

- **Modals in bold** (e.g., **should**, **must**, **can**)
- *Passive voice* (e.g., *was treated*, *is used*)
- [Comparatives] and [superlatives] in **square brackets** (e.g., [more effective], [most dangerous])

Understanding Healthcare Responses: Tools, Symptoms, and Treatments

The Role of Medical Equipment in Emergency Situations

Importance of Quick Action and Proper Tools

In emergency medical settings, time is critical. A patient with a **stroke must** be treated immediately to prevent permanent damage. Often, a **stretcher**

is used to transport the patient to the **ambulance**, which **should** arrive in minutes. Among diagnostic tools, the **thermometer** is one of the [most basic] yet essential devices, as it **can** quickly detect a **fever**—a common sign of infection.

Inside the **emergency room**, sterile supplies like **band-aids**, **syringes**, and the **instrument tray** *are prepared* in advance. These items **may** be used at any moment. Patients experiencing **swelling** or trauma **might** need **injections** of **painkillers** or **sedatives**, depending on the severity.

Medical Personnel and Patient Management

Doctor and Nurse Responsibilities

The **doctor** and **nurse** work together to ensure patients receive proper care. Both **must** wear clean uniforms, including the **white coat**, which symbolizes medical authority. When a patient arrives with a **cough**, **cold**, or **sore throat**, a **check-up should** be performed to evaluate symptoms. If necessary, **antibiotics** *are prescribed*, especially in cases of bacterial infection.



Patients with limited mobility **can** be moved in a **wheelchair**, which is [more convenient] than walking aids in acute cases. After assessment, medication instructions **must** be clear, as some **prescription drugs should not** be combined with others.

Treatment and Medication Options



Choosing the Right Medicine

For bacterial illnesses, **antibiotics** *are often recommended*, but they **should not** be overused. Viral conditions like the common **cold** or **sinusitis** usually resolve on their own, and **medicine** for

symptom relief **can** help ease discomfort. If the patient is experiencing anxiety before a procedure, a **sedative may** be administered.

In more severe procedures, **anaesthesia is administered** to block all sensation. It is one of the [most important] tools for safe surgery.

Meanwhile, mild wounds **can** be managed with **band-aids**, and **painkillers might** be used for pain control.

Access to Care and Facilities

Navigating Medical Services

Patients typically begin their visit in the **waiting room**, where they **might** be seen by a **nurse** before the **doctor**. A clear diagnosis *is made* after a **check-up**, and the appropriate treatment plan *is given*. The **pharmacy** is where **prescription drugs are filled**, and clear instructions **must** be followed to avoid complications.



Comparing healthcare access in rural and urban areas, urban clinics are often [better equipped] and [more efficient]. However, in both settings, fast action and qualified personnel **can** make a [significant difference] in outcomes.

Conclusion

Medical emergencies **must** be handled with speed and accuracy. Whether managing a **stroke**, treating a **fever**, or prescribing **medicine**, healthcare providers **should** rely on proper tools, trained staff, and scientific knowledge. Understanding the system—from the **emergency room** to the **pharmacy**—ensures that all patients *are given* the best chance for recovery.

Activity 1: Vocabulary in Context – Fill in the Blanks

Instructions: Complete each sentence with the correct word from the list below.

Word Bank:

syringe, ambulance, painkillers, emergency room, nurse, pharmacy, sore throat, thermometer, sedative, anesthesia

1. The patient was taken to the _____ after collapsing from heat exhaustion.
2. A _____ is often used to inject vaccines or antibiotics.
3. When surgery is required, the doctor uses _____ to prevent the patient from feeling pain.
4. The _____ arrived within five minutes of the 911 call.
5. He bought his medication at the _____ after seeing the doctor.
6. I have a terrible _____ and can't speak clearly.
7. The _____ gave me a flu shot and checked my temperature.

8. A _____ helps calm a patient before a medical procedure.
9. The doctor prescribed _____ to relieve back pain.
10. If you have a fever, you can use a _____ to measure your body temperature.

 Activity 2: Word Classification – Group by Category

Instructions: Sort each of the 10 vocabulary words below into the correct category.

Word List:

doctor, swelling, band-aids, injection, stroke, white coat, wheelchair, prescription drugs, sinusitis, check-up

Medical Staff & Places:	Medical Equipment:	Symptoms & Conditions:	Medications & Treatments:
D	W	S	I
W	B	S	P
C		S	

T. Sue