

**Группа: 301Ск, 303Ск**

**Специальность: Сестринское дело**

**Тема: Осложнения при анестезии**

**Дата: 30.09.2020**

Классная работа – ознакомиться с переводом слов. Прочитать текст, ответить на вопросы после текста.

Домашнее задание – ответить на вопросы теста (НЕ ПО ТЕКСТУ).

aspiration of stomach contents – аспирация содержимого желудка

asphyxia, suffocation, choking – асфиксия, удушье

bronchospasm – бронхоспазм

hypoventilation - гиповентиляция

tongue retraction / falling back – западение языка

oxygen insufficiency, hypoxia – кислородная недостаточность, гипоксия

laryngospasm – ларингоспазм

cardiac rhythm disturbance, cardiac arrhythmia – нарушение ритма сердечных сокращений, аритмия

temporary arrest of respiration – временная остановка дыхания

primary / essential arterial hypotension – первичная гипотензия

increase of carbon dioxide content in the blood (tissues), hypercapnia –

повышение содержания двуокси углерода в крови (тканях), гиперкапния

respiratory depression – угнетение дыхания

regurgitation - регургитация

hemorrhagic (hypoxemic) collapse – геморрагический (гипоксемический) коллапс

apoplectic (hypoglycemic, toxic, uremic, eclamptic) coma – апоплектическая (гипогликемическая, токсическая, уремическая, экламптическая) кома

fainting, syncope – обморок

poisoning – отравление

anaphylactic (pain, hemorrhagic, infective toxic, cardiogenic, burn, traumatic)

shock – анафилактический (болевогой, геморрагический, инфекционно-токсический, кардиогенный, ожоговый, травматический) шок

torpid (erectile) phase of shock – торпидная (эректильная) фаза шока

to combat shock – бороться с шоком

to correct the metabolic acidosis – коррегировать метаболический ацидоз

to detoxicate the patient – детоксицировать пациента  
to dialyse the patient with renal failure – проводить диализ у больного с почечной недостаточностью  
to monitor closely the central venous pressure – тщательно и постоянно контролировать центральное венозное давление  
to restore the circulating blood volume – восстановить объем кровотока  
to resuscitate the critically injured patient – реанимировать тяжелораненного  
to appraise the extent of the tissue damage – оценивать объем повреждения тканей  
to estimate the size of the burn – оценивать площадь ожога

### **Complications in anesthesia**

Complications can arise at the beginning, during a narcosis and after the termination of an anesthesia.

They can be easy, average, heavy and fatal. The medical personnel should be able to prevent and treat them. Oxygen insufficiency complications connected with respiratory depression are the most dangerous. On frequency the first place occupies hypoxia. The hypoxia is acquired by tongue retraction, spasm of a throat etc,

**Spasm of a throat.** There is closure of vocal chords. The patient before an anesthesia is injected atropine.

**Hypostasis of a throat.** At a hypostasis the patient is intubated . At fast increase of a hypostasis tracheotomy is necessary.

**Tongue retraction.** Having found out tongue retraction, the anesthesiologist should reject a head back. If it does not help, pushes forward the bottom jaw. Introduction of an air-way through a mouth or a nose is effective.

**Aspiration of stomach contents.** For liquidation of asphyxia it is necessary to replace quickly a tube or to give t it correct position.

**Paralysis of the respiratory center.** In case of a paralysis of the respiratory center it is necessary to disconnect inducing an anesthetic, to intubate a trachea and to begin to aerate the lungs. During this period reduction of an anesthesia, introduction of cardiac and vascular means normalize cardiovascular functioning .

**Answer the questions.** (ОТВЕТЬТЕ НА ВОПРОСЫ)

1. When can complications in anesthesia arise?
2. They can be easy, average, heavy and fatal, can't they?
3. What kinds of complications are the most dangerous?

4. What should the anesthesiologist do having found out tongue retraction?  
5. What is it necessary to do in case of a paralysis of the respiratory center?

Домашнее задание

Choose the right answer:

- 1 The basis of all health services in Russia is ... .  
a) health b) prophylaxis c) care
- 2 The children in Russia are under special medical ...  
a) care b) charity c) nurse
- 3 In Britain ... may choose the doctor they wish.  
a) doctors b) children c) patients
- 4 In practical anatomy students study ...  
a) treatment b) drugs c) the human body
- 5 The National Health Service in Russia gives every person free medical ...  
a) care b) prophylaxis c) assistant
- 6 The name given to a serious illness that impairs the body's ability to fight infection.  
a) cancer b) AIDS c) fever
- 7 You should take all the... the doctor has prescribed.  
a) temperature b) water c) medicines
- 8 Who takes the temperature of the patients?  
a) a doctor b) a nurse c) an orderly
- 9 In Britain only persons whose names are on the dental register can practice ... .  
a) pharmacy b) insurance c) dentistry
- 10 The doctors may accept ... patients while taking part in the British National Health Service.  
a) injured b) private c) aged people
- 11 The doctor ... patients.  
a) examines b) recovers c) hurts
- 12 Государственная служба здравоохранения  
a) Family Doctor Service a) General Medical Council c) National Health Service
- 13 служба врачей общей практики  
a) private patients b) paying patients c) the general practitioner service
- 14 выздоровление  
a) recovery b) disease c) treatment
- 15 When we have a toothache we go to the ... .  
a) nurse b) dentist's c) shop
- 16 What causes AIDS?  
a) fever b) HIV c) none of the above