

# Episode 1

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## Sexually Transmitted Diseases



*Runtime: 20:52 minutes*

### Previewing

#### KEY QUESTIONS

1. Give an other term for STDs.

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2. What is in your opinion the best way to fight the AIDS epidemic?

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3. Are you familiar with the term 'gonorrhoea'? Think in terms of its etymology.

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## DISCUSSION OF MEDICAL AND ETHICAL MATTERS

1. Which diseases have been almost eliminated by vaccines? What diseases are researchers now seeking vaccines for?
2. If you were informed that one of your beloved people had AIDS, how would you react? Would your attitude change towards him/her?
3. Would you ask your boyfriend to use a condom during your first sexual intercourse?

## PREDICTION

Based on the title of the episode *STDs* and the discussion you had with your classmates, what information do you think will be included in the video episode?

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_

## MEDICAL TERMS

The medical terms in the following box are used in the video episode. Match the terms with their definitions below.

<b>gonorrhea</b>	<b>chlamydia</b>
<b>herpes genitalis</b>	<b>salpingitis</b>
<b>condyloma acuminatum</b>	<b>endometriosis</b>

1. \_\_\_\_\_: a genus of microorganisms that live as intracellular parasites, and are currently classified as specialized bacteria. It is one of the most common STDs in North America and a frequent cause of sterility.
2. \_\_\_\_\_: a common STD most often affecting the genitourinary tract; caused by infection with gonococcus (a berry-shaped bacterium).

3. \_\_\_\_\_: an abnormal gynecologic condition characterized by ectopic growth and function of endometrial tissue.
4. \_\_\_\_\_: an inflammation or infection of the fallopian tube.
5. \_\_\_\_\_: a chronic infection caused by type 2 herpes simplex virus (HSV2), usually transmitted by sexual contact, that causes painful vesicular eruptions on the skin and mucous membranes of the genitalia of males and females.
6. \_\_\_\_\_: a soft, wartlike or papillomatous growth common on warm and moist skin and the mucous membrane of the genitalia. It is caused by a virus and is transmitted by sexual contact.

## I n t e n s i v e   V i e w i n g

### AIDS

**I. While watching this part of the episode, answer the following questions.**



00:00-00:56

1. How many people are carriers of the AIDS virus? \_\_\_\_\_
2. In how many countries worldwide has the disease been noted?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. What parts of the body does the AIDS virus contaminate? \_\_\_\_\_,  
\_\_\_\_\_

**II. Put a check next to all the ways by which the AIDS virus cannot be transmitted.**



00:57-03:14

- |                  |              |                |
|------------------|--------------|----------------|
| ___ toilet seats | ___ dishes   | ___ unsafe sex |
| ___ kisses       | ___ caresses | ___ clothing   |
| ___ coughs       | ___ razors   | ___ syringes   |

**III. Fill in the missing words using the appropriate forms of the verbs in the box given below. Then watch this part of the episode and check your answers.**



03:15-04:15

notify	attack	outmaneuver
attach	wage	neutralize

When the AIDS virus reaches the blood the immune system tries to \_\_\_\_\_ it by producing antibodies. These molecules normally \_\_\_\_\_ themselves to viruses and bacteria \_\_\_\_\_ their presence to the immune system's killer cells. However, the AIDS virus \_\_\_\_\_ this strategy. It manages to do so by \_\_\_\_\_ the lymphocytes, cells that play the role of generals in the battle the organism \_\_\_\_\_ against foreign bodies.



04:16-04:40

**IV. Watch this part of the episode and fill in the missing prepositions.**

The Aids virus spots a lymphocyte, it attaches itself \_\_\_\_\_ it. It then injects a copy of its genetic material \_\_\_\_\_ the nucleus of the lymphocyte. The virus genetic material really represents the directions \_\_\_\_\_ its fabrication. Concealed \_\_\_\_\_ the lymphocytes these directions are invulnerable \_\_\_\_\_ the immune system's attacks.

**V. Fill in the missing words choosing from the nouns given in the box below. Then watch this part of the episode and check your answers.**



04:41-05:35

material	virus	positive	antibodies
secretions	lymphocytes	infection	descendants

When the lymphocytes reproduce they pass on a copy of them to their \_\_\_\_\_. In most people who are infected, the AIDS virus' genetic \_\_\_\_\_ will remain hidden for months or even for years. The \_\_\_\_\_ the organism produces during the first attack are the only clue to the presence of the \_\_\_\_\_. Tests to detect the AIDS virus \_\_\_\_\_ are based on the presence of these antibodies in the blood. People having such antibodies are said to be HIV \_\_\_\_\_. Most people who are HIV positive have no symptoms for several years. However they can unwillingly transmit through their blood or sexual \_\_\_\_\_, the virus and the \_\_\_\_\_ which have incorporated the AIDS virus' genetic material.

## GONORRHEA



07:28-11:21

**Watch this part of the episode and complete the following sentences with one word.**

1. Gonorrhoea is caused by a \_\_\_\_\_ called gonococcus.
2. The gonococcus fastens itself to the cells of the \_\_\_\_\_ membranes and penetrates them.
3. When the infected cells die they cause local \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_.

4. The white corpuscles, which come to stop the infection, mix with the multiplying gonococci and this causes the formation of \_\_\_\_\_, greater \_\_\_\_\_ of the tissues and often the onset of \_\_\_\_\_.
5. This infectious process may bring on a number of symptoms which are:
  - a. In women: abnormally heavy \_\_\_\_\_ discharge and \_\_\_\_\_ when urinating.
  - b. In men: lighter or heavier \_\_\_\_\_ and a burning \_\_\_\_\_ when urinating.

## CHLAMYDIA

Watch the part of the episode about chlamydia and then answer the following questions.



11:21-14:27

1. What is the most serious consequence of Chlamydia for women?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Where is the infection first localized in women?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. When spread to the walls of the uterus which condition does it cause?  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. When spread to the fallopian tubes which infection does it cause?  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. What is the repercussion caused by salpingitis?  
\_\_\_\_\_

## HERPES GENITALIS

Watch this part of the episode and write down 4 symptoms and 4 factors that encourage the recurrences of herpes.



14:28-17:45

Symptoms	Factors
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

## CONDYLOMA ACUMINATUM

Watch this part of the episode and name 3 ways used to destroy genital warts.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_



17:45-end

## F o c u s   o n   L a n g u a g e

### PERIPHERAL VOCABULARY

The words in the box are used in the video episode. Match them to their meanings.

<b>forestall</b>	<b>besiege</b>	<b>divulge</b>	<b>screen</b>
<b>subside</b>	<b>abstinence</b>	<b>relapse (into)</b>	<b>notably</b>
<b>repercussion</b>	<b>incubation</b>	<b>intercourse</b>	<b>stave off</b>
<b>pronounced</b>	<b>insidious</b>	<b>conversely</b>	<b>judicial</b>

1. \_\_\_\_\_ : on the contrary, on the other hand
2. \_\_\_\_\_ : reveal information
3. \_\_\_\_\_ : proceeding inconspicuously but harmfully
4. \_\_\_\_\_ : prevent by taking action first
5. \_\_\_\_\_ : legal
6. \_\_\_\_\_ : indirect effect
7. \_\_\_\_\_ : strongly marked
8. \_\_\_\_\_ : surround with armed forces
9. \_\_\_\_\_ : holding oneself back from
10. \_\_\_\_\_ : become quiet after being violent
11. \_\_\_\_\_ : fall back again
12. \_\_\_\_\_ : hatching
13. \_\_\_\_\_ : keep off, delay
14. \_\_\_\_\_ : particularly
15. \_\_\_\_\_ : a. protect b. investigate sb's past c. separate into different sizes by passing through
16. \_\_\_\_\_ : social dealings between individuals, exchanges of trade, ideas etc. between persons, societies, nations. (eg. commercial intercourse, sexual intercourse)

## ADJECTIVES

Some adjectives are similar to the body part they describe and others are different. *GASTRIC* for example, is the adjective used to describe *the stomach*. Match the parts of the body with the corresponding adjective.

1. the lungs	—	a. dorsal	6. the back	—	f. pulmonary
2. the eyes	—	b. oral	7. the skin	—	g. epidermal
3. the mouth	—	c. sacral	8. the coccyx	—	h. hepatic
4. the thorax	—	d. optic	9. the kidneys	—	i. thoracic
5. the liver	—	e. coccygeal	10. the sacrum	—	j. renal

## PHRASAL VERBS

Study the meanings of the verbs below.

<i>Phrasal verb</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
to be run down	to be in poor health after an illness
to come round	to recover consciousness
to do without	to manage without
to put across	to communicate
to make up a story	to invent it

Complete the following sentences using the above verbs in an appropriate form.

1. Thanks for assisting with the operation. It was an emergency and we couldn't.....
2. Peter was in CCU for 1 week. He's at home now but he's very .....
3. He is a very experienced lecturer. He always manages to .....

his subject.

4. The doctor didn't believe his patient's explanation of how the accident happened. He was sure that he.....
5. The patient took nearly 3 hours to ..... after the operation.

## FOCUS ON GRAMMAR - CONDITIONALS

### A. Present and Future

We generally use the present tense for the condition and the future tense for the main clause, but this may be replaced by the imperative:

- e.g. **If he goes** to hospital, he'll **get** better treatment;  
**If you see** him, **give** him my message.

Modals may also be used in either clause:

- e.g. **If it's raining**, you **should take** the car.

### B. Imaginary Situations in Present or Future

We use the past tense for the condition and the conditional tense (**would** + infinitive) for the main clause. With the verb **be**, we usually use **were** for all persons:

- e.g. If you **studied** hard, you'd **pass** your Pathology exam.

Modal forms are possible in either clause:

- e.g. If I **could exercise** every day, I **would sleep** better.

### C. Past Situations

When we talk about the past, we usually use the past perfect tense for the condition and the conditional perfect (**would have** + past participle) for the main clause:

- e.g. If I'd **taken** the medicine, I'd **have felt** better.

But if the present situation is a direct result of an unfulfilled past condition, the main clause may be in the conditional tense:

- e.g. If you **had attended** all the lectures, you **would have** no difficulty in passing the exam today.

### D. Permanent Condition



If a condition is always true, we use the present tense for both clauses:  
e.g. If the heart **stops** beating, you **die**.

## GRAMMAR CHECK

**Complete the following sentences.**

1. I wouldn't have lent him the car if...
2. If she doesn't come soon...
3. If we had fewer patients in the ward...
4. We'd all live longer if...
5. He won't undergo an operation if...
6. If I hadn't lifted that heavy box, I...
7. I would have visited him, ...
8. If she is to survive, she...

## ANALYSING MEDICAL WORDS AND WORD PARTS

THE ROOT is the foundation of the word. All medical terms have one or more

1. aden _____	6. encephal _____
2. carcin _____	7. arthr _____
3. sect _____	8. cardi _____
4. ren _____	9. rhin _____
5. path _____	10. oste _____

roots. For example the root **hemat** means **blood**.

**I. Give the meaning of the following roots:**

**II. Underline the root(s) in each term and give the meaning of the entire term.**

1. leukocyte \_\_\_\_\_
2. dermatitis \_\_\_\_\_
3. inguinal \_\_\_\_\_

4. axillary \_\_\_\_\_
5. postnatal \_\_\_\_\_
6. tachypnea \_\_\_\_\_
7. oncology \_\_\_\_\_
8. psychosis \_\_\_\_\_
9. epidermoid \_\_\_\_\_
10. polyneuritis \_\_\_\_\_

## P o s t - v i e w i n g

### RELATED READING

The search for an AIDS vaccine, 20 years on

September 4, 2001 Posted: 10:13 PM EDT (0213 GMT)

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania

(CNN) – Twenty years after the first cases of AIDS appeared, researchers are still looking for a successful vaccine against HIV. The next breakthrough could be sparked by information shared by the more than 1,000 men and women meeting this week in Pennsylvania.

Researchers, clinicians, epidemiologists, public health officials, pharmaceutical/biotechnology industry representatives and policy makers from around the world are attending the AIDS Vaccine 2001 conference, which gets under way Wednesday evening.

Sponsored by the Foundation for AIDS Vaccine Research and Development and several other U.S., French and United Nations health organizations, the gathering is aimed at sharing of information regarding the development, delivery, evaluation, production and implementation of AIDS vaccines and immunotherapies.

### **Vaccines under trial**

Of the 20-25 AIDS vaccines currently in clinical trials, only AIDSVax by VaxGen is in large-scale human trials. It's currently being tested in 7,900 people in the United States, Europe and Thailand.

The trial is scheduled to continue until late 2002, but VaxGen will do an interim review this fall. If the results show a certain level of protection, the trial will be stopped and VaxGen will apply for FDA approval.

### **Designing vaccines**

Because no one has ever kicked HIV on their own, researchers don't know what to replicate in the lab.

Look at smallpox, for example. In 1796, English physician Edward Jenner noticed that milkmaids who had previously had cowpox were resistant to infection with smallpox. The milkmaids were a protected population that could guide researchers with smallpox vaccine design.

Several years ago there was similar hope from a group of prostitutes in Nairobi, Kenya. Despite guaranteed exposure to HIV, some of the women remained uninfected. A vaccine was created on that model and is in trials now.

Researchers determined that the women were exposed to a low enough level of the virus so that it didn't infect but instead protected them. It was like a natural virus; it taught the immune system that the virus was an enemy without overwhelming the immune system.

But there's a downside. Several of the women took a break from the sex trade and, upon returning, became infected with HIV — leading researchers to question how long any protection may last.

There are more reasons why an AIDS vaccine has been particularly difficult to design. The virus is constantly changing, so what may be a good vaccine target today, could be different tomorrow. Furthermore, the virus camouflages itself from the immune system.

### Immune responses

There are two ways the immune system fights infections: an antibody response and a cellular response.

A typical vaccine presents a marker, like a protein, of the virus, bacteria or fungus to educate the immune system, showing it what the enemy looks like.

Then when the disease appears and the marker is present again, the immune system recognizes it as an enemy and launches an all-out attack, blocking infection. This is an antibody response; it occurs before cells are infected.

A cellular immune response kills cells that are already infected. Nabel says future vaccines will most likely target both responses. “To the extent that we can combine the cellular arm and the antibody arm, we are likely to do much better,” he predicts.

### Large-scale trials

Once a large-scale trial is started, experts estimate it takes another three to five years just to collect the data. Given VaxGen’s vaccine is the only one in a phase three trial and many researchers have limited expectations for it, Nabel estimates it will probably be another five to 10 years before we have a solid AIDS vaccine.

**Read the following extract from a report on the search for an AIDS vaccine and answer the questions below.**

1. What is the purpose of the AIDS vaccine 2001 conference in Pennsylvania?

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2. Milkmaids guided scientists to design a vaccine for smallpox. A group of prostitutes in Nairobi did the same for AIDS. But there was a problem in the second case. What was it?

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3. Explain the difference between an antibody response and a cellular response.

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## IN YOUR OWN WORDS

The following sentences are from the extract on the AIDS vaccine report. Write your own definitions for the *italicized* words.

1. The next breakthrough could be *sparked* by information shared by the more than 1,000 men and women.  
*sparked*: \_\_\_\_\_
2. ...*implementation* of AIDS vaccines...  
*implementation*: \_\_\_\_\_
3. ...but VaxGen will do an *interim* review this fall.  
*interim*: \_\_\_\_\_
4. ... were *resistant to* infection with smallpox.  
*resistant to*: \_\_\_\_\_
5. Despite *guaranteed* exposure to HIV...  
*guaranteed*: \_\_\_\_\_
6. ...an enemy without *overwhelming* the immune system.  
*overwhelming*: \_\_\_\_\_
7. But there's a *downside*.  
*downside*: \_\_\_\_\_
8. ...the virus *camouflages* itself from the immune system.  
*camouflages*: \_\_\_\_\_

## FINAL TEAM TASK

The Woodstock generation knew it as free love. To today's university students, it's booty call, hooking up or friends with benefits. No-commitment sex is rampant on university campuses – still leaves women in their 20ies feeling disillusioned. In small groups organize your thoughts and conduct a debate in the class.