

CONF N°6 ANGLAIS

VOCABULAIRE

Trait	feature	character	aspect	quality
Auteur principal	lead author			
Augmentation	build-up	raise	addition	accumulation
Achever	terminate	halt	end	stop
En dessous	below			
Amas	clumps			
Uterus	womb			
Pathway	parcours	chemin	voie	trajectoire
Stumbling block	obstacle de taille		pierre d'achoppement	

ANATOMY OF THE GENITOURINARY SYSTEM

The paired oval glands that are part of the male reproductive system are called the testes.

In males, the urethra is the shared terminal duct of the reproductive and urinary system and is the passageway of both the semen and the urine.

Either of the two organs situated in the lower part of the back on either side of the spine, whose function is to maintain the usual concentration of the main constituents of blood is the kidney.

The sac where the urine collects after passing from the kidneys through the ureters is the urinary bladder.

Inferior to the urinary bladder and surrounding the prostatic urethra is the prostate.

Covering the glans in an uncircumcised penis is the foreskin / prepuce.

The female reproductive organs include the ovaries, uterine tubes, uterus, vagina and vulva.

Each ovary contains a hilus, the point of entrance and exit for blood vessels and nerves.

Ovarian follicles lie in the cortex and consist of oocytes in various stages of development.

A corpus luteum contains the remnants of an ovulated mature follicle.

The uterine tubes / Fallopian tubes / oviducts transport secondary oocytes and fertilized ova from the ovaries to the uterus.

The cervix is the inferior narrow portion opening into the vagina.

The parenchyma of the kidney is composed of the renal cortex and pyramids.

The papillary ducts lead the urine to minor and major calyces.

GRAMMAIRE – THE MODALS

- Ils ne prennent pas de "s" à la troisième personne du singulier car l'avis émane de celui qui parle ou écrit.
- Ils ne sont jamais suivis de TO.
- Ils sont également auxiliaires. (=Dans les questions et les négations, pas de "do")

WILL/WOULD,

- prévoir, ex: Iron will rust
- la volonté (refus ou question), ex: I won't tell you
- le regret, ex: If I had known, I would not have operated
- WON'T (will not) exprime le refus

SHALL, suggestion, proposition, ex: Shall we give him cephalosporin or erythromycin?

SOULD, conseil ex: You should go and see a specialist.

CAN,

- la capacité physique et intellectuelle permanente ou actuelle
- la possibilité, la vraisemblance, ex: That can't be true.
- CAN'T exprime l'impossibilité qu'un événement ait lieu

MAY

- la possibilité (50% de chances), ex: He may come with us tomorrow.
- la permission / l'autorisation ex: May I open the window?
(existe aussi avec CAN, mais moins soutenu ou "poli" que may)

COULD/ MIGHT traduisent le français « pourrait » ou « pouvait » (Ils sont très souvent interchangeables car ils sont très proches et la nuance est infime).

MUST,

- une obligation, ex: You must revise your anatomy if you want a good grade.
- une quasi-certitude ex: He isn't there, he must be ill.
- une forte probabilité de telle maladie chez un patient ex: You must have measles.
- MUSTN'T exprime l'interdiction

PORTER UN JUGEMENT :

- sur un évènement passé ou irréel, HAVE + participe passé à la suite du modal. (HAVE jamais), ex: She must have been a rather beautiful young woman
- sur une relation explicative, BE +ING à la suite du modal. ex: I should be going!
- sur un évènement à la fois passé et explicatif, HAVE + BEEN + VING.
ex: What can she have been doing?

CRITICAL APRAISAL – CLINICAL TRIALS

The number of participants in a clinical trial is called the sample size.

A systematic difference in the care provided to the participants in the comparison groups other than the intervention under investigation is called a performance bias.

A strategy for analyzing data in which all participants are included in the group to which they were assigned, whether or not they completed the intervention given to the group is called an intention-to-treat analysis.

A measure of the precision of an estimated value is a confidence interval.

The circumstance that occurs when researchers lose contact with some participants and thus cannot complete planned data collection efforts is called loss to follow-up.