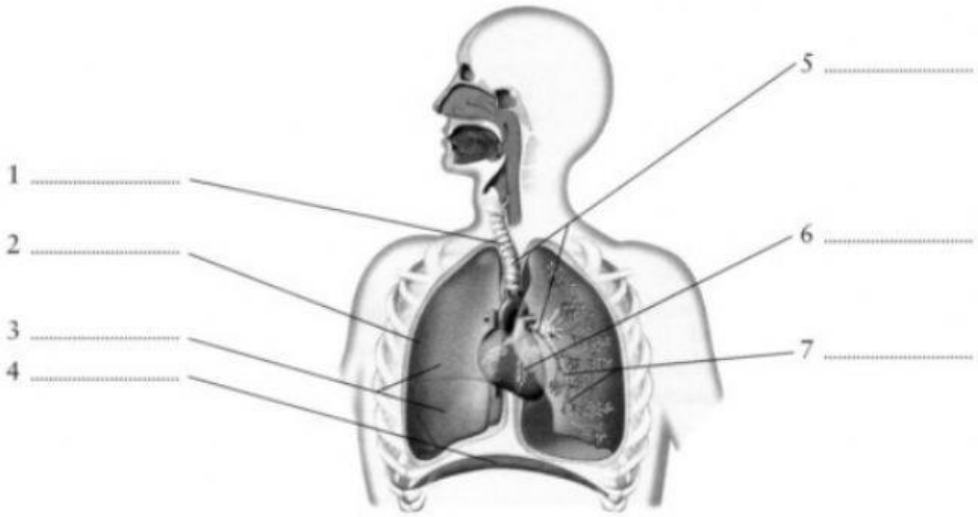
**3.1** Label the diagram using words from the box. Look at B opposite to help you.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| diaphragm | lobes | windpipe | heart |
| lung | airways | bronchioles | |




**3.2** Match the conditions (1–8) with the organs affected (a–h), using your medical knowledge.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 hepatitis | a bladder |
| 2 pneumonia | b gall bladder |
| 3 nephritis | c heart |
| 4 gastric ulcer | d kidney |
| 5 cystitis | e liver |
| 6 angina pectoris | f lung |
| 7 cholecystitis | g stomach |
| 8 ulcerative colitis | h large bowel |

**3.3** Complete the textbook extract. Look at A and C opposite to help you.

## Examination of the abdomen

To examine the patient for enlarged abdominal (1) ..... , first feel for the (2) ..... and the (3) ..... on the right side. To do this, ask the patient to take a deep breath, while pressing with the fingers upwards and inwards. Next, feel for the right (4) ..... and then cross over to the other side for the left (5) ..... . Still on the left side, palpate for an enlarged (6) ..... . Finally, moving to the lower abdomen, feel for the (8) ..... which is only felt if it is full.

LIVEWORKSHEETS