

Medical Emergencies in Action

Working in the Emergency Department

Introduction to Medical Emergencies

Medical emergencies happen every day in hospitals around the world.

In the **emergency department**, doctors and nurses are always busy because patients arrive at different times and with different problems. Some patients are **waiting** for help, while others are **receiving** immediate care. Medical staff are **working** together to save lives and reduce pain.

In the emergency room, time is very important. While one nurse is **checking** vital signs, another nurse is **preparing** medical equipment. Doctors **are asking** questions and **are making** decisions quickly. The environment is stressful, but professionals are trained to stay calm.



The Role of Nurses During Emergencies

Nurses play a very important role in medical emergencies. At the beginning of a shift, nurses are **reviewing** patient information and **are organizing** their tasks.

They **are not wasting** time because every minute matters.

When a patient arrives, a nurse is **observing** symptoms carefully. The nurse is **asking** simple questions and **is listening** to the patient. If the patient is bleeding, the nurse is **applying** pressure. If the patient cannot breathe well, the nurse is **giving** oxygen.

In the past, nurses were also working under pressure. Yesterday, one nurse **was treating** a patient with chest pain while another nurse **was assisting** a doctor. They **were not feeling** relaxed, but they **were doing** their job professionally.

Doctors Making Quick Decisions

Doctors in the emergency department are always alert. Right now, a doctor **is examining** a patient who fell from a ladder. Another doctor **is reading** test results and **is explaining** the situation to the family.

Doctors **are not working** alone. They **are communicating** with nurses and technicians. While a doctor **is performing** a procedure, a nurse **is monitoring** the patient's vital signs. Last night, doctors **were treating** many patients at the same time. One doctor **was not taking** a break because the emergency room was full. They **were managing** stress and **were focusing** on patient safety.

Triage: Deciding Who Needs Help First
Triage is an important process in emergency care. During triage, nurses **are deciding** which patients need immediate attention. Patients with serious conditions **are receiving** help first.

At this moment, a triage nurse **is checking** blood pressure and **is asking** about pain. The nurse **is not ignoring** less serious cases, but critical patients have priority. Earlier today, the triage team **was organizing** patients carefully. They **were not making** random decisions. They **were following** hospital protocols to ensure safety.

Emergency Equipment and Technology

Emergency rooms use special equipment to help patients. Nurses **are using** monitors to check heart rates. Doctors **are preparing** defibrillators and **are adjusting** machines.

Medical staff **are not depending** only on technology. They **are combining** equipment with knowledge and experience.

What is taking so long?

Understanding Emergency Department Triage Process & Wait Times



At Crossing Rivers Health, a triage system is utilized during high patient volumes, when the demand for services is greater than the number of treatment rooms. In less busy times, we may be able to promptly take you to a room for treatment, regardless of the severity of your injury or illness.



Crossing Rivers Health Triage Coding System

This coding system helps Emergency staff prioritize our patient's needs.



The patient is unresponsive or unconscious, or those who are suffering from life-threatening conditions.



The patient shows signs of distress or experiencing a condition that can become life-threatening and needs to be re-evaluated. Cases like these must be continuously monitored.



The patient is stable but requires multiple types of resources to be monitored or treated.



The patient is stable but has injuries that need medical attention.



The patient has non-threatening symptoms and is in stable condition.

Each patient is important, and we do our best to ensure everyone is seen timely.

Crossing Rivers Health

In the past, hospitals **were using** fewer machines. Yesterday, a technician **was fixing** a monitor while nurses **were waiting**. They **were not stopping** patient care during the repair.



Patients and Emotional Support

Patients often feel scared during emergencies. Right now, many patients **are waiting** nervously in the emergency room. Nurses **are talking** calmly and **are explaining** procedures.

Families **are not always understanding** what is happening, so staff **are providing** emotional support. Communication is very important.

Last week, a family **was feeling** anxious while their loved one **was receiving** treatment. Nurses **were not ignoring** their emotions. They **were offering** comfort and information.

Teamwork in Emergency Situations

Teamwork is essential in emergency medicine. Doctors and nurses **are working** together every minute. While one person **is giving** medication, another **is recording** information.

The team **is not competing** with each other. They **are supporting** one another. Yesterday afternoon, the team **was handling** a difficult situation. They **were not arguing** or panicking. They **were cooperating** and following instructions.

Learning from Past Emergencies

Medical staff learn from every emergency. After each case, they **are discussing** what happened and **are improving** their skills.

They **are not repeating** mistakes. They **are learning** from experience.

Last month, the staff **was reviewing** a serious case. They **were not blaming** each other. They **were analyzing** the situation to improve future care.

Conclusion: Always Ready to Help

Medical emergencies never stop. Right now, emergency teams **are preparing** for the next patient. They **are staying** alert and focused.

In the past, they **were facing** challenges, and they **were overcoming** them with teamwork and dedication. Emergency professionals **are not giving up** because their work saves lives every day.

Reading Comprehension Questions

(Choose the correct answer)

1. Where do medical emergencies usually happen?

- A) Schools
- B) Hospitals
- C) Offices
- D) Homes

2. What are nurses doing at the beginning of a shift?

- A) Resting
- B) Reviewing patient information
- C) Leaving the hospital
- D) Sleeping

3. Why is triage important?

- A) To organize equipment
- B) To decide priority
- C) To clean rooms
- D) To train staff

4. What are doctors doing during emergencies?

- A) Working alone
- B) Making quick decisions
- C) Ignoring nurses
- D) Taking long breaks

5. How do nurses help scared patients?
 - A) By ignoring them
 - B) By talking calmly
 - C) By shouting
 - D) By leaving
6. What equipment do emergency rooms use?
 - A) Toys
 - B) Monitors and machines
 - C) Books
 - D) Phones
7. How do teams work together?
 - A) Competing
 - B) Cooperating
 - C) Arguing
 - D) Avoiding work
8. What do staff do after emergencies?
 - A) Forget cases
 - B) Discuss and learn
 - C) Close the hospital
 - D) Blame others
9. How were nurses working in the past?
 - A) Calmly and slowly
 - B) Under pressure
 - C) Without training
 - D) Alone

10. What is the main idea of the text?

- A) Hospital rules
- B) Emergency teamwork and care
- C) Medical school
- D) Office work

 Grammar Practice: Present & Past Continuous

Choose the correct option

1. The nurse _____ checking vital signs.

2. Doctors _____ working alone.

3. Yesterday, the team _____ treating many patients.

4. The doctor _____ reading the test results now.

5. Nurses _____ ignoring patients.

6. Last night, the nurse _____ assisting the doctor.

7. The staff _____ preparing equipment now.

8. They _____ taking a break yesterday.

9. The patient _____ waiting calmly now.

10. Nurses _____ wasting time during emergencies.

11. The doctor _____ performing a procedure right now.

12. Yesterday, nurses _____ feeling relaxed.

13. The team _____ cooperating during the emergency.

14. The nurse _____ applying pressure now.

15. Last week, the family _____ understanding the situation.

T. SUE / Module 3