

Приложение к билету №

ДЛЯ ДИФФЕРЕНЦИРОВАННОГО ЗАЧЕТА ПО
АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ
ДЛЯ СТУДЕНТОВ ЛЕЧЕБНОГО ФАКУЛЬТЕТА

Задание № 1

Выполните письменный перевод данного текста со словарем. Текст до горизонтальной черты соответствует по объему экзаменационным требованиям программы. Перевод текста после черты дает дополнительные баллы.

ABOUT CORONARY HEART DISEASE

Coronary heart disease happens when fatty deposits build up on the walls of your coronary arteries. This is known as atherosclerosis.

In atherosclerosis, fat and cholesterol in your blood builds up on your artery walls, forming a plaque or atheroma. The plaque can prevent your heart muscle from getting the blood supply it needs. Because of the reduced blood flow and the rough edges of the plaque, a blood clot sometimes forms, blocking your artery.

Sometimes the plaque may rupture, which also causes your blood to clot. This is called atherothrombosis. Atherothrombosis stops an area of your heart muscle receiving blood and oxygen, leading to a heart attack. If a lot of your heart muscle is damaged, your heart may stop beating regularly. Sometimes the damage causes your heart to stop beating altogether, which is fatal.

Symptoms of coronary heart disease

Coronary heart disease develops slowly over many years. In some people, breathlessness when exercising is the only symptom. You may not know anything is wrong until you develop angina (chest pains) or have a heart attack.

Angina

Angina is the feeling of chest pain, chest tightness, and sometimes breathlessness or choking. It happens when blood flow in the arteries that supply your heart is restricted.

Angina typically starts when you're walking or feeling upset. It can also be brought on after a meal and by cold weather. Symptoms include:

- discomfort or a tightening across your upper chest
- pain radiating to your neck, jaw, throat, back or arms for a few minutes, disappearing quickly after resting
- breathlessness

Angina can be treated with lifestyle changes and medicines. Left untreated, it will become more frequent and the pain will get worse. Having angina means you're at a higher risk of having a heart attack.

(1500)

Heart attack

Most heart attacks cause severe pain in the centre of your chest and can feel like very bad indigestion. Symptoms can happen suddenly, but sometimes the pain develops more slowly. Symptoms include:

- a feeling of heaviness, squeezing or crushing in the centre of your chest
- pain may spread to your arms, neck, jaw, face, back or stomach, lasting for hours
- loss of consciousness
- sweatiness and breathlessness
- feeling or being sick