

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 ventricles, two auricles, 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 nutrients 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.