

UE9 : Langue étrangère, anglais
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Pr. BERNIERS
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**COURS 5: PRIMARY CARE, GENERAL PRACTICE AND PREVENTIVE
MEDECINE WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF THE HEALTHCARE SYSTEM –
PART 2**

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I) TEXT 1 (p11-12)

A. Vocabulary

<i>Definition</i>	ENGLISH	FRENCH
<i>Commonly called or recognized by a different name</i>	Also known as	Connu sous le nom de
<i>To make available ; to offer</i>	To provide	Fournir, offrir, pourvoir
<i>Involving difficulty or effort ; giving cause for concern ; Dangerous</i>	Serious	Grave
<i>To go to see (someone) in an official or professional capacity</i>	To visit	Faire une visite (à domicile)
<i>The quality or state of being associated ; connection</i>	Relationship	Une Relation, un rapport
<i>Including everything, comprehensive, regarded as a whole, general ; total</i>	Overall	Global, d'ensemble
<i>A physician, usually an internist who specializes in the management and general medical care of hospitalized patient</i>	Hospitalist	Médecin référent, coordinateur hospitalier
<i>Existing or occurring before something else ; earlier</i>	Previous	Précédent, préalable
<i>The part of a patient's life history important for determining the risk factor for, diagnosing and treating a disorder</i>	Medical history	Antécédents médicaux
<i>Preceding, before</i>	Prior to	Préalablement à, avant
<i>To make a reference (by a specific name). To concern or to relate to ; to have as a meaning</i>	To refer to	Adresser qqun à qqun ; faire référence à ; être au sujet de
<i>A period of apprenticeship for a medical school graduate who serves in an hospital for a specified period of time, typically 1 year, before beginning specialty training or professional Practice</i>	Internship	Stage ; 1 ^{ère} année d'internant aux EU.
<i>A period of formal graduate medical education that consists of on-the-job training of medical school graduates ; required for certification in a medical or surgical specialty</i>	Residency	Internat
<i>Any organization, public or private, that pays or insures health care expenses for beneficiaries at the time at which they are patients. Refers to situations where the first party (patient) does not pay directly for the activities of the second party (provider), but where this is done through a private insurer, sickness fund, government agency</i>	Third-party-Payer	Organisation (ex mutuelle d'assurances) ayant des médecins agréés sous contrat
<i>traditional insurance, it covers only care given by doctors and other professionals who have agreed to treat patients in accordance with the HMO's guidelines and restriction in exchange for a steady supply of customers (patients)</i>	Health Maintenance Organization (HMO)	Une assurance ayant un réseau de médecins agréé sous contrat

<i>Improper or negligent treatment of a patient, as by a physician, resulting in injury, damage or loss</i>	Malpractice	Erreur médicale
<i>The amount paid or payable usually in regular installments, for an insurance policy</i>	Premium	Prime
<i>Habitual, regular, ordinary</i>	Routine	Routinier
<i>A subsequent examination of a patient for the purpose of monitoring earlier treatment</i>	Follow-up	Suivi

B. TRUE or FALSE?

vii. *Most doctors in the US are specialists* **TRUE**

In the US, 70 to 90 % of doctors are specialists and 10 to 30% are general practitioners.

viii. *In the US, preventive medicine is provided by specialists*.....
..... **TRUE and FALSE**

Specialists, like gynecologist and pediatricians, treat particular illnesses but they also provide primary care which includes preventive medicine for patients, for example more than half of specialist visits are for routine follow-up.

ix. *American medical students choose their specialty according to their rank in the National Classifying Examination*..... **FALSE**

That's the French system but in the US, getting to residency is influenced by several factors like: Undergraduate academic record, Scores on the MCAT, letters of reference, so the students are who apply to different residency programs .Then, residency program directors decide whom to interview .After that, they publish a list of students they are interested in.

C. Written comprehension

7. *How has the status of family medicine changed in the past fifty years in the US?*

By the end of the seventies, family medicine was recognized as a specialty. Nowadays, after completing medical school, medical practitioner who specializes in "family medicine must complete three or four years of additional residency.

Percentages: nowadays, there is more fewer family doctors. Fifty years ago, 50% of doctors were doing general practice. While under the current situation, there just 30% and their percentage is decreasing

8. How health care has become very reactive? What kinds of patients are treated? When do specialists see their patients?

Each new illness often requires a new specialist who has probably never met the patient before. In addition, they treat particular diseases but they do not accept overall responsibility for patients' health.

9. Original question : //////////////////////////////////////

II. TEXT 2 (p13-16)

A. Vocabulary

<i>Definition</i>	English	French
<i>The extent to which services rendered by a health care program cover the potential need for them</i>	Coverage	Couverture médicale
<i>The quality of being responsive, reacting quickly, it involves responding with emotion to people and events</i>	Responsiveness	Réactivité
<i>Manner or quality of functioning</i>	Performance	Performance
<i>The ratio of the effective or useful output compared to the total input of a system</i>	Efficiency	Efficacité
<i>The fact of keeping in existence, maintaining</i>	Sustainability	Durabilité
<i>Insurance against expenses incurred through illness</i>	Health insurance	Assurance de santé
<i>Past middle age and approaching old age</i>	Elderly	Personne âgée
<i>Impaired as in physical functioning ; physically handicapped</i>	Disabled	Handicapé
<i>A health problem that already existed before a person applied for health insurance policy or enrolled in a new health plan</i>	Pre-existing	Pré-existant
<i>Payable immediately in cash</i>	Out-of-pocket	De sa poche, non remboursé
<i>A clause is an insurance policy that exempts the assurer from paying an initial specified amount in the event that the insured sustains a loss</i>	Deductible	Franchise
<i>The proper method for doing something</i>	Procedure	Procédure
<i>A fixed fee that subscribers to a medical plan must pay for their use of specific medical services covered by the plan</i>	Copayment	Ticket modérateur
<i>An arrangement for health care in which an organization such as an HMO acts an intermediate between the person seeking care and the physician</i>	Managed care organizations	Réseau de soins

<i>A person who has charge of a gate and controls who may pass through ; a PCP often in the setting of a MCO who coordinates patients care and provides referrals to specialists and other medical services</i>	Gatekeeper	Gardien ; intermédiaire aka médecin traitant
<i>Serving to induce or motivate</i>	Incentive	Avantage, motivation
<i>A payment or fee of a fixed amount per person</i>	Capitation	Capitation
<i>To pay back or compensate for money spent</i>	Reimburse	Rembourser
<i>Charging a fee for each service performed</i>	Free-for-service	Paiement à l'acte

B. TRUE or FALSE?

x. Most American do not have health insuranceFALSE

In the US, approximately 85% of Americans have health insurance.

xi. Most Americans do not pay for health insurance.....TRUE and FALSE

9% of Americans purchase directly their own health insurance, while 60% of obtain it through an employer, but in that case, it still partial coverage.

xii. In the US, a change of jobs often causes people to change doctors....TRUE.

Since doctors are provided by the MCO linked to people's jobs, a change of job will cause a change of doctors too.

xii. Capitation creates an incentive for doctors to over-prescribe, over-diagnose, over-treat, given that physicians earn more money if they treat more patients.....FALSE

This is a description of the traditional fee-for-service system reimbursement model. Whereas, the capitation creates a incentive for doctors to reduce the amount of time and care they give to each patient, and to maximize the number of patients they manage.

xiii. The US health care system is the highest in overall cost and in spending/person.....TRUE

They spend about 1000\$/person/year.

C. Written comprehension :

10. What incentives are used to encourage doctors and patients to control spending on medical procedures? How successful/effective have managed care incentives been?

Incentives used to encourage doctors and patient to control spending on medical procedures depends on health's plan. The best plans have lowered the cost of care by organizing the care process cost effectively. The worst have simply tried to bully doctors and hospitals into offering them price discounts, and have also tried to limit cost by making it more difficult for patients to receive care.

7. TEXT 3 (p18-19)

A. Vocabulary

Definition	English	French
<i>Characterized by a small degree, intensity, or amount of a specified attribute ; inferior, insufficient</i>	Low (adj)	Bas
<i>To give directions for the preparation and administration of a remedy to be used in the treatment of a disease</i>	To prescribe	Prescrire
<i>To measure a certain quantity by using a scale or a balance</i>	To weigh	Peser
<i>An amount, degree or extent of variation</i>	Wide (adj)	Large
<i>To advance to a better state or quality ; to make better</i>	To improve	Améliorer
<i>Having reached the age of</i>	Aged of	Agé de
<i>To speak of one's illness or symptoms to a doctor</i>	To complain of	Se plaindre de
<i>The part of the body between the neck and the abdomen, enclosed by the ribs and the breastbone ; the thorax</i>	Chest	Cage thoracique
<i>A sensation of hurting, or strong discomfort, in some part of the body, caused by an injury, disease, or functional disorder, and transmitted through the nervous system</i>	Pain	Douleur
<i>To provide medical assistance or supervision</i>	To care for	S'occuper de
<i>The act of dying, termination of life</i>	Death	Mort
<i>Acute myocardial infarction typically resulting from an occlusion or obstruction of a coronary artery (coronary thrombosis or a coronary occlusion) and characterized by sudden, severe pain in the chest that often radiates to the shoulder, arm or jaw</i>	Heart attack	Crise cardiaque, infarctus du myocarde
<i>The chambered muscular organ that pumps blood received from the veins into the arteries, thereby maintaining the flow of blood through the entire circulatory system</i>	Heart	Cœur
<i>Weighing more than is normal, especially having more body weight than is considered normal or healthy</i>	Overweight	En surpoids
<i>Psychological assistance and advice</i>	Counselling	Aide psychologique, psychothérapie
<i>A medical examination, esp. one taken at regular intervals to verify the normal state of health or discover a disease in its early stages</i>	Check-up	santé de Bilan
<i>An uncomfortable feeling of pain or distress</i>	Discomfort	Gêne
<i>A physical sensation</i>	Feeling	(le) Toucher
<i>A sensation in the skin or a body part, like small sharp points, accompanied by diminished sensitivity to stimulation of the sensory nerves</i>	Tingling	Picotement
<i>One the five digits of the hand, especially one other than the thumb</i>	Finger	Doigt
<i>To reduce or eliminate the pain</i>	To relieve	Soulager
<i>A continuous full pain</i>	Ache	Mal (nom)

<i>Part of a patient's medical history in which questions are asked about the health of members of the immediate family in an attempt to find out whether the patient has hereditary tendencies toward particular diseases</i>	Family history	Antécédents familiaux
<i>1. To distinguish or identify a disease through evaluation of patient history, examination, and review of laboratory data 2. To identify a person as having a particular disease or condition</i>	To diagnose [sb] with [sth]	Diagnostiquer
<i>To experience, endure or sustain</i>	To undergo	Subir
<i>To cease living, become dead</i>	To die	Mourir
<i>A passage created surgically to divert the flow of blood to circumvent an obstructed anatomical pathway, such as is an Artery</i>	By-pass	By-pass
<i>The vertical distance from the bottom or lowest point to the Top</i>	Height	Taille
<i>1. The force with which a body is attracted to Earth and which is equal to the product of the object's mass and the acceleration of gravity 2. A measure of the heaviness of an object</i>	Weight	Poids
<i>A measurement of the relative percentages of fat and muscle mass in the human body, in which mass in kilograms is divided by height in meters squared and the result used as an index of obesity</i>	Body Mass Index (BMI)	Indice de Masse Corporelle (IMC)
<i>Basic indicators of body function, including heartbeats per minute, breaths per minute, blood pressure and body temperature</i>	Vital signs	Signes vitaux
<i>The pressure exerted by the blood against the walls of the blood vessels, especially the arteries</i>	Blood pressure	Pression artérielle
<i>The rhythmical throbbing of arteries produced by the regular contractions of the heart, especially as palpated at the wrist or in the neck</i>	Pulse	Pouls
<i>The condition of not being normal ; a phenomenon or occurrence that is not normal</i>	Abnormality	Anormalité
<i>The sex of an individual, male or female</i>	Gender	Genre
<i>A record of the electrical activity of the heart showing certain waves called P, Q, R, S and T waves</i>	Electrocardiogram	Electrocardiogramme
<i>A medical test performed to evaluate arterial blood flow (and indirectly the amount of oxygen) to the myocardium (heart muscle) during physical exercise, compared to blood flow While at rest. The result can also reflect overall physical Fitness</i>	Echocardiography Transthoracic (ETT)	Echocardiographie trans-thoracique
<i>A blood-plasma lipoprotein that is high in cholesterol and low in protein content and that carries cholesterol to cells and tissues, also called bad cholesterol</i>	Low-Density Lipoproteins (LDL)	LDL
<i>A type of lipoprotein that protects against artery disease by removing cholesterol deposits from arteries or preventing their formation</i>	High-Density Lipoproteins (HDL)	HDL

<i>A fat-like substance that is made by the human body and eaten in animal products. It is used to form cell membranes and process hormones or vitamin D. High levels contribute to the development of atherosclerosis</i>	Cholesterol	Cholesterol
<i>A substance formed in the body from fat in the diet. They are the main fatty materials in the blood. Together with protein, they make-up high- and low-density lipoproteins. Their levels are important in the diagnosis and treatment of many diseases including high blood pressure, diabetes, heart disease</i>	Triglyceride	Triglycéride
<i>A form of arteriosclerosis characterized by the deposition of plaques containing cholesterol and lipids on the inner most level of the walls of large and medium-sized arteries</i>	<u>Atherosclerosis</u>	Athérosclérose
<i>1. Any various soft, solid, or semisolid organic compounds constituting the esters of glycerol and fatty acids and their associated organic groups 2. A mixture of such compounds occurring in organic tissue, especially in adipose tissue</i>	Fat	Graisse
<i>1. The usual food and drink of a person 2. A regulated selection of food, as for medical reasons or weight loss</i>	Diet	Régime
<i>1. A state of health or physical fitness 2. A disease or ailment (disorder)</i>	Condition	Etat, maladie
<i>A water-soluble organic acid belonging to the vitamin B complex, found in the liver, fish and whole-grain foods. It functions as a coenzyme necessary for the breakdown and use of all major nutrients. Chemical formula : C₆H₅NO₂ aka vitamin B3</i>	Niacin	Niacine
<i>To make or become greater or larger in amount or number</i>	To increase	Augmenter
<i>A reduction in body weight. It may be the result of a change in diet or life-style or a disease</i>	Weight loss	Perte de poids
<i>A sign or indication helpful in forming a conclusion or Judgment</i>	Evidence	Preuve

B. QUESTIONS:

Factors presents in or significant to Robert's case:

- Anxiety
- Dizziness
- Effort induced pain
- Heart burn
- Sedentary life style
- Tingling in the fingers
- Atheroma
- Dyslipidemia
- Family history
- Obesity
- Pain relied with rest
- Shortness of breath

Differential diagnoses:

	Pros (arguments for) :	Cons (arguments against) :
Stable angina	Shortness of breath Pain relieved with rest effort-induced pain obesity dyslipidemia	
Unstable angina	Shortness of breath effort-induced pain obesity dyslipidemia	Pain relieved with rest
Pulmonary embolism	Shortness of breath Surgical history Sedentary lifestyle	
GERD or achalasia	Heartburn Pain after meal	No vomiting
Anxiety	Walking after dinner to help to clear his mind	

C. TRUE or FALSE?

xv. Timothy has risk factors for heart disease.....**TRUE**

- Heart disease in the family
- overweight
- Gender: male

xvi. Stable angina is caused by permanent reduction in blood flow to the heart and is therefore more serious than unstable angina, which is a temporary lack of food**FALSE**

Instable angina is more serious

D. Written comprehension :

11. What caused timothy's chest pains?

Timothy's chest pains are not caused by a cardiovascular disease but seem to be linked to his father's death. Hence the need to help him with some counselling so that he can get rid of his anxiety and pains.