E 3.B 4.A 5.C
6. 1. C 2. A 3. D 4. E 5. B
7. 1. What's your emergency?
   2. Can you tell me your exact location?
   3. Is the casualty male or female?
   4. Did you check the responsiveness?
   5. Is there a severe bleeding?
8. Students' own answers
9. 1. B 2. D 3. E 4. F 5. A 6. C
10. 1. accident 2. wound 3. casualty 4. assessing 5. incident
11. 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. T
12. 1. First aid is the basic medical care given to a casualty by a first aider, a paramedic or EMT.
    2. The first step must be safety.
    3. Primary survey, Secondary survey, Head-to-toe examination.
    4. AMPLE stands for allergy, medication, previous medical history, last meal, event history.
    5. The victims in shock must be covered with a blanket and their feet must be elevated.
13. A. _3_ Get help. B. _1_ Ensure safety.
    C. _4_ Administer first aid. D. _2_ Assess the casualty's condition.
14. A. 1 B. 2 C. 2 D. 1 E. 4 F. 3
15. 1. A 2. C 3. B

16. 1. gauze roll and pads 2. ointment 3. tweezers 4. splint 5. antiseptic 6. emergency blanket 7. adhesive tape 8. safety pin 9. bandages 10. disposable gloves 11. thermometer 12. scissors
17. 1. F 2. A 3. E 4. C 5. D 6. B
18. 1. B 2. A 3. B 4. A 5. B
19. 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. F
20. 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8
22. 1. Because, she was an active student and liked group working. She also loves helping people and has a passion for caring and medicine.
2. She prefers to share her feelings with her colleagues.
3. She advises them to learn basic first aid techniques by joining a first aid class.
4. Applying a tourniquet is the last solution.
5. Yes, she was.
23. Students' own answers
24. 1. A 2. B 3. C 4. A 5. B 6. B 7. C 8. B

UNIT 6 MODULE 2

1. Students' own answers
2. A. Fires B. Sports Injuries C. Natural Disasters D. Electrical Incidents E. Water Incidents F. Car Accidents G.Falls
3. 1. A 2. D 3. F 4. E 5. C 6. F 7. D 8. G 9. B
4. Students' own answers
5. 1. Heatstroke 2. Nosebleeding 3. Fainting 4. Drowning 5.Poisoning 6.Stroke 7. Burn 8. Cut 9. Insect stings 10.Animal bites 11. Choking 12. Amputation
6. 1. 2021
2. slightly wounded
3. Steve
4. a blanket
5. heart
7. 1. He was in shock.
2. He felt overwhelmed because It was going to be the first time he had to deal with a real first aid emergency, and he was his close friend.
3. He helped him lie down on a blanket that he found among the wreckage. And he elevated his legs above the level of his heart. After he stopped the bleeding by pressing firmly with a clean cloth, he loosed his shirt to relieve his neck and chest. He covered him with a blanket and told him not to move.
8. __4__ Give the emergency help.
__3__ Assess the casualty's condition.
__1__ Ensure the safety of yourself.
__2__ Make the area safe.
9. 1. chemical, falling 2. switch off 3. triangle 4. treat 5. neck, spinal
10. 1. Handed seat 2. Personnel drag 3. Fireman's carry 4. Rentek Manoeuver
11. 1. Choking 2. Fracture, Hypothermia
12. __2__ Clean the wound gently with soap and warm water.
__1__ Stop bleeding.
__3__ Rinse the wound after cleaning.
__5__ Take the casualty to the hospital.
__4__ Cover with a sterile bandage.
13. Students' own answers
14. 1. Ireland 2. broken bones 3. haystack
15. 1. B 2. C 3. E 4. A 5. D
16. 1. Poisoning 2. Asthma 3. Fracture 4. Amputation 5. Hyperventilation 6. Bleeding 7. Drowning 8. Burn 9. Choking 10.Nosebleeding 11. Sprains 12. Hypoglycemia 13. Shock
MYSTERY WORD = Paramedics

SELF – CHECK 6

1 1. F 2. B 3. E 4. G 5. A 6. D 7. C 8. H
2 1. hypoglycemia 2. fracture 3. unconscious 4. victim 5. bleeding 6. choking 7. stroke 8. poisoning 9. first aid 10. drowning
3 1. C 2. A 3. B 4. E 5. D 6. F

4. **At office:** 1. certificate 2. seizure 3. cease 4. neck 5. pulse
A car crash: 1. pileup 2. unconsciously 3. bleeding 4. trapped 5. Jaws of life
5. Students' own answers
6. 1. Automated External Defibrillator 2. Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation 3. Emergency Medical Technician
4. Airway-Breathing-Circulation
7. 1. D 2. C 3. E 4. A 5. B

AUDIO SCRIPTS

UNIT 1

1.T01
1. Bonjour
2. Namaste
3. Nin Hao
4. Konnichiwa
5. Hallo
6. Hola
7. Marhabaan
8. Ciao
9. Salom
10. Привет (Privet)

1.T02
The medical receptionist: Good afternoon. May I help you?
The patient : Yes, I would like to see a doctor, please.
The medical receptionist: Is this your first visit?
The patient : Yes, it is.
The medical receptionist: So, let's fill out this form. Can I have your full name, please?
The patient : Olivia Flinder. This is O-L-I-V-I-A F-L-I-N-D-E-R.
The medical receptionist: What is your address?
The patient : 43 Up Street Perth, Australia.
The medical receptionist: Well, can you please tell me your date of birth?
The patient : It is 18th of February, 1983.
The medical receptionist: May I know how much you weigh and how tall you are, Mrs Flinder?
The patient : 62kg and 1.68cm.
The medical receptionist: Thank you. Can you please tell me your home and work number?
The patient : I have no home number but my work number is 61767 56 78.
The medical receptionist: Do you have a mobile number?
The patient : Yes. It is 55-326-096 .
The medical receptionist: And if you have one, I'd like to know your e-mail address.
The patient :Yes, of course. It is olivia.flinder@yahoo.com.
The medical receptionist: What is your marital status, Mrs Flinder?
The patient : I am married.
The medical receptionist: Does anybody accompany you right now?
The patient : Yes, my husband is here with me. His name is Noah Flinder. N-O-A-H.
The medical receptionist: If you don't mind, I'd like to have his phone number.
The patient : It is 0687 323 09 46.
The medical receptionist: What is your education status, Mrs Flinder?
The patient : I have a degree in engineering.
The medical receptionist: Finally, do you have health insurance?
The patient : No, I don't.
The medical receptionist: Thank you for all the information. Now, you can follow me to the doctor's room.

1.T03
1. 74kg
2. I graduated from high school.

3. Yes, my sister is here with me.
4. It is 31st of January, 1982.
5. I am single.

UNIT 2

2.T01

Handan is a high school teacher. When she gets up in the morning, she feels bad. Then, she decides to see her family doctor at the health clinic. The doctor begins to question her.

Doctor : What's troubling you?
Handan: I have a severe headache. I have pains in my arms and legs, too. Also, I sometimes cough.
Doctor : How long have you had the pain?
Handan: Since yesterday.
Doctor : Is your cough intermittent?
Handan: Yes, it is.
Doctor : Let's measure your temperature. ... It is 38 °C. Do you feel nausea?
Handan: No, I don't. I feel dizzy.
Doctor : Please, strip to the waist. I will listen to your heart and lungs. Cough a little. ... Your lungs are clear and there is no murmur in the heart. I think you have influenza. I'll prescribe you some antibiotics to soothe your symptoms. If your cough gets worse, please inform me. By the way, what's your appetite like?
Handan: Not bad.
Doctor : Stay at home, rest in bed, keep on a light diet, and you may drink tea with lemon. Refrain from fatty foods for a while. If you like, I can prescribe you vitamin supplements, too. I hope you will get well soon.
Handan: Thank you very much.

2.T02

Doctor : Can you explain where exactly the pain is?
Patient: It is between my eyes.
Doctor : How long does the pain last?
Patient: It lasts longer than a couple of days.
Doctor : How would you describe the pain in your head?
Patient: It is like spreading pain in the face that starts in one eye.
Doctor : Can you tell me when the pain starts?
Patient: It starts after a very busy day and when I'm stressed.

2.T03

Lily falls off her bicycle and injures her leg. She sees a doctor. Her leg hurts, and she can't move her knee. She also has cuts on her leg. First of all, the doctor covers her cuts with a plaster and then, gives some pills to ease Lily's pains. She prescribes ointment for her leg and advises Lily to clean the cuts and change the plaster every day.

Doctor (F): I'm writing a prescription for you.
Lily : OK. What is it for?
Doctor: It will reduce your aches. It is a painkiller. You have to take your pills three times a day; after the meals. I am also prescribing your syrup. You have to drink one spoon of the syrup; every eight hours. Okay?
Lily : OK. I hope I will get better soon.
Doctor: If you take your medicine regularly and have a rest, I am sure you will.
Lily : Thank you very much.
Doctor: You're welcome. Take care of yourself. Don't forget to go to the pharmacy.

UNIT 3

3.T01

Lower extremity: hips, legs, knees, toes, feet, ankle.
Upper extremity: arms, hands, shoulders, neck, stomach, back, fingers, thumb, chest, wrist, elbow.
Torso: lungs, liver, intestines, kidney, throat, muscles, forehead.
Face/head: hair, tongue, eyes, eyebrows, nose, lips, ears, mouth, teeth, chin, forehead, neck, throat.

3.T02

Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen! Today, the focus of our lesson is to present the regions of the whole upper extremity and their functions. It extends from the shoulder joint to the fingers. The upper extremity consists of six regions. The first region is the shoulder.

It is responsible for a wide range of motions and movements. The bones of the shoulders are clavicle and scapula. The second region is the arm. It is attached to the shoulder and forearm. The humerus is the single bone of the upper arm. It controls movement at the elbow, forearm, wrist, and fingers. The third region is the forearm. It is between the elbow and the wrist. The muscles of the forearm are responsible for flexion at the wrist and fingers, and pronation. Radius and ulna are two bones of the forearm. The fourth region is the elbow. The function of the elbow joint is to extend and flex the arm, grasp, and reach for anything. The fifth region is the wrist, and it provides a lot of motion necessary to perform daily functions. And the last one is, of course, our hand. Phalanges are the bones of hands. It has numerous functions from feeding our babies to holding small or big objects and so on. Yes, that's all for today. I hope everything is clear. See you next lesson.

3.T03

Good morning, everybody.
Today, we'll talk about our bodies.
It is vitally important to take care of our body by eating well and doing exercise.
The human body is made up of 4 different parts.
What are they?
The lower extremity, the upper extremity, the torso, and the head.
The torso or the trunk is the central part of our body.
The torso houses all the vital organs of the human body except the brain.
It consists of the neck, chest, back, and abdomen.
The neck connects the torso to the head.
The back is behind our chest and abdomen.
The rib cage helps respiration. It houses thoracic vertebrae, sternum and ribs.
Ribs are so special as they protect our lungs and heart.
The abdomen is the body space between the chest and the pelvis.
It contains all the digestive organs, including the stomach, small and large intestines, pancreas and liver.
My presentation is over.
Always keep in mind to stay healthy.

3.T04

1. Oesophagus
2. Liver
3. Pancreas
4. Small intestine
5. Large intestine
6. Rectum
7. Anus

3.T05

The endocrine system consists of a lot of glands. Our brain contains the hypothalamus, pituitary gland, and pineal gland. The thyroid and parathyroid glands are located in the neck. The thymus is located between our lungs, the adrenal glands are located on top of our kidneys, and the pancreas is located behind our stomach. The ovaries of women or testicles of men are in the pelvic region.

3.T06

Medical History: Bladder infections – Kidney Stones
Doctor : How are you feeling?
Patient: Several things. I have pain or, kind of, pressure in my lower abdomen. I sometimes have a fever.
Doctor : And what else?
Patient: I feel very tired.
Doctor : Since when?
Patient: Since last month. But now it is heavier.
Doctor : Do you feel a burning sensation when you urinate?
Patient: A lot.
Doctor : So, the problem must be with your urinary system.
Patient: What is the Urinary System?
Doctor : The Urinary System is composed of the kidneys, ureters, bladder, and urethra. It filters blood and creates urine as a waste by-product.
Patient: I don't quite understand.

Doctor : In other words, our body takes nutrients from food and converts them to energy. But waste products are left behind in the bowel and the blood. Our urinary system eliminates waste from the body.
Patient: Now, it is okay. So, what is wrong?
Doctor : You might have a/an urinary tract infection. We will do a test to diagnose it.
Patient: What kind of a test is it?
Doctor : We will do urinalysis which will examine the urine for red blood cells, white blood cells and bacteria and urine culture. It is used to determine the type of bacteria in your urine.
Patient: Thank you, doctor.
Doctor : You're welcome. We will see after the test's results.

3.T07

The main function of the muscular system is to move the bones.
Muscles and bones work in coordination with the nervous system to move the body.
Our nervous system sends a message to activate our skeletal muscles.
Our muscles start to move in response to the message.
When the muscles are activated, they pull the tendons.
The tendons pull the bones, and this results in movement.
The nervous system sends another message to relax the muscles.

3.T08

First, we inhale, that is, breathe air in through our nostrils and mouth.
The air or oxygen travels down the pharynx, then, it passes through the larynx and into the trachea.
Then, the oxygen goes through two bronchi (bronchial tubes) into our lungs.
Next, the oxygen passes to the blood and travels through the veins around the body.
And then, the blood delivers the oxygen to all the cells, takes the carbon dioxide.
The blood goes back to the lungs and the carbon dioxide leaves the body from there.
Finally, we exhale, and the carbon dioxide goes out the same way. It exits our body through our nose and mouth.

3.T09

1. Iris
2. Pupil
3. Retina
4. Optic Nerve
5. Cornea
6. Lens

UNIT 4

4.T01

The Anatolian Hospital is a new hospital located in the eastern part of Turkey. The hospital management decided to build teamwork and create an enjoyable time for the staff to get to know each other and the hospital building.
Melis: Hi! Jack. Have you heard about the orienteering game? Are you in a team yet?
Jack : Hi! Melis. I'd love to take part in a team but I have very little information about orienteering.
Melis: Orienteering is finding checkpoints from one place to another in the shortest time by a map, a compass, and of course by team spirit. Come on! The game is about to start. Let's get you in a team.
(At the registration desk.)
Jack : Hello! I would like to join a team for the game, please.
Receptionist: Sure… Well, blue, red, and green teams are full but the yellow team needs one more competitor.
Melis : Great! That is my team. We're going to have a great time. Let's meet the team members.
(At the starting point,)
Melis : Hello everyone. My name is Melis. I'm an anesthetist.
Farah: I'm Farah from the imaging unit. I'm a radiologist. Nice to meet you.
Jack : I'm a dentist from oral and dental health service.
Farah: Oh! Selin is coming. She is from the intensive care unit. She is an infectious disease physician.
Selin : I'm very glad to meet you all. And, this is my friend Harry. He is a health care officer. He is in the blue team.
Announcement: Attention! Attention! All teams; get to your starting point.
Harry : Nice to meet you but I need to go. See you at the finish line. Good luck!

4.T02

HOSPITAL UNITS CHART

Emergency Unit - Intensive Care Unit -Newborn Intensive Care Unit - Palliative Care Unit - Operating Rooms
Clinical Services / Inpatient Units(Surgical Departments) : Brain and Neurosurgery - General Surgery - Thoracic Surgery - Cardiac Surgery
Gynecology and Obstetrics - Eye Diseases - Orthopedics and Traumatology - Urology - Ear Nose and Throat Diseases
Plastic and Aesthetic Surgery
Ambulatory (Outpatient) Units: Hemodialysis - Birthing Unit / Pregnancy School - Oral and Dental Health
Physical Therapy and Rehabilitation
Internal Medicine Units: Skin and Venereal Diseases - Cardiology - Infectious Diseases and Microbiology - Neurology - Internal Diseases
Nuclear Medicine - Mental Health and Illness -Chest Diseases

4.T03

nebulizer mask - ventilator - aspiration device - ultrasound gel - antipyretic - analgesic - lancet - sedative - IV kit - moisturizer - antiseptic cream - alcohol - gauze dressing - ECG - paper towel - sponge - dressing set - dressing trolley - butterfly scalp needle - syringe - cotton - electrode - glucose meter - protective coveralls - isolation gowns - boots - face shield glasses

4.T04

Today, the New Anatolian Hospital staff had a very busy day. There are only a few days left until the opening day. Chief Physician Dr Edward Norway, Health Care Service Manager Mrs Ateş, and the Material Warehouse Manager Mr Hope are having a meeting about the missing material list.

Dr Norway: Except for the intensive care unit, we have already provided the fixtures. The nebulizer mask, ventilator, and aspiration devices are about to arrive. But we have some shortcomings according to the pharmacy department.
Mrs Ateş : That's right Mr Norway. I've got an e-mail from the pharmacy about the shortcomings. We need ultrasound gel,antipyretic, analgesic, burn ointment, sedative, lancet, IV kit, moisturizer, antiseptic cream, alcohol, gauze dressing, cotton, paper towel and sponge.
Mr Hope : Also we need dressing sets, dressing trolley, butterfly scalp, needle, syringe, ECG electrode, glucose meter, casts for the ER.
Mrs Ateş : Unfortunately COVID cases are increasing. We'll need more masks, protective coveralls, gloves, isolation gowns, boots, and face shield glasses. Oh! I suppose we need cotton, some more wheelchairs, Dr Norway, especially for the oncology unit. After having the chemotherapy, patients mostly feel nauseous and dizziness as side effects.
Dr Norway: We must consider this seriously Mrs Ateş. If that is all, we can end the meeting and take a look at the floors and the departments. I would like to have a meeting with the laundry and patient service assistant staff, too.

4.T05

patient gown - shelving unit - urine bag - patient ward - sheet - blanket - blood tube - sample vessel - patient bed - pillow - incubator - oxygen mask - burn ointment

4.T06

Melis : This is the hospital map. There are four targets on the map.
Jack : What are these squares on the left?
Farah: After finding the targets, we are going to take the stickers and then stick them on the squares.
Selin : Oh! I'd love to do this.
Melis : This is the north arrow. It shows us which way we should start.
Farah: If we are ready, let's start the stopwatch.
Melis : Let's start. For the first target, we need to pass the reception desk. We should go twenty meters straight and then to the right.
.....
Jack : This is the emergency room. Look! The sticker is on the second stretcher.
Selin : What does the sticker say?
Jack : It says; it helps to provide oxygen gas from a storage tank.
Farah: Oxygen mask.
Jack : I'm writing. Let's move.
Melis: Fifty meters straight and then to the left. It is on the right.
.....
Selin : This is the imaging room. The sticker is on the MRI machine. It says; it sends out sound waves and shows images.
Melis: It is an ultrasound machine. The third target is on the other side of the hospital. I guess it's around the laboratories. We need to turn left and go straight for fifty meters. It is on the left.
Jack : Yes. The laboratory is the third target and the sticker is on the urine analyzer.
Farah: The question is; you put blood in...

Selin: Oh! It is a test tube.
Melis: Now, we should go downstairs. Come on, let's use the stairs. It will be quicker. I think the other target is the chemotherapy room.
.....
Jack : The sticker is on the chemotherapy chair. It says; provide safe and ideal space for infants.
Farah: It's an incubator. Let's go to the start point.
Melis: It took four minutes and fifty-two seconds. I believe we were really fast guys. Let's meet the other teams.

4.T07

The plaster casts are used for protecting the fractured bones. We need plaster - of - Paris bandages, stockinettes, paddings, cold water, gloves and scissors for preparing the plaster casts. Firstly ,we need to measure, double and cut the stockinette. Then put the arm in the stockinette socks carefully. Use padding to cover the palm and the wrist. Before using the plaster-of-Paris bandages, don't forget to wear gloves. Put some cold water in a bowl, and wet the plaster-of-Paris bandages. Remove it from the water and squeeze it. Wrap twice the plaster-of-Paris bandages around the thumb and the palm. Then, use a second large roll and wrap through the elbow. Lastly, slide the stockinette from fingers to the arm.

UNIT 5

5.T01

Patient : Good morning, doctor?
Doctor : Good morning, Mr Yılmaz. Take a seat, please. What's wrong with you?
Patient : l don't generally feel well for a while. I quickly run out of breath and struggle even when walking on the straight road.
Doctor : Do you have any other painful or uncomfortable areas in your body?
Patient : I have a sore throat and I have been coughing for the last two weeks. I am also suffering from regular chest and back pains that randomly come and go.
Doctor : Do you smoke or are you an ex-smoker?
Patient : I used to smoke. I quit ten years ago.
Doctor : How long did you smoke?
Patient : I smoked for fifteen years.
Doctor : Does your family have a history of any types of cancer?
Patient : Yes. My father suffered from liver cancer and my uncle died of stomach cancer.
Doctor : OK. I got all the information I needed. Now, I will ask you to take different tests and scans such as blood tests and CT scans. You must be hospitalized so that we can find out what the true problem is. The nurse will help you with the procedures of hospitalization and tests.
Patients: OK. Thank you, doctor.
A week later
Mr Yılmaz's son: Good afternoon, doctor.
Doctor : Good afternoon. Take a seat, please.
Mr Yılmaz's son: Here are the reports of the tests you asked for last week.
Doctor : Unfortunately, the reports show that there is a tumor in your father's lungs. Fortunately, it is still small so it seems that we caught it at an early stage. We need to do a biopsy and I think an urgent operation will be necessary.
Mr Yılmaz's son: I am so sorry. I hope my father will recover. OK. We will do what is needed.
Doctor : Ask the nurse to help you with the date of biopsy for the next week.
Mr Yılmaz's son: OK. Thank you.

5.T02

Derya Yıldız is admitted to a hospital with neurological and weight loss symptoms. Mrs Yıldız was born on the 14th of May, 1978. She is single and works as an engineer. Her next of kin is Selma Yıldız, her mother. Her mother can be contacted on 050577863451. Derya Yıldız doesn't have a known history of smoking and alcohol abuse. She is not using any medications currently and is allergic to bananas. She had knee surgery two years ago. Her father's side has a known history of cardiovascular diseases.

5.T03

Nurse : Good morning, Mr Kopuz. How are you feeling today?
Hasan: Good morning, Mrs Karaca. I am feeling a lot better than last week.
Nurse : That's excellent. You look hale and hearty. I have good news for you. You will be discharged at 3 pm tomorrow. You were admitted on 16.07.2021. It has been nearly three weeks that you are in our hospital. We are happy to see that you have recovered.
Hasan: I am happy to hear that. Do I need to go on taking medicine?
Nurse : Yes, but we have decided to reduce your dosage as we observed the steady improvement you have had. You just have to take one antibiotic pill twice a day.

Hasan: That was quite relieving news to hear.
Nurse : Now, I have to take blood for some tests.
Hasan: Oh really, for what?
Nurse : We just need to be sure that everything is okay before the discharge. You have had a difficult period as you were recovering from your serious injuries. You had fractures in your lower leg bone and three of your ribs. As one of the fractured ribs ruptured your lung, you had to go through an emergency surgery operation. Therefore, it is important to have a check-up. I will also take a look at your vital signs.
Hasan: OK.
Nurse : Your blood pressure is 120 over 80, the temperature is 36, and respiration is 15. Now please stretch your arm again as I will be taking your blood for the test.
Hasan: Here you go.
Nurse : I have informed your family about your discharge. Your father will be coming in later to escort you out of the hospital.
Hasan: Thank you.
Nurse : You will be sent home with some antibiotics. Please take your medications as prescribed. Also, I will be handing you a list of dos and don'ts for homecare.
Hasan: I will certainly do what I am told.
Nurse : Your next appointment will be two weeks later. Today's date is 04.08.2021. We will be waiting for you on 18.08.2021. Is it alright for you?
Hasan: Sure. Thank you for your kindness and interest.

UNIT 6

6. T01

Emergency Operator: This is 112. What is your emergency?
First Aider : There has been an accident. A motorbike has crashed into a car and the road is blocked.
Emergency Operator: Ok, calm down. First of all, could you please tell me your name, and can you tell me your exact location?
First Aider : Sure. I'm Mahir and we're on the highway at 495 near the courthouse. Please come quickly. The injury looks severe.
Emergency Operator: So the address is on the highway at 495 near the courthouse. Is it true?
First Aider : Yes. There're three people injured. Two of them look fine but the motorcyclist is lying on the ground.
Emergency Operator: Ok. Help is on the way. Please stay on the line. Is the casualty male or female?
First Aider : He is a boy in his twenties.
Emergency Operator: Did you check the responsiveness?
First Aider : Yes, I did. He's conscious. There is no problem with breathing but he has an ache on his right shoulder.
Emergency Operator: OK. Don't move him, convince him to stay still. Is there a serious bleeding?
First Aider : Yes, there is a serious bleeding from his head.
Emergency Operator: Do you have any clothing to apply pressure to the wound?
First Aider : OK. I can find it.
Emergency Operator: Now, press firmly onto the wound till the emergency team arrives but ensure your safety and use disposable gloves.

6.T02

1. gauze roll and pads
2. ointment
3. tweezers
4. splint
5. antiseptic
6. emergency blanket
7. adhesive tape
8. safety pin
9. bandages
10. disposable gloves
11. thermometer
12. scissors

6.T03

1. drowning
2. choking
3. heart attack

4. cardiac arrest
5. insect stings
6. animal bites
7. hyperventilation
8. nosebleeding
9. hypoglycemia
10. amputation
11. blisters
12. frostbite
13. hypothermia
14. sprains
15. burns and scalds
16. cuts and scrapes
17. heat stroke
18. stroke
19. poisoning
20. fainting
21. epilepsy seizure

6.T04

On 7th June 2021, two trains carrying hundreds of passengers collided in Pakistani. Unfortunately, my friend Aamir and I were on the train. I was slightly wounded but Aamir was badly injured. The accident happened so far from the city so I had to administer first aid till the rescue team arrived. Just a few months before the accident, I took my first aider certificate. It was going to be the first time I had to deal with a real first aid emergency. And he was my close friend. So, I felt overwhelmed and helpless. I completely froze and forgot everything that I learnt during the course. But then, I took a deep breath, stayed calm and helped my friend. He was in shock due to the severe bleeding. I helped him lie down on a blanket that I found among the wreckage. And I elevated his legs above the level of his heart. After I stopped the bleeding by pressing firmly with a clean cloth, I loosed his shirt to relieve his neck and chest. I covered him with a blanket and told him not to move.

6.T05

Instructor: Welcome again, today we are going to revise what should be done in any kind of accidents. Evaluating the scene is one of the most important factors in the management of an incident. Safety comes first. You should ensure your safety as a first aider. In case of a fire, chemical spills, falling debris or sharp objects, you had better not approach the scene until the situation is safe. Now that you are certain about your safety, you can assess the number of the casualties, their injuries and ages. Next step is making the area safe. For example, if it is a car crash, you should switch off the car ignition. Do not allow anyone to smoke in the vicinity of the accident. Put out flares or warning triangles to warn approaching cars. Finally, after checking the casualty's ABC, it is time to administer first aid which will be our next session subject.Thank you all of you for listening. Any questions?

Student : Mrs Wallace, what if there is hazardous condition and we have to evacuate the casualty from the incident area, what should we do then?

Instructor: That's a good point. As a general rule, you should treat casualties in the position you find them by supporting his or her head and neck at all times. But if the casualty is in danger from drowning, fire, explosion, gunfire or a collapsing building, you can decide to transfer the victim. There are some techniques you can use. Think of a car accident. If the casualty has a neck or spinal injury and stuck in a vehicle, you should use the Rentek manoeuvre to transfer the victim.

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