

Unit 5: Health

NURSE MIGRATION

Words

Look for the following words as you read the passage. Match each word with its correct definition.

Words

1. abroad	A. v., to keep
2. administer	B. adj., not simple
3. bulk	C. v., to gradually go lower, become smaller
4. complex	D. adj., main, most important
5. cripple	E. v., to attract
6. decade	F. n., a position or job that needs to be filled
7. decline	G. n., point of view
8. epidemic	H. n., the total amount available
9. estimate	I. n., period of ten years
10. lure	J. v., to guess based on information
11. primary	K. v., to give medicine or medical treatment
12. qualified	L. v., to cause serious damage; weaken
13. rampant	M. adj., skilled, able to do a job
14. retain	N. adv., in a foreign country
15. rudimentary	O. v., to come from, originate
16. shortage	P. n., the largest part
17. standpoint	Q. adj., spreading out of control
18. stem	R. adj., basic, not well developed
19. supply	S. n., rapid spread of a disease
20. vacancy	T. n., a lack of something

Unit 5

Reading

Nurse Migration

There are more nurses today than at any time in history, yet a global nursing **shortage** threatens to **cripple** health care systems worldwide. Because the underlying causes are **complex** and vary in different regions, a simple, short-term fix will not remedy the situation.

In developing nations—particularly in sub-Saharan Africa, South Asia, and Latin America—a major reason for the **shortage** is nurse migration to developed countries in Europe and North America as well as Australia to help fill **vacancies** there.

Nurse migration is hardly a recent phenomenon. The Philippines have for years trained many more nurses than the country needs, with thousands working **abroad** and sending money to relatives back home (nearing \$1 billion annually). From that **standpoint**, migration of nurses from poorer to wealthier countries would appear to benefit all involved. But there is another side to the story. Today, even the Philippines feels the effects of the nursing **shortage**, with nurses continuing to migrate abroad while positions at home go unfilled.

Lured by the higher salaries and better quality of life available in wealthier countries, nurses from developing countries frequently leave behind already overburdened health care systems, where nurses are often the **primary** caregivers because doctors, too, are in short **supply**. Conditions then deteriorate further as the nurse-to-population ratio **declines**, a number that is **estimated** to be ten times higher in European than in African countries. Some Latin American countries are experiencing such a **shortage** of nurses that doctors actually outnumber them, leaving the **bulk** of health care up to assistant nurses, who have only **rudimentary** training.

Routine immunizations and prenatal care fall victim to the nursing **shortage** in developing countries, and in many cases the results can be life threatening. In African countries where the HIV/AIDS **epidemic** is **rampant**, some patients go untreated not because lifesaving drugs are unavailable but because there are not enough nurses to **administer** them.

In developed countries in Europe and North America, the nursing **shortage** largely **stems** from an **aging** population, who require more health care services, coupled with a dwindling **supply** of nurses, many of whom are likewise nearing retirement age, with fewer young people preparing to replace them.

A common thread among nurse-importing countries—underinvestment in nursing education dating back two or more **decades**—has prevented them from creating a stable workforce to meet current and future

needs. The United Kingdom, for example, still feels the effects of a cut-back in nurse training some twenty years ago. In the United States, nursing schools turn down thousands of qualified applicants every year because of their own **shortages** of nursing faculty. Developed countries need to invest in nursing education and focus on **retaining** and rewarding nurses appropriately, both financially and through high-quality working conditions.

Widespread nurse migration helps neither the host country nor the country of origin in the long run, does nothing to remedy the underlying cause of the **shortage**, and results in millions of people being deprived of the health care they need.

Answer the questions about Nurse Migration.

Questions 1–6

Complete the summary using the list of words below.

The 1..... of nurses in developing nations is largely caused by nurses leaving their countries to work 2..... . It is difficult for poorer nations to retain their nurses because better salaries and living conditions 3..... many nurses to work in wealthier countries. When nurses migrate to other countries, there are fewer 4..... health care givers left in their own countries. The lack of trained doctors as well as nurses means that health care is often 5..... by workers who have only 6..... skills.

abroad
administered
bulk

complex
cripple
lure

qualified
rudimentary
shortage

ESSENTIAL WORDS FOR THE IELTS

Questions 7–9

Do the following statements agree with the information in the reading passage?

Write

TRUE if the statement agrees with the information

FALSE If the statement contradicts the information.

NOT GIVEN if there is no information on this in the passage.

- _____ 7. A primary reason for the nursing shortage in developed countries is the health care needs of the aging population.
- _____ 8. There is not a large enough supply of qualified applicants for nursing schools in the United States.
- _____ 9. In the United Kingdom, a high percentage of nurses have retired during the past two decades.

My Words

Write the words that are new to you. Look them up in the dictionary and write their definitions.

Word Families

noun	complexity	The complexity of the nursing shortage problem makes it difficult to solve.
adjective	complex	The reasons for the worldwide nursing shortage are complex.
adverb	complexly	Some modern health care delivery systems have been complexly developed.

noun	qualification	A nurse who has the right qualifications will have no trouble finding a job.
verb	qualify	At nursing school, a student learns the skills to qualify for a career in nursing.
adjective	qualified	Qualified nurses are needed everywhere.

noun	rampancy	The epidemic spread with a rampancy that was frightening.
adjective	rampant	The rampant spread of the epidemic made it difficult to control.
adverb	rampantly	The disease spread rampantly throughout the region.

noun	shortage	The nursing shortage is affecting countries around the world.
verb	shorten	Lack of proper medical care can shorten a patient's life.
adjective	short	Both nurses and doctors are in short supply in many places.
adverb	shortly	The nurse said, "The doctor will be with you shortly."

noun	vacancy	When a nurse leaves a job, it is not always easy to fill the vacancy.
verb	vacate	Many nurses vacate their jobs in their native countries in favor of better positions elsewhere.
adjective	vacant	A vacant position at a hospital will be filled quickly if the salary and benefits are attractive.
adverb	vacantly	The patient stared vacantly as the nurse tended to him.

Word Family Practice

Choose the correct word family member from the list below to complete each blank.

Nurses are in 1..... supply in many parts of the world. There are many reasons for this lack of nurses; the issue is filled with 2..... . A solution needs to be found soon, because the problem has become 3..... . When nurses 4..... their positions at hospitals and health care centers, it is not easy to find other nurses to replace them. The ability to administer health care where it is needed is crippled when there are not enough 5..... nurses.

1. shortage	shorten	short
2. complexities	complex	complexly
3. rampancy	rampant	rampantly
4. vacancies	vacate	vacant
5. qualifications	qualifies	qualified