



 *Second Year Medicine*

Nursing traineeship

1. Hospital wards
2. Health care staff
3. Pre-surgery anaesthesia
4. Pre-op and surgery
5. Post-op and nursing care

Hospital wards

At the hospital

I work in a hospital	Je travaille dans un hôpital
University hospital	Centre hospitalier universitaire (CHU)
Regional hospital	Centre hospitalier régional (CHR)
District hospital	Centre hospitalier département (CHD)
General hospital	Centre hospitalier
Public hospital	Hôpital de l'assistance publique
Private hospital	Clinique privée
Psychiatric hospital	Hôpital psychiatrique
Nursing home	Maison de retraite
Respite care unit	Maison de repos
Maternity hospital	Maternité
Rehabilitation centre	Centre de rééducation
Hospice	Unité de soins palliatifs

Hospital wards / Services hospitaliers

Accident and emergency department	Service des urgences
Intensive care unit (ICU)	Service de réanimation/ Soins intensifs
Oncology ward	Service de cancérologie/ oncologie
Cardiology ward	Service de cardiologie
Coronary care unit (CCU)	Soins intensifs de cardiologie/ unité de Soins intensifs de cardiologie (USIC)
Surgical ward	Service de chirurgie
Children surgical ward	Service de chirurgie infantile
Orthopaedic and trauma ward	Service d'orthopédie et de traumatologie
Plastic surgery ward	Service de chirurgie esthétique
Vascular surgery ward	Service de chirurgie vasculaire
Dermatology department	Service de dermatologie
Endocrinology department	Service d'endocrinologie
Endoscopy unit	Service d'endoscopie
Gastroenterology unit	Service de gastro-entérologie
Geriatric ward	Service de gériatrie
Gynaecological ward (gynae)	Service de gynécologie
Haematology ward	Service d'hématologie
Infectious disease ward	Les maladies infectieuses
Medical ward	Service de médecine interne
Medical ward	Service de médecine interne
Nephrology department	Service de neurologie

Neurosurgical ward	Service de neurochirurgie
Ophthalmology ward	Service d'ophtalmologie
Obstetric ward (the labour ward)	Service d'obstétrique (sale d'accouchement)
ENT ward	Service d'ORL
Paediatric ward / children's ward	Service de pédiatrie
Psychiatric unit	Service de psychiatrie
Respiratory unit	Service de pneumologie
Radiotherapy department	Service de radiothérapie
Rheumatology unit	Service de rhumatologie
Urology department	Service d'urologie

I have an appointment at the outpatient department

J'ai un rendez-vous aux consultations externes.

I'm going to the day hospital

Je vais à l'hôpital de jour

I'm going to the x-ray department

Je vais au service de radiologie

Please could you direct me to:

- The operating theatre
Le bloc opératoire
- The pathology laboratory
Le laboratoire d'analyses médicales
- The blood transfusion
Le service de transfusion sanguine
- The central pharmacy
La pharmacie centrale
- The administration unit
Le service administratif
- The mortuary
La morgue

Health care staff

Medical student	Etudiant en médecine
Medical students in their clinical years	Externe
Intern	Interne
Register	Assistant
GP Register	Interne en médecine générale
Specialist (with teaching commitment)	Chef de clinique
Consultant	Praticien hospitalier
Head of department	Médecin chef de service
Surgeon	Chirurgien
professor	Professeur
Specialists (consultants) Médecins spécialistes	
Anaesthetist	Anesthésiste
Cardiologist	Cardiologue
Dermatologist	Dermatologue
Endocrinologist	Endocrinologue
Gastroenterologist	Gastro- entérologue
Gynaecologist	Gynécologue
Haematologist	hématologue
Pathologist	Anatomopathologiste
Physician	Interniste
Consultant in forensic medicine	Médecin légiste
Medical oncologist	Cancérologue
Maxillofacial surgeon	Chirurgien stomatologue
Vascular surgeon	Chirurgien vasculaire
Urologist	Urologue
Immunologist	Immunologiste
nephrologist	Néphrologue
Neurologist	Neurologue
Psychiatrist	Psychiatre
Urologist	Urologue

Pre-surgery anaesthesia

Anesthésiste réanimateur	The anaesthetist
Aide - anesthésiste	The assistant anaesthetist
Avez-vous déjà eu des anesthésies générales ? Les avez-vous bien supportées ? - Non, jamais - J'ai eu une anesthésie mais je ne me rappelle pas s'il y a eu alors des problèmes.	Have you had a general anaesthetic before? Were there any after-effects? - No, never - I had on anaesthetic once but I can't remember whether there were any after- effects or not.
Portez-vous une prothèse dentaire ou un dentier, des bridges ou des dents sur pivot ?	Do you have any false teeth, dentures, bridges or teeth which have been screwed in?
Vos dents sont-elles en bon ou en mauvais état?	Are your teeth good or bad?
Prenez-vous en ce moment des médicaments?	Are you on any tablets at the moment?
Prenez-vous de la drogue? Cela restera strictement confidentiel, mas il est très important que nous le sachions avant de pratiquer une anesthésie générale. - Oui je fume souvent du hachish Oui, je prends de l'héroïne/ du crack/ des amphétamines.	Are taking drugs at the moment? This will remain strictly confidential, but we must know before giving you a general anaesthetics. - Yes I often smoke hachish Yes; I'm on heroin/ crack/ amphetamine.
Fumez-vous des cigarettes? Depuis combien de temps et en quelle quantité? - Oui 1..2.. paquet par jour - Depuis...ans	Do you smoke? Since when and how many a day? - Yes, I've been on 1..2..packets a day for...years
Etes- vous atteint de bronchite chronique Chronique ? - Je tousse beaucoup en hiver. Etes-vous allergique à quelque chose ?	Do you suffer from chronic bronchitis? - I cough a lot in winter Are you allergic to anything?

- Afin de vous préparer à l'anesthésie, vous aurez une prémédication, c'est-à-dire une injection qui sera faite/ un comprimé à prendre à peu près une heure avant votre venue au bloc opératoire.
 - To prepare you for the anaesthetic, we're going to give you a premed, i.e. an injection/a tablet to be taken about an hour before you go to the operating theatre.
 - Il faudra être à jeun, c'est-à-dire ne rien avoir mangé, bu et fumé huit heures avant l'intervention.
 - You must not eat, drink or smoke for eight hours before the operation.
 - Un brancardier va vous emmener dans la salle d'opération sur un chariot.
 - A porter will wheel you into the operating theatre.
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- Cette injection va vous faire dormir
 - This injection will put you to sleep
 - Je vais vous mettre sous perfusion afin de pouvoir injecter les produits qui vont vous endormir.
 - I'm going to put you on a drip in order to inject you with the drugs which will put you to sleep.
 - Je vais attacher le bras. Je vais prendre votre tension artérielle.
 - I'm going to put a cuff around your arm and take your blood pressure.
 - Je vais coller des pastilles sur votre torse afin de le connecter à un appareil qui va surveiller votre rythme cardiaque.
 - I'm going to put some stickers on your chest to connect you to a heart monitor.
 - Ne touchez pas ce champ opératoire: il doit rester stérile.
 - Don't touch this green sheet (which will be put on the operating area), as it must remain sterile.
 - Je vais vous administrer de l'oxygène avec ce masque respirez bien fort.
 - I'm going to give you some oxygen using this mask. Take a deep breath.

The patient's progress should be monitored and should include at least the following:

- Medical and nursing observations
- Comment on the wound or operative site
- Any complications
- Any changes made in treatment

The patient should be discharged to the ward with orders for the following:

1. Vital signs
2. Pain control
3. Rate and type of IV fluid
4. Urine and gastrointestinal fluid output
5. Other medications
6. Laboratory investigations

Pre-op and surgery

What a healthcare professional would say to a patient

- **Exprimer son empathie**

- Je suis désolé de constater que votre dos vous fait mal !

I' sorry to see that your back is still painful!

- J'ai bien peur que votre cas ne s'améliore pas
une autre manière de dire « votre cas risque d'empirer ».

I' sorry to see that your condition is not improving!

- **Rassurer**

- Il n'y a pas à s'inquiéter au sujet de votre affection du moment que vous suivez votre traitement.

You don't need to (need not) worry about your condition as long as you follow your treatment.

- **Expliquer la raison d'une opération**

- Vous avez développé un problème (une faiblesse) au niveau de...

You have developed weakness in ...

- Ce problème résulte de (est dû à)... , ce qui donne lieu à (déclenche)...

The weakness is due to ..., which results in ...

- **Annoncer l'opération**

- **A cause de (suite à) la détérioration de votre état, il y'a une forte probabilité pour que l'on vous opère.**

Due to the worsening of your condition, there is a strong possibility (it's highly probable) for you to be operated on.

- **Je dois vous informer qu'il est nécessaire qu'on vous opère.**

I must inform you that you need to be operated on.

- **L'opération sera réalisée par un chirurgien spécialisé, un neurochirurgien.**

The operation will be carried out by a specialized surgeon, a neurosurgeon.

- **Vous subirez une anesthésie générale.**

You will have general anaesthetic/ anaesthesia

- **Annoncer le risque**

- **Si vous refuser cette opération, vous risquez d'avoir des douleurs permanentes au niveau du dos et vous aurez du mal à entreprendre vos activités quotidiennes.**

If you don't have the operation, the risk is that your back will always be painful and you'll have difficulty carrying out your daily routine (activities).

- **Annoncer les mesures postopératoires**

- **L'opération vous immobilisera/ vous serez immobilisé pendant quelques jours.**

The operation will immobilize you/ you'll be immobilized for a few days.

- **Vous aurez besoin de consulter un kinésithérapeute pour améliorer vos mouvements (votre mobilité après l'opération.**

You'll have to see a psychotherapist in order to improve your movements for a few days.

- **Vous aurez besoin de soins infirmiers quotidiens.**

You'll need to have some daily nursing care.

- **Inviter le patient à réagir**

- **Y a-t-il des questions que vous aimeriez (me) poser ?**

Are there any questions you would like to ask me?

Post-op and nursing care

Common phrases

Asking questions:

Example:

Following surgery, which takes about 30 minutes, the patient is taken to the post anesthesia care unit (PACU) until the anesthesia wears off. Meanwhile, the nursing staff checks temperature, heart rate, and breathing at the frequent intervals. When the anesthesia wears off and vital signs stabilize, the patient is transferred to his (her) hospital room, where he is given a small quantity of clear liquids so as his waterworks regain normal activity, and one pill of painkillers every four hours. However, we only operated the left inguinal hernia. The right hernia, which has much adherence on it will be operated on if need be, by a urologist.

- Who is taken to the PACU?

The patient.

- Where is the patient taken?

To the PACU

- When is he taken to the PACU?

Following (after) surgery.

- How long does he the surgery take?

About 30 minutes.

- Why is he taken the PCU after surgery?

So that (Until) the anesthesia wears off.

- What does the nursing staff do while the patient is there?

The nursing staff checks temperature, heart rate, and breathing.

- How often does the nursing staff check the vital signs?

At frequent intervals(= many times at specific moments of the day and night).

- When is the patient transferred to his hospital room?

When anesthesia wears off and vital signs stabilize

- What happens when the anesthesia wears off and vital signs stabilize?

The patient is transferred to his hospital room.

- How much clear liquids is he given?

A small quantity

- How many pills of painkillers is he given?

One pill.

- What is he given clear liquids for?
So, that his waterworks regain normal activity.
- How far did we go with the operation?
- We only operated the left inguinal hernia.
- Which hernia is left for a future operation?
- The right hernia.