

Medycyna

ENGLISH for MEDICINE

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**ĆWICZENIA JĘZYKOWE
Z KLUCZEM
I KOMENTARZEM**



PZWL

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Wydanie I

Warszawa 2015

ISBN 978-83-200-4877-3

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1

Word-maker

Find a word which follows the first word in the clue and precedes the second in each case making a new phrase or word. E.g. *infusion* could be the answer for *continuous rate* (*continuous infusion* = *wlew ciągły* and *infusion rate* = *szybkość podawania wlewu*).

The idea for this exercise comes from **Missing Links** in **Chris Maslanka's Puzzles** which appear regularly in the Saturday edition of *The Guardian*.

- 1) anti-inflammatory abuse
- 2) bird vaccine
- 3) 'w' repair
- 4) middle ache
- 5) heat volume
- 6) athlete's drop

2

Patients' vs doctors' language

Match these technical terms to more patient-friendly descriptions of various health problems.

digestion: trawienie

numbness: drętwienie

tingling: mrowienie

pass water: oddawać mocz

TECHNICAL TERMS	PATIENT-FRIENDLY LANGUAGE
1) insomnia	a) yellowing of the skin and/or eyes
2) arrhythmia	b) problems with digestion and pain after meals
3) epistaxis	c) trouble falling asleep and/or staying asleep
4) dysuria	d) blood in the urine
5) dyspepsia	e) changes in the way the heart beats
6) jaundice	f) feeling of numbness and tingling
7) paraesthesia	g) difficulty or pain on passing water
8) haematuria	h) severe bleeding from the nose

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
c							

3

Communicating with patients

What do you think your patients mean when they tell you that they feel?

PATIENT'S DESCRIPTION	MEANING
1) 'light-headed'	a) feel out of breath
2) 'bloated'	b) feel strange, not well
3) 'winded'	c) feel anxious, feel something is wrong
4) 'funny'	d) feel dizzy, like they are going to faint
5) 'uneasy'	e) have a slight fever
6) they are 'coming down with flu'	f) feel weak, unable to walk correctly or think clearly
7) 'queasy'	g) feel sick, feel that they are going to vomit
8) 'groggy'	h) feel they have caught flu and it's just starting
9) 'poorly'	i) their abdomen feels uncomfortably full and tight
10) 'a bit feverish'	j) feel unwell

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
									e

4

What do doctors call their patients' complaints?

Match the technical terms to the patients' descriptions of their complaints.

bowel movement(s) (BMs): wypróżnienie

feel low: odczuwać przygnębienie

motions: wypróżnienie, stolec

pins and needles: mrowienie

tarry: smolisty

wheezy: świszczący

DOCTOR	PATIENT
1) nocturia and polyuria	a. My heart is racing.
2) oedema	b. I'm feeling really low and I can't stop thinking about that accident.
3) exertional dyspnoea (shortness of breath on exertion, SOBOE)	c. It's my wheezy chest that is bothering me.
4) orthopnoea	d. I have to get up at night, two or three times, and I've been passing large amounts of urine lately.
5) diarrhoea	e. I have to sleep on three pillows, because I feel very uncomfortable when I'm lying flat.
6) melaena	f. I've got that funny feeling in my toes. Pins and needles, you know.
7) cholelithiasis	g. My ankles and legs are swollen.
8) paraesthesia	h. It's difficult for me to climb stairs. I feel like I'm running out of breath.
9) anorexia and nausea	i. I've been passing these loose, watery stools and going to the toilet really often.
10) bronchial asthma	j. I'm worried about these black stools. Tarry stools.
11) tachycardia	k. I've been off my food and I feel sick all the time.
12) depression	l. I know I have stones in my gallbladder.
13) urinary incontinence	m. I have problems holding my water.
14) constipation	n. I haven't had any bowel movement for four days and usually the motions are very hard.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
d													

5

What are these patients telling you?

Match these descriptions of their problems by patients themselves to the explanations on the right.

alteration in bowel habit: zaburzenie wypróżniania

balance disorders: zaburzenia równowagi

sick note: zwolnienie lekarskie

be sick of sth: mieć czegoś serdecznie dość

PATIENT'S DESCRIPTION	DOCTOR'S INTERPRETATION
1. 'My bowels haven't been right for some time now'.	a. This patient drinks alcohol when they are with friends, but not when they are alone. Actually it is difficult to estimate the patient's alcohol consumption from such statement.
2. 'I've had trouble passing water'.	b. This patient is tired with the treatment which probably is long, painful or associated with unpleasant side effects, like e.g. cancer chemotherapy.
3. 'I've been a bit unsteady on my feet'.	c. This patient doesn't want a note from their doctor to explain absence at work because of illness. They want to soldier on. Afraid of losing their job, perhaps.
4. 'I'd call it social drinking'.	d. Balance disorders, weakness.
5. 'I'm so sick of the treatment'.	e. An alteration in bowel habit, probably constipation.
6. 'I don't need a sick note, thanks'.	f. Dysuria

1	2	3	4	5	6
e					

6

Eliciting information from patients

What disorders did the doctor want to confirm or exclude when she asked these questions?

urgency: parcie nagłace, silna potrzeba oddania moczu

(urinary) incontinence: nietrzymanie moczu

water: mocz

constipation: zaparcie

motions: stolec

DOCTOR'S QUESTION	POTENTIAL PROBLEM
1. Have you ever coughed up blood?	a) urinary incontinence
2. do you feel worried?	b) dementia
3. do you have problems holding your water?	c) unstable knee joint
4. do you have to rush to go to the toilet?	d) urgency
5. are you going to the toilet less often than normal and the motions are hard?	e) exertional dyspnoea
6. does your knee give way?	f) depression
7. is it difficult for you to climb stairs?	g) constipation
8. can you count backwards from 20 to 1?	h) lung cancer, tuberculosis

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	f						

7

Taking a history of pain

Match the doctor' questions to the information about the patient's pain she wants to elicit.

1. Site	a. How bad is your pain now ? How would you rate it on a scale of 0 [nought] to 10?
2. Onset	b. How often does the pain come?
3. Duration of attack	c. What do you usually do when the pain comes? Do you take any medication? Does it help?
4. Radiation	d. When did you have the first attack of your pain? How did it start? All of a sudden?
5. Character	e. Where exactly do you feel the pain?
6. Severity	f. How long did it last then? Are the attacks shorter or longer now?
7. Frequency	g. What makes the pain worse?
8. Relief	h. What is the pain like? Can you describe it?
9. Aggravating factors	i. Does the pain stay in one place or does it 'travel' to other areas?
10. Accompanying symptoms	j. When do you usually get the pain? Any special time/ occasion/ situation?
11. Special circumstances	k. Is there anything else apart from the pain?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
e										

8

Taking a history of acute chest pain Q&A: Doctor's questions/patient's answers

Match the doctor's questions to the patient's answers.

Q	A
1. Where exactly is your pain?	a. It's really awful. It's the most horrible pain I have ever had.
2. How did this pain start?	b. Yes, I have but it didn't work.
3. How long has the pain been like this?	c. It's a sharp piercing pain, like someone stabbing me in the chest with a knife.
4. Is the pain still in this one place?	d. First it was here, in my chest. Then it went up to my jaw and left shoulder. Now my whole chest and left side hurt.
5. How bad is your pain?	e. It's really the worst pain I have ever had.
6. What is the pain like? Can you describe it?	f. Here, behind my breastbone.
7. Have you ever had a pain like this before?	g. Acid reflux, GERD.
8. Is this pain much worse than the last attack?	h. For about one hour, I think.
9. Do you take any medication for your pain?	i. My GP told me I had angina, but I have never had such a bad attack before. Just some chest discomfort and shortness of breath.
10. Have you taken your nitroglycerin tablet this evening?	j. My GP has prescribed nitroglycerin tablets to place under the tongue.
11. Do you have any other health problems?	k. I came back home in the evening and I was just taking my dog out for a walk. The pain came all of a sudden.
12. Is heart disease or stroke in your family?	l. My father has heart disease and my grandfather – his father, died after a second stroke.

Angina is short for **angina pectoris** (severe pain in the chest, often radiating to the left shoulder and down the arm). What we call *angina* in Polish is now called a *sore throat* or *pharyngitis* or *tonsillitis*.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
f											

9

What does it feel like?

Match these words and expressions referring to various kinds of pain to their definitions.

edge: krawędź, brzeg

shin: goleń

shinbone: kość piszczelowa

splint: szyna, usztywnienie

strenuous: forsowny, intensywny

in the side: *tu* w boku

split: *dostownie* rozłupać

1) aches and pains	a) a very severe headache
2) a sore	b) a sudden sharp pain
3) a stitch	c) pain along the inner edge of the shinbone, may be caused by strenuous physical activity
4) a twinge	d) a painful place on the body , usually infected
5) a shin splint	e) deep feelings of sorrow, not a physical pain
6) a splitting headache	f) slight feelings of pain, nothing serious
7) a sick headache	g) a bad headache as in migraine or a headache associated with nausea
8) a heartache	h) a sharp pain in the side, you may get it while running

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
f							

10

Did the doctor ask a good question?

Identify the wrong questions by placing * in the box.

1. What's brought you along today?
2. How long do you have this pain?
3. How is the pain like?
4. Does anything makes your pain better or worse?
5. What does your pain feel?
6. Where does it pain you?
7. When have you first had the pain?
8. Is the pain continuous or does it come and go?

11

A case report: abbreviations

What do these abbreviations from the history section of a standard case report stand for?

allergies: alergie

blood pressure: ciśnienie tętnicze

chief complaint: główna dolegliwość, powód zgłoszenia się do lekarza

heart rate: częstość rytmu serca

history of present illness: dotychczasowy przebieg obecnej choroby

identification: imię i nazwisko lub inicjały pacjenta

medications: przyjmowane leki

past medical history: wcześniejsze choroby, ich przebieg i następstwa

physical examination: badanie przedmiotowe

respiratory rate: częstość oddechów

social history: wywiad społeczny

vital signs: podstawowe czynności życiowe (temperatura ciała, częstość rytmu serca, częstość oddechów, ciśnienie tętnicze)

ABBREVIATION	STANDS FOR
CC/ID	physical examination
HPI	vital signs
PMHx	medications
Meds	respiratory rate
ALL	heart rate
SHx	blood pressure
VS	past medical history
BP	social history
HR	chief complaint/identification
RR	history of present illness
PE	allergies

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
i										

12

A physical examination

Which of the following can be assessed on inspection (observation), palpation, percussion or auscultation? Mark the right answer with √.

gait: chód

heart sounds: tony serca

tenderness: tkliwość, bolesność uciskowa

	INSPECTION	PALPATION	PERCUSSION	AUSCULTATION
General appearance of the patient	√			
Abdomen				
Heart sounds				
Gait				
Liver size				
Liver tenderness and masses				
Skin				
Lungs				
Pulse				
Thyroid				

13

A case report: missing verbs

Fill in EACH numbered blank with a suitable VERB (Past Simple or Past Perfect, Active or Passive).

a) accompany: towarzyszyć; **b) admit:** przyjąć (do szpitala); **c) admit:** przyznawać się (do czegoś); **d) be;** **e) can;** **f) complain:** skarżyć się, uskarżać; **g) deny:** zaprzeczać; **h) diagnose;** **i) gain:** zyskać, przybrać (na wadze); **j) give a history:** poinformować podczas zbierania wywiadu; **k) have (x 2);** **l) improve:** poprawić (się); **m) lose;** **n) prescribe:** przepisać; **o) refer:** skierować (do szpitala, na badania); **p) report:** zgłaszać, informować o czymś; **q) suffer:** cierpieć, chorować na coś; **r) treat:** leczyć

antipyretics: leki przeciwgorączkowe

cough lozenges: pastylki na kaszel

paroxysmal nocturnal dysnoea: napadowa duszność nocna

supportive treatment: leczenie podtrzymujące

URIs (upper respiratory infections): zakażenia górnych dróg oddechowych

A 40-year-old woman was (1) _____ to hospital with a two week history of progressing cough and fluctuating temperature. She (2) _____ by her GP who (3) _____ influenza and (4) _____ her with antipyretics, cough lozenges and vitamins. At that time she (5) _____ no other URIs and (6) _____ of no other symptoms. On admission she (7) _____ a previous history of increasing breathlessness on exertion over nine months. She (8) _____ that she (9) _____ not climb more than ten stairs and (10) _____ to stop but she (11) _____ no paroxysmal nocturnal dyspnoea. After the birth of her third child she (12) _____ from a depressive illness (13) _____ by poor sleep. Her appetite (14) _____ poor and she (15) _____ a little weight. Her GP (16) _____ supportive treatment with antidepressants. Her appetite (17) _____ and she (18) _____ 10 kg in weight. She (19) _____ to smoking twenty cigarettes a day but (20) _____ drinking any alcohol.

14

A case report: missing prepositions

Fill in EACH numbered blank with a suitable PREPOSITION.

at ■ for (x 2) ■ from ■ in ■ on (x 2) ■ over ■ prior to ■ to (x 2) ■ with (x 3)

collapse: upaść, zasłabnąć

prior to: przed (czynnością)

thick: gęsty

dullness to percussion: stłumiony odgłos opukowy

expiratory wheeze: świst wydechowy (słyszalny podczas wydechu)

A 47-year-old schoolteacher suffered (1) _____ bronchial asthma (20) _____ ten years (3) _____ which he had been treated (4) _____ corticosteroids. (5) _____ two months prior (6) _____. Admission he had been feeling unwell, tiring easily, (7) _____ a cough productive (8) _____ thick sputum. Two hours (9) _____ admission he had developed sudden abdominal pain and collapsed (10) _____ the railway station (11) _____ his way home. (12) _____ examination he was very ill (13) _____ generalized expiratory wheeze and dullness (14) _____ percussion (15) _____ the right base.

15

Kawasaki Disease: incomplete description

Complete the passage with appropriate words from the box.

a) acquired: nabyty	h) involved: zajęty (przez chorobę)
b) age	i) peak: szczytowy
c) atypical	j) primarily: głównie
d) delayed: opóźniony	k) reported: notowany, zgłaszany
e) diagnosis	l) severe
f) factor: czynnik	m) treatment
g) infants: niemowlęta	n) under

Kawasaki Disease (KD) occurs (1) _____ in young children (2) _____ the age of 4 years and with the (3) _____ incidence at 9 to 11 months of age. The median (4) _____ is 2 years. The illness is rare in (5) _____ under the age of 3 months. The youngest (6) _____ patient was 2 weeks old. In infants, the (7) _____ presentations before diagnosis are common. This may result in a (8) _____ diagnosis and (9) _____. The illness is rare in children under the age of 3 months, but the coronary artery is (10) _____. This leads to (11) _____ coronary artery disease later. Delayed (12) _____ in KD is a significant risk (13) _____ for the development of (14) _____ heart disease.

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j													

16

Fever is good, paracetamol is bad

Which of the expressions in the text can be replaced with these words?

- 1) suppress
- 2) sick person
- 3) paracetamol, ibuprofen or aspirin
- 4) soldier on: nie poddawać się, kontynuować pracę mimo trudności
- 5) give off more virus
- 6) very unhappy
- 7) spread
- 8) decrease

Fever is a symptom of flu.

Fever makes people feel miserable, but helps lower the amount of virus in a patient's body and reduces the chance of transmitting disease to others.

Fever-reducing drugs increase the amount of virus in the body and make patients more infectious.

They bravely go to work but put their colleagues at risk of infection.

17

Childhood (but not only) infections

Match these names of infectious diseases (five of them are viral infections and one – whooping cough – is caused by the bacterium *Bordetella pertussis*) to their Latin names.

1) measles	a) varicella
2) german measles	b) rubeola, morbilli
3) fifth disease	c) erythema infectiosum
4) chickenpox	d) epidemic parotitis
5) mumps	e) pertussis
6) whooping cough	f) rubella

1	2	3	4	5	6
b					

18

Neurological and psychiatric problems

Complete each sentence with an adjective made from the word *in italics* on the left.

anxiety: lęk, niepokój

confusion: splątanie, dezorientacja

delirium: majaczenie, delirium

dementia: otępienie

dizziness: zawroty głowy

drowsiness: senność

lethargy: letarg

spell: krótkotrwały atak choroby lub krótki okres nasilenia jakiegoś zaburzenia

- 1) *anxiety* The patient is worried and frightened, _____ in other words.
- 2) *coma* It was a suicide attempt and now he's been _____ for two weeks.
- 3) *confusion* Patients often feel _____ when they first take this drug.
- 4) *delirium* _____ patients are excited, restless and have hallucinations.
- 5) *dementia* Alzheimer's is a _____ disease.
- 6) *dizziness* He suffers from _____ spells but we don't know what the cause is.
- 7) *drowsiness* This medication may make you feel _____ so you can't drive now.
- 8) *lethargy* She seems half-asleep and not interested in anything, just _____.

19

What our bodies may do

These verbs can be used to describe the reactions, either physical or emotional, of the body.

Match the body part/organ/lesion with the right verb and complete the sentences.

BODY PART/ORGAN/LESION	VERB
1) head	a) kill
2) eyes	b) swim
3) rash/wound	c) water
4) blood	d) rumble
5) feet	e) race
6) stomach	f) fall
7) face	g) boil
8) mouth	h) water
9) heart	i) weep

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
b								

1. I felt awful yesterday. My head was _____ and I couldn't concentrate on my work.
2. Our eyes _____ when we cut up onions.
3. You've got a skin condition called 'contact dermatitis'. That's why it's a _____ rash.
4. The way he talks about other people makes my blood _____.
5. Working on the ward for 12 hours. My feet are _____ me!
6. When are we going to have something to eat? My stomach's _____.
7. His face _____ when I told him the diagnosis.
8. The cakes you make always make my mouth _____.
9. My heart _____ when I drink anything stronger than beer.

20

Medications: vocabulary development

Match these terms to their definitions.

efficacy: skuteczność

excipient: substancja pomocnicza

inert: obojętny, nieczynny

ingredient: składnik

interchangeable: wymienny, zamienny

1) drug (medicinal product/pharmaceutical product/medicine/medication)	a) the central ingredient in a medicinal product which is biologically active
2) active substance (ingredient)	b) needs a doctor's prescription to be dispensed
3) excipient	c) a medicinal product manufactured in or extracted from biological sources (e.g. vaccines, blood products, monoclonal antibody drugs)
4) prescription drug	d) is intended to be interchangeable with an innovator product (should satisfy the same standards of quality, efficacy and safety)
5) non-prescription drug (over-the-counter, etc)	e) a particular chemical combination is new and patented by the manufacturer
6) investigational new drug (ind)	f) has no pharmacological action (is pharmaceutically inert) and is combined with an active substance to make it suitable for administration
7) original drug (innovator/originator medicinal product)	g) a follow-on biologic, a biological medicine that is similar to another biological medicine that has already been authorised for use
8) generic (copy medicinal product)	h) any substance used for the prevention, diagnosis or treatment of disease and for the relief of symptoms
9) biologic/biological medicinal product (biopharmaceutical/ a biologic)	i) a new drug or biologic used in a clinical investigation
10) similar biological medicinal product (a biosimilar)	j) is bought directly from a pharmacy without a doctor's prescription

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
h									

21

Telling patients how to take their medication

Match these instructions to the explanations.

DO IT/DON'T DO IT	WHY
1. Do not break, crush or chew the tablets.	a. It works only if you take it on an empty stomach.
2. This is a delayed release medicine.	b. It will make you feel drowsy.
3. This medication may be taken on a full or empty stomach.	c. It will make your condition worse.
4. Take the medicine first thing in the morning.	d. It may cause rapid heartbeat.
5. Take this capsule with a full glass of water.	e. They have a bitter taste.
6. Avoid alcohol when you take this medicine for your allergy.	f. That's with or without food.
7. Do not stop taking your medication suddenly.	g. If you just drink enough water to swallow it, the medicine may upset your stomach.
8. Don't take it with coffee.	h. The tablets must be taken whole.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
e							

22

Frequency and duration in short

Match these abbreviations of Latin origin which are used in prescriptions to tell how often medication should be used with their explanations.

1. QD (q.d., qd) = <i>quaque die</i>	a) twice a day
2. BID (b.d., bd) = <i>bis in die</i>	b) once daily
3. TID (t.i.d., tid) = <i>ter in die</i>	c) four times a day
4. QID (q.i.d., qid) = <i>quarter in die</i>	d) three times a day

1	2	3	4
b			

There are 24 hours in a day, 7 days in a week, 52 weeks in a year and 12 months in a year.

Match these commonly used abbreviations to the periods of time they stand for.

1. 1/7	a) seven months
2. 5/52	b) twenty four hours a day, seven days a week, all the time
3. 7/12	c) one day
4. 24/7	d) five weeks

1	2	3	4
c			

23

Five medication use errors and one intentional use of an unauthorised product for a patient's benefit

Match these terms to their definitions.

authorised, approved: *tu* (o leku) zarejestrowany

guidelines: wytyczne

indication: wskazanie do stosowania

legal: usankcjonowany prawem, legalny

OTC (over-the-counter): dostępny bez recepty

prescription: recepta

recommended: zalecany

recurrent: powtarzający się

1) misuse	a) the use of an unauthorised medicine (for patients who have a disease with no satisfactory authorised therapies or cannot enter a clinical trial)
2) abuse	b) taking more than the recommended dose
3) off-label use	c) the recurrent use of illegal drugs or the misuse of prescription or OTC medicines
4) under-dose	d) the use of a substance for purposes not consistent with legal or medicinal guidelines
5) overdose	e) the use of a medicine for an unapproved indication, in an unapproved age group or unapproved dosage
6) compassionate use	f) giving a dose that is less than required

1	2	3	4	5	6
d					

24

Describing a history of antiviral treatment

Combine these terms describing different responses to treatment with their definitions.

respond: odpowiadać, reagować

response: odpowiedź, reakcja

relapse: nawrót choroby po okresie poprawy, ponownie zachorować

rebound: „odbić się”, powrócić do poprzednich wartości

viral load: miano wirusa

a) treatment-experienced	1) shows little or no decrease in viral load during treatment
b) treatment-naïve	2) experiences some decrease in viral load during treatment
c) partial responder	3) has never used a particular drug
d) null responder	4) has taken a particular drug before
e) non-responder	5) in such patient the virus rebounded after they completed treatment
f) relapser	6) is also known as 'treatment failure'

a	b	c	D	e	f
4					

25

Clinical study (trial) design

Match these expressions describing a design of a clinical study (trial) to their meanings.

administer: podawać (lek)

assign: przydzielić

by chance: losowo

carry out (conduct): prowadzić (np. badanie)

dummy: dosłownie atropa

formulation: postać farmaceutyczna

participant (subject): uczestnik badania

standard of care: standardowe leczenie

1) multicenter	a. The participants are assigned by chance to different treatment groups.
2) randomized	b. Conducted to compare two treatments with different formulations or different sizes of tablets. E.g. the participants are given either the active tablet and the dummy capsule or the dummy tablet and the active capsule.
3) single-blind (blinded)	c. The investigators and the patients know what treatment is being administered.
4) double-blind	d. Carried out by several hospitals.
5) double-dummy	e. Conducted to test different doses of the study drug against each other.
6) placebo-controlled	f. Conducted to compare a study product to standard of care.
7) open-label	g. Patients (subjects) do not know what treatment they are receiving, but the investigator knows what treatment was assigned to the patient.
8) dose-ranging	h. Patients and investigators do not know what treatment is being administered.
9) noninferiority	i. The effect of a study drug is compared with the effect of a placebo, so the participants receive either the study drug or a placebo.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
d								

Key to exercises

1

Word-maker

1. Anti-inflammatory **drug** *lek przeciwzapalny*; **drug** abuse *nadużywanie leków*
2. Bird **flu** *ptasia grypa*; **flu** vaccine *szczepionka przeciw grypie*
3. „W” **hernia** *przepuklina z podwójną pętlą*; **hernia** repair *operacja przepukliny*
4. Middle **ear** *ucho środkowe*; **earache** *ból ucha*
5. Heat **stroke** *udar cieplny*; **stroke** volume *objętość wyrzutowa*
6. Athlete’s **foot** *grzybica stóp*; **footdrop** *opadanie stopy*

2

Patients’ vs doctors’ language

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
c	e	h	g	b	a	f	d

3

Communicating with patients

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
d	i	a	b	c	h	g	f	j	e

bloated: wzdęty

come down with sth: zachorować na coś

feel a bit feverish: mieć lekką gorączkę

groggy: półprzytomny, z nogami jak z waty

light-headed: odczuwający zawroty głowy, mający uczucie „pustki w głowie”

poorly: czujący się kiepsko, źle

queasy: odczuwający mdłości

winded: zadyszany

Note: Be careful when a patient tells you he/she feels **funny** (*śmiesznie*) or **weird** (*dziwnie*). It may be a serious problem, but the patient is either unable to define it or is too shy or too scared to tell you what he/she is afraid it really is.

4

What do doctors call their patients' complaints?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
d	g	h	e	i	j	l	f	k	c	a	b	m	n

5

What are these patients telling you?

1	2	3	4	5	6
e	f	d	A	b	c

Note: The **patient** drinks alcohol when **they** are with friends. When the subject's gender is not known (we do not know whether it is a male or a female patient), it often takes a plural verb and is followed by a plural pronoun. In formal English he/she would be used: The **patient** drinks alcohol when **he/she** is with friends.

6

Eliciting information from patients

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
h	f	a	d	g	c	e	b

7

Taking a history of pain

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
e	d	f	i	h	a	b	c	h	k	j

8

Taking a history of acute chest pain

Q&A: Doctor's questions/patient's answers

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
f	k	h	d	a	c	j	e	j	b	g	l

9

What does it feel like?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
f	d	h	b	c	a	g	e

aches and pains: drobne dolegliwości bólowe

sore: bolesne miejsce, wrzód, zakażona rana

stitch: kłucie w boku

twinge: nagły ból

shin splint: syndrom napięcia przyśrodkowej części piszczeli

heartache: rozpacz

10

Did the doctor ask a good question?

1. What's brought you along today?
2. How long do you have this pain? *
How long **have** you **had** this pain?
Note: We use the present perfect not the present simple to say or to ask how long something has existed.
3. How is the pain like? *
What is the pain like?
4. What does your pain feel? *
How does your pain feel?
5. Where does it pain? *
Where does it **hurt**?
Note: The **verb pain** is a formal word used to express feeling of emotional pain as in *it pains me to have to listen to his lies*. The verb **hurt** is used for physical pain.
That's why:
Where does it hurt? *but* Where is the pain?
6. Does anything makes your pain better or worse? *
Does anything **make** your pain better or worse?

7. When have you first had the pain? *
 When did you first have the pain?
Note: We use the simple past to talk and ask about the things that happened in the past.
8. Is the pain continuous or does it come and go?

11

A case report: abbreviations

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
i	j	g	c	k	h	b	f	e	d	a

12

A physical examination

	INSPECTION	PALPATION	PERCUSSION	AUSCULTATION
1) General appearance of the patient	√			
2) Abdomen	√	√	√	√
3) Heart sounds				√
4) Gait	√			
5) Liver size		√	√	
6) Liver tenderness and masses		√		
7) Skin	√	√		
8) Lungs				√
9) Pulse		√		
10) Thyroid	√	√		√

13

A case report: missing verbs

A 40-year-old woman (1) *was admitted* to hospital with a two week history of progressing cough and fluctuating temperature. She (2) *had been referred* by her GP who (3) *had diagnosed* influenza and (4) *treated* her with antipyretics, cough lozenges and vitamins. At that time she (5) *had had* no other URIs and (6) *complained* of no other symptoms. On admission she (7) *gave* a previous history of increasing breathlessness on exertion over nine months. She (8) *reported* that she (9) *could* not climb more than ten stairs and (10) *had* to stop but she (11) *had suffered* no paroxysmal nocturnal dyspnoea. After the birth of her third child she (12) *had suffered* from a depressive illness (13) *accompanied* by poor sleep. Her appetite (14) *had been* poor and she (15) *had lost* a little weight. Her GP (16) *had prescribed* supportive treatment with antidepressants. Her appetite (17) *improved* and she (18) *gained* 10 kg in weight. She (19) *admitted* to smoking twenty cigarettes a day but (20) *denied* drinking any alcohol.

Note: 40-year-old woman **was admitted** to hospital. She **had been referred** by her GP.

We use the Past Perfect Tense to say that something **had happened** before something else happened in the past.

He **had eaten** a good breakfast **before** he left for work.

Doctors **saved** her life because the operation **had been performed early** enough.

14

A case report: missing prepositions

A 47-year-old schoolteacher suffered (1) *from* bronchial asthma (2) *for* ten years (3) *over* which he had been treated (4) *with* corticosteroids. (5) *For* two months prior (6) *to* admission he had been feeling unwell, tiring easily, (7) *with* a cough productive (8) *of* thick sputum. Two hours (9) *prior to* admission he had developed sudden abdominal pain and collapsed (10) *in* the railway station (11) *on* his way home. (12) *On* examination he was very ill (13) *with* generalized expiratory wheeze and dullness (14) *to* percussion (15) *at* the right base.

15

Kawasaki Disease: incomplete description

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
j	n	i	b	g	k	c	d	m	h	l	e	f	a

16

Fever is good, paracetamol is bad

Fever is a symptom of flu.

Fever makes people feel miserable **very unhappy**, but helps ~~lower~~ **suppress** the amount of virus in a ~~patient's~~ **sick person's** body and ~~reduces~~ **decreases** the chance of transmitting **spreading** disease to others.

Fever-reducing drugs **Paracetamol, ibuprofen or aspirin** increase the amount of virus in the body and make patients ~~more infectious~~ **give off more** virus.

They ~~bravely go to work~~ **soldier on** but put their colleagues at risk of infection.

17

Childhood (but not only) infections

1	2	3	4	5	6
b	f	c	a	d	e

measles: odra

German measles: różyczka

fifth disease: rumień zakaźny, choroba piąta (so called because of its place on the list of rash-causing childhood diseases)

chickenpox: ospa wietrzna, wiatrówka

mumps: świnka, epidemiczne zapalenie ślinianek przyusznych

whooping cough: krztusiec, koklusz

18

Neurological and psychiatric problems

- 1) anxious
- 2) comatose
- 3) confused
- 4) delirious
- 5) dementing

Note: Earlier a patient suffering from a dementing disease was described as 'a demented patient'. 'Demented' also means 'mad' and nowadays many people consider this description disrespectful and believe that patients with a dementing disease should be described as 'patients with dementia' or 'dementia patients'.

- 6) dizzy
- 7) drowsy
- 8) lethargic

19

What our bodies may do?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
b	c/h	i	g	a	d	f	c/h	e

1. I felt awful yesterday. My head was **swimming** and I couldn't concentrate on my work.
Kręciło mi się w głowie.
2. Our eyes **water** when we cut up onions.
Łzawią nam oczy.
3. You've got a skin condition called 'contact dermatitis'. That's why it's a **weeping** rash.
To sącząca się wysypka.
4. The way he talks about other people makes my blood **boil**.
Burzy się we mnie krew.
5. Working on the ward for 12 hours! My feet are **killing** me!
Bardzo bolą mnie nogi.
6. When are we going to have something to eat? My stomach's **rumbling**.
Burczy mi brzuchu.
7. His face **fell** when I told him the diagnosis.
Zmienił się na twarzy.
8. The cakes you make always make my mouth **water**.
Cieknie mi ślinka.
9. My heart **races** when I drink anything stronger than beer.
Wali mi serce.

20

Medications: vocabulary development

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
h	a	f	b	j	i	e	d	c	g

21

Telling patients how to take their medication

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
e	h	f	a	g	b	c	d

22

Frequency and duration in short

1	2	3	4
b	a	d	c
EOW	Every other week: another abbreviation (not of Latin origin) describing the frequency at which a drug is given		

1	2	3	4
c	d	a	b

23

Five medication use errors and one intentional use of an unauthorised product for a patient's benefit

1	2	3	4	5	6
d	d	e	f	b	a

drug misuse: użycie leku niezgodne z przeznaczeniem

drug abuse: nadużywanie leku

off-label use: stosowanie leku w innych niż zarejestrowane wskazania

under-dose: za mała dawka

overdose: przedawkowanie

compassionate use: „program współczucia”, stosowanie niezarejestrowanego jeszcze produktu leczniczego, który jest dla pacjenta lekiem ostatniej szansy

24

Describing a history of antiviral treatment

a	b	c	d	e	f
4	3	2	1	6	5

25

Clinical study (trial) design

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
d	a	g	g	b	i	a	e	f

clinical study (trial): badanie kliniczne

multicenter: wieloośrodkowe

randomized: randomizowane

placebo-controlled: kontrolowane placebo

blinded: zaślepione

single-blind: pojedyczo zaślepione

double-blind: podwójnie zaślepione

double-dummy: podwójnie pozorowane

open-label: otwarte

dose-ranging: porównujące różne dawkowanie

noninferiority: nie-podrzędności, w celu potwierdzenia czy skuteczność jednego leku nie jest gorsza niż skuteczność drugiego leku

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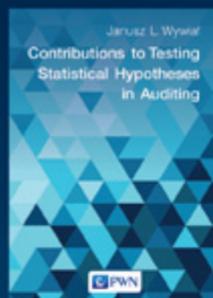
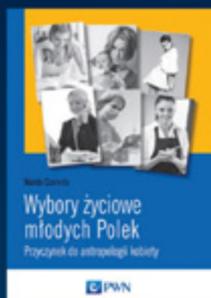
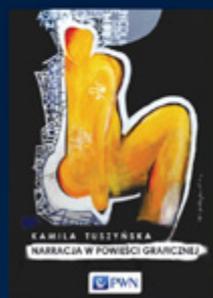
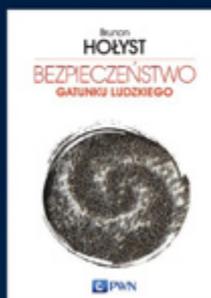
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