UNIT 7

AT THE HOSPITAL

1. Work in pairs. Look at the pictures and try to answer the questions below.

Praca w parach. Spójrzcie na zdjęcia i spróbujcie odpowiedzieć na poniższe pytania.

1 What are the different professionals responsible for?

2 Can you identify the different hospital departments that the patients are staying in?



LIVEWORKSHEETS

2. Complete the table with the missing names of hospital wards/departments.

Uzupełnij tabelę brakującymi nazwami oddziałów szpitalnych.

Oncology **Cardiology** **Intensive care unit (ICU)** **Orthopaedics** **Neurology** **Accident and emergency (A&E)** **Gynaecology** **Neonatal unit** **Diagnostic imaging** **Maternity ward**

HOSPITAL WARDS/DEPARTMENTS	
1. _____ _____	Sometimes called Casualty department or Emergency room. Takes care of patients who may have life-threatening injuries and who arrive at the hospital in an ambulance or on their own.
2. _____ _____	Provides medical care to patients who have problems with their heart or circulation.
3. _____ _____	Looks after patients with severe or life-threatening illnesses and injuries, which require constant care, supervision from life support equipment and medication in order to ensure normal bodily functions.
4. _____ _____	Provides a full range of diagnostic imaging services including general radiography (X-ray scans), mammography (breast scans) and ultrasound scans.
5. _____ _____	Deals with disorders of the nervous system, including the brain and spinal cord.
6. _____ _____	Provides radiotherapy and a full range of chemotherapy treatments for cancerous tumours and blood disorders.
7. _____ _____	Treats problems that affect musculoskeletal system.
8. _____ _____	Treats problems of the female urinary tract and reproductive organs.
9. _____ _____	Provides antenatal care, care during childbirth and postnatal support.
10. _____ _____	Has a number of cots that are used for intensive and special care for newborn babies.

Adapted from: www.netdoctor.co.uk

LIVEWORKSHEETS

3. Complete the sentences with the missing words.

Uzupełnij zdania brakującymi wyrazami.

Anaesthetists **Radiologists** **Ward managers**
Gynaecologists **Surgeons** **Midwives** **Cardiologists**
Paediatricians **Obstetricians** **Radiographers**

1 _____ are qualified doctors who diagnose, assess and manage patients with diseases of the heart and vascular system.

2 _____ treat diseases and disorders of the female reproductive system.

3 _____ are doctors who deal with the management of pregnancy and childbirth. They can also perform Caesarean sections.

4 _____ offer individual care to pregnant women and assist women during labour.

5 _____ specialise in the diagnosis and treatment of childhood illnesses.

6 _____ work in X-ray departments to produce and interpret images used in the diagnosis of injuries and diseases.

7 _____ are specialist doctors who work either in clinical radiology (diagnostic scans) or clinical oncology (cancer treatment).

8 _____ give local or general anaesthetics to patients and monitor the condition of patients as they undergo surgery or other treatment.

9 _____ are qualified doctors who specialise in operating on particular parts of the body.

10 _____ are senior nurses who are in charge of the staff and medical care of patients on their ward.

Adapted from: www.netdoctor.co.uk

LIVEWORKSHEETS

4. Complete the translations with the words from exercises 2 and 3.

Uzupełnij tłumaczenia wyrazami z ćwiczenia 2. i 3.

1 _____ – chirurg

2 _____ – szpitalny oddział ratunkowy

3 _____ – oddział noworodkowy

4 _____ – oddział położniczy

5 _____ – lekarz położnik

6 _____ – diagnostyka obrazowa

7 _____ – ciąża

8 _____ – poród

9 _____ – anestezjolog

10 _____ – położna

11 _____ – oddział intensywnej terapii

12 _____ – neurologia

5. Match the departments to the patients and diseases.

Dopasuj oddziały szpitalne do pacjentów i chorób.

1	oncology	a	pregnant women
2	A&E	b	spinal cord diseases
3	Neurology	c	cancer
4	ICU	d	the elderly
5	Geriatrics	e	newborn babies
6	Neonatal unit	f	car accident injuries
7	Cardiology	g	life-threatening conditions
8	Obstetrics & Gynaecology	h	heart diseases

LIVEWORKSHEETS

15 **6. Read the text and fill in the blanks with the missing sentences.**
Przeczytaj tekst i uzupełnij luki brakującymi zdaniami.

GLOSSARY

diabetes – cukrzyca
involve – dotyczyć, wiązać się z
nephrologist – nefrolog
on duty – na służbie, na dyżurze
predictable – przewidywalny
saturation – nasycenie, saturacja
weight – waga

A Nurses also supervise the work of assistant nurses or healthcare assistants who take vital signs and help to bathe and feed patients.

B If necessary, those on duty may call particular doctors at home.

C Many doctors round with the whole healthcare team – the residents, the nurses etc.

D In the afternoon, some doctors will round again on their patients.

E Taking care of patients takes an entire team of people working together.

The Hospital Routine

Being in the hospital is often a very difficult experience for patients. Apart from the stress and pain, there is a lot going on and patients often feel like they have no control over what is happening.

However, some elements of the hospital routine are common and **predictable** and knowing them can help patients feel less frustrated and confused.

1. _____. For each patient, there is at least one doctor, but usually there are more – one for the patient's main problem and others to help or "consult". For example, if you had a surgery, you might have a surgeon but another doctor may help manage your heart or your **diabetes**.

Every patient also has a nurse who makes sure they get the correct medicines and checks on them more often than the doctors. 2. _____.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

The morning routine starts early in the hospital. Doctors usually need a patient's blood tests to decide what to do during the day, so blood samples are often collected very early in the morning. In addition to blood tests, a patient's vital signs (blood pressure, temperature, oxygen **saturation**, heart rate and **weight**) are also taken early in the morning, usually by a nurse.

The doctors check on patients in the morning to see how they are doing during the so called "rounds". 3. _____. During rounds, doctors often decide on additional tests or treatments.

Later during the day, you may be visited by other doctors, called consultant doctors, who are often thinking about different problems than the specialists who admitted you to the hospital. For example, if you have had surgery in the hospital and your kidneys stop working properly after the surgery, the surgeons may ask a **nephrologist** to see you.



4. _____. These rounds are often shorter and **involve** fewer people from the healthcare team.

Around dinner time, the majority of the doctors usually go home so at night there are fewer doctors in the hospital. The doctors who leave tell those who are staying **on duty** about the patients so that if anything happens everyone knows what to do. 5. _____.

Adapted from: www.howsyourcare.org

LIVEWORKSHEETS

16 **7. Listen to the recording and complete the admission forms.**
Posłuchaj nagrania i uzupełnij formularze przyjęcia do szpitala.

Conversation 1

PATIENT ADMISSION FORM PATIENT DETAILS	
Name:	
Date of birth:	
Reason for admission:	
Past medical history:	
Past surgical history:	
Medication:	
Allergies:	
Other:	

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Conversation 2

PATIENT ADMISSION FORM PATIENT DETAILS	
Name:	
Date of birth:	
Reason for admission:	
Past medical history:	
Past surgical history:	
Medication:	
Allergies:	
Other:	

LIVEWORKSHEETS