

## Chapter1 解答 answer

### Listening practice 2

#### Track1-2

**HCP:** Hello. My name is Watanabe. I will be your physical therapist today.

**Patient:** Hello, Mr. Watanabe. It's lovely to meet you.

**HCP:** Can you tell me your name, please?

**Patient:** Oh, sorry, someone called me in here, so I assumed you already knew my name.

**HCP:** Sorry about the confusion. I do have a name here on the chart. I just need to double check to make sure you are the right person.

**Patient:** No problem. I understand. You wouldn't want to work on the wrong person.

**HCP:** We sure wouldn't!

**Patient:** My name is David.

**HCP:** Thanks, David. Just to be sure, may I have your last name as well, please?

**Patient:** Oh, right! My full name is David Anderson.

**HCP:** Thank you, David. It's nice to meet you.

#### Track1-3

**Nurse:** Good afternoon. My name is Susan Allen. I am the head nurse for this Department.

**Patient:** It's nice to meet you, Ms. Allen.

**Nurse:** Please call me Susan.

**Patient:** It's nice to meet you, Susan.

**Nurse:** It's nice to meet you, too. I have your name here on my chart, but just to be sure I don't have the wrong person, can you tell me your full name, please?

**Patient:** Sure! My name is James Ranger.

**Nurse:** Thank you very much, Mr. Ranger.

**Patient:** You're welcome, Susan. You can call me James.

**Nurse:** All right. Please follow me, James.

Vocabulary

1. full name (省略していない) 姓名，フルネーム
2. first name (姓に対する) 名
3. last name 姓，名字
4. rapport […の間の／…との] 信頼関係，ラポール
5. comfortable (身体的に) 快適な，くつろいだ
6. nervous […に／…というこで] 不安で，心配で
7. concern (名) 心配，懸念，不安
8. X-ray [通常～s] エックス線
9. CT コンピューター断層撮影
10. MRI 磁気共鳴断層撮影装置
11. eye contact (話し相手と) 視線を交わすこと，目を合わせるこ
12. confirm <人・事・者が><陳述・証拠など>を (本当だと) 示す，確認する
13. confidence […に対する／…という] 信頼，自信
14. behavior ふるまい，行儀
15. assess <人・物の性質・価値>を […として] 評価する，査定する
16. professionalism 専門家気質，プロ根性
17. mood (一時的な) […の／…する] 気分
18. influence […に対する] 影響
19. impression […の／…という／…への] 印象
20. greet <人>に挨拶する

Word search

H	V	Y	X	G	D	G	J	D	O	M	C	F	U	L	L	N	A	M	E
M	O	M	N	W	P	W	N	C	C	C	J	X	T	X	Z	X	D	P	C
B	M	U	G	Z	R	C	R	F	F	O	I	W	M	I	Y	F	E	F	N
F	V	M	H	I	M	Z	T	B	M	N	N	J	W	B	O	P	D	I	Z
X	I	L	R	P	C	D	U	G	P	F	F	Y	N	O	D	F	D	D	C
O	C	M	N	I	O	Z	X	Q	R	I	L	G	E	X	X	Z	D	E	Q
A	E	B	P	H	N	Z	L	P	O	R	U	N	R	Y	V	P	O	B	P
Y	M	L	F	R	C	U	S	Y	F	M	E	B	V	B	Z	J	V	T	X
F	O	V	K	A	E	W	F	D	E	T	N	C	O	S	I	O	X	Z	U
F	O	V	X	N	R	S	W	Y	S	X	C	N	U	H	X	C	N	J	J
Q	D	S	P	C	N	V	S	X	S	R	E	W	S	J	Q	C	F	S	U
J	J	Y	H	N	E	B	O	I	I	Y	G	W	N	B	M	O	R	D	N
Y	N	N	J	L	C	C	A	U	O	J	R	A	Z	E	H	N	G	N	G
S	W	X	L	F	N	B	L	B	N	N	A	I	I	H	G	F	G	L	Z
B	X	K	X	W	D	E	A	C	A	T	P	R	V	A	G	I	R	K	G
C	O	M	F	O	R	T	A	B	L	E	P	N	J	V	I	D	E	M	C
L	G	S	L	M	O	E	O	N	I	L	O	I	O	I	G	E	E	O	F
Q	Z	V	J	R	L	S	Q	J	S	X	R	S	Q	O	V	N	T	Z	C
U	U	A	B	I	B	E	V	T	M	Y	T	J	X	R	K	C	E	T	X
A	S	S	E	S	S	Y	C	J	O	Q	J	B	H	B	D	E	R	J	A

## Grammar Focus

## Present tense (simple present)

1. is
2. goes
3. pulls
4. cleans
5. work

## Past tense (simple past)

1. received
2. saw
3. started
4. finished
5. was

## Reading

(例 example answer)

1. It means the first ideas that someone has about you when they first meet you. It is important because the first impression is when the person you are meeting gets their first idea about who you might be and whether they should trust you and share information with you.
2. Because it shows that you are skilled and capable. A lack of confidence shows that you are doubtful and inexperienced. By showing confidence to the patient, you can help them to trust in the care that you are about to give them.
3. Because it could be seen as a lack of concern for the patient, sarcasm, or a lack of seriousness towards the job. Your patient could be offended or become angry.
4. Because it shows the patient that he or she is your top priority. It also avoids the situation where the patient feels as if he or she is being ignored.
5. 自由回答 free answer

## Speaking &amp; Writing

(例 example answer)

- ・ Hello, my name is Watanabe. I will be your physician today. May I have your name?
- ・ Welcome, I'm Haneda. I will be doing your CT today. Please tell me your full name.

## What do you think ?

(例 example answer)

1. Because it shows that I'm a trustworthy person.
2. Because it prevents misunderstandings.
3. When you meet for the first time, it is important to show who you are.

## Homework

(例 example answer)

**Natsuki:** Hi, I am doing an assignment for English class. I have to interview five new people. Do you mind if I interview you?

**Nancy:** No, not at all.

**Natsuki:** How do you do? My name is Natsuki. Can you tell me your first name, please?

**Nancy:** Nancy.

**Natsuki:** Nice to meet you.

**Nancy:** Nice to meet you, too.

**Natsuki:** What is your nationality?

**Nancy:** Australian.

**Natsuki:** Where is your hometown?

**Nancy:** Perth.

**Natsuki:** Please tell me three things you like.

**Nancy:** I like dogs, mangos, and beer. What about you?

**Natsuki:** I like karaoke, music, and beer.

**Nancy:** Great! We both like beer.

**Natsuki:** Please tell me three things you don't like.

**Nancy:** I don't like mosquitos, violence, or smoking. What about you?

**Natsuki:** I also hate those things, too. Here is the last question. Can you tell me about a dream you have?

**Nancy:** My dream is to become a kind nurse.

## Chapter2 解答 answer

### Listening practice 1

#### Track2-1 (解答 answer/音声全文 script)

1. Although there are various theories, it has been said that it originally comes from the shape of a building at Johns Hopkins University.
2. Yes, they did.
3. The system was established so that patients could rest assured that they would be taken care of immediately and not be overlooked.
4. 自由回答 free answer

When healthcare providers communicate with patients, it is not limited to outpatients. Healthcare providers should also think about how they communicate when interacting with hospitalized patients.

Have you ever heard of the word "rounds"? It refers to the practice of doctors visiting inpatients on the ward to provide medical treatment as part of their daily routine. The purpose of the rounds is to "understand the patients' medical condition" and to "instruct young doctors and staff."

What is the origin of this word? **Although there are various theories, it has been said that it originally comes from the shape of a building at Johns Hopkins University.** If we look at an illustration of one of the main buildings, we can see a dome. If we enter the building, we can see that there are many floors with rooms arranged along a circle. At one time, **doctors and patients lived together in this domed building.** Doctors and staff had to walk around each of these circular floors to visit the patients' rooms. It was literally "rounds." **The system was established so that patients could feel comfortable knowing they would be taken care of immediately and not be overlooked.**

### Vocabulary

1.	active listening	アクティブリスニング
2.	backchannel	聞き返し
3.	informed consent	インフォームド・コンセント
4.	nonverbal communication	非言語コミュニケーション
5.	trust	信用, 信頼
6.	posture	(立っている [座っている]) 姿勢
7.	mirroring	ミラーリング
8.	refrain from	<人が> [したいことを] 差し控える
9.	distraction	気を散らすもの
10.	plain	明白な, はっきりとした
11.	empathy	[…に対する] 感情移入, 共感
12.	questioning	質問, 尋問
13.	reflection	[鏡の中などの] 映像
14.	open question	オープンクエスチョン 答えのない, 自由意見表明を求める質問
15.	clarification	明確にすること
16.	summarization	要約すること
17.	agree with	[人に] 賛成する
18.	restating	言い直し
19.	sincerity	裏表のないこと, 誠実, 誠意
20.	conclusion	結論

## Grammar Focus

## Nouns / Articles / Possessives

1

1. a
2. The
3. the

2

1. nurses's → nurse's / nurses'
2. she's → her
3. the symptoms of you → your symptoms

## Reading

(例 example answer)

1. 大変ですね Taihen desu ne (It must be difficult for you)/ It can be used to express empathy.
2. It's bad because it can make the listener seem insincere. It's as if the person is answering without really listening to what the speaker has to say.
3. Back channeling is the use of sounds, words, phrases, and gestures to show a person that you are listening to what they are saying.

## Speaking &amp; Writing

1. distraction
2. empathy
3. questioning
4. nonverbal communication
5. backchannel
6. refrain from

## What do you think ?

(例 example answer)

1. Looking only at the medical report and not making eye contact, using only technical words, etc.
2. Because they make the patients feel as if the doctor/healthcare professional is denying them.
3. Smiling, because it makes a good first impression. / Nodding while the patient is talking, because it would show that you are paying attention to the patient.

## Listening practice 2 p.20

## Track2-2

**Professor:** Today, I'll explain key points you should keep in mind while interacting with patients. First, all healthcare professionals should learn active listening.

**Student:** What is that?

**Professor:** Active listening is a communication style that focuses on the importance of listening first. The goal is to listen to the patient as carefully as possible.

**Student:** Can you give me an example?

**Professor:** Well, doctors should label emotions by saying out loud the emotions they think the patient might be experiencing. If a patient seems afraid, the doctor might say, "I can see that you're afraid." This will be a sign that

the doctor is paying attention to his or her patient.

**Student:** I see. So active listening is about showing you are really paying attention.

**Professor:** That's correct.

#### Column

1. Wilhelm Conrad Röntgen.
2. In the Taisho era.
3. Because at that time, much was still unknown about the nature of X-ray radiation.
4. Goichi Fujinami.
5. 自由回答 free answer

## Chapter3 解答 answer

### Listening practice 1

#### Track3-1

(解答 answer)

- |                     |                   |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. active listening | 6. trust          |
| 2. empathy          | 7. posture        |
| 3. distraction      | 8. clarification  |
| 4. informed consent | 9. mirroring      |
| 5. summarization    | 10. open question |

(音声全文 script)

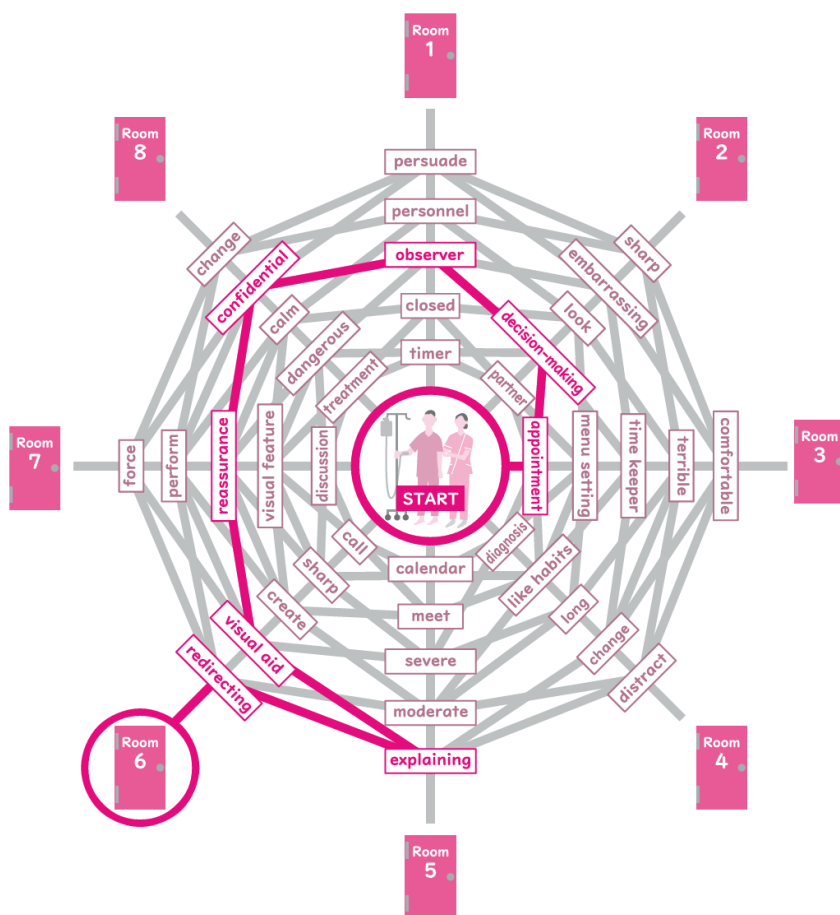
1. OK students, we're going to learn a style of communication that helps you to show empathy and also show your patients you are sincerely listening to them.
2. It's very important that you develop the ability to understand and share the emotions of your patients.
3. When speaking to your patients, you should never focus on your cell phone, laptop computer, or anything in the room other than the patient. In fact, it's a good idea to turn your phone off.
4. Patients need all the information possible in order to make the best decisions for their health.
5. After you have finished taking a history, it's very important that you repeat everything that has been said, in order to make sure that you don't misunderstand anything or miss any important details.
6. If the patient cannot believe in your ability to take care of them or respect them, then it will be very difficult to treat their illness.
7. Whenever you are speaking to a patient, you should stand up straight and look confident.
8. If the patient says something that you do not understand or cannot hear clearly, please ask them to repeat or ask the question again using simpler language.
9. Sometimes it helps to repeat back words and phrases that the patient has said to you.
10. Sometimes it's important to ask patients questions that require more than a one-word answer.



Vocabulary

1. appointment (面会の) 約束
2. observer オブザーバー，立会人
3. confidential information 秘密の情報
4. decision-making 意思決定
5. interpretation 解釈
6. relative 親族
7. impair <力・価値・質・量など>を減じる，弱める
8. ward 病棟
9. visual aid 視覚教材
10. explaining 説明すること
11. word choice ワードチョイス
12. essential 不可欠の
13. reassurance 安心させること
14. turn-taking 順番に行く
15. validation 確認する
16. effective pause 効果的な間
17. "I" message 「私」を主語にしたメッセージ
18. redirecting …を向けなおす
19. consequence […の／…に対する] (特に悪い) 結果
20. emergency contact 緊急連絡先

Word Maze



## Grammar Focus

## Comparatives

1. Dr. Ishikawa is younger than Dr. Funakoshi. / Dr. Funakoshi is older than Dr. Ishikawa.
2. Drug A is less effective than Drug B. / Drug B is more effective than Drug A.
3. Surgery A is more expensive than Surgery B. / Surgery B is less expensive than Surgery A. / Surgery B is cheaper than Surgery A.
4. Patient A visits the hospital less often than Patient B. / Patient B visits the hospital more often than Patient A.
5. Now, the patient feels better than yesterday. / The patient felt worse yesterday.

## Reading

(例 example answer)

1. Because it is important to gain the family's trust, as they contribute to decisions about the patient's health, it could be difficult to work with the patient if the family members do not trust you.
2. Because it shows that you are paying attention to the person who is speaking.
3. A smile, good eye contact, good posture, and appropriate touching are nonverbal types of communication that allow you to create rapport with patients. Reflecting, summarizing, and validation were also mentioned.
4. 自由回答 free answer
5. 自由回答 free answer

## What do you think ?

(例 example answer)

1. For the patient, the family is a source of comfort. The patient's family serves as a bridge between the doctor and the patient.
2. They would want the patient to receive the optimal treatment.
3. They treat patients sincerely as human beings, not as objects to be treated. And they solve the problem with their professional skills.
4. The father. Since the daughter is at the young age of 10, there is a risk of not being able to gather the necessary information for treatment from her.

## Listening practice 2

## Track3-2

**Nurse:** Today's patient will arrive with his family.**HCP:** Can you tell me more about him?**Nurse:** He is an older adult man who is hearing impaired. One of his family members will take on the role of translator.**HCP:** I see. We should probably be careful about the word choice as well as the rate of speech. Not only should we speak slowly, but we should also use effective pauses to give him time to respond.**Nurse:** Yes, that is an excellent idea.**HCP:** Also, let's pay attention to his verbal and nonverbal cues. Validation of his emotions and concerns may help him feel more relaxed.**Nurse:** OK, He's a cheerful person. He loves to talk.**HCP:** OK, then we will redirect the topic if the discussion gets off track. Let's be sure to discuss the consequences if the patient is not following the treatment plan. Also, we should talk about the family's role in helping him stick to the plan.**Nurse:** I will do that.**HCP:** Oh! I almost forgot. We have to make sure his family provides emergency contact information and make an appointment for the next visit.

## Chapter4 解答 answer

### Listening practice 1

#### Track 4-1

**MCW:** Good morning. I'm a medical social worker, Henry Bracken. Please come in and have a seat.

**Patient:** Thank you.

**MCW:** I have received your chart and would like to confirm some details.

**Patient:** OK.

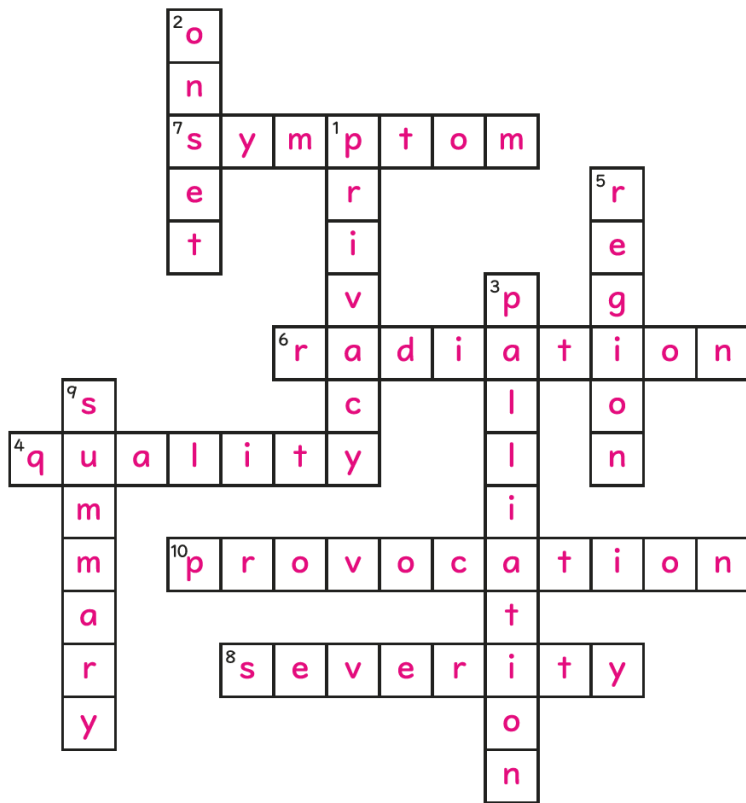
**MCW:** Your name is Alexis Tanaka, and your date of birth is January 15th, 1987, correct?

**Patient:** Yes.

### Vocabulary

- |     |                 |                                  |
|-----|-----------------|----------------------------------|
| 1.  | privacy         | プライバシー                           |
| 2.  | introduction    | […の／…への] 導入                      |
| 3.  | chief complaint | 主訴                               |
| 4.  | onset           | (通例 example answer よくないことの) はじまり |
| 5.  | palliation      | <痛み・病気>を一時的にいやす                  |
| 6.  | quality         | 質                                |
| 7.  | region          | 地域, (体の) 部位                      |
| 8.  | radiation       | 放射線                              |
| 9.  | symptom         | 症状                               |
| 10. | severity        | 深刻さ                              |
| 11. | time            | 時間                               |
| 12. | emotional pain  | 精神的苦痛                            |
| 13. | physical pain   | 肉体的苦痛                            |
| 14. | medical history | 既往症歴                             |
| 15. | family history  | 家族歴                              |
| 16. | social history  | 社会歴                              |
| 17. | summary         | 要約                               |
| 18. | idea            | アイデア, 思い付き                       |
| 19. | provocation     | 誘発                               |
| 20. | expectation     | 予想                               |

Crossword



Grammar Focus

Interrogative

1. When did you start having a headache?
2. Did you understand the instructions?
3. Were the symptoms bad?
4. What medications do you take?
5. Can I enter the examination room now?

Reading

(例 example answer)

1. To accurately diagnose patients.
2. Clear communication and mutual respect between the healthcare professional and the patient are needed.
3. 自由回答 free answer
4. 自由回答 free answer
5. 自由回答 free answer

Speaking & Writing

(例 example answer)

- The patient is a 56 years old male with a history of smoking and drinking with a chief complaint of sore throat.
- The patient is a 76 years old female with a chief complaint of difficulty walking and joint pain.

What do you think ?

(例 example answer)

1. Illnesses that patients believe might involve social stigma.
2. Because I would feel scared to be excluded from society.
3. By showing understanding and assuring confidentiality.

Listening practice 2 p.40

#### Track 4-2

(解答 answer)

Chief complaint : pain

Onset : three weeks ago

Palliation & provocation : hard work makes it worse

Quality : dull throbbing

Region : shoulders

Radiation : from shoulders to neck and arms

Severity : 7

Symptoms : none

Timing : while doing hard work

(音声全文 script)

**Doctor:** What seems to be the problem?

**Patient:** I have been having **some pain** recently.

**Doctor:** How long have you had this pain?

**Patient:** **For about three weeks**, off and on.

**Doctor:** So it's not constant. When does it start?

**Patient:** Usually, **when I do a lot of hard work**.

**Doctor:** How would you describe the pain?

**Patient:** It's a **dull throbbing** pain.

**Doctor:** Where in your body is the pain mainly?

**Patient:** It usually begins in my shoulders.

**Doctor:** Does the pain move anywhere?

**Patient:** If I don't stop working, **it will go into my neck and down my arms**.

**Doctor:** Have you noticed any other symptoms?

**Patient:** **No, just the pain**.

**Doctor:** On a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 being little pain and 10 being the worst pain you've ever experienced in your life, how bad is the pain?

**Patient:** I think it's **about a 7**. I often cannot even stand and have to lie down.

**Doctor:** When you stop working, how long does the pain last?

**Patient:** It will start to go away after about one hour.

#### Track 4-3

(解答 answer)

Chief complaint : coughing

Onset : a week ago

Palliation & provocation : none

Quality : wet deep and phlegmy

Region : chest and throat

Radiation : not applicable

Severity : cough-have to stop work / headache-7

Symptoms : headaches

Timing : afternoon till late at night

(音声全文 script)

**Doctor:** What is the reason you came to the clinic today?

**Patient:** I have been coughing quite a bit.

**Doctor:** I see. How long has this been going on?

**Patient:** It started about a week ago.

**Doctor:** What time of the day do you cough the most?

**Patient:** It starts to get worse in the afternoon.

**Doctor:** In the afternoon? I see. What kind of a cough is it? Is it a dry cough, is it a wet cough, is it shallow, is it deep?

**Patient:** It's definitely a wet, deep, phlegmy cough.

**Doctor:** And how bad is your cough?

**Patient:** Usually, I have to stop work and go to the bathroom.

**Doctor:** Are there any other symptoms?

**Patient:** Some days, I get a painful headache.

**Doctor:** On a scale of 1 to 10, how bad are the headaches?

**Patient:** Oh, I'd say about a 7, quite bad.

**Doctor:** How long does this coughing go on?

**Patient:** Often, it lasts until late at night, and it's difficult to sleep.

**Doctor:** That sounds difficult. I will do my best to help you. I have a suggestion...

## Chapter5 解答 answer

### Listening practice 1

#### Track 5-1

**RT:** Please come in. Tell me your name and birthday, please.

**Patient:** I'm Matthew Rodriguez. My birthday is February 28th, 1985.

**RT:** Thank you, Mr. Rodriguez. I'd like to take some X-rays of your chest now. Could you take off your shirt please and stand in front of the white square, which is right next to you?

**Patient:** This one?

**RT:** Yes, that's the one. Could you move a little to the left?

**Patient:** Here?

**RT:** That's perfect. Now please raise your arms above your head and hold them there.

**Patient:** Like this?

**RT:** Yes. Very good. Please turn around.

**RT:** Now, please take a deep breath and hold it.

**RT:** Very good. Now please breathe out.

### Listening practice 2

#### Track 5-2

**PT:** OK. Mrs. Johnson, can you stand up for me, please? Slowly, slowly. That's very good. Now I'd like for you to raise your right arm. Could you raise it a little higher, please?

**Patient:** Like this?

**PT:** Almost. I need you to raise your hand above your head like you're a student asking a question in class.

**Patient:** I see. Do you mean like this?

**PT:** Yes, that's perfect. Now, I want you to keep your arm straight and bring your arm slowly down back to your side.

**Patient:** Like this?

**PT:** Yes, that's very good. OK, let's do the same with the left arm. Raise your left arm, please.

**Patient:** OK.

**PT:** Now, just like you did with the right arm, I want you to keep it straight and lower it slowly.

**Patient:** I can do that.

**PT:** You sure did an excellent job, Mrs. Johnson. Now could you go to the bed and sit down, please?

**Patient:** It's way over there. I may need help.

**PT:** I'm right here if you need me.

## Vocabulary

1.	between	…の間に
2.	beside	…のそばに
3.	in front of	…の前に
4.	to the right/left of	…の右に／…の左に
5.	imperative	必須の，欠かせない
6.	polite	ていねいな
7.	calm	冷静な
8.	neutral	中立の
9.	procedure	(正しい) 方法，手順
10.	turn right/left	右を向く／左を向く
11.	raise/lift	<人が><物・身体の一部などを>持ち上げる／<人などが><重い物>を持ち上げる
12.	put	置く
13.	lower	(…より) 低い
14.	turn	回る
15.	bend	<体・首・手足など>を曲げる
16.	straighten	<物を>まっすぐにする
17.	breathe in/out	息を吸う／息を吐く
18.	deep breath	深呼吸
19.	hold your breath	息を止めてそのままにする
20.	lie down	横になる

## Match illustrations and words or phrases

- in front of / arm
- turn right / head
- raise / shoulder
- bend / back
- lie down / leg
- hold your breath / chest
- put / finger
- straighten / knee
- lower / elbow



## Grammar Focus

## Imprative

1. Please roll up your sleeve.
2. Could you lie on your back?
3. Could you put this thermometer under your arm, please?
4. Could you take a deep breath for me, please?
5. Could you have a seat in the waiting room for me, please?

## Reading

(例 example answer)

1. Because it will make it easier for patients to understand the instructions and will help reduce their stress.
2. By engaging patients with questions, you can create an open line of communication and make them comfortable to ask questions about your directions if they don't understand or if they feel hesitant.
3. Because no one likes to feel they are being commanded to do something. This could cause a psychological barrier and make the patient resist the request.
4. Be clear and concise. Be engaging. Be pleasant and calm.
5. 自由回答 free answer

## Speaking &amp; Writing

(例 example answer)

**Physical therapist** : From now on, I will teach you some exercises that will help you move your legs over time.

**Patient** : Okay.

**Physical therapist** : Can you lift your right leg?

**Patient** : Like this?

**Physical therapist** : Can you bend your knee like this?

**Patient** : Like this?

**Physical therapist** : Perfect! Now, I'm going to slowly bring your legs to your stomach. If it hurts, please let me know.

What do you think ?

(例 example answer example answer)

1. It will help to make sure that every patient can understand what I am saying without being confused by technical language. Of course, if the patient has advanced medical knowledge, I know that I should not talk to them as if they are a child.
2. Small talk is when you talk to someone about general topics and not about something personal or specific. It is important because it helps to break the ice. It gives patients an opportunity to overcome shyness and open up to their healthcare professional.
3. It is important to put yourself in the other person's shoes.

## Chapter6 解答 answer

### Listening practice 1

#### Track6-1

(解答 answer)

1. One test was inconclusive, and the other was positive for E. coli.
2. Because the patient had painful urination and blood in the urine.
3. An E. coli bacterial infection was the cause of the patient's problems.
4. Because the infection cannot be spread to the patient's children, and the infection is common.
5. The prognosis looks good. The condition is common, so it should be easily treated and easily cured.

(音声全文 script)

**Doctor:** I have your test results back. **The blood test was inconclusive, but the urine test was positive for E. Coli.**

**Patient:** What does that mean?

**Doctor:** It means your symptoms are caused **by a bacterial infection**. The bacteria that's causing **your painful urination and the blood in your urine is called E. Coli**.

**Patient:** Oh my! Will I be OK? I have kids at home. Can they get this infection, too?

**Doctor:** There is no reason to be concerned. **It is not contagious**. Also, infections like this are quite common.

**Patient:** That is good to know. Thank you.

### Listening practice 2

#### Track6-2

**Doctor:** As I said before, what you have is a bacterial infection of the urinary tract. Antibiotics are very effective at treating this type of problem.

**Patient:** Antibiotics?

**Doctor:** Yes, antibiotics are a type of drug that can kill unwanted bacteria in the body.

**Patient:** I don't really like taking medicine. Do these drugs have any side effects?

**Doctor:** Antibiotics are usually well tolerated, but sometimes side effects do occur. The most common ones include upset stomach, nausea, and diarrhea. How do you feel about using this medicine?

**Patient:** That doesn't seem too bad. I think it's worth the risk if it will help me get better.

**Doctor:** In that case, I am going to write you a prescription for the drug Bactrim DS. For this medicine to be effective, you will need to take one tablet twice daily for three days.

**Patient:** I understand.

**Doctor:** If you have any troubles or concerns, just give my office a call. I will be available to answer any questions you may have.

**Patient:** Thank you, Dr. Jones.

1. They are a type of drug that can kill unwanted bacteria in the body.
2. The most common side effects are upset stomach, nausea, and diarrhea.
3. The patient doesn't feel too bad.
4. It's a document in which the doctor writes instructions for the pharmacist.
5. The doctor says he will be available to answer any questions if the patient will requires it.

Vocabulary

- |     |                         |                    |
|-----|-------------------------|--------------------|
| 1.  | rare                    | まれな，珍しい            |
| 2.  | literacy                | 読み書き能力，（ある特定分野の）知識 |
| 3.  | condition               | 体調，状態              |
| 4.  | (medical) Test          | （医療の）検査            |
| 5.  | positive (result)       | 良い（結果）             |
| 6.  | negative (result)       | 悪い（結果）             |
| 7.  | prescription            | 処方箋                |
| 8.  | dosage form             | 剤型                 |
| 9.  | route of administration | 薬の摂取方法             |
| 10. | (dosage) frequency      | 服用頻度               |
| 11. | prognosis               | 予後                 |
| 12. | abnormal                | 異常な，普通でない          |
| 13. | therapy                 | 治療                 |
| 14. | infection               | 感染                 |
| 15. | inconclusive            | 結果の出ない，確定的でない      |
| 16. | disease                 | 病気                 |
| 17. | contagious              | （接触）伝染する           |
| 18. | illness                 | 病気（の状態）            |
| 19. | pharmacy                | 薬局                 |
| 20. | side effects            | 副作用，副反応            |

Crossword

The crossword puzzle consists of the following words:

- Across 8: prognosis
- Across 2: infection
- Across 6: pharmacy
- Across 9: contagious
- Across 10: side effects
- Across 5: dosage form
- Across 7: therapy

## Grammar Focus

## Future tense

1

1. Will
2. will/are going to
3. will
4. is going to
5. am going to

2

1. The patient will recover soon.
2. Dr. Kuramochi is going to see a patient.
3. Eating too much will cause weight gain.
4. Tom is going to have surgery on his knee.
5. This medication will lower your blood sugar.

## Reading

(例 example answer example answer)

1. It may confuse the patient or prevent the patient from understanding important details, such as the nature of their illness or how to treat it.
2. The teach-back method refers to having patients repeat back to you everything that you explained to them about their illness or treatment. It is important because it allows us to check the patient's level of understanding, and also, if necessary, it lets us know if we have to repeat the information in an easy-to-understand way.
3. Writing down information helps patients to review important details at their own pace. It also helps patients who are visual learners to better understand.

## Speaking &amp; Writing

(例 example answer example answer)

1. I think there are many positive aspects. Access to healthcare by anyone, anywhere, at any time, allows for regular and equal checks on the patient's status and understanding.
2. There are many healthcare professionals who can help the doctor, for example, nurses, dietitians, physical therapists. To perform their duties properly that can each use their expertise. As a result they can reduce the burden on themselves and the doctors.

## What do you think ?

(例 example answer example answer)

1. For example, in general, it is important for educational institutions to teach the ability to handle information appropriately so they can determine which information is correct.
2. It is important to tailor communication to the patient's medical condition and ability to understand.

## Chapter7 解答 answer

### Listening practice 1

#### Track7-1

(解答 answer)

1. headache
2. 3
3. 10
4. all day

(音声全文 script)

**Doctor:** Hello, Sarah. What seems to be the problem?

**Patient:** Dr. Green, I have a terrible **headache**.

**Doctor:** Oh, when did it start?

**Patient:** It started about **three days ago**.

**Doctor:** Does anything you do make it better or worse?

**Patient:** Nothing makes me feel better.

**Doctor:** Does the pain move at all?

**Patient:** No, it is always at the front of my head.

**Doctor:** On a scale of 1 to 10, 1 is not bad, and ten is unbearably bad; how bad is the pain?

**Patient:** **It's almost a 10.**

**Doctor:** 10! That must be terrible for you. When, during the day, does it happen?

**Patient:** When it started three days ago, it was only at night. But now **I feel the pain all day**.

**Doctor:** I'm so sorry to hear that.

### Listening practice 2

#### Track7-2

(解答 answer)

Onset of the pain: a month ago, when she held her son

Palliation & provocation: bending her arm caused pain

Quality of the pain: sometimes sharp pain

Region & radiation: right elbow

Severity of the pain (1 to 10): 8

Timing of the pain: always (constant)

(音声全文 script)

**Patient:** Doctor, I've been having some pain in the joint of my right elbow.

**Doctor:** Do you feel pain anywhere else?

**Patient:** No.

**Doctor:** How long have you had the pain?

**Patient:** **It started about a month ago. When I tried to hold my son**, I felt a sharp pain in my elbow. At first, it was intermittent, but **it's becoming constant**. Now, I can't even hold my son with my right arm.

**Doctor:** How old is your son?

**Patient:** He just turned two last month.

**Doctor:** That is a cute age. On a scale of 1 to 10, 1 is mild pain, and 10 is very intense pain; How would you explain

the pain?

**Patient:** Well, I feel it's an 8.

**Doctor:** Oh, wow. I can see why it would be difficult to pick up your son. Could you describe the pain in more detail?

**Patient:** Yes, when it started, I felt a mild pain whenever I tried to bend my arm. Now, I always have this pain even when I don't bend my arm. I sometimes even feel a sharp pain.

**Doctor:** Let's have a look.

### Track7-3

(解答 answer)

Onset of the pain: when he burned his finger while cooking

Palliation & provocation: washing with cold water makes it sore

Quality of the pain: tingling then itchy

Region & radiation: finger

Severity of the pain (1 to 10): 5

Timing of the pain: feels itchy after being bandaged, feels sore when washing with cold water

(音声全文 script)

**Patient:** May I come in?

**Doctor:** Sure, please come in.

**Patient:** Thank you.

**Doctor:** What brings you here today?

**Patient:** I burned my finger.

**Doctor:** Oh, let me take a look. I see. When did this happen?

**Patient:** When I was cooking last night. I touched a hot pan. Immediately after that, I ran some cold water over my finger, but it's still bothering me.

**Doctor:** Well, how does it feel now?

**Patient:** At first, I felt a tingling pain. But now it feels itchy.

**Doctor:** On a scale of 1 to 10, 1 being a very mild pain and 10 being a severe pain, how would you rate the pain?

**Patient:** I'd say it's a 5. When I have a bandage on the burn, it's OK. It's rather itchy. But when I wash my finger with cold water, my finger feels sore.

**Doctor:** Let me examine your finger.

### Track7-4

(解答 answer)

Onset of the pain: two days ago

Palliation & Provocation: sweat makes it worse, cold towel cloth makes it better

Quality of the pain: burning itch

Region & Radiation: Arm, no radiation

Severity of the pain (1 to 10): 6

Timing of the pain: not applicable

(音声全文 script)

**Doctor:** What seems to be the problem today?

**Patient:** I have this terrible rash on my arm.

**Doctor:** May I take a look? That looks painful. When did it start?

**Patient:** About two days ago. I noticed it when I was taking a shower.

**Doctor:** I see. Do you know if there's anything that makes it worse or better?

**Patient:** It seems to get worse when I sweat a lot. It's been really hot these past few days. It feels better when I put a cold cloth on it.

**Doctor:** How does the rash feel? Is it itchy, burning, or painful?

**Patient:** It's not painful, but it does feel like a burning itch.

**Doctor:** On a scale of 1 to 10, 1 being very mild and ten being unbearable, how would you rate the itchiness?

**Patient:** I'd say it's about a 6.

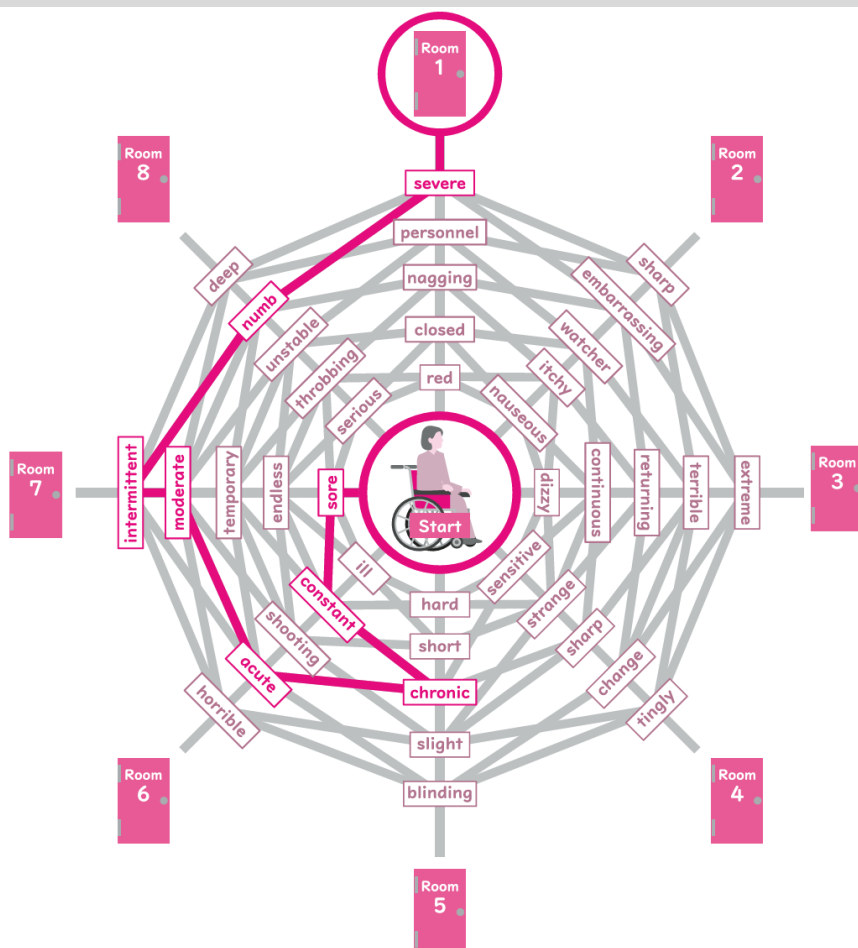
**Doctor:** Do you have a rash on any other part of your body?

**Patient:** Not that I'm aware of. I think it's just on my arm.

Vocabulary

1. suffer 苦しむ
2. distress 苦悩，苦悶，心痛
3. intensity 激しいこと，強度，強さ
4. joint 関節
5. psychological 心理的な，精神的な
6. mild (病気の程度が) 軽い
7. moderate 適度の
8. severe 強度の，深刻な
9. constant 絶え間なく続く
10. intermittent 断続的な，間欠性の
11. acute (痛み) が激しい
12. chronic (病気が) 慢性の
13. sharp 鋭い，鋭敏な
14. cramping けいれん，こむらがえり
15. tingling ちくちくと痛い
16. numb (寒さなどで) 感覚がない
17. itchy かゆい
18. sore ずきずきと痛い
19. tolerance […に対する] 忍耐力，我慢
20. ache うずいて痛む

Word Maze





## Grammar Focus

### Perfect tense

1. has talked
2. have been feeling
3. had promised
4. had recovered
5. has examined

## Reading

1. F
2. T
3. T
4. F
5. T

## What do you think ?

(例 example answer example answer)

Two years ago, my best friend lied to me about something very serious. I felt really hurt by this because I thought I could no longer trust him. I didn't know what to do. I started to avoid him as much as possible. Eventually, I confronted my friend and asked him why he had lied. After hearing his explanation, I decided to forgive him. After that, we could be friends again.

## Homework

(例 example answer example answer)

This is because it helps us to understand the patient's feelings.

## Chapter8 解答 answer

### Listening practice 1

#### Track8-1

(解答 answer)

1. F
2. T
3. F
4. F
5. T

(音声全文 script)

The first line of defense in preventing disease and maintaining health is a good diet. Food is not only our main source of energy, but it also contains the vitamins and minerals our bodies need to function properly. Although supplements are becoming more popular, there really is no substitute for healthy eating habits. Eating too many processed foods and foods that are high in salt or sugar can have a negative impact on health. Just like a machine, our bodies require proper fuel and maintenance to continuously run smoothly. Treatment plans should include recommendations for a good diet.

### Listening practice 2

#### Track8-2

The patient is a 24-year-old female who suffers from an eating disorder called bulimia nervosa, which is sometimes called bulimia for short. This eating disorder is characterized by the patient's habit of binge eating and purging. Purging means getting rid of food that has been consumed. It typically happens by vomiting or taking laxatives. In our patient's case, she purges by vomiting. The effects of bulimia include dehydration, heart problems, low blood pressure, damage to the esophagus, hormonal imbalance, tooth decay, and electrolyte imbalance. Electrolytes are nutrients such as minerals and salts that help conduct electrical signals in the body. People suffering from bulimia often have an imbalance of potassium, sodium, and other electrolytes. Electrolyte imbalance is usually caused by the loss of fluids during purging. It is important that we pay close attention to our patient's emotional state, as bulimic patients often suffer from anxiety, depression, self-harm, and low self-image. We will be working with nutritionists and psychologists to help get this patient back to a healthy state. We will also be working closely with the nursing staff to come up with a daily care plan.

1. The patient is a woman.
2. It is characterized by the patient's habit of binge eating and purging.
3. The physical effects of bulimia include dehydration, heart problems, low blood pressure, damage to the esophagus, hormonal imbalance, tooth decay, and electrolyte imbalance.
4. It causes an imbalance of potassium, sodium, and other electrolytes.
5. The patient may suffer from anxiety, depression, self-harm, and low self-image.

## Vocabulary

1.	diet	（栄養面からみた日常の）飲食物
2.	nutrient	栄養物，栄養素
3.	allergy	アレルギー
4.	supplement	〔…への〕補足，補充，栄養補助食品
5.	malnutrition	栄養失調
6.	eating disorder	摂食障害
7.	composition	〔…の〕配合，構成，構造
8.	abuse	悪用，乱用
9.	consumption	消費量
10.	addiction	〔麻薬などの〕中毒
11.	metabolism	（新陳）代謝，物質交代
12.	intake	〔飲食物の〕摂取（量）
13.	mineral	（栄養素としての）ミネラル
14.	processed	<食品などが>加工 [調整] された
15.	desirable	<物・事が>望ましい，手に入れたくなる
16.	food intolerance	食物不耐性
17.	quantity	〔…の〕分量
18.	habit	癖，習慣
19.	comfort food	ほっとする食事，心を癒してくれる（家庭的な）食事
20.	contamination	汚染

## Match illustrations and words or phrases

1. nutrient
2. eating disorder
3. habit
4. allergy
5. intake
6. metabolism
7. comfort food
8. abuse
9. contamination

## Grammar Focus

## Continuous tenses

1. is getting
2. believe
3. adores
4. is walking
5. was
6. resemble
7. am visiting
8. Do you understand
9. is taking more supplements
10. has

## Reading

(例 example answer example answer)

1. It helps ensure physical and psychological health.
2. Some common diseases that are directly connected to food are cancer, heart disease, diabetes, and hypertension.
3. It is important to provide food that is nutritionally balanced and also psychologically balanced.

## Speaking &amp; Writing

(例 example answer example answer)

1. My favorite comfort foods are curry rice because it reminds me of my hometown, yakisoba because it reminds me of local festivals, and hamburgers because it reminds me of the time I lived in America.
2. One example is sekihan. Sekihan is glutinous rice cooked with boiled red beans. It is slightly sweet and very delicious.
3. It's chocolate! The sugar in chocolate activates the brain, and the aroma makes me happy.

## What do you think ?

(例 example answer example answer)

1. By including knowledge about healthy eating in school education. /By having a family dinner to show children examples.
2. I disagree. I don't think it prevents people from eating poorly. For example, the rate of alcoholism is not necessarily low in societies with high taxes on alcohol. It is necessary to educate people on nutrition and addiction.

## Homework

(例 example answer example answer)

## Monday

Breakfast : A piece of bread, coffee, eggs, and tomatoes

Lunch : Sandwich and tea

Dinner : A bowl of rice, grilled salmon, miso soup, etc.

- I tend to overeat when I am stressed out.
- I should include more vegetables in my diet.
- I was the happiest when I ate with my friends. I was not satisfied with the junk food I ate late in the night when I was alone.

## Chapter9 解答 answer

### Listening practice 1

#### Track9-1

(解答 answer)

1. dizzy
2. not surprising
3. successful
4. husband
5. the operation was finished

(音声全文 script)

**Doctor:** The anesthesia should be wearing off soon. How do you feel?

**Patient:** Honestly, I feel dizzy.

**Doctor:** That's normal. Just lie down for a bit and take it easy.

According to your medical chart, the surgery was successful. Soon you'll be able to have visitors.

**Patient:** That's really great. I miss my family and can't wait to see them.

**Doctor:** I'm sure they'll be happy to see you, too. Your husband looked a little worried when he was reading the consent form. I tried to reassure him that everything would be OK. He wasn't able to relax until after the surgery was over.

### Listening practice 2

#### Track9-2

**Nurse:** Mr. Wilson, your surgery is scheduled for 11 o'clock tomorrow morning. Do you have any concerns about your surgery?

**Patient:** I'm worried that the surgery may be painful.

**Nurse:** You will not feel any pain during the surgery because we will use general anesthesia. But you might feel a little pain as the anesthetic wears off. If that happens, we can give you some pain relievers.

**Patient:** I'm happy to hear that. By the way, what time are the visiting hours? My daughter will come to visit me later.

**Nurse:** From 10 AM to 6 PM. We can prepare a private space for you. If you need it, feel free to tell us.

**Patient:** Thank you very much. When will I be able to go home? I would like to be discharged as soon as possible.

**Nurse:** It depends on your post-operative prognosis. When the doctor comes on his rounds, you can ask him for more information.

**Patient:** I see. Thank you.

#### Track9-3

**Nurse:** Mr. Brown, let me change the dressing. I will undo your clothes.

**Patient:** Yes, please do it gently.

**Nurse:** Do you have any pain around the incision?

**Patient:** Yes, it's still a little painful. When will it get better?

**Nurse:** It's getting better and better, so you don't have to worry. I recommend practicing walking every day for rehabilitation. If you practice a lot, you will be able to move smoothly.

**Patient:** I'm worried about practicing alone. Can somebody help me?

**Nurse:** Of course, we will support you. It seems you are worried about your stay in the hospital. If so, please know that not only doctors and nurses but all of our healthcare professionals will work together so you can safely be discharged. For a quick recovery, it is very important that you follow the guidance of the physical therapist.

**Patient:** I am very encouraged to hear that. I'll try.

Vocabulary

- |     |                            |                         |
|-----|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1.  | diagnose                   | <病気・人>を […と] 診断する       |
| 2.  | hospitalization            | 入院，入院期間                 |
| 3.  | discharge                  | 退院させる                   |
| 4.  | inpatient                  | 入院患者                    |
| 5.  | visiting hours             | 面会時間                    |
| 6.  | consent form               | 同意書                     |
| 7.  | anesthesia                 | 麻酔                      |
| 8.  | wear off                   | すり減らす                   |
| 9.  | medical chart              | 電子カルテ                   |
| 10. | bed bath                   | 清拭                      |
| 11. | incision                   | 切開                      |
| 12. | complication               | 合併症                     |
| 13. | preoperative               | 手術前の                    |
| 14. | well-being                 | 幸福，福利，健康                |
| 15. | IV drip (intravenous drip) | 点滴静脈内注射                 |
| 16. | rehabilitation             | リハビリテーション               |
| 17. | reassure                   | <人>を […に関して] 安心させる，力づける |
| 18. | outpatient                 | 外来患者                    |
| 19. | undo                       | <ひもなど>をほどく              |
| 20. | admit                      | <人が><人・物・事>を…であると認める    |

Word search

B U Z P D J Q Z K N R E A S S U R E P R  
 A C A D T U G O I N C I S I O N A C R I  
 Z C O C G W M X L M O T N H J U Z C E M  
 A D M I T Z P I V O M Z J O X N H B O T  
 T R R W A R X G Z B P B N M S D S I P K  
 Q P E A G Z Q H Z R L M A P B O I N E B  
 I U H O S P I T A L I Z A T I O N I R E  
 V V A A W E F I B H C D A D K J E W A D  
 D A B G D B R A A G A R I Q C K K P T B  
 R F I B G M H N W I T R C A X K F X I A  
 I A L Q N W I E Z X I F H P G D G R V T  
 P R I H J E X S Z W O R D L B N O T E H  
 V B T P W A Y T S Z N L F S I F O T T Y  
 G C A R A R F H G I S O D M L I K S G M  
 S V T W P O Z E Z P O E T F W Z T K E I  
 O Y I A Z F N S W H I N P A T I E N T P  
 C F O R I F U I J O M L S Y W D J S O C  
 C V N W B Q W A M Q Y C Z C N I Y Z U R  
 O D L Z O U T P A T I E N T R S A P D S  
 U O C G D J G D I S C H A R G E W V T G

## Grammar Focus

## Relative clauses

1. when
2. who
3. which
4. where
5. when
6. which
7. where
8. which
9. who
10. who

## Reading

(例 example answer example answer)

1. Bedside manner is about how healthcare professionals behave when they are in front of a patient. It includes interactions in a clinic, office, waiting room, or anytime there is an interaction between healthcare workers and their patients.
2. It's more than just how you behave; professionalism is about your ability to see yourself as a professional healthcare provider.
3. 自由回答 free answer
4. Nonverbal communication is important because it can help us to appear more professional and capable. Bad nonverbal communication, like bad posture, can harm our ability to connect with our patients.
5. 自由回答 free answer

## Speaking &amp; Writing

(例 example answer example answer)

Childcare / work responsibility / house animals / income

What do you think ?

(例 example answer example answer)

1. They may feel anxious about not knowing what might happen to them.
2. All the procedures should be explained to them.
3. I think I should explain the importance of physical therapy and that it would ease the discomfort.
4. I think they would worry whether they can go back to their normal life. I think I can encourage them by telling them about other patients who have recovered from the same illness/injury.

## Homework

(例 example answer example answer)

I was in the hospital for three days for a whole-body checkup. It was hard to take medical leave and find someone to take care of my children. The stay itself was restful, but it was always anxiety.

## Chapter10 解答 answer

### Listening practice 1

#### Track10-1

(解答 answer)

1. He/she wants to learn some tips for breaking bad news.
2. The healthcare professional's behavior can affect the patient's emotional state directly.
3. Be seated at or below the patient's eye level, face the patient while talking in an even tone of voice, keep arms uncrossed, and maintain eye contact.
4. 自由回答 free answer

(音声全文 script)

**New staff member:** Could you give me some tips for breaking bad news?

**Senior staff member:** I would be happy to. My first tip is a simple one. *Your behavior is everything. It can make your patient's emotional state go from bad to worse.*

**New staff member:** Can you give some specific examples?

**Senior staff member:** The way you present yourself to the patient can build trust or create mistrust. It is important that you show your professionalism and confidence.

**New staff member:** I see. Do you have any pointers for me?

**Senior staff member:** *Be seated at or below the patient's eye level, face the patient while talking in an even tone of voice, keep your arms uncrossed, and maintain eye contact during the conversation.*

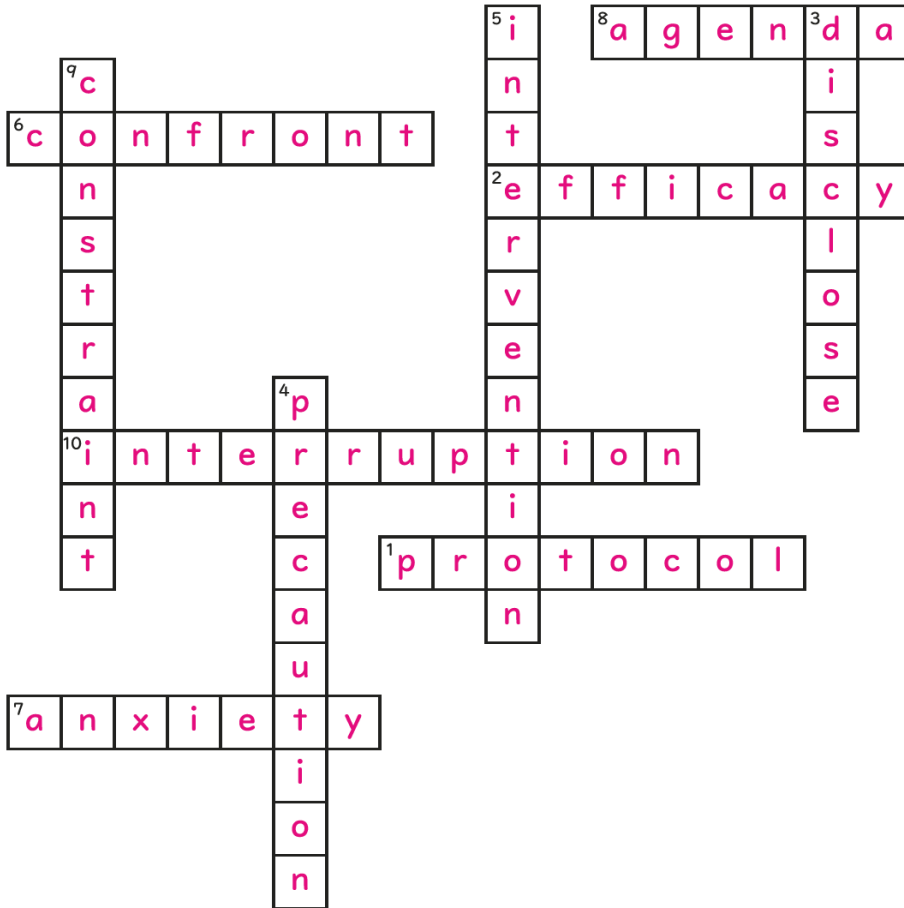
**New staff member:** I see. Thank you very much for that great advice.

### Vocabulary

- |     |                |                              |
|-----|----------------|------------------------------|
| 1.  | adversely      | 逆に，マイナスに，不利に                 |
| 2.  | protocol       | プロトコル，臨床試験計画表                |
| 3.  | be subject to  | <人・物が>…にかかりやすい，…の影響を受けやすい    |
| 4.  | efficacy       | [薬などの] 効き目，有効性，効果            |
| 5.  | perspective    | […に関する] 観点，見方，考え方            |
| 6.  | elicit         | <情報・返答など>を […から] (苦労して) 引き出す |
| 7.  | disclose       | <人などが><秘密など>を暴く，[人に] 暴露する    |
| 8.  | distressing    | <症状が>苦痛を与える                  |
| 9.  | unwarranted    | 正当性を欠く，不当な                   |
| 10. | precaution     | […に対する] 用心，警戒，予防策            |
| 11. | intervention   | […への] 仲裁，調停                  |
| 12. | confront       | <困難などに>立ち向かう                 |
| 13. | ease           | 容易さ，たやすさ，気楽さ，安心              |
| 14. | false hope     | 空頼み，あてにならない頼み                |
| 15. | lessen         | <人・物・事が><大きさ・力など>を縮小させる      |
| 16. | anxiety        | [未来のことについての] (漠然とした) 心配，不安   |
| 17. | agenda         | 問題・課題                        |
| 18. | technical term | 専門用語                         |
| 19. | constraint     | […を] 制限 (するもの)，抑制，束縛         |
| 20. | interruption   | […の] (不測の) 中断，休止，停止          |



Crossword



Grammar Focus

Conjunctions

1

- 1. when
- 2. Because
- 3. so
- 4. If/When
- 5. Although/While

2

- 1. ○
- 2. ○
- 3. × Because → I need to stay up late because I have lots of reports to write.
- 4. × but → so
- 5. ○

Reading

(例 example answer example answer)

- 1. Bad news is any news that changes a patient's life forever. It's not only about death.
- 2. That is because your bad news will dramatically change their lives forever.

3. A warning shot is a word, phrase, or sentence that lets patients know they're going to get some bad news. Some examples are, "I'm afraid I don't have good news for you." And "It doesn't look good."
4. 自由回答 free answer
5. 自由回答 free answer

### Speaking & Writing

(例 example answer example answer)

1. They are shocked and confused. They may become depressed.
2. Understand what the patient is going through, and show an attitude of overcoming difficulties together.

### What do you think ?

(例 example answer example answer)

1. We should be aware that the way we communicate can cause further hurt to others.
2. For example, I can avoid being sued in court.

### Listening practice 2 p.100

#### Track10-2

**Doctor:** I am sorry to say your test results show that a tumor was found in your right breast.

**Patient:** Oh, no! Am I going to die soon? What shall I do?

**Doctor:** At this stage, there are several treatment options. I will go over each of those with you so that we can choose the best course of action available.

**Patient:** I am scared. I don't know what to say……. I want to have my family with me when you go over the treatment options. I don't think I can make the right decision on my own.

**Doctor:** I completely understand. This must be very difficult for you. I would like to schedule an appointment with you and your family members as soon as possible.

#### Track10-3

**Nurse:** Doctor, is there anything I should be aware of when talking to patients, especially patients who are suffering from a severe condition?

**Doctor:** It's important to always show empathy. Although we can become very busy, we should not forget to show empathy. Patients with severe conditions need a lot of emotional support. Your role is to offer not only physical care but also emotional support as well. If you have to deliver bad news to a patient, always do it with empathy and gentle care.

## Chapter11 解答 answer

### Listening practice 1

#### Track11-1

(解答 answer)

Name: Joseph Stark

Age: 21

Gender: male

Occupation: student

Marital Status: single

Hobby: soccer

Illness: leukemia

(音声全文 script)

Hi, my name is Joseph Stark, and I'm from Minneapolis, Minnesota. I'm a student at Minneapolis University majoring in political science. I love political science because it's very interesting. Maybe someday I will be a politician or help politicians do their job. I'm 21 years old, and I'm single. I do hope to get married someday and have a family. When I was 15 years old, I was diagnosed with leukemia. Honestly, my parents didn't think that I would make it, but here I am. Despite my illness, I love playing soccer. I try to play as often as I can. Having leukemia has slowed my game down quite a bit. I'm hoping that one day, I'll get better enough to play soccer like I used to.

### Vocabulary

- |     |                 |                      |
|-----|-----------------|----------------------|
| 1.  | quality of life | 生活の質                 |
| 2.  | according to    | <人の話・文献・調査など>によれば    |
| 3.  | context         | 事柄の背景                |
| 4.  | social value    | 社会的価値                |
| 5.  | standards       | 基準, 水準               |
| 6.  | concern (動)     | <物・事が><人>に関係する, 影響する |
| 7.  | category        | 範疇, 種類               |
| 8.  | physical        | 身体の, 肉体の             |
| 9.  | relationship    | 関係                   |
| 10. | subjective      | 主観的な                 |
| 11. | occupation      | 職業                   |
| 12. | fatigue         | (過度の) 疲れ, 疲労, 疲労感    |
| 13. | palliative care | 緩和ケア                 |
| 14. | self-esteem     | 自尊心, うぬぼれ            |
| 15. | concentration   | 集中力, 集中              |
| 16. | mobility        | (階級・職業などの) 流動性       |
| 17. | independence    | […からの] 独立, 自立        |
| 18. | capacity        | 能力, 要領               |
| 19. | financial       | 財政上の, 財務の            |
| 20. | spirituality    | 精神性, 宗教性             |

## Matching

- |                        |                         |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. quality of life → N | 11. occupation → L      |
| 2. according to → A    | 12. fatigue → I         |
| 3. context → F         | 13. palliative care → G |
| 4. social value → Q    | 14. self-esteem → P     |
| 5. standards → S       | 15. concentration → D   |
| 6. concern → E         | 16. mobility → K        |
| 7. category → C        | 17. independence → H    |
| 8. physical → M        | 18. capacity → B        |
| 9. relationship → O    | 19. financial → J       |
| 10. subjective → T     | 20. spirituality → R    |

## Grammar Focus

## Preposition

1

1. after, before, while, etc.
2. around, in, etc.
3. Next to, Near, At, Outside, etc.
4. from, etc.
5. before, at, etc.

## Reading

(例 example answer example answer)

1. A metaphorical expression to remember the idea that healthcare professionals should not only focus on the patients' problems but also see patients as a whole human beings in need of care.
2. Healthcare workers can become really busy because a lot of patients are coming in and out of the hospital.
3. 自由回答 free answer

## Speaking &amp; Writing

(例 example answer example answer)

1. I love to take a walk in the morning. I take coffee after the walk, and read the newspaper.
2. It's very hard to imagine, but I would feel empty and would miss what I saw on my walks.

## What do you think ?

(例 example answer example answer)

1. It's a very difficult question, but if someone in my family wanted that system, I'm sure I would agree with them.
2. It's difficult to imagine. After we die, we cannot experience the world and we cannot see our family and friends.  
To me death is the end of all things.

## Listening practice 2

## Track11-2

(解答 answer)

Physical health: always feels tiredPsychological state: feels depressed and worries about deathLevel of independence: does everything on his own at homeSocial relations: his girlfriend broke up with him

Environment: has access to good health care

Spirituality: not religious, but is now thinking about God

(音声全文 script)

Lately, I've been feeling really tired. I've been feeling this way for a couple of weeks now. It's difficult for me to get out of bed. My girlfriend broke up with me, so lately, I have been feeling very depressed. On top of that, my physical health is not so good. I'm really afraid that I might be dying. I've never been a religious person, but now I'm starting to think about God. If I'm going to die, I think I should be closer to God. I live by myself, and I do everything by myself at home. No one helps me. If I need to go to the hospital, there's one nearby. I can call my brother, and he will drive me there.

### Track11-3

(解答 answer)

Physical health: can't use his legs, broke something in his back

Psychological state: sad to be a burden

Level of independence: very dependent

Social relations: wife and two sons

Environment: lives at home, close to a hospital

Spirituality: no religion

(音声全文 script)

I'm only 75 years old. I can't believe that I'm in a wheelchair and have to depend on everyone to take care of me. I want to take care of myself, but I cannot walk. I fell down the stairs and broke something in my back. Now I can't use my legs. I have become a burden on my wife and my two sons. Maybe I should die quickly so they don't have to suffer. People always talk about life after death. I believe that when we die, there's nothing. There is no God. There is no heaven. On the bright side, I am lucky this house is very close to a hospital. It would be too difficult if I lived far away.

### Track11-4

(解答 answer)

Physical health: broken arm

Psychological state: cheerful

Level of independence: very independent

Social relations: mom and dad

Environment: rural area, 2 hours away from the hospital

Spirituality: Buddhist

(音声全文 script)

Before the car accident, I used to play softball in my high school team. My arm will be like this for the next couple of months. After that, the doctor said I might need physical therapy. Breaking bones is no fun. I hope my arm heals soon. I'm not too worried. My mom says that I am young, so I should heal quickly. I'm lucky it was my left arm. I think I would have been useless if I had broken my right arm, because I'm right-handed. My mom and dad take really good care of me, so I don't really have much to worry about. Of course, I can do everything by myself, but it's nice to feel loved. We are Buddhists, so my mom jokes and says that breaking my arm was karma. We live in a rural area. The hospital is a 2-hour drive away. That was the hardest part about breaking my arm.

### Homework

(例 example answer example answer)

1

I'm a student at a university in Tokyo. My parents live in Hokkaido, so I am living alone and taking care of myself. My current physical health is excellent. My student life is very fulfilling, and I am not lonely at all because I have friends and teachers around me whom I respect. I feel like I have lots of independence. My parents don't try to force me to do anything that I don't want to do. I have many good friends at school who I can talk to. I'm also very close to my parents. although my hometown is in the countryside my apartment in the city is near the school and it is very convenient for getting to supermarkets, hospitals, and to school. I do not have any religion but there are temples and shrines nearby. There are also a few churches. I believe in myself and I am happy to live my life as I do.

2

(会話 example interview)

**Natsuki:** Hi, I am doing an assignment for English class. I must interview several people about their QOL. Do you mind if I interview you?

**Aya:** Sure! If I can be of help to you, I will be happy to.

**Natsuki:** Thank you very much. First of all, please tell us about your family structure.

**Aya:** I have a father, a mother, and a sister.

**Natsuki:** I also have a younger sister. Do you live with your family?

**Aya:** Yes, I do. I have a tendency to get depressed easily, but their smiles always make me feel better when I come home.

**Natsuki:** It's a nice relationship.

**Aya:** Yes, they are the reason why I am healthy both physically and mentally.

**Natsuki:** Thank you for sharing. Are you enjoying your student life?

**Aya:** Yes, it is very fun. I love to study with my good friends. It's just a pity that I can't spend a lot of time with them after school because my house is two hours away from the university.

Natsuki. Wow that's far. Where do you live?

Aya: I live in the countryside. There's nothing there but rice fields as far as the eye can see. Sometimes it feels lonely because I want to see my friends more often. I love my family well I love my friends too.

**Natsuki:** You are a person who thinks it is important to spend time with your loved ones.

**Aya:** That's right! That's my purpose in life.

Natsuki: Would you consider yourself a religious person?

Aya: o, not at all. I don't really have a religion.

(記録 example record)

Physical health: healthy both physically and mentally

Psychological state: healthy both physically and mentally

Level of independence: She is independent. Her family supports her mentally, but she has no trouble in her daily life.

Social relations: mom and dad and a sister

Environment: 2 hours away from the university, countryside, no shops or medical facilities

Spirituality: None

## Chapter12 解答 answer

### Listening practice 1

#### Track12-1

(解答 answer)

1. older adults
2. respect
3. dignity
4. patients'

(音声全文 script)

**Welcome to Sunnydale Home for Older Adults.** I hope you enjoy working here. Before we begin our tour, there are a few things you should be aware of. **The first is that we always respect the patients who are staying in our facility.** This is true for patients with full mobility as well as patients who are bedridden. **Secondly, our patients' dignity is our number-one concern.** No matter what, we must never humiliate anyone at this nursing home. Please keep this in mind when you perform your duties.

39

### Listening practice 2

#### Track12-2

**Nurse:** Hello! Nice to meet you. One of our patients will be checking into the care home tomorrow, accompanied by his family. I wanted to talk with you about his health status.

**CW:** Sure. I'm the care manager in charge of the patient. Let me take some notes so that I don't miss any important information. First, can you tell me a little bit about the patient?

**Nurse:** He is 86 years old and diagnosed with Alzheimer's disease. While he is not bedridden, he is becoming frail. He has limited mobility and needs a wheelchair to get around. At home, he usually uses a walking aid.

**CW:** OK. How about his sanitary routine?

**Nurse:** He bathes with the help of a care worker. He needs a little help going to the bathroom. He uses incontinence pads during the night.

**CW:** What about his mental capacity?

**Nurse:** It comes and goes. He is normally fine—he can have conversations, but he occasionally forgets where he is and feels disoriented sometimes. According to his family, when he has a tough time, he often remembers his hometown near the sea. It seems as if he is trying to get back to that place in his mind. When that happens, we show him pictures from his childhood to calm him down.

**CW:** What else should we know?

**Nurse:** He used to be a businessperson, and he is very happy when he talks about his travels abroad.

**CW:** I'll remember that! Thanks for all the information.

## Vocabulary

1.	respect	尊敬，敬意
2.	stimulation	刺激，鼓舞
3.	bedridden	（病気・老齢で）寝たきりの
4.	aid	<人・物が><人・事・物>を […について] 助ける
5.	memory	記憶力，記憶
6.	dementia	認知症
7.	proactive	先取りする，先を読んで行動する
8.	nursing home	老人ホーム
9.	older adult	年配の，年老いた
10.	humiliate	<人>に（公衆の面前で）恥をかかせる，屈辱を与える
11.	humanity	人間らしさ
12.	patience	忍耐力，我慢強さ
13.	dignity	尊厳
14.	impairment	損傷，障害
15.	routine	ルーティーン，いつもの手順，決まってすること
16.	fragile	壊れやすい，もろい，虚弱な，病気になりやすい
17.	frail	虚弱な，やせおとろえて，フレイル
18.	confusion	混乱
19.	incontinence	失禁
20.	restricted	<人の行動が>不自由な，<サイズなどが>制限された

## Grammar Focus

## Infinitives / Gerunds

1

1. completing
2. to control
3. avoiding

2

1. to discussing → to discuss
2. learning → to learn
3. when do → when doing

## Reading

(例 example answer example answer)

1. The basic principle of humanitude is to treat older adults with dignity and respect.
2. The caretaking method was created in 1979 by Gineste Eve and Rosette Marescotti, two French gymnastic teachers.
3. They are seeing, talking, touching, and being with patients.
4. They are as follows: prepare to meet the patient, prepare to care for the patient, communicate through the four elements listed above, create emotional attachment, and promise to see the patient again.



## Speaking & Writing

（例 example answer example answer）

1. When my father was young, he loved to play soccer with me. My father is now an older adult, so he can't run like he used to. He also tends to forget things more easily.
2. I try to call him more often. I also try to be more patient when I talk to him.

What do you think ?

（例 example answer example answer）

1. I remember when I spent the summer at my grandparents' home.
2. We can check and fix what is dangerous in our environment.
3. Robotics can help lift heavy things and is helpful to assist the bedridden.

## Column

（例 example answer example answer）

1. To prevent Caroline's weak skin from getting rough hands and skin damage from using the antiseptic solution.
2. They had to immerse their hands in a powerful antiseptic solution to sanitize them.
3. 自由回答 free answer
4. 自由回答 free answer

## Chapter13 解答 answer

### Listening practice 1

#### Track13-1

(解答 answer)

Name: John Davis

Appointment time: 9AM

Type of insurance: travel insurance

Symptom: feeling sick, nausea

Department: internal medicine

(音声全文 script)

**Receptionist:** Hi. May I help you?

**Patient:** Yes. I have an appointment **at nine** this morning.

**Receptionist:** May I have your name, please?

**Patient:** **John Davis**.

**Receptionist:** Are you covered by any insurance?

**Patient:** Yes. I'm covered by travel insurance.

**Receptionist:** What department would you like to go to?

**Patient:** I don't know. All I know is **I feel sick**.

**Receptionist:** Do you **feel nauseous**?

**Patient:** Yeah.

**Receptionist:** OK. Please go to the **internal medicine department** and talk to the receptionist there.

### Listening practice 2

#### Track13-2

**Receptionist:** Here is a registration form for you to fill out.

Please write your full name here.

Please write your home address and contact information.

Now, in this box, please put your date of birth.

Write the year first, followed by the month, and then write the day here in the last space.

Would you like me to fill out this form on your behalf?

**Patient:** Yes, please.

#### Track13-3

**Receptionist:** Today's fee is 5,000 yen.

**Patient:** Here you go.

**Receptionist:** Although you have to pay the total fee upfront, you should be able to get a reimbursement from your insurance company.

**Patient:** Oh, OK.

**Receptionist:** These are the documents for the insurance claim.

**Patient:** Thanks. So, I should send them to the insurance company?

**Receptionist:** Yes, that's right.

**Patient:** Thank you very much for your help.

**Receptionist:** You're welcome. Please take care.

## Vocabulary

1.	awareness	[…を／…と] 知ること，自覚すること
2.	diversity	多様性
3.	religious	宗教の，宗教に関する
4.	restriction	[…に対する] 規制，制限規定
5.	dietary	食事の，食餌療法の，規定食
6.	culture	文化
7.	end-of-life	終末期
8.	Judaism	ユダヤ教
9.	Islam	イスラム教
10.	Hinduism	ヒンドゥー教
11.	Buddhism	仏教
12.	cultural competence	異文化理解能力
13.	folk therapy	民間療法
14.	ethnicity	民族性，民族的背景
15.	preventive medicine	予防医学
16.	stereotype	固定観念，型にはまった見方
17.	values	価値観，価値，価格
18.	intercultural communication	異文化コミュニケーション
19.	socioeconomic status	社会経済的地位
20.	sexual orientation	性的志向

## Matching

1 . awareness → E	1 1 . Buddhism → J
2 . diversity → M	1 2 . cultural competence → D
3 . religious → T	1 3 . folk therapy → P
4 . restriction → A	1 4 . ethnicity → N
5 . dietary → I	1 5 . preventive medicine → B
6 . culture → Q	1 6 . stereotype → C
7 . end-of-life → F	1 7 . values → G
8 . Judaism → K	1 8 . intercultural communication → S
9 . Islam → O	1 9 . socioeconomic status → L
1 0 . Hinduism → R	2 0 . sexual orientation → H

## Grammar Focus

1. should
2. would
3. could
4. could
5. should
6. Would
7. should
8. would
9. could
10. Should

## Reading

(例 example answer example answer)

1. Cultural competence is the ability to communicate with people from different cultures and act effectively in intercultural settings.
2. We should avoid stereotypes because they hinder mutual understanding.
3. 自由回答 free answer
4. 自由回答 free answer

## Speaking & Writing

(例 example answer example answer)

1. To deal with a wide variety of patients.
2. I don't think so. I think there is a tendency to think that it is good to be in sync with others.
3. I think it's important to have more diversity. In my university, students of various races enjoy discussions.

## What do you think ?

(例 example answer)

1. For example, research the unique culture of the patient's hometown and then tailor communication to the individual.
2. When verbal communication is insufficient, use nonverbal communication. However, it must be kept in mind that it has different meanings in different cultures.
3. There is a system in which the government pays for your medical expenses. Therefore, for peace of mind, people tend to visit the doctor more than necessary.

## Column

(例 example answer)

1. Because he wanted a career that allowed him to help people in need.
2. He grew up in a neighborhood with lots of cultural diversity.
3. Being a doctor is always busy and stressful.
4. Remain humble and never stop learning--from your patients, your peers, and your community.
5. 自由回答 free answer

## Chapter14 解答 answer

### Listening practice 1

(解答 answer)

1. One of their classmates tried to define disaster medicine. The class thought his response was funny.
2. A serious disruption of the functioning of a community or a society at any scale due to hazardous events interacting with conditions of exposure, vulnerability, and capacity, leading to one or more of the following: human, material, economic and environmental losses, and impacts.
3. Disasters can be divided into two categories: natural and man-made. Some examples of natural disasters are earthquakes, tornadoes, tsunamis, floods, wildfires, volcanic eruptions, landslides, and hurricanes.
4. Basically, they are the same thing. Hurricanes, typhoons, and cyclones are all the same weather event. The only difference is where they occur.
5. He meant that it is a question many people probably have. He could also have meant that he liked the question because it helps many students in the class understand the difference between hurricanes, typhoons, and cyclones.

(音声全文 script)

**Professor:** Good afternoon, class. Today I would like to talk to you about an important medical field called disaster medicine. Before we begin, [can anyone tell me what they think disaster medicine might be?](#)

**Marc:** Disaster Medicine? Medicine that goes terribly wrong, like the time I tried to cure my diarrhea with tons of chocolate.

(The class laughs)

**Professor:** OK class, settle down. Yes, Marc. I can imagine that was a disaster. In this case, we are not talking about things going wrong on a small scale. Instead, we are talking about something much bigger.

**Susan:** Professor?

**Professor:** Yes, Susan?

**Susan:** Based on what you just said, disaster medicine is medicine that deals with victims of earthquakes, floods, hurricanes, and other terrible events.

**Professor:** That's right, Susan. In fact, disaster medicine is a field of medicine that specializes in providing healthcare to disaster victims. It's also concerned with disaster preparation, disaster response, and disaster recovery leadership throughout the negative event. So, disaster medicine is much more than emergency medicine. It is about helping communities survive. [The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction defines a disaster as “a serious disruption of the functioning of a community or a society at any scale due to hazardous events interacting with conditions of exposure, vulnerability, and capacity, leading to one or more of the following: human, material, economic and environmental losses, and impacts. In other words, disasters are events that cause serious disruption and danger to society. Disasters can be divided into two categories: natural and man-made. Some examples of natural disasters are earthquakes, tornadoes, tsunamis, floods, wildfires, volcanic eruptions, landslides, and hurricanes.](#)

**Jessica:** Professor, I have a question.

**Professor:** Ask away, Jessica.

**Jessica:** What is the difference between a hurricane and a typhoon? When I lived in Tokyo, there were typhoons every year towards the end of summer.

**Professor:** That is a good question. Basically, they are the same thing. [Hurricanes, typhoons, and cyclones are all](#)

the same weather events. The only difference is where they occur. In the Atlantic and Northeast Pacific, the word “hurricane” is used. In the Northwest Pacific, we call it a “typhoon,” and in the South Pacific and the Indian Ocean, hurricanes are called “cyclones.”

**Jessica:** Why don't we just call hurricanes, typhoons, and cyclones by one name instead of three?

**Professor:** That is another good question.

### Listening practice 2

(解答 answer)

1. Earthquake
2. Hurricane
3. Terrorism
4. Flood
5. Riot

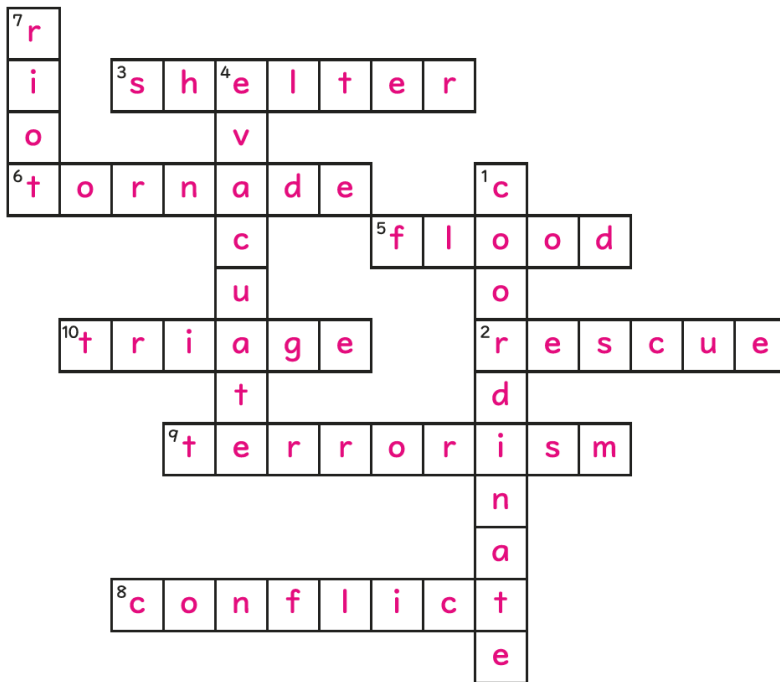
(音声全文 script)

1. The ground was shaking. The whole building was moving. I hid under a table and waited for it to stop.
2. There was a lot of rain and very strong winds. But I don't think it was a good idea to go outside.
3. There was a big explosion downtown. Several office buildings were bombed. A group of men said they did it. They made some demands and said that if the demands were not met, they would bomb more buildings.
4. After the heavy rains, water was everywhere. It covered cars and even some houses.
5. Many angry people are shouting in the streets. They are destroying many things because they are angry.

Vocabulary

1. tornado 竜巻，トルネード
2. flood 洪水
3. wildfire 山火事
4. volcanic eruption 火山の噴火
5. landslide 地すべり，山崩れ
6. hurricane ハリケーン
7. conflict 対立，衝突，闘争，矛盾
8. nuclear meltdown 炉心溶融，メルトダウン
9. terrorism テロリズム，テロ
10. explosion 爆発，破裂，爆発音
11. toxic spill 有害物質漏出
12. riot 暴動，騒動
13. triage トリアージ
14. shelter シェルター 避難所，保護施設
15. evacuate <人>が [危険な場所から / 安全な場所へ] 避難する
16. higher ground 高台
17. rescue <人・物>を [さし迫った気概・危険などから] 救う，救助する
18. being prepared 備えをする
19. coordinate 組織する，調和させる，統一させる
20. man-made 人工の，人造の

Crossword



## Grammar Focus

**Causative verbs**

1. The doctor let the patient go home.
2. I'll have the nurse take the prescription to the pharmacy.
3. The medicine makes the patient feel better.
4. The doctor got me to start exercising.
5. The treatment has helped many patients improve their quality of life.

## Reading

(例 example answer)

1. Because natural disasters and man-made disasters can cause people to have a lot of stress and mental health issues.
2. They can help check a group of people or community to see how badly mental health has been damaged because of a disaster. / They can support people who have been affected. / They can use their experience and expertise to train staff and guide volunteer groups.
3. It could be because of their age, for example children and the older adult. They may need extra help because they have some mental or physical health problems. It could also be that people need extra help because they belong to a group that is treated badly by society or they are the target of violence.
4. PFA provides care and support to victims of disaster. It also helps people with basic things such as food, water, and information. PFA gives people a chance to talk to someone without putting pressure on them to talk. PFA comforts people so they can feel calm and helps people connect to information, services, and support. PFA also works to protect people from more harm.
5. Anyone with specific training and guidance can become one.

## Speaking &amp; Writing

(例 example answer)

Natural: earthquake, heat wave, heavy snow, volcanic eruption, typhoon

Man-made: air pollution, pollen allergies, water pollution, fire, economic crisis

## What do you think ?

(例 example answer)

1. I would say earthquakes since they can cause a tsunami, which causes extensive damage.
2. They are earthquakes and tsunamis. We do evacuation drills at school and at work.
3. Great East Japan Earthquake
4. World War II. Because a lot of people died or suffered.
5. Yes, I would. I want to reverse global warming.

## Homework

(例 example answer)

1. One way to do this is to make sure that you know where to meet and how to contact your family in case you get separated.
2. I think two major mental difficulties are the fear of not knowing what will happen and the uncertainty of how to get back to normal after the disaster is over
3. Triage, Treatment, Transportation



## Chapter15 解答 answer

### Listening practice 1

#### Track15-1

(解答 answer)

Situation: Patient is non-compliant with her medications.

Background: Her sister passed away recently.

Assessment: Patient is likely depressed.

Recommendation: Start an antidepressant.

(音声全文 script)

We have been discussing patient Jane Smith on our patient rounds, a 58-year-old female, here for uncontrolled diabetes. **She has not been compliant with her insulin therapy. Her sister died suddenly a few weeks ago, and she appears very distraught. We think the cause of her non-compliance may be depression. We recommend an antidepressant.**

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#### Track15-2

(解答 answer)

Situation: Patient is complaining of muscle pain and weakness.

Background: The patient was started on statin therapy.

Assessment: The patient's symptoms are a side effect of the statin therapy.

Recommendation: Change of therapy to a non-statin drug.

(音声全文 script)

Patient Frank White, a 45-year-old male, **presents to the hospital with diffuse muscle pain and weakness.** The patient was **recently diagnosed with hypercholesterolemia and started on statin therapy.** We believe the muscle pain and weakness are **side effects of the statin therapy.** As such, **we recommend a change of therapy to a non-statin drug to treat Mr. White's hypercholesterolemia.**

### Listening practice 2

#### Track15-3

**Pharmacist:** Dr. Terry, it's Jones Pharmacy.

**Physician:** Yes, how can I help you?

**Pharmacist:** I would like to talk to you about one of your patients, John Smith. You prescribed the antibiotic levofloxacin. I am concerned about a possible drug interaction with one of the patient's current medications.

**Physician:** I see. What medication is that?

**Pharmacist:** The patient has a prescription for sotalol from another physician. When combined, sotalol and levofloxacin have a significant risk for an adverse drug event.

**Physician:** I was unaware the patient was taking that medication. Thank you for bringing it to my attention.

**Pharmacist:** Sure, I am happy to help.

**Physician:** I am treating the patient for pneumonia. Is there something else you would recommend that would not have a drug interaction?

**Pharmacist:** I would suggest using cefuroxime and doxycycline instead to treat the patient's pneumonia. This combination should be effective without the drug interaction risk.

## Vocabulary

1.	physician	内科医
2.	nurse	看護師
3.	pharmacist	薬剤師
4.	concise	簡潔な，簡明な
5.	dietitian	栄養士
6.	social worker	ソーシャルワーカー
7.	discipline	しつけ，訓練，統制，訓練法
8.	case presentation	ケースプレゼンテーション（患者の症状などを簡単に説明すること）
9.	collaborate	共同研究する，協力する，共同で…する
10.	consensus	（意見などの）一致
11.	compliance	法令遵守，コンプライアンス
12.	satisfaction	満足，満足する
13.	comprehensive	包括的な
14.	monitoring	監視，観察，継続監視
15.	drug interaction	薬物相互作用
16.	care plan	ケアプラン，介護サービス計画書
17.	complementary	補足的な，相補的な
18.	colleague	同僚，仲間
19.	health outcome	健康結果
20.	interprofessional	専門家同志の連携，部局関連携

## Grammar Focus

## Conditionals

1

1. will
2. will
3. had
4. would
5. will

2

1. If we **have** more time, we will be able to help more patients. / If we **had** more time, we **would** be able to help more patients.
2. I think his condition would improve if he **listened** to instructions better.
3. If I see the nurse, I **will** tell her that you have a question.
4. People often feel angry if they can't control their own health.
5. If the team moves quickly, the mission **will be** complete by the end of the day. / If the team **had moved** more quickly, the mission would have been complete by the end of the day.

## Reading

(例 example answer)

1. Communication between different professional groups.

2. When talking to patients, it is necessary to speak using simple, non-technical English, so that the patients can better understand complicated medical topics. However, with interprofessional communication, professionals from different groups should speak to each other using the language of their profession.
3. They are “clear, comprehensive, and concise.” They promote understanding and save time.
4. Communication between professionals that uses polite and respectful language.
5. For a team to function effectively, all members of the team must feel mutual respect from other members of the team. Feelings of discrimination or disrespect can cause members of the team to not want to cooperate or do their best.

### Speaking & Writing

(例 example answer)

1. There were two different opinions about who should play in the games of the sports teams they belonged to. By using objective data such as grades, we were able to deepen the discussion and make the best choice.
2. If the team does not communicate effectively, there could be a lot of time wasted.

### What do you think ?

(例 example answer)

1. The doctor. Because they are the only ones who can diagnose and determine the course of treatment.
2. Put yourself in the other person's shoes.
3. I think it's wonderful that they are all working toward the same goal of treatment, making use of their respective specialties. The drawbacks may be that the more people there are on the team, the more difficult it may be to communicate.

### Homework

(例 example answer)

**Natsuki:** Excuse me, Professor? I am doing an assignment for English class. I have to interview three people. Do you mind if I interview you?

**Dr.Takagi:** No, not at all.

**Natsuki:** Thank you very much. Could you please tell me your specialty?

**Dr.Takagi:** My specialty is orthopedics. I graduated from a medical school in the UK and now I am working in Japan.

**Natsuki:** What do orthopedic surgeons do?

**Dr.Takagi:** We examine, treat, and operate on diseases and injuries of the bones, joints, ligaments, and muscles.

**Natsuki:** What other health professions do you interact with?

**Dr.Takagi:** We work with nurses, nutritionists, pharmacists, and doctors from other specialties. Since orthopedic patients often need rehabilitation, we are in close contact with physical and occupational therapists.

**Natsuki:** Thank you very much. I am now interested in orthopedic surgery.