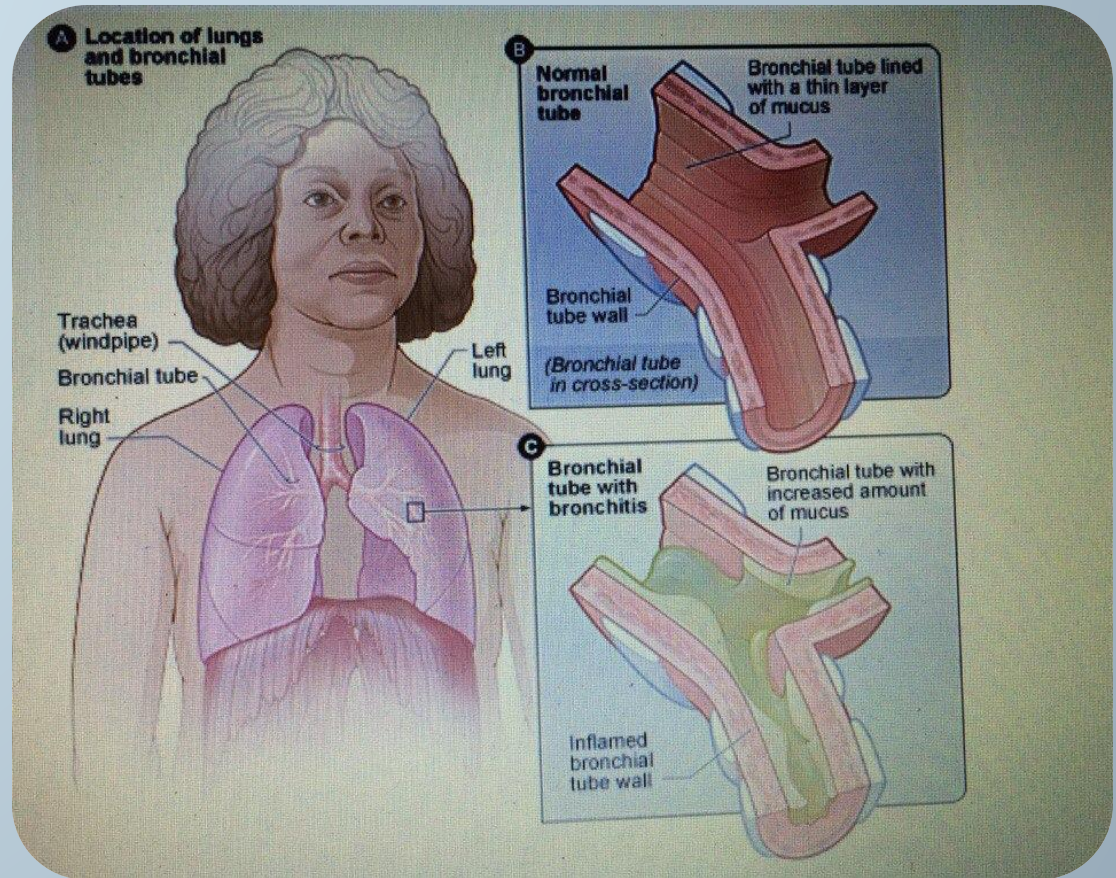


**KARAGANDA STATE MEDICAL UNIVERSITY**

**Individual work upon the lexical  
topic «BRONHITIS»**

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- Figure A shows the location of the lungs and bronchial tubes. Figure B is an enlarged view of a normal bronchial tube. Figure C is an enlarged view of a bronchial tube with bronchitis.



- **Bronchitis** is inflammation of the bronchi (large and medium-sized airways) in the lungs. Symptoms include coughing up mucus, wheezing, shortness of breath, and chest discomfort. Bronchitis is divided into two types: acute and chronic. Acute bronchitis is also known as a chest cold.



- Acute bronchitis usually has a cough that lasts around three weeks. In more than 90% of cases the cause is a viral infection. These viruses may be spread through the air when people cough or by direct contact. Risk factors include exposure to tobacco smoke, dust, and other air pollution. A small number of cases are due to high levels of air pollution or bacteria such as *Mycoplasma pneumoniae* or *Bordetella pertussis*. Treatment of acute bronchitis typically involves rest, paracetamol (acetaminophen), and NSAIDs to help with the fever.

- Chronic bronchitis is defined as a productive cough that lasts for three months or more per year for at least two years. Most people with chronic bronchitis have chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). Tobacco smoking is the most common cause, with a number of other factors such as air pollution and genetics playing a smaller role. Treatments include quitting smoking, vaccinations, rehabilitation, and often inhaled bronchodilators and steroids. Some people may benefit from long-term oxygen therapy or lung transplantation.

- Acute bronchitis is one of the most common diseases. About 5% of adults are affected and about 6% of children have at least one episode a year. In 2010, COPD affects 329 million people or nearly 5% of the population. In 2013, it resulted in 2.9 million deaths up from 2.4 million deaths in 1990.



# Future in the Past

- Like Simple Future, Future in the Past has two different forms in English: "would" and "was going to." Although the two forms can sometimes be used interchangeably, they often express two different meanings.

# FORM Would

- ▣ [would + VERB]
- ▣ Examples:
  - I knew you **would help** him.
  - I knew you **would not help** him.



# FORM Was/Were Going To

- ▣ [was/were + going to + VERB]
- ▣ Examples:
  - I knew you **were going to go** to the party.
  - I knew you **were not going to go** to the party.

# Future in Past

- ▣ Future in the Past is used to express the idea that in the past you thought something would happen in the future. It does not matter if you are correct or not. Future in the Past follows the same basic rules as the Simple Future. "Would" is used to volunteer or promise, and "was going to" is used to plan. Moreover, both forms can be used to make predictions about the future.
- ▣ Examples:
  - I told you he **was going to come** to the party. *plan*
  - I knew Julie **would make** dinner. *voluntary action*
  - Jane said Sam **was going to bring** his sister with him, but he came alone. *plan*
  - I had a feeling that the vacation **was going to be** a disaster. *prediction*
  - He promised he **would send** a postcard from Egypt. *promise*