

C-E Translation of Medical Records

--The Criteria, Methods and Strategies

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Abstract: This paper analyses and discusses the criteria, methods and strategies for translation of medical records, and summarizes the linguistic features of medical records, such as abundance of medical terms, polysemy, concise and frequently used elliptical sentences, and various tenses. It also puts forward the matters needing attention in the process of translation, which can guide the practice of medical records translation.

Keywords: medical records, Translation Criteria, Translation strategy.

1. INTRODUCTION

With the increasing living standards of the people in China, more and more people have the ability and demand to go abroad to seek medical treatment. The author was entrusted with the translation of medical records for a patient suffering from breast cancer who is eager to go abroad to seek medical treatment. On the other hand, with the promotion of internationalization, the exchanges and cooperation between domestic and foreign medical institutions have become more and more frequent. Domestic hospitals often invite internationally renowned experts to the hospital to discuss cases. Interpreters are indispensable in this process. In view of this, I deeply feel that the translation of medical records into English is urgent and significant, not only to make some contributions to the translation study, but also to the life and death of patients, it is important to pay attention to this issue.

2. CRITERIA FOR TRANSLATING MEDICAL RECORDS INTO ENGLISH

Traditional translation standards such as "Xinda Ya", "Huajing" and "Shensi" are mainly derived from the study of literary translation. Medical record translation belongs to the application translation, and the transmission of information is its main function. From the point of view of aesthetic value, applied translation emphasizes "objective reality" rather than "artistic creation" and focuses on expressing "words have something to say" rather than "flashy". The use of words in writing advocates "accurate tunnels" and "popular meaning." It does not give people artistic appreciation and even emotional cultivation and sublimation like literary works, and does not pursue that kind of aesthetic experience and resonance to literary images. In summary, "loyalty" should be the primary criterion for the translation of medical records. Medical record translation belongs to the branch of scientific and technological translation. The accuracy of information and the standardization of expression should be the core of medical record translation. Therefore, the translation of medical records should

be rigorous and standardized, and the writing should be smooth and natural. In short, the standards of medical records translation can be summarized as: faithful, smooth, and standard. Across the mountain, standardization should be the most difficult standard for translators who do not have a medical professional education background. For example, the literature review is generally translated as "literature review" while the medical industry is translated as "literature review". This requires the translator to keep a modest attitude, read more, accumulate more, ask more, check more. Some people will ask why medical records are not translated by professional medical personnel. According to the author's investigation, although there are more and more highly educated medical personnel, many medical personnel have excellent results in English during reading, but after working for several years, they are busy with working English. Therefore, the burden of medical record translation often falls on professional translators.

3. METHODS AND STRATEGIES FOR TRANSLATION OF MEDICAL RECORDS INTO ENGLISH

Translation methods generally refer to literal translation and free translation. The literal translation refers to the translation that focuses on taking care of the original words and sentences, and the free translation refers to the translation based on the original text, and does not translate word by word. The medical record is a record of the medical department's record of the illness, diagnosis, and treatment methods. Each data contained therein, every detail is important to the medical staff and must be translated in its entirety. Therefore, the translation of medical records should be based on the translation method of literal translation. There are no other two translation strategies, namely "foreignization" and "domestication." The so-called "alienation" refers to the source culture as the center, and the translation retains the exotic color of the source culture. The so-called "domestication" refers to the translation culture as the center, so that the translation conforms to the norms and standards of the translation culture. For the purpose of effective communication with readers, the translation of medical records should be based on domestication strategies. As far as content is concerned, there are many medical terms in medical records, and the terms often have their equivalents in the transliteration because of their own characteristics. They are less influenced by the source language culture, but in the same region, different medical institutions have their own language habits. For example, the "general item" in the medical record is usually translated as "General Data" but some people are used to saying "State-based". As far as the format is concerned, there is no uniform format requirement for the contents of medical records at present. Going abroad to seek medical treatment or seek medical treatment should be familiar with the other party's requirements for the medical record format. In this sense, "naturalization" in the translation of medical records includes not only content naturalization but also formal naturalization such as facing British medical personnel. At 2:05 PM on February 10, 2014, it should be translated as: 10-02-2014, 14:05; The medical staff facing the United States should be translated as: 02-10-2014, 14:05.

4. THE LANGUAGE CHARACTERISTICS

Like all scientific texts, the greatest linguistic feature of medical history English is full of medical terminology. Unlike other scientific and technological texts, the sentence pattern in English medical records is simple and often omitted. The tenses of other scientific and technological texts are often relatively single and are commonly used in the present tense. Medical record English leads to a

variety of tenses because it involves the description of past and current medical histories. Medical terms have their normative and unified, and most of them can be translated by means of various reference books. For example, there is a computer software called "Linggesici". On its official website, 11 medical tools such as "Chinese-English Medical Dictionary", "Xiangya Medical Professional Dictionary" and "English-Chinese Medical Dictionary" can be downloaded and installed. Most medical terms, For terms not included in the tool book, search engines can be used to filter relevant information to assist translation. For example, the translation of commonly used words such as cyanosis and Nacha can be found through this software.

Under the circumstances, technical terms should avoid the phenomenon of multiple words or multiple words, but in reality this can not be achieved. For example, there is dystrophy in the common word "malnutrition"; Dystrophy; Malnuture; Paratrophia; There are five kinds of translations such as unnuture. After careful study, it can be found that dystrophy is mostly used in the fixed phrase muscular dystrophy, which is used to refer to an inherited muscular dystrophy(muscle weakness), undernutrition refers to the lack of nutrition caused by insufficient eating, and malnutrition refers to the nutritional imbalance caused by improper eating. [4] In this situation, the translator needs to carefully analyze the subtle differences between words in a responsible manner rather than simply choosing one to cope with the intersection. Translation, like other social activities in society, requires translators to have appropriate professional qualifications and social responsibilities. In the foreign-related medical activities that medical students will face, if mistakes and loopholes occur in the translation process, it will directly cause communication obstacles, resulting in unsuccessful work progress, and may cause legal incidents in serious cases. The perfunctory and non-seeking solution is an absolute avoidance problem in the translation process, and it is not allowed to exist in the translation work.

Hospitals are often overcrowded, both abroad and at home, where doctors consult, examine, think and write medical records. For efficiency reasons, many doctors use simple sentence patterns including ellipsis. The medical record is a description and record of the patient's condition. It belongs to the narrative style and does not need to maintain the logic between sentences through a compact sentence pattern. This also makes simple sentences more suitable for the medical record language.

Oily black stool three days, three times a day.

Black stories of three days with thre times a day.

This sentence is just a noun phrase.

Example 2 The heart is dirty

Visual examination: the tip of the heart impulse in the left clavicle midline in the fifth rib, no diffuse palpitation in the anterior zone of the heart.

Palpation: palpation at the tip of the heart impulse position is the same. No tremors and tremors.

Knock on diagnosis: the heart vocal world is neither enlarged nor reduced.

Caterpillar: heart rate 78 times per minute, rhythm, normal cardiac intensity, no noise. The texture of the radial artery is still soft and there is no anomaly.

Application: Apex beat see in 5th annual interest space, media to the left of the MCL. No record difuse implse observe.

Palace: On position, apex beat service in the name label as on integration. No thrills.

Percussion: Nether object of division.

Auscultation: Heart beat 78/m. Rhythm not irregular with normal integration. No murmur audibly.

Radial volume soft in quality with about abnormal rhythm.

Every sentence omits the predicate verb.

Example 3 Diagnosis:

1. Left breast cancer(advanced)
2. Left breast cancer metastasized to left axillary lymph nodes
3. Chronic nephritis
4. Rheumatoid arthritis(mild)
5. Chronic cholecystitis
6. Cervicitis

Translation:

IMPRESSION:

1. Carcinoma of Left Breast. Advance Stage
2. Metastasis of Breast Carcinoma to Left Axillary Lymph Nodes
3. Chronic Nephritis
4. Rheumatic Arthurs, Mild
5. Chronic Cholecystitis
6. Chronic Cervicitis

All nouns or adjective phrases.

Example 4 main complaint: fever, cough for 3 days. It got worse last night, and I was having trouble breathing.

Translation: C.C. : Fever and cough for this day. Became worse last night, with dyspnea Apple.

The first sentence is a noun phrase, and the second sentence omits the subject.

The patient was in good health prior to last morning when she was caught in a shower while hurrying to her office. However, she felt just a little cold that whole morning. Half an hour after she got home from her office at noon, she began to have non-productive cough. At about 11pm the very night, she had a chill which lasted about two minutes and was then followed by a fever measuring 38.5°C. No headache, sneezing or nasal obstruction. She took one pill of APC and 10CC of Brown mixture but the condition seemed to get progressively even worse. This morning the patient noticed that whenever she coughed, there was always rusty sputum brought up in moderate amounts. She felt bad and began to experience aching pain in the right lower chest and also in the right lower abdomen with deep breath and with cough. An oral temperature taken this morning was 40.0°C, and the patient decided to come in. Since the onset of the illness, the patient has lost her appetite, had no bowel movement, and the urine has been scanty and deep-colored.

There are 10 sentences in this English medical record, including 7 simple sentences, 2 compound sentences, and 1 noun phrase. The parallel sentences are simple sentences that are connected by parallel conjunctions. It is less difficult for professional translators to understand and translate, so this article counts the parallel sentences as simple sentences. Even the compound sentence in this paragraph is a simple compound sentence with less difficulty such as a time adverbial clause and an object clause. It can be seen that English medical records use less complex sentence patterns. On the

one hand, it is because medical personnel pay attention to efficiency, on the other hand, because English medical records do not need complex sentence structures that reflect literary wisdom. Therefore, translators do not need to deliberately carve sentence patterns in the process of translating Chinese medical records into English.

In general, the description of the patient's admission to the hospital is mostly done in the past or in the past, and the current condition is described in the present time or the present time.

Example 6 The patient is a retired teacher, 60 years old, white. He fell two weeks before he was admitted to the hospital. He had a surgical cervical fracture on the right humerus and returned home after Bandaging the sling belt at the hospital. Yesterday, 6 April 2014, he was injured again, causing increased pain in his arms and shoulders. No cardiovascular symptoms.

Translation: this 60-year-old white secret technology fan fan sustaining an agency of the humerus two week to mission. He was there, where a sling and swath, where there was no hope. Yesterday(April 6, 2014) he susteed inbury once more, who led to interest in the arm and Houlder. Thereisn 't any symptom of cariovascal diseases.

The first three sentences use the general past tense to objectively describe the time and situation of the injury. The last sentence uses the general present time record to write the patient's case record. Translators often ignore this subtle semantic and logical difference and misinterpret it into the general past tense..

Example 7 The patient has no job, cohabit with her boyfriend for 2 years, contraception, and has not been pregnant. She was 14 years old and had regular menstruation. The period was 28 days, lasting 4 days at a time, and her blood volume was moderate. She drinks a glass of beer every day. The patient denied smoking and intravenous drug history. She is not partial to food but loves snacks.

Translation: The patient doesn 't work. She has to live with her buddy for two years. The patient has been pratized by the relationship with the child. Her menses at the age of 14. She has a regal period every 28 days that day 4 days with a model. She consumes a glass of beer daily. The patient denied smoking and IVDA. Haing a habit of eating between meals, the spot is not part out of the shop. This passage contains three tenses in the general present time, the general past, and the present completion.

5. CONCLUDING REMARKS

Medical record English belongs to science and technology English. It has similarities and differences with other scientific and technological texts. It requires that the translation be completely faithful to the original text and can not easily use common translation techniques such as addition, reduction, or extension. Unlike other scientific and technological texts, medical record English can make full use of provincial sentences, and should also pay attention to temporal changes. With the internationalization, the development of globalization, multinational medical treatment and multinational medical academic exchanges will become more and more frequent. The study of the standards, strategies, and methods of medical records translation will not only be a serious academic issue but also an important social issue.

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