

16/03/22 PROVA ORALE NON SORTEGIATA  
POMERIGGIO

Corso Metin

## PROVA ORALE N.1

Il candidato descriva gli elementi indispensabili e le finalità dell'inchiesta epidemiologica per malattia infettiva.

### Prova di inglese n.1

#### Health Promotion

Health promotion is the process of enabling people to increase control over, and to improve, their health. To reach a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being, an individual or group must be able to identify and to realize aspirations, to satisfy needs, and to change or cope with the environment. Health is, therefore, seen as a resource for everyday life, not the objective of living. Health is a positive concept emphasizing social and personal resources, as well as physical capacities. Therefore, health promotion is not just the responsibility of the health sector, but goes beyond healthy life-styles to well-being.

AV J per ce

16/03/22

PROVA ORALE ESPERATA TURNO  
MATTINA

**PROVA ORALE N.2**

*Leah Corbett*

Il candidato descriva le differenze tra colloquio, counselling e intervista

**Prova di inglese n.2**

**Tuberculosis (TB) Skin Test**

The TB skin test is also called the Mantoux tuberculin skin test (TST). A TB skin test requires two visits with a health care provider.

On the first visit the test is placed; on the second visit the health care provider reads the test.

The TB skin test is performed by injecting a small amount of fluid (called tuberculin) into the skin on the lower part of the arm.

A person given the tuberculin skin test must return within 48 to 72 hours to have a trained health care worker look for a reaction on the arm.

The result depends on the size of the raised, hard area or swelling.

*ew*      *J*      *Aey ce*

16/03/22 PROVA NON SORTEGGIATA  
ORALE

POMERIGGIO  
Barbara Mellis

### PROVA ORALE N. 3

Il candidato descriva le fasi di un progetto di promozione della salute

#### Prova di inglese n.3

Case investigation and contact tracing are fundamental activities that involve working with a patient (symptomatic and asymptomatic) who has been diagnosed with an infectious disease to identify and provide support to people (contacts) who may have been infected through exposure to the patient. This process prevents further transmission of disease by separating people who have (or may have) an infectious disease from people who do not. It is a core disease control measure that has been employed by public health agency personnel for decades. Case investigation and contact tracing are most effective when part of a multifaceted response to an outbreak.

AR JH ALV ee

16/03/22 PROVA ORALE SORTEGGIATA  
POMERIGGIO

## PROVA ORALE N. 4

Barbara  
Meli

Il candidato descriva quali sono i programmi di screening oncologico previsti dai Livelli Essenziali di Assistenza

### Prova di inglese n.4

The Pap test and the HPV test can help prevent cervical cancer or find it early.

The Pap test (or Pap smear) looks for precancers, cell changes on the cervix that might become cervical cancer if they are not treated appropriately.

The HPV test looks for the virus (human papillomavirus) that can cause these cell changes.

Both tests can be done in a doctor's office or clinic. During the Pap test, the doctor will use a plastic or metal instrument, called a speculum, to widen your vagina. This helps the doctor examine the vagina and the cervix, and collect a few cells and mucus from the cervix and the area around it. The cells are sent to a laboratory.

OK D Agree