

Karaganda State Medical University

Chair of foreign languages


Theme: General Medicine

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2009-2010.



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The problem of choosing the future profession has always been very important. The profession a person chooses in many ways determines his future life. This is a universal problem of our epoch. Every generation in this or that way comes across it. For most people choosing a career is not an easy task. It is one of the most important decisions one makes in life. The properly chosen career makes a person happy and successful for the rest of his life.

What is General Medicine?



General medicine is the branch of medicine that focuses on adult care. It refers to the diagnosis and treatment of diseases of the internal organs. A general medicine doctor may work with a patient's heart, lungs and brain, among other organs. These doctors treat illnesses of the internal organs with methods other than surgery.



General Medicine, P.C. is a group practice of board certified physicians and nurse practitioners that specialize in geriatrics, physical medicine and rehabilitation, and general internal medical services. Our services are focused on caring for post-acute, and long-term care patients. We exclusively perform our specialties "On-Site", as attending physicians, nurse practitioners and medical directors in selected sub-acute centers, long-term acute care hospitals, nursing homes, residential care and assisted living facilities throughout the country.



Immediate care

When symptoms of myocardial infarction occur, people wait an average of three hours, instead of doing what is recommended: calling for help immediately.[89][90] Acting immediately by calling the emergency services can prevent sustained damage to the heart ("time is muscle").[91]



Treatment

A heart attack is a medical emergency which demands both immediate attention and activation of the emergency medical services. The ultimate goal of the management in the acute phase of the disease is to salvage as much myocardium as possible and prevent further complications. As time passes, the risk of damage to the heart muscle increases; hence the phrase that in myocardial infarction, "time is muscle," and time wasted is muscle lost.[91]

First line

Oxygen, aspirin, glyceryl trinitrate (nitroglycerin) and analgesia (usually morphine, although experts often argue this point), hence the popular mnemonic MONA, morphine, oxygen, nitro, aspirin) are administered as soon as possible. In many areas, first responders can be trained to administer these prior to arrival at the hospital. Morphine is classically the preferred pain relief drug due to its ability to dilate blood vessels, which aids in blood flow to the heart as well as its pain relief properties. However, morphine can also cause hypotension (usually in the setting of hypovolemia), and should be avoided in the case of right ventricular infarction. Moreover, the CRUSADE trial also demonstrated an increase in mortality with administering morphine in the setting of NSTEMI.[107]



Reperfusion

The concept of reperfusion has become so central to the modern treatment of acute myocardial infarction, that we are said to be in the reperfusion era.[111][112] Patients who present with suspected acute myocardial infarction and ST segment elevation (STEMI) or new bundle branch block on the 12 lead ECG are presumed to have an occlusive thrombosis in an epicardial coronary artery. They are therefore candidates for immediate reperfusion, either with thrombolytic therapy, percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) or when these therapies are unsuccessful, bypass surgery.

