

PROFEX SZAKNYELVI VIZSGA

B2 (középfok) – angol nyelv

Írásbeli

Nyelvi közvetítő készség



vizsgázó sorszáma:

MINTATESZT

Készítsen célnyelvű összefoglalást legalább 150 szóban az alábbi szövegről. Térjen ki minden megadott irányítási szempontra. Elérhető pontszám: 15 pont.

Figyelem! A vizsga akkor lehet sikeres, ha a vizsgázó részegységként legalább 40%-ot teljesít.

Végső megoldásként csak a tintával írt változatot fogadjuk el.

MEGOLDÓKULCS

MINTAMEGOLDÁS

Cellulitis

1. Cellulitis is a spreading bacterial infection of the skin and the tissues immediately beneath the skin.
2. Cellulitis may be caused by many different bacteria, most frequently by Streptococcus species.
3. Bacteria usually enter through small injuries in the skin that result from scratching, punctures, burns and skin disorders. Areas of the skin with edema are especially sensitive. Cellulitis can also occur without open skin injury. Cellulitis most commonly develops on the lower limbs but may occur anywhere.
4. The first symptoms are redness, pain, and tenderness over an area of skin. The affected skin area becomes hot and slightly swollen and may look like an orange peel. Fluid-filled blisters, which may be small (vesicles) or large (bullae), may appear on the infected skin. In most people cellulitis causes only a mild illness, but some patients may have a fever, chills, rapid heart rate, headache, low blood pressure, and confusion.
5. As the infection spreads, the nearby lymph nodes may become enlarged and tender. Other complications such as lymphadenitis or sepsis may also occur. When cellulitis affects the same site repeatedly, especially the lower limb, lymphatic vessels may be damaged, causing permanent swelling of the affected tissue.
6. A doctor usually diagnoses cellulitis based on its appearance and symptoms. Laboratory identification of the bacteria from blood, pus, or tissue specimens usually is not necessary.
7. Sometimes, doctors need to do tests to differentiate cellulitis from a deep vein thrombosis of the lower limbs, because the symptoms of these disorders are similar.
8. Prompt treatment with antibiotics can prevent the infection from spreading rapidly and reaching the bloodstream and internal organs. In mild cases of cellulitis antibiotics may be taken by mouth.
9. In the case of rapidly spreading cellulitis, high fever, or other signs indicating serious infection patients are often given antibiotics intravenously. Also, the affected part of the body must be kept immobile and elevated to reduce swelling. Cool, wet dressings applied to the infected area may relieve complaints.
10. Symptoms of cellulitis usually disappear after a few days of antibiotic therapy. However, symptoms often get worse before they get better probably because of the death of the bacteria and the release of tissue-damaging substances. When this release occurs, the body continues to react even though the bacteria are dead. Antibiotics must be continued for minimum 10 days, even though the symptoms disappear earlier.