**READING COMPREHENSION, 29 May 202**

**Telephone Consultation**

Despite the possible uses for the telephone in the medical field, delivery of clinical care by this means of communication is still, for many, somewhat , controversial.

Potential uses of this type of consultation range from delivery of routine and emergency care, as well as repeat prescriptions and results of investigation, transfer of information and patient education. Following discharge, the telephone consultation can also be a vehicle for informng patients of investigations and checking up on patient understanding of advice given. And for those with chronic disorders, this type of consultation could even substitute visits to the clinic.

Several studies have shown that the public are highly satisfied with this mode of communication- particularly those living in rural areas or those whose health or social situation make visits to the surgery or hospital difficult. In one study, a third of those patient who consulted a clinician by telephone would have otherwise gone to the emergency departement.

Doctors, however, are more wary. While many value the flexibility that the telephone consultation provides, they are concerned about the absence of virtual clues, the inability to confirm diagnosis with an examination, not being able to use touch as a communication aid, as well as the formality and relative anonimyty of the method.

Studies showed that this form of consultation decreased costs and use of resources without detrimental effect to health outcomes. However, there is still concern about quality and safety. Staff training, protocols for managing common scenarios, dedicated time for telephone contacts, documentation of all consultation and a low threshold for organising face-to-face consultation may help to ensure the quality and safety of telephone consultations.

A key concern in each telephone consultation management is being able to assess whether or not telephone management is appropriate. A good telephone consultation should mean that a erson receives information that allows him or her to manage a disorder at home and understand when further advice should be sought.

Increased use of the telephone in health care represents just one of the range of development in information technology that are likely to greatly alter the way in which clinical care is delivered in the future.

**B. Based on the reading passage choose whether the statement is TRUE or FALSE.**

**1. T / F** Nowadays telephone consultation has been considered familiar in medical field.

**2. T / F** Repeated Prescriptions is possible to be the case on telephone consultation.

1. **T / F** For those with chronic disorder Telephone consultation can substitute visit the

clinic.

1. **T / F** A half of the patients who do telephone consultation would have otherwise gone

to the emergency departement.

1. **T / F** Doctors supports telephone consultation because it can lighten their duty to

examine the patients without lacking of communication with them**.**

1. **T / F** Telephone Consultation method is able to decrease costs and use of resources

without detrimental effect to health outcomes.

1. **T / F** By applying Telephone Consultation means that we should have a new system and

train the staff to have the samae standart to ensure the quality and safety in it.

1. **T / F** a good telephone consultations means that the patients can stop seek further

advice if there is a disorder at home.

1. **T / F** technology of information that likely to greatly alter the way in which clinical

service is done in the future.

1. **T / F** The inability to confirm the diagnosis with an examination and relative anonymity of the method become the weaknesses which make doctors are still wary of telephone consultation.

**READING COMPREHENSION, 05 June 2025**

**PAIN**

Pain is a vital part of our body’s defences, and without it, we could not survive. Pain warns us what thing are dangerous and so helps us avoid damage to our body. If the body already damaged, pain helps by healing because it makes us protect our injuries. Some babies are born with a rare condition that make them unable to feel pain. They do not learn the lesson that pain “teaches” and as a result suffer may fractures and infection.

Pain happens when nerve ending in our skin and internal organs send message through the central nervous system to our brain. The brain itself can not feel pain. There are two types of pain, *acute* pain which lasts a short time and is removed when the cause cured, and *chronic* pain which last a lifetime and can not usually be treated. Chronic pain must be managed using drugs or other methods.

Drugs relieve pain in two ways. Some block the nerve messages and prevent them getting to the brain. Other change the way the brain receives the messages by reducing their effect. Many methods of controlling chronic pain without drugs have been developed. These include hypnosis, acupuncture, massage and electronic stimulation of nerves.

Pain sometimes works in strange ways. It is possible for example to suffer a serious injury but not feel any pain, soldiers in battle may not feel pain from the wound until after the battle is end. The opposite can happen to a patient who lose a limb can continue to feel pain in the limb long afterwards even though it is missing. This ‘Phantom limb” pain is an example of neuropathic pain caused by the damage to the remaining nerves.

1. **Decide if the statements are True (T) or False (F).**
2. People who are born unable to feel pain are unlucky
3. Pain helps us to remind us that it is something wrong with our body
4. Pain starts in the brain.
5. Infection can not be detected by pain
6. Chronic pain lasts longer than acute pain.
7. There are 3 methods of how the drugs relieving pain
8. All drugs which stop pain work directly to the brain.
9. There are other methods are improved by the scientists to control pain without drugs.
10. Phantom Limb pain is felt by people who have lost an arm or leg.
11. Feeling too much pain can make our body unable to feel it.

**B. Match these words with the vocabularies which have their closest meaning briefly.**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. survive | B.Serious | C. Received | D. Injury | E. Cure |
| F. Treated | G. Warn | H. avoid | I. Improve | J.End |

1. Develop = 6. Safe =
2. Chronic = 7.managed =
3. Wound = 8.Healing =
4. Prevent = 9.Remind =
5. Last = 10. Get =

C.**Translate the sentences below into Bahasa Indonesia**

1. Pain is an important part of our body protection, without it we could not survive

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1. Some person are born without their ability to feel the pain

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1. Acute pain lasts a short time and is end when the cause is cured.

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1. Many methods of controlling pain without drug s have been developed.

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1. Some drugs change the way the brain receives the messages of pain by reducing pain’s effect

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