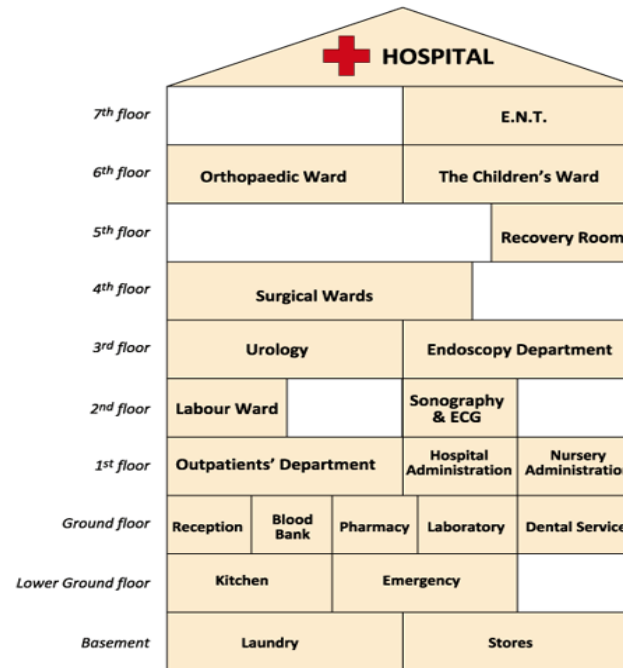


In and around the hospital (I)



► Add the following wards or departments to the diagram above.

Medical Wards The Post-natal Ward and Neonatal Unit The Radiology Department The Operating Theatres Central Sterilizing Department Intensive Care Unit

► Now answer the following questions (or ask your partner a few questions) about the location of the different departments (and then do a role reversal).

- Where can a mother go to visit her premature baby?
- Where do ambulances take victims of road accidents?
- Where can you go to donate blood?
- Where do doctors check your eyes?
- If a mother with a sick child comes to the hospital, where does she have to go?
- Where do you ring to order a patient's medications? / Where would you find drugs being dispensed?
- Where do patients usually go if they have a heart attack?
- Where do you take an urgent specimen of urine for microscopic examination?
- Where can a person find a dermatologist to look at his or her moles?
- Where do patients fill their paperwork when coming to the hospital?
- Where would you find people moving between rooms and departments?
- Where would you find someone undergoing an operation?
- Where would you find women having babies?

In and around the hospital (II)

Vocabulary

1 Which of the departments...

1. prepares and dispenses medication? ____
2. treats kidney diseases? ____
3. specializes in pregnancy and births, or is the place where you go if you are pregnant to give birth? ____
4. studies illnesses and analyses samples or tissues? ____
5. studies and treats diseases of the skin? ____
6. performs operations on patients or is where patients are operated on? ____
7. designs special exercises for patients and would help you to improve your mobility by means of exercise programs and other techniques? ____
8. diagnoses, studies and treats blood disorders? ____
9. treats bones or is the place where you go if you need an operation on your hip? ____
10. specializes in the heart and treats cardiovascular problems? ____
11. deals with sick children or looks after and treats infants who are ill? ____
12. treats disorders of the nervous system? ____
13. is where you go to visit your specialist when you have been discharged from hospital? ____
14. is where you go to if you need medical treatment urgently? ____

Hospital departments			
	Pathology	→	A
←	Cardiology		B
←	Physiotherapy		C
←	Renal Unit		D
←	Pharmacy		E
	Orthopaedics	→	F
	Neurology	→	G
	Paediatrics	→	H
↑	Dermatology		I
↑	Haematology		J
↑	Obstetrics		K
←	Surgery		L
	Out-patients	↗	M
↘	Casualty or A&E (Accident and Emergency)		N

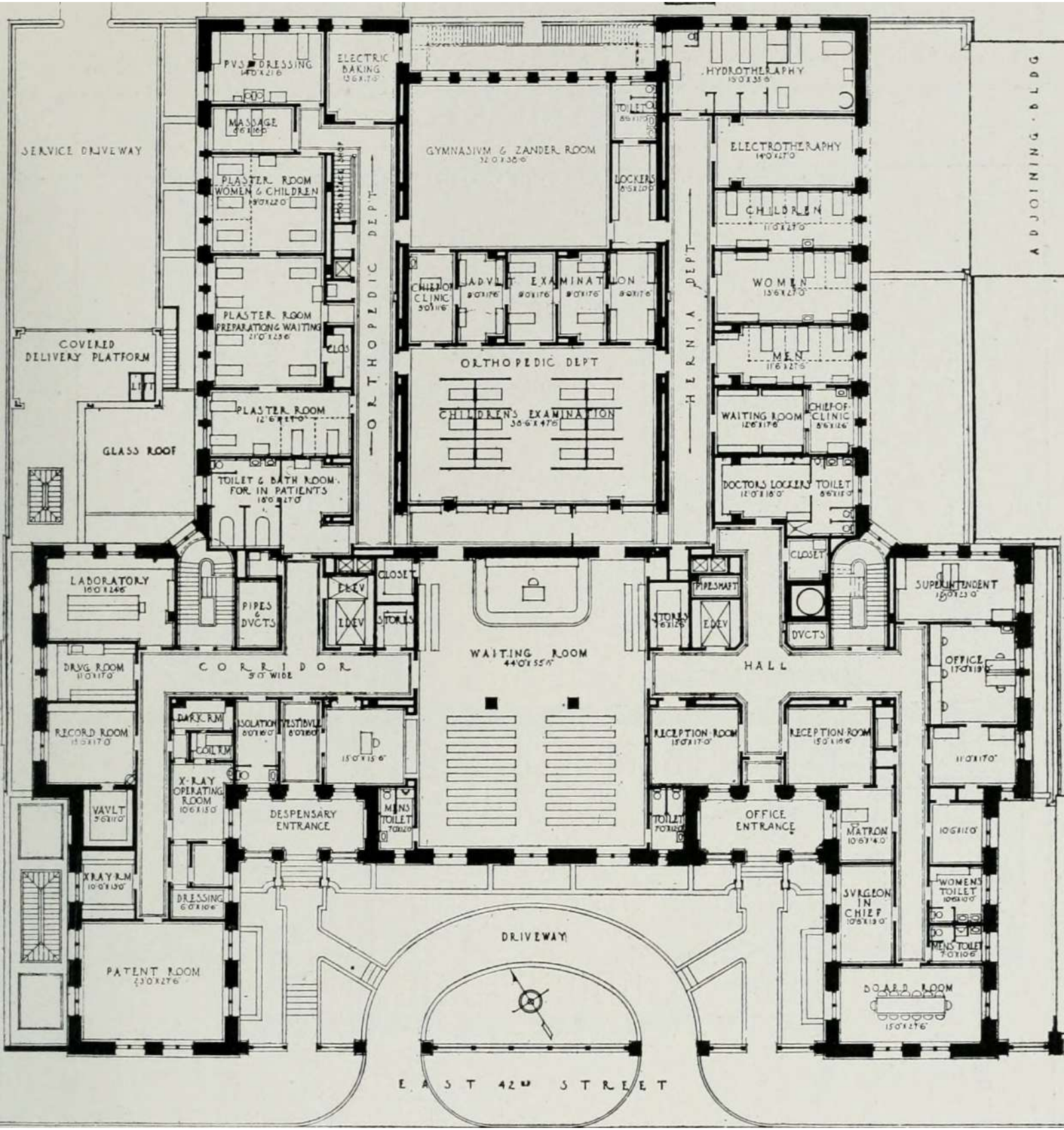
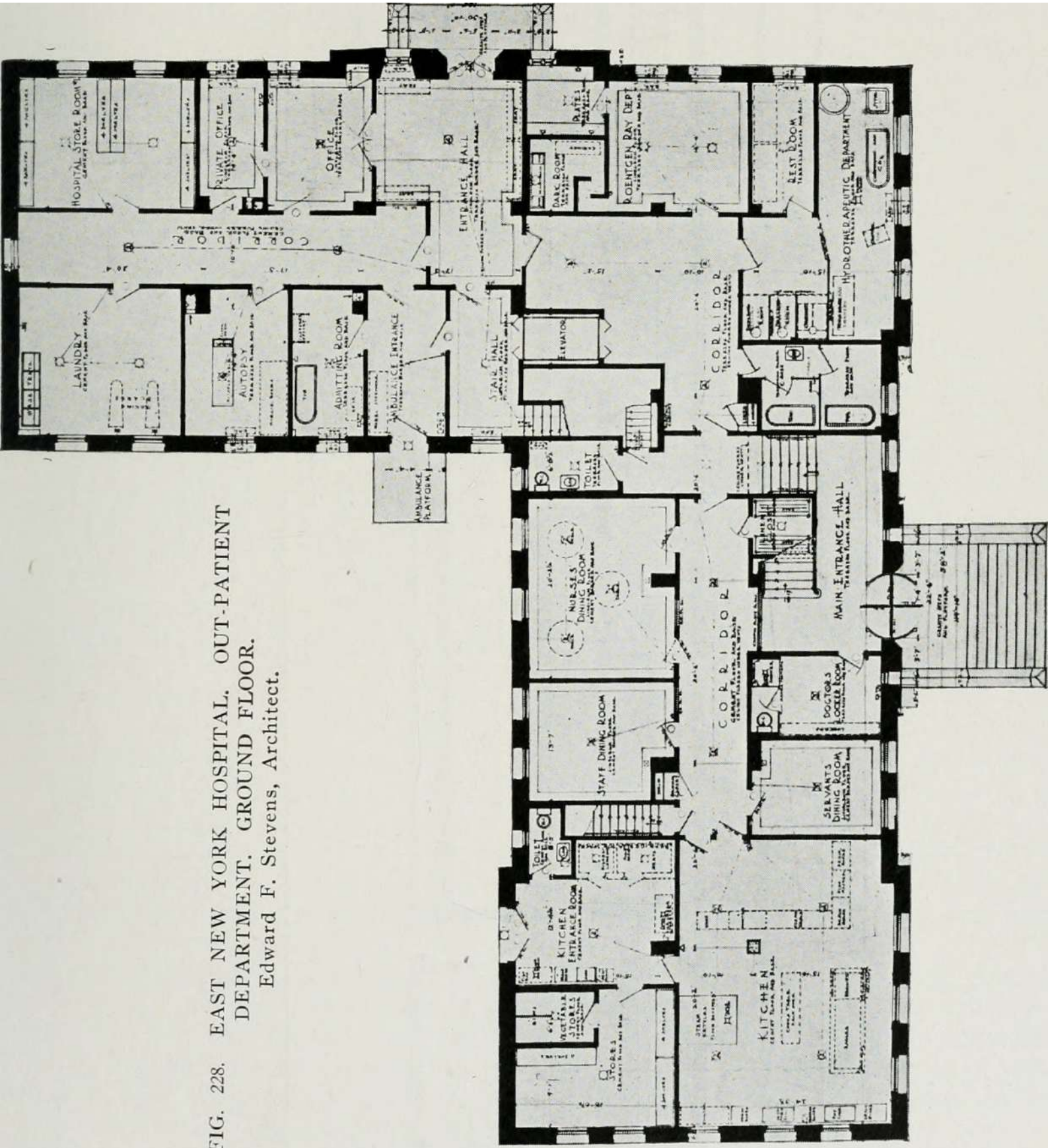
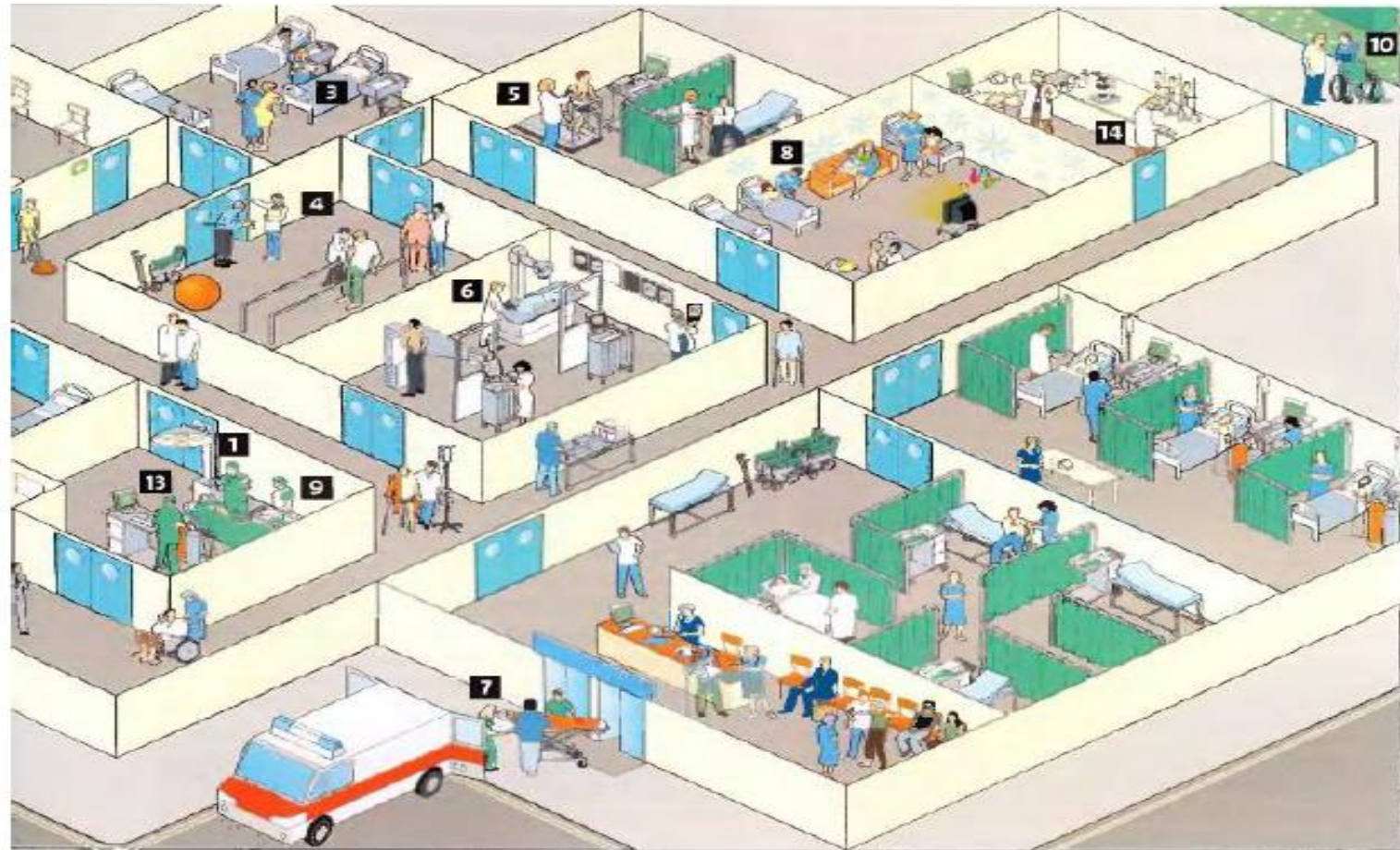
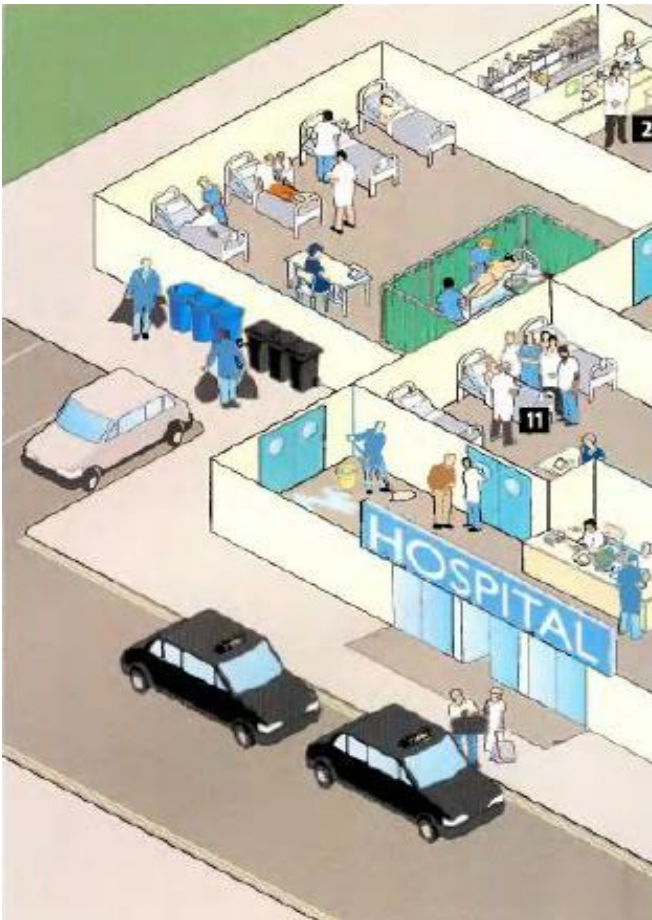


FIG. 228. EAST NEW YORK HOSPITAL. OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT. GROUND FLOOR.
Edward F. Stevens, Architect.



The hospital team



1. Match each job with a person in the picture.

13 anaesthetist

cardiologist

consultant

lab technician

midwife

paediatrician

paramedic

pharmacist

physiotherapist

porter, ancillary, orderlies, stretcher (bearers)

radiologist

receptionist

scrub nurse

surgeon

2. Now use the new words to complete the following sentences.

- a. A paediatrician treats children.
- b. A _____ attends births and delivers babies.
- c. A _____ specializes in illnesses of the heart and blood vessels.
- d. A _____ moves equipment, furniture, patients, etc. around the hospital.
- e. A _____ takes x-rays and other images.
- f. A _____ supports surgeons in the operating theatre.
- g. A _____ prepares medicines to give to medical staff or patients.
- h. A _____ responds to emergencies and gives first aid.
- i. A _____ performs operations.
- j. A _____ examines samples and tissues under a microscope.

Practitioners: In Britain, doctors, also known as medical practitioners, must be qualified: have a university degree in medicine. They must be registered (included in the General Medical Council's list or register) in order to practise. A doctor who treats patients, as opposed to one who only does research, is called a **clinician**. A doctor who provides primary care for patients is known as a **general practitioner (GP)** or **family doctor**. GPs usually work in a group practice. Larger group practices work in a building called a health centre.

Specialities: Specialist doctors (i.e. **paediatricians, anaesthetists, cardiologists...**) generally work in hospitals. However, those who work outside the NHS, providing private health care, may have consulting rooms outside the hospital (for example: in the famous Harley Street in London). The two main branches of medicine are 'surgery' and 'internal medicine', and the doctors who practise these branches are called **surgeons** and **physicians** or **specialists**, respectively. In Britain, male surgeons are addressed as Mr and females as Ms (so Dr Smith is a physician, and Ms Smith is a surgeon).

Remember:

A cardiologist	specializes in is a specialist in	diseases of the heart and circulation, or cardiology .
A geriatrician		diseases of elderly patients, or geriatrics .
An anaesthetist		anaesthetics.
A dermatologist		diseases of the skin, or dermatology .
A rheumatologist		diseases of the joints, or rheumatology .
A traumatologist		accident and emergency medicine, or traumatology .
A paediatrician		diseases affecting children, or paediatrics .
An obstetrician		managing pregnancies, or obstetrics .
...		...

What is the difference between **paramedics, physician, GP, family doctor, specialist** and **consultant**?

_____ are health care professionals who work in emergency medical situations. In the English speaking world, _____ are not physicians. They have more training than a nurse, but less than a physician.

A _____ is a health care provider who practices the profession of medicine. In other words, a medical doctor (MD) or a medical practitioner (MP).

A _____ is a medical doctor (physician) who practices general medicine, i.e. who does not have a specialisation.

A _____ is a specialist devoted to family medicine. It used to be a synonym of GP, but in many countries, family medicine has become a separate speciality.

In Medicine, a _____ is a physician who has completed advanced education in a specific area of medicine. Eg: cardiologists, dermatologists, etc.

A _____ is a synonym of "specialist", but in the UK and Ireland.

Hospital staff: The people who work in any type of work place, including hospitals, are called **the staff**. **The medical staff**, in a British hospital, belong to one of four main groups:

1.- A **pre-registration house officer (PRHO)** or **house officer** is a **newly graduated doctor** in the first year of postgraduate training. After a year, he or she becomes a **registered medical practitioner**. In the current system of training, the Foundation Programme, the name for these **junior doctors** is **Foundation Year 1 doctor (FY1)**.

2.- A **senior house officer (SHO)** is the second year of postgraduate training. The title is now **Foundation Year 2 doctor (FY2)**, but the old terms **senior house officer** and **SHO** are still used.

3.- A **specialist registrar (SpR)** is a doctor who has completed the Foundation Programme, and is training in one of the medical specialities. There are also non-training registrars (i.e. doctors who have completed their training but do not wish to specialize yet).

4.- A **consultant** is a fully qualified **specialist**. There may also be some **associate specialists** (that is, **senior doctors who do not wish to become consultants**). In addition, there is at least one **medical (or clinical) director**, who is responsible for all the medical staff.

Here is a gigantic list of specialties for which certification is available. Write in which field is a specialist every type of nurse.

1. *Medical-Surgical Nursing: A scrub nurse / medical-surgical nurse is a specialist in surgery.*
2. Cardiovascular Nursing: _____.
3. Community Health Nursing: _____.
4. Critical Care Nursing: _____.
5. Critical Care Pediatric Nursing: _____.
6. Emergency Nursing: _____.
7. Enterostomal Therapy Nursing: _____.
8. Gastroenterology Nursing: _____.
9. Gerontological Nursing: _____.
10. Hospice Palliative Care Nursing: _____.
11. Nephrology Nursing: _____.
12. Neuroscience Nursing: _____.
13. Occupational Health Nursing: _____.
14. Oncology Nursing: _____.
15. Orthopaedic Nursing: _____.
16. Perianesthesia Nursing: _____.
17. Perinatal Nursing: _____.
18. Perioperative Nursing: _____.
19. Psychiatric and Mental Health Nursing: _____.
20. Rehabilitation Nursing: _____.

See more at: <http://careersinnursing.ca/new-nursing-and-students/career-options/types-nursing#sthash.CHWrljCK.dpuf>.