

**BỘ LAO ĐỘNG - THƯƠNG BINH VÀ XÃ HỘI
TRƯỜNG CAO ĐẲNG PHƯƠNG ĐÔNG**

GIÁO TRÌNH

MÔ ĐUN: TIẾNG ANH CHUYÊN NGÀNH

NGÀNH/ NGHỀ: Y SỸ ĐA KHOA

TRÌNH ĐỘ: CAO ĐẲNG

*Ban hành kèm theo Quyết định số: /QĐ-CDPD ngàytháng.... năm
của Hiệu trưởng trường cao đẳng Phương Đông*

TUYÊN BỐ BẢN QUYỀN

Tài liệu này thuộc loại sách giáo trình nên các nguồn thông tin có thể được phép dùng nguyên bản hoặc trích dùng cho các mục đích về đào tạo và tham khảo.

Mọi mục đích khác mang tính lệch lạc hoặc sử dụng với mục đích kinh doanh thiếu lành mạnh sẽ bị nghiêm cấm.

LỜI GIỚI THIỆU

Giáo trình tiếng Anh chuyên ngành Y khoa này dành cho các lớp khoa Y-Dược của trường Cao đẳng Phương Đông.

Chương trình này được biên soạn để đáp ứng yêu cầu của bộ môn và cũng như nhu cầu ngoại ngữ cần thiết của tất cả các sinh viên hiện nay. Các bài học được biên soạn theo khuynh hướng giao tiếp gồm các bài hội thoại ngắn với các tình huống trong phòng mạch, trong tiệm thuốc tây, trong bệnh viện... Thông qua bài học, sinh viên nắm được các từ vựng về y khoa như tên bệnh, tên các dụng cụ, thiết bị y tế... và trên cơ sở này sinh viên có thể tự trang bị cho mình vốn từ vựng để nghiên cứu thêm các tài liệu y khoa bằng tiếng Anh trên các trang mạng hay giáo trình y khoa của thế giới để nâng cao kiến thức chuyên môn.

Nội dung trong giáo trình này được tham khảo, trích lược từ các giáo trình đang phổ biến của các trường đại học trong nước cũng như trên thế giới. Giáo trình này còn nhiều thiếu sót trong nội dung, hình thức chưa được đẹp. Ban biên tập đang cố gắng hoàn chỉnh. Mong nhận được sự đóng góp ý của đồng nghiệp và sinh viên.

Trân trọng cảm ơn!

T.M TÁC GIẢ THAM GIA BIÊN SOẠN

Chủ biên

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GIÁO TRÌNH MÔ ĐUN

Tên mô đun: Tiếng Anh chuyên ngành

Mã mô đun: MD 17

Thời gian thực hiện mô đun: 50 giờ (Lý thuyết: 20 giờ; Thảo luận: 28 giờ; Kiểm tra: 02 giờ).

I. Vị trí, tính chất mô đun:

1. Vị trí: Mô đun Tiếng Anh chuyên ngành là mô đun bắt buộc nằm trong chương trình đào tạo.

2. Tính chất: Tập trung giảng dạy các kỹ năng cơ bản và rất cần thiết để sinh viên có thể giao tiếp bằng Tiếng Anh với đồng nghiệp và bệnh nhân, có khả năng nắm bắt thông tin nghe được, xử lý và cung cấp lại thông tin bằng hình thức nói, viết, dịch hoặc đặt câu hỏi. Ngoài ra, sinh viên sau khi ra trường còn có thể đọc hiểu và nghiên cứu các tài liệu chuyên ngành bằng tiếng Anh cũng như tìm hiểu, sưu tầm các tài liệu y học bằng tiếng Anh nhằm nâng cao chuyên môn của mình.

II. Mục tiêu mô đun:

1. Về kiến thức:

- Có vốn từ y học nhất định liên quan đến các chủ điểm thông dụng như stress, các chất độc, AIDS, hút thuốc lá, bệnh tim, đột quỵ.

- Phát triển vốn từ vựng chuyên ngành qua các bài tập về synonyms, root words, compound words.

2. Kỹ năng:

- Sử dụng được các cấu trúc câu cơ bản: the verb to be, possessive pronouns, preps of time, articles, this/that/these/those, plurals of nouns, prepositions, present simple tense, some/any/no/none, past tense, have/has, possessive words, present continuous, the future tense (active + passive), the present perfect (active + passive), relative pronouns.

- Đọc hiểu được những tài liệu chuyên ngành để mở rộng kiến thức và phục vụ cho công việc.

- Nghe những từ vựng, cấu trúc, tình huống giao tiếp liên quan đến các chủ đề đã học.

3. Về năng lực tự chủ, tự chịu trách nhiệm:

- Rèn luyện phẩm chất đạo đức của sinh viên, chăm chỉ, nhiệt tình, say mê học ngoại ngữ, sáng tạo, đổi mới.

- Hiểu được tầm quan trọng của mô đun.

- Tinh thần tự học thông qua nghiên cứu sách ngữ pháp, đọc thêm các tài liệu trên mạng internet.

III. Nội dung mô đun:

UNIT ONE TALKING ABOUT HEALTH

Part 1 - THE DIALOGUE

ROSS: Morning, Mr Sinclair.

DOCTOR: Well, what's wrong?

PATIENT: A bad cold, I think...

DOCTOR: Hmm. Got a bit of a cough?

PATIENT: Yes.

DOCTOR: Is your throat sore?

PATIENT: Yes.

DOCTOR: Let's have a look at it. Hmm... say 'ah'.

PATIENT: A-a-a-h.

DOCTOR: Have you taken anything for it?

PATIENT: Yes. Hot lemon drinks.

DOCTOR: Uh-huh. Let's check your temperature. Hmm. Yes... how's your head?

PATIENT: Well... I've got a bit of a headache.

DOCTOR: Hmm. Is your nose blocked?

PATIENT: Yes.

DOCTOR: Uh-huh. I see.

Part 2 - VOCABULARY

a bad back

a bit of cold

a cough

an earache

a headache

a pain in the stomach

a sore throat

a stomach ache

a toothache

an Aspirin

a hot lemon drink

the flu

excuse me

Have you taken anything for it?

I feel a bit off colour

Is your nose blocked?

It'll probably clear up in a few days

Let's check your temperature

Not the best

Something for your throat

What's wrong/the matter?

You don't look a hundred percent

You don't look the best

A pain in the neck

Part 3 - Talking about health

1. Greetings and enquiries about health

Ex: Hello! How're you?

- Hello, how're you?
- How're you?
- Fine!
- Not bad.

How're you? Not the best, actually.

2. Finding out what's wrong

LAWRIE: How're you?

JUNE: Not the best, actually.

LAWRIE: Oh? What's the matter?

JUNE: I've got a bit of a cold.

3. Commenting on someone's health/appearance

LAWRIE: • Mmm... you don't look a hundred percent.

- Hullo, June. You don't look the best. What's wrong?

JUNE: I've got a bad back, I'm afraid.

LAWRIE: That's too bad. Perhaps you should see the doctor?

4. Enquiring about a sick person:

How're you today? I'm feeling better.

How're you getting on? I still feel a bit off colour.

Are you feeling better now? Yes, a bit.

5. Talking about our ailments

- I've got a headache
- I've got a sore throat
- I've got a toothache # I've got toothache.
- I've got an earache # I've got earache.
- I've got a headache.
- I've got a stomach-ache.

LAWRIE: You look awful! Are you OK?

JUNE: No, I'm not. I'm a bit off colour!

LAWRIE: What's the matter?

JUNE: I've got a headache and an earache. And a sore throat and a bit of cough.

LAWRIE: You certainly are a bit off colour!

ILLNESSES VOCABULARY

How Do You Feel?

I feel...

sick
tired
nauseated
like I have a fever
I'm burning up
like my head is going to explode

The types of pain that you can suffer are:

sharp pain
dull pain
throbbing pain
tingling sensation
burning
ache
shooting pain

Let's specify and concentrate on the pains and illnesses related to the head, nose, throat, stomach, muscles and skin.

Head
Headache
Fever
concussion

Nose
Nosebleed
Sneeze
Runny nose
Itchy nose
Sore nose

Throat
Cough
Dry Throat
Sore Throat

Stomach
Stomach ache
Vomit
Nausea

Muscles
Cramps
Strain

Skin
Rash
Burn

Cut
 Graze
 Bruise
 Fracture
 Sunburn
 Bite
 Sting
 Blister

It's worth knowing some typical illnesses, such as:

Cold
 Flu
 Mumps
 Depression
 Measles
 AIDS
 Cancer
 Diabetes
 Herpes
 STD (Sexually Transmitted disease)
 Skin fungus
 Anemia
 Anorexia
 Dehydration
 An Ear Ache
 Hemorrhoids
 Hypertension
 Obesity
 Varicose veins
 Vertigo
 Asthma
 Bird flu
 Osteoporosis
 Gastritis
 Heartburn
 Cardiovascular disease

Some examples

- I haven't had a cold for 3 months.
- I only eat soup when I have the flu.
- I get headaches if I drink too much coffee or coke.
- The boxer got hit in the face and got a nosebleed.
- I usually get a fever when I have the flu.
- My sister got a concussion when she fell off her bike.
- I was cleaning my office last week, and there was so much dust that I started sneezing.
- Do you have a Kleenex? I have a runny nose.
- My nose is always itchy in the spring, because of all the pollen.

- When I have a cold, I blow my nose so much that it gets really sore.
- Did you know there are different kinds of coughs? Dry coughs and wet ones to name a few.
- How do you deal with a sore throat?
- I always get a stomach ache after eating theatre popcorn.
- I hate vomiting. I have very little control over it and tend to just vomit where I am.
- Whenever I get nausea I drink some ginger ale that is flat (the gas has been released).
- After my gym class my muscles are sore but they are not strained.
- Lots of women get cramps during their periods.
- I don't have sensitive skin but I get a rash if I wear anything made of gold.
- I burnt my hand last year with oil when I was frying potato chips.
- One of the most painful cuts is a paper cut.
- Last weekend I fell off my bike and grazed my hands.
- The man got punched in the face and it left a purple bruise around his eye.
- She fractured some ribs after falling on the ski hill.
- Tourists always seem to get sunburns at the beach
- Mosquito bites are very itchy.
- I have never been stung by a bee.

=====

UNIT TWO

BOOKING A DOCTOR'S APPOINTMENT

Patient

- I need to make an appointment.
- I need to see the doctor.
- When is the doctor free?
- I need to renew my prescription.
- Do you think the doctor could squeeze us in today?
- I need to make an appointment for my husband.
- My child needs to come in for a check-up.
- The doctor wants to see me again in two week's time.

Receptionist

- What is your chart number?
- What is the appointment regarding?
- Which day/what time is good for you?
- Is January the 3rd okay with you?
- How does four o'clock sound?
- We'll see you then.
- I'm sorry the doctor is not taking new patients.
- We'll call you if there are any cancellations.
- We're running an hour behind schedule.
- Dr Jones is away. You'll be seeing Dr Lindsay.

Sample Conversation

- Receptionist**
: Doctor's office. Jane speaking. How can I help you?
- Caller:** I need to make an appointment with Dr. Harris.
- Receptionist**
: Do you know your chart number?
- Caller:** No, sorry. It's at home and I'm at work right now.
- Receptionist**
: No problem. What's your name, please?
- Caller:** George Mason.
- Receptionist**
: Okay Mr Mason. Hold one moment while I grab your chart, please.
- Caller:** Sure.
- Receptionist**
: Thanks for waiting. Now, what do you need to see the doctor about?
- Caller:** Well, I've been fighting a cold for more than a week, and I think I might have a chest infection or something. My cough is getting worse each day.
- Receptionist**
: Hmm. Doctor Harris is off tomorrow. Do you think it can wait until Wednesday?
- Caller:** Oh, I was really hoping to get in today or tomorrow in case I need some antibiotics. Maybe I'll have to go to the walk-in-clinic instead.
- Receptionist**
: Actually, we had a cancellation for 2:00pm today if you can get away from the office.
- Caller:** Gee, it's almost 1:00pm already. I think I can make it if I leave right now.
- Receptionist**
: We're running a bit behind schedule, so you can probably count on seeing the doctor around 2:30.
- Caller:** That's great. Thanks for fitting me in.
- Receptionist**
: No problem, Mr. Mason. We'll see you in an hour or so.

Check your understanding

- Why does the caller phone the doctor's office?
- 1 a. He's running late for his appointment
 b. He's hoping Dr Harris can fit him in
 c. He can't remember his chart number
 d. His medication ran out

Which is true about George Mason?

- 2
- a. he has a bad cold
 - b. He's running a fever
 - c. His cough is better
 - d. He's off on a sick day

When will the doctor see Mr Mason?

- 3
- a. before 2pm
 - b. around two-thirtyish
 - c. tomorrow
 - d. on Wednesday
-

MAKING A DOCTOR'S APPOINTMENT

Caller 1: Dr. Peterson's office. How may I help you?

Caller 2: I'd like to make an appointment to see the doctor.

Caller 1: Certainly, are you ill at the moment?

Caller 2: Yes, I'm not feeling very well.

Caller 1: Do you have a fever, or any other symptoms?

Caller 2: Yes, I have a slight fever and aches and pains.

Caller 1: OK, Dr. Peterson can see you tomorrow. Can you come in the morning?

Caller 2: Yes, tomorrow morning is fine.

Caller 1: How about 10 o'clock?

Caller 2: Yes, 10 o'clock is fine.

Caller 1: May have your name?

Caller 2: Yes, it's David Lain.

Caller 1: Have you seen Dr. Peterson before?

Caller 2: Yes, I had a physical exam last year.

Caller 1: Yes, here you are. OK, I've scheduled for ten o'clock tomorrow morning.

Caller 2: Thank you.

Caller 1: Drink plenty of warm fluids and get a good night's sleep!

Caller 2: Thank you. I'll do my best. Goodbye.

Caller 1: Goodbye.

A PRESCRIPTION

Patient: ... what about the problems I've been having sleeping?

Doctor: I'm going to give you a prescription for some medicine to help you get a better night's sleep.

Patient: Thank you doctor.

Doctor: Here, you can get this prescription at any pharmacy.

Patient: How often should I take the medicine?

Doctor: Just take one pill about 30 minutes before you go to bed.

Patient: How long should I take them?

Doctor: The prescription is for thirty days. If you're not sleeping well after thirty days, I'd like you to come back in.

Patient: Is there anything else I can do to help me sleep at night?

Doctor: Don't worry so much about things at work. I know, I know... easier said than done.

Patient: Should I stay home from work?

Doctor: No, I don't think that's necessary. Just remember to stay calm.

Key Vocabulary

prescription

to get a good night's sleep

pharmacy

to take medicine

to take a pill

easier said than done

to stay calm



UNIT THREE

AT THE DENTIST'

Sam: Good morning. I have an appointment with Dr. Peterson at 10.30.

Receptionist: Good morning, can I have your name, please?

Sam: Yes, it's Sam Waters.

Receptionist: Yes, Mr. Waters. Is this the first time you've seen Dr. Peterson?

Sam: No, I had my teeth cleaned and checked last year.

Receptionist: OK, just a moment, I'll get your chart.

Sam: Oh, I changed my insurance. Here's my new provider card.

Receptionist: Thank you. Is there anything in particular you'd like the dentist to check today?

Sam: Well, yes. I've been having some gum pain recently.

Receptionist: Alright, I'll make a note of that.

Sam: ... and I'd like to have my teeth cleaned as well.

Receptionist: Of course, Mr. Waters, that'll be part of today's dental hygiene.

Sam: Oh, yes, of course.

Receptionist: Please have a seat and the Dr. Peterson will be with you momentarily.

Sam: Thank you.

Receptionist: You're quite welcome.

Key Vocabulary

appointment: cuộc hẹn gặp

chart: bảng, biểu

to clean teeth : đánh răng, chùi răng

insurance : bảo hiểm

provider card : thẻ cung cấp dịch vụ y tế

check-up : kiểm tra tổng quát

dental hygiene: vệ sinh răng

gum : nướu răng, lợi

gum pain : đau nướu răng

MAKING AN APPOINTMENT WITH THE DENTIST

Dentist Office Assistant: Good morning, Beautiful Smile Dentistry, this is Jamie. How may I help you today?

Patient: Good morning, I'd like to schedule a check-up.

Dentist Office Assistant: I'd be happy to do that for you. Have you been to Beautiful Smile before?

Patient: Yes, I have. My last check-up was six months ago.

Dentist Office Assistant: Great. Can I get your name, please?

Patient: Yes, of course, sorry. My name is Ron Appleman.

Dentist Office Assistant: Thank you Mr. Appleman. Which dentist did you see on your last check-up?

Patient: I'm not sure, really.

Dentist Office Assistant: That's OK. Let me check your chart... Oh, Dr. Lee.

Patient: Yes, that's right.

Dentist Office Assistant: OK... Dr. Lee has time next Friday in the morning.

Patient: Hmm... that's not good. I've got work. How about the week after that?

Dentist Office Assistant: Yes, Dr. Lee has some times open. Would you like to suggest a time?

Patient: Does he have anything open in the afternoon?

Dentist Office Assistant: Yes, we could fit you in on Thursday, January 14th at 2.30 in the afternoon.

Patient: Great. That'll work.

Dentist Office Assistant: OK, thank you for calling Mr. Appleman, we'll see you next week.

Patient: Thank you, bye bye.

Dentist Office Assistant: Goodbye.

Patient:

Expressions

This is ...

How may I help you?

I'd like to schedule / I'd like to make an appointment
check-up

Have you been to X before?

Can I get your name? / May I have your name?

Which dentist / doctor did you see?

Dr. X has time next ...

Would you like to suggest a time?

Does he / she have something open ...?

We can / could fit you in ...

Thank you for calling.

Fill in the blanks

A Dentist Appointment

Complete the dialogue.

B: Good morning. Dr. Brown's office. ___ I help you?

A: Good morning. I ___ to make an appointment with Dr. Brown.

B: Ok. Just a minute. ___ you come on Monday at 1:00 pm?

A: No. Monday is a busy day for me. I ___ until 9:00 pm. I ___ leave the office early.

B: What about Wednesday at 6:00 pm? ___ that OK with you?

A: ___ a little later? You know how heavy the traffic is at 6. I ___ arrive on time.

B: OK. You ___ seen by Dr. Brown on Wednesday at 7. OK? If you can't come for any reason, please ___ me and I ___ try to set another time.

A

: OK. Thanks.

May/Can; 'd like / want; Can / Could; Work ; can't; Is

Can't it be/How about/What about;

May not/might not/will not/may not be able to

'll be; call/contact; will



UNIT FOUR AT A PHARMACY

Everyone get sick at one time or another and needs to go to drug store or pharmacy to get

some medicine. If it's a minor condition, you can get over-the-counter medication. If not, you may need to get a prescription from a doctor first. Maybe you just need some allergy medication for hay fever, or aspirin for a head ache, or antacid for an upset stomach. In these case you may have to talk to the pharmacist. Using the expressions below can be helpful.

English Expressions

<u>Expression</u>	<u>Response</u>
What do you recommend for (...a cold)?	You could try these COLD BE GONE tablets. They work wonders.
Do you have anything for a (... sore throat)?	(Yes, these throat lozenges should work.
What do you suggest for (... an upset stomach)?	You could try these antacid tablets.
I need something for a (... headache)?	Why don't you try aspirin?

What are over-the-counter medications?

Over-the-counter medication is medication that does not require a doctor's prescription in order to be purchased. In many countries prescription drugs require a doctor's orders before they can be purchased at a pharmacy. These drugs are usually very potent, may be addictive if not used properly, and may have numerous adverse side effects. Over-the-counter drugs, however, do not need a doctor's orders to be purchased.

There are a multitude of over-the-counter drugs that are used for the treatment of a wide variety of ailments and illnesses, including the following:

upset stomachs	headaches
muscle aches and pain	allergies
stuffy noses	persistent itching
minor burns and scalds	runny noses
disinfectants (for cleaning cuts and other minor wounds),	
ointments or liquids (to remove warts and corns)	

It is also helpful to know over-the-counter medication comes in variety of packages and forms. Look at the examples below.

- Antacid tablets**
- Allergy pills**
- Cough drop lozenges**
- Cold capsules**
- Tube of muscle relaxant ointment**
- Bottle of cough syrup**

Dialogue 1

Pharmacist: Good morning, may I help you?

Customer: Yes, I need this prescription filled.

Pharmacist: OK, it'll be ready in a few minutes.

Customer: I've also had a runny nose for a couple of days, can you recommend something?

Pharmacist: This decongestant is very effective, but be careful using it. It causes drowsiness and you shouldn't drink any alcohol when taking this it.

Customer: OK, I'll try it. I also need some band-aides and sun screen. Where are those?

Pharmacist: The band-aides are on aisle 3, on the left and the sun screen is on aisle 2, on the top shelf.

Customer: Thanks

Pharmacist: Will that be all?

Customer: That should do it.

Pharmacist: That comes to \$34.56.

Customer: That expensive! Why so much?

Pharmacist: The prescription medication is expensive. It cost \$25.99. I may be able to get you a generic drug for about half that price, but I would have to consult your doctor first.

Customer: No, that's OK. Don't bother.

Pharmacist: Here's your change. Have a good day.

Conversation Activities

Pair work- discussion

When was the last time you when to a pharmacy? Tell your partner about it using some of the ideas for discussion below. Your partner should ask questions to get more information.

- when did you go
- what was the problem
- what medication did you get
- did you talk to the pharmacists
- did the medication help

AT THE PHARMACY

Dialogue 2

Read the dialogue with your partner a few times. Take turns being each character. Practice your intonation and pronunciation.

Customer: I'd like to have this prescription filled please.

Pharmacist: Have you taken this medicine before?

Customer: No I haven't.

Pharmacist: You have to take one pill three times a day for seven days.

Customer: Are there any side effects?

Pharmacist: Yes. You may feel drowsy.

Customer: What about precautions?

Pharmacist: Don't drive when you take this medicine.

Customer: When will the prescription be ready?

Pharmacist: You can pick it up about three o'clock.

Customer: Okay. Thank you. See you later.

Practice

You have to take one pill a day for seven days.

You've got to take one tablet with each meal.

You should take two teaspoons before bedtime.

You need to apply the ointment daily.

Are there any side effects?

Will there be any side effects?

Will I feel any side effects?

You may feel drowsy.

You may feel sleepy.

You may get a headache.

You might feel dizzy.

You could feel a little nauseated.

When will the prescription be ready?

When can I pick it up?

When will it be filled?

Don't drive when you take this medicine.

You shouldn't drink alcohol when you take this medicine.

Don't take this if you are pregnant or nursing a baby.

Don't exceed the recommended dosage.

You can pick it up about three o'clock.

It will be ready this afternoon.

You can get it later today.

Exercise: Match the words on the left with the correct meaning on the right.

1. drowsy	a. feeling like you have to vomit
2. nauseated	b. a kind of medicine used on skin
3. pregnant	c. be more than
4. precaution	d. a mother giving her milk to her baby
5. dizzy	e. suggested
6. nursing	f. sleepy
7. exceed	g. expecting a baby
8. recommended	h. amount of medicine to take
9. dosage	i. feeling like everything is turning
10. ointment	j. taking care so something bad doesn't

happen

3. Pair work- Role Play

The situation: At a pharmacy

Working with a partner, role play the situations, using the information below

The roles: pharmacist, customer

The customer should ask for a recommendation for the problems below.

The pharmacist should ask the following:

- how long the symptoms have been present
- if the customer is allergic to any medicines
- why they have the symptoms (if known)
- the severity of the problem

The problems

Stuffy/runny nose	Fever
Muscles	Headache
Diarrhea	Constipation
Insomnia	Severe Itching
Upset stomach	Dandruff

Exercise: Match the definition on the left with the **letter** of the term on the right:

- a** - antidepressant (n.)
- b** - over-the-counter (adj.)
- c** - side effect
- d** - dose (n.)
- e** - generic drug
- f** - drowsy (adj.)
- g** - fever
- h** - active ingredient
- i** - sedative
- j** - therapeutic (adj.)

1. available without a prescription -->
2. the amount of medicine to be taken -->
3. having the ability to heal -->
4. an abnormally high body temperature -->
5. an undesired effect resulting from a medication -->
6. medicine that treats depression -->
7. the opposite of a "brand name" drug -->
8. medicine that calms you down -->
9. sleepy -->
10. the substance in a pharmaceutical drug that is biologically active -->



UNIT FIVE HUMAN BODY

One of the first things you need to know when working in English is the parts of the body. You will need to learn the names of the internal (inside the skin) and external body parts. You will also need to learn the words for the functions of each of these body parts. Here are the basics to get you started.

Head

Inside the head is the **brain**, which is responsible for thinking. The top of a person's **scalp** is covered with **hair**. Beneath the hairline at the front of the **face** is the **forehead**. Underneath the forehead are the **eyes** for seeing, the **nose** for smelling, and the **mouth** for eating. On the outside of the mouth are the **lips**, and on the inside of the mouth are the **teeth** for biting and the **tongue** for tasting. Food is swallowed down the **throat**. At the sides of the face are the **cheeks** and at the sides of the head are the **ears** for hearing. At the bottom of a person's face is the **chin**. The **jaw** is located on the inside of the cheeks and chin. The **neck** is what attaches the head to the **upper body**.

Upper Body

At the top and front of the upper body, just below the neck is the **collar bone**. On the front side of the upper body is the **chest**, which in women includes the **breasts**. Babies suck on the **nipples** of their mother's breasts. Beneath the **ribcage** are the **stomach** and the **waist**. The **navel**, more commonly referred to as the **belly button**, is located here as well. On the inside of the upper body are the **heart** for pumping **blood** and the **lungs** for breathing. The rear side of the upper body is called the **back**, inside which the **spine** connects the upper body to the lower body.

Upper Limbs (arms)

The **arms** are attached to the **shoulders**. Beneath this area is called the **armpit** or **underarm**. The upper arms have the **muscles** known as **triceps** and **biceps**. The joint halfway down the arm is called the **elbow**. Between the elbow and the next joint, the **wrist**, is the **forearm**. Below the wrist is the **hand** with four **fingers** and one **thumb**. Beside the thumb is the **index** finger. Beside the index finger is the **middle** finger, followed by the **ring** finger and the **little** finger. At the ends of the fingers are **fingernails**.

Lower Body

Below the waist, on left and right, are the **hips**. Between the hips are the reproductive organs, the **penis** (male) or the **vagina** (female). At the back of the lower body are the **buttocks** for sitting on. They are also commonly referred to as the **rear end** or the **bum** (especially with children). The internal organs in the lower body include the **intestines** for digesting food, the **bladder** for holding liquid waste, as well as the **liver** and the **kidneys**. This area also contains the woman's **uterus**, which holds a baby when a woman is pregnant.

Lower Limbs (legs)

The top of the leg is called the **thigh**, and the joint in the middle of the leg is the **knee**. The front of the lower leg is the **shin** and the back of the lower leg is the **calf**. The **ankle** connects the **foot** to the leg. Each foot has five **toes**. The smallest toe is often called the **little toe** while the large one is called the **big toe**. At the ends of the toes are **toenails**.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 .The head | 2 .The neck |
| 3 .The shoulder | 4 .The upper arm |
| 5 .The elbow | 6 .The forearm |
| 7 .The wrist | 8 .The hand |
| 9 .The finger | 10.The hip |
| 11.The thigh | 12.The knee |
| 13.The leg | 14.The ankle |
| 15.The foot | 16.The toes |
| 17.The chest | 18.The abdomen |
| 19.The palm | 20.The thumb |
| 21.The index finger / forefinger | 22.The middle finger |
| 23.The ring finger | 24.The little finger |
| 25 .A nail | 26.The hair |
| 27.The forehead | 28.The eyebrows |
| 29.The eyes | 30.The eyelashes |
| 31.The nose | 32.The mouth |
| 33.The lips | 34.The chin |
| 35.The cheek | 36The ear 37.The throat |

Human Body Quiz

- 1 Your tonsils can get swollen when you have a sore
- a. thigh b. toe c. throat d. lips
- 2 The..... is located in the middle of the arm.
- a. elbow b. ankle c. should d. knee
- 3 My Dad's little..... was lost in the accident.

- a. thumb b. toe c. wrist d. armpit
- 4The patient lost so much weight hiswere sunken in.
- a. calves b. thigh c. muscle d. cheeks
- 5We'll put a cool cloth on yourto get your fever down.
- a. knee b. tongue c. teeth d. forehead
- 6Another word for belly button is
- a. knee b. naval c. chest d. stomach
- 7The newborn is getting hischanged in the nursery.
- a. thigh b. bum c. shin d. heart
- 8She may never walk again because her..... was so badly injured.
- a. uterus b. spine c. finger d. eye
- 9Theon his knee was scraped off when he hit the road.
- a. collar b. limbs c. teeth d. skin
- 10Your grandfather will be able to walk better after his surgery.
- a. chin b. waist c. hip d. arm

UNIT SIX

DOCTOR'S DIAGNOSIS

Physician

- Your test results have come in.
- I'm afraid the prognosis isn't good.
- You have a long road to recovery.
- We have several options to discuss.
- The blood test came back negative.
- The transfusion was a success.
- It looks like you're ready to go home.
- I'd like to keep you here over night.
- We'll know more in a few days.
- You're not in the clear yet.
- We've ruled out diabetes.
- I'm hoping to get to the bottom of this soon.

Patient

- I don't understand what this means.
- Am I going to need surgery?
- Is it good news or bad?
- When will the tests results come in?
- How long do I have to stay in the hospital?
- What is the success rate?
- Are they going to run more tests?
- Is this a common problem for people my age?
- I'd like to discuss other options.
- I'm going to get a second opinion.

Sample Conversation

Doctor: Hi Jessica. How are you feeling today?

Patient: A bit better.

Doctor: That's good to hear. Are you still feeling nauseous?

Patient: No, I haven't felt sick to my stomach since you switched my medication.

Doctor: Great. Say, your test results came in this morning.

Patient: It's about time. Is it good news or bad?

Doctor: I guess it's a bit of both. Which do you want first?

Patient: Let's get the bad news over with.

Doctor: Okay. It looks like you're going to need surgery to remove the tumour from your leg. After the operation you're going to have to stay off your feet for at least three weeks. That means no soccer.

Patient: I was afraid you were going to say that.

Doctor: Now for the good news. The biopsy shows that the tumour is benign, which means it's not cancerous. We're going to take it out anyway just to be on the safe side.

Patient: Wow, that's a load off my mind. Thanks Doctor.

Doctor: Don't get too excited. We still need to get to the bottom of all of this weight loss.

Patient: I've probably just been so worried about this stupid lump.

Doctor: These things often are stress related, but we're still going to do a few blood tests just to rule a few things out.

Patient: Things like what? Cancer?

Doctor: Actually, I'm thinking more along the lines of a food allergy.

Vocabulary

test results : kết quả xét nghiệm

prognosis : sự dự đoán

transfusion : sự truyền máu

rule out : loại trừ

tumour : khối u, bướu

biopsy : sinh thiết

lump : chỗ sưng lên

Fast Facts

1. The human body is made up of a head, neck, torso, two arms and two legs. The average height of an adult human is about 5 to 6 feet tall. The human body is made to stand erect, walk on two feet, use the arms to carry and lift, and has opposable thumbs

(able to grasp).

2. The adult body is made up of: 100 trillion cells, 206 bones, 600 muscles, and 22 internal organs.
3. There are many systems in the human body:
 - Circulatory System (heart, blood, vessels)
 - Respiratory System (nose, trachea, lungs)
 - Immune System (many types of protein, cells, organs, tissues)
 - Skeletal System (bones)
 - Excretory System (lungs, large intestine, kidneys)
 - Urinary System (bladder, kidneys)
 - Muscular System (muscles)
 - Endocrine System (glands)
 - Digestive System (mouth, esophagus, stomach, intestines)
 - Nervous System (brain, spinal cord, nerves)
 - Reproductive System (male and female reproductive organs)
4. Every square inch of the human body has about 19 million skin cells.
5. Every hour about 1 billion cells in the human body must be replaced.
6. The average human head has about 100,000 hairs.
7. The circulatory system of arteries, veins, and capillaries is about 60,000 miles long.
8. The heart beats more than 2.5 billion times in an average lifetime.
9. There are about 9,000 taste buds on the surface of the tongue, in the throat, and on the roof of the mouth.
10. The strongest muscle in the body is the tongue.
11. The human heart creates enough pressure when it pumps out to the body to squirt blood 30 feet.
12. You blink over 10,000,000 times a year.
13. The human brain weighs about 3 pounds.
14. It takes about 20 seconds for a red blood cell to circle the whole body.
15. Only 10% of the population are left handed.
16. One fourth of the bones in your body are in your feet.
17. Children tend to grow faster in the spring.
18. The most sensitive finger on the human hand is the index finger.
19. More men are color-blind than women.
20. More people have brown eyes than any other color.

=====

UNIT SEVEN

VISITING HOURS

Part of being a nurse, involves dealing with the people who are close to your patients. When a patient is staying in a hospital or other health facility, it is often necessary to welcome, monitor, and inform visitors on a daily basis. In many cases you may form stronger relationships with the patients' visitors than the patients themselves. Depending on the condition of the patient, certain loved ones will be allowed to visit, while others

will not. It is a difficult time for people who have loved ones in the hospital. Showing them compassion and explaining the rules is much easier if you have the necessary English skills.

Study the different people that may come to visit the patient. Then read some typical concerns and questions that visitors may have, and some appropriate responses that you may be able to give them.

Immediate family

Mother and Father (patient's parents)
 Husband or Wife (the man or woman the patient is married to)
 Son and Daughter (children of the patient, boy and girl)
 Brother and Sister/siblings (other children of the patient's parents)

Extended family

Grandmother and Grandfather (mother and father of patient's parents)
 Aunt and Uncle (brother and sister of patient's parents)
 Niece and Nephew (girl and boy child of patient's siblings)
 Cousins (children of patient's aunt or uncle)

Friends and other loved ones

Best friend (patient's closest friend)
 Room-mate (a person the patient lives with)
 Neighbour (a friend who lives near the patient)
 Co-worker (a person who works with the patient)
 Boyfriend or Girlfriend (the man or woman the patient loves/dates)
 Fiancé (the man or woman the patient is engaged to marry)

Questions and Concerns of Loved Ones

- We're Michael's grandparents.
- Could you tell me which room Mrs Smythe is in?
- Is my child going to be okay?
- When can we speak with the doctor?
- What time are visiting hours?
- I'm trying to locate my sister. (*I'm trying to find my sister's room.*)
- Is there anything you can do to make him more comfortable.
- My child would like something to drink.
- Is there somewhere I can lie down for a while.
- Could you tell me where the chapel is?
- Please tell her to get well soon.

Questions and Responses from Nurses

- What is your relation to Jessica?
- You'll have to come back during visiting hours.
- Ms Lee is too tired for visitors.
- Room 7 is down the hall to your right.
- I'll give you two some privacy now.

- Does your daughter need anything?
- I'm afraid she's not having a very good day today.
- We do the best we can around here.
- There's a quiet room for families down the hall.
- The doctor would like to have a word with you. (*The doctor wants to speak to you.*)
- She's doing much better this morning.
- He's in isolation because of the transplant.
- We had to transfer your mother-in-law to the ICU.
- It's in your brother's best interest.

Sample Conversation

Nurse: I'm afraid visiting hours are over, sir

Visitor: My wife's in room 3B.

Nurse: Sorry, you'll have to come back in the morning.

Visitor: And leave her all alone overnight?

Nurse: I'm afraid that's the policy, sir.

Visitor: Surely you can make an exception? What if she needs me in the night?

Nurse: Don't worry, we'll look after her. What she really needs is her rest.

Visitor: Some of her friends want to see her too. When can they come?

Nurse: Visiting hours are from 9 to 11 in the morning and 4 to 7 in the evening, but I'm afraid while your wife is on bedrest the doctor has requested that only immediate family members come in to see her.

Visitor: Can't her friends even stop by to bring her flowers?

Nurse: Flowers are not permitted in this ward. We just can't risk any germs that might come in with them.

Visitor: Well, I guess it's all in her best interest.

Nurse: Thanks for understanding. Now, I'm going to bring your wife her dinner. Why don't you head home and get something to eat yourself?

Visitor: Okay. I really hate to leave her, but that's probably a good idea.

Nurse: She's in good hands here. I'll tell her you were here and that you'll see her in the morning.

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UNIT EIGHT

MEDICAL SUPPLIES AND TOOLS

Here is a list of some of the most common supplies found in doctor's offices, operating rooms, and medical kits. Study the vocabulary and try the matching exercise.

antiseptic	liquid used to sterilize (clean) the surface of the skin
bandage	a cloth covering that is placed over a wound to prevent bleeding, swelling and infection
bandage scissors	tool used to cut bandages
blood pressure monitor	a tool that measures the force of blood flow through a person's body
catheter	a thin tube put into your body to remove a liquid such as urine
defibrillator	a piece of equipment for giving the heart an electric shock to make it start to beat normally again
drain	a tube that carries liquid away from your body, for example one that carries blood away from an injury
dressing	protective covering that is placed over a wound
drip	a piece of equipment used in a hospital for putting a liquid such as medicine directly into your body
ECG (electrocardiograph)	a machine used in hospitals for showing how well someone's heart is beating. The picture it shows or prints is also called an ECG
EEG electroencephalograph	electroencephalograph: a machine that records electrical activity in the brain
elastic tape	a thin roll of stretchy material that is sticky on one side
eye chart	a poster of letter, word, and number combinations of various sizes used to test a person's eyesight
forceps	instrument used during operations and medical procedures (assists the doctor in pulling, holding, and retrieving)
gauze	thin, netted material used for dressing wounds

hypodermic needle	sharp pointed metal piece that pricks the skin (attached to a syringe), used for taking blood or administering medicine
IV bag	the pouch that contains liquids to be pumped into a patient's body
incubator	a piece of hospital equipment that ill or premature babies lie in to be kept warm and given treatment
lancet	a small knife with two sharp edges used by doctors
ligature	a thread or wire that doctors tie around a blood vessel to stop someone losing blood
medicine cup	small plastic measuring cup
microscope	equipment that makes small things appear larger than they are
otoscope	a device used for looking into a patient's ears
oxygen mask	equipment that fits over the nose and mouth and supplies oxygen
privacy screen	an object that is used to separate the doctor and patient from others in an open room
scales	a device that measures a person's weight
stent	a very small, artificial tube placed in an artery or other tube in the body in order to hold the artery, etc. open
stethoscope	equipment for listening to a person's heart and lungs
syringe	a cylinder-shaped piece that attaches to a needle and can be filled with liquid
table and head-rest paper	paper that is placed on an examining table or head-rest to prevent the spread of germs
test tube	glass cylinder that is filled with blood or other liquids and can be capped and placed in a storage area

thermometer	an instrument used to check a person's body temperature
vial	a small bottle or container used for storing liquids

Matching Exercise

Match the comments with the supplies that are needed:

1	I can't catch my breath.	a	<i>table and head-rest paper</i>
2	Prepare the examining table for the next patient.	b	<i>thermometer</i>
3	We'll have to get a blood sample.	c	<i>oxygen mask</i>
4	I need to sterilize the wound.	d	<i>hypodermic needle</i>
5	We'll have to feed him with liquids.	e	<i>bandage scissors</i>
6	Let's find out your weight.	f	<i>scales</i>
7	I need to examine the patient in private.	g	<i>eye chart</i>
8	Let's check your vision.	h	<i>antiseptic</i>
9	Let's see if you are running a fever.	i	<i>IV bag</i>
10	Can you cut this gauze for me?	j	<i>privacy screen</i>

MEDICAL SPECIALISTS

Medical specialists are experts in certain fields of medicine. They either treat specific parts of the body, such as the back or the brain, or they specialize in certain diseases, such as cancer. Family doctors keep a list of local specialists and can help patients choose the right specialist for each medical issue. In many cases specialists require a **referral** from a family doctor before they will see a patient. Here is a list of the most common types of specialists. Study the list and then check your understanding by taking the quiz.

allergist: specializes in determining food and environmental allergies

anesthesiologist: specializes in pain prevention during surgery

cardiologist: heart specialist

chiropractor: back specialist

dentist: tooth specialist

dermatologist: skin specialist

fertility specialist: helps people who have difficulty getting pregnant

gynecologist: specializes in women's needs

massage therapist: specializes in muscle relaxation

midwife: helps women deliver babies in a natural way

naturopath: specializes in natural cures and remedies

neurologist: brain specialist

obstetrician: specialist for pregnant women

occupational therapist: specializes in workplace health

oncologist: tumour specialist, including cancer

ophthalmologist: specializes in eye diseases

pediatrician: specialist for babies and children

physical therapist: specializes in the body's movement

podiatrist: foot specialist

psychiatrist: specialist in mental health

radiologist: specializes in imaging tests

Referral Quiz

Read the patient complaints. Which specialist does each patient need?

1	I have a terrible rash on my arms and legs. I think I'm allergic to dairy food, but it also might be grass.
2	My husband and I just took a home pregnancy test, and it came out positive. We want to know when we are due and we want to make sure the fetus is healthy.
3	I still can't walk and it's been three months since my accident. I hate being stuck in a wheelchair.
4	The test results show that I have an advanced form of blood cancer.
5	My left eye has an infection that won't go away and my vision has been blurry for two weeks now.
6	I don't want to take any drugs that will cause me to become addicted to them, but I do need some sort of pain relief.
7	I've been having major chest pains this week. I'm also having trouble breathing.
8	I get terrible acne and I have tried all of the products in the pharmacy. I don't know what to do now.

9	My baby is not developing properly. She hasn't put on any weight in two months and she keeps getting ear infections.
10	My husband and I have been trying to get pregnant for three years. We have tried everything that the books suggest.

obstetrician, physical therapist, naturopath, fertility specialist, allergist, ophthalmologist, cardiologist, dermatologist, pediatrician, oncologist

UNIT NINE PRESCRIPTION ABBREVIATIONS

Understanding What Your Doctor Writes on a Prescription

Doctors use prescription abbreviations (based on Latin words) that tell your pharmacist which medication to give you and directions on how to use that medication.

If you learn to understand the medical shorthand used by your doctor, you can read your own prescription immediately after it is written. This will help make sure that you know what medication you are getting and it will give you a chance to ask questions about your doctor's instructions.

Understanding Your Prescription May Help Prevent a Medical Error

The more you understand about your prescription, the less likely it is that you will have a medical error. For example, your pharmacist may make a mistake reading your doctor's handwriting. If your doctor's writing is not clear and easily read, your prescription may take longer to fill or you may be given the wrong dose or the wrong directions.

As a smart medical consumer, it is a good idea to check your prescription and make sure that it is filled correctly at the pharmacy. If you think there is an error or a discrepancy, you can alert the pharmacist or call your doctor.

Some doctor's offices now use electronic prescribing. You may receive a printed prescription to take to the pharmacy, or your prescription may be faxed or e-mailed to the pharmacy. Ask to see a printout of these prescriptions before leaving your doctor's office.

If you do not understand what your prescription says, do not be shy. Ask your doctor or another healthcare provider in the office for assistance. Your questions may help detect and prevent an error.

A Dr. Mike Quick Tip: *Ask your doctor to write down on the prescription for what condition your medication is being used; e.g., not just "take once a day" but "take once a day for high cholesterol."*

Generic vs. Brand Name

When writing a prescription, your doctor may use either the "generic" name of the medication or the "brand name". For example, sertraline is the "generic" name and Zoloft is the "brand name" used to identify a medication frequently prescribed for the treatment of depression.

In many states, pharmacists are allowed to dispense a generic medication, even if your doctor writes a prescription for the brand name version of the drug. However, if your doctor writes "DAW" (which means "dispense as written") or initials a box labeled "DAW" on your prescription, the pharmacist cannot legally substitute a generic medication for the brand name one.

Reading Your Prescription

Your prescription is usually written on a pre-printed pad with your doctor's name, address, and phone number. You may also see, either on the top or bottom of the prescription, special identification numbers, such as your doctor's Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) number for narcotics or controlled substances.

Of course, there is space for your name and address, your age, the date, a place for your doctor's signature, and a blank area in which your doctor writes the following directions:

- Name of the medication
- Dose of the medication
- How often to take the medication
- When to take the medication
- How to take the medication

Additionally, your doctor will indicate how much medicine the pharmacist should give you and the number of times that your prescription can be refilled.

Commonly Used Medical Abbreviations

Your doctor may use different abbreviations or symbols. If you do not understand them, ask your doctor or pharmacist for clarification.

How Often to Take Your Medication

ad lib - freely, as needed
 bid - twice a day
 prn - as needed
 q - every
 q3h - every 3 hours
 q4h - every 4 hours
 qd - every day
 qid - four times a day
 qod - every other day
 tid - three times a day

When to Take Your Medication

ac - before meals
 hs - at bedtime
 int - between meals
 pc - after meals

How Much Medication to Take

caps - capsule
 gtt - drops
 i, ii, iii, or iiiii - the number of doses (1, 2, 3, or 4)
 mg - milligrams
 ml - milliliters
 ss - one half
 tabs - tablets
 tbsp - tablespoon (15ml)
 tsp - teaspoon (5ml)

How to Use Your Medication

ad - right ear
 al - left ear
 c or o - with
 od - right eye
 os - left eye
 ou - both eyes
 po - by mouth
 s or ø - without
 sl - sublingual
 top - apply topically

Often the abbreviation "sig" will appear just before the directions on the prescription. "Sig" is short for the Latin, signetur, or "let it be labeled."

How to Read Your Doctor's Prescription - Some Examples

Example #1: Your diagnosis is high cholesterol

Zocor 10 mg.

This is the name of the medication and the dose.

Sig: i po qhs

Your instructions are to take 1 pill, by mouth, at bedtime.

Dispense #90

You will be given 90 pills, enough for about 3 months.

Refill 0 times

Your doctor has indicated no refills, most likely because she would like to check your blood cholesterol and then decide if you need more medication or a different dose.

DAW left blank

Your pharmacist will most likely give you simvastatin, the generic version of Zocor.

Example #2: Your diagnosis is type 2 diabetes

Glucophage 500 mg.

This is the name of the medication and the dose.

Sig: i po bid pc

Your instructions are to take 1 pill, by mouth, twice each day, after meals - this means that you should take this medication right after breakfast and right after dinner.

Dispense #90

You will be given 90 pills, enough for about 3 months.

Refill 3 times

Your doctor has indicated 3 refills, enough medication for one year. This may mean that your diabetes is "stable" and well controlled on this medication.

DAW left blank

Your pharmacist will most likely give you metformin, the generic version of Glucophage.

Example #3: Your diagnosis is high blood pressure

Diovan 40 mg.

This is the name of the medication and the dose.

Sig: i po qd

Your instructions are to take 1 pill, by mouth, once each day - you most likely can take this medication either before or after a meal since your doctor did not say otherwise.

Dispense #90

You will be given 90 pills, enough for about 3 months.

Refill 0 times

Your doctor has indicated no refills, most likely because she would like to check your blood pressure and then decide if you need more medication or a different dose.

DAW left blank

Your pharmacist will give you Diovan since there is no generic available for this drug.

List of abbreviations used in medical prescriptions

Abbreviation	Latin	Meaning
aa	ana	of each
ad	ad	up to
a.c.	ante cibum	before meals

a.d.	auris dextra	right ear
ad lib.	ad libitum	use as much as one desires; freely
admov.	admove	Apply
agit	agita	stir/shake
alt. h.	alternis horis	every other hour
a.m.	ante meridiem	morning, before noon
amp		Ampule
amt		Amount
aq	aqua	Water
a.l., a.s.	auris laeva, auris sinistra	left ear
A.T.C.		around the clock
a.u.	auris utraque	both ears
bis	bis	Twice
b.d./b.i.d.	bis in die	twice daily
B.M.		bowel movement
BNF	 	British National Formulary
bol.	bolus	as a large single dose (usually intravenously)
B.S.		blood sugar
B.S.A		body surface areas
b.t.		Bedtime
BUCC	bucca	inside cheek
cap., caps.	capsula	Capsule
c, c.	cum	with (usually written with a bar on top of the "c")
cib.	cibus	Food
cc	cum cibo	with food, (but also cubic centimetre)
cf		with food
comp.		Compound
cr., crm		Cream
CST		Continue same treatment
D5W		dextrose 5% solution (sometimes written as D ₅ W)
D5NS		dextrose 5% in normal saline (0.9%)
D.A.W.		dispense as written (i.e., no generic substitution)
dc, D/C, disc		discontinue or discharge
dieb. alt.	diebus alternis	every other day
dil.		Dilute
disp.		dispersible or dispense
div.		Divide
d.t.d.	dentur tales doses	give of such doses
D.W.		distilled water
elix.		Elixir
e.m.p.	ex modo prescripto	as directed

emuls.	emulsum	Emulsion
et	et	And
eod		every other day
ex aq	ex aqua	in water
fl., fld.		Fluid
ft.	fiat	make; let it be made
g		Gram
gr		Grain
gtt(s)	gutta(e)	drop(s)
H		Hypodermic
h, hr	hora	Hour
h.s.	hora somni	at bedtime
h.s		hour sleep or half-strength
ID		Intradermal
IJ, inj	injectio	Injection
IM		intramuscular (with respect to injections)
IN		Intranasal
IP		Intraperitoneal
IU		international unit
IV		Intravenous
IVP		intravenous push
IVPB		intravenous piggyback
L.A.S.		label as such
LCD		coal tar solution
lin	linimentum	Liniment
liq	liquor	Solution
lot.		Lotion
mane	mane	in the morning
M.	misce	Mix
m, min	minimum	a minimum
mcg		Microgram
m.d.u.	more dicto utendus	to be used as directed
mEq		Milliequivalent
mg		Milligram
MgSO ₄		magnesium sulfate
mist.	mistura	Mix
mitte	mitte	Send
mL		Millilitre
MS		morphine sulfate or magnesium sulfate
MSO ₄		morphine sulfate
nebul	nebula	a spray
N.M.T.		not more than
noct.	nocte	at night
non rep.	non repetatur	no repeats
NS		normal saline (0.9%)
1/2NS		half normal saline (0.45%)

N.T.E.		not to exceed
o ₂		both eyes, sometimes written as o ₂
od	omne in die	every day/once daily (preferred to qd in the UK ^[2])
od	oculus dexter	right eye
om	omne mane	every morning
on	omne nocte	every night
o.p.d.		once per day
o.s.	oculus sinister	left eye
o.u.	oculus uterque	both eyes
oz		Ounce
per	per	by or through
p.c.	post cibum	after meals
pig./pigm.	pigmentum	Paint
p.m.	post meridiem	evening or afternoon
p.o.	per os	by mouth or orally
p.r.		by rectum
PRN, prn	pro re nata	as needed
pulv.	pulvis	Powder
PV	per vaginam	via the vagina
q	quaque	Every
q.a.d.	quoque alternis die	every other day
q.a.m.	quaque die ante meridiem	every day before noon
q.d.s.	quater die sumendus	four times a day
q.p.m.	quaque die post meridiem	every day after noon
q.h.	quaque hora	every hour
q.h.s.	quaque hora somni	every night at bedtime
q.1h, q.1 ^o	quaque 1 hora	every 1 hour; (can replace "1" with other numbers)
q.d., q1d	quaque die	every day
q.i.d.	quater in die	four times a day
q4PM		at 4pm
q.o.d.		every other day
qgh	quater quaque hora	every four hours
q.s.	quantum sufficiat	a sufficient quantity
QWK		every week
R		Rectal
rep., rept.	repetatur	Repeats
RL, R/L		Ringer's lactate
s	sine	without (usually written with a bar on top of the "s")
s.a.	secundum artum	use your judgement
SC, subc, subcut, subq, SQ		Subcutaneous

sig		write on label
SL		sublingually, under the tongue
sol	solutio	Solution
s.o.s., si op. sit	si opus sit	if there is a need
ss	semis	one half or sliding scale
SSI, SSRI		sliding scale insulin or sliding scale regular insulin
stat	statim	Immediately
supp	suppositorium	Suppository
susp		Suspension
syr	syrupus	Syrup
tab	tabella	Tablet
tal., t	talus	Such
tbsp		Tablespoon
troche	trochiscus	Lozenge
t.d.s.	ter die sumendum	three times a day
t.i.d.	ter in die	three times a day
t.i.w.		three times a week
top.		Topical
T.P.N.		total parenteral nutrition
tr, tinc., tinct.		Tincture
tsp		Teaspoon
U		Unit
µg		microgram
u.d., ut. dict.	ut dictum	as directed
ung.	unguentum	Ointment
U.S.P.		United States Pharmacopoeia
vag		Vaginally
w		With
wf		with food (with meals)
w/o		Without
X		Times
Y.O.		years old
Symbols	Latin	Meaning
@		At
>		greater than
<		less than
R	take, take this, or take thus	prescription drug

VOCABULARY

Word <i>part of speech</i>	Meaning	Example sentence
abnormal <i>adj</i>	not normal for the human body	This amount of weight loss is abnormal for women your age.
ache <i>noun/verb</i>	pain that won't go away	I can't sleep because my knees ache in the night.
acute <i>adj</i>	quick to become severe/bad	We knew the baby was coming right away because the woman's labour pains were acute .
allergy <i>noun</i> allergic <i>adj</i>	a body's abnormal reaction to certain foods or environmental substances (eg causes a rash)	Your son is extremely allergic to peanuts.
ambulance <i>noun</i>	emergency vehicle that rushes people to a hospital	We called the ambulance when Josh stopped breathing.
amnesia <i>noun</i>	a condition that causes people to lose their memory	I can't remember the accident because I had amnesia .
amputation <i>noun</i> amputate <i>verb</i>	permanent removal of a limb	We had to amputate his leg because the infection spread so quickly.
anaemia <i>noun</i> anaemic <i>adj</i>	occurs when the body doesn't have enough red blood cells	I have low energy because I am anaemic .
antibiotics <i>noun</i>	medication that kills bacteria and cures infections	My throat infection went away after I started the antibiotics .

anti-depressant <i>noun</i>	medication that helps relieve anxiety and sadness	The anti-depressants helped me get on with life after Lucy died.
appointment <i>noun</i>	a scheduled meeting with a medical professional	I've made you an appointment with a specialist in three week's time.
arthritis <i>noun</i>	a disease that causes the joints to become swollen and crippled	My grandmother can't knit anymore because the arthritis in her hands is so bad.
asthma (attack) <i>noun</i>	a condition that causes a blockage of the airway and makes it difficult for a person to breathe	I carry an inhaler when I run because I have asthma .
bacteria <i>noun</i>	a disease-causing organism	To prevent the spread of bacteria it is important that nurses wash their hands often.
bedsore <i>noun</i>	wounds that develop on a patient's body from lying in one place for too long	If you don't get up and take a walk, you will develop painful bedsores .
benign <i>adj</i>	not harmful (not cancerous)	We're hoping that the tests will show that the lump in your breast is benign .
biopsy <i>noun</i>	removal of human tissue in order to conduct certain medical tests	The biopsy ruled out a number of illnesses.
blood count <i>noun</i>	the amount of red and white blood cells a person has	You will be happy to know that your blood count is almost back to normal.
blood donor <i>noun</i>	a person who gives blood to a blood bank or other person	Blood donors have to answer questions about their medical history.
blood pressure <i>noun</i>	the rate at which blood flows through the body (high/low)	High blood pressure puts you at risk of having a heart attack.

brace <i>noun</i>	a device that holds injured body parts in place	You will probably always have to wear a brace on your ankle when you jog.
breech <i>adj</i>	position of an unborn baby in which the feet are down and the head is up	We thought it was going to be a breech birth, but the baby turned himself around.
broken <i>adj</i>	a bone that is divided in two or more pieces as a result of an injury	We thought it was just a sprain, but it turned out his leg was broken .
bruise <i>noun</i> bruised <i>adj</i>	injured body tissue that is visible underneath the skin	The woman was badly bruised when she came into the emergency room.
Caesarean section, C-section <i>noun</i>	procedure that involves removing a baby from its mother through an incision in the woman's lower abdomen	The baby was so large that we had to perform a Caesarean section .
cancer <i>noun</i>	disease caused by the uncontrollable growth of cells	There are many different options when it comes to treating cancer .
cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) <i>noun</i>	restoring a person's breath and circulation	You saved your brother's life by performing CPR .
cast <i>noun</i>	a hard bandage that is wrapped around a broken bone to keep it in place	My leg was in a cast for graduation.
chapel, chapeline <i>noun</i>	a place where loved ones can go to pray for a patient's recovery; a priest who visits patients in the hospital	If you want a place to pray, the chapel is on the third floor.
chemotherapy <i>noun</i>	type of treatment used on cancer patients	My mother has already had three rounds of

		chemotherapy.
chickenpox <i>noun</i>	a virus commonly contracted by children, characterized by itchy spots all over the body	It is best to get chickenpox as a child so that you don't get it worse as an adult.
coroner <i>noun</i>	a person who determines the cause of death after a person dies	We only call the coroner if we think a death is suspicious.
critical condition <i>noun</i>	requiring immediate and constant medical attention	You can't see her right now; she's in critical condition.
crutches <i>noun</i>	objects that people with injured legs or feet use to help them walk	I'd rather hop on one foot than use crutches.
cyst <i>noun</i>	a sac in the body-tissue filled with fluid (sometimes diseased)	We're going to remove the cysts just to be on the safe side.
deaf <i>adj</i>	unable to hear	The accident left the patient both deaf and blind.
deficiency <i>noun</i>	a lack of something necessary for one's health	The tests show that you have an iron deficiency.
dehydrated <i>adj</i>	in need of water	It is easy for the elderly to become dehydrated in this heat.
dementia <i>noun</i>	loss of mental capacity	It is hard to watch a loved one suffering with dementia.
diabetes <i>noun</i>	type of disease typically involving insulin deficiency	People with diabetes have to constantly check their blood sugar levels.
diagnosis <i>noun</i>	medical explanation of an illness or condition	The doctor would prefer to share the diagnosis with the patient himself.
discomfort <i>noun</i>	experiencing pain	This pain medication should relieve some of your discomfort.

disease <i>noun</i>	a medical disorder that is harmful to a person's health	I understand that this disease runs in your family.
dislocated <i>adj</i>	when a bone is temporarily separated from its joint	You will have to wear a sling because of your dislocated shoulder.
emergency <i>noun</i>	a medical problem that needs immediate attention	It is important that children know which number to dial in case of an emergency .
ER (emergency room) <i>noun</i>	the hospital room used for treating patients with immediate and life-threatening injuries	The child was rushed into the ER after he had a severe allergic reaction to a bee sting.
external <i>adj</i>	on the outside	This cream is for external use only. Do not get it near your ears, eyes, or mouth.
false negative <i>noun</i> <i>adj</i>	a test that incorrectly comes back negative	We had two false negative pregnancy tests, so we didn't know we were having a baby.
family history <i>noun</i>	medical background of a person's family members	The doctor was concerned about my family history of skin cancer.
fatal <i>adj</i>	causing death	The doctor made a fatal error when he wrote the wrong prescription.
fever <i>noun</i> feverish <i>adj</i>	higher than normal body temperature	He is very feverish , and his temperature is near danger point.
flu (influenza) <i>noun</i>	many types of respiratory or intestinal infections passed on through a virus	People who have the flu should not visit hospital patients.
fracture <i>noun</i> fractured <i>adj</i>	broken or cracked bone	Your wrist is fractured and needs

		a cast.
germ <i>noun</i>	a micro-organism, especially one that causes disease	Flowers are not allowed in the ward to avoid the risk of germs being brought in.
genetic <i>adj</i>	a medical condition or physical feature that is passed on in the family	The disease is part genetic and part environmental.
growth <i>noun</i>	a ball of tissue that grows bigger than normal, either on or under the skin	That growth on your shoulder is starting to worry me.
heart attack <i>noun</i>	instance in which blood stops pumping through the heart	People who smoke are at greater risk of having a heart attack .
HIV <i>noun</i>	the virus that infects the human T-cells and leads to AIDS	HIV can be passed down from the mother to her fetus.
hives <i>noun</i>	bumps that appear on the surface of the skin during an allergic reaction	I broke out in hives after I ate that potato casserole.
illness <i>noun</i> ill <i>adj</i>	general term for any condition that makes a person feel sick for a certain period of time	Her illness went away when she started eating better.
immune system <i>noun</i>	the parts of the body that fight diseases, infections, and viruses	You can't have visitors because your immune system is low.
immunization <i>noun</i> immunize <i>verb</i>	an injection that protects against a specific disease	Babies are immunized three times in their first year.
incision <i>noun</i>	cut in the body made during surgery	I had to have stitches to close the incision .
inconclusive <i>adj</i>	unclear	We have to do more x-rays because the first ones were inconclusive .

infant <i>noun</i>	young baby	The nurse will demonstrate how to bathe an infant .
infection <i>noun</i> infected <i>adj</i>	diseased area of the body (viral or bacterial)	The wound should be covered when you swim to prevent it from becoming infected .
inflamed <i>adj</i>	appearance (red and swollen) of an injured body part	My right ankle was so inflamed it was twice the size of my left one.
injury <i>noun</i>	damage to the body	Her injuries were minor; just a few cuts and bruises.
intensive care unit (ICU) <i>noun</i>	section of the hospital where patients get constant attention and doctors rely on specialized equipment	She will remain in the ICU until she can breathe on her own.
internal <i>adj</i>	under the skin, inside the organs	The doctors will be monitoring her for any internal bleeding.
itchy <i>adj</i>	feeling discomfort on the skin's surface	If you are allergic to this medication your skin will get red and itchy .
IV <i>noun</i>	a tube that pumps liquids and medication into a patient's body	The toddler was so dehydrated that the doctor decided to get him on an IV .
lab results <i>noun</i>	tests that come back from a laboratory and help doctors make a diagnosis	The lab results have come in and you are free to go home.
lab (laboratory) <i>noun</i>	place where samples of blood/urine etc. are taken for testing	I'll take these samples down to the lab on my way out.
life support <i>noun</i>	a machine that keeps patients alive by helping them breathe	The woman has severe brain damage and is currently on

		life support.
life-threatening <i>adj</i>	when injuries and conditions are extremely serious	The victim was shot in two places but the bullet wounds are not life-threatening .
light-headed <i>adj</i>	feeling of dizziness and being off-balance, caused by lack of oxygen in the brain	If you are feeling light-headed again, lie down and call me.
malignant <i>adj</i>	expected to grow and get much worse (especially related to cancerous cells)	I'm afraid at least one of the tumours is malignant .
medical school (med. school) <i>noun</i>	place where someone trains to be a doctor	After eight years of medical school I can finally practice medicine.
newborn <i>noun</i>	an infant that is less than three months old	You have to support her neck because she is still a newborn .
numb <i>adj</i>	no feeling in a certain body part	The needle will make your lower body feel numb .
OR (operating room) <i>noun</i>	the place where major surgeries and operations take place	You must wear a face mask and gloves while you are in the OR .
operation <i>noun</i> operate on <i>verb</i>	a medical procedure that involves going inside a person's body in an attempt to fix a problem	The operation lasted seven hours, but it was successful.
pain <i>noun</i>	strong discomfort in certain areas of the body	We gave your husband some medicine to relieve some of the pain .
pain killer, pain reliever <i>noun</i>	type of medicine that takes away some or all of the discomfort of an illness or injury	You can take two pain killers every four hours.
paralyzed <i>adj</i>	unable to move certain areas of the body	We thought her legs were paralyzed for life, but she is

		learning how to walk.
patient <i>noun</i>	a person staying in a hospital or medical facility	The patients in Room 4 are not getting along.
pharmacist <i>noun</i>	a person who fills a doctor's prescription and gives people advice about medication	Ask the pharmacist if there is a generic brand of this medication.
pharmacy, drugstore <i>noun</i>	a place where people go to buy medication and other medical supplies	You should be able to buy a bandage at the pharmacy .
physician <i>noun</i>	doctor	Ask your family physician to refer you to a specialist.
poison <i>noun</i> poisonous <i>adj</i>	a substance that is very dangerous if it enters the human body	The child was bitten by a poisonous snake.
prenatal <i>adj</i>	of the time period leading up to giving birth	The woman was well prepared for labour because she took the prenatal classes.
prescription <i>noun</i> prescribe <i>verb</i>	the correct amount and type of medication needed to cure an illness or relieve symptoms	You will need to visit your doctor to get another prescription .
privacy <i>noun</i> private <i>adj</i>	being alone; personal (eg test results)	You will have to pay for a private hospital room if you don't want a room-mate.
radiation <i>noun</i>	high energy X-rays that destroy cancer cells	If the radiation doesn't kill all of the abnormal cells, the cancer will come back.
residency resident <i>noun</i>	part of a doctor's training that takes place in the hospital; a student working under a doctor	John is a resident under Dr Brown.
routine check-up <i>noun</i>	a doctor's appointment to check a person's general health	I'd like to see you a year from now for a routine check-up .

scrubs <i>noun</i>	plain uniform (usually green, white, or blue) worn by medical professionals	I have some extra scrubs in my locker.
scrub up <i>verb</i>	carefully wash hands before and after seeing a patient	I have to scrub up and get ready for surgery.
second opinion <i>noun</i>	input from a second doctor about an illness or symptom	I went to another doctor to get a second opinion about these headaches.
seizure <i>noun</i>	sudden violent movements or unconsciousness caused by electrical signal malfunction in the brain	People who suffer from epilepsy are prone to seizures .
shock <i>noun</i>	body not getting enough blood flow	The woman was in shock after being pulled from the river.
side effects <i>noun</i>	other symptoms that might occur as a result of a certain medication or procedure	One of the side effects of antidepressants is a loss of appetite.
sore <i>adj</i>	painful	I have a sore throat and a runny nose.
spasm <i>noun</i>	the uncontrollable tightening of a muscle	Ever since I injured my leg I've been having muscle spasms in my upper thigh.
specialist <i>noun</i>	a doctor that is an expert in a certain kind of medicine	My family doctor is sending me to a specialist .
sprain <i>noun/verb</i>	an injury (less serious than a break) to a joint (ankle, wrist, knee etc)	I sprained my knee playing soccer.
stable condition <i>noun</i>	a patient is stable if their medical condition is no longer changing rapidly	You can see your husband now; he is in a stable condition .
sting <i>noun/verb</i>	sharp, temporary pain	It may sting when I insert the needle.

stress <i>noun</i> stressed <i>adj</i>	worry that causes muscles to tighten and blood pressure to rise	You need to take some time off work and relieve some of your stress .
swelling <i>noun</i> swollen <i>adj</i>	ligaments (parts that hold the joints together) growing bigger and rounder after an injury to a joint	I knew my ankle was sprained because it was so swollen .
symptoms <i>noun</i>	pain or physical changes that occur because of an illness or disease	You have all of the symptoms of a diabetic.
temperature <i>noun</i>	amount of heat measured in a body; higher than normal temperature	We brought Jesse to emergency because he was running a (high) temperature .
tender <i>adj</i>	painful when touched or used	The incision was tender after the surgery.
test results <i>noun</i>	medical information that helps doctors understand a patient's condition or body	The test results came back negative. You aren't pregnant.
therapy <i>noun</i>	treatment aimed at improving a person's mental or physical condition	I was able to go back to work a few weeks after starting the therapy .
transplant <i>noun</i>	moving of an organ from one human to another	The heart transplant saved your life.
ultrasound <i>noun</i>	a test that examines the body's internal organs and processes using sound waves (often used during pregnancies)	The ultrasound shows that we are expecting a baby boy.
umbilical cord <i>noun</i>	the lifeline from the mother to the fetus (when cut at birth this forms the belly button)	I had an emergency C-section because the umbilical cord was wrapped around the baby's neck.
unconscious <i>adj</i>	alive, but appearing to be asleep and unaware of the surroundings	I hit my head on the steering wheel and was still unconscious

		when the ambulance arrived.
urine sample <i>noun</i>	a small amount of the body's liquid waste that is tested for different medical reasons	The urine sample tells us how much alcohol is in your blood.
vein <i>noun</i>	the thin tubes that transport blood around the body and back to the heart	I'm just looking for the best vein in which to insert the needle.
virus <i>noun</i>	a dangerous organism that causes the spread of minor and major diseases	The virus is contractable through the exchange of bodily fluids.
visiting hours <i>noun</i>	time of day when friends and family are allowed to visit patients in hospital	I'm afraid you'll have to come back during visiting hours .
vomit <i>noun/verb</i>	discharge of a person stomach contents through the mouth	The pregnant woman can't stop vomiting .
ward <i>noun</i>	a section of a hospital or health facility where patients stay	I should warn you that we're entering the mental health ward .
wheelchair <i>noun</i>	a chair on wheels used for transporting patients from place to place	If you get in the wheelchair I'll take you down to see the garden.
wound <i>noun</i> wounded <i>adj</i>	injury to body ("flesh wound" means not deep)	The wounded soldiers are being airlifted to the hospital.
x-ray <i>noun/verb</i>	a photograph of a person's bones and organs	The technician took x-rays of my shoulder to make sure it wasn't broken.

- * Bệnh: Disease, sickness, illness
- * Bệnh bạch hầu: Diphtheria
- * Bệnh bại liệt trẻ em: Poliomyelitis
- * Bệnh cùi (hủi, phong): Leprosy - Người: leper
- * Bệnh cúm: Influenza, flu

- * Bệnh dịch: Epidemic, plague
- * Bệnh đái đường: Diabetes
- * Bệnh đau dạ dày: Stomach ache
- * Bệnh đau khớp (xương): Arthralgia
- * Bệnh đau mắt (viêm kết mạc): Sore eyes (conjunctivitis)
- * Bệnh đau mắt hột: Trachoma
- * Bệnh đau ruột thừa: Appendicitis
- * Bệnh đau tim: Heart-disease
- * Bệnh đau gan: Hepatitis (a)Viêm gan: hepatitis(b)Xơ gan: cirrhosis
- * Bệnh đậu mùa: Small box
- * Bệnh động kinh: Epilepsy
- * Bệnh đục nhân mắt: Cataract
- * Bệnh hạ cam, săng: Chancre
- * Bệnh hen (suyễn): Asthma
- * Bệnh ho, ho gà: Cough, whooping cough
- * Bệnh hoa liễu (phong tình): Venereal disease
- * Bệnh kiết lỵ: Dysntery
- * Bệnh lao: Tuberculosis, phthisis (phổi)
- * Bệnh lậu: Blennorrhagia
- * Bệnh liệt (nửa người): Paralysis (hemiplegia)
- * Bệnh mạn tínhChronic: disease
- * Bệnh ngoài da: Skin disease
- * (Da liễu)Khoa da: (dermatology)
- * Bệnh nhồi máu (cơ tim): Infarct (cardiac infarctus)
- * Bệnh phù thũng: Beriberi
- * Bệnh scaclatin(tinh hồng nhiệt): Scarlet fever
- * Bệnh Sida: AIDS
- * Bệnh sốt rét: Malaria, paludism
- * Bệnh sốt xuất huyết: Dengue fever
- * Bệnh sởi: Measles
- * Bệnh xung khớp xương: Arthritis
- * Bệnh táo: Constipation
- * Bệnh tâm thần: Mental disease
- * Bệnh thấp: Rheumatism
- * Bệnh thiếu máu: Anaemia
- * Bệnh thủy đậu: Chicken-pox
- * Bệnh thương hàn: Typhoid (fever)
- * Bệnh tim: Syphilis
- * Bệnh tràng nhạc: Scrofula
- * Bệnh trĩ: Hemorrhoid
- * Bệnh ung thư: Cancer
- * Bệnh uốn ván: Tetanus
- * Bệnh màng não: Meningitis
- * Bệnh viêm não: Encephalitis
- * Bệnh viêm phế quản: Bronchitis
- * Bệnh viêm phổi: Pneumonia
- * Bệnh viêm ruột: Enteritis
- * Bệnh viêm tim: Carditis

- * Bệnh học tâm thần: Psychiatry
- * Bệnh lý: Pathology
- * Bệnh SIDA (suy giảm miễn dịch): AIDS
- * Bệnh viện: Hospital
- * Bệnh nhân: Patient, sick (man, woman)
- * Bà đỡ: Midwife
- * Băng: Bandage
- * Bắt mạch: To feel the pulse
- * Buồn nôn: A feeling of nausea
- * Cảm: To have a cold, to catch cold
- * Cấp cứu: First-aid
- * Cấp tính (bệnh): Acute disease
- * Chẩn đoán: To diagnose, diagnosis
- * Chiều điện: X-ray
- * Chóng mặt: Giddy
- * Dị ứng: Allergy
- * Đau âm ỉ: Dull ache
- * Đau buốt, chói: Acute pain
- * Đau họng: Sore throat
- * Đau răng: Toothache
- * Đau tai: Ear ache
- * Đau tay: To have pain in the hand
- * Đau tim: Heart complaint
- * Điều trị: To treat, treatment
- * Điều trị học: Therapeutics
- * Đơn thuốc: Prescription
- * Giun đũa: Ascarid
- * Gọi bác sĩ: To send for a doctor
- * Huyết áp: Blood pressure
- * Chứng: Istêri Hysteria
- * Khám bệnh: To examine
- * Khối u: Tumour
- * Loét, ung nhọt: Ulcer
- * Mất ngủ: Insomnia
- * Ngất: To faint, to lose consciousness
- * Ngoại khoa (phẫu thuật): Surgery
- * Ngộ độc: Poisoning
- * Nhi khoa: Paediatrics
- * Nhổ răng: To take out (extract) a tooth.

GRAMMAR IN USE

1. PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

S + is, am, are + V-ing + O

Something that is happening at the time of speaking:

- Dr Ky is driving to the hospital.
- Dr. Ky is going to the operating room.
- I'm going to work.

Something that is happening around or close to the time of speaking, but not necessarily exactly at the time of speaking:

- I am writing an interesting article on brain tumor. I'll lend it to you when I've finished it.

Something that is happening for a limited period of time around the present (e.g. today, this week, this season, this year. . .)

- Our residents are working hard this term.

Changing situations:

- The patient is getting better with the new treatment.
- His blood pressure is rising very fast.

Temporary situations:

- I am living with other residents until I can buy my own apartment

Present continuous with a future meaning

To talk about what you have arranged to do in the near future (personal arrangements).

- We are stenting a renal artery on Monday.
- I am having dinner with a medical representative tomorrow.

(We can also use the form going to in these sentences, but it is less natural when you talk about arrangements.

We do not use the simple present or will for personal arrangements).

2. PRESENT TENSE

S + V1(s/es) + O

Simple present shows an action that happens again and again (repeated action) in the present time, but not necessarily at the time of speaking.

To talk about something that happens all the time or repeatedly or something that is true in general:

- I do interventional radiology.
- Nurses take care of patients.
- Cigarettes cause lung cancer.

To say how often we do things:

- I begin to operate at 8.30 every morning.
- Dr. Ky does cranioplasty two evenings a week.
- How often do you go to the neurologist? Once a month.

For a permanent situation (a situation that stays the same for a long time):

- I work as an endocrinologist in the diabetes program of our hospital. I have been working there for ten years.

Some verbs are used only in simple tenses. These verbs are verbs of thinking or mental activity, feeling, possession and perception, and reporting verbs. We often use can instead of the present tense with verbs of perception:

- I now understand why the patient is in such a bad condition.
- I can see the solution to your problem now.

The simple present is often used with adverbs of frequency such as always, often, sometimes, rarely, never, every week, and twice a year:

- The chairman is always working.
- I always go to work at 6.30 am.

Simple present with a future meaning. We use it to talk about timetables, schedules ...:

- What time does Ross' operation conference start? It starts tomorrow at 9.30.

3. GOING TO

S + to be (am/is/are) + going to + V1

To say what we have already decided to do or what we intend to do in the future (do not use will in this situation):

- I am going to attend the 20th International Congress of Cardiology next month.
- There is a CT course in Boston next fall. Are you going to attend it?

To say what someone has arranged to do (personal arrangements), but remember that we prefer to use the present continuous because it sounds more natural:

- What time are you meeting the vice chairman?

To say what we think will happen (making predictions):

- The patient is looking terrible. I think he is going to die soon.

If we want to say what someone intended to do in the past but did not do, we use was/were going to:

- He was going to do a CT on the patient but changed his mind.

To talk about past predictions we use was/were going to:

- She was going to become a good surgeon.

4. SIMPLE FUTURE (WILL)

S + shall/will + V1 + O

I/We will or shall (will is more common than shall. Shall is often used in questions to make offers and suggestions): Ex: Shall we go to the symposium (hoi nghi chuyen de) next week?

We use it when we decide to do something at the time of speaking (remember that in this situation, you cannot use the simple present):

- Have you called the cardiologist?
- No, I haven't had time to do it.
- OK, don't worry, I will do it.

When offering, agreeing, refusing and promising to do something, or when asking someone to do something:

- That case looks difficult for you. I will help you.
- Can I have the book I lent you last week back? Of course. I will give it back to you tomorrow.
- Don't ask to use his stethoscope. He won't lend it to you.
- I promise I will send you a copy of the latest article on AIDS as soon as I get it.
- Will you help me with this patient, please?

You do not use will to say what someone has already decided to do or arranged to do (remember that in this situation we use going to or the present continuous)

To predict a future happening or a future situation:

- Medicine will be very different in a hundred years time.
- Neurology won't be the same in the next two decades

Remember that if there is something in the present situation that shows us what will happen in the future (near future) we use going to instead of will:

With expressions such as: probably, I am sure, I bet, I think, I suppose, I guess:

- I will probably attend the European Congress.
- You should listen to Dr. Higgins giving a conference. I am sure you will love it.
- I bet the patient will recover satisfactorily.
- I guess I will see you in the next annual meeting.

5. FUTURE CONTINUOUS

S + shall/will + be + V1 ing + O

To say that we will be in the middle of something at a certain time in the future:

- This time tomorrow morning I will be attending the conference about drugs and the CNS.

To talk about things that are already planned or decided (similar to the present continuous with a future meaning):

- We can't meet this evening. I will be operating on the patient we talked about.

To ask about people's plans, especially when we want something or want someone to do something (interrogative form):

- Will you be attending to my patients this evening?

6. FUTURE PERFECT

S + shall/will + have + V3 + O

To say that something will already have happened before a certain time in the future:

- I think the liver will already have arrived by the time we begin the transplantation.
- Next spring I will have been working for 25 years in this hospital.

7. SIMPLE PAST

S + V2/ed + O

To talk about actions or situations in the past (they have already finished):

- I enjoyed the resident's party very much.
- When I worked as a resident in Madrid, I lived in a small apartment.

To say that one thing happened after another:

- Yesterday we had a terrible duty. We operated on five patients and then we did a kidney transplantation.

To ask or say when or what time something happened:

- When were you operated on last time?

To tell a story and to talk about happenings and actions that are not connected with the present (historical events):

- Roentgen discovered X-rays

8. PAST CONTINUOUS

S + was/were + V-ing + O

To say that someone was in the middle of doing something at certain time. The action or situation had already started before this time but hadn't finished:

- This time last year I was writing an article on lipid metabolism.

Notice that the past continuous does not tell us whether an action was finished or not. Perhaps it was, perhaps it was not.

To describe a scene:

- A lot of patients were waiting in the corridor.

9. PRESENT PERFECT

S + has/have + V3 + O

To talk about the present result of a past action.

To talk about a recent happening

In the latter situation you can use the present perfect with the following particles:

Just (i.e., a short time ago): to say something has happened a short time ago:

- Dr. Ky has just arrived at the hospital.

Already: to say something has happened sooner than expected:

- The second-year resident has already finished her presentation.

Remember that to talk about a recent happening we can also use the simple past:

A period of time that continues up to the present (an unfinished period of time):

- We use the expressions: today, this morning, this evening, this week • We often use *ever* and *never*.

Something that we are expecting. In this situation we use *yet* to show that the speaker is expecting something to happen, but only in questions and negative sentences:

- Dr. Nam has not arrived yet.

We can also use *yet* with the simple past:

- Dr. Nam did not arrive yet.

Something you have never done or something you have not done during a period of time that continues up to the present:

- I have not reported a CT scan since I was a resident.

How much we have done, how many things we have done or how many times we have done something:

- I have attended to ten patients today.
- Dr. Concepcion has operated on four hearts this weekend.

Situations that exist for a long time, especially if we say *always*. In this case the situation still exists now:

- Dr. Nga has always worked very hard.
- Dr. Nga has always been a very talented surgeon.

We also use the present perfect with these expressions:

Superlative: It is the most . . . :

- It is the most interesting case that I have ever seen.

The first (second, third . . .) time . . . :

- This is the first time that I have seen a patient with Wilson's disease

10. PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS.

S + has/have + been + V-ing + O

To talk about an action that began in the past and has recently stopped or just stopped:

- You look tired. Have you been studying?
- Yes, I have been studying the Pancoast case.

To ask or say how long something has been happening. In this case the action or situation began in the past and is still happening or has just stopped.

- Dr. Sancho and Dr. Martos have been working in the project from its inception.

We use the following particles:

How long . . . ? (to ask how long).

For, since (to say how long):

- How long have you been working as a family doctor?
- I have been working for ten years.
- I have been working very hard since I got this post.

For (to say how long as a period of time):

- I have been studying MR imaging for three months.

Do not use for in expressions with all:

- I have worked as a doctor all my life (not “for all my life”).

Since (to say the beginning of a period):

- I have been teaching anatomy since 1980.

In the present perfect continuous the important thing is the action itself and it does not matter whether the action is finished or not. The action can be finished (just finished) or not (still happening).

In the present perfect the important thing is the result of the action and not the action itself. The action is completely finished

11. PAST PERFECT

S + had + V3/ed + O

Shows an action that happened in the past before another past action. It is the past of the present perfect.

To say that something had already happened before something else happened:

- When I arrived at the meeting, the chairman had already begun his presentation

12. PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS

S + had + been V-ing + O

Shows an action that began in the past and went on up to a time in the past. It is the past of the present perfect continuous.

To say how long something had been happening before something else happened:

- She had been working as an endocrinologist for forty years before she was awarded the Nobel prize.

Subjunctive

Imagine this situation:

The surgeon says to the radiologist, “Why don’t you do a CT scan to the patient with an acute abdominal pain?”

The surgeon proposes (that) the radiologist do a CT scan to the patient with an acute abdominal pain.

The subjunctive is formed always with the base form of the verb (the infinitive without

to):

I suggest (that) you work harder.

She recommended (that) he give up drinking alcohol.

TÀI LIỆU THAM KHẢO:

- o Check your English vocabulary for Medicine- Third Edition. A&C Black London
- o <http://yadayadaenglish.com/pharmacy>
- o www.englishmed.com
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- o Medicine 1 Student's book, Sam Mc Carter
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[1] Virginia Allum and Patricia Mc Garr, *English for nursing*, NXB Đồng Nai.

[2] *Professional English in Use, Medicine* – Eric H.Glending and Ron Howard – Cambridge University Press.