

MEDICAL HISTORY

Guide to taking medical histories

As a medical professional, you should be prepared to take through **medical histories**. The data you collect reveals important details about a patient. Doctors use these details to uncover likely causes of **medical conditions** and establish diagnoses.

First, get as many details as possible about a patient's complaints. Find out if the patient has a **history of the condition**. Ask when the patient experienced the **onset** of symptoms. Check what makes it worse and makes it better.

Then, find out about the patient's **past medical history**. Record any previous medical problems, especially those that could relate to the **current condition**.

Other details can also contribute to a useful medical history. A good **social history** includes information about the patient's personal habits and lifestyle.

A **family medical** history reveals conditions that are more likely to occur in a particular family.

Before any medical procedure, make sure you have an updated record of the patient's allergies. This way, you avoid exposing patients to medications or substances that might harm them.

Activity 1: Read the guide to taking medical histories. Then complete the table using information from the table.

Type of history	Information included
Past medical history	
Social history	
Family medical history	

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Past medical history	Previous medical problems related to the current one
Social history	Patients personal habits and lifestyle
Family medical history	Conditions that are more likely to occur in a particular family.

Activity 2: Match the words with definitions

1- data

4-complaint

2- onset

5- procedure

3- allergy

6- family medical history

a- The first instance of something.

b- A record of a patient's family condition.

c- A collection of information.

d- A condition that causes reaction or illness.

e- A medical treatment.

f- A pain or illness reported by a patient.

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b- A record of a patient's family condition./ **6**

c- A collection of information./**1**

d- A condition that causes reaction or illness./**3**

e- A medical treatment./**5**

f- A pain or illness reported by a patient./**4**

Activity 3: Choose where the word best fits

History of; social history; current ; past medical history

- 1) Paul's family has a cancer.
- 2) The patient's condition was caused by a recent injury.
- 3) The patient's included her previous surgery.
- 4) The patient's included her occupation.

Activity 3: Choose where the word best fits

History of; social history; current ; past medical history

- 1) Paul's family has a **history of** cancer.
- 2) The patient's **current** condition was caused by a recent injury.
- 3) The patient's **past medical history** included her previous surgery.
- 4) The patient's **social history** included her occupation.

Activity: Formulate 3 questions to get information about:

- **Past medical history**
- **History of the condition**
- **Social history**
- **Family medical history**

- **Activity**: Formulate 3 questions to get information about:
 - **Past medical history**: medical problems, especially those that could relate to the **current condition**
 - Have you ever been hospitalised ?/
 - Are you hypertensive?/ Have you ever suffered from this disease?
 - Have you ever had some surgery/ operation? / Any other disease?
 - Are you allergic to any product? / How many pregnancies have you got?
 - How many children do you have?
 - Did you get your period last month?
 - Have you ever had an abortion?

- History of the condition

Which medicine are you taking now?

When have the symptoms started?

What happened?

What makes it worse/ better?

Are you able to...../ Can you?

- **Social history**

- What is your favorite food/ drink ?
- Do you smoke/ drink alcohol?
- What is your favorite sport?
- Do you practice sports?
- What is your job/occupation?/ What are you?
- Are you married?/ Is your husband a polygame?/ Does your husband have a second wife?
- At what time do you use to sleep?
- What is your religion? Are you a muslim? christian?
- Do you wear glasses?

- **Family medical history ?**

- Did your parents have asthma disease?
- Did your parents have hypertension, diabetes/ Are your parents hypertensive?.....
- Is there a diabetic in your family? Is some suffering from..... in your family?
- Has someone in your family ever suffered from hypertension/ cancer/ diabetes/?

MAINTAINING HYGIENE

From: Bernard Kabore – Hospital director

To: All staff

Sent: Sat, Nov 15

Subject: Hygiene standards

Attention hospital staff: The **flu season** is approaching. I want to **remind** everyone of the importance of maintaining strict hygiene standards. Contagious new virus **strains** and drug resistant bacteria cause problems every year. I do not want that happening here.

Regular handwashing with antimicrobial soap is imperative. All surfaces must be cleaned with disinfectant according to the maintenance **schedule** . We must always store antibiotic drugs in the proper cabinets. Biohazards should be mindful dispose of.

Should drug resistant flu strains appear. We must quarantine all infected persons. To avoid transmitting further infections, no one will be allowed in quarantine areas without a facemask.

Thank you for your help

Bernard Kabore

Hospital Director

Activity: Choose the correct answers

1) What is the purpose of the email?

a- to promote the use of antibiotics drugs.

b- to limit the use of antimicrobial soap.

c- to remind the staff about hygiene standards.

d- to announce a new maintenance schedule.

2) Which of the following is not recommended by the director?

a- handwashing with antimicrobial soap.

b- quarantining infected individuals.

c- storing biohazards in proper cabinets.

d- cleaning surfaces with disinfectant.

3) What is required to enter quarantine areas?

a- a facemask

b- antimicrobial soap

c- disinfectant

d- antibiotics drugs

Activity

1. c

2. c

3. a

Activity: Match the words (1- 7) with the definitions (A-G)

1- infection; 2- facemask ; 3- quarantine; 4- bacteria; 5- transmit; 6- antibiotic;
7-contagious

- A. To relay an illness from one person to another.
- B. Singled celled organisms responsible for many human infections
- C. A manifestation of parasitic micro-organisms in the body
- D. A covering worn over the mouth and nose
- E. To isolate an individual to prevent transmission of microbes
- F. Something that kills bacteria in the body
- G. Moving easily from one person to another

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- B. Singled celled organisms responsible for many human infections/ **4**
- C. A manifestation of parasitic micro-organisms in the body/**1**
- D. A covering worn over the mouth and nose/ **2**
- E. To isolate an individual to prevent transmission of microbes/**3**
- F. Something that kills bacteria in the body/**6**
- G. Moving easily from one person to another/ **7**

Activity: Choose where the words best fit the blanks

1- antimicrobial/ biohazard

A. Dr Tall washed his hand with an soap

B. The used syringes are

2- virus/ disinfectant

A. Daniel cleaned the counters with

B. The quarantined man did not transmit the to anyone.

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1- antimicrobial/ biohazard

- A. Dr Tall washed his hand with an **antimicrobial** soap
- B. The used syringes are **biohazard**

2- virus/ disinfectant

- A. Daniel cleaned the counters with **disinfectant**
- B. The quarantined man did not transmit the **virus** to anyone.

Activity : Complete the dialogue with:

anything else; facemask; give it; a day or two, highly contagious; antimicrobial;

- **Doctor**: Well Mr. Ky, You have a cold. It's a fairly common strain. You should recover in **1**
- **Patient**: Okay, I hope I don't **2** to my grand-daughter.
- **Doctor** : It's a **3** illness. Do you live in the same house?
- **Patient** : Yes, she's visiting for the holidays.
- **Doctor** : Well, make sure to wash your hands regularly. And use **4** soap.
- **Patient** : I will. Is there **5** I can do?
- **Doctor**: You could wear a **6**..... for a few days . I'll give you a few to take home.

Activity : Complete the dialogue with:

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- **Doctor**: Well Mr. Ky, You have a cold. It's a fairly common strain. You should recover in **1 ...a day or two...**
- **Patient**: Okay, I hope I don't **2 give it** to my grand-daughter.
- **Doctor** : It's a **3 highly contagious** illness. Do you live in the same house?
- **Patient** : Yes, she's visiting for the holidays.
- **Doctor** : Well, make sure to wash your hands regularly. And use **4 antimicrobial** soap.
- **Patient** : I will. Is there **5 anything else** I can do?
- **Doctor**: You could wear a **6 facemask** for a few days . I'll give you a few to take home.

READING TECHNIQUE

Reading for main idea: By reading for the main ideas, you identify **the point of view of the author**- that is what the author's thesis is. Specifically, what does the author propose to write about the topic? If you could reduce the reading to one sentence, what would it be?

The main idea usually occurs at **the beginning of a reading passage**

Questions about main ideas can be worded in many ways. For example, the following questions are all asking for the same information:

- 1)What is the main idea?
- 2)What is the subject?
- 3)What would be a good title?

Half of the population in Burkina Faso is under the age of 15. Many of these young people will become sexually experienced in their teens and, thus, will be at risk of or experience an unplanned pregnancy or a sexually transmitted infection (STI), including HIV/AIDS. To minimize these risks and secure a healthy future for adolescents, it is necessary that policymakers, journalists, service providers and advocates have solid evidence regarding the sexual and reproductive health needs of Burkinabè youth. This Research in brief documents what is known about Burkinabè adolescents' sexual and reproductive health behaviors and needs, with particular emphasis on HIV/AIDS, and points the way forward toward improving policies and programs.

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Answer: ***Adolescents sexual and reproductive health in Burkina Faso***