CONF N°1 ANGLAIS

VOCABULAIRE

Upper part of the body	torso	trunk	chest	
Fesses	rear	buttock	backside	behind
Seins	bust	top-part	breast	bosom
Lombaire	loin	lumbar		
Crurale	groin	crural		
Cuisse	thigh			
Mollet	calf			
Genou	knee			
Tibia	shin			
Talon	heel			
Voute plantaire	sole			
Cheville	ankle			
Poignet	wrist			
Coude	elbow			
Aisselle	axilla	armpit	underarm	oxter
Reins	kidney			
Vessie	bladder			
Uriner	urinate	pee	micturate	pass urine
Défecquer	pass stools			
Manque	shortage	scarcity	deficit	lack

GRAMMAIRE - LES DETERMINANTS

Ø indique un renvoi direct à la notion et donc l'absence de repérage particulier.
Usage devant :

- Une « matière » (plastique, terre, verre...)
- Les molécules
- Les médicaments
    - Exceptions : a fever (la maladie et non le symptôme), the yellow fever, the flu (l'abréviation mais Ø influenza), the plague (utilisé comme nom commun)
- Les maladies
- Les noms propres
- Les pays (the si pays au pluriel)
- Les spécialités
- Les notions générales
- Les examens complémentaires dans les comptes rendus et les cas cliniques
- Les chromosomes chiffrés
- Les « types » (blood type) et vitamines

A/AN indique que le nom est dénombrable et le présente avec un minimum de caractéristiques : il s'agit d'un élément parmi d'autres, souvent nouveau.
Usage:

- Devant les professions
- Dans les appositions (ajout d'informations
- Derrière Without

THE indique que l'élément n'est plus nouveau soit parce qu'il est déjà apparu dans le contexte soit parce qu'il est censé être connu de tous.
Usage devant:

- Les parties du corps
- Les classes humaines (THE + adjectif invariable + verbe au pluriel)
- De manière générale, je mets THE lorsque l'élément est spécifié par la suite, ou qu'il est répété.
- Les chromosomes sexuels (lettrés)
- Les chiffres ordinaux (the 5th)

CULTURE – HISTOIRE DE LA MEDECINE ANGLAISE

Lois de la circulation sanguine	William HARVEY
Etude du vaccin contre la variole	Edward JENNER
Antisepsie	Joseph LISTER
Pénicilline	Alexander FLEMMING
Maladie de Parkinson	James PARKINSON

CONF N°2 ANGLAIS

VOCABULAIRE

CNS = brain + spinal cord
Hindbrain = cerebellum + medulla+ pons
Ear = incus + malleus + stapes + eardrum

Cerveau postérieur	hindbrain				
Cervelet	cerebellum				
Moelle épiniere	bone marrow	medulla			
Marteau	malleus				
Etriers	stapes				
Tympan	eardrum				
Cristallin	lens				
Sourcils	eyebrows				
Cils	lashes				
Paupière	lid				
Joue	cheek				
Menton	chin				
Nuque	nape	hind-head	nuqua	neck	
Cage thoracique	thoracic-cage	thoracic-rib			
Clavicule	collar				
Scapula	shoulder-blade				
Patella	knee-cap				
Tibia	shin-bone				
Hallux	big toe				
Hanche	hip				
Membre sup	upper limb				
Retarder	hinder	hamper	slow	impede	curb
Augmentation	enlargement	increase	proliferation	growth	
Rappel	remembrance	cue	memento	pompt	
Durable	Long-term	longstanding	abiding		
Taille	height				

BPCO	COPD Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease
ORL	ENT Ear Nose Throat

Infant	nouveau né	nourrisson	petit enfant	bébé	
Findings	constatations	conclusions	résultats		
Further	nouveau	davantage	plus loin	autre	
Work out	élaborer	résoudre	trouver	comprendre	réussir
Slight	léger	mince	insignifiiant		

GRAMMAIRE - LES NOMS COMPOSES

Ø, lorsque le nom est un lieu géographique. ex :Lyme disease
Les syndromes et autres maladies métaphoriques tendent à suivre le schéma N Ø N : Gulf war syndrome ou encore mad cow disease

Ø et 'S, lorsqu'il y a présence d'un seul nom et que ce nom est celui du découvreur de la maladie ex : Huntington's chorea et Hurler's syndrome en anglais britannique, et Ø en anglais américain ex : Huntington chorea et Hurler syndrome

'S, si le nom est celui d'un patient ex: Lou Gehrig's
S'il y a déjà un /s/ à la fin du nom, je ne mets que l'apostrophe. ex : Christmas' disease

TRAIT D'UNION dès lors qu'il y a deux découvreurs ou plus
Ex : Schönlein-Henoch purpura, Creutzfeldt–Jakob disease

LA RÉFÉRENCE AU TEMPS
Lorsqu'on renvoie à une durée, on peut utiliser deux constructions: a 3-day fever ou a 3 days' fever.
Pour l'âge, en revanche, on utilise toujours la construction : A 20- year-old medical student.

L'EFFACEMENT Lorsque le lieu est évident, on peut en faire l'économie. ex : I must go to the doctor's (surgery 'cabinet'), King George's (hospital).

CULTURE - HISTOIRE DE LA MEDECINE

Méthode d'observation du nouveau né	Virginia APGAR
Therme « antiseptique »	Oliver WENDELL HOLMES
Neurochir pionnier de la chir du cerveau	Harvey CUSHING
Cardio moderne, utilisation de radio isotopes	Georges Edward Burch
Anesthésie	William Thomas GREEN MORTON

CONFÉRENCE N°3 ANGLAIS

ANATOMIE DU COEUR

The heart is situated between the lungs and the mediastinum.
The heart is cone -shaped.
The heart contains two atria, two ventricules, two auricules, a bicuspid valve.
In an artery, the hollow center through which blood flows is called lumen.
The two arteries that receive blood ejected from by the ventricles each have a semi-lunar valve.
The serous pericardium is composed of a parietal and a visceral layer.
The triple-layered sac that surrounds (entourer) and protects the heart is called the pericardium.

The heart receives, pumps and propels the blood.

The heart pumps the blood into two closed circuits: the systemic circulation and the pulmonary circulation.

Exchange of nutriments and gases occurs across the thin capillary walls.

The right side of the heart is the pump for the pulmonary circulation, receives all deoxygenated blood and ejects the blood into the pulmonary trunk.

Normally, cardiac excitation begins in the sinoatrial node.

The phase of contraction is referred to as the systole and the first heart sound is the lubb.

The time following the dupp is when the ventricles are filling, known as diastole.

The amount of blood ejected from the left ventricle into the aorta each minute is called the cardiac output.

The nervous system control of the heart stems from (provenir) the cardiovascular center in the medulla.

VOCABULAIRE

Dans la fleur de l'âge	in the prime of their life			
Aborder	tackle	try to deal with something		
Diminuer	lower	reduce		
Se remettre	recover	find back		
Détruire	blight	spoil		
Réduire de moitié	halve	divide by two		
Avancée	leap	breakthrough		step forward
Souche (vaccin)	sore			
Allocate	attribuer	affecter	assigner	repartir

CRITICAL APRAISAL

Clinical study types :

- primary : case series, clinical trials, cohort studies
- secondary : meta analyses, systematic reviews

A type of scientific experiment, where the people being studied are arbitrarily given one or other of the different treatments under study, is said to be randomized.

A way of testing a medical therapy in which, in addition to a group of subjects that receives the treatment to be evaluated, a separate control group receives a fake treatment is named placebo-controlled.

GRAMMAIRE – LES TEMPS

LE PRÉSENT

- possibilité future, IF + présent simple ex : If he comes, I'll be happy
- exprimer un futur, WHEN + présent (jamais will) ex : When I am rich I will travel over the world.

LE PRÉTÉRIT

- relater une action précise datée dans le passé
- traduire l'irréel, IF + prétérit ex : If I were/was a doctor, I would do humanitarian medicine
- exprimer un souhait, WISH + prétérit ex : I wish I was/were rich
- exprimer une préférence, WOULD RATHER + sujet + prétérit ex : I'd rather YOU CAME tomorrow

LE PRESENT PERFECT, have/has + participe passé

Cette forme s'utilise pour faire une relation entre un fait passé et la situation présente, de 4 façons :

- Quand je m'intéresse à l'action pour son RESULTAT, sa conséquence dans le présent avec BECAUSE, ex : I can't go on holidays because I have broken my leg
- Quand je fais un BILAN Souvent exprimé à l'aide de mots tels que ever, never, already, yet, so far, ex : I have already seen that film. Everything has been all right so far.
- avec FOR (durée) et SINCE (« date précise »), ex : He has been ill for a week / he has been ill since Monday
- Avec IT'S THE FIRST (SECOND/THIRD...) TIME, ex : It is the first time I have seen this patient

LE PAST PERFECT, had + participe passé

- Pour parler d'un moment encore plus ancien quand on est déjà en train de parler du passé, ex : I went back to the place where I had first met her
- Quand on exprime un regret, WISH + past perfect, ex : « I wish I had never met him »

LE PRÉSENT BE + ING

- rapporter quelque chose que l'on a repéré ou que l'on sait déjà
- attirer l'attention sur une action en cours, ex : The patient is having a heart attack
- rajouter un commentaire, ex : I can't eat with you. I'm eating with George

LE PRÉTÉRIT BE + ING, was/were + ING

Cette forme est utilisée pour rendre compte des actions repérées dans le passé pour permettre d'y ajouter un commentaire, ex : What were you doing yesterday at 8 pm in the OR?

LE PRESENT PERFECT BE + ING, have/has + BEEN + ING

- ajouter un commentaire explicite ou implicite: insister sur une connaissance liée à une expérience, ex : I've been living in London all my life, I know all about it!
- Également avec FOR et SINCE, qui permettent d'insister sur l'expérience du sujet.

LE PAST PERFECT BE + ING, had + BEEN + ING

L'énonciateur reprend une relation passée en prenant un point de repère lui-même dans le passé pour y faire un commentaire.

ex : She had been drinking for years when she died of liver cancer.

CONF N°4 ANGLAIS

VOCABULAIRE

Estropier	cripple	incapacitate
Bulbe rachidien	medulla oblongata	
Scissure	fissure	
Complaisance	complacency	
Cellules caliciformes	the goblet cells	

ANAT DU SYSTÈME RESPIRATOIRE

A ring of hyaline cartilage that forms the inferior wall of the larynx is called the cricoid cartilage.

The external openings of the nose are called the nares, nares.

The trachea is also called the windpipe

The pharynx is also called the voice box.

The larynx is also called the gullet.

The thyroid cartilage is also called Adam's apple.

The two paired cone-shaped organs lying in the thoracic cavity are the lungs.

The region through which bronchi, pulmonary blood vessels, lymphatic vessels and nerves enter and exit is called the hilus.

« Air-sac » is another word to designate the alveolus.

The exchange of respiratory gases between the lungs and the blood takes place by diffusion across capillary and alveolar walls.

Normal quiet breathing is called eupnea.

The volume of one breath is called the tidal volume.

The respiratory center is a widely dispersed group of neurons that is functionally divided into three areas situated in the pons and medulla oblongata.

CONF N°5 ANGLAIS

VOCABULAIRE

Analphabète	illiterate			
Soulager	alleviate	relieve	soothe	ease
Marque	brand			
Etiquette	label			
Antidouleur	analgesic	painkiller		
Comprimé	caplet			
Etagère	shelf			
Douleur règles	period pain	menorrhagia		
Imitation	false	counterfeit	fake	dummy
Moelle épinière	spinal cord	funis argenteus		
Sillon	sulcus			
Racine	root			
Voie	pathway			
Tressauter	jerk			

GRAMMAR – LE PASSIF

Dans un texte scientifique, le sujet s'efface puisque la priorité est donnée à l'objet de l'étude et aux actions. L'anglais utilise le passif pour rendre ce caractère impersonnel. Le « on » français sera presque systématiquement traduit par un passif en anglais.

- BE permet une mise en relation statique,
    - BE + participes passés = adjectifs, ex : He was dressed
    - BE + SAID, ex : He is SAID TO work hard = on dit qu'il travaille dur
    - BE TOLD TO, ex : He is TOLD TO work hard = On lui dit de travailler dur.
    - Avec les verbes bivalents (à deux compléments) tels que : offer, give, refuse, ask, show... on pourra placer en position de sujet grammatical l'un ou l'autre des compléments en fonction de l'importance qu'on accorde à l'un ou l'autre, ex : GPs were offered a free trip to Tahiti OU A free trip to Tahiti was offered to GPs.
    - Les verbes comme know, allege, think, expect, show, observe, peuvent être passivés, ex : Professor Saillant is known to be a good orthopedic surgeon = on sait que
    - Les verbes suivis d'une postposition (take care of, look after, etc) peuvent, eux aussi, être passivés, ex : The patient was not looked after properly.
    - Le conditionnel français se traduit par un passif en anglais et non par un modal (would), ex : A human-being is said to have been cloned
    - Les verbes pronominaux (SE), ex : This drug is deteriorated = Ce médicament se détériore.
- GET signale le passage d'un état à un autre, ex : He got dressed

CRITICAL APRAISAL - CLINICAL TRIALS - SN

Clinical trials can be conducted on sick patients, healthy volonteers and old people.

In a cross-over, participants receive both the study drug and the placebo .

In a double-blind clinical trial, both the participants and the investigators are blinded.

When the objective of the trial is to prove that the new drug is more efficient than the standard one, it is a(n) superiority trial.

For their trial to be ethical, investigators have to get an ethics committee's approval, participants' informed consent, a quality control but also the right qualifications.

The spinal cord is protected by the meninges, vertebral column, cerebrospinal fluid, vertebral ligaments.

The spinal cord tapers to a conical portion known as the conus medullaris.

The meninges are three coverings that run continuously around the spinal cord and brain. They include the dura mater, the arachnoid and the pia mater.

The delicate innermost layer of the meninges is called the pia mater.

Each spinal nerve is connected to a segment of the cord by a root.

The gray matter on each side of the spinal cord is subdivided into regions called the comissures.

Sensory information travels along two main routes: the posterior column and the spinothalamic tracts.

The patellar reflex is also called the knee jerk.

A spinal nerve divides into several branches known as rami(fication).

The ventral rami of spinal nerves, except for thoracic nerves T2-T12, form networks called plexuses.

The sacral plexus supplies the buttocks and perineum.

A dermatome is an area of the skin that provides sensory input to one pair of the spinal nerves

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.

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, synthetizes 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 APRAISAL – CLINICAL TRIALS

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

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.

CONF N°8 ANGLAIS

VOCABULAIRE

Hypophyse	hypophysis	pituitary
Diabète de type 1	type 1 diabetes	insulin-dependant diabetes
T1D	juvenile diabetes	diabetes mellitus type 1
Mobiliser	marshal	
Diagnostic	diagnosis	
Déambulateur	walking frames	
Etre de garde	be on call	
Adapter	tailor	
Urgences	A&E = Accident and Emergency	

Tackle	s'attaquer à	lutter contre	faire face à	affronter
Attend	soigner	assister	accompagner	servir

THE ENDOCRINE SYSTEM

The pituitary gland is pea-shaped, lies in the sella turcia of the sphenoid bone, develops from an outgrowth of ectoderm and connect to the hypothalamus via the infundibulum.

The anterior lobe of the pituitary is reached by hypothalamic hormones by the portal blood vessels,is also called « adenohypophysis », its five principal cells secrete seven major hormones.

The most common abnormality associated with dysfunction of the posterior pituitary gland is diabetes insipidus.

Disorders associated with abnormal levels of hGH are pituitary dwarfism, giantism and acromegaly.

ADH is also called vasopressin, stimulates water reabsorption by the kidneys. Its insensitivity of the kidney leads to diabetes insipidus. Its secretion is controlled by osmotic pressure of the blood.

Thyroid hormones and synthetized from iodine and tyrosine.

Among the disordersassociated with the thyroid gland are Graves diseasen cretinism, myxedema and goiter.

The adrenal glands are located superior to the kidney, consist of an outer cortex and an inner medulla, are also callled suprarenal glands and lie within the renal fascia.

The pancreas consists of islets and acini.

The pineal gland is attached to the roof of the third ventricle, consists of secretory cells called pinealocytes and secretes melatonin.

The placenta produces hCG, estrogens, progesterone, relaxin and human chorionic somatomammotropin.

Adrenaline is known as epinephrine in the US, is normally produced by both the adrenal glands and certain neurons, plays an important role in the fight-or-fight response. In high levels it causes smooth muscle relaxation in the airways.

Cushing syndrome is characterized by a moon face, a buffalo hump, excess sweatingf, thinning of the skin and hirsutism.

GRAMMAIRE – COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVE

	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
1 syllabe	-ER	-EST
2 syllabes	au choix	au choix
3 syllabes	MORE	the MOST

Quelques particularités :

	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
much	more	the most (si seulement 2, the more)
bad	worse	the worst
good	better	the best
little	less	the least
far	farther / further (abstrait)	the farthest / furthest (abstrait)
old	older / elder (famille)	the oldest / eldest (famille)

<u>ATTENTION :</u>

- the last, le dernier (plus rien après)
- the latest, le dernier (le plus récent)

- fewer, relatif à qqchose que l'on peut compter comme des personnes
- less, relatif à qqch indénombrable comme de la place

ÉGALITÉ, as .. as

UTILISATION DE CHIFFRES,

- x times as MANY/ MUCH as, sauf once (1 fois) et twice (2 fois)
- the number has tripled = the number has been multiplied by 3 = the number has increased threefold = the number has shown a threefold increase.

CRITICAL APRAISAL – CLINICAL TRIALS

In a clinical trial, a measure that allows one to decide whether the null hypothesis of a clinical trial should be accepted or rejected is called the endpoint.

Primary endpoints measure outcomes that will answer the most important question being asked by a trial, such as whether a new treatment is better at preventing disease-related death than the standard therapy.

A measurement representing a specific measure or count (e.g., quality of life, blood pressure, or

heart rate) is said to be quantitative, numerical, continuous.

Ideally, a trial should have a single endpoint based on just one outcome measure

Most very large clinical trials have a primary endpoint consisting of multiple outcome measures, are sufficiently powered for statistically valid pre-specified subgroup analyses to be performed, ncrease the probability that repetition of that very same trial would result in the same outcome and concern several clinical research centers .

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 cellls 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

<table>
<tr><th>Lorsque l'on en a</th><th>Lorsque l'on n'est pas sur</th><th>Lorsque l'on en a pas</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">SOME, dénombrables et indénombrables
ex : I have some patients today</td><td rowspan="3">ANY, dénombrables et indénombrables,
(parfois n'importe)
ex : Do you have any patients today ?</td><td>ANY + négation, dénombrables et indénombrables
ex : I don't have any patients.</td></tr>
<tr><td>NO,
ex : I have no patients today.</td></tr>
<tr><td>NONE, si on a pas besoin de préciser quoi
ex : I have none.</td></tr>
</table>

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, ex : I have little hope	FEW, ex : I have few patients
Un peu de	A LITTLE, ex : I have a little hope	A FEW, ex : 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 APRAISAL – 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.

CONF N°10 ANGLAIS

VOCABULAIRE

Ongle	nails	unguis	
Verrue	wart		
Bouton de fièvre, herpes labial	cold sore	fever blister	solar keratinosis
Escarre	bed sore	pressure sore	decubitus ulcera
Cicatrisation	healing		
Global	gross		

THE INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM

The skin is an organ, consists of the epidermis and the dermis, contains abundant nerve endings and plays a role in immunity.

The epidermis is composed of melanocytes, Merkel cells, keratinocytes and Langerhans cells.

The dermis is composed of connective tissues containing collagen and elastic fibers, comprises blood vessels, nerves, glands and hair follicles and can tear during extreme stretching and be marked by striae.

Among the skin pigments we find hemoglobin, melanin and carotene.

Lines of cleavage on the skin indicate the predominant direction of underlying collagen fibers.

A hair is composed of portions and layers called the root, cuticle, shaft, bulb, follicule.

The condition of excessive hairiness of the upper lip, chin, chest, inner thighs and abdomen in

females and prepubertal males is called hirsutism.

The English translations for the term “brulure au troisième degré” are “full-thickness / third (3rd) degree burn”

Acne is an inflammation of the sebaceous glands that usually begins at puberty.

A wart is a mass produced by uncontrolled growth of epithelial skin cells and caused by a virus.

Impetigo is a superficial skin infection caused by a staph or a strep.

A fever blister / cold sore / solar keratinosis is a lesion usually in the oral mucous membrane caused by herpes simplex virus type 1, transmitted by oral or respiratory routes.

Pressure sores / bed sores / decubitus ulcera are caused by a constant deficiency of blood to tissues overlying a bony projection.

GRAMMAR – LINK WORDS

Contraste

NOTWITHSTANDING	pourtant
STILL	cependant
HOWEVER / NEVERTHELESS / NONETHELESS	néanmoins
YET	en revanche
WHEREAS / WHILE	alors que / tandis que
CONTRARY TO	contrairement à
UNLIKE	au contraire de
ON ONE HAND	d'un côté
ON THE OTHER HAND	de l'autre côté
CONVERSELY	Inversement
RATHER THAN	plutôt que

Condition

PROVIDED	pourvu que
ON CONDITION THAT	à condition que
REGARDLESS OF	indépendamment de
UNLESS	à moins que
IN THE CASE OF	au cas où

Concession

ALBEIT	encore que
ALTHOUGH / THOUGH	bien que
DESPITE / IN SPITE OF	en dépit de
FOR ALL THAT	malgré cela

Conséquence

THAT IS WHY	c'est pourquoi
SINCE	puisque
THEREBY	de cette façon
THUS	ainsi
HENCE	d'où
AS A RESULT	en conséquence
THEREFORE / CONSEQUENTLY / ACCORDINGLY	par conséquent
SO THAT	si bien que
SO	alors

Cause

BECAUSE	parce que
AS	comme
GIVEN THAT	étant donné que
OWING TO	suite à
ON THE GROUND OF	pour raison de
DUE TO	à cause de
ON ACCOUNT OF	en raison de
INASMUCH AS / INSOFAR AS	dans la mesure où

Insister (emphasis)

ABOVE ALL	avant tout
ALL THE MORE SO	d'autant plus que
FIRST AND FOREMOST	surtout
ESPECIALLY	particulièrement
IN SPECIE	en particulier

Addition

TOGETHER WITH / ALONG WITH	avec
TO BOOT	de surcroît
IN ADDITION	en plus
BESIDES	en outre
MOREOVER / FURTHERMORE	de plus
AS WELL / TOO / ALSO	également

Temps

SO FAR	jusqu'à présent
UP TO NOW	jusqu'à maintenant
FOR THE TIME BEING	pour l'instant
PREVIOUSLY	précédemment
PRIOR TO	avant
FORMERLY	autrefois
IN THE MEANTIME	dans l'intervalle
AFTERWARDS	après
SINCE	depuis
FOR	depuis / pendant

Limitations :
FOR FEAR THAT = LEST de crainte de

CRITICAL APRAISAL – DIAGNOSTICS TEST

Sensitivity measures the proportion of positives that are correctly identified as such (e.g., the percentage of sick people who are correctly identified as having the condition).

Specificity measures the proportion of negatives that are correctly identified as such (e.g., the percentage of healthy people who are correctly identified as not having the condition).

The positive predictive value is the percent of patients with positive test having the disease.

A/An odds ratio is a measure of association between an exposure and an outcome. It represents the chances that an outcome will occur given a particular exposure, compared to the chances of the outcome occurring in the absence of that exposure.

The number needed to treat is the total of people who need to take the treatment for one person to benefit from the treatment.