

PROFEX SZAKNYELVI VIZSGA		vizsgáló sorszáma:
C1(felsőfok) – angol nyelv Írásban teljesítendő Közvetítés		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MINTATESZT

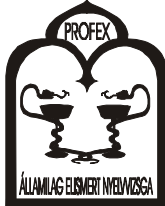
MEGOLDÓKULCS
MINTAMEGOLDÁS
Brain injuries

There are two major types of brain injuries. (1) Open head injuries are invariably caused by significant impact and are considered to be life-threatening traumas. In the case of a closed head injury, the integrity of the skull is maintained, however, as a result of the impact causing the trauma, the brain gets displaced and knocks against the skull. A concussion or contusion results depending on the magnitude and direction of the impact. (2) As a result of the impact, intracranial bleeding can develop.

A special membrane system surrounds the whole central nervous system forming a common space – the cerebrospinal fluid space, which contains 'cerebral fluid' – separating it from the rest of the body. The membrane system consists of three layers: the outermost layer under the skull is the hard meninx, the so-called dura mater; the middle layer is a soft 'spider web-like membrane', the arachnoid membrane; and inside the also soft pia mater covers the brain.

Closed head injuries have mainly two outcomes. As a result of the impact to the skull, the brain gets displaced, knocks against the skull, and then the same thing occurs on the opposite side. (3) A major force results in the rupture of intracranial vessels, and depending on the location of the bleeding, blood accumulates either under one of the meninges, or in the cerebral parenchyma. In this case, intracranial pressure is significantly increased – as the cranium cannot dilate – and the brain gets damaged indirectly, as a result of the space-occupying process. (4) Intracranial bleedings can be classified into three groups according to their location: in the case of an epidural bleeding, the haematoma is located between the dura mater and the cranium. In the case of a subdural bleeding, the haemorrhage spreads widely under the surface of the dura mater. (5) Bleeding in the cerebral parenchyma is usually caused by some powerful, blunt impact which results in the laceration of the blood vessels in the brain tissue. All types of closed head injuries are accompanied by a loss of consciousness.

340 szó

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Kijelölt szöveghelyek:

<p>1. a nyílt agysérüléseket mindig jelentős erőbehatás okozza, és életet veszélyeztető traumának tekintendők</p>	<p>open head injuries are invariably/always caused/produced by significant impact and are considered to be life-threatening traumas</p>
<p>2. a sérülés hatására a koponyaüregben vérzés léphet fel</p>	<p>as a result/consequence of the impact, intracranial bleeding can develop/occur</p>
<p>3. nagyobb erejű trauma a koponyaűr ereinek szakadását eredményezi</p>	<p>a major force leads to/results in the rupture of intracranial vessels</p>
<p>4. a koponyaűri vérzéseket elhelyezkedésük szerint három részre osztjuk</p>	<p>intracranial bleedings can be classified into three groups according to their location/we categorise intracranial haemorrhages into three groups based on their location</p>
<p>5. az agyállományi vérzést rendszerint nagy erejű, tompa ütés okozza</p>	<p>bleeding in the cerebral parenchyma/brain tissue is usually caused/produced by some powerful, blunt impact</p>