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PRE-ASSESSMENT

True/False Questions

Indicate whether each sentence below is true (T) or false (F).

1. ____ A **scar** is a cut on the skin.
2. ____ **Dandruff** is dead skin that falls from a person's head.
3. ____ **Flaky** is an adjective form.
4. ____ Some individuals allergic to certain detergents can develop a very **itchy rash** on their hands.
5. ____ The adjective form of **blister** is blistery.
6. ____ Irritants such as solvents and cosmetics do not **trigger** contact dermatitis.
7. ____ **Prickly heat** can cause a skin rash.
8. ____ **Blisters** on the toes and feet, which may **ooze** a clear or bloody liquid, can be caused by wearing brand new shoes or shoes that are too tight.
9. ____ A **rough, scaly** patch of skin is very moist.
10. ____ The noun form of **itchy** is itch.
11. ____ **Brittle** nails are strong.
12. ____ **Athlete's foot** is a fungal infection that causes itching and burning between the toes.
13. ____ If **pus** is produced in an infected part of the body, the infected part is healing itself.
14. ____ If a person is allergic to penicillin, he or she can **break out in hives**.
15. ____ The word **scarred** is a past tense verb and adjective form.

Multiple Choice Questions

Choose the correct answer from a, b, and c.

1. ____ "It hurts a lot when I **bump the area**" means:
 - a. when I hit the area
 - b. when I massage the area
 - c. when I rub the area
2. ____ If you are **tearing your hair out** while sitting in a traffic jam on your way to the pharmacy, you are:
 - a. pulling your hair, one strand at a time
 - b. very angry and anxious
 - c. breaking off the split ends

3. _____ A **cluster of lesions** on the arm means:
 - a. many scabs
 - b. a few scars
 - c. a group of wounds
4. _____ He passed the exam **by the skin of his teeth** means:
 - a. he had a skin rash on the day of the exam
 - b. he is an expert and very experienced
 - c. he almost failed the exam
5. _____ If a patient complains of **flaky** skin on the head, the patient most likely has:
 - a. dandruff
 - b. alopecia
 - c. head lice
6. _____ A common skin condition in adolescents is:
 - a. acne
 - b. sunburn
 - c. impetigo
7. _____ A **keloid** is:
 - a. brittle
 - b. scar tissue
 - c. a laceration
8. _____ The verb and adjective from of **laceration**:
 - a. lacerated
 - b. lacerate
 - c. laceration
9. _____ A **zit** is another word for:
 - a. scab
 - b. wound
 - c. pimple
10. _____ The patient complained that her fingernail was **oozing pus**. This could indicate she has:
 - a. a brittle nail
 - b. a sharp nail
 - c. an ingrown nail

How did you do? Check your answers in the Answer Key online.

MEDICAL VOCABULARY

A good understanding of vocabulary words in pharmacy is very important for communication with professors, fellow students, patients, and coworkers. Knowledge and understanding of vocabulary leads to successful communication and success as a pharmacy student, as a pharmacy technician, and as a practicing pharmacist. You may already know many of the vocabulary words in this chapter, but for words that are unfamiliar, pay careful attention to them and make every effort to know their correct spelling, meaning, and pronunciation. It is a good idea to keep a list of new words and to look up these new words in a bilingual dictionary or dictionary in your first language. A good command of pharmacy-related vocabulary and good pronunciation of vocabulary will help to prevent embarrassing mistakes and increase effective verbal communication skills.

Skin Vocabulary

abscess	flaky	rupture
acne	gash	scabies
birthmark	hangnail	scabs
black nail	hives	scales
black toe	inflammation	scar
blister	irritation	scrape
boils	itch	scratch
break out	keloid	shingles
bruise	laceration	sore
bump	lesion	spider bite
chiggers	moist	superficial
clear up	mole	sweat
cracked	ooze	tick bite
crusty	patch	ulcers
cyst	pimple	wart
dermatitis	pins and needles	wound
diaper rash	prickly heat rash	wrinkles
dry	psoriasis	zit
eczema	pus	
excrete	pustules	

Hair Vocabulary

alopecia	fine	scalp
coarse	hair loss	silky
dandruff	head lice	
dry	oily	

Nail Vocabulary

black nail	cuticle	peeling nail
black toe	floating	splitting nail
brittle	fungal infection	
clubbing	ingrown nail	

PARTS OF SPEECH

A good understanding of parts of speech, such as verbs, nouns, adjectives, and adverbs, is important for successful communication when speaking or writing. It is equally important to know the various forms of words and to use them appropriately.

Word Forms

The table below lists the main forms of some terms that you will likely encounter in pharmacy practice. Review the table and then do the exercises that follow to assess your understanding.

Noun (n)	Infinitive/Verb (v) —Past Tense	Adjective (adj)	Adverb (adv)
a blister	to blister; blistered	blistery	
a boil	to boil; boiled	boiling; boiled	
brittleness		brittle	brittly
a bruise	to bruise; bruised	bruised	
a bump	to bump; bumped	bumpy	
a crack	to crack; cracked	cracked; cracking	
a crust	to crust; crusted	crusty; crusting	
dryness	to dry; dried	dry; dried; drying	dryly
eczema		eczematous	
excretion	to excrete; excreted	excreted	
flakes; flakiness	to flake; flaked	flaky	flakily
inflammation	to inflame; inflamed	inflamed; inflammatory	
irritation; irritant	to irritate; irritated	irritable; irritated; irritating	irritably
itch; itchiness	to itch; itched	itchy; itching	
laceration	to lacerate; lacerated	lacerated	
moistness	to moisten; moistened	moist	moistly
oil; oiliness	to oil; oiled	oily; oiled	
ooze	to ooze; oozed	oozy	
a patch	to patch; patched	patchy; patched	
a pimple		pimpley; pimples	pimplier
psoriasis			psoriatic
pus		pusy*	
a rupture	to rupture; ruptured	rupturing; ruptured	
a scab	to scab; scabbed	scabby; scabbed	
a scar	to scar; scarred	scarred; scarring	
a scrape	to scrap; scraped	scraped	
a sore		sore	sorely
sweat	to sweat; sweated	sweaty; sweating	sweatily
a swell	to swell; swelled	swollen; swelling; swelled	
an ulcer; an ulceration		ulcerated	
a wound	to wound; wounded	wounded; wounding	

*Caution: When *pusy* is pronounced ($p^{\text{oo}}s^{\text{'e}}$), the speaker is referring to a cat, as in *pusy cat*, or to a gentle person, or using it as a vulgar word to refer to a female sexual organ or to a male who is weak. However, when used in *pusy sore*, *pusy* is pronounced ($p^{\text{u}}s^{\text{'e}}$).

Word Forms Exercise

Read the following sentences carefully. Then indicate the word form of the bolded word(s), choosing from v, n, adj, or adv.

1. Her lips are **cracked** as a result of the cold weather.
cracked _____
2. The **rash** on her skin is very **itchy**.
rash _____ itchy _____
3. Her scalp is **dry** but her hair is **oily**.
dry _____ oily _____
4. She **dried** her skin completely before she applied the ointment.
dried _____
5. The **scab** did not heal well and now the area is **scarred**.
scab _____ scarred _____
6. It was not a superficial **wound**, but a deep **laceration**.
wound _____ laceration _____
7. She **lacerated** her hand while opening the sharp lid of the cat food can.
lacerated _____
8. The **wound** was filled with **pus**.
wound _____ pus _____
9. Keep the sterile gauze on the **laceration** and be careful not to **wound** it again.
laceration _____ wound _____
10. Her fingernails left big **scratch** marks on her **itchy** skin.
scratch _____ itchy _____
11. The **boil** under her skin **ruptured**.
boil _____ ruptured _____
12. The new body lotion she rubbed on her skin **irritated** her skin.
irritated _____
13. If he doesn't get treatment for his acne, his face is going to become more **pimply**.
pimply _____
14. He **scraped** his already **bruised** knees after he fell off his bike again.
scraped _____ bruised _____
15. When she is speaking in front of an audience, she becomes very nervous and her hands become very **sweaty**.
sweaty _____

How did you do? Check your answers against the Answer Key online.

Typical Medical Conditions and Patient Complaints

The sentences below contain vocabulary that describes and explains typical medical conditions, diseases, symptoms, and patient complaints that a pharmacist encounters. Read the sentences carefully. Then indicate the word form of the bolded word(s), choosing from v, n, adj, or adv. Look up words you do not know in your bilingual or first-language dictionary.

1. **Acne** is a skin condition that many adolescents and some adults experience, usually on the face. The acne, which is also called **pimples**, can consist of **white heads** or **black heads**. White heads are pimples that are white in color, and black heads are black in color.
acne ____ pimples ____ white heads ____ black heads ____
2. After washing the dishes with a new liquid detergent, the woman's hands and wrists **broke out** in a very itchy rash. The pharmacist recommended an over-the-counter ointment, which stopped the **itchy rash**. Soon the woman stopped **scratching** her hands and wrists, and the rash **cleared up**.
broke out ____ itchy ____ rash ____ scratching ____ cleared up ____
3. Some individuals develop a **keloid** after a **wound** or a surgical incision has healed. The keloid is a thick **scar tissue**.
keloid ____ wound ____ scar tissue ____
4. Another word for **alopecia** is baldness, which is hair loss.
alopecia ____
5. It is not uncommon for children to contract **head lice**, wingless insects that live in their hair or scalp, from other children.
head lice ____
6. People with **dandruff** will experience **dry, itchy scalp**. Whether or not they **scratch** their head, **flakes** of dead skin can be seen on their hair and on their clothes, especially on their shoulders.
dandruff ____ dry ____ itchy ____ scalp ____ scratch ____ flakes ____
7. **Brittle** nails break easily.
brittle ____
8. A **scab** is mainly dry blood that forms over a cut or a **wound** on the skin. If it does not heal properly, the scab may **ooze pus** and become infected.
scab ____ wound ____ ooze ____ pus ____
9. The young boy's knees became **inflamed** after he fell off his skateboard. Not only did he **scrape** his right elbow, he also got a deep bloody **gash**, a **wound**, on both knees that did not heal right away.
inflamed ____ scrape ____ gash ____ wound ____
10. She **lacerated** her left index finger while slicing the tomato and tore off a piece of skin at the tip of the finger below the nail. What she thought was a **superficial wound** was actually a deep **wound** that required sutures.
lacerated ____ superficial wound ____ wound ____
11. Some medications may cause the skin to **sweat**.
sweat ____
12. He developed a **bump** on the right wrist after being hit with a baseball. Two days later, the bump turned a reddish black color and began to **ooze** liquid.
bump ____ ooze ____
13. The red, **itchy patch** of **flaky** dry skin on her left forearm caused her to **scratch** so hard that soon it began to bleed.
itchy ____ patch ____ flaky ____ scratch ____
14. The **scrape** on his knee healed nicely and did not form a **scab** or a **scar**.
scrape ____ scab ____ scar ____
15. The **cyst** on her forehead **ruptured** and **oozed** bloody pus.
cyst ____ ruptured ____ oozed ____

16. The **fungal infection** in his right toe caused **black toe**, and the nail eventually fell off.
fungal infection ____ black toe ____
17. Children with **head lice** will scratch their head because it itches.
head lice ____
18. A **wart** is a small **bump** on the foot or hand that is caused by a virus.
wart ____ bump ____
19. **Shingles** is a very painful **rash** caused by a virus.
shingles ____ rash ____
20. The skin of nervous people will sometimes **break out into hives** that are itchy and bumpy, as will the skin of some people who are allergic to cats.
break out into ____ hives ____

How did you do? Check your answers against the Answer Key online.

Medical Vocabulary Comprehension

Now that you have read sentences 1 through 20 describing language regarding skin, hair, and nails, assess your understanding by doing the exercises below.

Multiple Choice Questions

Choose the answer that correctly completes each sentence below.

- ____ **Pimples** are:
 - lacerations on the skin
 - flakes of dead skin
 - acne, a skin condition that consists of black heads or white heads
- ____ A **scab**:
 - is dry blood that forms on the skin
 - causes the skin to sweat
 - is a patch of flaky skin
- ____ A **gash**:
 - is a superficial cut
 - oozes pus
 - is a deep wound
- ____ People with **alopecia**:
 - have gray hair
 - are bald
 - have a full head of hair
- ____ People with **dandruff** have:
 - a dry and flaky scalp
 - bumps on their head
 - brittle hair
- ____ If a skin condition **clears up**, it means:
 - the pus is clear
 - it has healed
 - it is itchy

7. _____ A **ruptured cyst** is:
- another word for scab
 - another word for laceration
 - a growth on the skin that has broken open or burst
8. _____ A **superficial wound** is:
- a deep laceration
 - a bump
 - not deep
9. _____ A **scrape** on the skin is a:
- cyst
 - scar
 - small mark on the skin caused by a rough surface
10. _____ An example of thick **scar tissue** is a:
- keloid
 - laceration
 - pimple
11. _____ Small wingless insects on children's hair and scalp are:
- hives
 - head lice
 - dandruff
12. _____ A **wart** is a:
- white head
 - pimple
 - bump on the skin caused by a virus
13. _____ **Shingles** is a:
- painful rash on the skin caused by a virus
 - skin condition caused by prickly heat
 - scrape that hasn't cleared up
14. _____ White heads and black heads are examples of:
- alopecia
 - head lice
 - acne
15. _____ **Sweaty** skin is:
- dry
 - moist
 - flaky

True/False Questions

Indicate whether each sentence below is true (T) or false (F).

- _____ If a patient complains that pus is oozing from his skin, it means that the skin is dry.
- _____ If a patient complains that she needs an over-the-counter treatment for acne, it means that the patient needs treatment for baldness.
- _____ If the pharmacist tells a patient that the medicine may make the skin itch, it means the patient's skin will sweat.

4. ____ A scrape on the skin is a much more serious injury than a gash.
5. ____ If fingernails are brittle, they are strong and healthy.
6. ____ If you are allergic to cats, you might break out in hives.
7. ____ The word “itchy” is a noun.
8. ____ The word “wound” is both a verb and a noun.
9. ____ If a lesion is oozing blood, it means the lesion has formed into a scab.
10. ____ A scrape on the skin is a gash.

How did you do? Check your answers against the Answer Key online.

Writing Exercise

An important part of communication is the ability to write about what you read, to write correctly, and to spell correctly. In the exercises below, write your understanding of the meaning of the bolded words.

1. Describe in writing what a **laceration**, a superficial **wound**, a **gash**, and a **scrape** are.

2. Describe in writing what a **scab**, a **scar**, and a **keloid** are.

3. Describe in writing what **acne**, a **pimple**, a **black head**, and a **white head** are.

4. Describe in writing what **baldness**, **dandruff**, and **head lice** are.

5. Describe in writing what **athlete’s foot** and **ingrown nail** are.

Check what you have written with acceptable answers that appear in the Answer Key online.

LISTENING AND PRONUNCIATION

The ability to listen and understand what is being said and heard, and the ability to pronounce words clearly, is extremely important. A word misheard and a word mispronounced will lead to poor communication and can seriously put both the pharmacist and patient in danger. Therefore, it is very important that one hear clearly what another person has said, and that one speak clearly with correct pronunciation.

Listen carefully to the pharmacy-related words presented in the audio files found in Chapter 1 on thePoint (thePoint.lww.com/diaz-gilbert), and then pronounce them as accurately as you can. Listen and then repeat. You will listen to each word once and then you will repeat it. You will do this twice for each word. Listening and pronunciation practice will increase your listening and speaking confidence. Many languages do not produce or emphasize certain sounds produced and emphasized in English, so pay careful attention to the pronunciation of each word.



Pronunciation Exercise

Listen to the audio files found in Chapter 1 on thePoint (thePoint.lww.com/diaz-gilbert). Listen and repeat the words. Then say the words aloud for additional practice.

1. abscess	ăb'sĕs
2. acne	ăk'nĕ
3. alopecia	ăl'ə-pĕ'shə
4. birthmark	bûrth'mărk'
5. black nail	blăk năl
6. black toe	blăk tō
7. blister	blĭ's'tĕr
8. boil	boil
9. breakout	brăk out
10. brittle	brĭ'tl
11. bruise	brōz
12. bump	bŭmp
13. chiggers	chĭ'g'ĕrz
14. clear up	klĭr ũp
15. coarse	kôrs
16. cracked	krăkt
17. crusty	krŭs'tĕ
18. cuticle	kyŭō' tĭ-kĕl
19. cyst	sĭst
20. dandruff	dăn'drəf
21. dermatitis	dûr'mĕ-tĭ'tĭs
22. diaper rash	dĭ'ə-pĕr răsh
23. dry	drĭ
24. eczema	ĕk'sĕ-mə
25. excrete	ĭk-skrĕt'
26. fine	fĭn
27. flaky	flă'kĕ
28. fungal infection	fŭng'gĕl ĭn-fĕk'shĕn
29. gash	găsh
30. hair loss	hâr lôs
31. head lice	hĕd lĭs
32. hives	hĭvz
33. inflammation	ĭn'flĕ-mă'shĕn
34. ingrown nail	ĭn'grŏn' năl
35. irritation	ĭr'ĭ-tă'shĕn
36. itch	ĭch

37. keloid	kē'loid
38. laceration	lās'ə-rā'shə'n
39. lesion	lē'zhə'n
40. moist	moist
41. mole	mōl
42. oily	oi'lē
43. ooze	ōōz
44. patch	pāch
45. peeling	pē'līng
46. pimple	pīm'pəl
47. pins and needles	pīns ənd nēd'ls
48. prickly heat	prīk'lē hēt
49. psoriasis	sə-rī'ə-sīs
50. pus	pūs
51. rash	rāsh
52. rupture	rūp'chə
53. scab	skāb
54. scabies	skā'bēz
55. scales	skālz
56. scar	skär
57. scrape	skrāp
58. scratch	skrāch
59. shingles	shīng'gəlz
60. silk	sīlk
61. sore	sôr
62. sunscreen	sūn'skrēn'
63. superficial	sōō'pə-r-fīsh'əl
64. sweat	swēt
65. swollen	swō'lə'n
66. tick bite	tīk bīt
67. ulcer	ūl'sə
68. wart	wôrt
69. wound	wōōnd
70. wrinkles	rīng'kəls
71. zit	zīt

Which words are easy to pronounce? Which are difficult to pronounce? Use the space below to write in the words that you find difficult to pronounce. These are words you should practice saying often.

Listen to the audio files found in Chapter 1 on thePoint (thePoint.lww.com/diaz-gilbert) as many times as you need to increase your pronunciation ability of the difficult words. Pronounce these words with a friend or a colleague who speaks English.

English Sounds That Are Difficult for Speakers of Other Languages to Pronounce

Spanish

In Spanish, there is no English “v” sound, but the “v” consonant in Spanish is pronounced like the English “b.” The vowel “i” is pronounced like a long “e.” Pay careful attention to the “v” sound in English when pronouncing words that begin with “v.” Also pay careful attention to English words that begin with “s;” do not use the Spanish “es” sound when pronouncing English words that begin with “s.”

For example, in English,

vane is not pronounced bane
 scratch is not pronounced escratch
 scar is not pronounced escar
 itch is not pronounced eetch

Vietnamese

In Vietnamese, the “t” consonant is pronounced “s,” but in English the “t” is pronounced “t” and “s” is pronounced “s.” Be careful with English words that begin with “t.” In Vietnamese, the “b” consonant is pronounced “p,” but in English “p” is pronounced “p” and “b” is pronounced “b.”

In Vietnamese, words do not end in “b,” “ch,” “f,” “d,” “j,” “l,” “p,” “r,” “s,” “sh,” “v,” and “z.” In English, words end in these letters. Pay special attention to pronouncing these English sounds. In Vietnamese, there is no “dzh” or “zh” sound, so English words like “judge” (dzh) and “rupture” (zh) will be hard for Vietnamese speakers to pronounce.

For example, in English,

bump is not pronounced pum
 gash is not pronounced gah
 dandruff is not pronounced dandruh
 rash is not pronounced rah

Gujarati

In Gujarati, “v” is pronounced “w,” “f” is pronounced “p,” “p” is pronounced “f,” and “z” is pronounced “j.” Short “i” is pronounced long “e,” “x” is pronounced “ch,” and “th” is pronounced “s.” In English, “v” is pronounced “v,” “f” is pronounced “f,” “z” is pronounced “z” or “s,” “j” is pronounced “j,” and “x” is pronounced “x.” Pay careful attention when pronouncing these sounds.

For example, in English,

wart is not pronounced vart
 fungal is not pronounced pungal
 bump is not pronounced bumf
 tick is not pronounced teek
 path is not pronounced pass
 zit is not pronounced jit

Korean

In Korean, the “v” consonant is pronounced “b” and the “f” consonant is pronounced “p.” In English, the “v” is pronounced “v,” the “f” is pronounced “f,” and the “p” is pronounced “p.” Pay special attention when pronouncing these sounds.

(continued)

For example, in English,
 fungal is not pronounced pungal
 vane is not pronounced bane

Chinese

In Chinese, the “r” consonant is pronounced “l” or “w,” and “b,” “d,” “g,” and “ng” are not pronounced at all. Pay careful attention to English words that begin with “r” because the “r” is not pronounced “l” or “w,” and “b,” “d,” “g,” and “ng” are pronounced in English.

For example, in English,
 rash is not pronounced lash
 keloid is not pronounced keloi
 peeling is not pronounced peelin
 scab is not pronounced sca

Russian

The “w” consonant is pronounced like a “v” and the “v” sounds like a “w.” Pay careful attention to the English “th.” It is not pronounced “s.”

For example, in English,
 wart is not pronounced vart
 vein is not pronounced wein
 thank is not pronounced sank
 thought is not pronounced sought

DICTATION



Listening/Spelling Exercise: Word and Word Pairs

Listen to the words or word pairs on the audio files found in Chapter 1 on thePoint (thePoint.lww.com/diaz-gilbert), and then write them down on the lines below.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____



Listening/Spelling Exercise: Sentences

Listen to the sentences on the audio files found in Chapter 1 on thePoint (thePoint.lww.com/diazgilbert), and then write them down on the lines below.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

Now, check your sentences against the correct answers in the Answer Key online. If there are any new words that you do not know or that you spelled incorrectly, make a list of those words and study them for meaning and spelling.

PHARMACIST/PATIENT DIALOGUES

The ability to orally communicate effectively with your professors, colleagues, and especially with patients is very important. As a pharmacist, you will be counseling patients; patients will come to you for advice. They will have questions about a condition and symptoms they may experience and will ask you to help treat the condition. Therefore, it is extremely important that you understand what they are saying and that you respond to them and their questions appropriately. Your patients will speak differently. For example, some may speak very quickly, others too low, and yet others may speak angrily. To help you improve your listening skills, listen to the following dialogues, or short conversations, between a pharmacist and a patient and between a pharmacy technician and a patient.



Listening and Comprehension Exercises

Dialogue #1

Listen to Dialogue #1, stop, listen again and take notes. Listen to the dialogue as many times as you need or until you feel you have written sufficient notes and feel confident. You can use your notes to answer the multiple choice questions at the end of the dialogue.

Notes _____

Answer the questions below by selecting the answer that correctly completes each sentence.

1. ____ What is the patient's complaint?
 - a. she can't swallow tablets
 - b. she is allergic to jellyfish
 - c. she has bumps on her body from the waist down
2. ____ Which part of the body does the patient claim has bumps?
 - a. from the waist down
 - b. her arms only
 - c. her entire body
3. ____ Before recommending treatment, what does the pharmacist ask the patient?
 - a. how long she had been scratching
 - b. if she is allergic to any medication
 - c. how long she was swimming in the ocean
4. ____ What over-the-counter medicine does the pharmacist recommend?
 - a. betadine in liquid form only
 - b. Benadryl in liquid form only and a shot of hydrocortisone
 - c. Benadryl in liquid form because the patient can't swallow tablets, and hydrocortisone cream
5. ____ The pharmacist tells the patient:
 - a. to call her doctor if the rash and itching continue
 - b. that she can continue to swim in the ocean as long as she takes the medication
 - c. that her skin will become very dry

Check your answers in the Answer Key online. How did you do? Are there new words you do not know? Take the time now to look them up in your bilingual or first-language dictionary.



Dialogue #2

Listen to Dialogue #2, stop, listen again and take notes. Listen to the dialogue as many times as you need or until you feel you have written sufficient notes and feel confident. You can use your notes to answer the multiple choice questions at the end of the dialogue.

Notes _____

Answer the questions below by selecting the answer that correctly completes each sentence.

1. ____ The patient is complaining that:
 - a. he has an ingrown nail on his big left toe
 - b. his left toe has a laceration
 - c. his right toe is oozy and blistering
2. ____ The patient is wearing open-toe sandals because:
 - a. it is summertime
 - b. his right toe is sensitive to the touch
 - c. he has foot odor