# UNIT 12 HOW TO COMMUNICATE WITH PATIENTS IN THE MEDICAL

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#### English for Nursing Communication II

**Team Lecturers:** 

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#### OUTLINE

Concept of academic reading in nursing

 reading strategies and exercises applicable to
 answer news, research articles, commentaries,
 academic paper healthcare issues

- 2. Concept of active listening in nursing Part 1 -news related listening exercises
- 3. Concept of active listening Part 2 -conversation, lecture listening related exercises
- 4. Concept of writing in nursing Part 1 -narrative writing related activities
- 5. Concept of writing in nursing Part 2 -nurse' resume related writing activities
- 6. Concept of writing in nursing Part 3 -nurses' notes writing related activities
- 7. Concept of writing in nursing Part 4 -nursing care plan writing related activities
- 8. Concept of writing in nursing Part 5 -laboratory reports related activities

9. Concept of writing in nursing Part 6

- -hand over reports/nurses' endorsement reports
- 10. Concept of writing in nursing Part 7 -case study related activities
- 11. Concept of writing in nursing Part 8 -writing research papers

12. How to communicate with patients in the medical ward

-listening, reading, writing related exercises 13. How to communicate with patients in the surgery ward

-listening, reading, writing related exercises 14. How to communicate with patients in the orthopedic ward

-listening, reading, writing related exercises 15. How to communicate with patients in the maternal and child ward

-listening, reading, writing related exercises

#### **OBJECTIVES**

At the end of the course, each student nurses should be able to : Understand the different mode of transmission. Determine the infectious disease group. Identify the different samples used for testing. Analyze the benefits of different vaccinations. Apply the steps in preventing the spread of infections Answer the practice test in a separate worksheet. 6

### OVERVIEW

"Infectious diseases are illnesses caused by germs or microbes. It is very important that not all germs such as bacteria, viruses, fungi, and parasites can cause diseases. Not all infections are contagious or not able to spread from person to person."

#### American Academy of Pediatrics, 2006

## **TERMINOLOGIES**<sub>1</sub>

- 18. mucous membranes 19. immune system
  - 20. white blood cells
  - 21. antibody
  - 22. bacteria
  - 23. virus
  - 24. communicable diseases
  - 25. epidemic
  - 26. pandemic
  - 27. allergy
  - 28. asepsis
  - 29. contaminate
  - 30. immunity
  - 31. susceptible
  - 32. transmission
  - 33. inoculate
  - 34. prophylaxis



- 1. infectious
- 2. shiver
- 3. abroad
- 4. contact
- 5. contagious
- 6. scratch
- 7. fever of unknown origin
- 8. sore throat
- 9. rhinorrhea
- 10. diarrhea
- 11. blurred vision
- 12. sepsis
- IZ. Sepsis
- 13. bite mark
- 14. droplets
- 15. antibiotic
- 16. hygiene
- 17. pathogen



#### **TERMINOLOGIES**<sub>2</sub>

- 1. infectious
- 2. shiver
- 3. abroad
- 4. contact
- 5. contagious
- 6. scratch
- 7. fever of unknown origin
- 8. sore throat
- 9. rhinorrhea
- 10. diarrhea
- 11. blurred vision
- 12. sepsis
- 13. bite mark
   14. droplets
   15. antibiotic
- 15. antibiotic16. hygiene17. pathogen
- -capable of spreading or producing infections -bodily function in response to cold -travelling to a foreign country -person exposed to a contagious disease -capable to transmit from one person to another -mark or superficial injury on the skin surface -unexplained elevated body temperature without diagnosis -irritation of the throat usually caused by a virus -production of extra mucus by the nose -loose, watery bowel movements -symptom where vision lacks its sharpness -body's response to infection and life-threatening condition -patterns produced by human or animal teeth into the skin -small drops from the mouth during coughing or sneezing -drugs used to treat infections of bacterial origin -universal practice to prevent the spread of diseases -microorganisms such as virus or bacteria that causes diseases



#### TERMINOLOGIES<sub>3</sub>

18. mucous membranes 19. immune system 20. white blood cells 21. antibody 22. bacteria 23. virus 24. communicable diseases 25. epidemic 26. pandemic 27. allergy 28. asepsis 29. contaminate 30. immunity 31. susceptible 32. transmission 33. inoculate 34. prophylaxis

-wet, thin skin in the mouth or nose that traps pathogens
-complex networks of cells that fight against infections
-ingest microorganisms and fight against bodily infections
-protein produced by WBC to fight a specific pathogen
-single-celled microorganisms that causes infection
-smaller than a bacteria that causes infection
-a disease that can be passed from one person to another
through pathogens
widespressed occurrence of an infection in a particular time

-widespread occurrence of an infection in a particular time
-prevalent occurrence of an infection locally and worldwide
-body's immune reactions to a certain foreign substance
-state of being free from disease-causing microorganisms
-introduction of microorganisms on the skin surface
-body is able to resist against the development of infection
-state of being sensitive to a certain microorganism

- -passing of pathogens from the host that causes diseases
- -introduction of antigen to stimulate antibody productions
- -preventive measure against a certain microorganism





#### **1. Mode of transmission**<sub>1</sub>

#### DIRECT CONTACT





#### **1. Mode of transmission**<sub>2</sub>

#### **INDIRECT CONTACT**





#### **1. Mode of transmission**<sub>3</sub>

#### DROPLETS OR AIRBORNE CONTACT





#### 2. Infectious disease group (common)

VIRAL: HIV/AIDS, chicken pox, herpes simplex, flu, RSV, gastroenteritis, measles, rubella, dengue, hepatitis, Ebola, yerovy' fever, viral meningitis, Covid-19

**BACTERIAL:** bacterial meningitis, tuberculosis, gonorrhea, salmonellosis, typhoid fever, UTI, chlamydia, pneumonia, Lyme disease, cholera, botulism, tetanus, anthrax **PARASITE:** malaria, amebiasis, ascariasis, pinworm, tapeworm, roudworm infections, scabies, toxoplasmosis, trichomoniasis, giardiasis, pubic and head lice **FUNGAL:** candidiasis, tinea pedis, yeast infections, ringworm, thrush, athlete's foot, fungal meningitis, black fungus



#### 3. Samples used for testing (common)

- $\circ$  **Blood**
- o Sputum
- Urine
- o Stool
- Tissues
- Cerebrospinal fluid (CSF)
   Mucus from the nose, throat or genitalia



#### 4. Vaccines (WHO, February 2021)

- Cervical cancer
- Cholera
- **COVID-19**
- **O** Diphtheria
- Hepatitis B
- o Influenza
- Japanese encephalitis
- Measles
- Meningitis
- O Mumps

- Pertussis
- o Pneumonia
- o Polio
- Rabies
- Rotavirus
- o Rubella
- o **Tetanus**
- o Typhoid
- Varicella
- Yellow fever



#### 5. Preventing the spread of infections

**Only take** Maintain Get Wash vaccinated antibiotics good hands frequently hygiene when necessary **Practice** Don't Keep your Avoid safe sex share pets contact personal healthy with those items and clean who have contagious disease



## CONCLUSION

With profound study of infectious diseases we better understand more about how the body's immune system responds to a disease, work out how to prevent the disease or improve its treatment, test the effectiveness of potential new vaccines and treatments, monitor the performance of approved vaccines and treatments in the real world.





# **Directions:** Answer the practice test in a separate worksheet then send to the lecturer's email add: rjcm02071982@gmail.com

**PRACTICE TEST** 



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