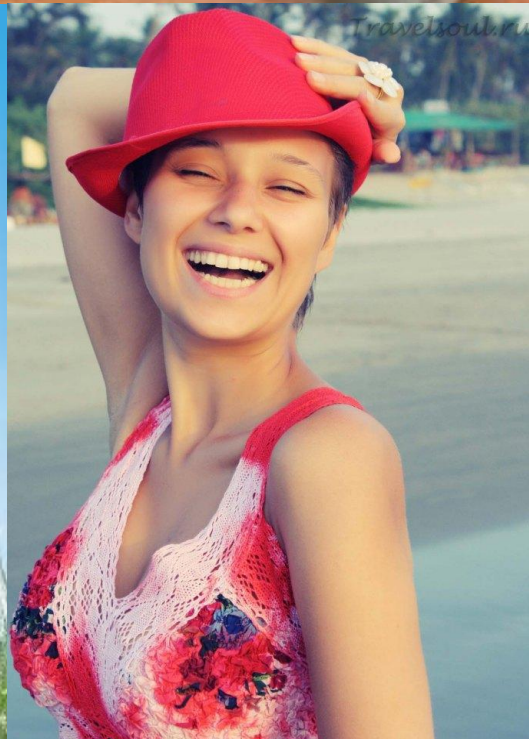
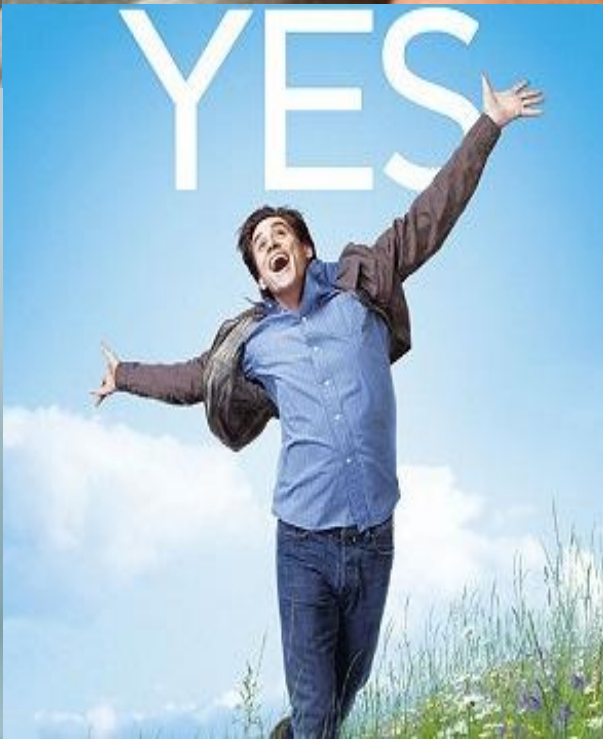


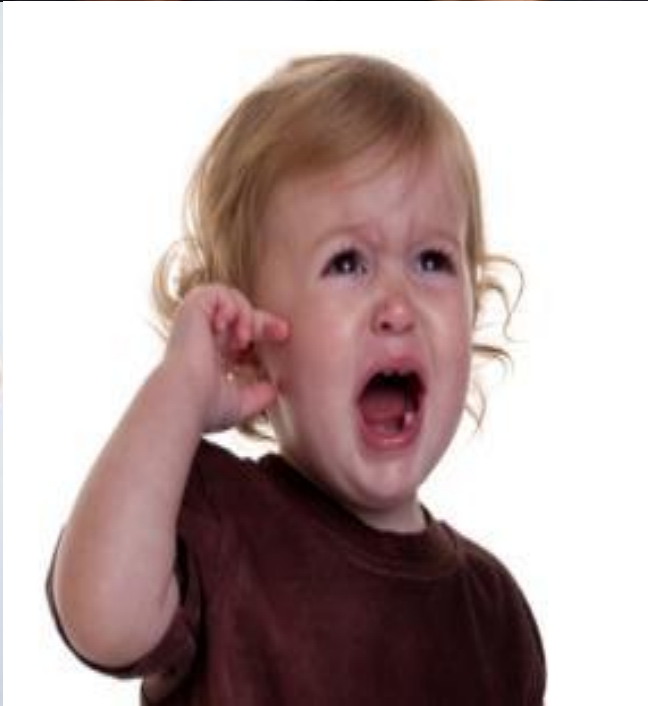
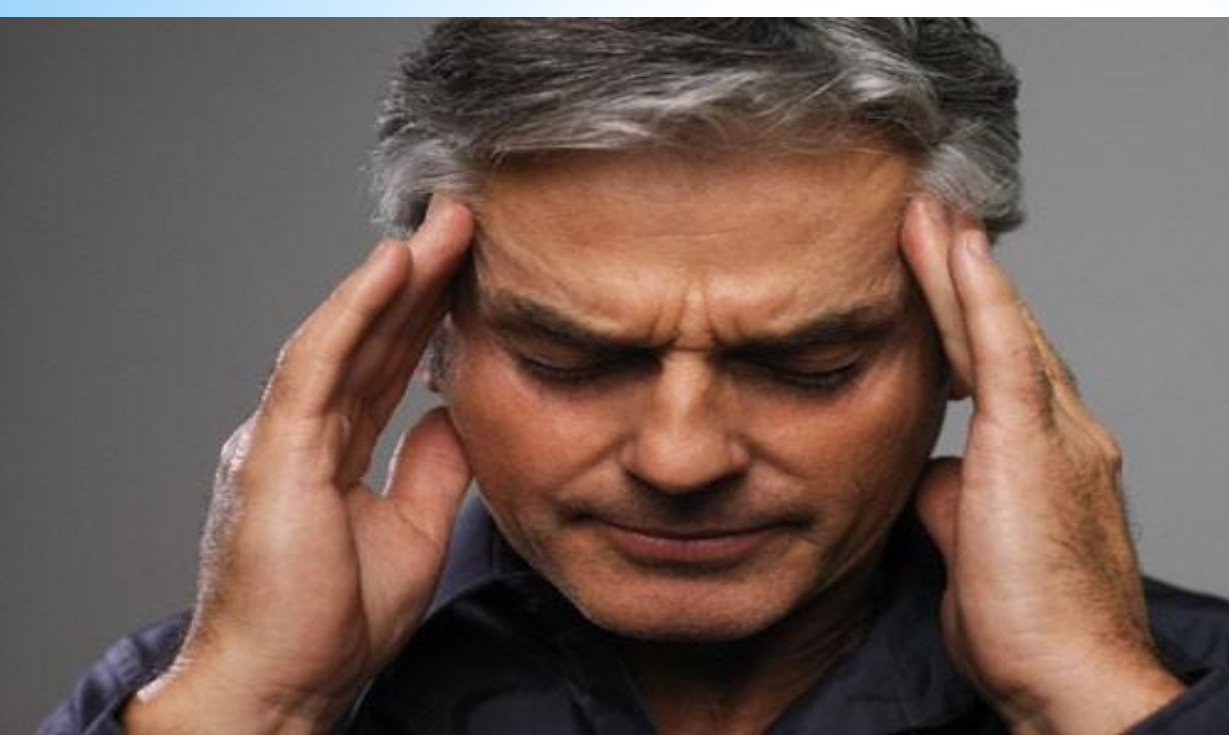
* Интегрированное мероприятие МСП+English



Составитель:
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г.Симферополь









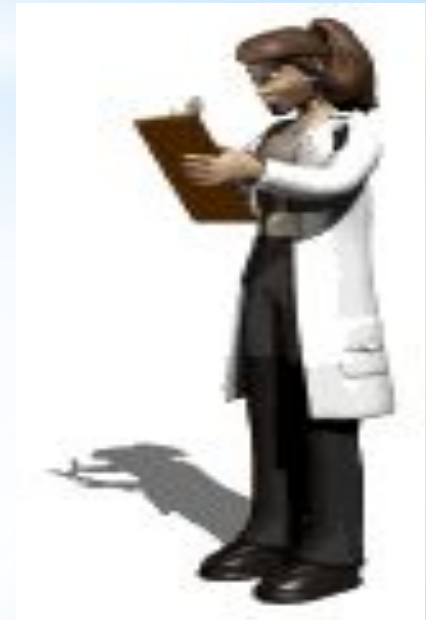
What feeling do the pictures show?

- joy; -fear; pain;

Pain

A **pain** is usually used to refer to a kind of sharp discomfort that is difficult to ignore.

Yesterday I suddenly felt a lot of **pain** in my stomach. I was taken to hospital where they discovered I had appendicitis.



***Ache** is similar to pain, but it usually is used to refer to a duller kind of discomfort that may continue for longer than a pain might.

*I caught a cold and my throat is **ache**.

*Tooth**ache**, ear**ache**, stomach**ache**, back**ache** ,head**ache**.

***She has ...**



*He has ...



* He has ...

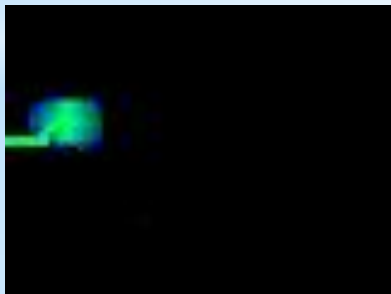


***She has ...**



- * I felt a sharp _____ in my foot.
- * There is a dull _____ in my shoulder.
- * She was in horrible _____.
- * If you are in _____, go to the doctor.
- * She is out of _____.

Pain- боль резкая



Ache- это тупая, ноющая, продолжительная или хроническая боль

Describing a PAIN Описание боли

FOUR CHARACTERISTICS of PAIN (Четыре характеристики боли)

1. Type of pain
Тип боли

- спазмирующая боль
острая боль
жгучая боль
стреляющая боль
тупая, ноющая боль
сверлящая, грызущая
боль
пульсирующая боль

2. Localization of pain
Местонахождение
боли

A place in the
part of a body
where there is a
pain (in a head,
in a breast..)

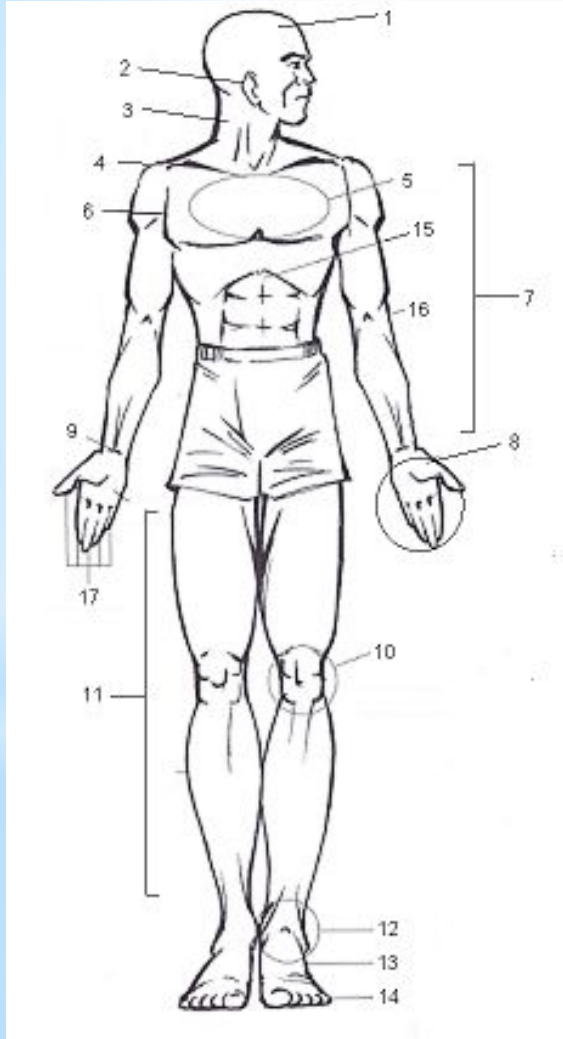
3. Intensity of pain
Интенсивность
боли

unbearable
-agonizing
-severe
-moderate
-mild
-light

4. Duration of pain
Длительность боли

a period
of time
during which
a pain has
lasted
(for a week,
since a month,
for the whole
day...)

* **1.2.LOCALIZATION OF PAIN (локализация боли)**
a place in the part of a body **where there is a pain**



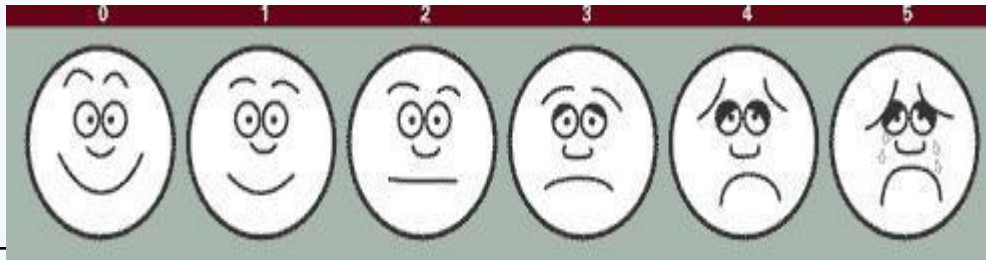
- _ a shoulder
- _ a hand
- _ an arm
- _ a head
- _ a wrist
- _ an ear
- _ a neck
- _ an armpit
- _ a chest

- _ a foot
- _ an elbow
- _ a finger
- _ a knee
- _ a stomach
- _ a toe
- _ a leg
- _ an ankle

Task 3. Match the names of human body's parts with their numbers in the picture.

13. INTENSITY OF PAIN (Сила боли)

Facial Grimace Scale.



0	1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---	---

Невыносимая



Мучительная

умеренная

сильная



небольшая
слабая

нет боли

1.4. DURATION OF PAIN (Длительность боли)

*Период времени в течение которого боль продолжается
(неделю, месяц, весь день ...)*



At the doctor's





2. LISTENING (АУДИРОВАНИЕ)

- a) You will hear 4 dialogues “Describing a pain”.
Patients are describing their pain to a nurse.
While listening answer the question:**



-Where is the pain?

2. LISTENING (АУДИРОВАНИЕ)

- a) You will hear 4 dialogues “Describing a pain”.
Patients are describing their pain to a nurse.
While listening answer the question:**



-Where is the pain?

1. - around my stomach

2. LISTENING (АУДИРОВАНИЕ)

- a) You will hear 4 dialogues “Describing a pain”.
Patients are describing their pain to a nurse.
While listening answer the question:



-Where is the pain?

2.- just here in my right side

2. LISTENING (АУДИРОВАНИЕ)

- a) You will hear 4 dialogues “Describing a pain”.
Patients are describing their pain to a nurse.
While listening answer the question:**



-Where is the pain?

3. - in my head

2. LISTENING (АУДИРОВАНИЕ)

- a) You will hear 4 dialogues “Describing a pain”.
Patients are describing their pain to a nurse.
While listening answer the question:



-Where is the pain?

4. – down my left arm

MAKING-UP THE DIALOGUE 2

“DESCRIBING PAIN”



a) Match the answers with the questions (and act the dialogue between 2 friends:

Friend1:

- 1. Hi, Ann. You look very sad. What is your problem?**
- 2. Where exactly is your pain?**
- 3. Can you describe the pain?**
- 4. How bad is your pain?**
- 5. How long have you had you pain?**
- 6. I think you should go to a doctor.**

Friend2:

- a) I am afraid, you are right.**
- b) It happened 2 days ago. So, I have had my pain for 2 days.**
- c) Oh, it is here. Just below my right knee.**
- d) It feels like it is eating me. A gnawing pain.**
- e) Well, It's not a very bad pain. I have a moderate pain.**
- f) Hi, Kate. My leg hurts. I fell off my bike.**

3. MAKING-UP THE DIALOGUE 2 "DESCRIBING A PAIN"

let's check

F1: Hi, Ann. You look very sad. What is your problem?

F2: Hi, Kate. My leg hurts. I fell off my bike.

F1: Where exactly is your pain?

F2: Oh, it is here. Just below my right knee.

F1: Can you describe the pain?

F2: It feels like it is eating me. A gnawing pain.

F1: How bad is your pain?

F2: Well, It's not a very bad pain. I have a moderate pain.

F1: How long have you had your pain?

F2: It happened 2 days ago. So, I have had my pain for 2 days.

F1: I think you should go to a doctor.

F2: I am afraid, you are right.

4. READING

Read and translate the dialogue by the roles.





* **Перелом** - частичное или полное нарушение целостности кости, вызванное воздействием на нее механической силы: насильно или в результате падения, удара, а также в результате патологического процесса, опухоли, воспаления.



Признаки перелома:

- * Сильная боль
- * отёк
- * синяк
- * крепитация костей (хруст при передвижении обломков костей)
- * Ложный сустав
- * Деформация костей(конечностей)
- * Нарушение функции костей(конечностей)



Диагноз устанавливают с помощью

рентгенологического исследования

Fracture

Fracture

The word “fracture” means a break in a bone. There are two kinds of fractures: closed and open. In a closed fracture there is no wound on the skin. In an open fracture there is a wound. Open fractures are more serious than closed ones.

If a person breaks his arm or leg he complains of pain in the place of a break. The pain becomes more severe if he presses the place or tries to move.

Swelling appears quickly. Do not let the person move. Use a splint for the broken limb. Bind the splints to the limb but not at the place of the fracture.

Doctors use X-rays to see the break and put plaster casts on the broken limbs.

“Первая помощь при переломах”

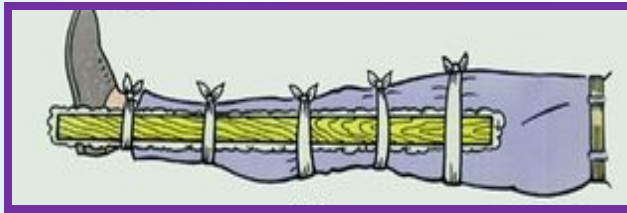


* Правила иммобилизации:

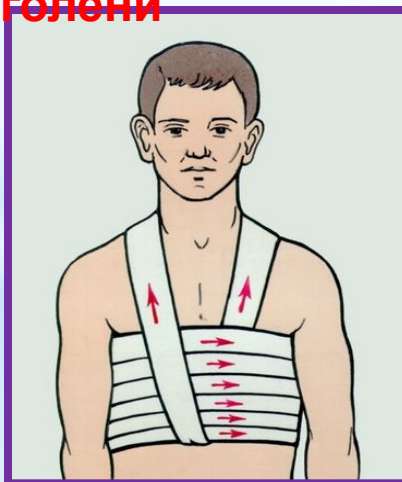
При наложении шины и наличии ран сначала остановить кровотечение и обработать рану

Фиксировать конечность в том положении, в котором она находится после травмы, не пытаясь вправить кость на место

Фиксировать минимум 2 сустава (выше и ниже перелома). При травме бедра и плеча фиксировать 3 сустава



**перелом
голени**



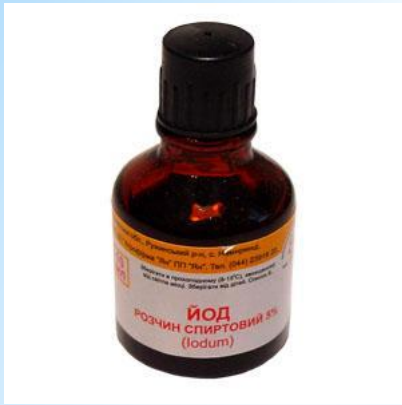
**перелом
ребер**



**перелом
предплечья**



перелом бедра



*Iodine

plaster

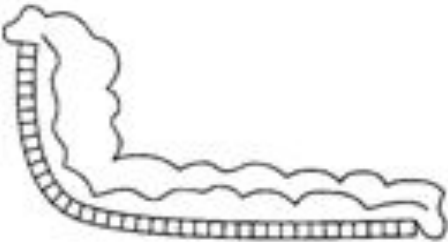
Aspirin

*

Eye drops

Splint

gause





Будь
здоров ...!

TL