

INGLES II
SIMPLE PAST PART 2

DOCENTE:
HEYDI JANET CRUZ

ALUMNO:
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SEMESTRE, GRUPO Y DODALIDAD:
3ER,SEMESTRE "B" PERICULTURA SEMI ESCOLARISADO

FRONTERA COMALAPA CHIAPAS
6 DE JUNIO DEL 2020

10 not applicable for this pattern
11 in each idiom, word, etc.)
12 number

3 Hospital admissions

Scrub up

1 Work in pairs. These patients have arrived in hospital and are waiting in reception. Discuss why you think each one is there.



2 Listen to the patients describe their problem, and decide which one is speaking:

- 1 Stomach pain
- 2 Pain in the back
- 3 Stomach ache
- 4 Dizziness

3 Decide the order, 1-5, in which the patients should be seen.

Vocabulary

The admissions procedure

1 Complete the sentences with the words below

- 1 a triage nurse
- 2 an initial assessment
- 3 life-threatening
- 4 a priority
- 5 treatment
- 6 a priority
- 7 waiting room

1 Take a seat in the waiting room

2 The first nurse you meet will be a specialist called a triage nurse

3 This nurse will make a priority of your problem.

4 This helps decide who is life threatening

5 A patient with a life-threatening condition will see a triage nurse doctor immediately.

6 A nurse will get personal details from you and fill in a hospital registration form

7 When there is a free bed, a doctor will see you.

8 The doctor will decide on the initial assessment

2 Have you ever been admitted to hospital? Do you have any stories of unusual hospital admissions? Describe

misunderstandings that arise... that a surgeon aspirates the wrong... give the wrong blood, or that a surgeon... make news, but studies show that...

- in this unit
- describing the hospital admission procedure
- describing what happened
- Past Simple v Past Continuous
- filling in a patient record card
- writing a summary of a patient

It's my job

- Work in pairs. Discuss the question.
What are the main responsibilities of a hospital receptionist? *great job*
- Read about Carmen and answer the questions.
What qualities does Carmen need in her job? *know*
How do medical staff cause Carmen problems?
What does she know about medicine?

Carmen Doman

I'm a hospital receptionist. If you need to find somebody, or if you need to know anything about the hospital - ask me. If you want new paper towels, or you need to speak to a surgeon - ask me.

I often meet people when they are frightened, angry, or drunk, so it's important to be diplomatic and strong. I often need to reassure people, so it's important to be calm.

My normal work is to greet and assist patients when they arrive, make appointments for patients, record patients' information, and organize and file patient records. I also keep the accounts. You need to be very organized to do this job.

Of course, I have to operate a computer, a fax machine, and other office equipment, but I also have to know first aid, and understand medical terminology and abbreviations. My biggest problems are with the handwriting of medical staff. It

wastes a lot of time when I can't understand reports and forms because of handwriting or abbreviations.

I believe that without me and the other receptionists the whole hospital would come to a stop.



Vocabulary

Patient record

- Which *Scrub up* patient is recorded on this form?

PATIENT RECORD

| | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------|------------|------------|
| Surname | <i>Quady</i> | First name | <i>Jim</i> |
| DOB | <i>2.5.80</i> | Gender | <i>M</i> |
| Occupation | <i>retired</i> | | |
| Marital status | <i>married</i> | | |
| Next of kin | <i>son</i> | | |
| Contact no. | <i>01760 970170</i> | | |
| Smoking intake | <i>0's</i> | | |
| Alcohol intake | <i>20 units per week</i> | | |
| Reason for admission | <i>stroke</i> | | |
| Medical history | <i>high blood pressure</i> | | |
| Allergies | <i>none</i> | | |
| | <i>Mr Parkinson,</i> | | |
| | <i>Cardinal Surgery</i> | | |

- Find words and abbreviations in the patient record with these meanings.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| 1 job | <i>occupation</i> |
| 2 bad reactions, for example to certain medications | <i>allergic</i> |
| 3 family doctor | <i>GP</i> |
| 4 closest relative | <i>Medical history</i> |
| 5 the amount of something you eat, drink, etc. regularly | <i>Smoking intake</i> |
| 6 date of birth | <i>Marital status</i> |
| 7 male / female | <i>DOB</i> |
| 8 past illnesses and injuries | <i>Reason for admission</i> |
| 9 married / single / divorced / widowed | <i>Marital status</i> |
| 10 not applicable (= not a question for this patient) | <i>Next of kin</i> |
| 11 in each (day, week, etc.) | <i>Alcohol intake</i> |
| 12 number | <i>Contact no</i> |

Research shows that hospital admissions increase when there is a full moon, and in the two days following a World Cup defeat.



Listening

A patient record form

- 1 Listen to the nurse get personal details from a patient. As you listen, complete the form.

PATIENT RECORD

| | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| Surname | JONES |
| First name | Jain |
| Gender | M / F |
| DOB | 6.3.30 |
| Place of birth | 20/03/1997 |
| Occupation | Doctor |
| Marital status | Widowed |
| Next of kin | SON |
| Contact no. | 02394658293 |
| Smoking intake | N/A |
| Alcohol intake | 35 units per week |
| Reason for admission | Stomach ache |
| Family history | GP |
| — mental illness | tuberculosis |
| — diabetes | HIV/AIDS |



- 2 Listen again and complete these questions that the nurse asks.

- 1 What ill have you?
- 2 What is your date of birth?

- 3 Marital status married? never div
Smoking status (smoke) quit
 4 You do you smoke a cigar ?
 5 Is any of your allergic to any medicine ?
 6 Do any of your friends family relative from any of the following ?

Speaking

- 1 Student A work together in pairs. Student B work together in pairs. You are going to play the role of a patient admitted to hospital. Invent the following details.
 - full name
 - date and place of birth
 - allergies
 - smoking and alcohol intake
 - occupation
 - marital status
 - next of kin
 - reason for admission
 - family history
 - medical history
- 2 Student A – you are the nurse. Ask Student B, the patient, questions to complete the patient record below.
- 3 Now change roles.

PATIENT RECORD

| | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| Surname | MORRIS |
| First name | Alex |
| Gender | M / F |
| DOB | 3.5.80 |
| Place of birth | 19/09/1999 |
| Occupation | Nursing |
| Marital status | Widowed |
| Next of kin | SON |
| Contact no. | 0893 2246821 |
| Smoking intake | N/A |
| Alcohol intake | 20 units per week |
| Reason for admission | Stomach ache |
| Medical history | |
| Family history | GP |



Every year in the UK, 10,733 people were admitted to hospital because of accidents with tools and objects.

• Language spot

Past Simple v Past Continuous

We use the Past Simple to talk about things which happened in the past.
I felt terrible when I got home last night. I slipped on ice and hurt my knee.

Some verbs have a regular Past Simple, ending in -ed.
 ask - asked arrive - arrived

The Past Simple of some verbs is irregular.
 go - went come - came take - took

Find examples of the Past Simple in the Listening script for *Scrub up* on p.125. Write the base form for each one.

EXAMPLE *had (have)*

When we are telling a story, we often use a verb in the Past Continuous to give a background to what happened.

I was riding my bike. A cat ran in front of me and I fell off.

She cut her finger when she was preparing food.

Underline examples of the Past Continuous in the Listening script for *Scrub up* on p.125

» Go to Grammar reference p.117

1 Complete the sentences using the verbs in brackets in the Past Simple and Past Continuous tenses. Decide the order of the verbs first.

- 1 When he was working, he broke his arm.
(break, work)
- 2 My son explodes a firework when it holding and burning his hand. (explode, hold, burn)
- 3 I gets of the car. My dad cutting the door and breaking my fingers. (get out, break, close)
- 4 My mum hits in the bathroom. She falling and hit her head. (hit, fall, get dressed) get dressing
- 5 I hears to music, when suddenly I going a whistling in my car and I listening deaf. (hear, go, listen)
- 6 I punches in the park, and a man chasing me and hitting me. (punch, chase, hit)

2 Write at least three sentences about these people, inventing details about what happened to them.



3 Describe an accident that happened to you. What were you doing and what happened?



Every minute spent filling in forms is a minute spent not with patients.
Dawn Kemp
Nurse

Reading

Bad handwriting

- 1 What do people say about your handwriting? Is it clear and easy to read?
- 2 As fast as you can, write down three types of medicine and three diseases. Show it to your partner. Can they read what you have written? Have you made any mistakes?
- 3 Read the article and decide if these sentences are true (T) or false (F).
 - 1 Nurses study doctors' handwriting at school. T
 - 2 Doctors generally write numbers more carefully than words. F
 - 3 Methimazole and Metolazone are used for different conditions. T
 - 4 Ramachandra Kelluru is a pharmacist. F



There is an old joke that doctors go to school to learn how to write badly, and nurses go to school to learn how to read doctors' handwriting. There is truth in the joke – computer analysis of the handwriting of medical staff shows that doctors' writing is a lot worse than that of nurses and administrative staff. Maybe it's because doctors are always under pressure of time that they write very fast. The habit starts when they are medical students and gets worse as time passes.

Computer analysis shows that generally medical staff are careful with numbers. However, they tend to form letters of the alphabet badly. When drug names look very similar, bad handwriting can mean patients get the wrong medicine. A young girl nearly died when she was given Methimazole instead of Metolazone (one is for high blood pressure and the other is for thyroid problems). And in 1999, an American cardiologist, Ramachandra Kelluru, wrote a prescription so badly that the pharmacist gave a patient the wrong medicine. This time the patient did die and a court fined the doctor 225,000 US dollars.

Recently, researchers studied 50 patient progress notes. They found that they could not read 16% of the words. The misunderstandings that the causes can mean that a patient is given the wrong blood, or that a surgeon amputates the wrong limb. Field notes, of course, make news, but studies show that every year hundreds of thousands of mistakes are made in hospitals around the world, and a lot of them are because of

- 5 Researchers could understand 84% of doctors' notes. no 16% of the words
- 6 Many hospitals use abbreviations in order to avoid mistakes. handwriting or abbreviation
- 7 At Charing Cross hospital, staff carry computers around. fishmen sink though digital technology
- 4 Find words in the article to match these definitions.
 - 1 non-medical people who work in hospital offices doctors
 - 2 written instructions on what drug to give a patient wear bar codes
 - 3 made somebody pay money as a punishment fined the doctor 225000 us dollars
 - 4 to cut off part of the body foots
 - 5 an arm or leg brokers
 - 6 mistakes that result in death scary

bad handwriting or abbreviations which nobody understands. Bad handwriting also causes delays, which are expensive and wasteful.

There are many technological solutions for the problem, and through digital technology, can't improve handwriting, it can improve the situation. At London's Charing Cross hospital, for example, patients wear bar codes (the same as in a supermarket) on their wrists or ankles. Staff use the bar codes along with hand-held computers to get accurate, clear, and easy-to-read information.

