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СРСП

The theme: Pulmonary tuberculosis
Страдательный залог.

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TUBERCULOSIS CLASSIFICATION.

• The variety of morphological and clinical manifestations of tuberculosis forced to look for the main most the general signs which would allow to unite patients in defined groups. At the beginning of the 20th century when universal recognition was gained by the so-called apiko-kaudalny theory патогенеза tuberculosis, was considered that its earliest manifestations I appear in the top otdeley lungs, and in process of progressing process extends on their underlying departments. According to Turban's this representation and Gebkhardt in 1902 offered classification tuberculosis on which all its manifestations share on three stages depending on a defeat zone:

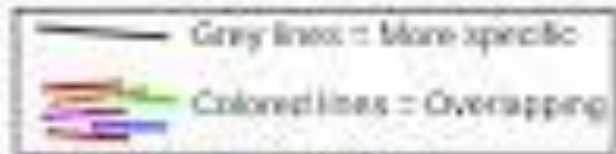
- 1 stage - defeat of only the top departments of lungs
- 2 stage - defeat of the top and average departments of lungs
- 3 stage - total defeat of all lung or both.
- This classification with the additions which have been taken out in 1925 by Shternberg, during the long time was used in our country.
- The second classification offered at the beginning of our century was morphological (Ashoff and Nicole). On this classification distinguished:
 - 1 . Tubercular process with prevalence of an ekssudation
 - 2 . Mainly productive tubercular process
 - 3 . Process with existence of kazeozony disintegration.



But this classification didn't suit clinical physicians and suited more pathologists.

- The main methods of diagnostics of tuberculosis - radiological, already according to radiological data and clinic it is possible to tell about tuberculosis, but the clinic isn't included into the presented classifications.
- Classification on pathogenesis tubercular process divides it into 3 groups:
 - 1 . Primary tuberculosis
 - 2 . Secondary tuberculosis
 - 3 . Tertiary or organ tuberculosis.

Symptoms of Tuberculosis



(Established) pulmonary tuberculosis

Productive cough

Poor appetite

Miliary tuberculosis

Return of dormant tuberculosis

Night sweats

Weakness

Cough with increasing mucus
Coughing up blood

Primary pulmonary tuberculosis

Fever

Structural abnormalities

Dry cough

Weight loss

Extrapulmonary tuberculosis
Common sites:

Tuberculous pleuritis

Chest pain

Gastrointestinal symptoms

Meninges
Lymph nodes
Bone and joint sites
Genitourinary tract



Diagnosis

- **Active tuberculosis**
- Diagnosing active tuberculosis based only on signs and symptoms is difficult,^[65] as is diagnosing the disease in those who are immunosuppressed.^[66] A diagnosis of TB should, however, be considered in those with signs of lung disease or [constitutional symptoms](#) lasting longer than two weeks.^[66] A [chest X-ray](#) and multiple [sputum cultures](#) for [acid-fast bacilli](#) are typically part of the initial evaluation.^[66] Interferon- γ release assays and tuberculin skin tests are of little use in the developing world.^{[67][68]} IGRA have similar limitations in those with HIV.^{[68][69]}
- A definitive diagnosis of TB is made by identifying *M. tuberculosis* in a clinical sample (e.g., sputum, [pus](#), or a [tissue biopsy](#)). However, the difficult culture process for this slow-growing organism can take two to six weeks for blood or sputum culture.^[70] Thus, treatment is often begun before cultures are confirmed.^[71]
- [Nucleic acid amplification tests](#) and [adenosine deaminase](#) testing may allow rapid diagnosis of TB.^[65] These tests, however, are not routinely recommended, as they rarely alter how a person is treated.^[71] Blood tests to detect antibodies are not [specific or sensitive](#), so they are not recommended.^[72]
- **Latent tuberculosis**
- *Main article:* [Latent tuberculosis](#)
- [Mantoux tuberculin skin test](#)
- The [Mantoux tuberculin skin test](#) is often used to screen people at high risk for TB.^[66] Those who have been previously immunized may have a false-positive test result.^[73] The test may be falsely negative in those with [sarcoidosis](#), [Hodgkin's lymphoma](#), [malnutrition](#), and most notably, active tuberculosis.^[10] [Interferon gamma release assays](#) (IGRAs), on a blood sample, are recommended in those who are positive to the Mantoux test.^[71] These are not affected by immunization or most [environmental mycobacteria](#), so they generate fewer [false-positive](#) results.^[74] However, they are affected by *M. szulgai*, *M. marinum*, and *M. kansasii*.^[75] IGRAs may increase sensitivity when used in addition to the skin test, but may be less sensitive than the skin test when used alone.^[76]

Страдательный залог

The Passive Voice

- Залог - это форма глагола, которая показывает, является ли подлежащее производителем действия, выраженного сказуемым, или само подлежащее подвергается воздействию. В английском языке имеется два залога: the Active Voice (действительный залог) и the Passive Voice (страдательный залог). Страдательный залог показывает, что действие направлено на предмет или лицо, выраженное подлежащим.

Сводная таблица спряжения глаголов в страдательном залоге (Passive Voice)

Вид Время	Indefinite <i>Неопределенное</i>	Continuous <i>Длительное</i>	Perfect <i>Совершенное</i>	Perfect Continuous
	to be (am, is, are, was, were, ...) + III-я форма (-ed форма)			
Present <i>Настоящее</i>	I + am III he, she, it + is III we, you, they + are III	I + am being III he, she, it + is being III we, you, they + are being III	I, we, you, they + have been III he, she, it + has been III	-----
Пример	I am asked	I am being asked	I have been asked	
Past <i>Прошедшее</i>	I, he, she, it + was III we, you, they + were III	I, he, she, it + was being III we, you, they + were being III	I, he, she, it, we, you, they + had been III	-----
Пример	I was asked	I was being asked	I had been asked	
Future <i>Будущее</i>	I, we + shall be III he, she, it, you, they + will be III	-----	I, we + shall have been III he, she, it, you, they + will have been III	-----
Пример	I shall be asked		I shall have been asked	
Future in the Past <i>Будущее в прошедшем</i>	I, we + should be III he, she, you, they + would be III	-----	I, we + should have been III he, she, it, you, they + would have been III	-----
Пример	I should be asked		I should have been asked	

Страдательный залог (Passive Voice) образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола to be в соответствующем времени, лице и числе и причастия прошедшего времени смысл. глагола – Participle II (III –я форма или ed-форма). См. Приложения: Правила образования и чтения -ed форм.

Определение залога глагола в тексте:

Если смысловому глаголу в третьей форме - III форма (-ed) предшествует одна из личных форм вспомогательного глагола to be (am, is, are; was, were; shall/will be и т.д.), то глагол-сказуемое употреблен в страдательном залоге.

Вопросительная форма образуется путём переноса первого вспомогательного глагола на место перед подлежащим, например:

Is the suit pressed?

Отглажен ли костюм?

Has the house been built?

Дом построен?

Отрицательная форма образуется путем постановки отрицательной частицы not после первого вспомогательного глагола, например:

He was not (wasn't) sent there.

Его туда не посылали.

В страдательном залоге не употребляются:

1) Непереходные глаголы, т.к. при них нет объекта, который испытывал бы воздействие, то есть нет прямых дополнений которые могли бы стать подлежащими при глаголе в форме Passive.

Переходными в англ. языке называются глаголы, после которых в действительном залоге следует прямое дополнение; в русском языке это дополнение, отвечающее на вопросы винительного падежа – кого? что?: to build строить, to see видеть, to take брать, to open открывать и т.п.

Непереходными глаголами называются такие глаголы, которые не требуют после себя прямого дополнения: to live жить, to come приходить, to fly летать, cry плакать и др.

2) Глаголы-связки: be – быть, become – становиться/стать.

3) Модальные глаголы.

4) Некоторые переходные глаголы не могут использоваться в страдательном залоге. В большинстве случаев это глаголы состояния, такие как:

to fit годиться, быть впору

to have иметь

to lack не хватать, недоставать

to like нравиться

to resemble напоминать, быть похожим

to suit годиться, подходить и др.



Examples

- 1. Organs are affected by mycobacterium tuberculosis
- 2. The tuberculosis was discovered by Koch.

References

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