

UE1: anglais medical  
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# **History of drugs, and basics of pharmacotherapy**

## **Introductory questions**

Use the vocabulary below to explain how the following drugs are used:

- Digitalis treat heart disease and arrhythmia.
- Cyclosporine prevents graft rejection.
- Cimetidine treats ulcers.
- Insulin treats diabetes.
- Streptokinase and aspirin prevent heart attack.
- Cytotoxic drugs treat cancers.
- Antibiotics cure influenza.

Chose the most appropriate answer or answers

2) Taking vitamins can result in:

- waste of money
- placebo effect

3) Cough syrups typically contain:

- sugar
- acetaminophen
- alcohol

4) Most ulcers are caused by:

- stress
- aspirin
- bacteria
- acid

5) Cytotoxic drugs damage:

- cancer cells
- epithelial cells
- bone marrow cells

6) The major disadvantage of taking drugs is:

- side effects

## **Physicians, past and present**

1) A physician (doctor) specializing in the diagnosis and treatment of injury, deformity, and disease by manual and instrumental means: surgeon / chirurgien

- 2) A person licensed to practice medicine; a medical doctor. A person who practices general medicine as distinct from surgery: physician/ médecin (en général)
- 3) Something used in the performance of an operation, an instrument: tool/outil
- 4) A small, straight knife with a thin, sharp blade used in surgery and dissection: scalpel /scalpel, bistoury
- 5) A substance used in the diagnosis, treatment, or prevention of a disease or as a component of a medication. A chemical substance, such as a narcotic or hallucinogen, that affects the central nervous system : drug/ médicament, drogue
- 6) To accomplish, carry out, execute: perform/realiser
- 7) To draw off (a liquid) by a gradual process. To cause liquid to go out from, empty: drain / drainer, vider
- 8) A localized collection of pus, formed by tissue disintegration and surrounded by an inflamed area: abscess/ abcès
- 12) Thick, sticky, stringy mucus secreted by the mucous membrane of the respiratory tract, as during cold or rather respiratory infection: phlegm/ glaire
- 13) Any of various often aromatic plants used especially in medicine or as seasoning: herb/ plante médicinale
- 14) The science of the composition, structure, properties, and reactions of matter, especially of atomic and molecular systems: chemistry/ chimie
- 15) A substance with a distinct molecular composition: chemical / composé chimique

### **True or false**

**i. Modern physicians touch their patients' bodies.**

True: During a physical exam, the physician has to do the palpation in order to look for some symptoms and to have more informations as possible.

**ii. Modern physician open the human body.**

False: Nowadays, we try to use as non invasive techniques as possible in order to avoid infection or complications. Physicians use imaging to see inside the body.

16) To function, operate. To have the desired effect: work/ fonctionner

18) A pathological condition resulting from infection, genetic defect, or environmental stress, and characterized by an identifiable group of symptoms. A (pathological) impairment of the normal state of the living body or one of its parts that interrupts or modifies the performance of the vital functions and is a response to environmental factors (as malnutrition, industrial hazards, or climate), to specific infective agents (as worms, bacteria, or viruses), to inherent defects of the organism (as genetic anomalies). Syn: sickness, illness: disease / maladie

20) To restore to health: cure / guérir

21) Various fast-soluble or water-soluble organic substances essential in minute amounts for normal growth and activity of the body and obtained naturally from plant and animal foods. Various organic substances that are essential in minute quantities, act especially as coenzymes and precursors of coenzymes in regulation of metabolic processes but do not provide energy or serve as building units : vitamin/ vitamin

22) A small pellet or tablet of medicine, often coated, taken by swallowing whole or by chewing: pill/ comprimé

23) In good physical condition: healthy / en bonne santé

24) Adequately or properly nourished: well fed / bien nourri

26) To expel air from the lungs through the glottis, as the result of an involuntary muscular spasm in the throat or to clear (open) the air passages: cough / tousser

27) To reduce the incidence or severity of something: suppress/ supprimer

28) An unhealthy condition of body or mind. Syn: sickness : illness/ maladie

29) A substance containing no medication and given to reinforce a patient's expectation to get well. An inactive substance used as a control in an experiment or test to determine the effectiveness of a medical drug: placebo / placebo

- 30) Inactive. Deficient in active properties, especially lacking a usual or anticipated chemical or biological action: inert / inerte
- 31) To reduce or eliminate pain, anxiety, or distress: relieve/ soulager
- 32) To have a distinct flavour: taste / avoir un gout de
- 33) Authentic, real, true: genuine / authentique
- 34) An experiment to test quality, value or usefulness. Any of a number of repetitions of an experiment : trial / essai
- 37) To make progress: improve / améliorer
- 38) Having a major effect, important, too closely correlated to be attributed to chance and therefore indicate a systematic relationship: significantly / significativement

### **True or false**

- iii. Vitamin pills and cough syrups are effective against symptoms, but not against pathogens.**  
False: Some vitamin pills don't work. Actually, it is a psychological effect when symptoms decrease (Mr Henkel doit avoir des problèmes d'entente avec certains labo!).
- iv. Vitamin pills can have serious side effects.**  
True: For instance, vitamin A (derivate of retinoic acid) can be harmful for an embryo.
- v. In some trials, both the control group and the experimental group are given a placebo.**  
False: If both of them had a placebo we couldn't see the difference between the new product and the placebo. There is a group with the new treatment and a control group with the placebo.

39) Painful, inflamed, irritated: sore / douloureux

40) The region of the digestive and respiratory tracts extending from the back to the mouth (nasopharynx) to just below the larynx, including the pharynx, the larynx and related structures: throat / gorge

41) A group (as kingdom prokaryotae or kingdom monera or the former class schizomycetes) of prokaryotic unicellular round, spiral or rod-shape single-celled microorganisms that are often aggregated into colonies or motile by means of flagella, that live in soil, water organic matter, or the bodies of plants and animals, and that are autotrophic, saprophytic or parasitic in nutrition and important because of their biochemical effects and pathogenicity. Syn: germ, microorganism, microbe : bacterion / bactérie

42) Any of various inflammations of the tonsils, pharynx, or larynx characterized by pain in swallowing: sore throat / mal de gorge

43) A substance, such as penicillin or streptomycin, produced or derived from certain fungi, bacteria, and other organisms, that can destroy or inhibit the growth of other microorganisms. They are widely used in the prevention and treatment of infectious diseases: antibiotic / antibiotique

44) To order the use of ( a medicine or other treatment): prescribe : prescrire

45) A peripheral or secondary effect, especially an undesirable secondary effect of a drug or therapy: side effect / effet secondaire

47) Having a turning sensation and a tendency to fall: to feel dizzy / avoir des vertiges

48) Excessive and frequent evacuation of watery feces, usually indicating gastrointestinal distress or disorder: diarrhea / diarrhée

49) An eruption of spots on the skin, usually temporary: rash / eruption cutanée

50) Without danger, incapable of causing injury or damage; inoffensive: harmless / inoffensif

### **True or false**

**vi. Like vitamins, antibiotics have a placebo effect.**

True.

**vii. In many cases (e.g. flu), antibiotics can be considered as a placebo.**

False: antibiotics aren't inert substances.

**viii. Vitamin pills and antibiotics are useful for their placebo effect.**

False: they are useful for their pharmacological effects.

**ix. Dizziness is a dangerous side-effect.**

True: It can be dangerous depending on the situation and on the patient.

**Drugs obtained from natural sources: from willow bark to cyclosporine**

52) Having a beneficial, practical utility: useful, utile

53) Present and ready for use, accessible, obtainable: available / disponible

56) A continuous dull pain: ache / douleur constant

57) A sensation of hurting, or string discomfort, in some part of the body, caused by an injury disease, or functional disorder, and transmitted through the nervous system: pain / douleur

58) 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 systemic debility with weakness, loss of appetite and thirst: fever / fièvre

59) A chemical compound obtained from another and containing essential elements of the parent substance: derivative / derive chimique

60) A white, crystalline compound,  $\text{CH}_3\text{COOC}_6\text{H}_4\text{COOH}$ , derived from salicylic acid and commonly used in tablet form to relieve pain and reduce fever and inflammation: aspirin / aspirine

61) A drug prepared from the seeds and dried leaves of the foxglove plant, used in medicine as a cardiac stimulant. The dried leaf of the common European foxglove (*D.purpurea*) that contains the active principles digitoxin and gitoxin, that is powerful cardiotonic acting to increase the force of myocardial contraction, to slow the diuresis, and that is used in standardized powdered form especially in the treatment of congestive heart failure and in the management of atrial fibrillation, atrial flutter, and paroxysmal tachycardia of the atria: digitalis/ digitaline

63) A structural or functional abnormality of the heart, or the blood vessels supplying the heart, that impairs its normal functioning. An abnormal organic condition of the heart or of the heart and circulation: heart disease / maladie cardiovasculaire

64) A protein hormone that is synthesized in the pancreas and secreted by the beta cells of the islets of Langerhans, that is essential for the metabolism of carbohydrates, lipids, and proteins, that regulates blood sugar levels by facilitating the uptake of glucose into tissues, by promoting its conversion into glycogen, fatty acids and triglycerides and by reducing the release of glucose from the liver, and that when produced in sufficient quantities results in diabetes mellitus: insulin / insulín

65) A substance, usually a peptide or steroid, produced by one tissue and converted by the bloodstream to another to effect physiological activity, such as growth or metabolism: hormone/ hormone

66) A long, irregularly shaped gland, lying behind the stomach, that secretes enzymes that aid in digestion into the duodenum and insulin, glucagon, and somatostatin into the bloodstream: pancreas / pancréas

67) Relative position. A relative degree of intensity or concentration: level / niveau

68) The concentration of glucose in the blood, measured in milligrams of glucose per 100 milliliters of blood: blood sugar level / glycémie

69) To obtain a substance by chemical or mechanical action (pressure, distillation or evaporation): extract / extraire

70) A severe, chronic metabolic disorder caused by insufficient production of insulin and resulting in abnormal metabolism of carbohydrates, fats and proteins. The disease, which typically appears in childhood or adolescence, is characterized by increased sugar levels in the blood and urine, excessive thirst, frequent urination, acidosis, and wasting: diabetes / diabète

76) Orally: by mouth / par voie orale

77) The membranous tissue forming the external covering or integument and consisting of the epidermis and dermis: skin / peau

79) The science concerned with putting scientific knowledge to practical uses, divided into different branches, as civil, electrical, mechanical and chemical: engineering / ingénierie

80) Any of various single-celled fungi of the genus *saccharomyces* and related genera, which produce by budding and are able to ferment sugars. A similar



fungus of the genus candida, which can cause infections especially in the mouth, throat and tongue. A preparation used in raising dough for bread or for fermenting beer, whisky, ect: yeast / levure

81) To make or manufacture, create: produce / produire

82) To specify the genetic sequence for an amino acid or a polypeptide: code for/ coder

84) A nucleic acid that carries the genetic information in the cell and is capable of self-replication and synthesis of RNA. It consists of two long chains of nucleotides twisted into a double helix and joined by hydrogen bonds between the complementary bases adenine and thymine or cytosine and guanine. The sequence of nucleotides determines individual hereditary characteristics: DNA / ADN

85) An immunosuppressive drug obtained from certain soil fungi, used mainly to prevent the rejection of transplanted organs: cyclosporine / cyclosporine

87) The moving of a whole or partial organ from one body to another ( or from donor site on the patient's own body), for the purpose of replacing the recipient's damaged or failing organ with a working one : transplant surgery / transplantation

88) A person who receives a blood transfusion, tissue graft or organ: recipient/ receveur

89) A protein substance produced in the blood or tissues in response to as specific antigen, such as a bacterium, virus, transplanted organ and that neutralizes the antigen by binding specifically to it : antibody / anticorps

90) Living tissue or an organ, surgically attached to a bodily part to replace a damaged part or compensate for a defect. The procedure of implanting or transplanting: graft / greffe

91) The integrated body system of organs, tissues, cells and antibodies that neutralizes potentially pathogenic organisms or substances: immune system / système immunitaire

92) A substance that stimulates the production of an antibody when introduced into the body, including toxins, bacteria, viruses and other foreign substances: antigen / antigène

93) To keep (stop) from happening, to protect against: prevent / empêcher

94) A chronic, hereditary, recurrent dermatosis marked by discrete vivid red macules, papules, or plaques covered with silvery lamellated scales: psoriasis/ psoriasis

95) A chronic, systemic disease primarily of the joints, usually polyarticular, marked by inflammatory changes in the synovial membranes and articular structures and by atrophy and rarefaction of the bones. In late stages, deformity and ankylosis develop: rheumatoid arthritis / polyarthrite rhumatoïde

True or false

- x. Aspirin and digitalis are used to treat heart diseases such as arrhythmia and heart failure.  
False: not aspirin
- xi. Biosynthetic insulin is identical to human insulin.  
False
- xii. Most insulin is no longer extracted from animal pancreases because the techniques are too complicated.  
False: no longer extracted because of infectious risks.
- xiii. Doctors give cyclosporin to treat graft rejection if it occurs following a transplant.  
False

### **Synthetic drugs: Cimetidine and the medical vs. surgical treatment of stomach ulcers**

96) A drug, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>16</sub>N<sub>6</sub>S, that inhibits acid secretion in the stomach, used to treat gastrointestinal disorders: cimetidine / cimétidine

97) A lesion 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 infection or psychosomatic factors): ulcer / ulcère

98) To take off, take away, eliminate: remove / enlever

99) The cordlike bundles of fibers made up of neurons through which sensory stimuli and motor impulses pass between the brain and the eyes, glands, muscles and other parts of the body: nerve / nerf

101) A physiologically active depressor amine, C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>9</sub>N<sub>3</sub> released from cells in the immune system as part of an allergic reaction. It is a powerful stimulant of gastric secretion, constrictor of bronchial smooth muscle, and vasodilator: histamine / histamine

103) To form or produce by chemical synthesis: synthesize / synthétiser

104) After a long time, finally, in the end: eventually / en fin de compte

105) The branch of medicine that deals with the diagnosis and treatment of injury, deformity, and disease by manual and instrumental means: surgery / chirurgie

106) A fact or circumstance lending logical support: indication, sign, proof: evidence / preuve

107) A mentally or emotionally disruptive or upsetting condition occurring in response to adverse external influences and capable of affecting physical health, usually characterized by increased heart rate, a rise in blood pressure, muscular tension, irritability and depression: stress / stress

110) Containing, producing, or secreting mucus: mucous / muqueux

111) A covering or coating for an inside surface: lining / revêtement

112) The beginning portion of the small intestine, starting at the lower end of the stomach and extending to the jejunum: duodenum

113) To become well or healthy again, be cured. To become closed or scarred: heal / guérir

114) The preferred, standard, or first choice: first-line / de première intention

115) A group of anti-ulcer medications which work by binding to H/K ATPase, an enzyme which is found on the secretory surface of parietal cells. It thereby inhibits the final transport of hydrogen ions (via exchange with potassium) into the gastric lumen : proton pump inhibitor / IPP

118) Not involving medical complications (i.e. secondary disease, an accident, or a negative reaction): uncomplicated / sans complication

119) Counteracting or neutralizing acidity, especially of the stomach: antacid / anti-acide

True or false

- xiv.** Cimetidine cures most ulcers in 8 weeks.  
False, it treats, not cures.
- xv.** In 1984, pharmaceutical companies had good reasons to be skeptical of Warren and Marshall's discovery.  
True
- xvi.** Warren and Marshall had to resort to drastic measures to convince skeptics of their hypothesis.  
True
- xvii.** Even though most ulcers are caused by H.pylori, most people infected with H.p do not develop ulcers.  
True
- xviii.** H.pylori destroys the wall of the stomach, causing ulcers.  
False
- xix.** After surgery for stomach ulcers, recurrence rates remained high.  
True

### **Treatment and management of heart disease: thrombolytics and beta-blockers**

120) An agent that destroys, dissolves or breaks up a thrombus: thrombolytic / fibrinolytique

121) To separate into pieces, divide, disperse: break up / disperser

122) A thick, viscous or coagulated mass of coagulated blood that consists of red blood cells, white blood cells, and platelets in a fibrin network: clot / caillot

123) A proteolytic enzyme produced by haemolytic streptococci, capable of dissolving fibrin and used to medically to dissolve blood clots: streptokinase / streptokinase

124) An enzyme produced by the blood vessels that dissolves blood clots by converting plasminogen into plasmin: it is manufactured using recombinant DNA technology and used to prevent stroke: t-PA / activateur plasminogène tissulaire

125) Acute myocardial infarction typically resulting from an occlusion or obstruction of a coronary artery and characterized by sudden, severe pain in chest that often radiates to the shoulder, arm or jaw: heart attack / infarctus du myocarde

126) Muscular, elastic tubes that carry blood away from the heart to the cells, tissues and organs of the body: artery / artère

128) 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: heart / coeur

129) To inflict severe injury; paralyze, harm, mutilate: damage / endommager

130) The act of dying, termination of life : death / mort

131) To diminish (something) in extent, amount or degree: reduce / réduire

132) A substance that hinders coagulation and especially coagulation of the blood: anticoagulant / anticoagulant

134) A drug that opposes the excitatory effects of norepinephrine released from sympathetic nerve endings at beta adrenergic receptors and is used for the treatment of angina, hypertension, arrhythmia and migraine: beta blocker / beta bloquant

135) The specific treatment of a disease or a disorder: management / prise en charge

136) An abnormal rhythm or irregularity of the heartbeat: arrhythmia / arythmie

137) A condition in which the heart cannot pump enough blood to supply the body's tissues with sufficient oxygen and nutrients; back up of blood in vessels and the lungs causes buildup (accumulation) of fluid in the tissues : congestive heart failure / insuffisance cardiaque

138) A common disorder in which blood pressure remains abnormally high ( a reading of 140/90mmHg or greater) : high blood pressure / hypertension artérielle

139) A hormone secreted by the adrenal medulla that is released into the bloodstream in response to physical or mental stress, as from fear or injury. It initiates many bodily responses, including the stimulation of the heart action and an increase in blood pressure, metabolic rate and blood glucose concentration: epinephrine / épinephrine

140) The number of heartbeats per unit of time, usually expressed as beats per minute: heart rate / fréquence cardiaque

141) A proteinase of high specificity that is released by the kidney and acts to raise blood pressure by activating angiotensin: renin / rénine

142) Any of the three polypeptide hormones, one of which is a powerful vasoconstrictor that function in the body in controlling arterial pressure : angiotensin / angiotensine

143) To stop, prevent or decrease the rate of (chemical reaction) : inhibit / inhiber

144) A strenuous effort: exertion / effort physique

145) Severe paroxysmal pain in the chest associated with an insufficient supply of blood to the heart : angina pectoris / angine de poitrine

True or false

**xx.** Aspirin is more effective than streptokinase.  
False

**xxi.** Aspirin makes the blood more fluid, because it is usually taken with a glass of water.  
False

**xxii.** Aspirin is used as an antalgic to relieve the pain of heart attack.  
False: used for small pain.

**xxiii.** Use of aspirin and other non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs such as ibuprofen, is a risk factor for gastric ulcers.  
True

## **Chemotherapy: cytotoxic drugs, primum non nocere?**

146) the treatment of cancer using specific chemical agents or drugs that are selectively destructive to malignant cells and tissue: chemotherapy / chimiothérapie

147) Producing a toxic effect on cells : cytotoxic / cytotoxique

148) the pathological condition characterized by malignant neoplasms characterized by proliferation of anaplastic cells that tend to invade surrounding tissue and metastasize to new body sites: cancer / cancer

154) A specialist in science, especially a person whose profession is investigating in one of the natural sciences, as biology, chemistry, physics etc : scientist / un scientifique

156) Threatening to life, as a disease, virulent. Tending to metastasize, cancerous. Used of a tumor: malignant / malin

159) Potentially mortal, extremely dangerous: life-threatening / qui peut être mortel

160) Physically harm or damage: injury / blessure

161) The soft, fatty, vascular tissue that fills most bone cavities and is the source of red blood cells, and many white blood cells: bone marrow / moëlle osseuse

163) To save from immediate harm or danger by direct action: rescue / sauver

164) To remove tissues or cells from a donor and preserve them for transplantation: harvest / récolter

166) A generalized mother cell that has pluripotency (descendants may specialize in different directions) such as an undifferentiated mesenchymal cell that is a progenitor of both red and white blood cells: stem cell / cellule souche

167) A portion piece or segment that is representative of a whole, a specimen: sample / échantillon

171) Medicine. A specified quantity of a therapeutic agent such as a drug or medicine, prescribed to be taken at one time or at stated intervals: dose / une dose

173) The treatment of disease by means of radiation ( as X rays) : radiation therapy / radiothérapie

174) A number that typifies a set of numbers of which it is a function. An intermediate level of degree: average / moyenne

177) A generic concept reflecting concern with the modification and enhancement of life attributes, e.g. physical, political, moral and social environment; the overall condition of a human life. In health care, a gauge of the impact on a patients life of a chronic illness or the long term side-effects of a medical treatment: quality of life / qualité de vie

178) Z definite period or distinct phase, as of development of a disease: stage / stade

179) Acute or chronic neoplastic diseases of the bone marrow in which unrestrained proliferation of white blood cells occurs, usually accompanied by anemia, impaired blood clotting and enlargement of the lymph nodes, liver and spleen: leukemia / leucémie

180) Restoration of health, recovery from disease, medical treatment used to restore health: cure / guérir

183)A feeling of sickness in the stomach characterized by an urge to vomit: nausea / nausée

184) Incapable of producing offspring, sterile: infertile / infertile

True or false

**xxiv.** Combined modality chemotherapy describes the use of chemotherapy drugs in combination with other cancer treatments.  
True

**xxv.** Survival rates for many cancers have improved thanks to improved chemotherapy treatment.  
True

**xxvi.** Nowadays surgery is less radical thanks to chemotherapy.  
True



- xxvii.** Chemotherapy suppresses the immune system, resulting in anemia, because chemotherapy drugs must be given intravenously.  
False

### **Conclusion and case histories**

- 189) Proficiency, a technique, a talent: skill / compétence
- 190) Physical or psychological hurt, injury, damage: harm / nuire
- 191) To abstain from doing something: avoid / éviter
- 192) To fall down from exhaustion: collapse / s'effondrer
- 193) A physician whose 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
- 194) A small flat pellet of medication to be taken orally: tablet / comprimé
- 195) Introduction of a solution into the body through a vein for therapeutic purposes: infusion / injection IV
- 198) The section of a health care facility intended to provide rapid treatment for victims of sudden illness or trauma: emergency room / service des urgences
- 199) Weak and likely to lose consciousness, cf dizzy: lightheaded / étourdi
- 200) Before being admitted to hospital: prior to admission / precedent l'hospitalisation
- 201) Evacuated fecal matter from a single bowel movement: stool / selles
- 203) Basic indicators of body function, including heartbeats per minute, breaths per minute, blood pressure and body temperature : vital signs / constantes
- 204) Lying on the back or having the face upward: supine / allonger sur le dos
- 205) The pressure exerted by the blood against the walls of the blood vessels, especially the arteries: blood pressure / pression artérielle
- 206) Pertaining to an upright standing posture, caused by standing upright: orthostatic / orthostatique

207) The normal rate of breathing at rest, about 12 to 20 inspirations per minute: respiratory rate / fréquence respiratoire

208) The rhythmical throbbing of arteries produced by regular contractions of the heart, especially as palpated at the wrist or in the neck : pulse / pouls

209) Medications that can be legally sold out without a doctor's prescription: over-the-counter / en vente libre

210) A medication that relieves pain without causing loss of consciousness: painkiller / analgésique

211) The intestine, a tube-like structure that extends from the stomach to the anus: bowel / intestin

212) The discharge of waste matter from the large intestine, defecation. The waste matter discharged from the large intestine; feces: bowel movement / défécation

213) The passage of body stools (cf melena): hematochezia / selles sanglantes

214) A series of tests of the peripheral blood, including hemoglobin, white blood cells, platelets, and haematocrit: complete blood count / hémogramme

215) A count of the erythrocytes in a specimen of whole blood. The normal concentrations in of males are 4,6 to 6,2 million/mm<sup>3</sup> and 4,2 to 5,4 million/mm<sup>3</sup> in females: red blood cell / globule rouge

216) Numerous small, round cell fragments found in the blood that function in the clotting of blood by aggregation, formed in the bone marrow from precursor cells called megakaryocytes: platelet / plaquette

217) A hospital unit in which are concentrated special equipment and skilled personnel for the care of seriously ill patient requiring immediate and continuous attention: intensive care unit / soins intensifs

218) The process of transferring whole blood components from one person (donor) to another (recipient): transfusion / transfusion sanguine

219) A preparation of blood cells separated from liquid plasma, often administered in severe anemia to restore adequate levels of haemoglobin and red

blood cells without overloading the vascular system with excess fluids: packed red blood cells / concentré de globules rouges

220) Visual examination of the interior of a hollow body organ by use of a fiber-optic camera: endoscopy / endoscopie

221) Injection of a chemical irritant into a vein to produce inflammation and eventual fibrosis and obliteration of the lumen, as for treatment of haemorrhoids or esophageal varices: sclerotherapy / sclérothérapie

222) A large, chemically heterogeneous group of drugs that inhibit the enzyme cyclooxygenase, resulting in decreased synthesis of prostaglandin and thromboxane precursors, they have analgesic, antipyretic and anti-inflammatory actions: non steroidal anti-inflammatory drug / AINS

223) An analgesic and antipyretic drug  $C_8H_9NO_2$ , having no anti-inflammatory properties and used in many non-prescription pain relievers: acetaminophen / paracétamol

224) The reduction or elimination of pain or discomfort: relief / soulagement

True or false

- xxviii.** Alan was given aspirin because it is more effective than streptokinase.  
False
- xxix.** Aspirin and streptokinase are used to prevent heart attack.  
False: aspirin only
- xxx.** NSAIDs such as aspirin and ibuprofen are a risk for GI bleeding and ulcers.  
True