

**Study Guide for
Certified Medical Interpreters**

Spanish -- English

**By
Washington State Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS)
Language Testing and Certification (LTC)**



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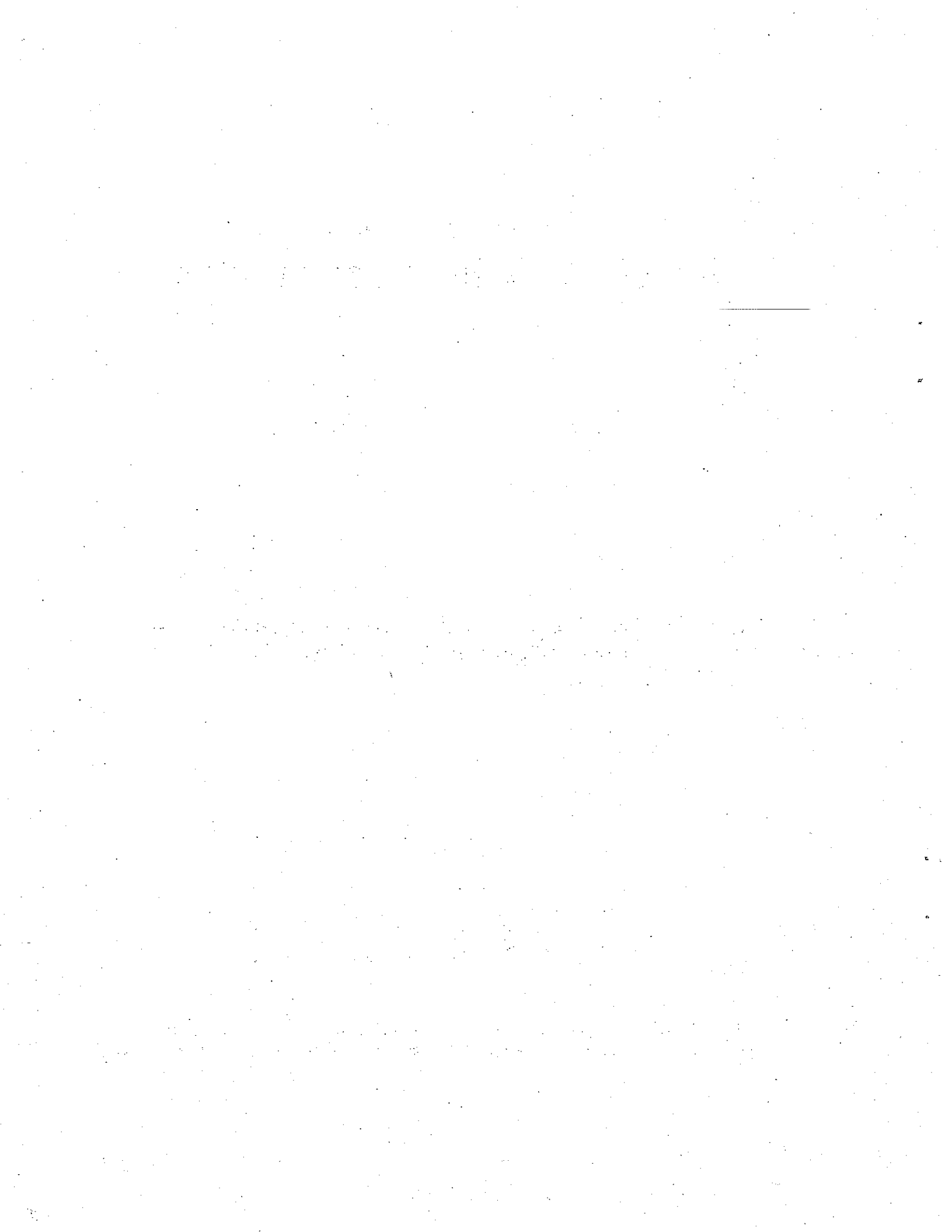


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27	A	B	C	D	E	77	A	B	C	D	E	127	A	B	C	D	E	
28	A	B	C	D	E	78	A	B	C	D	E	128	A	B	C	D	E	
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30	A	B	C	D	E	80	A	B	C	D	E	130	A	B	C	D	E	
31	A	B	C	D	E	81	A	B	C	D	E	131	A	B	C	D	E	
32	A	B	C	D	E	82	A	B	C	D	E	132	A	B	C	D	E	
33	A	B	C	D	E	83	A	B	C	D	E	133	A	B	C	D	E	
34	A	B	C	D	E	84	A	B	C	D	E	134	A	B	C	D	E	
35	A	B	C	D	E	85	A	B	C	D	E	135	A	B	C	D	E	
36	A	B	C	D	E	86	A	B	C	D	E	136	A	B	C	D	E	
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41	A	B	C	D	E	91	A	B	C	D	E	141	A	B	C	D	E	
42	A	B	C	D	E	92	A	B	C	D	E	142	A	B	C	D	E	
43	A	B	C	D	E	93	A	B	C	D	E	143	A	B	C	D	E	
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46	A	B	C	D	E	96	A	B	C	D	E	146	A	B	C	D	E	
47	A	B	C	D	E	97	A	B	C	D	E	147	A	B	C	D	E	
48	A	B	C	D	E	98	A	B	C	D	E	148	A	B	C	D	E	
49	A	B	C	D	E	99	A	B	C	D	E	149	A	B	C	D	E	
50	A	B	C	D	E	100	A	B	C	D	E	150	A	B	C	D	E	

**State of Washington
Department of Social and Health Services
Language Interpreter Services and Translations (LIST)**

INSTRUCTIONS:

It is essential that you follow the instructions below to ensure proper scoring. You may not get credit for your correct answer if you fail to follow these instructions.

Be sure that the answer you mark on your answer sheet corresponds with the number of the test question in the test booklet. Fill in all the space between the lines using a #2 pencil. Your answer marks should look like this:

 [B] [C] [D] [E]

MAKE DARK, CLEAR MARKS !

Mark only one answer for each question. If you change an answer, erase the old answer completely. If you don't erase completely, the computer might read both of the answers you marked. When two answers for one question are marked, the answer will be scored as incorrect.

Written Test for Medical Interpreters: Sample Questions

Prepared by
Washington State Department of Social and Health Services
Language Testing and Certification (LTC)

Test of Medical Terminologies

Directions:

For each item in this section, select among the 4 choices (A, B, C, D) the one that is the best target language equivalent of the English term for that item. Then, on your answer sheet, find the item number and completely blacken the box with the letter corresponding to your choice.

1. Nose
A. Nariz
B. Fosa Nasal
C. Cavidad Nasal
D. Garganta
2. Nurse
A. Asistente
B. Doctor/a
C. Enfermero/a
D. Especialista
3. Sweat
A. Humedad
B. Excremento
C. Sudor
D. Dulzura
4. Sick
A. Intranquilo/a
B. Enfermo/a
C. Insalubre
D. Vomitando
5. Foot
A. Tobillo
B. Alimento
C. Pie
D. Dedo del pie

6. Cold
- A. Resfrío
B. Tos
- C. Influenza
D. Estornudo
7. Shock
- A. Agotamiento de las funciones corporales
B. Detención
- C. Vibración
D. Violencia
8. Radiation
- A. Meditación
B. Envenenamiento
- C. Radiación
D. Tratamiento
9. Medicine
- A. Aspirina
B. Dosis
- C. Hierbas
D. Medicina
10. Appetite
- A. Apariencia
B. Apetito
- C. Dieta
D. Hambre
11. Social worker
- A. Proveedor de Cuidado a la Salud
B. Consejero de Salud Mental
- C. Consejero en la Escuela
D. Trabajador/a Social
12. Alcohol
- A. Alcohol
B. Alcoholismo
- C. Bebida
D. Intoxicación
13. Weak
- A. Soñoliento/a
B. Vacío/a
- C. Enfermo/a
D. Débil
14. Pain
- A. Cortadura
B. Dolor
- C. Cicatriz
D. Tensión

15. Burn

- A. Quemadura
- B. Dolor

- C. Lesión
- D. Herida

16. Acupuncture

- A. Precisión
- B. Acupuntura

- C. Inserción
- D. Aguja

17. Digestant

- A. Digestión
- B. Digestivo

- C. Indigestión
- D. Medicamento

18. Nutrition

- A. Salud
- B. Cuidado

- C. Nutrición
- D. Obesidad

19. Wheelchair

- A. Inválido/a
- B. Inconveniencia

- C. Restricción
- D. Silla de Ruedas

20. Supplement

- A. Subsidio
- B. Substancia

- C. Suplemento
- D. Utensilio

Test of Clinical/Medical Procedures

Directions:

In this section, choose one option from among the 4 choices (A, B, C, D) that best describes the clinical/medical term that is called for in that item. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the item and completely blacken the box with the letter corresponding to your choice.

21. Surgery

- A. The practice of cutting open a human body for the purpose of finding out the cause of death
- B. The practice of treating diseases, injuries, or deformities by manual operation or instrumental appliances
- C. The practice of treating diseases, injuries, or deformities by prescribing the appropriate medicine
- D. The practice of using manual operation or instrumental appliances by people with diseases, injuries, or deformities

22. Abortion

- A. The expulsion of a human fetus, usually within 12 weeks of pregnancy, before it is viable
- B. The inception of a human being, usually within 12 weeks of pregnancy, when it is viable
- C. The operation performed on a woman, usually upon her request, to prevent unwanted pregnancy
- D. The operation to deliver a baby, usually within a certain number of hours, when the mother has difficulty during labor

23. Local anesthetization

- A. Analysis of health care organizations operating in the neighborhood
- B. Application of a drug or agent by a doctor from the local community
- C. Elimination of pain by applying a drug or agent in the local hospital
- D. Elimination of pain from part of the body by applying a drug or agent

Test of Writing Skills in the English Language

Directions:

For each of the questions in this section, choose one option from A, B, C, and D to best complete each sentence. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and completely blacken the box with the letter corresponding to your choice.

27. Although this is a fatal disease,
- A. chance of survival can be easily detected as early as possible
 - B. early detection can greatly increase the chance of survival
 - C. early detection of chance of survival
 - D. greatly increase the chance of detection
28. ..., you should call your doctor right away.
- A. As long as you are feeling that a sensation is aching your chest
 - B. By the time your sensation is feeling aching in the chest
 - C. Whenever you feel that you have an aching sensation in your chest
 - D. When you were feeling an aching sensation in your chest
29. Exercise should be undertaken ... to allow the body to prepare for the next level of activity.
- A. freely
 - B. gradually
 - C. healthy
 - D. lengthy

Test of Writing Skills in a Non-English Language

Directions:

For each of the questions in this section, choose one option from A, B, C, and D to best complete each sentence. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and completely blacken the box with the letter corresponding to your choice.

30. El problema con su hígado comenzó ... del nacimiento de su tercer niño.

- A. mientras que
- B. a veces
- C. pronto después
- D. cuando fue

31. ... come a la semana?

- A. ¿Hay muchos huevos que
- B. ¿Cuántos huevos
- C. ¿Cuál es el número de cada huevo que
- D. ¿Cuándo le gustan los huevos que

32. Normalmente se necesita hacer un cultivo bacteriano faríngeo

- A. después de tratar un dolor de garganta.
- B. de una garganta fue tratada una vez antes.
- C. en otra ocasión tratamos un dolor de garganta.
- D. antes de tratar un dolor de garganta.

Keys to Sample Questions

(Do not consult these keys until you have finished answering all the questions in the previous pages)

- 1. A
- 2. C
- 3. C
- 4. B
- 5. C
- 6. A
- 7. A
- 8. C
- 9. D
- 10. B
- 11. D
- 12. A
- 13. D
- 14. B
- 15. A
- 16. B

- 17. B
- 18. C
- 19. D
- 20. C
- 21. B
- 22. A
- 23. D
- 24. B
- 25. B
- 26. A
- 27. B
- 28. C
- 29. B
- 30. C
- 31. B
- 32. D

Oral Test for Medical Interpreters: Sample Exercises

*Prepared by
Washington State Department of Social and Health Services
Language Testing and Certification (LTC)*

Sight Translation Exercise I

Directions:

You will be timed during the actual oral exam for this exercise. Therefore, if when you are translating you come to a word or phrase you don't know or have just blanked out on, please give it in English and go on so that you don't waste much of your time on those words or phrases. Now, please orally translate the following text into the target language you are testing for.

It is difficult for people, who become ill during cold and flu season, to know exactly what they have. And unless ill people get tested, there is no definitive diagnosis.

Generally, flu is a highly contagious infection of the lungs. Flu symptoms can be defined to be an acute onset of fever of 102 degrees or higher, combined with at least two other of the following symptoms: headache, chills, muscle pain, severe and protracted cough, acute nasal congestion and sore throat. In high risk patients, the flu can lead to bacterial pneumonia or other complications.

The flu is a disease with potentially severe consequences any year. Getting a flu shot one year does not preclude getting a shot the next. In other words, the flu vaccine gives a person protection only for that season. Therefore, for high risk patients, it is recommended that they get a flu shot every year before the flu season begins.

Sight Translation Exercise II

Directions:

You will be timed during the actual oral exam for this exercise. Therefore, if when you are translating you come to a word or phrase you don't know or have just blanked out on, please give it in the same language as the source text and go on so that you don't waste much of your time on those words or phrases. Now, please orally translate the following text into English.

Empezando en alguna parte de Marzo del año pasado, he estado experimentando un dolor en la parte inferior derecha de mi abdomen. Recientemente, parece que el dolor está empeorando. A veces el dolor es tan severo que soy incapaz de pararme o sentarme derecho/a. Cuando me duele, uso hielo para aliviar el dolor.

Desde las dos semanas pasadas, el dolor está esparciéndose. A veces se mueve a la parte inferior de mi espalda, y a veces hacia abajo en mi pierna derecha. Ahora, cada vez que me duele, me tomo alguna Aspirina para controlar el dolor. Pero es obvio, Aspirinas no pueden encargarse del problema.

La mayor parte del tiempo no tengo hambre. Y he perdido algo de peso. Anoche, el dolor era tan fuerte que casi no pude dormir. Sentí una sensación de ardor cuando oriné. También noté que mi orina era de color muy oscuro. Me asusté porque parece haber algo de sangre en mi orina.

Consecutive Interpretation Exercise

Directions:

Following is a consecutive interpretation exercise. The audio exercise contains a pre-recorded conversation between an English and a non-English speaking persons. While listening to the recording, you are to assume the role of an interpreter for both speakers. The recording has built-in pauses. The pauses are your time to interpret. There is a "beep" after each speaker. Once you hear the "beep", you may start interpreting.

You can take notes to help you recall what is being said. Allow yourself only two repeats (2 segments between pauses) during the entire exercise. If you miss anything after you have used up your two repeats, don't stop the recording. Instead, try to keep pace with the rest of the recording, and don't think about what you miss, concentrate on what is ahead.

Remember the basic ground rule, accuracy. Don't paraphrase, don't add anything, and don't leave anything out.

If you think the above instructions are clear to you up to this point, go on with the consecutive interpreting practice exercise by clicking the link of Audio Practice Samples under Medical Pre-test Study Packages for Certified Languages on the homepage, and then click on your language.

STOP! STOP! STOP! STOP! STOP! STOP!

DO NOT GO ON TO NEXT PAGE UNTIL YOU FINISH LISTENING TO THE CONSECUTIVE INTERPRETATION EXERCISE!!

Script of Consecutive Interpretation Exercise

...

Doctor: Good morning! What is bothering you, Sir?

Patient: He estado tosiendo por dos semanas, y parece que la tos se está poniendo peor.

Doctor: Have you had other symptoms, such as fever or sore throat?

Patient: Solamente la tos.

Doctor: OK! Let's check it out! ... Inhale, please! Cough, please! ...
I don't see anything serious. ... Do you smoke?

Patient: Sí. Como una cajetilla y media diaria.

Doctor: How long have you been smoking?

Patient: ¡A ver! ... Desde los 18 años, creo. ... Así que como 28 años.

Doctor: I think your problem is mostly caused by too much smoking. I can give you some medicine to relieve the coughing. But since you are such a heavy smoker and you have been smoking for so long, I would strongly urge you to quit the habit.

Patient: He tratado varias veces, pero es tan duro (difícil). Me pregunto si lo puedo hacer de algún modo.

Doctor: Did you ever seek any help, or just tried to do it yourself?

Patient: Traté por mí mismo solamente. ¿Quién más puede ayudarme a dejar de fumar?

Doctor: There are programs to help people quit smoking. I can recommend a couple of them. And you may choose whichever is suitable for you.

Patient: Eso sería muy bueno. Espero que con algo de ayuda pueda tener éxito. ¿Qué me recomendaría Doctor?

Doctor: Basically, there are two programs. One is a group program, the other is an individual program. The group program is made up of eight weekly sessions. These classes help you prepare for your quit date and teach you skills to overcome withdrawal symptoms. The individual program offers counseling from professional stop-smoking specialists. It works around your schedule. A specialist calls you five times throughout the year. In between scheduled telephone sessions, you can call the specialist for additional support.

Patient: Parecieran ser buenos programas. ¿Cuánto cuesta cada programa? ¿Y qué debo hacer si decido participar?

Doctor: Here is the phone number you can call. They will tell you about the fee schedule and how to enroll.

Patient: ¡Muchas gracias por su ayuda, Doctor! Les daré una llamada, y ojalá, pueda conseguir la ayuda que necesito de esos programas .

Reference Guide to Sample Exercises

Oral Test for Medical Interpreters: Sample Exercises

By

***Washington State Department of Social and Health Services
Language Interpreter Services and Translations
Certification Program***

Sight Translation Exercise I

Directions:

You will be timed during the actual oral exam for this exercise. Therefore, if when you are translating you come to a word or phrase you don't know or have just blanked out on, please give it in English and go on so that you don't waste much of your time on those words or phrases. Now, please orally translate the following text into the target language you are testing for.

Beginning sometime in March last year, I have been experiencing some pain at the lower right side of my abdomen. Recently, the pain seems to be getting worse. Sometimes the pain is so severe that I am not able to stand or sit straight. Whenever it hurts, I would use some ice to ease the pain.

For the past two weeks, the pain is spreading. It sometimes moves to my lower back, and sometimes down my right leg. Now whenever it hurts, I would take some Aspirin to control the pain. But obviously, Aspirin cannot take care of the problem.

Most of the time, I don't feel hungry. And I have lost some weight. Last night, the pain was so bad that I could hardly get any sleep. There was a burning sensation when I urinated. I also noticed that my urine was very dark in color. I got scared because there seemed to be some blood in my urine.

Sight Translation Exercise II

Directions:

You will be timed during the actual oral exam for this exercise. Therefore, if when you are translating you come to a word or phrase you don't know or have just blanked out on, please give it in the same language as the source text and go on so that you don't waste much of your time on those words or phrases. Now, please orally translate the following text into English.

Es difícil para la gente que se enferma durante la estación de resfríos y de influenza, saber lo que tienen exactamente. Y, a menos que esta gente enferma se haga un examen, no hay un diagnóstico definitivo.

Generalmente, la influenza es una infección a los pulmones bastante contagiosa. Los síntomas de la influenza pueden definirse como un ataque de fiebre de 102 grados o más combinado con por lo menos dos de los siguientes síntomas: dolor de cabeza, escalofrío, dolor a los músculos, tos severa y prolongada, congestión nasal aguda y dolor a la garganta. En pacientes de alto riesgo la influenza puede pasarse a neumonía (o pulmonía) bacteriana u otras complicaciones.

La influenza es una enfermedad con el potencial de tener severas consecuencias en cualquier año dado. Ponerse una vacuna contra la influenza un año no previene ponerse otra el año siguiente. En otras palabras, una vacuna contra la influenza protege a la persona solamente por esa estación. Por lo tanto, se recomienda a los pacientes de alto riesgo, que se pongan una vacuna contra la influenza todos los años antes que la estación comience.

Script of Consecutive Interpretation Exercise

...

Doctor: ¡Buenos días! ¿Qué molestias tiene Señor?

Patient: I have been coughing for two weeks, and it seems the cough is getting worse.

Doctor: ¿Ha tenido otros síntomas, tales como fiebre o dolor a la garganta?

Patient: Just coughing.

Doctor: ¡OK! (¡Bien!) ¡Veámosle! ... ¡Respire, por favor! ¡Tosa, por favor! ... No veo nada serio. ... ¿Fuma Ud.?

Patient: Yes. About one and a half packs a day.

Doctor: ¿Cuánto tiempo hace que fuma?

Patient: Let me see! ... Since I was 18, I think. ... So about 28 years.

Doctor: Creo que su problema es causado, más que nada, por fumar demasiado. Puedo darle medicamento para aliviar la tos. Pero, puesto que Ud. es demasiado fumador y ha estado fumando por tanto tiempo, le urjo seriamente que renuncie al hábito.

Patient: I have tried many times, but it is so hard. I wonder if I can do it at all.

Doctor: ¿Buscó ayuda alguna vez, o trató de hacerlo por sí mismo?

Patient: I just tried to do it myself. Who else can help me quit smoking?

Doctor: Hay programas para ayudar a que la gente deje de fumar. Le puedo recomendar un par. Y Ud. puede elegir el que le sea más adecuado.

Patient: That will be great. I hope I can succeed with some help. What would you recommend, Doctor?

Doctor: Básicamente, hay dos programas. Uno es un programa en grupo, el otro es un programa individual. El programa en grupo se compone de hasta ocho sesiones semanales. Estas clases ayudan a prepararle para la fecha en que va a dejar de fumar, y le enseñan aptitudes para sobreponerse a los síntomas sufridos. El programa individual le ofrece sesiones de consejos dictadas por profesionales especialistas en la técnica para dejar de fumar. Funciona de acuerdo a su calendario. Un especialista le llama cinco veces durante el año. Entre sesiones telefónicas establecidas, Ud. puede llamar al especialista para más ayuda.

Patient: They sound like good programs. How much does each program cost? And what do I do if I decide to participate?

Doctor: Aquí está el número de teléfono al que puede llamar. Le darán la lista de precios, o tarifas, y como inscribirse.

Patient: Thank you very much for your help, Doctor! I'll give them a call, and hopefully, I can get the help I need from their program.

LIST OF MEDICAL TERMINOLOGIES

Prepared by
Washington State Department of Social and Health Services
Language Testing and Certification (LTC)

The Human Body

Abdomen	Fallopian tube
Ankle	Fat
Appendix	Filling (tooth)
Arm	Finger
Artery	Finger nails
Artery wall	Foot
Back	Forehead
Bladder	Gallbladder
Blood vessels	Gene
Bone	Genitalia
Bone marrow	Gland
Bone socket	Gums
Bowel	Hand
Brain	Hair
Breast	Head
Bronchus	Heart
Calf	Heel
Cartilage	Hip
Cecum	Intestine
Cell	Joint
Cerebral cortex	Kidney
Chest	Knee
Chromosome	Larynx
Colon	Leg
Denture	Spleen
Duodenum	Ligament
Ear	Limb
Elbow	Lip
Extremity (Extremities)	Liver
Eye	Lung
Eyeball	Membrane
Face	Mouth
	Muscle
	Nasal polyp

Neck
Nerve
Nose
Nostrils
Organ
Ovary
Palm
Pelvis
Platelets
Pulse
Rectum
Rib
Root-canal
Shoulder
Sinus
Skin
Sole
Spinal cord
Spine
Stomach
Tendon
Thigh
Throat
Thumb
Thyroid gland
Tissue
Toe
Tongue
Tonsils
Tooth
Tooth socket
Trachea
Trigeminal nerve
Umbilical cord
Uterus (Womb)
Vein
Vocal cord
Waist
Wrist

Systems of the Human Body

Cardiovascular system

Circulatory system
Digestive system
Endocrine system
Hemopoietic system
Immune system
Muscular system
Nervous system
Reproductive system
Respiratory system
Skeletal system
Urinary system

Bodily Fluids, etc.

Specimen of ...

Acid
Bile
Blood
Feces
Gas
Menses
Period
Perspiration
Pus
Saliva
Semen
Sputum
Sweat
Tears
Urine
Vomit

Symptoms, etc.

Abscess
Acute
Allergic
Angina pectoris
Asthma
Anxious
Arrhythmia
Backache

Balance/Equilibrium
Bleeding nose
Blister
Blood pressure (high/low)
Blurred vision
Boil
Breathing difficulty
Broken
Bruise
Burn
Chest pain
Chill
Cold
Cold sweat
Collapse
Constipated
Contagious
Contraction
Cough
Cramps
Cut
Cyanosis
Decay
Dehydration
Depressed
Diabetic
Diarrhea
Disturbance
Dizzy
Drowsy
Drug overdose
Earache
Edema (Dropsy)
Excretion
Faint
Fatigue/Tired
Fever
Gunshot wound
Hangover
Hay fever
Headache
Hear
Heart attack
Hurts

Impaired (Impairment)
Indigestion
Infection
Inflamed (Inflammation)
Injured (Injury)
Insect bite
Itch
Labor
Lump
Migraine
Nausea
Nauseous
Nervous
Nosebleed
Numb (Numbness)
Pain--
 burning
 constant
 dull
 on and off
 sharp
 throbbing
Pallor
Palpitations
Paralysed
Phlegm
Pleural rub
Pregnant
Premature (baby)
Rales (Crackles)
Rash
Rheumatism
Rhonchi (Wheezes)
Salivation
Sensation
Shiver
Shortness of breath
Sight
Sign
Smell
Sore
Sore throat
Spasm
Spell

Sputum
Stabbed
Stiff (joint, neck etc.)
Sting
Stomach ache
Stridor
Suffocation
Sunstroke
Swelling
Swollen
Symptom
Temperature
Tense
Tooth ache
Tranquilize
Tremor (body)
Unconscious
Upset stomach
Vomiting
Weak Spot
Weakness
Wound

Circumcision
Cosmetic surgery
CT scan of the chest
Diagnose (Diagnosis)
Dialysis
Dilation and curettage (D & C)
Duodenectomy
Ectopic pregnancy (Tubular pregnancy)
Electrocardiogram (ECG, EKG)
Emergency
Emergency room
Endotracheal intubation
Exhale
Face-lift operation
Gastrectomy
General anesthetization
Hold (your) breath
Hypnosis
Hypnotize
Hysterectomy
Immunization
Incision
Incubator
Inhale
Injection
Intensive care
I.V. (Intravenously)
I.V.T. (Intravenous transfusion)
Laparoscopy
Laryngoscopy
Local anesthetization
Lumbar puncture (Spinal tap)
Lung scan
Mammography
Mastectomy
MRI scan of the chest
Needle
Neurological examination
Mental status and speech
Cranial nerves
The motor system
The sensory system
Reflexes
Neurosurgery

Clinical/Medical Procedures, etc.

Abortion (Induced abortion)
Amniocentesis
Anesthetize
Angiography
Appendectomy
Auscultation
Autopsy
Biopsy
Birth control
Blood test
Blow
Bronchoscopy
Caesarean section abortion
Cardiography
Cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR)
Castration
Checkup
Chest X-ray

Optometry
Oxygen
Percussion
Plastic surgery
Prognosis
Pulmonary angiography
Pulmonary function tests
Recovery room
Saline abortion
Skeletal traction
Skin test
Sterilization
Syringe
Take a deep breath
Test tube
Thoracentesis
Tonsillectomy
Tracheostomy
Traction
Transplantation
Tubal ligation
Tube
Tuberculin tests
Tympanoplasty
Ultrasound (Ultrasonography)
Vaccinate
Vasectomy

Diseases/illnesses/Injuries/
Physical Disorders, etc.

Abrasion
Acute (disease)
Addiction
Advanced stage
AIDS
Ailment
Allergy
Alzheimer's disease
Amnesia
Anaemia
Anaphylaxis
Aneurysm

Anthraxosis
Appendicitis
Arthritis
Arthropathy
Asthma
Astigmatism
Atelectasis
Athlete's foot (Tinea pedis)
Atherosclerosis
Atrophy
Bacilli (singular: bacillus)
Bacterial infection
Bite (dog, snake, insect etc.)
Bleed
Blister
Bone fracture
Broke (break)
Bronchogenic carcinoma
Bruise
Burn
Calcium deficiency
Cancer
Cardiac edema
Cataract
Cecitis
Cerebral concussion
Cerebral hemorrhage
Cerebral palsy
Chicken pox
Cholesterol
Choke
Chronic bronchitis
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
(COPD)
Cirrhosis
Clot/Clotting
Colitis
Color blindness
Coma
Communicable disease
Congenital heart disease
Congestion
Conjunctivitis (Pink eye)
Conscious

Contagious
Convulsions
Coronary artery disease
Croup
Cyst
Cystic fibrosis
Cystitis
Deaf
Deformity
Dehydration
Delirium
Dementia
Diabetes
Diarrhea
Die (dead, death)
Diphtheria
Dislocated (Dislocation)
Down's syndrome
Duodenal ulcer
Dyslalia
Dyslexia
Dysphasia
Dysphemia
Ear infection
Emphysema
Epidemic
Epistaxis
Farsightedness/Hypermetropia
Food poisoning
Frostbite
Gallstone
Gastric bleeding
Gastric ulcer
Gastritis
Goiter
Gonorrhea
Gout
Gynopathy
Handicapped
Heart attack
Heart burn
Heart murmur
Heat exhaustion
Heat stroke

Hemorrhoid
Hepatitis
Herpes
Hurt
Hydrothorax
Hyperactivity
Hyperglycemia
Hypertension
Infected (Infection)
Infertility
Inflammation of ...
Influenza (Flu)
Internal bleeding
Ischemia
Jaundice
Laryngitis
Lead poisoning
Leukemia
Malnutrition
Measles
Melanoma
Menopause
Mental retardation
Metastasize (tumor, cancer)
Metastatic (tumor, cancer)
Multiple sclerosis (MS)
Mumps
Mute
Myocardial infarction
Nearsightedness/Myopia
Nephritis
Night blindness/Nyctalopia
Obesity
Obstruction
Occupation disease
Otitis (externa, interna, media)
Parasite
Parkinson
Paroxysmal
Periodontal disease
Pertussis
Pigment/Pigmentation (blood, bile, etc.)
Pleural effusion
Pleurisy (Pleuritis)

Pneumonia
Pneumoconiosis
Pneumothorax
Poison
Polyuria
Presbyopia
Pulmonary abscess
Pulmonary edema
Pulmonary embolism
Pulmonary infarction
Purulent
Rabies
Rheumatic heart disease
Rhinitis
Rupture (of follicle, spleen etc.)
Scab
Scabies
Scald
Scar
Schizophrenia
Scleroderma
Scoliosis
Seizure
Shock
Sickle-cell anemia
Silicosis
Sprained
Strep throat
Stress
Stroke
Sty
Syphilis
Systole/Diastole (atrial, ventricular)
Terminally (ill)
Tetanus (Lockjaw)
Thrombosis (blood clot)
Tonsillitis
Torn
Trauma
Traumatic brain injury
Tuberculosis (TB)
Tumor
Urethritis
Vaginitis

Venereal disease
Vertigo
Virus
Whooping cough
Withdrawal

Treatment, etc.

Acupuncture
Airway
Antihormonal therapy
Blood transfusion
Bandage/dressing
Bone marrow transplant
Brace
Bypass
Cast/Plaster
Chemotherapy
Chiropractic
Coin rubbing
Cure
Exercise
Exploratory surgery
First aid
Hearing aid
Implant
Injection
In-patient
Life support
Lumpectomy
Massage
Mastectomy
Medication
Meditation
Mouthwash
Naturopathy
Observation
Operation
Organ donor
Out-patient
Pacemaker (cardiac etc.)
Physical therapy
Prevent

Radiation
Reconstructive surgery
Rehabilitation
Rehydration
Restrains
Side effect
Splinting
Sterilize
Stitches
Surgery
Therapy
Tourniquet

Prescription, etc.

Adverse effects
Allopurinol
Analgesic
Anesthetic
Antibiotics
Anticoagulant
Antidepressant
Antihistamine
Antipruritic
Antiseptic
Aspirin
Bonine
Cardiant
Cardiazol
Cardiotonic
Chemicals
Contraceptives
Controlled drugs
Cough drops
Coumarin
Cyclizine
Dextrose/Glucose
Digestant
Diuretics
Dosage
Dose
Dramamine
Drug

Ear drops
Eye drops
Expectorant
External use (medicine)
Glyburide
Herbs
Hormone
Ibuprofen
Interactions (of drugs)
Iodine
Iron supplements
Laxative
Meclizine
Medicine
Mineral supplements
Nicotine patch
Nitroglycerin (Nitro)
Nose drops
Nose spray
Ointment
Over the counter (drugs)
Oxytocin
Pain killer
Penicillin
Phenformin
Prescription
Preventative
Side effects
Sleeping pills
Special effect
Specific
Suppositories
Tablets
Tea spoon
Throat drops
Throat lozenges
Tranquillizer
Tylenol
Vaccine
Vitamin supplements
Vitamins
Warfarin/Coumadin

**Medical Professionals and
Health Related Personnel**

Advanced Registered Nurse Practitioner
(ARNP)

Anesthesiologist

Anesthetist

Cardiologist

Certified Nurse Anesthetist

Certified Nurse Midwife

Chiropractor

Counselor

Dentist

Doctor

Endocrinologist

Family Doctor

Family Nurse Practitioner

Gastroenterologist

General Practitioner

Gynecologist

Internist

Licensed Practical Nurse

Mental Health Professional

Neurologist

Nurse

Obstetric Nurse

Obstetrician

Ophthalmologist

Optometrist

Orthopedist

Otorhinolaryngologist

Paramedic

Pediatrician

Pediatric Nurse Practitioner

Physician's Assistant

Podiatrist

Primary Care Provider

Primary Physician

Psychiatrist

Psychologist

Pulmonologist

Radiologist

Resident

Rheumatologist

RN (Registered Nurse)

Social Worker

Surgeon

**Miscellaneous --- Medical and
Health Related Expressions, etc.**

Accident

Air lift

Alcohol

Ambulance

Appetite

Articulation

Bacteria

Benign

Biologic(al) clock

Blood type

Cardiology

Catheter

Cholesterol

Chromosome

Circulation (blood)

Clinic

Contaminated

Contraceptive

Contract (a disease)

Coronary care unit

Cotton

Coverage (insurance)

Critical condition

Crutch(es)

Delivery room

Diet

Disinfectant

Embryo

Emergency room

Environment

Fast

Fetal

Fetus

Gauze

Genetic

Germ

Gynecology
Heal (Healing)
Hormone
Hospital
Hygiene
Immune
Insurance
Lab (Laboratory)
Lethal (injection etc.)
Liquids
Malignant
Malnutrition
Malpractice
Medical history
Menopause
Menstruation
Metabolism
Miscarriage
Mortuary
Negative (test result)
Neurology
NPO-nothing by mouth
Nutrition
Observation
Obstetrics
Operating room
Orthopedics
Otorhinolaryngology (ENT)
Pathology
Patient
Pediatrics
Pharmacy
Pollutant
Pollution
Positive (test result)
Postpartum
Posture
Prenatal
Protein
Puberty
Quarantine
Radiology
Reactive
Registration

Respiration
Recovery room
Sanitary napkins
Satisfactory condition
Scar
Sensitive
Serious condition
Sexually transmitted disease (STD)
Solid food
Spread (cancer)
Stable condition
Stethoscope
Stretcher
Substance abuse
Swallow
Tampons
Temperature
Teratogen
Thermometer
Thrombocyte
Topical
Toxic/Toxicity
Urination
Vaccinated/Vaccination
Vaccine
Virus
Waiting room
Wart
Weight (over, under, gain, lose)
Wheelchair

State of Washington
Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS)

**Language Interpreter and Translator
Code of Professional Conduct**

1. Accuracy

Interpreters/translators shall always thoroughly and faithfully render the source language message, omitting or adding nothing, giving consideration to linguistic variations in both source and target languages, conserving the tone and spirit of the source language message.

2. Cultural Sensitivity – Courtesy

Interpreters/translators shall be culturally competent, sensitive, and respectful of the individual(s) they serve.

3. Confidentiality

Interpreters/translators shall not divulge any information obtained through their assignments, including but not limited to information gained through access to documents or other written material.

4. Disclosure

Interpreters/translators shall not publicly discuss, report, or offer an opinion concerning matters in which they are or have been engaged, even when that information is not privileged by law to be confidential.

5. Proficiency

Interpreters/translators shall meet the minimum proficiency standard set by DSHS by passing the required certification examination or screening evaluation.

6. Compensation

The fee schedule agreed to between the contracted language service providers and the department shall be the maximum compensation accepted. Interpreters/translators shall not accept additional money, compensation, or favor for services reimbursed by the department. Interpreters/translators shall not use for private or other's gain or advantage, the department's time, facilities, equipment, or supplies, nor shall they use or attempt to use their position to secure privileges or exemptions.

7. Nondiscrimination

Interpreters/translators shall always be neutral, impartial, and unbiased. Interpreters/translators shall not discriminate on the basis of gender, disability, race, color, national origin, age, socioeconomic or educational status, or religious or political beliefs.

8. Self-evaluation

Interpreters/translators shall accurately and completely represent their certifications, training, and experience.

9. Impartiality - Conflict of Interest

Interpreters/translators shall disclose any real or perceived conflict of interest which would affect their objectivity in the delivery of service. Providing interpreting or translation services for family members or friends may violate the individual's right to confidentiality, or constitute a conflict of interest.

10. Professional Demeanor

Interpreters/translators shall be punctual, prepared, and dressed in a manner appropriate and not distracting for the situation.

11. Scope of Practice

Interpreters/translators shall not counsel, refer, give advice, or express personal opinions, to individual for whom they are interpreting/translating, or engage in any other activities which may be construed to constitute a service other than interpreting/translating. Interpreters/translators are prohibited to have unsupervised access to clients, including but not limited to phoning clients directly.

12. Reporting Obstacles to Practice

Interpreters/translators shall assess at all times their ability to interpret/translate. Should interpreters/translators have any reservations about their competency, they must immediately notify the parties and offer to withdraw without threat of retaliation. Interpreter/translator may remain until more appropriate interpreters/translators can be secured.

13. Ethical Violations

Interpreters/translators shall immediately withdraw from encounters they perceive as violations of this Code. Any violation of the Code of Professional Conduct may cause termination of the contract.

14. Professional Development

Interpreters/translators shall develop their skills and knowledge through professional training, continuing education, and interaction with colleagues and specialists in related fields.

THIS CODE APPLIES TO ALL PERSONS PROVIDING LANGUAGE INTERPRETING OR TRANSLATION SERVICES AND MUST BE COMPLIED WITH AT ALL TIMES.