



HOSPITAL STAFF

Aims:

Identify hospital services, staff, specialties, specialists by means of pictures and flowcharts.



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HOSPITAL

AREA

WARD

DEPARTMENT

Intensive Care
Casualty & Emergency
Maternity Room
Intermediate Care

Medical
Surgical
Orthopedic
Gynecological
Dermatological
Geriatric
Pediatric

X-Ray
Outpatient
Sterilization
Clinical Laboratory
Admission
Administration
Pharmacy

Career Grades

1. **Consultants are appointed having gained a Certificate of Completion of Specialist Training (CCST) and having been successful at an Advisory Appointments Committee. The Consultant, the most senior grade in medical posts, has the ultimate decision on patient care.**
 2. **Associate Specialists are doctors that have considerable experience. They are normally under the supervision of a consultant.**
 3. **Staff grade is an untrained post that supports consultants. The Specialist Training Authority will not recognize time spent in a Staff Grade post as part of training.**
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Trainee Grades (1)

1. *Specialist Registrars:* They undertake higher Specialist training. The duration of the training varies according to the speciality, E.g. 4 years for anaesthetics and 6 years for cardiology. A surgical Specialist Registrar will do the routine surgery, e.g., appendectomy, hernia etc, without the supervision of more senior surgeons but can perform major operations with a more senior surgeon present.

Trainee Grades (2)

2. *Senior House Officers (SHOs):* They undertake Basic Specialist Training. This lasts for 2-3 years until they are successful in obtaining a Specialist Registrar post. If unsuccessful, SHOs can apply for a Staff Grade posts. Appointments may be for periods of 6 months upward and such posts are frequently part of a rotating training scheme. SHOs look after the routine medical care of the patient.

3. *Pre-registration House Office:* He She has to serve a one year compulsory for newly qualified doctors. These doctors are considered in law to be doctors only for the purpose of a specific post. They have clinical responsibilities but under supervision.

Nursing Staff (1)

1. Chief Nurse has the overall responsibility for nursing policy and practice within hospitals. This is the most senior nurse in the hospital. The Chief Nurse has a seat on the Executive Board. The Chief Nurse can also be directed as Nurse Director, Executive Nurse or Director of Nursing.
 2. Senior Nurses can be found in a hospital and they are responsible for the management of a group of wards or department within a specific service. Senior Nurses are responsible to General Managers for the day-to-day running of services and to the Chief Nurse for professional issues affecting nursing care.
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Nursing Staff (2)

3. Clinical Nurse Specialists are highly qualified and experienced and can be also called nurse practitioners mainly working in Accident and Emergency Departments where they have the authority to assess, treat and discharge patients with minor injuries.
 4. Ward Sister (female) or Charge Nurse (male) have the responsibility for running and organizing a ward or department.
 5. Staff Nurse are qualified and responsible to the Ward nurse. They often have specialist qualifications relevant to their ward area.
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Nursing Staff (3)

6. Enrolled Nurses are experienced and fully qualified nurses who perform nursing care rather than taking responsibilities for running a ward.
 7. Student Nurses are in training in a university. They will be allocated to hospital settings to gain clinical experience.
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Paramedical Staff

There are other people who work in the allied professions in addition to the medical and nursing staff.

E.g.

- Dietitians are responsible for the preparation of special diets.
 - Pharmacists are qualified people who are in charge of drugs in hospital.
 - Physiotherapists are trained to give treatment by massages, exercise, hydrotherapy and electrotherapy to help restore specific bodily functions.
 - Occupational Therapists are extremely important in the work of rehabilitation by training patients in activities which help restore their mental and physical capability.
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Paramedical Staff

- Radiographers take x-rays and operate equipment in x-ray departments for diagnostic purposes.
- Medical Laboratory Scientific Officers are people who work in departments responsible for the analysis of specimens.
- Social Workers work with all social problems that have contributed to the patient's illness or that arise as a result of it.

Administrative and Support Services staff

- There are many other groups of staff employed called *Support Service staff* within the hospital who are equally essential to the functioning of the hospital. Amongst these are the domestic, catering and laundry staffs, building and maintenance craftsmen and porters.
 - And finally the *Administrative staff* who work in a number of departments: medical records, salaries and wages, accounts, personnel and general administration.
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Important activities carried out in a hospital ward

to give / to provide IV fluid.

to take care of a colostomy.

to inject = to shot.

to check vital signs.

to order an X-ray test.

to bathe / to feed a patient.

to administer a sedative.

to apply a sterile dressing.

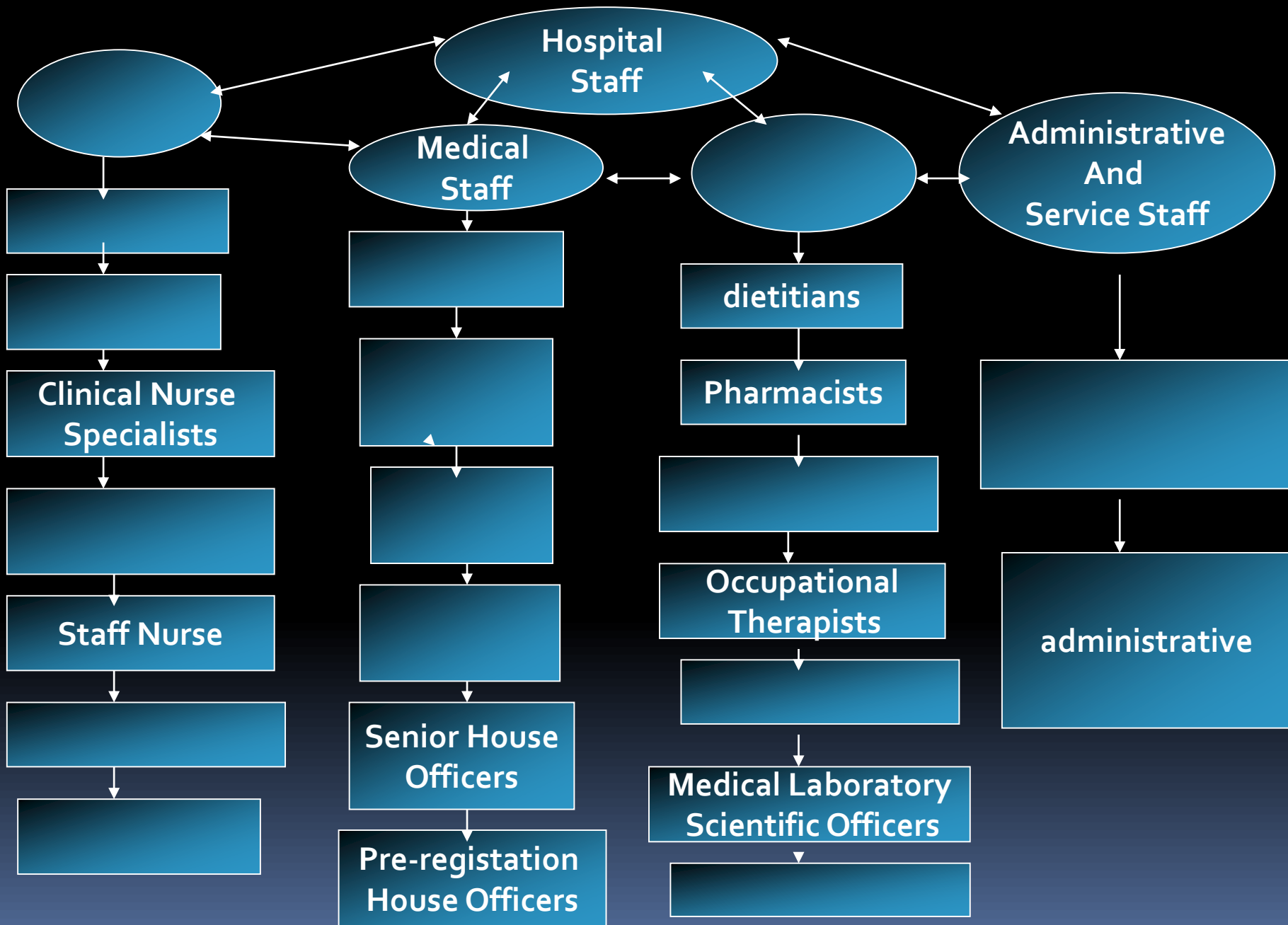
to give psychological support.

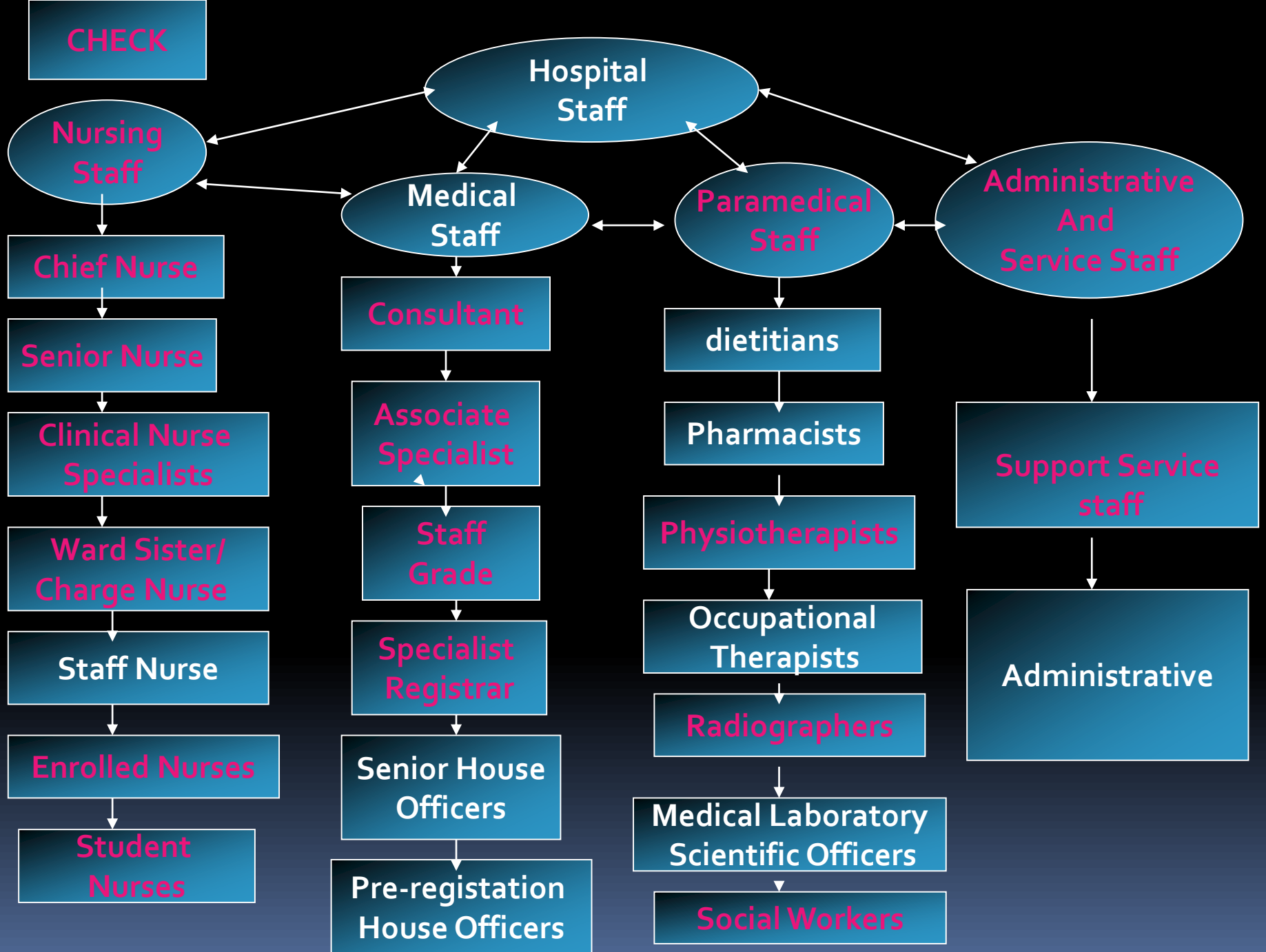
to cure a bedsore.

Identify some of the members of the hospital staff



Complete the Flow chart with the previous information





THE BODY

System

Specialty

Specialist

Gynecological

Gynecology

Gynecologist

Urinary

Urology

Urologist

Nervous

Neurology

Neurologist

Integumentary

Dermatology

Dermatologist

Digestive

Gastroenterology

Gastroenterologist

Cardiovascular

Cardiology

Cardiologist

Skeletal
Muscular

Orthopedics

Orthopedist

Other important specialities and specialists

Allergist

Anesthesiologist

Dentist

Dietitian

Endocrinologist

Epidemiologist

Genetician

Hematologist

Neurologist

Obstetrician

Allergy and

Immunology

Anesthesiology

Dentistry

Nutrition

Endocrinology

Epidemiology

Genetics

Hematology

Neurology

Obstetrics

Other important specialties and specialists

Ophthalmologist	Ophthalmology
Oncologist	Oncology
Pathologist	Pathology
Pediatrician	Pediatrics
Pharmacologist	Pharmacology
Psychiatrist	Psychiatry
Psychologist	Psychology
Surgeon	Surgery
Radiologist	Radiology
Rheumatologist	Rheumatology

Some specialties and their object of study

- Emergency Medicine (emergency care).
- Anesthesiology (pain control and care during surgery).
- Nephrology (kidney diseases).
- Neurosurgery (surgery of brain and nervous system).
- Obstetrics and gynecology (female reproductive system).
- Orthopedics (bones and joints).
- Otorhinolaryngology (ear, nose, throat).

Some specialties and their object of study

- Pathology (diagnosis of tissues and body fluids).
- Plastic Surgery (skin and body surface).
- Preventive Medicine (public health and disease prevention).
- Psychiatry (mental disorders).
- Radiology (diagnosing using images; radiation therapy).
- Rheumatology (arthritis and connective tissue disease)
- Urology (kidney and urinary system).

Identify the system or organ these
common diseases or medical problems
may affect

Alzheimer disease

AIDS

Asthma

Bronchitis

Colitis

Conjunctivitis

Down Syndrome

Diabetes

Gonorrhea

Hepatitis

Insomnia

Jaundice

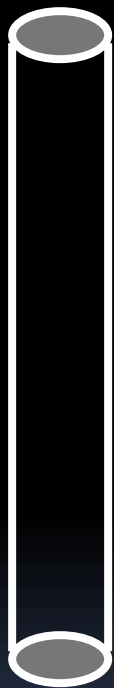
Migraine

Pneumonia

Ulcer

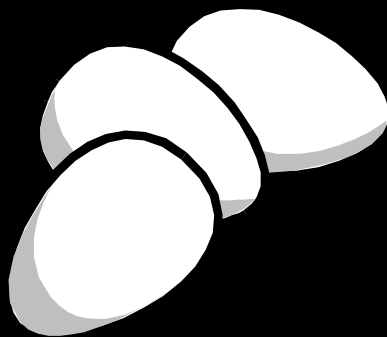
Yellow Fever

Some objects used for descriptions

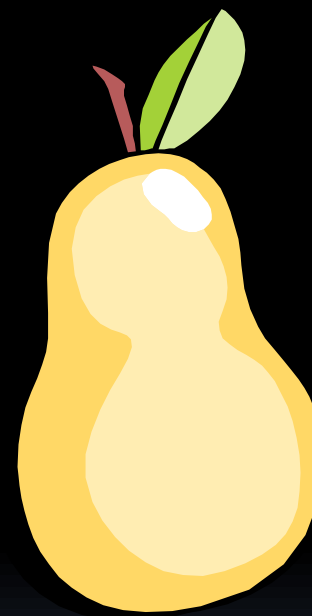


tube

egg



bean



pear

Physicians sometimes prefer to compare referring to the similarity the organ, bone or part of the body has with **objects** we can find in our daily life.

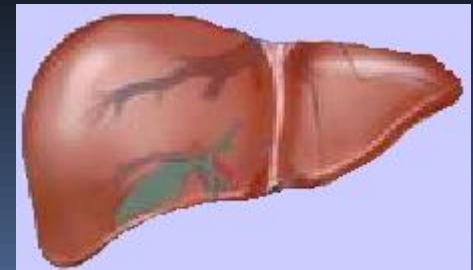


E.g.

The ears and the kidneys have a **bean** shape.

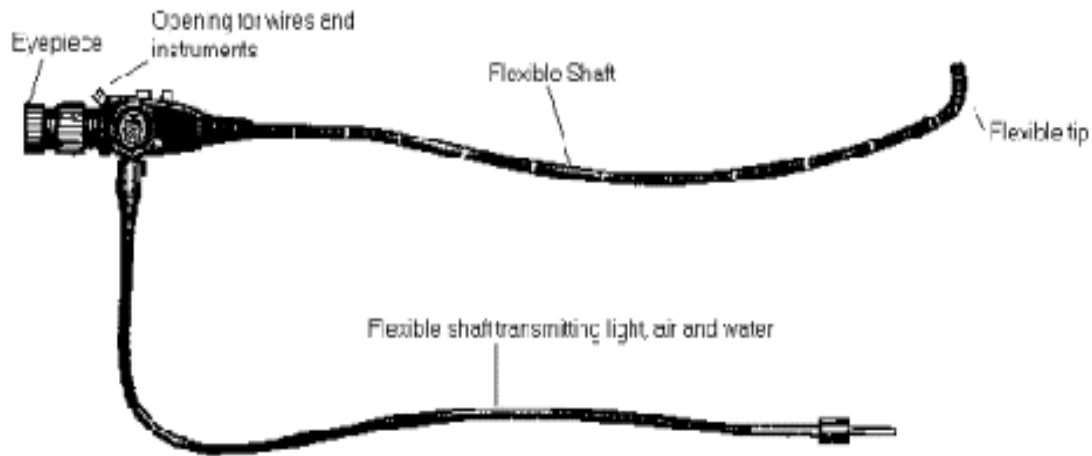
The small intestine is a long **tubular** organ.

The liver is **wedge-shaped**.

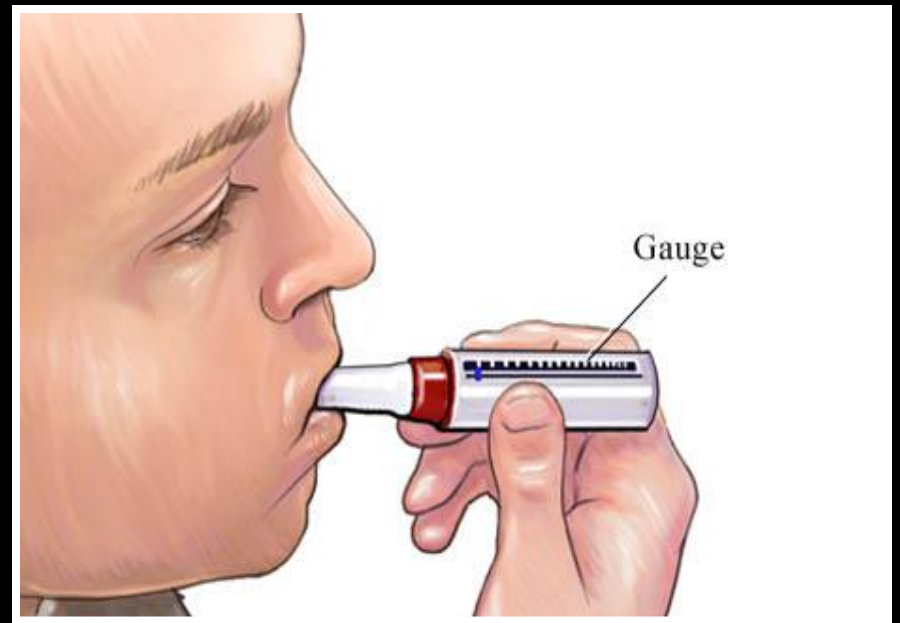




Identify the medical device shown in each picture and mention the specialty where it is mainly used.



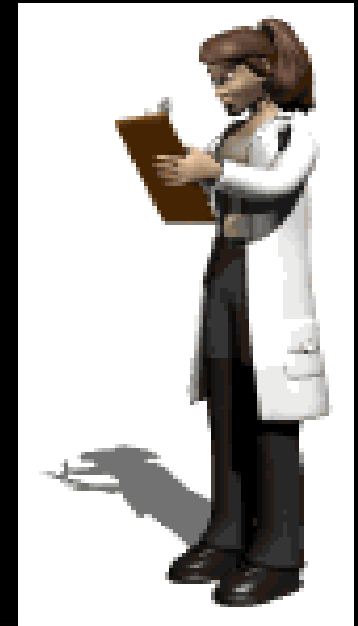
Identify the medical device shown in each picture and mention the specialty where it is mainly used.



Identify the medical device shown in each picture and mention the specialty where it is mainly used.

IMPORTANT AND USEFUL DEFINITIONS

- 1) report: description of patients' condition
- 2) lump: protuberance.
- 3) to complain: to tell about a pain.
- 4) sleeper: a pill or tablet for sleeping.
- 5) medication: the act of administering medicine.
- 6) to void: to emit, send out urine. To pass water.
- 7) shift: a period of work during the day.



IMPORTANT AND USEFUL DEFINITIONS

8) medicine: something to take when we're ill.

9) wound: hurt caused by cutting, shooting.

10) feverish: how you feel when your body temperature is high.

11) pain: suffering of mind or body.

12) insomnia: when you can't sleep.

13) ward: place where in-patients are.

14) to breathe: to take air in and out through the nose or mouth.

