

Healing English

Healing English Chapter 1

CONVERSATION 1

Listen to or read the conversation between the doctor and the patient. Then, act it out with some of the suggested variations below.

Doctor: All right, could you describe the pain?
 Patient: The tip of my thumb feels like **pins and needles** when I touch something. Otherwise, it's kind of **numb**. My arm aches and gets sort of hot.
 Doctor: This sounds like nerve pain. I'd like to **order** an MRI. (pause) I think they can get you in in about two weeks.
 Patient: Oh...
 Doctor: In the meantime, I'm going to **prescribe** some pain medicine. I'm also giving you something for stomach trouble. Some people have a **reaction** to the painkillers that includes **nausea** or stomach issues, so this is just a **precaution**.

VOCAL VARIATIONS

- The patient speaks quickly and the doctor very slowly.
- The doctor speaks like a robot and the patient speaks in a very flowing voice.
- The doctor hits the table after making each point and the patient moves away a little bit each time.

WORKING with WORDS

Use the words in bold above in the blanks in the following sentences below.

- The patient didn't respond to the medicine, so Dr. Gomez needed to think about what to _____ next.
- Dr. Mason said that his arm turning red was probably a _____ to the new drug.
- It is possible to have the procedure as an outpatient, but Dr. Stein decided to do it in the hospital as a _____.
- The dentist waited for his gums to get _____ before drilling the tooth.
- After sitting on the floor for two hours, Mike's legs were numb. "I can't get up, my legs feel like _____," he said.
- When the first blood test didn't offer enough information, Dr. Han decided to _____ additional tests.
- Anne is unable to eat due to the constant _____ she has been experiencing.

Professional Terms vs. Lay Terms Review and Expansion ©S.J. Berman December 22, 2014 Study this and other handouts for January 14 exam.

Lay terms are words that doctors use to explain things to patients and professional terms are words that doctors use with other doctors and scientists. As certain diseases become well-known, some of the professional terms start to slip into conversation. It is clear that it is a professional term if it contains Latin or Greek. Lay terms often contain simple words that you learned a long time ago.

医師: "Please lie on your back." (Lay term used by a doctor talking to a patient)
 医師: "This is a surgical technique with the patient in the supine position." (Professional term used by a doctor presenting at a medical conference)

Professional Term(s)	Lay Term(s)
1. tumor; polyp	growth
2. pulmonary issue	lung problem
3. prophylaxis (prophylactic)	(type of) drug that prevents disease or infection
4. anemia (anemic)	iron deficiency; (have) decreased red blood cells
5. hematoma; contusion	bruise
6. edema (edematous)	swelling (be swollen)
7. coronary episode	heart attack
8. tibia	shin
9. respiration	breathing
10. dyspnea	shortness of breath
11. stenosing tenosynovitis	trigger finger
12. adhesive capsulitis	frozen shoulder

By January 5:
 Moodle:
 > See if you can find the lay terms for some other conditions—do some research online. Post your findings for the class.
 > **I will ask one or more other questions or ask you to do short tasks on Moodle. Please post your answers.**

Test:
 > Study all of the handouts so far and make sure that you can distinguish between lay terms and professional terms. We will have a quiz on November 10.

Shari Joy Berman

Pain from Head to Toe
 OUCH! / OW!

- Headache
- Itchy eyes
- Sinus pain
- Nosebleed
- Toothache
- Stiff neck (Americans focus on their necks, even if they have sore shoulders—it is the opposite in Japan)
- Chest pains (could be symptoms of a heart attack)

8. Heartburn (indigestion)
 9. Stomachache
 10. Backache
 11. Pain in one's side
 12. Have a stitch
 13. Pain in the neck (more polite); pain in the ass (less polite)
 14. _____ is killing me

Practice the following conversations with a partner. If you see /, choose one option only. Go back and change the words. Go back and use the other / option and then words from the above pain list to make new conversations.
"Pain" and "heartburn" are uncountable nouns, but headaches and stomachaches are countable episodes.

Pain Conversation 1
 A: (I've been having a lot of (sinus pain) / (I keep getting terrible headaches).
 Dr. B: When did this start?
 A: About three weeks ago.

Pain Conversation 2
 Dr. A: What seems to be the trouble?
 B: My neck has been killing me for a week.
 Dr. A: Let's have a look...

Pain Conversation 3
 Dr. A: It says here that you've had frequent (heartburn) / (stomachaches).
 B: That's right. It's been happening four or five times a week for the past month.
 Dr. A: What have you been doing for it?
 B: I usually take (an antacid) / (an aspirin) / (a nap)
 Dr. A: Does it help?
 B: For a little while.



Dialogues Medical History and Preexisting Conditions

MH Conversation 1
 A: Is there any history of cancer in your family.
 B: My grandfather had stomach cancer.
 A: That's a second-degree relative, but I'll make a note of it.

MH Conversation 2
 A: Have you ever been hospitalized?
 B: Yes.
 A: I had my appendix out.

MH Conversation 3
 A: It says that you've had surgery. When was it? What was it for?
 B: I had my tonsils out.
 A: Were you hospitalized overnight?
 B: No.

MH Conversation 4
 A: Have you ever experienced any of the following: Difficulty swallowing?
 B: No.
 A: Difficulty breathing?
 B: No.
 A: Have you ever been anemic?
 B: Yes.
 A: When was that?
 B: Two years ago.

"ARE YOU SURE THIS ISN'T A PRE-EXISTING CONDITION?"

Preexisting condition = a disease that someone has had since before a given point, in other words, a disease that predates the discussion.

Practice each conversation 3-4 times using vocal variations. S.J. Berman 11/27/14
 VOCAL VARIATIONS: High voice, low voice, sing-song, robot-like, soft, loud, nervous, etc.

Holy Mackerel*

Conversation 1
 Doctor A: What were the patient's symptoms?
 Doctor B: The patient presented with acute urticaria.
 Doctor A: Any ideas as to the cause?
 Doctor B: It seems to be food-related.

Conversation 2
 Terry: Why did you go to the dermatologist?
 Jordan: I broke out in hives the other day.
 Terry: Oh, no!
 Jordan: Yeah, I was sooo itchy!
 Terry: What did the doctor think was the cause?
 Jordan: Maybe the mackerel I had for lunch that day.
 Terry: Holy mackerel!

Conversation 3
 Doctor: Based on this scratch test, you don't seem to be allergic to fish?
 Jordan: So something else caused the hives?
 Doctor: I suspect it could be a parasite allergy.
 Jordan: Parasite allergy? I have parasites?
 Doctor: Calm down. I think the fish you ate had parasites. Sometimes, even if the fish is cooked the parasites don't die. There's a parasite that shows up in shellfish and some other ocean fish that account for more cases of allergies in recent years. People with this problem often test negative for seafood allergies.
 Jordan: What should I do?
 Doctor: I'd like to run some blood tests.

Conversation 4 Bee Stings → Practice this conversation and see if you can do it as dramatically as possible.
 Terry: Oh, no, I was stung by a bee. I'm really allergic.
 Jordan: What can I do?
 Terry: My bag... I have an EpiPen in my bag.
 Jordan: Ah, I found it. Here.
 Terry: Gof... Ah, thanks a lot.

*Holy mackerel (魚) えっ！、おやまあ！、あらまあ！、うわー！、何だっ！、何てこと！、こりゃ驚いた！、すごい！
 ●魚=魚 (Mackerel) ●(中) adrenaline pen
 (中) アナフィラキシー反応(アレルギー)の自己注射薬。激しいアレルギー反応(アナフィラキシー)の危険がある人が携帯、必要手当てに使う。●【英】adrenaline pen●【学】EpiPen; Twinject

More on Allergies from <http://www.foodallergy.org/diagnosis-and-testing/blood-tests>

Healing English Chapter 1
 Complete the crossword below. Sometimes more than one word appears with no spaces.

Down

- 1. designate a medication for a patient
- 2. sharp pains—sometimes indicates a heart attack
- 3. tickling, pricking, stinging feeling
- 4. peptide hormones that bind to opiate receptors
- 5. drug usually used for mood improvement
- 7. joy

Across

- 6. a tingling sensation
- 8. frozen, unable to feel
- 9. ask that a test or procedure be done
- 10. deserves a try
- 11. pulsing pain--often used to describe a headache
- 12. absorbed



Things That Go Bump in the Night

"I hit my head against the wall."
 Substitutions: banged, knocked, smacked, smashed
 "I bumped my elbow on the table."
 Substitutions: banged, hit, smacked, smashed.
 (These are mostly interchangeable, but "knock" does not usually go with "on.")

Bumping Conversation 1
 A: What happened to you?
 B: I smashed my wrist against the door.

Bumping Conversation 2
 A: Why's your leg all black and blue?
 B: I tripped and fell.

Bumping Conversation 3
 A: What did you do to your arm?
 B: I slipped and fell on the ice.
 A: OUCH!
 B: Yeah, really!

Bumping Conversation 4
 A: How'd you get that black eye?
 B: The guy in front of me on the bus went to put on his raincoat and knocked me right in the eye.
 A: Bummer!

Could you be more specific?

Vague Conversation 1
 A: I feel terrible.
 B: I'm sorry to hear that. Could you tell me the symptoms?
 A: I hurt all over and I can't sleep.
 B: What hurts the most?
 A: I'd have to say my back.
 B: I think I'd like to run some tests.

Vague Conversation 2
 A: I'm in a lot of pain all the time.
 B: Do you have any other symptoms?
 A: My mouth is dry and I have no appetite!



HOW TO PREPARE FOR TODAY'S ORAL QUIZ

Task 1: You have a few minutes to create ten or more different combinations of the conversation on PAGE 1 and practice them with your partner or partners. Each time, use a different combination and check it off. Example: 123^ 421^

111	121	131	141	211	221	231	241
112	122	132	142	212	222	232	242
113	123	133	143	213	223	233	243
114	124	134	144	214	224	234	244
311	321	331	341	411	421	431	441
312	322	332	342	412	422	432	442
313	323	333	343	413	423	433	443
314	324	334	344	414	424	434	444

Task 2: Now, pick one of the conversations for each pair in your group to practice until it sounds fluent. Everyone in your group needs to have a speaking part, so if the number of people in your group is odd(奇数), you may have to speak twice. No two pairs in your group may do the same combination. Everyone must have a different conversation.

Task 3: Perform your conversation for the whole group and give each other feedback.

Examples of feedback:
 Speak up.
 Speak a little faster.
 Speak more slowly.
 Say the word "Xxx" more clearly.

Task 4: Decide an order (which pair is first, who is second, etc.)

Task 5: Show me what you can do!



Lang Conversation
 Shin Pain
3 People(C is a young boy)
 A: What happened here?
 B: His older brother kicked him in the shin. It happened the other day. We put ice on it right away and I didn't think much of it, but he says it's still bothering him.
 A: I see he has a slight fever. Let me see if it feels hot.
 C: OW!
 A: Sorry, I guess it's still tender.
 C: Tender?
 A: It hurts?
 C: Yep.
 A: (to the parent) There isn't much we can do for a minor hematoma like this. Let's get his fever down. Give him some Children's Tylenol every four hours, during the day only, of course, until his temperature is back to normal.
 B: I can just get that at the store?
 A: Sure, I can write you a prescription, but you can get it over the counter anywhere.
 B: All right.
 A: You can also put a warm washcloth on this bruise for ten minutes two or three times a day. This will increase blood flow and help the bruise fade. The discoloration should go away in less than a week in a child his age.
 B: Thank you.
 A: I also suggest you tell his brother to stop kicking him.
 B: (sighs) Right.
 acetaminophen

Shari Conversation
 1
 A: My nose is bleeding.
 B: Pinch your nose above your nostrils

2
 A: How bad is it?
 B: I don't think you need stitches. We'll use a butterfly bandage.

