

LITTLE EXPLORERS **LET'S GO** → **HOSPITAL**

RADIOGRAPHER

DOCTOR

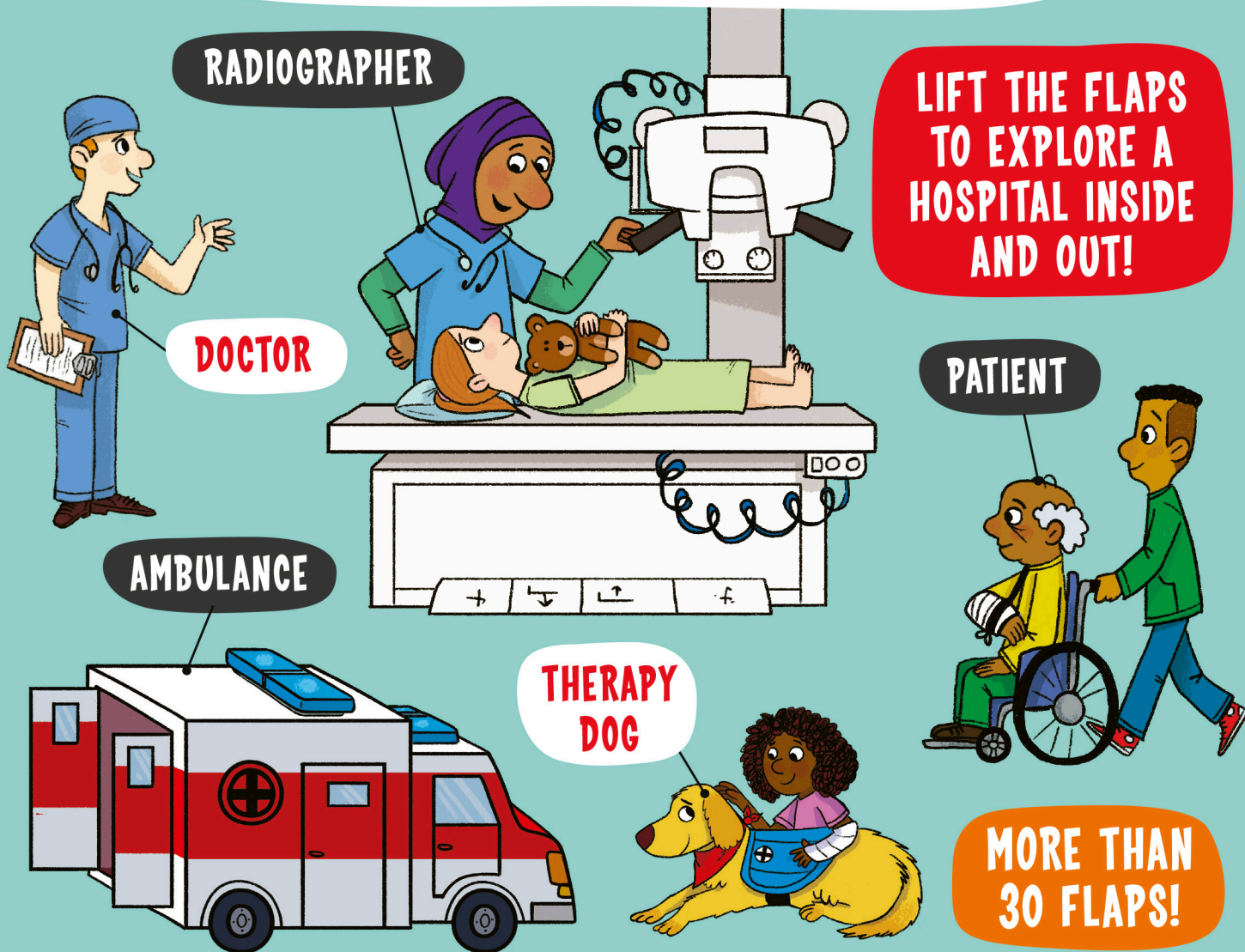
**LIFT THE FLAPS
TO EXPLORE A
HOSPITAL INSIDE
AND OUT!**

AMBULANCE

**THERAPY
DOG**

PATIENT

**MORE THAN
30 FLAPS!**



AT THE HOSPITAL

This big building is a hospital. It's a very busy place! People go to hospital if they are hurt or need special help from a doctor. Lots of different people work here.

Coming and going

People who go into hospital and need treatment are called patients. Some patients need to stay in hospital for a while. Other patients go home the same day. They are called outpatients.

HOSPITAL



Lots of rooms

There can be hundreds of rooms inside a hospital. Can you see a nurse putting a bandage on a patient's leg?



Helipad

Some hospitals have a helipad. This is a place where helicopters can land. Helicopters can transport patients quickly because they don't get stuck in traffic!



Hospital heroes

People do lots of important jobs at a hospital from looking after patients to cooking meals and keeping the hospital clean. Take a look inside!

WAY IN

Ambulance

Ambulances bring in patients who need emergency care. They stop in the ambulance bay, at the front of the hospital.

EMERGENCY

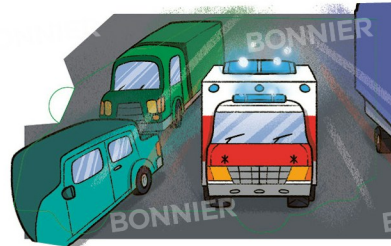
Visitors

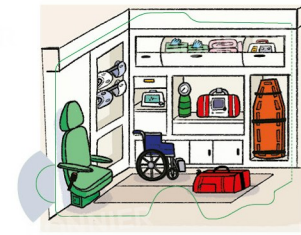
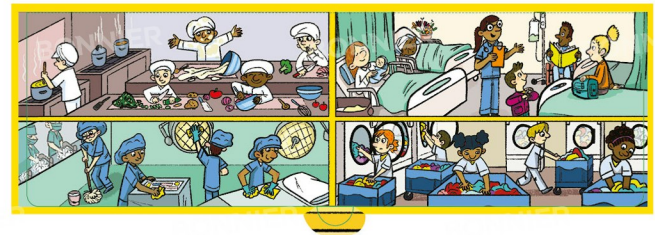
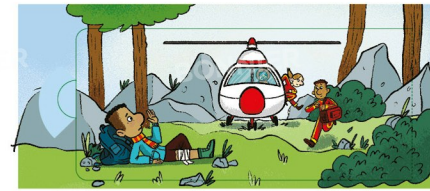
When someone is in hospital, their friends and family can visit. They might bring fruit or a gift to cheer them up.

AMBULANCE



We're at the hospital.





A helicopter can get to hard-to-reach places, like the top of a mountain. The pilot finds a safe place to land. Then the medical crew run to the patient with life-saving equipment in their backpacks.

Ward

Most patients who are in hospital for a while stay in a ward. These are rooms with lots of beds.

Laundry room

In the laundry room, huge piles of bed sheets and uniforms need to be washed and dried every day.

Kitchen

In the kitchen, cooks make food for patients and the hospital café. What's your favourite meal?

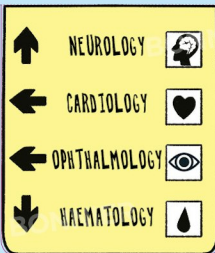
Operating theatre

The operating theatre is scrubbed clean before every operation. The surgeons, who do the operations, need to be really clean too!

An ambulance is packed with machines and medicines so paramedics can give emergency care on the move. One paramedic drives while the other one looks after the patient.

ARRIVING AT HOSPITAL

Inside the entrance, there are corridors, lifts and stairs leading in all directions. Signs show the way, and hospital staff help people find where they need to go.



Where do I go?

Each department treats a different illness and part of your body. Some departments have strange names.

Going up!

Lifts take people up and down to different floors.

Receptionist



It's busy!

There are lots of patients, visitors and hospital staff moving from one part of the building to another.

Cleaner



Buy a gift

Visitors can pop to the shop to buy cards, snacks and gifts for patients.



Time for my X-ray!

Bing!
Who's in the lift?

OUTPATIENT DEPARTMENT

Some patients need to see a doctor but don't need to stay in hospital overnight. They come to the Outpatient department.

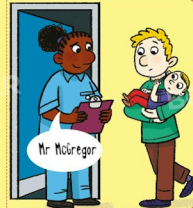


Checking in

People use a self check-in screen to tell the doctors that they have arrived for their appointment.

Self check-in machine

VACCINATION CLINIC



Outpatient Clinics

There are lots of little departments called clinics. They check what's wrong with you, do different tests and give you treatments before you go home.

ASTHMA CLINIC



ALLERGY CLINIC

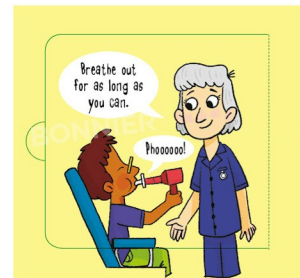
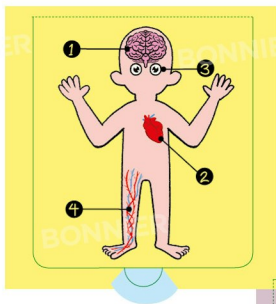


Check-ups

Some patients come back to the outpatient department every few months to make sure their treatment is working.

ENT CLINIC





People with asthma sometimes find it hard to breathe. A machine called a spirometer measures how well their lungs are working.

ENT doctors treat people who have illnesses of the ear, nose or throat. People who snore very loudly might need to go to the ENT clinic, too.

Babies and toddlers need to have injections called vaccinations. This stops them catching harmful diseases, such as measles.

Rashes can be caused by a food allergy. A doctor dots the skin with different foods to see if the patient has an allergic reaction.

A porter makes sure people and equipment get to the right place at the right time.

They use the large lifts to take patients in beds to different parts of the hospital.

Sometimes people buy a card or gift to say thank you to the hospital staff, too.

Ology means 'the study of'
1 Head and brain problems are treated in Neurology
2 Heart problems are treated in Cardiology
3 Eyes are examined and treated in Ophthalmology
4 Blood diseases are treated in Haematology

EMERGENCY!

People who get badly hurt or suddenly feel ill need to go to the emergency department. It is open all through the night.



New arrivals

Ambulances often bring in patients who need treatment fast. Nurses and doctors rush to meet every new arrival and see what care they need.



Relax and rest.



Bags of blood

If patients have bled a lot from their cuts and injuries, they are given blood. This is called a transfusion.

HOW TO CALL AN AMBULANCE

If someone you are with is seriously hurt or ill, you might need to call for an ambulance.

- 1 Dial 999 on any phone.
- 2 Ask for the ambulance service.
- 3 Tell them where you are.

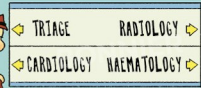


Little ones

Young children need to see a doctor if they get a very high temperature. It could be caused by an infection that needs to be treated.



Please take a seat.



We're taking you to Radiology, Mr Singh.



Waiting room

People who are well enough come in without an ambulance. Sometimes there is a long wait!



Take your turn

The triage nurse decides who needs treatment most urgently. 'Triage' means 'sort'.

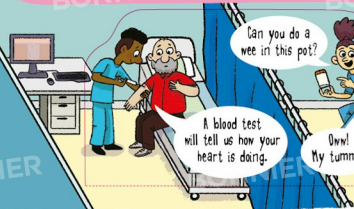


I fell off my ladder.



Aches and pains

Doctors examine patients who are in pain to find out what is wrong. They may test their urine (wee) or blood.



Can you do a wee in this pot?

A blood test will tell us how your heart is doing.



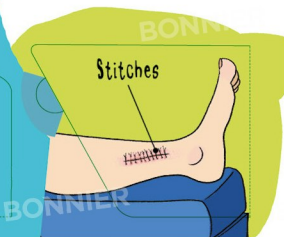
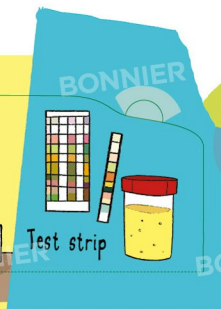
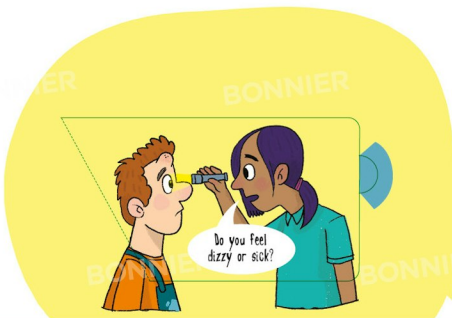
Oww! My tummy!

Stitch it up

Deep cuts need to be cleaned and closed up with stitches.

Stitches will stop germs getting in.





Healthy people can donate blood to patients who need it. Their blood flows down a tube into a bag.

Giving blood doesn't hurt and the body soon makes new blood to replace it.

In an emergency, an ambulance can race through traffic with its lights flashing and its sirens wailing. This warns people to move out of the way.

The doctor sews a neat row of stitches with a special needle and thread. The stitches often disappear in about a week when the cut has healed.

Urine test
This special strip changes colour when it is dipped in urine (wee). The colour chart shows if there is a problem.

Blood test
A little tube of blood is sent to a laboratory, a place where scientists do special tests.

Head bumps can be serious if the brain gets hurt. The patient is being seen by a doctor right away. The doctor asks questions and shines a torch in the patient's eyes to check that they look normal.

Some hospitals have a waiting room just for children. There are books and toys for them to play with. Which toy looks most fun to you?

BROKEN BONES

This is the radiology department. Here, machines take pictures of the bones inside the body. These pictures are called X-rays and scans.

Radiographer

A radiographer operates the special scanning machines in the hospital. They include X-ray machines, CT and MRI scanners.

X-ray machine

X-ray

This patient is having X-rays of their leg. The radiographer moves the machine into position over the patient's body.

Colourful casts

If a bone is broken, a hard bandage called a cast is put on. It keeps the bone still while it heals.

X-ray pictures

Take a look

Doctors called radiologists look closely at the X-ray pictures. They can find tiny cracks in the bones.

Umm... Looks like a break.

SUPER SCANNERS

The hospital has other machines that take pictures, called scans, of the inside of the body. Doctors look at scans to make sure everything is normal. Scans can also show what is making a patient unwell.

CT scanner

This scanner takes lots of detailed pictures in one go. It can see inside organs, such as the lungs and brain.

The picture is very clear.

Ultrasound

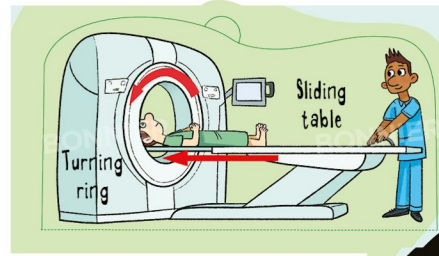
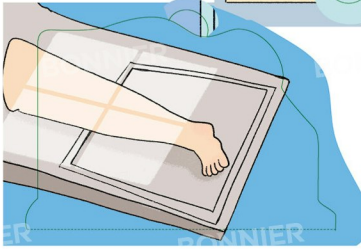
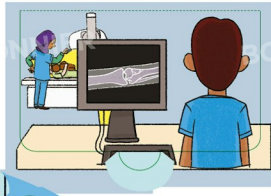
For this type of scan, a radiographer places a small scanner on the body. They move the scanner around and the picture appears on a computer screen.

Ultrasound machine

MRI scanner

MRI scanner

Patients have to lie very still when they slide inside this big machine. This scanner can be quite noisy!



This machine is a ring that turns
around the patient. It takes
X-ray pictures from all sides.

Ultrasound scans show
moving pictures. They
are used to check babies
growing inside their mother.
Nice to meet you, baby!

Patients wear headphones so
they can listen to music inside
the scanner. Some hospitals
have video goggles, too!

The radiographer checks the
X-ray pictures on a computer
screen to make sure they have
good images of the bones.

The patient needs to
keep very still while the
picture is being taken.
No wiggling!

Some people get
their friends and
family to sign
their cast. Others
decorate it with
colourful designs.
What would you
draw on a cast?

When you are
X-rayed, muscles
and bones block
different amounts
of rays. This is what
creates the picture.

STAYING IN HOSPITAL

Patients who need to stay in hospital have a bed in a ward. Children often have their own ward. This is where they sleep, eat, play, rest and even go to lessons while they get better.

Meal time

Kitchen porters wheel the meal trolleys to the ward. Most patients eat their food sitting up in bed.

Close the Curtain

A curtain can be pulled around each bed to make it more private.

I'll be doing your operation today.

On the go

This drip stand has wheels so the patient can move about while medicine and other important liquids flow into their body.

Operation preparation

This patient is having an operation today. The surgeon has come to talk to him about what is going to happen.

SCHOOL ROOM

Time for art!

BATHROOM

Checking patients

Nurses use different gadgets to check patients' temperature, pulse and blood pressure. These checks help to show if a patient is doing well, or if something is not right.

That tickles!

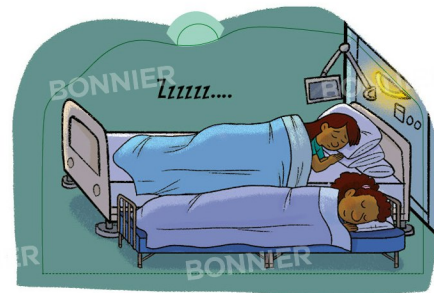
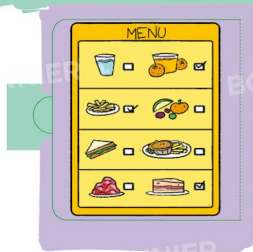
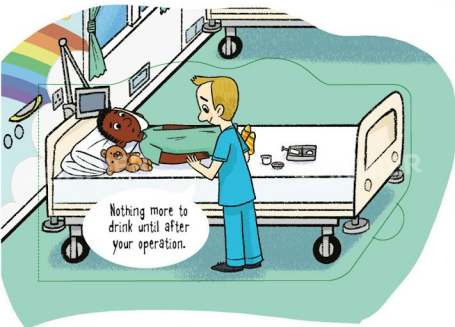
Family and friends

Children can have one parent or carer who stays with them all the time. Other friends and family pop in to see patients at visiting times.

How are you, Amy?

Doctors' rounds

Doctors come to see how their patients are feeling. A doctor who treats children is called a paediatrician.



Your pulse is how fast your heart is beating. Blood pressure is the force of the blood whooshing through your arteries. Can you press your fingers against your wrist or neck to feel your pulse?

At night-time the patient's parent or carer can sleep on a pull-out bed beside them. Night nurses also look after the patients until the morning.

Children who are in hospital for a long time carry on learning in the school room. Hospital teachers help them with their lessons.

The bendy bed tilts up and down at the push of a button. Some patients even have their own TV!

Patients tick what they want to eat for each meal. What would you pick?

Before an operation, patients put on a special, clean gown. They are not allowed to eat or drink anything for a few hours before their operation.

HAVING AN OPERATION

Some people need an operation to make them better. Surgeons look at, mend and remove things that are not working inside the body.

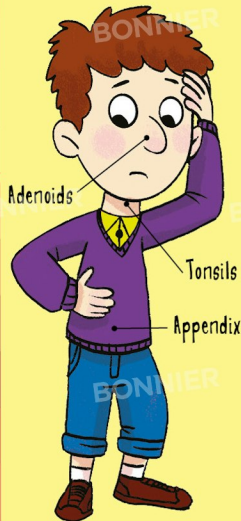
Go to sleep

An anaesthetist gives patients an injection that makes them sleep so that they don't feel anything during the operation. The sleep medicine goes into the patient's hand through a tube.



Painful parts

Some body parts can be taken out if they become swollen or sore. The body can survive without them.



Super clean

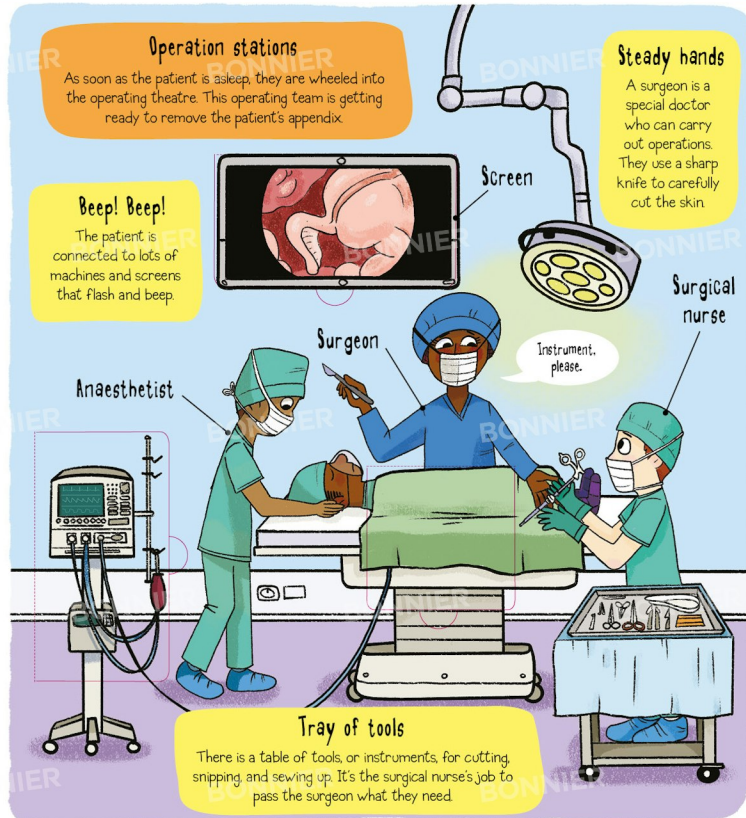
Before they operate, surgeons need to scrub their hands and arms very well with lots of soap. This gets rid of any germs.

Operation stations

As soon as the patient is asleep, they are wheeled into the operating theatre. This operating team is getting ready to remove the patient's appendix.

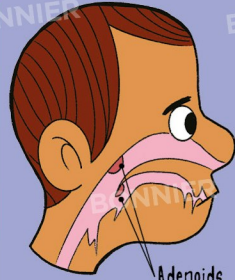
Beep! Beep!

The patient is connected to lots of machines and screens that flash and beep.



Steady hands

A surgeon is a special doctor who can carry out operations. They use a sharp knife to carefully cut the skin.



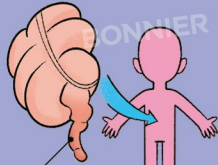
Adenoids



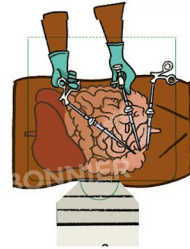
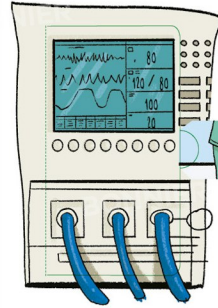
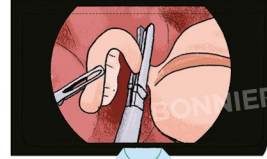
Normal tonsils



Swollen tonsils



Appendix



Surgeons can use keyhole surgery to do operations on the tummy area. A tiny camera is pushed through a hole to film inside the body.

The images from the keyhole camera appear on a screen. The surgeon watches the screen to see what they are doing with their instruments.

The machines record the patient's heartbeat, temperature and breathing. The anaesthetist checks to make sure everything is normal.

Adenoids

Adenoids are small lumps hidden at the back of the nose. If they get infected, they are sometimes removed.

Tonsils

You can see your tonsils at the sides of your throat. Children who get an illness called tonsillitis a lot can have them taken out.

Appendix

The appendix is a finger-shaped pouch on the intestines. If it becomes very painful you need an operation to take it out.

Patients can be made to fall sleep with an invisible gas, too. A mask goes over the patient's mouth and nose, and they breathe in the gas. Sweet dreams!

Surgeons put on a clean gown, cap, glasses, mask and gloves for every operation. This is called PPE. It protects patients and surgeons from each other's germs.

HAVING A BABY

When a pregnant woman is ready to have her baby, she goes to the hospital's maternity department. Babies can be born at any time of the day or night.

Delivery room

Each woman has her own room to give birth in. A special nurse, called a midwife, looks after her and helps with the birth. It can take a long time!

DELIVERY ROOM

Midwife

This will be your room.

A safe arrival

When the baby is born, the mum holds it close for a cuddle, so it feels safe and warm. Mum and baby are taken back to the maternity ward to rest. It's a special time for parents to bond with their baby and give them a name.

Meet the family

Big brothers and sisters can come to meet the new baby.

I like the name Sam.

Look, she's fast asleep!

Tiny heartbeat

The midwife checks that the baby's heartbeat is normal. They use a machine that picks up the sound inside the mother's tummy.

That's a nice, steady beat.

Ba-bom
Ba-bom

Push!

Muscles in the woman's tummy squeeze tightly every few minutes as her body gets ready to push. These are called contractions.

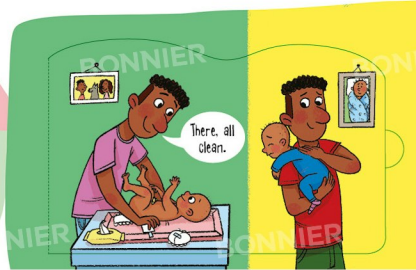
Feeding time

Newborn babies need to feed every few hours. They drink their mother's breast milk or special baby milk from a bottle.

I think he was hungry!

Healthy baby

A doctor checks that the baby's ears, eyes and heart are healthy before the baby goes home.



CONCEPT

CONCEPT

CONCEPT

CONCEPT

CONCEPT

Some babies are very tiny, or need extra care when they are born. They sleep in a special see-through cot, called an incubator. It is clean and warm inside.

In the delivery room there are mats and a bed to lie on, and a chair and a birthing ball to sit on. The woman can move around and find a position they feel comfortable in.

A health visitor comes to see new parents at home, to check that the baby is growing and mum is feeling OK. They weigh the baby on special scales.

Dads, partners and carers help to look after the new baby – there are lots of jobs to do! A baby needs to have its back rubbed to help it burp after a big feed. Nappies need to be changed, too!

When the baby is born, it is joined to its mother by a thick tube called the umbilical cord. The midwife clamps and cuts it. Your tummy button is the place where your cord used to be!

Some mums choose to give birth in a birthing pool – a big bath of soothing, warm water. It can help to ease any pain.

LOTS OF JOBS!

There are lots of different jobs to do in a hospital. Let's meet some of the team! Their work helps patients to get better and feel happier.

That's it, you are doing well.



Physiotherapist

Physiotherapists help people learn to walk or move their body again after an injury or illness.

Therapy dog

This is Rufus. He cheers up poorly people in hospital. Therapy dogs are trained to be patient, calm and gentle.

Woof!



Cleaning staff

Cleaners mop floors and wipe surfaces to keep the hospital germ-free.



Speech therapist

Some patients have trouble speaking after an injury or operation. A speech therapist helps them to practise making sounds with their mouth.



Phlebotomist

When a doctor wants to test a patient's blood, a phlebotomist collects the blood sample.



Orthopaedic technician

This is the person who puts casts on broken bones.



Pharmacist

Pharmacists work in the pharmacy, measuring out pills and liquids. They make sure every patient gets the medicine that they need.



Play specialist

It's a play specialist's job to keep children busy and happy during long stays in hospital.

Good job!



Dietitian

Some patients aren't able to eat certain foods because of their illness. A dietitian plans special meals for them.



What do they do?

Do you remember what these people do? Look back through the book to see if you can find them.



Anaesthetist



Midwife



Paediatrician



Paramedic



Surgeon



Radiologist



Some children feel worried about having a scan or an operation. Therapy dogs like Rufus help them feel calmer and less worried.

Some patients aren't able to eat food in the usual way. They have liquid food through a tube, which goes into their stomach. It keeps them full and they still get the goodness from their food.