





## How to improve your vocabulary quickly

- ✓ 1 > Listen  and read  at the same time
- ✓ 2 > Listen  without reading  .
- ✓ 3 > Test your comprehension:  
listen the vocabulary alone to remember the meaning  
and repeat each word

If necessary, you have the translation at the end.

## GENERAL MEDICINE

### FIRST PART

**Epidemiology:** Epidemiology is crucial for identifying patterns of disease spread in a population.

**Resuscitation:** Immediate resuscitation efforts are essential in the case of cardiac arrest.

**Surgery:** The patient underwent successful surgery to remove the tumor.

**Prevention:** Vaccination is a key strategy in the prevention of infectious diseases.

**Diagnosis:** Accurate diagnosis is fundamental for determining the appropriate course of treatment.

**Treatment:** The new drug shows promise as a groundbreaking treatment for certain types of cancer.

**Public Health:** Public health campaigns aim to raise awareness and promote healthy behaviors in communities.

**Healthcare Management:** Effective healthcare management is vital for ensuring the smooth operation of medical facilities.

**Clinical Research:** Clinical research studies play a pivotal role in advancing medical knowledge and treatment options.

**Patient Population:** Understanding the characteristics of the patient population is essential for tailoring healthcare services.

**Pharmacology:** Pharmacology explores the effects and mechanisms of action of drugs in the human body.

**Medical Ethics:** Adhering to strong medical ethics is critical for maintaining trust between healthcare professionals and patients.

**Continuing Medical Education:** Continuous medical education is essential for healthcare professionals to stay updated on the latest advancements.

**Clinical Protocols:** Following established clinical protocols ensures standardized and effective patient care.

**Palliative Care:** Palliative care focuses on improving the quality of life for patients with serious illnesses.

**Preventive Medicine:** Preventive medicine strategies aim to stop the development of diseases before they occur.

**Healthcare System:** A well-functioning healthcare system provides accessible and quality care to the entire population.

**Quality of Care:** Monitoring and improving the quality of care is a constant goal in healthcare.

**Risk Assessment:** Rigorous risk assessment is crucial for anticipating and mitigating potential healthcare issues.

**Electronic Health Record:** Electronic health records streamline patient information management and enhance healthcare delivery.

**Patient Confidentiality:** Maintaining patient confidentiality is a fundamental aspect of medical ethics.

**Medical Regulation:** Medical regulation ensures that healthcare practices adhere to established standards and guidelines.

**Medical Innovation:** Ongoing medical innovation leads to the development of new and improved treatment options.

**Interprofessional Collaboration:** Interprofessional collaboration enhances patient care by bringing together professionals from various healthcare disciplines.

**Standards of Care:** Following standards of care ensures consistent and high-quality medical treatment.

**Health Technologies:** Emerging health technologies are transforming the way healthcare is delivered and managed.

**Emergency Medical Management:** Effective emergency medical management is critical in disaster response and preparedness.

**Patient Education:** Patient education is essential for promoting health literacy and empowering individuals to manage their well-being.

**Telemedicine:** Telemedicine provides remote access to medical consultations and healthcare services.

**Treatment Protocols:** Adhering to treatment protocols is essential for achieving optimal patient outcomes.

**Performance Evaluation:** Regular performance evaluation helps identify areas for improvement in healthcare services.

**Care Coordination:** Efficient care coordination among healthcare professionals enhances patient outcomes and satisfaction.

**Health Economics:** Health economics analyzes the economic factors influencing healthcare delivery and policy.

**Medical Communications:** Clear and effective medical communications are crucial for conveying information to both patients and colleagues.

**Immune System:** A healthy immune system is vital for defending the body against infections.

**Infectious Diseases:** Controlling the spread of infectious diseases requires robust public health measures.

**Neurology:** Neurology focuses on the diagnosis and treatment of disorders affecting the nervous system.

**Cardiology:** Cardiology specializes in the prevention and treatment of heart-related conditions.

**Endocrinology:** Endocrinology deals with disorders of the endocrine system and hormonal imbalances.

**Oncology:** Oncology is the branch of medicine dedicated to the study and treatment of cancer.

**Pediatrics:** Pediatrics involves the medical care of infants, children, and adolescents.

**Geriatrics:** Geriatrics focuses on the health and well-being of older adults.

**Rheumatology:** Rheumatology addresses disorders affecting the joints, muscles, and connective tissues.

**Psychiatry:** Psychiatry deals with the diagnosis and treatment of mental health disorders.

**Radiology:** Radiology uses imaging techniques to diagnose and treat medical conditions.

**Pathology:** Pathology examines tissues and body fluids to understand the nature of diseases.

**Medical Laboratory:** Medical laboratories conduct tests to aid in the diagnosis of various medical conditions.

**Ultrasound:** Ultrasound is a non-invasive imaging technique used in medical diagnostics.

**Tomography:** Tomography provides detailed cross-sectional images of internal structures for diagnostic purposes.

**Imaging Diagnosis:** Imaging diagnosis plays a crucial role in identifying and characterizing medical conditions.

**Immunology:** Immunology explores the body's immune system and responses to diseases.

**Microbiology:** Microbiology plays a crucial role in identifying and studying microorganisms.

**Medical Genetics:** Medical genetics involves the study of genetic factors in health and disease.

**Clinical Epidemiology:** Clinical epidemiology focuses on applying epidemiological principles to clinical practice.

**Primary Care:** Primary care physicians play a key role in providing initial and comprehensive healthcare services.

**Specialized Care:** Specialized care is essential for addressing complex medical conditions through expert knowledge and tailored treatments.

**Emergency Medicine:** Emergency medicine professionals respond to urgent medical situations and provide immediate care.

**Pharmacovigilance:** Pharmacovigilance monitors and assesses the safety of pharmaceutical products.

**Clinical Trials:** Clinical trials are conducted to evaluate the effectiveness and safety of new medical interventions.

**Mental Health:** Mental health professionals focus on diagnosing and treating mental and emotional well-being.

**Medical Rehabilitation:** Medical rehabilitation aids patients in recovering from illness or injury through therapeutic interventions.

**Palliative:** Palliative care aims to improve the quality of life for patients with serious illnesses.

**Physiology:** Physiology explores the functions and processes of living organisms and their parts.

**Anatomy:** Anatomy involves the study of the structure of living organisms.

**Molecular Biology:** Molecular biology investigates the molecular mechanisms underlying biological processes.

**Research Ethics:** Research ethics ensures that studies involving human subjects adhere to ethical principles.

**Global Health:** Global health initiatives address health challenges on a worldwide scale.

**Epidemic:** An epidemic refers to the rapid spread of a disease in a specific population.

**Pandemic:** A pandemic is a global outbreak of a disease affecting large populations.

**Health Technology Assessment:** Health technology assessment evaluates the effectiveness and impact of healthcare technologies.

**Environmental Health:** Environmental health examines the interactions between the environment and human health.

**Alternative Medicine:** Alternative medicine explores non-traditional approaches to healthcare.

**Rehabilitation:** Rehabilitation services aim to restore function and improve quality of life after illness or injury.

**Reproductive Health:** Reproductive health addresses the well-being of the reproductive system throughout life.

**Toxicology:** Toxicology studies the effects of toxins and poisons on living organisms.

**Pharmacotherapy:** Pharmacotherapy involves the use of drugs to treat medical conditions.

**Vaccinology:** Vaccinology focuses on the development and study of vaccines.

**Respiratory System:** The respiratory system includes the organs involved in breathing and oxygen exchange.

**Cardiovascular System:** The cardiovascular system comprises the heart and blood vessels, essential for blood circulation.

**Gastrointestinal System:** The gastrointestinal system is responsible for digestion and nutrient absorption.

**Musculoskeletal System:** The musculoskeletal system supports the body's structure and facilitates movement.

**Nervous System:** The nervous system controls bodily functions and processes sensory information.

**Endocrine System:** The endocrine system regulates hormones and their effects on the body.

**Reproductive System:** The reproductive system is crucial for human reproduction.

**Urinary System:** The urinary system filters and eliminates waste from the body.

**Hematology:** Hematology focuses on the study of blood and blood-forming tissues.

**Immunotherapy:** Immunotherapy stimulates the immune system to treat or prevent diseases.

**Electrocardiogram:** An electrocardiogram (ECG) records the electrical activity of the heart.

**Cardiac Rehabilitation:** Cardiac rehabilitation supports patients in recovering from heart-related issues.

**Intensive Care:** Intensive care provides specialized care for critically ill patients.

**Medical Demography:** Medical demography studies population trends and their impact on healthcare.

**Quality of Care Assessment:** Assessing the quality of care ensures standards are met for patient well-being.

**Medical Education:** Medical education encompasses the training of future healthcare professionals.

**Evidence:** Evidence-based medicine relies on scientific evidence to guide clinical decision-making.

**Medical Leadership:** Medical leadership involves guiding and managing healthcare teams.

**Medical Resource Management:** Efficient medical resource management ensures optimal use of healthcare resources.

**Research Protocols:** Research protocols outline the procedures and guidelines for scientific studies.

**Maternal Health:** Maternal health focuses on the well-being of women during pregnancy and childbirth.

**Child Health:** Child health initiatives aim to promote the well-being of children.

**Adolescent Health:** Adolescent health addresses the unique healthcare needs of teenagers.

**Pain Scale:** The patient's pain level is assessed using a standardized pain scale to guide treatment.

**Clinical Observation:** Accurate clinical observation is crucial for detecting changes in a patient's condition.

**Differential Diagnosis:** A thorough differential diagnosis helps narrow down potential causes of a patient's symptoms.

**Biomedical Ethics:** Biomedical ethics guides healthcare professionals in making morally sound decisions in medical practice.

**Hospital Hygiene:** Strict hospital hygiene practices are implemented to prevent the spread of infections.

**Antibiotic Resistance:** Addressing antibiotic resistance is a global priority to preserve the effectiveness of antibiotics.

**Long-Term Predictive Medicine:** Long-term predictive medicine aims to forecast health outcomes and tailor interventions accordingly.

**Emerging Epidemic:** Early detection and intervention are crucial in managing an emerging epidemic.

**Nursing Care Assessment:** Nursing care assessments provide a comprehensive understanding of a patient's needs.

**Infection Prevention:** Rigorous infection prevention measures are essential to maintain a safe healthcare environment.

**Innate Immune System:** The innate immune system provides immediate, non-specific defense against pathogens.

**Inflammatory Response:** The inflammatory response is a natural defense mechanism that helps the body heal.

**Chemotherapy:** Chemotherapy is a common cancer treatment that uses drugs to destroy cancer cells.

**Gene Therapy:** Gene therapy holds promise in treating genetic disorders by introducing or correcting genes.

**Postoperative Recovery:** Monitoring postoperative recovery ensures a smooth transition to optimal health.

**Patient-Centered Care:** Providing patient-centered care involves tailoring medical care to individual patient needs.

**Integrated Care:** Integrated care models focus on coordinated healthcare delivery across various disciplines.

**Digital Health:** Digital health technologies enhance healthcare through digital solutions and information management.

**Regenerative Medicine:** Regenerative medicine aims to repair or replace damaged tissues for functional restoration.

**End-of-Life Care:** End-of-life care focuses on providing comfort and support to patients in their final stages.

**Pulmonary Function Assessment:** Pulmonary function assessments evaluate the health and efficiency of the respiratory system.

**Chronic Pain Treatment:** Chronic pain treatment involves multimodal approaches to improve patients' quality of life.

**Health Psychology:** Health psychology explores the psychological factors influencing health and well-being.

**Cognitive Behavioral Therapy:** Cognitive behavioral therapy is effective in managing mental health conditions through behavioral interventions.

**Primary Health Care:** Primary health care emphasizes accessible and comprehensive healthcare services for all.

**Nutritional Assessment:** Nutritional assessments help tailor dietary plans to meet individual health needs.

**Physical Therapy:** Physical therapy aids in rehabilitation and improving physical function through targeted exercises.

**Cancer Screening:** Regular cancer screenings aim to detect and treat cancer at an early, more manageable stage.

**Medical Data Management:** Efficient medical data management ensures accurate and secure patient information.

**Cardiovascular Disease Prevention:** Cardiovascular disease prevention strategies focus on reducing risk factors for heart-related conditions.

**Cardiac Rehabilitation:** Cardiac rehabilitation programs support individuals recovering from heart-related issues.

**Pediatric Care:** Pediatric care specializes in the health and well-being of infants, children, and adolescents.

**Neurological Evaluation:** Neurological evaluations assess and diagnose disorders affecting the nervous system.

**Cancer Immunotherapy:** Cancer immunotherapy harnesses the body's immune system to target and destroy cancer cells.

**Electroencephalogram (EEG):** An EEG measures and records electrical activity in the brain for diagnostic purposes.

**Genetic Risks:** Identifying genetic risks is crucial for personalized healthcare and preventive measures.

**Genetic Counseling:** Genetic counseling provides guidance on genetic risks and informs decision-making.

**Reproductive Health Care:** Reproductive health care encompasses services that promote and manage reproductive well-being.

**Surgical Interventions:** Surgical interventions are planned procedures to address specific medical conditions.

**Ambulatory Care:** Ambulatory care provides medical services on an outpatient basis, without hospitalization.

**Orthopedics:** Orthopedics focuses on the diagnosis and treatment of musculoskeletal disorders.



**Renal Function Evaluation:** Renal function evaluations assess the health and efficiency of the kidneys.

**Dermatological Care:** Dermatological care addresses conditions affecting the skin, hair, and nails.

**Internal Medicine:** Internal medicine specializes in the diagnosis and treatment of adult diseases.

**Pulmonary Rehabilitation:** Pulmonary rehabilitation programs support individuals with respiratory conditions.

**Lymphatic System:** The lymphatic system plays a key role in immune function and fluid balance.

**Stroke Prevention:** Stroke prevention strategies aim to reduce the risk of cerebrovascular events.

**Digestive Health:** Digestive health focuses on the well-being of the gastrointestinal system.

**Endocrine Evaluation:** Endocrine evaluations assess hormonal imbalances and endocrine system function.

**Respiratory Health:** Respiratory health initiatives aim to promote lung health and prevent respiratory diseases.

**Emergency Medical Response:** Efficient emergency medical response is critical in time-sensitive situations.

**Medical Research Ethics:** Adhering to ethical principles is crucial in conducting responsible and ethical medical research.

**Palliative Care Management:** Palliative care management focuses on improving the quality of life for individuals with serious illnesses.

**Molecular Epidemiology:** Molecular epidemiology investigates the genetic and molecular factors in disease spread.

**Mental Health Care Management:** Mental health care management involves coordinating services for individuals with mental health needs.

**Oncology Nursing:** Oncology nursing specializes in providing care to individuals with cancer.

**Global Health Care:** Global health care initiatives address health challenges on an international scale.

**Health Care Network:** Health care networks facilitate collaboration and coordination among healthcare providers.

**Molecular Diagnosis:** Molecular diagnosis uses genetic and molecular techniques to identify diseases.

**Dental Health:** Dental health initiatives promote oral health and prevent dental diseases.

**Cardiac Rehabilitation (Repeated):** Cardiac rehabilitation supports individuals in recovering from heart-related issues.

**Women's Health Care:** Women's health care addresses the unique healthcare needs of women throughout their lives.

**Cardiac Evaluation:** Cardiac evaluations assess heart health and function.

**Elderly Care:** Elderly care focuses on the unique health needs of older adults.

**Cardiovascular Risk Assessment:** Cardiovascular risk assessments help identify factors that may lead to heart-related issues.

**Family Health Care:** Family health care considers the health needs of the entire family unit.

**Respiratory Therapy:** Respiratory therapy involves interventions to improve respiratory function.

**Ophthalmological Evaluation:** Ophthalmological evaluations assess eye health and vision.

**Environmental Health:** Environmental health examines how the environment impacts human health.

**Community Health Care:** Community health care addresses the health needs of specific populations.

**Liver Function Evaluation:** Liver function evaluations assess the health and efficiency of the liver.

**Pediatric Intensive Care:** Pediatric intensive care provides specialized care for critically ill children.

**Trauma Assessment:** Trauma assessments are crucial in emergency situations to determine the extent of injuries.

**Neonatal Care:** Neonatal care specializes in the health and well-being of newborns.

**Translational Research:** Translational research bridges the gap between scientific discoveries and practical applications in healthcare.

**Postoperative Pain Management:** Postoperative pain management aims to alleviate pain and discomfort after surgery.

**Minority Health:** Minority health initiatives address health disparities in minority populations.

**Men's Health:** Men's health initiatives focus on the unique healthcare needs of men.

**Health Care for People with Disabilities:** Tailored health care for people with disabilities ensures equitable access to medical services.

**Preventive Care:** Preventive care emphasizes measures to prevent the onset or progression of diseases.

**Health Care Workers' Health:** Prioritizing health care workers' health is essential for maintaining a resilient healthcare workforce.

**Emergency Medical Care:** Emergency medical care provides immediate assistance in critical situations.

**Cancer Survivor Care:** Cancer survivor care addresses the long-term health needs of individuals who have completed cancer treatment.

**Regenerative Medicine (Repeated):** Regenerative medicine aims to repair or replace damaged tissues for functional restoration.

**Musculoskeletal Health Care:** Musculoskeletal health care focuses on the health of the bones, muscles, and joints.

**Chronic Care Management:** Chronic care management provides ongoing support for individuals with long-term health conditions.

**Dermatological Evaluation (Repeated):** Dermatological evaluations assess conditions affecting the skin, hair, and nails.

**Neurological Health Care:** Neurological health care involves the diagnosis and management of disorders affecting the nervous system.

**Obstetric Care:** Obstetric care specializes in the health and well-being of pregnant individuals.

**Geriatric Care:** Geriatric care addresses the health needs of older adults.

**Gynecological Evaluation:** Gynecological evaluations assess the health of the female reproductive system.

**Pediatric Palliative Care:** Pediatric palliative care focuses on improving the quality of life for seriously ill children.

**Pediatric Intensive Care (Repeated):** Pediatric intensive care provides specialized care for critically ill children.

**Pediatric Evaluation:** Pediatric evaluations assess the health and development of children.

**Neonatal Intensive Care:** Neonatal intensive care provides specialized care for critically ill newborns.

**Perinatal Care:** Perinatal care addresses the health needs of individuals during pregnancy and childbirth.

**Neonatal Evaluation:** Neonatal evaluations assess the health and development of newborns.

**Family Dental Health Care (Repeated):** Family dental health care promotes oral health for the entire family.

**Molecular Medicine:** Molecular medicine applies molecular and genetic techniques to understand and treat diseases.

**Neurological Rehabilitation:** Neurological rehabilitation focuses on the recovery and improvement of neurological function.

**Respiratory Health Care (Repeated):** Respiratory health care initiatives aim to promote lung health and prevent respiratory diseases.

**Community Health Care (Repeated):** Community health care addresses the health needs of specific populations.

**Pediatric Intensive Care (Repeated):** Pediatric intensive care provides specialized care for critically ill children.

**Neuropsychological Assessment:** Neuropsychological assessments evaluate cognitive function and mental health.

**Mental Health Nursing:** Mental health nursing involves providing care and support to individuals with

mental health conditions.

**Public Health Nursing:** Public health nursing focuses on promoting and protecting the health of communities.

**Cardiovascular Health:** Cardiovascular health initiatives aim to prevent and manage heart-related conditions.

**Integrated Care (Repeated):** Integrated care models focus on coordinated healthcare delivery across various disciplines.

**Refugee Health Care:** Refugee health care addresses the unique health needs of displaced populations.

**Allergy Management:** Allergy management involves identifying and treating allergies to improve quality of life.

**Oncology Palliative Care:** Oncology palliative care provides compassionate care for individuals with advanced cancer.

**Genetic Risk Assessment:** Genetic risk assessments help individuals understand their susceptibility to genetic conditions.

**Genomic Health Care:** Genomic health care utilizes genetic information for personalized healthcare strategies.

## SECOND PART: test your comprehension

Listen the vocabulary alone to remember the meaning and repeat each word

- Epidemiology
- Resuscitation
- Surgery
- Prevention
- Diagnosis
- Treatment
- Public Health
- Healthcare Management
- Clinical Research
- Patient Population
- Pharmacology

- Medical Ethics
- Continuing Medical Education
- Clinical Protocols
- Palliative Care
- Preventive Medicine
- Healthcare System
- Quality of Care
- Risk Assessment
- Electronic Health Record
- Patient Confidentiality
- Medical Regulation
- Medical Innovation
- Interprofessional Collaboration
- Standards of Care
- Health Technologies
- Emergency Medical Management
- Patient Education
- Telemedicine
- Treatment Protocols
- Performance Evaluation
- Care Coordination
- Health Economics
- Medical Communications
- Immune System
- Infectious Diseases
- Neurology
- Cardiology
- Endocrinology
- Oncology
- Pediatrics
- Geriatrics
- Rheumatology
- Psychiatry
- Radiology

- Pathology
- Medical Laboratory
- Ultrasound
- Tomography
- Imaging Diagnosis
- Immunology
- Microbiology
- Medical Genetics
- Clinical Epidemiology
- Primary Care
- Specialized Care
- Emergency Medicine
- Pharmacovigilance
- Clinical Trials
- Mental Health
- Medical Rehabilitation
- Palliative
- Physiology
- Anatomy
- Molecular Biology
- Research Ethics
- Global Health
- Epidemic
- Pandemic
- Health Technology Assessment
- Environmental Health
- Alternative Medicine
- Rehabilitation
- Reproductive Health
- Toxicology
- Pharmacotherapy
- Vaccinology
- Respiratory System
- Cardiovascular System

- Gastrointestinal System
- Musculoskeletal System
- Nervous System
- Endocrine System
- Reproductive System
- Urinary System
- Hematology
- Immunotherapy
- Electrocardiogram
- Cardiac Rehabilitation
- Intensive Care
- Medical Demography
- Quality of Care Assessment
- Medical Education
- Evidence
- Medical Leadership
- Medical Resource Management
- Research Protocols
- Maternal Health
- Child Health
- Adolescent Health
- Pain Scale
- Clinical Observation
- Differential Diagnosis
- Biomedical Ethics
- Hospital Hygiene
- Antibiotic Resistance
- Long
- Predictive Medicine
- Emerging Epidemic
- Nursing Care Assessment
- Infection Prevention
- Innate Immune System
- Inflammatory Response

- Chemotherapy
- Gene Therapy
- Postoperative Recovery
- Patient
- Integrated Care
- Digital Health
- Regenerative Medicine
- End
- Pulmonary Function Assessment
- Chronic Pain Treatment
- Health Psychology
- Cognitive
- Primary Health Care
- Nutritional Assessment
- Physical Therapy
- Cancer Screening
- Medical Data Management
- Cardiovascular Disease Prevention
- Cardiac Rehabilitation
- Pediatric Care
- Neurological Evaluation
- Cancer Immunotherapy
- Electroencephalogram (EEG)
- Genetic Risks
- Genetic Counseling
- Reproductive Health Care
- Surgical Interventions
- Ambulatory Care
- Orthopedics
- Renal Function Evaluation
- Dermatological Care
- Internal Medicine
- Pulmonary Rehabilitation
- Lymphatic System



- Stroke Prevention
- Digestive Health
- Endocrine Evaluation
- Respiratory Health
- Emergency Medical Response
- Medical Research Ethics
- Palliative Care Management
- Molecular Epidemiology
- Mental Health Care Management
- Oncology Nursing
- Global Health Care
- Health Care Network
- Molecular Diagnosis
- Dental Health
- Cardiac Rehabilitation
- Women's Health Care
- Cardiac Evaluation
- Elderly Care
- Cardiovascular Risk Assessment
- Family Health Care
- Respiratory Therapy
- Ophthalmological Evaluation
- Environmental Health
- Community Health Care
- Liver Function Evaluation
- Pediatric Intensive Care
- Trauma Assessment
- Neonatal Care
- Translational Research
- Postoperative Pain Management
- Minority Health
- Men's Health
- Health Care for People with Disabilities
- Preventive Care

- Health Care Workers' Health
- Emergency Medical Care
- Cancer Survivor Care
- Regenerative Medicine
- Musculoskeletal Health Care
- Cardiac Evaluation
- Chronic Care Management
- Dermatological Evaluation
- Neurological Health Care
- Obstetric Care
- Geriatric Care
- Gynecological Evaluation
- Pediatric Palliative Care
- Pediatric Intensive Care
- Pediatric Evaluation
- Neonatal Intensive Care
- Perinatal Care
- Neonatal Evaluation
- Family Dental Health Care
- Family Dental Health Care
- Molecular Medicine
- Neurological Rehabilitation
- Respiratory Health Care
- Community Health Care
- Pediatric Intensive Care
- Neuropsychological Assessment
- Mental Health Nursing
- Public Health Nursing
- Cardiovascular Health
- Integrated Care
- Refugee Health Care
- Allergy Management
- Oncology Palliative Care
- Genetic Risk Assessment

- Genomic Health Care

## TRANSLATION

- Public Health - Santé publique
- Healthcare Management - Gestion des soins de santé
- Clinical Research - Recherche clinique
- Patient Population - Population de patients
- Pharmacology - Pharmacologie
- Medical Ethics - Éthique médicale
- Continuing Medical Education - Formation médicale continue
- Clinical Protocols - Protocoles cliniques
- Palliative Care - Soins palliatifs
- Preventive Medicine - Médecine préventive
- Healthcare System - Système de santé
- Quality of Care - Qualité des soins
- Risk Assessment - Évaluation des risques
- Electronic Health Record - Dossier médical électronique
- Patient Confidentiality - Confidentialité des patients
- Medical Regulation - Réglementation médicale
- Medical Innovation - Innovation médicale
- Interprofessional Collaboration - Collaboration interprofessionnelle
- Standards of Care - Normes de soins
- Health Technologies - Technologies de santé
- Emergency Medical Management - Gestion des urgences médicales
- Patient Education - Éducation des patients
- Telemedicine - Télémédecine
- Treatment Protocols - Protocoles de traitement
- Performance Evaluation - Évaluation des performances
- Care Coordination - Coordination des soins
- Health Economics - Économie de la santé
- Medical Communications - Communications médicales
- Immune System - Système immunitaire
- Infectious Diseases - Maladies infectieuses
- Neurology - Neurologie

- Cardiology - Cardiologie
- Endocrinology - Endocrinologie
- Oncology - Oncologie
- Pediatrics - Pédiatrie
- Geriatrics - Gériatrie
- Rheumatology - Rhumatologie
- Psychiatry - Psychiatrie
- Radiology - Radiologie
- Pathology - Pathologie
- Medical Laboratory - Laboratoire médical
- Ultrasound - Échographie
- Tomography - Tomographie
- Imaging Diagnosis - Diagnostic par imagerie
- Immunology - Immunologie
- Microbiology - Microbiologie
- Medical Genetics - Génétique médicale
- Clinical Epidemiology - Épidémiologie clinique
- Primary Care - Soins primaires
- Specialized Care - Soins spécialisés
- Emergency Medicine - Médecine d'urgence
- Pharmacovigilance - Pharmacovigilance
- Clinical Trials - Essais cliniques
- Mental Health - Santé mentale
- Medical Rehabilitation - Réadaptation médicale
- Palliative - Palliatif
- Physiology - Physiologie
- Anatomy - Anatomie
- Molecular Biology - Biologie moléculaire
- Research Ethics - Éthique de la recherche
- Global Health - Santé mondiale
- Epidemic - Épidémie
- Pandemic - Pandémie
- Health Technology Assessment - Évaluation des technologies de la santé
- Environmental Health - Santé environnementale

- Alternative Medicine - Médecine alternative
- Rehabilitation - Rééducation
- Reproductive Health - Santé reproductive
- Toxicology - Toxicologie
- Pharmacotherapy - Pharmacothérapie
- Vaccinology - Vaccinologie
- Respiratory System - Système respiratoire
- Cardiovascular System - Système cardiovasculaire
- Gastrointestinal System - Système gastro-intestinal
- Musculoskeletal System - Système musculo-squelettique
- Nervous System - Système nerveux
- Endocrine System - Système endocrinien
- Reproductive System - Système reproducteur
- Urinary System - Système urinaire
- Hematology - Hématologie
- Immunotherapy - Immunothérapie
- Electrocardiogram - Électrocardiogramme
- Cardiac Rehabilitation - Rééducation cardiaque
- Intensive Care - Soins intensifs
- Medical Demography - Démographie médicale
- Quality of Care Assessment - Évaluation de la qualité des soins
- Medical Education - Éducation médicale
- Evidence-Based Medicine - Médecine basée sur les preuves
- Medical Leadership - Leadership médical
- Medical Resource Management - Gestion des ressources médicales
- Research Protocols - Protocoles de recherche
- Maternal Health - Santé maternelle
- Child Health - Santé infantile
- Adolescent Health - Santé des adolescents
- Pain Scale - Échelle de douleur
- Clinical Observation - Observation clinique
- Differential Diagnosis - Diagnostic différentiel
- Biomedical Ethics - Éthique biomédicale
- Hospital Hygiene - Hygiène hospitalière

- Antibiotic Resistance - Antibiorésistance
- Long-Term Care - Soins de longue durée
- Predictive Medicine - Médecine prédictive
- Emerging Epidemic - Épidémie émergente
- Nursing Care Assessment - Évaluation des soins infirmiers
- Infection Prevention - Prévention des infections
- Innate Immune System - Système immunitaire inné
- Inflammatory Response - Réponse inflammatoire
- Chemotherapy - Chimiothérapie
- Gene Therapy - Thérapie génique
- Postoperative Recovery - Récupération postopératoire
- Patient-Centered Care - Soins centrés sur le patient
- Integrated Care - Intégration des soins
- Digital Health - Santé numérique
- Regenerative Medicine - Médecine régénérative
- End-of-Life Care - Soins de fin de vie
- Pulmonary Function Assessment - Évaluation de la fonction pulmonaire
- Chronic Pain Treatment - Traitement de la douleur chronique
- Health Psychology - Psychologie de la santé
- Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy - Thérapie cognitivo-comportementale
- Primary Health Care - Soins de santé primaires
- Nutritional Assessment - Évaluation nutritionnelle
- Physical Therapy - Thérapie physique
- Cancer Screening - Dépistage du cancer
- Medical Data Management - Gestion des données médicales
- Cardiovascular Disease Prevention - Prévention des maladies cardiovasculaires
- Cardiac Rehabilitation - Réadaptation cardiaque
- Pediatric Care - Soins pédiatriques
- Neurological Evaluation - Évaluation neurologique
- Cancer Immunotherapy - Immunothérapie contre le cancer
- Electroencephalogram (EEG) - Électroencéphalogramme (EEG)
- Genetic Risks - Risques génétiques
- Genetic Counseling - Conseil génétique
- Reproductive Health Care - Soins de santé reproductive

- Surgical Interventions - Interventions chirurgicales
- Ambulatory Care - Soins ambulatoires
- Orthopedics - Orthopédie
- Renal Function Evaluation - Évaluation de la fonction rénale
- Dermatological Care - Soins dermatologiques
- Internal Medicine - Médecine interne
- Pulmonary Rehabilitation - Rééducation pulmonaire
- Lymphatic System - Système lymphatique
- Stroke Prevention - Prévention des accidents vasculaires cérébraux
- Digestive Health - Santé digestive
- Endocrine Evaluation - Évaluation endocrinienne
- Respiratory Health - Santé respiratoire
- Emergency Medical Response - Réponse aux urgences médicales
- Medical Research Ethics - Éthique de la recherche médicale
- Palliative Care Management - Gestion des soins palliatifs
- Molecular Epidemiology - Épidémiologie moléculaire
- Mental Health Care Management - Gestion des soins de santé mentale
- Oncology Nursing - Soins infirmiers en oncologie
- Global Health Care - Soins de santé mondiale
- Health Care Network - Réseau de soins de santé
- Molecular Diagnosis - Diagnostic moléculaire
- Dental Health - Santé dentaire
- Cardiac Rehabilitation - Réhabilitation cardiaque
- Women's Health Care - Soins de santé des femmes
- Cardiac Evaluation - Évaluation cardiaque
- Elderly Care - Soins aux personnes âgées
- Cardiovascular Risk Assessment - Évaluation des risques cardiovasculaires
- Family Health Care - Soins de santé de la famille
- Respiratory Therapy - Thérapie respiratoire
- Ophthalmological Evaluation - Évaluation ophtalmologique
- Environmental Health - Soins de santé environnementale
- Community Health Care - Soins de santé communautaires
- Liver Function Evaluation - Évaluation de la fonction hépatique
- Pediatric Intensive Care - Soins intensifs pédiatriques

- Trauma Assessment - Évaluation des traumatismes
- Neonatal Care - Soins néonataux
- Translational Research - Recherche translationnelle
- Postoperative Pain Management - Gestion de la douleur postopératoire
- Minority Health - Santé des minorités
- Men's Health - Soins de santé des hommes
- Health Care for People with Disabilities - Soins de santé des personnes handicapées
- Preventive Care - Soins préventifs
- Health Care Workers' Health - Santé des travailleurs de la santé
- Emergency Medical Care - Soins médicaux d'urgence
- Cancer Survivor Care - Soins aux survivants du cancer
- Regenerative Medicine - Médecine régénérative
- Musculoskeletal Health Care - Soins de santé du système musculo-squelettique
- Cardiac Evaluation - Évaluation cardiaque
- Chronic Care Management - Gestion des soins chroniques
- Dermatological Evaluation - Évaluation dermatologique
- Neurological Health Care - Soins de santé du système nerveux
- Obstetric Care - Soins obstétricaux
- Geriatric Care - Soins gériatriques
- Gynecological Evaluation - Évaluation gynécologique
- Pediatric Palliative Care - Soins palliatifs pédiatriques
- Pediatric Intensive Care - Soins pédiatriques intensifs
- Pediatric Evaluation - Évaluation pédiatrique
- Neonatal Intensive Care - Soins néonataux intensifs
- Perinatal Care - Soins périnataux
- Neonatal Evaluation - Évaluation néonatale
- Family Dental Health Care - Soins infirmiers en néonatalogie
- Family Dental Health Care - Soins de santé bucco-dentaire
- Molecular Medicine - Médecine moléculaire
- Neurological Rehabilitation - Réhabilitation neurologique
- Respiratory Health Care - Soins de santé respiratoire
- Community Health Care - Soins de santé communautaires
- Pediatric Intensive Care - Soins intensifs néonataux
- Neuropsychological Assessment - Évaluation neuropsychologique



- Mental Health Nursing - Soins infirmiers en santé mentale
- Public Health Nursing - Soins infirmiers en santé publique
- Cardiovascular Health - Santé cardiovasculaire
- Integrated Care - Soins de santé intégrés
- Refugee Health Care - Soins de santé des réfugiés
- Allergy Management - Gestion des allergies
- Oncology Palliative Care - Soins palliatifs oncologiques
- Genetic Risk Assessment - Évaluation du risque génétique
- Genomic Health Care - Soins infirmiers en santé génésique

