



# Medical Terminology: problem solving through parallel texts

Helen Eby, Gaucha Translations

[www.gauchatranslations.com](http://www.gauchatranslations.com)

# Goals of this presentation

We will	We will not
Learn strategies to solve medical terminology problems. These strategies can be applied to other fields.	Pretend we have all the answers.
Discuss what parallel texts are, and give some examples from the medical field, in English and Spanish.	Work with other languages due to lack of time.
Give participants a few opportunities to practice the skills discussed.	Give a two-column glossary with a long list of medical terminology terms.
Have time for questions at the end of the session.	Deviate from the topic during the session.

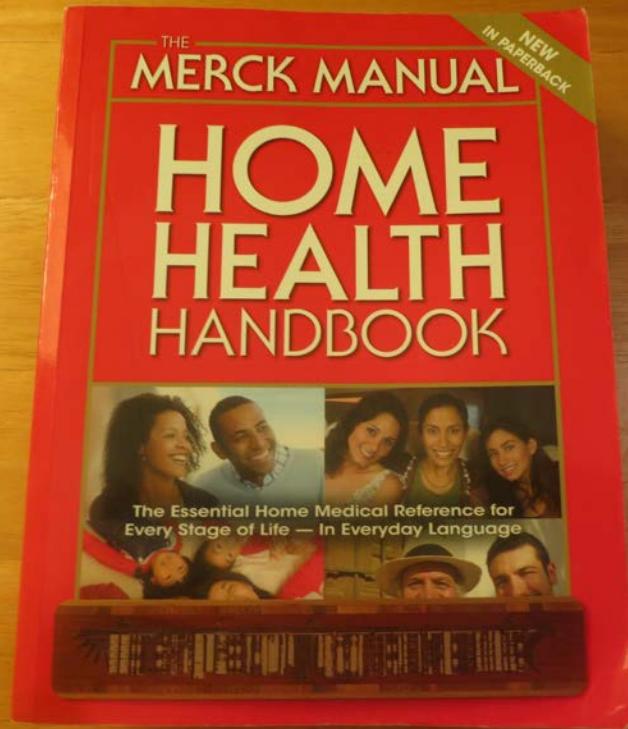
# Where does terminology stump us?

- ▶ Specialized terms
- ▶ Usage
- ▶ Acronyms
- ▶ Non-specialized terms

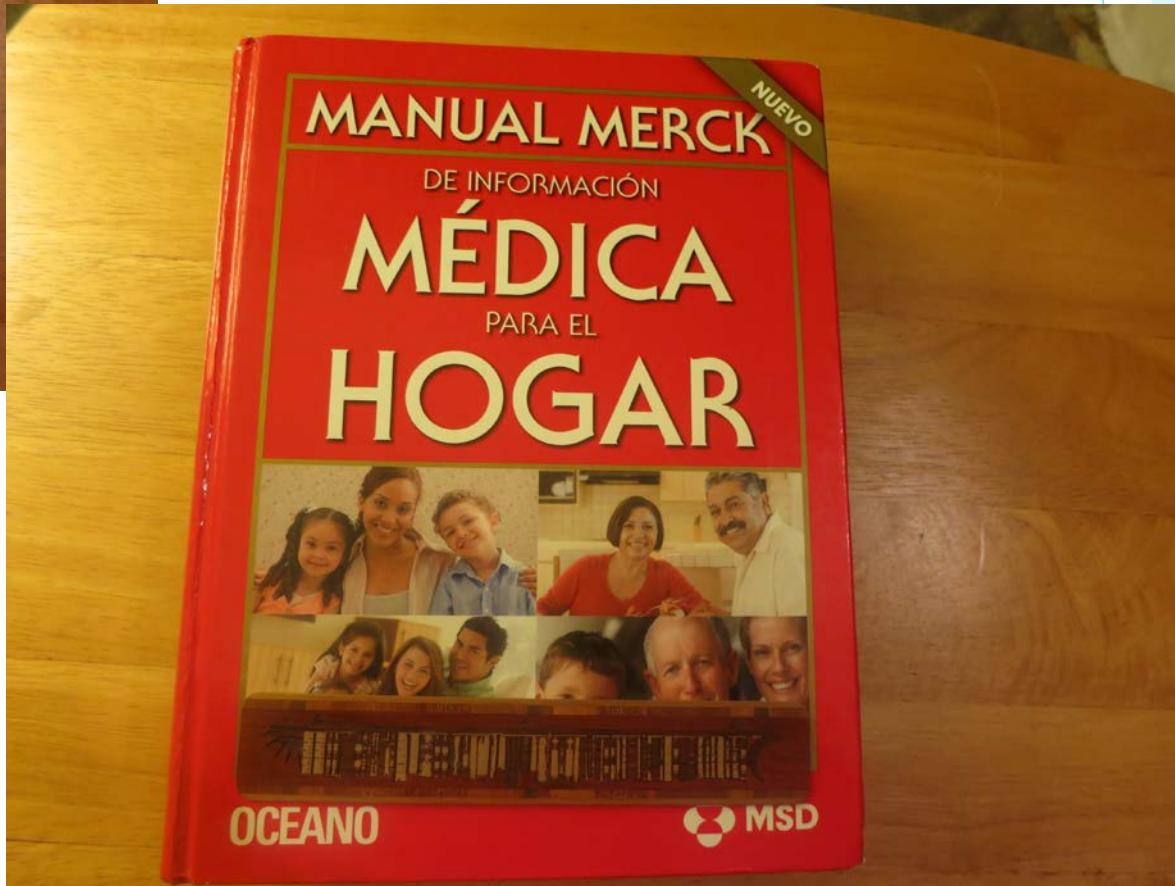
# Terminology is used in context

- ▶ We need to read in our source language to understand the topic in depth.
- ▶ We need to read in the target language to be able to write the way a medical staffer would write.
- ▶ The American Medical Writers Association has a lot of good resources:

[www.amwa.org](http://www.amwa.org)



Online in 10 languages at:  
<https://www.msdsmanuals.com/home>



# Fetal Distress

Fetal distress is an uncommon complication of labor. It typically occurs when the fetus has not been receiving enough oxygen. Fetal distress may occur when the pregnancy lasts too long ([postmaturity](#)) or when complications of pregnancy or labor occur.

Usually, doctors identify fetal distress based on an abnormal heart rate pattern in the fetus. Throughout labor, the fetus's heart rate is monitored. It is usually monitored continuously with [electronic fetal heart monitoring](#). Or, a handheld Doppler ultrasound device may be used to check the heart rate every 15 minutes during early labor and after each contraction during late labor.

If a significant abnormality in the heart rate is detected, it can usually be corrected by giving the woman oxygen, increasing the amount of fluids given intravenously to the woman, or turning the woman on one side or the other.

## Activity 1

- ▶ Write an English outline of the text you just read.

# Helen's English outline

Uncommon complication of labor

When

- ▶ fetus not receiving enough oxygen
- ▶ pregnancy too long (postmaturity) or
- ▶ complications of pregnancy or labor

Symptoms:

- ▶ abnormal heart rate pattern in fetus

fetus' heart rate monitored in labor

- ▶ continuously w electronic fetal heart monitoring
- ▶ handheld Doppler ultrasound every 15 min in early labor and after each contraction in late labor

If significant abnormality =>

- ▶ oxygen to woman
- ▶ increase in IV fluids
- ▶ turn the woman on her side

# Sufrimiento fetal

El sufrimiento fetal es una complicación infrecuente del parto. Se produce, por lo general, cuando el feto no ha recibido suficiente oxígeno. El sufrimiento fetal puede ocurrir cuando el embarazo termina demasiado tarde (posmaduro) o cuando aparecen complicaciones en el embarazo o el parto.

Los médicos suelen identificar el sufrimiento fetal basándose en un patrón anómalo de la frecuencia cardíaca del feto. Durante todo el trabajo de parto se controla la frecuencia cardíaca del feto mediante un monitor electrónico (cardiotocografía) o bien por medio de un dispositivo portátil de ecografía Doppler para controlar la frecuencia cardíaca cada 15 minutos durante las fases iniciales y después de cada contracción al final del trabajo de parto.

Si se detecta una anomalía importante en la frecuencia cardíaca, habitualmente puede corregirse administrando oxígeno a la mujer, aumentando la cantidad de líquidos que se aportan a la mujer por vía intravenosa o haciendo que la mujer repose sobre su lado izquierdo.

## Activity 2

- ▶ Escriba un bosquejo en español del texto que acaba de leer.

# Bosquejo de Helen

Complicación infrecuente del parto

- ▶ generalmente cuando el feto no ha recibido suf oxígeno
- ▶ tb cd el embarazo termina demasiado tarde (posmaduro)
- ▶ cd aparecen complicaciones en el embarazo o en el parto

Síntomas:

- ▶ patrón anómalo de frec cardíaca del feto.

Control:

- ▶ constante con monitor electrónico (cardiotocografía)
- ▶ con dispositivo portátil de ecografía Doppler cada 15 minutos durante fases iniciales y dp de cada contracción al final

Si se detecta anomalía se le administra a la mujer:

- ▶ oxígeno
- ▶ aumento de líquidos x endovenosa
- ▶ q la mujer repose sobre su lado izquierdo

## Activity 3

- ▶ Make a comparative table of terms from your outlines.
- ▶ You just made your own glossary!
- ▶ This is how dictionaries are made.

# Comparison of Helen's outlines

pregnancy too long (postmaturity)

cd el embarazo termina demasiado tarde  
(posmaduro)

abnormal heart rate pattern in fetus

patrón anómalo de frec. cardíaca del  
feto

handheld Doppler ultrasound

dispositivo portátil de ecografía Doppler

turn the woman on her side

q la mujer repose sobre su lado  
izquierdo

# Practical research for a term

Mielitis transversa con parálisis flácida aguda. Translate to English.

Open [Merck Professional Spanish](#) and check the main term: **Mielitis transversa aguda**. There is an article in the professional version.

[Click on Spanish](#). The English version of that article says: **Acute Transverse Myelitis**.

We are missing parálisis flácida.

[Diccionario de la Lengua Española](#): flácido: flaco, flojo, sin consistencia.

[Merck Professional Spanish](#) search for parálisis flácida:

La parálisis periódica familiar es un trastorno autosómico dominante raro con penetrancia variable, caracterizado por episodios de **parálisis flácida**, con abolición de los reflejos tendinosos profundos y falta de respuesta del músculo a la estimulación eléctrica.

[Check English version](#):

Familial periodic paralysis is a rare autosomal dominant condition with considerable variation in penetrance characterized by episodes of **flaccid paralysis** with loss of deep tendon reflexes and failure of muscle to respond to electrical stimulation.

**Result: Acute transverse mielitis with flaccid paralysis**

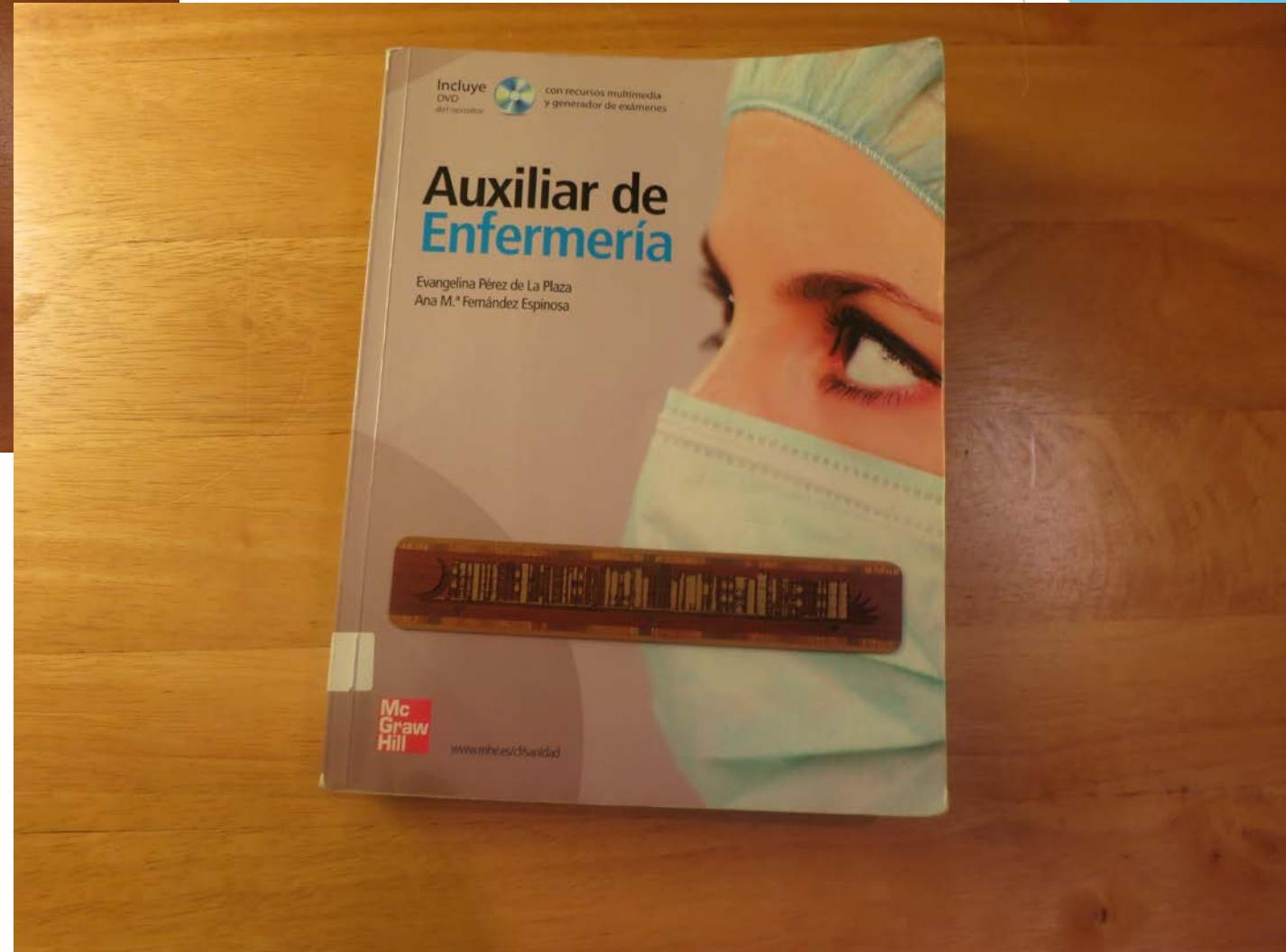
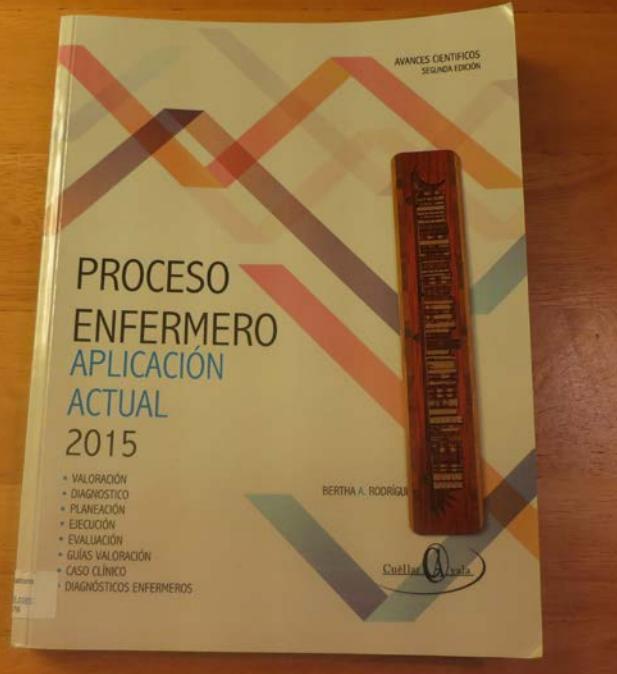
[Google search](#) narrows this down and suggests: **Acute Flaccid Myelitis** is a variant or sub-type of transverse myelitis (from <https://myelitis.org/living-with-myelitis/disease-information/afm/>)

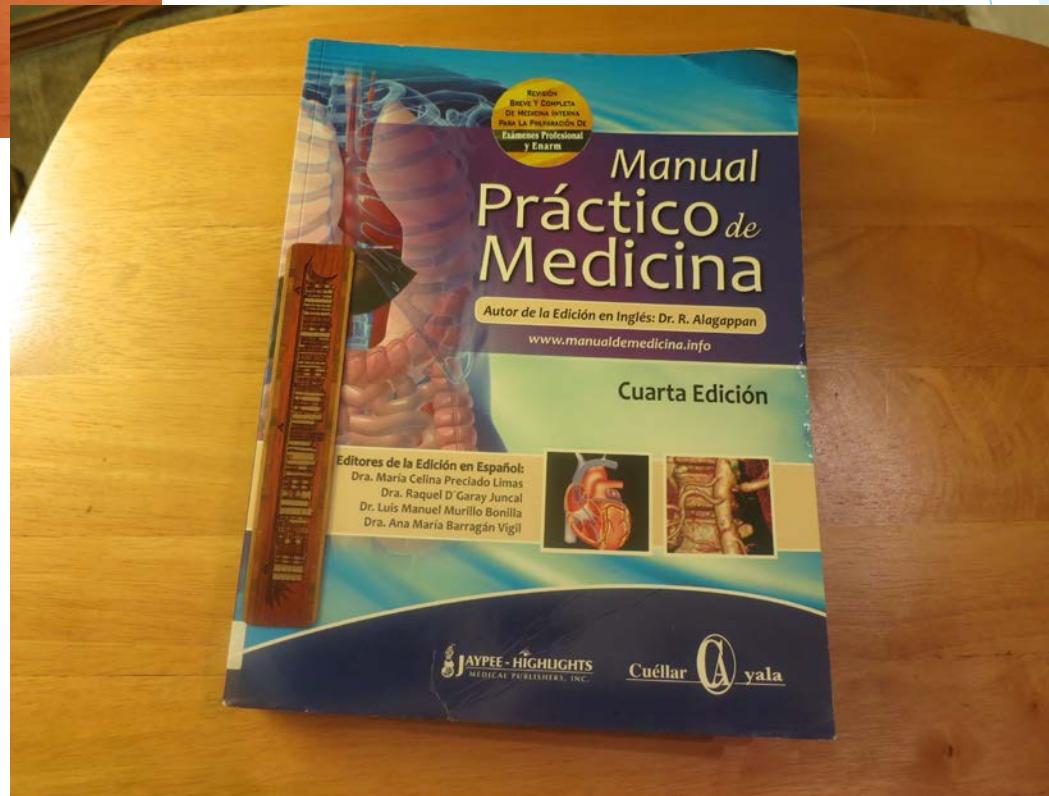
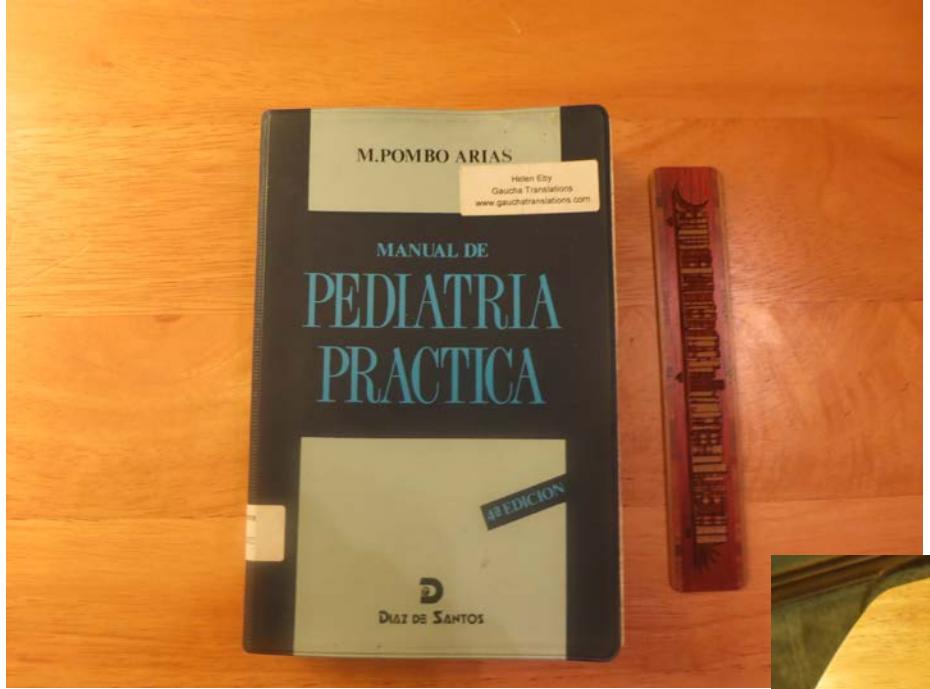
# English side of the terminology database

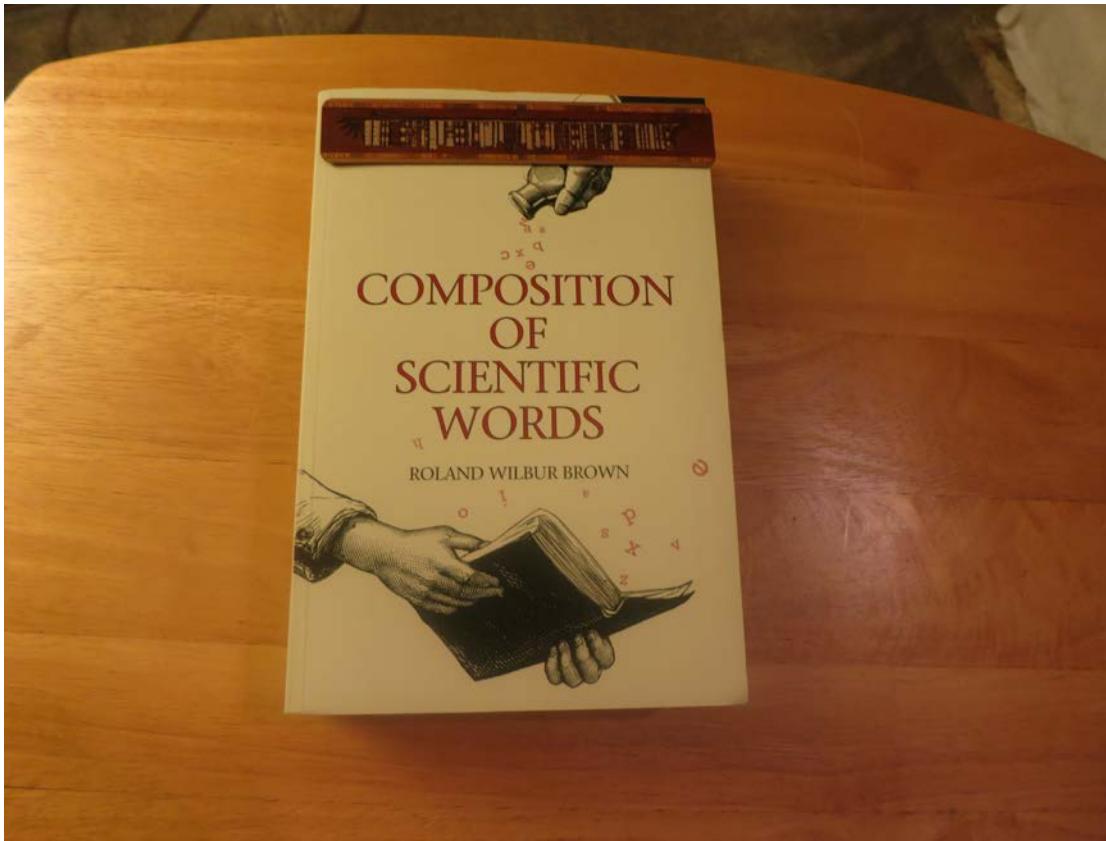
English				
Initials	System	Term	Context and source	Definition and source
HE	Cardio	cardiologist	Cardiologists provide health care to prevent, diagnose and treat diseases and conditions of the heart and cardiovascular system, including the arteries. <a href="http://healthcareers.about.com/od/physiciancareers/p/cardiologistpro.htm">http://healthcareers.about.com/od/physiciancareers/p/cardiologistpro.htm</a>	Doctor who specializes in cardiology

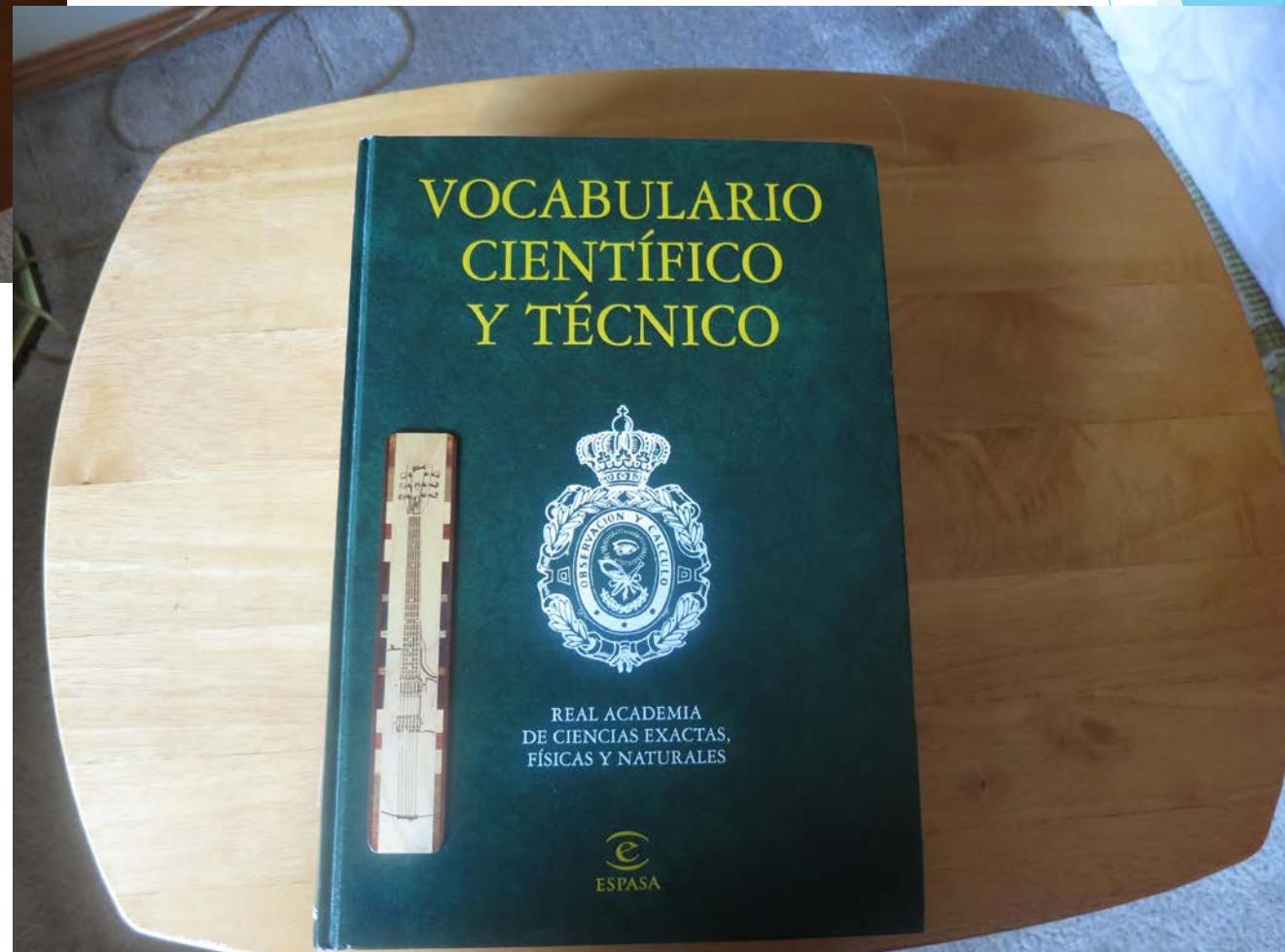
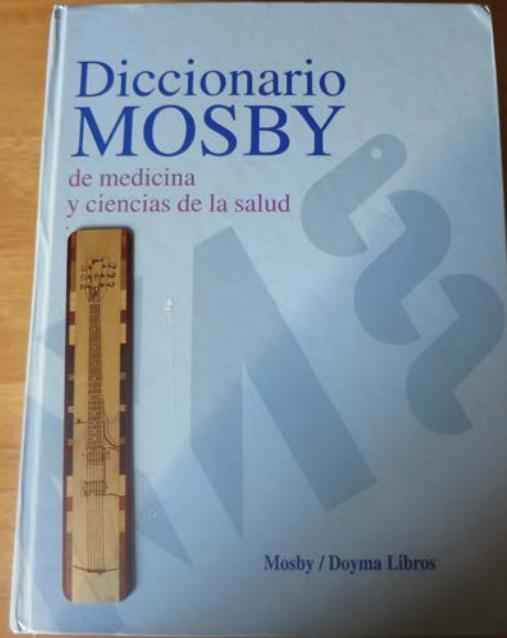
# Spanish side of the terminology database

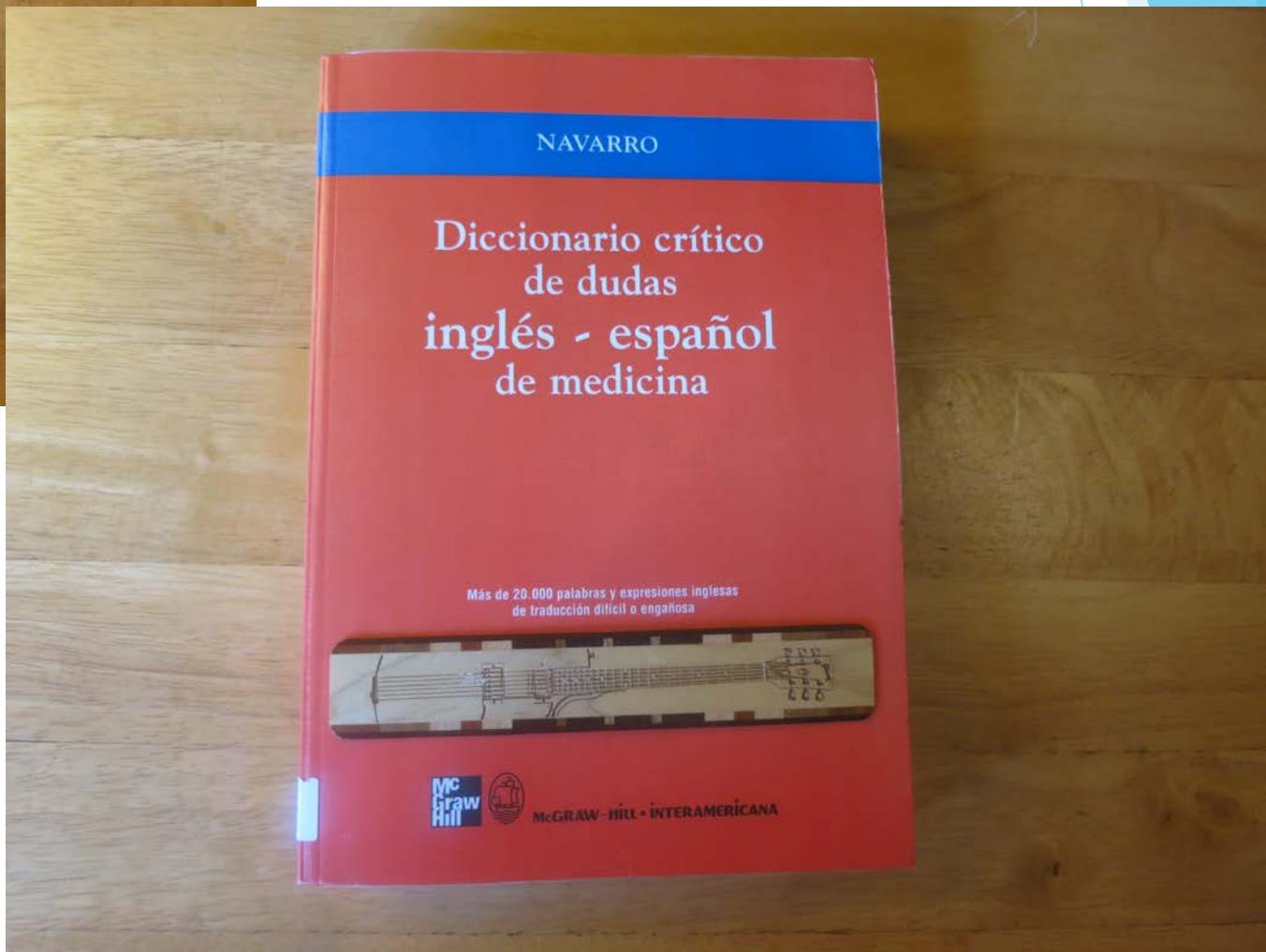
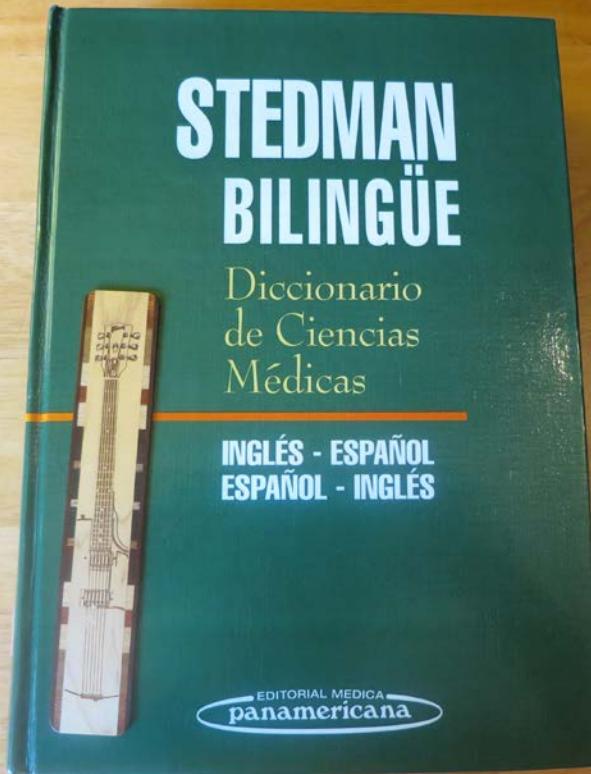
Other language		
Term	Context and source	Definition and source
cardiólogo	Si un niño tiene un problema cardíaco, debe visitar a un cardiólogo pediátrico, que se especializa en el tratamiento de niños. <a href="http://kidshealth.chocchildrens.org/PageManager.jsp?lic=456&amp;dcorazón y del aparato circulatorio. n=Childrens_Hospital_of_Orange_County&amp;article_set=54115&amp;cat_id=20274">http://kidshealth.chocchildrens.org/PageManager.jsp?lic=456&amp;dcorazón y del aparato circulatorio. n=Childrens_Hospital_of_Orange_County&amp;article_set=54115&amp;cat_id=20274</a>	Médico especializado en cardilogía. La cardiología (del gr. καρδία 'corazón' y λογία 'estudio') es la rama de la medicina interna, escindida de "pulmon y corazón" en la ley española de especialidades médicas de 1977, que se ocupa de las afecciones del corazón y del aparato circulatorio.











# Where can I find the ordering information?

This blog post has my catalog, updated as of the end of 2016. All these books are listed there.

<http://blog.gauchatranslations.com/books-time-to-enjoy-them/>

# What is this flag about?



Context. It was on this building in Depoe Bay, Oregon



# In Newport, Oregon



In Latin America: a different meaning  
for the green cross.



# Heimlich Maneuver

# Heimlich Maniobra

4 minutes to live

## Look

- Hand in Neck
- Coughing, weak or breathless
- Lips turn blue
- Collapses

4 minutos para vivir

## Mire

- Manos en el cuello
- No puede hablar ni respirar
- Se pone color azul
- Se cae

## Act

Standing  
De pie



### Standing

- Stand behind the victim and wrap your arms around their waist.
- Place your fist with thumb side against the victim's abdomen slightly above the navel and below the rib cage.
- Grasp your fist with your other hand and press into the victim's abdomen with a quick, upward thrust.

### De pie

- Párese detrás de la víctima y póngale los brazos alrededor de la cintura.
- Coloque el dedo pulgar de su puño en el abdomen de la víctima, apenas arriba del ombligo, y abajo de la caja torácica.
- Agarre su puño con la otra mano y presione hacia el abdomen de la víctima con un movimiento rápido hacia arriba.

### Keep trying

After food is dislodged, have the victim visit a doctor.

## Actué

Lying  
Acostado



### Lying

- Victim is lying on their back.
- Facing victim, kneel astride the thighs.
- With one of your hands on top of the other, place the heel of your bottom hand on the abdomen slightly above the navel and below the rib cage.
- Press into the victim's abdomen with a quick, upward thrust.

### Acostado

- La víctima está acostada de espaldas.
- Colóquese de frente a la víctima poniéndose de rodillas a los lados de las piernas.
- Con una mano encima de la otra, coloque la base de la mano sobre el abdomen, apenas arriba del ombligo y abajo de la caja torácica.
- Presione el abdomen de la víctima con un movimiento rápido hacia arriba.

### Continue el movimiento

Asegúre que la víctima vea un médico después de la comida sea desalojado.

# Syntactic calque

## Heimlich Heimlich Maneuver Maniobra

4 minutes to live

### Look

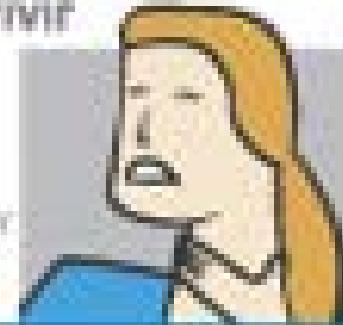
- Head-to-toe check
- Call for medical help
- Turn blue
- Choking



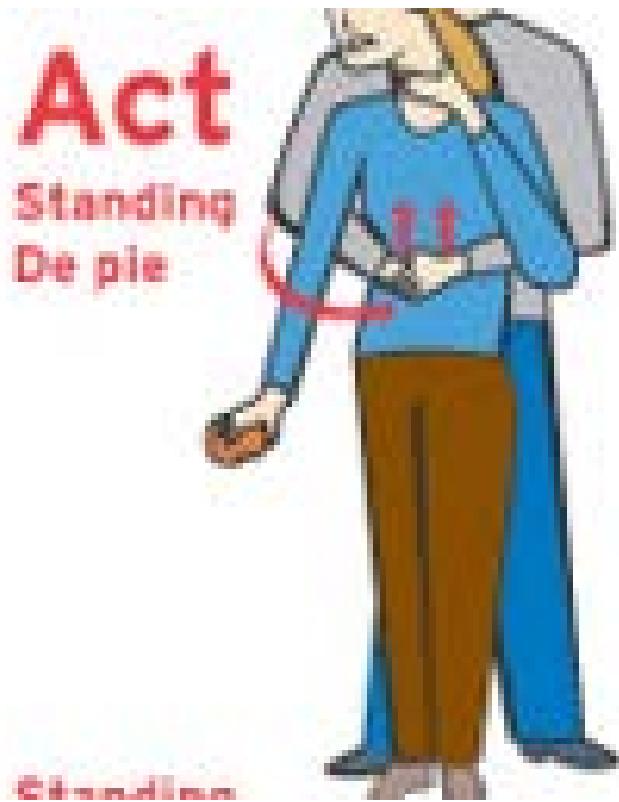
4 minutos para vivir

### Mire

- Mirar por el pecho
- No, la persona no respira
- Los pulmones no膨胀
- La cara



# Tense



# Heimlich Heimlich Maneuver Maniobra

4 minutes to live

## Look

- Head-to-toe check
- Cannot speak or breath
- Pulse absent
- Colorless

## Act

Standing  
De pie



### Standing

- Stand behind the victim and wrap your arms around their waist.
- Place your fist with thumb side against the victim's abdomen slightly above the navel and below the rib cage.
- Grasp your fist with your other hand and press into the victim's abdomen with a quick, upward thrust.

### De pie

- Párese detrás de la víctima y envíe sus brazos alrededor de la cintura.
- Coloque el pulgar de su puño en el abdomen de la víctima, sobre el ombligo, y debajo del borde inferior.
- Sostenga su puño con su otra mano y presiónelo hacia el abdomen de la víctima con un movimiento rápido hacia arriba.

### Keep trying

If the food is dislodged, have the victim spit it out.

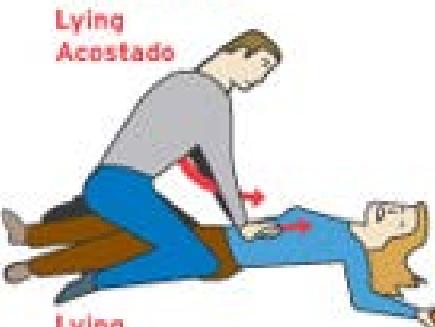
4 minutos para vivir

## Mire

- Mire en el rostro
- No respiro ni respira
- La piel color gris
- Se pasa

## Actué

Lying  
Acostado



### Lying

- Victim is lying on their back.
- For big victims, bend knees the thighs.
- With one of your hands on top of the other, place the heel of your hand on the abdomen slightly above the navel and below the rib cage.
- Press into the victim's abdomen with a quick, upward thrust.

### Acostado

- La víctima está acostada de espaldas.
- Colóquese en frente a la víctima y posicione sus rodillas a los lados de los pies.
- Con una mano encima de la otra, coloque la base de la mano en el abdomen, sobre el ombligo y debajo de la cintura.
- Presione el abdomen de la víctima con un movimiento rápido hacia arriba.

### Continue el movimiento

Si no logra desalojar la comida, ayude a la víctima a sentarse.

**ECOLAB®**

Hospital Safety & Infection Control



Information by Dr. Henry Heimlich and his wife, Linda Heimlich, and Dr. Murray Edwards, and used with their permission.

Problems:

- Spelling
- Terminology
- Capitalization



# Questions???

- ▶ Please contact me at  
[helen@gauchatranslations.com](mailto:helen@gauchatranslations.com)



## References

*MSD Manual Consumer Version.* (2017, October 2).

Retrieved from MSD Manual Consumer Version:

<https://www.msdsmanuals.com/home>

**Poster : First Aid For Choking (English and Spanish) ,  
Ecolab Food Safety Specialties.**

[https://foodsafety.ecolab.com/us/food-safety/11-x-17/11-x-17/poster-%3A-first-aid-for-choking-\(english-and-spanish\)-20418-02-21](https://foodsafety.ecolab.com/us/food-safety/11-x-17/11-x-17/poster-%3A-first-aid-for-choking-(english-and-spanish)-20418-02-21)