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МИНИСТЕРСТВО ЗДРАВООХРАНЕНИЯ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ
Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение высшего образования
«Пермская государственная фармацевтическая академия»
Министерства здравоохранения Российской Федерации

Кафедра иностранных языков
Полное наименование кафедры

УТВЕРЖДЕНЫ
решением кафедры
Протокол от «05» мая 2022 г.
№ 9

МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ

Б1.В.05 Иностранный язык
(индекс, наименование дисциплины), в соответствии с учебным планом)

Б1.В.05 Ин. яз.
(индекс, краткое наименование дисциплины)

33.05.01 Фармация
(код, наименование направления подготовки (специальности))

Провизор
(квалификация)

Очная
(форма(ы) обучения)

5 лет
(нормативный срок обучения)

Год набора - 2023

Пермь, 2022 г.

1. Рекомендации по подготовке к практическим занятиям.

Обучающимся следует:

- приносить с собой рекомендованную преподавателем литературу к конкретному занятию;
- до очередного практического занятия по рекомендованным литературным источникам проработать теоретический материал соответствующей темы занятия и отработать задания, определённые для подготовки к лабораторному занятию;
- при подготовке к лабораторным занятиям следует использовать не только лекции, но и учебную литературу;
- в начале занятий задать преподавателю вопросы по материалу, вызвавшему затруднения в его понимании.

1.1. При изучении иностранного языка важную роль играет развитие навыков устной речи. Собеседование по основным разделам программы включает ответы на вопросы преподавателя.

Вопросы для самопроверки

Раздел 6.«Моя будущая профессия»

Тема 6.1.

- What is your future profession?
- Why have you decided to become a pharmacist?
- What is your future specialization as a pharmacist?
- What are the possibilities of your future career path?
- What are your priorities?
- Where can you work after graduating from the Academy?
- What functions does the work of a pharmacist include?
- What is specialization of pharmacists based on?
- What specialties based on the place of occupation of pharmacists exist?
- Why are pharmacists expected to become more integral with the health care system?
- What can you say about working conditions of pharmacists?
- Why must pharmacists be alert all the time like all other health care professionals?
- What the working place of a pharmacist equipped with?
- Why have you decided to become a pharmacist?

Тема 6.2.

1. What are the main advantages and disadvantages of this profession?
1. Who is the pharmacist?
2. Where are the future specialists in pharmacy trained?
3. What subjects are necessary for you as a future specialist?
4. What professions do the students get after graduating from the academy?
5. How has WHO defined health?
6. Why is the profession of pharmacist responsible and important?
7. What does the profession of pharmacist demand?
8. What do patients expect from their pharmacists?
9. What professional traits/ qualities of character should a pharmacist have?
10. What is the difference between pharmacist's and doctor's duties?

Тема 6.3.

1. Why is the compounding medicine to be a part of pharmacist's work?
2. What are the responsibilities of a pharmacist-analyst?
3. How are pharmacists involved in nontraditional work?
4. What way is it necessary to train future specialists in?

5. Does the role of pharmacists and pharmacies change?
6. What is the goal of public health care system concerning the pharmaceutical profession?
7. What is pharmaceutical service in Russia provided by?
8. What does the system of pharmaceutical service in Perm include?
9. How many and what kinds of pharmacies are there in Perm now?
10. What are their names and functions?
11. Are there any inquiry offices in our city? What are their names?
12. Why have special departments preparing infusions, teas, cocktails and decoctions from medicinal plants been established at pharmacies?
13. How are pharmacies for children called? Which forms of pharmaceutical service are practiced at them?
14. How are pharmacies for old people called? What do they specialize on?

Вопросы для самопроверки по грамматике английского языка:

1. Какие неличные формы глагола есть в английском языке?
2. Как определить инфинитив в предложении?
3. Какие формы инфинитива встречаются в предложении?
4. Какие функции выполняет инфинитив в предложении?
5. Какие есть обороты с инфинитивом?
6. Как определить субъектный инфинитивный оборот в предложении?
7. Как определить объектный инфинитивный оборот в предложении?
8. Как определить причастие 1 и причастие 2 в предложении?
9. Какие формы причастия 1 и причастия 2 встречаются в предложении?
10. Какие функции выполняет причастие 1 и причастие 2 в предложении?
11. Какой есть оборот с причастием, и как его определить в предложении?
12. Как определить герундий в предложении?
13. Какие формы герундий встречаются в предложении?
14. Какие функции выполняет герундий в предложении?

Типовые задания по основным грамматическим темам:

Упражнение 1. Переведите предложения с инфинитивом в начале предложения (подлежащее или обстоятельство).

1. To accomplish this work requires great skill. _____
Завершение работы требует особого мастерства
2. To recognize a substance it is not necessary to examine all its properties. _____
3. To improve the results of the experiment the researchers have studied theoretical and practical programs. _____
4. To prepare this salt in our laboratory was not a difficult task. _____
5. To get to the laboratory building I took a bus. _____
6. To obtain good results they made many experiments. _____
7. To boil water before drinking is necessary. _____
8. To know the Periodic Law is very important for every chemist. _____
9. To buy medicines a patient goes to a pharmacy. _____

10. To determine the proportion of various chemical elements present in the human body is comparatively simple. _____

11. To develop a vaccine against any parasite is a long-term effort that can take from 20 to 30 years. _____

12. To distinguish the iodine solution from the bromine one we must use starch as an indicator. _____

Упражнение 2. Подчеркните в каждом предложении *инфинитив* в функции определения. Переведите предложения.

1. In 1906 the Russian botanist M.S. Tswett published a description of the technique to be used for separating the pigments of green leaves. *В 1906 году русский ботаник М. С. Цвет опубликовал описание методики, которую нужно (следует) использовать для отделения пигментов зеленых листьев.*

2. The experiment to be made is very difficult. _____

3. He gave me the article to be translated into English. _____

4. The material to be used in our experiment was studied before. _____

5. Who was the last to leave the laboratory? _____

6. We spoke about the report to be delivered at the students' conference. _____

7. N.I. Pirogov, the Russian surgeon, was the first to use anaesthesia at operations. _____

8. The substance to be dissolved was placed into a test-tube. _____

9. The plant to be constructed in this region will be one of the largest in the world. _____

Упражнение 3. Подчеркните в каждом предложении *инфинитив*. Переведите предложения, учитывая его функцию (подлежащего, дополнения, определения, обстоятельства, части сказуемого).

1. To review the new words before every lesson is very useful.

Повторять слова перед каждым занятием очень полезно. _____

2. To establish the molecular weight of oxygen means to find the number of atoms in the oxygen molecule. _____

3. The solution to be filtered was poured into a flask. _____

4. It is difficult to translate text containing too many unknown words. _____

5. The first man to study thoroughly the electric properties of solution was M. Faraday. _____

6. The method to be used in the experiment is effective. _____

7. In order to come to the lectures in time I left home earlier than usually yesterday._____

8. The task of the experiment was to observe the properties of these two elements._____

9. The student was asked to translate the text._____

10. He was the next to answer._____

Упражнение 4. Подчеркните в каждом предложении *субъектный инфинитивный оборот* («*сложное подлежащее*»). Переведите предложения. Дайте два способа перевода, где возможно.

1. He was said to have been the most talented student.

Он, как говорили, был самым талантливым студентом. Говорили, что он был самым талантливым студентом.

2. Hydrogen does not appear to form any compounds with uranium._____

3. Nitric acid has been found to react with many metals._____

4. Sugars are known to have a sweet taste._____

5. Most of the chemicals proved to be salts._____

6. Many of these proteins are sure to contain elements of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen and nitrogen._____

7. These experiments are likely to have been made in suitable conditions._____

8. These analyses turned out to have been of great importance for our research._____

9. The solubility of helium is stated to be much less than that of nitrogen._____

10. The amount of this substance was considered to have been of no practical importance._____

11. The atoms are known to be compounds of electron, proton and neutron._____

Упражнение 5. Определите предложения, содержащие *объектный инфинитивный оборот* («*сложное дополнение*»). Предложения с оборотом переведите под соответствующим номером.

1. I want him to come as soon as possible.

2. He wants to study foreign languages.

3. We thought the experiment to have been finished.

4. The experiment was expected to give good results.

5. I remember her having told me about the meeting.

6. Everybody knows water is a good solvent.

7. He is known to have worked in the field of nuclear physics.

8. M. Curie found the atomic weight of radium to be 226.

9. We saw the temperature of the solution to fall rapidly.

10. The Beta rays were shown to be negative particles.
11. They didn't expect me to leave the hostel so quickly.

1. Я хочу, чтобы он пришел как можно раньше.

Упражнение 6. Подчеркните нужную форму *причастия*. Предложения переведите.

1. When (written / writing) prescription, full words should be used.

Когда пишете рецепт, не следует использовать сокращения.

2. The flask (breaking / broken) into pieces was carefully wrapped in paper.

3. As (seeing / seen) from the article this discovery is very important.

4. The results of the reaction (making / made) were recorded in a special journal.

5. When (freezing / frozen) to 0 degrees Centigrade water becomes ice.

6. (Reading / Having read) this text I found many interesting expressions.

7. (Finishing / Having finished) my work I went out for a walk.

8. (Using /having used) calcium we make our teeth stronger.

9. (Looking / Having looked) through the magazine I put it aside.

10. The study looks at five decades of research (involving / involved) over 160,000 children.

Упражнение 7. Подчеркните в каждом предложении *причастие I*. Переведите предложения, учитывая функцию, которую оно выполняет.

1. Electrons forming an atom are in continuous motion.

Электроны, образующие атом, находятся в непрерывном движении.

2. Being a good conductor of electricity this metal is used in industry.

3. Working with this substance they found that it has several interesting properties.

4. At that moment she was cooling a mixture.

5. While studying substances we determine their physical and chemical properties.

6. Arranging all the elements in the table D.I. Mendeleev had to overcome great difficulties.

7. We'll be studying the management and the economy of pharmacy in the 4th year.

8. When combining chemically hydrogen and oxygen form water.

9. They have been studying reports of adverse reactions to the drug for several years.

10. Being used properly these tablets are very effective. _____
 _____ 11. The
 damage being done to the ozone layer is very serious. _____
 _____ 12. Being
 one of the lightest metals, *Be* at the same time is stronger than steel. ____

Упражнение 8. Подчеркните в каждом предложении *причастие II (Participle II)*. Предложения переведите, учитывая функцию, которую оно выполняет (определение, обстоятельство, часть сказуемого).

1. When cooled water becomes ice. *При охлаждении вода становится льдом. / Когда воду охлаждают, она становится льдом.* _____

2. There was no distilled water in the laboratory. _____

3. The work done by this scientist is of great importance. _____

4. Qualified pharmacists are trained at the pharmaceutical academies and pharmaceutical departments. _____

5. Lectures followed by seminars are of great help for students. _____

6. I was told about the great chemist who devoted his life to chemistry. _____

7. The bark collected in autumn preserved its properties. _____

8. Unless tested the medicine must not be used by people. _____

9. The substance begins to melt if heated to a high temperature. _____

10. It is a brief reminder of all the books read at university. _____

11. He has already collected all the necessary medicinal herbs. _____

Упражнение 9. Подчеркните в каждом предложении *самостоятельный (независимый) причастный оборот*. Переведите предложения, учитывая его место в предложении.

1. Radio was invented in Russia, its inventor being A. Popov.
Радио изобрели в России, а изобретателем был А. Попов. _____

2. Oxygen combines with most elements, the product formed being called an oxide. _____

3. Hydrogen is the simplest substance, atoms of other elements having more complex structure. _____

4. We heard three reports, the first being the most interesting. _____

5. The letter being written in German, I cannot understand it. _____

6. The experiment having been made, everybody was interested in the results. ____

7. D.I. Mendeleev being a great chemist, his name is well known. _____

8. My sister living in the country, I went there every summer. _____

9. The boiling point having been reached, the temperature of water cannot be increased any more. _____

Упражнение 10. Подчеркните в каждом предложении *герундий* в разных функциях (подлежащего, дополнения, определения, обстоятельства, части сказуемого). Предложения переведите.

1. She is always afraid of catching cold. *Она всегда боится простудиться.* _____

2. There was a little hope of winning the competition. _____

3. The purpose of the experiment is creating a new compound. _____

4. The heating system does not work because it is out of order. _____

5. We can't live without breathing. _____

6. Studying herbs is necessary for our future profession. _____

7. Their taking part in scientific work helped them greatly in their studies. _____

8. On learning that my friend was ill I went to see him immediately. _____

9. The aim of the expedition is finding new mineral. _____

10. Upon finishing the experiment the scientist wrote about it in a special journal. _____

11. Medicine is the science and art of healing humans. _____

12. The country needs many building materials. _____

13. Barometer is an instrument for measuring the pressure of the atmosphere. _____

Упражнение 11. Учитывая отличительные признаки *герундия* и *причастия I*, выберите предложения с герундием и переведите их под соответствующим номером.

1. After dissolving this substance we observed a very interesting reaction.

2. When dissolving this substance we observed a very interesting reaction.

3. He was studying the properties of this solid at that time.

4. His task was studying the properties of this solid.

5. Taking part in conferences was necessary.

6. Taking part in conferences they get much experience.

7. A reading room is often attended by students.

8. A reading student is a person who knows much.

9. I am fond of collecting different species of butterflies.

10. Wound dressings containing silver are increasing in importance.

1. После растворения (растворив) этого вещества мы наблюдали очень интересную реакцию. _____

2. Рекомендации по переводу литературы

При переводе научной литературы рекомендуется следующая последовательность работы над текстом:

1. Прочсть весь текст или абзац и постараться уяснить его общее содержание.
2. Каждое сложное предложение разбить на отдельные предложения: сложноподчиненные на главное и придаточное, а сложносочиненные – на простые.
3. При анализе сложных по своей структуре предложений, в которых не сразу можно определить составляющие их элементы, рекомендуется, прежде всего, найти сказуемое главного и придаточных предложений.
4. В каждом предложении определить группу сказуемого (по личной форме глагола), затем найти группу подлежащего и группу дополнения.
5. Перевод предложения начинать с группы подлежащего, затем переводить группу сказуемого, дополнения и обстоятельства.
6. Отыскать незнакомые слова в словаре, уяснив предварительно, какой частью речи они являются в данном предложении. При этом не брать первое значение слова, а прочсть все значения, дающиеся для данной части речи, и выбрать наиболее подходящее по содержанию переводимого текста. Выписать незнакомые слова в терминологический словарь, указать перевод на русский язык.

2.1.Тексты по переводу по теме "Инструкция на лекарственные препараты"

1.Прочитайте и переведите инструкции на лекарственные препараты. Обратите внимание на профессионально значимую лексику, выпишите эти слова!

PLAQUENIL

DESCRIPTION

Each Plaquenil tablet contains 200 mg. hydroxychloroquine sulphate B.P.

INDICATIONS

Rheumatoid arthritis, lupus erythematosus and photosensitive skin eruptions.

DOSAGE

Plaquenil is cumulative in action and may require several weeks to exert its beneficial therapeutic effects. Once a good response is obtained the dosage may be reduced to a maintenance level. In rheumatoid arthritis: - an initial adult dose of 400-600 mg (2-3 tablets) daily taken at meal times. If the patient responds well, the dose can be reduced to 200-400 mg (1- 2 tablets) for maintenance therapy.

In lupus erythematosus: - an initial adult dose of 400-800 mg. daily reducing to 200-400 mg daily for maintenance therapy. In photosensitive skin eruptions: - 200-400 mg (1-2 tablets) daily during exposure.

Important note: In chronic rheumatic disorders, chronic lupus cases and where long-term therapy is envisaged, ocular examination should be performed before therapy is commenced and regular examinations of the eye are recommended at three-monthly intervals.

SIDE EFFECTS

Plaquenil has been shown to cause fewer side effects than Chloroquine and when present these are usually limited in type and mild in nature. Such side effects may include nausea, diarrhoea, anorexia and less frequently vertigo, tinnitus, pruritus, dermatitis and mild emotional disturbances. These symptoms usually disappear immediately when the dosage is reduced or the drug is temporarily stopped. Aplastic anaemia, agranulocytosis, leucopaenia, thrombocytopaenia and anaemia have been noted on rare occasions. Ocular changes may include corneal changes and retinopathy when the drug is taken over long periods.

PRECAUTIONS

An initial ocular examination, repeated at three-monthly intervals during treatment, should include visual acuity, fundus and field studies, slit-lamp microscopy and serial electro

oculograms (E.O.G.) and electro-retinograms (E.R.G.). Corneal changes are reversible on stopping treatment. Any adverse changes in the ocular findings or the appearance of scotomata, nyctalopia or other retinal changes require immediate discontinuation of Plaquenil and the patient should be closely observed for possible progression or improvement.

Plaquenil is concentrated by the liver and should be used with caution in patients with hepatic disease.

Care should be exercised when prescribing for patients with severe gastro-intestinal, neurological, dermatological or haematological disorders. Plaquenil should not be prescribed with monoamine oxidase inhibitors.

The use of Plaquenil in pregnancy should be avoided except in the prophylaxis or treatment of malaria when need may outweigh possible risks.

CONTRAINDICATIONS

Use of Plaquenil should be avoided in patients with psoriasis.

PACKINGS

Tablets containing 200 mg hydroxychloroquine sulphate in containers of 100.

Combi-Pack – A pack of 14 strips, each containing 4 Plaquenil tablets and 8×300 mg. Aspirin tablets is available where it is desirable to administer analgesic during initial treatment of rheumatoid arthritis. The basic N.H.S. cost of the Combi-Pack is the same as the cost of the same number (56) of Plaquenil tablets.

Manufactured by WINTHROP LABORATORIES, Surrey, England

Задание: Проверьте себя. Переведите следующие словосочетания с русского языка на английский: *кумулятивен по действию, благотворное лечебное действие, положительная ответная реакция, снизить дозу до поддерживающего уровня, поддерживающее лечение, начальная доза для взрослых, принимать во время еды, сыпь на коже, вызывать побочные действия, тошнота, звон в ушах, зуд, легкие эмоциональные расстройства, симптомы исчезают сразу же, редкие случаи, накапливаться в печени, использоваться с осторожностью, заболевания печени, сильные желудочно-кишечные расстройства, плаквенил следует выписывать, при беременности, когда необходимость превышает возможный риск.*

SARIDON **Pain Tablets.**

COMPOSITION

250 mg paracetamol, 150 mg propyphenazone and 50 mg caffeine. Properties and effects “Saridon“ is a combination of analgesic and antipyretic substances with a small quantity of caffeine. Its components are carefully balanced to give potent and rapid relief of pain which lasts for several hours.

INDICATIONS

Pain, e.g. headache, toothache, menstrual pain, migraine, neuralgia, neuritis, postoperative and rheumatic pain; febrile illnesses (influenza, etc.).

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

Single dose: 1-2 tablets: children of school age: ½-1 tablet. This single dose may be repeated three times in 24 hours.

The tablets may be taken whole and washed down with a large volume of water or other suitable liquid.

Analgesics should not be taken for prolonged periods of time or in high doses without consulting a doctor.

RESTRICTIONS ON USE

“Saridon” is contraindicated in the presence of severe disorders of kidney function, congenital deficiency of glucose-6-phosphate-dehydrogenase (hemolytic anemia), acute hepatic porphyria and evidence of allergic sensitivity to the active ingredients of “Saridon”.

“Saridon” should not be used in infants and children until they are of school age.

The established medical principle of prescribing medicaments in early pregnancy only when absolutely indicated should be borne in mind.

UNDESIRABLE EFFECTS

“Saridon” is usually well tolerated. In some cases occasional allergic skin reactions have been observed (skin rash, urticaria).

INTERACTIONS

With “Saridon”, as with other analgesics, patients should avoid taking alcohol while under treatment, since the individual response cannot be foreseen.

STABILITY

This medicine should not be used after the expiry date (EXP) shown on the pack

PACKS

Tablets 10, 250

This is a medicament

- A medicament is a product which effects your health, and its consumption contrary to instructions is dangerous for you.
- Follow strictly the doctor’s prescription, this method of use and the instructions of the pharmacist who sold the medicament.
- The doctor and the pharmacist are experts in medicine, its benefits and risks.
- Do not by yourself interrupt the period of treatment prescribed for you.
- Do not repeat the same prescription without consulting your doctor.
- Keep medicament out of reach of children.

Made in Switzerland by F.Hoffmann-La Roche

Ltd. Bassel

Задание. Проверьте себя. Переведите следующие слова и словосочетания с русского языка на английский. Если необходимо, уточните значение слов по контексту.

обезболивающие и жаропонижающие вещества, тщательно сбалансированы, оказывать быстрое и сильное облегчение от боли, послеоперационная боль, болезни связанные с повышением температуры, принимать целиком и запивать большим количеством воды или другой подходящей жидкости, не следует принимать в течение длительного времени, без консультации врача, серьезные нарушения функции печени, острая печеночная порфирия, повышенная чувствительность, дети до 1 года, следует иметь в виду, хорошо переносится больными, кожная сыпь, зуд, избегать приема алкоголя, дата истечения срока годности.

PSORIASIN

COMPOSITION AND FORM OF ISSUE

Psoriasis is an ointment the active principle of which is chemically pure B, B-dichlorodiethyl sulfide.

The base of the ointment is vaseline, the concentration of the active principle is 1:20,000.

PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

When rubbed daily into depilated parts of the skin of rabbits for a long period of time psoriasis causes no noticeable symptoms of irritation. It was noted that hair growth on the sites of psoriasis application becomes more abundant.

INDICATIONS

Psoriasin is used in the treatment of psoriasis, in all forms and at all stages. Besides, the preparation is used in the treatment of alopecia areata.

USE AND DOSAGE

Before starting a regular treatment with psoriasin it is necessary to determine the sensitivity of the patient's skin to the preparation. For this purpose the preparation is rubbed into a localised lesion for 3-4 days. If the preparation is tolerated well its regular application is started. In a small number of patients an increased sensitivity of the skin to psoriasin is observed. In these cases the treatment with psoriasin is not recommended.

Psoriasin should be rubbed into all lesions in the direction of the hair growth (with the exception of the eyelids) once a day, during 6 days. On the 7th day the patient takes a bath (with soap) and changes his/her underwear. On the next day after the bath the use of psoriasin is resumed. Such cycles are repeated, if necessary 2-4 times or more, without intervals. If psoriatic eruptions disappear earlier the treatment is discontinued. When the preparation is rubbed into psoriatic lesions on the hands, forearms, and shanks the latter are dressed with dry bandages, for the ointment may be easily rubbed off these places. The bandages are changed once a week after a bath. Severely infiltrated lesions after application of the preparation may be covered with wax paper. In case redness appears in sensitive places or itching in these places becomes more intense the ointment application to these places should be suspended for 3-4 days.

Psoriasin is also successfully used in the treatment of alopecia areata both at the stationary and at the progressing stages of the disease. In these cases psoriasin is rubbed daily into the lesions once a day.

Psoriasin treatment should be conducted under supervision of a physician. Before and in the course of the treatment clinical analyses of blood and urine should be done once in ten days. Usually, pigmentation of variable intensity is observed on the places of psoriasin application which, as a rule, disappears in 1 to 3 weeks or sometimes later.

CONTRAINDICATIONS

Psoriasin is contraindicated in cases of parenchymatous affections of liver and kidneys. The ointment should not be applied to ichorous skin lesions.

PACKS

Psoriasin is dispensed in glass bottles.

STORAGE

Stored under lock (list A) in cool place.

EXPORTER V/O "MEDEXPORT"

Задание: Проверьте себя. Переведите следующие предложения с русского языка на английский.

1. Активной составной частью этой мази является химически чистый В, В-дихлорэтил сульфид.
2. Псориазин втирают в облысевшие участки кожи в течение 3-4 дней.
3. Псориазин не вызывает заметных симптомов раздражения.
4. Рост волос становится более обильным.
5. Необходимо определить чувствительность кожи пациента к препарату.
6. При повышенной чувствительности к псориазину лечение этим препаратом не рекомендуется.
7. Если псориазическая сыпь исчезает раньше, лечение прекращается.
8. Лечение псориазином следует проводить под наблюдением врача.
9. Анализы крови и мочи следует делать 1 раз в 10 дней.
10. На следующий день после принятия ванны применение псориазина возобновляется.
11. Пигментация исчезает через 1-3 недели.

ASPI SOL

COMPOSITION

1 injection vial of dry substance contains 0.9g DL-lysine mono (acetylsalicylate), corresponding to 0.5 g acetylsalicylic acid, and 0.1g aminoacetic acid. 1 ampoule of the solvent contains 5 ml of water for injection.

INDICATIONS

Postoperative pain and all other pain states, e.g. colicky pain, hyperthermia, rheumatic disorders, neuralgia, and neuritis, inflammation of superficial veins (e.g. thrombophlebitis), reduction of thromboses and embolisms after operations.

Note

Owing to the possibility of Reye's syndrome, Aspisol should be given to children and adolescents with febrile diseases only on a doctor's instructions, and then only if other measures have proved ineffective.

CONTRAINDICATIONS

Aspisol must not be taken by patients with gastric or duodenal ulcers or with a pathologically increased haemorrhagic tendency.

Aspisol must not be taken by patients undergoing concomitant treatment with anticoagulants, by patients with glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency (owing to the possibility of haemolysis, an individual analysis of the risks and benefits must be carried out), asthmatic patients, or those hypersensitive to salicylates, other anti-inflammatory and antirheumatic drugs, or other allergenic substances, patients with chronic or recurrent gastric or duodenal complaints or with impaired renal function, or by pregnant women, especially in the last trimester (possibility of increased risk of haemorrhage).

Note

Patients suffering from asthma, hay fever, swelling of the nasal mucosa, or chronic respiratory tract infections (especially when associated with hay fever-like symptoms), and patients hypersensitive to analgesics and antirheumatics of all kinds are at risk from asthma attacks when using Aspisol (analgesic intolerance/analgesic asthma).

The same applies to patients who react hypersensitively (allergically) to other substances, e.g. with skin reactions, itching, or urticaria. As far as possible Aspisol should not be administered before operations in which absolute haemostasis will be necessary intraoperatively. In case of regular use of high doses during lactation, early weaning should be considered. Aspisol should be used in children and adolescents with febrile diseases only if other measures have proved ineffective. Persistent vomiting in these diseases can be a sign of Reye's syndrome, a very rare but sometimes fatal disease which urgently requires medical treatment.

THE FOLLOWING SIDE EFFECTS CAN OCCUR:

stomach pains, gastrointestinal bleeding; in rare cases hypersensitivity reactions (bronchospasm, skin reactions); in very rare cases reduction in the platelet count (trombocytopenia); reversible elevation of liver enzyme values (transaminases) during long-term therapy with high doses.

Note

In rare cases, severe gastric bleeding or tarry stool can occur during frequent and long-term use. In exceptional cases anaemia can develop after long-term use of Aspisol as a result of occult gastrointestinal blood losses. Dizziness and tinnitus may appear as symptoms of overdosage, especially in children and in the elderly.

In long-term therapy with high doses, regular monitoring of the liver enzyme values (transaminases) is necessary, especially in children.

DOSAGE

In general, 1 injection vial of Aspisol. In very severe pain, as a premedication for operations, and in the case of colicky pain, the contents of 2 vials should be administered at once. The daily dose with repeated use must not exceed 10 vials.

The usual daily dose for babies and children is 10-25 mg acetylsalicylic acid per kg body weight, corresponding to 0.1-0.25 ml of the solution for injection. This daily dose must be divided into 2-3 administrations. The solution must be freshly prepared each time.

For antithrombotic treatment: 1-2 injection vials per day up to changeover to oral therapy with Colfarit^R. The solvent is added to the dry substance, dissolution is promoted by brief shaking.

MODE OF USE

Only freshly prepared, clear solution may be injected i.v. The clear solution is injected slowly i.v. It can also be mixed with a short infusion (1 vial of Aspisol added to no more than 250 ml of solution of sodium chloride, glucose, or sorbitol) or be slowly injected into the infusion tube next to the cannula of an infusion already in progress.

Aspisol can also be given by deep intramuscular injection. It is advisable to vary the injection site on repeated administration.

Note

Aspisol must not be used after the expiry date stated on the pack.

Keep drugs out of reach of children.

Manufactured by BAYER

Leverkusen, Germany

Задание: Проверьте себя. Переведите следующие предложения с русского языка на английский.

1. Препарат показан при послеоперационных болях, при воспалении поверхностных вен и других болевых состояниях.
2. Аспизол нельзя принимать пациентам :
 - с язвенной болезнью желудка и 12-ти перстной кишки,
 - при одновременном лечении антикоагулянтами,
 - с повышенной чувствительностью к противовоспалительным и противоревматическим средствам,
 - с нарушенной функцией почек.
3. К группе риска относятся пациенты, страдающие астмой, сенной лихорадкой, хроническими инфекциями дыхательных путей и отеками слизистой носа.
4. У больных могут появиться такие побочные действия как кожные аллергические реакции (зуд, крапивница) и желудочно-кишечные кровотечения.
5. Признак синдрома Рея – непрекращающаяся рвота.
6. Головокружение и звон в ушах - признак передозировки.
7. Свежеприготовленный раствор может быть введен как внутримышечной, так и внутривенной инъекцией.

STUGERON[®] - Richter
tablets
brand of cinnarizine

COMPOSITION

trans-1-Benzhydryl-4-
cinnamylpiperazine

25 mg

in tablets

ACTION

Stugeron exerts a direct inhibition on the hypertonicity of the smooth muscles of the cerebral arterioles. Stugeron reduces considerably the sensitivity of the capillary walls against substances producing vasoconstriction and likely to produce arteriosclerosis (angiotensin, serotonin, bradykinin, etc.) The cerebral vasodilator effect is partly due to potentiation of the vasodilatory effect of CO₂. Stugeron reduces also the excitability of the labyrinth. It increases the glucose and oxygen

uptake of the brain by improving blood circulation. It also increases resistance of the brain to anoxia. Stugeron does not affect the blood pressure.

INDICATIONS

All symptoms of cerebral arteriosclerosis: dizziness, lack of concentration, loss of memory, sleep disturbances and behavioural disorders of geriatric patients; vascular headaches; postapoplectic conditions, senile parkinsonism; sequelae of cerebral traumas; labyrinth and vestibular disturbances (vertigo, tinnitus, nausea).

Peripheral circulatory disorders (intermittent claudication, paresthesia, atrophic symptoms); Buerger's disease, acrocyanosis, diabetic angiopathies, Raynaud's disease.

Allergic symptoms and conditions (induced by excessive histamine or serotonine).

For prophylaxis of motion sickness.

SIDE EFFECTS

High doses may occasionally produce somnolence, which will disappear upon reducing the dose. Gastrointestinal disorders might develop with sensitive patients.

DOSAGE

The usual dose is 1 tablet three times daily. In severe cases the dose can be doubled at the beginning of treatment. In case of sensitive patients, it is recommended to introduce the treatment by 1 tablet three times daily and to arrive progressively to the optimum dosage. In order to obtain favourable results, the treatment should be continued for several weeks with patients suffering from advanced cerebral sclerosis. Undesirable phenomena have not been observed even on prolonged treatment over several months. For prevention of motion sickness: one tablet half an hour before travelling.

PACKING

50 or 200 tablets of 25 mg.

Pharmaceutica,

Manufactured under the license of Janssen

Belgium by GEDEON RICHTER, Hungary

SEMICILLIN[®]

capsules

brand of ampicillin

COMPOSITION

α -Aminobenzyl-
penicillanic acid
in capsules

250 mg

ACTION

Semicillin is a semi-synthetic penicillin derivative with a broad spectrum of antibacterial activity. Already in low concentrations it is bactericidal against the most grampositive and several gram-negative pathogens. Compared with penicillin G, Semicillin is about ten times more active against gram-negative bacilli in general, and is only slightly less active against gram-positive cocci.

Semicillin is water-soluble and acid-stable. It is readily absorbed orally. Semicillin is inactivated by penicillinase and therefore is ineffective against staphylococci resistant to penicillin G.

In animal experiments Semicillin did not show any damaging of vital functions.

Semicillin is eliminated through the kidneys. Six hours after its intake 30 to 40 per cent will be excreted.

INDICATIONS

The main indications for Semicillin are urinary, chronic respiratory and severe gastrointestinal infections caused by organisms susceptible to the antibiotic.

It also proved efficient in the treatment of salmonellosis, particularly in carriers requiring prolonged treatment.

CONTRAINDICATIONS

Semicillin is contraindicated in patients with a history of allergic reactions to other penicillins.

SIDE EFFECTS

Semicillin is basically well tolerated, but it may produce allergic reactions, as pruritus, rash and urticaria. Diarrhoea may also appear.

Side effects are usually not as severe as to necessitate interruption of treatment.

PRECAUTION

Infections caused by penicillinase-producing staphylococci are non-responsive to Semicillin.

In these cases preference should be given to Oxacillin or Meticillin.

Safety for use in pregnancy has not been established.

DOSAGE

Adults: Respiratory infections: 1 capsule (250 mg) every six hours; urinary tract infections: 2 capsules (500 mg) every six hours; in severe gastrointestinal infections: 2 or 3 capsules (500 or 750 mg) every eight hours. For preventive medication: 1 capsule every twelve hours.

Children: The daily dose for newborns and premature infants is 250 mg; for infants 500 mg; for children 1,000 to 2,000 mg to be given in divided amounts.

Treatment with Semicillin may be continued for four weeks or longer when necessary.

PACKING

20 or 100 capsules of 250 mg

Manufactured by CHINOIN, Hungary.

LIDOCAINE – EGYS

spray

COMPOSITION

Lidocaine	3.80 g
Alcohol, 95%	27.30 g
Propylene glycol	6.82 g
Peppermint oil	0.08 g
Difluorodichloromethane	
Tetrafluorodichloroethane (50:50% mixture)	27.00 g

in each aerosol

bottle

ACTION

Lidocaine-Egys spray produces surface anaesthesia within a few seconds, which lasts for 15 to 20 minutes. Exact dosage is provided by the batcher valve and a special actuator ensures the delivery of the drug to the target site of action and in this way the economical use of the substance. 4.8 mg of lidocaine base are applied by a single sprinkling.

INDICATIONS

Topical anaesthesia of the skin and mucous membranes.

Dentistry: To anaesthetize the site of injections, exposure of superficial abscesses, minor dental surgery; treatment of gingivitis, glossitis and aphthous stomatitis; at the end of X-ray tests and taking impressions to eliminate pharyngeal reflexes and nausea.

Otorhinolaryngology: Anaesthesia in the preparation of minor interventions.

Surgery: Non-extensive burns, decubitus, crural ulcer, haemorrhages, fissures, minor operations and in outpatient treatment.

Dermatology: Topical anaesthesia in cases of dermatoses, pruritus ani and insect bites.

Gynaecology: Topical anaesthesia of mammal rhagades and pruritus vulvae.

SIDE EFFECTS

The only side effect is a tingling sensation at the moment of applying the spray but this disappears as soon as the anaesthesia is developed. Bronchial spasm might seldom occur. Allergic reactions have not been observed.

PRECAUTIONS

The spray-liquid should not get in contact with the eyes. During application, the spray bottle should be kept in vertical position. The empty bottles should not be thrown into the fire. The product should be kept at a temperature less than 30°C, protected from direct sunshine.

APPLICATION AND DOSAGE

According to the surface of the skin or mucous membrane to be anaesthetized, the spraying nozzle should be operated on several occasions.

PACKING

Aerosol bottles with plastic coating and batcher valve. Total weight of ingredients: 65 g.

Manufactured by EGYS, Hungary

RHEOMACRODEX®

10% In Normal Saline

SPECIFICATION

Dextran RMI*	10 g
Sodium chloride	0.9 g
Water for injection ad	100 ml

***Average molecular weight (M) about 40.000.**

INDICATIONS

Conditions with marked intravascular aggregation, e.g. severe burns, crush injury and fat embolism, pancreatitis and paralytic ileus.

In connection with vascular surgery to improve the peripheral circulation and to reduce the tendency for thrombosis in the transplant.

As an additive to the perfusion fluid in open cardiovascular surgery and in local perfusion.

As prophylaxis before aortography.

DOSAGE

Conditions with marked intravascular aggregation

Initial intravenous infusion (500 ml during a 30 minute period) of 500-1,000 ml., generally followed for the first two days by 1,000 -2,000 ml per diem as continuous intravenous infusion. During the next three days only half these doses should be given.

Vascular surgery

500 ml intravenously immediately before surgery and followed by 500 ml per diem as continuous intravenous infusion for at least three days.

Open cardio-vascular surgery and local perfusion

About 20 ml per kg bodyweight intravenously over a 30 minute period.

Aortography

Prior to aortography, 10-15 ml/kg bodyweight intravenously over a 30 minute period.

PRECAUTIONS

Rheomacrodex is a hyperoncotic colloidal solution and it should therefore always be given with due attention to the risk of overloading the vascular system.

Together with Rheomacrodex, crystalloid infusion solutions should be given to the extent required to correct and maintain the fluid and electrolyte balance. This should be taken into particular account when treating dehydrated patients, in which case the infusion rate of Rheomacrodex should not exceed 500 ml in 60 minutes.

CONTRAINDICATIONS

Rheomacrodex is contraindicated in the presence of marked thrombocytopenia.

PRESENTATION

Bottles of 500 ml.

Low molecular weight dextran has a certain tendency to crystallize when subjected to variations in temperature or when stored for a long time at high room temperature. Therefore store at a constant temperature, preferably not exceeding 25 C (77 F).

Keep from cold during transport.

If flakes of dextran appear these can be dissolved by heating for a short time at 100 C (212 F) or in an autoclave at 110 C (230 F).

Manufactured under license by

ESZACIBASI, Turkey

THERALENE®

25 mg/5 ml

injection

COMPOSITION AND SUPPLY

Box of five 5-ml ampules each containing 25 mg alimemazine (in tartrate form) for i.m., i.v. injections and i.v. infusion.

INDICATIONS

This drug is an antihistamine, phenothiazine derivative recommended for: certain acute allergic reactions, certain types of agitation, insomnia.

CONTRAINDICATIONS

This drug is not to be used in the following cases: closed-angle glaucoma, difficult urination of prostatic or other origin. When in doubt seek advice from your doctor or pharmacist.

WARNING

This drug contains sulfites which may induce or worsen anaphylactic-like reactions.

PRECAUTIONS

Alcoholic beverages should be avoided during treatment.

Inform your doctor in case of pregnancy or Parkinson's disease. When in doubt do not hesitate to seek advice from your doctor or pharmacist if you take any other treatment.

Keep out of reach of children.

Ability to drive vehicles or operate machinery may be impaired: risk of drowsiness.

ADVERSE REACTIONS

Like any other active medicine this drug may cause more or less troublesome effects in some people: daytime drowsiness, constipation, mouth dryness.

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

The dose is to be reduced in elderly patients.

Adults

Antihistamine: in case of acute allergic symptoms the drug may be given by i.m. or i.v. route: 1 to 2 ampules.

Agitation: 50 to 200 mg daily, or 2 to 8 ampules daily.

Premedication: 25 to 50 mg, or 1 to 2 ampules 1 to 2 hrs before surgical procedure.

Children

Premedication: 0.5 mg per kg.

Anyhow strictly conform to the medical prescription order.

DELIVERY CONDITIONS

This drug is registered in "Tableau C" in France.

Your pharmacist cannot give you this drug without prescription order.

If you have been personally prescribed this drug for a specific condition: it cannot be adapted to another case. Do not reuse it without medical advice. Do not recommend it to anybody else.

Shelf-life: Do not exceed the expiry date appearing on the package.

Keep protected from light.

Manufactured by

THERAPLIX, France

P U V A L E N

SUPPLY

50 tablets

COMPOSITION

Methoxsalen

0.015

CHARACTERISTICS

The active ingredient of Puvalen tablets, methoxsalen or 8-methoxypsoralen, belongs to furocoumarins. It has a photosensitizing effect on the skin normalizing the proliferation of cells. Both methaxsalen and UVA treatment are needed for this normalization of the cell proliferation, neither of them is effective alone. These two together form bonds with pyrimidine chains of DNA strands in cells.

Methoxsalen is absorbed very fast from the tablets and reaches a peak concentration in blood and skin in 2 hours after ingestion of a tablet. It is metabolized mainly in liver and about 80% of it is eliminated in 8 hours in urine as hydroxy or glucuronide derivative. The LD of the agent is 470 mg + 30 mg. Methoxsalen has not been found to be liver toxic.

INDICATIONS

Psoriasis vulgaris.

CONTRAINDICATIONS

Lupus erythematosus, severe disturbances in function of liver and kidneys, cataract.

The drug is not recommended to be used during pregnancy or with cytostates if patients must take photosensitizing drugs, PUVA treatment should be avoided.

SIDE-EFFECTS

No severe side-effects have been observed though methoxsalen has already been used for more than twenty years.

As mild side-effects appear nausea, which often can be avoided by eating something while ingesting methoxsalen, itching, reddening and tanning. Tanning is even and it is due to the effect of methoxsalen on melanocytes, which increases the pigmentation.

INTERACTIONS

Medicines which should be avoided during PUVA treatment:

Cytostates and systemic corticosteroids.

Photosensitizing drugs: sulphenamides

sulphonylureas
thiazide diuretics
nalidixanic acid
tetracyclines
griseofulvine
fentiazines
clopoxide
local tar preparations

DOSAGE

0.6 mg/kg with milk or food

After taking the medicine the patient puts special polarizing sunglasses on. After 2-2.5 hours the patient enters the light and is exposed to UVA light for 5-30 minutes. During this time the

eyes are totally covered. After the exposure the patient wears sunglasses still for about 6 hours. The preparation is not given to children, if it is not absolutely necessary.

Doses:	50 kg	2	tabl.
	50-60 kg	2.5	tabl.
	60-75 kg	3	tabl.
	75-90 kg	3.5	tabl.
	over 90 kg	4	tabl.

Pharmaceutical Manufacturer OY STAR

AB, Finland

2.2. Работа с лексикой.

1. Проверьте как вы усвоили лексику темы "Инструкции на лекарственные препараты."

Пользуйтесь таблицами.

таблица 1.

Названия основных разделов аннотаций на лекарственные препараты

	Состав	Composition (BE) Description (AE) Specification
	Действие/Свойства	(Mode of) Action (BE) Clinical pharmacology (AE) Rationale for Use
	Показания к применению	Indications
	Способ применения и дозы	Dosage and (mode of) Administration Posology
	Побочное действие	Side – effects (BE) Adverse reactions (AE)
	Противопоказания	Contraindications
	Форма выпуска	How supplied (AE) Presentation (BE) Mode of Issue
	Условия хранения и срок годности	Storage

Note: BE – British English - Британский вариант англ. яз.

AE – American English - Американский вариант англ. яз.

Таблица 2. Названия дополнительных разделов,

встречающихся в некоторых аннотациях на лекарственные препараты, изготовленные в зарубежных странах.

.	Warnings	Предупреждение
.	Precautions	Предостережение, меры предосторожности
.	Note	Обратите внимание
.	Interactions	Взаимодействие с другими препаратами
.	Tolerance	Толерантность, переносимость
.	Toxicity	Токсичность
.	Biological activity	Биологическая активность
.	Animal pharmacology	Экспериментальная фармакология
.	Packs	Упаковка
	Shelf-life	Срок годности
	Usage in pregnancy	Применение при беременности
	Overdosage	Передозировка
	Clinical studies	Клинические испытания
	Preparation of solution	Приготовление раствора
	Pharmaceutical Incompatibility	Лекарственная несовместимость
	Effects on Ability to Drive and Use Machines	Воздействие на возможность водить автомобиль и работать с техникой
	Delivery in Pharmacies Dispensation	Правила отпуска лекарств
	Information for the patient	Информация для больного
	Further information	Дополнительная информация
	References	Сноски, ссылки

Итоговое задание.. Выберите в правой колонке слова и словосочетания, соответствующие словам и словосочетаниям в левой.

	Состав	1. Recommendation to application
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.	Действие	2. Formula
.	Показания к применению	3. Undesirable side – effects
.	Способ применения и дозы	4. Packing information
.	Побочное действие	5. Caution
.	Противопоказания	6. Notice
.	Форма выпуска	7. Storage and duration of efficacy
.	Условия хранения и срок годности	8. Methods of usage and dose
.	Предостережение, меры предосторожности	9. Therapeutic uses
	Упаковка	10. Pharmacological properties and mode of action
	Обратите внимание	11. Conservation
	Применение при беременности	12. Mode of use and dosage
	Передозировка	13. Direction for use and dosage
	Несовместимость	14. How dispensed
	Воздействие на возможность водить автомобиль и работать с техникой	15. Medicaments form
	Правила отпуска лекарств	16. Please, note
		17. Unwanted effects
		18. Effects on drivers and operating machines
		19. Properties
		19. Terms and conditions of distribution through pharmacies
		21. Supply
		22. Clinical effects
		23. Dosage – way of administration
		24. Pregnancy and breast-feeding
		25. Packs
		26. General and specific dosage suggestions
		27. Storage conditions

		28. Pharmaceutical form
		29. Characteristics
		30. Special precautions
		31. Contraindication
		32. Use in pregnancy and lactation
		33. Side and adverse effects
		34. Dispensation
		35. Packages
		36. Pregnancy
		37. Important
		38. Antidote for overdose
		39. Pharmaceutical incompatibility
		40. Treatment on overdose
		40. Delivery conditions
		41. Treatment on overdose