

UE9 – Anglais
Pr BERNIER
Le 21/03/17 à 8h30
Ronéotypeur : Théophile Lefort
Ronéoficheur : Maya Lupo

Cours 4 : General Practice – part 1

*Nous nous sommes arrêtés à la page 9 du poly classe « GP 1 »
Le prof a accepté de relire la ronéo*

Plan du cours

I. Health care system in UK and General Practitioners

- A) questions
- B) Written comprehension
- C) primary and secondary care

II. Reactive and Preventive medicine

- A) True or False
- B) Written Comprehension

III. Vocabulary

I. Health care system in UK and General Practitioners

A) Questions (page 1)

*Choose one or two correct answers for each of the following questions
(Seules les questions 1 à 5 ont été corrigées)*

- 1. If a person in Britain is sick, as a first step he consults... (ici 3 réponses possibles...)**
 - a) a nurse
 - b) a general practitioner
 - c) a chemist (pharmacist in US)

- 2. The percentage of the British population registered with a family doctor is...**
 - a) 99 percent

- 3. « Reactive » medicine means...**
 - c) the doctor only treats the patient when the patient notices

- 4. The test for cervical cancer is usually...**
 - b) every three years (from 25 to 49 years old)
 - c) every five years (from 50 to 64 yo)

- 5. Health education involves...**
 - c) the doctor giving advice about such things as smoking, alcohol and diet

B) Written comprehension (page 2)

1. What kinds of practices does primary care include ?

It includes health maintenance in infants and children, immunizations, screening for infectious and communicable diseases, the monitoring of normal pregnancies, treatment of minor injuries and common complaints, and management of chronic diseases.

2. The second tier in the British health care system refers to

b) care by a specialist

C) Primary and secondary care (page 5)

Which of these common complaints or conditions can be treated by a primary care physician (PCP), and which might require referral to a specialist for secondary care ? (give several examples)

Primary Care	Secondary Care
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sinusitis• headache• influenza• sore throat <p>Cough, fever, fatigue, otitis...</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• COPD (chronic obstructive pulmonary disease)• CAD (coronary artery disease)• Hyperthyroidism• Diabetes mellitus <p>Depression, high blood pressure ...</p>

II. Reactive and preventive medicine

A) True or False (page 8 and 9)

- On average, British patients visit their GP about 5-6 times a year.

T – 300 millions consultations a year divided by the population of UK (60 millions), it gives 5-6 times a year per person.

- Most people wait until they feel ill before they visit the doctor

T – People only consult when they have problems, they don't go to see their GP for no reason.

- Nowadays reactive medicine has been replaced by proactive medicine

F – Only the proportion of reactive/proactive medicine are changing. But we always need reactive medicine : some diseases can't be prevent.

- One of the biggest risk factors for developing cervical cancer is HPV infection

F – HPV : most of them aren't dangerous. Cervical cancer is mostly caused bu HPV but not caused by mostly HPV

- Most patients accept their doctor's advice to stop smoking

T and F – They listen to their doctor easily but it's hard to accept advice about cigarettes.

- General practitioners are involved in secondary level care

T – They're the first contact and also after they follow their patients for chronic diseases, treatments..

B) Written Comprehension (page 8 and 9)

3. How long does cervical cancer grow during the pre cancer stage? Why is it important to detect cervical cancer early?

During pre cancer stage, the cervical cancer grows very slowly. It becomes a destructive cancer after 15 years. Detect cervical cancer early prevent from a dramatic, sever and letal cancer.

4. How does General practice facilitate the administrative process involved in screening?

Actually a computer program can identify which patient need their cervical smear. It writes letters to this women.

5. What sorts of topics do GPs provide health education on? How do GPs provide health education to their patients? How effective is general practice as a framework for health education?

GPs provide advice on healthy lifestyle (diet, cigarettes, drugs...). *(le prof était en retard alors il n'a pas développé plus la réponse)*

6. What risk is there if a patient is not involved in his own care ?

They might not follow the treatment and it can have dramatic consequences, like severe diseases.

III. Vocabulary

Seul les mots à apprendre sont listés (ce sont les mots en italiques du poly)

Definition	Mot en anglais	Mot en français
Suffering from disease or illness	sick	malade
To seek (ask for) medical advice or information	consult	consulter
A person who is skilled or trained in caring for the sick or infirm especially under the supervision of a physician, especially trained to assist a physician or	nurse	infirmière
A fraction or ratio with 100 understood as the denominator	percentage	pourcentage
To enter in a record or a list, record officially	registered	enregistré
A doctor regularly consulted by a family in time of medical need, a doctor specializing in family practice also called family physician, family practitioner, general practitioner	Family doctor, family practitioner	Médecin de famille
Causing injury or damage, injurious	harmful	nuisible
Relating to a neck or a cervix (neck-shaped anatomical structure, such as the narrow outer end of the uterus)	cervical	cervical
To contain as a part, include, to have as a necessary feature or consequence, entail, to engage as a participant	To involve	impliquer
The leaves of the Nicotiana plant, dried and processed chiefly for use in cigarettes, cigars, or snuff or for smoking in pipes	tobacco	tabac
A colorless, volatile, flammable liquid,	alcohol	l'alcool

synthesized or obtained by fermentation of sugars and starches and widely used as a solvent and in drugs, cleaning solutions, explosives, and intoxicating beverage (drinks)		
Ability that is acquired or developed through experience, talent, competence, aptitude	skill	Compétence, savoir-faire
An order, especially by a physician, for the preparation and administration of a medicine, therapy, or other treatment	prescription	ordonnance
The prevention, treatment, and management of illness and the preservation of mental and physical well-being through the services offered by the medical and health profession	(health) care	Les soins médicaux
Not healthy, sick, infected by disease	ill	malade
Health care provided by a medical professional (as a GP or a paediatrician) with whom a patient has initial contact and by whom the patient may be referred to a specialist for further treatment. Its aims (objectives) are to provide the patient with a broad spectrum of care, both preventive and curative, and to coordinate all the care the patient receives	Primary care	-
A person licensed to practice medicine, a medical doctor, a person who practices general medicine as distinct from surgery	A physician	Un médecin (en général ou généraliste)
A physician who practice is not oriented to a specific medical specialty but instead covers a variety of medical problems in patients of all ages. Also called family doctor.	General Practitioner	Médecin généraliste
To direct to a source for help or information	To refer	Envoyer chez un spécialiste, orienter vers
Disease of body or mind, poor health, sickness	illness	maladie
A degree of health care intermediate between that offered in a physician's office and that available at a research hospital, as the care typically offered at a clinic or community hospital	Secondary care	-
The place in which a physician receives patients and provides basic health care, aka doctor's surgery	Doctor's office	Un cabinet médical
The section of a health care facility intended to provide rapid treatment for victims of sudden illness or trauma	Emergency room (ER)	Le service des urgences
A patient who is admitted to a hospital or clinic	outpatient	Patient en consultation

for treatment that does not require an overnight stay		externe
The process of directing or redirecting (as a medical case or patient) to an appropriate specialist or agency for definitive treatment	referral	Le fait d'adresser à qqn
A program planned to prevent illness, to maintain the best level of function, and to promote health. It is central to health care, especially to nursing care at all levels	Health maintenance	Les visites de contrôles
A child in the earliest period of life, especially before he or she can walk, a very young child, baby	infant	Un bébé, enfant en bas âge
The creation of immunity usually against a particular disease especially treatment of an organism for the purpose of making it immune to subsequent attack by a particular pathogen	immunization	Immunisation, vaccination
To select or separate by means of elimination, to examine systematically, to test or examine for the presence of disease or infection	screen	Filtrer, passer au crible, dépister
Capable of being transmitted from person to person, animal to animal, animal to human, or human to animal, transmissible	communicable	Contagieux, transmissible
A pathological condition of a part, an organ, or a system of an organism resulting from various causes, such as infection, genetic defect, or environmental stress, and characterized by an identifiable group of signs or symptoms	disease	Maladie, pathologie
To test or evaluate, especially on a regular or ongoing basis. To watch, observe, or check closely or continuously	To monitor	Surveiller, suivre (monitoring = le suivi)
The carrying of young in the uterus from conceptio to delivery	pregnancy	La grossesse
Physical harm or damage, wound, trauma	injury	blesure
The whole system of care and treatment of a disease or a sick individual	management	La gestion, prise en charge
Marked by long duration, by frequent recurrence over a long time, and often by slowly progressing seriousness, used especially of degenerative invasive diseases, some infections, psychoses, inflammations, and the carrier state	chronic	chronique
A physician specializing in internal medicine (especially as distinguished from a surgeon)	internist	Intreniste, spécialiste de médecine interne
A physician who specializes in the branch of	pediatrician	pédiatre

medicine that deals with the care of infants and children in the treatment of their diseases		
A hospital, clinic, or health-care professional, or group of health-care professionals who give a service to patients	Provider (health care provider)	Un « prestataire » (désigne les professionnels de santé)
The branch of medicine that deals with the care of women during pregnancy, childbirth, and the recuperative period following delivery	obstetrics	l'obstétrique
The branch of medicine dealing with the administration of health care to women, especially the diagnosis and treatment of disorders affecting the female reproductive organs	gynecology	gynécologie
The branch of medicine that is concerned with the physiology and pathology of the skin	dermatology	dermatologie
The branch of medicine that deals with diagnosis and treatment of diseases of the ear, nose and throat	otolaryngology	oto-rhino-laryngologie
The medical science that deals with the study and treatment of rheumatic diseases (characterized by inflammation and pain in muscles or joints)	rheumatology	rhumatologie
The medical study of the structure, function, and disorders of the heart	cardiology	cardiologie
Apt, correct, proper	appropriate	Compétent, approprié
A rise of body temperature above the normal whether a natural response (as to infection) or artificially induced for therapeutic reasons. An abnormal bodily state characterized by increased production of heat, accelerated heart action and pulse, and systematic debility with weakness, loss of appetite and thirst	fever	La fièvre
Physical or mental weariness resulting from exertion. Physiology, the decreased capacity or complete inability of an organism, an organ, or a part to function normally because of excessive stimulation or prolonged exertion	fatigue	Fatigue, épuisement
A pathological deficiency in the oxygen-carrying component of the blood, measured in unit volume concentrations of hemoglobin, red blood cell volume, or red blood cell number. A condition in which the blood is deficient in red blood cells, in hemoglobin, or in total volume	anemia	l'anémie
A variable disorder of carbohydrate metabolism caused by a combination of hereditary and environmental factors and usually characterized	Diabetes mellitus	Le diabète sucré

by inadequate secretion or utilization of insulin, by excessive urine production, by excessive amounts of sugar in the blood and urine, and by thirst, hunger, and loss of weight		
Arterial disease in which chronic high blood pressure is the primary symptom. Abnormally elevated blood pressure	Hypertension (aka high blood pressure)	L'hypertension artérielle
Pathologically excessive production of thyroid hormones. The condition resulting from excessive activity of the thyroid gland, characterized by increased basal metabolism	Hyperthyroidism (aka overactive thyroid)	l'hyperthyroïdie
Insufficient production of thyroid hormones. A pathological condition resulting from severe thyroid insufficiency, which may lead to cretinism or myxedema	Hypothyroidism (aka underactive thyroid)	L'hypothyroïdie
Any of various diseases transmitted by direct sexual contact that include the classic venereal diseases (as syphilis, gonorrhea and chancroid) and other diseases (as hepatitis A, hepatitis B, giardiasis and AIDS) sometimes contracted by other than sexual means	STD (Sexual Transmitted Disease)	MST (maladie sexuellement transmissible)
Inflammation of the ear	Otitis (aka earache, ear infection)	l'otite
A contracted state of the neck muscles	Stiff neck	Le torticolis, une raideur dans la nuque
And ache or pain in the back, especially the lower back	backache	Mal au dos, mal aux « reins »
A temporary eruption on the skin	Skin rash	Une éruption cutanée
An inflammatory condition of the skin characterized by redness, itching, and oozing vesicular lesions which become scaly, crusted, or hardened	eczema	l'eczéma
A cut or wound made by cutting with a sharp instrument	Incision (aka cut)	Une coupure une incision
Also called a scrape. The rubbing away of the skin surface with friction against another rough surface	Abrasion (aka scrap)	Une éraflure
An injury produced by fire, heat, radiation, electricity, or a caustic agent	burn	Une brûlure
An injury to underlying tissues or bone in which the skin is unbroken, often characterized by ruptured blood vessels and discolorations, a contusion	bruise	Bleu, ecchymose, une contusion

A small hard mass in the kidney that forms from deposits chiefly of phosphates and urates	Kidney stone	Calcul rénal
Excessive and frequent evacuation of watery feces, usually indicating gastrointestinal distress or disorder	diarrh(o)ea	La diarrhée
A burning sensation, usually centered in the middle of the chest near the sternum, caused by the reflux of acidic stomach, fluids that enter the lower end of the esophagus	heartburn	Une brûlure d'estomac, le pyrosis
Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach and intestines	gastroenteritis	Une gastro-entérite
Backward flow of the gastric contents into the esophagus resulting from improper functioning of a sphincter at the lower end of the esophagus	GERD gastroesophageal reflux disease	RGO reflux gastro-oesophagien
An ulcer in the wall of the stomach or duodenum resulting from the digestive action of the gastric juice on the mucous membrane when the latter is rendered susceptible to its action (as by psychosomatic or local factors)	PUD peptic ulcer disease	Un ulcère gastro duodéal
Pain in one or more joints, cf. arthralgia	Joint pain	l'arthralgie
A form of arthritis, occurring mainly in older persons, that is characterized by chronic degeneration of the cartilage of the joints, also called degenerative joint disease	osteoarthritis	l'arthrose
A physical injury resulting from excessive tension, effort, or use, especially one involving undue stretching of muscles or ligaments	Strain (muscle strain)	Un claquage, un froissement
A joint injury in which some of the fibers of a supporting ligament are ruptured but the continuity of the ligament remains intact . A sudden or violent twist or wrench of a joint causing the stretching or tearing of ligaments and often rupture of blood vessels with hemorrhage, and discoloration	sprain	Une entorse, une foulure
Inflammation of a tendon	Tendonitis OR tendinitis	Une tendinite
Difficulty in drawing sufficient breath, labored breathing. A sensation of difficult or uncomfortable breathing or a feeling of not getting enough air	Shortness of breath (short of breath)	L'essoufflement, la dyspnée
Pain that occurs in the chest region because of disorders of the heart, or pulmonary artery, or lungs, or esophagus, or abdominal organs, or the chest wall	Chest pain	Douleur thoracique

A chronic respiratory disease often arising from allergies, that is characterized by sudden recurring attacks of labored breathing, chest constriction, and coughing. Recurrent attacks of paroxysmal dyspnea, with wheezing due to spasmodic contraction of the bronchi. It is usually either an allergic manifestation or secondary to a chronic or recurrent condition	asthma	l'asthme
Chronic or acute inflammation of the mucous membrane of the bronchial tubes	bronchitis	Une bronchite
Pulmonary disease that is characterized by chronic typically irreversible airway obstruction resulting in a slowed rate of exhalation	COPD chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	BPCO bronchopneumopathie chronique obstructive
A narrowing or blockage of the arteries and vessels that provide oxygen and nutrients to the heart. It is caused by arteriosclerosis, an accumulation of fatty materials on the inner linings of arteries. The resulting blockage restricts blood flow to the heart	CAD coronary artery disease	L'athérosclérose coronaire
An explosive expulsion of air from the lungs acting as a protective mechanism to clear the air passages or as a symptom of pulmonary disturbance. To expel air suddenly and noisily from the lungs through the glottis, either as a result of an involuntary muscular spasm in the throat or to clear the air passages	Cough, to cough	La toux, tousser
Swelling and inflammation of the blood vessels lining the membranes of the nose	Nasal congestion	L'obstruction nasale, la congestion nasale
Painful throat due to inflammation of the isthmus of the fauces and pharynx	Sore throat	Mal de gorge
A highly contagious infectious disease caused by viruses of the family orthomyxoviridae and characterized by fever, respiratory symptoms, fatigue, and muscle pain	Influenza (flu)	La grippe
Inflammation of the sinuses or a sinus, especially in the nasal region	sinusitis	Une sinusite
Inflammation of the pharynx	pharyngitis	Une pharyngite
Any allergic reaction of the nasal mucosa, occurring perennially (nonseasonal) or seasonally (hay fever)	Allergic rhinitis	Une rhinite allergique (apériodique/saisonnaire)
A sensation of unsteadiness accompanied by a feeling of movement within the head, vertigo, lightheadedness	dizziness	Les vertiges
A pain in the head also called cephalgia	headache	Mal de tête, céphalée

A state of intense apprehension, uncertainty and fear resulting from the anticipation of a threatening event or situation, often to a degree that normal physical and psychological functioning is disrupted	anxiety	L'anxiété, l'angoisse
A psychotic or neurotic condition characterized by an inability to concentrate, insomnia, and feelings of extreme sadness, dejection, and hopelessness	depression	La dépression
A branch of medicine or surgery, such as cardiology or neurosurgery, in which a physician specializes, the field or practice of a specialist	specialty	Une spécialité
One part in a hundred	Percent	Pour cent
One of three equal parts (1/3)	third	Un tiers
A branch of medicine that promotes activities to prevent the occurrence of disease	Preventive medicine	Médecine préventive
Educational activities aimed at the improvement of health-related knowledge, attitudes, and behavior	Health education	Éducation à la santé, éducation sanitaire
To be occupied or concerned with something, treat, to take action with respect to a problem	Deal with	Traiter, s'occuper de, faire face à
A symptom, disorder, request or concern expressed by the patient when seeking care, and which is the reason for the medical consultation	Presenting complaints	Motif de consultation, symptômes de consultation
A characteristic sign or indication of a disorder or disease	symptom	Un symptôme
A state of mental uneasiness and apprehension, worry	anxiety	Anxiété angoisse
Taking the initiative, acting in advance to deal with an expected difficulty, anticipatory	proactive	Proactif, dynamique, prévoyant
Various malignant neoplasms characterized by the proliferation of anaplastic cells that tend to invade surrounding tissue and metastasize to new body sites	cancer	Le cancer
A hollow muscular organ located in the pelvic cavity of females in which the fertilized egg implants and develops, also called uterus	womb	l'utérus
A condition that typically precedes or develops into a tumor	Pre cancer	Lésion précancéreuse
To increase in size, to develop	To grow	croître
In the direction of, toward the condition, state, or form of	(change, develop) into	(se transformer, se développer) en

To spread (distribute) on a surface, a method or a test for the early detection of cancer especially of the uterine cervix that involves staining exfoliated cells by a special technique which differentiates diseased tissue	Cervical smear	Un frottis
A device that emits coherent light of a precise wavelength in an intense, narrow beam	laser	Un laser
To keep (stop) from happening, to anticipate or counter (oppose) in advance	Prevent	empêcher
Treatment of illness or disability, the systematic application of remedies to effect a cure	therapy	Une thérapie
The proper method for doing something, technique, a method or technique or used for diagnosis or therapy, especially a surgical operation	procedure	Une procédure, une démarche, un acte (médical, chirurgical)
Management, especially of business affairs	administration	La gestion, la logistique
To follow the development, process or history	To trace	suivre
The consequence, outcome or effect	result	Le résultat
To be apt to, disposed to do something	To be likely to	Avoir des chances de
Opinion about what could or should be done about a problem, counsel	advice	Des conseils (un conseil = a piece of advice)
A course of action, guiding principle, or procedure	policy	Une politique, un principe
A way of living that reflects the attitudes and values of a person or group	lifestyle	Mode de vie
A group session offering counsel or instruction in a particular field or activity	clinic	Une clinique, un stage, un séminaire, une conférence
The usual food and drink of a person, a regulated selection of foods, especially as prescribed for medical reasons	diet	Un régime alimentaire
A physician whose practice is limited to a particular branch of medicine or surgery, especially one who is certified by a board of physicians	specialist	Un spécialiste
The act or process of identifying or determining the nature and cause of a disease or injury through evaluation of patient history, examination, and review of laboratory data. The opinion derived from such an evaluation	diagnosis	Un diagnostic

To control or direct (a group, activity, process)	supervise	Surveiller, diriger
Causing physical suffering	Painful	douloureux

Dédicace efficace

- A ma ronéoficheuse en folie
- Au bungalow 311
- Gagouthe et Lulu les deglingo girlz
- Roro, Maud, Alice, Jon, Maya et j'en passe <3
- Aux CC de vendredi