

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 APPRAISAL - CLINICAL TRIALS - SN

Clinical trials can be conducted on sick patients, healthy volunteers 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 commissures.

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