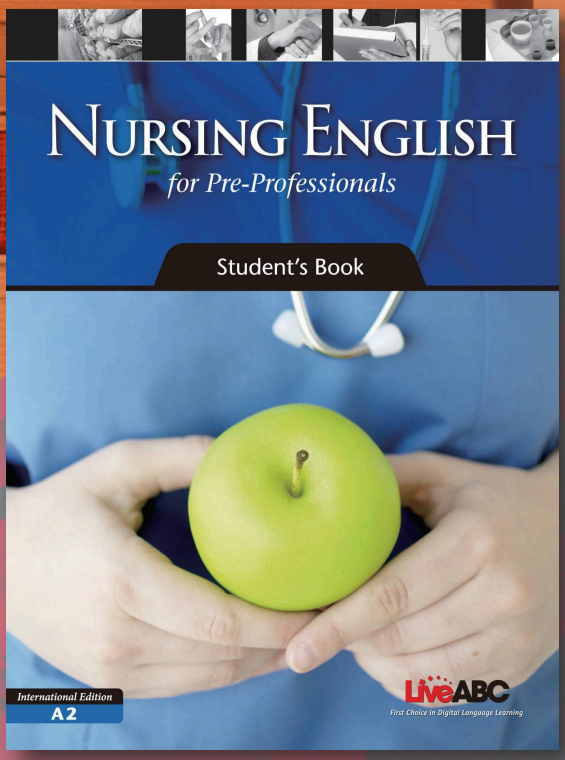
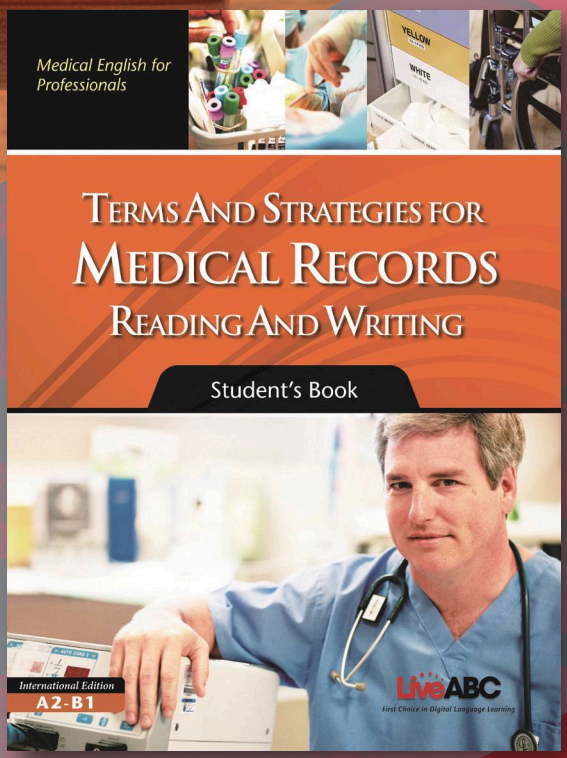
ESP | LATIN AMERICA CATALOGUE

Medical English

International Edition





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Dear Teachers,

LiveABC Interactive English Group is a worldwide organization based in Taiwan. We employ over four hundred people and partner with a multitude of organizations across the island and around the world. Producing quality publications is a lifelong endeavor, and we are dedicated to the development of English, as well as other foreign language learning materials in both print and digital formats. Thank you for your interest in LiveABC's books and systems. If you require any further information, please do not hesitate to contact us.

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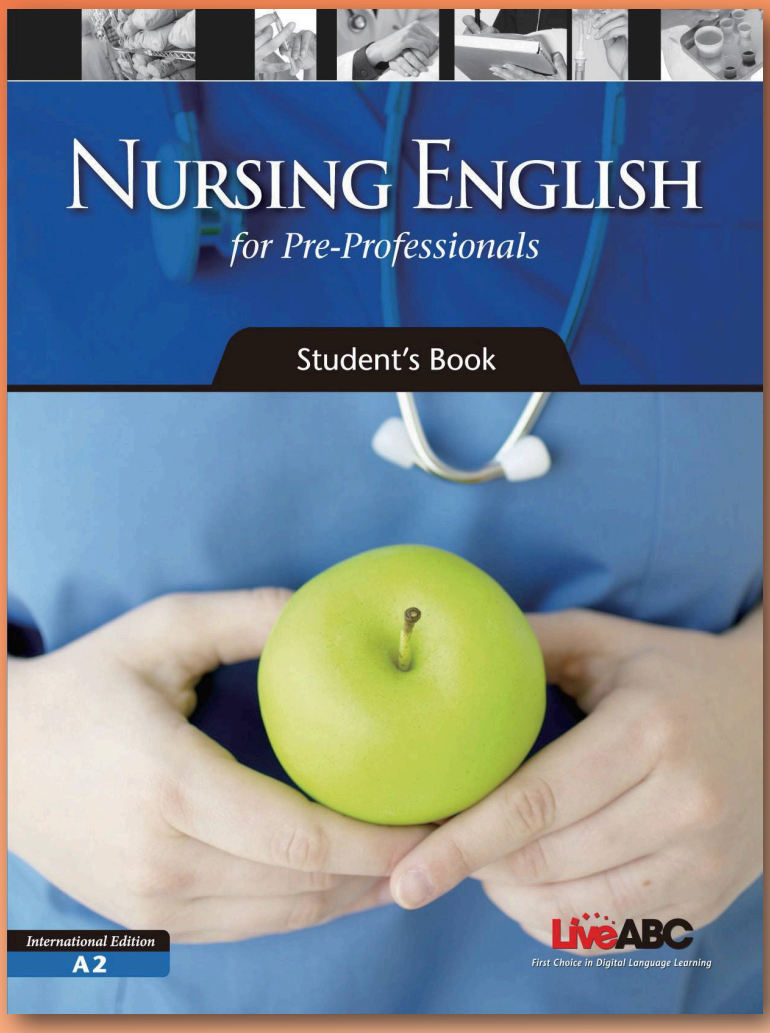
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Titles with Components

Category	Title	CEFR	for Students				for Teachers			
			Student's Book	Workbook	e-learning	AR App	Teacher's Guide	PPT	e-learning	AR App
• Medical English	**Nursing English** for Pre-Professionals	A2	√	-	√	√	**New Teaching Guide**	√	√	√
	Terms and Strategies for Medical Records Reading and Writing	A2-B1	√	-	√	√	**New Teaching Guide**	√	√	√



Nursing English for Pre-Professionals



Key Features

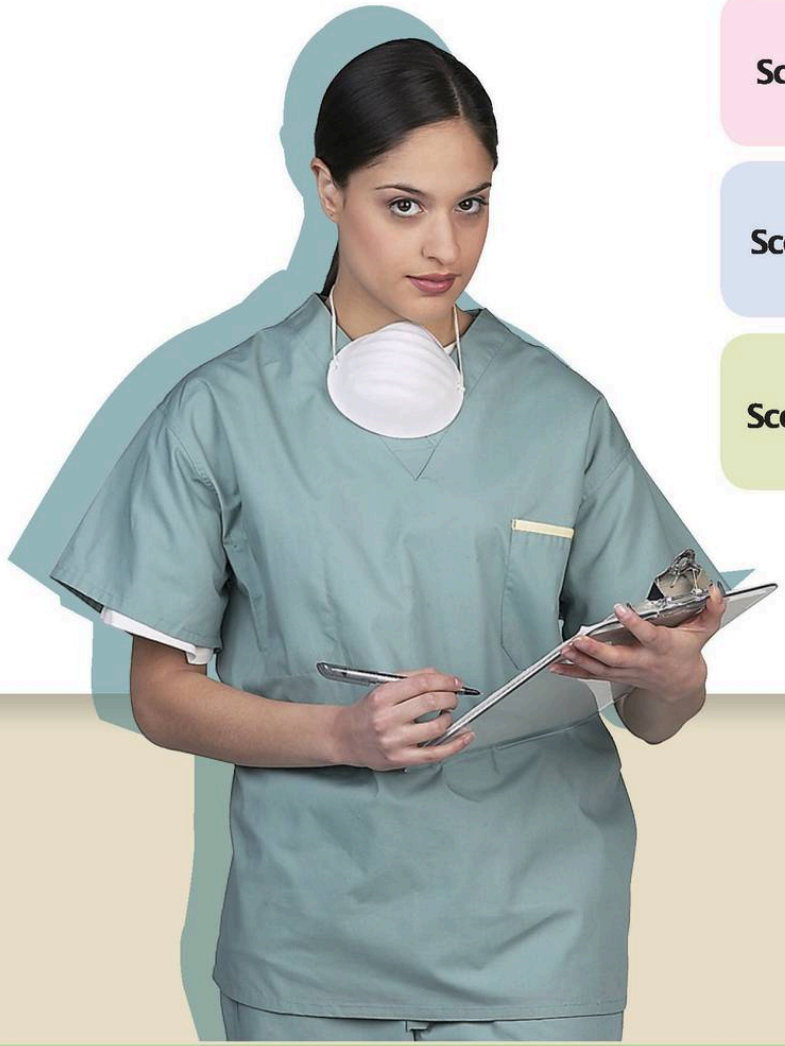
- Practical Nurse-to-Patient Dialogues
- First-of-a-Kind Nursing Notes
- Anatomical Diagrams
- Doctor's Admission Notes
- Step-by-Step Grammar Practice
- Situational Hospital Videos

Lesson 1

Gastrointestinal Unit

Learning Goals:

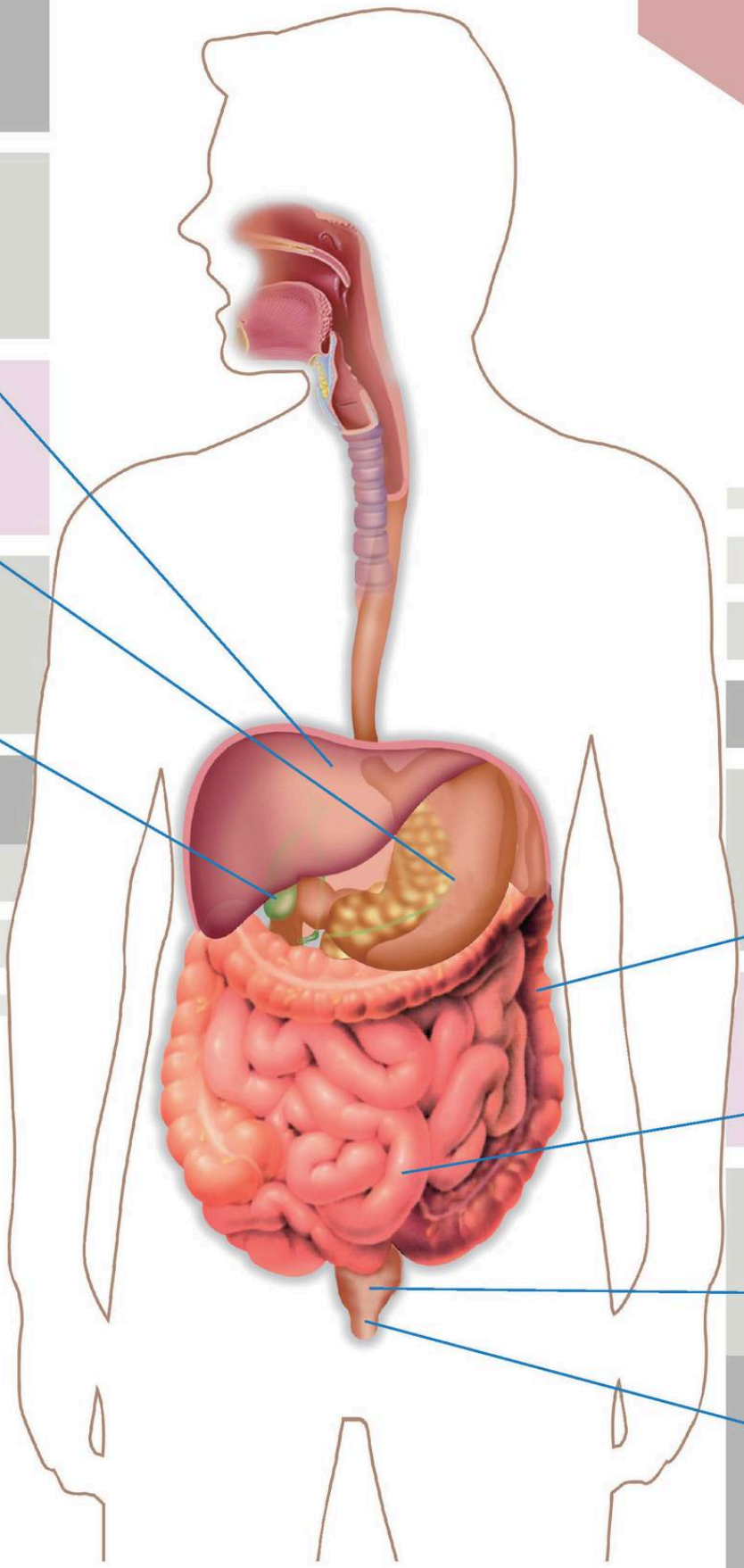
- ***Talking about Black Stool***
- ***Assessing Gastrointestinal Conditions***
- ***Explaining Discharge Plans***



Scene I	Admission Interview
Scene II	Hospitalization
Scene III	Discharge Teaching

Case Information:
Liver Cirrhosis
['lɪvɚ] [sə'rosɪs]

The Digestive Tract



1 liver

2 stomach

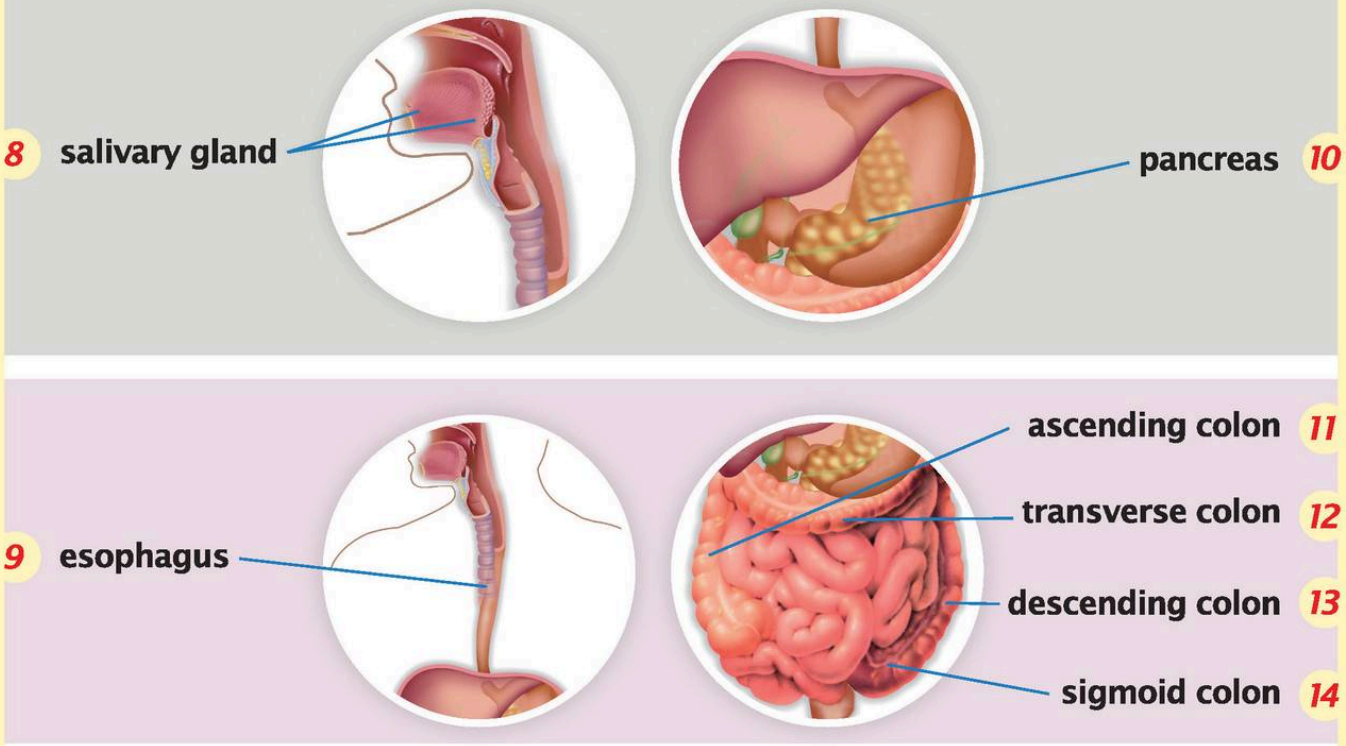
3 gallbladder

large intestine 4

small intestine 5

rectum 6

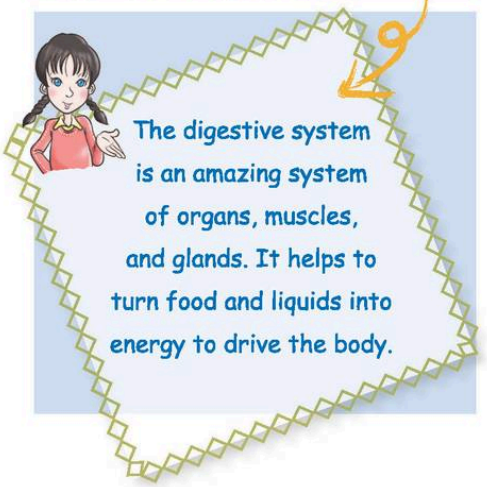
anus 7



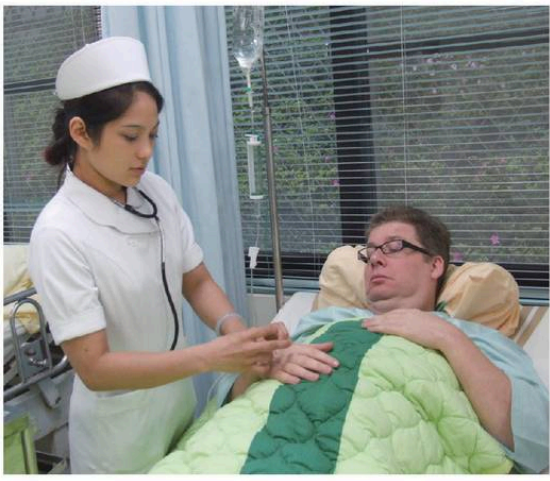
ESP Focus

1. **liver** [ˈlɪvɚ] *n.*
2. **stomach** [ˈstʌmək] *n.*
3. **gallbladder** [ˈgɔlˌblædɚ] *n.*
4. **large intestine** [lɑrdʒ] [ɪnˈtestɪn] *n.*
5. **small intestine** [smɔl] [ɪnˈtestɪn] *n.*
6. **rectum** [ˈrɛktəm] *n.*
7. **anus** [ˈenəs] *n.*
8. **salivary gland** [ˈsæləˌvɛrɪ] [glænd] *n.*
9. **esophagus** [iˈsɑfəgəs] *n.*
10. **pancreas** [ˈpæŋkriəs] *n.*
11. **ascending colon** [əˈsɛndɪŋ] [ˈkolən] *n.*
12. **transverse colon** [trænsˈvɝs] [ˈkolən] *n.*
13. **descending colon** [dɪˈsɛndɪŋ] [ˈkolən] *n.*
14. **sigmoid colon** [ˈsɪgmɔɪd] [ˈkolən] *n.*

DID YOU KNOW?



Admission Interview



*Mr. Leo, a 58-year-old, has **vomited**[2] **blood clots*** and **passed**[3] black stool.*

N: Nurse P: Patient

N: When did you throw up blood clots and pass black stool?

P: Yesterday morning, I passed some blackish green stool. And during the night, I passed black stool.

N: How did you feel at the time?

P: I was **dizzy**[4] and **woozy**,[5] and my heart was **racing**.[6]

N: Uh huh. Anything else?

P: It felt like **heartburn*** *(points to his stomach)*. I was **nauseous**,* and I vomited some blood.

N: Was there any **pain**?[7]

P: Yes, I had **cramps*** in my stomach.

N: How many times have you had a **bowel movement*** since then?

P: I have passed black stool three times.

N: What's the **approximate**[8] amount of black stool each time?

P: It's about a cup.

N: How do you feel now?

P: I still feel weak and **chilly**.[9]

N: Please **lie**[10] down and rest for 10 minutes. I'll come back to check on you.

P: Thanks.

Word Bank

1. **admission** [ədˋmɪʃən] *n.*
2. **vomit** [ˋvɑmɪt] *v.*
3. **pass** [pæs] *v.*
4. **dizzy** [ˋdɪzɪ] *adj.*
5. **woozy** [ˋwuzɪ] *adj.*
6. **race** [res] *v.*
7. **pain** [pen] *n.*
8. **approximate** [əˋprɑksəmɪt] *adj.*
9. **chilly** [ˋtʃɪlɪ] *adj.*
10. **lie** [laɪ] *v.* (lie-lay-lain-lying)

ESP Focus

* **gastrointestinal** [ˌgæstroɪnˋtestənl̩] *adj.*
* **blood clot** [blʌd] [klɑt] *n.*
* **heartburn** [ˋhɑrtˌbɜn] *n.*
* **nauseous** [ˋnɔʃəs] *adj.*
* **cramp** [kræmp] *n.*
* **bowel movement** [ˋbauəl] [ˋmuvmənt] *n.* (BM)

Nursing Notes I

Has liver cirrhosis with bleeding esophageal varices. Came to ER after passing black stool and vomiting blood clots. Doctor examined and admitted him. Admission completed.

Medical Abbreviations:

- ER = emergency room
- ED = emergency department



Your Turn:

1. The patient feels nauseous.

_____

2. The patient stated chest pain.

_____

3. The patient vomited blood clots.

_____

Listening Practice I

Track 3

Listen to the following sentences (1-5) and match them with the corresponding questions:

_____ Do you have the chills?

_____ How many times have you had a bowel movement since then?

_____ When did you pass black stool?

_____ How did you feel at the time?

_____ What's the approximate amount of black stool each time?

CHOOSE THE CORRECT WORD

_____ 1. John was admitted to the gastrointestinal _____ because he had severe stomach cramps.

A. ward

B. room

C. discharge

_____ 2. My wound is still bleeding, and I feel very _____ now.

A. stable

B. comfortable

C. dizzy

_____ 3. A consent form needs to be _____ by a family member before the surgery.

A. prescribed

B. signed

C. raced

_____ 4. Can you tell me the _____ amount of black stool each time?

A. woozy

B. regular

C. approximate

_____ 5. _____ foods are not very good for our health.

A. Preserved

B. Reserved

C. Homemade



Language Spotlight

Grammar Focus

First Conditional

1. Talks about a possible situation in the future

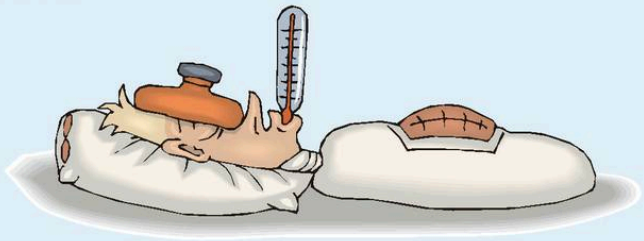
If + simple present, S. + will / can / may . . . + V.

- If you call the nurse, she will come to assist you.
- We'll arrange for an operation if (it is) necessary.

2. Makes a polite request or suggestion

If + S. (+ should) + V., imperative

- If you (should) have a fever, come back to the hospital right away.
- Please have someone help you if you need to get out of bed.



Your Turn:

Combine the following to create first conditional sentences.

1. { I give you a blood transfusion.
   The bleeding doesn't stop.

_____

2. { Your condition is stable.
   The doctor approves your discharge.

_____

3. { You need help.
   Please press the call button.

_____

Useful Expressions

Nurse:

Can you describe the pain?

♦ You can also say . . .

Is there any pain?
What kind of pain is it?
How do you feel now?
Where is the pain?
Where does it hurt?
What is the pain like?

Patient:

I have cramps in my stomach.

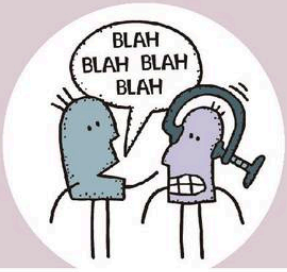
♦ **Various degrees of pain:**

stabbing
burning
sharp
dull



♦ **Pain in different body parts:**

headache
toothache
chest pain
neck pain
stomachache
backache / back pain



Admission Note



Chief Complaint (CC): Passed black stool and vomited blood clots.

Present Illness (PI):

This 58-year-old man is suffering from **liver cirrhosis*** complicated by bleeding **esophageal varices**.* He has a 30-year history of alcohol consumption. Due to the presence of **melena*** and **hematemesis**,* he was admitted via the emergency room (ER). Dark green stool was noted yesterday morning. Last night, he passed **tarry stool*** and felt dizzy. He has been experiencing **tachycardia**,* **diaphoresis**,* **heartburn**,* **nausea**,* and abdominal **cramps**.* After passing tarry stool three times, he vomited blood clots and immediately came to our ER for help.

During the physical examination, he was found to have **bilateral* leg edema**,* abdominal fullness, and **ascites**.* He denied that he was experiencing abdominal pain. The laboratory data revealed a low level of hemoglobin (Hgb: 9 g/dl). **Type and cross matches*** were done and two units of whole blood were prepared as a **blood transfusion*** will need to be given. Under the impression of liver cirrhosis with bleeding esophageal varices, he was admitted to our ward for possible **endoscopic variceal ligation (EVL)*** and further care.

The Digestive System

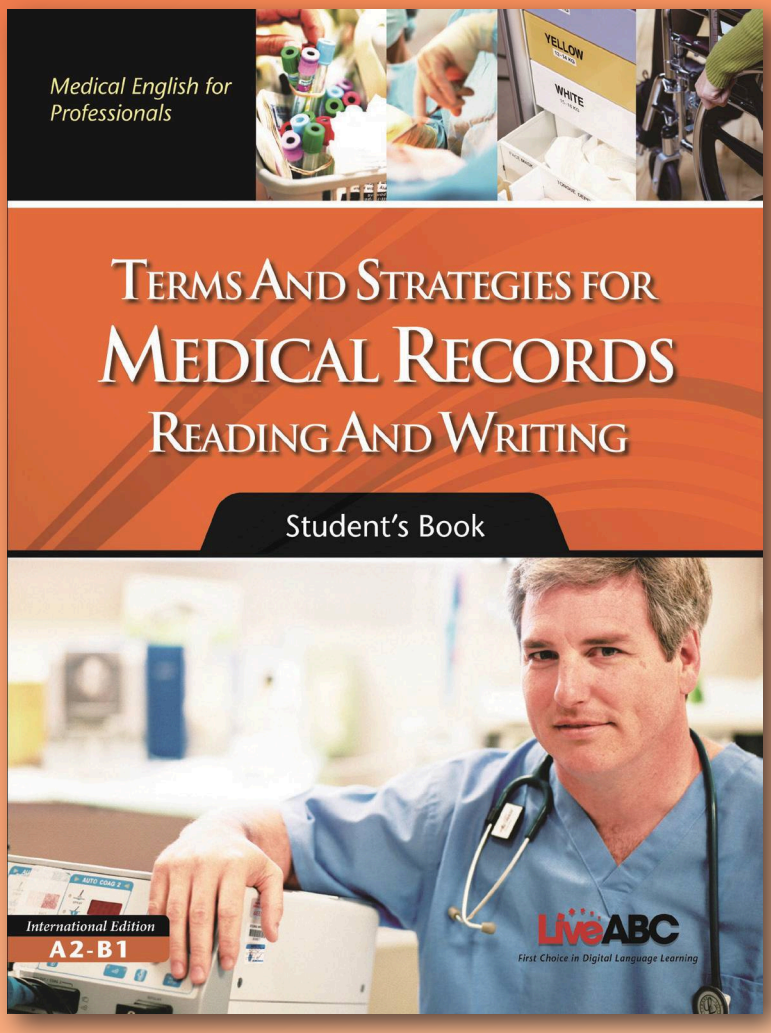
The process of preparing the food that we have eaten for nourishing the body is called **digestion**.* The digestive system is a continuous tube beginning with the mouth and ending at the anus. It converts food into nutrients and transfers the nutrients into the bloodstream. They are then sent to the entire body. After the absorption of these nutrients from the digestive tract, the waste is eliminated from the body. The digestive system consists of the mouth (oral cavity), **pharynx**,* esophagus, stomach, small intestine, **appendix**,* and large intestine. It measures about 30 feet (nine meters) in an adult.

* **digestion** [daɪˈdʒɛstʃən] *n.*
* **appendix** [əˈpɛndɪks] *n.*
* **pharynx** [ˈfærɪŋks] *n.*

Some of the most obvious structures within the oral cavity are the cheeks, tongue, teeth, and salivary glands. Just beyond the mouth, at the beginning of the tube leading to the stomach, is the pharynx. Both the larynx, or **voice box**,* and the esophagus begin in the pharynx. The esophagus is a collapsible tube. About 10 inches (25.4 cm) long, it leads from the pharynx to the stomach. Food passes down the esophagus and into the stomach. The stomach, a large sac-like organ, is where food undergoes the early processes of digestion.

* **voice box** [vɔɪs] [bɑks] *n.*

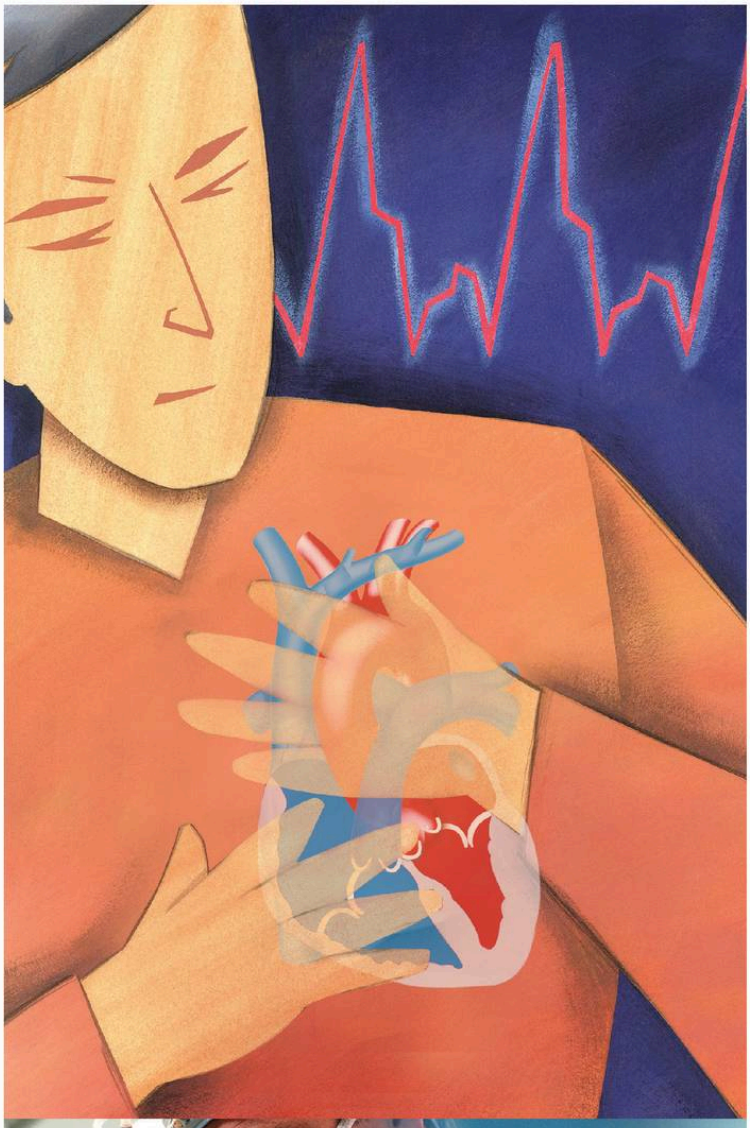
Terms and Strategies for Medical Records Reading and Writing



Key Features

- Authentic Medical Records
- Medical Terminology
- Signs and Symptoms of Diseases
- Strategies for Reading Medical Records
- Exercises for Writing Medical Records
- SOAP Note Reading and Writing

LESSON 1 CARDIOVASCULAR UNIT







LEARNING GOALS:

- Learning the signs and symptoms (S/S) of coronary artery disease (CAD)
- Reading and writing an acute coronary syndrome (ACS) admission note
- ESP grammar

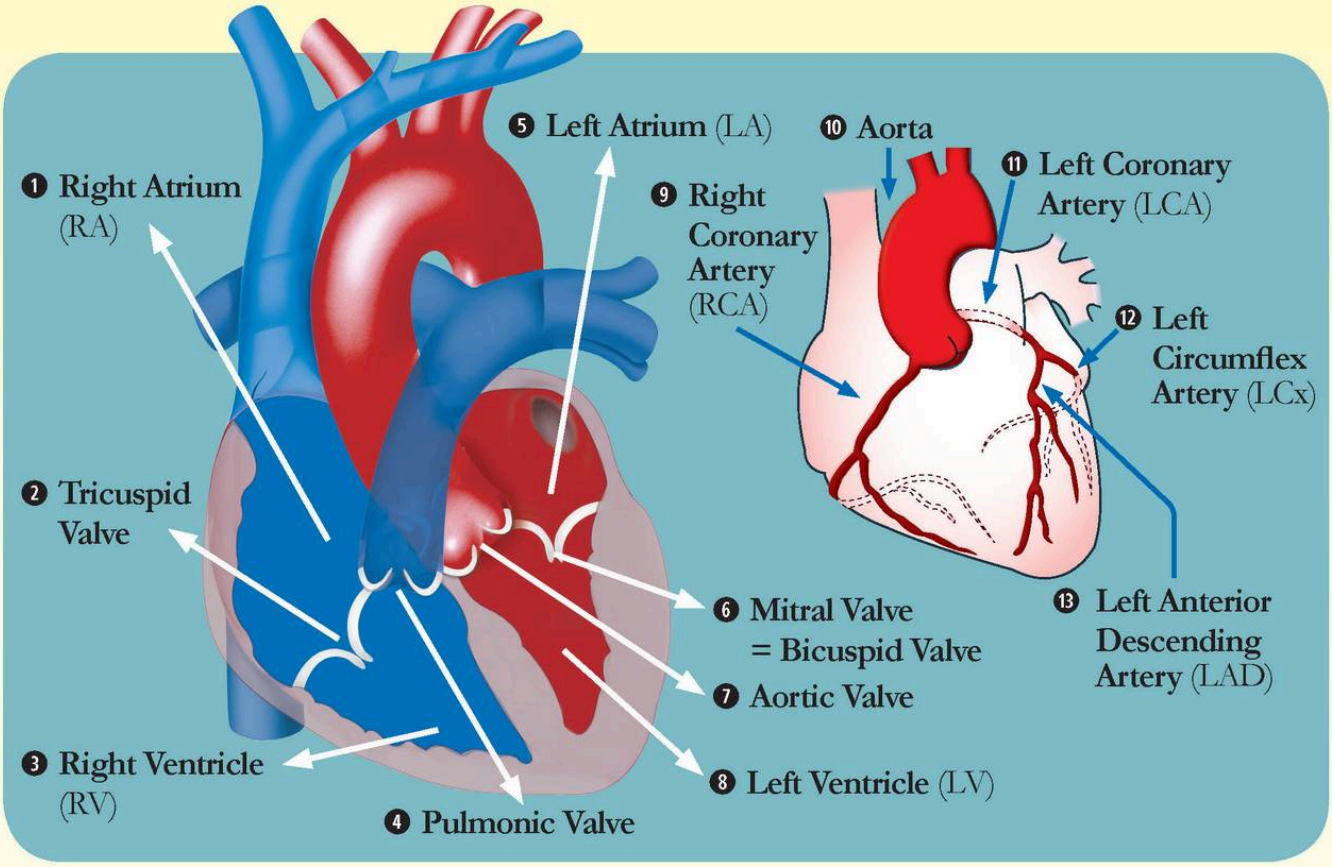
Did you know?

The **carotid artery** delivers newly oxygenated blood from the heart to the head.

The **jugular vein** transfers deoxygenated blood from the head back towards the heart.

Anatomy

The Structures of the Heart Track 01



Warm-Up

I. Match the word parts with their meanings.

1. Cardi/o, Card/o	A. Heart
2. Angi/o, vas/o	B. Hard
3. Arteri/o	C. Vessel
4. Thromb/o	D. Artery
5. Phleb/o, Ven/i	E. Clot
6. Hem/o, Hemat/o	F. Vein
7. Ather/o	G. Blood
8. Scler/o	H. Fatty or porridge-like

II. Do you know what these abbreviations stand for? Write them out in the spaces below. Then check your answers in the appendix.

1. (RHB) _____ heart _____
2. (EF) _____ fraction
3. (LV) left _____
4. (CO) cardiac _____
5. (CI) _____ index
6. (MI) myocardial _____
7. (CABG) coronary _____ _____ graft
8. (SL) sub_____

Warm-Up

III. Listen and Pronounce

Tracks 02-03

A. Do you know how to pronounce these words? Read them out loud to the class.

1. **Angi/o/plasty**
2. **Thromb/o/phleb/itis**
3. **Arteri/o/scler/osis**
4. **Cardi/o/logist**
5. **Cardi/o/my/o/pathy**



B. Listen to and repeat the following nouns and their adjectives.

1. **heart**	**cardiac**
2. **atrium**	**atrial**
3. **ventricle**	**ventricular**
4. **vein**	**venous**
5. **artery**	**arterial**
6. **worsening**	**worse**
7. **hypertension**	**hypertensive**
8. **vascularization**	**vascular**
9. **vessel**	**vascular**
10. **valve**	**valvular**
11. **aorta**	**aortic**
12. **sternum**	**sternal**
13. **diastole**	**diastolic**
14. **systole**	**systolic**
15. **septum**	**septal**
16. **ischemia**	**ischemic**
17. **apex**	**apical**

IV. Understand Parts of Speech

To figure out the meaning of a new word, it is helpful to know its part of speech. Is it a noun, a verb, an adjective, or an adverb?

Read the words below. Write the missing nouns and adjectives in the empty spaces.

Noun	Adjective
heart	
atrium	
	ventricular
vein	
artery	
	hypertensive

Noun	Adjective
	vascular
	valvular
aorta	
sternum	
	septal
ischemia	

Pre-Reading

I. Medical Vocabulary from the Main Reading

Do you know which group each of the following terms belongs to? Write them in the correct boxes below.

1. **palpitations**
2. **pitting edema**
3. **near-syncope**
4. **left ventricular hypertrophy (LVH)**
5. **ST depression**
6. **pulmonary edema (PE)**
7. **electrocardiogram (EKG)**
8. **sinus rhythm**
9. **coronary artery disease (CAD)**
10. **aortic stenosis**
11. **percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty (PTCA)**
12. **dyspnea**
13. **chest tightness**

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS (S/S)	DIAGNOSTIC TEST

DIAGNOSIS	TREATMENT

Reading

Admission Note Track 04

Pre-Reading Questions:

1. What are the risk factors of CAD?
2. What are the common symptoms of CAD?
3. Who is likely to suffer from CAD?

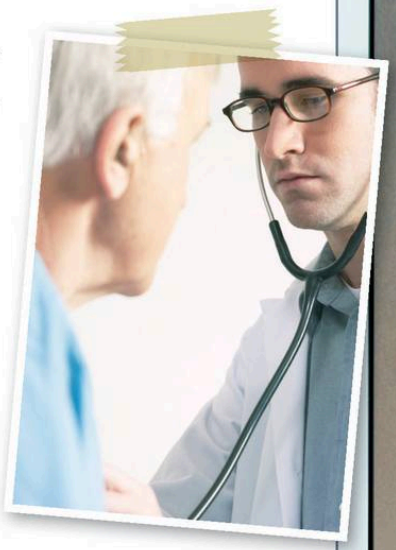
Chief Complaint

Sudden **onset** of dyspnea and chest tightness for 2 hours

Present Illness

This 62-year-old male patient has a history of CAD **s/p** PTCA and aortic stenosis as well as a 20-plus-year history of smoking and alcohol **dependence**. He **irregularly** followed up at our **CV OPD**.

Prior to this admission, he **suffered** from sudden onset of dyspnea. He also complained of chest tightness over the **substernal** area for 2 hours. These symptoms **worsened** as his activity became more **strenuous** and **improved** after NTG use. He also **experienced** palpitations, cough, nausea, pitting edema, and **poor appetite**. The patient had an **episode** of near-syncope this morning. At our **ER**, **elevated cardiac enzyme** was noted. EKG showed LVH with ST depression sinus rhythm. On **suspicion** of **ACS** with pulmonary edema, he was **admitted** to **CCU** for further treatment.





Grammar Focus

"Besides" can be used to begin a sentence to mean "in addition" (as an adverb) or in the middle of a sentence to mean "in addition to" (as a preposition). In a statement, "as" means the same as "when"; and "as well as" can be replaced by "and" to connect two nouns.

❶ besides (in addition / in addition to)

Besides, he has had palpitations for more than two hours. (adv.) ⇨

In addition, he has had palpitations for more than two hours.

The patient has many other symptoms ***besides*** crushing chest pain. (prep.) ⇨

The patient has many other symptoms ***in addition to*** crushing chest pain.

❷ as (when)

As I got back to the nurse's station, the call button rang.

Mary drank a lot of water ***as*** she was taking her pills.

❸ as well as (and)

He has suffered from sudden onset of dyspnea ***as well as*** chest tightness over the substernal area for 2 hours.

The doctor ordered a chest X-ray (CXR) ***as well as*** a 12-lead EKG.

Your Turn:

Combine the following sentences using the words in parentheses.

1. **The patient slipped. The patient was getting out of the wheelchair.** (as)

_____

2. **The patient suffers from diabetes. The patient suffers from high blood pressure.** (as well as)

_____

3. **You must eat healthier foods to regulate your blood pressure. You should lose weight.** (besides)

_____

4. **The patient has severe chest pain. The patient has SOB.** (in addition to)

_____

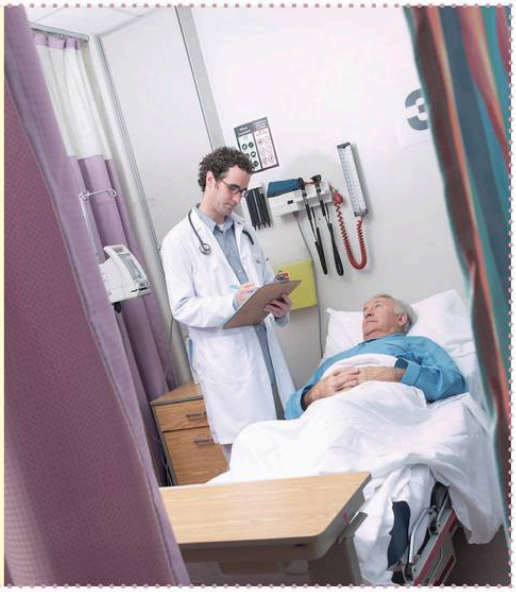
5. **The patient was in the ER. The doctor found the patient had abnormal heart sounds.** (when)

_____

V-ing or V-ed

In the following examples, the function of the present and past participles is to add information to the first part of the sentence. In the third example, a past participle is used because the relief of chest pain is a result of an act (taking one nitroglycerin).

1. He experienced SOB and then had chest pain ***lasting*** for a few minutes.
2. He experienced SOB and then had chest pain ***radiating*** to his right shoulder.
3. He experienced SOB and then had chest pain ***relieved*** by one nitroglycerin.



Your Turn:

Now let's practice combining the following sentences.

1. **Did you hear about the little girl?**
   She was knocked down by a car on her way to school.

   _____?

2. **The patient was awakened by the nurse. She was explaining NPO to the family.**

   _____.

3. **The man was taken to the nearest hospital. The man was injured in the accident.**

   _____.

4. **Do you know the doctor? The doctor is talking to Helen.**

   _____?

5. **Life must be unpleasant for people. People suffer from hypertension.**

   _____.

6. **The doctor is looking at the CXR. The CXR was taken this morning.**

   _____?

7. **The pacemaker was removed by the surgeon. The pacemaker needs a new battery.**

   _____.

Supplementary Reading

Atrioventricular (AV) Block

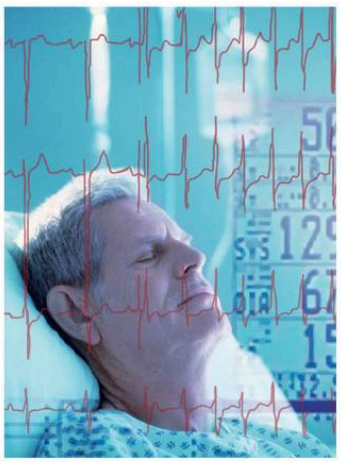
Chief Complaint

Recent increased frequency of dizziness and chest discomfort

Present Illness

This is a 72-year-old male patient with a history of mild mitral regurgitation (MR), aortic stenosis (AS), hyperlipidemia, and acute inferior wall myocardial infarction (MI) due to right coronary artery (RCA) stenosis. He is s/p percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty (PTCA) with stent. He has suffered from increased frequency of dizziness and chest discomfort in recent days. He also complained about blackout episodes. He denied symptoms of dyspnea on exertion (DOE), orthopnea, decreased urine amount, poor appetite, fever, cough, or dysuria.

At our ER, initial findings of intermittent bradycardia favored a diagnosis of sick sinus syndrome (SSS) with Wenckebach AV block. Then the electrocardiogram (EKG) shifted to a second-degree type II AV block. Basal crackles were heard bilaterally. Transcutaneous pacemaker (TCP) was standing by available for use as needed. With an initial diagnosis of arrhythmia, he was admitted for cardiac catheterization, electrophysiologic study (EPS), and possible permanent pacemaker (PPM) implantation.



I. ESP Vocabulary Building

Check the appropriate columns.

	Synonym	Antonym	Family
increased / decreased			
discomfort / uncomfortable			
inferior / superior			
deny / denial			
initial / final			
permanent / temporary			

II. Reading Comprehension

Answer the questions.

_____ 1. **Which symptom is present in the case?**

A. poor appetite B. oliguria C. dysuria D. chest discomfort

_____ 2. **Which of the following is not part of the patient's past illness?**

A. hyperlipidemia B. MR C. AS D. orthopnea

_____ 3. **In the ER, what led to a diagnosis of SSS?**

A. tachycardia B. NSR

C. HCM D. intermittent bradycardia

_____ 4. **Why was the patient admitted for cardiac cath?**

A. dizziness B. arrhythmia C. angina pectoris D. cardiac arrest

III. Cloze Test

Fill in the blanks with the choices provided.

1. **He has suffered from _____ frequency of dizziness and chest discomfort in recent days.** (increasing / increased / increases)
2. **He also complained _____ blackout episodes.** (about / by / with)
3. **Then the electrocardiogram (EKG) shifted _____ a second-degree type II AV block.** (from / after / to)
4. **Transcutaneous pacemaker (TCP) was standing _____ available for use as needed.** (in / for / by)
5. **With an initial diagnosis of arrhythmia, he was admitted _____ cardiac catheterization, electrophysiologic study (EPS), and possible permanent pacemaker (PPM) implantation.** (to / into / for)

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LiveABC

SINCE 1997

2000

First magazine in co-partnership with CNN



2001

Live magazine



2002

ABC magazine



2004

First annual compilation of all the magazines



2008

biz magazine business oriented partnership

Berlitz

McGraw Hill Education

2014

HOW IT WORKS magazine



2016

ESP series, more than 10 books were launched



2017

Come to Live primary series

Outstanding! Series



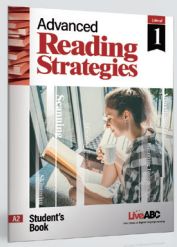
2020

Live Escalate series



2021

Advanced Reading Strategies



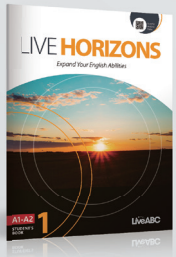
2023

Taking Off series



2024

Live Horizons series












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