

and clinical courses for students in the health sciences. Students learn to examine and to categorize diseases. Pathophysiology means the functional changes caused by or resulting from any disease or injury. So that, functional change that accompany a particular disease is considered to be another meaning of the term pathophysiology. Health has traditionally been defined as the freedom from disease. Disease is a disordered state of a tissue, organ, system or organism during which this part can't function normally. In many cases, the terms disease, disorder, morbidity and illness are used interchangeably.

Humans have suffered from illnesses since they first appeared on the earth about 2,5 million years ago. In those times treatment was based largely on superstition and guesswork. Medicine has made tremendous progress in the last several hundred years. Today, it is possible to cure, control or prevent hundreds of diseases.

Nowadays there are about sixty thousand diseases. It is quite clear that if we want to put an end to at least a small part of them it is necessary to organize a process of training doctors and pharmacists at a high level. These specialists must have good knowledge in order to avoid mistakes in the process of diagnosing and treatment.

There are different types of diseases. Such as inherited, infectious, allergic, nutritional, toxic, neoplastic, degenerative diseases that make patients suffer. Diseases can strike almost any part of the body. Besides diseases can be classified as contagious and non-contagious, inherited and non-inherited, and as diseases, which have different causes, such as poisoning, or immunologic. We can also speak of geriatric diseases, which occur in aging people. Many diseases are tightly connected with our lifestyle or profession (e.g. illnesses caused by the lack of movement as most office workers have). We can also speak of illnesses, which occur chiefly in certain climates and geographical regions (e.g. tropical disease – malaria). Each type of diseases should be treated by specially trained specialists.

Medical specialists, psychologists, social workers help patients and their families cope with chronic, acute or terminal illnesses and handle problems that may stand in the way of recovery or rehabilitation. They may organize support groups for families of patients suffering from cancer, AIDS, Alzheimer's disease, or other illnesses. They also advise family caregivers, counsel patients, and help plan for their needs after discharge by arranging for at-home services – from meals-on-wheels to oxygen equipment.

But we can help our body to fight and prevent many diseases ourselves. Organism itself is a complicated machine and has barriers against infections. And as the best treatment is prevention we should carefully look after ourselves, keep a healthy lifestyle: «Early to bed, early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise».

QUALITY ASSURANCE IN PHARMACEUTICAL TRANSLATION

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Introduction. This article discusses pharmaceutical translation quality, translator training and qualifications, translation quality management procedures with particular focus on back-translation and parallel translation in the field of improving the quality of translation and interpreting for the medical and pharmaceutical sector.

Aim. The purpose of this paper is to discuss the importance of quality in pharmaceutical translation and interpreting, to present various methods of quality assurance in pharmaceutical translation, to reflect the qualifications of medical and pharmaceutical translators and to provide suggestions regarding pharmaceutical translation quality assurance.

Materials and methods. The methods of theoretical analysis of the scientific and methodological literature were used for determining the status of the problem under examination.

Results and discussion. Translation and interpreting help mediate knowledge in the world of medicine or pharmaceutical research, but they are rarely the focus of healthcare researchers' attention unless a mistranslation triggers severe clinical consequences, including health or life hazard, or becomes the reason for lawsuits or financial claims. Therefore, it is crucial to ensure sufficient standards of quality in pharmaceutical translation and interpreting. Although, translation does not occupy the most central position in the world of pharmacy. It certainly plays an important role in knowledge mediation: sharing medical research results, publishing new findings in the international scientific community and marketing new pharmaceutical products and medical devices. The pharmaceutical and medical texts translation primarily includes documents registration, such as dossiers application for the new medicines and medical devices registration, as well as instruction manuals for medical equipment and instruments, and documents for clinical trials. Pharmaceutical and medical translation require great skills, because it must be precise and very accurate. However, pharmaceutical translation has special terms that are unique to this field, and appears to have different spellings.

The main obstacles, a pharmaceutical translator is likely to face are pharmaceutical terminology and pharmacy knowledge. It is important to emphasize that pharmaceutical translation is something that should not be entrusted to someone simply because they are used fluently. Pharmaceutical and medical translation requires training and a certain level of knowledge when it comes to pharmaceutical terms, phrases and idioms.

Pharmaceutical translators who are responsible for mediating professional communication are expected to have considerable expertise in translation of health surveys, patient consents, posters and leaflets. All these documents must be available to foreign patients. It is performed by medical translators who specialize in professional-layman communication. A separate group of facilitators is constituted by public service interpreters, who mediate communication between professionals, hospital staff and patients. Therefore, pharmaceutical translators and interpreters facilitate the communication process between patients and medical professionals because the failure in communication with a patient may lead to health or life threatening situations if a pharmacist is unable to obtain information from a patient.

A translator of pharmaceutical documents has two main obstacles: pharmaceutical knowledge and terminology. Pharmaceutical terminology presents problems which are different from other specialized domains. This post presents the most obvious problems in determining the right medical terminology. It is not an extensive list; nevertheless, it should present a clear case for the difficulties translators encounter in translating medical texts. Though written mostly from the point-of-view of French to English translation, it can also apply to medical translation of all language pairs. Lastly, these issues can also apply to the practice of medical lexicography.

One of the first criteria that a medical translator has to determine is their target audience. The target audience will determine whether the text is translated into layperson terms or medical terms (or both). For example, «Varicelle» (FR) would not be automatically translated into «Varicella» (EN), which is the medical term for «Chickenpox», if the text is intended for a layperson (e.g. a patient).

Eponyms present a big problem in pharmaceutical translation because often they are synonyms for another term. For example, according to *Dermatology Therapy: A-Z Essentials*, «Infantile Scurvy» has the following synonyms: «Barlow's disease»; «Möller-Barlow disease»; «Barlow's syndrome»; «Cheadle-Möller-Barlow syndrome»; «Moeller's disease»; «vitamin C deficiency syndrome». Choosing between an eponym and another term would depend on which is more common in the target culture.

Conclusions. Translating in the pharmaceutical documents do not hesitate to seek extra help when doubts arise, as mistakes can be very costly. It is also important to get to know the type of the text, whether it is an abstract for a scientific article, a pharmaceutical prescription, a patent for medication or a patient's medical report, so the translator may structure their translation, gain insight through parallel texts and know the purpose of their work.