**32.05.01 «Медико-профилактическое дело»**

**Промежуточная аттестация – экзамен**

**Пример вопроса №1 (письменный перевод аутентичного текста)\***

**INFECTIOUS DISEASES**

Infectious disease, in medicine, a process caused by an agent, often a type of microorganism, that impairs a person’s health. In many cases, infectious disease can be spread from person to person, either directly (e.g., via skin contact) or indirectly (e.g., via contaminated food or water).

An infectious disease can differ from simple infection, which is the invasion of and replication in the body by any of various agents—including bacteria, viruses, fungi, protozoans, and worms—as well as the reaction of tissues to their presence or to the toxins that they produce. When health is not altered, the process is called a subclinical infection. Thus, a person may be infected but not have an infectious disease. This principle is illustrated by the use of vaccines for the prevention of infectious diseases. For example, a virus such as that which causes measles may be attenuated (weakened) and used as an immunizing agent. The immunization is designed to produce a measles infection in the recipient but generally causes no discernible alteration in the state of health. It produces immunity to measles without producing a clinical illness (an infectious disease).

The most important barriers to invasion of the human host by infectious agents are the skin and mucous membranes (the tissues that line the nose, mouth, and upper respiratory tract). When these tissues have been broken or affected by earlier disease, invasion by infectious agents may occur. These infectious agents may produce a local infectious disease, such as boils, or may invade the bloodstream and be carried throughout the body, producing generalized bloodstream infection (septicemia) or localized infection at a distant site, such as meningitis (an infection of the coverings of the brain and spinal cord). Infectious agents swallowed in food and drink can attack the wall of the intestinal tract and cause local or general disease. The conjunctiva, which covers the front of the eye, may be penetrated by viruses that cause a local inflammation of the eye or that pass into the bloodstream and cause a severe general disease, such as smallpox. Infectious agents can enter the body through the genital tract, causing the acute inflammatory reaction of gonorrhea in the genital and pelvic organs or spreading out to attack almost any organ of the body with the more chronic and destructive lesions of syphilis. Even before birth, viruses and other infectious agents can pass through the placenta and attack developing cells, so that an infant may be diseased or deformed at birth.

**Пример вопроса №2 (просмотровое чтение)\*\***

**WHAT IS ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH?**

Environmental health entails grasping the effects of environment and human-made vulnerabilities/ hazards and insulation of human health and environmental systems from these hazards. This involves examining and evaluating the effects of chemicals made by humans to human health or wildlife and how the ecological systems impacts spread of illnesses. It can include everything from managing the use of pesticides to the quality of drywall used in construction.

It is a healthcare area that is gaining increasing attention around the world as there are more studies proving that the impact of environmental health extends beyond the individual and can determine the cost of public health care and the health of the local economy. In short, environmental health is the study of how environmental factors can harm human health and how we can identify and control such effects.

According to World Health Organization (WHO),

“Environmental health addresses all the physical, chemical, and biological factors external to a person, and all the related factors impacting behaviours. It encompasses the assessment and control of those environmental factors that can potentially affect health. It is targeted towards preventing disease and creating health-supportive environments. This definition excludes behaviour not related to environment, as well as behaviour related to the social and cultural environment, and genetics.”

When researchers and monitors are assessing the environmental health of a person or community they are looking at how external elements are impacting the mental, emotional and physical health of the individual, and at large. They can come in to do assessments that are focused on decreasing epidemics or childhood morbidity, as well as to improve the overall preventative healthcare measures in the area. Environmental health regulations can extend to cover housing, transportation, food and water management as well. There is not one aspect of life that is not covered by environmental health as it recognizes the interrelation of all areas of economy and community on a person’s health state.

**Вопрос №3 (тематическая беседа) – Эталоны ответов:**

1. **PUBLIC HEALTH**

It is a field of medicine and hygiene dealing with the prevention of disease and the promotion of health by government agencies. In the United States, public health authorities are engaged in many activities, including inspection of persons and goods entering the country to determine that they are free of contagious disease. They are empowered to isolate persons with certain diseases and to quarantine such individuals, if necessary, for the public good. Public health officials are responsible for supervising the purity of the water, milk, and food supply as well as the persons who handle these items and the public eating-places that dispense them. They are responsible for the good health of animals that supply food and for the extermination of wildlife, rodents, and insects that contribute to disease. Public health authorities are also concerned with the pollution levels in air and water, and must assure the safety of water used for drinking, for swimming, and as a source of seafood. In addition, they collect vital statistics on death rates, birth rates, communicable and chronic diseases, and other indicators of the state of public health.

The duties of carrying out the many services required to keep the population healthy and to prevent serious outbreaks of disease are divided among local, state, and federal government agencies. They provide health officers and nurses for the schools and visiting nurses for the home. They oversee the water supply, the disposal of sewage, the production and distribution of milk, and the proper handling of food in restaurants. Public health agencies impose standards of public health on local communities when needed; they give financial and technical assistance to local communities in time of crisis, such as that caused by epidemics, hurricanes, and floods.

The principal federal health agency in the U.S. today is the Public Health Services division of the Department of Health and Human Services. It consists of five agencies including the National Institutes of Health , its research arm, which conducts extensive research into neurology, blindness, AIDS, immunology, and heart disease. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, another agency under the Public Health Service, maintains statistical data on all diseases; it was instrumental in showing the relationship between tampons and toxic shock syndrome, as well as pinpointing the source of Legionnaire's disease to a new water-borne organism. The Food and Drug Administration is the arm charged with assuring the effectiveness and purity of food, drugs, and cosmetics. The Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration was established by Congress more recently to address substance abuse and mental health problems. To carry out all these activities the public health services employ large numbers of physicians, dentists, veterinarians, laboratory technicians, nurses, sanitary engineers, health educators, psychologists, and social workers.

Because of the frequent and rapid transportation of people and disease vectors by air there has been a growing need for the monitoring of public health on a global level. This is done by the UN's World Health Organization.

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Факультет медико-профилактический

Кафедра иностранных языков

«УТВЕРЖДАЮ»

Заведующий кафедрой

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Макарова О.Ю.

БИЛЕТ № 1

1. Письменный перевод текста

2. Просмотровое чтение текста

3. Беседа на тему ‘Kazan - Medical Centre’.

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Заведующий кафедрой

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Макарова О.Ю.

БИЛЕТ № 2

1. Письменный перевод текста

2. Просмотровое чтение текста

3. Беседа на тему ‘Working day of a medical student’.

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БИЛЕТ № 3

1. Письменный перевод текста

2.Просмотровое чтение текста

3. Беседа на тему ‘Kazan Medical University’.

1. **NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH**

The National Institutes of Health (NIH) is the primary agency of the United States government responsible for medical research. The predecessor of the NIH began in 1887 as the Laboratory of Hygiene. It grew and was reorganized in 1930 by the Ransdell Act into the National Institutes of Health. Today it is one of the world's foremost medical research centers, and the Federal focal point for medical research in the U.S. The NIH, comprising 27 separate institutes, centers and the Office of the Director, is part of the United States Department of Health and Human Services. The current NIH Director is Elias Zerhouni.

The goal of NIH research is to acquire new knowledge to help prevent, detect, diagnose, and treat disease and disability, from the rarest genetic disorder to the common cold. The NIH mission is to uncover new knowledge that will lead to better health for everyone. NIH works toward that mission by: conducting research in its own laboratories; supporting the research of non-Federal scientists in universities, medical schools, hospitals, and research institutions throughout the country and abroad; helping in the training of research investigators; and fostering communication of medical and health sciences information.

The NIH comprises 25 specialized institutes that conduct or support research in various fields of health and disease, including the National Cancer Institute, National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research, National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, National Institute of General Medical Sciences, National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke, National Eye Institute, National Institute on Aging, and National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases.

In addition to its various institutes, the NIH maintains the National Library of Medicine, which is the foremost source of medical information in the United States. The NIH also maintains several general research centres and the Division of Computer Research and Technology, which uses computer technologies to support health research programs nationwide.

Most of the research funded by the NIH is conducted in medical schools, universities, and other nonfederal institutions. The primary form of funding is the research grant.

1. **CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION**

**Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)** – agency of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, headquartered in Atlanta, whose mission is centred on preventing and controlling disease and promoting environmental health and health education in the United States. Part of the Public Health Service, it was founded in 1946 as the Communicable Disease Center to fight malaria and other contagious diseases. As its scope widened to polio, smallpox, and disease surveillance, the name was changed to the Center for Disease Control and later pluralized. Today, it subsumes health statistics, infectious diseases, and environmental health; a National Immunization Program; and an Office on Smoking and Health. It consolidates disease-control data, health promotion, and public health programs, and it provides grants for studies and programs, health information to health care professionals and the public, and publications on epidemiology. It is among the world’s foremost epidemiological centres.

The CDC is organized into 11 national centers that are concerned with health care and disease prevention. The national centers study: Birth Defects and Developmental Disabilities, Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Environmental Health (that includes the Office of Genomics and Disease Prevention), Health Statistics HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus), STD (Sexually Transmitted Disease), and TB (Tuberculosis) Prevention, Infectious Diseases, Injury Prevention and Control, Immunization Program, Occupational Safety and Health, Epidemiology Program, and, Public Health Practice Program.

CDC has three primary functions: to actively protect the health and safety of the nation; to provide credible information so that the general public, health care providers, and leaders in government can make well-informed health decisions; and to promote better health in all stages of life through strong partnerships.

CDC has evolved from an agency focused on fighting infectious diseases to one that addresses a variety of health issues on both national and international fronts. In the future, it may need to address additional health issues – such as responding to bioterrorism, using genetic information to improve health, reducing violence in society, and closing the gap in health disparities among racial and ethnic groups.

1. **FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION**

**Food and Drug Administration (FDA)**, agency of the U.S. federal government authorized by Congress to inspect, test, approve, and set safety standards for foods and food additives, drugs, chemicals, cosmetics, and household and medical devices. First known as the Food, Drug, and Insecticide Administration when it was formed as a separate law enforcement agency in 1927, the FDA derives the greater part of its regulatory power from four laws:

* the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, which established safety and purity standards and provided for factory inspection and for legal remedy;
* the Fair Packaging and Labeling Act, which required honest, informative, and standardized labeling of products;
* the Radiation Control for Health and Safety Act, which was designed to protect consumers from possible excess radiation generated by X-ray machines, televisions, microwave ovens, and the like; and
* the Public Health Service Act, which gave the FDA authority over vaccines and serums and justified the agency’s programs for milk sanitation and the inspection of restaurants and travel facilities.

Generally, the FDA is empowered to prevent untested products from being sold and to take legal action to halt sale of undoubtedly harmful products or of products which involve a health or safety risk. Through court procedure, the FDA can seize products and prosecute the persons or firms responsible for legal violation. FDA authority is limited to interstate commerce. The agency cannot control prices or directly regulate advertising except of prescription drugs and medical devices.

The FDA's Regulatory Responsibilities are:

* Protecting the public health by ensuring the safety, effectiveness and security of human and veterinary drugs, medical devices, vaccines and biological products
* Providing the public with accurate, science-based information to ensure the safe and appropriate use of medical products and foods
* Ensuring the safety and proper labeling of food
* Regulating the manufacturing, marketing, and distribution of tobacco products to protect the public health and to reduce tobacco use by minors
* Protecting the public from radiation released by certain electronic products

The FDA approves more drugs faster than its counterparts in Europe and other countries. In order to keep up with the demand for new treatments, Congress passed the Prescription Drug User Fee Act (PDUFA) in 1992. This law allowed drugs that meet needs for serious or life-threatening conditions to be approved more quickly. Under the PDUFA, the FDA created a number of fast-track programs to facilitate faster approval.

1. **WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION**

**World Health Organization (WHO)**, French **Organisation Mondiale de la Santé**, specialized agency of the United Nations established in 1948 to further international cooperation for improved public health conditions. Although it inherited specific tasks relating to epidemic control, quarantine measures, and drug standardization from the Health Organization of the League of Nations (set up in 1923) and the International Office of Public Health at Paris (established in 1907), WHO was given a broad mandate under its constitution to promote the attainment of “the highest possible level of health” by all peoples. WHO defines health positively as “a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.” Each year WHO celebrates its date of establishment, April 7, 1948, as World Health Day.

With administrative headquarters in Geneva, governance of WHO operates through the World Health Assembly, which meets annually as the general policy-making body, and through an Executive Board of health specialists elected for three-year terms by the assembly. The WHO Secretariat, which carries out routine operations and helps implement strategies, consists of experts, staff, and field workers who have appointments at the central headquarters or at one of the six regional WHO offices or other offices located in countries around the world. The organization is led by a director general nominated by the Executive Board and appointed by the World Health Assembly. The director general is supported by a deputy director general and multiple assistant directors general, each of whom specializes in a specific area within the WHO framework, such as family, women’s, and children’s health or health systems and innovation. The organization is financed primarily from annual contributions made by member governments on the basis of relative ability to pay. In addition, after 1951 WHO was allocated substantial resources from the expanded technical-assistance program of the UN.

Objectives of the World Health Organization (WHO):

* To create an interface between the developed and developing nations when
pertaining to health issues.
* To patronize and support health programs in developing nations.
* To periodically formulate health policies that are readily endorsed by
nations.
* To coordinate and oversee the procurement of health services.
* To immerse in disease inspection and analysis.
* To involve itself in promoting health and also to impart health education.
* To collaborate with governments and administrations all over the world to
endorse health promotional programs.

**\*Эталон ответа на 1 вопрос билета (письменный перевод аутентичного текста)**

1) Исключается дословный перевод;

2) Исключены грамматические и лексические ошибки;

3) Терминологический перевод должен быть верным и однозначным

4) Основная информации должна быть передана точно и полно;

5) Стилистика текста должна быть сохранена;

6) Построение сообщения логичное и связное.

**\*\*Эталон ответа на 2 вопрос билета (просмотровое чтение)**

1) Главная мысль текста определена верно;

2) Пересказ структурирован логически правильно, связно;

3) Мысль каждого абзаца выделена верно;

4) Сравнение смысла содержания и заголовка верно;

5) Определён функционально-смысловой тип текста;

6) Высказано собственное мнение относительно темы текста;

7) В ходе пересказа использованы необходимые фразы клише:

1. Заголовок статьи текста (The head-line)

- The text is head-lined ... – Текст озаглавлен …

- The head-line of the text under discussion is ... – Заголовок обсуждаемого текста

- The title of the article is ... – Название статьи …

2. Автор текста (The author of the text)

- The author of the text is ... – Автором текста является …

- The text is written by ... – Текст написан (тем-то) …

3. Главная идея текста (The main idea of the text)

- The main idea of the text is ... – Главной идеей текста является …

- The text is about ... Текст рассказывает о …

- The text touches upon ... – Текст затрагивает вопрос о …

- The purpose of the text is to give the reader some information on ...

- Цель текста – дать читателю некоторую информацию о …

4. Содержание текста (The contents of the text)

- The text could be divided into two (three, four) logical parts.

- Текст можно разделить на две (три, четыре) логические части.

- The author writes (states, thinks, emphasizes, informs) that ...

– Автор пишет (утверждает, думает, подчеркивает, информирует), что..

- According to the text ... – В соответствии с текстом …

- Further the author says that ... – В дальнейшем автор пишет, что …

- In conclusion ... – В заключение …

- The author comes to the conclusion that ... – Автор делает вывод, что …

5. Ваше мнение относительно прочитанного (Your opinion of the text)

- I found the article (the text) interesting (important, informative, problematic, dull, too hard to understand) ...

- По-моему, текст интересен (важен, информативен, проблематичен, скучен, слишком сложен для понимания) …