

PART A:

**Text B**

**Tetanus Risk**

Tetanus is an acute disease induced by the toxin tetanus bacilli, the spores of which are present in soil.

**A TETANUS-PRONE WOUND IS:**

- any wound or burn that requires surgical intervention that is delayed for > 6 hours
- any wound or burn at any interval after injury that shows one or more of the following characteristics:
  - a significant degree of tissue damage
  - puncture-type wound particularly where there has been contact with soil or organic matter which is likely to harbour tetanus organisms
- any wound from compound fractures
- any wound containing foreign bodies
- any wound or burn in patients who have systemic sepsis
- any bite wound
- any wound from tooth re-implantation

Intravenous drug users are at greater risk of tetanus. Every opportunity should be taken to ensure that they are fully protected against tetanus. Booster doses should be given if there is any doubt about their immunisation status.

Immunosuppressed patients may not be adequately protected against tetanus, despite having been fully immunised. They should be managed as if they were incompletely immunised.

SPELLING TEST:

- 1 stents
- 2 heartburn
- 3 central incisors
- 4 lisinopril
- 5 varicose veins

TODAY:

1 Scanning practice

2 Scanning

3 Part C Elimination **practice**

Multiple Choice Questions:

Eliminate: start by removing the clearly wrong answers. Then consider what remains.

Why do remove?

- Not given in text
- Opposite in text
- Partially true
- Doesn't answer the question

## WHAT IS TEXT ABOUT...?

**Text 2: Surrogate fathers** - Mice might transform fertility treatment. But will people accept the idea?

ONE of the world's leading reproductive biologists has applied for funding to transplant cells from human testes into those of mice. The aim is to create mice that produce human sperm. "The first time you say to anyone that we want to produce human sperm in mice, they look at you with frank horror," says Roger Short of the Royal Women's Hospital in Melbourne. But once people overcome their initial gut reaction, he claims, many accept the proposal.

Developments in IVF now mean that many women with fertility problems can conceive. But men who produce little or no sperm have scant hope of becoming fathers. In many cases, says Short, the cause may be a mutation in one of the genes on the Y chromosome that control spermatogenesis—the production of sperm from germ cells, which are known as spermatogonial stem cells.

Being able to study human spermatogenesis in a laboratory animal may help researchers to work out why the process fails in many infertile men. And if the genetic fault lies with the Sertoli cells that nurture developing sperm, transplanting germ cells to a mouse with healthy Sertoli cells might even allow mature sperm to form.

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You have a problem and then you win.

intuition (unavoidable)

1. In the first paragraph, what is the writer's attitude towards the programme?

- (A) People often consent after initial doubts
- (B) He has made an application for more funding  
– 100 percent match but not answer the question
- (C) People cannot get past their initial feelings
- (D) It is an unethical but useful procedure

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A leap = a big jump

A **big leap** = very, very big jump

Alain goes to your house and you make me dinner. I don't eat it.

Not eat ----- Alain hates me

2. In the second paragraph, the current problem is that

- (A) Not all women can conceive due to IVF
- (B) mutations can cause men fertility issues
- (C) production of sperm from germ cells is problematic
- (D) the expense of fertility treatment affects men

3. In the third paragraph, the writer states that research can help us

- (A) Understand malfunctions in development
- (B) Prevent the need for transplants
- (C) Benefit us and future generations
- (D) Change the way we think about cells in general