

Listening

Instructions

- 1 Work with a partner to put these pictures in a logical order. Describe what is happening in each one.

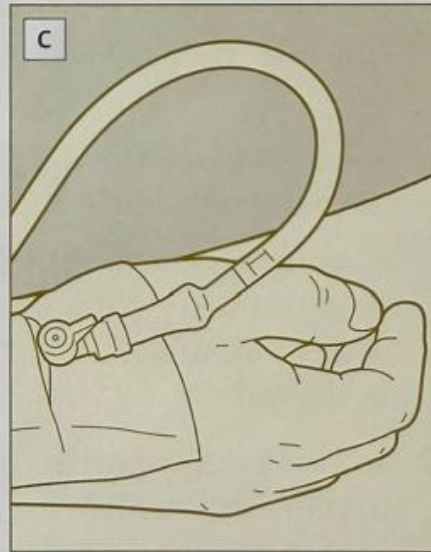
1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____



3 🎧 Listen again. Underline the correct option in italics.

EXAMPLE

The patient has had a stroke / a cardiac arrest.

- 1 The nurse gives *two / three* breaths into the patient's mouth.
- 2 The paramedic counts up to *three / four* after each push down on the chest.
- 3 The nurse pushes down on the chest *fifteen / sixteen* times.
- 4 They set the charge on the defibrillator at *100 / 200*.
- 5 The nurse applies the pads *on each side of / above and below* the heart.
- 6 The patient starts to respond after the *first / second* charge from the defibrillator.
- 7 The patient is given *Lidocaine / Atropine*.
- 8 The dosage is *200 ml over one minute / 100 ml over two minutes*.

4 🎧 Complete each sentence with a verb from the list, then listen again to check.

check	hold	repeat	stand
give	press	set up	support
give	put		

- 1 _____ him CPR.
- 2 _____ him mouth-to-mouth first.
- 3 _____ his head.
- 4 Right, _____ his nose closed, then ...
- 5 _____ your hand on his chest.
- 6 _____ clear of his body.
- 7 ... then _____ the buttons and hold for two seconds.
- 8 _____ his pulse again.
- 9 OK – _____ the procedure.
- 10 Well done. Now _____ an IV and give ...

Signs and symptoms

Shock

Paramedics often have to deal with shock, a condition that is often caused by major trauma such as a traffic accident. Shock occurs when the heart is unable to supply enough blood to the organs. This results in a slowing-down of the vital functions, and can cause death. Shock is difficult to diagnose in its early stages, which makes it hard to treat. Read about the signs and symptoms of shock, and complete them with words below.

dangerously

abdominal

respiratory

abnormally

gastrointestinal

blood pressure

cardiovascular

intestines

coma

central nervous system

The _____¹ is affected. This can cause changes in personality, and restlessness. In advanced stages, confusion and ultimately _____² can result.

_____⁴ problems may develop. The patient's heart often beats abnormally fast, but heavy bleeding may cause it to beat too slowly.

An abnormal increase in breathing rate can lead to _____⁵ distress or failure.

Their temperature may be _____³ low (hypothermia) or high (hyperthermia).

_____⁶ can be high in the early stages, but then hypotension is common as it falls _____⁷ low.

_____⁸ problems arise from a lack of blood supply. The _____⁹ can stop working and can start to die. This can cause _____¹⁰ pain, nausea, vomiting, or diarrhoea.