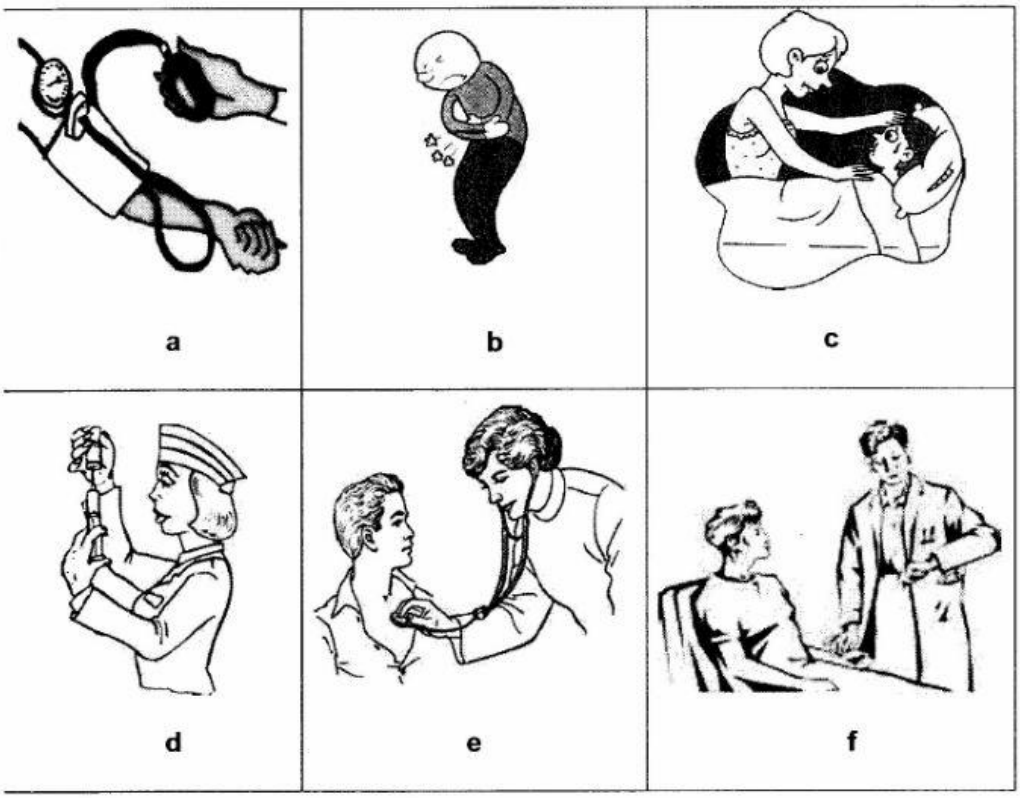
Las imágenes a continuación acompañan al texto que leerá en el ejercicio 4. Obsérvelas, para comentar sobre la relación que puede existir entre el texto y estas ilustraciones.



COALINGA STATE HOSPITAL. NURSING POLICY AND PROCEDURE MANUAL. SECTION - Nursing Care. POLICY NUMBER: 322. Effective Date: August 31, 2006

Skimming o hacer una **lectura global** consiste en leer rápidamente el texto con la finalidad de captar la idea general de éste. En consecuencia, al aplicar esta estrategia no se leen todas y cada una de las palabras, sino que, por ejemplo, se mira rápidamente el primer párrafo de un texto; luego, las primeras oraciones de cada párrafo y por último, el párrafo final.

4. Lea el texto en forma global, para especificar qué imagen corresponde a lo expresado en cada párrafo. Hay una imagen extra, que no necesita ser usada.

10	1. The usual adult temperature range is 96.4 to 99.4 F, with the average being 98.6 F. Temperature regulation is diminished in the elderly. Because the elderly are generally less active their temperatures are usually subnormal, the circulation is slower, and

indica n° de renglón

indica n° de párrafo

LIVEWORKSHEETS

there is less power to compensate for fluctuations in external temperature. Fever is an elevation of body temperature beyond the normal range. Causes may be viral or bacterial infection, drug reaction, brain lesion, or reaction to other body pathology.

2. Blood pressure is influenced by problems with cardiac output and peripheral resistance. Hypertension occurs when the arterial pressure is significantly above average for the person involved. Obesity, heredity, or nervousness may cause primary hypertension. Secondary hypertension is unknown etiology buy may accompany some other pathologic systemic condition.

3. Certain factors influence the regulation of breathing. Chemical factors depend on the presence and amount of carbon dioxide that stimulates the chemoreceptors on the medulla and stimulates breathing. Physical factors include lung inflation, which stimulates nerve receptors and allows passive expiration to occur. This causes blood pressure changes to occur which in turn, causes breathing to become slower and shallower.

4. The Pulse rate is also governed by the medulla. The rate increased during conditions such as hemorrhage and shock. The elasticity of the vessels also affects the rate. During atherosclerosis, the plaque lining the vessels hardens and constricts the diameter. This constriction diminishes the amount of blood able to be pumped through the vessels.

5. All *individuals* will be assessed for pain. When pain is an identified problem, individualized pain management goal will be established and regular assessments will take place until the problem is resolved. Pain assessment includes: location and intensity; but in most cases it should include other dimensions such as psychological and spiritual distress.

COALINGA STATE HOSPITAL. NURSING POLICY AND PROCEDURE MANUAL. SECTION - Nursing Care. POLICY NUMBER: 322. Effective Date: August 31, 2006

IMAGEN	PÁRRAFO
a	2 - extra - 1
b	5 - extra - 3
c	4 - extra - 1
d	5 - extra - 2
e	3 - extra - 4
f	4 - extra - 5

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Scanning o hacer una **lectura detallada** consiste en tratar de encontrar información específica en el texto. Cuando una persona *escanea* un texto, mueve los ojos rápidamente **para** buscar ciertas palabras o señales (mayúsculas, números, símbolos, etc.) que le **ayuden** a encontrar la información que necesita.

5. Especifique en qué renglones se encuentra la siguiente información.

		Renglones	
a)	Las causas que producen que la respiración sea más lenta.	20 a 24	3 a 7
b)	Las dimensiones que incluyen la evaluación del dolor.	18 a 21	33 a 35
c)	La temperatura promedio de los adultos mayores.	1	9
d)	La descripción de la hipertensión.	24 a 26	16 a 19

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Vital Signs

K K X J X F N H T X Y X Q Y K S Z J B W A Y Y B
R C V D L B E O I U V F K E E S C Y C N U A U A
V I Z R C Q H F A M D K N E C Z H M K D F C D G
H R A Q I D Y T O V Z Q T F X Q R J H V T Z I F
O M N T W M P K O I W R H H X O D L I H F D A E
H A R X N V E U L T K V E I Z X T E E J T Q S V
S W M A J N R N E A M D R A W Y R B K S A D T E
H F Q A Y C T S P L M Q M U J G X K T H F F O R
L B Y N F G E D G S W X O I C E K B Z Y U Y L E
U L Y G S M N E T I S O M S G N B B N P W U I O
Y O K G L Y S D G G L U E G E S R A N O H A C Q
V O E D O Z I R C N M N T B D A E D F T N O P B
H D J S U A O S U S V D E G U T A L A E J H R W
S P Z M F H N N I B G Y R Y Y U T M W N X N E D
G R Z J L V X V O A O P L A S R H R K S K S S Y
C E C N T M R G K P P A S N N A I R I I D P S L
C S Z K P W Y E L N E B C K O T N L U O E U U S
O S Z M I N D D A E P J M O N I G Q J N J L R H
T U P I E J V W X A B Q S Y X O R N D P N S E E
O R I S D X Y R M Y O W F K J N A W A J U E N U
H E S J G G G M D M Q O X N A B T Y A V Q D T P
L E E A B H Y P O T H E R M I A E L C E P R O N
W R D J V G R P D V C H Y V R U A T J Z V I R E
D K G Z G Z I L Q C E O R N A W B Q E X T W E A

APNEA BLOOD PRESSURE BREATHING RATE DIASTOLIC PRESSURE EUPNEA FEVER
HYPERTENSION HYPOTENSION HYPOTHERMIA OXYGENSATURATION PULSE THERMOMETER
VITAL SIGNS

LIVEWORKSHEETS