

Тема 8

Дихальна система

The Respiratory System Part 1

Copy and learn all the unknown words:

nasal cavity – ['neɪzəl] – носова порожнина – *полость носа*

larynx – ['læriŋks] – гортань – *гортань*

upper lobe – [lʌb] – верхня частка – *верхняя доля*

middle lobe – середня частка – *средняя доля*

lower lobe – нижня частка – *нижняя доля*

bronchus (*pl* bronchi) – ['brɒŋkəs] – бронх – *бронх*

oral cavity – ротова порожнина – *ротовая полость*

pharynx – ['færiŋks] – глотка – *глотка*

trachea – [trə'ki:ə] – трахея – *трахея*

pleura – ['pluərə] – плевра – *плевра*

uraemia – [juə'ri:miə] – уремія – *уремия* (гостре або хронічне самоотруєння організму, зумовлене нирковою недостатністю; накопиченням в крові головним чином токсичних продуктів азотного обміну (азотемія), порушенням кислотно-основного і осмотичного балансу)

diabetic coma – діабетична кома – *диабетическая кома*

apnoea – ['æpniə] – зупинка дихання, задуха – *остановка дыхания, удушье*

dyspnoea – [disp'ni:ə] – задишка, утруднене дихання – *одышка, затрудненное дыхание*

orthopnoea – ['ɔ:θə'pni:ə] – найвищий ступінь задишки, ортопноє – *высшая степень одышки, ортопноэ*

hyperpnoea – ['haɪpə'pni:ə] – гіпервентиляція (легенів), гіперпноє – *гипервентиляция (легких), гиперпноэ*

shallow breathing – поверхнєве дихання – *поверхностное дыхание*

stertorous breathing – ['stɜ:tərəs] – хрипуче (хрипке, хрипле) дихання, стерторозне дихання – *стерторозное дыхание*

reflex action – рефлекторна дія/діяльність – *рефлекторное воздействие/деятельность*

respiratory passages – дихальні шляхи – *дыхательные пути*

to irritate – подразнювати – *раздражать*

to expel – виключати – *исключать*

respiratory tract – дихальні шляхи – *дыхательные пути*

non-productive cough – сухий кашель – *сухой кашель*

to expectorate – [ɪk'spektəreɪt] – відхаркувати, відкашлювати – *отхаркивать, откашливать (мокроту)*

productive cough – вологий кашель (із відхаркуванням) – *влажный кашель*

mucoid – слизистий – *слизистый*

tenacious – [tɪ'neɪʃəs] – в'язкий, липкий – *вязкий, липкий*

mucus – ['mju:kəs] – слиз – *слизь*

P.109 Reading

Read the text and translate it in the written form. Copy out and learn all the unknown words.

Respiration

Changes in the rate and type of respiration are one of the principal symptoms of disorders of the respiratory system. They are also symptoms of diseases affecting other parts of the body. Respiratory disturbances can be seen in cardiac disease, cerebral depression, uraemia and diabetic coma. When observing a patient, the rate and depth, and the ease or difficulty of breathing are noted. It is also important to observe whether breathing is noisy or quiet.

The following are some of the terms commonly used to describe the different types of respiration:

Apnoea - a period during which breathing is absent

Dyspnoea — difficult breathing

Orthopnoea — the patient can breathe comfortably only when sitting or standing erect

Hyperpnoea — breathing of increased rate and depth

Shallow breathing — seen when chest movements are painful

Stertorous breathing — noisy, snoring breathing

The Cough

Coughing is a reflex action which occurs when the respiratory passages are irritated. Coughing expels irritants such as excess sputum and foreign bodies from the respiratory tract. A cough is known as non-productive when no sputum is expectorated, and when sputum is expectorated, the cough is known as productive.

Sputum

The following terms are used to describe various types of sputum:

Mucoid sputum is clear, tenacious mucus which is produced in the early stages of respiratory tract infection.

Mucopurulent sputum is a mixture of mucus and pus which is produced in the later stages of respiratory tract infection

Purulent sputum consists mainly of pus, and is seen in cases of bronchiectasis and lung abscess.

Rust-coloured sputum is tenacious and contains altered blood. It occurs in cases of lobar pneumonia.

Haemoptysis is the term used to describe the coughing of bright red, frothy blood from the lungs. It is seen in cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, carcinoma of the lung and bronchiectasis.

Ex 1. P.111 Reading and Speaking

Read the dialogue and translate it in the written form. Copy out and learn all the unknown words. Learn the dialogue by heart

Interview

A patient with chest trouble and a high temperature has come to the casualty and emergency department of a hospital. Here is part of the interview between the patient and a doctor

Doctor Good afternoon, Mrs Williams. I'm Doctor Martin. Now, you're having some trouble with your chest, aren't you?

Patient Yes, doctor, I am. I've got a terrible cough and a pain down here in my chest.

Doctor How long have you had the cough?

Patient Oh, it started about a month ago... a nasty tight cough... then it seemed to go away. Then, about a week ago, it came back again.

Doctor Are you bringing anything up when you cough?

Patient Yes. The last couple of days I've been bringing up sticky, reddish-brown phlegm.

Doctor Next time you bring something up, I'd like you to spit it into this mug, please.

Patient OK

Doctor Do you smoke much?

Patient No... not really. Five to ten a day.

Doctor Have you ever coughed UP any blood?

Patient No, never.

Doctor Have you had a temperature?

Patient Well, I've been feeling feverish for two or three days. I took my temperature this morning... just before I came here... and it was 102. Oh, I feel awful!

Ex 2. P.113 Vocabulary

Write in other words

1. We can say *main or most important* or p.....
2. Another word for *disease, condition, something wrong* is d.....
3. We can say *cough up* or ex.....
4. Instead of saying *distance from top to bottom*, we can say d.....
5. We can say *standing or sitting or pointing up* or
6. Another word for *throw out* is e.....
7. Another word for *too much* is e.....
8. Instead of saying an *unwanted substance or object*, we can say a f.....b.....
9. Instead of saying *holding on, adhesive, sticky*, we can say t.....
10. We can say *a collection of pus somewhere in the body* or an
11. We can say *made up of many small bubbles* or f.....
12. Instead of saying *of the lungs*, we can say p.....

Ex 3. P.113 Vocabulary

Complete the following sentences

1. Sputum consisting of mucus and pus is known as sputum.

2. Breathing of increased rate and depth is known as h.....
3. A tight cough is one that produces no sputum: it is also known as a cough.
4. Absence of breathing is known as
5. is the term used to describe the coughing up of blood from the lungs.
6. breathing is noisy, snoring breathing.
7. A productive cough is one which produces sputum: it is also known as a l..... cough.
8. Sputum consisting mainly of pus is known as sputum.
9. breathing is the type of breathing seen when chest movements are painful.
10. Sputum seen in pneumonia is often-coloured.
11. is the term used to describe a condition in which the patient can breathe with comfort only when he is sitting or standing erect.
12. sputum is clear, tenacious mucus.

Ex 4. P.91 Vocabulary

D
Label this diagram

