

Projekt: Digitální učební materiály ve škole, registrační číslo projektu CZ.1.07/1.5.00/34.0527

Příjemce: Střední zdravotnická škola a Vyšší odborná škola zdravotnická, Husova 3, 371 60 České Budějovice

Název materiálu: Gynaecology and Obstetrics

Autor materiálu: Mgr. Milan Kovář

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Zařazení materiálu:

Šablona: Inovace a zkvalitnění výuky prostřednictvím ICT (III/2)

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Tematická oblast: Medical English

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Ověřující učitel: Mgr. Milan Kovář

Třída: MSR4

Popis způsobu použití materiálu ve výuce:

Výuková elektronická prezentace, která je určena pro seznámení žáků se základními pojmy a popisem gynekologie a porodnictví v tematické oblasti Medical English. Materiál může sloužit jako názorná pomůcka doplňující výklad učitele, ale také je vhodná pro domácí přípravu žáků (např. zpřístupněním formou e-learningu). Materiál obsahuje zpětnou vazbu ověřující pochopení látky v podobě závěrečného snímku s otázkami k tématu.

Tento výukový materiál je spolufinancován Evropským sociálním fondem a státním rozpočtem České republiky.



INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

Gynaecology and Obstetrics

Gynaecology

- Gynaecology is a special branch of medicine that is concerned with the diseases of the female, reproductive system.
- It is also interested in many special questions connected with family planning, e.g. suitable contraception, fertility, pregnancy, delivery, etc.

Gynaecology

- In modern society, couples wish to control not only the number of children in their family, but also the timing of the delivery.
- There are a few methods of controlling conception. These may be classified as follows:
 - 1) Restriction of sexual intercourse.
 - 2) Methods of contraception used by the female.
 - 3) Methods of contraception used by the male.

Restriction of intercourse

- Abstinence during the fertile phase of the menstrual cycle is a widely practised method of contraception known as **the rhythm method**.
- It can be practised when a woman has a regular menstrual cycle and the day of ovulation can be predicted in the middle of the cycle.
- To be absolutely safe, intercourse should be avoided from 9th to 17th day.

Methods by female

- a) **The insertion of spermicidal substances** in the vagina that kills the sperm very rapidly. It is regarded to be a very inefficient method.
- b) **The use of a vaginal diaphragm (pessary)** placed in the vagina to prevent sperm from gaining access to the cervical canal. This method is not safe and doesn't protect against sexually transmitted diseases.

Methods by female

- **c) Placing an intrauterine device (IUD)** within the uterine cavity. The modern devices are made from metal or plastic.
- **d) Suppressing ovulation.** Suppression of ovulation by the “pill” is now a well-known method of contraception. The pill contains hormones that suppress ovulation. They are usually taken for 21 days in each menstrual cycle starting on the first day of the period.

Methods by female

- These oral contraceptives are the most efficient method, and they are also used to regulate the irregular menstrual cycle to 28 days and reduce the quantity and duration of blood loss.
- The disadvantages include physical side effects like breast tenderness, nausea, headaches, and weight gain, together with psychological side effects like symptoms of irritability.

Methods by male

- **a) Coitus interruptus** is a widely practised but highly inefficient method of conception control.
- **b) The use of a condom.** Condoms have the additional benefit of protecting a person against infection and sexually transmitted diseases mainly AIDS.
- **c) Sterilization** - Male sterilization is called vasectomy. It has no effect on man's sexual behaviour.

Pregnancy

- Pregnancy takes 38 weeks, 266 days.
- The development of the foetus includes the following periods:
 - Zygote
 - Morula
 - Blastocyst
 - Embryo
 - Foetus in the 10th week

It's a Boy..😊



Complications of Pregnancy

- Complications of pregnancy include: **premature delivery, permanent damage to the developing foetus, or intrauterine death.**
- Factors that predispose a woman to complications include: maternal age under 17 or over 35, poor nutrition, any habits harmful to health before or during pregnancy, history of previous complicated pregnancies.

Complications of Pregnancy

- It is necessary to report the following symptoms: persistent vomiting, vaginal bleeding, oedema of extremities, abdominal pain, lack of foetal movements for several days, etc.
- Bleeding in early pregnancy may indicate abortion.

Complications of Pregnancy

- Spontaneous termination of pregnancy, which is different from **induced abortion (interruption)**, is called **miscarriage**.
- Pregnancy that occurs outside the uterus, mostly in the Fallopian tubes, is called **the ectopic pregnancy**.
- The primary symptom is abdominal pain with bleeding, shock, and maternal death if a surgery is not performed immediately.

Newborn Baby



Questions:

- What is gynaecology?
- What are methods of controlling of conception used by males?
- What are methods of controlling of conception used by females?
- Is a restriction of intercourse a safe method?
- What do you know about pregnancy?
- What are complications of pregnancy?

Seznam použité literatury a pramenů:

1. NAOLL [cit. 2012-12-16]. Dostupný pod licencí Creative Commons na WWW:
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3. TOPILOVÁ, Věra. *Medical English. Angličtina pro zdravotníky*. 1. vyd. Havlíčkův Brod: Nakladatelství Tobiáš, 1993. ISBN 80-85808-80-0, s. 123-129, 150-152.
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5. KOVÁŘ, Milan. *Medical English*. 1. vyd. České Budějovice: Střední zdravotnická škola a Vyšší odborná škola zdravotnická České Budějovice, 2012. s. 33-35.