

# Listening

## Instructions

8/4

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

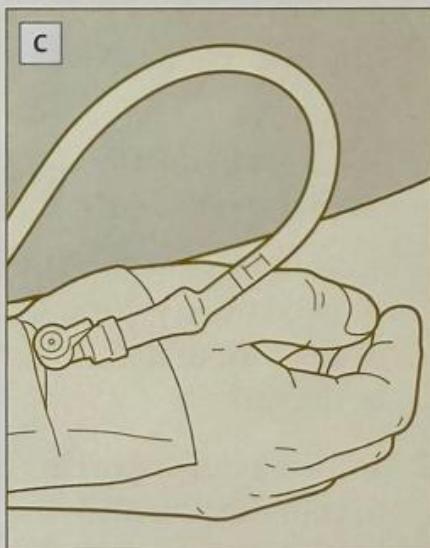
1 \_\_\_\_\_

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 \_\_\_\_\_<sup>1</sup> is affected. This can cause changes in personality, and restlessness. In advanced stages, confusion and ultimately \_\_\_\_\_<sup>2</sup> can result.

\_\_\_\_\_<sup>4</sup> 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 \_\_\_\_\_<sup>5</sup> distress or failure.

Their temperature may be \_\_\_\_\_<sup>3</sup> low (hypothermia) or high (hyperthermia).

\_\_\_\_\_<sup>6</sup> can be high in the early stages, but then hypotension is common as it falls \_\_\_\_\_<sup>7</sup> low.

\_\_\_\_\_<sup>8</sup> problems arise from a lack of blood supply. The \_\_\_\_\_<sup>9</sup> can stop working and can start to die. This can cause \_\_\_\_\_<sup>10</sup> pain, nausea, vomiting, or diarrhoea.