

HOSPITAL AND WARDS

HOSPITAL is a **place to diagnose** [dajagnouz] (stanovit diagnózu) **and to treat** [trýt](léčit, ošetřit) many kinds of **illnesses** [ilnesyz](nemoci) **and injuries** [inž-rýs](zranění). **People come there when they do not feel ok, when they are ill, they are injured or they are going to be operated, they need a surgery**[s@dž@-ri](chirurgický zákrok). Pregnant women come to hospitals **to give birth to their babies**. Each hospital usually has **two parts**:

- **An OUTPATIENT DEPARTMENT** where patients only come and leave home. An outpatient department consists of rooms where records are kept (kartotéka), waiting rooms (čekárny) and consulting units [konsalting junyts](=ordinace). Outpatients **do not stay overnight** in the hospital.
- **An INPATIENT DEPARTMENT** consists of wards (oddělení) **where patients stay overnight**. These are units where patients stay for treatments. Each ward has usually **rooms for the patients, an admission room** (příjem), **a treatment room** (ošetřovna), **a sisters' room, bathrooms, toilets** and others.



UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL / or Teaching hospital

Hradec Králové

University Hospital Hradec Králové is now **one of the largest medical facilities** (zařízení) not only in Eastern Bohemia but also **in the Czech Republic**. It is **a state hospital, a centre for about 1million people from all over the Czech Republic**. More than 41,000 patients are hospitalized [hos-pi-t-lážd] there every year, **there are about 39 workplaces**, which include **24 departments and over 1370 beds**, with approximately **715,000 outpatients treated annually** [enju@li](každoročně). The hospital is modern, comparable with similar hospitals in Europe. The hospital was first open in 1887.



RESEARCH AND EDUCATION - University Hospital is **an important research** [rý-s@'č](výzkumné) **and educational** (vzdělávací) **institution**. The most important projects the hospital has completed include e.g.:

- **a HELIPORT (Emergency)**, **Hradec helicopter rescuers are the first in the country who provided blood transfusion in a helicopter**. The helicopter emergency blood transfusions have already saved lives to many



people with serious **heavy bleeding injuries** [sý-ry-js](těžké krvácející zranění)

- **(Blue Robot Pharmacy)** a new drug delivery system - a small blue ball robot, which moves throughout the shelves [šelfs](poličky) with all the medicine packages and delivers/brings/gives drugs to the **pharmacist (lékárník)**. The emergency is open 24 hours [aurs] a day.



The University hospital Hradec Králové is **A TEACHING HOSPITAL**, where **students of Medical University and students of our Secondary Medical School students have trainings** – future nurses and doctors have lessons/ university students lectures [lekč@s](přednášky) and also learn through work in the hospital several days a week. The students go through various [ve-ry-js](různé) departments and meet various patients. They **learn for their future profession**.

MEDICAL TEAM - The health care team consists of many important people. **Doctors, head nurses** (vrchní sestry), **ward sisters** (staniční sestry), **PROBATIONER** [pro-bejš@n@r] **NURSES (žákyňky/studentky sestřičky)**, **auxiliary nurses** [oksili@ry](pomocné) and other members of the staff (personál).

The main task of a nurse is: making bed, wasing patients, helping patients with everyday needs (eating, standing up, sitting down, moving), bedpan rounds (vynášení ložních mís), giving medicine, providing transfusion etc.(and so on - atd.)

A good nurse should be patient, nice to patients, gentle, hard-working, kind (laskavý)/ nice (příjemný), reliable [ry-lá-j-bl] (spolehlivá), responsible (zodpovědná), she should have the sense of observation (smysl pro pozorování), she should remain calm [rymejn kám] all the time (měla by zůstat klidná za všech okolností) and be honest [anest](čestná).

A good doctor should be educated, clever, patient, hard-working, kind/ nice, skillful (šikovný), reliable and responsible.



HOSPITAL DEPARTMENTS – There are many hospital departments with many health-care professionals.

- **Emergency (pohotovost)** is a place/ department, where you come **after you call an ambulance** (sanitka) **in emergency** (v nouzi). The departments operate 24 hours [aurs] a day, every day and they deal with all kinds of injuries and illnesses.

- **Cardiology** is a department which *provides* [provádjs](poskytuje) medical care to patients who have problems with their heart [hárt](srdce) or circulation (oběh). Patients *go through* electrocardiogram tests, echocardiogram tests [ekou-](echo), 24-hour blood pressure tests [blad přešr] and others.
- **Intensive care (JIP)** is a unit for the **most seriously ill patients** (nejvážněji nemocní pacienti). It has relatively small number of beds, there are specialist doctors and nurses, anaesthetists, physiotherapists and dietitians [dajetyšns]. Patients who need special care are usually taken to the intensive care department from other, usually smaller hospitals or from other departments in the same hospital.
- **Ear, nose and throat [šrout](krk)/ ENT (ORL)** The department *provides care for* patients who have ear, nose or throat diseases, neck lumps (boule), voice disorders (hlasové poruchy) or others.
- **Surgery (chirurgie)** includes day surgery (běžné každodenní chirurgické zákroky), endoscopy, kidney transplants (ledvin), and many more.
- **Haematology** works closely with the laboratory. The doctors treat blood diseases and malignancies (zhoubné nádory).
- **Maternity** provides antenatal (prenatální) care, care during childbirth [čajld-b@'rš] and postnatal care, which is the care after the baby is born.
- **Microbiology** [majkro-bajolodži] The department deals with bacterial [bak-tý-ry-@l] and viral infections.
- **Oncology** This department *provides radiotherapy and chemotherapy treatments for cancerous tumors*(rakovinové nádory)& blood disorders(poruchy)
- **Neurology** deals with disorders of the nervous systém, including the brain and the spinal chord [spajnl kórd](páteř)
- **Urology** This department deals with urinary disorders and their treatment. Some of the methods used in this department are cystoscopy [sys-toskopy], biopsy [bajopsi] and urine [jurin] analysis.
- **Orthopaedics** *deals with the musculoskeletal system*. It *consists of prevention, investigation, diagnoses and treatment of disorders and injuries of the musculoskeletal system*.



CLINICS AND MEDICAL CENTRES

Most hospitals treat a lot of problems in one, a range of problems, however, **there are hospitals, that treat only one kind of problem, such as cancer, ear and eye problems, and mental illnesses.**

- **Health centre = Medical centre (poliklinika)**

University hospital Hradec Králové is the main hospital in HK and it has several separate[se-p-rt](oddělené) regional [rýdžionl] medical centres. They *treat almost every medical problem*.



- **Nursing homes (pečovatelské domy/ pensiony pro seniory)** are health care centres that provide long-term (dlouhodobou) care for people who are chronically ill. **The patients** cannot care for themselves. They *require*(vyžadují) **continuous care**. There are nurses in the homes who help the patients with eating, bathing, getting dressed or taking medicine. If their problems become more serious, they are treated in a hospital.
- **Care in the home** - Many people who need some basic medical care **live in private [prajvit](soukromý) homes**, but **get the help of a visiting nurse**. She is a **specialist who visits people who are ill or recovering** in their homes. The nurse helps them take medicines, bath, eat and care for their general health. Without the nurse they would have to be in a hospital or nursing home.
- **A hospice** is a system of medical care **to make a dying patient more comfortable**. Hospices *provide pain control* (bolest), **spiritual care** (duchovní), programmes for the family. The hospice philosophy is that the patient should be made as comfortable as possible. **Some hospices** have also **inpatient facilities**, are provided **at home when possible**. Most hospices are separate from hospitals. Family members and pets can usually visit the patients at all hours. When the patients die, the family members are helped to adjust [džast] to their loss (vyrovnat se s jejich ztrátou). In hospices there are doctors, nurses, social workers chaplains [čepleins](kaplani) and others, who help the dying.