



# MEDICAL ROUNDS 1



Scan to review worksheet

Expemo code:  
19MA-B6XC-MHT9



## 1

### Warm up

In small groups, discuss the questions below.

1. Have you or a family member ever been to urgent care? How was your experience?
2. Many people claim to have had negative hospital experiences. Why do you think this happens?
3. Do you think that doctors have enough time to spend with each patient? Why or why not?
4. What are the qualities of a good doctor?





## 2 Vocabulary

**Part A: Match the word on the left with the definition on the right. Check your answers with a partner.**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. <u>complain</u> of (phr. v)             | a. a meeting with an expert to get advice or treatment  |
| 2. <u>consultation</u> (n)                 | b. the state of being stable  |
| 3. <u>vital signs</u> or <u>vitals</u> (n) | c. say that you are feeling ill or have pain  |
| 4. <u>stitch(es)</u> (n)                   | d. a person who goes to hospital for treatment but does not stay there                        |
| 5. <u>outpatient</u> (n)                   | e. a piece of thread used in medicine to sew broken skin together                             |
| 6. <u>strenuous</u> (adj.)                 | f. needing great effort   |
| 7. <u>stability</u> (n)                    | g. measurements such as heart rate, temperature, rate of breathing that show someone is alive |

**Part B: Fill in the gaps with words from above. One word is used twice. Check your answers with a partner.**

1. Following his stroke, the patient was told to continue therapy as an \_\_\_\_\_.
2. He has been \_\_\_\_\_ a chest pain for days yet refuses to get a medical check.
3. She had to continue using a cane for support because she lacks \_\_\_\_\_ in her left leg.
4. After heart surgery, patients should avoid \_\_\_\_\_ activities for several weeks.
5. She \_\_\_\_\_ stomach cramps before dropping out of the 5 mile race.
6. She was referred to the new cardiac institute for a \_\_\_\_\_.
7. When he arrived at the urgent care department, the nurse checked his \_\_\_\_\_.
8. The child needed several \_\_\_\_\_ to repair the wound on his knee.





**3** **Listening**

Listen to the dialogues and fill in the patient information. Check your answers with a partner.

**Audio 1**



**PATIENT INFORMATION**

Name: .....

Age: .....

Social history: .....

Family history: .....

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Examination findings: .....

BP: .....

Pulse: .....

Pain: .....

Medication: .....

Tests: .....

.....

.....

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Date Signature





Audio 3



**PATIENT INFORMATION**

Name: .....

Age: .....

Social history: .....

Family history: .....

---

Examination findings: .....

BP: .....

Pulse: .....

Pain: .....

Medication: .....

Tests: .....

.....

.....

---

Date Signature

Audio 3



**PATIENT INFORMATION**

Name: .....

Age: .....

Social history: .....

Family history: .....

---

Examination findings: .....

BP: .....

Pulse: .....

Pain: .....

Medication: .....

Tests: .....

.....

.....

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Date Signature



## 4 Post-listening

Discuss the following with a partner.

In the last dialogue between the doctor and Jenny, do you think the doctor had a good bedside manner with the patient? How did you come to this conclusion?



## 5 Vocabulary

Part A: Match the word on the left with the definition on the right. Check your answers with a partner.

- |                                    |   |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 1. <u>life</u> -threatening (adj.) | a. control the direction of something                     |
| 2. <u>overlook</u> (v)             | b. adapt something for a certain purpose                  |
| 3. <u>tolerable</u> (adj.)         | c. likely to kill somebody                                |
| 4. <u>steer</u> (v)                | d. ability to understand another person's feelings        |
| 5. <u>burden</u> (n)               | e. a responsibility that causes concern                   |
| 6. <u>empathy</u> (n)              | f. fail to notice something                               |
| 7. <u>humility</u> (n)             | g. the quality of not thinking you are better than others |
| 8. <u>refine</u> (v)               | h. fairly good  |
| 9. <u>tailor</u> (v)               | i. improve something by making changes to it              |

**Part B: Fill in the gaps with words from above. Check your answers with a partner.**

1. Despite causing the accident, the driver of the car showed no \_\_\_\_\_ towards the injured cyclist.
2. Because of his past medical history, the doctor will \_\_\_\_\_ the treatment program.
3. He is redoing the CPR course to \_\_\_\_\_ his technique.
4. He arrived at the urgent care with a \_\_\_\_\_ injury that required immediate surgery.
5. Because his past medical history was \_\_\_\_\_, the doctors did not realize he had a previous heart condition.
6. Since he was able to share a room with someone his age, he felt his hospital stay was more \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Many people believe that those who are super-rich do not have much \_\_\_\_\_.
8. The doctor tried to \_\_\_\_\_ the conversation away from the patient's past negative experiences.
9. Because of all his health issues, he feels like he is a \_\_\_\_\_ to his family.

**6****Reading for general information**

Scan the article and decide who this information is aimed at. Check your answers with a partner.

1.  Patients
2.  Doctors
3.  Medical students
4.  General public
5.  All health professionals



# Bedside Manner

## Importance on Patient Outcomes

1. Medical students spend much of their time learning how to diagnose and treat disease and deal with life-threatening situations. However, one area that is often overlooked is patient communication. Having a good bedside manner is important for positive patient outcomes. Being a good doctor involves not only the ability to treat the disease but also to understand the patient's emotional needs. As doctors rely more and more on technology for diagnoses, many professional healthcare organizations are concerned that the physical exam and doctor-patient dialogue are disappearing.
2. Empathy and humility are two qualities that many believe are essential to the development of good bedside manner. However, some research studies have shown that these elements may decline during medical training. Some blame physician burn-out and trying to balance an intense workload as factors that may contribute to a lack of empathy and poor bedside skills. Others claim that empathy is difficult to teach and requires hours and hours of practice and feedback to refine this skill.
3. Being hospitalized may be a very stressful experience for the patient and having a doctor who is caring and interested can make such experience more tolerable. Research indicates that when healthcare professionals communicate on a personal level, patients may be more open to discuss and share their concerns about their situation. This can be very important especially if the patient has a chronic disease that requires long-term management. Understanding your patient's situation can also steer you to the optimal treatment plan. For example, knowing that your older patient's children live far away can allow you to find support services for after-care. Perhaps your patient does not have a car and is restricted to public transport. Knowing these small details can help doctors create a treatment plan tailored to their patients' needs. Studies have also shown that positive patient outcomes are dependent on a doctor's interpersonal skills.
4. Some universities have developed patient communication courses for medical students. However, with the burden of other course work, these courses may be given minimal attention. Hospitals and healthcare organizations are also starting to focus on improving bedside manner techniques. They want to ensure that healthcare professionals are not only aware of good patient communication techniques but are putting them into their everyday practice. Continuing medical education courses are another way that the profession is highlighting the importance of creating a good rapport with patients. Some methods that are used to help build empathy include virtual visits, role playing and giving more time to bedside teaching. Getting feedback from colleagues and peers is also essential in the process of developing good bedside manner.

Sources: [hospitalcareers.com](http://hospitalcareers.com), [in-training.org](http://in-training.org), [Stanford Medicine](http://Stanford Medicine)





## 7 Reading for comprehension

Read the text again and answer the questions. Check your answers with a partner.

1. According to the text, what two things are disappearing from medicine?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. What two qualities are essential to be a good doctor?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. What factors may contribute to poor bedside manner?  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. What happens when doctors communicate with patients on a personal level?  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. What two examples are given regarding good communication and patient care?  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. What may prevent medical communication courses from being given a lot of attention?  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. What are some methods used to teach empathy?  
\_\_\_\_\_

## 8 Talking point

Discuss the following questions in small groups.

1. From your experience, what are some positive outcomes you have had as a doctor or patient?
2. Do you think it is important to know the patient's family situation? Why or why not?
3. How could you improve your communication skills with patients?
4. How would you deal with a patient who does not want to communicate?







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## Optional extension

Write a 100-word paragraph on one of the following topics. Use five words from the new vocabulary in this lesson. Give examples to support your ideas.

### Topic 1

How would you deal with a patient who does not want to communicate with you?

### Topic 2

How do you think medical students should be taught bedside manner?

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## Role play

Work with a partner and do the role plays below. Switch roles so that each person has a chance to be the doctor. Use vocabulary from the lesson.

### Scenario A

**Doctor:**

You have just received the test results for a patient. The patient has been diagnosed with COPD. Find out about the patient's home situation. Tell the patient about the tests results and possible treatments options.

**Patient:**

You have a doctor's appointment to discuss your test results. You are very anxious and have many questions.

### Scenario B

**Doctor:**

An elderly patient is starting to lose his memory. She also has some mobility issues. You are meeting with the patient's son/daughter to learn more about the family situation.

**Patient's son/daughter:**

Your mother has been diagnosed with memory problems. The doctor wants to meet with you to discuss your mother's condition and her living situation.