



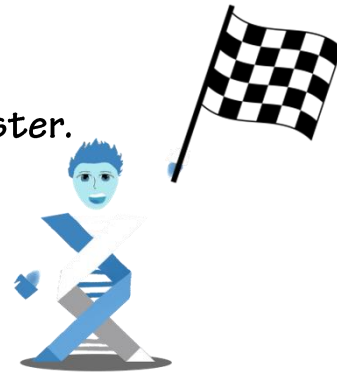
Disease: Its Symptoms and Treatments

Hello everyone...

Today we're having the last lecture of "Medical English" this semester.

So we're going to get an overview on Chapter4 and revise the most important medical terms and questions we took in.

let's start with special terms.....



Special Terms :

ملاحظة: ترجمة الكلمات الهلقة بنجمة (*) موجودة في جدول بعد جدول المصطلحات

Some Abnormal Conditions

1	Allergy	<u>an abnormal sensitivity to a particular substance</u> so that contact with it produces an antigen-antibody reaction. For example, ragweed* makes the person allergic to it sneeze*.	حساسية
2	Aneurysm	(alternate* spelling : aneurism): <u>A localized abnormal dilation* of a blood vessel</u> due to a congenital defect or a weakness in the vessel wall.	تمدد الأوعية الدموية



3	Angina Pectoris*	<p><u>pain in the mid-chest</u> that sometimes radiates* to the shoulder, left arm, jaw* or abdomen. Usually brought on by physical exertion*, <u>the underlying* cause is the narrowing of a blood vessel</u> due to temporary spasm* or build-up* of plaque*. The narrowing causes the heart to receive less blood (and therefore less oxygen) than it needs.</p>	الذبحة الصدرية
4	Atherosclerosis *	<p>a form of arteriosclerosis* in which there are <u>localized accumulations of fatty material on the inside walls of blood vessels.</u> Arteriosclerosis, a more general term , includes this condition and other degenerative* blood vessel conditions such as loss of elasticity* and hardening. Both conditions are commonly called hardening of the arteries.</p>	تصلب الشرايين
5	Atrophy	<p><u>a wasting away due to lack of nutrition or use/ a reduction in size of a structure</u> after it has come to full functional maturity*. Atrophy is sometimes due to abnormal condition. For example, the calf* muscles may shrink* when a patient is not ambulatory* for several months. However, atrophy can also be normal, as in the shrinking of the ovaries during menopause*.</p>	ضمور



6	Hypertension:	<u>abnormal high blood pressure.</u> (Blood pressure is the pressure exerted by the blood on the wall of any vessel. What is considered normal varies somewhat with age and sex, but it is abnormally high when above 140/90).	ارتفاع ضغط الدم
7	Infarction:	<u>the death of tissue in an organ following the cessation* of blood supply. Myocardial infarction (death of a part of the heart muscle) usually results from the thrombus* (clot) in the coronary* arterial system.</u> Coronary thrombosis may also cause cardiac arrest (a sudden cessation of heartbeat).	احتشاء
8	Paralysis*:	<u>temporary or permanent loss of function, especially sensation or voluntary motion (when the muscle becomes very weak).</u>	شلل
9	Paralytic stroke*:	<u>sudden onset* of paralysis caused by an injury to the brain or spinal cord.</u> 🧬 Note: (paralytic stroke affects the motor neurons*)	سكتة شللية





The Translation:

English	Arabic	English	Arabic
Ragweed	A type of plant in the United States ((عشبة الخنازير))	Exertion	عمل/مجهود
Sneeze	عطاس	Underlying	كامن
Alternate	بديل	Spasm	تشنج
Dilation	swelling = توسّع = Enlargement.	Build-up	forming = تشكّل = accumulation
Angina Pectoris	ذبحة صدرية	Plaque	لويحة
Radiates	تنتشر spread	Atherosclerosis	تصلب شرايين (تصلب عصيدى)
Jaw	فك	Degenerative	تنكسية
Elasticity	مرونة	Maturity	نضج fully grown
Calf	الربلة	Thrombus	جلطة
Shrink	become small in size ينكمش -	Coronary	تاجي
Ambulatory	يتجول - يتنقل - moving	Paralysis	شلل
Menopause	سن اليأس	Stroke	سكتة
Cessation	توقف	Onset	بداية-Beginning
the motor neurons		الخلايا العصبية الحركية	

Extra Questions:

1. Is sneezing always harmful or unwanted ?

No, it isn't.

2. So, when is sneezing useful ? It is useful to clear the air passages and the respiratory system, so that the person can breathe easily and smoothly.



3. What do we mean by “clear throat” ?

To give a little cough to get rid of some substances in the air passages.

4. What do we mean by “Aneurysm” ?

Swelling , enlargement in blood vessels.

5. What may cause weakness of blood vessels ?

When there is an obstruction* or a clot in the vessels, so that the blood can't be able to flow very easily, and a part of the vessels enlarges because of the pressure of the blood. and that also causes Hypertension.

عندما يكون هناك انسداد * أو جلطة في الأوعية، حيث أن الدم لا يكون قادراً على التدفق بسهولة ، وجزء من الأوعية يتوسع بسبب ضغط الدم وهذا أيضاً يسبب ارتفاع ضغط الدم

6. When is “Aneurysm” dangerous ? متى يكون تهدد النوعية الدهوية خطيراً ؟

When it bursts, so that the blood leaks. عندما ينفجر فيتسرب الدم

7. Where is the leak of blood so dangerous ?

In the brain

8. What is the paradox* of the heart ?

The heart provides all parts of the body with blood , and itself needs blood.

9. How does “Angina pectoris” affect the jaw ?

The person will not be able to speak so fluently, because the movement of the jaw will be obstructed.

انسداد Obstruction

ينفجر : Bursts

يتسرب : Leaks

تناقض : Paradox

مبدئياً : Initially

10. How can “Angina pectoris” be treated initially* ? By rest.

11. Why does “rest” help the person ?

Because when you are at rest, your body doesn't need a lot of blood and oxygen.


12. What is “fatty material” usually known by ?





It is usually known by Cholesterol

10. How many types of cholesterol do we have ?

Two types :  Harmful , known as (LDL).
Useful , known as (HDL).

11. When do ovaries shrink ? متى تنكمش المبايض

At menopause. في سن اليأس

12. At what age can menopause occur ?

Usually from 45-55 .

13. What is the menopause characterized by ? به يتميز سن اليأس

 Menstruation stops توقف الحيض

 The ovary stops producing ovum المبايض تتوقف عن إنتاج البويضات

14. Blood pressure is the pressure exerted by the blood on the wall of any

a)tendon b)girl c) vessel✓ d)house

15. what is the normal average of blood pressure? and when becomes abnormal?

The normal blood pressure is 140/90 and it becomes abnormal when it is above 140/90

16. What are the factors that affect blood pressure?

Age and sex

17. What may cause hypertension ?

 The excess amounts of liquids in blood.

 arteriosclerosis .



Ovaries المبايض

Shrink: تنكمش

Ovum: البويضات

Menopause: سن اليأس

Menstruation : الحيض



🧬 narrowing of blood vessels.

🧬 kidney failure.

18. What does the narrowing of blood vessels lead to , concerning the heart ?

It leads the heart to work harder, to pump enough blood and oxygen to all parts of the body.

19. What is the drug that is used to treat hypertension ?

It is usually called Beta blocker, but there is also alpha and calcium blockers.

20. When the heart muscle receives less amount of blood and oxygen than it requires. What do we call this problem ?

Myocardial Infarction. احتشاء عضلة القلب

21. What is Myocardial infraction?

The death of a part of the heart muscle caused by a clot/a thrombus in the coronary arterial system.

موت جزء من عضلة القلب بسبب جلطة/خثرة في الشرايين الإكليلية (التي تروى عضلة القلب)

22. Does the patient die when he gets a Myocardial infraction?

No, because the other parts of the heart muscle can work.

23. What is "cardiac arrest"?

a sudden cessation of the heartbeat (when the heart stops beating, so the person is expected to die, but if there was an immediate interference he may survive)

توقف مفاجئ في خفقان القلب (عندما يتوقف القلب عن الخفقان، لذا يتوقع أن يموت الشخص ولكن إذا كان هناك تدخل فوري فإنه قد يتمكن من النجاة)

24. What should be done in this condition (cardiac arrest) ?

An artificial Resuscitation إنعاش اصطناعي

25. What does the paralytic stroke affect?



It affects the motor neurons الخلايا العصبية الحركية

Some common medications

1	Antibiotics:	a variety of substances (some natural and some synthetic*) that inhibit the growth of or destroy microorganisms. They are used extensively* to treat infectious diseases.	مضادات حيوية
2	Anticoagulant	an agent* that delays or prevents blood coagulation. It is sometimes used following heart attacks to prevent further blood clotting or embolisms*.	مضاد تخثر
3	Antihistamine	a medicine that counteracts* the effect of histamine (a substance normally present in the body and in certain foods), which sometimes causes an allergic reaction. Antihistamines relieve the allergic symptoms.	مضاد الهستامين
4	Digitalis:	a heart stimulant drug that increases the force of the muscular contractions of the heart. It is often prescribed for patients with heart failure (a condition which means that the heart can't maintain adequate* circulation* of the blood).	
5	Insulin:	a hormone secreted by the pancreas; a preparation (Usually prepared from the pancreas of animals) taken by hypodermic* injection by some diabetic patients. Also, some patients take an oral antidiabetic drug which stimulates their pancreas to release insulin.	انسولين

The Translation:

English	Arabic	English	Arabic
synthetic	Made by humans	An agent	عامل- A factor



	(صناعي)		
embolism	انسداد شريان (انصمام) blocking of an artery	extensively	على نطاق واسع
counteract	يبتل / يعاكس Stop the effect	adequate	كاف
Circulation	دوران	Hypodermic injection	حقنة تحت الجلد = an Injection under the skin

Extra Questions:

1. What do antibiotics do?

inhibit the growth of microorganisms or destroy them.

2. what can the word "growth" be substituted by?

بم يمكن استبدال كلمة "growth" ؟

Growth = Spread → antibiotics inhibit the spread of microorganisms.

Antibiotics are extensively used
by Syrian women * _

3. What is the danger of extensively use of antibiotics?

The danger is that bacteria build a resistance against these antibiotics ,so they become useless → when somebody takes antibiotics he should continue the whole course (he shouldn't stop when he just feels well)

الخطورة تكمن في أن البكتيريا تبني مقاومة ضد المضادات الحيوية فتصبح عديمة الفائدة ← عندما يأخذ شخص ما المضادات الحيوية ينبغي أن يكملها (يجب ألا يتوقف بمجرد أنه يشعر بالتحسن)

4. What does anticoagulant do?

delays or prevents blood coagulation

🦋 coagulation = changing the nature of the blood from liquid to semi liquid

5. why are people above 40 advised to take anticoagulants as on a daily base?

to prevent further blood clotting or embolisms

لمنع تخثر الدم وحدوث انسداد الشرايين

Anti- = against

Embolism= blocking of an artery



6. What is histamine?

a substance normally presents in the body and in certain foods, which dilates the blood vessels and sometimes causes an allergic reaction (urticaria – a rash)

مادة توجد في الجسم بشكل طبيعي وفي أطعمة معينة، والتي توسع (تمدد) الأوعية الدموية وتسبب أحياناً رد فعل تحسسي (الشرى - طفح)

7. How does histamine affect the body of the patient?

Either dilates blood vessels which may cause Urticaria(a rash) or constricts bronchial tubes which makes breathing difficult or it may lead to asthma.

إما يوسع الأوعية الدموية والذي قد يسبب الشرى (طفح) أو يضيق الشعب الهوائية مما يجعل التنفس صعباً أو قد يؤدي إلى الإصابة بالربو.

🦋 People who suffer from allergy take antihistamine

🦋 The first step in treating an allergy is to identify the allergens then avoiding it

8. Can all the allergens be avoided? No

9. Which kind of allergens can't be avoided?

airborne particles (الهستنشقات inhalants) الجسيمات المحمولة جواً

10. How do you define digitalis briefly?

It is a poisonous medication given to patients who suffer from weak heart to strengthen the heart muscle and increase the force of the muscular contractions.

Contraction= a sudden and painful spasm of a muscle

هون الدكتور شرح التقلص العضلي على انو مؤلم بس متل ما منعرف التقلص بشكل عام غير مؤلم لذلك عاألغلب قصدو عن spasm اللي هي التشنج هو Contraction واللي هي التقلص

11. What is the main function of the heart?

to maintain adequate circulation of the blood (الحفاظ على دوران كاف من الدم)

Maintain=keep

Adequate=sufficient

12. Which part of the body produces insulin? Pancreas

13. What does insulin do?

Insulin is a hormone that regulates the way in which the body uses glucose.

some patients take an oral antidiabetic drug which stimulates their pancreas to release insulin

Oral= taken by mouth

Insulin is taken :

Orally
عبر الفم

Hypodermic
تحت الجلد



Other Medical Vocabulary

1	Angiogram:	an X-ray film of a blood vessel.	صورة وعائية
2	Angioplasty:	a technique for expanding a narrowed artery by inserting a balloon catheter*.	توسيع وعاء دموي
3	Etiology:	the cause or causes of a disease.	مسبب المرض
4	Fatal:	resulting in death.	قاتل
5	Hemodialysis: :	a treatment used to cleanse the blood of patients whose kidneys are defective or absent*. To remove toxic chemicals, the blood is. passed through tubes made of semipermeable membranes العلاج المستخدم لتنظيف دم المرضى أصحاب الكلى المعيبة أو الغائبة (المستأصلة) لإزالة المواد الكيميائية السامة، ويتم تمرير الدم عبر أنابيب مصنوعة من أغشية شبه نفوذة.	غسيل الكلى
6	pulse	Rhythmic* throbbing (pulsation, beating) caused by the contraction and expansion of an artery. It keeps time with the heartbeat. Normal pulse rate can range from 60 to 90 times per minute. (Athletes usually have a lower than average rate) The pulse is usually taken by feeling the radial artery of the wrist. الخفقان الإيقاعي (النبض، الضرب) الناجم عن التقلص والتوسع في الشريان. يتزامن مع ضربات القلب. معدل النبض الطبيعي يمكن أن يتراوح بين ٦٠-٩٠ مرة في الدقيقة الواحدة. (الرياضيون عادة ما يمتلكون معدلا أقل من المعدل المتوسط) النبض عادة ما يؤخذ عن طريق جسّ الشريان الكعبري في المعصم.	النبض

Catheter = tube = أنبوب (أنبوب القسطرة)

Defective = معيب = not functioning reasonably لا يعمل بشكل معقول

Absent (in this context) = غائبة = removed مزالة مستأصلة

Rhythmic = إيقاعي = regular منتظم

Pulse also can be taken by feeling the carotid artery

1. What is the Angioplasty?

🦋 It is a surgery to expand a narrowed artery.

🦋 It is less traumatic procedure than the bypass surgery.

2. What makes the artery narrow?

Accumulation of fatty materials or cholesterol.

3. What is Hemodialysis in 3 words?

Hemodialysis = removing toxic chemicals

غسيل الكلى = إزالة المواد الكيميائية السامة

4. How are these toxic chemicals removed? How is hemodialysis done?

By passing the blood through tubes made of semipermeable membranes

عن طريق تمرير الدم عبر أنابيب مصنوعة من أغشية شبه نفوذة

Semipermeable = allows certain substances to pass

نصف نفوذ = يسمح لمواد معينة بالمرور

5. What is the machine that used in hemodialysis called?

dialyzer جهاز غسيل الكلى

6. What is meant by "it keeps time with the heartbeat"?

يتزامن-يتوافق مع ضربات القلب. It corresponds to the heartbeat.

7. What is the normal rate of the normal person?

🦋 A range between 60-90 at rest.

🦋 If the person did some effort the heart rate will increase.

8. What may increase the heartbeat rate?

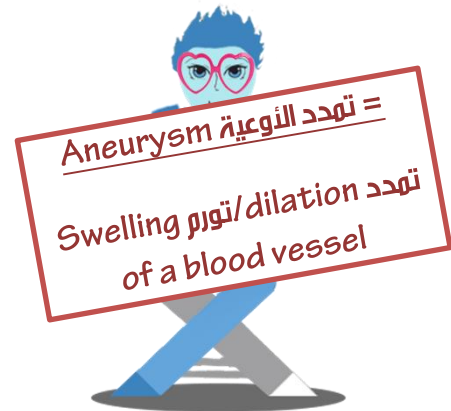
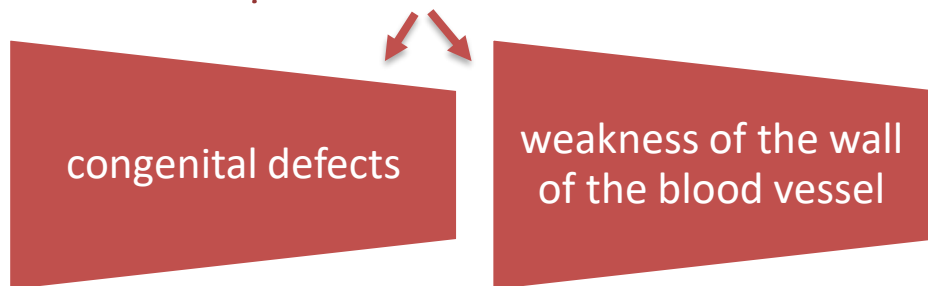
Exercise, excitement (emotions), injuries and illnesses may cause fast rate.

9. Why do athletes have a lower rate of heartbeat?

An increased stroke volume means that for every heartbeat an athlete will be able to pump more blood from the heart to the working muscles. This means that the heart does not have to work as hard to provide the oxygen required.

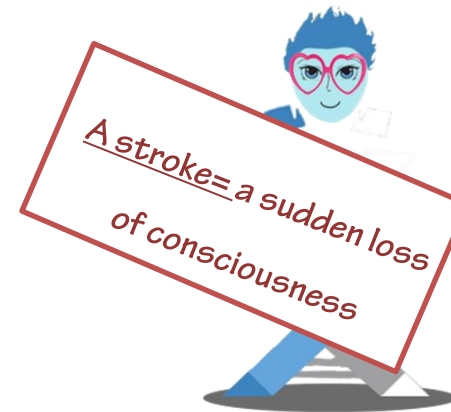
حجم ضربة متزايد يعني أنه لكل ضربة للقلب عند الرياضي فإنه يستطيع أن يضخ من القلب دماً أكثر للعضلات العاملة. هذا يعني أن القلب ليس عليه أن يعمل بتلك القوة ليؤمن الأوكسجين المطلوب.

10. What are two possible causes of an aneurysm?



11. What causes a stroke and what may be the result?

- 1 Cerebral hemorrhage (Brain hemorrhage)
- 2 Blood clots in the brain



12. If a patient has a broken arm in a cast for several weeks and cannot use the arm, what may happen to the muscles?

The muscles may shrink.

13. What does the prefix anti- mean? Name three drugs that begin with this prefix and tell their uses.

It means against.

🧬 Antihistamine: to prevent negative react of histamine

🧬 Anticoagulant: to prevent coagulation of blood.

🧬 Antibiotic: to stop the growth /kill microorganisms.

14. Is an angiogram used for diagnosis or treatment?

It is used for diagnosis.

Angiogram: an x-ray picture of a blood vessel.

15. Is angioplasty a surgical or a medical procedure?

It is surgical.

16. What does a person's pulse rate indicate?

It indicates the presence of a heart disease.

17. What does a person's pulse indicate?

It indicates that the person is alive

18. What medication is often used to treat diabetes?

Usually insulin.



Diabetes: a condition where the body of the patient is not able to control the level of sugar or glucose in the blood.

19. What is the etiology* of the common cold?

It is a viral disease (caused by a virus) that is usually accompanied with fever.

20. How can a person survive without functioning kidneys?

Either by renal hemodialysis, or by transplantation of a kidney.

The person who gives the kidney is called "donor المانح"

21. What do medical personnel call the death of human tissue due to insufficient blood supply?

Infarction.

22. Is arteriosclerosis one type of atherosclerosis or vice versa?

Vice versa بالعكس

(atherosclerosis is one type of arteriosclerosis; because arteriosclerosis is more general)

23. What does an anticoagulant do? Is it used to treat cancer or cardiovascular conditions?

🧬 An anticoagulant makes blood thinner or watery so that it circulates very easily (it delays the blood coagulation)

🧬 It is used to treat cardiovascular conditions.

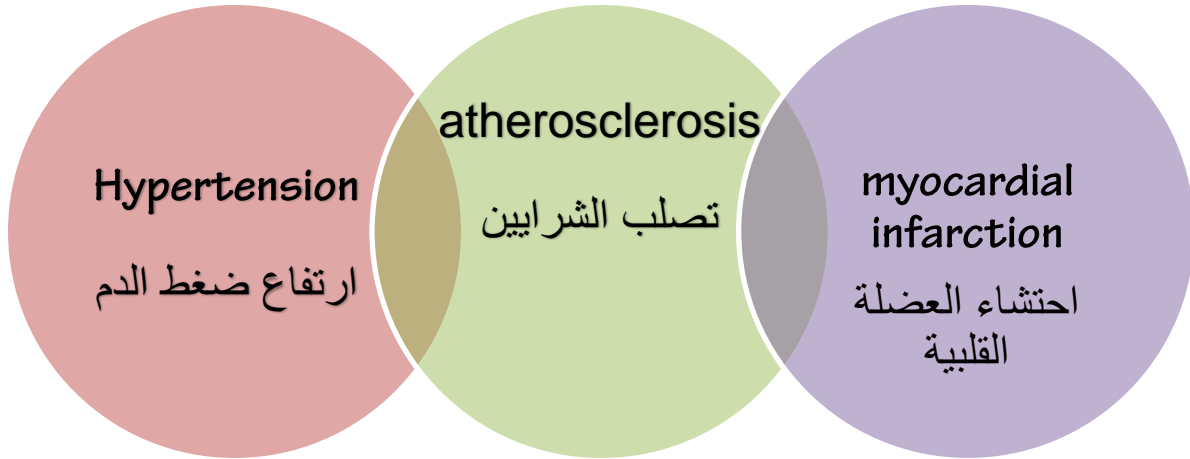
24. What happens to the victim of a fatal disease? He or she dies

25. What is the medical term for the condition commonly called high blood pressure? Hypertension



I. Discussing Medical Conditions:

1. What are some different types of heart disease, and how are they treated?



They are treated either medically or surgically.

Surgical treatment involves two main surgeries:

- ✓ Transluminal angioplasty: inserting a catheter that has a balloon at its end, then when it reaches the constricted part we inflate the balloon to widen the vessel.
- ✓ By-pass surgery: to go around an obstruction (in a vessel) by taking or implanting a vein from the leg.

2. What are some of the common sites of cancer in men? in women?

Men	Prostate, lungs, colons and skin •
Women	breast, uterus and blood •

3. What are some common allergies, and how are they treated? Discuss an allergic condition that you are familiar with. How is it controlled?

- Common allergens: some types of food, some chemicals, inhalants and airborne particles
- We control the allergy by identifying the allergens then avoiding them.

Remember

Inhalants and airborne particles can't be avoided

II. Analyzing words and word parts

Suffixes and Prefixes (**Important هامة**)

angio-

related to blood vessels. E.g.: angiplasty.

athero-

thickening or hardening of the walls of an artery by deposit or accumulation of fatty materials. E.g.: atherosclerosis.

carcin-

related to cancer (carcinoma).

dia-

عبر / through, pass, cross or apart. E.g.: diaphragm, diarrhea.

-gram

مخطط ، فيلم / record in the form of a pic or a chart / film.
E.g: (cardiogram مخطط ضربات القلب)

-graph

the machine or the technique that gives the gram.
E.g: kymograph / (cardiograph جهاز تخطيط القلب)

-graphy

the process that gives the gram.
E.g: (electrocardiography تخطيط كهربائية القلب)

hyper-

Excessive, too much, or more than the usual. E.g: Hypertension

hypo-

less than the usual (less than the normal).

Note: (Hypo- ≠ Hyper-)

-itis

inflammation. E.g.: (carditis = inflammation of the heart),
(colitis = inflammation of the colon).

-osis

refers to disease. E.g: atherosclerosis.

-plasty

plastic surgery.

**Remember :**

Plasmatic surgery and cosmetic surgery are almost alike. The difference is:

- ✓ that the plastic surgery is recommended by a physician to repair a deformed organ.
- ✓ Cosmetic surgery is done according to the wish or will of the person

-rrhea

refers to abnormal flow or discharge. E.g.: diarrrhea.

scler-

thickening or hardening of a vessel. E.g.: sclerosis.

thromb-

refers to blood clot. E.g.: thrombus.

-trophy

Growth (to grow) / nourishment; development of an organ.

Note: (trophy ≠ Atrophy, which means losing flesh or muscle or decreasing in the size of an organ or tissue)



III. Pronouncing medical and general words

A. Nouns and Adjectives.

1. Pronounce the noun and adjective forms of these words.

Note the change in **stress**: (التغيير في التشديد عند الانتقال من الاسم للصفة)

Nouns	Adjectives
al'lergy	aller'gic
symp'tom	symptomat'ic
trau'ma	trauma'tic



Remember :

- ✓ Trauma (إصابة): an injury that involves bloodshed (إصابة تتضمن إراقة الدم)
- ✓ Traumatic (جرحية ذات علاقة بالجراحة) = A surgery or procedure that involves blood, making incisions, and opening the body.
- ✓ More traumatic (أكثر جرحية ذات علاقة أكبر بالجراحة) = involves more blood

2. Pronounce the nouns and adjectives below. Notice the change in the underlined vowel sounds.

diabetes [i]

diabetic [ε]

diagose [o]

diagostic [ɒ]

3. The following pair contains both stress and vowel changes:

degeneration [dɪdʒenəreɪʃən]

degenerative [dɪdʒenə-ə-tɪv]

اللفظ الصوتي هو مهم كثير للامتحان حسب كلام الدكتور



B. Pronounce these words after your teacher. Note which syllable is stressed.

1. angina* [ændʒaɪ'nə] : a pain in the central part of the chest because of narrowing of the blood vessels (inadequate* blood supply because of narrowing of the blood vessels)

2. leukemia* [luki'miə] : the number of white blood cells is higher than the normal.

3. Aneurysm* [æn'yə-izm]: the swelling* or dilation* of a blood vessel.

4. Atherosclerosis* [a θ iroskləro'sis]: hardening of an artery because of deposits* in the interior wall of a blood vessel.

Remember

we treat Atherosclerosis by:

Angioplasty* or bypass* (which is more traumatic)

تذكر ايضاً:

Angioplasty: القسطرة-توسيع الشرايين

Bypass: الالتفاف-التحويل (قد تأتي أيضاً بمعنى الالتفاف على القانون)

Bypass surgery = عملية تحويل مجرى الدم للالتفاف على الانسداد

Angina pectoralis:

الذبحة الصدرية

leukemia:

ابيضاض الدم

Aneurysm:

تهدد الأوعية الدموية

Swelling:

انتفاخ- تضخم

Dilation= dilatation:

توسع - تهدد

Atherosclerosis:

تصلب الشرايين

Deposits:

الترسبات

Dementia:

العتة- الخبل - الجنون

Distinguish: يميز

Fantasy= imagination



Dementia* [dɛmɛn'fə]: a brain disorder, when the person isn't able to distinguish* between reality and fantasy*.

Osteoporosis* [ɒstiopəro'siːs]: bone loss, which leads to excess* bone replacement. (the bone becomes easy to break)

Syphilis* [sɪf'ɪliːs] السافل ابن السافل *_*

A sexual bacterial disease

Q:How many stages does syphilis have? 3 stages:

1st:

only one scar* appears on the lip or the genitals.

2nd:

many scars and spots appear then the symptoms disappear for a long time

3rd:

The most dangerous "المرحلة" the symptoms appear again, which may lead to: Aorta rupture*, Paralysis*, or maybe death

Osteoporosis:

ترقق/ هشاشة عظام

Excess:

زيادة- فائض

Syphilis:

داء الزهري (السيفيليس)

Scar: ندبة

Genitals:

الأعضاء التناسلية

Spots: بقع

Rapture: تهزق

Tuberculosis: السل

الدكتور حكى أول شي انو المرحلة الثالثة أخطر مرحلة بعدين رجع قال انو الثانية الأخطر (بس وقتا جمع المرحلتين الثانية والثالثة بمرحلة وحدة) يعني إذا وردت المرحلة الثالثة بالخيارات منختارها وإذا ما وردت منختار الثانية XD

Tuberculosis* [təbəkyulo'siːs]: a disease the affects many parts of the body, but mainly it affects the lungs.



IV. Using new words and phrases

A. Match each medical word or phrase with the common word or phrase that means the same.

1. Anticoagulant	A. Cut
2. Arrest	B. Tube
3. Cardiac infarction	C. Clot
4. Catheter	D. Loose stools (bowel movements)
5. Diarrhea	E. Heart attack
6. Etiology	F. Blood thinner:
7. Hypertension	G. Stoppage:
8. Laceration	H. High blood pressure
9. Thrombus	I. Cause; origin

Answers:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
F	G	E	B	D	I	H	A	C

B. Write the medical meaning of each group of letters bellow.

نوه الدكتور انو هذول الاختصارات ما بيبي من أسئلة بس ممكن يجي خيار على شكل اختصار

PTA

Percutaneous Transluminal Angioplasty قسطرة اللمعة عن طريق الجلد

PMS

Premenstrual Syndrome متلازمة ما قبل الحيض

AIDS

Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (عوز المناعة المكتسبة) الإيدز

TB

Tuberculosis السل



Menstruation is Discharge of the blood of the endocardium because there is no:

الحيض هو إفراغ الدم من بطانة الرحم لعدم وجود :

a) Food

b) Water

c) fertilization إخصاب ✓

d) blood

C. word to complete the idea.

ملاحظة: ترجمة الكلمات الملحقة ب* موجودة في جدول في نهاية الأسئلة

1. A tuberculin skin test* is used for:

Diagnosis ✓

Treatment

Vaccination

Cure

Test تدل على التشخيص

2. One abnormal condition which is not common among elderly patients is:

Cataracts*

Acne* ✓

Atherosclerosis

Hypertension

3. A disease that may be fatal if not detected and treated early is:

Arthritis*

Acne

Cancer ✓

Headache

4. A disease that affects the neuromuscular system is:

Diabetes

Leukemia

Nephritis*

Multiple sclerosis* ✓

5. A vaccine can provide immunity against:

Tuberculosis

Poliomyelitis* ✓

Muscular

dystrophy Cancer*

Tuberculosis صحيحة أيضاً

6. One ailment that attacks the intestinal tract is:

Parkinson's disease

Mumps*

Angina*

Diarrhea ✓

7. Which of the following is not transmitted through sexual contact?

AIDS

Diabetes✓

Gonorrhea*

Syphilis

8. A person who is sensitive to a certain substance is said to be allergic to it, which of the following is not usually a sign of allergy?

Sneezing

A rash

Difficult and/or noisy breathing

Hiccup*✓

9. Many varieties of cause pain, swelling* and stiffness* in the joints.

Dysentery

Dementia*

Rheumatism*✓

Diphtheria*

10. Which one of the following is not an infection condition ?

Tuberculosis

Hay Fever*

Polio*✓

Chickenpox*

The Translation:

A tuberculin skin test	اختبار لكشف إذا ما كان الشخص قد تعرض للسّل	Cataracts	الساد (إعتام عدسة العين)
Acne	حب الشباب Inflammation of the skin	Arthritis	التهاب المفاصل
Nephritis	التهاب الكلية	Multiple sclerosis	التصلب المتعدد
Poliomyelitis= polio	شلل الأطفال	dystrophy Cancer	السرطان الذي يسبب الضمور
Mumps	النكاف (التهاب الغدة النكفية - أبو كعب)	Angina	الذبحة الصدرية
Gonorrhea	مرض السيلان (مرض جنسي)	Hiccup	الفوق (الحرّة)
Swelling	تضخم	Stiffness	صلابة
Dementia	العتة، الخبل، الجنون	Rheumatism	الروماتيزم (آلام المفاصل)
Diphtheria	الخناق (مرض تنفسي)	Hay Fever	حمى القش، التهاب الأنف التحسسي (التهاب الغشاء المخاطي نتيجة للحساسية)
Chickenpox	الجدري		



E. Reread paragraph 5. What do these idioms mean ?

Cut down: reduce → → → we say : (cut down fatty food)

Cut out: stop → → → we say : (cut out smoking)

V. Checking Comprehension

Read each paragraph listed below. Then mark the following statements (T = True) or (F = False) and correct the false statement.

1. People don't contract infectious diseases very often anymore. **T**
2. Life expectancy means how long the average person of a stated age is likely to live. **T**
3. When a part of the heart muscle dies , the patient dies too. **F**

We call this condition " Myocardial Infarction ".

4. Angina pectoris is a fatal condition. **F**

It can be treated.

5. Scientists know what causes all types of cancer. **F**

the etiology of many types of cancer remains an *enigma** to scientist.



6. Diabetes can be cured by taking insulin tablets. F

Sometimes oral drugs enough.,

ممکن نڪون صديقة ڪمان بس وقنا يفضل نسنخدم
*relieved** بدل *cured* حسب كلام الدكتور

Enigma: لغز - معضلة

TB test = اختبار السل
(Tuberculosis Test)

relieved: يُخَفَّف

7. Having a positive reaction to TB test* is good news for the patient. F

Because it tells him\her that
he\she is sick.

Congratulations!
Mission Accomplished





Handwriting practice lines consisting of multiple sets of three horizontal dashed lines.

