

- 34.1 A doctor is talking to a patient during an ophthalmoscopy. Match the underlined expressions she uses (1–4) to expressions with similar meanings from A opposite (a–d).

Right, Mr Gold, because you've been having these headaches I'm going to have a look at your eyes, particularly the back of your eye – the retina. I'm going to put (1) a couple of drops in your eye, (2) which will make it easier for me to see the retina. After a few minutes you may find your vision a bit blurry. This will wear off after about an hour. (3) I need to get rid of as much external light as possible. This means closing the blinds. Now, I'd like you to (4) look straight ahead at that clock. This takes a few minutes and your eyes might feel a bit tired so you can blink if you need to. I don't want you to look at me, look at the clock.

- a the examination is done with dimmed lights
- b a topical mydriatic solution
- c to aid dilation
- d fixate on a target

- 34.2 Complete the instructions. Look at B opposite to help you.

- 1 Wrap the around the patient's upper arm.
- 2 Place the over the area of the brachial artery. Raise the patient's arm so that the brachial artery is at the same height as the heart.
- 3 Close the valve on the
- 4 Pump up the pressure to at least 150 mmHg. Open the a little and slowly deflate the cuff while listening and watching the pressure
- 5 The first sound you hear is the flow of blood through the brachial artery. The value on the gauge at that point is the
- 6 Continue listening while you slowly the cuff.
- 7 The blood pressure is measured when the sound completely disappears.

- 34.3 Complete the text. Look at C opposite to help you.

(1) are specially trained in taking blood. They are skilled at (2) – puncturing the vein to take a blood sample. The wrist, hand and foot can be used but more often a vein in the inner part of the elbow is used. If it is difficult to locate a suitable vein, the patient may be asked to make a (3), or a (4) may be applied on the upper arm to make the vein more apparent. Afterwards, a (5) is applied and the patient is asked to press gently. This helps to stop the bleeding and prevent (6) at the site. It is important that (7) are labelled correctly before they are sent to the haematology (8), where a full blood count or other investigations will be carried out.