

REGIÓN SANITARIA VIII

ESCUELA DE GOBIERNO EN SLAUD "FLOREAL FERRARA"

SEDE NECOCHEA

CARRERA: TECNICATURA SUPERIOR EN ENFERMERÍA

ESPACIO CURRICULAR: INGLÉS

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LECTURA

1. Lee el siguiente texto y elije la opción correcta en el ejercicio debajo

A big hospital is like a small town; it needs thousands of people to make it work. All these people are organized into teams and each person in each team has a rank and often a specialism. In the past, the health care team's chain of command was simple: doctors made decisions and gave senior nurses orders. Senior nurses then instructed junior nurses, and so on. Things are changing. In many countries nurses have much more responsibility than they once had.

One thing is not changing; it is still a doctor who is in charge of a patient's treatment. In Britain, that doctor is called a consultant. Next in line to the consultant is the registrar. Consultants and registrars train the junior doctors who are called house officers or interns. Junior doctors work the same long, unsocial hours that nurses do on the wards. The most senior nurses are nursing officers; they are administrators. Then come ward managers who supervise staff nurses and students.

It is not only doctors and nurses who deliver treatment and care; there are many other specialists too. For example, there are physiotherapists who specialize in exercises to treat injury or dysfunction and occupational therapists who help patients manage every-day living. There are also many people the patient does not meet like lab technicians doing the tests and pharmacists dispensing medicines.

Like any town, a hospital has teams of office staff and ancillary workers such as porters, orderlies, technicians, drivers, cleaners, receptionists and cooks. Every team is essential for the delivery of treatment and care. This includes the volunteers who, without pay, raise money for the hospital and run shops, cinemas, libraries and restaurants.

1 Un hospital es como una pequeña ciudad porque...

- a siempre pasa algo
- b esta lleno de diferentes clases de personas
- c tiene diferentes áreas dentro

2 La diferencia entre el presente y el pasado es que....

- a ejercer la enfermería es más fácil
- b los enfermeros / las enfermeras toman más decisiones

c los enfermeros / las enfermeras trabajan más

3 Los consultores y los Jefes de Enfermería son...

a personal directivo

b a cargo del cuidado de pacientes

c personal administrativo

4 Quienes están a cargo de la Guardia son ...

a enfermeros/as

b recepcionista

c doctores

5 Los técnicos de laboratorio y farmacéuticos ...

a cuidan y tratan pacientes

b trabajan en un segundo plano (sin ser notados como actores principales)

c ayudan al especialista

6 Los voluntarios en un hospital

a son necesitados a veces

b bien pagos

c esenciales

2. Lee el siguiente texto y responde las preguntas debajo

Some hospitals specialize in particular conditions like cancer or psychiatric illness. Other hospitals specialize in particular types of patients like geriatrics, children or the terminally ill. However, the best known type of hospital is the general hospital which deals with almost everything, has ambulance crews and beds for both intensive care and long stay. A big general hospital has many different specialist departments. Identifying departments can be confusing because different hospitals use different names for the same thing. For example, one hospital may have a 'children's unit' which a different hospital calls 'Paediatrics'. 'Accident and Emergency' (A&E) in one hospital is called 'Casualty' in another. There are many other examples. The department that specializes in heart problems, is sometimes called 'Coronary Care'. Others call it 'Cardiology' or 'Cardiovascular medicine'. Nephrology, the department that treats illnesses of the kidney is sometimes called 'the Renal Unit'. Gastroenterology (digestive system) is sometimes 'the Department of Hepatology'. Hospital staff often use abbreviations for departments. For example, they refer to 'Obs and Gynae'. This is a department combining Obstetrics (pregnancy), and Gynaecology (women's reproductive organs). They call Otolaryngology, 'ENT' (ears, nose & throat), mostly because it is much easier to say.

1. ¿Cuáles son los 3 tipos de hospitales mencionados?

2. ¿Qué tipo de hospital es el más común?

3. ¿Por qué los nombres de las diferentes áreas de un hospital pueden ser confusos?

4. ¿Cuáles son las dos áreas que trabajan con el tracto gastrointestinal?

5. ¿Cuántas especialidades hay en el área de "Obs and Gynae"? Mencionalas

6. ¿Cuál es la abreviación para el área de Otorrinolaringología? ¿Qué representa cada letra?

3. Une los verbos de la izquierda con una frase de la derecha.

- 1 specialize
- 2 train
- 3 make
- 4 dispense
- 5 run
- 6 work
- 7 treat

- a a new staff
- b unsocial hours
- c a busy department
- d injuries and dysfunctions
- e quick decisions
- f in paediatrics
- g medicines

VOCABULARIO

1. Completa los espacios con una palabra de la derecha

- 1 _____ are on the bottom grade.
- 2 _____ often work in administration.
- 3 The new job is _____ a for her.
- 4 Psychiatric nurses _____ in mental health.
- 5 You can do a _____ course while you work.
- 6 You need to send a CV when you _____.
- 7 Contact with patients can be very _____.
- 8 We are looking for well _____ staff.

qualified
nursing officers
promotion
part-time
apply for a job
auxiliary nurses
rewarding
specialize

2. Completa cada espacio con el trabajo correcto

- 1. A _____ delivers babies
- 2. A _____ examines samples and tissues
- 3. A _____ supports the surgeon
- 4. A _____ prepares medicines
- 5. A _____ gives first aids and responds to emergencies
- 6. A _____ treats the heart and blood vessels
- 7. A _____ operates patients
- 8. A _____ takes x-rays

LAB TECHNICIAN
SCRUB NURSE
SURGEON
PARAMEDIC
RADIOLOGIST
CARDIOLOGIST
PHARMACIST
MIDWIFE

3. Une la profesión con el sector donde trabaja.

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Lab technician | AMBULANCE |
| 2. Scrub nurse | OPERATING THEATRE |
| 3. Surgeon | PHARMACY |
| 4. Paramedic | LABORATORY |
| 5. Radiologist | OPERATING THEATRE |
| 6. Cardiologist | DELIVERY ROOM |

7. Pharmacist
8. Midwife

RADIOLOGY
CARDIOLOGY

4. Escribe el nombre del equipamiento y elige el sector del hospital donde se utiliza.



HAEMATOLOGY	CARDIOLOGY



PATHOLOGY	NEUROLOGY



RENAL UNIT	HAEMATOLOGY



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SURGERY	PHYSIOTHERAPY



SURGERY	PAEDIATRICS



RADIOLOGY	DERMATOLOGY



RENAL UNIT	SURGERY



PATHOLOGY	NEUROLOGY

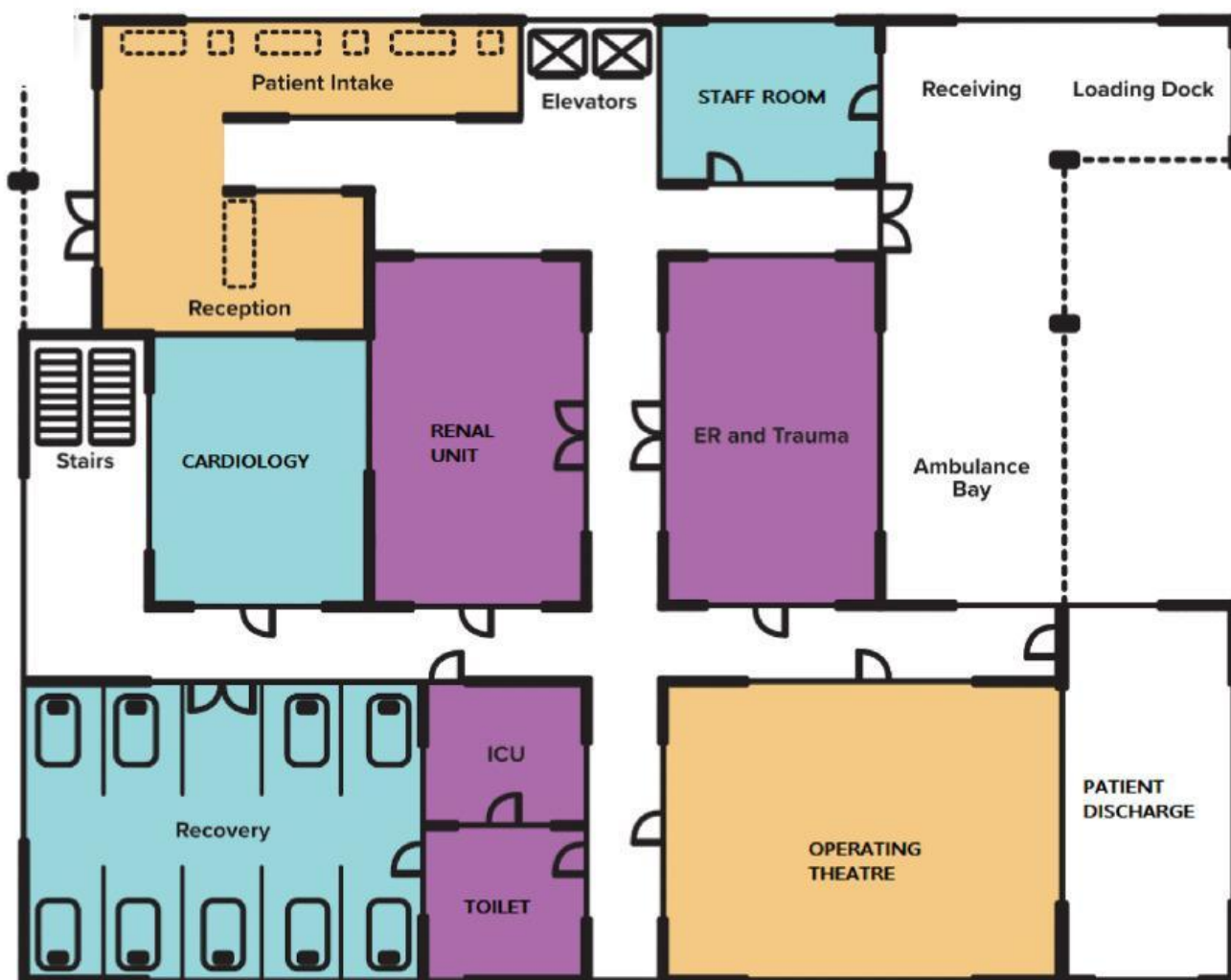


RENAL UNIT	SURGERY



CARDIOLOGIST	RADIOLOGIST

4. Mira el mapa del hospital y completa las oraciones con una preposición (in, on, at, under, outside, next to, by.....)



1. Patient discharge is the operating theatre
2. The elevators are of the corridor / the staff room and patient intake
3. Cardiology is Stairs
4. The toilet is ICU / operating theatre
5. ICU is Recovery
6. ER and trauma is ambulance bay
7. The ambulance bay is