

KARAGANDA STATE MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES



INDEPENDENT WORK OF STUDENTS WITH TEACHER

Modal Verbs

Lobular Pneumonia

WRITTEN BY THE STUDENT OF 2-067
GROUP

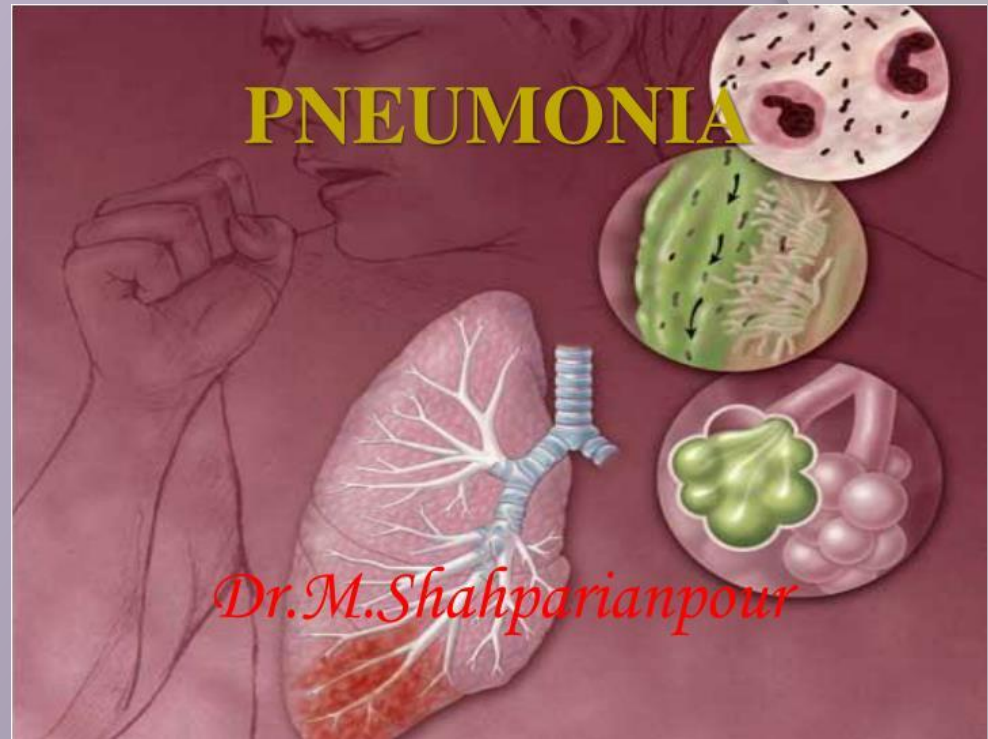
Mannapova M.A.

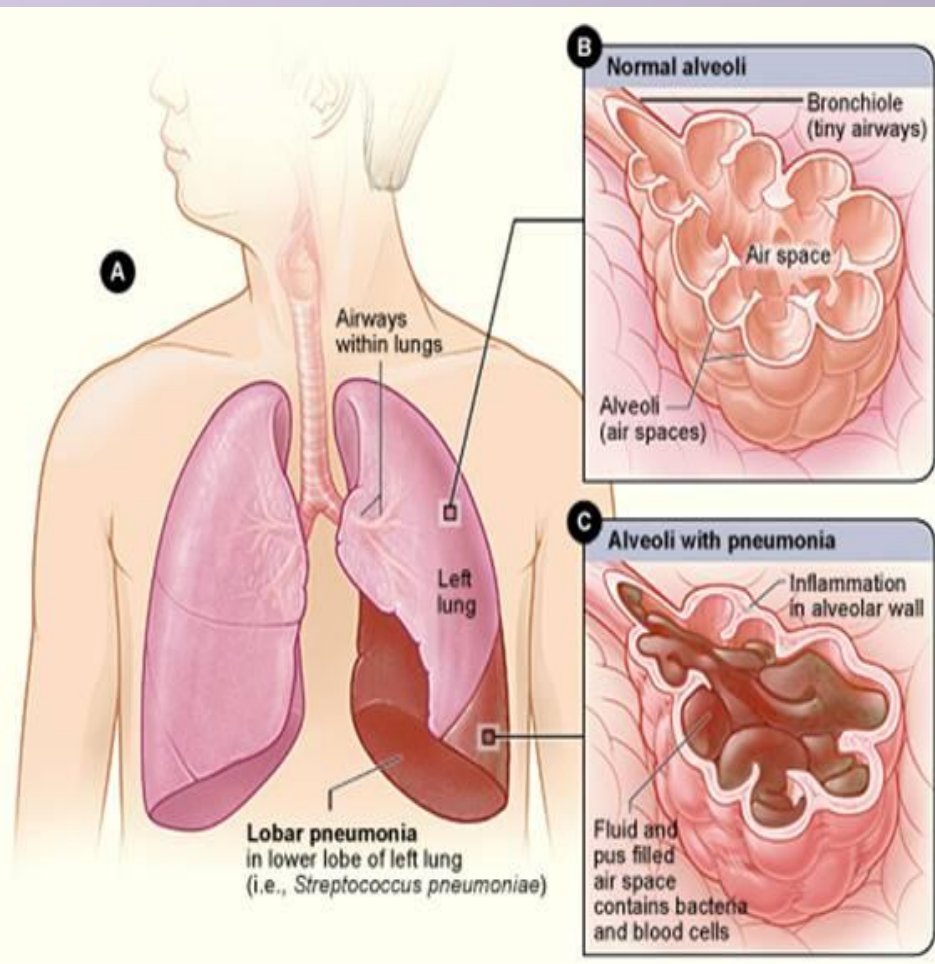
CHECKED BY DASHKINA T.G.

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Lobular Pneumonia

Lobar pneumonia is a form of pneumonia that affects a large and continuous area of the lobe of a lung. It is one of the two anatomic classifications of pneumonia (the other being bronchopneumonia).



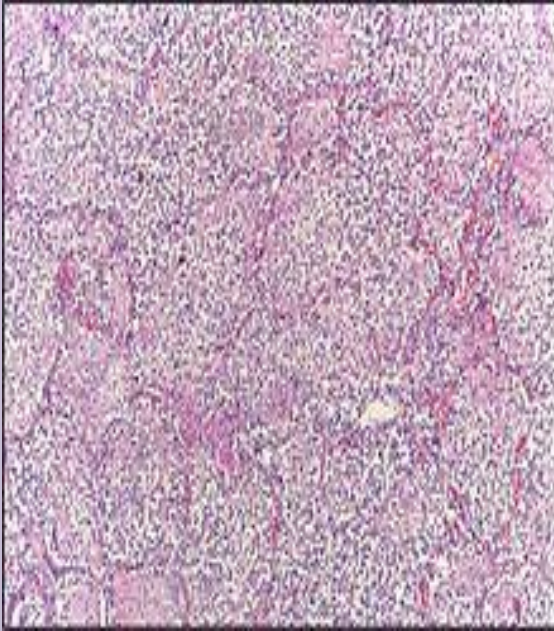


Lobar pneumonia usually has an acute progression. Classically, the disease has four stages:

Congestion in the first 24 hours: This stage is characterized histologically by vascular engorgement, intra-alveolar fluid, small numbers of neutrophils, often numerous bacteria. Grossly, the lung is heavy and hyperemic.

Red hepatization or consolidation: Vascular congestion persists, with extravasation of red cells into alveolar spaces, along with increased numbers of neutrophils and fibrin.

The filling of airspaces by the exudate leads to a gross appearance of solidification, or consolidation, of the alveolar parenchyma. This appearance has been likened to that of the liver, hence the term "hepatization".



Grey hepatization : Red cells disintegrate, with persistence of the neutrophils and fibrin. The alveoli still appear consolidated, but grossly the color is paler and the cut surface is drier.

Resolution (complete recovery): The exudate is digested by enzymatic activity, and cleared by macrophages or by cough mechanism. Enzymes produced by neutrophils will liquify exudates, and this will either be coughed up in sputum or be drained via lymph.

Modal

Verbs

Modal verbs (can, could, must, should, ought to, may, might, will, would, shall) are modal auxiliary verbs that express ability, necessity, obligation, duty, request, permission, advice, desire, probability, possibility, etc. Modal verbs express the speaker's attitude to the action indicated by the main verb.

- The patient's breathing can become frequent.
- Cough may be dry.
- Pneumonia can develop gradually.

Модальный глагол **May** имеет основное значение вероятности или разрешения и используется только в двух формах: **may** – для использования в настоящем времени и **might** – в прошедшем времени и сослагательном наклонении.

Модальный глагол **May** употребляется:

Для того, чтобы попросить/дать разрешение, причем такая фраза звучит более формально, чем с модальным глаголом **Can**:

You may drink the medicine.

Для выражения предположения или возможности, в которых говорящий не уверен:

Peter may come today.

Форма **Might** выражает еще большую степень неуверенности:

The weather might be better tomorrow.

The patient **may** complain of the pain in the chest.

-Пациент может жаловаться на боль в грудной клетке

The blood analysis **may** reveal leukocytosis.

-Анализ крови может выявить лейкоцитоз

The urine **may** contain a small amount of protein and erythrocytes.

-Моча может содержать небольшое количество белка и эритроцитов.



*Спасибо за
внимание!
Thank you
for attention!*

United Kingdom

