

Alphabet soup 2

Present simple (verbs)

- Unit 2. House and home



1. A public hospital is government owned and is operated solely off the money collected from taxpayers..
2. A private hospital is owned and operated by an organization other than the state and/or which provides care funded other than by the state, for example funded by patients themselves ("self-pay"), by insurers, or by foreign embassies or just entrepreneurs.
3. A rural hospital can be found in remote areas and have limited access to advanced equipment or specialized procedures and techniques.
4. urban hospitals serve larger metropolitan areas and must often offer a wide degree of versatility to treatment options and patient experience.
5. A district hospital typically is the major health care facility in its region, with many beds for intensive care and additional beds for patients who need long-term care.
6. A general hospital typically has an emergency department to treat urgent health problems ranging from fire and accident victims to a sudden illness.
7. A teaching hospital is a hospital or medical center that provides medical education and training to future and current health professionals.
8. The medical facility smaller than a hospital is generally called a clinic.
9. rehabilitation hospitals are devoted to the rehabilitation of patients with various neurological, musculo-skeletal, orthopedic and other medical conditions following stabilization of their acute medical issues.
10. children's hospital is a hospital that offers its services exclusively to infants, children, adolescents, and young adults from birth up to the age of 21.
11. ambulatory surgery centers offer surgical procedures without requiring patients to be admitted to hospitals for the operation or recovery. They are cost-effective options for patients and provide a less stressful surgical environment than many hospitals can provide.
12. free hospitals do not charge patients for the services they provide. They are generally located in areas that reach out to patients of poor socio-economic classes and frequently operate at a loss. As a result, they often struggle to provide the amenities and level of services many physicians strive to offer.
13. psychiatric hospitals attend to the mental health needs of their patients.
14. research hospitals commit their efforts to researching cures for certain conditions in addition to treating illnesses, diseases, injuries and various healthcare conditions.
15. Geriatric or senior's hospitals exclusively treat aging adults. They focus on diseases and conditions that impact adults aged 65 and over.
16. trauma centers are hospitals specifically equipped to provide care for patients who have experienced traumatic injuries. These can be from a variety of occurrences, including fall, Auto accidents, Gunshot wounds, other life-threatening injuries
17. trust hospitals are either charitable hospitals or semi-charitable, with many charges funded through trusts. Some trust hospitals, widely used by middle-class patients, are referred to as "no profit, no loss" hospitals and they provide subsidized services.

ANSWERS

START

BEHIND

RESTART

FOLLOWING

