

Группа: 102Фк

Специальность: Лечебное дело

Дата: 07.12.2020

Тема: Children's infectious diseases

Цель: Расширение словарного запаса по теме; развитие навыков поискового чтения

Задание лекции: Прочитать текст, выполнить упр. 1 и 2 после текста.

Домашнее задание: выполнить упр. 3 и 4 после текста

Infectious diseases are caused by pathogenic bacteria or other microorganisms that multiply in the body and have a harmful effect on it. These organisms (germs and viruses) are capable of producing poisonous substances, or toxins, that poison the body.

The chief source of infection is direct or indirect contact with the patient himself, the disease being communicated to others either before it has been recognized and the individual isolated, or transmitted after quarantine has been removed.

According to the mode of infection contagious diseases may be classified as:

I. Infectious diseases in which the infecting organism penetrates through an abrasion or wound of the skin or mucous membranes. Such are, for example, pyogenic bacteria, causing septicemia, gonococcus infection, toxemia.

II. Infections caused by the pathogenic microorganisms through the respiratory tract are: a) diseases due to various types of streptococci: rheumatic fever, quinzy, scarlet fever; b) diseases due to filtrable viruses: measles, mumps, smallpox, chicken-pox, poliomyelitis.

III. Infections, generally bacterial, disseminated principally by the intestinal discharges, such as typhoid fever, dysentery, cholera.

In order to identify the causative microorganism bacteriological studies are performed which help to detect such microorganisms by direct examination under the microscope of the patient's blood, urine, stools, sputum or of any pathological material withdrawn from the body. The examination of the exudate on the tonsils, for example, may reveal the presence of the diphtheria bacillus; examination of the sputum may show the tubercle bacillus.

The direct identification of the infecting agent being impossible, the serologic method is used. The latter depends upon the demonstration in the patient's serum of antibodies specific to the suspected disease. Special serologic tests have been devised for demonstrating the presence of these antibodies. Among these are hemagglutination (inhibition), complement fixation, antibody neutralizing, hemadsorption inhibition, and precipitation test. The method of immunofluorescence consisting of detecting specific antigens in the material studied by means of luminescent microscopy has proved of great diagnostic value.

Упражнение 1. Переведите подчеркнутые слова:

1. The disease can be communicated to other people.
2. Scarlet fever is a contagious disease.
3. The infecting organism penetrates through a wound of the skin.

4. Some infections are spread by the intestinal discharge.
5. The causative microorganisms are detected by examination of pathological material withdrawn from the body.
6. For demonstrating the presence of the antibodies special serologic tests have been devised.

Упражнение 2. Переведите слова:

manifestation; inoculation; measure; resistance; to define; to transmit; to combat; to prevent; to acquire.

### Домашнее задание

Упражнение 3. Заполните пропуски предложенными словами. Переведите предложения:

*Infect, infectious, infection, infecting, infected.*

1. Influenza is an ... .
2. Influenza is ....
3. Children ... with influenza get treatment at home.
4. The ... agent penetrates through the skin.
5. You may ... the wound if you do not dress it.
6. Pneumonia is an acute ... disease.
7. This ... is transmitted through the air.

Упражнение 4. Ответьте на вопросы, опираясь на текст (НЕ переводить)

1. What pathogenic agents can cause an infection?
2. What is the classification of contagious diseases based on?
3. What are the ways in which the infecting organism penetrates into the human body?
4. What methods are used to detect the causative microorganism?
5. What kinds of serologic tests are mentioned in the text?