**Занятие 6:**« Паротит», « Коклюш», «Гепатит», «Туберкулёз», «СПИД» ,«Грипп», «Дифтерия»

**1. Переведите письменно текст в тетради:**

**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 nurses is to prevent the spread of infection.

A sore throat, a running nose, cough, high temperature may occur among the most characteristic local symptoms. Many diseases are accompanied by rash. Special attention should be paid to the type of the 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.

**2. Расскажите «Правила инфекционной безопасности». Дополните и запишите перечень мер инфекционной безопасности.**

**3. Прочитайте и поймите текст «Паротит» стр. 56-57. (учебник Козыревой) Выполните упр1-2 после текста устно.**

**4. Прочитайте и поймите текст «Коклюш» стр. 58-59. (учебник Козыревой) Выполните упр1-2 после текста устно.**

**5. Прочитайте и поймите текст «Гепатит » стр. 54-55. (учебник Козыревой) Выполните упр1-2 после текста устно.**

**6. Прочитайте и поймите текст « Дифтерия» стр. 53-54. (учебник Козыревой) Выполните упр1-2 после текста устно.**

**7. Прочитайте и поймите текст «Грипп» стр. 69. (учебник Тылкиной) Выполните упр1-2 после текста письменно.**

**8. Прочитайте и поймите текст «Туберкулез».**

Tuberculosis (or TB) is a huge global problem, especially in developing countries, where access to antibiotics to treat the disease is limited.

TB is usually a disease of the lungs (although it can attack any part of the body). Pulmonary TB causes a bad cough, chest pains and weight loss. Some patients cough up blood or sputum. Untreated, it can be deadly. However, only in a small number of cases - fewer than 5% - do the symptoms develop immediately after infection. In more than 90% of cases, when Mycobacterium tuberculosis, the bacterium which causes the disease, has invaded the body it changes its chemical signature, and lives in a latent state.

**9. Прочитайте и поймите текст:**

**HIV**

Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) is a type of virus called a retrovirus, which infects the human immune system. HIV may cause AIDS by eventually killing the white blood cells, which a healthy body uses to fight off disease.

It is possible that a person can get infected with HIV if any body liquid with the virus gets into their body. The body liquids that carry HIV are blood, semen, liquid from the vagina, and breast milk. The liquids can go into the body through injured skin. The liquids can also enter through the mouth, eyes, nose, vagina, anus, or penis. However, though HIV might enter the body through any of these places, when people get HIV by having sex, the virus usually enters the body through the vagina or anus.

There are some common ways to get HIV:

• A person with HIV can give a sexual partner the virus if they have unprotected sex. That means having sexual intercourse without a condom.

• A person can get HIV if he or she uses the same needle as a person with HIV to inject drugs or get a tattoo.

• A person may get HIV if he or she is stuck by a needle that was used on a patient with HIV.

• Babies can get the virus from their mothers when they are born or when they are breastfeeding. A baby may be protected from getting HIV this way if their mother takes certain medications while she is pregnant.

• Blood transfusions using infected blood products was a common cause of HIV. The blood had been taken from people with HIV infections. Now, in the developed world screening of blood products for HIV has mostly stopped this happening. However, people may still get HIV from blood transfusions in less-developed countries if blood is not screened carefully.

A person cannot get infected with HIV from non-sexual touching, like a hug or handshake, or touching someone else's saliva. A person cannot get HIV from an insect bite, a cough, or a sneeze. People also cannot get HIV from touching light switches, using toilets, or drinking from the same glass as a person with HIV.

**10. Найдите и запишите в тетрадь английские эквиваленты:**

Ретровирус; белые кровяные тельца; жидкость тела (биологическая жидкость); грудное молоко; через поврежденную кожу; сексуальный партнер; уколоться иглой; инфицированная кровь; укус насекомого;

**11. Найдите и запишите в тетрадь русские эквиваленты:**

Human immunodeficiency virus; to be in charge of fighting off illness; a collection of diseases and symptoms; semen; enter through the mouth; unprotected sex; breastfeeding; blood transfusion; cause of HIV; screening of blood products

**12. Ответьте письменно на вопросы:**

1. What is HIV?

2. How can HIV cause AIDS?

3. How can person get infected with HIV?

4. What are the body liquids that carry HIV?

5. How can liquids go into the body?

**13. Систематизируйте всю полученную информацию и заполните таблицу:**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Disease** | **Symptoms** | **What to do** |
| Whooping-cough |  |  |
| Diphtheria |  |  |
| Hepatitis |  |  |
| Mumps |  |  |
| Tuberculosis |  |  |
| Influenza |  |  |
| HIV |  |  |

**14. Выпишите и выучите названия всех инфекционных болезней и их симптомы.**

**15. Прочтите симптомы и определите болезнь. Соотнесите А с В.**

**А В**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. Influenza | 1. sore throat, fever, headache, difficulty in swallowing, a whitish patch in the throat |
| 2. Mumps | 2. continuous coughing with a croaky sounds |
| 3. Whooping-cough | 3. a bad cough, chest pains and weight loss; some patients cough up blood or sputum. |
| 4. Diphtheria | 4. infects the human immune system, eventually kill the white blood cells which a healthy body uses to fight off disease |
| 5. Hepatitis | 5. high temperature, headache, general pain |
| 6. Tuberculosis | 6. fever, loss of appetite, vomiting and pain in the upper abdomen… urine becomes dark, eyes and skin become yellow |
| 7. HIV | 7. pain on the opening the mouthor chewing, fever, loss of appetite, headache, body pain |

Готовимся к зачету!

- Нужно знать лексику «Предметы ухода» (Тылкина с. 43-44), «Симптомы» (Тылкина с. 52-53),

- Названия всех инфекционных и неинфекционных заболеваний. Уметь по симптомам распознать заболевание.

-Рассказывать о правилах инфекционной безопасности.

За конспекты Занятий 5 и 6 оценки будут выставлены отдельно.