Answer the following questions, then check your answer by reading the article.

1. If a person in Britain is sick, as a first step he consults
   a) a nurse
   b) a general practitioner
   c) a chemist (US = "pharmacist")
   d) a specialist

2. The percentage of the British population registered with a family doctor is…
   a) 80 percent
   b) 60 percent
   c) 99 percent
   d) 50 percent

3. "Reactive" medicine means
   a) the doctor treats patients in an old-fashioned harmful way.
   b) the doctor gives medical advice to those who have not asked for it.
   c) the doctor only treats the patient when the patient notices that something is wrong.
   d) the doctor makes up imaginary diagnoses just to see his patients' reactions.

4. Cervical cancer tends to develop
   a) very slowly
   b) irregularly
   c) rapidly
   d) very rapidly

5. The test for cervical cancer is usually…
   a) every year
   b) every three years
   c) every five years
   d) every ten years

6. Health education involves
   a) the doctor not smoking or drinking to give an example to patients.
   b) making medical students learn foreign languages.
   c) the doctor giving advice about such things as smoking, alcohol and diet.
   d) the government banning advertisements for tobacco and alcohol.

7. The most important skill of a family doctor is…
   a) making injections as painless as possible
   b) accounting
   c) communication

---

1 Les définitions du vocabulaire à réviser sont données en italique et numérotées en gras, ainsi, par exemple, les définitions 1-6 sont à réviser pour l'examen, les numéros 7, 10, 11, 13 etc. n'ont pas besoin d'être appris.
d) writing out prescriptions legibly

8. The general practitioner …
    a) needs many skills.
    b) only gives out aspirin and weighs babies.
    c) needs to know an enormous amount about every branch of medicine.
    d) The general practitioner's work is rather monotonous because he has to deal with a lot of routine problems.
General Practice: primary care, referrals and preventive medicine

VOCABULARY in context. Match the following definitions with words from the reading passage below, then give an appropriate translation in French.

26. Unit in a series: ____________
27. Prevention, treatment, and management of illness and the preservation of mental and physical well-being through the services offered by the medical and health professions: ____________
28. Not healthy; sick; infected by disease: ____________
29. Health care provided by a medical professional (as a general practitioner or a pediatrician) with whom a patient has initial contact and by whom the patient may be referred to a specialist for further treatment. Its aims (objectives) are to provide the patient with a broad spectrum of care, both preventive and curative, and to coordinate all of the care the patient receives: ____________
30. A person licensed to practice medicine; a medical doctor; A person who practices general medicine as distinct from surgery: ____________
31. A physician whose practice is not oriented to a specific medical specialty but instead covers a variety of medical problems in patients of all ages. Also called family doctor: ____________
32. To direct to a source for help or information: ____________
33. Not usual or common; rare; exceptional: ____________
34. Disease of body or mind; poor health; sickness: ____________
35. A degree of health care intermediate between that offered in a physician's office and that available at a research hospital, as the care typically offered at a clinic or community hospital: ____________
36. The surrounding conditions and circumstances: environment, context: ____________
37. The place in which a physician receives patients and provides basic health care; a.k.a. doctor's surgery (BrE): ____________
38. The section of a health care facility intended to provide rapid treatment for victims of sudden illness or trauma: ____________
39. A patient who is admitted to a hospital or clinic for treatment that does not require an overnight stay: ____________
40. The process of directing or redirecting (as a medical case or a patient) to an appropriate specialist or agency for definitive treatment: ____________
41. A program planned to prevent illness, to maintain the best level of function, and to promote health. It is central to health care, especially to nursing care at all levels: ____________
42. A child in the earliest period of life, especially before he or she can walk. A very young child; baby: ____________
43. The creation of immunity usually against a particular disease (e.g., against smallpox); especially treatment of an organism for the purpose of making it immune to subsequent attack by a particular pathogen: ____________
44. 1. To separate. 2. To examine systematically: ____________
45. Capable of being transmitted from person to person, animal to animal, animal to human, or human to animal; syn. transmissible: ____________
46. A pathological condition of a part, an organ, or a system of an organism resulting from various causes, such as infection, genetic defect, or environmental stress, and characterized by an identifiable group of signs or symptoms: ____________
47. To watch, observe, or check closely or continuously: ____________
48. The carrying of young in the uterus from conception to delivery: ____________
49. Physical harm or damage; syn. wound, trauma: ____________
50. The whole system of care and treatment of a disease or a sick individual: ____________
51. 1. Marked by long duration, by frequent recurrence over a long time, and often by slowly progressing seriousness: not acute chronic indigestion her hallucinations became chronic. 2. Having a slow progressive course of indefinite duration — used especially of degenerative invasive diseases, some infections, psychoses, inflammations, and the carrier state: ____________
52. A physician specializing in internal medicine (especially as distinguished from a surgeon): ____________
53. A physician who specializes in the branch of medicine that deals with the care of infants and children and the treatment of their diseases: ____________
54. A hospital, clinic, or health-care professional, or group of health-care professionals who give a service to patients: ____________
55. The branch of medicine that deals with the care of women during pregnancy, childbirth, and the recuperative period following delivery: ____________
56. The branch of medicine dealing with the administration of health care to women, especially the diagnosis and treatment of disorders affecting the female reproductive organs: ____________
57. The branch of medicine that is concerned with the physiology and pathology of the skin: ____________
58. The branch of medicine that deals with diagnosis and treatment of diseases of the ear, nose, and throat: ____________
59. The medical science that deals with the study and treatment of rheumatic diseases (characterized by inflammation and pain in muscles or joints): ____________
60. The medical study of the structure, function, and disorders of the heart: ____________
61. More than two or three but not many: ____________
62. Low in price or cost; not expensive: ____________
63. A manner or method: ____________
64. To use or spend without real need, gain (advantage), or purpose: ____________
65. Apt, correct, proper: ____________

Britain has a two-tier system of medical care. A person who is ill goes first to a primary care physician or general practitioner. The general practitioner treats most problems himself, and refers patients with unusual or serious illnesses to specialists for secondary care.
Primary, or "first contact," care is provided in such settings as doctors' offices, hospital emergency services and outpatient clinics. Primary care may be obtained by individuals on their own initiative, without referral by a doctor. It includes health maintenance in infants and children, immunizations, screening for infectious and communicable diseases, the monitoring of normal pregnancies, treatment of minor injuries and common complaints, and management of chronic diseases. In the United States, internists, family practitioners, and pediatricians, as well as general practitioners, are the main providers of primary care.

Care at the secondary level is provided by a specialist, often in a community hospital. Specialties that are usually considered secondary level include obstetrics and gynecology, dermatology, otolaryngology, rheumatology, and cardiology.

The two-tier system has several advantages. Primary care is a cheap and accessible way of treating minor illnesses. The patient can consult the same doctor for almost all illnesses. Specialists do not waste their time on simple problems. In serious illness the general practitioner helps the patient find the most appropriate specialist.
their own -- from a -- both -- measures -- such as -- or -- as well as curative -- (e.g. -- )

Patients …

2. The second tier in the British health care system. Patients for whom this type of care is reserved. The reasons for this. → …

i.e. -- provided -- by -- reserved for -- serious -- who -- by their -- so as to avoid -- time -- common -- or minor -- and because -- expensive – than

The second tier in …

3. Make up one original question of your own relating to this section of the article, then write a 2-3 line answer to it using information either from the article or from outside sources.

---

3 NB. so as to = in order to / afin de
Common Complaints / Common Problems:

VOCABULARY in context. Match the following definitions with words from the figure above (clockwise Q from top), then give an appropriate translation in French.

i. A rise of body temperature above the normal whether a natural response (as to infection) or artificially induced for therapeutic reasons. 2. An abnormal bodily state characterized by increased production of heat, accelerated heart action and pulse, and systemic debility with weakness, loss of appetite, and thirst: ____________

ii. 1. Physical or mental weariness resulting from exertion. 2. Physiology. The decreased capacity or complete inability of an organism, an organ, or a part to function normally because of excessive stimulation or prolonged exertion: ____________

iii. A pathological deficiency in the oxygen-carrying component of the blood, measured in unit volume concentrations of hemoglobin, red blood cell volume, or red blood cell number. A condition in which the blood is deficient in red blood cells, in hemoglobin, or in total volume: ____________

iv. A variable disorder of carbohydrate metabolism caused by a combination of hereditary and environmental factors and usually characterized by inadequate secretion or utilization of insulin, by excessive urine production, by excessive amounts of sugar in the blood and urine, and by thirst, hunger, and loss of weight: ____________

v. 1. An excess of cholesterol in the blood. 2. A familial disorder characterized by a high level of cholesterol in the blood: ____________

vi. 1. Arterial disease in which chronic high blood pressure is the primary symptom. 2. Abnormally elevated blood pressure: ____________

vii. 1. Pathologically excessive production of thyroid hormones. 2. The condition resulting from excessive activity of the thyroid gland, characterized by increased basal metabolism: ____________

viii. 1. Insufficient production of thyroid hormones. 2. A pathological condition resulting from severe thyroid insufficiency, which may lead to cretinism or myxedema: ____________

ix. Any of various diseases transmitted by direct sexual contact that include the classic venereal diseases (as syphilis, gonorrhea, and chancroid) and other diseases (as hepatitis A, hepatitis B, giardiasis, and AIDS) sometimes contracted by other than sexual means: ____________

x. Inflammation of the ear: ____________

xi. A temporary eruption on the skin: ____________

xii. An inflammatory condition of the skin characterized by redness, itching, and oozing vesicular lesions which become scaly, crusted, or hardened: ____________

xiii. A small hard mass in the kidney that forms from deposits chiefly of phosphates and urates: ____________

xiv. Excessive and frequent evacuation of watery feces, usually indicating gastrointestinal distress or disorder: ____________

xv. Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach and intestines: ____________

xvi. Backward flow of the gastric contents into the esophagus resulting from improper functioning of a sphincter at the lower end of the esophagus, cf. heartburn: ____________

xvii. An ulcer in the wall of the stomach or duodenum resulting from the digestive action of the gastric juice on the mucous membrane when the latter is rendered susceptible to its action (as by psychosomatic or local factors): ____________

xviii. Pain in one or more joints, cf. arthralgia: ____________

xix. A form of arthritis, occurring mainly in older persons, that is characterized by chronic degeneration of the cartilage of the joints. Also called degenerative joint disease: ____________

xx. A physical injury resulting from excessive tension, effort, or use, especially one involving undue stretching of muscles or ligaments: ____________

xxi. A joint injury in which some of the fibers of a supporting ligament are ruptured but the continuity of the ligament remains intact. A sudden or violent twist or wrench of a joint causing the stretching or tearing of ligaments and often rupture of blood vessels with hemorrhage into the tissues; usually marked by swelling, inflammation, hemorrhage, and discoloration: ____________

xxii. Inflammation of a tendon: ____________
General Practice : primary care, referrals and preventive medicine

| xxiii. Inflammation of a bursa (small serous sac between a tendon and a bone), especially in the shoulder, elbow, or knee joint: | 
| xxiv. Difficulty in drawing sufficient breath, labored breathing. A sensation of difficult or uncomfortable breathing or a feeling of not getting enough air: | 
| xxv. A chronic respiratory disease, often arising from allergies, that is characterized by sudden recurring attacks of labored breathing, chest constriction, and coughing. Recurrent attacks of paroxysmal dyspnea, with wheezing due to spasmodic contraction of the bronchi. It is usually either an allergic manifestation (allergic or extrinsic) or secondary to a chronic or recurrent condition: | 
| xxvi. Chronic or acute inflammation of the mucous membrane of the bronchial tubes: | 
| xxvii. Pulmonary disease (as emphysema or chronic bronchitis) that is characterized by chronic typically irreversible airway obstruction resulting in a slowed rate of exhalation: | 
| xxviii. A condition (as sclerosis or thrombosis) that reduces the blood flow through the coronary arteries to the heart muscle: | 
| xxix. Swelling and inflammation of the blood vessels lining the membranes of the nose: | 
| xxx. Painful throat due to inflammation of the isthmus of the fauces and pharynx: | 
| xxxi. Inflammation of the sinuses or a sinus, especially in the nasal region: | 
| xxxii. Inflammation of the pharynx: | 
| xxxiv. Any allergic reaction of the nasal mucosa, occurring perennially (nonseasonal) or seasonally (hay fever): | 
| xxxv. A sensation of unsteadiness accompanied by a feeling of movement within the head; cf. vertigo, lightheadedness: | 
| xxxvi. A pain in the head. Also called cephalalgia: | 
| xxxvii. A state of intense apprehension, uncertainty, and fear resulting from the anticipation of a threatening event or situation, often to a degree that normal physical and psychological functioning is disrupted: | 
| xxxviii. A psychotic or neurotic condition characterized by an inability to concentrate, insomnia, and feelings of extreme sadness, dejection, and hopelessness: |

Which of these common complaints or conditions can be treated by a primary care physician (PCP), and which might require referral to a specialist for secondary care? (Give several examples)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primary Care</th>
<th>Secondary Care</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• ...</td>
<td>• ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• ...</td>
<td>• ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• ...</td>
<td>• ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• ...</td>
<td>• ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• ...</td>
<td>• ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• ...</td>
<td>• ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• ...</td>
<td>• ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• ...</td>
<td>• ...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
VOCABULARY in context. Match the following definitions with words from the reading passage below, then give an appropriate translation in French.

66. An entrance or a means of access: ____________

67. A branch of medicine or surgery, such as cardiology or neurosurgery, in which a physician specializes; the field of practice of a specialist: ____________

68. Through one's own authority, ability, etc.; without dependence on others: ____________

69. One part in a hundred: ____________

70. One of three equal parts (1/3): ____________

71. Do the same thing, also; likewise: ____________

72. Not less than; as a minimum: ____________

73. One time: ____________

74. To communicate; to interact or associate: ____________

75. A branch of medicine that promotes activities to prevent the occurrence of disease: ____________

76. Educational activities aimed at the improvement of health-related knowledge, attitudes, and behavior: ____________

77. A symptom, condition, or sign which is patent (evident) upon initial examination of a patient or which the patient discloses to the physician. The symptom or distress about which a patient seeks medical assistance: ____________

78. A characteristic sign or indication of a disorder or disease: ____________

79. A state of mental uneasiness and; apprehension, worry: ____________

80. In accompaniment; together; with (oneself): ____________

81. (Not) up to the time that; (Not) before: ____________

82. Not functioning properly: ____________

83. Taking the initiative. Acting in advance to deal with an expected difficulty; anticipatory: ____________

84. Primary care

General practice is the "gateway" to specialist health care. But it is also becoming a specialty in its own right. In Britain 99 percent of the population is registered with a general practitioner. Two-thirds of the population visits a general practitioner every year and 98 percent do so at least once every five years. The general practitioner can therefore offer preventive medicine and health education to almost everyone in the community. In the past the general practitioner dealt only with "presenting complaints," that is, the symptoms and anxieties which patients brought along to the doctor. This is called reactive medicine, where the doctor does nothing until the patient has noticed that something is wrong. Modern general practice involves pro-active medicine, where the doctor makes contact with healthy people and offers medical care to people who have not asked for it.

GP practices

Diagnosing and treating a wide range of health problems in the local community

General practitioners (GPs) look after the health of people in their local community and deal with a wide range of health problems. They and their teams also provide health education and advice on things like smoking and diet, run clinics, give vaccinations and carry out simple surgical operations. Doctors usually work with a team including nurses, and midwives, as well as a range of other health professionals such as physiotherapists and occupational therapists.

Practices are offering an increasingly wide range of services and treatments— including tests to diagnose conditions like coronary heart failure and lung problems. But if a GP cannot deal with your problem themselves, they'll usually refer you to a hospital for tests, treatment or to see a consultant with specialised knowledge.

Around 300 million consultations a year take place in England’s practices. Every UK citizen has a right to be registered with a local GP and visits to the surgery are free.

Secondary care

Secondary care can be either elective care or emergency care and usually takes place in an NHS hospital.

Elective care means planned specialist medical care or surgery, usually following referral from a primary or community health professional such as a GP. Examples of elective care include a hip replacement operation or

6 http://www.nhs.uk/england/AboutTheNhs/Default.cfm
General Practice: primary care, referrals and preventive medicine

Kidney dialysis. Elective care patients may be admitted either as an inpatient or a day case patient, or they may attend an outpatient consultation or clinic.

Emergency care – also known as Accident and Emergency (A&E) – is when patients attend hospital as a result of an accident or trauma and require emergency treatment. Examples of emergency care include responses to a sudden onset of chest pain or a road traffic accident.

Other examples of secondary care services include specialist services for mental health, learning disability and older people.

*What do the following words refer to?

b. "It* is also becoming a specialty in its own right..." → "It" refers to...
c. "98 percent* do so at least once every five years" → "98 percent" means 98% of...
d. "do so* at least once every five years" → "Do so" means...
e. "The general practitioner can therefore* offer preventive medicine and health education to almost everyone" → "Therefore" refers to the fact that...
f. "This* is called reactive medicine" → "This" refers to...
g. "people who have not asked for it*" → "It" refers to...

True or False? (Be ready to explain)

vi. About 1/3 of the British population visit a GP less than once a year.

vii. On average, British patients visit their GP about 5 times a year.

viii. Nowadays, many GPs are equipped to diagnose conditions like coronary heart failure or provide kidney dialysis.

ix. Most people wait until they feel ill before they visit a doctor.

ix. Nowadays general practitioners mainly deal with presenting complaints.

Questions: (1) Ask questions about the following points, then (2) let someone else answer in a complete sentence (3) using as many of the suggested terms as possible.

Why (×2) – How – What – How Often

4. The reason general practice is referred to as a "gateway". → ...

5. Ways in which general practice has changed in recent years. → ...

6. Areas in which general practice is becoming a specialty. The reasons for this. The frequency with which most people visit their GP in Great Britain. → ...

7. Make up one original question of your own relating to this section of the article, then write a 2-3 line answer to it using information either from the article or from outside sources.

General Practice...

Refered -- to -- care -- because -- first -- responsible -- unusual -- serious -- appropriate

6. NB. *used to+V* indique qu'il s'agit d'une époque révolu. On traduit en français par des adverbes (autrefois, auparavant, etc.) car il n'existe pas de forme verbale équivalente. NE PAS CONFONDRE used to+V avec "be used to V-ING" qui signifie "avoir l'habitude/être habitué à faire quelque chose" (ou encore "get used to" = "s'habituer à"), ni avec "use" tout court qui veut dire "utiliser (pour faire quelque chose)"

Traduire:

- Autrefois, j'habitais Strasbourg, →
- J'ai l'habitude de travailler seul, il faudra t'y faire. →
- Il a utilisé le marteau pour enfoncer le clou. →

7. NB. "used to+V" indique qu'il s'agit d'une époque révolu. On traduit en français par des adverbes (autrefois, auparavant, etc.) car il n'existe pas de forme verbale équivalente. NE PAS CONFONDRE used to+V avec "be used to V-ING" qui signifie "avoir l'habitude/être habitué à faire quelque chose" (ou encore "get used to" = "s'habituer à"), ni avec "use" tout court qui veut dire "utiliser (pour faire quelque chose)"

8. NB. Yearly" peut être soit un adjectif (annuel), soit un adverbe (annuellement)

9. NB. virtually = almost, nearly, practically / pratiquement, presque
85. Various malignant neoplasms characterized by the proliferation of anaplastic cells that tend to invade surrounding tissue and metastasize to new body sites.

86. A hollow muscular organ located in the pelvic cavity of females in which the fertilized egg implants and develops; also called uterus.

87. A condition that typically precedes or develops into a tumor.

88. To increase in size; To develop.

89. In the direction of; toward the condition, state, or form of.

90. To a high degree; very, considerably.

91. To keep (stop) from happening; To anticipate or counter (oppose) in advance.

92. A series of operations which may be used to control the functions of an electronic device.

93. A nation or state.

94. A function to be performed; an objective; The action for which one is responsible.

95. An example of pro-active medicine is cervical cancer screening. Cervical cancer is a type of cancer of the womb. It begins as pre-cancer, which grows very slowly and develops into destructive cancer after five to fifteen years. Women with the pre-cancer are quite healthy and have no symptoms. A test called the cervical smear can detect this pre-cancer. The pre-cancerous cells can then be treated (by laser therapy) to prevent cancer developing. The cervical smear test and laser therapy are both very simple procedures.

96. Management, especially of business affairs.

97. To have or place confidence in; To believe.

98. To talk about a subject; take up in conversation.

99. To a high degree; very, considerably.

100. Once a year or every year; annual; (With number 'N' = once every 'N' number of years).

101. To prevent (stop) from happening; To anticipate or counter (oppose) in advance.

102. To keep (stop) from happening; To anticipate or counter (oppose) in advance.

103. To make sense; to be logical.

104. To talk about a subject; take up in conversation.

105. To feel anxious and worried about something.

106. The consequence, outcome or effect.

107. To have or place confidence in; To believe.

108. To prevent (stop) from happening; To anticipate or counter (oppose) in advance.

109. The consequence, outcome or effect.

110. To talk about a subject; take up in conversation.

111. To feel anxious and worried about something.

112. The consequence, outcome or effect.

General Practice: primary care, referrals and preventive medicine

The proper method for doing something: technique.

The consequence, outcome or effect.

To follow the development, process, or history etc.

The cure of illness or disability; The systematic application of remedies to effect a cure.

To increase in size; To develop.

An example of pro-active medicine is cervical cancer screening. Cervical cancer is a type of cancer of the womb. It begins as pre-cancer, which grows very slowly and develops into destructive cancer after five to fifteen years. Women with the pre-cancer are quite healthy and have no symptoms. A test called the cervical smear can detect this pre-cancer. The pre-cancerous cells can then be treated (by laser therapy) to prevent cancer developing. The cervical smear test and laser therapy are both very simple procedures. But the administration* is complex. It is not easy to trace all the adult women in a country and invite them* for screening every three years. In Britain, the task* is much easier because almost all women are registered with a general practitioner. A simple computer program can identify which patients need their three-yearly cervical smear. The computer writes letters to these women inviting them to come for the test. The general practitioner takes the smear tests and writes to each woman a few weeks later to tell her the result. In this way, if the result* is abnormal, the woman receives the news* from a doctor she* knows and trusts. She* can then go back to him* to discuss her fears.

What is the NHS Cervical Screening Programme?

The programme makes sure that if you are aged between 25 and 64, you will automatically receive an invitation. We will get your name from your doctor's list. This means it is important that your doctor always has your correct name and address. After your first cervical screen, you will receive invitations every three years between the ages of 25 and 49. You will then be invited every five years between the ages of 50 and 64.

---

True or False? (Be ready to explain)

x. Healthy patients don't need screening.
xi. Thanks to cervical cancer screening, 5 out of 6 cervical cancers are treated in Great Britain.
xii. One of the biggest risk factors for developing cervical cancer is smoking.

Questions: (1) Ask questions about the following points, then (2) let someone else answer in a complete sentence (3) using as many of the suggested terms as possible.

8. The length of time over which cervical cancer grows in the pre-cancer stage. The importance of early detection of cervical cancer. → …

stage -- slowly -- for -- years -- this period -- however, -- no -- hence the importance of -- to detect -- and -- therapy -- before -- into

While cervical cancer …

9. The relative complexity of cervical cancer screening, compared to its treatment. The reason for this. The way in which General Practice facilitates the administration involved in screening. → …

treatment -- to prevent -- such as -- simple -- administration -- for -- complex -- as it involves -- in order to invite -- every 3 -- facilitates -- in that -- registered -- by computer

Although the tests and …

10. The human advantage in giving GPs the responsibility for cervical cancer screening. → …

responsibility -- is that -- test positive -- discuss – and trust

---

11 NB. hence = "this is the reason for" (Fr.: d'où…)
12 NB. "in that" = en ce sens que
VOCABULARY in context. Match the following definitions with words from the reading passage below, then give an appropriate translation in French.

106. Familiar or famous: ____________
107. (To be) apt to, disposed to do something: ____________
108. A person not known or familiar to one; a person who is not an acquaintance: ____________
109. Producing good results for the amount of money spent; efficient or economical: ____________
110. A course of action, guiding principle, or procedure: ____________
111. A way (manner) of living that reflects the attitudes and values of a person or group: ____________
112. A group session offering counsel or instruction in a particular field or activity: ____________
113. 1. The usual food and drink of a person. 2. A regulated selection of foods, especially as prescribed for medical reasons: ____________
114. It may be surprising but...; All the same: ____________
115. A physician whose practice is limited to a particular branch of medicine or surgery, especially one who is certified by a board of physicians: ____________
116. To offer reasons for; To make clear: ____________
117. The act or process of identifying or determining the nature and cause of a disease or injury through evaluation of patient history, examination, and review of laboratory data. The opinion derived from such an evaluation: ____________
118. To control or direct (a group, activity, or process): ____________
119. Causing physical suffering: ____________
120. Tiresome (causing fatigue) by reason of length: ____________

Health education is another important aspect of modern general practice. The general practitioner is usually a well-known and respected member of the local community. People are more likely to accept the advice of their own general practitioner than that* of a stranger or an "expert" on television. Advice from a general practitioner to stop smoking is the most cost-effective health policy in the developed world. Many general practitioners now organize "lifestyle" clinics, where patients can come for advice about smoking, diet, alcohol, exercise or stress reduction.

Clinics

All newly registered patients over the age of 45 are encouraged to see a member of the nursing team for a brief medical check and discussion regarding their health. The doctors and nursing teams offer a full range of services. These are by appointment and include: Asthma, Diabetes, Family Planning (including preconception advice), Maternity Services, Child Health (baby, Immunisation and development), Well Person, Adolescent (teenage), Cytology, Stress Management, Hypertension, Life Style (heart disease prevention, alcohol, smoking, diet, weight), Menopausal Advice, Minor Injury, Minor Surgery, Cryotherapy and Foreign Travel Advice (vaccinations including yellow fever, skin care, diet, first aid kit).

Clinics are nurse-led and supported by the doctors.

http://www.alconburybramptonsurgery.co.uk/clinics.asp
Perhaps the most important skill in general practice is communication. Even when a patient has seen a specialist, it is the general practitioner who explains the diagnosis to the patient and supervises the treatment of the illness. If the patient does not understand the problem, or if he finds the treatment painful or tedious, he may not follow the doctor's advice. It is important to involve the patient in his own care. The days of "doctor's orders" are gone.15

*What do the following words refer to?*

q. "than that of a stranger or an expert on television..." → "That" refers to ...

t. "if he finds the treatment painful..., he may not follow..." → "He" refers to ...

s. "It is important" → "It" refers to ...

t. "in his own care" → "His own" refers to ...

Questions: (1) Ask questions about the following points, then (2) let someone else answer in a complete sentence (3) using as many of the suggested terms as possible.

WHAT (×2) – WHAT SortS OF -- HOW (×2)

12. One common form of health education in Great Britain. Topics (themes/subjects) that health education focuses on. → ...

Health education, ...

13. The effectiveness of General Practice as a framework (structure) for health education. → ...

Tyne and Wear, England, for over 10 years and have a particular interest in writing and providing evidence based patient information. They are editors and lead authors for the content on Patient UK.

15 NB. The days of "doctor's orders" are gone = The time when a doctor could give "orders" to patients is finished
most – since\textsuperscript{16} -- more likely -- follow -- of their own -- (for instance, --) -- than -- not know

General practice …

14. Ways in which GPs are involved in secondary care. \(\rightarrow\) …

insofar as\textsuperscript{17} -- responsible -- diagnosis -- and -- so as to ensure that -- advice

General practitioners …

15. The risk of not involving a patient in his own care. \(\rightarrow\) …

patient -- Thus -- essential for -- to understand -- both -- and -- especially if -- otherwise -- ignore -- and -- the effectiveness

No remedy will work unless …

16. Make up one original question of your own relating to this section of the article, then write a 2-3 line answer to it using information either from the article or from outside sources.

\textsuperscript{16} NB. since = 1. depuis (que), 2. puisque
\textsuperscript{17} insofar as = because, considering that / dans la mesure où
In Britain the general practitioner is also known as the family doctor. He provides primary care for patients "from the cradle to the grave." If one member of a family has a serious illness, the general practitioner can give support and advice to the rest of the family. If necessary, the general practitioner visits the patient at home. This unique relationship is quite different from that which patients experience in other countries. In the United States, for example, each new illness often requires a new specialist doctor who has probably never met the patient or the family before. This leads to a very reactive type of health care. The doctor treats the illness but does not accept overall responsibility for the patient's health. Most doctors do not see themselves as pro-active health care providers for a whole community.
General Practice : primary care, referrals and preventive medicine

There is currently a shortage of family physicians (and also other primary care providers) due to several factors, notably the lesser prestige associated with the young specialty, the lesser pay, and the increasingly frustrating practice environment in the U.S. Physicians are increasingly forced to do more administrative work, shoulder higher malpractice premiums due to the highly litigious society in the US, and spend less and less time with patient care due to the current payor model stressing patient volume vs. quality of care. The average starting salary in the United States for family physicians is $120,000 to $150,000 a year.¹⁹

*What do the following words refer to ?

u. "This* unique relationship → "This relationship" refers to the relationship …

v. "different from that* which patients experience" → "That" refers to …

w. "This* leads to a very reactive type of health care" → "This" refers to the fact that …

True or False ? (Be ready to explain)

xvii. Most doctors in the United States are specialists.

xviii. In the United States, preventive medicine is provided by specialists.

xix. Many patients in the United States only visit a doctor when they feel ill.

Questions : (1) Ask questions about the following points, then (2) let someone else answer in a complete sentence (3) using as many of the suggested terms as possible.

17. The reason general practitioners are also known as "family doctors" in Britain → …

called -- because -- care for -- members -- ages -- house calls (a.k.a. -- ) -- and -- support -- whole -- when -- ill

General practitioners are often …

18. Forms of health care that specialists do (or do not) provide. The reason health care in the United States has become very reactive. → …

specific -- only -- when -- already -- and -- not -- overall -- individuals whom -- never -- before -- (and -- never -- again). -- Moreover, -- not -- care -- (e.g. -- ) -- communities -- As a result, -- become very -- for lack of -- who could

Since specialists treat …

¹⁹ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/General_Practice

19. Make up one original question of your own relating to this section of the article, then write a 2-3 line answer to it using information either from the article or from outside sources.
Some specialists still think of general practice as a low-status and uninteresting branch of medicine. They think that the general practitioner does little more than give out aspirin and weigh babies. But good general practice demands a wide range of skills. The general practitioner should know a little about every branch of medicine, and know when to ask a specialist for advice. To many people in the community, the general practitioner is "my doctor" -- healer, adviser, helper and friend. He must also be a manager, an accountant and an administrator. Of all doctors, the general practitioner encounters the greatest variety of medical problems, enjoys the most satisfying doctor-patient relationships, and has the greatest potential for improving the health of an entire community.

**Case history**

Timothy, aged ten, was brought to his general practitioner complaining of severe chest pains. The general practitioner knew the family well. She had cared for Timothy's father three years ago. The father had had chest pains followed by sudden death from a heart attack. The doctor examined Timothy and found nothing wrong with his heart, but noticed that the boy was unhappy and overweight. Timothy said he was frightened that he too might die of a heart attack. The doctor said that there was nothing physically wrong, and Timothy did not need to see a heart specialist. She asked the boy and his mother to come back for some counselling to talk about the father's death. A few weeks later Timothy stopped getting chest pains.

---

**Vocabulary in context.** Match the following definitions with words from the reading passage below, then give an appropriate translation in French.

133. To have an opinion, judgment, etc. about something; To consider: ____________

134. Characterized by a small degree, intensity, or amount of a specified attribute; inferior, insufficient: ____________

135. Position; prestige: ____________

136. Not much more; Few things other than: ____________

137. Large in extent; general, vast: ____________

138. Extent (dimensions) of perception, knowledge, experience, or ability; An amount or extent of variation: ____________

139. A small quantity or amount; a minimum: ____________

140. Someone who restores others to health: ____________

141. A person who offers advice to another, especially officially or professionally; counselor, consultant: ____________

142. One who directs a business or other enterprise: ____________

143. One that keeps, audits, and inspects financial records and prepares financial and tax reports: ____________

144. A person having authority in an organization; Someone who makes decisions in a work environment: ____________

145. To meet, especially unexpectedly; come upon. To confront: ____________

146. To have the benefit or advantage of something: ____________

147. To advance to a better state or quality; To make better: ____________

148. Having reached the age of: ____________

149. To speak of one's illness or symptoms to a doctor: ____________

150. The part of the body between the neck and the abdomen, enclosed by the ribs and the breastbone; the thorax: ____________

151. A sensation of hurting, or strong discomfort, in some part of the body, caused by an injury, disease, or functional disorder, and transmitted through the nervous system: ____________

152. To provide medical assistance or supervision: ____________

153. The act of dying; termination of life: ____________

154. Acute myocardial infarction typically resulting from an occlusion or obstruction of a coronary artery (coronary thrombosis or a coronary occlusion) and characterized by sudden, severe pain in the chest that often radiates to the shoulder, arm, or jaw: ____________

155. The chambered, muscular organ that pumps blood received from the veins into the arteries, thereby maintaining the flow of blood through the entire circulatory system: ____________

156. Not happy; sad: ____________

157. Weighing more than is normal, especially having more body weight than is considered normal or healthy: ____________

158. Filled with fear; afraid, terrified: ____________

159. Psychological assistance and advice: ____________

---

**True or False? (Be ready to explain)**

xx. Timothy's GP couldn't determine the cause of his chest pains.

xci. Timothy's physical exam was unremarkable.

xcii. Timothy's family history was most important in understanding the cause of his symptoms.

xciii. Timothy has risk factors for heart disease.

---

**Questions:**

1. Ask questions about the following points, then (2) let someone else answer in a complete sentence (3) using as many of the suggested terms as possible.

20. **Types of skills involved in good general practice.** → …

**WHAT KINDS -- WHAT**

demands -- such as -- knowing -- branch -- when -- specialist -- advice -- in addition -- management -- accounting -- administration -- of course

Good general practice…
21. The probable cause of Timothy’s chest pains. → …

anxiety -- result from -- death -- caused -- pain

…

22. Make up one original question of your own relating to this section of the article, then write a 2-3 line answer to it using information either from the article or from outside sources.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>French</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>General Practice : primary care, referrals and preventive medicine</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **dône** | une clinique 2. un stage, un séminaire, une conférence** communicable** / contagieux, transmissible **complain of / signaler un trouble, souffrir de** computer program / un logiciel consult / consulter **coronary artery disease (CAD) / l'artériosclérose coronaire** cost-effective / rentable **cough, to cough / la toux, tousser** counselling / aide psychologique assistance psychiatrique, country / un pays cradle / le berceau deal with / traiter, s'occuper de, faire face à death / la mort depression / la dépression **dermatology / la dermatologie** diabetes mellitus / le diabète sucré diagnosis / un diagnostic (NB. pl. = diagnosticES ; ne pas confondre avec le verbe "to diagnoseXE") diet / 1. l'alimentation 2. un régime (alimentaire) discus / discuter de disease / une maladie, une pathologie diggi (“se les vertiges do so / faire ainsi, faire cela, faire de même doctor's office / un cabinet médical eczema / l'eczéma emergency room (Abrév. ER) / le service des urgences encounter / rencontrer, être confronté à enjoy / bénéficier de, jouir de even / même explain / expliquer family doctor, family practitioner / médecin de famille, médecin traitant fatigue / la fatigue, l'épuisement fear / la peur fever / la fièvre frightened / effrayé gastronéolithiasis / une gastro-intestine gas troesophageal reflux disease (GERD) / reflux gastro-esophagien gateway / porte, entrée, portail general practitioner / médecin généraliste grave / la tombe grow / croître pregnancy / la grossesse general management / la gestion, la prise en charge manager / gérant monitor / surveiller, suivre (monitoring = le suivi) mouth / la bouche, la bouche ouverte monotonous / monotone nasal congestion / l'obstruction nasale, la congestion nasale notice / remarquer course / infirmer obstetrics / l'obstétrique (f. 13.) old-fashioned / désuet, suranné, rétrograde once / une fois osteoarthritis / l'arthrose (f.) out-patient / (patient) en consultation externe, (service des) consultations externes overweight / en surpoids, obèse weight / le poids painful / douloureux paediatrician / un pédiatre peptic ulcer disease (PUD) / un ulcère gastro-duodénal percent / pour cent percentage / pourcentage pharyngitis / une pharyngite physician / médecin (en général ou généraliste) policy / une politique, un principe pre-cancer / lésion précanéreuse pregnancy / la grossesse presenting complaint / motif de consultation, symptôme fonctionnel, subjectif present / empêcher preventive medicine / la médecine préventive primary care / soins primaires (non-sélectifs), dispensés par un médecin traitant proactive / "proactif" c.-à-d. dynamique, prévoyant, qui prend l'initiative procedure / procédure provide / fournir, offrir, pourvoir provider (health care provider) / un fournisseur, un "prestataire", terme utilisé (surtout aux États-Unis) pour désigner les professionnels de la santé quite / parfaitement, tout à fait (ou presque), plutôt range / gamme, éventail, fourchettes, échelle rough / quelque peu refer / envoyer chez un spécialiste, orienter vers referral / (le fait d'envoyer un patient chez un spécialiste) register with (écrire chez, être inscrit chez relationship / un rapport, une relation respond / exiger, nécessiter, demander result / le résultat rheumatology / la rhumatologie (NB. re-vi-umatology) routine / de routine, routinier screen / dépister secondary care / ≈ soins spécialisés, dispensés par un spécialiste serious / grave setting / un cadre, un contexte several / plusieurs seriously transmitted diseases (STDs) / une maladie sexuellement transmissible (MST) shortness of breath / l'essoufflement, la dyspnée sick / malade sinusitis / une sinusite skill / compétence, savoir-faire skin rash / une éruption cutanée sore throat / mal à la gorge specialist / un spécialiste specialty / spécialité sprain / une entorse, une foulure status / prestige (low status = peu prestigieux) strain / muscle strain / un claquage, un freinage stranger / un inconnu (à ne pas confondre avec étranger = foreign, a foreigner) supervise / surveiller, diriger symptomatic / un symptôme task / une tâche tendinosis / pénible, écoutant, laborieux tendinitis OR tendinosis / une entorse therapy / une thérapie therefore / par conséquent think of … as / considérer comme third / un tiers tier / niveau, échelon tobacco / le tabac trace / suivre treat / faire confiance à, avoir confiance en unhappy / malheureux unhygienic / malpropre unusual / inhabituel usually / d'habitude, d'ordinaire visit / faire une visite (à domicile) waste time on / perdre du temps way / façon, manière weigh / peser well-known / bien connu whole / entier, complet wrong / qui ne va pas bien, dérégé