

# Cours 1

- **lecture: “*The Admission of a Patient to the Ward*”**

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- **vocabulaire médical: la tête**

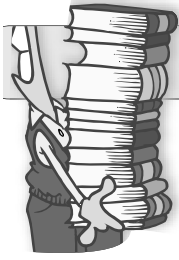
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- **grammaire: la formation des questions**

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- **jeux de rôle: “*Admitting a Patient*”**

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- **travail personnel**

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- **correction des exercices**

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## lecture

### “The Admission of a Patient to the Ward”

a. Écoutez votre professeur lire le texte ci-dessous. Le vocabulaire traduit à la page suivante est marqué d'un astérisque.

b. Répondez aux questions suivantes :

1. Why has Mrs. Black been admitted to hospital? .....
2. Why is the nurse asking her questions? .....
3. Who is her next of kin? .....

c. Écoutez votre professeur lire le texte en suivant avec le texte ci-dessous.

Yesterday, Mrs. Black was admitted\* to the Medical Ward\* at Chartres hospital at 10 o'clock. She wasn't in any pain\*. She was suffering from\* hypertension. Nurse March entered her room and started the admission procedure\*.

- “Mrs. Black, I want to ask you a few questions. Is that all right?”
- “Yes, of course, it is. What do you want to know?”
- “Do you have an identity bracelet\*?”
- “Yes, they gave me one at the admissions office\*. I've put it on my right wrist\*.”
- “Good. May I check your name and date of birth\* on your identity bracelet? Mrs. Black, what is your full name\*?”
- “My full name is Fiona Angela Elizabeth Black.”
- “And your maiden name\*?”
- “My maiden name is White.”
- “What is your date of birth?”
- “I was born on the 20th August, 1959. I am now 50 years old.”
- “Where do you live?”
- “I live in a little village near Epernon. I moved\* here three years ago from Paris.”
- “What is your address?”
- “I live at 50, route de l'église, Droue sur Drouette.”
- “Are you married, single\* or divorced?”
- “I'm divorced, but I live with my partner\*, Mr. Brown.”
- “Is he your next of kin\*?”
- “No, he isn't my next of kin. My daughter is. She lives in Canada.”
- “Can you tell me why you are here today?”
- “Well, I have high blood pressure\* and I often\* have headaches\*. My doctor wants me to have some tests.”
- “OK. Now what about your past medical history\*? Have you suffered from\* any serious illnesses\* in the past?”
- “Yes, I had a mild\* stroke\* last year. It was very frightening\*, but I got better\* quickly.”
- “Are you taking any medications at the moment?”
- “Yes, I am. My doctor put me on\* some pills\* for my blood pressure last year. They are called Metaprolol.”

- “Are you allergic to any medications?”
  - “Yes, I am! I am very allergic to Penicillin. I come out in a rash\*.”
  - “What about allergies to food? Is there anything which disagrees with\* you?”
  - “Oh No! I love my food.”
  - “Well, that’s all for now\*, Mrs. Black. You’ve been really helpful\*. Now, I’ll just do some observations\*–Temperature, pulse, respirations and BP\*. OK?”
- Mrs. Black’s observations were normal. Nurse March recorded the observations on the chart\*, made sure she was comfortable and had everything she needed.
- “Thank you, Mrs. Black. I’ll get the doctor to come and see you as soon as possible.”

## vocabulaire

<i>was admitted (to be admitted)</i>	a été admis (être admis)
<i>medical ward</i>	service médical
<i>pain</i>	douleur
<i>to suffer from</i>	souffrir de
<i>admission procedure</i>	procédure d’admission
<i>identity bracelet</i>	bracelet d’identification
<i>admissions office</i>	bureau des admissions
<i>right wrist</i>	poignet droit
<i>date of birth</i>	date de naissance
<i>full name</i>	prénoms + nom de famille
<i>maiden name</i>	nom de jeune fille
<i>to move</i>	déménager
<i>single</i>	célibataire
<i>partner</i>	quelqu’un avec qui vous habitez
	mais avec qui vous n’êtes pas marié
<i>next of kin</i>	parent proche
<i>high blood pressure</i>	tension artérielle élevée
<i>often</i>	souvent
<i>headaches</i>	maux de tête

<i>past medical history (PMH)</i>	antécédents médicaux
<i>past surgical history (PSH)</i>	antécédents chirurgicaux
<i>illness, disease</i>	maladies
<i>mild</i>	léger ; bénin
<i>stroke</i>	nom non médical d’un accident vasculaire cérébral
<i>to frighten</i>	faire peur
<i>to get better</i>	s’améliorer
<i>to put (someone) on</i>	
<i>phrasal verb =</i>	prescrire
<i>pills</i>	comprimés
<i>to come out in a rash</i>	faire sortir des boutons
<i>to disagree with</i>	ne pas être d’accord
<i>that’s all for now</i>	c’est tout pour le moment
<i>You’ve been very helpful</i>	Vous m’avez bien aidé / Vous m’avez été très utile
<i>observations</i>	constantes
<i>BP</i>	TA – tension artérielle
<i>chart</i>	fiche (fiche de constantes)



### exercice 1

1. Why was Mrs. Black admitted to the Medical Ward? She:
  - a) suffered from hypertension
  - b) had a stroke
  - c) had pain
2. What serious illnesses did Mrs. Black suffer from in the past?
  - a) allergies to food
  - b) stroke
  - c) low blood pressure
3. How old is Mrs. Black?
  - a) she is 50
  - b) she is 59
  - c) she is 20

4. *When did Mrs. Black have a stroke?*  
 a) yesterday                      b) last year                      c) in August
5. *Mrs. Black comes out in a rash after having:*  
 a) penicillin                      b) metaprolol                      c) food
6. *What is Mrs. Black's full name?*  
 a) Fiona                      b) Fiona Black                      c) Fiona Angela Elizabeth Black
7. *Who is her next of kin?*  
 a) her daughter                      b) her partner                      c) Mr. Brown
8. *The 20th August 1959 is Mrs. Black's:*  
 a) birthday                      b) date of birth                      c) date of admission
9. *What is her maiden name?*  
 a) White                      b) Black                      c) Brown
10. *Where does her next of kin live?*  
 a) Chartres                      b) Versailles                      c) Canada
11. *I ..... on the 20th August, 1959. I am now 50 years old.*  
 a) am born                      b) was born                      c) borned
12. *Mrs. Black ..... in a rash when she takes penicillin.*  
 a) comes into                      b) comes out                      c) comes in
13. *I want ..... ask you a few questions.*  
 a) to                      b) you                      c) do
14. *You've been really .....*  
 a) helping                      b) help                      c) helpful

## vocabulaire médical



<b>The head</b>	<b>La tête</b>
<i>the skull</i>	le crâne
<i>the scalp</i>	le cuir chevelu
<i>the skin</i>	la peau
<i>the forehead</i>	le front
<i>the eye(s)</i>	l'œil, les yeux
<i>the eyebrow(s)</i>	les sourcils
<i>the eyelash(es)</i>	les cils
<i>the eyelid(s)</i>	les paupières
<i>the nose</i>	le nez
<i>the nostril(s)</i>	les narines
<i>the mouth</i>	la bouche
<i>the lips</i>	les lèvres
<i>(upper and lower)</i>	<i>(supérieure et inférieure)</i>

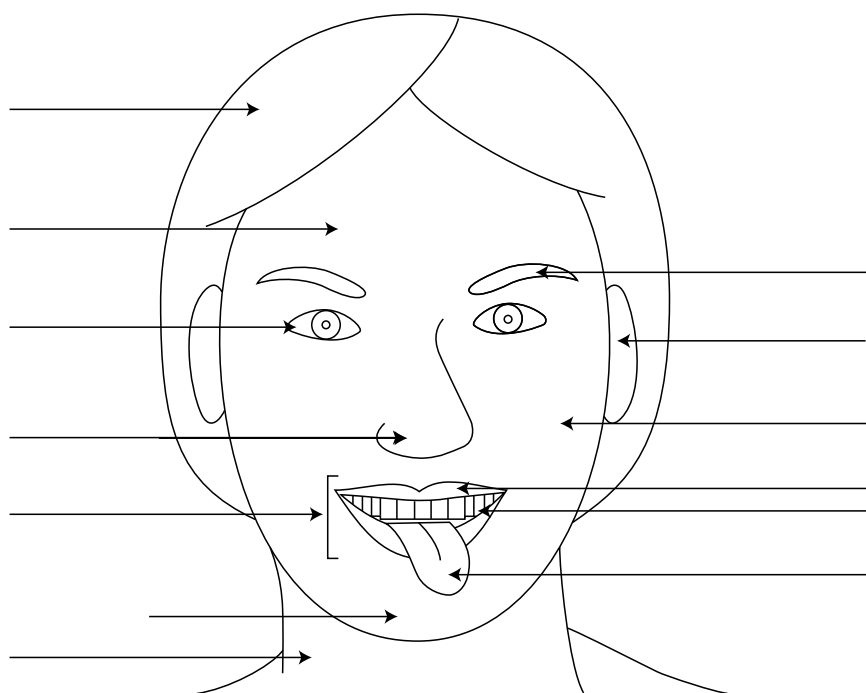
<b>The head</b>	<b>La tête</b>
<i>the gum(s)</i>	les gencives
<i>the tongue</i>	la langue
<i>the teeth (one tooth)</i>	les dents (une dent)
<i>the ear(s)</i>	l'oreille(s)
<i>the face</i>	le visage
<i>the hair</i>	les cheveux
<i>the hairs</i>	les poils
<i>the neck</i>	le cou
<i>the throat</i>	la gorge
<i>the chin</i>	le menton
<i>the cheeks</i>	les joues

## Les abréviations

Les abréviations sont courantes dans le monde hospitalier. En voici quelques-unes :

<b>BP</b>	<i>blood pressure</i>	tension artérielle
<b>P</b>	<i>pulse</i>	pouls
<b>qds</b>	<i>four times a day</i>	4 fois par jour
<b>MI</b>	<i>Myocardial Infarction</i>	crise cardiaque
<b>GTN</b>	<i>glyceryl trinitrate</i>	trinitrine
<b>SHO</b>	<i>Senior House Officer</i>	Interne
<b>c/o</b>	<i>complain of</i>	se plaindre de
<b>sl</b>	<i>sublingual</i>	sous la langue
<b>O<sup>2</sup></b>	<i>oxygen</i>	oxygène
<b>ECG /EKG</b>	<i>electrocardiogram</i>	électrocardiogramme
<b>ADL's</b>	<i>activities of daily living</i>	activités journalières
<b>Pt</b>	<i>patient</i>	patient(e)
<b>obs.</b>	<i>observations</i>	constantes
<b>TPR</b>	<i>temperature pulse and respiration</i>	température pouls et respiration

## The head = La tête





## exercice 2

Identifiez les parties de la tête sans regarder la fiche de vocabulaire. Utilisez la liste ci-dessus pour remplir les blancs dans les phrases suivantes :

1. What is *under\** your eyes and *above\** your mouth? .....
2. What is on each *side\** of your face? .....
3. Each person usually\* possesses 2 e....., 2 e....., 2 e..... and 2 e.....!
4. Some people's ..... is white, brown, yellow or black. I don't think I know a person with green .....!!
5. I have ..... on my head but I have ..... on my arms.\*
6. My head sits on my .....
7. My ..... is under my hair.
8. Some people have beautiful .....

### Extra Vocabulary

<i>under</i>	au-dessous de...	<i>each side</i>	chaque côté
<i>above</i>	au-dessus de...	<i>usually</i>	normalement
<i>each</i>	chaque	<i>arms</i>	les bras

### The Observations = Les constantes

The position of the pulses on the human body:

- The **temporal** pulse is on the forehead.
- The **carotid** pulse is on the neck.
- The **brachial** pulse is in the elbow (**elbow** = le coude).
- The **radial** pulse is at the wrist (**wrist** = le poignet).
- The **femoral** pulse is in the groin (**groin** = l'aisne).
- The **popliteal** pulse is behind the knee (**behind the knee** = derrière le genou).
- The **tibial** pulse is on the ankle (**ankle** = la cheville).
- The **pedal** pulse is on the foot (**foot** = le pied).

A nurse usually takes the **radial pulse** and assesses\* it for rate, rhythm and strength. The normal pulse rate is approximately 65-80 **beats per minute (bpm)**. **Tachycardia** is a rapid resting pulse rate usually over 100 bpm and **bradycardia** is the name given to slow pulse rate usually below 60 bpm. A pulse can be **bounding\*** or **weak and thready\***. It can be regular or irregular.

**Blood pressure readings\*** are different in France and in Anglo-Saxon countries.

In France, they are measured in **Kilopascals** and in Anglo-Saxon countries they are measured in MmHg = **millimeters of mercury**. For example, in France a patient is told he has a blood pressure reading of 12. In an Anglo-Saxon country, this would be approximately 120. (Just add\* a zero). Also a French doctor only says the top\* measurement = **systolic**. In Anglo-Saxon countries, the doctor gives the patient the systolic and the diastolic (the lower number) so, a reading of 12/6 in France is read in English as **120 over 60**. A patient is

hypotensive (**low blood pressure**) or hypertensive (**high blood pressure**). It is measured with a **Sphygmomanometer**\*

The **temperature** is measured with a **thermometer**. Temperature readings are recorded\* in Centigrade or Fahrenheit. Temperature readings are measured orally (in the mouth), in the ear, in the axilla, on the forehead or rectally\* and the reading varies\* according to\* the part of the body that is measured. A "normal" oral body temperature is 36.8° C or 98.2° F.

The **respiratory rate**\* (RR) is measured by placing\* the hand on the chest\* of the patient and counting the number of **breaths**\* for 60 seconds. The respiratory rate varies from 12 to 20 breaths per minute.

### Extra Vocabulary

assesses (to assess)	évaluer	recorded (to record)	enregistrer / tracer / mesurer
bounding	bondissant	rectally	rectal
thready	filant	varies (to vary)	varier
blood pressure readings	lectures de la tension	according to	selon, d'après, en fonction de
add (to add)	ajoute (ajouter)	respiratory rate	taux (fréquence) respiratoire
top	supérieur / en haut	placing (to place)	en plaçant / placer
sphygmomanometer	appareil de tension	chest	thorax
(sphyg)	artérielle	breath(s)	respiration(s)



## grammaire

### FORMATION DES QUESTIONS

#### Les questions avec le verbe : "to be"

*Am I English?*  
*Are you French?*  
*Is he a nurse?*  
*Is she a doctor?*  
*Is it in the cupboard?*  
*Are we in Room 4?*  
*Are they tired?*

#### Les questions avec tous les autres verbes

*Do I undress now?*  
*Do you watch TV in the evening?*  
*Does he operate every day?*  
*Does she work on Pasteur ward?*  
*Does it start at 5 o'clock?*  
*Do we have a TV in our room?*  
*Do they take blood pressures in the morning?*

- Pour le verbe "to be", faites l'inversion du sujet et du verbe.
- Pour tous les verbes (mis à part le verbe "to be"), la forme interrogative se construit suivant la formule « auxiliaire – sujet – infinitif » = ASI.
- La même règle est utilisée pour les modaux.
- Pour le prétérit utilisé "DID" pour l'auxiliaire "DO". Il est invariable.

### LES VERBES "MODAUX" à l'interrogatif

Ex.: *May I drink after midnight?* / *Can the doctor examine you now?*  
*Could we see the doctor?* / *Must he stay in bed?*

## QUELQUES VERBES UTILES

<i>To feel ill</i>	se sentir malade	<i>To be sick</i>	vomir
<i>To feel sick</i>	avoir envie de vomir	<i>To make (a person) sick</i>	rendre malade
<i>To be ill</i>	être malade		

Ex.: *When I have a cold, I feel ill.* = Quand je suis enrhumé, je me sens malade.

*When I eat fish, I feel sick.* = Quand je mange du poisson, ça me donne envie de vomir.

*When he has flu, he is ill.* = Quand il a la grippe, il est malade.

*When I eat too many chocolates, I am sick.* = Quand je mange trop de chocolats, je vomis.

*Penicillin makes me sick. I am allergic.* = La pénicilline me rend malade. J'y suis allergique.



## exercice 3

Mettez les mots des questions suivantes dans l'ordre.

Ex.: *Nurse / take / at / o'clock / the / does / BP / Martin / six?*

*Does Nurse Martin take the BP at six o'clock?*

- doctors / do / operate / Saturday / the / on?* .....
- I / use / bathroom / the / may?* .....
- live / they / in / do / Chartres?* .....
- doctor / patients / does / the / the / visit / day / every?* .....
- patient / can / nurse / admit / the / the / now?* .....
- patient / the / in / the / is / ward?* .....

## grammaire

### QUESTION WORDS

#### WHICH, WHERE, WHY, WHO, WHEN, WHAT, HOW, HOW MUCH, HOW MANY, HOW LONG?

<i>Which?</i>	= objet	= que ?
<i>Where?</i>	= lieu	= où ?
<i>Why?</i>	= raison	= pourquoi ?
<i>Who?</i>	= personne	= qui ?
<i>When?</i>	= temps	= quand ?
<i>What?</i>	= information opinion	= quoi, quel ?
<i>How?</i>	= manière	= comment ?
<i>How much?</i>	= quantité (indénombrable)	= combien ?
<i>How many?</i>	= pluriel (nombrable)	= combien ?
<i>How long?</i>	= durée	= combien de temps ?
<i>How often?</i>	= fréquence	= combien de fois ?

• Pour former les questions avec un "question word", suivez la formule "Q.W.A.S.I.", c'est-à-dire : "question word" + auxiliaire + sujet + infinitif.

• Avec "to be", le "question word" est suivi directement par le verbe "to be".

Ex.: *When does the doctor operate?* Q.W.A.SI. *Where is the nurse?* (verbe "to be").

• Les modaux (CAN, MAY, MUST, etc.) peuvent remplacer l'auxiliaire "DO / DOES".