**UNVIERSIDAD NACIONAL DE QUILMES**

**INGLÉS II ENFERMERÍA - Examen Parcial**

**Nombre:……………………………………………………Legajo:…………………………………………..Fecha:…………………………….**

1. **Identify incoherences, provide English equivalents for underlined words/phrases and complete**

Specific hazards of transport include the displacement or disconnection of tubes, cannulae and catheters, difficulty of monitoring and communication due to noise, vibration or interference and equipment failure. Many of these potential problems can be expected, and by meticulous preparation and care during transport be minimised. Contingency plans must be in place for the common and also the immediately life-threatening incidents, should they occur. Patients may also be at risk by the environmental change (eg, hypothermia) and the physical act of movement (eg, unstable spinal fractures). Again, thorough preparation is necessary to expect and minimise these dangers. Staff and patients incur risk by travelling in a moving vehicle, and, as is the case in a normal car journey, all should be suitably restrained. In a road vehicle, this restraint should not be removed until the vehicle is stationary. If the patient requires attention during transport, the vehicle should be stopped in a place where staff can intervene safely. Equipment is also at risk during transport, and should be suitably designed and robust. All equipment including electrical appliances such as ventilators, infusion pumps and monitors should be adequately secured before transport or they risk becoming a missile in the event of a vehicle crash or excessive movement. Differing modes of transport are used for interhospital transfer, and the choice is influenced by urgency, travel distance, geographical factors, weather conditions and availability. Aeromedical transport presents some unique hazards. The staff involved in this mode of transport should be specifically trained and experienced. Environmental change with fall in barometric pressure, subsequent reduction in partial pressure of oxygen and increase in volume or rise in relative pressure of gas-filled cavities can all cause problems. Soft tissues may also swell, making bandaging, splints or casts tight.

**\*Spanish versión from translator:**

Los riesgos específicos del transporte incluyen el …………..…………… o la ……………………….. de los tubos, las cánulas y los catéteres, la dificultad de monitorización y comunicación debido al ruido, la vibración o la interferencia y la falla del equipo. Muchos de estos problemas potenciales pueden esperarse, y al minimizar la preparación y el cuidado meticuloso durante el transporte. Deben existir planes de contingencia para los incidentes comunes y también los incidentes que amenazan la vida inmediatamente, en caso de que ocurran. Los pacientes también pueden estar en riesgo por el cambio ambiental (Ej.……………………………) y el acto físico de movimiento (Ej. …………………………….. vertebrales inestables). Nuevamente, es necesaria una preparación exhaustiva para esperar y minimizar estos peligros. El personal y los pacientes incurren en riesgos al viajar en un vehículo en movimiento, y, como es el caso en un viaje en automóvil normal, todos deben estar adecuadamente restringidos. En un vehículo de carretera, este sistema de retención no se debe quitar hasta que el vehículo esté parado. Si el paciente requiere atención durante el transporte, el vehículo debe detenerse en un lugar donde el personal pueda intervenir con seguridad. El equipo también está en riesgo durante el transporte, y debe estar diseñado y ser ……………………………. Todos los equipos, incluidos los electrodomésticos, como los ………..……………….., las …………………………………. y los monitores, deben estar adecuadamente asegurados antes del transporte o corren el riesgo de convertirse en misiles en caso de un accidente o un movimiento excesivo del vehículo. Los modos de transporte diferentes se utilizan para la transferencia interhospitalaria, y la elección depende de la urgencia, la ………..….……………… de viaje, los factores geográficos, las condiciones ………………………… y la disponibilidad. El transporte aeromédico presenta algunos riesgos únicos. El personal involucrado en este modo de transporte debe estar específicamente ………………………… y ……………………….. El cambio ambiental con caída de la presión barométrica, la posterior reducción de la presión parcial de oxígeno y el aumento del volumen o el aumento de la presión relativa de las cavidades llenas de gas pueden causar problemas. Los tejidos blandos también pueden hincharse, haciendo que los vendajes, las ………………………….. o los yesos sean ajustados.

1. **Listen to the audio, complete the blanks and choose the correct option. List the technical vocabulary**

**Nurse:** Can you tell me about the …………………………. with your ***ears/bowels/back***?
**Patient:** Yes. I've had ………………………… for a few years. Sometimes it's very unpleasant. I have a few ***intestinal/back/stomach*** problems at the moment.
**Nurse**: I see. Can you explain what is your ***problem/happening/feeling***?
**Patient**: Well, I've had a lot of ………………………….. pain for the past week. I've also had diarrhoea and very bad wind. It's so embarrassing.
**Nurse**: It must be very difficult for you. What is the abdominal pain ……………………………?
**Patient:** It's like …………………….. You know, it feels like a painful spasm in my intestines. Sometimes I am doubled over in ***train/pain/brain.***
**Nurse**: Does anything make it ………………………………….?
**Patient**: Well, it's usually better after I go to the …………………………. I mean, if I have a bowel movement.
**Nurse**: What about when you have ***stomachache/diarrhoea/backache***?
**Patient:** That's when I feel very ***disease/painful/ill***. It doesn't help with the abdominal pain at all.
**Nurse:** Do you have any ***medicine/medication/medical*** to take when you have …………………………….?
**Patient**: I've just spoken to the doctor and she's ***prescribed/given/recommended*** some tablets for me.
**Nurse:** That's good. Take the …………………………..whenever you have a bout of diarrhoea. You ***should/can/would*** also make sure that you keep up your fluids. Otherwise you can become quite dehydrated.
**Patien**t: Yes, I always try to ***drink/have/listen*** a lot whenever I have ………………………………….