



FAMILY MEDICINE



Scan to review worksheet

Expemo code:
19MA-B6XC-D5BG



1

Warm up

In small groups, discuss the questions below.

1. What medications have you taken in the past year?
2. Can you name some medications people take on a daily basis?
3. Why is it important to know which medication a patient is taking?
4. In some countries, doctors give patients too much medicine, why would they do this?





2 Vocabulary

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

Group 1

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. throb (v) | a. trap |
| 2. hitch (v) | b. get a free ride |
| 3. snare (v) | c. not hurt |
| 4. disintegrate (v) | d. break down into small pieces |
| 5. unscathed (adj.) | e. feel a deep pain |

Group 2

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| 1. neutralize (v) | a. quality of doing something well |
| 2. accumulate (v) | b. change often in size, amount, quality |
| 3. efficiency (n) | c. remove something not wanted |
| 4. filter out (phr. v) | d. get more over a period of time |
| 5. fluctuate (v) | e. stop having an effect on something |

Part B: Fill in the gaps with words from Part A. Check your answers with a partner. Two words are not used.

1. The main function of the kidneys is to _____ waste from the blood.
2. Many people who experience a severe headache have a _____ pain.
3. The cyclist was hit by a car but managed to walk away from the accident _____.
4. Poisons should not be _____ with any liquid substances such as lemon juice or vinegar.
5. The hospital decided to improve _____ by hiring more staff in urgent care.
6. Certain medication has to be taken with water so they can _____ properly.
7. The police officers were able to _____ the wolf that had wandered into the community.
8. After surgery, patients are carefully monitored to ensure their vital signs do not _____.



3 Practice

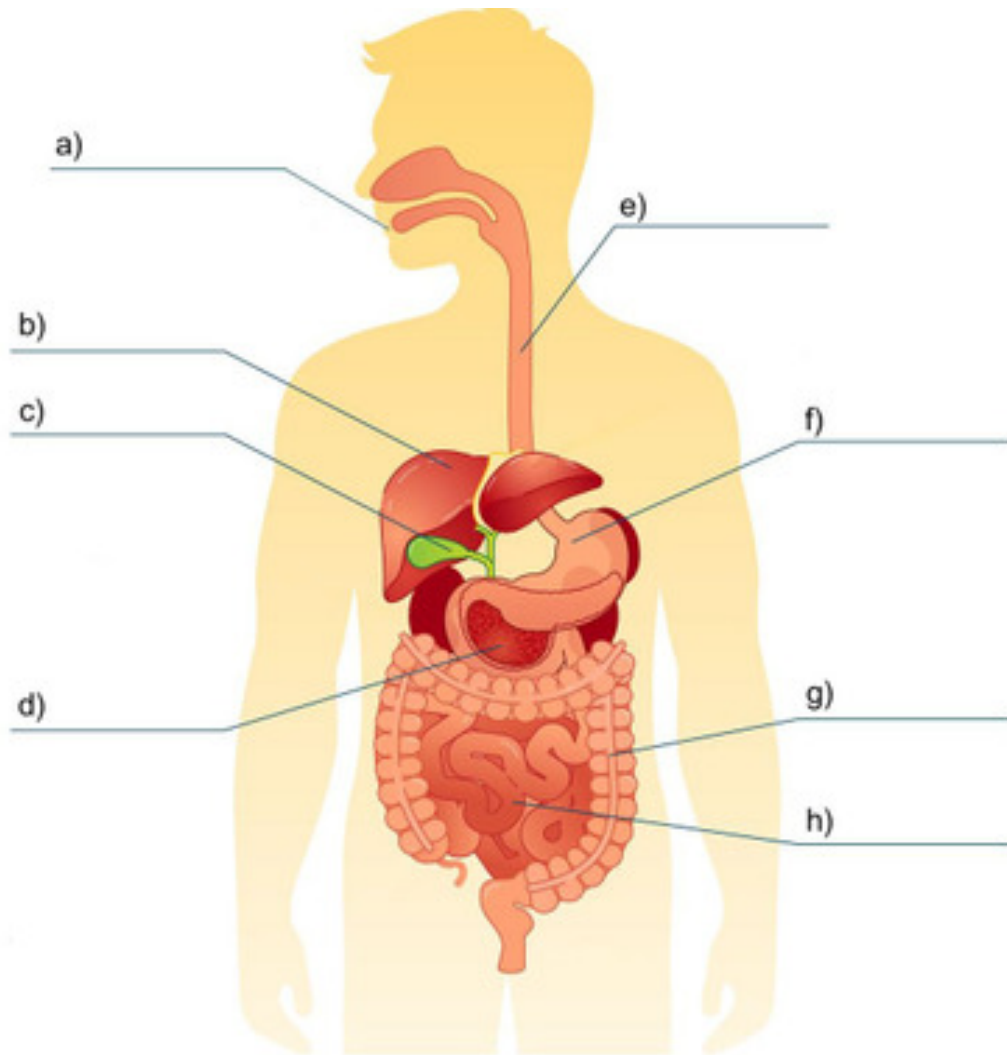
Look at the diagram below of the digestive system and label the parts. Check your answers with a partner.

gallbladder
oesophagus

large intestine
pancreas

liver
small intestine

mouth
stomach



4 Listening for general information

Watch the video and circle the parts of the body that are mentioned. Check your answers with a partner.



throat / tongue / stomach / lungs / small intestine
pancreas / large intestine / heart / kidneys / liver



5 **Listening for details**

Listen again and answer the questions below. Check your answers with a partner.

1. What can ibuprofen help to treat?

2. Where does the process start?

3. What happens when the tablet enters your stomach?

4. After the stomach, where does the dissolved tablet travel?

5. Half an hour after swallowing a pill, where does it end up?

6. What do painkillers do in the body?

7. The amount of medicine that gets into your bloodstream varies based on which factors?

8. Why is it difficult to get a dosage of medication for children?

9. What factors affect how medicine is processed?

10. What is recommended people should do when taking medicine?





6 Vocabulary

Part A: Match the words on the left with the correct definitions on the right. Check your answers with a partner.

Group 1

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 1. <u>f</u> atal (adj) | a. a type of farm that raises animals in enclosed spaces in large numbers |
| 2. <u>r</u> esistant (adj) | b. causing or resulting in death |
| 3. <u>t</u> reatable (adv) | c. made better with medical care |
| 4. <u>f</u> actory farm (n) | d. not affected by something |
| 5. <u>s</u> uperbug (n) | e. a type of bacteria resistant to antibiotics |



Group 2

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 1. <u>i</u> nfected (adj) | a. chickens, ducks and geese being raised for meat |
| 2. <u>p</u> oultry (n) | b. an official paper a doctor gives a patient in order to get medicine at the chemist |
| 3. <u>p</u> enicillin (n) | c. affected by bacteria or virus |
| 4. <u>d</u> ose (n) | d. a type of antibiotic |
| 5. <u>p</u> rescription (n) | e. the amount of medication at one time for a period of treatment |



Part B: Fill in the gaps with a word from above. Two words are not used. Check your answers with a partner.

1. They decided to stop eating meat after visiting a _____ and seeing how the animals were raised.
2. The patient will start the first _____ of the new medication tomorrow.
3. Swallowing a poison can be _____ so it is important to keep dangerous chemicals away from children.
4. High cholesterol is _____ through diet and lifestyle changes.
5. The city hospital has adopted a new policy for hygiene as a method for dealing with _____.
6. Malaria is caused by a bite from an _____ mosquito.
7. Before the discovery of _____ in the early 20th century, people could easily die from an infection.
8. Agricultural scientists have had to modify some pesticides because some insects have become _____.

7**Reading for general information**

Scan the article and find the main idea of each paragraph. There are two more answers than needed. Check your answers with a partner.

1. Overuse and misuse of antibiotics
2. Production of antibiotics
3. Antibiotic resistance prevention
4. Explanation of superbugs
5. Statistics on antibiotic resistance
6. Problems with agricultural use
7. Future of antibiotics
8. Explanation of antibiotics



The Antibiotic Nightmare

How We Created Resistant Bacteria

- A. _____ Antibiotics are types of medications that destroy or reduce the growth of bacteria. While some bacteria are harmless, others such as salmonella, tuberculosis and some forms of meningitis cause severe disease and can even be fatal. Before the discovery of penicillin, there was no effective treatment available to those suffering from lung infections such as pneumonia or blood poisoning. Since its mass production at the start of World War II, antibiotics have saved millions and millions of lives worldwide.
- B. _____ Nowadays there is a major concern that many forms of bacteria have become resistant to antibiotics. According to a recent analysis, antibiotic resistance was responsible for 1.27 million deaths in 2019. One in five of those deaths were in young children under the age of five. Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia accounted for the highest number of deaths linked to antibiotic resistance. Global health experts claim that it is the leading cause of death worldwide as once treatable infections no longer react to available antibiotics. They say that it is essential to take immediate action before it becomes a major threat. Some scientists predict that by 2050, resistance to antibiotics could cause 10 million deaths globally.
- C. _____ There are several factors that contribute to antibiotic resistance. One reason is the over-prescription of antibiotics. Sometimes they are being given for the wrong reasons such as treating a sore throat, earache or to patients who have a common cold. Also, in some parts of the world, antibiotics can be bought over the counter meaning that people are purchasing the medication without a doctor's prescription. This is a dangerous practice as the dose and duration depends on the condition and must be taken for a certain period of time in order to be beneficial.
- D. _____ Another area of concern is the use of antibiotics in animals especially on factory farms where animals live in very crowded conditions, the risk of infection is high. Farmers use antibiotics to prevent animals from contacting diseases and to cure them when they get sick. Currently, the US and China use the most in agriculture especially with pigs and poultry. Antibiotics are also used to promote growth so animals increase in size much faster. Although this practice is banned in China, the European Union and the US, it is still used on thousands of farms across the globe.
- E. _____ Healthcare experts are also worried with the increase in superbugs. These are strains of bacteria that can no longer be treated with antibiotics so when people become infected it could be deadly. For example, Methicillin resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA), a skin infection which causes more serious infections, has spread in healthcare facilities throughout the world.
- F. _____ Experts warn that in the near future, we may not have appropriate treatment for common infections if antibiotic misuse continues. There are several steps that can be taken to prevent further antibiotic resistance. The first step is to stop overprescribing these medications and ensure that patients understand the importance of following the treatment guidelines correctly. Healthcare facilities should follow good hygiene practice to prevent the spread of superbugs. Finally, antibiotic use in agriculture should be limited to treating sick animals and not used for prevention or growth purposes.

Sources - WHO, The Guardian, Medical News Today



8 Reading for detail

Read the text again and decide whether the statements are true, false or not given.

1. Production of penicillin started at the end of World War II. _____
2. In 2019, 1.27 million people died of antibiotic resistance and one in five were young children. _____
3. The highest number of deaths from antibiotic resistance were in sub-Saharan Africa and South America. _____
4. By 2050, the number of people dying of antibiotic resistance will be higher than those dying of cancer. _____
5. The over-prescription of antibiotics is the main cause of antibiotic resistance. _____
6. Using antibiotics to promote growth in animals is still allowed in China, US and the European Union. _____
7. Superbugs are strains of bacteria that can no longer be treated with antibiotics. _____
8. Antibiotics should not be used in agriculture. _____

9 Talking point

In small groups, discuss the following questions.

1. Have you taken antibiotics? Why did you take them?
2. What do you think can be done to stop the misuse of antibiotics?
3. Patients often want medication when they visit the doctor. How would you convince a patient that he/she does not need medication?
4. What can be done to stop the use of antibiotics in the agricultural industry?

10 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.

Why is it important to know a patient's history before giving medication? Discuss some ways that the government and health authorities can limit the use of antibiotics in agriculture.