



**KULLEGĠ SAN BENEDITTU**  
**Secondary, Kirkop**  
**HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION – 2014/15**

**Track 3**

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**FORM 4**

**ENGLISH READING COMPREHENSION**

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As body piercing grows in popularity among both teenagers and their parents, one in five piercings now leads to infection. Emergency medical technicians recently wheeled a 19 year-old woman who had stopped breathing from a drug overdose into a Westchester city hospital. Doctors tried putting a breathing tube down her throat, but their path was blocked by three 1-inch-long metal stud barbells running along the length of her tongue. One doctor got to the point where he said, "If you have to rip her tongue, just do it." Eventually they got the tongue out of the way, but her body piercing could have cost her life.

The popularity of piercing various parts of the body continues to increase, from mainstream thirty-something to rebellious teenagers, and they are piercing their bodies in stranger and stranger places.

But doctors are starting to see more of body piercing's disadvantages: oral piercing are causing swollen tongues, excessive bleeding, infection and swallowing of small jewellery parts. In fact, infections from moist or unclean piercing sites now occur in about one out of every five piercings.

Those receiving the piercing are firing back, however, saying that the majority of people know how to take care of themselves with disinfectants. But according to some medical practitioners, many piercers are providing their services in unsafe environments - no gloves or mask, no sterilization equipment and unsanitary surroundings.

Other hazards come later - when jewellery is removed from the piercing site. Skin dimpling may appear even though the hole has closed up. A second problem is keloids - where scar tissue extends into normal tissue. If a person develops a keloid, they may end up with a scar the thickness of a pen. A keloid the size of a pea may develop on an earlobe where an earring once hung. Unfortunately, if you cut out a keloid, another may develop at the same location.

Each body part presents its own specific danger, such as bleeding, nerve damage or infection and therefore, requires special attention. Oral piercing, for instance, requires an alcohol-free, anti-microbial mouth rinse. Alcohol isn't recommended because it increases the possibility of bleeding. In the upper part of the ear, a serious infection could cause the cartilage to die, leaving permanent disfigurement. Oozing discharge from bellybutton piercing is also quite common.

The most common piercing problem is ripped skin from the jewellery, yet, perhaps the most serious threat is Hepatitis C. This is a blood borne infection that is being seen more and more in medical rooms, and doctors fear it may just be the tip of the iceberg. It causes cirrhosis and cancer of the liver and is the most common reason for liver transplants in the U.S. There is currently no vaccine for Hepatitis C. Unsterile equipment, poor follow-up care or the reuse of piercing needles all add to the risk of contracting Hepatitis C. Only certain materials should be used in piercing, including titanium, surgical steel, 14-karat and 18-karat gold, and a plastic called Tygon or PTFE. Sterling silver should be avoided because it gets rusty.

So before using pins or staples to pierce your skin, think twice of the consequences that may follow!