ENGLISH FOR BIOMEDICAL SCIENCE

Unit 3

Use the word in brackets to form a new word that fits in each blank.

There is a wide range of _____ (DIAGNOSIS) tests for determining the type and extent to respiratory disease in patients. These tests cover many of the disciplines within the scope of biomedical training. Biochemistry _____ (KNOW) is used when measuring the _____ (ARTERY) blood gases. Measurement of oxygen and carbon dioxide is an important part of the management of respiratory disorders, for example in respiratory _____ (FAIL). Samples of blood are taken and _____ (ANALYSIS) by the biochemist in the laboratory. _____ (IMMUNE) analysis also plays a key role in diagnosis. Laboratory staff will perform serum tests to look for elevated levels that are indicators in _____ (ALLERGY) lung disease or bronchiectasis. In cases such as hypoxemia, which can result from descending a mountain too quickly, blood analysis are required. The haematologist will look for increased levels of RBCs as a symptom and report back to doctors to take any necessary action.

_____ (IMAGE) is increasingly playing a role in the diagnosis of respiratory conditions, such as pneumonia and dust-related conditions. _____ (MEDICINE) radiographers are responsible for taking chest X-rays for clinical staff to interpret.

Computed tomography, or CT, scans have several advantages overs radiography. They are better at detecting lesions or other structures in the chest cavity. These scans are typically used to _____ (DIAGNOSIS) diseases of the chest cavity and lung cancers.

Microbiologists culture potential disease-causing micro-organisms from samples taken by front-line staff and then sent to the laboratory. Most commonly, _____ (INFECT) liquid from the lungs of the patient is investigated in this way. Additional _____ (STAIN) techniques are used in the identification of the microbes, which might include agents causing pneumonia, bronchiectasis and tuberculosis. It may be decided to perform a biopsy, which is the _____ (REMOVE) of cells or tissue for investigation.

Histopathologists will then look for indications of disease by _____ (STAIN) then examining the tissue under the microscope. Both microbiologists and histopathologists report their findings and diagnoses to physicians, who will then take the necessary steps in the _____ (TREAT) of the patients.

LIVEWORKSHEETS