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Esencialidades del lenguaje médico en inglés para estudiantes de 3º, 4º y 5º años de las carreras de ciencias médicas

TITLE

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Correspondencia:

- PROBLEMA CONCEPTUAL METODOLÓGICO:

Cómo perfeccionar la enseñanza de la lengua inglesa en los estudiantes de 3º, 4º y 5º años de la carrera de Medicina para potenciar sus competencias lingüísticas y enfrentar situaciones propias de la vida y de la profesión con un enfoque humanista.

- OBJETO DE ESTUDIO:

El objeto de estudio de la disciplina lo constituyen las regularidades generales de la lengua inglesa sin priorizar ninguna de sus variantes regionales e independientemente del origen, de la preferencia de los autores de los libros de texto y de los profesores y de tal modo que los egresados de los cursos de Ciencias Médicas puedan comunicarse con cualquier persona en contextos donde el inglés se utilice como lengua materna u oficial, en situaciones académicas, profesionales y sociales.

En general, el objeto de estudio de la disciplina idioma inglés en las carreras de Ciencias Médicas está dado por las:

* Particularidades del proceso de comunicación en lengua inglesa para situaciones de la vida real y la práctica de la profesión, atendiendo a:

- Comunicación oral y escrita.
- Sistema fonético-fonológico.
- Sistema léxico-semántico.
- Sistema morfosintáctico.
- Sistema cultural de la lengua.

* Funciones comunicativas necesarias para poder comunicarse a nivel intermedio en el ciclo de Inglés General y a nivel superior en el Ciclo de Inglés con fines específicos.

Objetivos.

General:

- Elaborar un folleto con los aspectos esenciales relacionados con el inglés con fines específicos, (médico) con el fin de que tanto profesores como alumnos de 3º, 4º y 5º años de medicina los apliquen en clase y su labor diaria.

Específicos:

- Presentar las partes del cuerpo humano: órganos y huesos.

- Determinar el orden de los modificadores en la oración inglesa.

- Aplicar las combinaciones de verbos + preposiciones utilizados en el lenguaje médico.

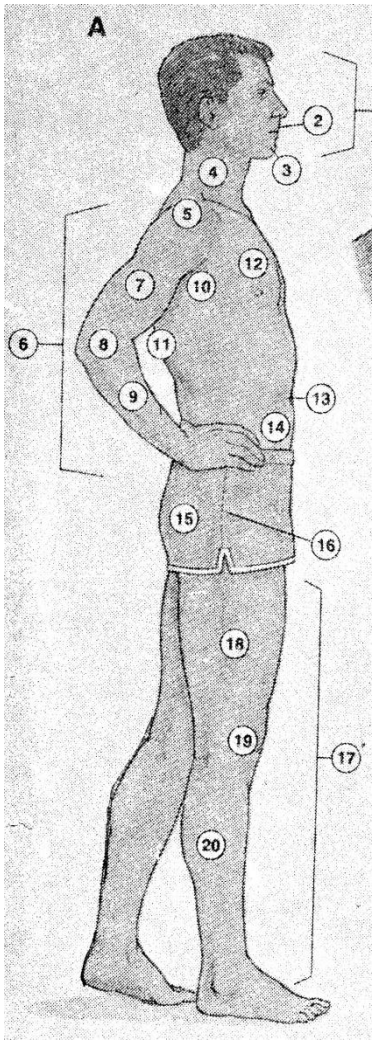
- Esbozar el uso de la voz pasiva en la prosa científica.

- Identificar el vocabulario utilizado en el lenguaje médico, específicamente en la redacción de informes de casos, atendiendo al lenguaje formal e informal, síntomas y signos más comunes, así como las abreviaturas utilizadas en este tipo de textos.

- Establecer las interrogantes utilizadas en la entrevista médico-paciente.

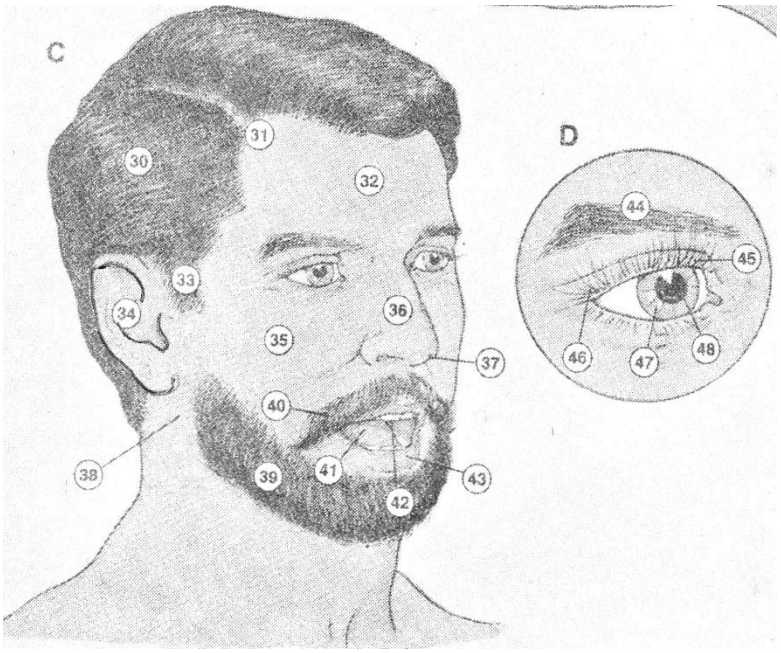
- Comparar los prefijos y sufijos utilizados en el lenguaje médico.

EL CUERPO HUMANO / THE HUMAN BODY



1) Face
2) Mouth
3) Chin
4) Neck
5) Shoulder
6) Arm
7) Upper arm
8) Elbow
9) Forearm
10) Armpit
11) Back
12) Chest
13) Waist
14) Abdomen
15) Buttocks
16) Hip
17) Leg
18) Thigh
19) Knee
20) Calf

THE HEAD AND THE EYE / LA CABEZA Y EL OJO



THE HEAD / LA CABEZA

30) hair

31) part

32) forehead

33) sideburn

34) ear

35) cheek

36) nose

37) nostril

38) jaw

39) beard

40) moustache

41) tongue

42) tooth/teeth

43) lips

THE EYE / EL OJO

44) eyebrow

45) eyelid

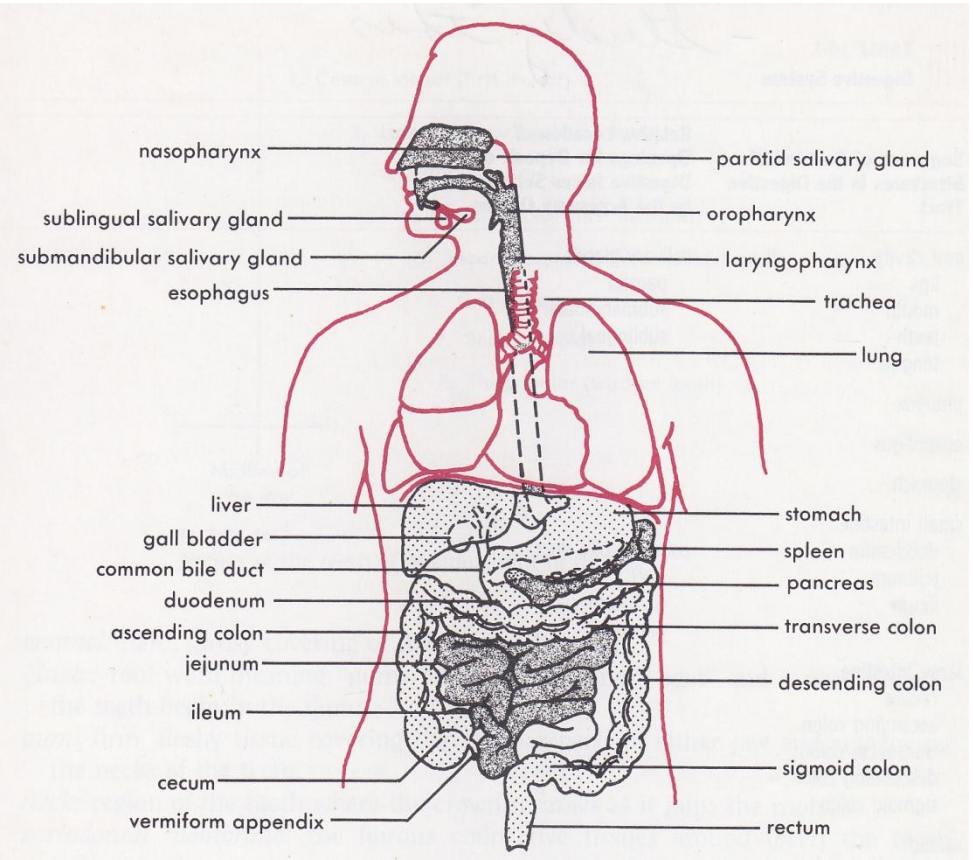
46) eyelashes

47) iris

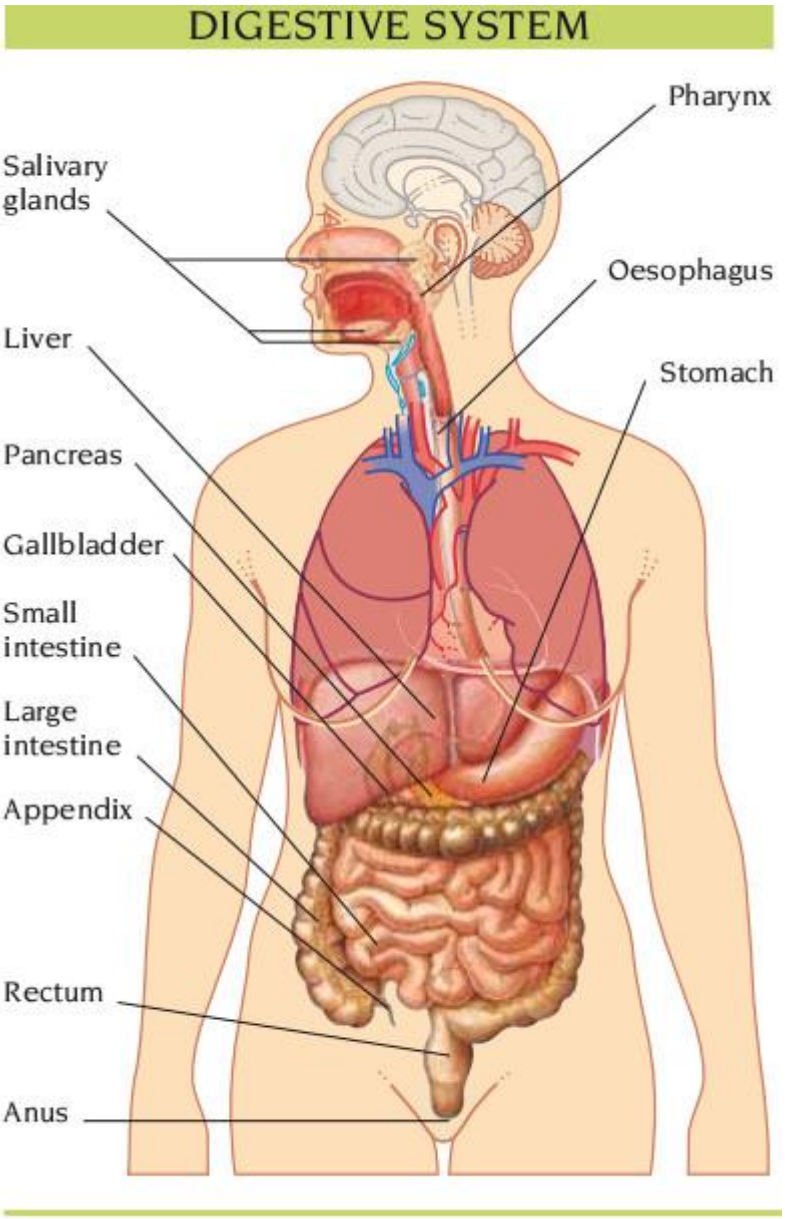
48) pupil

PARTES DEL CUERPO HUMANO // PARTS OF THE HUMAN BODY

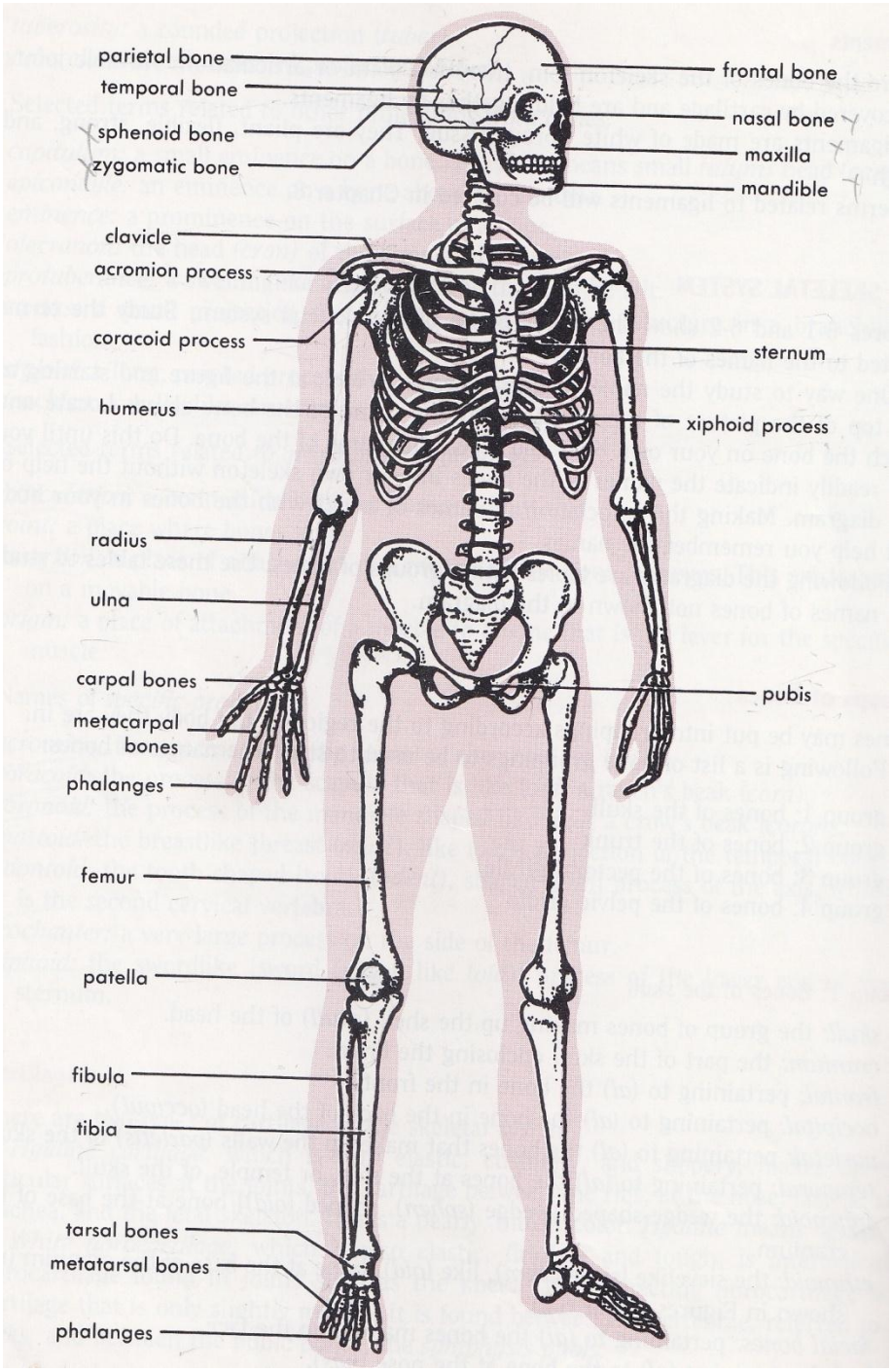
ORGANOS / ORGANS

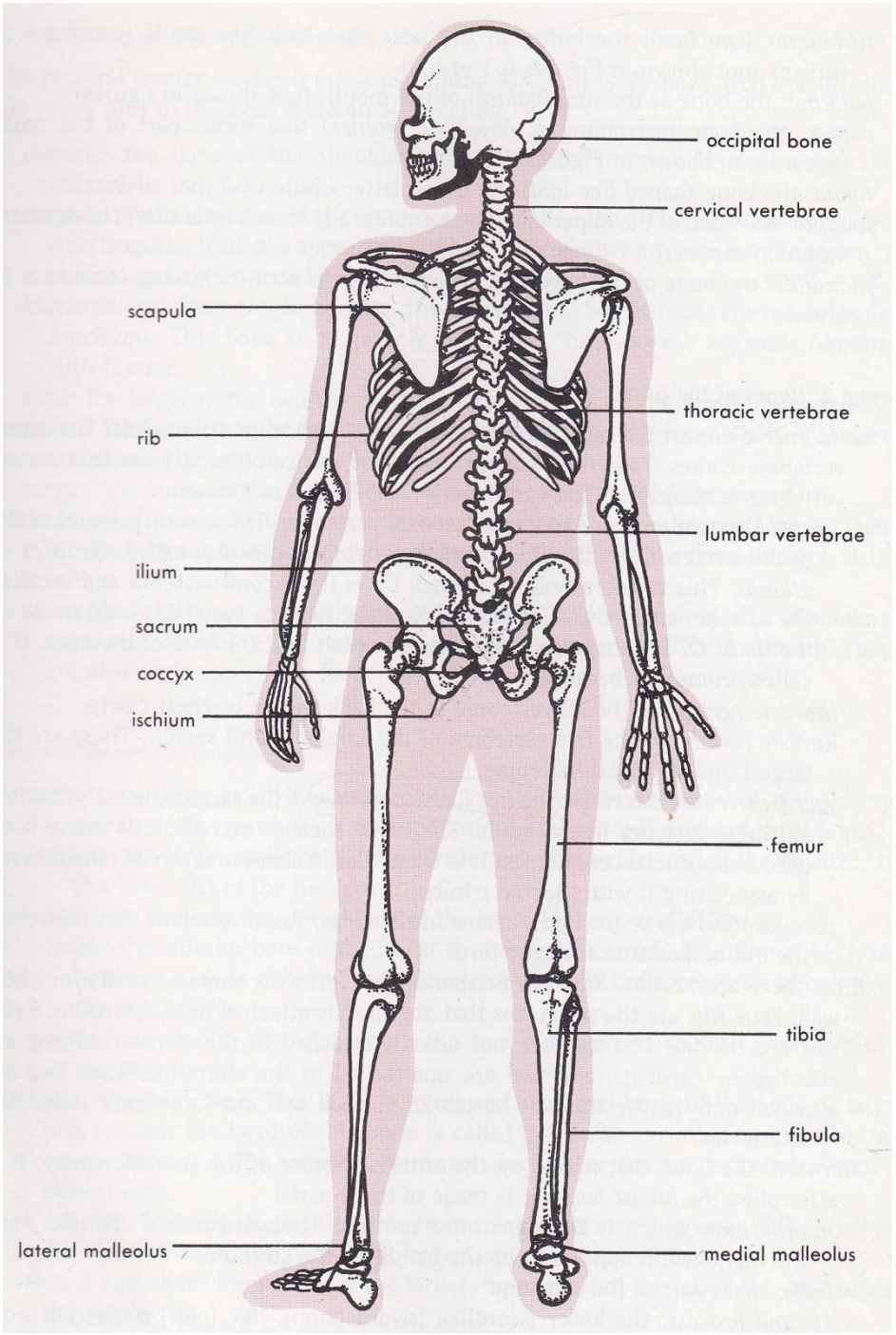


INTERNAL ORGANS



ESQUELETO HUMANO / HUMAN SQUELETON




occipital bone
cervical vertebrae
scapula
thoracic vertebrae
rib
lumbar vertebrae
ilium
sacrum
coccyx
ischium
femur
tibia
fibula
lateral malleolus
medial malleolus

DIVISIÓN DEL CUERPO HUMANO PARA EXAMEN FÍSICO/DIVISION OF THE HUMAN BODY FOR PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

FIRST DIVISION: (1) right hypochondriac (2) epigastric (3) left hypochondriac (4) right flank (5) umbilical (6) left flank (7) right inguinal (8) suprapubic

(9) ***left***

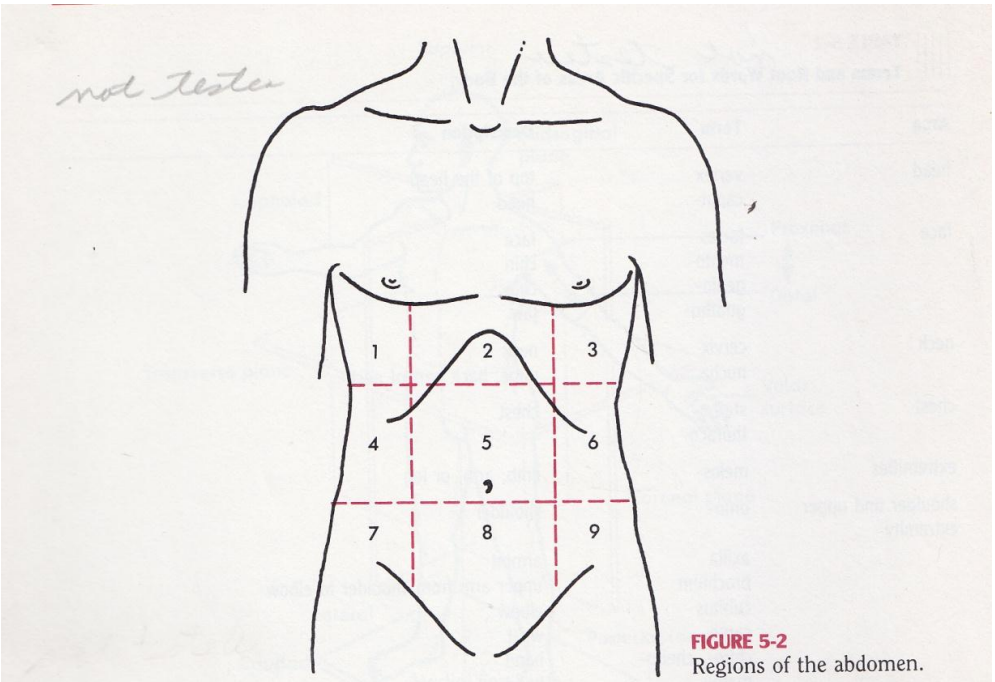


FIGURE 5-2
Regions of the abdomen.

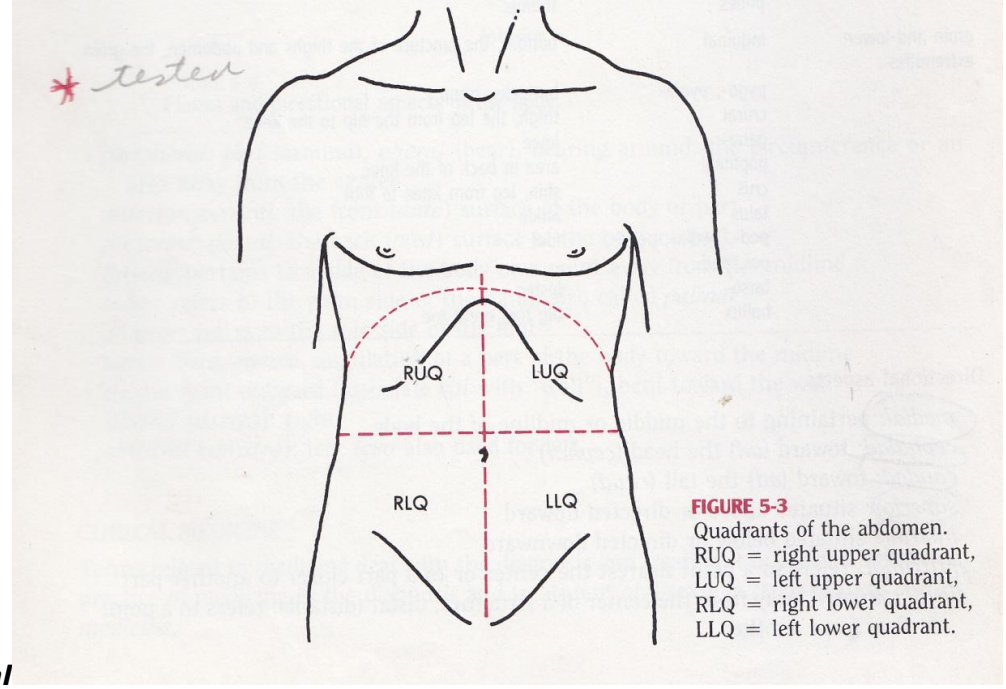


FIGURE 5-3
Quadrants of the abdomen.
RUQ = right upper quadrant,
LUQ = left upper quadrant,
RLQ = right lower quadrant,
LLQ = left lower quadrant.

inguinal

MODIFIERS:

Modifiers are words or phrases that enlarge the meaning of another word. They can be:

Adjectives: good, bad, poor, severe

Nouns: English, anatomy, art

Adverbs: hard, slightly, frequently

Participles: broken, working, studied

Prepositional phrases: in white shirt.

They may be considered as pre modifiers if they are placed before the noun they modify, and post modifiers if they are placed after the noun they modify.

PRE MODIFIERS:

They may be.

ADJECTIVES: A young man was admitted to hospital.

NOUNS: They gave me the anatomy book.

- ING: *The* operating room was dirty.

PAST PARTICIPLE: The surprised surgeon closed the wound.

The broken leg was in bad conditions**.**

COMPOUND PRE MODIFIERS:

They function as a single adjective or noun:

icy-cold water

a hard-working man

a first-class performance

a good-looking person

a 25-year-old patient

a ready-to-operate patient

ORDEN DE LOS PRE MODIFICADORES EN LA ORACIÓN INGLESA /

ORDER OF PRE MODIFIERES IN AN ENGLISH SENTENCE.

- Determiner
- Quantifier (cardinal numbers)
- Quality (description)
- Size, shape or texture.
- Time (old / new).
- Color (race)
- Procedence / Nationality
- Noun adjunct.
- Head noun.

e.g. A tall 25-year-old black male Cuban driver came to the casualty department complaining of a severe chest pain.

Five round soft white liver nodules were found in the patient

POST MODIFIERS.

They are placed after the noun they modify. They can be:

1.- ADVERBS OF PLACE: The man outside has an infarction.

2.- ADVERBS OF TIME: He was operated on the day before.

3.- PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES: The patient in bed 3 was operated on last night

4.- RELATIVE CLAUSES: The patient who was admitted to the cardiology service last night needs a pacemaker.
The surgeon operated on the patient that was in the emergency department.
They saw the patient whose leg was damaged in an accident.

5.- TO INFINITIVE: He is the first patient to live with an artificial heart valve.
The idea to treat that patient with acupuncture was very successful.

6.- -ING PHRASE: Did you treat the patient walking along the ward?
That man driving a car had a terrible accident.

7.- -ED PHRASE: The clinical record analyzed in the ward round had many mistakes.

E.G.: The patient is in the hospital.

The 35-year-old white male Cuban patient who was operated on last night is in the new Catholic hospital outside the city.

CONNECTORS:

En la redacción científica, los conectores constituyen aspectos importantes a tomarse en consideración por ser una de las características de la prosa científica. Ellos son expresiones que pueden unir palabras, frases u oraciones. Pueden clasificarse en dos grupos: coordinadores y subordinadores.

COORDINADORES:

And – also – besides – but – consequently – however – indeed – in fact – in order to – in order that - like/as – likewise – meanwhile – nevertheless – or – otherwise – on the contrary - on the one hand – on the other hand – so – therefore – thus –

e.g.: Doctors and nurses always work together.

He was treated with painkillers but they were not effective.

The patient came to the hospital in order to see the doctor**.**

COORDINADORES COMPUESTOS:

So....that – such....that – both....and.... – neither.....nor..... – either....or.... – not only.....but also....as well –

e.g.: The patient was so weak that he could not move alone.

He not only suffers from hypertension, but had an infarction as well.

SUBORDINADORES:

that – when – where – while – because – because of – that is why - if – unless – although – before – until – after – since – as –

e.g.: That patient came to the casualty department BECAUSE he had an acute chest pain.

That patient came to the casualty department BECAUSE OF his chest pain.

The doctor will see the clinical record WHEN he finishes working.

The patient had had a severe pain BEFORE he went to the hospital.

There was a terrible accident, THAT IS WHY all the medical personnel went to the hospital.

COMBINACIÓN DE VERBOS Y PREPOSICIONES

COMBINATION OF VERBS + PREPOSITIONS.

- complain of (about)
- assure of
- consist of
- agree with
- - - apply to
- attend to

- arrive (in-at)
- astonish(ed) at (by)
- base(ed) on
- comment on
- compare to (with)
- concentrate on
- convince of
- count on
- cure of
- decide on
- defend from (against)
- depend on
- emerge from
- experience(d) in
- finish with
- involved in
- listen to
- operate on
- prepare for
- protect from (against)
- suffer from
- warn against
- point at (to)
- apologize for
- consult on (about)
- confine(d) to
- suspect of
- think about/of
- rely on
- dream of
- stop from
- differ from
- thanks for
- prevent from
- interest (ed) in
- pleased with
- persist in
- submit to
- expect of / from
- communicate with
- look forward
- insist on

LA VOZ PASIVA COMO RASGO CARACTERÍSTICO DE LA PROSA CIENTÍFICA.

Ejemplos:

- Se hizo un estudio transversal y longitudinal que trata del uso de antibióticos en embarazadas.

- El paciente se traslada a la sala de cuidados intensivos.
  se operó anoche.
  será tratado por un cirujano.
  fue tratado con antibióticos.

¿Qué tiempo hace que fue operado?

¿Cuándo lo vieron?

¿Cómo será trasladado?

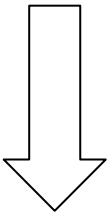
Modos difíciles de utilizar este tipo de oraciones. ¿Por qué?

¿Quién/quiénes es/son los que realizan la(s) acción(es)?
En inglés general, generalmente queremos enfatizar quién/quiénes realizan la acción, no quién/quiénes la reciben.
El lenguaje formal escrito a menudo va acompañado de un estilo importante como es el caso del estilo de la prosa científica, donde la impersonalidad desempeña un papel importante.

No es lo mismo decir:

(1) John operated on that patient last night.
(2) **That patient was operated on last night.**

ACTIVE VOICE: SUBJECT = (doer)
John speaks English.
PASSIVE VOICE: SUBJECT = (receiver)



English is spoken (by John)

La diferencia entre las voces activa y pasiva es una selección de enfoque. Hay dos posibilidades sistémicas. Si se menciona quién realiza la acción, se utiliza la voz activa; si lo que se menciona es quién recibe la acción, entonces la selección es la voz pasiva.
No es lo mismo decir:
- Alexander Fleming discovered the penicillin / Penicillin was discovered .
En la primera oración, el enfoque está en **Alexander Fleming,** en la segunda, el enfoque está en **penicillin**

Cuando nos referimos al **enfoque,** nos referimos a la **información,** acerca de lo que se refiere la oración que en inglés se ubica al inicio de la misma. Algunas veces tenemos que enfocar en quien recibe la acción porque quien la realiza es desconocido o no resulta importante.
Compare:

- **English as a foreign language is something important to learn.**
- **Something important to learn is English as a foreign language.**

Aunque ambas oraciones expresan lo mismo, ambas tratan aspectos diferentes.

*** La voz pasiva es una estructura con sus propias características.**

FORMACIÓN DE LA VOZ PASIVA.

BE + PAST PARTICIPLE

(AM – ARE – IS) **(REGULAR)**
(WAS – WERE) **(IRREGULAR)**
(BE – BEEN – BEING)

De acuerdo con el tiempo
De la oración activa.

¿QUÉ CLASE DE VERBOS PUEDEN UTILIZARSE EN LA VOZ PASIVA?

VERBOS TRANSIVOS (PERO NO TODOS)

Ejemplos:

John speaks English (Transitivo)
John speaks in class. (Intransitivo)

John knows Edward. (Transitivo) –Esta oración no se puede pasar a la voz pasiva. Los verbos de predicado incompleto no pueden utilizarse en la voz pasiva.

John worked hard. (Intransitivo)
John will go to South Africa. (Intransitivo)

VERBOS CON DOS COMPLEMENTOS UTILIZADOS EN ORACIONES PASIVAS:

Verbos tales como:

give – tell – show – lend – get – pay – sell – bring – make – fetch - teach

pueden tomar dos complementos:

I GAVE HIM A SEDATIVE.

HIM: Pronombre personal en función de complemento indirecto.
A SEDATIVE: Complemento directo .

(1) HE WAS GIVEN A SEDATIVE.

En inglés es más usual utilizar el pronombre personal el sujeto de la oración pasiva.

(2) *A* SEDATIVE WAS GIVEN TO HIM.

Esta forma se utilizaría cuando se necesita enfatizar en este nuevo sujeto.

AGENTE (BY):

La **by-phrase** contiene el agente de la oración pasiva y solamente se requiere en casos específicos (cuatro de cada cinco oraciones pasivas no llevan el agente).
By debe ser rigurosamente suprimido excepto en aquellos ejemplo donde el interés en el predicado indique a la voz pasiva; sin embargo, el sujeto activo es de interés propio y resulta necesario para ofrecer el sentido completo.
En las oraciones siguientes, el orador está presumiblemente discutiéndolas o leyéndolas.

(1) Penicillin was discovered by Alexander Fleming.

(2) A book on Bioethics was written by Dr. Torres.

La voz pasiva está especialmente relacionada con el estilo impersonal (escritos científicos) dónde la pregunta iniciada con **QUIÉN/QUIÉNES** no resulta ni importante ni relevante.

The patient was transferred at 8:00 a.m.

He was treated with antibiotics.

SUJETOS INDEFINIDOS: (SOMEONE – THEY – PEOPLE)

Someone saw her….**She was seen.**

They are going to admit the patient…**The patient is going to be admitted.**

Someone will call you tonight….**You will be called tonight.**

People speaks English all over the world. **English is spoken all over the world.**

USO DE 'GET' EN VEZ DE 'TO BE':

El auxiliar de la voz pasiva es generalmente el verbo **to be** , pero algunas veces puede ser **get.** Solamente se encuentra en el estilo informal y en construcciones sin agente.

The boy got hurt on his way home.
(was)
It is difficult when a person gets punished for a crime he did not commit.
(is)

ADVERBIOS DE MODO:

En las oraciones en voz pasiva los adverbios de modo se colocan frente al pasado participio del verbo modificado

Ejemplo:

This operation is <u>very well</u> made.

Discussions were <u>formally</u> opened.

Muchos gramáticos los consideran adjetivos.

PHRASAL VERBS:

ACTIVE: Someone will have TO DEAL WITH this matter right away.

PASSIVE: This matter WILL HAVE TO BE DEALT WITH right away.

ASK FOR – BELIEVE IN – LOOK AT – LOOK AFTER – OPERATE ON – CONSIST OF –

PREGUNTAS:

La voz pasiva se utiliza también en preguntas:

(a) <u>Yes/No questions:</u>

Do you speak English? **Is English spoken?**
Did they see that patient? **Was that patient seen?**
Will he treat this patient? **Will this patient be treated?**
Has he read that book? **Has that book been read?**

<u>Wh questions:</u>

Where do they speak English? **Where is English spoken?**
When did he see that patient? **When was that patient seen?**

How long ago did he operate on that patient?

How long ago was that patient operated on?

How often will they treat that patient?

How often will that patient be treated?

'IT' INTRODUCTORIO EN INGLÉS:

People say that Cuba is a medical power.
It is said that Cuba is a medical power.
Cuba is said to be a medical power.

People say that the noise frighten him.
It is said that the noise frighten him.
The noise is said to frighten him.

It was/is called. It has been seen..
It is/was supposed… It is/was thought…..
It is / was believed…..

Se ha hecho un gran daño al enseñar la voz pasiva como si fuera una mera forma de expresar una oración en la voz activa.
La voz pasiva tiene un lugar importante y especial en el idioma. Muchas oraciones que están bien en la voz activa, resultan grotescas cuando se pasan a la voz pasiva. El propio uso de la voz pasiva se ha señalado como una característica distintiva del estilo de la prosa científica.

***VOCABULARIO* UTILIZADO EN LOS INFORMES DE CASOS VOCABULARY TO BE USED IN A CASE REPORT**

- Casualty department emergency room
- Distress restless admitted to on admission
- On the physical examination findings
- Condition It was found/shown/observed to be

- Obese pale overweight healthy jaundiced febrile unconscious revealed showed ward ward round
- Rule(d) out prescribe add discharge(d)
- Release(d) beats pulse discharged acute anomaly atrophy benign malignant chronic clinic clinical diagnosis metastatic prognosis
- **Symptoms:** "fall with" . An indication of something that occurs, or falls, with a particular disease process. Eg. The chest pain is a symptom of heart disease.

- **Signs:** an observable occurrence that indicates a disease state. E.g. Fever is a sign of infection.
- **Syndrome:** "run together". A group of signs and symptoms that usually occur, or run together. E.g. respiratory distress syndrome, a group of signs and symptoms that result from respiratory distress.
- **Physical examination:**

  Inspection: the act of looking into or looking at the patient, either directly or indirectly through various instruments.

  Palpation: the act of touching or feeling specific areas of the patient´s body.

  Auscultation: the act of listening to the sounds produced by internal organs as they are functioning or to sound produced in response to electronic devices: The stethoscope is mainly used.

  Percussion: the act of striking various parts of the body to determine the quality of the sounds produced, the reflexes or reaction of nerves, or the existence of tenderness.

  Various measurements: vital signs, measured to complete the total evaluation of the person´s state of health. The vital signs measured are: temperature, pulse, respiratory rate, and blood pressure. They are commonly abbreviated as: T, P, R and BP respectively.

  The purpose of a physical examination is to find signs of the disease.

1.- Interrogantes y frases de uso general en la consulta.

Questions and general phrases used in the consulting room

¿Cómo se llama?	What´s your name?
¿Qué edad tiene?	How old are you?
¿Dónde vive?	Where do you live?
¿En qué trabaja?	What´s your job?

¿Es soltero, casado, divorciado	Are you single or married? Divorced?
¿Cómo se siente?	How do you feel?
¿Cuál es el problema?	What is the problem?
¿Ha tenido este problema antes?	Have you had this problem before?
¿Dónde tiene el dolor?	Where is your pain?
¿Dónde le duele?	Where does it hurt?
¿Dónde le duele más?	Where does it hurt the most?
Muéstreme	Show me
¿Por cuánto tiempo?	For how long?
Siéntese, por favor	Sit down, please
Acuéstese	Lie down
Levántese	Get up
Voltéese	Turn around.
Voltéese del lado derecho/izquierdo	Turn on your right/left side
Acuéstese boca arriba	Lie on your back
Acuéstese boca abajo	Lie on your stomach
Por favor, relájese	Relax, please
Cálmese	Calm down
No se mueva	Don't move.
Levante la cabeza.	Raise up your head
Dóblese / agáchese	Bend over
Voltee la cabeza y tosa	Turn your head and cough
Quítese la ropa	Take off your clothes.
Quítese la ropa interior	Take off your underwear
Puede desvestirse.	You can get undressed.
Póngase la ropa.	Put on your clothes.
Puede vestirse.	You can get dressed.
Usted necesita una operación.	You need an operation.
Usted necesita una inyección.	You need an injection.
Usted necesita tomar medicinas.	You need to take medicines.
Usted necesita exámenes de sangre.	You need blood tests.
Usted necesita una radiografía.	You need an X-ray.
Usted necesita un yeso.	You need a cast.
Usted necesita un ultrasonido.	You need an ultrasound.

Usted necesita una prueba de orina.	You need a urine test.
Usted necesita una sonda.	You need a Foley catheter.
Necesito hacerle un examen vaginal.	I need to do a vaginal exam.
Necesito examinarlo a ver si tiene hernia	I need to examine you for a hernia
Vamos a ponerle un suero intravenoso	We are going to give you an IV
Usted tiene una infección	You have diabetes
Usted tiene una fractura	You have a fracture
Usted tiene una torcedura	You have a sprain
Usted tiene neumonía	You have pneumonia
Usted tiene una enfermedad del corazón	You have heart disease
Usted tiene la presión alta.	You have high blood pressure.
Usted tiene la presión baja.	You have low blood pressure.
Tome su medicina: . una vez al día. . dos veces al día . tres veces al día. . cuatro veces al día . cada doce horas . cada seis horas . cada ocho horas . con comidas . después de las comidas . antes de acostarse	Take your medicine: .once a day. . twice a day. . three times a day. - four times a day . every twelve hours . every six hours . every eight hours . with food . after food / meals . before bed
Evite el alcohol / la cerveza	Avoid alcohol / beer
Necesita ver a un especialista	You need to see a specialist
Necesitamos ingresarlo en…	We need to admit you to…

2. Interrogantes generales sobre los síntomas antecedentes y características del paciente.

General questions about background symptoms and patient´s characteristics.

¿Cuál es el problema?	What is the problem?
¿Cuándo comenzó el problema?	When did the problem start?
¿Dónde tiene el dolor?	Where do you have the pain?
¿Tiene fiebre?	Do you have a fever?

¿Tiene náusea o vómitos?	Do you have nausea or vomiting?
¿Tiene algún problema médico como: . ¿Presión alta? . Diabetes? . Asma? . Epilepsia? . Enfermedad del corazón? . Úlcera en el estómago?	Do you have any medical problem like: . High blood pressure? . Diabetes? . Asthma? . Epilepsy? . Heart disease? . Stomach ulcer?
¿Toma usted alguna medicina?	Do you take any medicine?
¿Tomó algo para: . el dolor? .la fiebre? . los vómitos?	Did you take anything for: . the pain? . the fever? . the vomiting?
¿Qué tomó?	What did you take?
¿Cuándo fue su última menstruación?	When was your last period?
¿Es usted alérgico a: . la penicilina? . la sulfa? . el yodo? . la aspirina? . los camarones? . el maní?	Are you allergic to: . penicillin? . sulfa? . iodine? . aspirin? . shrimp? . peanuts?
¿Cuánto pesa?	How heavy are you?
¿Cuánto mide?	How tall are you?

3.- Interrogantes para precisar las características del dolor en un paciente.

Questions to precise the patient´s pain characteristics.

¿Dónde tiene el dolor?	Where do you have the pain?
¿Cuándo comenzó el dolor?	When did the pain start?
¿Dónde comenzó el dolor?	Where did the pain start?
¿Se le corre el dolor a otro lugar?	Does the pain travel to another place?
Apunte a dónde se le corre el dolor	Point here where the pain travels to
¿El dolor le va y viene?	Does the pain go and come?
¿Es el dolor constante?	Is the pain constant?
¿Cuánto tiempo le dura el dolor?	How long does the pain last?

¿Cómo es el dolor?	What is the pain like?
¿Es agudo?	Is it acute / sharp?
¿Es severo?	Is it severe?
¿Es como un cuchillo?	Is it like a knife?
¿Es quemante?	Does it burn?
¿Es opresivo?	Is it like a pressure?
¿Es como calambres?	Is it like cramps?
¿Ha tenido este tipo de dolor antes?	Have you had this type of pain before?
¿Qué cosas le causan dolor?	What things cause the pain?
¿Qué le mejora el dolor?	What makes the pain better?
¿Ha tomado algo para el dolor?	Have you taken anything for the pain?
Pain:	**Dolor:**
- dull	- sordo
- fulminant	- fulminante
- gripping	-opresivo
- intense / acute	- intenso, agudo
- irradiating	- que se irradia, que se corre
- mild	- leve
- persistent	- persistente, continuo, constante
- severe	- severo, muy fuerte
- sharp	- agudo
- unbearable	- insoportable

14. Términos misceláneos. Miscelaneous terminology

Internar / ingresar	Admit
Dar de alta	Discharge
Cita	Appointment
Ampolla	Blister

Sangre	Blood
Coágulo de sangre	Blood clot
Moretón	Bruise
Ardor	Burning
Calambre	Cramp
Escalofríos	Chills
Mareos	Dizziness
Desmayo	Faint
Fiebre	Fever
Fractura	Fracture
Inyección	Injection
Mucosidad	Mucus
Dolor	Pain
Flema	Phlegm
Píldora / pastilla	Pill
Erupción	Rash
Torcedura	Sprain
Sudor	Sweat
Mareado	Dizzy
Entumecido	Numb
Hinchado	Swollen

DOCTOR- PATIENT´S INTERVIEW ABOUT MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION.

ENTREVISTA MÉDICO-PACIENTE ACERCA DE INFARTO DEL MIOCARDIO

A patient was brought to the emergency room complaining of a chest pain.

Doctor: Good morning, I am Dr. Naranjo.

Patient: Good morning, doctor. My name is John.

Doctor: How old are you?

Patient: I am 44 years old.

Doctor: What´s your job?

Patient: I am an engineer.

Doctor: Are you single or married?

Patient: I am single.

Doctor: How do you feel?

Patient: I feel very bad, doctor.

Doctor: What is your problem?

Patient: I have a terrible pain in my chest

Doctor: When did it start?

Patient: It started last night.

Doctor: Have you had this problem before?

Patient: No, I haven´t.

Doctor: Where is the pain? Where does it hurt?

Patient: It is here, in the middle of the chest

Doctor: Does it travel to any other part of your body?

Patient: Yes, it does. It runs to the left arm and the lower jaw.

Doctor: Do you have a fever?

Patient: No, I don´t.

Doctor: Have you had nausea, vomiting or any other symptom?

Patient: Yes doctor, I have had vomiting, nausea, shortness of breath, cold sweat, and I feel very weak.

Doctor: What is the pain like?

Patient: It is acute, constant, and like a pressure.

Doctor: Have you taken any medication for the pain?

Patient: Yes, I took a painkiller, but it did not better the pain.

Doctor. Do you smoke? Drink alcohol? Coffee?

Patient: Yes, I do.

Doctor: How much?

Patient: Well, I smoke 20 cigarettes a day. I usually drink alcohol on weekends and too much coffee every day.

Doctor: Are you allergic to any medication?

Patient: Yes, I am allergic to penicillin.

Doctor: Are your parents still alive?

Patient: Well, my mother died of cancer two years ago and my father is still alive, but he suffers from hypertension.

Doctor: Well, I am going to examine you. Does it hurt when I press here?

Patient: Yes, it hurts a lot.

Patient. Oh doctor. It is very painful.

Doctor: I am going to indicate an electrocardiogram and some lab tests such as complete blood count. A few minutes later, the patient was brought with the results.

Doctor: Oh, as I suspected. You have an infarction.

Patient: What does it mean, doctor? Is it serious?

Doctor: Yes, of course. You are going to be admitted to the cardiology service urgently.

Patient: How long should I be admitted to hospital?

Doctor. It depends on your evolution.

INFORMES DE CASOS CON FINES EDUCATIVOS

- ***ID: Identifying data / Datos de identificación del paciente.***
- ***CC: Chief complaint / Motivo de asistencia al médico.***
- ***HPI: History of the present illness / Historia de la enfermedad actual.***
- ***PMH: Past medical history / Historia médica pasada (antecedentes)***
- ***SH: Social habits / Hábitos sociales.***
  - ***Habits and medication / Habitos y medicación***
- ***FH: Family history / Historia familiar.***
- ***O/E: Physical examination / Examen físico.***
- ***Ix: Investigations / Investigaciones indicadas.***
- ***DD: Differential diagnosis / Diagnóstico diferencial.***
- ***D: Diagnosis / Diagnóstico.***
- ***C: Complications / Complicaciones.***
- ***Rx. Management / Tratamiento.***
- ***P: Prognosis / Pronóstico.***

EXAMPLE

USEFUL LANGUAGE HINTS FOR CASE REPORTS

Identifying data:

- A x-year-old _____ _____ _____ _____

  race sex nationality occupation

- A _____aged _____

- A _____ of _____

  Age

Chief (main) complaint:

- presented to (his/her GP / family doctor / the polyclinic / the hospital /the ER (casualty department)….
- was admitted to (hospital / the ICU / the CCU) because he/she has…..)
- was brought to…
- was sent to…. referred to….
- came to…
- complaining of / because / because of / after…
- with history of…

History of present illness (HPI):

- On arrival/ On admission / On direct(closer) questioning /
- he/she was (in obvious distress / in pain / pale / restless / having fits)
- he/she said he/she had had….
- he/she admitted having experienced
- he/she reported

Past Medical History: (PMH)

- Over the previous…
- ___ year(s) / month(s) / week(s) /before he/she had….
- on further questioning he/she had been…
- for the past….
- he/she had had…

♦ ***Family History***

- *His/her father/ mother was/is diabetic.*
- *His/her father/ mother complains of... complained of.../ died of.../ had had...*
- *There was/ is no family history of (hypertension).*
- *Both his/ her parents/ children are (healthy).*
- *Other family members were also diagnosed as having...*

Social History: (SH)

- He/she has been on that job for _____years
- He/she has never taken any physical exercise.
- He/she has been happily married for _____ years.
- He/she comes from a poor / middle class / wealthy / well-to-do family.
- He/she has led a sedentary living over the past_____ years.
- He/she is a heavy / an occasional drinker.
- He/she is a teetotaller.
- He/she (occasionally) smokes(___cigarettes / cigars) a day.
- He/she is allergic to_____.
- He/she is taking drugs at present.
- He/she often / usually takes drugs.

On the physical exam(ination) (O/E):

- NAD (Nothing Abnormal was Detected).
- There were no significant findings O/E.
- There was no evidence of…
- On inspection / auscultation / palpation / percussion / I noted / listened…
- There was mild (rebound) tenderness…
- His/her pulse (P) was….
- His/her BP (blood pressure) was ___/___ (___ over___).
- _____ was/were absent.
- Neither _____ nor _____were palpable.
- O/E he/she was found to be / shown to be / observed to be ……
- Exam(ination) of the _____ showed/revealed…..
- On pelic / rectal /vaginal / bimanual examination _____
- He/she was well oriented to time, place and person.

Laboratory tests, diagnostic procedures and investigations (Ix):

- Chest X-ray (CXR) showed / revealed…
- Abdominal X-ray----------
- Ultrasound / ultrasonogram showed/revealed…..
- Endoscopy showed/ revealed….
- Hemoglobin HG – was…..

- CBC / ESR / Alkaline phosphatase / Creatinine / was……
- CT scan showed / revealed…
- Blood tests/ liver function tests…
- Urianalysis (URE) / mid-stream urine (MSU) /intravenous urography (IVU) showed…
- MRI (Magnetic Resonance Imaging) revealed…..

Differential diagnosis: (DD)

- The most common conditions are…
- In this patient clinical / haematological / histological features were suggestive of…..
- In this case patients may present with ….
- _____, _____, _____ and _____ must be ruled out.
- I ruled out _____, _____, _____ and _____.
-On ruling out this disease I have to think about….

Diagnosis: (D)

- All the features of the history and examination are consistent with a diagnosis of….
- The history of _____ points to a diagnosis of _____.
- A diagnosis of _____ was made.
- He/she has _____.
- He/she was diagnosed as having _____.
- No diagnosis was made.
- He/she seems to have…..

Prognosis: (P)

- The prognosis is excellent / good / guarded / poor / bad / bleak.

Management: (Rx)

- He/she was given….
- He/she was started on _____ / was prescribed _____ / was treated with_____
- He/she was sent home on _____
- He/she was referred to _____

- _____ was/were added to the treatment.
- _____ was continued / was changed to _____
-There is no need for _____.
- He/she was admitted to_____
- After discharge / release he/she should be / do / avoid _____
- The treatment of _____ depends upon the cause.

SOME OTHER USEFUL PHRASES:

- His/her symptoms subsided.
- He/she has relapsed with identical symptoms.
- He/she was readmitted….

LISTA DE SÍNTOMAS MÁS COMÚNES /
LIST OF COMMON SYMPTOMS

Blurred Vision
Visión borrosa

Nose Bleeding
Sangramiento nasal

Blood in the stools
Sangre en las heces

Change in bowel habits
Cambio en los hábitos sanitarios

Chills
Escalofrío

Constipation
Estreñimiento

Convulsions
Convulsión

Coughing
Tos

Diarrheas
Diarrea

Difficulties passing water
Dificultad para orinar

Fainting spells
Fatigas

Dizzy spells
Mareo

Fever
Fiebre

Loss of appetite
Perdida del apetito

Hicough
Hipo

Indigestions
Ingestas

Loss of weight
Pérdida de peso

Lump in .....
Nódulo o protuberancia en.....

Nausea
Náusea

Tingling in my legs
Hormigueo en las piernas

Numbness
Pérdida de la sensibilidad en un miembro / Entumecimiento

Pins and needle sensation
Sensación de hincaditas con agujas

Shortness of breath

Perdida de la respiración o respiración forzada

Cold sweat
Sudor frío
Swelling of the ankles
Inflamación de los tobillos

Swollen glands
Glándulas inflamadas

Trouble with the period
Problemas con la menstruación

Trouble swallowing
Problemas para tragar

Trouble sleeping
Problemas para dormirse

Vomiting
Vómitos

Weakness
Debilitamiento

Tiredness
Cansancio

Headaches, stomachage
Dolor de cabeza, dolor de estómago

Pain in the small of the back
Dolor en la parte baja de la espalda, lumbalgia

Ear ringing

Ruido en los oídos

Difficulty starting the stream
Dificultad para empezar a orinar

Voiding in great amount
Evacuando ampliamente, orinando bastante

Wake up several times at night to urinate
Levantarse varias veces en la noche para orinar

LENGUAJE FORMAL E INFORMAL EN MEDICINA:

La forma en que el médico habla con el paciente es de gran importancia para establecer una comunicación exitosa y lograr que el paciente cumpla con el tratamiento. La lista que sigue nos mostrará como el paciente realmente entiende un término médico

Informal language used by patients Lenguaje informal	Formal language used by physicians Lenguaje formal
Radical breast operation ..... Operación radical de mama.....	mastectomy mastectomia
Opening into the colon ..... Abertura hacia el colon.....	colostomy colostomía
Womb removal ..... Extirpación del útero …….	hysterectomy histerectomía
Scar ..... Cicatriz …….	skin lesion lesión en la piel
Thigh ..... Muslo ……..	femur fémur
Tummy ..... Barriga ……	stomach estómago
Bowel, gut ..... Tripa ……	intestine Intestino
Sore ..... Llaga ……..	ulcer úlcera

Lump	.....	nodule
Bulto, masa	…….	nódulo
Bistuory	.....	scalpel
Bisturí	…….	escalpelo
Operation	.....	surgery
Operación	…….	cirugía
Chest pain	.....	angina
Dolor del pecho	…….	angina
Breech	……..	buttocks
Trasero	……..	nalga
Painful menstruation	.....	dysmenorrhea
Menstruación dolorosa	…….	dismenorrea
Give birth	.....	deliver a baby
Dar a luz	.....	parir
Discharge	.....	secretion
Descargar, segregar	…….	secreción
Gullet	.....	esophagus
Gaznate	.....	esófago
Breast feeding	.....	lactation
Dar la teta	.....	lactar
Yellow skin	.....	jaundice, icterus
Piel amarilla	……	íctero
Newborn	.....	neonate

Recién nacido …….. neonato

Womb ..... uterus
útero …… útero

Scarf skin ..... epidermis pellejo, piel
…….. epidermis

Itching ..... scabies, pruritus

Stitch ..... suture
Puntos …… sutura

Sewing the tissues ..... ligation
Coser los tejidos ..... ligadura

Pain killer ..... pain reliever
Mata dolor …… analgésico

Passing water ..... urinating, voiding,
Cambiar el agua …… orinar. evacuar, micción

Pulse, temp, blood ..... vital signs
Pressure
Pulso, temp, presión arterial …… signos vitales

Give a shot ..... give an injection
Inyectar …… inyectar

Chart ..... patient's record, case historia

Legs and arms ..... lower and upper limbs Piernas y
brazos ……. extremidades inferiores y

	superiores	drug
.....	medicine	
droga	…….	medicina
Pill	.....	tablets
Píldora	…….	tabletas
Wound	.....	incision
Herida	……..	incisión
Bowel wash	.....	enema
Lavado	……..	enema
IV fluid	.....	parenteral rehydration
Fluido intravenoso	……..	rehidratación parenteral
IV injection	.....	intravenous injection
Inyección intravenosa	……..	inyección intravenosa
Hang blood	.....	transfusion
Transfusión	……	transfusión
The roof of the mouth	.....	palate
El cielo de la boca	……..	paladar
Greasy	.....	seborrhea
Grasiento	……..	seborrea
Family way	.....	pregnant
Embarazo	……	embarazada
Infection	.....	sepsis
Infección	…….	Sepsis

Blackout	.....	loss of conciousness
Desmayo	…….	pérdida de la conciencia
Excessive urination	.....	polyuria
Exceso de orina	…….	poliuria
Excessive thirst	.....	polydipsia
Sed excesiva	……	polidipsia
Pink eyes	.....	conjuntivitis
Ojos enrojecidos	…….	conjuntivitis
Short sighted	.....	myopia
Corto de vista	.....	miopía
Adam's apple	.....	thyroid cartelage
La nuez de Adán	…….	cartílago tiroide
Lower jaw	.....	mandible
Mandíbula inferior	…….	mandíbula
Ring warm	.....	tinea
Tenea	…….	tenea
Baldness	.....	alopecia
Calvicie	……..	alopecia
Backbone, spinal cord	.....	vertebral column
Columna vertebral	…….	columna vertebral
Indigestion	.....	dyspepsia
Indigestión	…….	dispepsia
Heart burn	.....	pyrosis

Acidez en el estómago	…….	pirosis
Ass, rear, blind eye	.....	anus
Trasero	.....	ano
Private	.....	genitelia
Privado	.....	genitales
Stuffy nose	.....	nasal congestion
Tupición	…..	congestión nasal
Runny nose	.....	coryza

ABREVIATURAS UTILIZADAS EN EL LENGUAJE MÉDICO COMÚN , EN LOS INFORMES DE CASOS CLÍNICOS, Y EN LAS INVESTIGACIONES INDICADAS A LOS PACIENTES.

COMMON MEDICAL ABBREVIATIONS
ABREVIATURAS MÉDICAS COMUNES.

Abdo – abdomen
a.c. – before meals (antes de comidas)
ACTH – adenocorticostrope hormone – hormona adrenocorticortròpica
AF – atrial fibrilation
AFP – alphafoetoprotein – alfafetoproteina
AI - aortic incompetence – incompetencia aórtica
a.m. – morning – mañana
AN – antenatal
AP – anteroposterior
APH - antepartum haemorrhage – hemorrágia antes del parto
ARM . artificial rupture of membrane – ruptura artificial de membrana
AS – alimentary system – sistema alimentario
AShd – arteriosclerotic heart disease – enfermedad cardíaca arteriosclerótica
ATS – antitetanic serum – suero antitetánico

BB – bed bath – baño en cama
b.d./ b.i.d. – twice a day – dos veces al día
BF – breast feed – lactar
BI – bone injury –
BID - brought in dead – traido muerto
BM . bowel movement – movimiento intestinal
BNO – bowels not opened – intestines no abiertos
BO – bowels opened – intestines abiertos
BP – blood pressure – presión sanguine
BS . breath sounds – sonidos respiratorios
BWt – birth weight – peso al nacer

C – head presentation . presentación cefálica
Ca – cáncer, carcinoma

CAD – coronary artery disease – enfermedad arterial coronaria
CAT – computarized axial tomografy – tomografía axial computarizada
CCF – congestive cardiac failure – fallo cardiac congestive
Chr. CF – chronic cardiac failure – fallo cardiac crónico
CHF – chronic/congestive cardiac failure – fallo cardiac crónico/congestivo
CNS – central nervous system – sistema nerviosa central
c/o – complains of – quejándose de....
COPD – chronic obstructive pulmonary disease – enfermedad pulmonar obstructiva crónica
Creps,- crepitatins – crepitantes
C-section – caesarian section – cesárea
CT – cerebral tumour . tumor cerebral
CV – cardiovascular
CVA – cardiovascular/cerebrovascular accident – accidente cardiovascular/cerebrovascular
CVS – cardiovascular/cerebrovascular system – sistema cardiovascular/cerebrovascular
Cx – cérvix – cuello del útero

DD – dangerous drugs – medicamentos/drogas peligrosas
Decub.- lying down – decúbito
DNA - did not attend – no asistió
DOA – dead on arrival – muerte a la llegada
DS - disseminated sclerosis – esclerosis diseminada
DTs - delirium tremens
DU – duodenal ulcer – úlcera duodenal
DVT – deep venous thrombosis – trombosis venosa profunda

E – electrolytes – electrolitos
ECF – extracelular fluid – líquido extracelular
ECT – electroconvulsive therapy – terapia electroconvulsiva
EDD – expected day of delivery – fecha esperada de parto
EDN – early diastolic murmur – murmullo diastólico temprano
ENT – ear, nose and throat – oído, nariz y garganta
EUA – examination under anaesthesia – examen bajo anestesia

F – female – femenino
FB – foreign body – cuerpo extraño

FH – foetal heart – corazón fetal
FHNH – foetal heart not heard – sondo fetal cardíano no escuchado
FMFF – foetal movement first felt – primera vez que se siente el movimiento fetal
FTND – full term normal delivery – parto normal a tiempo
FUO – fever of unknown origin – fiebre de origen desconocida

g – gram
GA - general anaesthetic – anestesia general
GB - gall bladder – vesícula biliar
GC – general condition – condición /estado general
GI – gastro-intestinal
GP – General Practitioner – Médico General
GU . gastric ulcer – úlcera gástrica
GUS – genito-urinagy system – sistema genitourinario
Gyn.- gynecology – ginecología

Hb/Hgb – haemoglobin – hemoglobina
HBP – high blood pressure – presión alta
HS – heart sounds – sonidos cardíacos

ICS – inercostal space – espacio intercostals
ID – infectious disease – enfermedad infecciosa
IM – intramuscular
IOFB – intra-ocular foreign body – cuerpo extraño intraocular
IP – in-patient – paciente ingresado
IQ – intelligence quotient – cociente de inteligencia
IU . international unit – unidad internacional
IV – intravenous – endovenoso
IVC – inferior vena cava - vena cava inferior
IVP – intravenous pyelogram – pielograma endovenoso
IVU – intravenous urogram – urograma endovenoso

JVD – jugular venous distention – distensión venosa yugular

KUB – kidney, uréter and bladder – riñón, uréter y vejiga

L - izquierda
LA – left atrium – atrio izquierdo
LA – local anaesthetic – anestésico local
LAD – left axis deviation – desviación izquierda del eje
LBP – low back pain – dolor de espalda inferior /
Low blood pressure – presión baja
LE cells – lupus erythematosus cells – células de lupus eritematoso
LFTS – lung function tests – exámenes de la función pulmonar
LIF – left iliac fossa – fosa ilíaca izquierda
LIH – left inguinal hernia – hernia inguinal izquierda
LKS – liver, kidney and spleen – hígado, riñón y bazo
LLL – left lower lobe – lóbulo inferior izquierdo
LLQ – left lower quadrant – cuadrante inferior izquierdo
LMP – last menstrual period – último período menstrual
LOF – left occipito-anterior position of foestus – posición occipitoanterior fetal izquierda
LOP – left occipito-posterior position of foetus – posición occipito posterior fetal izquierda
LSCS – lower segment caesarian section – cesárea de segmento inferior
LUA – left upper arm – brazo superior izquierdo
LUQ – left upper quadrant – cuadrante superior izquierdo
LV – left ventricle – ventrículo izquierdo /
Lumbar vertebra – vértebra lumbar
LVE – left ventricular enlargement – alargamiento ventricular izquierdo
LVF – left ventricular failure – fallo ventricular izquierdo
LVH – left ventricular hypertrophy – hipertrofia ventricular izquierda

M – male – masculino
M/W/S - married/widow(er)/single – casado, viudo(a) , soltero(a)
MCL . mid-clavicular line – línea media clavicular
MD – mentally deficient – deficiente mental
MDM – mid-diastolic murmur – murmullo diastólico medio
mg – milligram – miligramo
MI – myocardial infarction – infarto del miocardio
MS – mitral stenosis – estenosis mitral

multiple sclerosis – esclerosis múltiple
MVP – mitral valve prolapse – prolapso de la válvula mitral

NA – not applicable – no aplicable
NAD – no abnormality detected – no se ha detectado anormalidades
NBI – no bone injury – no daño óseo
ND . normal delivery – parto normal
NE – not engaged – no comprometido
NND – neo-natal death – muerte neonatal
Nocte – at night – d enoche
NP . not palpable –
NS – nervous system – sistema nerviosa
NSA – no saignificant abnormality – ninguna anormalidad significativa
NTD – not yet diagnosed – sin diagnostic

OA – on admission – al ingresar
osteo-arthritis - osteoartritis
O/E - on examination - al examen físico
Oed – oedema – edema
OM . otitis media
OR – operating room – salón de operaciones

P – pulse /protein – pulso/proteína
Para 2 + 1 – full tem pregnancies, abortions 1 – embarazos a términos 2, abortos 1
PAT – paroxymal atrial tachycardia – taquicardia atrial paroximal
p.c. – after food – después de comidas
PET . pre-eclmpsia toxaemia – toxemia preclampsia
PID – pelvic inflammatory disease – enfermedad inflamatoria pélvica
p.m. – afternoon – tarde
PM . postmortem – después de muerto
PMB – postmenopausal bleeding – Sangramiento postmenopáusico
PN – postnatal
PND . postnatal depression – depresión postnatal
p.o. – by mouth – por la boca
PPH . postpartum haemorrhage – hemorrágia post parto

p.r. – per rectum – por el recto
p.r.n. – as required – como se requiere
PROM – premature ruptura of membrane – ruptura prematura de membrana
PU – peptic ulcer – úlcera péptica
p.v. – per vaginam – por la vagina

q.d.s. – four times a day – cuatro veces al día

R – right / respiration – derecho(a) / respiración
RA – rheumatoid arthritis – artritis reumatoidea
RAD – right axis deviation – desviación del atrio derecho
RCA . right coronary artery – arteria coronaria derecha
Rh – rheumatism – reumatismo
Ref. – refer
Reg.- regular
RI – respiratory infection – infección respiratoria
RIF . right iliac fossa – fosa ilíaca derecha
RIH – right inguinal hernia – hernia inguinal derecha
RLL – right lower lobe – lóbulo inferior derecho
RLQ – right lower quadrant – cuadrante inferior derecho
ROA – right occipital anterior – anterior occipital derecho
ROP right occipital posterior – posterior occipital derecho
RS – respiratory system – sistema respiratorio
RTA – road traffic accident – accidente de tráfico
RTC – return to clinic – regrese a la clínica´
RUA – right upper arm - brazo superior derecho
RUQ – right upper quadrant – cuadrante superior derecho
RTI – respiratory tract infection – infección del tracto respiratorio
RVE – right ventricular enlargement – alargamiento ventricular derecho
RVH – right ventricular hypertrophy – hipertrofia ventricular derecha

S – single / sugar – soltero (a) / azúcar
SAH – subarachnoidal haemorrhage – hemorrágia subaracnoidea
SBE – sub-acute bacterial endocarditis – endocarditis bacterial subaguda

s.c. – subcutanrous – subcutánea
sep. – separated
SG – specific gravidity – gravidez específica
SI – sacro-iliac – sacro ilíaco
Sig. – label (in prescriptions) – etiqueta
s.l. – sublingual
SM – systolic murmur – murmullo sistólico
SOB – short of breath – falto de aire
SOP – surgical out-patient – paciente quirúrgico de alta
SROM – spontaneous rupture of membrane – ruptura espontánea de membrane
STs – sanitary towels – tohallas sanitarias
SVC – superior vena cava

T – temperature
tabs. - tablets
T & A – tonsils and adenoids – amígdalas y adenoids
TB – tuberculosis
t.d.s. – three times Daily – tres veces al día
TI – tricuspid incompetence – incompetencia tricúspide
TMJ – temporo madibular joint – articulación témporo madibular
TPR – temperature, pulse and respiration
TS – tricuspid stenosis – estenosis tricúspide
TT – tetanus toxoid – toxoide tetánico
TV – trichomonas vaginales

U – urea
UGS – urogenital system – sistema urogenital
UMN – upper motor neurone – neurona motora superior
URTI – upper respiratory tract infection – infección del tracto repiratorio superior
UVL – ultra-violet light – luz ultraviolet

VD – veneral disease – enfermedad venérea
VDRL . veneral disease research laboratory – laboratorio de investigaciones de enfermedades venéreas
VE – vaginal examination – exánames vaginales

VI – virgo intacta

VP – venous pressure – presión venosa

VV – varicose vein – vena varicosa

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN CLINICAL INVESTIGATIONS (STUDIES).

ABREVIATURAS UTILIZADAS EN LAS INVESTIGACIONES CLÍNICAS (ESTUDIOS)

- WBC-white blood cell count = Conteo global de leucocitos
- WBC differential - differential white blood cell count = conteo global de leucocitos y diferencial

  Conteo global + Conteo diferencial = leucograma

  FBC or CBC - full or complete blood count - hemograma completo
- RBC- red blood cell count = conteo de eritrocitos
- Hct – hematocrit = hematocrito
- MCU- mean corpuscular volume = volumen corpuscular medio
- MCHC-mean corpuscular Hg concentration = concentración de Hb corpuscular media

  MCH-mean corpuscular hemoglobin = hemoglobina corpuscular media
- ESR- erythrocyte sedimentation rate = eritrosedimentación / velocidad de sedimentación globular.
- BMA -bone marrow aspiration = medulograma
- PBS - peripheral blood smear = lámina periférica
- PC - platelet count = conteo de plaquetas
- CF - coagulant factors = factores de la coagulación
- BT - bleeding time = tiempo de sangramiento
- CT - clotting time = tiempo de la coagulación)
- U & E – urea y electrolitos
- ST - sweat test = electrolitos en sudor
- FBS- fasting blood sugar = glicemia en ayunas
- HbAic- glycosylated hemoglobin = Hb glicosilada
- (O)GTT- oral glucose tolerance test = prueba de tolerancia oral a la glucosa
- B - bilirubin = bilirrubina
- BUN- blood urea nitrogen = urea
- UA - uric acid = ácido úrico
- APh - acid phosphotose = fosfotosa ácida
- GPT glutamic pyruvic transaminase = TGP transaminasa glutamica pirúvica.
- GOT - glutamic oxalacetic transaminase = TGO transaminasa glutámica oxalacética.
- APh - Alkline phosphatase = fosfatasa alkalina
- CK-creatine kinasa = creatinina quinasa
- LDH- lactic acid dehydrogenose = deshidrogenosa láctica
- GGPD – glucose & phosphate dehydrogenase

- P.T.T. - Partial thromboplastin test
- P.T. - Prothrombin time
- T_3 – Triiodothyronine test
- T_4 – Thyroxine test
- LFT – liver function tests
- TSH – Thyroid-stimulating hormone test
- G.H. Growth hormone (hormona de crecimiento)
- B.S. - blood slider (gota gruesa)
- L - lipase = lipasa
- ABB - acid - base balance = equilibrio ácido básico
- RT - room temperature = temperatura ambiente
- GT glutamyl transpeptidose = gamma glutamil tranpeptidasa
- TP - total protein = proteínas totales
- Alb - albumin = albúmina
- Chol - cholesterol = colesterol
- globulin = globulinas
- Tgl - triglycerids = triglicéridos
- HDL – high density lipoprotein = lipoproteinas de alta densidad
  VLDL- very low-density lipoprotein = lipoproteinas de muy baja densidad
- GEx - gas exchange = intercambio de gases
- ABGs- blood gases or arterial blood gases = gasometría o gasometría arterial
- PCO2- partial pressure of carbon dioxide = presión parcial de CO2
- SO2- oxygen saturation = Saturación de oxígeno o Hb saturada de O2
- PCO2- partial pressure of oxygen = presión parcial de CO2
- HCO3- bicarbonate = standard de bicarbonato
- RU - Routine urinalysis = parcial de orina
- ADDC - Addis count = conteo de Addis
- GFR - Creatinine clearance = (glomelular filtration rate) aclaramiento de creatinina que es proporcional al filtrado glomerular
- KB - ketone bodies = cuerpos cetónicos
- UB - urinary bilirubin = pigmentos biliares en orina
- US - urinary sediment = sedimento urinario
- PMNs Polymorphonuclear neutrophils = Segs o neutròfilos
- Hg or Hb = hemoglobina
- TIBC (Total iron binding capacity) = Capacidad de captaciòn de Fe

- VDRL (Venereal disease research laboratory) = Serologìa
- MCS: Microscopy, culture and sensitivity

  e.g. Urine (MCS) urocultivo

  Stools MCS (coprocultivo + microscopía Stools (heces fecales)
  - HVS - High vaginal swab* (exudado vaginal)
  - HVS MCS (exudado vaginal con cultivo)
  - Grouping and X (cross)match: Grupo sanguíneo y Rh.
  - Crossmatch (compatibility test) – Prueba cruzada
  - Coombs' antiglobulin test – Prueba de Coombs
  - HLA (Human leukocyte antigen) – HLA test
  - * swab (exudado) urethral swab, throat swab, etc.
  - BC - Blood culture: Hemocultivo
  - CSF – (cerebrospinal fluid) liquìdo cefaloraquìdeo

    LP - Lumbar puncture or spinal tab – punción

PREFIJOS UTILIZADOS EN EL LENGUAJE MÉDICO

Ana	back again	anabolism
Ante	before	antepartum
Anti	against	antidote
Ambly	dull	amblyopia
Angi(o)	vessel, blood vessel	angiospasm
Alba	white	albino
Bacter	bactéria	bactericide
Bi(o)	life	biochemistry
Brady	slow	bradycardia
Cata	down, through	catabolism
Cry(o)	cold	cryosurgery
Chloro	green	chloroplast
Chromo	color	chromocyte
Cirrh	yellow	cirrhosis
Cyano	blue	cyanosis
Dorsi/dorso	back	dorsiflexion
Dys	difficult	dysmenorrheal
Dextro	right	dextrogastria
Dia	apart, separate	diaphragm
Diplo	double	diplopia
Ecto	outside, misplaced	ectopic
Endo	within	endocardial
Epi	on, over, upon	epigastric
Extra	outside of, beyond, in addition to	extracorporeal
Erythro	red	erythrosedimentation
Gen	beginning, origin	genesis
Glyco-gluco	sugar	glycolysis
Gyn-gyneco	female	gynecologist

Hemo	blood	hemogram
Hyper	above, excessive, beyond	hypertension
Hypo	below, under	hypodermic
Hydra-hydro	water	hydrocele
Hemi	one-half	hemiplegia
Holo	whole, all	holography
Infra	below	infracostal
Inter	between	intercellular
Intra	within a part	intracellular
Idio	peculiar to the individual	idiophatic
Levo	left	levoduction
Leuko	white	leukocyte
Meta	beyond, between, change, next to	metacarpal, metatarsal
Mal	bad	malabsortion
Micro	small	microscope
Melano	black	melanoblast
Noct(i)	night	nocturnal
Nyct(o)	night	nyctalgia
Neo	new, strange	neonatal
Non	not	noninfectious
Normo	normal	normotense
Nigro	black	
Ortho	straight, erect, correct, normal	orthopedics
Path(o)	disease, suffering	pathogenic
Post	after	postpartum
Pre	before	prenatal
Peri	around	perinatal
Pseudo	false	pseudocyst
Poly	many	polycystic

Quadr(i)	four	quadriplegia
Retro	behind, backward	retrograde
Sclero	hard	sclerosis
Steno	contracted, narrow	stenosis
Stereo	solid, firmly established	stereotype
Sub	beneath	subcostal
Supra	above, over	suprapubic
Tachy	fast	tachycardia
Therap	treatment	therapeutic
Thermo	heat, warmth	thermometer
Trans	across, through,	transabdominal
Toxic	poison	toxicosis
Ultra	beyond	ultraviolet

SUFIJOS UTILIZADOS EN EL LENGUAJE MÉDICO.

-a	(pl) ae	
-ac	pertaining to	celiac
-acy	that which is, pertaining to	fallacy
- agra	severe pain, seizure	podagra
-al	pertaining to	digital
-algia	pain	neuralgia
-an	pertaining to, belonging to	ovarian
-ance	quality or act of	resonance
-ase	enzyme (chemistry)	lipase
-atresia	abnormal tumor	proctatresia
-cele	swelling, tumor, bulging hernia	hydrocele
-centesis	puncture of a cavity.	paracentesis
-cide	killer	germicide
-cis	cut	excise
-clasis, clasia	breaking up	bacterioclasis
-cle,	small	caruncle
-cyst	sac or bladder	hydrocyst
-desis	binding, fusión.	tenodesis
-dom	state of being	martyrdom
-dynia	pain	pleurodynia
-ectasia, ectasis	dilation or expansion of	bronchiectasia
-ectomy	excision, cutting of	tonsillectomy
-ema	swelling, distention	papilledema

- facient	making or causing to become	febrifacient
-form	shape, structure	ossiform
-ful	full of, characterized by	stressful
- fugal	driving away from	centirfugal
-gen	production of	carcinogenesis
-gram, -graphy	act or method of recording diagnostic information	radiography electrocardiogram
-hood	state, quality of, condition	childhood
-ia	a diseased condition	anuria
-iasis	a diseased condition	cholelitiasis
-ic	pertaining to	colonic
.ician	one charged with or skilled in care of	pediatrician
-id	condition	flaccid
- ile	having the quality of	febrile
-ion	act of, state of, result of	
-ious	capable of, causing	infectious
-ism	condition of, act of, process	dwarfism
-ist	one charged with or skilled in	gunecologis
-itis	inflammation	otitis
--ity	quality of, state of	obesity
-ium	small	bronchium
-ive	that which performs	tardive disease
-less	without, not capable of	odorless
-lysis	setting free, dissolution	adipolysis
-malacia	softening	osteomalacia
-meter	measure	thermometer
-ness	quality of, state of	illness

-nx	(pl) .nges	phalanx/phalanges
-oid	like	ameboid
-ol	oil (chemistry)	
-ole	small	arteriole
-ology	science of	dermatology
-olum	small	mesenteriolum
-oma	tumor	carcinoma
-on	(pl) –a	criterion/a
-or	that which, one who	receptor
-ory	process of, pertaining to, function of	sensory
-ose	having the quality of, full of carbohydrate	comatose
-osis	a diseased condition	halitosis
-ostomy	creation of a mouth or opening	colostomy
-otomy	cut into	tracheotomy
--ous	pertaining to	venous
-pathy	suffering, disease	cardiopathy
-penia	defficience, lack	lreukopenia
-pexy	fixation	sigmoidopexy
-philia	love of	hemophilia
-phobia	fear of	claustrophobia
-phylaxis	protection	prophylaxis
-plasty	to mold or shape	osteooplasty
-poiesis	production, formation of	hematopoiesis
-ptosis	dropping or downward displacement	carpoptosis
-rrhage / -rrhagia	bursting forth	hemorrhage
-rrhaphy	closure of by suturing, repair	cystorraphy
-rrhea	flow, discharge	galactorrhea
-rrhesis	rupture	splenorrhesis

-scope, -scopy	looking at, examining	bronchoscope
-sect	cut	dissect
.ship	state of, quality	hardship
-some	tendency, like	tiresome
-stasis	at a standstill	hemostasis
-staxis	hemorrhage	epistaxis
-sthenia	strength	asthenia
-tion	act of, result of, process of	elongation
-tome	instrument for cutting	cranitome
-tonia	stretching, tension	hypertonia
-trophic	related to nutrition, growth, development	dystrophic
-tropic	turning toward or changing	hydrotropic
-um	(pl) –a	diverticulum/a
-ure	act or result of action	closure
-vert	turn	divert
-y	having the nature pr quality of	gouty

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