

CONF N°7 ANGLAIS

VOCABULAIRE

Violer	rape			
Augmentation	rise	growth	increment	surge
Obstacle	hindrance			
Racine	root			
Collet (dent)	neck			
Epiploon	omentum			
Vésicule biliaire	gall bladder			
Intestins	intestines	bowels	guts	
Matières fécales	f(a)eces			
Virus ayant pour vecteur moustiques		arbovirus		
Convey	porter un message	véhiculer	transmettre	communiquer

THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

The mouth is formed by the cheeks, hard palate, soft palate, lips and tongue.

The peritoneum is the largest serous membrane of the body, lines the wall of the abdominal cavity, covers some abdominal organs, contains large folds that weave between the viscera.

Extensions of the peritoneum include the mesentery, mesocolon, falciform ligament, lesser omentum, greater omentum.

A typical tooth consists of three principal regions: the crown, the root and the neck.

The (o)esophagus is a collapsible muscular tube, connects the pharynx to the stomach and passes a bolus into the stomach by peristalsis.

The principal anatomic subdivisions of the stomach are the cardia, fundus, body and pylorus.

The concave medial border of the stomach is called the lesser curvature.

The principal anatomic subdivisions of the pancreas are the tail, body and head.

Endocrine pancreatic islets secrete glucagon, insulin, somatostatin and pancreatic polypeptide.

The liver removes drugs and hormones, excretes bilirubin, synthesizes bile salts, stores vitamins and minerals, activates vitamin C.

The sac located in a depression on the posterior surface of the liver and that stores bile is called the gall bladder.

The small intestine divides into the duodenum, jejunum and ileon.

The large intestine divides into the c(a)ecum, rectum, colon and anal canal.

F(a)eces consist of water, inorganic salts, epithelial cells and bacteria.

GRAMMAR – RELATIVE CLAUSES

WHO,

- quand le pronom est sujet et l'antécédent humain, ex: The surgeon who talked to you is very competent.
- quand le pronom est complément et l'antécédent humain (WHOM également), ex: The surgeon whom (who) I met yesterday was very competent.

WHICH, pour un antécédent non-humain, ex: The disease which you had last year was very serious.

La plupart du temps, on peut employer THAT à la place de WHO et WHICH sans changer le sens.

On peut supprimer WHO et WHICH quand ils sont en position de complément dans la phrase. ex: The surgeon (whom) I met yesterday : whom est complément de « meet », on peut le supprimer.

Exprimer le « DONT »

- WHOSE + nom représentant quelqu'un (sans article), s'il existe un rapport de possession ou de parenté, ex: John, whose father is a surgeon, is very rich.
- THE... OF WHICH + nom pour les inanimés (sans article), ex: A decision the importance of which was not realized at the time (une décision dont l'importance n'avait pas été comprise.)
- SOME OF WHOM / WHICH, dont certains ex: There were 10 nurses some of whom were trained in emergency medicine.
- MOST OF WHOM / WHICH, dont la plupart, ex: He has 8 children, most of whom are gifted in medicine
- TWO / THREE ... OF WHOM / WHICH, dont 2 / 3 ...

Traduction de CE QUE :

- WHAT permet d'annoncer ce qui va être précisé ensuite, ex: What I think is that the surgeon is very competent.
- WHICH reprend la proposition qui précède, ex: He cut the wrong leg, which did not surprise me.

WHETHER (=IF), pour les interrogatives indirectes, Avec OR, on emploie WHETHER (plutôt que IF), ex: Let me know whether you can come or not.

CRITICAL APPRAISAL – CLINICAL TRIALS

In a Phase 1 clinical trial, the drug is tested on healthy volunteers.

In a Phase 2 clinical trial, the drug is tested on ill patients.

Efficacy is “the extent to which a drug has the ability to bring about its intended effect under ideal circumstances, such as in a randomised clinical trial”.

Effectiveness is “the extent to which a drug achieves its intended effect in the usual clinical setting”.

In a clinical trial, the hypothesis that states that there is no statistically significant difference between two treatments is said to be null.