

READING 1 – SKIMMING

Medical Emergencies in the Emergency Room

Medical emergencies happen every day in hospitals. The emergency room is a very important place because doctors and nurses help people quickly.

Patients arrive at the emergency room with different problems. Some have pain, others have accidents, and some cannot breathe well.

Nurses are usually the first professionals to see the patient. They check vital signs like temperature, pulse, and blood pressure.

Doctors evaluate the patient after the nurse. They ask questions and decide what treatment is necessary.

Some emergencies are very serious. Heart attacks and strokes need fast medical attention.

Other emergencies are less serious but still need care. Cuts, burns, and small fractures are common.

Medical staff work as a team in emergencies. Communication is very important to save lives.

Emergency rooms are busy places. They are open 24 hours a day.

Patients sometimes feel afraid or nervous. Nurses help them feel calm and safe.

Medical emergencies require knowledge, speed, and teamwork.

Emergency care is essential in healthcare systems.



Comprehension Questions – Skimming

(Choose the correct answer)

1. What is the main idea of the text?
2. Where do medical emergencies happen?
3. Who usually sees the patient first?
4. What do nurses check?
5. What emergencies are very serious?
6. How do medical staff work?
7. Emergency rooms are open:
8. How do patients feel sometimes?
9. What helps save lives?
10. Emergency care is:



Vocabulary Exercise – Reading 1

(Choose the correct meaning)

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Emergency | 2. Nurse |
| A) Routine visit | A) Student |
| B) Serious situation | B) Medical professional |
| C) Vacation | C) Patient |
| D) Meeting | D) Visitor |

3. Vital signs
- A) Clothes
 - B) Emotions
 - C) Body measurements
 - D) Medicines

4. Treatment
- A) Diagnosis
 - B) Medical care
 - C) Hospital room
 - D) Payment

5. Accident
- A) Plan
 - B) Exercise
 - C) Unexpected event
 - D) Schedule

6. Pain
- A) Comfort
 - B) Injury feeling
 - C) Happiness
 - D) Sleep

7. Teamwork
- A) Working alone
 - B) Working together
 - C) Resting
 - D) Studying

8. Busy
- A) Empty
 - B) Calm
 - C) Active
 - D) Closed

9. Calm
- A) Nervous
 - B) Relaxed
 - C) Angry
 - D) Sick

10. Essential
- A) Not important
 - B) Optional
 - C) Necessary
 - D) Cheap

READING 2 – SCANNING

Emergency Situations and Immediate Care

Emergency situations need fast action. Time is very important in medical care.

A patient with chest pain may have a heart problem. This situation needs immediate attention.

Bleeding is another emergency. Nurses apply pressure to stop the blood.

If a patient cannot breathe, oxygen is necessary.

Doctors use equipment like monitors and defibrillators.

In emergencies, staff follow protocols to act quickly and safely.

Some patients arrive by ambulance.

Triage helps decide which patient needs care first.

Children and elderly patients need special attention.

Good emergency care can save lives.



Comprehension Questions – Scanning

(Find specific information)

1. What symptom indicates a heart problem?

2. What stops bleeding?
3. What helps a patient breathe?
4. What equipment do doctors use?
5. Who follows protocols?
6. How do some patients arrive?
7. What helps decide priority?
8. Who needs special attention?
9. What is very important in emergencies?
10. Emergency care can:

A GUIDE TO
Primary Care vs. Urgent Care vs. Emergency Care
 Making the right choice can make a difference in time and money.

PRIMARY CARE	URGENT CARE	EMERGENCY CARE
A primary care office handles patients on a scheduled basis. <i>Reasons to visit your primary care physician include:</i> - Regular health screenings - Routine check-ups - Physicals - Preventive care - Flu symptoms - Prescription refills	Quick, convenient care for health needs that are NOT life-threatening, but can't wait until the next day or longer. <i>Conditions treated at an urgent care location include:</i> - Ear infections - Insect bites and stings - Minor injuries - Mild or moderate aches and pains - Minor rashes, cuts or bites	Call 911 or go to the closest emergency department if you are in severe pain or your condition is endangering your life. <i>Examples of medical emergencies include:</i> - Suspected heart attack - Suspected stroke - Broken bones - Sudden or severe pain - Coughing up or vomiting blood - Difficulty breathing or shortness of breath
Freeman Urgent Care 1130 E. 32nd St. Joplin 417.347.2273 Freeman Urgent Care 1636 S. Madison St. Webb City 417.347.2273	Freeman West Emergency Room 1102 W. 32nd St. Joplin 417.347.6656 Freeman Neosho Emergency Room 111 W. Hickory St. Neosho 417.451.1234	

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Vocabulary Exercise – Reading 2

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1. Immediate | 2. Bleeding |
| A) Later | A) Breathing |
| B) Fast | B) Blood loss |
| C) Slow | C) Pain |
| D) Optional | D) Fever |

3. Oxygen
 - A) Medicine
 - B) Gas for breathing
 - C) Liquid
 - D) Food
4. Equipment
 - A) Tools
 - B) Patients
 - C) Rooms
 - D) Clothes
5. Protocols
 - A) Rules
 - B) Games
 - C) Emergencies
 - D) Patients
6. Ambulance
 - A) Hospital
 - B) Medical vehicle
 - C) Doctor
 - D) Clinic
7. Triage
 - A) Treatment
 - B) Priority system
 - C) Surgery
 - D) Diagnosis
8. Elderly
 - A) Children
 - B) Young adults
 - C) Older people
 - D) Babies
9. Attention
 - A) Care
 - B) Noise
 - C) Anger
 - D) Delay
10. Save
 - A) Lose
 - B) Protect
 - C) Forget
 - D) Damage

T. SUE / Module 3