Health and medicine

VOCABULARY PRACTICE

UPPER-INTERMEDIATE | B2

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

1 Match each clinical term with its meaning.

1 acute	____	a return of illness after improvement
2 chronic	____	b state in which symptoms are reduced or absent
3 prognosis	____	c protection against a particular infection
4 screening	____	d medical reason not to use a treatment
5 relapse	____	e sudden in onset or short in duration
6 remission	____	f following an agreed treatment plan
7 contraindication	____	g prediction of the likely course of a condition
8 adherence	____	h harmful unintended response to treatment
9 immunity	____	i long-lasting or recurring
10 adverse reaction	____	j testing people without symptoms to detect disease early

2 Complete the clinical collocations.

adherence | condition | contraindication | immunity | prognosis | reaction | remission | screening

1 manage a chronic _____

2 offer population _____

3 assess the likely _____

4 enter _____

5 identify a _____ to treatment

6 improve medication _____

7 develop _____ after infection

8 report an adverse _____

3 Choose the most precise term for the context.

1 A condition begins suddenly and is severe: *acute / chronic*.

2 Symptoms return after a period of improvement: *relapse / remission*.

3 Testing people before symptoms appear: *screening / diagnosis*.

4 A reason a drug would be unsafe: *contraindication / prognosis*.

5 A patient's likely future course: *prognosis / symptom*.

6 Following the prescribed plan consistently: *adherence / immunity*.

7 Protection produced by an immune response: *immunity / remission*.

8 Unexpected harmful response to medicine: *adverse reaction / side benefit*.

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4 Complete the clinical summary with terms from the box.

acute | adherence | adverse reaction | chronic | contraindication | immunity | prognosis | relapse | remission | screening

The programme uses **1** _____ to identify risk before symptoms develop. It separates **2** _____ episodes from **3** _____ conditions requiring long-term management. Clinicians explain the likely **4** _____ and check for any **5** _____ before treatment. Monitoring can identify an **6** _____, while support aims to improve **7** _____. Records distinguish **8** _____ from **9** _____. Vaccination may strengthen **10** _____.

5 Read the text and answer the questions briefly.

Shared decisions in long-term care

A treatment may be clinically effective yet unsuitable for a particular person's priorities or circumstances. In shared decision-making, clinicians explain options, expected benefits, uncertainties and possible harms. Patients contribute their goals, previous experiences and practical constraints. Together they compare alternatives, including the option of delaying a decision when that is medically reasonable. The process is not simply asking a patient to choose without support. It requires accessible information, time for questions and a record of what matters to the patient.

1 Why may an effective treatment still be unsuitable? _____

2 What four elements do clinicians explain? _____

3 What do patients contribute? _____

4 What additional option may be considered? _____

5 What is shared decision-making not? _____

6 What three conditions support the process? _____

6 Rewrite using the expression in capitals.

1 The condition has lasted for years. **CHRONIC** _____

2 The illness returned after improvement. **RELAPSE** _____

3 The treatment must not be used in this case. **CONTRAINDICATED** ___

4 She follows the treatment plan consistently. **ADHERENCE** _____

OVER TO YOU

Write a **120-150 word** explanation of how a clinician and patient could make a shared decision. Include benefits, harms, uncertainty, contraindications and patient priorities.

[ ] Use at least ten target expressions. [ ] Distinguish acute from chronic. [ ] Present options without assuming one correct choice.

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ANSWER KEY

1 Clinical terms

1 **e** 2 **i** 3 **g** 4 **j** 5 **a** 6 **b** 7 **d** 8 **f** 9 **c** 10 **h**

2 Clinical collocations

1 **condition** 2 **screening** 3 **prognosis** 4 **remission** 5 **contraindication** 6 **adherence** 7 **immunity** 8 **reaction**

3 Precise terms

1 **acute** 2 **relapse** 3 **screening** 4 **contraindication**
5 **prognosis** 6 **adherence** 7 **immunity** 8 **adverse reaction**

4 Clinical summary

1 **screening** 2 **acute** 3 **chronic** 4 **prognosis** 5 **contraindication** 6 **adverse reaction** 7 **adherence** 8 **remission** 9 **relapse** 10 **immunity**

5 Reading - suggested answers

1 It may conflict with the person's priorities or circumstances. 2 Options, benefits, uncertainties and harms. 3 Goals, experiences and constraints.
4 Delaying the decision. 5 Unsupported choice. 6 Accessible information, time for questions and a record of priorities.

6 Rewriting - possible answers

1 It is a **chronic condition**. 2 The patient had a **relapse**. 3 The treatment is **contraindicated**. 4 She shows good treatment **adherence**.

Over to you: Answers will vary. Check clinical precision, balanced options and respect for patient priorities.