

## **CORRECTIONS EXERCICES ANGLAIS SESSION 1**

# Talking about vital signs Ajouter URL Exercices

# **Activity 1:**

The first vital signs which are taken when a patient arrives on the ward are called **baseline** vital signs.

Nurse hand over information about abnormal (not normal) baseline observations.

Vital signs help to **monitor** (keep an eye on) a patient's condition after an operation.

An average healthy adult is expected to have **normal** vital sign ranges if they are measured during a resting period.

A blood pressure of 90/60 is measured in millimeters of mercury and spoken as ninety **over** sixty. A pulse of 80 means eighty **beats** (of the heart) per minute.

Respirations are measured as breaths per minute.

Temperature may be measured using the Fahrenheit or Celcius scale. Normal body temperature is between thirty-six degrees to thirty-seven **point** five degrees Celcius.

Oxygen saturation of 98% is within the normal range for a healthy adult.

## **Activity 2**:

$38.2^{\circ}$	thirty-eight point two degrees
$37.3^{\circ}$	thirty-seven point three degrees
$36.9^{\circ}$	hirty-six point nine degrees
35.40	thirty-five point four degrees

### Activity 3:

Patient: Jim Greenway His BP is 168/100 His pulse is 76 His resps are 14 His temp is 37.40 His sats are 98%

**Activity 4:** singular – BP, pulse, temp Plural – resps, sats

#### **Activity 5:**

Place cuff around patient's upper arm

Place stethoscope diaphragm over inside of elbow

Pump up the inflation **bulb** to an estimated reading

Slowly release the inflation bulb until **heartbeat** sounds disappear for the top and bottom readings

Place **cuff** around patient's upper arm Place oximeter clip over any **finger-nail** Turn **monitor** on and commence cycle Wait for result to show on **digital** screen

### **Activity 6:**

Can I take your blood pressure, please?

I'm going to check your vital signs in a minute. Do you mind if I take your temperature?

I'll put this oximeter clip on your finger and **do** your sats reading.

You had a fever earlier today so I'll take your temp now to check it.

Can you please hold up your arm so I can **take** your pulse?

He's breathing very slowly so it would be a good idea to **do** his respiration rate.

# Activity 7:

Hypertension means high blood pressure.

Hypotension means low blood pressure.

Tachycardia means a **fast** pulse.

Bradycardia means a **slow** pulse.

Hypothermia means a **low** temperature

# **Activity 8:**

Abnormal result	Medical term
high blood pressure	hypertension
low blood pressure	hypotension
fast pulse	tachycardia
slow pulse	bradycardia
slow resps	bradypnoea
fast reps	tachypnoea
high temperature:	hyperthermia
low temperature	hypothermia

# Activity 9:

"I'll tell you about Mr Brown in bed 8 before I go home. I just took his temperature and he's still **pyrexical**. His temp was 38.5. He's also **breathing** very fast, around 18 breaths a minute and he's got **tachycardia** of around 90 beats per minute. I've called the doctor to come and see him straightaway."

Activity 10: Answer the following statements True (T) or False (F) about the text above

- 1. Low blood pressure can be the cause of a person feeling lightheaded. True
- 2. Hypertension is a more serious condition than hypotension. False -Low blood pressure usually means that a patient has kidney or heart problems and can be as serious as hypertension.
- 3. Tachycardia means a slow pulse rate. False tachy- means 'fast'
- 4. A fast heart rate can be regulated by taking medication. True
- 5. Tachycardia is always a serious health concern. False it is normal to expect the heart rate to increase after exercise

**Activity 11:** Medical Focus: equipment to take patient Observations

11A:1b 2a 3d 4e 5c

#### 11**B**

- 1 pulse oximeter
- 2 tympanic thermometer
- 3 digital blood pressure monitor
- 4 scales
- 5 blood pressure cuff