Names: Nicolas & Eugénie
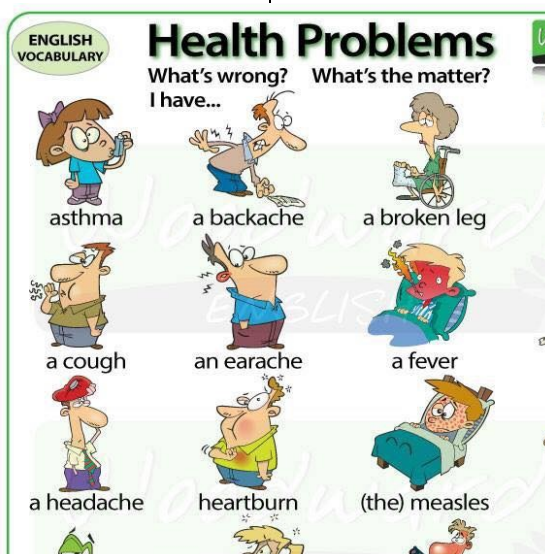
Unit22: The Healthcare system (and health-related issues) in the UK & in the USA

The Big Picture + Chapter 22, « Health and Medicine » = (L'Anglais contemporain) Prononciation/accentuation = révisions

1) Vocabulary :

French	English	French	English
Health [è] issues	Problème de santés/ questions de santé	Un chirurgien	a surgeon [sErdjən]
Une maladie	A disease, an illness [zi:z] [i]	Se faire opérer	Have an operation [chən] [= "cop"]
Souffrir d'une maladie	To suffer from a disease [E] [zi:z]	Un diagnostic	A diagnosis [daiəG]
Un virus	a virus [ai]	Un remède	a remedy, a cure [kyu:r]
Une maladie grave	a serious disease [i] [zi:z]	Un médicament	a drug, a medicine, a medication [chən]
Contaminer	(To) contaminate [ə] [ei]	Une piqûre	An injection [chən], a shot [= "cop"]
La peste	The plague [ei]	Un vaccin / le rappel du vaccin (cf covid)	a vaccine [i:] / a booster
Le choléra	Ø cholera [="cop"][e]	Un vaccin contre la grippe	a flu vaccine [u:] [i:]
Une maladie sexuellement transmissible	A sexually-transmitted disease (STD) [id] [zi:z]	vacciner	(to) vaccinate [ei]
Attraper la grippe	To go down with the flu [u:]	Se rétablir	(To) recover [i][E]
Etre contaminé par un virus	To be infected [id] with a virus/by a virus [ai]	Une alerte aux risques sanitaires	a health scare [è]
Le système immunitaire	The immune system [myou]	La santé publique	Public health [è]
Un symptôme	A symptom	Les soins médicaux	Health [è] care / healthcare
Avoir de la fièvre	To have a fever [i:]	Les responsables de la santé publique	Public health officials [è] [ch]
Une épidémie	an epidemic	Les autorités sanitaires	The health [è] authorities
Une pandémie	a pandemic	Les services de santé	Health [è] services [iz]
Éradiquer	(To) eradicate [ei]	Les dépenses de santé	Health [è] expenses [iz]
Se propager	(To) spread [è]	Un médecin généraliste	z general practitioner (a GP)
La propagation d'un virus	The spread of a virus[ai] [è]	Les risques du métier	Occupational Hazards [ei]
La grippe	Influenza/ the flu [u:] [u :]	Une maladie du travail	An occupational disease [ei] [əl]
Le SIDA	AIDS [eidz]	Une incapacité de travail	Incapacitation for work = ["bird"]
Contracter le SIDA	(To) develop AIDS [eidz]	Un congé maladie	sick leave[i:]
Séropositif	HIV-positive [= "cop"]	L'assurance maladie	Sickness insurance [ch]

Avoir des rapports non protégés	To have unprot<u>ect</u>ed [id] sex	Les prestations maladie	Sick pay [pei]
Un préservatif	a co<u>nd</u>om	La santé & la médecine	Health & Medicine
Un traitement médical	a <u>m</u>edical treatment [i:]	En bonne santé	<u>Heal</u>thy [è] / In good health [è]
Prescrire	(To) prescribe [ai]	Les problèmes de santé	<u>Heal</u>th [è] trouble
Une ordonnance	a pre<u>scrip</u>tion [chən]	La mauvaise santé	Poor health , ill health [è]
Un malade	a sick person	Saigner	(to) <u>bleed</u> [i :]
Etre malade	Be ill	Une maladie génétique	z ge<u>net</u>ic di<u>sease</u> [dj]
Une blessure	An <u>inj</u>ury [djE]	Une douleur	an <u>ache</u> [eik], a pain [ein]
Blesser	(to) <u>inj</u>ure [djE]	Soigner (définitivement)	(to) cure [kyu :r]
Attraper une maladie	(to) <u>catch</u> a di<u>sease</u>	La chirurgie	O̶ <u>surg</u>ery [sErdjəri]
Tomber malade	(to) fall ill/sick	Opérer un patient	(to) op<u>er</u>ate a <u>pa</u>tient [=«cop»][ei] [ei]
Un rhume	a <u>cold</u>	Un état critique	a <u>cri</u>tical <u>state</u> [ei]
Un mal de tête	a <u>headache</u> [eik]	Une infirmière	a <u>nurse</u> [= « bird »]
Un mal de ventre	a <u>stomachache</u> [eik]	Un pharmacien	a <u>chem</u>ist [kè]
Une crise cardiaque	a <u>heart</u> [α] at<u>tack</u> [ə]	Un examen médical	a <u>m</u>edical exami<u>nat</u>ion [chən]
Le cancer	O̶ <u>Cancer</u>	Un avortement	an a<u>bort</u>ion [chən] [ə]
Un Etat "nounou"	a <u>nanny</u> <u>state</u>	Un médecin	A physician (us)/ a GP (general prac<u>tit</u>ioner = uk)
Le ministère de la Santé	The De<u>part</u>ment of Health	L'Etat providentiel	The <u>welfare</u> <u>state</u> [è*2] [ei]
Le serment d'Hippocrate	The Hippo<u>crat</u>ic oath	La croix rouge	The <u>Red</u> Cross [= « cop »]
La Covid 19	O Covid 19	Un masque jetable	a disposable face mask
Le virus de la Covid 19	The Covid-19 virus	Un test PCR	a PCR test
La pandémie du Covid	The Covid pandemic	Un test antigénique	An antigenic test
(mesures de) Distances de sécurité, distances sanitaires	Social distancing (measures)	Un autotest	A self-test
Un Pass sanitaire (obligatoire)	a (mandatory) sanitary pass	Etre testé positif/négatif à la Covid	(be) tested positive/negative for Covid19

2) Cultural references and necessary background to have a better grasp of the theme under study :

Some abbreviations to know :
- **A.I.D**.S (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome) : SIDA

AIDS is a disease of the human immune system caused by the HIV. In 2009, it was estimated that 33.3 million people were living with HIV/AIDS, and most of them were in sub-Saharan Africa.
- **H.I.V** (Human Immunodeficiency Virus)
- **T.B** : La tuberculose
- **S.T.D** (Sexually Transmissible Disease) : MST
- **D.N.A** (Deoxyribonucleic Acid) : ADN

Pas la peine de connaître ces mots techniques, simplement les abréviations ;)

Some institutions to know :
- **The World Health Organization (W.H.O) : L'Organisation Mondiale de la Santé (OMS)**

= it is a specialized agency of the United Nations that coordinates international efforts to control outbreaks of infectious disease. It supports the distribution and the development of safe and effective vaccines and drugs. (The smallpox (variole) was eradicated in 1980 by the WHO).
- **The Health Department (US) : Le ministère de la santé américain**
- **Medicare (US) : Système d'assurance-maladie qui couvre les handicapés et les personnes âgées**
- **Medicaid (US) : Système d'assurance-maladie qui couvre les personnes aux revenus les plus modestes**
- **The Red Cross : La Croix Rouge**
- **N.H.S (National Health Service) (Brit.) : Sécurité nationale britannique**
- **Doctors Without Borders : Medecins Sans Frontières**

Doctors without borders fight injustices by sending medical personnel to some of the most destitute. It was founded in 1971 by a French group of young doctors, and it was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1999. It has 27.000 personnel all around the world underlined involved (impliqués) in war zones.

 Malnutrition is a chronic manifestation of hunger which is widespread (répandue). So there are enough calories to eat but few micronutrients, which provokes diseases or poor nutrition.
- Over half of women in India and two-fifths of those in Indonesia are deficient in iron
- The lack of vitamin A causes half a million blind children each year

Le serment d'Hippocrate = Hippocratic Oath
an **oath** historically taken by physicians. It is one of the most widely known of Greek medical texts. It requires a new physician to swear, upon a number of healing gods, to uphold specific ethical standards.

[Fiche 56]The *National Health Service* **(NHS) is the publicly-funded healthcare system in England**, which was founded in **1948 with the Beveridge Report**. Only 8% of people in England use a private health care. The NHS is funded by **taxes**, and is headed by **the Department of Health** (by the Secretary of State for Health). At the beginning, this measure was free (gratuite) but because of its very big cost for the State, in 1951 it became charged. Since this period, there have been a lot of reforms to improve it, **but the NHS is still faced with a crisis right now**.

[Fiche 9] *The welfare state* :
'Welfare' refers to aid or money given to a person or community by the State rather than the private sector.
The 'Welfare State' actually appeared in 1945 in Great Britain. Its aim is to guarantee the 'welfare' of everybody without intervention of the private sector. It works with unemployment insurance, retirement system and a free state health coverage for people on low incomes.
Tony Blair, the former Prime Minister of United Kingdom, modified this to force unemployed people to look for a job.
In the USA, the term « Social Security » is the measures of social insurance which give pension to workers in retirement. It was established in 1935 with Roosevelt's New Deal.
nous reverrons en cours la notion de "Nanny State" abordée en Unit9 sur le vœu de Bloomberg d'interdire les sodas XXL cf DS

The health system reforms in the USA :

Attention, ce paragraphe donne des statistiques valables AVANT Obamacare

The American system of health care which is not founded on public finances through taxation and does not ensure that the whole population is covered is dual and relies on various systems focusing on different categories of the population.

70% of the American people are insured by private systems.

Public help only concerns people who are over 65 (Medicare program created in 1965 and financed by compulsory contributions) or poor families (Medicaid program).

In 2010, President Obama signed into law the sweeping health legislation bill called **the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA)** he had promised to create (= **Obamacare**). The objective of this new law is to increase the number of American people who are insured.