

Karaganda State Medical University  
The chair of foreign languages

# Angina pectoris

PREPARED BY Ismaylova K.,  
GROUP 2065, “GENERAL MEDICINE”

UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE FOREIGN LANGUAGES  
DEPARTMENT TEACHER T.G.DASHKINA

Karaganda- 2016

**Angina pectoris**, commonly known as **angina**, is the sensation of chest pain, pressure, or squeezing, often due to ischemia of the heart muscle from obstruction or spasm of the coronary arteries. While angina pectoris can derive from anemia, abnormal heart rhythms and heart failure, its main cause is coronary artery disease, an atherosclerotic process affecting the arteries feeding the heart.

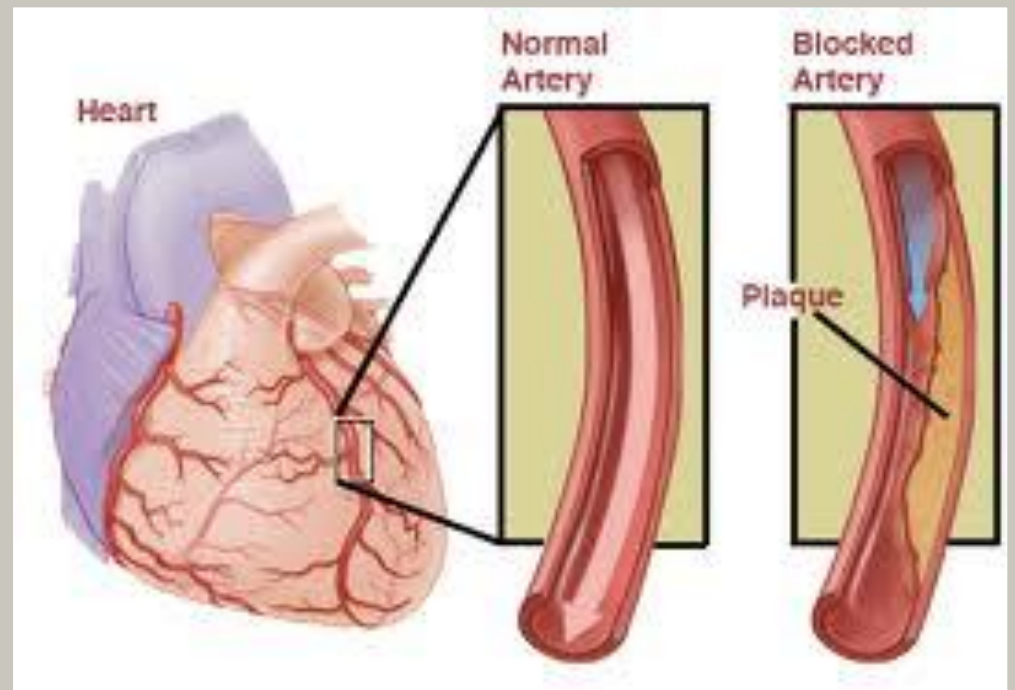
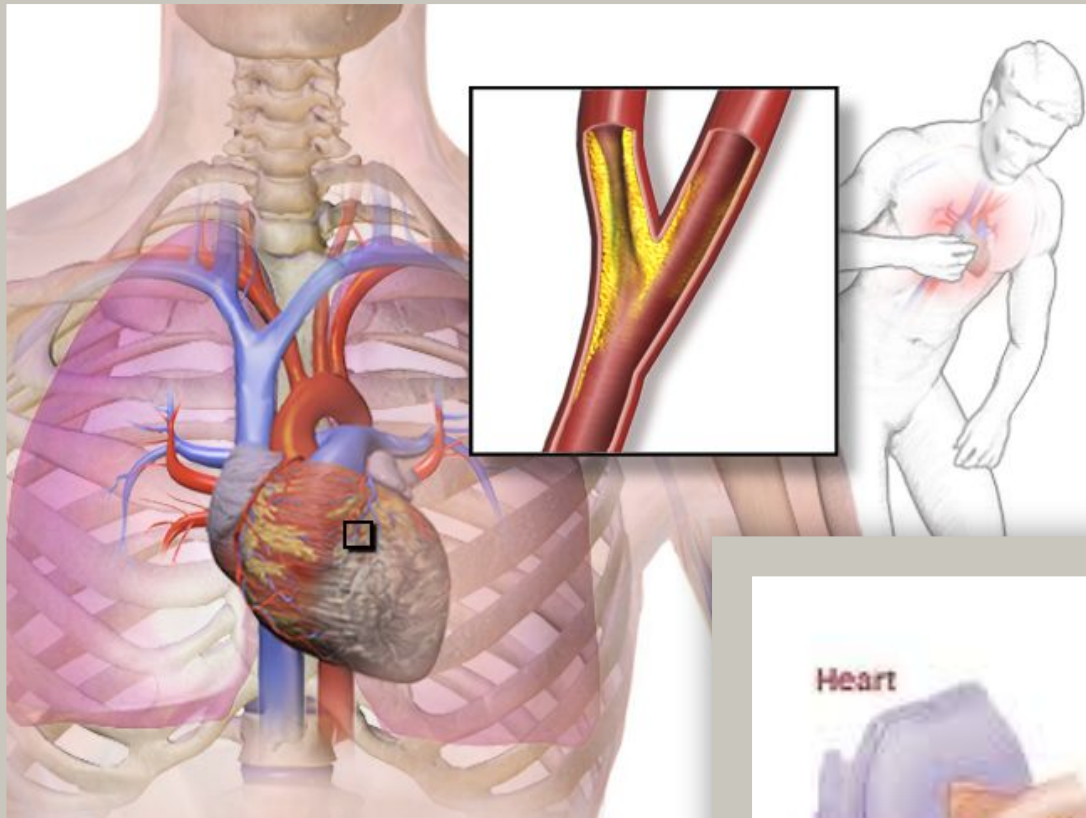


Angina often occurs when the heart muscle itself needs more blood than it is getting, for example, during times of physical activity or strong emotions. Severely narrowed arteries may allow enough blood to reach the heart when the demand for oxygen is low, such as when you're sitting. But, with physical exertion—like walking up a hill or climbing stairs—the heart works harder and needs more oxygen.



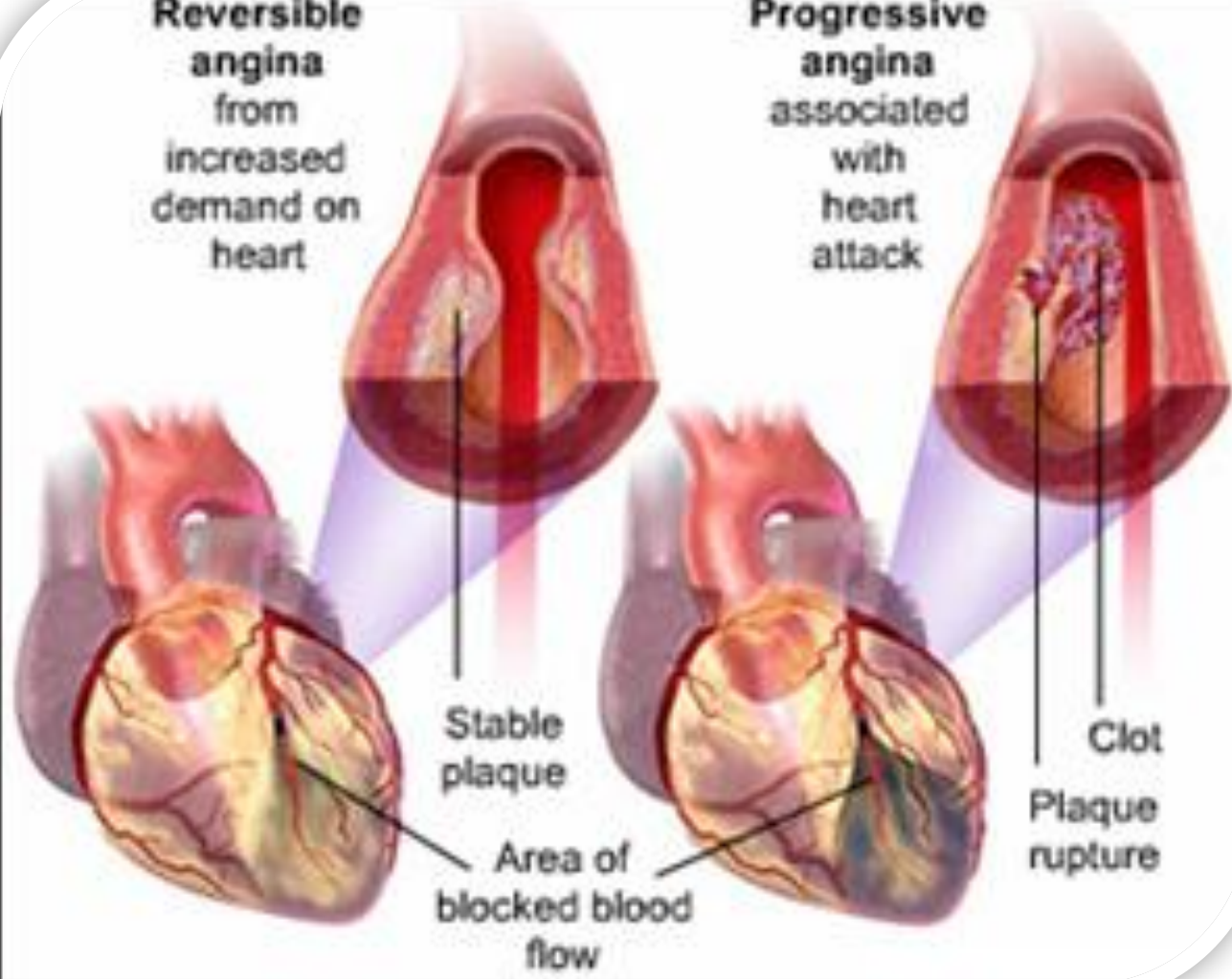
## **Symptoms of Stable Angina - The pain or discomfort:**

- Occurs when the heart must work harder, usually during physical exertion
- Doesn't come as a surprise, and episodes of pain tend to be alike
- Usually lasts a short time (5 minutes or less)
- Is relieved by rest or medicine
- May feel like gas or indigestion
- May feel like chest pain that spreads to the arms, back, or other areas



**Reversible  
angina  
from  
increased  
demand on  
heart**

**Progressive  
angina  
associated  
with  
heart  
attack**



Stable  
plaque

Clot  
Plaque  
rupture

Area of  
blocked blood  
flow

Характерная особенность английского языка заключается в так называемом **согласовании времён**: время глагола придаточного предложения зависит от времени главного предложения.

Если действие в придаточном предложении происходит одновременно с действием в главном предложении, то нужно использовать Past Simple или Past Continuous:

They told us, “We **are going** to the library.”  
Они сказали нам : «Мы идем в библиотеку».

They told us they **were going** to the library.  
Они сказали нам, что идут в библиотеку

Если действие в придаточном предложении предшествует действию в главном предложении, то глагол в придаточном используется в Past Perfect или Past Perfect Continuous:

We were told, “It **was raining** a lot.”  
Нам сказали: «Было много дождей».

We were told that it **had been raining** a lot.  
Нам сказали, что было много дождей









Если действие в придаточном предложении следует после действия в главном, то нужно использовать одно из времен Future-in the-Past:

She said: “I **will try to get** the highest mark on the exam.”

Она сказала: «Я постараюсь заработать на экзамене лучшую оценку».

She said she **would try to get** the highest mark on the exam.

Она сказала, что постарается заработать на экзамене лучшую оценку.

<i>Время в прямой речи</i>		<i>Время в косвенной речи</i>
Present Indefinite		Past Indefinite
Present Continuous		Past Continuous
Present Perfect		Past Perfect
Past Indefinite		Past Perfect
Past Perfect		Past Perfect
Future Indefinite		Future Indefinite in the Past

**Thank you for your attention!**