Lecture 3

Hospital: is a health care institution providing patient treatment with specialized medical and nursing staff and medical equipment.

A teaching hospital: combines assistance to people with teaching to medical students and nurses.

The best-known type of hospital is the general hospital, which typically has an emergency department to treat urgent health problems ranging from fire and accident victims to a heart attack.

A patient: is any recipient of health care services.

The patient is most often ill or injured and in need of treatment by a physician, advanced practice registered nurse, physiotherapist, physician assistant, dentist, podiatrist, veterinarian, or other health care provider. An outpatient department or outpatient clinic: is a part of a hospital designed for the treatment of outpatients, people with health problems who visit the hospital for diagnosis or treatment, but do not at this time required a bed or to be admitted for overnight care.

Modern outpatient departments offer a wide range of treatment services, diagnostic tests and minor surgical procedures.

Inpatient: a person who goes into hospital to receive medical care and stay there one or more nights while they are being treated.

A surgery: is a technology consisting of a physical intervention on tissue.

As a general rule, a procedure is considered surgical when it involves cutting of a patients tissues or closure of a previously sustained wound.

ETYMOLOGY

the word patient originally meant one who suffers.

This English noun comes from the Latin word patients, the present participle of the deponent verb, patior, meaning I am suffering and akin to the Greek verb (=paskhein, to suffer) and its cognate noun (=pathos).

Surgery: comes from Latin word (chirurgiae) meaning (hand work).