**UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL DE CHIMBORAZO**

**INGLÉS APLICADO AL ANÁLISIS DE CASOS INTEGRADORES CLÍNICO-QUIRÚRGICOS**

NOMBRES ESTUDIANTES: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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**TRANSLATION. *Translate into Spanish.***

**Eyes:**A thorough eye exam is next on the newborn screen. Edema of eyelids can be a normal finding and typically resolves after a couple of days. It is imperative to examine the eyes for a pupillary response to light. A red reflex can be elicited with an ophthalmoscope and is normal with light projecting onto eyes symmetrically without opacities or spots. Leukocoria, a white reflex, is an abnormal finding and may indicate the presence of cataracts, a tumor, or retinopathy of prematurity. Cataracts can also cause reduced or absent red reflex. A cornea size larger than 1 cm in diameter can be indicative of congenital glaucoma. Conjunctival hemorrhages are common and resolve with time.

**Ears:**Evaluation of patent ear canals and visualization of tympanic membranes can be done with an otoscope.

**Nose:**While still focusing on the head, nasal passages should be examined for patency or narrowing. If choanal atresia is suspected, it can be further assessed by passing a small catheter into the nasal passages.

Taken from: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK558943/

**QUIZZ:**

1. **What is the primary purpose of the chief complaint in a patient interview?**
   * A) To gather family history
   * B) To understand the main reason for the patient’s visit
   * C) To assess vital signs
   * D) To review medication history
2. **Which of the following best describes the "Onset" in the History of Present Illness (HPI)?**
   * A) The duration of the symptoms
   * B) The specific location of pain
   * C) When the symptoms began
   * D) The characteristics of the pain
   * D) Auscultation
3. **During the preoperative assessment, a 68-year-old diabetic patient undergoing surgery for bowel obstruction is noted to have an HbA1c level of 9.5%. What is the most appropriate action to optimize this patient's perioperative care?**

A) Increase the dose of insulin for 1-2 days before surgery  
B) Cancel surgery until glycemic control improves  
C) Switch to insulin infusion therapy intraoperatively  
D) Decrease oral hypoglycemics 24 hours before surgery and monitor blood glucose

1. **A 60-year-old male patient presents for elective hernia repair. He reports no significant medical history, but his family history includes a brother who developed deep vein thrombosis (DVT) at age 45. Which of the following would be most appropriate to assess his risk for perioperative thromboembolic events?**

A) Screening for factor V Leiden mutation  
B) Routine D-dimer testing  
C) Preoperative echocardiogram  
D) Lower extremity ultrasound for deep vein thrombosis

1. **A patient with a history of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is scheduled for abdominal surgery. Which of the following is the most appropriate preoperative test to assess his pulmonary function?**

A) Chest X-ray  
B) Preoperative spirometry  
C) Arterial blood gas (ABG) analysis  
D) Electrocardiogram (ECG)

1. **A 60-year-old woman with a history of well-controlled hypertension and no other comorbidities is undergoing a routine cataract surgery. Which of the following is most important to evaluate during the preoperative medical assessment?**

A) Electrocardiogram (ECG)  
B) Arterial blood gas (ABG)  
C) Coagulation profile  
D) Chest X-ray

1. **Which of the following tests is most commonly used to diagnose Mycobacterium tuberculosis infection through the detection of DNA?**

A) Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR)  
B) Complete Blood Count (CBC)  
C) Serology  
D) Sputum Culture

1. **The term "tachycardia" refers to:**

A) A condition where the heart rate is abnormally slow  
B) The presence of a high fever  
C) An abnormally fast heart rate  
D) The presence of swollen lymph nodes

1. **Which of the following is the most important aspect of the patient history when evaluating a chronic disease?**

A) The patient’s age at the time of diagnosis  
B) Duration and progression of symptoms  
C) Family history of chronic diseases  
D) Current medications only

1. **A patient with chronic kidney disease (CKD) presents with worsening edema and fatigue. Which of the following lab tests is most useful for assessing the current state of renal function?**

A) Complete blood count (CBC)  
B) Liver function tests  
C) Blood urea nitrogen (BUN) and creatinine  
D) Thyroid function tests

SIGNATURE: