

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО ЗДРАВООХРАНЕНИЯ
РЕСПУБЛИКИ ДАГЕСТАН
ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЕ
ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ РЕСПУБЛИКИ
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ИМ. Г. А. ИЛИЗАРОВА»**

Учебно – методическое пособие

“CHILDHOOD INFECTIOUS DISEASES”

Для специальностей: «Сестринское дело», «Акушерское дело»,
«Лечебное дело», «Лабораторная диагностика».



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Пособие построено в соответствии с программами специальностей и включает тексты, заимствованные из различных источников как отечественной, так и зарубежной литературе по медицине. В пособии представлены тексты с тематическими заданиями.

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ПОЯСНИТЕЛЬНАЯ ЗАПИСКА

Учебно - методическое пособие “Childhood infectious diseases” по дисциплине “Английский язык” подготовлено в соответствии с требованиями ФГОС СПО для специальностей Сестринское дело, Лечебное дело, Акушерское дело и Лабораторная диагностика.

Цель пособия - оказание помощи студентам при самостоятельной работе с текстовым материалом, необходимым для совершенствования навыков и умений чтения адаптированной и аутентичной медицинской литературы и ведения беседы по медицинской тематике.

Пособие построено в соответствии с программами специальностей и включает тексты, заимствованные из различных источников как отечественной, так и зарубежной литературе по медицине. В пособии представлены тексты с тематическими заданиями.

Для работы с текстом предлагаются задания: на чтение, перевод, нахождение эквивалентов в текстовом материале на английском и русском языках, составление предложений, а также ответы на вопросы.

TEXT I

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Infectious diseases are diseases which can pass from one person to another by different ways: through the nose and mouth, simply by touch, through the blood, etc.

A person who has any infectious disease must be isolated immediately. The main task of medical workers is to prevent the spread of infection.

All infectious diseases are caused by specific microorganisms which may be revealed by bacteriological tests: for example, typhoid bacilli are found in the blood, stool; in enteric fever they are sometimes found in the urine; meningococci are found in the blood and cerebrospinal fluid in meningitis.

Today such diseases as the plague, cholera, malaria and others have been stamped out altogether in our country.

It is important to say that such infectious diseases as scarlet fever may have a sudden onset; however in others, such as enteric fever, the onset may be gradual.

Prodromal symptoms appear earlier than the characteristic features, and generally it is difficult to make a diagnosis in the initial stages of the disease.

A sore throat, a running nose, cough, high temperature may occur among the most characteristic local symptoms. Many diseases are accompanied by rash, its color, distribution and whether it is associated with itching or not. Abdominal infectious diseases may cause diarrhea. Only in certain individuals natural immunity to infectious diseases may exist. An artificial immunity results from prophylactic vaccination, which is carried out against a number of infectious diseases.

If nurses look after patients who have any infectious disease, they must:

- prevent the spreads of infection;
- wear a mask and special gown;
- wash hands carefully after visiting infectious patients;
- disinfect bedclothes after use;

Remember that a good bedside manner and hearty attitude is an effective medicine.

Active vocabulary:

1. infectious – инфекционный
2. to pass – проходить, передавать(ся)
3. through the nose and mouth – воздушно - капельный путь
4. to isolate – изолировать

5. to prevent- предотвратить, предупредить,
6. spread of infection – распространение инфекции
7. cause – (to) – причина, вызывать
8. plague – чума
9. cholera – холера
10. scarlet fever – скарлатина
11. enteric fever – брюшной тиф
12. onset – начало
13. initial stage of the disease –
14. sore throat – воспалённое горло
15. running nose – насморк
16. cough – кашель
17. rash – сыпь
18. itching – зуд
19. to look after – ухаживать
20. To disinfect bedclothes after use - дезинфицировать постельное бельё после пользования.

EXERCISE I. Answer the questions:

1. What diseases are called infectious?
2. How can infectious diseases pass?
3. What is the main task of medical workers?
4. What are all infectious diseases caused by?
5. What diseases have been stamped out altogether in our country?
6. What symptoms are the most characteristic local symptoms of infectious diseases?

EXERCISE II. Заполните пропуски подходящими словами и выражениями, данными в скобках:

1. Infectious diseases are diseases which can... from one person to another.
2. A person who has any infectious disease must be... immediately.
3. The main task of medical workers is...
4. All infectious diseases are ... by specific microorganisms.
5. Many diseases are... by rash .
6. Special... should be paid to the
7. If nurses... who have any infectious diseases, they must...after visiting infectious patients.

(look after, isolated, caused, pass, attention, wash hands carefully, type of rash, to prevent the spread of infection, accompanied)

EXERCISE III. Find Russian equivalents. Найдите русские эквиваленты.

Инфекционное заболевание, передаваться, воздушно – капельный путь, изолировать, распространение инфекции, выявлять, брюшной тиф, спинномозговая жидкость, холера, чума, скарлатина, начало болезни, начальная стадия болезни, кашель, насморк, сопровождать, присутствовать, вакцинация, носить маску.

**TEXT II
INFECTIOUS DISEASES OF CHILDHOOD**

Infectious diseases are caused by pathogenic bacteria or other microorganisms that multiply in the body and have a harmful effect on it. These organisms (germs and viruses) are capable of producing poisonous substances, or toxins, that poison the body. The chief source of infection is direct or indirect contact with the patients himself. According to the mode of infection contagious diseases may be classified as:

I. Infectious diseases in which the infecting organism penetrates through an abrasion or wound of the skin or mucous membranes. Such are, for example, pyogenic bacteria, causing septicemia, toxemia.

II. Infections caused by the pathogenic microorganisms through the respiratory tract are: a) diseases due to various types of streptococci: rheumatic fever, quinsy, scarlet fever; b) diseases due to filtrable viruses: measles, mumps, smallpox, chicken-pox, polio myelitis.

III. Infections, generally bacterial, disseminated principally by the intestinal discharges, such as typhoid fever, dysentery, cholera.

In order to identify the causative microorganism bacteriological studies are performed which help to detect such microorganisms by direct examination under the microscope of the patient's blood, urine, stools, sputum or of any pathological material withdrawn from the body.

Active vocabulary:

1. infectious – инфекционный
2. to cause – вызывать, быть причиной
3. harmful – вредный, пагубный
4. to multiply – размножаться, умножать
5. germ – микроб
6. virus – вирус
7. to produce – производить, вырабатывать
8. poisonous – вредный

9. source – источник
10. contagious – заразный
11. to penetrate – проникать, проходить
12. mucous – слизистый
13. rheumatic fever – ревматизм
14. quinsy – ангина
15. scarlet fever – скарлатина
16. measles- корь
17. mumps – эпидемический паротит,
18. smallpox – оспа
19. chicken – рох – ветряная оспа
20. poliomyelitis - полиомиелит
21. sputum – мокрота
22. to withdraw – вывести

EXERCISE I. Answer the questions on the text:

1. What pathogenic agents can cause an infection?
2. What is the classification of contagious diseases based on?
3. What is the way in which the infecting organism penetrates into the human body?
4. What methods are used to detect the causative microorganism?

EXERCISE II. Translate into Russian the underlined words:

1. The disease can be communicated to other people. 2. Scarlet fever is a contagious disease. 3. The infecting organism penetrates through a wound of the skin. 4. Some infections are spread by the intestinal discharge. 5. The causative microorganisms are detected by examination of pathological material withdrawn from the body.

EXERCISE III. Check if you remember the meaning of the following words:

Poison, discharge, capable, to multiply, to recognize, to remove, to depend on, to reveal, to suspect, to prove.

EXERCISE IV. Using the words given below fill in the gaps in the sentences: 1. Influenza is an 2. Influenza is... 3. Children ... with influenza get treated at home. 4. The... agent penetrates through the skin. 5. You may... the wound if you not dressed it. 6. Pneumonia is an acute... disease. 7. This is... transmitted through the air.

(infect, infectious, infection, infecting, infected).

EXERCISE V. Compare the sentences and say in which way they differ in their sense (translation) and grammatically:

1. Infections caused by the pathogenic microorganisms include two types of diseases.
2. These infections are caused by the pathogenic microorganisms.
3. Some infections may be caused by viruses.
4. Bacteriological studies performed to detect the causative microorganism gave positive results.
5. Bacteriological studies were performed in order to detect the causative microorganisms.
6. Bacteriological studies have been performed in order to detect the causative microorganisms.

EXERCISE VI. Answer the questions on the text:

1. What pathogenic agents can cause an infection?
2. What is the classification of contagious diseases based on?
3. What are the ways in which the infecting organism penetrates into the human body?
4. What methods are used to detect the causative microorganism?
5. What kinds of serologic test are mentioned in the text?

**TEXT III
MEASLES**

Measles is one of the most communicable and widespread diseases of childhood. All the parents must know that measles is a very grave disease which is dangerous for children especially the young ones.

The disease is spread by infected droplets from the nose and throat sneezed or coughed into the air.

There is an incubation period of 9–10 days. The first symptoms are fever, cough and sneezing. With the appearance of these symptoms the parents must put the child into bed and call the doctor in.

The disease is characterized by a rash which appears on the 4th day at first on the mucous membrane of the mouth. These are tiny white spots on a bright red background. Then red maculopapular rash appears on the skin, at first behind the ears, then on the face, body and limbs. After the disappearance of the rash desquamation begins.

The patient begins to feel much worse. The cough and cold in the head become aggravated, the eyes get purulent. If the disease is not complicated, the patient recovers quickly.

Proper treatment and good nursing may prevent complications. The patient's room must be aired as often as possible, because fresh air prevents

further infection, and it must be cleaned with a wet duster. The patient's bed must be placed so that the day light should not fall on his face, but the room must never be darkened because the sun rays kill bacteria.

It is necessary to keep the patient's mouth clean. For this purpose the patient should rinse his mouth after meals. Little children must drink boiled water instead of rinsing. If the child has no complications he must be bathed as usual. The temperature of the water must be about 36–37 °C. As the sick child has poor appetite he should take soft diet in small amounts 5–6 times a day. The patient's hands must often be washed and he must not be allowed to rub his eyes. It is good to wash his eyes out with tea (green tea is better) or an appropriate disinfecting solution several times a day. It is necessary to isolate the sick child from healthy children. When it is impossible for the child to have proper nursing at home, he should be taken to the hospital where there are proper conditions to aid his recovery.

Active vocabulary:

1. measles – корь
2. membrane – мембрана, оболочка, перепонка
3. nursing – уход
4. solution- раствор
5. condition – кондиция, состояние
6. amount – количество
7. to prevent – предупреждать, предотвращать, препятствовать
8. to protect – защищать, охранять, беречь
9. to darken – затемнять
10. to rinse – полоскать
11. to wash out – промывать, вымыть
12. to expose – подвергать, выставить
13. widespread – широко распространенный
14. grave disease – тяжёлая болезнь
15. mucous – слизистый
16. sick – больной
17. boiled – кипячённый
18. to put into a bed – уложить в постель
19. to call a doctor in – вызвать врача на дом
20. instead of – вместо
21. for the purpose – с целью
22. to get purulent – нагноиться
23. to be vaccinated - быть вакцинированным, сделать прививку
24. to rub – тереть

EXERCISE I. Answer the following questions:

1. What kind of disease is measles?
2. In what way is it spread?
3. How long is the incubation period?
4. What are the prodromal symptoms?
5. What must be done with the appearance of these symptoms?
6. What is the disease characterized by?
7. Which is the most characteristic symptom of this disease?
8. Where does the rash appear first?
9. What preventive measures must be taken to exposed children?
10. When does desquamation begin?
11. What is the prognosis of the disease if it is not complicated?
12. What measures usually prevent complications?
13. How must the sick child be nursed?
14. In what case is the patient taken to the hospital?

EXERCISE II. Translate the following sentences:

1. Taken in time, any general well-known measures for given disease bring good results.
2. The physician observed marked improvements obtained due to proper treatment.
3. If vaccinated in time, children do not develop dangerous complications.
4. The child exposed contracted measles.
5. Measles being an infectious disease, the sick child must be isolated as soon as possible.
6. Measles begins like a dad cold, catarrhal symptoms such as a runny or blocked nose, sneezing, coughing.
7. Measles appears to have been known from the early period in the history of medicine, it being mentioned in the writings of the Arabian physicians.
8. Mild cases of measles are as contagious as severe one.
9. One of the worst complications of measles, but fortunately a rare one is gangrenous stomatitis.

EXERCISE III. Read the text and say what new information it contains as compared with the previous text:

Measles is the commonest infectious disease of childhood. It is characterized by catarrhal symptoms of the eyes, nose and throat, fever and a typical eruption located on the mucous membranes and on the skin. Very young infants are relatively unsusceptible, especially if they are breast-fed.

They become more susceptible after the sixth month and there is no infectious disease to which there is less natural immunity than to measles. The most frequent and most important complication of measles is the involvement of the respiratory tract (pneumonia, bronchitis). Middle ear inflammation sometimes occurs.

EXERCISE IV. Say what mother should do while looking after the baby who has measles; speak about the period of rash.

TEXT IV SCARLET FEVER

Scarlet fever is an acute contagious disease characterized by high temperature, rapid pulse, a punctate eruption followed by desquamation, inflammation of the throat.

The disease may be transmitted either by various objects – clothing, toys, books and food-stuffs, infected by the patient or by means of droplet infection (during coughing, sneezing or talking).

All children are susceptible, particularly frequently between 18 months and 10 years of age. Adults also contract this illness, but they have only sore throat without the eruption characteristic of scarlet fever.

The incubation period of the disease lasts on an average 4–7 days; sometimes it only takes a few hours.

The onset of the disease is sudden. There is generally a very sore throat, a sharp rise of temperature to 39 – 40°C, nausea, vomiting, headache and often chills. The lymphatic nodes of the neck are enlarged. The child is restless and sleeps badly.

Within a few hours, but more often at the end of the first or in the beginning of the second day a diffuse red rash appears on the neck, chest and back, spreading to the arms and legs. The area around the mouth remains free from rash. The rash lasts one or three days and then fades away. After the disappearance of the rash the period of desquamation begins. Desquamation continues 10–14 days.

If no complications develop and patients feel good. They are allowed out of the bed after the 7th day of the disease. They may be discharged from the hospital on the 12–14th days.

The principal complications are acute nephritis, adenitis, otitis media, pericarditis, endocarditis, etc.

Scarlet fever patients should be isolated and stay in bed. Careful disinfection of the patient's things is important. Antibiotics are prescribed.

Active vocabulary:

1. scarlet fever – скарлатина
2. rash – сыпь
3. neck – шея
4. desquamation – отшелушивание, отслаивание
5. adult – взрослый
6. nausea – тошнота
7. illness – болезнь
8. inflammation – воспаление
9. course – причина
10. disappearance – исчезновение
11. to transmit – передавать
12. to contract the illness – заболеть
13. to remain – оставаться
14. to enlarge – увеличиваться
15. to fade away – исчезать
16. to discharge from the hospital – выписать из больницы
17. to spread – распространять(ся)
18. rapid – быстрый, учащённый
19. direct – прямой, непосредственный, постоянный
20. sudden – внезапный, неожиданный
21. sharp – острый, яркий
22. either... or – или...или
23. by means of – посредством
24. a few – несколько
25. particularly – в частности, особенно

EXERCISE I. Answer the following questions:

1. What kind of disease is scarlet fever?
2. What symptoms is it characterized by?
3. How is this disease transmitted?
4. What children are susceptible to scarlet fever?
5. Do adults contract scarlet fever?
6. How long does the incubation period last?
7. How does scarlet fever begin?
8. When and where does the rash appear?
9. How long does the rash last?
10. What is the eruption followed by?
11. What is the most communicable period?

12. What measures must be taken with the appearance of the first symptoms?

13. What are the principal complications?

14. How is this disease treated?

EXERCISE II. Translate the following sentences:

1. The rash lasts 1–3 days and is then followed by desquamation.

2. Serious complications such as nephritis, otitis and affections of the joints may follow any stage of scarlet fever.

3. Even mild cases of scarlet fever may be followed by late complications.

4. In very young children the onset of pneumonia is frequently not associated with any preceding infection (influenza). In other cases case history shows influenza, followed by dyspnea.

5. Bronchopneumonia in infancy follows a very diverse course, ranging from cases with a mild form to severe toxic or, septic forms that are frequently followed by grave complications.

EXERCISE III.

1. Speak about 1) the symptoms of scarlet fever 2) the course of the disease.

2. Describe 1) how scarlet fever is transmitted 2) how eruption appears and spreads.

EXERCISE IV. Прочитайте и переведите диалог. Воспроизведите его в лицах.

“CASE REPORT”

Doctor: Let's examine and see what diagnosis we can make. Will you please, George, do it first.

George: I note some rash on the upper chest and back.

Doctor: Is it pink or deep scarlet? Check if it disappears on pressure.

George: It disappears on pressure, but leaves a yellow mark. The general color is scarlet. The skin is hot and dry too.

Doctor: What about the patient's face?

George: The face is flushed.

Doctor: What about the patient's throat?

George: The throat shows the evidence of swelling and edema. The tongue is coated and of raspberry color.

Doctor: Pay attention to some laboratory findings. What does blood analysis show?

George: There is leucocytes of 15, 000.

Doctor: Some albumen is found in the urine.

George: From the case history we know that the patient complains of nausea, vomiting and headache. The child has been running high temperature.

Doctor: I hope I won't be wrong if I say it is scarlet fever.

TEXT V CHICKEN-POX

Chicken-pox is a very contagious disease of children. The disease occurs in epidemics, especially in children under the age of ten years.

Children of the first four years of life are the most susceptible. There is an incubation period of 14–21 days, most frequently 17 days.

The first symptoms are the following: a slight fever and sometimes pains in the back and legs. Almost at the same time (within twenty four hours) a characteristic eruption appears on different parts of the body. It is found very frequently on the scalp (the hairy part of the head).

The eruption consists of red macules quickly progressing to papules and vesicles. Soon they become crusted. The brownish crusts dry up and fall off in two – three weeks. The child remains infectious until the scabs scale.

The number of vesicles is very variable. In a slight case there may only be eight or ten of the vesicles, but sometimes in severe cases their number may amount to six or seven hundred.

Chicken-pox is one of the mildest of acute infectious diseases of children. Children remain feverish for 2 – 3 days, while new vesicles still appear and after that feel well. The recovery is usually complete. Complications are rare. Encephalitis may occur in uncommonly severe cases.

In the majority of cases no other treatment beyond isolation is required. The child should be kept in bed during the eruptive stage and as long as there is any fever. The lesions should be treated with a disinfective solution.

Active vocabulary:

1. vomiting – рвота
2. eruption – сыпь, высыпание
3. crust - кора, корка, корочка
4. scab – струп
5. disorder – беспорядок, расстройство
6. complication – осложнение

7. lesion – поражение
8. to appear – появляться
9. to burst – лопнуть, взрываться
10. to amount – составлять(сумму), достигать
11. to dry up – высыхать, засохнуть
12. to fall off – отпадать, отвалиться
13. to scale – соскабливать
14. to require – требовать
15. susceptible – восприимчивый
16. slight – лёгкий, незначительный
17. variable – переменный, изменчивый
18. complete – полный
19. severe – тяжелый, серьёзный
20. rare – редкий
21. common – общий, обычный
22. almost - почти

EXERCISE I. Answer the following questions:

1. What kind of disease is chicken-pox?
2. What is the most characteristic symptom?
3. What age is affected by the disease?
4. Is the incubation period long?
5. What are the first symptoms?
6. When does the eruption appear?
7. What does the eruption consist of?
8. On -what part of the body does the eruption appear?
9. How many vesicles may be on the skin?
10. What is the duration of this disease?
11. Is there any treatment beyond the isolation?
12. Is it difficult to make a diagnosis?
13. What must the doctor keep in mind making a diagnosis?
14. Is chicken-pox usually mild or severe?

EXERCISE II. Translate the following sentences:

1. No special treatment is required in case of chicken-pox.
2. Chicken-pox does not occur in adults.
3. Chicken-pox is not a dangerous disease.
4. The doctor found no eruption on the back of the patient.
5. The sick boy did not attend school during 5 days.
6. As a rule chicken-pox has no complications.
7. The patient was not taken to the hospital because he had

no symptoms of any infectious disease.

8. The patient had no symptoms of scarlet fever.

9. There was no rash on his neck, chest or extremities.

10. The child felt no pain in the throat.

TEXT VI WHOOPING COUGH

Whooping cough is a common acute infection of childhood, highly contagious. It may be complicated by potentially serious involvement of the respiratory tract and the central nervous system.

The disease may strike at any time of the year. Most people have the disease in early life. Transmission is likely to occur by direct contact with an infected person (coughing, sneezing, talking). The disease is communicable from its very first days to four weeks after its onset.

The incubation period is about 7 days, seldom shorter – from 2 to 4 days, or longer – up to 21 days.

The disease begins with the symptoms of an upper respiratory infection or common cold. The child may appear listless and irritable. Sometimes the only manifestation is a dry hacking cough. After about a week the cough, instead of improving, gradually becomes more severe. A series of 5 to 10 short, rapid coughs are given on one expiration, followed by a sudden inspiration, associated with a characteristic sound or whoop. During the attack the child's face becomes red or cyanotic, the eyes bulge, the tongue protrudes. Vomiting frequently follows the attack. In severe cases young unimmunized infants may stop breathing during an attack (apnea). The attacks occur more frequently at night and in a stuffy room than in one well aired or out of doors.

There is no specific drug to stop the attacks. Modern cough suppressing remedies may be administered in severe cases.

Whooping cough can be effectively treated with antibiotics. The sooner one of these antibiotics is used, the better the results. The course of antibiotics treatment averages 8–12 days. Rest in bed is indicated as long as fever is present. The room should be well aired. It is important to maintain proper nutrition. The diet must be adequate, rich in vitamins, especially vitamin C. The patient should be separated from other people.

The commonest and usually the most severe complication is pneumonia. Stop of breathing during an attack is very dangerous in young children.

As a rule, one attack of whooping cough is followed by life-long immunity. Second attacks of pertussis are rare.

Children should be immunized at the age of 5-6 months with a pertussis - diphtheria vaccine.

Active vocabulary:

1. whooping cough - коклюш
2. acute – острый
3. contagious – заразный
4. involvement – участие
5. manifestation – проявление
6. irritable – раздражительный
7. listlessness – вялость
8. hacking cough – отрывистый кашель
9. expiration – выдох
10. inspiration – вдох
11. bulge – выпуклость, выпученный
12. to protrude – высовываться, выдаваться
13. suppressing – подавляющий
14. to maintain – поддерживать
15. to indicate – указывать
16. pertussis – коклюш
17. rare – редкий

EXERCISE I. Answer the following questions:

1. What kind of disease is whooping cough? 2. What is it caused by? 3. What is the illness characterized by? 4. What age may be affected? 5. How is the disease transmitted? 6. What period of whooping cough is communicable? 7. How long does the incubation period last? 8. What does the treatment of whooping cough consist of? 9. What complications may follow the disease? 10. Is whooping cough followed by lasting immunity?

EXERCISE II. Translate into Russian paying attention to the underlined words.

1. A series of 5 to 10 short rapid coughs are given on one expiration followed by a sudden inspiration associated with whoop. 2. The child may appear listlessness and irritable. 3. There is no specific drugs to stop the attacks.

4. The course of antibiotics treatment averages 8-12 days. 5. As a rule, one attack of whooping cough is followed by lasting immunity. 6. Little or no immunity is transferred from the mother to the newborn infant.

EXERCISE III. Translate into English:

1. Коклюш вызывается бактерией. Причина коклюша – бактерия.
2. Коклюш может поражать в любое время года. Ребёнок может быть поражён в любое время года.
3. Чтобы подтвердить диагноз, врач назначил анализ крови. Анализ крови назначили больному, чтобы подтвердить диагноз.
4. Коклюш у этого больного сопровождался пневмонией. Пневмония последовала за коклюшем.
5. Маленьким детям нужно делать прививку от коклюша. Медсестра должна сделать прививки этим детям.

TEXT VII PNEUMONIA

Pneumonia is a specific acute disease which involves an entire lung or a part of a lung. Sometimes both lungs are involved.

It may occur at any time of year, but it is frequent in the months from December until May. The chief predisposing factors are: weather, draughts, loss of sleep and contact with patients who have infections. Various viruses and staphylococci may cause it.

The main symptoms are chill, fever, general weakness, sweating and persistent dry cough which can't be relieved by common measures. The child usually has poor appetite, disturbed sleep. Sometimes children have local chest pains or stomachache. Young infants suffer from shortness of breath. In severe cases patients may have expectoration of bloody sputum. The disease sets in abruptly. There may be a preceding upper respiratory infection with a cough. If the disease remains uncomplicated it lasts from 7 to 14 days.

The treatment consists chiefly of bed rest. The most important agents are fresh air, good nursing and nutritious food that the child likes. The disease responds very well to specific medication with appropriate antibiotics (penicillin) Before the era of antibiotics sulfanilamides were used. Mustard plasters are always administered, sometimes cups as well. Diathermy of the lungs gives very good results. The child should be given vitamins C, A and others from the very first day of the disease.

A variety of complications may occur. Sometimes empyema develops after the seventh day of the disease. Otitis media and mastoiditis are usually found in children. Other complications are pericarditis, endocarditis and meningitis,.

An important factor in the prophylaxis of pneumonia is fighting such infectious diseases as influenza, measles and whooping cough, all of which are often complicated by pneumonia.

Active vocabulary:

1. fever – лихорадка, жар, очень высокая температура
2. chest – грудная клетка
3. stomachache – боль в желудке
4. weakness – слабость
5. sweating – потливость
6. expectoration – мокрота
7. to involve – включать
8. to set in – установить в...
9. to complicate – усложнять
10. to consist of – состоять из...
11. to administer – управлять, назначать
12. to remain – оставаться
13. entire – весь, целый, полный
14. frequent – частый
15. chief (main) – основной, главный
16. bloody – кровавый, кровянистый, окровавленный
17. nutritious – питательный
18. abruptly – внезапно, резко

EXERCISE I. Answer the following questions:

1. What kind of disease is pneumonia? 2. In what seasons does it occur? 3. What are the chief predisposing factors to this disease? 4. What are the main symptoms of pneumonia? 5. How long does it last? 6. Are there any complications after pneumonia? 7. What is the commonest complication? 8. What does the treatment of pneumonia consist of? 9. What medicine is prescribed for pneumonia? 10. What procedures are administered for severe cases of pneumonia? 11. When are vitamins given to the pneumonia patient? 12. What diseases are complicated by pneumonia?

EXERCISE II. Ask your friend yes/no questions:

The position of the sick child must be changed frequently; the room should be aired frequently; the sick child should be provided with good nutrition and care; the sick child must be allowed to lie on his back for long; the sick child should be kept in bed; the sick child may be kept outdoors.

EXERCISE III. Read the text and say what new information it contains as compared with the previous text:

Pneumonia almost always sets in abruptly with a high fever. Children often complain of stomachaches and pain in the chest. Sometimes children expectorate bloody sputum. The cough is at first very mild, in some cases it is absent altogether. Respiration is accelerated. The disease lasts 7-14 days. In older children complications are rare, and prognosis is very good. Proper treatment and nutrition lead to complete recovery.

EXERCISE IV. Translate into Russian paying attention to the meaning of the underlined words:

1. Pneumonia involves an entire lung or a part of a lung. 2. The disease responds very well to specific medication with penicillin. 3. The doctor applied mustard plasters on the patient's breast and cups on his back. 4. Children are given vitamins from the very first day of the disease. 5. A variety of complications may occur. 6. If you sit near the window, you will get a cold. There is a draught there.

EXERCISE V. Match the underlined words with their Russian equivalents and translate the sentences:

1. This food is very nutritious, a) частый, часто встречающийся
2. The disease sets in abruptly b) корь
3. During this season the disease is very frequent c) резко, внезапно
4. Pneumonia may complicate whooping cough d) коклюш
5. Measles may also be complicated by pneumonia e) питательный

EXERCISE VI. Speak about: a) symptoms and course of pneumonia; b) complications of pneumonia; c) treatment of pneumonia; d) care for a pneumonia patient.

TEXT VIII INFLUENZA

Influenza is an acute infectious disease. It is caused by a filtrable virus. The disease spreads very rapidly and affects the adult population and children. The incubation period is 1-3 days. The onset is sudden with a chill, high temperature, bad headache, pain in the eyes, back, joints and muscles. There is also a dry cough. There may be sore throat, sneezing and cold in the head.

The diagnosis is not difficult during an epidemic. With the onset of symptoms the patient must be put in bed. He should stay there until the temperature is normal for at least 3 days. The disease may have numerous and dangerous complications, such as: otitis media, bronchitis, pneumonia and so on. In a mild case the recovery is the rule. But during epidemics death may occur.

As to treatment it depends on severity of the disease. Proper nursing, hygiene and diet are very important. The patient's room must be constantly aired. In warm weather the patient may be kept outdoors or in the room with windows wide open all day. Patients should always be given plenty of fluid to drink. Such medication as “antigrippin” (a combined anti-influenza medicine), different anti-viral drugs (such as arbidol, remantadin) are used. Herbal and homeopathic remedies can greatly relieve the patient’s condition.

Active vocabulary:

1. disease - болезнь, недуг
2. onset – начало
3. chill – озноб
4. headache – головная боль
5. pain – боль
6. throat – горло
7. sneezing – чихание
8. cold – простуда
9. recovery – выздоровление
10. death – смерть
11. treatment – лечение
12. severity – суровость, тяжесть(заболевания)
13. remedy – лекарство
14. case – случай
15. to cause – вызывать. Быть причиной
16. to occur –
17. to depend on(upon) –
18. to relieve – облегчить
19. to affect – влиять, действовать
20. acute – острый
21. dangerous – опасный
22. numerous – многочисленный
23. proper – правильный
24. at least – по меньшей мере
25. such as – такой как
26. constantly - постоянно

EXERCISE I. Answer the following questions:

1. What kind of disease is influenza?
2. What is influenza caused by?
3. How long does the incubation period last?
4. How does the disease begin?
5. Whom does influenza affect?
6. What are the main symptoms of influenza?
7. What complications may this disease have?
8. What must the patient do with the beginning of symptoms?
9. What does the treatment of this disease depend on?
10. What procedures relieve the muscular pains?
11. What remedies are used for treatment of influenza?

EXERCISE II. Ask your friend yes/no questions:

Influenza is a dangerous disease; the incubation period is long; the complications are serious in case of influenza; influenza is an infectious disease; influenza has an incubation period; diagnosis is difficult in case of influenza; the onset of the disease is sudden; influenza has fatal outcomes during epidemics; the patient has high temperature; influenza has complications; the patient has a headache in case of influenza; the patient keeps his bed when he has a high temperature; the disease affects only adult population; influenza spreads quickly; the patient always coughs when he is down with influenza; the patient feels pains in the back and joints; the patient takes some remedies for influenza.

EXERCISE III. Match the underlined words and their Russian equivalents:

1. The onset of the disease is sudden, а) по меньшей мере
2. As to treatment б) тяжесть
3. It depends on the severity of disease, с) начало, наступление
4. The child recovered rapidly d) озноб
5. He must stay in bed for at least three days е) что касается
6. The patient may have a chill when he has a high temperature. f) быстро

EXERCISE IV. Find the sentences where “to be” may be translated as “должен”

- The pathogenic microbes were to be tested in our laboratory.
The pathogenic microbes were tested in our laboratory.
Infectious diseases are to be differentiated from other ones.

Infectious diseases are not easily differentiated from others.

The drug was to be forbidden.

The drug was forbidden by the Pharmaceutical Committee.

EXERCISE V.

1. Speak about the cause of influenza and its symptoms.
2. Speak about treatment of influenza and its complications.
3. Tell your group-mates how you were ill with influenza:
 - a) When was it? Did you have to call a doctor? What did he recommend or administer?
 - b) Have any of your relatives had influenza? What did they complain of? How did they try to improve their condition?
 - c) Speak of preventing influenza. What precautions should you take during an epidemic?

TEXT IX GERMAN MEASLES

German measles or rubella is a common viral infection spread by coughs and sneezes. Although it is a highly infectious illness it is usually much milder than measles and often goes unnoticed. Indeed, your child may have a mild bout of cold without you being aware of it. The incubation period - the time between the catching an illness and becoming unwell – is fourteen to twenty – one days. The infectious period - when your child can give the illness to someone else – starts about one week before and lasts at least four days after the infection first appears. German measles starts like a slight cold. After a day or two a rash or pale pink spots appear on the child's face and forehead, may spreading to the rest of the body. There may be swelling of the glands at the back of the neck, but your child will not usually feel unwell. One attack of German measles usually gives a lifelong immunity, although, rarely, a second attack may occur. A vaccine has now been developed to prevent German measles.

Active vocabulary:

1. illness – заболевание, болезнь, нездоровье
2. common – общий, обычный
3. viral – вирусный
4. mild – умеренный, слабый, мягкий
5. bout – приступ,
6. to be aware – быть в курсе

7. catching the illness – заразиться болезнью
8. to become unwell – заболеть
9. slight – лёгкий, незначительный
10. spot – пятно
11. to spread – распространять(ся)
12. swelling – опухоль, припухлость
13. to occur – происходить, иметь место, встречаться
14. vaccine – вакцина
15. to prevent – предупреждать, предотвращать

EXERCISE I. Answer the questions:

1. What disease is German measles?
2. Is it highly infectious disease?
3. What is the incubation period of the disease?
4. How does the disease start?
5. What symptoms of German measles do you know?
6. Are there any ways of prevention the disease?

EXERCISE II. Скажите по-английски:

Боль за ушами, красноватая сыпь, болезнь средней тяжести, заболеть, заразиться, лёгкая простуда, сыпь появляется на лице, одно заражение даёт иммунитет, предотвратить болезнь.

EXERCISE III. Поставьте общие вопросы к следующим предложениям:

1. German measles is a common viral infectious disease.
2. Your child may have a mild bout of cold.
3. German measles starts like a slight cold.
4. There may be swelling of glands at the back of the neck.
5. A vaccine has now been developed.

**TEXT X
DIPHTHERIA**

Diphtheria is a highly contagious disease which mainly effects the throat. The symptoms are sore throat, fever, headache. There is difficulty in swallowing. There is a whitish patch in the throat and if it spreads to the windpipe, there is difficulty in breathing. The child looks ill and toxic. The disease can lead to many complications of nerves, heart and kidneys, and sometimes an emergency operation (tracheostomy) may have to be done if

the windpipe gets blocked with the membrane and the child has difficulty in breathing. The child have to be hospitalized in an infectious disease hospital for 3- 4 weeks, and then convalescence proceeds at home for a few weeks more. This disease can be prevented by immunizing the child.

Active vocabulary:

1. contagious – заразный
2. to effect – поражать
3. whitish- беловатый
4. patch – налёт
5. windpipe – дыхательное горло
6. to lead – вести, привести
7. complication – осложнение
8. to get blocked – быть заблокированным
9. convalescence – выздоровление
10. to proceed – продолжать

EXERCISE I. Answer the questions. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. What kind of disease is diphtheria?
2. What are the main symptoms of diphtheria?
3. Can the disease lead to many complications of nerves, heart and kidneys?
4. Can diphtheria be prevented by immunizing the child?

EXERCISE II. Find English equivalents. Найдите английские эквиваленты.

Беловатый налёт, заразное заболевание, затрудненное дыхание, дыхательное горло, заблокировать, заболевание можно предупредить.

EXERCISE III. Find Russian equivalents. Найдите русские эквиваленты.

Difficulty in swallowing, to look ill and toxic, heart and kidneys, have to be hospitalized in an infectious disease hospital, can be prevented by.

**TEXT XI
HEPATITIS**

This is quite a common disease and every now and then one hears of someone who has jaundice. The disease is acquired by drinking, or eating anything contaminated by the hepatitis virus, which is passed in the infect-

ed person stool. The presence of hepatitis is a pointer to the inadequate arrangements of safe water supply and sewage disposal in a locality. The virus is very resistant and even boiling does not destroy it.

There is fever, loss of appetite, vomiting and pain in the upper abdomen. Loss of appetite and feeling of being ill is out of proportion of the fever. Even the smell or sight of food may make the person sick. In 4 -5 days the eyes and skin become yellow. Gradually, the appetite returns and the fever comes down.

The child should remain in bed as long as he has fever and feels ill. Once his appetite returns he can play about in the house, but should not go to the nursery school till jaundice has disappeared and he feels quite well.

In acute stage, the child should be encouraged to drink sweet drinks such as orange juice. Sugarcane juice is excellent. Sugar is good for recovery of the liver. As the appetite returns, ordinary household food can be given, but you should cut down on butter, oil, fried food.

Active vocabulary:

1. hepatitis – гепатит
2. jaundice – желтуха
3. to be acquired – заразиться
4. to contaminate – загрязнять
5. resistant – устойчивый
6. to destroy – разрушать
7. smell – запах
8. gradually – постепенно
9. acute stage – стадия обострения
10. recovery – выздоровление
11. vomiting – рвота
12. to cut down – исключить, урезать

EXERCISE I. Answer the questions:

1. What kind of disease is hepatitis?
2. Is the virus very resistant?
3. Does boiling destroy it?
4. When does the urine become dark in color?
5. What are the typical symptoms of hepatitis?
6. What juice is excellent?

EXERCISE II. Find English equivalents. Найдите английские эквиваленты.

Достаточно распространённое заболевание; вирус очень устойчив; потеря аппетита; рвота; боль в верхней части живота; моча тем-

неет; температура спадает; стадия обострения; поддерживать; выздоровление.

EXERCISE III. Find Russian equivalents. Найдите русские эквиваленты.

The presence of hepatitis; even boiling does not destroy it; the eyes and skin become yellow; the child should remain in bed; ordinary household food can be given; cut down on butter.

**TEXT XII
MUMPS**

Mumps is a communicable virus disease, that usually attack one or both parotid glands located near the angle of the jaw. It commonly occurs between 5 and 15 years of age. The incubation period, i.e., the period between acquiring the infection and the first symptoms, is usually three weeks. One attack gives immunity.

There is pain on opening the mouth or chewing, a moderate degree of fever, loss of appetite, headache and body pain. Both sides of the face may swell at the same time or there may be a gap of a few days between one side and the other. The swelling lasts about 6-7 days.

Mumps may affect testicles in boys and ovaries in girls, resulting in sterility. This rare before puberty, and so it is best if children acquire the disease at a younger age. Treatment consists of bed- rest during fever, mouth- washes to keep the mouth clean and aspirin for fever and pain. Mumps can be prevent by immunizing the child with mumps vaccine.

Active vocabulary:

1. mumps – эпидемический паротит
2. to attack – поражать
3. parotid – околоушной
4. gland – железа
5. angle – угол
6. jaw – челюсть
7. to occur – встречаться, иметь место
8. acquiring – приобретение
9. moderate – умеренный
10. gap – промежуток
11. testicle – яичко (анат.)

12. ovaries – яичник (анат.)
13. puberty – половая зрелость
14. sterility - бесплодие

EXERCISE I. Answer the questions:

1. What kinds of disease is hepatitis?
2. At what age does the disease usually occur?
3. What is the incubation period of mumps?
4. Does one attack give immunity?
5. What are the symptoms of the disease?
6. What may this disease affect?
7. What does the treatment of mumps consist of?
8. How can it be prevented?

EXERCISE II. Find English equivalents. Найдите английские эквиваленты.

Поражать околоушные железы; первые симптомы; умеренная степень лихорадки; половая зрелость; промежуток в несколько дней; опухоль длится; может поражать; лечение состоит из...; может привести к бесплодию.

EXERCISE III. Find Russian equivalents. Найдите русские эквиваленты.

A communicable virus disease; angle of the jaw; incubation period; first symptoms; pain on opening the mouth; body pain; to swell at the same time; to acquire the disease at a younger age; bed- res during fever; mumps vaccine.

TEXT XIII TONSILLITIS

Tonsillitis is an infection or inflammation of the tonsils. The tonsils are balls of lymph tissue on both sides of the throat, above and behind the tongue. They are part of the immune system, which helps the body to fight infection.

The throat and tonsils usually look red and swollen. The tonsils may have spots on them or pus that covers them completely or in patches.

The main symptoms of tonsillitis are fever, cough, sore throat, headache, ear pain, loss of appetite, trouble swallowing. The cause of the disease is streptococcus. The incubation period is 2- 5 days. The patients of

all ages are susceptible to the disease. To treat the patient with tonsillitis we should give penicillin or substitute injections for 10 days. There are no ways of prevention of tonsillitis.

Tonsillitis is spread through the air in droplets when an infected person breathes, coughs, or sneezes. You may then become infected after breathing in these droplets or getting them on your skin or objects that come in contact with your mouth, nose, or eyes.

Active vocabulary:

1. tonsillitis – ТОНЗИЛЛИТ
2. tonsils – ГЛАНДЫ
3. lymph tissue – ЛИМФАТИЧЕСКАЯ ТКАНЬ
4. throat – ГОРЛО
5. swollen – ОПУХШИЙ
6. spot – ПЯТНО
7. pus – ГНОЙ
8. patch – ПАТЧ (ПЯТНО)
9. susceptible – ВОСПРИИМЧИВЫЙ
10. substitute – ЗАМЕНИТЕЛЬ, ЗАМЕНА
11. droplet – КАПЕЛЬКА
12. to contact – ПРИКАСАТЬСЯ, СВЯЗАТЬСЯ

EXERCISE I. Answer the questions:

1. What kind of disease is tonsillitis?
2. What are tonsils/
3. What is the function of tonsils in the human body/
4. What are the main symptoms of tonsillitis?
5. What is the cause of the disease?
6. What is the incubation period of tonsillitis?
7. What should we do to treat the disease?
8. Are there any ways of treatment instead of antibiotics?
9. How is the disease spread?

EXERCISE II. Translate into Russian the underlined words:

1. The tonsils are the balls of lymph tissue.
2. They are part of the immune system.
3. The patients of all ages are susceptible to the disease.
4. Tonsillitis is spread through the air in droplets, when an infectious person breathes.
5. You may then become infected after breathing in these droplets.

EXERCISE III. Make sentences:

1. Tonsils, an, tonsillitis, the, is, of, inflammation.
2. And, throat, tonsils, the, swollen, and, red, usually, look.
3. 2-5 days, period, the, is, incubation.
4. Ways, prevention, of, there, tonsillitis, no, of, are.

TEXT XIV POLIOMYELITIS

Poliomyelitis is a highly infectious disease caused by a virus. The virus is transmitted by a person- to- person spread mainly through the faecal - oral route or, less frequently, by a common vehicle (for example contaminated water or food) and multiplies in the intestine. Initial symptoms are fever, fatigue, headache, vomiting, general discomfort, stiffness of neck, stiffness of back and pain in the limbs. It may result in paralysis of any part of body. The incubation period of the disease is 7- 21 days. The most susceptible patients are the children from 9 months to 5 years. The child should be isolated from onset of the disease till fever subsides. There is no cure for polio, it can only be prevented. Polio oral vaccine, given multiple times, can protect a child for life.

Active vocabulary:

1. poliomyelitis – полиомиелит
2. fatigue – усталость
3. stiffness – жёсткость, неподвижность, оцепенелость
4. to result in – привести к, в результате
5. faecal- oral route – фекально – оральный путь
6. vehicle – проводник
7. to multiply – размножаться
8. susceptible – восприимчивый
9. onset – начало
10. to subside – стихать, убывать, спадать.
11. initial – начальный, первоначальный, исходный

EXERCISE I. Answer the questions:

1. What is poliomyelitis caused by?
2. How is the virus transmitted?
3. What are the symptoms of the disease?
4. What may the disease result in?
5. What is the incubation of the disease?
6. Who are the most susceptible to the disease?
7. What is the way of preventing the disease?

EXERCISE II. Find Russian equivalents. Найдите русские эквиваленты.

highly infectious disease; the virus is transmitted; less frequently; contaminated water; multiplies in intestine; initial symptoms; stiffness of neck; stiffness of back; cure; multiple times.

EXERCISE III. Find English equivalents. Найдите английские эквиваленты.

Вирус, заболевание, передаваться от человека к человеку, заражённая пища, усталость, привести к параличу, инкубационный период, самые восприимчивые пациенты, следует изолировать, температура снижается, предупредить, защищать.

**TEXT XV
IMMUNIZATION AGAINST INFECTIOUS DISEASES**

Contagious or infectious diseases undermine the child's health considerably, therefore all measures should be taken to protect the child against infections. Infectious diseases are caused by pathogenic bacteria or other microorganisms that multiply in the body and have a harmful effect on it. These organisms (germs and viruses) are capable of producing poisonous substances, or toxins, that poison the body. Having penetrated into the body the causative agents of a disease do not necessarily cause the disease; the body itself must be susceptible to this disease. Having had some infectious disease people do not usually get it again, or if they do they have it in a very mild form.

The state when the body resists or overcomes infection is called immunity. Immunity is a most complex phenomenon in which various protective reactions of the body participate. There exist both specific and non-specific factors of resistance.

A well-planned schedule, proper diet, regular walks in the fresh air and inurement of the body to various environmental factors help to strengthen the body resistance to disease.

Prophylactic (preventive) inoculations are also very important for the prevention of infectious diseases. In the 18th century an English physician Edward Jenner discovered that milkmaid who were affected with cowpox developed blisters on their fingers and subsequently became immune to human pox – smallpox. In 1796 Jenner publicly inoculated an 8-year-old boy with cowpox, using the fluid from a blister on the finger of a milkmaid. Having been inoculated with cowpox the boy did not contract small-

pox because inoculation with cowpox produced immunity to smallpox. Jenner's method was called vaccination (from vacca the Latin for cow).

The introduction into the body of a vaccine became known as preventive inoculation. Inoculation is done either under the skin, on its surface, or through the mouth or nose depending on the specific features of the vaccine. The site of inoculation usually reddens, swells and becomes tender. A slight elevation of temperature is sometimes noted, and some mild general malaise may be felt; however, these symptoms rapidly disappear and the person becomes immune to the disease. Being taken by mouth vaccines usually have no side effects at all.

Preventive inoculations are absolutely harmless and provide complete protection against infectious diseases.

Having been introduced into medical practice the vaccines created immunity against many diseases, including tuberculosis, smallpox, diphtheria, whooping cough, poliomyelitis, typhoid fever, dysentery, cholera, tetanus and typhus.

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст.
2. Составьте 10 вопросительных предложений к тексту.

КОНТРОЛЬНЫЕ ЗАДАНИЯ TEST

1. Infectious diseases are a group of diseases which are caused by... .
a) drugs b) inflammation c) viruses d) religion

2. Droplet transmission is also known as... .
a) blood transmission b) the respiratory route c) fecal- oral transmission
d) oral transmission c) sexual transmission

3. Infectious diseases can be spread... a variety of ways.
a) in b) by c) on d) with

4. The most common way of transmission for childhood infectious diseases is... .
a) blood transmission b) by the respiratory route c) fecal- droplet transmission
d) oral transmission d) sexual transmission .

5. Prodromal symptoms appear... than the characteristic features.
a) later b) sooner c) earlier d) after d) before

6. Abdominal infectious diseases may cause... .
a) hepatitis b) gastritis c) chicken pox d) diarrhea e) appendicitis

7. Many infectious diseases are accompanied by... .
a) bleeding b) aging c) overweight d) rash

8. An artificial immunity results from... .
a) lactic acid b) toxic bacteria c) the prophylactic vaccination d) microbes

9. Disease that can be passed via the fecal- oral route is... .
a) tuberculosis b) hepatitis c) the plague d) pneumonia

10. Disease as... has been stamped out in our country.
a) tuberculosis b) hepatitis c) the plague d) pneumonia

EXERCISE I. Read the following statements. Agree or contradict them:

1. Many of the most known diseases of childhood are highly infectious diseases that can be passed easily from person to person.

2. Measles, also known as three- day measles that is caused by the streptococcal bacteria.

3. Rubella infection during the first trimester of pregnancy can cause fetal death.

4. Mumps is a childhood disease, but it can occur in adults.

5. Children become immunized firstly by MMR vaccine between the age of four and five.

6. Whooping cough starts on the face and spreads to the rest of the body.

7. Chickenpox was once a common, serious childhood illness but now is quite rare.

8. Fever, weakness, and red, itchy rash are the signs of scarlet fever.

EXERCISE II. Insert the missing prepositions:

1. Whooping cough occurs... infants younger than 2 years.

2. It is contracted ... inhaling infected airborne droplets.

3. The symptoms... this disease are sneezing and nasal congestion, tearing, loss of appetite, and cough.

4. Chickenpox occurs primarily ... children.

5. It is spread... breathing in infected respiratory droplets or... unprotected direct contact with the rash.

6. Mumps is a childhood disease, but it can occur... adults.

7. Mumps is caused... a virus and spread... inhalation of infected droplets.

8. In persons who have had chickenpox, the virus can cause shingles later ... life.

EXERCISE III. Complete the sentences using words from the texts:

1. The most common diseases of childhood are highly infectious... .

2. The virus of measles is transmitted by... of infecting droplets.

3. Whooping cough is contracted by inhaling infected... .

4. Chickenpox is spread by unprotected direct contact with... .

5. The clinical name of ... is epidemic parotitis.

6. ...during the first trimester of pregnancy can cause fetal death.

7. Children are immunized against... by MMR vaccine.

8. Scarlet fever was once a common, serious... illness but now is quite rare.

EXERCISE IV. Put questions to the underlined words:

1. Whooping cough, scarlet fever and poliomyelitis are highly infectious diseases.

2. The virus that causes the disorder is transmitted by inhalation of infecting droplets.

3. Measles is most contagious before the rash appears.

4. Rubella infection during the first trimester of pregnancy can cause fetal death.

5. Mumps is caused by a virus and spread by inhalation of infected droplets.

6. A second dose of vaccine is usually given to children between the ages of four and five.

7. The bacteria produce a specific type of toxin that causes a rash.

8. Children are immunized against measles, rubella and mumps at 12 months by MMR vaccine.

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