

Группа: 402Ск

Специальность: Сестринское дело

Дата: 03.12.2020

Тема: Health service in Great Britain.

Цель: развитие навыков работы с текстом

Задание лекции: прочитать текст, устно перевести

Домашнее задание: составить 5-7 вопросов по тексту.

Сроки сдачи: до конца недели

The National Health Service Act was passed through Parliament in 1946 and in 1948 this Act received the Royal assent and was brought into operation.

Similar services operate in England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. Further administrative changes were introduced by a number of other Health Service Acts.

Most medical treatment in Great Britain is free, but charges are made for drugs, spectacles and dental care. Free emergency medical treatment is given to any visitor from abroad who becomes ill while staying in England. But those who come to England specifically for treatment must pay for it.

The National Health Service provides free medical care both in hospital and in the out-patient clinic. People may use the NHS or they may go to doctors as private patients. In big cities there are some private hospitals which people may use. Many people who have enough money still prefer to be private patients because they think that they can in that way establish a closer relationship with the doctor or because they do not want to be put in a large room with other patients.

A patient can choose between NHS and private treatment at any time. Moreover he can take some of his medical care through the NHS, and some privately. If a patient is dissatisfied with his NHS family doctor or dentist, he may change to another one. In fact, 97 per cent of the population uses the NHS.

The role of the family doctor (General Practitioner) is very important. Not all patients need highly specialized attention and the GP does invaluable work by filtering off 90 per cent or so of the total medical work.

The freedom of choice applies to doctors and dentists too. They can choose whether they want to join the NHS or not, and whether they will have NHS patients or private ones. In fact, the majority work in the NHS.

They have modern hospitals but half of the buildings are over 100 years old. 70 per cent of their hospitals are small, with only about 200 beds. Such hospitals are not economical and cannot provide a full range of service, which requires a district hospital of 800 beds or more. Now they have more than 150 health centers in the U.K. The first Scottish health centre was opened in Edinburgh in 1953. These health centers are an integral part of a unified comprehensive health service. Health centers provide all the special diagnostic and therapeutic services which family

doctors may need, such as electrocardiography, X-ray, physiotherapy and good administrative and medical records systems. Family doctors work in close cooperation with the hospital doctors. Health centers are the basis of primary care.

There are centers which provide consultant services in general medicine and surgery, ear-nose-throat diseases, obstetrics and gynecology, ophthalmology, psychiatry and orthopedics. All consultations in the centre are by appointment only. The patient is given a definite time at which to attend. This is recorded on a card for him. Each doctor decides for himself how many patients he can examine in one hour. They believe that the patient is the most important person in the health centre and that we should direct all our energy towards helping him as much as possible.