

## CONF N°9 ANGLAIS

### VOCABULAIRE

Ganglion	node			
Rate	spleen			
Eparpillé	scattered			
Amygdale	tonsil			
Autogreffe	autograft			
Allogreffe (même espèce)	allograft			
Hétérogreffe (espèces différentes)	xenograft			
Isogreffe (entre jumeaux)	isograft			
Usine	factory			
Avantage	edge	advantage		
Gonflement	swelling	(o)edema	tumescence	
Aine	groin			
Enchevêtrement	tangle			
Spread	(s')étendre	(s')écarter	(s')étaler	(se) propager
Supply	fourniture	réserve	vivre	alimentation

### THE LYPHATIC SYSTEM, NON SPECIFIC RESISTANCE TO DISEASE AND IMMUNITY

A lymphatic system consist of lymph, lymphatic vessels, lymphatic tissues and red bone marrow.

Capillaries containing lymph are found throughout the body **except** in the central nervous system, the bone marrow, splenic pulp and avascular tissues.

In the small intestine, each villus contains a specialized lymphatic capillary called a lacteal.

Due to the presence of lipids, the fluid within lacteals is creamy white and is called the chyle.

Lymphatic nodules are oval shaped concentrations of lymphatic tissues, scattered through the lamina propria.

Usually there are five tonsils known as adenoid, palatine, lingual, pharyngeal...

Interferons are produced by body cells that have been infected with viruses, diffuse to uninfected neighboring cells and bind to the cells' surface receptors.

The complement system is a group of 20 normally inactive proteins in blood plasma and on plasma membranes, when activated enhance certain immune, allergic and inflammatory reactions.

Cilia, together with mucus, trap and remove microbes and dust from upper respiratory tract.

Immunity is the specific resistance to disease that involves the production of specific lymphocyte or antibody against a specific antigen.

Macrophages process and present foreign antigens to T cells, secrete interleukin-1 and interferons.

The most successful transplants are autograft and isograft.

## GRAMMAR – LES QUANTIFIEURS

Lorsque l'on en a	Lorsque l'on n'est pas sur	Lorsque l'on en a pas
SOME, dénombrables et indénombrables <u>ex</u> : I have some patients today	ANY, dénombrables et indénombrables, (parfois n'importe) <u>ex</u> : Do you have any patients today ?	ANY + négation, dénombrables et indénombrables <u>ex</u> : I don't have any patients.
		NO, <u>ex</u> : I have no patients today.
		NONE, si on a pas besoin de préciser quoi <u>ex</u> : I have none.

Pour quantifier 2 éléments,

- BOTH, les 2, à la fois
- EITHER (... OR), l'un ou l'autre
- NEITHER (... NOR), ni l'un ni l'autre, également EITHER + négation

	Indénombrables	Dénombrables
Peu de	LITTLE, <u>ex</u> : I have little hope	FEW, <u>ex</u> : I have few patients
Un peu de	A LITTLE, <u>ex</u> : I have a little hope	A FEW, <u>ex</u> : I have a few patients

Beaucoup,

- MUCH, indénombrables
- MANY, dénombrables

Chaque,

- EACH, pour détailler et isoler (chacun des)
- EVERY, pour mieux globaliser (tous sans exception)
- ALL, globaliser, (tous/tout(e))
- THE WHOLE, en entier

## CLINICAL APPRAISAL – ANALYSES IN RCTs

In a per-protocol and an on treatment analysis, only patients who complete the entire clinical trial according to the protocol are counted towards the final results.

An as treated analysis classifies RCT participants according to the treatment that they received rather than according to the treatment that they were assigned to.

An intention-to-treat means all patients who were enrolled and randomly allocated to treatment are included in the analysis.

A modified intention-to-treat allows the exclusion of some randomized subjects in a justified way (e.g. patients who were deemed ineligible after randomization or certain patients who never started treatment).

An intention-to-treat (ITT) analysis is grounded on the initial treatment assignment and not on the treatment eventually received, simpler than other forms of study design and analysis, widely employed in published clinical trials, done to avoid the effects of crossover and dropout.