

Lesson **1**

reading: “The Admission”

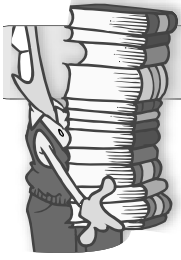
medical vocabulary: Parts of the Body

grammar: Questions

role play: “Patient Admission Chart”

homework

answers



reading

“The Admission”

a. Listen to your teacher read the text, then answer the following questions:

- 1) Why has Tommy been admitted to the surgical ward?
- 2) Does Tommy live far from the hospital?
- 3) Has Tommy had an operation before this admission?

b. Listen again while following the text below. The words that are followed by an asterisk are translated on the next page.

Thomas Jordan was admitted to* the Surgical Ward* of a large London hospital for a routine operation*. He was suffering from* a right inguinal hernia* and his operation would take place the following day. Nurse Waite was in charge of admissions to the ward that day, so she showed Mr. Jordan to the room he would be sharing* with Mr. Phillips and started the admissions procedure*.

- “Mr. Jordan, I’m Nurse Waite and I’m in charge of* admissions today. This will be your bed and bedside table*. You can put your clothes and personal belongings* in the cupboard. The bathroom is through the door on the right. You can put your wash things* in the bathroom cupboard on the left. Mr. Phillips has the one on the right. Mr. Phillips is a very interesting man. He is in X-ray* at the moment so I’ll introduce you* when he gets back. Now, before you get undressed*, I’d like to ask you a few questions. Is that alright?*
- “Yes, of course, Nurse. What would you like to know?”
- “Oh, just routine admission questions for our records*. May I check your name and date of birth* on your identity bracelet*?”
- “Yes, certainly. I put it on my right wrist* because I keep my watch on the left one.”
- “Mr. Jordan, could you give me your full name*, please?”
- “Thomas Henry Jordan, but everyone calls me by my nickname*, Tommy, of course.”
- “May I call you Tommy? We prefer calling people by their first names here because it’s less formal.”
- “Yes, call me Tommy. I prefer it to ‘Mr. Jordan.’”
- “And what is your date of birth?”
- “I was born on the 30th June, 1960 which makes me 51 years old.”
- “Where do you live, Tommy?”
- “I live in Kilburn.”
- “Oh, that’s not far from here, is it?”
- “No, it isn’t. Just a few stops on the underground.”
- “Are you married, single* or divorced?”
- “I’m divorced, but I have a partner.”
- “And is your partner your next of kin*?”
- “Yes, she is.”
- “Can you tell me why you are here today?”

- “Yes. I am having an operation tomorrow. I’ve had an inguinal hernia for about a year and I’ve been waiting to come in and have the operation.”
- “What about your past medical history*? Have you had any serious illnesses* in the past?”
- “No, I haven’t. I’ve always been very healthy*.”
- “Any previous operations?”
- “No. Nothing at all. I’m not allergic to anything either, as far as I know*.”
- “Well, that’s great! I’ll just do some observations*. I mean, I’ll take your blood pressure*, temperature and pulse and record them on your TPR chart*. This evening, a nurse will come and start the pre-operative procedures. So, get undressed and relax. Watch a bit of TV if you like. If you need me, just press the bell by your bed. See you later, Tommy.”

vocabulary

| | |
|----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <i>to be admitted to surgical ward</i> | être admis à service de chirurgie |
| <i>routine operation</i> | intervention prévue |
| <i>to suffer from</i> | souffrir de |
| <i>right inguinal hernia (RIH)</i> | hernie inguinale droite |
| <i>to share</i> | partager |
| <i>admission procedure</i> | procédure d’admission |
| <i>in charge of</i> | responsable de |
| <i>bedside table</i> | table de chevet |
| <i>personal belongings</i> | affaires personnelles |
| <i>wash things</i> | trousse de toilette |
| <i>X-ray</i> | radio |
| <i>I’ll introduce you</i> | je vous présenterai |
| <i>to get undressed</i> | se déshabiller |
| <i>records</i> | dossiers |
| <i>date of birth (DOB)</i> | date de naissance |
| <i>identity bracelet</i> | bracelet d’identité |

| | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| <i>Is that alright?</i> | Ça va ? |
| <i>wrist</i> | poignet |
| <i>full name</i> | nom complet |
| <i>nickname</i> | surnom |
| <i>single</i> | célibataire |
| <i>next of kin</i> | parent proche |
| <i>past medical history (PMH)</i> | antécédents médicaux |
| <i>serious illnesses</i> | maladies graves |
| <i>healthy</i> | sain |
| <i>as far as I know</i> | pour autant que je sache |
| <i>observations</i> | les constantes |
| <i>blood pressure (BP)</i> | tension artérielle |
| <i>TPR chart</i> | fiche de température, pouls et taux de respiration |



exercise 1

Without looking at the text, answer the following questions.

1. Why was Mr. Jordan admitted to the surgical ward? Because he was having:
 - a) a right inguinal hernia
 - b) an operation
 - c) a serious illness
2. Where was Mr. Phillips? He was in the:
 - a) surgical ward
 - b) bathroom
 - c) X-ray department
3. What was Nurse Waite in charge of that day? She was in charge of the:
 - a) surgical ward
 - b) admissions
 - c) operations
4. What observations does Nurse Waite do? She takes:
 - a) the blood pressure
 - b) the TPR
 - c) BP and TPR

5. When she has taken the observations, what does she do? She:
 - a) records them on the chart
 - b) asks questions
 - c) introduces Mr. Phillips
6. "I you a few questions."
 - a) ask
 - b) 'd like to ask
 - c) want ask
7. If you me, just press the bell.
 - a) needed
 - b) needs
 - c) need
8. Tommy was suffering a right inguinal hernia.
 - a) of
 - b) from
 - c) for
9. Who is his next of kin?
 - a) his partner
 - b) Nurse Waite
 - c) his ex-wife
10. I have no past medical or surgical history. I've always been very
 - a) single
 - b) healthy
 - c) allergic

The nurse asks the patient some of the following questions on admission to the ward.

Translate them!

1. What is your name?
2. What is your full name?
3. Are you married?
4. What is your maiden name*?
5. Do you have children?
6. How many (children) do you have?
7. Where do you live?
8. What is your address?
9. What is your date of birth?
10. How old are you?
11. Who is your next of kin?
12. What is your telephone number?
13. Why are you in hospital?
14. Can you tell me why you are here today?
15. When is your operation?
16. Do you have any allergies to medication?
17. Do you have any allergies to food?
18. Do you take medication?
19. Are you in pain*?
20. Where is your pain?
21. What is your past medical history?
22. What is your past surgical history*?

 **Extra Vocabulary**

| | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| <i>maiden name</i> | nom de jeune fille | <i>past surgical history</i> | antécédents chirurgicaux |
| <i>to be in pain</i> | ressentir de la douleur | | |

medical vocabulary

Parts of the Body

| | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <i>ear</i> | oreille |
| <i>cheek</i> | joue |
| <i>jaw (mandible)</i> | mâchoire |
| <i>mouth</i> | bouche |
| <i>lips (upper and lower)</i> | lèvres (supérieure et inférieure) |
| <i>neck</i> | cou |
| <i>shoulder</i> | épaule |
| <i>armpit (axilla)</i> | aisselle |
| <i>throat</i> | la gorge |
| <i>upper arm</i> | le haut du bras |
| <i>elbow</i> | coude |
| <i>loin</i> | les reins |
| <i>small of back</i> | |
| <i>forearm</i> | avant-bras |
| <i>hand</i> | main |
| <i>thumb</i> | pouce |
| <i>finger</i> | doigt |
| <i>back</i> | dos |
| <i>buttock (bottom)</i> | fesse |
| <i>wrist</i> | poignet |
| <i>thigh</i> | cuisse |
| <i>calf</i> | mollet |
| <i>leg</i> | jambe |
| <i>foot</i> | pied |
| <i>toe</i> | orteil |
| <i>hair</i> | cheveux |

Parts of the Body

| | |
|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| <i>hairs</i> | poils |
| <i>forehead</i> | front |
| <i>nose</i> | nez |
| <i>chin</i> | menton |
| <i>Adam's apple</i> | pomme d'Adam (laryngeal prominence) |
| <i>chest (thorax)</i> | poitrine |
| <i>nipple</i> | mamelon |
| <i>breast</i> | sein |
| <i>stomach, tummy, belly, abdomen</i> | estomac |
| <i>navel, belly button (umbilicus)</i> | nombril |
| <i>hip</i> | hanche |
| <i>palm</i> | paume |
| <i>genitals</i> | organes génitaux |
| <i>groin (inguinal region)</i> | l'aîne |
| <i>knee</i> | genou |
| <i>kneecap (patella)</i> | rotule |
| <i>shin</i> | tibia |
| <i>ankle</i> | cheville |
| <i>sole</i> | plante du pied |
| <i>heel</i> | talon |
| <i>eye</i> | œil |
| <i>eyelash</i> | cil |
| <i>eyebrow</i> | sourcil |
| <i>eyelid</i> | paupière |

abbreviations

Abbreviations are common in hospitals. Here are some of the most frequently used.

| | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------|
| BP | <i>blood pressure</i> | tension artérielle |
| P | <i>pulse</i> | pouls |
| qds | <i>four times a day</i> | 4 fois par jour |
| MI | <i>myocardial infarction</i> | crise cardiaque |
| GTN | <i>glyceryl trinitrate</i> | Trinitrine |
| SHO | <i>Senior House Officer</i> | Interne |
| c/o | <i>complain of</i> | se plaindre de |
| sl | <i>sublingual</i> | sous la langue |
| O² | <i>oxygen</i> | oxygène |
| ECG /EKG | <i>electrocardiogram</i> | électrocardiogramme |
| ADL's | <i>activities of daily living</i> | activités journalières |
| Pt | <i>patient</i> | patient(e) |
| obs. | <i>observations</i> | constantes |

| | | |
|------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| DOB | <i>date of birth</i> | date de naissance |
| PMH | <i>past medical history</i> | antécédents médicaux |
| PSH | <i>past surgical history</i> | antécédents chirurgicaux |

The Observations = Les constantes

The position of **the pulses** on the human body:

- The **temporal** pulse is on the forehead.
- The **carotid** pulse is on the neck.
- The **brachial** pulse is in the elbow.
- The **radial** pulse is at the wrist.
- The **femoral** pulse is in the groin.
- The **popliteal** pulse is behind the knee.
- The **tibial** pulse is on the ankle.
- The **pedal** pulse is on the foot.

A nurse usually takes the **radial pulse** and assesses* it for rate, rhythm and strength. The normal pulse rate is approximately 65-80 **beats per minute (bpm)**. **Tachycardia** is a rapid resting pulse rate usually over 100 bpm and **bradycardia** is the name given to slow pulse rate usually below 60 bpm. A pulse can be **bounding*** or **weak and thready***. It can be regular or irregular.

Blood pressure readings* are different in France and in Anglo-Saxon countries.

In France, they are measured in **Kilopascals** and in Anglo-Saxon countries they are measured in MmHg = **millimeters of mercury**. For example, in France a patient is told he has a blood pressure reading of 12. In an Anglo-Saxon country, this would be approximately 120. (Just add* a zero). Also a French doctor only says the top* measurement = **systolic**. In Anglo-Saxon countries, the doctor gives the patient the systolic and the diastolic (the lower number) so, a reading of 12/6 in France is read in English as **120 over 60**. A patient is hypotensive (**low blood pressure**) or hypertensive (**high blood pressure**). It is measured with a **Sphygmomanometer***.

The temperature is measured with a **thermometer**. Temperature readings are recorded* in Centigrade or Fahrenheit. Temperature readings are measured orally (in the mouth), in the ear, in the axilla, on the forehead or rectally* and the reading varies* according to* the part of the body that is measured. A "normal" oral body temperature is 36.8° C or 98.2° F.

The **respiratory rate*** (RR) is measured by placing* the hand on the chest* of the patient and counting the number of **breaths*** for 60 seconds. The respiratory rate varies from 12 to 20 breaths per minute.

Extra Vocabulary

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <i>assesses (to assess)</i> | évaluer | <i>rectally</i> | rectal |
| <i>bounding</i> | bondissant | <i>varies (to vary)</i> | varier |
| <i>thready</i> | filant | <i>according to</i> | selon, d'après, |
| <i>blood pressure readings</i> | lectures de la tension artérielle | <i>respiratory rate</i> | en fonction de taux (fréquence) |
| <i>add (to add)</i> | ajoute (ajouter) | <i>placing (to place)</i> | respiratoire en plaçant / placer |
| <i>top</i> | supérieur / en haut | <i>chest</i> | thorax |
| <i>sphygmomanometer</i> (sphyg) | appareil de tension artérielle | <i>breath(s)</i> | respiration(s) |
| <i>inflatable cuff</i> | brassard de tensiomètre | <i>breathlessness</i> | essoufflement |
| <i>recorded (to record)</i> | enregistrer / tracer / mesurer | <i>to be breathless</i> | être essoufflé (à bout de souffle) |



grammar

“How to Make Questions”

- **Questions with the verb “to be”.**
- **To make questions with the verb “to be”, inverse the subject and the verb.**
Ex.: *He is English.* = *Is he English?*
- **All the other verbs use the auxiliary “DO, DOES, DID.”**
Ex.: *Do they take blood pressures in the morning?* *DOES he HAVE a temperature?*
- **Questions in the past use the auxiliary “DID”.**
Ex.: *Did she work on Pasteur ward last year?*
- **All verbs, except the verb “to be”, use the formula:**
“Auxiliary – Subject – Infinitive” (ASI) which is easy to remember.
- **Modal verbs follow the same rule.**
Ex.: *May I drink after midnight?* *CAN he EXAMINE you now?*



exercise 2

Make questions from the following affirmative sentences.

1. *Mr. Jordan was admitted to hospital last week.* ?
2. *He was suffering from an RIH.* ?
3. *He had a partner.* ?
4. *He waited a year for his operation.* ?
5. *The nurse took his BP.* ?
6. *He shared a room with Mr. Phillips.* ?

grammar

QUESTION WORDS

| | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| <i>Which?</i> | = objet | = que ? |
| <i>Where?</i> | = lieu | = où ? |
| <i>Why?</i> | = raison | = pourquoi ? |
| <i>Who?</i> | = personne | = qui ? |
| <i>When?</i> | = temps | = quand ? |
| <i>What?</i> | = information ; opinion | = quoi, quel ? |
| <i>How?</i> | = manière | = comment ? |
| <i>How much?</i> | = quantité | = combien ? |
| <i>How many?</i> | = pluriel | = combien ? |
| <i>How long?</i> | = durée | = combien de temps ? |
| <i>How often?</i> | = fréquence | = combien de fois ? |

- **To make a question using a “question word”, use the following formula: “QW.A.S.I.” = Question word + auxiliary + subject + infinitive.**

- **With the verb “to be”:** the question word is immediately followed by the verb “to be”.
Ex.: *When does the doctor operate? QW.A.S.I. but Where is the nurse?*
- **Modal verbs can replace “DO, DOES, DID”.**

Read the following examples:

To be

- Which **is** the best?*
- Where **is** the ward?*
- Why **are** the nurses tired?*
- Who **is** the patient?*
- When **is** my operation?*
- What **is** your name?*
- How **are** you?*
- How much **is** it?*
- How many **are** in the room?*
- How long **is** the operation?*
- Who **can** he ask?*
- When **may** I eat?*

All other verbs

- Which **do** you **like** best?*
- Where **do** you **live**?*
- Why **does** she **have** a temperature?*
- Who **does** he **think** he is?*
- When **does** the doctor **visit**?*
- What **did** you **want**?*
- How **do** they **know**?*
- How much **do** you **charge**?*
- How many **did** you **want**?*
- How long **did** it **take**?*

 **exercise 3**

Make questions with the following affirmative sentences using the question word in brackets.

1. *My appointment was at 10 o'clock. (WHEN)* ?
2. *His operation is tomorrow. (WHEN)* ?
3. *He liked the room. (WHAT)* ?
4. *Janet was in the bathroom. (WHERE)* ?
5. *The nurse asked questions. (WHAT)* ?
6. *The patient is tired because he didn't sleep. (WHY)* ?
7. *He waited a year. (HOW LONG)* ?

grammar

Look carefully:

- **When a “question word” = WHO, WHAT, WHICH, etc., replaces the subject of the sentence, DO NOT USE the auxiliaries “DO / DOES / DID”.**
Ex.: *Nurse Waite takes the temperature. = Who takes the temperature? (subject)*
- **When a “question word” replaces the object of the question, use the auxiliaries.**
Ex.: *Nurse Waite takes the temperature. = What does Nurse Waite take? (object)*