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**УЧЕБНОЕ ПОСОБИЕ ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ ДЛЯ СТУДЕНТОВ  
МЕДИЦИНСКИХ И ФАРМАЦЕВТИЧЕСКИХ СПЕЦИАЛЬНОСТЕЙ НА  
ТЕМУ «ИНФЕКЦИОННЫЕ ЗАБОЛЕВАНИЯ»**

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**Аннотация:**

Данное пособие предназначено для студентов медицинских специальностей, может использоваться как для самостоятельной работы, так и на практических занятиях по английскому языку студентами 1-2 курсов медицинских высших учебных заведений.

Ключевые слова: английский язык, английский язык для студентов-медиков, инфекционные заболевания

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## Bubonic plague



### 1) Ознакомьтесь с ключевыми словами:

- Plague - чума
- Spread - распространение
- Direct contact – прямой контакт
- Malaise - недомогание
- Eruption - сыпь, высыпания
- DFA(Direct Fluorescent Antibody) – прямой метод люминесцирующих антител
- Infestation - заражение
- Outbreak - вспышка
- Separated- изолированный

### 2) Прочитайте текст:

#### **Bubonic plague**

Bubonic plague is a bacterial infection, which can cause the death of millions of people in a very short span of time. One of the most devastating bacterial infection epidemics was the "Black Death". Bubonic Plague is one of the deadliest bacterial infections that can cause death of millions of people. It is caused by the gram-negative bacillus called *Yersinia pestis*.

#### Causes

Flies and airborne insects are the main cause of the spread of this disease. Flies live on dead and infected animals. When these flies bite humans, they pass on the plague. The other ways this disease spreads to animals or humans is through direct contact to any infected animal and through animal bites. It may also take the form of airborne disease (pneumonic plague), which makes it even deadlier than its other forms

#### Symptoms

Symptoms start showing up after the incubation period of about 3 to 7 days. They include:

- Very high fever with severe headache
- Malaise
- Tachycardia
- Regional large lymph nodes (buboes; specifically near the inguinal area, groin, axilla, and the area near the neck)
- Development of purpuric eruption
- Medical complications, such as pneumonia, meningitis, and blood poisoning

#### Diagnosis

Symptoms are very helpful in preliminary diagnostic tests. Wright's or Wayson's Stain test also helps in diagnosis. It produces a safety-pin also known as bipolar effect, in the bacteria causing the disease. DFA, Giesma Stain and Gram Stain tests are two more tests which are used for diagnosing the infection.

#### Treatment

It is very important to start the treatment of this disease as soon as the symptoms are diagnosed and the disease is confirmed.

The doctor may choose the treatment based upon the patient's medical history and severity of the disease. In ancient times, when use of antibiotics was not known, the plague was cured by burning the buboes with a blood-hot iron rod, which was a barbaric method, but did save many lives.

In modern times, antibiotics are used to fight the bacteria, and rest of the treatment is carried out based on the symptoms. Vaccines are also available, and should be taken at least a week in advance in case of a sudden outbreak of plague, or if the person is supposed to travel to the plague-affected area.

#### Prevention

Animals and fleas play an important part in the spread of the disease. It is very important to control the population and infestation of animals, such as rats, rodents, squirrels, etc. People should keep a close watch on any unnatural behavior such as illness and deaths of animals as well as humans, in the area where the outbreak is possible. Keep the surrounding area clean. Insecticides should be used in places, which are breeding grounds for fleas.

If any animal or human being is suspected to be suffering from plague, that animal or person should be separated from the others until the treatment is completed. Clothes used by the infected person should be kept in closed bags, and should be washed in hot water.

### **3) В приведённом тексте найдите ответы на вопросы:**

1. What's the second name of bubonic plague?
2. How can plague be transmitted?
3. What are buboes?
4. What is the incubation period for the plague?
5. How to prevent the spread of plague?

### **4) Найдите эквивалент фразы в тексте:**

1. Бактериальная инфекция.
2. Зараженные животные.
3. Высокая температура.

4. Воспаление (чего-либо).
5. Медицинские осложнения.
6. Заражение крови.
7. Паховая область.
8. Выжигание бубонов.
9. Внезапная вспышка.
10. Изолирование от других.

**5) Найдите однокоренные слова:**

- Bacterium
- Epidemical
- Infection
- Including
- Knowledge
- Cause
- Cure
- Breaking

**6) Найдите слова из текста, подходящие под данные определения:**

- .... - the process of infecting or the state of being infected.
- .... - a disorder of structure or function in organism.
- .... - the identification of the nature of an illness or other problem by examination of the symptoms.
- .... - a medicine that inhibits the growth of or destroys microorganisms.
- .... - the action of stopping something from happening or arising.

**7) Найдите в словаре:**

1. синонимы:

- 1.1 Infection
- 1.2 Treatment
- 1.3 Place

2. антонимы:

- 2.1 Modern
- 2.2 Infected
- 2.3 Possible

**VIII. Прочитайте предложения и ответьте правдивы они (True) или нет (False)**

1. Is it true that insect carriers are the carrier of the plague?
2. Is it true that for the appearance of symptoms of the disease need 3-7 days?
3. Is it true that the pulmonary plague is the easiest form of the disease?
4. Is it true that bubonic plague is deadly?
5. Is it true that there are only general methods for treatment?

## **Herpes Skin**



### 1) Ознакомьтесь с ключевыми словами:

Herpes Skin – герпес кожи;  
Herpes simplex virus of the first type - вирус простого герпеса первого типа;  
Close contact – близкий контакт;  
Typical shape – типичная форма;  
A rash – сыпь;  
Numerous papules – многочисленные папулы;  
Signs of general intoxication – признаки общей интоксикации;  
Atypical forms – атипичные формы;  
Treatment – лечение.

### 2) Прочитайте текст:

#### **Herpes Skin**

Herpes skin is one of the forms of skin damage by a viral infection. Herpes skin causes the herpes simplex virus of the first type.

Infection occurs with close contact with a person who has open, herpes-infected skin. Herpes virus quickly settles in skin cells, where it multiplies extensively. Exacerbation of herpes skin is facilitated by: stress, hypothermia, acute respiratory infections, any infectious diseases that occur with the suppression of the immune system, excessive consumption of alcohol, poisoning.

Clinic: 1-2 days before the onset of rashes or concomitant with the appearance of a rash, swelling, hyperemia, burning and itching of the skin can be noted. With a typical shape, numerous papules appear on the skin, which turn into pouches with transparent contents. The number of elements can vary from 2-3 to several tens. The size of the vesicles is from 1 to 4 mm, in rare cases, when they merge, multi-chambered bubbles are formed. After a few days, the contents of the vesicles grow turbid and when they are opened, erosions are formed, covered with yellow-brown crusts during 3-5 days, under which a new layer of skin forms. On the 3-5 day from the onset of the disease, regional lymphadenitis can be observed.

In addition to local manifestations, especially in children, there may be signs of general intoxication: weakness, fever, headache, etc. After 6-9 days from the onset of the disease, the crusts fall away, and in their place there is gradually disappearing pigmentation. Typically, the whole process lasts 1-2 weeks.

There are also atypical forms of the manifestation of the herpes virus: abortive, edematous, hemorrhagic or ulcerative-necrotic form, in which this disease proceeds more severely.

Treatment: Herpes infection once in the body, as a rule, it does not leave. Cure herpes is impossible, but you can seriously suppress the activity of the herpes virus. Use restorative drugs, antiviral drugs, both for the local (Acyclovir, Zovirax, Hexal), and for internal use (Valtrex).

**3. Ответьте на вопросы к тексту:**

1. Who is the causative agent?
2. How does the infection occur?
3. What are the symptoms of herpes skin?
4. What are the atypical forms of the disease?
5. What treatment is used?

**4) Найдите эквивалент фразы в тексте**

- |                            |                                |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. лихорадка               | 6. многокамерные пузыри        |
| 2. обострению способствует | 7. регионарный лимфаденит      |
| 3. ОРЗ                     | 8. язвенно-некротическая форма |
| 4. иммунная система        | 9. противовирусные препараты   |
| 5. процесс                 | 10. подавить активность        |

**5) Найдите в тексте однокоренные слова к следующим словам:**

- |                 |                |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. virus-       | 5. formation – |
| 2. rashes –     | 6. pigment –   |
| 3. red –        | 7. type –      |
| 4. infectious – | 8. active –    |

**6) Найдите в тексте слова, соответствующие определениям:**

1. Is one of the forms of skin damage by a viral infection –
2. A non-cellular infectious agent that can only be reproduced within living cells –
3. Pathological elements on the skin and mucous membranes, different from normal skin (mucous membrane), color, texture, appearance –
4. Excessive accumulation of fluid in organs, extracellular tissue spaces of the body –
5. The response of the human body to overexertion, negative emotions or just a monotone fuss –

**7) Найдите в тексте синонимы к словам:**

1. pathogen
2. therapy
3. developmen

**8) Найдите в тексте антонимы к словам:**

1. atypical
2. complicated
3. old

**9) Прочитайте предложения и ответьте правдивы они (True) или нет (False)**

1. Herpes skin causes the herpes simplex virus of the second type.
2. Infection occurs with close contact with a person who has open, herpes-infected skin.
3. With a typical shape, the size of the vesicles is 10-30 mm.
4. Typically, the whole process lasts 1-2 weeks.
5. Hemorrhagic form is characterized by serous content of vesicles.

ОТВЕТЫ к тексту Herpes skin:

**3. Ответьте на вопросы к тексту:**



1. Герпес кожи вызывает вирус простого герпеса первого типа (Herpes skin causes the herpes simplex virus of the first type).
2. Заражение инфекцией происходит при близких контактах с человеком, имеющим открытые пораженные герпесом поверхности кожи (Infection occurs with close contact with a person who has open, herpes-infected skin).
3. Симптомы: сыпь, может отмечаться отек, гиперемия, жжение и зуд кожи, на коже появляются многочисленные папулы, признаки общей интоксикации (Symptoms: a rash, swelling, hyperemia, burning and itching of the skin can occur, numerous papules appear on the skin, signs of general intoxication).
4. Существуют и атипичные формы проявления вируса герпеса: абортивная, отечная, геморрагическая или язвенно-некротическая форма (There are also atypical forms of the manifestation of the herpes virus: abortive, edematous, hemorrhagic or ulcerative-necrotic form).
5. Используются общеукрепляющие препараты, противовирусные препараты, как для местного (Ацикловир, Зовиракс, Гексал и др.), так и для внутреннего применения (Валтрекс). Use restorative drugs, antiviral drugs, both for the local (Acyclovir, Zovirax, Hexal), and for internal use (Valtrex).

**4. Найдите в тексте английский эквиваленты:**

1. лихорадка - fever
2. обострению способствует - exacerbation of
3. ОРЗ - acute respiratory infections
4. иммунная система - the immune system
5. процесс - process
6. многокамерные пузыри - multi-chambered bubbles
7. регионарный лимфаденит - regional lymphadenitis
8. язвенно-некротическая форма - ulcerative-necrotic form
9. противовирусные препараты - antiviral drugs
10. подавить активность - suppress the activity

**5. Найдите в тексте однокоренные слова к следующим словам:**

1. Virus - viral
2. Rashes - rash
3. Red - redness
4. Infectious - infection
5. Formation-form
6. Pigment - pigmentation
7. Type - typical
8. Active - Activity

**6. Найдите в тексте слова, соответствующие определениям:**

1. Герпес кожи - Herpes skin
2. Вирус - virus
3. Сыпь - rash
4. Отек - swelling
5. Стресс - stress

**7. Найдите в тексте синонимы к словам:**

1. pathogen-virus
2. therapy - treatment
3. development - the process

**8. Найдите в тексте антонимы к словам:**

1. atypical - typical
2. complicated - simplex
3. old - new

**9. True or false**

1. Нет
2. да
3. нет
4. да
5. нет

## **Escherichia coli**



**1. Ознакомьтесь с ключевыми словами:**

- 1) Strain - штамм
- 2) Poisoning - отравление
- 3) Dysbiosis - дисбактериоз

- 4) Colibacteriosis - колибактериоз
- 5) Serotype - серотип
- 6) Irrigation - орошения
- 7) Smell - запах
- 8) Intoxication - интоксикация
- 9) Aminoglycoside - аминогликозиды
- 10) Rehydration - регидратация

## **2. Прочитайте текст:**

### **Escherichia coli**

**The E. coli** is a rod-shaped bacterium belonging to the group of facultative anaerobes. The E. coli has many strains, most of which belong to the natural microflora of the human intestine and help prevent the development of harmful microorganisms and synthesize vitamin K. However, some of its varieties can cause serious poisoning, intestinal dysbiosis and colibacteriosis.

### **The cause of diseases caused by E. coli**

Disturbances in digestion, reproduction of the pathogenic serotype of Escherichia coli and dysbacteriosis can occur due to many diseases of the digestive system, especially the pancreas and intestines

In addition, disruption of the normal intestinal microflora can take some antibiotics that suppress those microorganisms that are responsible for preventing the propagation of pathogenic flora.

Infection with pathogenic strains of Escherichia coli occurs mainly by the fecal-oral route. Promotes the development of diseases, violation of the rules of hygiene cooking, the use of dirty fruits and vegetables, the use of water for irrigation, contaminated or sewage. It is also dangerous to eat poorly fried meat or drink unboiled milk, because cows, goats, pigs and sheep of pathogenic may be carriers strains of E. coli.

### **Symptoms of E. coli**

Symptoms of Escherichia coli become an expanded clinical picture of intestinal dysbiosis: in addition to disorders of the stool, the patient has nausea and vomiting, swelling and abdominal pain. Changing the smell of stools, there is an unpleasant smell from the mouth. Among the symptoms of general intoxication - increased fatigue, weakness, drowsiness, lack of appetite.

### **Rid of Escherichia coli**

Treatment of Escherichia coli is to take specially selected antibiotics. Most often these are preparations from the aminoglycoside group. In order for the treatment to be more effective, the patient is recommended to sow the contents of the intestine. If the E. coli caused diarrhea, it is necessary to restore the water-electrolyte balance by rehydration. In general, treatment depends primarily on the E. coli strain.

**3. В приведённом тексте найдите ответы на вопросы:**

- 1) Which group does the E. coli belong to?
- 2) What can cause a violation of microflora?
- 3) What is the route of infection with E. coli?
- 4) What are the main causes of infection?
- 5) What is used for effective treatment?

**4. Найдите эквивалент фразы в тексте:**

- 1) Факультативные анаэробы
- 2) Поджелудочная железа
- 3) Патогенная флора
- 4) Водно-электролитный баланс
- 5) Способствует развитию заболеваний
- 6) Жареное мясо
- 7) Сырое молоко
- 8) Клиническая картина
- 9) Расстройство стула
- 10) Посеять содержимое

**5. Найдите однокоренные слова:**

- 1) Responsibility
- 2) Fry
- 3) Expand
- 4) Clinic
- 5) Intestinal
- 6) Effect
- 7) Treat
- 8) Change
- 9) Appetizing
- 10) Dependent

**6. Найдите слово в тексте, соответствующее определению:**

- 1)Intoxicating the body with poisonous substances.
- 2)The state at which the composition of microorganisms inhabiting the intestine changes.
- 3) Acute disease of young domestic animals, manifested by septicemia, toxemia and enteritis.
- 4)Group of organic substances, the general in the chemical structure of which is the presence in the molecule of aminosugar, connected by a glycosidic bond with an aminocyclic ring.
- 5)Re-saturation of the previously dehydrated substance with water.
- 6)Group of microorganisms of the same species, united by a common antigenic structure, determined by serological diagnostic methods.

**7.Найдите в словаре: а)антонимы б) синонимы к следующим прилагательным:**

**а) Антонимы**

- 1) Natural
- 2) Effective
- 3) Unpleasant

**б) Синонимы**

- 1) Pathogenic
- 2) Normal
- 3) Expanded

**8) Прочитайте предложения и ответьте правдивы они (True) или нет (False)**

- 1) In addition, the disruption of the normal intestinal microflora can take some antibiotics
- 2) Infection with pathogenic strains of Escherichia coli occurs mainly through a contact-household route.
- 3) It is useful to eat poorly fried meat or drink unboiled milk
- 4) Changing the smell of stools, there is an enjoyable smell from the mouth.
- 5) Goats, pigs and sheep of pathogenic may be carriers strains of E. coli.
- 6) Among the symptoms of general intoxication - increased fatigue, weakness, drowsiness, lack of appetite.

**Ответы:**

**3.**

- 1) Facultative anaerobes
- 2) Antibiotics
- 3) Fecal-oral route
- 4) Dangerous to eat poorly fried meat or drink unboiled milk

5) To sow the contents of the intestine

**4.**

- 1) Facultative anaerobes
- 2) Pancreas
- 3) Pathogenic flora
- 4) Water-electrolyte balance
- 5) Promotes the development of diseases
- 6) Fried meat
- 7) Unboiled milk
- 8) Clinical picture
- 9) Disorders of the stool
- 10) To sow the contents of the intestine

**5.**

- 1) Responsible
- 2) Fried
- 3) Expanded
- 4) Clinical
- 5) Intestines
- 6) Effective
- 7) Treatment
- 8) Changing
- 9) Appetite
- 10) Depends

**6.**

- 1) Intoxication
- 2) Dysbiosis
- 3) Colibacteriosis
- 4) Aminoglycoside
- 5) Rehydration
- 6) Serotype

**7.**

**а) Антонимы**

- 1) Artificial
- 2) Ineffective
- 3) Pleasant

**б) Синонимы**

- 1) Virulent
- 2) Correct
- 3) Extensive

**8.**

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) False
- 4) False
- 5) True
- 6) True

# Malaria



## 1) Ознакомьтесь с ключевыми словами:

Malaria - малярия.

Anopheles - малярийные комары.

*P.falciparum* - малярийный плазмодий.

WHO - ВОЗ (всемирная организация здравоохранения).

Disproportionally – непропорционально.

ACT - комбинированная терапия на основе артемизинина.

Metabolic acidosis - метаболический ацидоз.

Vector – переносчик.

## 2) Прочитайте текст:

### Malaria

#### Key facts

- Malaria is a life-threatening disease caused by parasites that are transmitted to people through the bites of infected female *Anopheles* mosquitoes.
- In 2015, 91 countries and areas had ongoing malaria transmission.
- Malaria is preventable and curable, and increased efforts are dramatically reducing the malaria burden in many places.
- Between 2010 and 2015, malaria incidence among populations at risk (the rate of new cases) fell by 21% globally. In that same period, malaria mortality rates among populations at risk fell by 29% globally among all age groups, and by 35% among children under 5.
- The WHO African Region carries a disproportionately high share of the global malaria burden. In 2015, the region was home to 90% of malaria cases and 92% of malaria deaths.

#### Symptoms

Malaria is an acute febrile illness. In a non-immune individual, symptoms usually appear 10–15 days after the infective mosquito bite. The first symptoms – fever, headache, and chills – may be mild and difficult to recognize as malaria. If not treated within 24 hours, *P. falciparum* malaria can progress to severe illness, often leading to death.

Children with severe malaria frequently develop one or more of the following symptoms: severe anaemia, respiratory distress in relation to metabolic acidosis, or cerebral malaria. In

adults, multi-organ involvement is also frequent. In malaria endemic areas, people may develop partial immunity, allowing asymptomatic infections to occur.

### **Prevention**

Vector control is the main way to prevent and reduce malaria transmission. If coverage of vector control interventions within a specific area is high enough, then a measure of protection will be conferred across the community.

WHO recommends protection for all people at risk of malaria with effective malaria vector control. Two forms of vector control – insecticide-treated mosquito nets and indoor residual spraying – are effective in a wide range of circumstances.

### **Diagnosis and treatment**

Early diagnosis and treatment of malaria reduces disease and prevents deaths. It also contributes to reducing malaria transmission. The best available treatment, particularly for *P. falciparum* malaria, is artemisinin-based combination therapy (ACT).

WHO recommends that all cases of suspected malaria be confirmed using parasite-based diagnostic testing (either microscopy or rapid diagnostic test) before administering treatment. Results of parasitological confirmation can be available in 30 minutes or less. Treatment, solely on the basis of symptoms should only be considered when a parasitological diagnosis is not possible. More detailed recommendations are available in the "*WHO Guidelines for the treatment of malaria*", third edition, published in April 2015.

### **3) В приведённом тексте найдите ответы на вопросы:**

1. What is the vector of malaria?
2. How many days does it take for the symptoms to appear after the bite?
3. What are the symptoms in children with severe malaria?
4. How many forms of combating malaria are there? Name them.
5. What therapy is used to treat malaria?

### **4) Найдите эквивалент фразы в тексте:**

1. Передаются через укусы.
2. Группа риска
3. Острая лихорадка.
4. Приводит к смерти.
5. Эффективный контроль.
6. Эффективны в самых разных местах.
7. Уменьшают заболеваемость.
8. Комбинированная терапия.
9. Диагностическое тестирование.
10. Паразитологический диагноз.

### **5) Найдите однокоренные слова:**

1. Fall.
2. Regional.
3. Appearance.



4. Infection.
5. Development.
6. Reduction.
7. Diagnose.
8. Bitten.
9. Progressive.

**6) Найдите слово в тексте, соответствующее определению:**

1. An organism that does not cause the disease itself, but is capable of transmitting pathogens of infectious or parasitic diseases.
2. Painful condition, accompanied by fever and chills.
3. A territory that has political, physical, geographical, cultural or historical boundaries.
4. A set of measures that prevent disease.
5. Is a set of measures aimed at eliminating pathology and restoring health.

**8) Найдите в словаре синонимы к данным словам:**

1. Disease.
2. Defense.
3. Sign.

**9) Найдите в словаре антонимы к данным словам:**

1. Life.
2. Enhances.
3. Locally.

**10) Прочитайте предложения и ответьте правдивы они (True) или нет (False)**

1. Malaria is a life-threatening disease.
2. The smallest percentage of malaria incidence is in African region.
3. If malaria does not begin to be treated within 24 hours, it can result in death.
4. The best treatment for malaria is ACT.
5. People use more than five forms of vector control.

**Ответы:**

**4. Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты:**

1. Transmitted through the bites.
2. Populations at risk.
3. An acute febrile illness.
4. Leading to death.
5. Effective control.
6. Are effective in a wide range of circumstances.
7. Reduces disease.
8. Combination therapy.
9. Diagnostic test.
10. A parasitological diagnosis.

**5. Найдите в тексте однокоренные слова к следующим словам:**

1. Fell.
2. Region.
3. Appear.
4. Infected.

5. Develop.
6. Reduce.
7. Diagnostic.
8. Bite.
9. Progress.

**6. Найдите слова в тексте, соответствующие определениям:**

1. Vector.
2. Illness.
3. Country.
4. Prevention.
5. Treatment.

**7. Найдите в тексте синонимы к данным словам:**

1. Illness.
2. Protection.
3. Symptom.

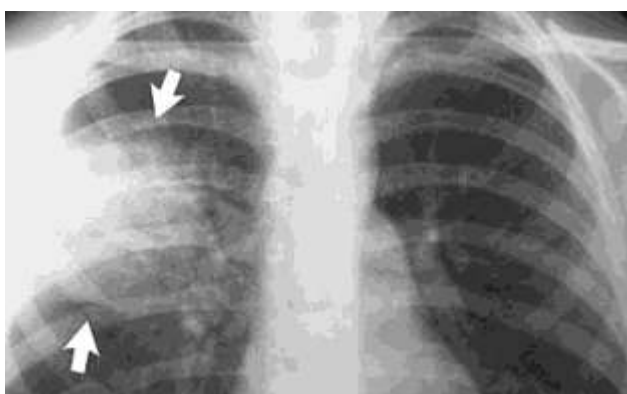
**8. Найдите в тексте антонимы к данным словам:**

1. Death.
2. Reduces.
3. Globally.

**9. Подтвердите или опровергните следующие предложения:**

1. F; 2. F; 3. T; 4. T; 5. F.

## Pneumonia



**1) Ознакомьтесь с ключевыми словами:**

COPD – хроническая обструктивная  
болезнь лёгких

X-ray – рентгеновские лучи

Cystic fibrosis – кистозный фиброз

Worsening – ухудшение

Blood tests – анализ крови

Heart failure – сердечная недостаточность

Fever - лихорадка

Trouble breathing – проблемы с дыханием

Diabetes - диабет

Asthma - астма

## **2) Прочитайте текст:**

### **Pneumonia**

Pneumonia is an inflammatory condition of the lung affecting primarily the microscopic air sacs known as alveoli. Typical signs and symptoms include a varying severity and combination of productive or dry cough, chest pain, fever, and trouble breathing, depending on the underlying cause.

Pneumonia is usually caused by infection with viruses or bacteria and less commonly by other microorganisms, certain medications and conditions such as autoimmune diseases. Risk factors include other lung diseases such as cystic fibrosis, COPD, and asthma, diabetes, heart failure, a history of smoking, a poor ability to cough such as following a stroke, or a weak immune system. Diagnosis is often based on the symptoms and physical examination. Chest X-ray, blood tests, and culture of the sputum may help confirm the diagnosis. The disease may be classified by where it was acquired with community, hospital, or health care associated pneumonia.

Vaccines to prevent certain types of pneumonia are available. Other methods of prevention include handwashing and not smoking. Treatment depends on the underlying cause. Pneumonia believed to be due to bacteria is treated with antibiotics. If the pneumonia is severe, the affected person is generally hospitalized. Oxygen therapy may be used if oxygen levels are low.

Pneumonia affects approximately 450 million people globally (7% of the population) and results in about 4 million deaths per year. William Osler regarded pneumonia in the 19th century as "the captain of the men of death". With the introduction of antibiotics and vaccines in the 20th century, survival improved. Nevertheless, in developing countries, and among the very old, the very young, and the chronically ill, pneumonia remains a leading cause of death. Pneumonia often shortens suffering among those already close to death and has thus been called "the old man's friend".

Prognosis. With treatment, most types of bacterial pneumonia will stabilize in 3–6 days. It often takes a few weeks before most symptoms resolve. X-ray finding typically clear within four weeks and mortality is low (less than 1%). In the elderly or people with other lung problems, recovery may take more than 12 weeks. In persons requiring hospitalization, mortality may be as high as 10%, and in those requiring intensive care it may reach 30–50%. Pneumonia is the most common hospital-acquired infection that causes death. Before the advent of antibiotics, mortality was typically 30% in those that were hospitalized. Complications may occur in particular in the elderly and those with underlying health problems. This may include, among others: empyema, lung abscess, bronchiolitis obliterans, acute respiratory distress syndrome, sepsis, and worsening of underlying health problems.

## **3) В приведённом тексте найдите ответы на вопросы:**

1. Who regarded the pneumonia?
2. What is mortality rate in pneumonia?
3. How can the disease be classified?
4. What percentage of people is affected by pneumonia?
5. How is pneumonia treated?

## **4) Найдите эквивалент фразы в тексте:**

1. «Капитан смертных людей»

2. «Друг старика»
3. Воспалительное состояние лёгких
4. Аутоиммунные заболевания
5. Основная причина
6. Факторы риска
7. Воздушные мешки
8. Вакцины для профилактики
9. С введением антибиотиков
10. Главная причина смерти

**5) Найдите однокоренные слова:**

1. Affect
2. Hospital
3. Associate
4. Wash
5. Bronchi
6. Organism
7. Microscope
8. Physics

**6) Найдите слово в тексте, соответствующее определению:**

1. ... – known as alveoli
2. ... - helps, in the treatment of pneumonia
3. ... used to prevent pneumonia
4. If the oxygen level is low, use ...
5. If the symptoms are acute the patient is usually ...

**7) Найдите в словаре: а) антонимы и б) синонимы к следующим словам:**

- А)1. Survival
2. Elderly
  3. Often
- Б)1. Culture
2. Failure
  3. Method

**8) В приведённых ниже предложениях отметьте верность предложений: Т-верно, F-не верно.**

1. Pneumonia affects approximately 450 million people globally.
2. With the introduction of antibiotics and vaccines in the 20th century, survival deteriorated.
3. Other methods of prevention include handwashing and not smoking.
4. Vaccines were introduced in the 19th century.
5. In older people or people with other lung diseases, recovery can take 3-6 days.

**Ответы:**

**3)**

1. William Osler
2. Less than 1%
3. The disease may be classified by where it was acquired with community, hospital, or health care associated pneumonia.
4. 7% of the population
5. Pneumonia believed to be due to bacteria is treated with antibiotics.

**4)**

1. "the captain of the men of death"
2. "the old man's friend"
3. Inflammatory condition of the lung
4. Autoimmune diseases
5. Underlying cause
6. Risk factors
7. Air sacs
8. Vaccines to prevent
9. With the introduction of antibiotics
10. Leading cause of death

**5)**

1. Affecting, affects
2. Hospitalization
3. Associated

4. Handwashing
5. Bronchiolitis
6. Microorganisms
7. Microscopic
8. Physical

**6)**

1. Air sacs
2. Antibiotics
3. Vaccines
4. Oxygen therapy
5. Hospitalized

**7)**

- A)1. Death, dying, end
2. Young, green, youthful
3. Rarely, seldom, infrequently
- B)1. Education, civilization, cultivation
2. Insufficiency, paucity, incompetence
3. Way, technique, process

**8)**

1. T
2. F
3. T
4. F
5. F

## **Meningitis**



**Ознакомьтесь с ключевыми словами:**

- 1) Meningitis
- 2) Membranes of the brain
- 3) Bacteria
- 4) Inflammation
- 5) virus
- 6) infection
- 7) nerves
- 8) muscle pain
- 9) vomiting
- 10) childbirth
- 11) irritability.

**2) Прочитайте текст:**

**Meningitis.**

Meningitis is a dangerous disease, it is inflammation of the membranes of the brain. Disease can appear independently and as another process. With the flow, acute, subacute and chronic meningitis is isolated; by origin - primary and secondary (arose against the background of another disease). The most common symptoms of meningitis are headache, numbness of the neck, high temperature, impaired consciousness, fear of light and increased sensitivity to sounds. Among nonspecific symptoms - irritability and drowsiness.

**Reasons of meningitis**

Most often, the causes of meningitis are bacteria or viruses that affect the soft shells of the brain and cerebrospinal fluid.

In children, the cause of meningitis is mainly enteroviruses, penetrating into the body through food, water, dirty objects.

In adults, bacterial meningitis predominates, caused by the bacteria *Streptococcus pneumoniae* and *Neisseria meningitidis*. These bacteria do not cause meningitis while in the throat and nose, but getting into the blood, cerebrospinal fluid and soft tissue of the brain, provoke inflammation.



Group B Streptococcus often causes disease in newborns who are infected during or after childbirth. *Listeria monocytogenes* also affects mainly infants and the elderly.

The disease can be transmitted during childbirth, by airborne droplets, through mucous membranes, dirty water, food, rodents and insects bites.

### Symptoms of meningitis

Symptoms of meningitis, manifested most often, are headache, numbness (rigidity) of the neck muscles, fever, impaired consciousness (up to coma), increased sensitivity to light and sound. The patient has nausea and vomiting, general weakness, violation of the heart rhythm, muscle pain.

Often an infection of the upper respiratory tract becomes a harbinger of meningitis, but taking antibiotics can smooth out the overall picture of the disease. With a weakened immune system, meningitis can occur either as an easy infection with a slight increase in temperature and a headache, or quickly develop into a coma.

Meningitis is diagnosed by a study of cerebrospinal fluid after taking a lumbar puncture.

Cerebral lesions are often caused by a variety of chronic diseases: tuberculosis, syphilis, sarcoidosis, toxoplasmosis, brucellosis.

### Types of meningitis

Bacterial meningitis occurs usually due to the penetration of pneumococcus bacteria, meningococcus, and hemophilic rod into the central nervous system.

1. *Hemophilus influenzae* provokes the disease mainly in children under 6 years, less often in adults. It arises against the background of diseases such as pneumonia, otitis media, diabetes mellitus, alcoholism, craniocerebral trauma, sinusitis.
2. Meningococcal meningitis usually proceeds quite heavily; Can occur hemorrhagic rash in the form of spots (asterisks) of different sizes. The spots are localized on the legs, hips and buttocks, mucous membranes and conjunctiva. The patient is concerned about chills and severe fever, possible intoxication. Pneumococcal meningitis occurs in patients with diabetes mellitus, alcoholism, liver cirrhosis. Can lead to death.
3. Viral meningitis Viral meningitis begins with the symptoms of the infectious disease that caused them. Characterized by fever, headache, weakness.
4. Tubercular meningitis is one of the first clinical symptoms of tuberculosis. It begins with a rise in temperature. Vomiting, headache. The cranial nerves are affected.

### Treatment of meningitis.

Treatment of meningitis should always be comprehensive and conducted in the hospital. For the prevention of certain types of meningitis, a vaccine is given that lasts about four years, but it is impossible to protect yourself from the disease by 100%. The main thing is to timely diagnose it and immediately begin treatment.

**3) В приведённом тексте найдите ответы на вопросы:**

- 1) Which is the cause of meningitis?: - the causes of meningitis are bacteria or virus that affect the soft shells of the brain and cerebrospinal fluid.
- 2) What are the most painful manifestations?:- Headache, numbness of the neck muscles, fever, vomiting.
- 3) Which diseases can provoke meningitis?:- Tuberculosis, syphilis, toxoplasmosis, brucellosis.
- 4) How this diseases is transmitted?:-the disease can be transmitted during childbirth, by airborne droplets, through mucous membranes, dirty water, food, rodents, insect bites.
- 5) Which way of treatment is the most effective?:- Treatment of meningitis should always be comprehensive and conducted in the hospital. Avaccine is given that last about four years, but it is impossible to protect yourself from the disease by 100%.

**4) Найдите эквивалент фразы в тексте:**

- 1) Бактериальный менингит- bacterial meningitis
- 2) Симптомы менингита- symptoms of meningitis
- 3) Полностью вылечить- completely cured
- 4) Высокая температура- high temperature
- 5) В коме- into a coma
- 6) Часто вызывается- often caused
- 7) Стремительное поражение- rapid destruction
- 8) Картина заболевания- picture of the disease.

**5) Найдите однокоренные слова:**

- 1) Bacteria, bacterial
- 2) Inflammation, inflammatory
- 3) Infection, infected
- 4) Severe, severed, several
- 5) Viral, antiviral
- 6) Children, childbirth
- 7) Hemophilus, hemorrhagic
- 8) Cerebral, cerebrospinal

**6) Найдите слово в тексте, соответствующее определению:**

- 1) Antibiotic- is drug used to treat meningitis and other infectious disease, kill the intestinal microflora.
- 2) Hemorrhagic rash- is a symptom of meningococcal meningitis.
- 3) Virus- is an unlabelled form of life, that can cause meningitis
- 4) Tuberculosis- is pulmonary disease, characterized of the respiratory tract
- 5) Enterovirus – is a common name for a whole list of infections that can cause different symptoms, can affect the skin and internal organs: lungs, heart, spinal corh and brain.

**7) Найдите в словаре: а) антонимы и б) синонимы к следующим словам:**

Синонимы:

- 1) Inflammatory process- purulent process
- 2) Meningitis- inflammation of the membranes of the brain
- 3) Ache- pain

Антонимы:

- 1) Infants- elderly
- 2) Nervous system- immune system
- 3) Food-water.

**8) Прочитайте предложения и ответьте правдивы они (True) или нет (False)**

- 1) Meningitis is dangerous disease, it is inflammation of the membranes of the brain.
- 2) The patient hasn't nausea, vomiting.
- 3) The disease can be transmitted during childbirth.
- 4) Meningococcal meningitis usually have hemorrhagic rash.
- 5) Tuberculosis meningitis is the second clinical symptom of tuberculosis.

## Rabies



**1) Ознакомьтесь с ключевыми словами:**

Rabies [ˈreɪbiːz] сущ. – бешенство

Bite [baɪt] сущ. – укус

Confusion [kən'fju:ʒən] сущ. - путаница  
Twitching ['twɪʃɪŋ] сущ. – подергивание  
Difficulty swallowing – затрудненное глотание  
Saliva [sə'laɪvə] сущ. – слюна  
Irritability [ɪrɪtə'bɪlɪtɪ] сущ. – раздражительность  
Weakness ['wi:knis] сущ. - слабость

## 2. Прочитайте текст:

### Rabies

Although the incidence of rabies in humans are rare, they can cause serious health problems. Rabies is a virus that is usually transmitted by the bite of infected wild animals. As become infected with rabies?

Dogs are the most common carrier of rabies to infect a person. An infected animal carries the rabies virus in the saliva and can transmit it to humans by biting him or her. After the infected animal bites a person, the rabies virus can spread into surrounding muscle, then travel up a nearby nerve to the brain. After the virus infects the brain, it can cause serious, potentially irreversible damage.

### Signs and symptoms of rabies

The symptoms of rabies typically appear at least four days after the bite occurs. But in rare cases symptoms do not appear for more than a year. One of the most characteristic signs of rabies is a tingling or twitching sensation around the bite area of the animal. It is often accompanied by chills, headache, muscle pain, loss of appetite, nausea and fatigue.

Irritability excessive movements or agitation confusion hallucinations aggressiveness bizarre or abnormal thoughts muscle spasms abnormal postures seizures, weakness or paralysis, sensitivity to bright light, sounds, or touch increased production of saliva or tears.

In the late stage of infection, as it spreads to other parts of the nervous system, other symptoms may develop: double vision problems moving facial muscles abnormal movements of the diaphragm and muscles that control breathing difficulty swallowing and increased production of saliva causing the “foaming at the mouth” usually associated with a rabies infection.

### What to do if your child was bitten by a rabid animal

If your child is bitten, the animal shows any symptoms of rabies, immediately consult a doctor. Vaccinate your Pets: cats, dogs and ferrets can be infected with rabies.

## 3. Ответьте на вопросы к тексту:

- 1) What is rabies?
- 2) What are the symptoms of rabies after a bite?
- 3) What substance of an infected animal has the rabies virus?
- 4) What are the ways of transmission of rabies?
- 5) Lesions which body lead to irreversible consequences?

**4) Найдите эквивалент фразы в тексте:**

- 1) бешенное животное
- 2) привести к
- 3) наиболее распространенный
- 4) близлежащий нерв
- 5) окружающие мышцы
- 6) с пеной у рта
- 7) необратимые травмы
- 8) покалывание или подергивание
- 9) излишние движения
- 10) поздняя стадия

**5. Найдите в тексте однокоренные слова к следующим словам.**

**For example ( hygiene – hygienic).**

- 1) rabies – (adjective)
- 2) infectious – (noun)
- 3) twitch – (noun)
- 4) carry – (noun)
- 5) transfer – (verb)
- 6) development – (verb)
- 7) surround – (adjective)
- 8) associating – (verb)

**6. Найдите слова в тексте, соответствующие определениям:**

- 1) ... - is a virus that is usually transmitted by a bite from a wild infected animal.
- 2) ... - it is a pathological condition that arises when the aggression of the human body by various microorganisms.
- 3) ... - it is a violation of the structure and function of the body as a result of one or more external damaging factors.
- 4) ... - stabbing teeth, squeezing the teeth or jaws.
- 5) ... - extremely cautious, prudent attitude to something, behavior.
- 6) ... - the main organ of the Central nervous system.

**7. Найдите в словаре синонимы к данным словам:**

- 1) rare - ...
- 2) problem - ...
- 3) know - ...

**8. Найдите в словаре антонимы к данным словам:**

- 1) damage - ...
- 2) infect - ...
- 3) nearby - ...

**9. Подтвердите или опровергните следующие предложения:**

- 1) If your child was bitten by a rabid animal but the symptoms did not manifest, it is not necessary to consult a doctor.

- 2) Dogs are the most common carrier of rabies.
- 3) After a bite the rabies virus can spread into the surrounding muscle, then travel up a nearby nerve to the brain.
- 4) If the virus got into the brain, patient still has a chance for recovery.
- 5) Rabies symptoms can appear within two days after the bite.
- 6) Vaccinating your pets against rabies is required.

### **Ответы:**

#### **3. Ответьте на вопросы к тексту:**

- 1) Rabies is a virus that is usually transmitted by the bite of infected wild animals.
- 2) One of the most characteristic signs of rabies is a tingling or twitching sensation around the bite area of the animal.
- 3) An infected animal carries the rabies virus in the saliva.
- 4) Rabies is transmitted through the bite of an infected animal.
- 5) Then virus infects the brain, it can cause serious, potentially irreversible damage.

#### **4. Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты:**

- 1) rabid animal
- 2) it can cause
- 3) the most common
- 4) nearby nerve
- 5) surrounding muscle
- 6) foaming at the mouth
- 7) irreversible damage
- 8) tingling or twitching
- 9) excessive movements
- 10) late stage

#### **5. Найдите в тексте однокоренные слова к следующим словам:**

- 1) rabid
- 2) infection
- 3) twitching
- 4) carrier
- 5) transmit
- 6) develop
- 7) surrounding
- 8) associated

#### **6. Найдите слова в тексте, соответствующие определениям:**

- 1) rabies
- 2) infection
- 3) damage
- 4) bite
- 5) sensitivity
- 6) brain

**7. Найдите в словаре синонимы к данным словам:**

- 1) unusual
- 2) trouble
- 3) understand

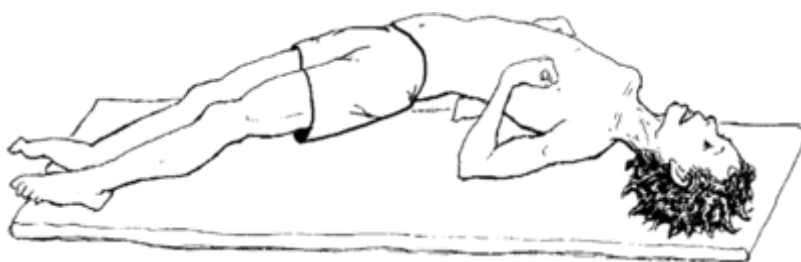
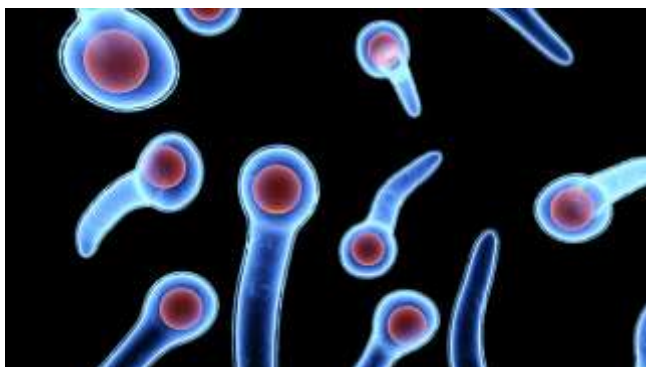
**8. Найдите в словаре антонимы к данным словам:**

- 1) benefit
- 2) disinfect
- 3) away

**9. Подтвердите или опровергните следующие предложения:**

- 1) False
- 2) True
- 3) True
- 4) False
- 5) False
- 6) True

## Tetanus



**1) Ознакомьтесь с ключевыми словами:**

Tetanus-Столбняк

Condition-Состояние

Wound-Рана

Intensive care unit (ICU)-Отделение интенсивной терапии

Vaccination-Вакцинация

Spread-Передаваться

Infection-Инфекция

Painful-Болезненный  
Swallowing-Глотание  
Stiffness-Оцепенение

## 2) Прочитайте текст.

### Tetanus

Tetanus is a serious but rare condition caused by bacteria getting into a wound.

The condition can be fatal if left untreated, but the tetanus vaccine and improvements in treatment mean deaths from tetanus are now very rare in the UK.

Tetanus is caused by bacteria called *Clostridium tetani*. These bacteria can survive for a long time outside the body, and are commonly found in soil and the manure of animals such as horses and cows. If they enter the body through a wound, the bacteria can quickly multiply and release a toxin that affects the nerves, causing symptoms such as muscle stiffness and spasms. Deep wounds containing dirt or foreign objects are most likely to lead to tetanus, but the condition can occur after a minor injury you didn't notice at the time. Tetanus cannot be spread from person to person.

The symptoms of tetanus usually develop within 4 to 21 days after infection. On average, they start after around 10 days.

The main symptoms include:

- stiffness in your jaw muscles– this can make it difficult to open your mouth
- painful muscle spasms – these can make swallowing and breathing difficult
- a high temperature (fever) of 38C or above
- sweating
- a rapid heartbeat (tachycardia)

Left untreated, the symptoms can continue to get worse over the following hours and days. In some cases, life-threatening problems such as suffocation or a cardiac arrest can occur.

If your doctor thinks you could develop tetanus but you haven't had any symptoms yet, they will clean any wounds you have and give you an injection of tetanus immunoglobulin. They may also give you a dose of the tetanus vaccine if you haven't been fully vaccinated in the past.

Tetanus immunoglobulin is a medication that contains antibodies that kill the tetanus bacteria. It offers immediate but short-term protection from tetanus.

If you develop symptoms of tetanus, you'll usually need to be admitted to a hospital intensive care unit (ICU). Treatments you may have include:

- tetanus immunoglobulin and antibiotics
- a procedure to remove any dead tissue or foreign material, such as dirt, from the wound
- medication to relieve muscle stiffness and spasms, such as muscle relaxants and sedatives
- breathing support using a ventilator
- nutrients through a tube connected to the stomach or a drip into a vein

A tetanus vaccination is given as part of the NHS childhood vaccination programme.



The full course of the vaccination requires five injections, usually given on the following schedule:

- the first three doses are given as part of the 5-in-1 vaccine for babies at eight, 12 and 16 weeks
  - a booster dose is given as part of the 4-in-1 pre-school booster at three years and four months of age
  - a final booster is given as part of the 3-in-1 teenager booster at 14 years of age
- Take care of your health.

**3) Ответьте на вопросы к тексту.**

1. How can you get tetanus?
2. What are the signs and symptoms of tetanus?
3. When to seek medical care?
4. How tetanus is treated?
5. What include course of the vaccination?

**4) Найдите эквивалент фразы в тексте:**

1. Состояние
2. Поддержка
3. Распространение
4. Остановка сердца
5. Мертвая ткань
6. СИМПТОМЫ
7. Миорелаксанты
8. Глубокая рана

**5) Найдите в тексте однокоренные слова:**

1. Vaccine
2. Bacteriology
3. Treated
4. Undead
5. Stomatologist
6. Adviser
7. Fatality
8. Nobody

**6) Найдите слово в тексте соответствующее определению:**

1. Method of introducing certain solutions into the body.
2. This is what indicates a disease.
3. Motor apparatus in conjunction with the bones of the body.
4. The production of fluids secreted by the sweat glands in the skin of mammals.
5. The person who cares about your health.

**7) Найдите в словаре синонимы к словам:**

1. Difficult
2. Rapid
3. Painful

**Найдите в словаре антонимы к словам:**

1. Deep
2. Older
3. High

**8) Подтвердите или опровергните следующие предложения:**

1. Tetanus can be spread from person to person.
2. Tetanus is caused by bacteria getting with food.
3. The main symptoms include tachycardia.
4. Clostridium tetani can survive for a long time outside the body.
5. The full course of the vaccination requires three injections

**Ответы**

**Найдите в тексте английский эквивалент словам:**

1. Состояние-Condition
2. Поддержка-Support
3. Распространение-Spread
4. Остановка сердца-Cardiac arrest
5. Мертвая ткань-Dead tissue
6. Симптомы-Symptoms
7. Миорелаксанты- Muscle relaxants
8. Глубокая рана-Deep wound

**Найдите в тексте однокоренные слова к следующим словам:**

1. Vaccine-Vaccination
2. Bacteriology-Bacteria
3. Treated-Untreated
4. Undead-Dead
5. Stomatologist-Stomach
6. Adviser-Advise
7. Fatality-Fatal
8. Nobody-Body

**Найдите слово в тексте соответствующее определению:**

1. Method of introducing certain solutions into the body.-Injections
2. This is what indicates a disease.-Symptoms
3. Motor apparatus in conjunction with the bones of the body.-Muscles
4. The production of fluids secreted by the sweat glands in the skin of mammals.-Sweating
5. The person who cares about your health.-Doctor

**Найдите в словаре синонимы к словам:**

1. Difficult-hard, heavy, tough
2. Rapid-quick, fast, speedy
3. Painful-sore, hurt, tender, agonizing

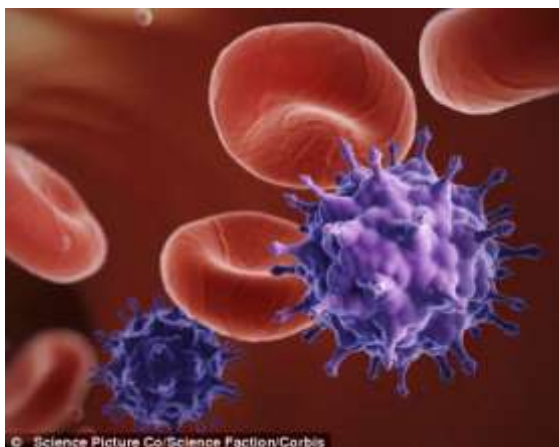
**Найдите в словаре антонимы к словам:**

1. Deep-high, shallow
2. Older-young, new, modern, fresh
3. High-short, light, low, depressed

**Подтвердите или опровергните следующие предложения:**

1. Tetanus can be spread from person to person.-F
2. Tetanus is caused by bacteria getting with food.-F
3. The main symptoms include tachycardia.-T
4. Clostridium tetani can survive for a long time outside the body.-T
5. The full course of the vaccination requires three injections-F

## AIDS



**1) Ознакомьтесь с ключевыми словами:**

AIDS-СПИД

Kaposi's sarcoma-саркома Капоши

a rare skin cancer-редкий рак кожи

a type of lung infection-тип инфекции кожи

intravenous -внутривенный

blood transfusions-переливание крови  
immune deficiency syndrome- синдром приобретенного иммунодефицита  
worldwide-во всём мире  
infected body fluids- инфицированные биологические жидкости  
syndrome-синдром  
HIV (human immunodeficiency virus)- ВИЧ (вирус иммунодефицита человека)  
white blood-белая кровь (лейкоциты)  
tuberculosis-туберкулёз  
pandemic-пандемия  
inadequate health- неадекватное здравоохранение

## **2. Прочитайте текст:**

### **AIDS**

AIDS wasn't discovered until the early 1980s, when doctors in the United States noticed clusters of patients suffering from highly unusual diseases. First seen in gay men in New York and California, these illnesses included Kaposi's sarcoma, a rare skin cancer, and a type of lung infection carried by birds.

Soon cases were also detected in intravenous drug users and recipients of blood transfusions. By 1982 the illness had a name—acquired immune deficiency syndrome. AIDS has since killed around 25 million people worldwide, orphaning 12 million children in Africa alone.

AIDS is triggered by a virus acquired through direct contact with infected body fluids. The virus causes an immune deficiency by attacking a type of white blood cell that helps to fight infections. Because this leads to various diseases, not a single illness, AIDS is referred to as a syndrome. The virus is called HIV (human immunodeficiency virus).

Unprotected sex is HIV's main route into humans, where it targets the white blood cell known as CD4. The virus replicates inside, eventually bursting out and flooding the body in the billions. The immune system then kicks in, and the body and the virus wage all-out war. During the height of battle billions of CD4 cells can be destroyed in a single day. As the cell count drops, the immune system begins to fail and opportunistic infections such as tuberculosis take hold.

AIDS today is a global pandemic affecting every country. In 2006, an estimated 39.5 million people had HIV/AIDS. Almost three million of them died.

The region most devastated by the disease is sub-Saharan Africa. It accounts for two-thirds of the world's HIV cases and nearly 75 percent of deaths due to AIDS. Infection rates vary, with southern African countries worst affected. In South Africa, an estimated 29 percent of pregnant women have HIV. Infection rates in Zimbabwe's adult population exceed 20 percent, while in Swaziland a third of adults are HIV positive. Poverty, inadequate health care and education, and promiscuity have all been highlighted to explain Africa's AIDS nightmare.

### **3. Ответьте на вопросы к тексту:**

- 1) What unusual diseases did people suffer from before the discovery of AIDS?
- 2) Which virus causes AIDS?
- 3) What causes the AIDS virus and what does it lead to?
- 4) What can we say about AIDS today?
- 5) Which regions are the most affected by this virus?

### **4. Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты:**

- 1) каждую страну

- 2) от этой болезни
- 3) терпеть неудачу
- 4) наводняя тело
- 5) главным путем
- 6) переносимой птицами
- 7) к различным заболеваниям
- 8) вирус реплицируется
- 9) две трети всех случаев
- 10) глобальная пандемия

**5. Найдите в тексте однокоренные слова к следующим словам:**

- 1) infectious-
- 2) attack-
- 3) pregnancy-
- 4) contacting-
- 5) percentage-
- 6) popularity-
- 7) globalized-
- 8) use-
- 9) knowing-
- 10) protection-

**6. Найдите слова в тексте, соответствующие определениям:**

- 1) Infection of the body with pathogenic microbes.
- 2) A white blood cell, a colorless globular blood cell.
- 3) Malignant tumor.
- 4) The conflict between religious and political entities - states, tribes, political groups, etc. - taking place in the form of armed confrontation, military (combat) actions between their armed forces.
- 5) This is a method of protecting the body from the action of various substances and organisms that cause the destruction of its cells and tissues, characterized by a change in the functional activity of predominantly immunocytes in order to maintain homeostasis of the internal environment.

**7. Найдите в словаре:**

**а) синонимы к прилагательным**

rare, acquired, various.

**б) антонимы к прилагательным**

pregnant, affecting, every.

**8. Подтвердите или опровергните следующие утверждения:**

- 1) AIDS has killed around 25 million people worldwide.
- 2) AIDS is not transmitted sexually.
- 3) It is estimated 29 percent of pregnant women with HIV in South Africa.
- 4) The virus causes an immune deficiency by attacking a type of white blood cell that helps to fight infections.
- 5) For the first time in Africa and Japan, these diseases, carried by birds, were found in children.

6) AIDS was detected in the early 1980s, when doctors in Australia noticed clusters of patients suffering from very common diseases.

**ОТВЕТЫ:**

**3.**

- 1) First seen in gay men in New York and California, these illnesses included Kaposi's sarcoma, a rare skin cancer, and a type of lung infection carried by birds.
- 2) The virus is called HIV (human immunodeficiency virus).
- 3) The virus causes an immune deficiency by attacking a type of white blood cell that helps to fight infections. Because this leads to various diseases, not a single illness, AIDS is referred to as a syndrome.
- 4) AIDS today is a global pandemic affecting every country. In 2006, an estimated 39.5 million people had HIV/AIDS. Almost three million of them died.
- 5) The region most devastated by the disease is sub-Saharan Africa.

**4.**

- 1) every country
- 2) by the disease
- 3) to fail
- 4) flooding the body
- 5) main route
- 6) carried by birds
- 7) to various diseases
- 8) the virus replicates
- 9) two-thirds of all cases
- 10) a global pandemic

**5.**

- 1) infection
- 2) attacking
- 3) pregnant (women)
- 4) contact
- 5) percent
- 6) population
- 7) global
- 8) users
- 9) known
- 10) unprotected

**6.**

- 1) Infection
- 2) white blood cell
- 3) cancer
- 4) war
- 5) immunity

**7.**

- a) rare- rarefied, rarified, uncommon

acquired- get  
various- assorted, diverse, respective, several, versatile  
б) pregnant- insignificant, trivial, unmeaningful  
affecting- unaffecting  
every- some

8.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) True
- 4) True
- 5) False
- 6) False

## Diphtheria



1) **Ознакомьтесь с ключевыми словами:**

C. diphtheriae – коринебактерия дифтерии

Lymph nodes – лимфатические узлы

Kidney problems – проблемы с почками

Measuring – измерения

Fever – лихорадка

Microbiological culture – микробиологическая культура

Vaccination – вакцинация

Tracheotomy – трахеотомия

Fatigue – усталость

Difficulty breathing – затруднение дыхания

2) **Прочитайте текст:**

### **Diphtheria**

**Diphtheria** is an infection caused by the bacterium Corynebacterium diphtheriae. Signs and symptoms may vary from mild to severe. They usually start two to five days after exposure. Symptoms often come on fairly gradually, beginning with a sore throat and fever. In severe cases, a grey or white patch develops in the throat. This can block the airway and create a barking cough as in croup. The neck may swell in part due to large lymph nodes. A form of diphtheria that involves the skin, eyes, or genitals also exists. Complications may include myocarditis, inflammation of nerves, kidney problems, and bleeding problems due to low blood platelets. Myocarditis may result in an abnormal heart rate and inflammation of the nerves may result in paralysis.

Diphtheria is usually spread between people by direct contact or through the air. It may also be spread by contaminated objects. Some people carry the bacteria without having symptoms, but can still spread the disease to others. The three main types of C. diphtheriae cause different severities of disease. The symptoms are due to a toxin produced by the bacteria. Diagnosis can often be made based on the appearance of the throat with confirmation by microbiological culture. Previous infection may not prevent against future infection.

A diphtheria vaccine is effective for prevention and available in a number of formulations. Three or four doses, given along with tetanus vaccine and pertussis vaccine, are recommended during childhood. Further doses are recommended every ten years. Protection can be verified by measuring the antitoxin level in the blood. Treatment is with the antibiotics erythromycin or benzylpenicillin. These antibiotics may also be used for prevention in those who have been exposed to the infection. A surgical procedure known as a tracheotomy is sometimes needed to open the airway in severe cases.

In 2015, 4,500 cases were officially reported worldwide, down from nearly 100,000 in 1980. About a million cases are believed to have occurred per year before the 1980s. It currently occurs most often in sub-Saharan Africa, India, and Indonesia. In 2015, it resulted in 2,100 deaths, down from 8,000 deaths in 1990. In areas where it is still common, children are most affected. It is rare in the developed world due to widespread vaccination. In the United States, 57 cases were reported between 1980 and 2004. Death occurs in between 5% and 10% of those affected. The disease was first described in the 5th century BC by Hippocrates. The bacterium was discovered in 1882 by Edwin Klebs.

The symptoms of diphtheria usually begin two to seven days after infection. Symptoms of diphtheria include fever of 38 °C or above, chills, fatigue, bluish skin coloration, sore throat, hoarseness, cough, headache, difficulty swallowing, painful swallowing, difficulty breathing, rapid breathing, foul-smelling and bloodstained nasal discharge, and lymphadenopathy. Symptoms can also include cardiac arrhythmias, myocarditis, and cranial and peripheral nerve palsies.

**3) В приведённом тексте найдите ответы на вопросы:**

1. What are the symptoms of diphtheria?
2. What is the list of complications of diphtheria?
3. When was the bacterium detected?
4. What is the route of transmission?
5. How long does diphtheria last after initial infection?

**4) Найдите эквивалент фразы в тексте:**

1. Лающий кашель
2. Через воздух
3. Микробиологическая культура



4. Будущие инфекции
5. Лечение с антибиотиками
6. Синеватый цвет кожи
7. Затрудненное дыхание
8. Коринебактерия дифтерии
9. Аномальная частота сердечных сокращений
10. Низкие тромбоциты

**5) Найдите однокоренные слова:**

1. Effect
2. Prevent
3. To verify
4. Flame up
5. Reformulation
6. Discoverable
7. Occurrence
8. Colourless

**6) Найдите слово в тексте, соответствующее определению:**

1. ... - also known as inflammatory cardiomyopathy, is inflammation of the heart muscle
2. ... - drug used in the treatment and prevention of bacterial infections
3. ... - used to prevent diphtheria
4. A surgical procedure known as a ...
5. Diphtheria is usually spread between people by direct contact or ...

**7) Найдите в словаре: а) антонимы и б) синонимы к следующим прилагательным:**

- A) 1. Heavy  
2. Easy  
3. Always

B) 1. Microorganism

2. Contagion

3. Illness

**8) Прочитайте предложения и ответьте правдивы они (True) или нет (False)**

1. The bacterium was discovered in 1895
2. Currently, diphtheria occurs most often in sub-Saharan Africa, India and Indonesia.
3. The symptoms of diphtheria usually begin two to seven days after infection.
4. Symptoms of diphtheria include fever of 37.5 °C
5. In the United States, 150 cases were reported between 1980 and 2004.

**Ответы:**

**3)**

1. Symptoms often come on fairly gradually, beginning with a sore throat and fever

2. myocarditis, inflammation of nerves, kidney problems, and bleeding problems due to low blood platelets

3. The bacterium was discovered in 1882.

4. Diphtheria is usually spread between people by direct contact or through the air.

5. The symptoms of diphtheria usually begin two to seven days after infection

**4)**

1. Barking cough

2. Through the air

3. Microbiological culture

4. Future infection

5. Treatment is with the antibiotics

6. Bluish skin coloration

7. Painful swallowing

8. Corynebacterium diphtheriae

9. Abnormal heart rate

10. Low blood platelets

**5)**

1. Effective

2. Prevention

3. Verified

4. Inflammation

5. Formulations

6. Discovered

7. Occurred

8. Coloration

**6)**

1. Myocarditis

2. Antibiotics

3. Vaccination

4. Tracheotomy

5. Through the air

**7)**

A) 1. Mild

2. Severe , severities

3. Sometimes

B) 1. The bacterium

2. infection

3. disease

8)

1. F

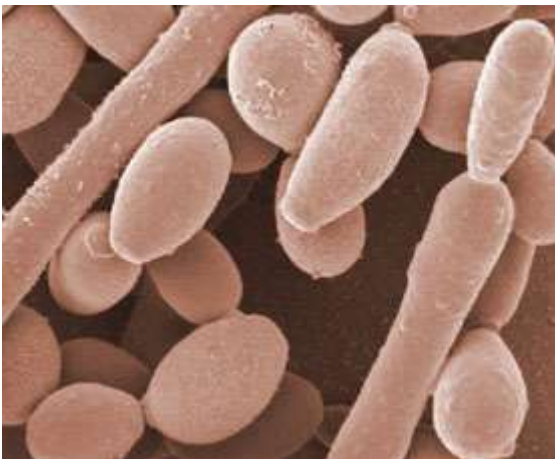
2. T

3. T

4. F

5. F

## Candidiasis



1. Ознакомьтесь с ключевыми словами:

Candidiasis- кандидоз  
Thrush- молочница  
Yeast infection- дрожжевая инфекция  
HIV/ AIDS - Вирус иммунодефицита человека/синдром приобретенного иммунодефицита  
Immune system- иммунная система  
Intensive care unit- отделение интенсивной терапии  
Occur- происходят  
VSE- до нашей эры  
Human infections- инфекции человека  
Classification of the genera- классификация родов

## 2. Прочитайте текст:

### **Candidiasis**

Candidiasis is a fungal infection due to any type of *Candida* (a type of yeast). When it affects the mouth, it is commonly called thrush. Signs and symptoms include white patches on the tongue or other areas of the mouth and throat. Other symptoms may include soreness and problems swallowing. When it affects the vagina, it is commonly called a yeast infection. Signs and symptoms include genital itching, burning, and sometimes a white "cottage cheese-like" discharge from the vagina. Less commonly the penis may be affected, resulting in itchiness. Very rarely, the infection may become invasive, spreading to other parts of the body. This may result in fevers along with other symptoms depending on the parts involved.

More than 20 types of *Candida* can cause infection with *Candida albicans* being the most common. Infections of the mouth are most common among children less than one month old, the elderly, and those with weak immune systems. Conditions that result in a weak immune system include HIV/AIDS, the medications used after organ transplantation, diabetes, and the use of corticosteroids. Other risks include dentures and following antibiotic therapy. Vaginal infections occur more commonly during pregnancy, in those with weak immune systems, and following antibiotic use. Risk factors for invasive candidiasis include being in an intensive care unit, following surgery, low birth weight infants, and those with weak immune systems.

Descriptions of what sounds like oral thrush go back to the time of Hippocrates circa 460–370 BCE.

Vulvovaginal candidiasis was first described in 1849 by Wilkinson. In 1875, Haussmann demonstrated the causative organism in both vulvovaginal and oral candidiasis is the same.

With the advent of antibiotics following World War II, the rates of candidiasis increased. The rates then decreased in the 1950s following the development of nystatin.

The genus *Candida* and species *C. albicans* were described by botanist Christine Marie Berkhout in her doctoral thesis at the University of Utrecht in 1923. Over the years, the classification of the genera and species has evolved. The genus *Candida* includes about 150 different species; however, only a few are known to cause human infections.

Candidiasis is treated with antifungal medications; these include clotrimazole, nystatin, fluconazole, voriconazole, amphotericin B, and echinocandins. Intravenous fluconazole or an intravenous echinocandin such as caspofungin are commonly used to treat immunocompromised or critically ill individuals.

The 2016 revision of the clinical practice guideline for the management of candidiasis lists a large number of specific treatment regimens for *Candida* infections that involve different *Candida* species, forms of antifungal drug resistance, immune statuses, and infection localization and severity.

**3. В приведенном тексте найдите ответы на вопросы:**

1. What is candidiasis?
2. What are the signs and symptoms of candidiasis?
3. What type is the most common cause of infection?
4. In what year was first described the Vulvovaginal candidiasis?
5. How many types of candidiasis?

**4. Найдите в тексте эквивалент фразы:**

1. Грибковая инфекция
2. Пятна на языке
- 3.«Творожистые» выделения
4. Причина инфицирования
5. Ослабленная иммунная система
6. Факторы риска
7. Низкий вес при рождении
8. Противогрибковые препараты
9. Трансплантации органов
10. Иммунный статус

**5. Найдите однокоренные слова:**

1. Affect
2. Swallow
3. Elder
4. Sore
5. Itch
6. Transport
7. Medic
8. Rare
9. Common

**6. Найдите слово в тесте соответствующее определению:**

- 1....-a disease that is caused by bacteria or a virus
- 2....-a physical feeling or problem that shows that you have a particular illness
- 3....- the cells and tissues in your body that fight against infection
- 4....- a serious disease that destroys the body's ability to fight infection
- 5....- a medicine that cures infections by destroying harmful bacteria

**7. Найдите в словаре: а) антонимы, б) синонимы к следующим словам:**

- А) 1. Elderly  
2. Low  
3. Individual
- Б) 1. Commonly  
2. Rarely  
3. Soreness

**8) Прочитайте предложения и ответьте правдивы они (True) или нет (False).**

1. Candidiasis is a diseases caused by viruses.
2. Infection with Candida albicans being the most common.
3. Vaginal infections occur more commonly during pregnancy.
4. Vulvovaginal candidiasis was first described in 1859.
5. The genus Candida includes about 200 different species.

**Ответы:**

- 3.** 1. Candidiasis is a fungal infection due to any type of Candida.
2. Signs and symptoms include white patches on the tongue or other areas of the mouth and throat, soreness and problems swallowing, genital itching, burning, and sometimes a white "cottage cheese-like" discharge from the vagina.
3. More than 20 types of Candida can cause infection with Candida albicans being the most common.
4. Vulvovaginal candidiasis was first described in 1849.
5. The genus Candida includes about 150 different species.

**4.**

1. Fungal infection
2. Patches on the tongue
3. "Cottage cheese-like" discharge
4. Cause infection
5. Weak immune systems
6. Risk factors
7. Low birth weight
8. Antifungal medications
9. Organ transplantation
10. Immune statuses

**5.**

1. Affects
2. Swallowing
3. Elderly
4. Soreness
5. Itchiness
6. Transplantation
7. Medications
8. Rarely
9. Commonly

**6.**

1. Infection
2. Symptom
3. Immune system
4. HIV/AIDS

5. Antibiotic

7.

A) 1. Young, green, youthful

2. Not high

3. For one, separate

Б) 1. Often

2. Seldom

3. Discomfort, irritation, rawness

8.

1. F

2. T

3. T

4. F

5. F

## **Ebola virus disease**



### **1) Ознакомьтесь с ключевыми словами:**

Ebola virus disease (EVD) – Вирусная болезнь Эбола

outbreaks – вспышки

undergoing evaluation - проходит оценку

abrupt fever - внезапная лихорадка

hiccup - икота

enzymes – ферменты

antibody-capture enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) – Иммуноферментный анализ с захватом антител

reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) – Обратной транскрипции и полимеразной цепной реакции

biohazard - биологическая опасность

### **2) Прочитайте текст**

#### **Ebola virus disease**

## **Key facts**

- Ebola virus disease (EVD), formerly known as Ebola haemorrhagic fever, is a severe, often fatal illness in humans.
- The virus is transmitted to people from wild animals and spreads in the human population through human-to-human transmission.
- The average EVD case fatality rate is around 50%. Case fatality rates have varied from 25% to 90% in past outbreaks.
- The first EVD outbreaks occurred in remote villages in Central Africa, near tropical rainforests, but the most recent outbreak in West Africa has involved major urban as well as rural areas.
- Community engagement is key to successfully controlling outbreaks. Good outbreak control relies on applying a package of interventions, namely case management, surveillance and contact tracing, a good laboratory service, safe burials and social mobilisation.
- Early supportive care with rehydration, symptomatic treatment improves survival. There is as yet no licensed treatment proven to neutralise the virus but a range of blood, immunological and drug therapies are under development.

## **Transmission**

Ebola then spreads through human-to-human transmission via direct contact with the blood, secretions, organs or other bodily fluids of infected people, and with surfaces and materials contaminated with these fluids.

## **Symptoms of Ebola virus disease**

- After an incubation period of two to 21 days, symptoms and signs of Ebola virus disease include  
  
abrupt fever, headache, joint pain, muscle aches, sore throat, and weakness.
- Progression of Ebola symptoms includes  
  
diarrhea, vomiting, stomach pain, hiccups, rash, and internal and external bleeding in many patients.

## **Diagnosis**

It can be difficult to distinguish EVD from other infectious diseases such as malaria, typhoid fever and meningitis. Confirmation that symptoms are caused by Ebola virus infection are made using the following investigations:

- antibody-capture enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA)
- antigen-capture detection tests
- serum neutralization
- reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) assay
- electron microscopy
- virus isolation by cell culture.

Samples from patients are an extreme biohazard risk; laboratory testing on non-inactivated samples should be conducted under maximum biological containment conditions.



## Treatment and vaccines

Supportive care-rehydration with oral or intravenous fluids- and treatment of specific symptoms, improves survival. There is as yet no proven treatment available for EVD.

### 3) В приведённом тексте найдите ответы на вопросы:

1. How is ebola transmitted?
2. What are the symptoms of ebola?
3. What are the symptoms after 21 days?
4. What diagnostics is used?
5. What is used for treatment?

### 4) Найдите эквивалент фразы в тексте:

1. Внезапная лихорадка
2. боли в желудке
3. Электронная микроскопия
4. Смертельная болезнь
5. Поврежденная почка
6. Улучшает выживание
7. иммунная терапия
8. От человека к человеку
9. Геморрагическая лихорадка
10. Социальная мобилизация

### 5) Найдите однокоренные слова:

1. successfully -
2. muscle –
3. blood -
4. weakness
5. rash
6. available
7. immunological
8. currently
9. population
10. biological

### 6) Найдите слово в тексте, соответствующее определению

1. Negative impact of biological pathogens of any level and origin (\_\_\_\_\_)
2. Vivid manifestation of something (\_\_\_\_\_)
3. Usually protein molecules or RNA molecules or their complexes, which accelerate chemical reactions in living systems (\_\_\_\_\_)
4. Pain in the head or neck area (\_\_\_\_\_)
5. Reflexive eruption of stomach contents (\_\_\_\_\_)
6. Pathological condition, in which the patient has frequent defecation (\_\_\_\_\_)

**7) Найдите в словаре: а) антонимы и б) синонимы к следующим словам:**

- a) 1. Survival  
2. Areas  
3. Infectious

- b) 1. Long  
2. Low  
3. Dead

**8) Прочитайте предложения и ответьте правдивы они (True) или нет (False)**

1. Ebola virus disease (EVD), formerly known as Ebola haemorrhagic fever, is an easy illness in humans. ( )  
2. The virus is transmitted to human-to-human transmission. ( )  
3. The incubation period is 2 to 13 days ( )  
4. Currently there is a licensed Ebola vaccine ( )  
5. Currently, there is a cure for EVD ( )

**Answers**

**4)**

1. abrupt fever  
2. stomach pain,  
3. electron microscopy  
4. fatal illness  
5. impaired kidney  
6. improves survival  
7. immune therapies  
8. human-to-human  
9. haemorrhagic fever  
10. social mobilization

- 5)** 1. successfully - successful  
2. muscle - muscles  
3. blood - bloody  
4. weakness - weaknesses  
5. rash - rashes  
6. available - avail  
7. immunological - immunologically  
8. currently - current  
9. population - populate  
10. biological - biologically

**6)**

1. **biohazard**
2. **outbreaks**
3. **enzymes**
4. **headache**
5. **vomiting**
6. **diarrhea**

**7) Synonym**

1. Survival - Stay alive
2. areas - place
3. Infectious- contagious

**Opposites**

1. long- short
2. Low-high
3. dead- alive

**8)**

1. **F**
2. **T**
3. **F**
4. **F**
5. **F**