



Universidad de Quintana Roo

División de Ciencias Políticas y Humanidades

OBSTÉTRICAS:

Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium

A Practical English-Spanish Glossary of Medical Terms

TRABAJO MONOGRÁFICO

**Para obtener el grado de
Licenciada en Lengua Inglesa**

PRESENTA

Mireli Patricia Pacheco Tillitt

SUPERVISORES

M.C Alessio Zanier Visinting

M.T.I Argelia Peña Aguilar

M.A.T.E.S.L Jane M. Mackler

Chetumal, Quintana Roo 2009



Universidad de Quintana Roo

División de Ciencias Políticas y Humanidades

“OBSTETRICS: Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium. A Practical English-Spanish Glossary of Medical Terms” es un trabajo monográfico elaborado bajo la supervisión del comité de asesoría y aprobado como requisito parcial para obtener el título de:

Licenciada en Lengua Inglesa

COMITÉ

SUPERVISOR: _____

M.C. Alessio Zanier Visinting

SUPERVISOR: _____

M.T.I Argelia Peña Aguilar

SUPERVISOR: _____

M.A.T.E.S.L Jane M. Mackler

Chetumal, Quintana Roo 2009



*A mi madre **María Antonia Tillitt**. Quien ha sabido ser madre y padre. Quien es y será el pilar de mi familia. Quien me ha brindado su amor y ternura incondicional. Quien aparte de haberme dado la vida, me ha regalado una nueva... la de ella. Quien por años ha enfrentado los problemas y las alegrías con sabiduría. Para ti mamá... en reconocimiento a tu labor, trabajo y esfuerzo... te amo mamá.*

*A mi padre **Iván Pacheco**, quien a pesar de la distancia me ha apoyado cuando lo he necesitado.*

*A mi abuelita **mami** por ser aquella estrellita que nunca dejará de brillar en el cielo y por cuidar de mí como siempre lo ha hecho. Te extraño mucho y nunca voy a olvidar que fuiste la principal herramienta en mi vida para elegir esta carrera.*

*A mis hermanos **Sury y Christ**, por ayudarme a salir siempre adelante y por escucharme cuando más lo he necesitado.*

*A mis **tíos y tías** por apoyarme y estar siempre orgullosos de mis logros... los quiero mucho a todos.*

*A **Jhonny** por haber canjeado tantas horas de nuestro tiempo por este proyecto... y por confiar y estar siempre orgullosos de mi.*

*A mis **amigos**, a quienes quiero mucho y siempre contarán con migo.*

*Al Dr. **Guilbert Canto Massa**, por haber creído en mí y por haberme otorgado su ayuda incondicional en el Hospital Materno Infantil Morelos.*

*Pero muy en especial quiero agradecerle a mi amigo, profesor y supervisor **Alessio Zanier Visintin**, quien me ayudó a formar, corregir y terminar este proyecto que simboliza una nueva etapa en mi vida profesional... a las profesoras **Jane Mackler** y **Argelia Peña Aguilar** por haber formado parte de mi formación profesional y por haber aceptado supervisar y corregir este trabajo...*

*¡A todos ustedes **GRACIAS**...!*

Index

Chapter I

Introduction 2

Chapter II

Justification7

Chapter III

Review of literature10

Chapter IV

Methodology17

Chapter V

User guide21

Guía de usuario22

Glossary

Technical vocabulary24

Surgeries52

Diseases55

Chapter VI

Conclusions and recommendations	71
English Quick Reference Guide.....	73
Guía de Referencia Rápida en Español	83
Bibliography	93
Online References	96

Chapter I

Introduction

According to Roderick and McGrew (1985, p.134), in ancient cultures, religion and medicine were linked. The earliest known institutions aiming to provide cure were Egyptian temples. Greek temples dedicated to the healer-god Asclepius might admit the sick, who would wait for guidance from the god in a dream. The Romans adopted his worship. Under his Roman name Æsculapius, he was provided with a temple (291 BC) on an island in the Tiber in Rome, where similar rites were performed.

As it is mentioned in Wikipedia (n/d), the “Hospital de Jesus Nazareno” in Mexico City is the oldest hospital in North America. It was founded in 1524 with the economic support of conquistador Hernán Cortés to care for poor Spanish soldiers and the native inhabitants. Also, it is known that hospitals are usually funded by the state, health organizations, health insurances or charities, including direct charitable donations. In history, however, they were often founded and funded by religious orders or charitable individuals and leaders. Similarly, modern-day hospitals are largely staffed by professional physicians, surgeons and nurses, whereas in history, this work was usually done by the founding religious orders or by volunteers. During the Middle Ages the hospital could serve other functions, such as almshouse for the poor, hostel for pilgrims, or hospital school. The name comes from Latin *hospes* (host), which is also the root for the English words *hotel*, *hostel*, and *hospitality*. Today, a hospital is an institution for health care providing treatment by specialized staff and equipment. Some patients in a hospital come just for diagnosis and/or therapy and then leave ('outpatients'); while others are 'admitted' and stay overnight or for several weeks or months ('inpatients'). Hospitals are usually

distinguished from other types of medical facilities by their ability to admit and care for inpatients.

Anyway, there are several kinds of hospitals which have an emergency ward to deal with immediate threats to health and the capacity to dispatch emergency medical services. Larger cities may have many different hospitals of varying sizes and facilities; for instance in Chetumal, Quintana Roo, there are two hospitals which were set up to deal with many kinds of diseases and injuries, but only one of them specialized in obstetrics. The Hospital Materno Infantil Morelos is the kind of hospital which offers its services exclusively to children and pregnant women. Many people know that children's hospitals are characterized by greater attention to the psychosocial support of children, but in this one the attention is also given to the mother who is the one who is procreating the child.

When the language is similar, doctors and patients do not have any problem in communicating, but have you ever thought about what happens when there is a difference in the language, when people do not share the same mother tongue or knowledge? Obviously, there is no communication between them. For that reason, an obstetric glossary focused on pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium will be indispensable for understanding all those terms (illnesses, surgeries and technical vocabulary) which are used by medics and patients in order to clarify the terms which were necessary to express.

As many know, each person has a cultural background, although some are more mixed than others. Friends, neighbors, coworkers, and patients also have their own cultural backgrounds. According to Angels & Thoits (1987, p. 465), cultural interaction occurs when two cultures come into direct contact with each other.

In order to provide medical care, the doctor must communicate with the foreign patient in a number of ways. Major difficulties occur when patients from a low-context culture interact with doctors from a high-context culture. Expectations and understandings vary between the two cultures, and knowledge on both sides is needed to facilitate the communication experience. (Geist, 1997, p.76)

Communication is sometimes more challenging with those who are different from us (Hofstede, 1980, *Culture's consequences: International differences in work-related values*). Cultural diversity is becoming increasingly more important in the workplace. This is particularly true in hospitals facing demographic shifts in the patients served and their families.

According to all the information reviewed and mentioned in this present work, in this glossary people can find information about the most common diseases, surgeries and technical vocabulary that are used during the medical consultation of the mother and the child.

Obstetrics is not an easy subject to be studied; for that reason this work could be a useful glossary also for those people who enjoy work with obstetrics. It could serve to clarify and describe the technical vocabulary that is used between doctor and patient during medical care and maybe for those people who are interpreters or translators and need to understand the obstetric vocabulary better.

Sometimes the Spanish and local names for diseases do not seem relevant for people, medics and nurses from Chetumal because they are native Spanish speakers who work in this area and understand the most frequent terms. But sometimes there are terms that are

difficult to be understood even by native Spanish speakers due to the difficult vocabulary that is managed with special terms and terminology in the medical field. For that reason, this work represents an important tool for those who are involved in the obstetric world.

Chapter II

Justification

Knowing the eternal need that many people have to communicate their discomforts in a hospital, it is important to manipulate certain information that could be indispensable for those people who do not share the same mother tongue and need to communicate their pains in order to be taken care of.

A growing crisis in the medical care system is the cultural gap between the medical system and huge number of languages (Galanti, 1991, p.66). Differences in beliefs about health and illness, perceptions of appropriate treatment, and expectations about interaction in the medical setting complicate the communication brings to the medical care setting and amalgam of modern and traditional beliefs, values, and institutions that often conflict with and contradict each other (Kleinman, 1980, p.12).

As mentioned by Finnegan & Viswanath (1990), because of the unique relationship between the doctor and the patient, it is essential to find an effective way to communicate across cultures. While language differences are a significant barrier to effective communication between doctor and patient, cultural differences have a great impact on them.

In this glossary, the user can find the most important medical terms which are used during the consultation at the Hospital Materno Infantil Morelos. The researcher studied the English and Spanish language to carry out this glossary focused on Obstetrics: pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium.

As many people who live in Chetumal, Quintana Roo, know, this hospital is the only one which is specialized in the care of the mother and the child and due to this, many

women who are from Belize, which is a country on the border near Chetumal, want to give birth in this hospital.

As some know, each country has specific characteristics which make the difference between them; for instance two of the most important characteristics of Mexico are the language and the culture that are very different from the Belizean culture.

Keeping this in mind, this glossary was designed to be a useful tool for those people who want to interpret or translate specific terms that are used by people like doctors and specialists who are specialized in the field of the medicine taking into account pregnant women and newborns. With this research all those doctors and people who are not native Spanish or English speakers can get a good knowledge for understanding a little bit better the information that is used during the medical consultation.

With this work, many foreign women can clarify certain medical terms which are used by the doctor during the consultation. According to the reasons, which are above, this glossary is a good tool for helping them to understand what was going on with them. At the same time it is very useful for those Mexican medics who do not speak English and need to transmit specific terminology to foreign women who do not know the Spanish language.

Chapter III

Review of the literature

As mentioned by Morrison & Baker (1998, p.14), the review of the literature is the most difficult part of research, and in this case my opinion was not different from them.

According to ProfEssays.com.Inc (2004-2008), a compulsory preliminary stage for doing a good review starts by reading books which are focused on the topic of interest, looking for more information on the net and having interviews with people who are familiarized with the information that the researcher is looking for.

That company said that it is also helpful to learn about the background of the author or producer, which can also give you hints about the reasons why he chose a particular subject or setting. If the researcher has a chance to familiarize himself with other works of the author/producer that would greatly help him to make comparisons in the context of the particular author's heritage. Some believe that it is unadvisable to read other reviews or critical works before writing one's own. However, reading other reviews can help the researcher to get acquainted with the scope of criticism concerning his specific work and see what has been missed. Moreover, the research will look more professional if the researcher is able to refer to other critics and argumentatively agree or disagree with their statements.

In this research, the present researcher did a lot of interviews with doctors and patients, surfed the net and read a lot of books and glossaries which were focused on Obstetrics: pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium. Among the most important information she found that "*Obstetrics* comes from the Latin *obstare* and means "to stand by", and it is the surgical speciality dealing with the care of a woman and her offspring

during pregnancy, and childbirth and the puerperium were the period shortly after birth and midwifery was the non-medical equivalent. Also, it was argued that most obstetricians are also gynecologists”. (Nation Master.com, 2003-2008).

First of all, the researcher had to define what kind of information was useful or not. It was a little difficult for the researcher. For that reason, it was necessary for her to clarify what a glossary was in order to understand it better, and she found the following definition:

“*Glossary*: is an alphabetized collection of specialized terms with their meanings. Glossary entries help the general reader to understand new or uncommon vocabulary and specialized terms”. (Lingual inks Library, 1999)

The main key words that set up a glossary were the following:

- Term: A word (simple term), multiword expression (complex term), symbol or formula that designates a particular concept within a given subject field.
- Terminology: The set of special words belonging to a science, an art, an author, or a social entity. The language discipline dedicated to the scientific study of the concepts and terms used in specialized languages.
- Terminology research: The search for, analysis, synthesis, recording, and processing of terminological data relevant to one or more concepts. (Handbook of Terminology, 2008)

As claimed by Sofer (2002, p. 34), people know that glossaries can be quite difficult to write, mainly because some definitions require so much research. While many definitions

can be found online, others cannot. For that reason it was important to take into account the following methods:

1. It is tempting to copy and paste a definition from an online dictionary into the glossary, so aside from the fact that it is very bad to plagiarize, some of those definitions are not well written and some are even wrong. It is better to collect as many definitions as possible and rewrite them in one's words.
2. Roughly five to ten percent of the terms will not be found in the online dictionaries. For these, it will be necessary to intensify the research.
3. It is a good idea to start with search engines such as Google, Yahoo, Mozilla and so on.
4. Keywords (terms, acronyms, and abbreviations used in your document) must appear in alphabetical order. Keywords that begin with numbers should be positioned in the glossary as though the number were written as a word.
5. Capitalize only those words that are proper or otherwise intended to be capitalized.
6. For acronyms and abbreviations, do not provide the definition. Instead, expand the acronym or abbreviation to the full term, and provide a reference to the full term and definition.
7. Do not restate the term in the definition. Avoid definitions like "A [term] is a word that describes what happens when... ". and keep the definition short.
8. It is much easier to define a noun than a verb. If you are trying to define a verb, consider changing it to a noun. For example, rather than trying to define "allocate," define "allocation" instead.

9. The final step is to check if each definition is correct and put a checkmark beside it.

If a definition is wrong, make a note of the corrections. If you do not know whether a definition is right or wrong, leave it blank and look for another. (How to write glossaries, n/d).

As claimed by Tyson (2000, p. 65), the researcher must be sure about the evaluation and criticism about the current glossaries which were consulted and analyzed during the research. There were plenty of online dictionaries which the researcher could access. In this part the researcher was critical during the evaluation.

For instance, there were some glossaries online like “One Look Dictionaries and Glossaries” which allowed the researcher to look at one word or terminology in several ways and websites in order to compare the meanings which were given out by the different resources. It was a good portal to use. It was very similar to “Eurudicautom” which was the Terminological Bank of the European Union. This portal was focused on different fields of study in which the researcher could compare the different meanings that were given by the search engine.

There were other search engines like Google, Alta Vista, Yahoo, Search Engine Optimization (SEO), Open Dictionary Project, and Wikipedia which also offered a wide variety of terms which were very useful for the researcher. For instance, the SEO was a name given to the process of trying to maximize a site's exposure in the various search engines and directories, targeting specific keywords and phrases.

The Open Directory Project was the largest, most comprehensive human-edited directory of the Web. It is constructed and maintained by a vast, global community of

volunteer editors. While the site itself is not used by a relatively large number of searchers, a listing there is still very important. They give their data to the other search engines like Netscape Search, AOL Search, Google, Lycos, HotBot and DirectHit, which use it to supplement their own search results.

Finally, an important and indispensable fact that the present researcher analyzed was that in the University of Quintana Roo there was no glossary related to this topic. It was also good for her because she could implement this research as a useful tool for teachers and students of the major in medicine which will need to have some medical terms focused on Obstetrics translated.

For the present researcher, it was clear that whereas the translator's goal was to "reproduce in the receptor language a text which communicates the same message as the source language but using the natural grammatical and lexical choices of the receptor language" (Larson, 1999, pp.3, 4), "the interpreter's role was to make sure the speaker's message was understood by the audience, and not necessarily every minute detail of it". (Zannier, 2006, p.25)

She confessed that this project had to do a lot with the translation techniques learned because they pose somewhat of a challenge, trying to pin down strategies that the readers use almost intuitively every day of their lives. For that reason, it was indispensable for her to mention the different translation techniques that were used during the creation of this glossary. For instance:

- Direct Translation: techniques were used when structural and conceptual elements of the source language were transposed into the target language.

They included: borrowing (it is the taking of words directly from one language into another without translation), calque (it is a phrase borrowed from another language and translated literally word-for-word) and literal translation. (Fawcett, 1997, pp. 78,79)

- Oblique Translation: techniques were used when the structural or conceptual elements of the source language could not be directly translated without altering meaning or upsetting the grammatical and stylistics elements of the target language. They included: transposition (it is the process where parts of speech change their sequence when they are translated), modulation (it consists of using a phrase that is different in the source and target languages to convey the same idea), reformulation or equivalence (it means expressing something in a completely different way, for example when translating idioms or advertising slogans), adaptation (it occurs when something specific to one language culture is expressed in a totally different way that is familiar or appropriate to another language culture. It is a shift in cultural environment), compensation (can be used when something cannot be translated, and the meaning that is lost is expressed somewhere else in the translated text). (Fawcett, 1997, pp. 81,82)

Keeping all this in mind, the researcher hopes that this information could be useful for those people who are interested in creating a glossary.

Chapter IV

Methodology

The idea of carrying out a glossary work based on obstetrics was very significant for the present researcher because of the lack of information that doctors and nurses showed when they were trying to communicate with patients who were not native Spanish speakers. This fact was the one which motivated to the present researcher to do this kind of glossary.

The methodology has different meanings but the most applied definitions in a research are three: “The analysis of the principles of methods, rules, and postulates employed by a discipline”. “The systematic study of methods that are, can be, or have been applied within a discipline” and “A particular procedure or set of procedures”. (Webster’s dictionary, 1996, 1998). Having this in mind, the methodology can be better comprehended by the present reader.

As normally happens with the majority of research, the present researcher had to follow several steps to carry out this glossary focused on obstetrics, pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium. As many people know, it takes a lot of time to create a glossary because it needs to be compiled, prepared, analyzed and organized. In this case, the vocabulary for this work was easy to obtain because the books that contain useful information were available at the Hospital Materno Infantil Morelos but they were written in Spanish.

The present researcher found the invaluable help of some doctors that work at the Hospital Materno Infantil Morelos very useful, since they were well familiarized with the topic to reinforce her knowledge.

First of all, knowing the interaction between doctors, children and patients was indispensable to carry out this glossary. And the opportunity that the present researcher had

to do her social service in the same hospital as an interpreter permitted her to know a little bit more about medical and maternal terms which were commonly used during the medical consultation.

For that reason, one of the greatest challenges for the present researcher was the compilation of the vocabulary which was obtained from people and doctors interviews whose health problems were different. The interviews were done face to face in order to get as much vocabulary as possible. In this regard, it was important and necessary to be patient while the interview was taking place because the information that was given out by those people had to be selected and analyzed in order to not be misunderstood by the researcher, even when the majority of the terms were difficult to explain. At the beginning, it was a little difficult for the researcher but after some time it became easier for her because she was familiarized with most of the vocabulary.

Throughout medical consultations, the present researcher noted that the foreigners who were attended had a lot of questions. Some of those questions were about how the Spanish terminology used by doctors was interpreted by English foreign patients. In trying to find answers, the present researcher tried to help all those people who were confused with the use of all those terms, by using special books and vocabulary that were given by the doctor to make the terminology used clear. At that moment, the present researcher realized what information was important for her research.

Another thing that the present researcher noted during the medical consultation was that the books which were more ready available were so general that they represent a problem for readers when they were looking up a particular term, so she had to look for more

information in dictionaries, web pages, books and encyclopedias in order to clarify the terminology found.

One purpose of this glossary based on obstetrics, pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium was to help not only doctors and patients but also translators, interpreters and students that could be facing the same situation as the present researcher did during the time that she was at the Hospital Materno Infantil Morelos doing her social service.

Taking all this information into account, any person could be able to use this glossary due to the bilingual translations that were done in English and Spanish. Also, it was included an index which was organized in an alphabetical order, taking into account the term in English and Spanish and the number of the page in which the user could find the information according to the user language. However, this glossary was divided into three parts: diseases, surgeries and technical vocabulary for an easier use.

Chapter V

User guide

How to use this glossary

1. To locate a term in English, first refer to the English Quick Reference Guide beginning on page 73 at the end of this book. The English terms are arranged in alphabetical order for easy reference. Following each term you will find a reference number in which you could find the information and its equivalence in Spanish.
2. Next, find the page in the main text where the reference number appears. The English term will appear to the left of this page. The equivalent Spanish term and definition appear on the right of this page.
3. To locate a term in Spanish, refer to the Spanish Quick Reference Guide, beginning on page 83 at the end of this book; and follow the same procedure used to locate a term in English.

Guía de usuario

Como usar este glosario

1. Para encontrar un término en español, remítase en primer lugar a la Guía de Referencia Rápida en Español, que comienza en la página 83 al final de este libro. Los términos en español están dispuestos en orden alfabético para facilitar su localización. Después de cada término encontrará un número de referencia y su equivalencia en inglés.
2. Seguidamente remítase a la página del texto principal donde aparece el número de referencia y encontrará el término en español a la derecha de la página. El término equivalente en inglés y la definición aparecen a la izquierda.
3. Para encontrar un término en inglés, remítase a la Guía de Referencia Rápida en Inglés que comienza en la página 73 al final de este libro, siguiendo el mismo proceso utilizado para encontrar un término en español.

Glossary

Technical vocabulary

English	Reference number	Spanish
<p>Abortion</p> <p>It is a procedure to end a pregnancy by removing the fetus and placenta from the mother's womb.</p>	1	<p>Aborto</p> <p>Es un procedimiento para terminar un embarazo por medio de la extracción del feto y la placenta del útero de la madre.</p>
<p>Adhesions</p> <p>Scarring that binds together the surfaces of tissues inside the abdomen or uterus.</p>	2	<p>Adhesiones</p> <p>Cicatrices que unen las superficies de los tejidos en el interior del abdomen o útero.</p>
<p>Alpha fetoprotein (AFP)</p> <p>It is a protein normally produced by the liver and yolk sac of a fetus and its levels decrease soon after birth. AFP probably has no normal function in adults.</p>	3	<p>Alfa-fetoproteína</p> <p>Es una proteína producida anormalmente por el hígado y el saco vitelino de un feto y sus niveles disminuyen poco después de nacer. Esta proteína probablemente no tiene ninguna función normal en los adultos.</p>
<p>Ambiguous genitalia</p> <p>It is a birth defect where the outer genitals do not have the typical appearance of either a boy or a girl.</p>	4	<p>Genitales ambiguos</p> <p>Es un defecto congénito en donde los órganos genitales externos no tienen la apariencia característica ya sea de un niño o de una niña.</p>
<p>Amenorrhea</p> <p>Abnormal absence or suppression of menstruation.</p>	5	<p>Amenorrea</p> <p>Ausencia o supresión anormal de la</p>

		menstruación.
<p>Amino acids</p> <p>Organic compounds that combine to form proteins. When proteins are digested, amino acids are left. The human body requires a number of amino acids to grow and breakdown food.</p>	6	<p>Aminoácidos</p> <p>Compuestos orgánicos que se combinan para formar proteínas. Cuando las proteínas son digeridas, los aminoácidos se acaban. El cuerpo humano requiere de muchos aminoácidos para crecer y para descomponer los alimentos.</p>
<p>Amniotic fluid</p> <p>Clear, slightly yellowish liquid that surrounds the unborn baby (fetus) during pregnancy. It is contained in the amniotic sac.</p>	7	<p>Líquido amniótico</p> <p>Líquido claro y ligeramente amarillento que rodea al bebé dentro del útero (feto) durante el embarazo y que está contenido en el saco amniótico.</p>
<p>Anencephaly</p> <p>It is the absence of a large part of the brain and the skull.</p>	8	<p>Anencefalia</p> <p>Es la ausencia de una gran parte del cerebro y del cráneo.</p>
<p>Anesthesia</p> <p>It is the delivery of medicine to prevent the person from feeling pain during surgery and other medical or dental procedures.</p> <p>There are three main forms of anesthesia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local anesthesia • Regional anesthesia • General anesthesia 	9	<p>Anestesia</p> <p>Es el suministro de un medicamento para evitar que la persona sienta dolor durante una cirugía u otro procedimiento médico o dental.</p> <p>Existen tres formas principales de anestesia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anestesia local • Anestesia regional • Anestesia general

<p>Anorchia</p> <p>It is the absence of both testes at birth.</p>	<p>10</p>	<p>Anorquia</p> <p>Es la ausencia de ambos testículos al nacer.</p>
<p>Antibodies</p> <p>They are a type of proteins which are produced by the immune system in response to foreign substances that may be a threat to the body such as: chemicals, virus particles, spores, or bacterial toxins.</p>	<p>11</p>	<p>Anticuerpos</p> <p>Son un tipo de proteínas las cuales son producidas por el sistema inmune en respuesta a la presencia de sustancias extrañas que pueda ser una amenaza para el organismo como: químicos, partículas de virus, esporas o toxinas de las bacterias.</p>
<p>Apnea of prematurity</p> <p>It refers to short episodes of stopped breathing in babies born before term. Newborns, especially premies, often have a breathing pattern that is immature and irregular. These babies often stop breathing for short periods, this is called apnea.</p>	<p>12</p>	<p>Apnea de la prematuridad</p> <p>Se refiere a episodios cortos de suspensión de la respiración en bebés nacidos antes de término. Los recién nacidos, especialmente los prematuros, a menudo tienen un patrón respiratorio inmaduro e irregular. Estos bebés con frecuencia dejan de respirar por períodos cortos, lo cual se denomina apnea.</p>
<p>Appropriate for gestational age (AGA)</p> <p>It describes a fetus or newborn infant whose size is within the normal range for his or her gestational age.</p>	<p>13</p>	<p>Apropiado para la edad gestacional</p> <p>Describe a un feto o un recién nacido cuyo tamaño está dentro del rango normal para su edad gestacional.</p>
<p>Birthmarks</p> <p>It is a skin marking that is present at</p>	<p>14</p>	<p>Marcas de nacimiento</p> <p>Es una marca de la piel presente al</p>

birth. Birthmarks include cafe-au-lait spots, moles, and mongolian spots.		nacer. Las marcas de nacimiento abarcan las manchas de color café con leche, los lunares y las manchas mongólicas.
Breast-feeding It is giving human breast milk to infants to meet their nutritional needs.	15	Lactancia materna Es la alimentación de los bebés con leche materna para satisfacer sus requerimientos nutricionales.
Cerebral arteriovenous malformation Abnormal connection between the arteries and veins in the brain that usually forms before birth.	16	Malformación artereovenosa cerebral Conexión anormal entre las arterias y las venas en el cerebro que por lo general se forma antes de nacer.
Childhood cerebral adrenoleukodystrophy It is a denomination that describes several closely related inherited disorders that disrupt the breakdown (metabolism) of certain fats (very-long-chain fatty acids).	17	Adrenoleucodistrofia cerebral infantil Es una denominación que describe algunos trastornos hereditarios estrechamente relacionados que interrumpen la descomposición (metabolismo) de ciertas grasas (ácidos grasos de cadena muy larga).
Chronic It refers to something that continues or persists over an extended period of time. A chronic condition is usually long-lasting and does not easily or quickly go away. Chronic is the opposite of acute.	18	Crónico Refiere a algo que continúa o persiste durante un período de tiempo prolongado. Una enfermedad crónica generalmente dura mucho tiempo y no desaparece en forma rápida o fácil. Crónico es lo opuesto de agudo.
Cleft lip and palate	19	Labio leporino y paladar hendido

They are birth defects that affect the upper lip and the roof of the mouth.		Son defectos congénitos que afectan el labio superior y el paladar.
Clitoris An organ that is located near the opening to the vagina and is a source of female sexual excitement.	20	Clítoris Un órgano que se encuentra cerca de la apertura de la vagina y es una fuente de excitación sexual femenina.
Colposcope A special magnifying instrument used to examine the cervix, vagina, or vulva.	21	Colposcopio Un instrumento de aumento especial para examinar el cuello uterino, vagina o vulva.
Colposcopy Viewing of the cervix under magnification with a colposcope.	22	Colposcopía Visualización del cuello uterino bajo ampliación con un colposcopio.
Complete abortion Is an induced or spontaneous abortion in which the entire fetus and placenta have passed out of the uterus before the 20th week of pregnancy.	23	Aborto consumado Es un aborto inducido o espontáneo, en el cual todo el feto y la placenta han salido del útero antes de la semana 20 del embarazo.
CPR in infants It is a lifesaving procedure that is performed when an infant's breathing or heartbeat has stopped, as in cases of drowning, suffocation, choking, or injuries.	24	Reanimación cardiopulmonar (RCP) en bebés Es un procedimiento de salvamento que se lleva a cabo cuando la respiración o los latidos cardíacos de un bebé han cesado, como en casos

		de ahogamiento, sensación de ahogo, asfixia o lesiones.
<p>Dehydration</p> <p>It means that your body does not have as much water and fluids as it should. Dehydration can be caused by losing too much fluid, not drinking enough water or fluids, or both. Vomiting and diarrhea are common causes.</p>	25	<p>Deshidratación</p> <p>Significa que el cuerpo no tiene tanta agua y líquidos como debiera y puede ser causada por la pérdida excesiva de líquidos, el consumo insuficiente de agua o líquidos, o una combinación de ambos. El vómito y la diarrea son las causas más comunes.</p>
<p>Developmental disorders of the vagina and vulva</p> <p>They include many different structural problems that occur while the baby is developing in the mother's womb.</p>	26	<p>Los trastornos en el desarrollo de la vagina y la vulva</p> <p>Abarcan muchos problemas estructurales diferentes que ocurren mientras el bebé se está desarrollando en el útero de la madre.</p>
<p>Developmental milestones</p> <p>They are physical or behavioral signs of development or maturation of infants and children. Rolling over, crawling, walking, and talking are considered developmental milestones and provide important information regarding the child's development.</p>	27	<p>Acontecimientos importantes del desarrollo</p> <p>Son signos físicos o conductuales del desarrollo o maduración de los bebés y los niños. Los hechos de voltearse, gatear, caminar y hablar son considerados acontecimientos importantes del desarrollo y brindan importante información que tiene que ver con el desarrollo del niño.</p>

<p>Dilatation and curettage (D and C)</p> <p>It is a procedure to scrape and collect the tissue (endometrium) from inside the uterus.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dilatation ("D") is a widening of the cervix to allow instruments into the uterus. • Curettage ("C") is the scraping of the walls of the uterus. 	<p>28</p>	<p>Dilatación y Legrado (D y L)</p> <p>Procedimiento que se realiza para raspar y recolectar tejido (endometrio) del interior del útero.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • La dilatación ("D") es un ensanchamiento del cuello uterino para permitir que los instrumentos ingresen al útero. • Legrado ("L") es el raspado de las paredes del útero.
<p>Diverticulum</p> <p>An abnormal pouch or sac in an internal organ or structure.</p>	<p>29</p>	<p>Divertículo</p> <p>Una bolsa o un saco anormal en un órgano interno o una estructura.</p>
<p>Drug abuse and dependence</p> <p>Compulsive use of a substance, despite its negative and sometimes dangerous effects. Drug abuse is using a drug excessively, or for purposes for which it was not medically intended.</p>	<p>30</p>	<p>Abuso de drogas y farmacodependencia</p> <p>Uso compulsivo de sustancias a pesar de los efectos negativos y algunas veces peligrosos. El abuso de drogas es el uso de una droga o medicamento en forma excesiva o para fines para las cuales no estaba médicamente propuesta.</p>
<p>Dysmenorrhea</p> <p>Discomfort and pain during the menstrual period.</p>	<p>31</p>	<p>Dismenorrea</p> <p>Incomodidad y dolor durante el período menstrual.</p>
<p>Dyspareunia</p> <p>Pain during or after intercourse.</p>	<p>32</p>	<p>Dispareunia</p>

		Dolor durante o después del coito.
<p>Dysthymia</p> <p>Chronic form of depression characterized by moods that are consistently low, but not as extreme as in other types of depression.</p>	33	<p>Distimia</p> <p>Forma crónica de depresión que se caracteriza por estados de ánimo permanentemente bajos, pero no tan extremos como otros tipos de depresión.</p>
<p>Ectopic Pregnancy</p> <p>It occurs when a fertilized egg implants in tissue outside of the uterus, and the placenta and fetus begin to develop there. The most common site is within a fallopian tube. However, ectopic pregnancies can rarely occur in the ovary, the abdomen, and in the lower portion of the uterus (the cervix).</p>	34	<p>Embarazo ectópico</p> <p>Se produce cuando un óvulo fecundado se implanta en tejidos fuera del útero y la placenta y el feto comienza su desarrollo allí. El sitio más común es en las trompas de Falopio, sin embargo, los embarazos ectópicos pueden raramente producirse en el ovario, el abdomen, y, en la parte inferior del útero (el cuello uterino).</p>
<p>Elective or Therapeutic Abortion</p> <p>It is the deliberate termination of a pregnancy and is the one which is initiated by personal choice.</p>	35	<p>Aborto electivo o terapéutico</p> <p>Es la terminación deliberada de un embarazo y es iniciado por decisión personal.</p>
<p>Embryo</p> <p>Medical term that is used when there is rapid growth, and the baby's main external features begin to take form. It is during this critical period (most of the first trimester) that the growing baby is most susceptible to damage.</p>	36	<p>Embrión</p> <p>Termino medico que es usado cuando hay un rápido crecimiento y las principales características externas del bebé comienzan a tomar forma. Es durante este período crítico (la mayor parte del primer trimestre) que el bebé en desarrollo es más susceptible a daños.</p>

<p>Emergency contraception</p> <p>Method of birth control that can be used within 3 days of sexual intercourse.</p>	<p>37</p>	<p>Anticonceptivo de emergencia</p> <p>Método de control natal que se puede utilizar dentro de los 3 días siguientes a la relación sexual.</p>
<p>Endometrium</p> <p>The mucous membrane that lines the uterus.</p>	<p>38</p>	<p>Endometrio</p> <p>La membrana mucosa que reviste el útero.</p>
<p>Endoscope</p> <p>Medical device consisting of a camera mounted on a flexible tube. Small instruments can be used to take samples of suspicious tissues through the endoscope.</p>	<p>39</p>	<p>Endoscopio</p> <p>Dispositivo médico que consiste en una cámara montada sobre un tubo flexible, a través del cual se pueden usar pequeños instrumentos para tomar muestras de tejidos sospechosos.</p>
<p>Enema</p> <p>A liquid injected into the rectum to empty the intestines.</p>	<p>40</p>	<p>Enema</p> <p>Un líquido inyectado en el recto para vaciar los intestinos.</p>
<p>Epidural anesthesia</p> <p>Method of pain relief used during surgery or childbirth in which an anesthetic is injected into a small area surrounding the spinal cord (the epidural space) to block pain nerve impulses from the lower half of the body.</p>	<p>41</p>	<p>Anestesia epidural</p> <p>Método de alivio del dolor utilizado durante la cirugía o el parto en el que se inyecta un anestésico en una pequeña zona que rodea la médula espinal (el espacio epidural) para bloquear los impulsos nerviosos de dolor de la mitad inferior del cuerpo.</p>
<p>Estrogen</p> <p>A female hormone produced in the ovaries that stimulate the growth of the lining of the uterus.</p>	<p>42</p>	<p>Estrógeno</p> <p>Hormona femenina producida en los ovarios que estimula el crecimiento del tejido de revestimiento del útero.</p>

<p>Extra-corporeal membrane oxygenation (ECMO)</p> <p>It is a treatment that uses a pump to circulate blood through an artificial lung back into the bloodstream of a very ill baby. This system provides heart-lung bypass support outside of the baby's body.</p>	<p>43</p>	<p>Oxigenación por membrana extracorpórea (ECMO, por sus siglas en inglés)</p> <p>Tratamiento que utiliza una bomba para hacer circular sangre a través de un pulmón artificial de nuevo hacia el torrente sanguíneo de un bebé muy enfermo. Esencialmente, este sistema suministra apoyo con circulación extra corporal por fuera del cuerpo del bebé.</p>
<p>Fascia</p> <p>A sheet or band of fibrous tissue supporting muscles and organs of the body.</p>	<p>44</p>	<p>Fascia</p> <p>Una hoja o banda de tejido fibroso que apoya músculos y órganos del cuerpo.</p>
<p>Fertilization</p> <p>The joining of a woman's egg and a man's sperm.</p>	<p>45</p>	<p>Fecundación</p> <p>Es la unión del óvulo de una mujer y el espermatozoide de un hombre.</p>
<p>Fetal attitude</p> <p>The fetal attitude describes the relationship of the fetus' body parts to one another. The normal fetal attitude is commonly referred to as the fetal position: the head is tucked down to the chest, with arms and legs drawn in towards the center of the chest.</p>	<p>46</p>	<p>Actitud fetal</p> <p>La actitud fetal describe las relaciones entre sí de las diferentes partes del cuerpo del feto. La actitud fetal normal se conoce como posición fetal donde la cabeza está inclinada sobre el pecho y los brazos y las piernas están doblados y recogidos hacia el centro del pecho.</p>
<p>Fetal Distress</p> <p>Phenomenon that happens when for some reason the intrauterine baby does not receive oxygen and/or the</p>	<p>47</p>	<p>Sufrimiento Fetal</p> <p>Fenómeno que ocurre cuando por alguna razón el bebé intrauterino no recibe el oxígeno y/o el alimento</p>

food adapted for his normal development.		adecuado para su normal desarrollo.
<p>Fetal heart monitoring</p> <p>It is a study which lets the health care provider monitor the baby's heartbeat in the uterus, including during labor. The procedure can be done with monitors outside the body (external monitoring) or in the uterus (internal monitoring).</p>	48	<p>Cardiotografía</p> <p>Es un estudio que le permite al médico vigilar los latidos cardíacos del bebé en el útero, incluso durante el trabajo de parto. El procedimiento se puede hacer con monitores por fuera del cuerpo (cardiotocografía externa) o en el útero (cardiotocografía interna).</p>
<p>Fetal lie</p> <p>This is the relationship between the head to tailbone axis of the fetus and the head to tailbone axis of the mother. If the two are parallel, then the fetus is said to be in a longitudinal lie. If the two are at 90-degree angles to each other, the fetus is said to be in a transverse lie.</p>	49	<p>Situación fetal</p> <p>Es la relación entre el eje de la cabeza al cóccix del feto y el eje de la cabeza al cóccix de la madre. Si los dos están paralelos, entonces se dice que el feto está en situación longitudinal y si los dos están en ángulos de 90 grados uno del otro, se dice que el feto está en situación transversal.</p>
<p>Fetal station</p> <p>This is the relationship between the presenting part, whether that be the head, shoulder, buttocks, or feet, and two parts of the maternal pelvis called the ischial spines.</p>	50	<p>Posición fetal</p> <p>Es la relación entre la parte que se presenta, ya sea la cabeza, el hombro, los glúteos o los pies y dos partes de la pelvis materna denominadas espinas ciáticas o isquiáticas.</p>
<p>Fetal-maternal erythrocyte distribution</p>	51	<p>Distribución de eritrocitos</p>

Test which is used to measure the number of fetal red blood cells in a pregnant woman's blood.		materno-fetales Examen que se usa para medir el número de glóbulos rojos fetales en la sangre de una mujer embarazada.
Fibroids Tumors or masses formed by muscle cells and other tissues that are developed within the wall of the uterus (or womb).	52	Fibromas Tumores o masas formadas por células musculares u otros tejidos que se desarrollan dentro de la pared del útero (o matriz).
Fine needle aspiration biopsy The process of obtaining a sample of cells and bits of tissue for its examination by applying suction through a fine needle attached to a syringe.	53	Biopsia por aspiración con aguja fina El proceso de obtener una muestra de células y pedacitos de tejido para su examinación aplicando succión por una aguja fina conectada a una jeringa.
Folic acid This vitamin works along with vitamin B12 and vitamin C to help the body break down, use, and create new proteins and during pregnancy helps prevent certain birth defects, including spina bifida.	54	Ácido fólico Esta vitamina trabaja junto con la vitamina B-12 y la vitamina C para ayudar al cuerpo a descomponer, utilizar y crear nuevas proteínas y durante el embarazo ayuda a prevenir ciertas anomalías congénitas, incluyendo la espina bífida.
Follicle Structure of the ovary where the development of the ovum is produced.	55	Folículo Estructura del ovario donde se produce el desarrollo del óvulo.

<p>Functional Cyst</p> <p>A benign cyst that forms on an ovary and usually resolves on its own without treatment.</p>	<p>56</p>	<p>Quiste Funcional</p> <p>Quiste benigno que se forma en un ovario y generalmente se resuelve por si mismo sin tratamiento.</p>
<p>Genes</p> <p>A gene is a short piece of DNA, which tells the body how to build a specific protein. There are approximately 30,000 genes in each cell of the human body. The combination of all genes makes up the blueprint for the human body and its functions.</p>	<p>57</p>	<p>Genes</p> <p>Un gen es un segmento corto de ADN, que le dice al cuerpo cómo producir una proteína específica. Hay aproximadamente 30.000 genes en cada célula del cuerpo humano y la combinación de todos los genes constituye el material hereditario para el cuerpo humano y sus funciones.</p>
<p>General Anesthesia</p> <p>It is the use of drugs to sleep completely to the patient during a surgery.</p>	<p>58</p>	<p>Anestesia General</p> <p>Es el uso de medicamentos para dormir completamente al paciente durante una operación.</p>
<p>Genetic counseling and prenatal diagnosis</p> <p>It provides parents with the knowledge to make intelligent, informed decisions regarding possible pregnancy and its outcome. Some parents choose to become pregnant and have the disease status of the fetus determined early in the pregnancy.</p>	<p>59</p>	<p>La asesoría genética y el diagnóstico prenatal</p> <p>Brindan a los padres el conocimiento para tener la oportunidad de tomar decisiones inteligentes e informadas con respecto a un posible embarazo y su pronóstico. Algunos padres se deciden por el embarazo y hacen que el estado patológico del feto sea determinado al comienzo de éste.</p>

Genitals External sex organs.	60	Genitales Órganos sexuales externos.
Gestation Period of time between conception and birth during which the fetus grows and develops inside the mother's womb.	61	Gestación Período de tiempo comprendido entre la concepción y el nacimiento de un bebé, durante el cual el feto crece y se desarrolla dentro del útero de la madre.
Gestational age Time measured from the first day of the woman's last menstrual cycle to the current date. It is measured in weeks. A pregnancy of normal gestation is approximately 40 weeks, with a normal range of 38 to 42 weeks. Infants born before 37 weeks are considered premature.	62	Edad gestacional Tiempo medido en semanas desde el primer día del último ciclo menstrual de la mujer hasta la fecha en que se efectúa la medición. Un embarazo de gestación normal es de aproximadamente 40 semanas, con un rango normal de 38 a 42 semanas.
Heatstroke It is a particularly dangerous type of high temperature, because the body is not able to stop the temperature from continuing to rise. It can happen when a child is left in a hot car or when you exercise too strenuously without enough to drink.	63	Insolación Es un tipo de temperatura alta particularmente peligrosa, dado que el cuerpo no puede impedir que la temperatura se siga elevando y puede suceder cuando se deja un niño en un automóvil caliente o cuando la persona hace demasiado ejercicio sin beber suficiente líquido.
Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)	64	Virus de Inmunodeficiencia

<p>A virus that attacks certain cells of the body's immune system and causes acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS).</p>		<p>Humana (VIH) Un virus que ataca ciertas células del sistema inmunológico del cuerpo y causa el síndrome de inmunodeficiencia adquirida (SIDA).</p>
<p>Human Papillomavirus (HPV) The common name for a group of related viruses, some of which cause genital warts and are linked to cervical changes and cancer.</p>	<p>65</p>	<p>Virus del Papiloma Humano (VPH) El nombre común de un grupo de virus relacionados, algunos de los cuales causan verrugas genitales y están vinculados a los cambios del cuello uterino y el cáncer.</p>
<p>Hydatidiform mole Rare mass or growth that forms inside the uterus at the beginning of a pregnancy.</p>	<p>66</p>	<p>Mola hidatiforme Masa o tumor poco común que se forma en el interior del útero al comienzo de un embarazo.</p>
<p>Hydrocephalus It is a build up of fluid inside the skull, leading to brain swelling. Hydrocephalus means "water on the brain."</p>	<p>67</p>	<p>Hidrocefalia Es una acumulación de líquido dentro del cráneo, que lleva a que se presente hinchazón del cerebro. Hidrocefalia significa "agua en el cerebro".</p>
<p>Hysteroscopy Direct observation of the uterine cavity through a very thin endoscope that allows doing highly accurate diagnoses and treatments.</p>	<p>68</p>	<p>Histeroscopia Observación directa de la cavidad uterina a través de un endoscopio muy delgado que permite hacer diagnósticos y tratamientos muy exactos.</p>
<p>Immunization (vaccination) It is a way to trigger the immune</p>	<p>69</p>	<p>Vacunación Es una forma de activar el sistema</p>

system and prevent serious, life-threatening diseases.		inmunitario y prevenir enfermedades graves y potencialmente mortales.
<p>Incomplete Abortion</p> <p>It is when in an abortion some parts of the fetus or placental material stay inside the uterus.</p>	70	<p>Aborto incompleto</p> <p>Es cuando en un aborto algunas partes del feto o del material placentario permanecen dentro del útero.</p>
<p>Induced Abortion</p> <p>Planned interruption of pregnancy by extracting the fetus from the uterine cavity.</p>	71	<p>Aborto inducido</p> <p>Interrupción planeada del embarazo mediante la extracción del feto de la cavidad uterina</p>
<p>Infant of a diabetic mother</p> <p>It is a baby born to a mother who has diabetes. The phrase specifically refers to a baby who is born to a mother who had persistently high blood sugar (glucose) levels during pregnancy.</p>	72	<p>Bebé de madre diabética</p> <p>Es un bebé nacido de una madre que sufre de diabetes. La frase se refiere específicamente a un bebé hijo de una madre que tuvo un nivel persistentemente alto de azúcar (glucosa) en la sangre durante el embarazo.</p>
<p>Infantile reflexes</p> <p>They evaluate the neurological function and child development.</p>	73	<p>Reflejos infantiles</p> <p>Evalúan la función neurológica y el desarrollo del niño.</p>
<p>Infertility</p> <p>The inability to achieve a pregnancy after 12 months of unprotected intercourse.</p>	74	<p>Infertilidad</p> <p>Es la incapacidad de lograr un embarazo después de 12 meses de relaciones sexuales sin protección.</p>

<p>Intra-abdominal abscess</p> <p>Infected pocket of fluid and pus located inside the belly area (abdominal cavity). There may be more than one abscess.</p>	75	<p>Absceso intraabdominal</p> <p>Cavidad infectada llena de líquido y pus dentro del área abdominal (cavidad abdominal). Puede haber más de un absceso.</p>
<p>Intrauterine Device (IUD)</p> <p>A small device that is inserted and left inside the uterus to prevent pregnancy.</p>	76	<p>Dispositivo intrauterino (DIU)</p> <p>Dispositivo pequeño que es introducido y dejado dentro del útero para prevenir el embarazo.</p>
<p>Intrauterine insemination</p> <p>Treatment for infertility in which semen is introduced into the uterus via a slim tube inserted through the vagina.</p>	77	<p>Inseminación intrauterina</p> <p>Tratamiento para la infertilidad en el cual el semen es introducido al útero a través de un delgado tubo que es insertado en la vagina.</p>
<p>Kegelexercises</p> <p>Pelvic muscle strengthening exercises.</p>	78	<p>Ejercicios de Kegel</p> <p>Ejercicios de fortalecimiento de los músculos pélvicos.</p>
<p>Laparoscope</p> <p>A slender and light-transmitting instrument that is used to view directly the pelvic organs or perform surgery.</p>	79	<p>Laparoscopio</p> <p>Instrumento delgado y transmisor de luz que es usado para ver directamente los órganos pélvicos o realizar cirugías.</p>
<p>Local Anesthesia</p> <p>The use of drugs that prevent pain</p>	80	<p>Anestesia Local</p> <p>Uso de medicamentos para detener</p>

in a part of the body.		temporalmente la sensibilidad en una zona del cuerpo.
<p>Malnutrition</p> <p>It occurs when a person's body is not getting enough nutrients. The condition may result from an inadequate or unbalanced diet, digestive difficulties, absorption problems, or other medical conditions.</p>	81	<p>Desnutrición</p> <p>Ocurre cuando el cuerpo de una persona no está obteniendo los nutrientes suficientes. Esta condición puede resultar del consumo de una dieta inadecuada o mal balanceada, por trastornos digestivos, problemas de absorción u otras condiciones médicas.</p>
<p>Mammogram</p> <p>An X-ray picture of the breasts. It is used to detect tumors and cysts and to help differentiate benign (noncancerous) and malignant (cancerous) disease.</p>	82	<p>Mamograma</p> <p>Imagen de rayos X de las mamas que se utiliza para detectar tumores y quistes y para ayudar a diferenciar entre las enfermedades benignas (no cancerosas) y malignas (cancerosas).</p>
<p>Maternal substance abuse</p> <p>It consists of any combination of drug, chemical, alcohol, or smoking use during the pregnancy.</p>	83	<p>Toxicomanía materna</p> <p>Consiste en cualquier combinación de consumo de drogas, químicos, alcohol o tabaco durante el embarazo.</p>
<p>Meconium</p> <p>It is a thick, sticky, greenish-black substance. It is the medical term for the newborn infant's first stools. It is made of amniotic fluid, mucus, lanugo (the fine hair that covers the baby's body), bile, and cells that have been shed from the skin and</p>	84	<p>Meconio</p> <p>El meconio es una sustancia espesa, pegajosa y de color negro verdoso. Es el término médico para referirse a las primeras heces del recién nacido. Se compone de líquido amniótico, moco, lanugo (vello fino que cubre el cuerpo del bebé), bilis y células</p>

the intestinal tract.		que se han desprendido de la piel y del tubo digestivo.
Menarche The time in a young woman's life when menstrual periods begin.	85	Menarquía El tiempo en la vida de una mujer joven cuando los períodos menstruales comienzan.
Menopause The time in a woman's life when the ovaries stop functioning and menstruation stops.	86	Menopausia El tiempo en la vida de una mujer cuando los ovarios dejan de funcionar y la menstruación se detiene.
Menstruation A cyclic process of exfoliation of the covering of the endometrium, accompanied by flow of the cervix and the vagina, from the opening of the vagina. This process happens when the spermatozoon does not fertilize the ovum (gamete) mature, while this travels since one of the ovaries, by the Fallopian tube, toward the uterus, in the process called ovulation.	87	Menstruación Un proceso cíclico de exfoliación del revestimiento del endometrio, acompañado de flujo del cuello del útero y la vagina, desde la abertura de la vagina. Este proceso sucede cuando el espermatozoide no fertiliza el óvulo (gameto) maduro, mientras éste viaja desde uno de los ovarios, por la trompa de Falopio, hacia el útero, en el proceso llamado ovulación.
Miscarriage It is the spontaneous loss of a fetus before the 20th week of pregnancy. (Pregnancy losses after the 20th week are called preterm deliveries.)	88	Aborto espontáneo o natural Es la pérdida espontánea de un feto antes de la semana 20 del embarazo (la pérdida del feto después de esa semana se denomina parto pretérmino).

<p>Moro reflex</p> <p>It is a normal reflex for an infant when he or she is startled or feels like they are falling. The infant will have a "startled" look and the arms will fling out sideways with the palms up and the thumbs flexed. Absence of the Moro reflex in newborn infants is abnormal and may indicate an injury or disease.</p>	<p>89</p>	<p>Reflejo de moro</p> <p>Es un reflejo normal de un bebé cuando es asustado o que siente como que si se estuviera cayendo. El bebé luce "sobresaltado" y sus brazos se extienden hacia adelante de lado con las palmas hacia arriba y los pulgares flexionados. La ausencia del reflejo de moro puede indicar la presencia de una lesión o de una enfermedad.</p>
<p>Myelomeningocele</p> <p>It is a birth defect in which the backbone and spinal canal do not close before birth.</p>	<p>90</p>	<p>Mielomeningocele</p> <p>Es un defecto de nacimiento en el que la columna vertebral y el conducto raquídeo no se cierran antes del nacimiento.</p>
<p>Nasal flaring</p> <p>It is the enlargement of the opening of the nostrils during breathing. It is often a sign that increased effort is needed to breathe and is seen mostly in infants and younger children.</p>	<p>91</p>	<p>Aleteo nasal</p> <p>Es el ensanchamiento de la abertura de las fosas nasales durante la respiración. Con frecuencia, es un signo de que se necesita mayor esfuerzo para respirar y se observa sobre todo en bebés y niños pequeños.</p>
<p>Natal teeth</p> <p>They are teeth that are already present at the time of birth. They are different from neonatal teeth, which grow in during the first 30 days after birth.</p>	<p>92</p>	<p>Dientes natales</p> <p>Son los dientes que ya están presentes en el bebé en el momento del nacimiento. Estos dientes son diferentes de los dientes neonatales, los cuales crecen durante los primeros 30 días después del nacimiento.</p>

<p>Near drowning</p> <p>It means that a person almost died from not being able to breathe (suffocating) under water.</p>	<p>93</p>	<p>Ahogamiento inminente</p> <p>Significa que una persona casi ha muerto por no poder respirar (asfixia) debajo del agua.</p>
<p>Neonate</p> <p>It is a baby who is 4 weeks old or young. It is also called a newborn.</p>	<p>94</p>	<p>Neonato</p> <p>Es un bebé de 4 semanas o menos. También es llamado recién nacido.</p>
<p>Neutropenia</p> <p>It is an abnormally low number of white blood cells called neutrophils that help the body fight infection.</p>	<p>95</p>	<p>Neutropenia</p> <p>Es un número anormalmente bajo de glóbulos blancos llamados neutrófilos, que ayudan al cuerpo a combatir las infecciones</p>
<p>Newborn head molding</p> <p>It is an abnormal head shape that results from pressure on the baby's head during childbirth.</p>	<p>96</p>	<p>Moldeamiento de la cabeza de un recién nacido</p> <p>Es una forma anormal de la cabeza del bebé que resulta de la presión ejercida sobre ésta durante el parto.</p>
<p>Newborn jaundice</p> <p>It is a condition marked by high levels of bilirubin in the blood. The increased bilirubin cause the infant's skin and whites of the eyes (sclera) to look yellow.</p>	<p>97</p>	<p>Icteria del recién nacido</p> <p>Es una afección caracterizada por altos niveles de bilirrubina en la sangre. Este incremento en la bilirrubina ocasiona una coloración amarillenta en la piel y la parte blanca de los ojos (esclerótica) del bebé.</p>

<p>Obstetric sonogram</p> <p>It is an imaging test that uses sound waves to see how a fetus is developing in the womb. It is also used to check the female pelvic organs during pregnancy.</p>	<p>98</p>	<p>Sonograma obstétrico</p> <p>Es un examen imagenológico que utiliza ondas sonoras para ver cómo se está desarrollando el feto en el útero. También se emplea para inspeccionar los órganos pélvicos de la mujer durante el embarazo.</p>
<p>Ovulation</p> <p>Expulsión del ovario, espontánea o inducida, de uno o varios óvulos.</p>	<p>99</p>	<p>Ovulación</p> <p>Ovary removal, spontaneous or induced by one or more eggs.</p>
<p>Pap Test</p> <p>A test in which cells are taken from the cervix and vagina and examined under a microscope.</p>	<p>100</p>	<p>Examen de Papanicolaou</p> <p>Una prueba en la que se toman células de la cervix y la vagina y son examinadas bajo un microscopio.</p>
<p>Pelvic Exam</p> <p>Examination of a woman's internal and external reproductive organs.</p>	<p>101</p>	<p>Examen pélvico</p> <p>Examinación de los órganos reproductivos internos y externos de una mujer.</p>
<p>Percutaneously Inserted Central Catheter (PICC)</p> <p>It is a long, very thin, soft plastic tube that is placed in a small blood vessel. This article discusses PICCs in babies.</p>	<p>102</p>	<p>Catéter central insertado percutáneamente (PICC)</p> <p>Tubo de plástico muy delgado y suave que se coloca en un vaso sanguíneo pequeño. En este artículo se aborda el PICC en bebés.</p>

<p>Peripartum cardiomyopathy</p> <p>Rare disorder in which a weakened heart is diagnosed within the final month of pregnancy or within 5 months after delivery.</p>	<p>103</p>	<p>Miocardopatía periparto</p> <p>Trastorno poco común en el cual se diagnostica un corazón débil en el transcurso del último mes del embarazo o en los cinco primeros meses después del parto.</p>
<p>Pharyngomaxillary space abscess</p> <p>It is swelling and irritation (inflammation) or pus in the area between the throat and upper jawbone.</p>	<p>104</p>	<p>Absceso del espacio faringomaxilar</p> <p>Es la hinchazón e irritación (inflamación) o presencia de pus en el área comprendida entre la garganta y el maxilar superior.</p>
<p>Physical activity</p> <p>It is any activity that causes your body to work harder than normal.</p>	<p>105</p>	<p>Actividad física</p> <p>Es cualquier actividad que haga trabajar al cuerpo más fuerte de lo normal.</p>
<p>Placenta</p> <p>It is the organ which supplies the fetus with the blood supply and nutrients necessary for survival.</p>	<p>106</p>	<p>Placenta</p> <p>Es el órgano que proporciona al feto el suministro de sangre y los nutrientes necesarios para su supervivencia.</p>
<p>Placenta previa</p> <p>It is a complication of pregnancy in which the placenta grows in the lowest part of the womb (uterus) and covers all or part of the cervix.</p> <p>There are three types of placenta previa:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marginal: The placenta is located near the edge of the 	<p>107</p>	<p>Placenta previa</p> <p>Es una complicación del embarazo en la cual la placenta crece en la parte más baja del útero y cubre todo o parte del cuello uterino.</p> <p>Hay tres tipos de placenta previa:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marginal: la placenta se localiza cerca del borde del cuello uterino pero no lo

<p>cervix but does not block it.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partial: The placenta covers part of the cervical opening. • Complete: The placenta completely covers the cervical opening. 		<p>bloquea</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parcial: la placenta cubre parte de la abertura cervical • Completa: la placenta cubre completamente la abertura cervical
<p>Placental insufficiency</p> <p>It is a complication of pregnancy in which the placenta cannot bring enough oxygen and nutrients to a baby growing in the womb. The placenta is the organ that develops during pregnancy to feed a developing baby.</p>	<p>108</p>	<p>Insuficiencia placentaria</p> <p>Es una complicación del embarazo en la cual la placenta no puede llevar oxígeno y nutrientes suficientes al bebé que está creciendo en el útero. La placenta es el órgano que se desarrolla durante el embarazo para alimentar al bebé en desarrollo.</p>
<p>Pneumothorax in infants</p> <p>It is the collection of air or gas in the space around the lungs, which leads to a lung collapse.</p>	<p>109</p>	<p>Neumotórax en bebés</p> <p>Es la acumulación de aire o gas en el espacio alrededor de los pulmones, lo cual lleva a que se presente atelectasia pulmonar.</p>
<p>Pregnancy test</p> <p>It is a test which measures a hormone called human chorionic gonadotropin (HCG) which is produced during pregnancy. It appears in the blood and urine of pregnant women as early as 10 days after conception.</p>	<p>110</p>	<p>Prueba de embarazo</p> <p>Es una prueba que mide una hormona llamada gonadotropina coriónica humana (GCH) la cual es producida durante el embarazo. Esta hormona aparece en la sangre y en la orina de las mujeres embarazadas hasta 10 días después de la concepción.</p>
<p>Premature infant</p>	<p>111</p>	<p>Prematuro</p>

When a baby born before 37 weeks gestation.		Cuando un bebé nace antes de la trigésima séptima semana de gestación.
Premature separation of placenta It is the separation of the placenta (the organ that nourishes the fetus) from the site of uterine implantation before delivery of the fetus.	112	Desprendimiento prematuro de placenta Es la separación de la placenta (el órgano que alimenta el feto) del sitio de implantación uterina antes de dar a luz.
Premenstrual Syndrome (PMS) The term used to describe a group of physical or behavioral changes that some women experience before their menstrual periods every month.	113	Síndrome Premenstrual (SPM) El término usado para describir un grupo de cambios físicos o del comportamiento que algunas mujeres experimentan antes de sus períodos menstruales cada mes.
Retinopathy of prematurity (ROP) It is an abnormal blood vessel development in the retina of the eye in a premature infant.	114	Retinopatía de la prematuridad Es un desarrollo anormal de vasos sanguíneos en la retina del ojo en un bebé prematuro.
Septic or infected abortion It happens when an infection is developed in the material from the fetus or placenta or in the lining of the uterus (endometrium).	115	Aborto séptico o infectado Ocurre cuando se desarrolla una infección en el material fetal o placentario o en el revestimiento del útero (endometrio).

<p>Serum Progesterone</p> <p>It is a test to measure the amount of progesterone in the blood. Progesterone is a hormone produced mainly in the ovaries. In women, progesterone prepares the uterus for pregnancy and the breasts for milk production. After ovulation, progesterone helps make the uterus ready for implantation of a fertilized egg.</p>	<p>116</p>	<p>Progesterona sérica</p> <p>Es un examen que mide la cantidad de progesterona en la sangre. La progesterona es una hormona producida principalmente en los ovarios. En las mujeres, la progesterona prepara el útero para el embarazo y las mamas para la producción de leche. Después de la ovulación, la progesterona ayuda a hacer que el útero esté listo para la implantación de un óvulo fecundado.</p>
<p>Skeletal limb abnormalities</p> <p>It is a variety of bone structure problems in the arms or legs (limbs).</p>	<p>117</p>	<p>Anomalías esqueléticas de las extremidades</p> <p>Es una variedad de problemas de estructura ósea en brazos o piernas (extremidades).</p>
<p>Small for gestational age (SGA)</p> <p>It means a fetus or infant is smaller in size than normal for the baby's gender and gestational age.</p>	<p>118</p>	<p>Pequeño para su edad gestacional</p> <p>Es un feto o bebé que es más pequeño en tamaño de lo normal para su sexo y edad gestacional.</p>
<p>Sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS)</p> <p>It is the unexpected, sudden death of a child under age 1 in which an autopsy does not show an explainable cause of death.</p>	<p>119</p>	<p>Síndrome de muerte súbita del lactante</p> <p>Es la muerte repentina e inesperada de un niño menor de 1 año de edad, en la cual una autopsia no revela una causa explicable de la muerte.</p>

<p>Threatened abortion</p> <p>It is a condition that suggests a miscarriage might take place before the 20th week of pregnancy.</p>	<p>120</p>	<p>Amenaza de aborto</p> <p>Es un estado que sugiere que se podría presentar un aborto espontáneo antes de la semana 20 del embarazo.</p>
<p>Total parenteral nutrition in babies</p> <p>It is a method of feeding that bypasses the gastrointestinal tract. Fluids are given into a vein to provide most of the necessary nutrients the body needs. The method is used when a babe or newborn cannot or should not receive feedings or fluids by mouth.</p>	<p>121</p>	<p>Alimentación parenteral total en bebés</p> <p>Es un método de alimentación que no pasa por el tubo digestivo. Los líquidos se administran en una vena para suministrar la mayor parte de los nutrientes necesarios que el cuerpo requiere. El método se utiliza cuando un bebe o recién nacido no puede o no debe recibir alimentos o líquidos por vía oral.</p>
<p>Transvaginal ultrasound</p> <p>Method to look at a woman's reproductive organs, including the uterus, ovaries, cervix, and vagina. Transvaginal means across or through the vagina.</p>	<p>122</p>	<p>Ecografía transvaginal</p> <p>Es un método para examinar los órganos reproductores de una mujer, incluyendo el útero, los ovarios, el cuello uterino y la vagina. Transvaginal significa por o a través de la vagina.</p>
<p>Umbilical Artery Catheter (UAC)</p> <p>It allows blood to be taken from an infant at different times, without repeated needle sticks. It can be used to continuously monitor your baby's blood pressure, too. This type of catheter is most often used if your baby needs breathing help (mechanical ventilation) or very strong medicines to treat blood pressure problems.</p>	<p>123</p>	<p>Catéter arterial umbilical (UAC, por sus siglas en inglés)</p> <p>Permite tomar sangre de un bebé en diferentes momentos, sin necesidad de punciones repetitivas con aguja. Se puede utilizar igualmente para vigilar la presión arterial del bebé. Este tipo de catéter se utiliza con mayor frecuencia si el bebé necesita ayuda respiratoria (ventilación mecánica) o medicamentos muy</p>

		fuertes para tratar problemas de presión arterial.
<p>Umbilical hernia</p> <p>It is an outward bulging (protrusion) of the abdominal lining or part of the abdominal organ(s) through the area around the belly button.</p>	124	<p>Hernia umbilical</p> <p>Es una protuberancia hacia afuera (protrusión) del revestimiento abdominal o de parte de los órganos abdominales a través del área alrededor del ombligo.</p>
<p>Undescended testicle</p> <p>It occurs when one or both testicles fail to move into the scrotum before birth.</p>	125	<p>Testículos no descendidos</p> <p>Ocurre cuando uno o ambos testículos no logran bajar al escroto antes de nacer.</p>
<p>Urinalysis</p> <p>Physical, chemical, and microscopic examination of urine. It involves a number of tests to detect and measure various compounds that pass through the urine.</p>	126	<p>Análisis de orina</p> <p>Evaluación física, química y microscópica de la orina. Dicho análisis consta de muchos exámenes para detectar y medir diversos compuestos que salen a través de la orina.</p>
<p>Vaginal bleeding in pregnancy</p> <p>It is bleeding coming through the vagina during pregnancy, for any reason.</p>	127	<p>Sangrado vaginal durante el embarazo</p> <p>Es el sangrado que sale a través de la vagina durante el embarazo por cualquier razón.</p>
<p>Walking abnormalities</p> <p>Unusual and uncontrollable walk patterns, usually caused by diseases or injuries to the legs, feet, brain, spine, or inner ear.</p>	128	<p>Anomalías en la forma de caminar</p> <p>Patrones inusuales e incontrolables al andar, generalmente provocados por enfermedades o lesiones en las piernas, los pies, el cerebro, la</p>

		columna o el oído interno.

Surgeries

English	Reference number	Spanish
<p>Amniocentesis</p> <p>The surgical insertion of a hollow needle through the abdominal wall into the uterus of a pregnant female to obtain amniotic fluid especially to examine the fetal chromosomes for an abnormality and for the determination of sex.</p>	<p>129</p>	<p>Amniocentesis</p> <p>Inserción quirúrgica de una aguja hueca a través de la pared abdominal en el útero de una mujer embarazada para obtener líquido amniótico especialmente para examinar los cromosomas del feto de una anomalía y para la determinación del sexo.</p>
<p>Angioplasty</p> <p>It is a medical procedure to open narrowed or blocked blood vessels of the heart. These blood vessels are called the coronary arteries.</p>	<p>130</p>	<p>Angioplastia</p> <p>Es un procedimiento médico para abrir vasos sanguíneos del corazón, llamados arterias coronarias, que presentan obstrucción o estrechamiento.</p>
<p>Biopsy</p> <p>A minor surgical procedure to remove a small piece of tissue that is then examined under a microscope.</p>	<p>131</p>	<p>Biopsia</p> <p>Procedimiento quirúrgico de menor importancia para remover un pedazo pequeño de tejido que luego es examinado bajo un microscopio.</p>
<p>Cesarean section</p> <p>Also called C-section, is the delivery of a baby through a surgical opening in the lower belly area.</p>	<p>132</p>	<p>Cesárea</p> <p>Es el parto de un bebé a través de una abertura quirúrgica en el área ventral baja.</p>

Circumcision	133	Circuncisión
It is the surgical removal of the foreskin of the penis.		Extirpación quirúrgica del prepucio del pene.
Conization	134	Conización
A procedure in which a cone-shaped wedge of tissue is removed from the cervix.		Un procedimiento en el que un cono con forma de cuña de tejido es extraído del cuello uterino.
Episiotomy	135	Episiotomía
A surgical incision made into the perineum (the region between the vagina and the anus) to widen the vaginal opening for delivery.		Una incisión quirúrgica hecha en el perinéo (la región entre la vagina y el ano) para ensanchar la abertura vaginal para la entrega.
Hysterectomy	136	Histerectomía
Surgical removal of the uterus.		Extirpación quirúrgica del útero.
Leg lengthening and shortening	137	Alargamiento o acortamiento de la pierna
It is a type of surgery used to treat children who have legs of unequal lengths, usually with differences of 1 inch or more.		Es un tipo de procedimientos quirúrgicos utilizado para tratar niños cuyas piernas presentan diferente longitud, generalmente 2.5 cm (1 pulgada) o más.
Loop electrosurgical excision procedure	138	Procedimiento de escisión electroquirúrgica con asa
The removal of abnormal growths (of the cervix, vagina, vulva, etc) using a thin wire loop and electric energy.		La eliminación de los crecimientos anormales (del cuello del útero, vagina, vulva, etc.) a través de un aro de alambre delgado y energía eléctrica.

<p>Myomectomy</p> <p>A surgical procedure to remove the uterine fibroids only, the procedure is often appropriate for premenopausal women who wish to have more children, since with this one usually the fertility is preserved.</p>	<p>139</p>	<p>Miomectomía</p> <p>Un procedimiento quirúrgico para extirpar únicamente los fibroides uterinos, es frecuentemente el procedimiento adecuado para las mujeres premenopáusicas que desean tener más hijos, ya que con éste usualmente se preserva la fertilidad.</p>
<p>Tubal ligation</p> <p>Surgery to close a woman's fallopian tubes -- the tubes that connect the ovaries to the uterus -- so that she can no longer get pregnant (sterile).</p>	<p>140</p>	<p>Ligadura de trompas</p> <p>Cirugía para cerrar las trompas de Falopio de una mujer, que son los conductos que conectan los ovarios con el útero, de manera que ya no pueda quedar en embarazo (estéril).</p>

Diseases

English	Reference number	Spanish
<p>Achondroplasia</p> <p>It is a disorder of bone growth that causes the most common type of growth hormone deficiency.</p>	141	<p>Acondroplasia</p> <p>Es una enfermedad del crecimiento de los huesos que ocasiona el tipo más común de deficiencia de la hormona del crecimiento</p>
<p>Acrodermatitis - papular infantile</p> <p>It is a childhood skin condition that may be accompanied by mild symptoms of fever and malaise. It may also be associated with hepatitis B and other viral infections.</p>	142	<p>Acrodermatitis papular infantil</p> <p>Es una afección cutánea de la niñez que puede estar acompañada de síntomas leves como fiebre y malestar. También puede estar asociada con hepatitis B y otras infecciones virales.</p>
<p>Allergy</p> <p>It is an exaggerated immune response or reaction to substances that are generally not harmful.</p>	143	<p>Alergia</p> <p>Es una reacción o respuesta inmunitaria exagerada a sustancias que generalmente no son dañinas.</p>
<p>Amblyopia</p> <p>It is the loss of one eye's ability to see details and is the most common cause of vision problems in children.</p>	144	<p>Ambliopía</p> <p>Es la pérdida de la capacidad de un ojo para ver los detalles y es la causa más común de problemas de visión en los niños.</p>
<p>Anaphylaxis</p>	145	<p>Anafilaxia</p>

It is a life-threatening type of allergic reaction.		Es un tipo de reacción alérgica potencialmente mortal.
Anemia It is a condition where there is a lower than normal number of red blood cells in the blood, usually measured by a decrease in the amount of hemoglobin. Hemoglobin is the oxygen-carrying part of red blood cells. It gives these blood cells their red color.	146	Anemia Es una afección en la que hay un número de glóbulos rojos en la sangre por debajo de lo normal, usualmente medido por la reducción en la cantidad de hemoglobina, la parte de dichos glóbulos que transporta el oxígeno y que les da su color rojo.
Asthma It is an inflammatory disorder of the airways, which causes attacks of wheezing, shortness of breath, chest tightness, and coughing.	147	Asma Es un trastorno inflamatorio de las vías respiratorias que causa ataques de sibilancias, dificultad para respirar, opresión en el pecho y tos.
Bacterial Vaginosis A type of vaginal infection caused by the overgrowth of a number of organisms that are normally found in the vagina.	148	Vaginosis Bacteriana Un tipo de infección vaginal causada por el crecimiento excesivo de un número de organismos (bacterias) que se encuentran normalmente en la vagina
Bronchitis Inflammation of the main air passages to the lungs. Bronchitis may be short-lived (acute) or chronic, meaning that it lasts a long time and often recurs.	149	Bronquitis Inflamación de las principales vías aéreas hacia los pulmones. La bronquitis puede ser de corta duración (aguda) o crónica, es decir, que dura por mucho tiempo y recurre a menudo.
Bronchopulmonary dysplasia (BPD)	150	Displasia broncopulmonar

Chronic lung condition that affects newborn babies who are put on a breathing machine at birth.		Trastorno pulmonar crónico que afecta a bebés recién nacidos que han estado con un respirador al nacer.
Candida-associated diaper dermatitis It is an infection of the skin beneath an infant's diaper. It is caused by yeasts (Candida organisms).	151	Dermatitis del pañal asociada con cándida Es una infección cutánea que aparece por debajo del pañal del bebé y es causada por hongos levaduriformes (organismos del género cándida).
Candidiasis Also called yeast infection or moniliasis, a type of vaginitis caused by the overgrowth of Candida (a fungus normally found in the vagina).	152	Candidiasis También llamada infección por levaduras o moniliasis, un tipo de vaginitis causada por el crecimiento excesivo de Candida (un hongo que normalmente se encuentran en la vagina).
Cervical dysplasia It is the abnormal growth of cells on the surface of the cervix. Although this is not cancer, this is considered a precancerous condition.	153	Displasia cervical Es el crecimiento anormal de células en la superficie del cuello uterino y, aunque no es un cáncer, se considera una afección pre cancerosa.
Cervical Intraepithelial Neoplasia (CIN) A noncancerous condition that occurs when normal cells on the surface of the cervix are replaced by a layer of abnormal cells.	154	Neoplasia cervical intraepitelial (CIN) Condición no cancerosa que se produce cuando las células normales en la superficie del cuello del útero son sustituidas por una capa de

		células anormales.
<p>Cervicitis</p> <p>It is swelling (inflammation) of the end of the uterus (cervix).</p>	155	<p>Cervicitis</p> <p>Es una hinchazón (inflamación) del extremo del útero (cuello uterino).</p>
<p>Cholera</p> <p>Infection of the small intestine caused by the bacterium <i>Vibrio cholerae</i>. It causes a large amount of watery diarrhea.</p>	156	<p>Cólera</p> <p>Infección del intestino delgado provocada por la bacteria <i>Vibrio cholerae</i>, que ocasiona una gran cantidad de diarrea acuosa.</p>
<p>Choriocarcinoma</p> <p>It is a quick-growing form of cancer that occurs in a woman's uterus (womb). The abnormal cells start in the tissue that would normally become the placenta, the organ that develops during pregnancy to feed the fetus.</p>	157	<p>Coriocarcinoma</p> <p>Es una forma de cáncer de crecimiento rápido que ocurre en el útero (matriz) de una mujer. Las células anormales empiezan en el tejido que normalmente se convertiría en placenta, el órgano que se desarrolla durante el embarazo para alimentar el feto.</p>
<p>Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)</p> <p>It is a lung disease that makes it difficult to breathe. There are two main forms of COPD: Chronic bronchitis, which causes long-term swelling and a large amount of mucus in the main airways in the lungs. Emphysema, a lung disease that destroys the air sacs in the lungs.</p>	158	<p>Enfermedad pulmonar obstructiva crónica (EPOC)</p> <p>Es una enfermedad de los pulmones que causa dificultad para respirar. Hay dos formas principales de EPOC: Bronquitis crónica, que causa hinchazón prolongada y una gran cantidad de mucosidad en las vías respiratorias principales en los pulmones. Enfisema, una enfermedad pulmonar</p>

		que destruye los alvéolos en los pulmones.
<p>Congenital afibrinogenemia</p> <p>It is a rare, inherited blood disorder in which the blood does not clot normally. It occurs when you are missing or have a problem with a protein called fibrinogen, which is needed for the blood to clot.</p>	159	<p>Afibrinogenemia congénita</p> <p>Es un raro trastorno sanguíneo hereditario en el que la sangre no coagula normalmente. Este trastorno ocurre cuando la persona carece o tiene un problema con una proteína, llamada fibrinógeno, que es necesaria para la coagulación de la sangre.</p>
<p>Congenital antithrombin III deficiency</p> <p>Genetic disorder that causes the blood to clot abnormally.</p>	160	<p>Deficiencia congénita de antitrombina III</p> <p>Trastorno genético que hace que la sangre se coagule de manera anormal.</p>
<p>Congenital cataract</p> <p>It is clouding of the lens of the eye that is present at birth. The lens of the eye is normally a clear structure, which focuses light received by the eye onto the retina.</p>	161	<p>Catarata congénita</p> <p>Es la opacidad del cristalino del ojo presente en el momento de nacer. El cristalino del ojo normalmente es una estructura transparente, que enfoca la luz recibida por el ojo sobre la retina.</p>
<p>Congenital cytomegalovirus</p> <p>It is a group of symptoms that occur when an infant is infected with the cytomegalovirus (CMV) before birth.</p>	162	<p>Citomegalovirus congénito</p> <p>Es un grupo de síntomas que se presentan cuando un bebé está infectado con el citomegalovirus (CMV) antes de nacer.</p>

<p>Congenital heart disease</p> <p>It refers to a problem with the heart's structure and function due to abnormal heart development before birth. Congenital means present at birth.</p>	<p>163</p>	<p>Cardiopatía congénita</p> <p>Se refiere a problemas con la estructura y función cardíaca debido a un desarrollo anormal del corazón antes del nacimiento. Congénito significa presente al nacer.</p>
<p>Congenital herpes</p> <p>Herpes virus infection that an infant gets (acquires) at the time of birth.</p>	<p>164</p>	<p>Herpes congénito</p> <p>Infección por el virus del herpes que un bebé contrae (adquiere) al momento de nacer.</p>
<p>Congenital nephrotic syndrome</p> <p>It is a very rare form of nephrotic syndrome. It occurs primarily in families of Finnish origin and develops shortly after birth. It is an inherited disorder. The condition is caused by a protein called nephrin which is found in the kidney and is abnormal in children with the disorder.</p>	<p>165</p>	<p>Síndrome nefrótico congénito</p> <p>Es un tipo muy raro de síndrome nefrótico que se presenta principalmente en familias de origen finlandés y se desarrolla poco después de nacer. Se trata de un trastorno hereditario, causado por una proteína llamada nefrina que se encuentra en el riñón y es anormal en los niños con este trastorno.</p>
<p>Congenital protein C or S deficiency</p> <p>It is a condition that runs in families (inherited), which is caused by a lack of the proteins C or S in the fluid portion of blood (plasma). Proteins C and S are natural substances that prevent blood clots (anticoagulants). People with this condition are more likely to get blood clots.</p>	<p>166</p>	<p>Deficiencia congénita de proteínas C o S</p> <p>Es una afección que se transmite en familias (hereditaria) y es causada por una falta de las proteínas C o S en la porción líquida de la sangre (plasma). Las proteínas C o S son sustancias naturales que previenen la formación de coágulos sanguíneos (anticoagulantes). Las personas que padecen esta enfermedad tienen mayor probabilidad de desarrollar coágulos de sangre.</p>

<p>Congenital rubella</p> <p>Group of physical problems that occur in an infant when its mother is infected with the virus that causes rubella.</p>	<p>167</p>	<p>Rubéola congénita</p> <p>Grupo de problemas físicos que se presentan en un bebé cuando su madre está infectada con el virus que causa la rubéola.</p>
<p>Congenital syphilis</p> <p>It is a severe, disabling, and often life-threatening infection seen in infants. A pregnant mother who has syphilis can spread the disease through the placenta to the unborn infant.</p>	<p>168</p>	<p>Sífilis congénita</p> <p>Es una infección severa, incapacitante y con frecuencia potencialmente mortal que se observa en los bebés. Una mujer embarazada que tenga sífilis puede pasarle la enfermedad al feto a través de la placenta.</p>
<p>Cyanotic heart disease</p> <p>It is a heart defect, present at birth (congenital) that results in low blood oxygen levels. There may be more than one defect. The defect affects the structure or function of the heart or vessels.</p>	<p>169</p>	<p>Cardiopatía cianótica</p> <p>Defecto cardíaco, presente al nacer (congénito) que ocasiona niveles bajos de oxígeno en la sangre. Puede haber más de un defecto. El defecto afecta la estructura o funcionamiento del corazón o de los vasos.</p>
<p>Down syndrome</p> <p>It is a genetic condition in which a person has 47 chromosomes instead of the usual 46. Physical development is often slower than normal. Most children with Down syndrome never reach their average adult height. Children may also have delayed mental and social</p>	<p>170</p>	<p>Síndrome de Down</p> <p>Es un trastorno genético en el cual una persona tiene 47 cromosomas en lugar de las 46 usuales. El desarrollo físico es a menudo más lento de lo normal y la mayoría de los niños que lo padecen nunca alcanzan su estatura adulta promedio. Los niños también pueden tener retraso en el</p>

development.		desarrollo mental y social.
<p>Ebstein's anomaly</p> <p>It is a very rare heart defect in which parts of the tricuspid valve are abnormal. The tricuspid valve separates the lower heart chamber (right ventricle) from the upper heart chamber (right atrium). The condition is congenital, which means it is present from birth.</p>	171	<p>La anomalía de Ebstein</p> <p>Es un defecto cardíaco muy poco común en el cual partes de la válvula tricúspide son anormales. La válvula tricúspide separa la cámara inferior del corazón (ventrículo derecho) de la cámara superior (aurícula derecha). La afección es congénita, lo cual significa que está presente desde el nacimiento.</p>
<p>Eclampsia</p> <p>Is the occurrence of seizures (convulsions) in a pregnant woman. The seizures are unrelated to brain conditions and usually happen after the 20th week of pregnancy.</p>	172	<p>Eclampsia</p> <p>Es la presencia de convulsiones en una mujer embarazada. Estas convulsiones no están relacionadas con enfermedades cerebrales y generalmente suceden después de la vigésima semana del embarazo.</p>
<p>Endometriosis</p> <p>A condition in which the tissue that normally lines the uterus (endometrium) grows in other areas of the body, causing pain, irregular bleeding, and possible infertility.</p>	173	<p>Endometriosis</p> <p>Es una afección en la cual el tejido, que normalmente recubre el útero (el endometrio), crece en otras áreas del cuerpo, causando dolor, sangrado irregular y posiblemente infertilidad.</p>
<p>Erythema toxicum neonatorum</p> <p>It is a common, noncancerous skin condition seen in newborns.</p>	174	<p>Eritema tóxico del neonato</p> <p>Es una afección cutánea común y no cancerosa que se observa en los recién nacidos.</p>

<p>Erythroblastosis fetalis</p> <p>It is a potentially life-threatening blood disorder in a fetus or newborn infant. It is developed in an unborn infant when the mom and the baby have different blood types. The mother produces substances called antibodies that attack the developing baby's red blood cells.</p>	<p>175</p>	<p>Eritroblastosis fetal</p> <p>Es un trastorno sanguíneo potencialmente mortal en un feto o en un bebé recién nacido. Se desarrolla en un feto cuando la madre y el bebé tienen grupos sanguíneos diferentes. La madre produce sustancias llamadas anticuerpos que atacan los glóbulos rojos del bebé en desarrollo.</p>
<p>Gestational diabetes</p> <p>High blood sugar (diabetes) that starts or is first diagnosed during pregnancy.</p>	<p>176</p>	<p>Diabetes gestacional</p> <p>Glucemia alta (diabetes) que empieza o se diagnostica primero durante el embarazo.</p>
<p>Gestational trophoblastic disease (GTD)</p> <p>It refers to a group of abnormalities in which tumors grow inside a woman's uterus (womb). The abnormal cells start in the tissue that would normally become the placenta, the organ that develops during pregnancy to feed the fetus.</p>	<p>177</p>	<p>Enfermedad trofoblástica gestacional (ETG)</p> <p>Se refiere a un grupo de anomalías en las cuales crecen tumores dentro del útero (matriz) de una mujer. Las células anormales empiezan en el tejido que normalmente se convertiría en la placenta, el órgano que se desarrolla durante el embarazo para alimentar el feto.</p>
<p>Hearing loss in infants</p> <p>It is the total or partial inability to hear sound in one or both ears. The loss can occur in one or both ears, and may be mild, moderate, severe, or profound. Profound hearing loss</p>	<p>178</p>	<p>Hipoacusia en infantes</p> <p>Es la incapacidad total o parcial para oír sonidos en uno o en ambos oídos. La pérdida puede ocurrir en uno o en ambos oídos y puede ser leve, moderada, severa o profunda. La</p>

is what most people call deafness.		hipoacusia profunda es lo que la mayoría de las personas llaman sordera.
Heartburn Painful burning sensation in the esophagus, just below or behind the breastbone. The pain often rises in your chest and may radiate to your neck or throat.	179	Acidez Sensación quemante dolorosa que se presenta en el esófago, el cual está justo debajo o detrás del esternón. El dolor suele originarse en el pecho y puede irradiarse hacia el cuello o la garganta.
Heat rash It occurs in babies when the pores of the sweat glands become blocked. This generally happens when the weather is hot or humid. As the infant sweats, little red bumps, and possibly tiny blisters, form because the blocked glands cannot clear the sweat.	180	Miliaria Ocurre en los bebés cuando se obstruyen los poros de las glándulas sudoríparas y sucede generalmente cuando el clima es cálido o húmedo. A medida que el bebé suda, se forman pequeñas protuberancias rojas y posiblemente ampollas diminutas, debido a que las glándulas obstruidas no pueden eliminar el sudor.
Hemorrhagic disease of the newborn Bleeding disorder that usually develops shortly after a baby is born.	181	Enfermedad hemorrágica del recién nacido Trastorno hemorrágico que normalmente se desarrolla poco después de que un bebé nace.
Hypotonia It is decreased muscle tone.	182	Hipotonía Es la disminución del tono muscular.
Iron deficiency anemia in children	183	Anemia ferropénica en niños

<p>It is a decrease in the number of red blood cells, caused by a lack of iron.</p>		<p>Es una disminución en el número de los glóbulos rojos, ocasionada por una falta de hierro.</p>
<p>Jaundice infant</p> <p>It can have many causes, but the majority of these infants that suffer it have a condition called physiological jaundice, a common phenomenon in the newborn due to the immature liver.</p>	<p>184</p>	<p>Bebé icterico</p> <p>Puede originarse por muchas causas, pero la mayoría de los bebés que la sufren tienen una condición llamada ictericia fisiológica, un fenómeno común en el neonato que se presenta como consecuencia de la inmadurez del hígado.</p>
<p>Meconium aspiration syndrome</p> <p>Important cause of severe illness and death in the newborns. The possibility of inhaling meconium occurs in about 5-10% of births. It typically occurs when the fetus is stressed during labor, especially when the infant is past its due date.</p>	<p>185</p>	<p>Síndrome de aspiración de meconio</p> <p>Causa importante de enfermedad grave y muerte en los recién nacidos. La posibilidad de inhalar meconio se presenta en aproximadamente el 5 al 10% de los nacimientos y ocurre de manera particular cuando el feto está estresado durante el parto, especialmente cuando el bebé se ha pasado de término o fecha.</p>
<p>Metabolic acidosis</p> <p>It is a disturbance in the body's acid-base balance that results in excessive acidity of the blood.</p>	<p>186</p>	<p>Acidosis metabólica</p> <p>Es una alteración del equilibrio ácido-básico del cuerpo, que ocasiona acidez excesiva en la sangre.</p>
<p>Motormental retardation in children</p>	<p>187</p>	<p>El retraso motor-mental en los niños</p>

<p>It is generally related to significant central nervous system damage or abnormality. It refers both to lack of mental development and motor development. There can be various degrees of mental retardation, and failure to meet various normal developmental milestones.</p>		<p>Generalmente está relacionado con un daño o anomalía significativa del sistema nervioso central. Este trastorno se refiere al desarrollo deficiente tanto mental como motor. Puede haber varios grados de retraso mental, así como de dificultad para alcanzar los hitos en el desarrollo.</p>
<p>Myocarditis</p> <p>Uncommon disorder that is usually caused by viral, bacterial, or fungal infections which reach the heart.</p>	<p>188</p>	<p>Miocarditis</p> <p>Trastorno poco común, generalmente causado por infecciones virales, bacterianas o micóticas las cuales afectan el corazón.</p>
<p>Myotonia congenita</p> <p>It is an inherited condition that affects muscle relaxation. It is congenital, meaning that it is present from birth. It is caused by a change (mutation) to a gene. It is passed down from either one or both parents to the children (inherited).</p>	<p>189</p>	<p>Miotonía congénita</p> <p>Es un trastorno hereditario que afecta la relajación de los músculos. Es congénito, lo cual significa que está presente al nacer. Es causada por un cambio (mutación) en un gen y es transmitida ya sea por uno o por ambos padres a sus hijos (hereditaria).</p>
<p>Neonatal adrenoleukodystrophy</p> <p>It is an inheritable disorder that affects the adrenal glands, the white matter of the brain and the testes. Some of the symptoms for this disorder include seizures, hyperactivity, crossed eyes, paralysis, hearing loss, and muscular weakness.</p>	<p>190</p>	<p>Adrenoleucodistrofia neonatal</p> <p>Es un trastorno hereditario que afecta a las glándulas suprarrenales, la materia blanca del cerebro y los testículos. Los síntomas más comunes de este trastorno son: convulsiones, hiperactividad, ojos bizcos, parálisis, pérdida de la audición y debilidad muscular.</p>

<p>Neonatal conjunctivitis</p> <p>It is a red eye in a newborn caused by irritation, a blocked tear duct, or infection.</p>	191	<p>Conjunctivitis neonatal</p> <p>Es una coloración roja del ojo en un recién nacido causada por irritación, obstrucción del conducto lacrimal o infección.</p>
<p>Neonatal hypoglycemia</p> <p>Is the presence of low blood sugar (glucose) in the first few days after birth.</p>	192	<p>Hipoglucemia neonatal</p> <p>Es la presencia de un nivel bajo de azúcar (glucosa) en la sangre en los primeros días después del nacimiento.</p>
<p>Neonatal respiratory distress syndrome (RDS)</p> <p>It occurs in infants whose lungs have not yet fully developed. The disease is mainly caused by a lack of a slippery, protective substance called surfactant, which helps the lungs inflate with air and keeps the air sacs from collapsing. This substance normally appears in mature lungs.</p>	193	<p>Síndrome de dificultad respiratoria neonatal (SDR)</p> <p>Ocurre en bebés cuyos pulmones no se han desarrollado todavía totalmente. La enfermedad es causada principalmente por la falta de una sustancia resbaladiza y protectora, llamada surfactante o agente tensioactivo, que ayuda a los pulmones a inflarse con aire e impide que los alvéolos colapsen. Esta sustancia normalmente aparece en los pulmones maduros.</p>
<p>Osteopenia in infants</p> <p>Decrease in the amount of calcium and phosphorus in the bone. This can cause bones to be weak and brittle, and increases the risk for broken bones.</p>	194	<p>Osteopenia en bebés</p> <p>Es una disminución en la cantidad de calcio y fósforo en el hueso, lo cual puede hacer que los huesos se vuelvan débiles y frágiles e incrementa el riesgo de fracturas.</p>
<p>Pediatric asthma</p>	195	<p>Asma pediátrico</p>

It refers to asthma in children. Asthma is a disease of the respiratory system, which causes swelling and narrowing of the airways.		Se refiere al asma en los niños. El asma es una enfermedad del aparato respiratorio que ocasiona inflamación y estrechamiento de las vías respiratorias.
Pediatric myocarditis Inflammation and weakness of the heart muscle in an infant or young child.	196	Miocarditis pediátrico Es la inflamación y debilidad del músculo cardíaco en un bebé o un niño pequeño.
Pelvic Inflammatory Disease (PID) It is a general term that refers to the infection that compromises the covering of the uterus, the Fallopian tubes or the ovaries.	197	Enfermedad inflamatoria pélvica (EIP) Es un término general que hace referencia a la infección que compromete el revestimiento del útero, las trompas de Falopio o los ovarios.
Post-partum depression Severe depression in a woman after she has given birth. It may occur soon after delivery or up to a year later. Most of the time, it occurs sometime in the first 4 weeks after delivery.	198	Depresión postparto Es una depresión intensa en una mujer después de que ha dado a luz y se puede presentar poco después del parto o hasta un año más tarde. La mayor parte del tiempo ocurre en algún momento en las primeras 4 semanas después del parto.
Preeclampsia High blood pressure and protein in the urine that develops after the 20th week of pregnancy.	199	Preeclampsia Hipertensión arterial y proteína en la orina que se desarrolla después de la semana 20 del embarazo.

<p>Respiratory acidosis</p> <p>It is a condition that occurs when the lungs cannot remove all of the carbon dioxide the body produces.</p>	<p>200</p>	<p>Acidosis respiratoria</p> <p>Es una afección que ocurre cuando los pulmones no pueden eliminar todo el dióxido de carbono que el cuerpo produce.</p>
<p>Tonsillitis</p> <p>It is the inflammation (swelling) of the tonsils.</p>	<p>201</p>	<p>Amigdalitis</p> <p>Es la inflamación (hinchazón) de las amígdalas.</p>
<p>Transient tachypnea</p> <p>Respiratory disorder usually seen shortly after delivery in full- or near-term babies. Transient means it is short-lived (usually less than 24 hours). Tachypnea means rapid breathing (most normal newborns take 40-60 breaths per minute).</p>	<p>202</p>	<p>Taquipnea transitoria</p> <p>Trastorno respiratorio que generalmente se observa poco después del parto en bebés que nacen cerca del término o a término. Transitorio significa que dura poco (generalmente menos de 24 horas). Taquipnea significa respiración rápida (la mayoría de los recién nacidos normales toman de 40 a 60 respiraciones por minuto).</p>

Chapter VI

Conclusions and recommendations

One of the major obstacles to the comprehension, implementation and dissemination of medicine in the Mexican culture is the lack of bilingual (English-Spanish /Spanish-English) dictionaries or glossaries that might bridge the equivalence gap between the two languages and provide effective communication among specialists between the two cultures.

This kind of bilingual glossary would help not only specialized experts but also non-experts overcome terminology problems related to the special language, thus facilitating exchange of ideas and expressions. For this reason, basic vocabulary, as well as a more specialized one, was included in this work.

The selection of the vocabulary was the most difficult part, due to the lack of bilingual medicine books that could help the present researcher to select the appropriate terminology or definition for each term.

At the beginning of this research, the present researcher was not aware of the problems that she could face in order to do a good glossary, but she could solve them with success finally.

Sadly, most of the people who work in Mexican hospitals do not speak English because they are from Mexico and in this country only a few people are interested in learning another language. Throughout the time that the present researcher was collecting her data, she was surprised to find that doctors who work with foreign patients often did not know what to say, how to ask and less how to understand the patients.

According to Hall (1997, *Beyond culture*) language differences may be the most obvious barrier to providing medical care to foreign patients of different cultural backgrounds. For that reason, it is important to keep in mind that some doctors may frequently have to interact with foreign patients who speak little or no English. In this situation, doctors may become quite good at dealing with language barriers. If a doctor's situation is not quite so multicultural, the occasional patient who does not speak Spanish can encounter a desperate situation in which it seems virtually impossible to provide adequate counseling. Learning a phrase or two in the language of foreign patient, will go a long way in preventing alienation.

Some English words have no direct translation in the target language. Language register is also a common problem for interpretation. Moreover, doctors often use medical slang when discussing therapeutic issues with other health professionals. These words can creep into their language when doctors counsel patients, making it especially difficult for interpreters to pass accurate messages on to the patient.

A good recommendation for the doctor is that at the end of the medical care session, he or she should ask the foreign patient to repeat what he or she has been told, hopefully uncovering any misunderstandings.

English Quick Reference Guide

Technical vocabulary

English	Reference number	Spanish
Abortion	1	Aborto
Adhesions	2	Adhesiones
Alpha fetoprotein (AFP)	3	Alfa-fetoproteína
Ambiguous genitalia	4	Genitales ambiguos
Amenorrhea	5	Amenorrea
Amino acids	6	Aminoácidos
Amniotic fluid	7	Líquido amniótico
Anencephaly	8	Anencefalia
Anesthesia	9	Anestesia
Anorchia	10	Anorquia
Antibodies	11	Anticuerpos
Apnea of prematurity	12	Apnea de la prematuridad
Appropriate for gestational age (AGA)	13	Apropiado para la edad gestacional
Birthmarks	14	Marcas de nacimiento
Breast-feeding	15	Lactancia materna
Cerebral arteriovenous malformation	16	Malformación artereovenosa cerebral
Childhood cerebral adrenoleukodystrophy	17	Adrenoleucodistrofia cerebral infantil
Chronic	18	Crónico

Cleft lip and palate	19	Labio leporino y paladar hendido
Clitoris	20	Clítoris
Colposcope	21	Colposcopio
Colposcopy	22	Colposcopía
Complete abortion	23	Aborto consumado
CPR in infants	24	Reanimación cardiopulmonar (RCP) en bebés
Dehydration	25	Deshidratación
Developmental disorders of the vagina and vulva	26	Los trastornos en el desarrollo de la vagina y la vulva
Developmental milestones	27	Acontecimientos importantes del desarrollo
Dilatation and curettage (D and C)	28	Dilatación y Legrado (D y L)
Diverticulum	29	Divertículo
Drug abuse and dependence	30	Abuso de drogas y farmacodependencia
Dysmenorrhea	31	Dismenorrea
Dyspareunia.	32	Dispareunia
Dysthymia	33	Distimia
Ectopic Pregnancy	34	Embarazo ectópico
Elective or Therapeutic Abortion	35	Aborto electivo o terapéutico
Embryo	36	Embrión
Emergency contraception	37	Anticonceptivo de emergencia
Endometrium	38	Endometrio

Endoscope	39	Endoscopio
Enema	40	Enema
Epidural anesthesia	41	Anestesia epidural
Estrogen	42	Estrógeno
Extra-corporeal membrane oxygenation (ECMO)	43	Oxigenación por membrana extracorpórea (ECMO, por sus siglas en inglés)
Fascia	44	Fascia
Fertilization	45	Fecundación
Fetal attitude	46	Actitud fetal
Fetal Distress	47	Sufrimiento Fetal
Fetal heart monitoring	48	Cardiotografía
Fetal lie	49	Situación fetal
Fetal station	50	Posición fetal
Fetal-maternal erythrocyte distribution	51	Distribución de eritrocitos materno-fetales
Fibroids	52	Fibromas
Fine needle aspiration biopsy	53	Biopsia por aspiración con aguja fina
Folic acid	54	Ácido fólico
Follicle	55	Folículo
Functional Cyst	56	Quiste Funcional
General Anesthesia	58	Anestesia General
Genes	57	Genes

Genetic counseling and prenatal diagnosis	59	La asesoría genética y el diagnóstico prenatal
Genitals	60	Genitales
Gestation	61	Gestación
Gestational age	62	Edad gestacional
Heatstroke	63	Insolación
Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)	64	Virus de Inmunodeficiencia Humana (VIH)
Human Papillomavirus (HPV)	65	Virus del Papiloma Humano (VPH)
Hydatidiform mole	66	Mola hidatiforme
Hydrocephalus	67	Hidrocefalia
Hysteroscopy	68	Histeroscopia
Immunization (vaccination)	69	Vacunación
Incomplete Abortion	70	Aborto incompleto
Induced Abortion	71	Aborto inducido
Infant of a diabetic mother	72	Bebé de madre diabética
Infantile reflexes	73	Reflejos infantiles
Infertility	74	Infertilidad
Intra-abdominal abscess	75	Absceso intraabdominal
Intrauterine Device (IUD)	76	Dispositivo intrauterino (DIU)
Intrauterine insemination	77	Inseminación intrauterina
Kegelexercises	78	Ejercicios de Kegel

Laparoscope	79	Laparoscopio
Local Anesthesia	80	Anestesia Local
Malnutrition	81	Desnutrición
Mammogram	82	Mamograma
Maternal substance abuse	83	Toxicomanía materna
Meconium	84	Meconio
Menarche	85	Menarquía
Menopause	86	Menopausia
Menstruation	87	Menstruación
Miscarriage	88	Aborto espontáneo o natural
Moro reflex	89	Reflejo de moro
Myelomeningocele	90	Mielomeningocele
Nasal flaring	91	Aleteo nasal
Natal teeth	92	Dientes natales
Near drowning	93	Ahogamiento inminente
Neonate	94	Neonato
Neutropenia	95	Neutropenia
Newborn head molding	96	Moldeamiento de la cabeza de un recién nacido
Newborn jaundice	97	Icteria del recién nacido
Obstetric sonogram	98	Sonograma obstétrico
Ovulation	99	Ovulación

Pap Test	100	Examen de Papanicolaou
Pelvic Exam	101	Examen pélvico
Percutaneously Inserted Central Catheter (PICC)	102	Catéter central insertado percutáneamente (PICC)
Peripartum cardiomyopathy	103	Miocardopatía periparto
Pharyngomaxillary space abscess	104	Absceso del espacio faringomaxilar
Physical activity	105	Actividad física
Placenta	106	Placenta
Placenta previa	107	Placenta previa
Placental insufficiency	108	Insuficiencia placentaria
Pneumothorax in infants	109	Neumotórax en bebés
Pregnancy test	110	Prueba de embarazo
Premature infant	111	Prematuro
Premature separation of placenta	112	Desprendimiento prematuro de placenta
Premenstrual Syndrome (PMS)	113	Síndrome Premenstrual (SPM)
Retinopathy of prematurity (ROP)	114	Retinopatía de la prematuridad
Septic or infected abortion	115	Aborto séptico o infectado
Serum Progesterone	116	Progesterona sérica
Skeletal limb abnormalities	117	Anomalías esqueléticas de las extremidades
Small for gestational age (SGA)	118	Pequeño para su edad gestacional
Sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS)	119	Síndrome de muerte súbita del lactante

Threatened abortion	120	Amenaza de aborto
Total parenteral nutrition in babies	121	Alimentación parenteral total en bebés
Transvaginal ultrasound	122	Ecografía transvaginal
Umbilical Artery Catheter (UAC)	123	Catéter arterial umbilical (UAC, por sus siglas en inglés)
Umbilical hernia	124	Hernia umbilical
Undescended testicle	125	Testículos no descendidos
Urinalysis	126	Análisis de orina
Vaginal bleeding in pregnancy	127	Sangrado vaginal durante el embarazo
Walking abnormalities	128	Anomalías en la forma de caminar

Surgeries

English	Reference number	Spanish
Amniocentesis	129	Amniocentesis
Angioplasty	130	Angioplastia
Biopsy	131	Biopsia
Cesarean section	132	Cesárea
Circumcision	133	Circuncisión
Conization	134	Conización
Episiotomy	135	Episiotomía
Hysterectomy	136	Histerectomía
Leg lengthening and shortening	137	Alargamiento o acortamiento de

		la pierna
Loop electrosurgical excision procedure	138	Procedimiento de escisión electroquirúrgica con asa
Myomectomy	139	Miomectomía
Tubal ligation	140	Ligadura de trompas

Diseases

English	Reference number	Spanish
Achondroplasia	141	Acondroplasia
Acrodermatitis - papular infantile	142	Acrodermatitis papular infantil
Allergy	143	Alergia
Amblyopia	144	Ambliopía
Anaphylaxis	145	Anafilaxia
Anemia	146	Anemia
Asthma	147	Asma
Bacterial Vaginosis	148	Vaginosis Bacteriana
Bronchitis	149	Bronquitis
Bronchopulmonary dysplasia (BPD)	150	Displasia broncopulmonar
Candida-associated diaper dermatitis	151	Dermatitis del pañal asociada con cándida
Candidiasis	152	Candidiasis
Cervical dysplasia	153	Displasia cervical
Cervical Intraepithelial Neoplasia (CIN)	154	Neoplasia cervical intraepitelial (CIN)
Cervicitis	155	Cervicitis
Cholera	156	Cólera
Choriocarcinoma	157	Coriocarcinoma

Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)	158	Enfermedad pulmonar obstructiva crónica (EPOC)
Congenital afibrinogenemia	159	Afibrinogenemia congénita
Congenital antithrombin III deficiency	160	Deficiencia congénita de antitrombina III
Congenital cataract	161	Catarata congénita
Congenital cytomegalovirus	162	Citomegalovirus congénito
Congenital heart disease	163	Cardiopatía congénita
Congenital herpes	164	Herpes congénito
Congenital nephrotic syndrome	165	Síndrome nefrótico congénito
Congenital protein C or S deficiency	166	Deficiencia congénita de proteínas C o S
Congenital rubella	167	Rubéola congénita
Congenital syphilis	168	Sífilis congénita
Cyanotic heart disease	169	Cardiopatía cianótica.
Down syndrome	170	Síndrome de Down
Ebstein's anomaly	171	La anomalía de Ebstein
Eclampsia	172	Eclampsia
Endometriosis	173	Endometriosis
Erythema toxicum neonatorum	174	Eritema tóxico del neonato
Erythroblastosis fetalis	175	Eritroblastosis fetal
Gestational diabetes	176	Diabetes gestacional
Gestational trophoblastic disease (GTD)	177	Enfermedad trofoblástica gestacional (ETG)
Hearing loss in infants	178	Hipoacusia en infantes
Heartburn	179	Acidez

Heat rash	180	Miliaria
Hemorrhagic disease of the newborn	181	Enfermedad hemorrágica del recién nacido
Hypotonia	182	Hipotonía
Iron deficiency anemia in children	183	Anemia ferropénica en niños
Jaundice infant	184	Bebé icterico
Meconium aspiration syndrome	185	Síndrome de aspiración de meconio
Metabolic acidosis	186	Acidosis metabólica
Motormental retardation in children	187	El retraso motor-mental en los niños
Myocarditis	188	Miocarditis
Myotonia congenita	189	Miotonía congénita
Neonatal adrenoleukodystrophy	190	Adrenoleucodistrofia neonatal
Neonatal conjunctivitis	191	Conjunctivitis neonatal
Neonatal hypoglycemia	192	Hipoglucemia neonatal
Neonatal respiratory distress syndrome (RDS)	193	Síndrome de dificultad respiratoria neonatal (SDR)
Osteopenia in infants	194	Osteopenia en bebés
Pediatric asthma	195	Asma pediátrico
Pediatric myocarditis	196	Miocarditis pediátrico
Pelvic Inflammatory Disease (PID)	197	Enfermedad inflamatoria pélvica (EIP)
Post-partum depression	198	Depresión postparto
Preeclampsia	199	Preeclampsia
Respiratory acidosis	200	Acidosis respiratoria
Tonsillitis	201	Amigdalitis

Transient tachypnea	202	Taquipnea transitoria

Guía de Referencia Rápida en Español

Vocabulario técnico

Español	Número de referencia	Inglés
Aborto	1	Abortion
Aborto consumado	23	Complete abortion
Aborto electivo o terapéutico	35	Elective or Therapeutic Abortion
Aborto espontáneo o natural	88	Miscarriage
Aborto incompleto	70	Incomplete Abortion
Aborto inducido	71	Induced Abortion
Aborto séptico o infectado	115	Septic or infected abortion
Absceso del espacio faringomaxilar	104	Pharyngomaxillary space abscess
Absceso intraabdominal	75	Intra-abdominal abscess
Abuso de drogas y farmacodependencia	30	Drug abuse and dependence
Ácido fólico	54	Folic acid
Acontecimientos importantes del	27	Developmental milestones

desarrollo		
Actitud fetal	46	Fetal attitude
Actividad física	105	Physical activity
Adhesiones	2	Adhesions
Adrenoleucodistrofia cerebral infantil	17	Childhood cerebral adrenoleukodystrophy
Ahogamiento inminente	93	Near drowning
Aleteo nasal	91	Nasal flaring
Alfa-fetoproteína	3	Alpha fetoprotein (AFP)
Alimentación parenteral total en bebés	121	Total parenteral nutrition in babies
Amenaza de aborto	120	Threatened abortion
Amenorrea	5	Amenorrhea
Aminoácidos	6	Amino acids
Análisis de orina	126	Urinalysis
Anencefalia	8	Anencephaly
Anestesia	9	Anesthesia
Anestesia epidural	41	Epidural anesthesia
Anestesia General	58	General Anesthesia
Anestesia Local	80	Local Anesthesia
Anomalías en la forma de caminar	128	Walking abnormalities
Anomalías esqueléticas de las extremidades	117	Skeletal limb abnormalities
Anorquia	10	Anorchia

Anticonceptivo de emergencia	37	Emergency contraception
Anticuerpos	11	Antibodies
Apnea de la prematuridad	12	Apnea of prematurity
Apropiado para la edad gestacional	13	Appropriate for gestational age (AGA)
Bebé de madre diabética	72	Infant of a diabetic mother
Biopsia por aspiración con aguja fina	53	Fine needle aspiration biopsy
Cardiotografía	48	Fetal heart monitoring
Catéter arterial umbilical (UAC, por sus siglas en inglés)	123	Umbilical Artery Catheter (UAC)
Catéter central insertado percutáneamente (PICC)	102	Percutaneously Inserted Central Catheter (PICC)
Clítoris	20	Clitoris
Colposcopía	22	Colposcopy
Colposcopio	21	Colposcope
Crónico	18	Chronic
Deshidratación	25	Dehydration
Desnutrición	81	Malnutrition
Desprendimiento prematuro de placenta	112	Premature separation of placenta
Dientes natales	92	Natal teeth
Dilatación y Legrado (D y L)	28	Dilatation and curettage (D and C)
Dismenorrea	31	Dysmenorrhea

Dispareunia	32	Dyspareunia.
Dispositivo intrauterino (DIU)	76	Intrauterine Device (IUD)
Distimia	33	Dysthymia
Distribución de eritrocitos materno-fetales	51	Fetal-maternal erythrocyte distribution
Divertículo	29	Diverticulum
Ecografía transvaginal	122	Transvaginal ultrasound
Edad gestacional	62	Gestational age
Ejercicios de Kegel	78	Kegelexercises
Embarazo ectópico	34	Ectopic Pregnancy
Embrión	36	Embryo
Endometrio	38	Endometrium
Endoscopio	39	Endoscope
Enema	40	Enema
Estrógeno	42	Estrogen
Examen de Papanicolaou	100	Pap Test
Examen pélvico	101	Pelvic Exam
Fascia	44	Fascia
Fecundación	45	Fertilization
Fibromas	52	Fibroids
Folículo	55	Follicle
Genes	57	Genes

Genitales	60	Genitals
Genitales ambiguos	4	Ambiguous genitalia
Gestación	61	Gestation
Hernia umbilical	124	Umbilical hernia
Hidrocefalia	67	Hydrocephalus
Histeroscopia	68	Hysteroscopy
Icteria del recién nacido	97	Newborn jaundice
Infertilidad	74	Infertility
Inseminación intrauterina	77	Intrauterine insemination
Insolación	63	Heatstroke
Insuficiencia placentaria	108	Placental insufficiency
La asesoría genética y el diagnóstico prenatal	59	Genetic counseling and prenatal diagnosis
Labio leporino y paladar hendido	19	Cleft lip and palate
Lactancia materna	15	Breast-feeding
Laparoscopia	79	Laparoscope
Líquido amniótico	7	Amniotic fluid
Los trastornos en el desarrollo de la vagina y la vulva	26	Developmental disorders of the vagina and vulva
Malformación arteriovenosa cerebral	16	Cerebral arteriovenous malformation
Mamograma	82	Mammogram
Marcas de nacimiento	14	Birthmarks

Meconio	84	Meconium
Menarquía	85	Menarche
Menopausia	86	Menopause
Menstruación	87	Menstruation
Mielomeningocele	90	Myelomeningocele
Miocardopatía periparto	103	Peripartum cardiomyopathy
Mola hidatiforme	66	Hydatidiform mole
Moldeamiento de la cabeza de un recién nacido	96	Newborn head molding
Neonato	94	Neonate
Neumotórax en bebés	109	Pneumothorax in infants
Neutropenia	95	Neutropenia
Ovulación	99	Ovulation
Oxigenación por membrana extracorpórea (ECMO, por sus siglas en inglés)	43	Extra-corporeal membrane oxygenation (ECMO)
Pequeño para su edad gestacional	118	Small for gestational age (SGA)
Placenta	106	Placenta
Placenta previa	107	Placenta previa
Posición fetal	50	Fetal station
Prematuro	111	Premature infant
Progesterona sérica	116	Serum Progesterone
Prueba de embarazo	110	Pregnancy test

Quiste Funcional	56	Functional Cyst
Reanimación cardiopulmonar (RCP) en bebés	24	CPR in infants
Reflejo de moro	89	Moro reflex
Reflejos infantiles	73	Infantile reflexes
Retinopatía de la prematuridad	114	Retinopathy of prematurity (ROP)
Sangrado vaginal durante el embarazo	127	Vaginal bleeding in pregnancy
Síndrome de muerte súbita del lactante	119	Sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS)
Síndrome Premenstrual (SPM)	113	Premenstrual Syndrome (PMS)
Situación fetal	49	Fetal lie
Sonograma obstétrico	98	Obstetric sonogram
Sufrimiento Fetal	47	Fetal Distress
Testículos no descendidos	125	Undescended testicle
Toxicomanía materna	83	Maternal substance abuse
Vacunación	69	Immunization (vaccination)
Virus de Inmunodeficiencia Humana (VIH)	64	Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)
Virus del Papiloma Humano (VPH)	65	Human Papillomavirus (HPV)

Cirugías

Español	Número de referencia	Inglés
Alargamiento o acortamiento de la pierna	137	Leg lengthening and shortening
Amniocentesis	129	Amniocentesis
Angioplastia	130	Angioplasty
Biopsia	131	Biopsy
Cesárea	132	Cesarean section
Circuncisión	133	Circumcision
Conización	134	Conization
Episiotomía	135	Episiotomy
Histerectomía	136	Hysterectomy
Ligadura de trompas	140	Tubal ligation
Miomectomía	139	Myomectomy
Procedimiento de escisión electroquirúrgica con asa	138	Loop electrosurgical excision procedure

Enfermedades

Español	Número de referencia	Inglés
Acidez	179	Heartburn
Acidosis metabólica	186	Metabolic acidosis
Acidosis respiratoria	200	Respiratory acidosis
Acondroplasia	141	Achondroplasia

Acrodermatitis papular infantil	142	Acrodermatitis - papular infantil
Adrenoleucodistrofia neonatal	190	Neonatal adrenoleukodystrophy
Afibrinogenemia congénita	159	Congenital afibrinogenemia
Alergia	143	Allergy
Ambliopía	144	Amblyopia
Amigdalitis	201	Tonsillitis
Anafilaxia	145	Anaphylaxis
Anemia	146	Anemia
Anemia ferropénica en niños	183	Iron deficiency anemia in children
Asma	147	Asthma
Asma pediátrico	195	Pediatric asthma
Bebé icterico	184	Jaundice infant
Bronquitis	149	Bronchitis
Candidiasis	152	Candidiasis
Cardiopatía cianótica.	169	Cyanotic heart disease
Cardiopatía congénita	163	Congenital heart disease
Catarata congénita	161	Congenital cataract
Cervicitis	155	Cervicitis
Citomegalovirus congénito	162	Congenital cytomegalovirus
Cólera	156	Cholera
Conjunctivitis neonatal	191	Neonatal conjunctivitis
Coriocarcinoma	157	Choriocarcinoma
Deficiencia congénita de antitrombina III	160	Congenital antithrombin III deficiency

Deficiencia congénita de proteínas C o S	166	Congenital protein C or S deficiency
Depresión postparto	198	Post-partum depression
Dermatitis del pañal asociada con candida	151	Candida-associated diaper dermatitis
Diabetes gestacional	176	Gestational diabetes
Displasia broncopulmonar	150	Bronchopulmonary dysplasia (BPD)
Displasia cervical	153	Cervical dysplasia
Eclampsia	172	Eclampsia
El retraso motor-mental en los niños	187	Motormental retardation in children
Endometriosis	173	Endometriosis
Enfermedad hemorrágica del recién nacido	181	Hemorrhagic disease of the newborn
Enfermedad inflamatoria pélvica (EIP)	197	Pelvic Inflammatory Disease (PID)
Enfermedad pulmonar obstructiva crónica (EPOC)	158	Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)
Enfermedad trofoblástica gestacional (ETG)	177	Gestational trophoblastic disease (GTD)
Eritema tóxico del neonato	174	Erythema toxicum neonatorum
Eritroblastosis fetal	175	Erythroblastosis fetalis
Herpes congénito	164	Congenital herpes
Hipoacusia en infantes	178	Hearing loss in infants
Hipoglucemia neonatal	192	Neonatal hypoglycemia
Hipotonía	182	Hypotonia
La anomalía de Ebstein	171	Ebstein's anomaly
Miliaria	180	Heat rash
Miocarditis	188	Myocarditis
Miocarditis pediátrico	196	Pediatric myocarditis
Miotonía congénita	189	Myotonia congenita

Neoplasia cervical intraepitelial (CIN)	154	Cervical Intraepithelial Neoplasia (CIN)
Osteopenia en bebés	194	Osteopenia in infants
Preeclampsia	199	Preeclampsia
Rubéola congénita	167	Congenital rubella
Sífilis congénita	168	Congenital syphilis
Síndrome de aspiración de meconio	185	Meconium aspiration syndrome
Síndrome de dificultad respiratoria neonatal (SDR)	193	Neonatal respiratory distress syndrome (RDS)
Síndrome de Down	170	Down syndrome
Síndrome nefrótico congénito	165	Congenital nephrotic syndrome
Taquipnea transitoria	202	Transient tachypnea
Vaginosis Bacteriana	148	Bacterial Vaginosis

Bibliography

Angels, R., & Thoits, P. (1987). The impact of culture on the cognitive structure of illness. *Culture, Medicine, and Psychiatry*. London, Hoover.

Dickason, E., Silverman, B., Schult., M. (1996). *Enfermería Materno Infantil*. (3th ed.) Salvat. Barcelona.

Didona, N. (1998) "*La transición del recién nacido a la vida extrauterina*". Ed.Mc Graw Hill Interamericana. México.

Fawcett, P. (1997). *Translation and Language*. St. Jerome, Manchester.

Finnegan,J., Viswanath, K. (1990). *Communication and health: Systems and applications*. Hillsdale, NJ: Erlbaum.

Galanti, G. (1991). *Caring for patients from different cultures: Case studies from American hospitals*. Philadelphia, PA: Sage.

Geist, P. (1997). *Negotiating cultural understanding in health care communication*. York, NY: Wadsworth.New

Hall, E. (1997). *Beyond culture*. Garden City, NY: Anchor.

Hofstede, G. (1980). *Culture's consequences: International differences in work-related values*. Beverley Hills, CA: Sage.

Johnson. L. (1987). *A provincial surgeon and his obstetric practice: Thomas W. Jones of Henley-in-Arden, 1764–1846. Medical History*. Ed. Americana.

Kaser, F. (1979). *Métodos para Facilitar el parto*. Ginecología y Obstetricia Vol. II Embarazo Parto. Salvat (2nd ed.). España.

Kleinman, A. (1980). *Patients and healers in the context of culture: An exploration of the borderland between anthropology, medicine, and psychiatry*. Berkeley: University of California.

Larson, M. (1998). *Meaning-Based Translation: A Guide to Cross Language Equivalence*, University Press of America, Lanham, Maryland, U.S.

Lowdermilk, k., Smith, J., Zanier, G. (1999). *Enfermería Materno Infantil*. (6th ed.) Salvat. Barcelona.

Mondragon, H. (2001). *Ginecoobstetricia: de la niñez a la senectud*. Mexico. Ed. Trillas.

Morrison, J., Baker, M. (1998). *Basic Concepts for Reviewing Literature*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, United Kingdom.

Olds, S. (1997). *La familia en el puerperio*. (4th ed.) Interamericana Mc Graw Hill. México.

Pérez, S. (1992). *Obstetricia*. (2nd ed.) Mediterráneo. E. Donoso. México.

Pineda, M. (1996). *Perinatología y/o Obstetricia*. (5th ed.) Mediterráneo. México.

Roderick, E., McGrew, H. (1985). *Encyclopedia of Medical History*. Macmillan.

Sofer, Morry (2002). *The translator's handbook*. 4th edition, Schreiber Publishing Co. Rockville. Maryland. U.S.

Tyson, Danika (2000). *Evaluation of data in research*. 2nd edition, London, Hoover Headline Group.

Webster's New Universal Unabridged Dictionary, 2003, Barnes & Noble Publishing. Inc., C6C Printing Co. LTD; China.

Zamudio, C. (1999). *Diagnóstico y Problemas de Patología Obstétrica*. Ed. Imprenta GEA U. De C. México.

Zannier, Alessio V. (2006). "Basic elements of consecutive interpreting". Selectas. Chetumal.

Online References

All you need to know about custom essay and term paper writing (2004-2008). In *ProfEssays.com*. Retrieved August 19, 2008. From: <http://www.professays.com/info/producing-a-good-review/>

Handbook of Terminology (2008). Retrieved April 21, 2008. From: <http://www.translationbureau.gc.ca/index.php?cont=700&lang=english>

Hospitals (n/d). In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved November 7, 2008. From: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hospital>

Hospital de Jesús Nazareno (n/d). In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved September 23, 2008. From: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hospital_de_Jes%C3%BAs_Nazareno

How to write glossaries (n/d). Retrieved on November 1, 2008. From: <http://www.docsymmetry.com/glossaries.html>

Medical Encyclopedia (n/d). Retrieved February 11, 2009. From: <http://medlineplus.gov>

Methodology (n/d). In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved on: November 5, 2008. From: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Methodology>

Obstetrics and Medicine (2003-2008). In *Nation Master.com*. Retrieved February 6, 2007. From: <http://www.nationmaster.com/encyclopedia/Medicine>

What is a glossary? (1999). In *Lingual inks Library*. Version 4.0, published on CD-ROM by SIL International. Retrieved March 29, 1996. From: <http://www.sil.org/lingualinks/literacy/referencematerials/glossaryofliteracyterms/WhatIsAGlossary.htm>