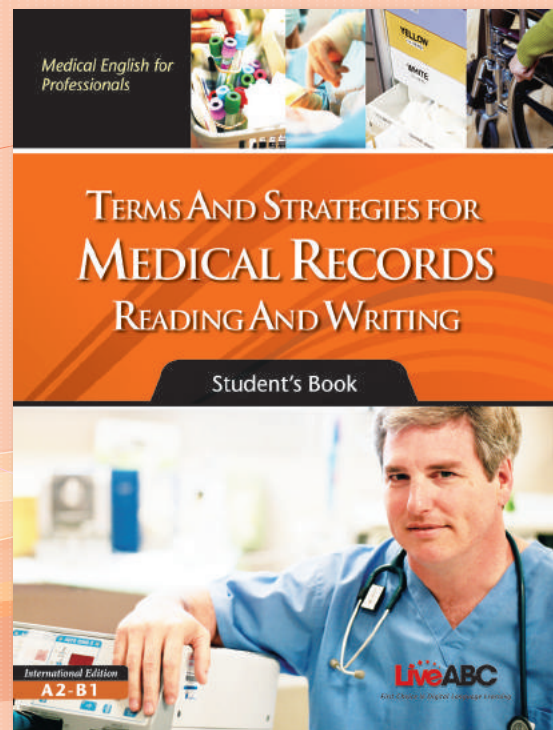
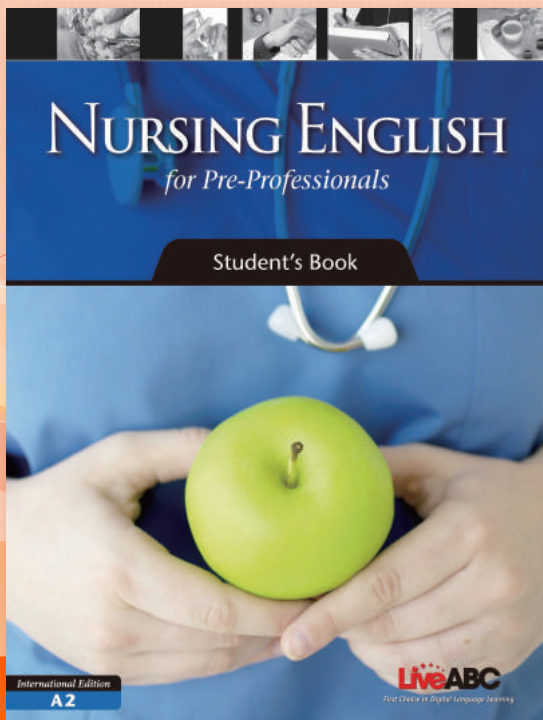


# Medical English

*International Edition*



# Global Markets









LiveABC is the largest producer of multimedia language learning materials in Taiwan. It owns multiple sales channels and has several strategic partners. In addition to securing the local market, LiveABC is developing overseas markets, with partners in mainland China, Hong Kong, Macau, Korea, Japan, Thailand, Vietnam, UK, Germany, Spain, USA, Mexico, and more countries in Latin America.

◆ Use Taiwan as our R&D base to develop international markets and cooperate with the content providers world-wide, such as those based in USA, Europe, Japan, Thailand, Korea and many other countries. Current partners include:

CNN, Discovery, McGraw-Hill Education, Berlitz, EMC Publishing; Oxford University Press, Anglia Examination, Difusión, SE-Education, Nanmeebooks Publications, Songang Education Group, Live Chinese, Shogakukan Inc., Asahi Press, Tohoshoten, J-Research Publications, Magazine International, AIC Group.

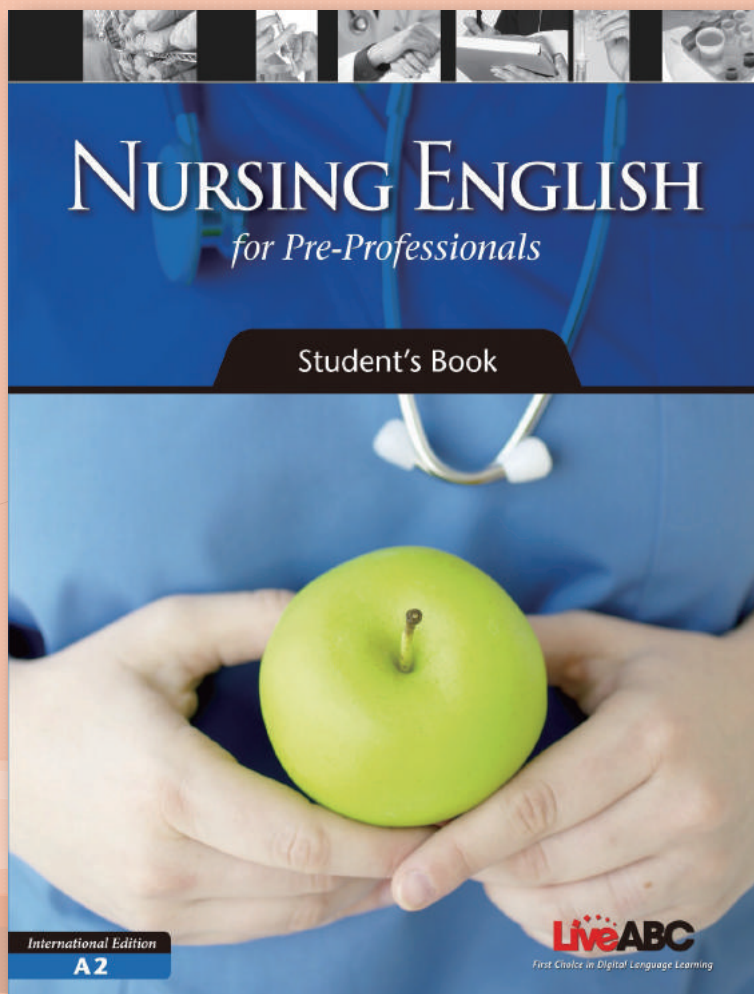


# Titles with Components

Category	Title	CEFR	for Students			for Teachers		
			 Student's Book	 CD-ROM/MP3	 AR App	 Teacher's Guide	 PPT	 CD/DVD-ROM
• Medical English	Nursing English for Pre-Professionals	A2	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	Terms and Strategies for Medical Record Reading and Writing	A2-B1	✓	MP3 only	✓	✓	✓	



# NURSING ENGLISH FOR PRE-PROFESSIONALS



## Key Features

- Practical Nurse-to-Patient Dialogues
- First-of-a-Kind Nursing Notes
- Anatomical Diagrams
- Doctor's Admission Notes
- Step-by-Step Grammar Practice
- Situational Hospital Videos

# Table of Contents

Lesson	Topic	Page
<b>1</b>	Gastrointestinal Unit	<b>7</b>
<b>2</b>	Cardiovascular Unit	<b>21</b>
<b>3</b>	Respiratory Unit	<b>35</b>
<b>4</b>	Neurological Unit	<b>49</b>
<b>5</b>	Orthopedic Unit	<b>63</b>
<b>6</b>	Urological Unit	<b>77</b>
<b>7</b>	Renal Unit	<b>91</b>
<b>8</b>	Endocrine Unit	<b>105</b>
<b>9</b>	Proctologic Unit	<b>119</b>
<b>10</b>	Infectious Disease Unit	<b>133</b>
<b>11</b>	Oncology Unit	<b>147</b>
<b>12</b>	Obstetric Unit	<b>161</b>
<b>13</b>	Gynecologic Unit	<b>175</b>
<b>14</b>	Pediatric Unit	<b>189</b>
<b>15</b>	ENT Unit	<b>203</b>
<b>16</b>	Ophthalmological Unit	<b>217</b>

# Lesson 1

## Gastrointestinal Unit

### Learning Goals:

- ◆ *Talking about Black Stool*
- ◆ *Assessing Gastrointestinal Conditions*
- ◆ *Explaining Discharge Plans*



Scene I

Admission Interview

Scene II

Hospitalization

Scene III

Discharge Teaching

### Case Information:

Liver Cirrhosis

['lɪvə] [sə'roʊsɪs]



# Admission Interview

Mr. Leo, a 58-year-old, has **vomited**<sup>2</sup> **blood clots**\* and **passed**<sup>3</sup> black stool.

N: Nurse P: Patient

N: When did you throw up blood clots and pass black stool?

P: Yesterday morning, I passed some blackish green stool.  
And during the night, I passed black stool.

N: How did you feel at the time?

P: I was **dizzy**<sup>4</sup> and **woozy**<sup>5</sup> and my heart was **racing**<sup>6</sup>.

N: Uh huh. Anything else?

P: It felt like **heartburn**\* (*points to his stomach*). I was **nauseous**\*, and I vomited some blood.

N: Was there any **pain**?<sup>7</sup>

P: Yes, I had **cramps**\* in my stomach.

N: How many times have you had a **bowel movement**\*  
since then?

P: I have passed black stool three times.

N: What's the **approximate**<sup>8</sup> amount of black stool each time?

P: It's about a cup.

N: How do you feel now?

P: I still feel weak and **chilly**.<sup>9</sup>

N: Please **lie**<sup>10</sup> down and rest for 10 minutes. I'll come back to check on you.

P: Thanks.



## Word Bank

1. **admission** [əd'mɪʃən] *n.*
2. **vomit** ['vɒmɪt] *v.*
3. **pass** [pæs] *v.*
4. **dizzy** ['dɪzi] *adj.*
5. **woozy** ['wuzi] *adj.*
6. **race** [res] *v.*
7. **pain** [pen] *n.*
8. **approximate** [ə'prɒksəməɪt] *adj.*
9. **chilly** ['tʃɪli] *adj.*
10. **lie** [laɪ] *v.*  
(lie - lay - lain - lying)

## ESP Focus

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| * <b>gastrointestinal</b> [ˌɡæstrəʊɪn'testənəl] <i>adj.</i> | * <b>nauseous</b> ['nɒʃəs] <i>adj.</i>                     |
| * <b>blood clot</b> [blʌd] [klat] <i>n.</i>                 | * <b>cramp</b> [kræmp] <i>n.</i>                           |
| * <b>heartburn</b> ['hɑːt,bɜːn] <i>n.</i>                   | * <b>bowel movement</b> ['bəʊəl] ['mʊvmənt] <i>n.</i> (BM) |

# Nursing Notes I

Has liver cirrhosis with bleeding esophageal varices. Came to ER after passing black stool and vomiting blood clots. Doctor examined and admitted him. Admission completed.

## Medical Abbreviations:

- ER = emergency room
- ED = emergency department



## Your Turn:

1. The patient feels nauseous.

---

2. The patient stated chest pain.

---

3. The patient vomited blood clots.

---

## Listening Practice I Track 3

Listen to the following sentences (1–5) and match them with the corresponding questions:

\_\_\_\_\_ Do you have the chills?

\_\_\_\_\_ How many times have you had a bowel movement since then?

\_\_\_\_\_ When did you pass black stool?

\_\_\_\_\_ How did you feel at the time?

\_\_\_\_\_ What's the approximate amount of black stool each time?



## CHOOSE THE CORRECT WORD

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. John was admitted to the gastrointestinal \_\_\_\_\_ because he had severe stomach cramps.
  - A. ward
  - B. room
  - C. discharge
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. My wound is still bleeding, and I feel very \_\_\_\_\_ now.
  - A. stable
  - B. comfortable
  - C. dizzy
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. A consent form needs to be \_\_\_\_\_ by a family member before the surgery.
  - A. prescribed
  - B. signed
  - C. raced
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Can you tell me the \_\_\_\_\_ amount of black stool each time?
  - A. woozy
  - B. regular
  - C. approximate
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_ foods are not very good for our health.
  - A. Preserved
  - B. Reserved
  - C. Homemade



## Grammar Focus

### First Conditional

1. Talks about a possible situation in the future

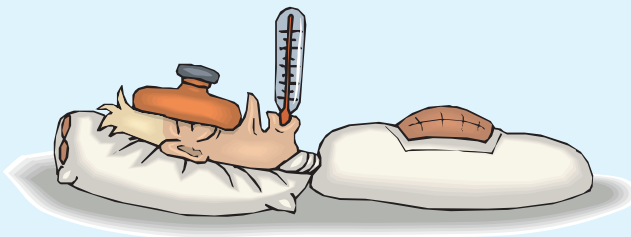
**If + simple present, S. + will / can / may . . . + V.**

- If you call the nurse, she will come to assist you.
- We'll arrange for an operation if (it is) necessary.

2. Makes a polite request or suggestion

**If + S. (+ should) + V., imperative**

- If you (should) have a fever, come back to the hospital right away.
- Please have someone help you if you need to get out of bed.



### Your Turn:

Combine the following to create first conditional sentences.

1. { I give you a blood transfusion.  
The bleeding doesn't stop.

---

2. { Your condition is stable.  
The doctor approves your discharge.

---

3. { You need help.  
Please press the call button.

---

## Useful Expressions

Can you describe the pain?

♦ You can also say . . .

*Is there any pain?*

*What kind of pain is it?*

*How do you feel now?*

*Where is the pain?*

*Where does it hurt?*

*What is the pain like?*

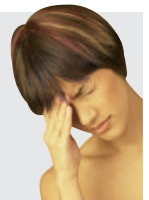
I have **cramps** in my stomach.

*stabbing*

*burning*

*sharp*

*dull*



*headache*

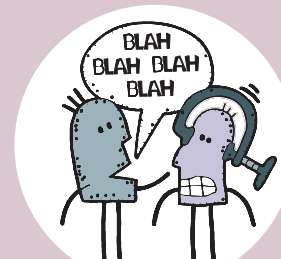
*toothache*

*chest pain*

*neck pain*

*stomachache*

*backache / back pain*



# An In-Depth Look

## The Digestive System

The process of preparing the food that we have eaten for nourishing the body is called **digestion**.<sup>\*</sup> The digestive system is a continuous tube beginning with the mouth and ending at the anus. It converts food into nutrients and transfers the nutrients into the bloodstream. They are then sent to the entire body. After the absorption of these nutrients from the digestive tract, the waste is eliminated from the body. The digestive system consists of the mouth (oral cavity), **pharynx**,<sup>\*</sup> esophagus, stomach, small intestine, **appendix**,<sup>\*</sup> and large intestine. It measures about 30 feet (nine meters) in an adult.

<sup>\*</sup> **digestion** [daɪˈdʒɛstʃən] *n.*

<sup>\*</sup> **pharynx** [ˈfærɪŋks] *n.*

<sup>\*</sup> **appendix** [əˈpɛndɪks] *n.*

Some of the most obvious structures within the oral cavity are the cheeks, tongue, teeth, and salivary glands. Just beyond the mouth, at the beginning of the tube leading to the stomach, is the pharynx. Both the larynx, or **voice box**,<sup>\*</sup> and the esophagus begin in the pharynx. The esophagus is a collapsible tube. About 10 inches (25.4 cm) long, it leads from the pharynx to the stomach. Food passes down the esophagus and into the stomach. The stomach, a large sac-like organ, is where food undergoes the early processes of digestion.

<sup>\*</sup> **voice box** [vɔɪs][bɒks]

The small intestine is about 21 feet (6.4 meters) long and one inch (2.54 cm) in diameter. It extends from the pyloric orifice at the base of the stomach to the entrance of the large intestine. The small intestine has three parts: the **duodenum**,<sup>\*</sup> **jejunum**,<sup>\*</sup> and **ileum**.<sup>\*</sup> The large intestine is about five feet (1.5 meters) long and 2.5 inches (6.35 cm) in diameter. It extends from the **ileocec**al<sup>\*</sup> orifice at the small intestine to the anus. The large intestine includes the **cecum**,<sup>\*</sup> **colon**,<sup>\*</sup> rectum, and anus. The colon is further divided into the ascending colon, transverse colon, descending colon, and sigmoid colon.

<sup>\*</sup> **duodenum** [ˌduəˈdɪnəm] *n.*

<sup>\*</sup> **ileum** [ˈɪliəm] *n.*

<sup>\*</sup> **cecum** [ˈsɪkəm] *n.*

<sup>\*</sup> **jejunum** [dʒɪˈdʒʊnəm] *n.*

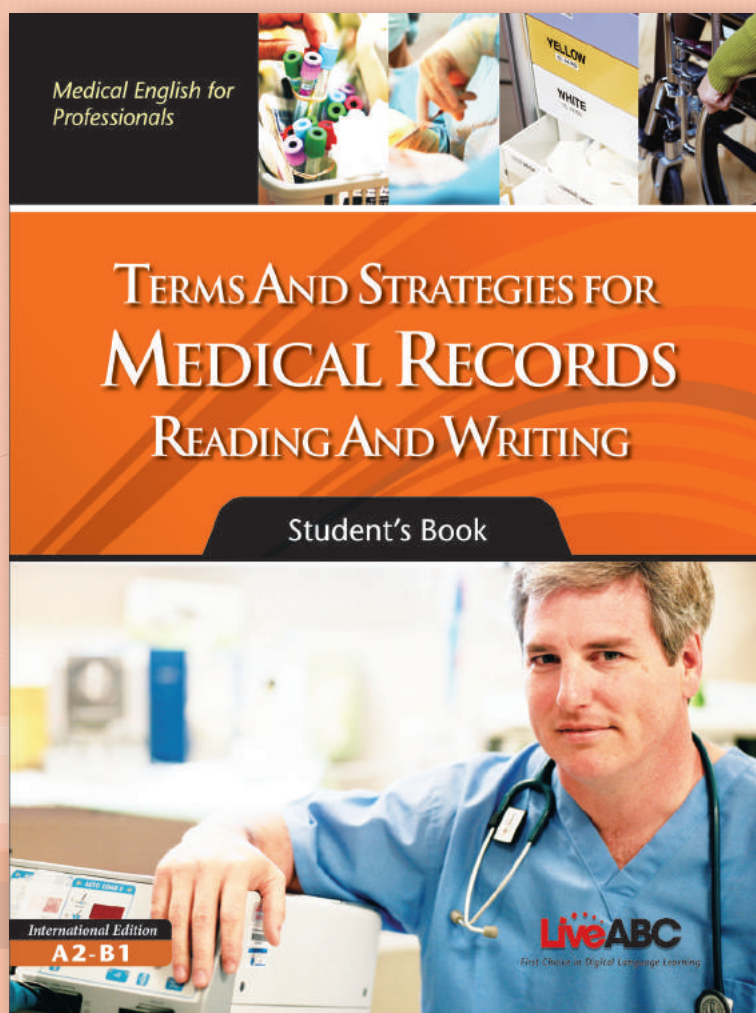
<sup>\*</sup> **ileocec**al [ˌɪliəˈsɛkəl] *adj.*

<sup>\*</sup> **colon** [ˈkɒlən] *n.*

The salivary glands, liver, gallbladder, and pancreas are not actually parts of the digestive tract; however, they are closely related because of the functions they perform in digestion.



# TERMS AND STRATEGIES FOR MEDICAL RECORDS READING AND WRITING



## Key Features

- Authentic Medical Records
- Medical Terminology
- Signs and Symptoms of Diseases
- Strategies for Reading Medical Records
- Exercises for Writing Medical Records
- SOAP Note Reading and Writing



# CONTENTS

CONTENT CHART .....	4
HOW TO USE THE BOOK .....	6
OVERVIEW .....	8
<b>Introduction</b> .....	<b>System Review</b> ..... 9
 <b>01</b> .....	<b>Cardiovascular Unit</b> ..... 21
 <b>02</b> .....	<b>Neurologic Unit</b> ..... 35
 <b>03</b> .....	<b>Gastrointestinal Unit</b> ..... 55
 <b>04</b> .....	<b>Renal Unit</b> ..... 73
 <b>05</b> .....	<b>Endocrine Unit</b> ..... 89
 <b>06</b> .....	<b>Respiratory Unit</b> ..... 107
 <b>07</b> .....	<b>Gynecologic and Obstetric Unit</b> ..... 123
 <b>08</b> .....	<b>Orthopedic Unit</b> ..... 139
 <b>09</b> .....	<b>Proctologic Unit</b> ..... 155
 <b>10</b> .....	<b>Pediatrics Unit</b> ..... 171
 <b>11</b> .....	<b>Plastic Surgery Unit</b> ..... 185
 <b>12</b> .....	<b>Infectious Disease Unit</b> ..... 197
High Frequency Words .....	208



↑ Cardiovascular Lab  
↑ Women's Imaging Center

↑ Medical Office E



## LEARNING GOALS:

- ▶ Familiarize learners with the scope of system review
- ▶ Familiarize learners with the subcategories
- ▶ Familiarize learners with the terminology

### Did you know?



**anicteric** = “not icteric”

**anisocoric** = “not isocoric”

What do they mean?

1. **sclera:** anicteric
2. **pupils:** anisocoric

I. Some of the following system review categories are missing a word and some are missing a few letters. Find them and fill in the blanks.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Personal and Family H_____</li> <li>• General Appearance and Con_____ness</li> <li>• Physical Examination</li> <li>• Integument</li> <li>• H_____T</li> <li>• Neck</li> <li>• Chest</li> <li>• Heart</li> <li>• Lungs</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GI</li> <li>• Abdomen</li> <li>• U_____ System</li> <li>• Back, Spine</li> <li>• Muscle</li> <li>• _____ (Limbs)</li> <li>• Neurological Examinations</li> <li>• Lymphatic System</li> </ul> |
|---|---|

## II. Personal vs. Family History

Which of the following belong to personal history and which belong to family history?  
Write them in the correct form below.

- NKA (no known allergy)
- NKFDA (no known food or drug allergy)
- Allergic to contrast media
- Allergic to radiopaque dye
- Not contributory
- The patient denied any other hereditary disease in his family.
- No family cancer history

### Personal History

*Allergy: The patient has an allergy to seafood.*

*Allergic: The patient is allergic to seafood.*

Note: *Allergic* is the adjectival form of *allergy*.

### Family History



## VI. HEENT (head, eyes, ears, nose, throat)

The following lists (marked A to E) contain terms that apply to one part of the HEENT. Write the letters in the boxes where they belong.

- A**
- no tenderness or scars
  - normal configuration
  - sinusitis
  - swelling
  - hematoma
  - deformity
  - dizziness
  - traumatic injury
  - vertigo
  - headache without any combined symptoms

- B**
- rhinorrhea
  - polyps
  - epistaxis
  - deformity
  - septal deviation
  - running nose (watery-like discharge)
  - stuffy nose (congestion)
  - sinus tenderness



- C**
- no eyestrain
  - no bulging
  - no protrusion
  - no exophthalmos
  - lids: no ptosis, pink conjunctiva(e), not dry
  - conjunctiva(e): mild pale (anemic)
  - subconjunctiva: hemorrhage, congestion
  - sclera: not icteric (anicteric), no hemorrhage, no petechiae
  - cornea: no scars, no ulcerations
  - pupils: normal appearance with aperture 2.5 mm in diameter
  - PERRLA: pupils equal, round, reactive to light and accommodation
  - pupils: isocoric with prompt light reflex
  - pupils and light reflex: (2+/2+)
  - EOM (extraocular movement): intact

- D**
- otorrhea
  - tophus
  - tympanic membrane (eardrum): perforation
  - discharge
  - hearing impairment
  - hearing aid
  - tinnitus

- E**
- general: good hygiene
  - lips: pink color, no cyanosis
  - mucous membranes and gingiva(e): no ulceration, no pigmentation
  - buccal
  - bleeding gums
  - oral cavity: intact oral mucosa
  - throat: injected (injection)
  - tongue: red color, no deviation, no ulceration, normal tongue appearance
  - pharynx: no tonsil enlargement
  - left tonsil indurative mass about 0.5\*1 cm



## VIII. Chest

### **Respiratory System (Lungs)**

*Bedside clinical assessment provides vital information about respiratory function. It is important for nurses in all practice settings to be able to perform a basic respiratory assessment. This includes taking a patient's history and using techniques for the assessment. Section A is a list of assessment techniques. Can you match them with their definitions? Sections B to E are the findings. Can you identify the heading (shapes, breathing patterns, breath sounds, types of cough) of each section?*

Section A	1. inspection	a. the act of observing the body visually in the course of a medical examination
	2. palpation	b. the act of listening to sounds arising within organs (as the lungs or heart) as an aid to diagnosis and treatment
	3. percussion	c. the act of pressing the hand or fingers to the surface of the body to determine the condition of an underlying part or organ
	4. auscultation	d. the act of tapping the surface of a body part to learn the condition of the parts beneath by the resulting sound
Section B	Heading: _____	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• bilaterally symmetric expansion</li><li>• normal and symmetric</li></ul>
Section C	Heading: _____	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• mild rapid and shallow</li><li>• bradypnea</li><li>• accessory muscle use</li><li>• paradoxical movement</li><li>• tachypnea</li><li>• smooth</li></ul>
Section D	Heading: _____	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• rales</li><li>• fine crackles</li><li>• bilaterally clear (bil. clear)</li><li>• no basal crackles, no wheezing</li><li>• bil. mild end expiratory wheezing</li><li>• decreased breath sound, right</li><li>• vocal fremitus</li><li>• dullness resonance</li><li>• rhonchi</li><li>• coarse crackles</li><li>• normoresonance</li><li>• consolidation</li></ul>
Section E	Heading: _____	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• nonproductive</li><li>• productive</li><li>• with yellowish sputum</li><li>• blood-tinged sputum</li><li>• hemoptysis</li><li>• expectoration of blood</li></ul>

#### XIV. Neurological Examinations

*There are five subcategories in a neurological examination (Cranial nerve, Motor system, DTR, Sensation, Coordination). Write the correct subcategory in the spaces below.*

1. \_\_\_\_\_: I-XII grossly intact
2. \_\_\_\_\_: muscle tone: normal  
muscle power: normal
3. \_\_\_\_\_: upper extremities ( ++ )  
lower extremities ( ++ )
4. \_\_\_\_\_: normal to touch, temperature, and vibration
5. \_\_\_\_\_: no spasticity, no ataxia

#### XV. Lymphatic System

*When assessing the lymphatic system, which of the following are very important areas to check for palpable lymph nodes?*

- |  |                                       |   |
|--|---------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> neck            | <input type="checkbox"/> axillary     | <input type="checkbox"/> inguinal areas |
| <input type="checkbox"/> supraclavicular | <input type="checkbox"/> epitrochlear |   |

#### XVI.

*Many medical terms have abbreviated forms based on their Latin origins. Referring to the Latin below, write down the abbreviations for the following English terms.*

English	Latin	Abbreviated Forms
left ear	auris sinistra	AS
right ear	auris dextra	
both ears	auris uterque	AU
left eye	oculus sinister	
right eye	oculus dexter	OD
both eyes	oculi unitas	

# Appendix

## Common Abbreviations for Medical Records

1. 2 h pc, 2°pc  
(two hours postcibal (after meal))
2. 2 h pp, 2°pp  
(two hours postprandial (after meal))
3. A.M. (am)  
(before noon) [ Latin *ante meridiem* ]
4. ac (before meals) [ Latin *ante cibum* ]
5. ad lib (as desired) [ Latin *at liberty* ]
6. as tolerated
7. bid (twice a day) [ Latin *bis in die* ]
8. cc (cubic centimeter/cc = ml)
9. CM (coming morning)
10. dc (discontinue)
11. DNR (do not resuscitate)
12. hs (bedtime) [ Latin *hora somni* ]
13. hypo (hypodermic)
14. ID (intradermal)
15. IM (intramuscular)
16. inf (infusion)
17. inhalation
18. instill (instillation)
19. IV (intravenous)
20. MDI (metered dose inhalation)
21. mg (milligram)
22. mg/dl (milligrams per deciliter)
23. ml (milliliter/ml = cc)
24. mm (millimeter)
25. NMT (nebulizing mist treatment)
26. NPO (nothing by mouth)
27. P.M. (pm) (after noon) [ Latin *post meridiem* ]
28. pc (after meals) [ Latin *post cibum* ]
29. PO (by mouth) [ Latin *per os* ]
30. prn (as needed or desired) [ Latin *pro re nata* ]
31. q (every) [ Latin *quaque* ]
32. q2h (every 2 hours)
33. q4h (every 4 hours)
34. qd (every day) [ Latin *quaque die* ]
35. qh (every hour) [ Latin *quaque hora* ]

36. qid (four times a day) [ Latin *quarter in die* ]
37. qod (every other day)
38. R/O (rule out)
39. sc (sq) (subcutaneous)
40. SL (sublingual)
41. stat (immediately) [ Latin *statim* ]
42. taper
43. tid (three times a day) [ Latin *ter in die* ]
44. titrate
45. µg (microgram)

## Related Terms

46. AD (right ear) [ Latin *auris dextra* ]
47. AS (left ear) [ Latin *auris sinistra* ]
48. AU (both ears) [ Latin *auris uterque* ]
49. blepharoptosis
50. conjunctivitis
51. EOM: extraocular movement
52. exophthalmos (ophthalmoptosis)
53. hearing aid
54. laryngitis
55. nasitis
56. OD (right eye) [ Latin *oculus dexter* ]
57. ophthalm/o
58. ophthalmitis
59. OS (left eye) [ Latin *oculus sinister* ]
60. otitis
61. otitis media (OM)
62. otodynia (otalgia)
63. otorhinolaryngologist (ENT)
64. otorrhea
65. OU (both eyes) [ Latin *oculi unitas* ]  
(each eye) [ Latin *oculus uterque* ]
66. rhinitis
67. rhinorrhea
68. tonsillar cancer
69. tympanic membrane: eardrum
70. erythematous

**LiveABC**



<http://www.liveabc.com/global/index.html>  
(886) 02-25782626

