

THAI NGUYEN UNIVERSITY
THAI NGUYEN UNIVERSITY OF MEDICINE & PHARMACY
THE DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES

ENGLISH
FOR THE STUDENTS OF NURSING SCIENCE

THAI NGUYEN, 2007

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Editor: Nguyễn Thị Ân

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FOREWORD

The language of nursing in English is intended for the students of nursing faculty in Thai Nguyen University of Medicine and Pharmacy who have already reached at least the elementary level of general English. The aim of it is to develop students' ability to master specific medical vocabulary and medical terms, not to teach nursing science.

This book is compiled on the basis of some courses (*English in medicine; The language of English in medicine and English for nurses*) published by Cambridge University Press and by Longman.

It deals with such topics as profession □ nursing, accommodation, human anatomy, common diseases, admission, and the taking care of the patients in hospitals.

I hope that by reading the texts, studying the vocabulary, and doing the exercises, the students will be able to get a good start toward a successful career in rewarding bachelors of nursing science.

My thanks to the colleagues of Foreign Languages Department, the Doctors and assistant for their help, co-operation and valuable contribution.

Finally, I apologize for any mistakes and omissions, and would very much appreciate if readers kindly point them out to help its quality in future edition.

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Unit 1:

INTRODUCTION TO NURSING PROFESSION

1. Nurses are very necessary part of health care. Like doctors, they have two jobs. They heal sick people and take care of patients. Most nurses who work in hospitals are general - duty nurses. They supervise the care of the patients, and assist doctors. However, many nurses work in other places, such as clinics, schools, factories, and private homes. There are also jobs in the offices of doctors and dentists. Therefore, there are many different kinds of nursing job.

There are two kinds of nurses: professional and practical. Professional nurses are registered nurses (RNs). They have two to five years of medical education. Both kinds of nurses study and learn in classes and in clinics. In their classroom studies, nurses learn about the anatomy of the body, chemistry, the nutrition of food, drugs and medicines, and psychology. They also learn about general nursing care. In their clinical studies, they work with patients. They learn to take a patient's temperature, blood pressure, and pulse rate. They learn to care for all kinds of patients. They also learn about different jobs in hospitals.

Practical nurses are another kind of nurse. These nurses also study about nursing care, but they study only for a year or two. Practical nurses usually help professional nurses with the patients. Professional nurses, on the other hand, usually assist doctors.

Most nurses continue their education. They learn about new medicines, new machines, and new treatments. Some nurses continue their education to become specialists. For example, some nurses specialize in surgery, emergency care, or pediatrics. In surgery, nurses assist doctors during operations. In emergency rooms, nurses treat people with injuries from accidents. In pediatrics, they care for sick children.

Nursing jobs are difficult, but most nurses want to help sick people. They work hard to heal sick patients and to prevent illness. Nurses are an essential part of health care.

2. Bachelor of nursing science program. The baccalaureate curriculum of the Faculty of Nursing is designed to prepare candidates for practice as general professional nurses. The length of program is four years and two summers with a minimum of about one hundred and fifty semester credits. In the first year of their university education, students are prepared with general education courses in the humanities, social sciences, sciences and mathematics, and language. In their second year, students study medical sciences related to

nursing. In the third and fourth years, students learn nursing intervention and management applicable to clients of all ages who are in various clinical settings and health status. Students participate in the academic, social, cultural, and spiritual activities of campus life. At completion of the program, students are granted a bachelor of nursing science degree and licensure as a registered nurse and midwife. Nursing is an essential profession of society in providing health care service to the individual, the family and the community in

normal condition, risk to illnesses, and illness condition. Professional nurses are able to apply knowledge of nursing science and related to sciences, concepts and principles of primary health care and professional ethics in nursing intervention in the areas of disease prevention, health promotion, nursing care and rehabilitation to maintain good health so clients are able to self-care according to their capabilities and personal rights.

Vocabulary

Nursing	['nɜ:siŋ]	(n)	điều dưỡng
Nurse	[nɜ:s]	(n)	y tá, điều dưỡng viên
health care	[ˌhelθ keə]		việc chăm sóc sức khỏe
heal	[hi:l]	(v)	chữa bệnh
sick	[sik]	(adj)	ốm đau
take care of			chăm sóc, trông nom
general - duty nurse			điều dưỡng viên đa khoa
supervise	['su:pəvaiz]	(v)	hướng dẫn, chỉ đạo
assist	[ə'sist]	(v)	giúp, trợ giúp
registered nurse	[redʒɪstəd]		y tá điều dưỡng CQ
essential	[i'senʃəl]	(adj)	(cần) thiết yếu
intervention	[ɪntə'venʃn]	(n)	sự can thiệp
grant	[gra:nt]	(v)	công nhận
client	['klaɪənt]	(n)	khách hàng
anatomy	[ə'nætəmi]	(n)	giải phẫu
temperature	['temprətʃə]	(n)	hiệu độ
blood pressure	[blʌd 'preʃə(r)]		huyết áp
pulse rate	[ˌpʌls reɪt]		mạch, nhịp
nutrition	[nju:'triʃn]	(n)	chất dinh dưỡng
specialize	['speʃəlaɪz]	(v)	học chuyên ngành
treat	[tri:t]	(v)	điều trị
treatment	['tri:tmənt]	(n)	sự điều trị
pediatrics	[pi:di'ætri:kz]	(n)	nhi khoa
baccalaureate	[bækə'lɔ:ri:t]	(n)	tú tài

bachelor	[bætʃələ]	(n)	cử nhân
applicable	[æp'likəbəl]	(adj)	có thể áp dụng
ethic	['eθik]	(n)	nguyên tắc đạo đức
rehabilitation	[,ri:əbili'teɪʃn]	(n)	phục hồi chức năng

Language Focus

1. Pronouns / possessive adjs such as He, She, Their, These, Who take the place of nouns.

- Nurses are part of health care. They have two jobs.
- Most nurses in hospitals are general - duty nurses. They supervise patients and assist doctors.
- In their classroom studies, nurses learn about the body, nutrition, and drugs.
- Most nurses who work in hospitals are general - duty nurses.
- Practical nurses are another kind of nurse. These nurses are also study about nursing care.

2. Word function / Signal words

Like nouns and verbs, adjectives tell about nouns.

- An adjective tells about noun

e.g. A nurse's job is *difficult*.

They heal sick people.

There are many *different* kinds of nursing jobs

- Signal words: Some words in English join two ideas. They tell the relationship between the ideas. These words are important because they help you understand the ideas.

Signal words like first, second, last, finally or then tell you about the order of something.

"and" joins two ideas equally.

e.g. Nurses supervise the care of patients, and they assist doctors.

"but" shows difference between ideas.

e.g. Many nurses work in hospitals, but many other nurses work in schools and factories.

"or" shows a choice between two ideas.

e.g. People sometimes have accidents, or they become sick suddenly.

"so" shows the result.

e.g. The patient had a smallpox vaccination, so he did not get smallpox.

"For example" explains a statement with a word picture.

e.g. Some nurses specialize in one kind of medicine. For example, some specialize in pediatrics.

3. Tense revision: present simple active

Form : Positive / Negative / Question. Note : Spelling of verbs □s / -es

Use : The present simple is used :

* to express an action that happens again and again, that is a habit.

I go to work by motorbike.

I wash my hair once a week

* to express a fact which is always true.

She comes from Germany.

My daughter has brown eyes

*to express a fact which stays the same for a long time

He works in hospital A, and he lives in a flat near the central of town.

I prefer coffee to tea

Adverbs of frequency : *never rarely not often sometimes often usually always*

Exercises

I. Read the text and choose the main idea by putting a tick (V) next to the main idea of NURSING

.....a. Professional nurses help doctors.

.....b. Nurses are necessary to health care.

.....c. Professional nurses only work in hospitals.

II. Write T by the statement if it is true. If false, write F

.....a. Nurses help doctors.

.....b. Only professional nurses work in hospitals.

.....c. There are two kinds of nurses.

.....d. Nurses never specialize.

.....e. Professional nurses study one year in school.

.....f. Nurses take care of patients.

.....g. Professional and practical nurses work in hospitals.

.....h. Only doctors become specialists.

.....i. Bachelor of nursing is a doctor.

.....j. Clients are able to self-care without any primary help from bachelors of nursing.

III. Circle the letter a, b, c, or d that has the same meaning as the italicized words.

1. *Like doctors, nurses* sometimes specialize.

a. both doctors and nurses

b. only doctors

c. doctors but not nurses

d. doctors like nurses

2. A nurse's job is difficult. *However*, most nurses want to help sick people.

a. and

b. but

c. or

d. for example

3. Vaccinations prevent diseases *like* smallpox, cholera, or measles.

a. and

b. but

c. for example

d. so

4. Nurses work in many different places. They work in hospitals, factories, schools, or doctors' offices. *Therefore*, there are many different kinds of nursing jobs.

a. and

b. but

c. so

d. or

5. Practical nurses help professional nurses. *On the other hand*, professional nurses assist doctors.

- a. however b. for example c. or d. so

IV. Fill in the blank with a word that is grammatically correct.

1. Nurses in emergency rooms.....(treat) people who have accidents.
2. Nurses.....(be) part of health care.
3. Students.....(participate) in the academic, social, cultural, and spiritual activities of campus life.
4. What does the word " paramedical"(mean)?
5. Bachelors of nursing science.....(not study) marketing.
6. Nursing bachelors.....(have) good knowledge of health care.
7. Nurses.....(can work) not only in hospitals but also in factories.

V. Translate the text into Vietnamese

Unit 2:

WHERE DO YOU WORK?

1. Jane Johnson and her friend Joan Chapman are both nurses. They work at Saint Peter's Hospital, a large teaching hospital in London, Joan did her training at St. Peter's and last year she passed her State Finals and qualified. She is an S. R. N. She is now working as a staff nurse in a men's medical ward.

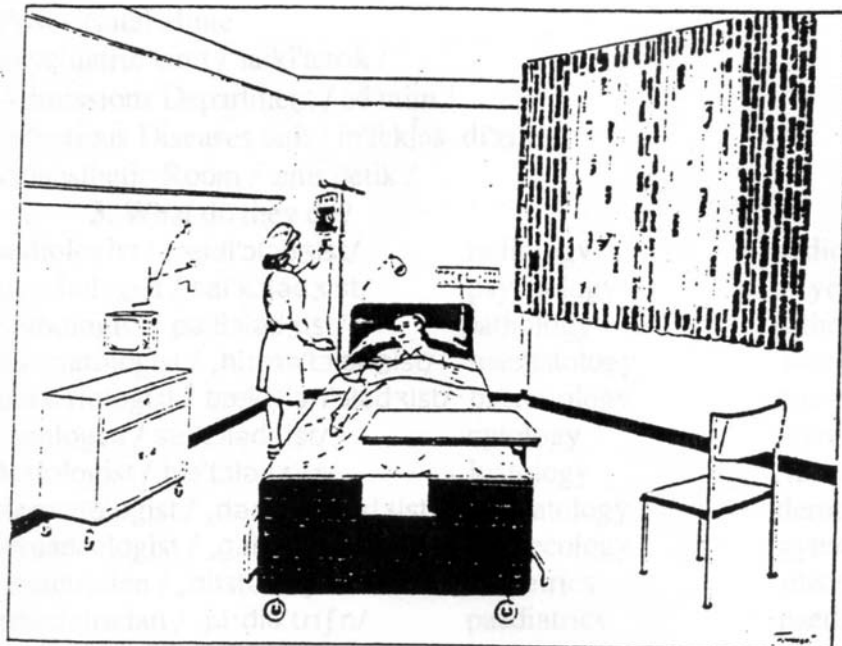
Jane is a student nurse and is still training. Last month, she worked in one of the hospital's surgical wards. She learned to set trolleys for sterile procedures such as surgical dressings, intravenous infusion and catheterization. She carried out certain procedures herself and assisted doctors with others. She often had to go to the central sterile supply department to fetch sterile dressing packs. Sometimes she took patients to the X-ray department (radiology department) on to the occupational therapy unit.

This month Jane is working in the same ward as Joan. She is learning to nurse patients suffering from diseases such as cardiac infarction, cerebral haemorrhage, cerebral thrombosis and pneumonia. At the moment, she is helping a staff nurse to give injections. The staff nurse is explaining to her the doses, action and side effects of the drugs they are administering.

The other nurses in the ward are carrying out various nursing duties. Some are doing bad- baths, one is helping a patient to get out of bed, and another is taking t.p.rs. A doctor is doing a ward round and a physiotherapist is helping a pneumonia- patient to do deep- breathing exercises.



A nurse adjusting the pillows of a patient



A nurse administering a transfusion to a patient

2. Some wards and departments

Surgical Ward / 'sə:dʒɪkl wɔ:d/

Medical Ward / 'medɪkl /

Orthopaedic Ward / ɔ:θə'pi:dɪk/

Gynaecological Ward / ɡaɪnɪkə'lɒdʒɪkəl/

Geriatric Ward / dʒeri'ætrɪk /