

1. acute	(adj.) If a bad situation is ____, it causes severe problems or damage. (adj.) An ____ pain or illness is one that quickly becomes very severe (adj.) used to describe intelligence, senses, etc. that are very good, accurate, and able to notice very small differences The problem of poverty is particularly ____ in rural areas. ____ abdominal pains/ an ____ attack of appendicitis ____ eyesight/hearing; an ____ sense of smell; a woman of ____ intelligence/judgment	10. exhale	(v.) to send air out of your lungs When you ____, you breathe out the air that is in your lungs.
2. ailment	(n.) an illness or health problem a respiratory/stomach/heart ____ Treat minor ____s yourself.	11. first aid	(n.) basic medical treatment that is given to someone as soon as possible after they have been hurt in an accident or suddenly become ill Did you learn any ____ at school? ____-__ kit/equipment
3. ankle sprain	(n.) an injury to a joint (= a place where two bones are connected) caused by a sudden movement: She continued to play despite an ____ ____.	12. heart attack	(n.) a serious medical condition in which the heart does not get enough blood, causing great pain and often leading to death John had a ____ ____ three years ago.
4. asthma	(n.) a medical condition that makes breathing difficult by causing the air passages to become narrow or blocked ____ is a common long-term inflammatory disease of the airways of the lungs.	13. hiccup	(n.) a loud noise that you make in the throat without wanting to, caused by a sudden tightening of a muscle just below the chest and usually happening repeatedly (v.) to make a ____ I've got the ____s. I can't stop ____ing - does anyone know a good cure?
5. be on medication	take a medicine, or a set of medicines or drugs, used to improve a particular condition or illness He is currently __/taking ____ for his heart	14. inhale	(v.) to breathe air, smoke, or gas into your lungs (v.) to eat something extremely fast She flung open the window and ____ed deeply. Tony ____ed his burger.
6. blurry	(adj.) difficult to see; blurred The picture on the TV went all ____. Do you agree that male and female roles are becoming ____?	15. insomnia	(n.) the condition of being unable to sleep, over a period of time Holly suffered from ____ caused by stress at work.
7. deter	(v.) to prevent or discourage someone from doing something These measures are designed to ____ an enemy attack. High prices are ____ing many young people from buying houses.	16. intuitively	(adv.) in a way that is based on feelings rather than facts or proof _____, she knew that he was lying. He _____ understands the needs of his customers.
8. epidemic	(n.) the appearance of a particular disease in a large number of people at the same time (n.) a particular problem that seriously affects many people at the same time (adj.) happening a lot and affecting many people a flu ____ a crime/unemployment ____ Crime and poverty are ____ in the city.	17. lean back	to (cause to) slope in one direction, or to move the top part of the body in a particular direction ____ your head ____ a little.
9. eradicate	(v.) to get rid of something completely or destroy something bad The government claims to be doing all it can to ____ corruption. A new vaccine ____ed polio.	18. life expectancy	(n.) the length of time that a living thing, especially a human being, is likely to live ____ in Europe increased greatly in the 20th century. ____ is the major factor influencing senior life insurance premiums.
		19. lifespan	(n.) the length of time for which a person, animal, or thing exists The average human ____ in the developed countries has increased over the last hundred years. The project's ____ is estimated at about five years.

20. maternity ward	(n.) the part of a hospital in which women give birth and where they are taken care of after giving birth A _____ is a hospital area that specializes in caring for women while they are pregnant and during childbirth and provide care for newborn babies.
21. medicinal	(adj.) _____ substances are used to cure illnesses. I keep a bottle of brandy purely for _____ purposes. It is said that the spring water has _____ properties.
22. outpatient clinic	(n.) A clinic (or _____ or ambulatory care clinic) is a healthcare facility that is primarily focused on the care of outpatients.
23. over the counter	Drugs that are bought over the counter are bought in a shop without first visiting a doctor You can buy most cold remedies _____. an _____ medicine
24. palpitation	(n.) the feeling that your heart is beating too quickly or not regularly He ended up in hospital with heart _____s.
25. paralysis	(n.) a condition in which you are unable to move all or part of your body because of illness or injury Some nervous disorders can produce _____.
26. perspire	(v.) sweat (= to pass liquid through the skin) He was _____ing in his thick woolen suit The journalists and camera crews began to _____ in the heat as they stood waiting for the president to appear.
27. plausible	(adj.) seeming likely to be true, or able to be believed (adj.) A _____ person appears to be honest and telling the truth, even if they are not That explanation seems entirely _____ to me. a _____ salesman
28. practitioner	(n.) A person who practices in a profession, such as medicine She was a medical _____ (= a doctor) before she entered politics.
29. prolonged	(adj.) continuing for a long time _____ use of the drug is known to have harmful side-effects.
30. pulse	(n.) the regular beating of the heart, especially when it is felt at the wrist or side of the neck The child's _____ was strong/weak. Exercise increases your _____ rate.

31. quarantine	(n.) a period of time during which an animal or person that might have a disease is kept away from other people or animals so that the disease cannot spread (v.) to put an animal or person in _____ The horse had to spend several months in _____ when it reached Britain. He was _____ed with mumps, which is highly contagious.
32. recuperate	(v.) to become well again after an illness; to get back your strength, health, etc.; recover She spent a month in the country _____ing from/after the operation.
33. recurring	(adj.) happening many times, or happening again Francis suffered all his life from a _____ nightmare that he was trapped in a falling house. For much of his life he suffered from _____ bouts of depression.
34. resemble	(v.) to look like or be like someone or something You _____ your mother very closely. After the earthquake, the city _____ed a battlefield.
35. respiratory system	(n.) the organs that make it possible for you to breathe The _____ is a biological system consisting of specific organs and structures used for gas exchange in animals and plants.
36. respire	(v.) to breathe Fish use their gills to _____.
37. sterilize	(v.) to make something completely clean and free from bacteria (v.) to perform a medical operation on someone in order to make them unable to have children All equipment must be _____ed before use. After having five children, she decided to be _____ed.
38. take medication	take a medicine, or a set of medicines or drugs, used to improve a particular condition or illness He is currently on/_____ing _____ for his heart
39. terminal	(adj.) (of a disease or illness) leading gradually to death (n.) the area or building at a station, airport, or port that is used by passengers leaving or arriving by train, aircraft, or ship She has _____ cancer. _____ 3 is used mostly for domestic flights.

40. **vaccination** (n.) the process or an act of giving someone a vaccine (= a substance put into a person's body to prevent them getting a disease):
All the children were given two _____s against measles.
Flu _____ is not recommended for children younger than 6 months.
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41. **vocation** (n.) a type of work that you feel you are suited to doing and to which you should give all your time and energy, or the feeling that a type of work suits you in this way
Most teachers regard their profession as a _____, not just a job.
To work in medicine, you should have a _____ for it.
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