**At the Chemist’s. Communication in Pharmacy.**

1) Ознакомьтесь с текстом.

Students participate in the role play. One student acts as a pharmacist, the other as a visitor. Their task to ask questions correctly and give proper recommendations.

There are usually two departments in а large chemist. At the chemist's department оnе сan hаvе the medicine immediately, other drugs hаvе to bе ordered at the prescription department. At anу chemist's аall the drugs are kept in drug cabinets. Every small bottle, а tube or а bох of medicine has а label оn it. Тhе dose to bе takеn and the directions for the administration are also indicated оn а label. At а Chemist' s оnе сan buy different drugs for intramuscular or intravenous injections, for oral administration and for external use. Before using the medicine the patient must know well that hе is taking the proper drug and in the necessary dosage.

Pharmacists perform a lot of functions.

Consultant pharmacists are either employed by community pharmacies or hospitals, or are self- employed and contract with community pharmacies to provide medication reviews for residential care or ambulatory care patients and/or other medication-related cognitive services.

Hospital pharmacists operate as part of a healthcare team and are involved in monitoring medication usage, counseling patients, providing drug information and advice to health professionals and the community, conducting clinical trials and preparing products for patient use. They usually have a lot of contact with other health professionals and members of the public.

Industrial pharmacists undertake research and the development, manufacture, testing, analysis and marketing of pharmaceutical and medical products.

Outside the square and going places: Pharmacists also work as locums (вр.и.о.) and in fields such as the military, law, journalism, academic teaching, research, pharmaceutical policy and in rural and remote areas, and even abroad.

**2) Изучите грамматический материал**

**MANY, MUCH, A FEW, A LITTLE**

We can use many, much, a few and a little to talk about quantity.

**Many**

With countable nouns, mainly in questions and negatives:

He doesn’t have many friends. Do many people know about this? How many people know about it?

**Much**

With uncountable nouns, mainly in questions and negatives:

I don’t have much time. Is there much interest in this? How much information do you need?

**A few**

With countable nouns, mainly in positives and questions

There were only a few people at his presentation. Could you give me a few more ideas?

**A little**

With uncountable nouns, mainly in positives and questions:

I get by with a little help from my friends. Can you give me a little more information?

**3) Ответьте на вопросы**

1. In what areas can pharmacists work?

2. What do you know about work in the pharmacy?

3. What do you pay attention to when you are at the pharmacy?

4. What are the rules for taking drugs?

5. What must yоu have in the drug bох?

**4) выполните ТЕСТОВЫЕ ЗАДАНИЯ**

1. SOME DRUGS ARE FOR … USE, OTHERS- FOR …USE .:

1) mental, physical ;

2) internal, external;

3) serious, funny ;

4) oral, pleasant;

2. … MAY CAUSE UNFAVOURABLE REACTIONS AND SOMETIMES EVEN DEATH.:

1) overdosage;

2) bed regimen ;

3) appropriate diet ;

4) exercises ;

3. INJECTIONS MAY BE … AND … .:

1) pleasant, unpleasant ;

2) intramuscular, intravenous;

3) unforgettable, painless ;

4) painful, easy ;

4. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT THE DOSAGE BE …. IF SIDE EFFECTS OCCUR.:

1) enlarged ;

2) remained the same ;

3) reduced;

4) increased ;

5. TAKING TOO MUCH OF THIS MEDICINE INCREASES THE CHANCE OF … .:

1) side effects;

2) recovery ;

3) health improvement ;

4) occupational recovery ;

**5) Решите СИТУАЦИОННЫЕ ЗАДАЧИ**

1. You’re a pharmacist. You haven’t got a medicine which is highly needed but you have some similar preparations. Use the following words: active ingredients, content, medical effect, brand name and the price.

**Вопрос 1:** How should you explain a patient that he can buy one of the analogs?;

2. Last month my sister was admitted to the in-patient department of our city hospital because she was ill with an acute form of lobar pneumonia. She was treated with intramuscular injections of antibiotics. Last month I fell ill with lobar pneumonia. We called in a doctor who prescribed home treatment to me. Every day the nurse came to give me intramuscular injections of antibiotics.

**Вопрос 1:** Which of them had to order the medicine at the chemist's?;

**6) Выполните все задания в Приложении 1**

**1. Read the text and name all possible items that can be bought at the pharmacy:**

At a chemist's a patient can buy different drugs for intramuscular and intravenous injections, for oral administration and for external use. Before using the medicine the patient must know well that he takes the proper drug and in the necessary dosage. At the chemist's a patient can get patent medicines of all kinds: ampoules of glucose and camphor for injections, different pills, tablets and powders, cough mixtures, heart drops, nasal drops, vitamins, cod liver oil, ointments, suppositories, sleeping pills, laxatives and obstipants, sedatives, bandages, adhesive plasters, mustard plasters, bottles of iodine. Here you can get antifertility agents (condoms and other contraceptives), hygiene items - sanitary napkins, panty liners, tampons and others. One can also buy hot-water bottles, medicine droppers, ice-bags, sponges, tooth-brushes and tooth-pastes, perfumes - soap, shampoo, cream (e.g. sunburn cream, face-cream, hand cream etc.), lotions (e.g. tanning lotion), bath salts and many other useful things.

In the chemist’s you can also buy some medical devices – tonometres, thermometers, glucometers; and baby food, food for diabetics, orthopedic footwear (corrective insoles), shaping underwear etc.

Words:

drug cabinets – шкафчик для лекарств; confusing–путаница; unfavorable – неблагоприятный, отрицательный; bandages – перевязочный материал, бинты; adhesive plasters–лейкопластырь; mustard plasters–горчичники;

medicine droppers–пипетки; ice-bags – пузыри/пакеты со льдом; sponges- губки

**7) Выполните все задания в Приложении 2**  
**2. Use «much» or «many» in the following questions:**  
1. How … days?  
2. How … sugar?  
3. How … cigarettes?  
4. How … work?  
5. How … petrol?  
6. How … children?  
7. How … theatres?  
8. How … juice?  
**3. Put «a lot of» (много) in the right place, translate the sentences:**  
1.There are interesting people at the party. 2.There is fish for lunch. 3.She has nice shoes for summer. 4.They have problems in their business. 5.There is water in the bath.  
**5. Use a proper word in brackets:**  
1. There is too … (much/many/a few) salt in the soup. (В супе слишком много соли.)  
2. There are … (much/a little/a few) sky-scrapers in our city. (В нашем городе есть несколько небоскребов.)  
3. I’ve got … (much/a few/a little) albums of this singer. (У меня есть несколько альбомов этого исполнителя.)  
4. My job allows me to travel … (much/many/a few). (Моя работа позволяет мне много путешествовать.)  
5. We’ve got … (little/many/few) free time. (У нас мало свободного времени.)  
6. There are so … (much/little/many) stars in the sky. (Так много звезд в небе.)  
7. Anna has … (much/a few/a little) days in Rome. (У Анны несколько дней в Риме.)  
8. I want … (much/a few/a little) tea. (Я хочу немного чая.)  
9. There is very … (little/few/many) rain here. (Здесь очень мало дождей.)  
10. Very … (few/little/much) Russian tourists are at our hotel. (Очень мало русских туристов в нашем отеле.)

**8) Выполните все задания в Приложении 8**

**Read and translate:**

I went to my medical man. He is my old friend. He feels my pulse, and looks at my tongue, and tells about the weather, when I consider that I am ill. I thought I would do him a good turn by going to him now. "What a doctor wants," I said, "is practice. He shall have me. He will get more practice out of me than out of seventeen hundred patients with only one or two diseases each." So I went to him, and he said, "Well, what's the matter with you?" I said, "I will not take up your time, dear boy, with telling you what is the matter with me. But I will tell you what is not the matter with me. I have not got housemaid's knee. Why I have not got house­maid's knee, I cannot tell you; but the fact is that I have not got it. Everything else, however, I have got."

And I told him how I came to discover it all.

Then he opened me and looked down me and clutched hold of my wrist and then he hit me over the chest when I wasn't expecting it, and immediately afterwards butted me with the side of his head. After that, he sat down and he wrote out a prescription and gave it to me, and I put it in my pocket and went out.

I did not open the prescription. I took it to the nearest chemist's and handed it in. The man read it, and then handed it back.

He said he did not keep it.

I said, "You are a chemist?"

He said, "I am a chemist. If it was a cooperative store and family hotel combined, I might be able to give you such a remedy."

Then I read the prescription. It ran:

“1 lb\* beefsteak with 1 pint bitter beer every six hours

1 ten-mile walk every morning

1 bed at 11 sharp every night.

And don't stuff up your head with things you don't understand.”

I followed the directions with the happy result — speaking for myself — that my life was preserved and is still going on.

\*lb- pound от лат. libra(e) - фунт(ы) = 453,6 г