**34.03.01 Сестринское дело**

**Промежуточная аттестация – экзамен**

* **Письменный перевод аутентичного текста, пересказ / диалог по тексту, беседа на предложенную тему.**

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

* *Пример текста для данного типа задания. Сам текст будет получен студентом непосредственно на экзамене*

**1.1 CLASSIFICATION OF SYMPTOMS**

There are different approaches of evaluation symptoms, based on the peculiarity of the  case. However, in every instance, there should be an effort to get the symptoms with  certain peculiarities.  These are its location with radiation, the sensation or character with intensity,  its modalities including aggravation and amelioration and  the concomitants or associated symptoms.  When all these four dimensions are available, the symptom is called a complete symptom.   When there is a complete symptom, it become easier for the physician to understand the case better.  Therefore, the concept of complete symptom is very  important in Homeopathy.

Hahnemann advocated the following fundamental concepts in understanding a patient:

1.      Nothing can be known of disease except through symptoms.

2.      It is the patient who is ill and not his parts or organs.

3.      Symptoms furnish the only unfailing guide for selection of remedy.

4.      The remedy is hardly ever indicated by a single symptom however peculiar it may be.

5.      Peculiar, characteristics, individualizing symptoms in the case and not common symptoms denote Similimum.

The patient narrates his complaints, which he feels very important.  Take note of all what he is telling in the first instance.  Many of these symptoms may be related to his diseases or the diagnosis that he has done from elsewhere.   The patient shall give priority to those complaints which are of serious concern to him.  The physician,  may require  much more information about his likings, desires, sleep, dreams, habits, family history, past history and so on, which the patient may not  feel relevant to the case.  However, these are very important to individualise him from other such patients to find out  the similimum, required to cure  his illness.  Thus, all the symptoms narrated by the patient may not be of equal importance to understand the case. The Physician   shall distinguish the symptoms that are more important and those which are  less important and also those related to the disease.  The symptom related to the disease are less important in individualising the case, because such symptoms may be present in every  patient suffering from the same illness. These symptoms may be necessary in the  general management of case , but not  for  selection of the remedy.

**1.2 MENTAL HEALTH NURSING**

Psychiatric nursing jobs are among the most demanding, and the need for qualified nurses to fill these mental health jobs is great.

People who need care for mental health issues may suffer from a range of psychiatric conditions, including depression, acute grief, drug or alcohol addiction, personality disorders and psychoses. Psychiatric nurses meet the challenge of forming strong therapeutic relationships with people who have mental illnesses and often with their families as well.

Mental health nursing jobs demand significant compassion and sensitivity, and you need great [communication skills](http://work.chron.com/communication-skills-needed-psychiatric-nurses-12694.html) that can help patients deal with challenging conditions. As a mental health nurse, you may be called upon to give verbal instructions to patients to help them feel more empowered in situations where they may feel they have little control. Not only is it important to know the right thing to say, but also the right tone of voice, volume, and body language necessary to care for patients in a variety of situations. Therapeutic communication is part of many mental health nursing tasks, including the teaching of problem-solving techniques. You must maintain these skills in environments that can be unpredictable.

A significant proportion of mental health care is provided in a community setting, with patients living in their own homes and receiving mental healthcare in local clinics, practices and mental health facilities. Mental health jobs in these settings typically have hours that correspond closely to “typical” business hours. If you are interested in mental health nursing jobs with a more predictable daily schedule, you'll generally have better results by searching for jobs in community-based mental health facilities and clinics rather than hospitals.

Mental health nursing jobs in hospitals have advantages and disadvantages when compared to mental health jobs in outpatient community settings. The hours in the hospital environment may be less predictable than those in outpatient clinics, but the hospital setting may offer advantages that make up for it. For example, weekend and overnight shifts may allow you to work a full-time schedule over fewer days than you would in an outpatient setting. This type of schedule might be preferable if you're a traveling mental health nurse working on a locum tenens basis.

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

* *Пример текста для данного типа задания. Сам текст будет получен студентом непосредственно на экзамене*

**1.1 WORK OF AN IN-PATIENT DEPARTMENT**

When patients are admitted to the hospital first of all they are received by a nurse on duty at the reception ward.

Those patients who are to be hospitalized have already received the direction from the polyclinic. The nurse on duty fills in patients' case histories in which she writes down their names, age, place of work, occupation, address and the initial diagnosis made by a doctor at the polyclinic.

Then a doctor on duty examines the hospitalized patients and gives his instructions what department and wards the patients are to be admitted to.

At the in-patient departments of a hospital life begins early in the morning. The nurses on duty take the patients' temperature, give them intramuscular and intravenous injections, take stomach juice for analysis, apply cups and give all the prescribed remedies in the doses indicated by the ward doctors.

The nurses keep all the drugs in special drug cabinets.2 All the drugs have special labels. The names of drugs are indicated on them. Patients are not allowed to take the medicines themselves because some drugs are poisonous, the overdosage of some other drugs may cause unfavourable reactions and even death.

At about nine o'clock in the morning the doctors begin the daily rounds of the wards during which they examine all the patients. After the medical examination the doctors administer the patients different procedures: electrocardiograms are taken, laboratory analyses of blood, urine and gastric juice are made. Some patients are administered a bed regimen, others are allowed to walk; some are to follow a diet to relieve stomachache or prevent unfavourable results in case of stomach troubles. All the doctors always treat the patients with great attention and care. There is no doubt that such a hearty attitude of the doctors to the patients helps much in their recovery.

**1.2 EXAMINATION OF A PATIENT**

In a physical examination, medical examination, or clinical examination, a medical practitioner examines a [patient](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Patient) for any possible [medical signs](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Medical_signs) or [symptoms](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Symptom) of a [medical condition](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Disease). It generally consists of a series of questions about the patient's [medical history](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Medical_history" \o "Medical history) followed by an examination based on the reported symptoms. Together, the medical history and the physical examination help to determine a [diagnosis](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Medical_diagnosis" \o "Medical diagnosis) and devise the treatment plan. This data then becomes part of the [medical record](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Medical_record).

The routine physical, also known as  medical check-up, is a physical examination performed on an asymptomatic patient for [medical screening](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Medical_screening) purposes. These are normally performed by a [pediatrician](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pediatrician), [family practice](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Family_practice) physician, [physician assistant](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Physician_assistant), a certified [nurse practitioner](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nurse_practitioner) or other [primary care provider](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Primary_care_provider). This routine physical exam usually includes the [HEENT evaluation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HEENT_examination). Nursing professionals such as [Registered Nurse](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Registered_Nurse), [Licensed Practical Nurses](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Licensed_Practical_Nurses) can develop a baseline [assessment](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nursing_assessment) to identify normal versus abnormal findings.  These are reported to the primary care provider. If necessary, the patient may be sent to a [medical specialist](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Medical_specialist) for further, more detailed examinations.

The term is generally *not* meant to include visits for the purpose of newborn checks, [Pap smears](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Papanicolaou_smear" \o "Papanicolaou smear) for [cervical cancer](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cervical_cancer" \o "Cervical cancer), or regular visits for people with certain [chronic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chronic_(medical)" \o "Chronic (medical)) medical disorders (for example, [diabetes](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Diabetes_mellitus" \o "Diabetes mellitus)). The general medical examination generally involves a [medical history](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Medical_history" \o "Medical history), a (brief or complete) physical examination and sometimes [laboratory](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Medical_laboratory" \o "Medical laboratory) tests. Some more advanced tests include ultrasound and mammography.

If done for a group of people the routine physical is a form of [screening](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Screening_(medicine)" \o "Screening (medicine)), as the aim of the examination is to detect early signs of diseases to prevent them.

**Вопрос №3 (тематическая беседа)**

**Беседа на предложенную тему. Список тем:**

1. Kazan Medical University

2. Kazan – Medical Center

3. Health Service in Russia

4. Working Day of a Nurse

5. Nursing Education in the USA

6. The work of a Nurse in the USA

7. Florence Nightingale – the Founder of the Nursing Profession

ФГБОУ ВО «КАЗАНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ МЕДИЦИНСКИЙ

УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»

Факультет Высшего Сестринского Образования

Кафедра иностранных языков

«УТВЕРЖДАЮ»

Заведующий кафедрой

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Макарова О.Ю.

БИЛЕТ № 1

1. Письменный перевод текста

2. Просмотровое чтение текста

3. Беседа на тему ‘Florence Nightingale – the Founder of the Nursing Profession’.

ФГБОУ ВО «КАЗАНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ МЕДИЦИНСКИЙ

УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»

Факультет Высшего Сестринского Образования

Кафедра иностранных языков

«УТВЕРЖДАЮ»

Заведующий кафедрой

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Макарова О.Ю.

БИЛЕТ № 2

1. Письменный перевод текста

2. Просмотровое чтение текста

3. Беседа на тему ‘Working day of a Nurse’.

ФГБОУ ВО «КАЗАНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ МЕДИЦИНСКИЙ

УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»

Факультет Высшего Сестринского Образования

Кафедра иностранных языков

«УТВЕРЖДАЮ»

Заведующий кафедрой

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Макарова О.Ю.

БИЛЕТ № 3

1. Письменный перевод текста

2.Просмотровое чтение текста

3. Беседа на тему ‘Health Service in Russia’.

**Эталоны ответов:**

* 1. **KAZAN MEDICAL UNIVERSITY**

Kazan Medical University was founded in 1814 as a faculty of Kazan University. In 1930, it was reorganized into an independent medical institute. At first there were six departments at the Medical faculty: Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, Surgery, Internal Medicine and Midwifery. At this time, the majority of the staff were foreign professors. Among the first were Professor Brown from Vienna and Professor Fuks from Germany.

Today Kazan Medical University is recognized as the Tatarstan’s largest medical center for education and research. Its seven faculties: The faculty of General Medicine, the Pediatrics, the Faculty of Preventive Medicine, the Dental Faculty, the Pharmaceutical Faculty, the Nursing Faculty and the Faculty of Social Workers embrace more than 4000 students. There is a six-year course of studies at the faculty of General Medicine and Pediatric faculty as well as the faculty of Preventive Medicine. At the other faculties the students are trained for five years.

The best clinics and hospitals of the republic operating together with the University provide a well-planned curriculum for future physicians. The curriculum contains all the basic and practical subjects that are necessary for the training of highly skilled doctors and nurses.

The students have appropriate facilities for studies i.e. good laboratories for research and libraries. Some departments are equipped with computer labs, others have classroom computers.

The academic year is divided into two terms: autumn term and spring term. At the end of each term, students pass examinations. Between the terms, they have vacations.

The number of applicants is steadily high. Many of them possess Honors degree.

The University is staffed by the highly-qualified professors. Scientific research plays a major role in the students’ life. Annual students’ scientific conferences have become traditional. The reports presented deal with the vital pressing items of medicine and medical techniques.

But life at the university is not all hard work. The students have countless opportunities for recreation and entertainment. Among them are lovely festivals, cultural events and sport activities. Young doctors, graduates of the University, take the Oath of the Doctor of Russia. They solemnly swear to use all their knowledge and abilities to preserve and improve people’s health, to prevent and cure diseases.

**3.2 KAZAN – MEDICAL CENTER**

Kazan is a multi-national city of ancient history and the center of culture, industry and science of Tatarstan Republic. It is famous for its medical school which is well-known for its achievements in such fields as surgery, traumatology and neurophysiology. The school dates back to 1814 when the Medical Department of Kazan University was established. Among its founders were surgeon A.Vishnevsky, physiologists P.Lesgaft and N.Mislavsky, ophthalmologist E.Adamyak. Neuropathologist and psychiatrist V.Bekhterev should also be mentioned.

At present, the Medical University has seven departments. Future doctors, certified nurses, pharmaceutists (pharmacists) and social workers are trained there.

Specialists of health care from our Republic and from the Volga region improve their skill at the Medical Academy. Paramedical personnel are trained at medical college.

Kazan has a wide network of hospitals, clinics, in- and out-patient departments, dispensaries and chemist’s shops. Among them are Republican Clinical Hospital and Republican Medical Diagnostic Center , having the most up-to-date equipment.

The Medical Center for Children is the most contemporary complex in the Republic of Tatarstan as far as its facilities and equipment are concerned. Every year about 15.000 children undergo treatment in this hospital.

Among a number of enterprises producing medical devices one should mention Medical Instrumental Plant. It produces more than 3.000 items of equipment and instruments for stomatology , surgery and microsurgery.

Kazan Medical Journal has been published in our city since 1901.

International Health Care Exhibitions take place in Kazan.

The health care needs of Tatarstan and neighboring regions are vast. Many projects in the field of health care will be realized in future.

**3.3 HEALTH SERVICE IN RUSSIA**

The public health services in Russia are designed to prevent, cure and make away with diseases.

There is a vast network of medical, sanitary and hygienic institutions in our country. Health service is administered by the Ministry of Health and Social Development of Russian Federation and by local health departments. It also controls a number of medical high schools, research institutes, medical publishing houses and certain health resorts.

The basic medical unit in our country is the polyclinic. Many specialists including therapists, neurologists, surgeons and others work there. There are polyclinics for the adult population and polyclinics for children. At the local polyclinic every patient has his personal patient's card (patient's file), which is filled in by the doctor. Polyclinics have their own laboratories, X-ray and physiotherapy. Some even have radiotherapy units.

The emergency ambulance service operates round the clock and is free of charge. In case of an emergency illness, one has to dial 03 for the doctor to come. The ambulances are equipped with diagnostic, respiratory, anaesthetic and electrotherapeutic apparatuses, blood transfusion and other equipment, enabling the doctor to give urgent surgical and therapeutic treatment.

Main emphasis in Russia is laid on prevention (prophylaxis). One of the main tasks in the fight against different diseases is the early detection of the first signs of the disease. For this purpose, periodical medical examinations are practiced, since a thorough examination helps to nip a disease in the bud.

The all-out effort against epidemics deserves special mention. Such diseases as the plague, cholera, smallpox, malaria and many others have been stamped out.

* 1. **THE WORKING DAY OF A NURSE**

When patients are admitted to the hospital first of all nurse on duty at the reception ward receives them. The nurse on duty fills in patients' case histories. She writes down their names, age, place of work, occupation, address and the initial diagnosis made by a doctor at the polyclinic. Then a doctor gives his instructions to the nurse what department and wards the patients are to be admitted to.

At the in-patient department of a hospital, life begins early in the morning. The nurse on duty takes the patients' temperature, gives them intramuscular and intravenous injections, and measures their blood pressure. She also takes stomach juice for analysis and applies cups. She gives all the prescribed medications in time and in the doses indicated by the ward doctor.

At about 9 o'clock in the morning the nurse accompanies the doctor in his daily rounds of the wards. During the daily rounds, they examine all the patients. After the medical examination, the attending doctor administers (institutes) the patient(s) different procedures such as echo or electrocardiograms. Laboratory analyses of blood, urine and gastric juice are made under the nurse’s guidance.

The nurse and the doctor treat patients with great attention and care. Such attitude helps patients to make an uneventful recovery.

* 1. **NURSING EDUCATION IN THE USA**

In the USA future nurses must have medical training at Colleges or Universities. They may be state or private. A Technical or Community college offers an Associate Degree. Universities offer higher degrees.

A person who wants to be a nurse enters college after High School graduation. The whole course of education lasts from 2 to 6 years. It depends on the Nursing Degree the person wants to get. There are several degrees: Associate, Bachelor, Master and Practitioner.

In the course of studies the students have lectures and laboratory works. They attend classes from Monday through Friday. They study general subjects such as Biology, Chemistry, Microbiology and Anatomy. They also have Psychology, Healthnutrition. Students may attend Pharmacology. There are many nursing classes including specializations. Students may attend nursing club, where they meet and discuss many important medical problems.

Before graduating students have a clinical experience and an exit interview. Before practicing the students must pass the state Nursing Examination. Then they get their license and can begin working in state or private organizations.

**3.6 THE WORK OF A NURSE IN THE USA**

A typical working day for a nurse includes an 8 or 12 hours duty in a hospital or clinic. They may also work in schools, homes or institutions as private nurse. Each day they observe patients, take doctor's orders and complete medical records.

Nursing duties include general care of the patient and general treatment following doctor's orders. Some examples are: monitoring vital signs, giving medications and injections, bandaging, etc. Nurses are assigned to a specific department of the hospital based on their interests and specialization. There they are given a certain number of patients.

Specialization and higher education can provide nurses with better opportunities and more money. A nurse practitioner can make a diagnosis and give treatment for general illnesses. They usually work where no doctor is available. A midwife can aid women to deliver babies at home with an assistant; a doctor is called only if needed. Certified (registered) nurses may teach at college and in the hospitals.

Doctors and nurses respect each other's work. They cannot work without each other.

**3.7 FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE – THE FOUNDER OF THE NURSING PROFESSION**

Florence Nightingale is one of the most famous and important persons in the history of nursing. She was born in Italy in 1820, while her British parents were traveling around Europe, but she lived in England as a child. When she was seventeen years old, Florence became interested in nursing. She visited sick people in villages, and also went to look after them at hospitals.

In 1854, the Crimean War started. Britain, France and Turkey were at war with Russia. The hospitals for the British soldiers were very bad. Florence Nightingale wanted to help, so she went to Istanbul with a group of thirty-eight other nurses.

At first, the doctors did not want the nurses to be there. But when a lot of injured soldiers suddenly arrived at the hospital, everybody had to work together to look after them, and the nurses were very useful.

Soon everybody in Britain knew Florence Nightingale and her work with the British soldiers. They gave her money to start a school for nurses in Britain. The nurses at the school studied for one year. They had some classroom lessons, but most of the time they were in the hospital with the sick people, watching and learning what to do.

Florence Nightingale wrote several books. Her most famous book, Notes on Nursing, explained how to be a good nurse. She also had some things to say about hospital buildings, and knew that clean rooms and beds were important in healthcare.

But the most important thing, she did was to make nursing a real, important job for women from all kinds of families. She was the first to establish the nursing profession.

**\*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