Contains more than 1,400 medical phrases, 8 anatomical charts, 7 specialized glossaries, over 100 proverbs - together with brief pronunciation and grammar guides; colors, days, months, dates, hours, ordinal and cardinal numbers, fractions; plus sample dosage blanks.

Bryant C. Freeman, Ph.D.

Haitian-English
Medical Phraseology
“You are here to offer hope to a people that has only too often resigned itself to death. The role of health care is to avoid or relieve suffering; there is more suffering here than in most places.”
Other works which could be of use:

Haitian-English section contains some 6,000 entries; English-Haitian part includes no less than 6,100 entries. Glossary of food and drink is made up of about 900 Haitian-English entries, with some 675 entries in the English-Haitian portion. The Haitian medical terms reflect a wide range of speech, while the English section attempts to present those Haitian terms most readily understood by all, yet in keeping with professional decorum.

Background on medical beliefs held by many, many Haitians, yet usually withheld from the foreign health practitioner. A sampling of cultural barriers to be confronted. Brief explanations of 340 beliefs, arranged alphabetically. Appendix contains 100 revealing Haitian proverbs concerning health and sickness.

General reference volume containing some 49,000 Haitian terms and expressions. Result of 20 years work, incorporating extensive field work as well as 966 written sources.

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I. INTRODUCTION / YON TI RALE

This work is intended for the many English-speaking physicians, dentists, nurses, and paramedics treating Haitian patients. It is a compendium of the questions and answers heard during the course of several hundred medical interviews which we had the privilege of attending in ten different medical institutions in rural Haiti. Naturally not every phrase one would like to use will occur here, but we hope that the more than 1,300 questions, answers, and instructions, together with the some 12,000 entries in the companion volume, Haitian-English English-Haitian Medical Dictionary, with Glossary of Food and Drink (Port-au-Prince: La Presse Evangélique, revised edition, 1997; 198 pages) will furnish the medical practitioner with basic linguistic tools essential for communicating with monolingual Haitian patients. In addition, we hope it can be of use to missionaries, Peace Corps volunteers, as well as anyone working in rural Haiti called upon at times to assist in primary health care or first aid. The accompanying tapes were recorded by Marjorie Acsenvil and myself.

In addition to the Haitian medical dictionary mentioned above, our Third-World Folk Beliefs and Practices: Haitian Medical Anthropology (Port-au-Prince: La Presse Evangélique, Reprint 2001; 170 pages) may well be of interest. It is intended to offer insights concerning the mind-set of the average Haitian peasant - through geography alone is rural Haiti located in the West.

* * * * *

Haitian is a relatively easy language for the speaker of English: no really difficult pronunciation problems, no complicated spelling system, no irregular verbs, no genders, no subjunctive. Certainly a few rudiments of Haitian grammar, along with some knowledge of French vocabulary, will be of great help. With or without this background, however, we suggest reviewing the pointers concerning pronunciation and grammar (taken from our Survival Creole - Port-au-Prince: La Presse Evangélique, 1992; 32 pages), then proceeding to the very common expressions found in the “Language” section. After that it might be useful to peruse the various medical sections marking - and eventually learning - phrases most suited to one’s particular practice. Do not assume always an exact one-to-one relationship between the English and the Haitian: different cultures often express similar thoughts in quite different modes. However, as nearly as possible, we have tried to phrase the English in order to parallel the Haitian, and for entries encompassing two or more lines, we have attempted to make each line correspond to the same line in the other language. The medical practitioner needs to know exactly what (s)he is saying in the foreign language. The spelling system here is the one officially approved by the Haitian government in 1979 and now used in the schools and in all major publications.
These words and phrases can be building blocks permitting you better to grasp how much - and how little - of your questions and instructions are actually being transmitted by your interpreter to your patient, and how much of what your patient says is being relayed to you. What you learn may be unsettling, but it may well convince you of the necessity of achieving a greater degree of linguistic control over your medical interviews. And do not forget how much of a difference even a little direct communication with a patient can make. Otherwise the impression given is that of a non-human (i.e., non-talking) machine. And what happens when no interpreter is available?

We have tried to provide as well an appropriate selection of Haitian proverbs along with the phrases. Proverbs are a quintessential element of communication at all levels of Haitian society. Often there is no surer way to impress an idea upon a patient, or to establish a closer bond.

* * * * *

YOUR INTERPRETER / ENTÈPRÈT OU. Obviously, the more Haitian you know, the less you are at the mercy of your interpreter. All too often, however, your interpreter is your mouth and your ears - fortunately your eyes are still your own.

Listen to your interpreter. Try the “quantitative” approach: if for example your question, or the patient’s explanation, has necessitated three or four longish sentences, and you hear only a three-word translation, you may well suspect not all of the message is being transmitted. Haitian often expresses itself more succinctly than English, but there are limits. Put yourself in the place of your interpreter. Do you really think that many have had the advantage of long years of residence in an English-speaking country, or that they have necessarily all the latest medical jargon on the tip of their tongue? When you speak, they will always - to save face and job - translate something, but at best only what they can understand. Sometimes there is only a perfunctory, grossly oversimplified summary of what (s)he thinks you may have said, or worse: his/her own “medical” advice. Thus we strongly suggest the four following rules:

1) Speak slowly and distinctly
2) Use simple constructions
3) Avoid jargon like the plague
4) Listen

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS / REMÈSIMAN. We wish to express our deepest gratitude to the many Haitian and American physicians, dentists, and nurses without whose generous help this work would not have been possible. Our thanks go especially to Mr. William Dunn, administrator of the Hôpital Albert Schweitzer, in Deschapelles, founded and directed by Dr. and Mrs. Larimer Mr. Bill Dunn’s gentle guiding hand, and Kansas smile, were not only an inspiration to us in the early stages of this work, but were also instrumental in opening many doors elsewhere in Haiti. Special thanks among the HAS staff are also due its medical director Dr. Michel Jean-Baptiste, as well as Dr. Susan Miller, Dr. Jacqueline Gautier, Dr. Morris Earl, and especially Dr. Jeffrey Katz.

Next we wish to give thanks to the late Dr. William Hodges, physician-missionary-archeologist, who shared with us some of his profound understanding of Haiti gained after more than 30 years directing the Hôpital Le Bon Samaritain in Limbé. And how can we properly thank Dr. Brinson M’Cowan and his wife Carol, of the Centre Médical Emmanuel in Cayes-Jacmel - as well as their
colleague Dr. Louis Philippe - who so generously opened their doors for so long a time to a stranger from Kansas? In addition we wish to thank Jacmel’s late, unforgettable nonagenarian physician, Dr. Abel Gousse; our former University of Kansas student Gail M. Boaz, of La Vallée-Jacmel; Dr. Reynold Monsanto of the Hôpital pour les Yeux in Cayes; Reverend Wallace Turnbull and his wife Eleanor of the Hôpital de Fermate; Dr. Salvatore Molica of the Centre Médical de Plaisance; as well as the staffs of the Centre Médical Cité Lumière in Cayes, the Hôpital de Bonne Fin, and the Hôpital Sainte-Croix in Léogane. For dentistry we wish particularly to thank the late Dr. Roger Larose of Saint-Marc and the Hôpital Albert Schweitzer; and Dr. Paul Kincaid of Lawrence, Kansas, who has led successive missions to La Gonâve. To have had the privilege of observing these persons was to witness true Christianity and humanitarianism.

Finally, we thank Jowel Laguerre and the Reverend Roger Désir for invaluable suggestions concerning the Haitian text, and my wife Stephanie Lynn Freeman for her patience, encouragement, as well as material help with layout and design. And without the help and advice both in Haiti and in the U.S. of our former student in Haitian, Dr. Catherine C. McGowan, this work would never have come into existence.

Lawrence, Kansas  Bryant C. Freeman
May 1997

II. HUMAN BODY / KÒ MOUN

KEY WORDS / MO KLE

Haitian is generally a very direct language. Names for many of the body parts will be easier to learn if one is aware of a few simple component words:

- bö - side
- bwa - wood, stick
- do - back
- gwo - big, fat
- je - eye
- pla - flat
- po - skin
- pwent - point, tip
- sak - sack, bag
- ti - small, little
- twou - hole
- zo - bone

FACE / FIGI
The pronunciation of Haitian is not a great problem for speakers of English. First, the language has few of the seemingly exotic (for Americans!) sounds of French; and secondly, its almost phonetic spelling system is a clear guide.

HAITIAN IS SPELLED AS IT IS PRONOUNCED - AND PRONOUNCED AS IT IS SPELLED. EACH LETTER IS PRONOUNCED - AND EACH SOUND IS WRITTEN ONLY ONE WAY. Naturally, to acquire a good accent, one will need to work with tapes and/or a Haitian teacher. You will find however that Haitians are flattered by those who want to learn their true language, and are only too willing to help.

Sounds which could initially puzzle the speaker of English are:

- **ch** - as in **show**: chache (to look for)
- **i** - as in **day**: ede (to help)
- **è** - as in **leg**: mèsi (thank you)
- **g** - always “hard,” as in **go**: gen (to have)
- **i** - as in **bee**: isit (here)
- **j** - avoid a “d” in front: jou (day)
- **o** - as in **toe**: zo (bone)

**NASAL SOUNDS** are pronounced partially through the nose, but without the “n” itself pronounced. There are no real English equivalents, but are close to:

- **an** - somewhat like **alms**: dan (tooth)
- **en** - as in the name Chopin: pen (bread)
- **on** - somewhat like **don’t**: bon (good)
NOTES:

1) When a nasal sound is followed by a second “n” or by an “m,” pronounce the nasal sound as usual, plus the “n” or “m” separately: venn (vein), jamm (leg).

2) When the letters an, en, or on are not meant to indicate a nasal sound, a grave accent (‘) is placed over the vowel: pàn (mechanical breakdown), Ayisyèn (Haitian woman), mòn (hill, mountain).

3) The combination in never indicates a nasal sound.

Koute se renmèd kò.
Listening is medicine for the body.

Lespwa fè viv.
Hope gives life.

TO HELP UNDERSTAND THE PHRASES / POU KONPRANN FRAZ YO

Haitian is a beautifully efficient, therefore quite sophisticated, language. It conveys meaning with a minimum of words, avoiding complicated forms and complex constructions.

1) Haitian words normally have only one form. NOUNS have no gender, and their plural is formed simply by adding yo after the word. The term for “a” or “an” is placed before the noun, the term for “the” after the noun:

- a house - yon kay
- the house - kay la
- the houses - kay yo

2) There are only five PRONOUNS:

- mwen (short form: m) - I, my, me
- ou - you, your
- li (short form: l) - he, she, it; his, her, its; him, her, it
- nou (short form: n) - we, our, us; you (plural), your (plural)
- yo (short form: y) - they, their, them

3) VERBS: tenses are expressed in only five ways:

Present: I eat - mwen manje
Present Progressive: I am eating - m ap manje
Past: I ate - mwen te manje
Future: I will eat - m a manje
Conditional: I would eat - mwen ta manje
4) For the **NEGATIVE**, place *pa* in front of the verb forms:

- I do not eat  
  - *mwen pa manje*
- I did not eat  
  - *mwen pa te manje*

5) **POSSESSION** is shown by placing the person or thing possessed before the possessor:

- kay *David* - David’s house
- papa *mwen* - my father

---

**GREETINGS! / BONJOU!**

**FORMAL / AK RESPÈ**

- Good morning, madam / sir!  
  - *Bonjou, madanm / msye!*
- Good afternoon / evening!  
  - *Bonswa!*

**INFORMAL / ANT ZANMI**

- Good morning, little brother  
  - *Bonjou, ti frè!*
  - [to a young man!]
- Good morning, old brother  
  - *Bonjou, vye frè!*
  - [to an old man!]
- Good afternoon, my sister  
  - *Bonswa, sò mwen!*
  - [to a woman of any age!]
- Good afternoon, my child  
  - *Bonswa, pitit mwen!*
  - [to a boy or girl up to the teens!]
- You remember me?  
  - *Ou chonje m?*
- I remember you.  
  - *M chonje ou.*
- How are you?  
  - *Kijan ou ye?*
- Fine, thanks.  
  - *Byen / Pa pi mal non, mèsi.*
- And your family?  
  - *E moun yo?*

---

**Lasante se pi gwo richès.**  
Health is the greatest wealth.

---

**Gwo chen tonbe, ti chen tonbe.**  
Big dogs fall, little dogs fall.  
(*Large or small, we all get sick.*)

---

**Kò se zèb: l a pouse ankò.**  
The body is like the grasses: it will grow again.
ULTRA-COMMON EXPRESSIONS / SA TOUT MOUN KONN DI

Yes. / No.  
Wi. / Non.

Thank you (very much).  
Mèsi (anpil).

You’re welcome.  
Merite, wi.

Please.  
Souple. / Tanpri.

Excuse me.  
Eskize m.

God willing!  
Si Dye vle!

What? / When?  
Kisa? / Ki lè?

Where? / How?  
Ki kote? / Kijan?

How much? / How many?  
Konben?

A little. / A lot. / Too much.  
Enpe. / Anpil. / Twòp.

Here. / There.  
Isit. / La.

Up, above. / Down, below.  
Anwo. / Anba.

Slowly. / Fast.  
Dousman. / Vit.

Se mèt kò ki veye kò.  
It’s the owner of the body who looks out for the body.

SOME OTHER USEFUL EXPRESSIONS / KÈK BON FRAZ

I am Dr . . .  
Mwen se dòktè . . .

And what is your name?  
E kijan ou rele?

My name is . . .  
M rele . . .

What’s the problem?  
Ki pwoblèm ou?

Show me where it hurts you.  
Montre m kote l fè ou mal.

Stand up. / Sit down. / Lie down.  
Kanpe. / Chita. / Kouche.

Do what I’m doing, like this.  
Fè menm jan ak mwen, kon sa.

Do you feel better now / today?  
Ou santi ou pi byen kounye a / jodi a?

Tell me what I just told you.  
Di m sa m fèk di ou la.

You’re in great shape!  
Ou anfòm!

You don’t need to be afraid.  
Ou pa bezwen pè.

Sickness spares no one.  
Maladi pa konn vanyan.

It’s unchanged.  
Li ret menm jan.

It’s the same thing.  
Se menm bagay.

Really?  
Se vre?

Courage!  
Kouraj!

Hang in there!  
Kenbe, pa lage!

I’m really sorry.  
Sa byen fè m lapenn.

Yes, doc.  
Wi, dòk.
Goodbye!  
Babay!  
See you!  
N a bè!

Zafè nèg pa jann piti.  
One’s own doings are never small.

Lè ou malere, tout bagay sanble ou.  
When you are unhappy, everything resembles you.  
(When you are down, everything seems to be down.  
Subjectivity.)

Lavi pi fò pase lanmò.  
Life is stronger than death.

Language

I don’t speak Haitian Creole.  
M pa pale kreyòl.

I speak only a little Haitian Creole.  
M pale sèlman yon ti kras kreyòl.

Please speak slowly.  
Souple, pale dousman.

Please speak louder.  
Tanpri, pale pi fò.

I need the interpreter.  
M bezwen entèprèt la.

I don’t understand.  
M pa konprann.

What did you say?  
(Ki)sa ou di?

Repeat, please.  
Repete, souple.

Again, please.  
Ankò, souple.

You understand?  
Ou konprann?

You hear?  
Ou tande?

Listen.  
Koute, wi.

Tell me . . .  
Di mwen, non, . . .

Don’t explain too much, please;  
answer by “yes” or “no.”  
Pa esplike m twòp, souple;  
reponn “wi” oubyen “non.”

Kreyòl pale, kreyòl konprann.  
Creole talks, Creole understands.  
(Creole is the language for honest, straightforward talk.)
TIME / LÈ

When? / Since when?
(A) ki lè? / Depi ki lè?

For how long? / How long ago?
Pou konben tan? / Gen konben tan?

Yesterday. / Today. / Tomorrow.
Yè. / Jòdi a. / Denmen.

This very day.
Jòdi a menm.

Now. / Right away. / Soon.
Kounyeya. / Touswit. / Talè.

An hour. / A day. / A week.
Inè dtan. / Yon jou. / Yon senmenn.

A month. / A year.
Yon mwa. / Ennan.

Always. / Often. / Never.
Toujou. / Souvan. / Janmè.

Each day. / Each month.
Chak jou. / Chak mwa.

How many times? / How often?
Konben fwa?

Is this the first time?
Se premye fwa?

One time. / Two times. / Several times. / Many times.
Yon fwa. / De fwa. / Plizyè fwa. / Anpil fwa.

All the time.
Toutan.

Two hours ago. / Three days ago.
Gen de zè dtan. / Gen twa jou.

Four weeks ago. / Five months ago.
Gen kat senmenn. / Gen senk mwa.

A long time ago.
Gen lontan.

How many days since . . . ?
Depi konben jou . . . ?

Since this morning. /
Depi maten an. /

Language
Since last night.
Depi yè swa.

For the past six hours approximately.
Depi sizè dtan konsa.

For the past week. / For the past ten days.
Depi yon senmenn. / Depi di jou.

For the past nine months.
Depi néf mwa.

For a long time.
Pandan lontan.

In six weeks / seven months approximately.
Nan sis senmenn / sèt mwa konsa.

[See also Appendix.]

Lapenn pa dire santan.
Pain doesn’t last a hundred years.

Nèg di san fè, Bondye fè san di.
Man talks without doing,
God does without talking.
IV. GENERAL / ENFÒMASYON JENERAL
IN THE WAITING ROOM / NAN SAL POU TANN

What number do you have?  
Ki nimewo ou genyen?

You may sit outside until we call you.  
Ou mèt chita deyò jouk nou rele ou.

Sit right there, please.  
Chita la a, souple.

Wait a moment.  
Tann yon ti moman.

Wait here, please.  
Tann isit la, souple.

You may wait in the waiting room.  
Ou mèt tann nan sal la.

Don’t stand there.  
Pa kanpe la.

Today there’s no clinic.  
Jòdi a pa gen klinik.

The clinic’s on Monday, Wednesday, Friday.  
Se lendi, mèkredi, vandredi ki gen klinik.

You’ll have to come back tomorrow, God willing.  
Se pou ou tounen denmen, si Dye vle.

The doctor will be here in a short while.  
Dòktè a ap vini nan yon ti moman.

I’ll come back right away.  
M ap tounen touswit.

Call in another person.  
Rele yon lòt moun.

Next!  
Swivan! / Moun ki apre a!

Where is (s)he?  
Kote li ye?

Come, please.  
Vini, souple.

Come this way, please.  
Vini bò isit, souple.
QUIET, PLEASE.
Silans, souple.

THE BATHROOM’S THIS WAY.
Chanm twalèt la bò isit.

NAME / NON

WHAT IS YOUR NAME?
Kijan ou rele?

MY NAME IS...
M rele...

WHAT WAS YOUR NAME AGAIN?
Kijan ou rele ankò?

SPEAK LOUDER, PLEASE.
Pale pi fò, souple.

WHAT IS YOUR MOTHER’S NAME?
Ki non manman ou?

AGE / LAJ

WHAT IS YOUR AGE?
Ki laj ou?

WHAT IS HIS/HER AGE?
Ki laj li?

(S)HE IS FIVE YEARS OLD.
Li gen senk an.

I AM THIRTY YEARS OLD.
M gen trant an.

VERY OLD.
Vye granmoun. / Vye anpil.

CHEVE GRANMOUN BLANCH, MEN SE ESPERYANS KI LADANN.
An old person’s hair is white, but it’s experience which is inside.

WHEN WERE YOU BORN?
Ki dat ou fèt?

IN WHAT YEAR WERE YOU BORN?
Ki ane ou te fèt?

WHAT MONTH? WHAT DAY?
Ki mwa? Ki jou?

I WAS BORN JUNE 25, 1960.
Mwen fèt ven nsenk jen, milnèf san swasant.

UNDER WHAT PRESIDENT WERE YOU BORN?
Sou ki prezidan ou fèt?

[SOMETIMES ONLY WAY TO GET AN APPROXIMATE IDEA OF A PATIENT’S AGE.]

HAITIAN PRESIDENTS:

Philippe Sudre Dartiguenave
1915-22
Louis Borno 1922-30
Sténio Vincent 1930-41
Elie Lescot 1941-46
Dumarsais Estimé 1946-50
Paul Magloire 1950-56
François Duvalier 1957-71
Jean-Claude Duvalier 1971-86
Henri Namphy / Leslie Manigat 1986-88
Prosper Avril 1988-90
Ertha Pascal-Trouillot 1990-91
Jean-Bertrand Aristide 1991-95
René Prévàl 1996-2001
Jean-Bertrand Aristide 2001-

YO FÈ PI BON WOUT AK YON VYE BATON.
The going’s better with an old walking-cane.
(PEOPLE Don’t GET OLDER, THEY GET BETTER.)
PLACE / KOTE

Where were you born?  Ki kote ou fèt?
Did you come from far away?  Ou sòti lwen?
Where are you from?  Ki kote ou sòti?
Where do you live?  Ki kote ou rete?

WORK / DJÒB

What kind of work do you do?  Ki travay ou ap fè?
I’m a farmer.  M fè jaden. / M se kiltivatè.
He doesn’t have a job now.  Li pa nan travay kounyeya.

MEDICAL RECORD / DOSYE

Have you been here before?  Èske ou te vini isit la deja?
When?  Ki lè?
Where’s your medical record?  Kote dosye ou?

Si ou pa gen lang, ou pa manje.
If you don’t have a tongue, you don’t eat.
(If you don’t say anything, you don’t get anything.)

HOW ARE YOU? / KIJAN OU YE?

How are you?  Kijan ou ye?
Fine. / Bad off.  Byen. / Mal anpil.
What’s wrong?  Ki pwoblèm ou?
How can I help you?  Kisa ou vle m fè pou ou?

Kijan ou ye?
Kisa li genyen?
Kijan ou santi ou?
Poukisa ou vini lopital?
Kisa ou soufri?
Ki pwoblèm ou gen ankò?
Se toutan konsa?
M pa santi m byen (menm).
M pa pi mal.
Mwen konmanse refè.
M pa gen sa ankò.

Bondye ban m yon maleng dèyè tèt;
m asepte l.
God gave me an infected sore behind my head;
I accept it.
(I accept my lot.)
**HOW LONG? / DEPI KONBEN TAN?**

Since when have you been sick?
- Dépi ki lè ou malad?

Since when have you had this problem?
- Dépi ki lè ou gen pwoblèm sa a?

When / How did this happen to you?
- Ki lè / Kijan bagay sa a te rive ou?

Has this ever happened to you before?
- Èske sa te rive ou deja?

Is that the first time it happened to him/her?
- Se premye fwa sa rive l?

**FOLK HEALERS / DÒKTÈ FÈY**

Did you go see a folk healer for this?
- Èske ou te al wè yon dòktè fèy pou sa?

Are you taking any folk medicines?
- Èske ou ap pran renmèd fèy?

Did a [Western-type] doctor treat you for this?
- Èske yon dòktè [lopital/ dispensè] te trete ou pou sa?

When?
- Ki lè?

What did (s)he say / do?
- Kisa li te di / fè?

Did it get somewhat better?
- Èske ou te fè yon ti refè?

Do you feel better / the same / worse?
- Èske ou santi kò ou pi byen / menm jan / pi mal?

Are you completely well now?
- Ou gaya kounyeya?

**PAIN / DOULÈ**

Do you have any pain (now)?
- Ëske ou gen doulè (kounyeya)? A lot?

It’s killing me!
- Li fè m mal anpil, wi! / Li mòde m! / Li manje m! / L ap touye m! / Se mouri m ap mouri!

Where (does it hurt you)?
- Ki kote (li fè ou mal)?

Show me (where).
- Montre m (ki kote).

Touch the spot with a finger.
- Touche kote a ak yon dwèt.

Is it tender?
- Èske li sansib?

Does that hurt (when I press here)? A lot?
- Sa fè ou mal (lè mwen peze la a)? Anpil?

Does it hurt you when I let go?
- Sa fè ou mal lè m lage l?

Where did the pain start?
- Ki kote doulè a te konmanse?

Where does it most hurt you?
- Ki kote li pi fè ou mal?

Does it extend further?
- Èske li mache al lòt kote?

Is it severe / constant?
- Èske li rèd / toutan?

Have you had pain like that before?
- Èske ou te gen doulè kon sa deja?

How long has it been like that?
- Depi konben tan sa kon sa?

When did it start?
- Ki lè li konmanse?

Is it almost gone?
- Li prèske fini?
There’s no pain anywhere?

Pa gen doulè okenn kote?

It’s stopped for now.

Li ban m yon kanpo/souf.

I’ll put something on it to ease the pain.

M pral mete yon bagay pou doulè a ka pase.

It won’t hurt you.

Li p ap fè ou mal.

It’ll hurt you only a little.

L ap fè ou mal tou piti.

Do you have any joints which hurt - wrist, elbow, shoulder?

Èske ou gen jwenti ki fè ou mal - ponyèt, koud, zepòl?

Knee, ankle?

Jenou, je pye?

My legs ache.

M gen doulè nan janm.

What makes the pain go away / worse?

Kisa ki fè doulè a pase / pi mal?

Show me in what position it doesn’t hurt you.

Montre m nan ki pozisyon li pa fè ou mal.

Is there less pain when you are lying down / sitting?

Èske gen mwens doulè lè ou kouch / chita?

Did you have to stay in bed?

Ou te blije rete nan kabann?

Did you sleep last night?

Ou dòmi yè swa?

Is there pain when you breathe / move about a lot?

Èske gen doulè lè ou rale lè / fè anpil mouvman?

Does it stab / burn you?

Èske li mòde / boule ou?

Is there pain when you urinate?

Èske gen doulè lè ou pipi?

Do you see blood in your urine?

Èske ou wè san nan pipi ou?

I’m troubled by gas [meaning: pain anywhere in the entire body].

Èske li mòde / boulo ou?

Gen yon gaz ki kenbe m.

HISTORY / PWOBÈM OU KONN GENYEN

Have you been in good health until now?

Ou te an bon sante jouk kounyeya?

Are there people in your home who have contagious diseases?

Gen moun lakay ou ki gen maladi atrapan?

Have you ever had any serious illnesses? Which one(s)?

Èske ou te deja fè maladi grav? Ki maladi?

Have you ever been seriously injured?

Èske ou te janm blesse serye?

What happened?

Sa k te pase?

Have you ever had an operation?

Èske ou janm fè operasyon?

Does it give you problems still?

Èske sa ba ou pwoblèm toujou?

Lè bab kamarad ou pran dife, fò ou mete pa ou alatrpan.
When your buddy’s beard catches on fire, soak your own.
Do you have any allergies?
Èske ou fè kèk alèji?

Are you in the habit of drinking a lot of alcohol?
Èske ou konn bwè anpil tafya?

Are you in the habit of smoking a lot?
Èske ou konn fimen anpil?

Si ou manje bouji, fòk ou poupou mèch.
If you eat candles, you have to excrete wicks.
(We suffer the consequences of our actions.)

Do you have diabetes?
Èske ou fè sik?

Do you have high blood pressure?
Èske ou fè tansyon?

Does your heart give you problems?
Èske kè ou ba ou pwoblèm?

Do you sleep well / too much?
Èske ou dòmi byen / twòp?

Do you not sleep enough?
Èske ou pa dòmi ase?

I can’t sleep at night.
M pa kab dòmi lannwit.

EXAMINATION / EGZAMEN

SITTING / CHITA

You may sit down.
Ou mèt chita, wi.

Sit there, please.
Chita la a, souple.

Have a seat, please.
Fè yon ti chita, tanpri.

Get up. / Stand up.
Leve. / Kanpe.

Stand there.
Kanpe la.

DON’T WORRY / OU PA BEZWEN PÈ

Calm down.
Poze san ou.

Relax.
Mete ou alèz. / Lache kò ou.

Tell me if there is something which hurts you.
Di mwen si gen yon bagay ki fè ou mal.

I’ll go slowly.
[Literally: I’m going to examine you gently.]
M pral egzaminen ou dousman.

It won’t hurt you.
Li p ap fè ou mal.

Don’t cry.
Pa kriye.

This is going to hurt some.
[Literally: Take heart, hear.]
Pran kè, tande.

Soon you’ll be better,
brother / sister / little one.
Talè ou ap refè, frè / sò / pitit mwen.

WEIGHT ETC. / PWA ETS.

We need to take your weight.
Nou bezwen pran pèz ou.

We need to measure your height / upper-arm circumference.
Nou bezwen mezire wotè / bwa ponyèt ou.

We need to check your pulse / blood pressure.
Nou bezwen tcheke batman venn / tansyon ou.
I’m going to give you several little taps on the knee for me to check your reflexes.

See if (s)he doesn’t have fever, please.

Keep this under your tongue.

We are going to insert this in your rectum for a few minutes.

(S)He weighs... pounds / kilos.

INSTRUCTIONS / SA POU NOU FÈ

Do what I’m doing.

Do like this. Harder. Faster.

Don’t do that.

Don’t do it like that.

Hold him/her well.

Hold still. [Literally: Don’t shake your body.]

CLOTHES / RAD

Take this off, please.

Take off your clothes / shirt.

Take off your blouse / skirt.

Take off your shoes / sandals.

You don’t need to take off either your bra or panties.

You don’t need to take off your underpants.

Put on this gown.

You can put your clothes back on.

LUNGS AND THROAT / POUMON AK GÒJ

Take a deep breath.

Breathe deeply through your mouth / nose only. Again.

Inhale. / Hold your breath. / Exhale.

Cough.

Try to cough up some mucus in your throat.

Gwo bounda pa di lasante.
A big rear end doesn’t necessarily mean health.
HEAD / TÊT

Open / Close your mouth. Louvri / Fèmen bouch ou.
Stick out your tongue. Lonje lang ou.
Say Ahhh! Di Aaaa!
Look up / down. Gade anwo / anba.
Turn your head to the left / right. Vire têt ou sou bò gòch / dwat.
Lean your head back. Kage têt ou sou déyè.
Hold his/her head, please. Kenbe têt li, souple.
Look at this. Gade sa.
Look at my finger. Gade dwèt mwen.
Keep looking there. Gade la a toujou.
Relax your jaw. Lache bouch ou.
Close / Open your eyes. Fèmen / Louvri je ou.

BODY / KÒ

Stand. / Sit. / Sit up. Kanpe. / Chita. / Leve chita.
Have him/her stand. Fè li kanpe.
Raise your shoulders. Ose zepòl ou.
Raise your arm(s). Both. Leve bra ou. Toude.
Keep your arm(s) up. Kite bra ou anlè.
Bend your knees. Kase/Rale/Pliye janm ou.

General

Put your legs out straight. Lonje pye ou.
Move your fingers / wrists / elbows / arms. Jwe dwèt / ponyèt / koud / bra ou.
Move your knees / ankles / toes. Jwe jenou / je pye / zôtèy ou.
Walk a bit for me. Fè yon ti mache pou mwen.

TABLE / TAB

Sit down / Stretch out on the table. Chita / Lonje kò ou sou tab la.
Put him/her on the table. Mete l sou tab la.
Turn over on your back / stomach. Vire sou do ou / vant ou.
Turn on your left / right side. Vire sou kote gòch ou / dwat ou.
You may sit up now. Ou mèt leve chita kounyeya.
You may get down now. Ou mèt desann kounyeya.
TESTS / TÈS

Go to the lab. 
Ale nan labo.

You need a urine / blood / sputum / stool test. 
Ou bezwen fè yon tès pipi / san / krache / poupou.

Go and urinate in this jar. 
Al fè yon ti pipi nan bokal sa a.

Lagè avèti pa touye kokobe. 
“Mr. Forewarned” doesn’t become a cripple. 
(Forewarned is forarmed.)

Sit down, please. 
Chita, souple.

Hold out your arm. 
Lonje bra ou.

Make a fist, like this. 
Sere men ou, kon sa.

Do you think you could give us a small stool sample? 
Èske ou kwè ou ta ka ban n yon ti kras poupou?

We need to take an x-ray (before you leave). 
Nou bezwen fè yon radyografi (anvan ou ale).

If the x-ray report is OK, ... 
Si radyografi a bon, ...

We need to do a spinal tap. 
Nou bezwen pran ti gout dlo nan rèllo ou.

[Literally: We need to take a few drops of water from your backbone.]

Take this to the next room. 
Pote sa nan lòt sal la.

Take this to the nurse / the other doctor. 
Pote sa bay mis la / lòt dòktè a.

We’re waiting for the results. 
N ap tann rezilta yo.

You need to stay in the hospital for awhile / until tomorrow. 
Ou bezwen rete lopital la pou kèk tan / jouk denmen.

DIAGNOSIS / REZILTA SONDAY

You’ve pulled a muscle. 
Ou gen yon venn/mis ki foule.

Your wrist / ankle is sprained. 
Ponyèt / Je pye ou foule.

Your shoulder is dislocated. 
Zepòl ou dejwente/demonte.

Your jaw is dislocated. 
Machwè ou demonte.

You have a broken bone. 
Ou gen yon zo kase.

Lè ou kouri twòp, ou kase pye ou. 
When you run too much, you break your foot. 
(Take it easy! Don’t rush it!)

You have an infection. 
Ou gen yon enfeksyon.

You have high blood pressure. 
Ou fè/gen tansyon.

You have a tumor / blood infection. 
Ou gen timè / enfeksyon nan san ou.

(S)He has an intestinal obstruction. 
Li pa kapab fè watè / gaz.

[Literally: (S)He cannot have bowel movements / pass gas.]

You (don’t) need an operation. 
Ou (pa) bezwen yon operasyon.
TREATMENT / TRETMAN

You must drink boiled water.
Se pou ou bwè dlo bouyi.

You must eat better.
Se pou ou manje pi byen.

(S)He must eat four times a day.
Se pou li manje kat fwa pa jou.

You need to sleep / eat / drink (as much as you can).
Ou bezwen dòmi / manje / bwè (mezi ou kapab).

You must try to relax. Lie quietly.
Pa toumante kò ou. Kouche dousman.

You need plenty of bed rest.
Ou bezwen repoze kò ou nan kabann.

I don’t have time for that today.
M pa gen tan pou jòdi a.

We can’t do that here.
Nou pa kapab fè sa isit la.

That requires major surgery.
Sa mande gwo operasyon.

You’ll have to go to Port-au-Prince.
Fòk ou ale Pòtoprens.

You must go to the cancer clinic next to the Saint François de Sales hospital.
Se pou ou ale nan klinik kansè bò lopital Sen Franswa de Sal.

[It’s not a “natural sickness.”]
Se pa maladi pou nou; se pa maladi natirèl.

Do you have any questions?
Èsko ou gen keksyon?

Bondye pa janm bay pitit Li penn san sekou.
God never gives His children pain without help.

Wash this well.
Lave sa byen.

Keep this clean, and cover it / leave it uncovered.
Kenbe sa pwòp, epí kouvri li / kite l dekouvri.

Soak it in hot water.
Tranpe li nan dlo cho.

I’ll sew it up for you.
M ap koud sa pou ou.

You need a bandage / sling / cast.
Ou bezwen yon pansman / banday / aparèy.

We’re going to put your arm / leg in a cast.
Nou pral mete bra / janm ou nan yon aparèy.

MEDICATION / RENMÈD

Is there medication which makes you sick?
Èsko gen renmèd ki fè ou malad?

Are you taking any medication now?
Èsko ou ap pran renmèd kounyeya?

What kind? What’s its name?
Ki kalite? Kijan yo rele l?

I would like to see it.
M ta vle wè l.

How much (of a dose) was given?
Konben yo bay?
Nanpwen maladi ki pa gen renmèd.
There’s no malady that doesn’t have a remedy.

Did they give you this medication for yourself, or for someone else?

Have you finished taking the medication?

How long have you been taking this medication?

Did it give you relief?

When was the last time you took the medication?

Do you have any medication left?

How long ago did you finish with the medication?

What medications do you have at home?

Have you taken any herbal (home) remedies for this?

You have never taken penicillin?

It never made you sick?

I’ll give you medication.

Èske yo te ba ou renmèd sa a pou ou menm, oubyen pou yon lòt moun?

Out fin pran renmèd la?

Depi ki lè ou ap pran renmèd sa a?

Èske li te soulaje ou?

Ki dènye fwa ou te pran renmèd la?

Ou gen renmèd ki rete?

Depi ki lè ou fini ak renmèd la?

Ki renmèd ou genyen lakay ou?

Èske ou te pran renmèd féy pou sa?

Ou pa janm pran pelisilin?

Li pa janm fè ou malad?

M pral ba ou renmèd.

This is fever / worm medication.

I’ll give you pills for the pain.

Here’s medication which will give you a little relief.

Sa se renmèd lafyèv / vè.

M ap ba ou grenn pou doulè a.

Men yon renmèd k ap ba ou yon ti alejman.

Gwo maladi mande gwo renmèd.
Big sickness requires big medicine.

Everything will be all right - if you continue with this medication.

This medication is good just for you, but it can kill another person.

Tout bagay ap anfòm - si ou kontinye ak renmèd sa a.

Renmèd sa a bon pou ou sèlman, men li ka touye yon lòt moun.

Sa ki bon pou youn, pa bon pou lòt.
That which is good for one, is not good for another.

Take this to the pharmacy.

Go pick up your medication in the pharmacy.

Swallow / Chew these pills.

Take this medication / water.

Pote sa nan famasi.

Ale pran renmèd ou nan famasi a.

Bwè / Moulen grenn sa yo.

Bwè renmèd / dlo sa a.
That medication can’t cure you.

There’s no medication which can really cure this sickness.

Mwen pa pran te pou lafyèv li.
I can’t take tea for someone else’s fever.

INJECTIONS / PIKI

You haven’t been vaccinated yet?

Ou poko pran vaksen?

What was the last time you had a tetanus shot?

Ki dènye fwa ou te pran piki kont maladi kò rèd?

We’re going to give you a shot.

Nou pral ba ou yon piki.

It’s not going to hurt you.

Li p ap fè ou mal.

You’ll just feel a little sting.

Ou ap santi yon ti pike sèlman.

HOW TO TAKE MEDICATION / KIJAN POU PRAN RENMÈD

Take one pill/tablet/capsule each six hours.

Bwè yon grenn chak sizè dtan.

Take one pill one / two / three / four time(s) a day for ten days.

Bwè yon grenn yon / de / twa / kat fwa pa jou pandan di(s) jou.

Take one pill together with each meal.

Bwè yon grenn ansanm ak manje a.

You must take one each time before / after you eat (in the morning - at noon - in the evening).

Se pou ou bwè youn chak fwa anvan / apre ou manje (nan maten - nan midi - nan aswè).

Use it once a day / each evening.

Sèvi ak li yon fwa pa jou / chak swa.

Take one without eating.

Bwè youn san ou pa manje.

Take two before going to sleep at night.

Bwè de anvan ou al dòmi lannwit.

Take two teaspoonfuls (tablespoonfuls) every three hours.

Bwè de ti kiyè (gwo kiyè) chak zè dtan.

Crush one tablet, and have him/her take it.

Kraze konprime, epi fè l pran li.

Take them only as needed.

Bwè yo lè ou bezwen sèlman.

Take one when you have pain.

Bwè yon lè ou gen doulè.

Put this ointment on / in...

Mete pomad sa a sou / nan...

Gargle with this medication.

Gagari ak renmèd sa a.

Stop taking this medication.

Sispann pran renmèd sa a.

Buy what you can [of medicine].

Achte sa ou kapab.

Don’t forget!

Pa bliye, non!

It’s very important.

Sa enpòtan anpil.

Bouche nen ou pou bwè dlo santi.
Hold your nose to take stinking water.
APPOINTMENTS / RANDEVOU

Did you have an appointment?

Ou te gen randevou?

For when do you have an appointment?

Pou ki lè ou gen randevou?

You had your last appointment on...

Ou te gen dènye randevou...

Do you have an appointment for a vaccination?

Èske ou gen randevou pou vaksen?

When must I come back?

Ki lè pou m tounen ankò?

I need to check this again in a week.

M bezwen tcheke sa ankò nan yon senmenn.

I’ll give you an appointment for...

M ap ba ou yon randevou pou...

For what date?

Pou ki dat?

You must come back on..., God willing.

Se pou ou tounen..., si Dye vle.

You must return to the clinic next month.

Se pou ou tounen nan klinik la lòt mwa.

You must come back on March 24 to see Dr...

Se pou ou tounen jou vennkat mas pou wè doktè...

Come here on the last Friday of February.

Vini isit dènye vandredi fevriye.

Come on by around 3 P.M.

Pase vè twa zè konsa.

You must change your appointment.

Fòk ou chanje randevou.

You need to see a specialist.

Ou bezwen wè yon espesyalis.

PAYING / PEYE

How much does that cost?

Konben sa koute?

How much will that cost?

Konben sa ap koute?

That will cost...

Sa va koute...

... at least.

... pou pi piti.

That won’t cost you more than...

Sa p ap koute ou piplis pase...

Approximately...

... konsa.

When you come on..., you must pay.

Lè ou vini..., fòk ou peye.

Tomorrow when you come back, you don’t need to pay.

Denmen lè ou tounen, ou p ap bezwen peye.

You don’t need to pay anything more.

Ou pa bezwen peye ankò.

You don’t need to spend any money.

Ou pa bezwen depanse lajan.

Come with [Pay] what you can.

Vin ak sa ou kapab.

LEAVING / BABAY

You must go talk with the health worker in the dispensary.

Se pou ou al pale ak oksilyè a nan dispansè a.
### General

- You must go to the hospital.
  - Se pou ou ale lopital.
- You must go to the doctor’s office in Cayes-Jacmel.
  - Se pou ou ale kay dōktè Kay-Jakmèl.
- Everything is fine / in great shape.
  - Tout bagay byen / anfôm nèt.
- Everything will be fine / in great shape.
  - Tout bagay ap byen / anfôm nèt.
- (S)He’ll get better (in a few days).
  - L ap refè (nan kèk jou).
- Soon you’ll be fine.
  - Talè ou ap anfôm.
- Since (s)he has nothing wrong at all...
  - Kòm li pa gen anyen ditou...
- There’s nothing which is serious.
  - Pa gen anyen ki grav.
- Come back if you don’t feel better.
  - Tounen si ou pa santi ou pi byen.
- Is there something you would like to ask?
  - Èske gen bagay ou ta vle mande?
- What day do I leave?
  - Ki jou m prale?
- You may go (now).
  - Ou mèt ale (kounyeya).
- We’re finished.
  - Nou fini.
- You don’t need anything else.
  - Ou pa bezwen lòt bagay.
- Good-bye.
  - Babay. / Orevwa.
- See you (again).
  - N a wè.
- Turn the door handle.
  - Vire manch pòt la.

### V. INTERNAL MEDICINE / MALADI ANNDAN

#### GENERAL WEAKNESS / FEBLÈS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Creole</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Do you feel weak?</td>
<td>Èske ou santi ou fèb?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I always feel tired / weak / sick.</td>
<td>M santi m toujou bouke / fèb / malad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I tire out easily.</td>
<td>M bouke fasil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I feel a general weakness/malaise.</td>
<td>M santi têt mwen vid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When I get up, I’m dizzy.</td>
<td>Lè m leve, m toudi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When I’m like that, I can’t stand.</td>
<td>Lè m kon sa, m pa ka kanpe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are your arms / legs weak?</td>
<td>Èske bra / janm ou fèb?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### FEVER / LAFYÈV

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Creole</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Do you often have fever / chills?</td>
<td>Ou konn gen lafyèv / frison?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I have chills [usually malaria or TB].</td>
<td>M gen chofrèt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I often shake/tremble.</td>
<td>M konn tranble.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do you perspire a lot?</td>
<td>Èske ou konn swe?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do you have fever (every day)?</td>
<td>Èske ou gen lafyèv (chak jou)?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Since when have you been having fever?</td>
<td>Depi ki lè ou gen lafyèv?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do you have fever all day long, or just at certain times?</td>
<td>Èske ou gen lafyèv tout lajounen, osinon yon lè konsa?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do you wake up at night hot?</td>
<td>Èske ou konn reveye cho pandan lannwit?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Do you perspire a lot during the night?  
Èske ou swe anpil pandan lannwit?

Do you have fever which makes you shake/tremble?  
Èske ou gen lafyèv ki fè ou tranble?

Maladi vin sou chwal, li tounen sou bourik.  
Sickness arrives by horse and goes away by donkey.

APPETITE / APETI

How’s your appetite?  
Èske manje byen?

Are you hungry now?  
Èske ou grangou kounyeya?

I’m hungry.  
M grangou.

My appetite’s down.  
Bouch la pa gou.

(S)He has no appetite.  
Li pa gen apeti.

(S)He doesn’t eat anything at all.  
Li pa manje anyen menm.

Sak vid pa kanpe.  
An empty bag doesn’t stand up.  
(No work gets done on an empty stomach.)

WEIGHT / PWA

Are you losing weight?  
Ou vin pi piti?

I’m losing weight.  
Mwen vin mèg. / Pwa mwen bese.

You’re putting on weight.  
Ou vin gra.

HEAD / TÈT

Do you have frequent headaches / dizziness?  
Èske ou konn gen tètfèmal / tèt vire?

How long have you had headaches like that?  
Depi konben tan ou gen tètfèmal kon sa?

What part of your head hurts you?  
Ki kote nan tèt ou ki fè ou mal?

Does it really hurt you a lot?  
Èske li fè ou mal anpil anpil?

Have you never had a headache like that in your life?  
Èske ou pa janm gen tètfèmal kon sa nan lavi ou?

Does your head hurt you more when you get up in the morning, or during the day?  
Èske tèt ou fè ou pi mal lè ou leve nan maten, osinon pandan lajounen?

Does the pain never leave you, or do you feel a throbbing?  
Èske doulè a pa janm lage ou, oubyen èske ou santi yon batman?

EYES / JE

Do you see well?  
Èske ou wè byen?

Does light tire your eyes?  
Èske limyè fatige je ou?

Do you see spots in front of your eyes?  
Èske ou wè tach devan je ou?
EARS / ZÒRÈY

Are your ears hurting you?  
Èske zòrèy ou ap fè ou mal?

Do you feel sharp pain?  
Èske ou santi doulè ki pike ou?

Which one?  
Kilès?

Left.  Right.  Both.  

Does it itch you?  
Èske li grate ou?

Do you feel pressure on your ears?  
Èske ou santi van nan zòrèy ou?

Do you have difficulty in hearing recently?  
Èske ou difisil pou tande depi kèk tan?

Do you hear me all right?  
Èske ou tande m byen?

I don’t hear well.  
M pa tande byen.

You hear just faintly?  
Ou tande piti piti?

Do you hear in this ear?  
Èske ou tande nan zòrèy sa a?

Did you put something in your ear?  
Èske ou te mete yon bagay nan zòrèy ou?

Did a bug get into your ear?  
Èske yon tibèt te antre nan zòrèy ou?

Is there ringing in your ears?  
Èske li kònen nan zòrèy ou?

I feel both my ears stopped up.  
M santi toude zòrèy mwen yo bouche.

Your left / rightear has a wax build-up.  
Zòrèy gòch / dwat ou chaje ak kaka.

NOSE AND THROAT / NEN AK GÒJ

Do you have any unusual ear discharge?  
Èske zòrèy ou ap koule matyè?

I have pus in my ears.  
Zòrèy mwen ap kouri dlo.

You have a small infection.  
Ou fè yon ti enfeksyon.

I’ll give you some drops to put in your ears.  
M ap ba ou gout pou mete nan zòrèy ou.

Do you feel any dizziness?  
Èske ou gen tèt vire?

Does your throat hurt you, too?  
Èske kou ou fè ou mal lè ou vale?

Does your throat hurt you when you swallow?  
Èske gòj ou fè ou mal lè ou vale?

Do you have a cold?  
Èske ou gripe?

Do you often have colds?  
Èske ou gripe souvan?

Do you have frequent nosebleeds?  
Èske ou konn gen nen senyen?

Nen pran kou, je kouri dlo.  
The nose takes the blow, the eyes do the crying.

Does your neck hurt you, too?  
Èske kou ou fè ou mal, tou?

Do you feel your neck stiff?  
Èske ou santi kou ou rèd?
RESPIRATORY / RALE LÈ

Do you breathe easily?  
Èske ou respire byen?

Do you have trouble breathing?  
Èske ou soufle anlè?

I’m short of breath.  
M ap soufle anlè.

Does it hurt you when you take a deep breath?  
Èske sa fè ou mal lè ou rale lè fò?

I can’t go up hills.  
M pa ka moute mòn.

What was the last time you breathed more normally?  
Ki dènye fwa ou te respire pi byen?

I have a bad cold / flu.  
M gen yon move grip.

Do you cough a lot?  
Èske ou touse anpil?

I cough in my sleep.  
M touse lè m dòmi.

Do you spit a lot?  
Èske ou krache anpil?

Do you cough up phlegm?  
Èske ou rale flèm?

What color is the phlegm?  
Ki koulè flèm lan?

Do you often spit up blood?  
Èske ou konn krache san?

Are there streaks of blood, or blood clots?  
Èskgen tras san, osinon boul san?

When you’re lying down at night, is your breathing more difficult?  
Lè ou kouche lannwit, èske ou respire pi difisil?

Do you wake up at night short of breath?  
Èske ou reveye lannwit pou respire?

CARDIOVASCULAR / KÈ

Are you aware of any heart problems?  
Ou kwè ou soufri kè?

Have you ever had a heart attack?  
Èske ou te janm fè yon kriz kè?

Malè pa gen klaksonn.  
Misfortune doesn’t have a horn.  
(Misfortune doesn’t give warning.)

Do you have heart palpitations?  
Èske ou gen batman kè?

Do you have chest pain?  
Èske lestonmak ou fè ou mal?
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Creole</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Do you feel your heart racing when you have the pain?</td>
<td>Êske ou santi kè ou ap bat vit lè ou gen doulè a?</td>
<td>What makes the pain go away?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Touch the spot which hurts you.</td>
<td>Touche kote ki fè ou mal.</td>
<td>Is the pain worse when you take a deep breath, or when you cough?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does the pain stay in the same spot?</td>
<td>Êske doulè a rete yon sèl kote?</td>
<td>Is the pain worse when you lie on your back or on your side?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do you feel it right now?</td>
<td>Êske ou santi l kounyeya menm?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How long have you had this pain?</td>
<td>Depi konben tan ou gen doulè sa a?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are you taking heart medicine?</td>
<td>Êske ou ap pran renmèd pou kè?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do you have high blood pressure?</td>
<td>Êske ou fè tansyon?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are your feet swollen?</td>
<td>Êske pye ou anfle?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is this the first time you’ve had a pain like that? Often?</td>
<td>Êske se premye fwa ou te gen yon doulè kon sa? Souvan?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does it hurt you like a knife?</td>
<td>Êske li fè ou mal tankou yon kouto?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do you feel something pressing on your heart?</td>
<td>Êske ou santi yon bagay ap peze kè ou?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do you feel like someone is sitting on your chest?</td>
<td>Êske ou santi tankou yon moun chita sou lestonmak ou?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Did the pain spread to your jaw / neck / shoulder / arm?</td>
<td>Êske doulè a rive jouk nan machwè / kou / zepòl / bra ou?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Did you sweat a lot with the pain?</td>
<td>Êske ou te swe anpil ak doulè a?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Did you lose consciousness?</td>
<td>Êske ou te endispoze?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do you feel the pain worse when you make a movement?</td>
<td>Êske ou santi doulè a pi mal lè ou fè mouvman?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BREASTS / TETE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have you felt any lumps in your breasts?</td>
<td>Êske ou te santi kèk ti boul nan tete ou?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do you feel pain in your breast(s)?</td>
<td>Êske ou santi doulè nan tete ou?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do you have any discharge from your breast(s)?</td>
<td>Êske ou gen matyè ki sòti nan tete ou?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GASTROINTESTINAL / VANT AK TRIP</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(S)He can’t eat.</td>
<td>Li pa ka manje.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I can’t eat anything at all.</td>
<td>M pa ka manje anyen menm.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(S)He can’t digest anything.</td>
<td>Manje a rete sou lestonmak li.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does your stomach hurt you?</td>
<td>Êske vant ou fè ou mal?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My stomach hurts me.</td>
<td>Vant mwen fè m mal.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I have heartburn.</td>
<td>M fè asid. / Kè m boule m.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do you have acidic belches, when you’re lying down at night?</td>
<td>Êske ou gen dlo si ki moute nan gòj ou, lè ou kouche lannwit?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have you ever had an ulcer?</td>
<td>Êske ou te janm gen yon ilsè?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Do you often have indigestion / vomiting / abdominal pain?
/ vonmi / gen doule anbavant?

Do you have excess gas?
Èske ou gen gaz?

Does this happen before / while / just after you eat?
Sa konn rive anvan /
pandan / jis apre ou manje?

DIET / REJIM

What do you normally eat?
Kisa ou konn manje?

How many times a day?
Konben fwa pa jou?

Are there some foods that don’t agree with you?
Èske ou gen manje ki pa ale avè ou?

I’m only taking soup.
Se soup m bwè sèlman.

Don’t eat pepper, hot peppers, coffee at all.
Pa manje pwav, piman, kafe ditou.

Don’t put salt on your food at all.
Pa mete sèl nan manje ou menm.

Grangou se mizè, vant plen se traka.
Hunger is misery, a full belly is trouble.

Sa ki pa touye ou, li angrese ou.
Whatever doesn’t kill you, makes you get fat.

ALCOHOL / TAFYA

Do you drink a lot of alcohol?
Èske ou konn bwè anpil tafya?

Do you drink a lot of raw rum /
beer?
Èske ou konn bwè anpil kleren / byè?

How many glasses each week?
Konben vè chak senmenn?

PAIN / DOULÈ

Do you have fever or abdominal pain?
Èske ou gen lafyèv oubyen doulè anbavant?

Are there other parts of your body which hurt you?
Èske gen lòt kote nan kò ou ki fé ou mal?

Do you often have stomach aches?
Èske ou konn gen vantfèmal?

Can you drink milk without any problems?
Èske ou ka bwè lèt san pwoblèm?

When you eat (or drink milk), does the pain go away / get worse?
Èske doulè a pase / vin pi mal?

Do you have cramps?
Èske ou gen kranp?

Does the pain get to you like a knife?
Èske doulè a manje ou tankou yon kouto?

Maladi pa konn bon.
Sickness does not recognize the good.
(Sickness spares neither the good nor the bad.)
VOMITING / VONMI

Do you have nausea or vomiting?
How many times? When?
How soon after you finish eating do you vomit?
Can you recognize the food you ate, in your vomit?
Have you vomited blood?
Does your vomit look like coffee grounds?
Can you drink water without vomiting?

Since when have you had diarrhea?
Is your diarrhea watery?
What color are your stools?
Have your stools been bloody / very black / yellow / had mucus?
Are your stools black as coal?
We need a stool specimen from you to check in the lab.

BOWELS / WATÈ

Are your bowel movements normal?
My bowel movements are difficult.
Do you feel pain when you have a bowel movement?
When was the last time you had a bowel movement?
How many times do you have a bowel movement a day?
Do you have diarrhea / constipation?
(S)He can’t have a bowel movement.

JAUNDICE / LAJÔNIS

Have you never had jaundice?
Have your eyes ever been bright yellow?

MUSCULOSKELETAL / MIS AK ZO

JointS / JWENTI

Do your joints often hurt you?
Do you feel your joints warm or swollen?

Do you have weakness in the joint?

Is it because you were injured?

When you move your knee, does it hurt you?

How far can you move before it hurts you?

Are you stiff when you get up in the morning?

Is the pain worse in the morning, or during the day?

I have lower-back pain.

I have severe lower-back pain.

You need to put a hot compress on your back.

Did you notice that you have a larger neck mass? Since when?

Do you complain about heat or cold, when everyone says they feel fine?

Are you constipated?

Recently, do you feel you have lost weight / gained weight?

Is your appetite good?

Do you perspire more now?

Do you feel stronger, or weaker, recently?

Do you have rashes on your body?

How long have you had this rash?

Has this happened to you before?

Does it hurt you?

Does it itch you?

My whole body is itching.

Is your skin flaking or scaly?

Do you have pus coming out of the lesions?

Where else do you have this rash?
Does your rash get worse in the sunlight?

Éske gratèl ou pi mal nan solèy?

Does your body itch you after you eat something? What?

Éske kò ou grate ou apre ou manje yon bagay? Kisa?

Have you eaten something you were not used to eating before?

Éske ou te manje yon bagay ou pa abitye manje anvan?

Have you used a sheet or a soap you were not used to using?

Éske ou sèvi ak yon dra oubyen yon savon ou pa t abitye sèvi?

Were there insects which bit you?

Éske te gen tibèt ki te pike ou?

A wasp / bee / spider / scorpion?

Yon gèp / myèl / arenyen / eskòpyon?

How long have you had that mole?

Depi konben tan ou gen ti bouton sa a?

Has it changed color recently?

Éske li chanje koulè depi detwa jou?

You have an allergy / infection.

Ou gen yon alèji / enfeksyon.

You need a special ointment / some pills.

Ou bezwen yon pomad espesyal / kèk grenn.

Chik pa respekt granmoun.
Chiggers don’t respect adults.
(Problems spare no one.)

Do you feel numbness, weakness, or tingling in your hands / your feet?

Éske ou santi angoudisman, feblès, oubyen pikotman nan men ou yo / pye ou yo?

Did you feel you were paralyzed on one side of your face?

Éske ou te santi ou paralize bò fi fi ou?

Did one side of your body become weak?

Éske yon bò nan kò ou vin féb?

Did you lose sensation on one side of your body?

Éske ou pèdi sansasyon nan yon bò nan kò ou?

Did suddenly one part of your body begin to jerk uncontrollably?

Éske sanzatann yon kote nan kò ou konmanse delire pou kont li?

Did suddenly you have pain in an arm or a leg?

Éske sanzatann ou te gen doulè nan yon bra oubyen yon janm?

Did you have difficulty in speaking?

Éske ou te gen pwoblèm pou pale?

Repeat: “What happens to the dumb guy can happen to the smart one too.”

Repete: “Sa k rive koukouloukou a ka rive kakalanga tou.”

Could you not see clearly?

Éske ou pa t kapab wè klè?

Did you fall to one side?

Éske ou te tonbe yon bò?

Did you have difficulty in walking?

Éske ou te gen pwoblèm pou mache?

Did you lose consciousness?

Éske ou te endispoze?

Do you feel this?

Éske ou santi sa?
Does this/that hurt you?
Èske sa fè ou mal?
Squeeze my fingers.
Peze dwèt mwen.
Touch your forehead.
Touche fwon ou.
Touch your nose with your finger, and then touch my finger.
Touche nen ou ak dwèt ou, epi touche dwèt mwen.
Put your feet together, close your eyes, and stand still.
Mete de pye ou yo ansanm, fèmen je ou, epi pa souke kò ou menm.
Walk a little bit for me, please.
Fè yon ti mache pou mwen, souple.
Have you hit your head very recently?
Èske ou te frape tèt ou tou dènyèman?
Are you generally depressed?
Èske ou konn chagren?
Do you often have fainting spells?
Èske ou konn gen endispozisyon?
Did you have a seizure?
Èske ou te gen kriz?
Did another person see when the seizure came over you?
Èske yon lòt moun te wè lè kriz la te pran ou?
Do you remember the seizure, and what you did after that?
Èske ou chonje kriz la, epi kisa ou te fè apre sa?
Did you jerk your arms and your feet?
Èske ou te detire bra ou yo ak pye ou yo?
Did you bite your tongue?
Èske ou te mòde lang ou?
Did you urinate on yourself, or defecate on yourself?
Èske ou te pipi sou ou, oubyen ou poupou sou ou?
Did you feel sleepy after the seizure?
Èske ou te anvi dòmi apre kriz la?

TRAUMA / CHÔK
Is (s)he conscious?
Li gen konesans li?
I had an accident.
M te fè yon aksidan.
Tell me what happened.
Rakonte m sa k te pase.
Where were you injured? How?
Kote ou te blese? Ki jan?
Show me.
Montre m sa.
How did you get burned? When?
Kijan ou fè boule? Ki lè?
Fire. / Stove. / Boiling water. / Oil.
Dife. / Recho. / Dlo bouyi. / Lwil.
Someone hit me with his fist.
Yo te ban m yon kout pwen.
We (don’t) need to give you stitches.
Nou (pa) bezwen koud ou.
You must keep it clean at all times.
Fòk ou kenbe li pwòp toutan.

Nèg fè, nèg defè.
What one person does, another can undo.
VI. UROLOGY / PWOBLEM PIPI

VOCABULARY / KÈK MO

bladder - blad pipi, blad pise, sak pipi
blood - san
burn (to) - boule
canker - chank, kank
catheter - katótè, kawoutchou, tib
clot - boul san
dark urine - pipi wouj
discharge - pèt
ejaculate - dechay, dechaj
ejaculate (to) - voye
errection - bann
errection (to have an) - bande
foreskin - pokòk
frequent urge to urinate - pipi
vit
genitals - pati
gonorrhea - ekoulman,
grannchalè
groin - lenn
incontinent; incontinence - pipi
nètale
infection - enfeksyon
kidney - ren
kidney stone - wòch nan ren,
pyè nan ren
meatus (of penis) - tou pipi,
twou pipi
operation - operasyon
pain - doulè
penis - pjon, pati (sansib), kò gason
dorsal vein of penis - ne pjon
clots penis - tèt kòk
prostate - pwostat
pus - postim, pìj, pi
scrotum - sak grenn, po grenn
semenal vesicles - sak dechay
smegma - kalanbè
sore - blesi
infected sore - maleng
sperm - jèm
syphilis - sílilis
testicle(s) - grenn
tumor - timè
ureter - tiyo ren
urethra - kannal pipi
urinary tract - kannal pipi
urinate (to) - fè pipi
urine - pipi
dribbling urine - pipi ti tak ti tak

Pise tig pa byè.
Tiger pee is not beer.
(All that glitters is not gold.)
HISTORY / PWOBÈM OU KONN GENYEN

PAIN / DOULÈ

Does it burn you when you are urinating?
Èske li boule ou lè ou ap pipi?

When I urinate, it burns me.
Lè m pipi, li boule m.

Do you have frequent pain?
Èske ou konn gen doulè?

How long has it been like that?
Depi ki lè li kon sa?

Does it hurt at the end of your penis, or in your urethra?
Èske li fe ou mal nan pwent pikon an, osinon anndan kannal ou?

Do you have pain in your testicles, or in the groin?
Èske ou gen doulè nan gann ou, osinon nan lèn?

Do you have pain in your lower back?
Èske ou gen doulè nan ren ou?

INFECTION / ENFEKSYON

Do you have a discharge from your penis?
Èske ou gen ekoulman nan pati ou?

Is there pus?
Èske gen postim/pi?

Have you ever had sores on your penis?
Èske ou janm gen chank sou pikon ou?

When you urinate, is there blood?
Lè ou pipi, li bay san?

How long has there been blood?
Depi ki lè li bay san?

Have you ever had gonorrhea / syphilis?
Èske ou te gen ekoulman / sifilis?

You have a urinary infection.
Ou gen yon enfeksyon nan pipi ou.

URINATION / FÈ PIPI

Do you have trouble urinating?
Èske ou gen pwoblèm pou pipi?

Can you urinate on your own?
Èske ou ka pipi pou kont ou?

Are you able to urinate now?
Èske ou kapab fè pipi kounyeya?

Do you urinate on yourself?
Èske ou konn fè pipi sou ou?

Do you have difficulty starting urinating?
Èske ou difisil pou konmanse pipi?

Do you feel your bladder is completely empty when you finish urinating?
Èske ou santi blad ou vid nèt lè ou fin pipi?

Is it like that each time?
Se kon sa chak fwa?

Does it take you longer to urinate?
Èske ou pran plis tan pou pipi?

Do you urinate less than awhile ago?
Èske ou pipi mwens pase lontan?

Do you dribble?
Èske ou pipi ti tak ti tak?

Do you urinate more often?
Èske ou fè pipi pi souvan?

How many times do you get up at night to urinate?
Konben fwa ou leve lanwít pou pipi?

Byennere pa anpeche gal tonbe sou ou.
Being well-to-do doesn’t protect you from the mange.
KIDNEY STONES / PYÈ NAN REN

Have you ever had kidney stones?

Have small stones ever passed in your urine?

Have you ever had a kidney infection?

Did you take medication for that?

INTERCOURSE / RELASYON

Have you had intercourse recently?

Do you see a lot of women on the side?

EXAMINATION / EGZAMEN

I’ll need to examine you now.

Take down your pants.

Take off your underpants.

Turn around and lean over.

Extend your rear.

Lean way over (as far as possible).

Bend your knees.

Pise marengwen ogmante larivyè.
A mosquito’s urine increases the river.
(\textit{Every little drop counts.})

Marengwen danse, men li pa bliye janm li.
The mosquito dances, but he doesn’t forget about his legs.
N.B. A frequently heard term, but one quite difficult to define, is pèdisyon. It means anything from 1) a continual flow of menstrual fluids, 2) unusual menstrual periods, 3) general pelvic discomfort, 4) menorrhagia, 5) false pregnancy, to 6) (non-apparent) miscarriage.

**VII. OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY / AKOUCHMAN E MALADI FI**

**MENSTRUATION / RÈG**

Do you have a period each month?  
Èske ou wè flè/woz ou chak mwa?

When was your last period?  
Ki dat dènye règ ou?

I haven’t finished my period yet.  
Règ mwen poko fini.

She has irregular periods.  
Dat règ li chanje chak mwa.

I have my period twice a month.  
M gen règ mwen de fwa pa mwa.

I’m not menstruating.  
M pa wè woz/lin mwen.

At what age did you start having periods?  
Aki laj ou te fòme?

Do you have a lot of pain when you have your periods?  
Èske ou konn gen anpil doulè lè ou wè woz ou?

Is it worse before your period, or after it’s finished?  
Èske li pi mal anvan pye ou mache, osinon apre li fini?

I have hot flashes.  
M santi chalè nan tout kò m.

Are you breast-feeding?  
Ou gen timoun nan tete?

Are you already past menopause?  
Ou rete deja?

Have you had any bleeding since then?  
Èske ou senyen depi lè sa a?
**DISCHARGE / PÈT**

Does it hurt you when you urinate?  
Èske li fè ou mal lè ou pipi?

Do you need to urinate quite often?  
Èske ou bezwen pipi dri?

Does your vagina itch you?  
Èske pati ou grate ou?

Have you ever had sores inside or around your vagina?  
Èske ou janm gen chank andedan oubyen arebò pati ou?

Do you have a vaginal discharge?  
Èske ou bay ti dlo anba ou?

A white discharge?  
Yon pèt blanch?

Is there blood mixed with water or with mucus?  
Èske li gen san melanje ak dlo oubyen ak glè?

Are you passing blood clots?  
Èske ou bay ti boul san?

Do you have vaginal bleeding?  
Èske ou bay san anba ou?

Are you bleeding a lot?  
Èske ou ap senyen anpil?

There’s no more bleeding.  
Pa bay san ankò.

You haven’t been spotting?  
Ou pa t bay ti gout san nan mitan de règ?

**INTERCOURSE / RELASYON**

Have you had intercourse recently?  
Èske ou te gen relasyon depi kèk tan?

Are you living with a man?  
Ou gen mesye nan kay?

Is there pain when you have intercourse?  
Èske gen doulè lè ou sèvi ak mesye ou?

You’re sleeping with your husband too soon after the delivery.  
Ou kouch ak mari ou twò bonò apre akouchman an.

Is your man dead?  
Èske mesye ou mouri?

She’s still a virgin.  
Li tifi toujou.

**PREGNANCY / ANSENT**

Do you think maybe you’re pregnant?  
Èske ou kwè petèt ou ansent?

Are you certain you are pregnant?  
Èske ou sèten ou ansent?

How many months?  
Depi konben mwa?

Each morning I throw up.  
Chak maten m vonmi.
I’m spitting a lot. [In Haiti considered an early sign of pregnancy.]

- M ap krache anpil.

When was your last period?

- Ki lè ou te wè dènye règ ou?

Do you feel the baby moving in your womb?

- Ëske ou santi pitit la ki fè mouvman nan vant ou?

Have you had measles since you’ve been pregnant?

- Ëske ou te gen lawoujòl depi ou ansent?

When is the baby due?

- Ki lè ou ap fè pitit la?

Where would you like to give birth?

- Ki kote ou ta vle akouche?

How many times have you been pregnant?

- Konben fwa ou ansent?

How many miscarriages have you had?

- Konben movèz kouch ou te fè?

Have you had any difficult deliveries?

- Ëske ou te gen kèk akouchman difisil?

How many were still-born?

- Konben ki te fèt tou mouri?

When did you last deliver?

- Depi ki lè ou te akouche?

How many children have you had?

- Konben pitit ou fè?

Are they all living?

- Ëske yo tout la?

How many have you lost?

- Konben ou pèdi?

How many children do you have at home?

- Konben pitit ou gen lakay ou?

She’s had an abortion.

- Li te fè avòtman. / Li te jete pitit.

**EXAMINATION / EGZAMEN**

I must do a pelvic exam.

- Fòk mwen egzaminen ou pa ba.

Spread your legs.

- Louvri janm ou.

**Pito dlo a tonbe, kalbas la rete.**
Better that the water goes and that the gourd stays. 

*(Better to lose the baby than the mother.)*

**Ze toumante pa kale.**
The disturbed egg doesn’t hatch.
Pull up your legs.
Put your feet in the stirrups.
Relax your abdomen.
Bear down [to relax the vagina].

BIRTHING / AKOUCHMAN

Have you given birth here before?
When did you start having labor pains?
How far apart are the contractions?
What was the last time you felt the baby move?
Has your water broken?
Did you have an operation?
What did they do?
They performed a Caesarean section.
The baby came out with forceps.
Did they do an episiotomy?
Did they repair the tear all right?
I need to sew it up.
Did you pass tissue?

Ob/Gyn

Kanpe pye ou.
Mete de pye ou yo nan fè yo.
Lache vant ou.
Fè yon ti pouse.

When did she begin to have eclampsia?
Has she had eclampsia before?

Ob/Gyn

Kì lè li te konmanse fè kriz la?
Èske li te gen kriz deja?

Ze ki kale twò bonè, ti pou lè p ap viv.
The egg which hatches too early, the little chick won’t live.

UMBILICUS / LONBRIT

Is the umbilicus bleeding?
Are you dressing the umbilicus?
Are you changing the umbilical dressing?
You have to wash the navel with alcohol.
I’m putting silver nitrate on the umbilicus.
Did the umbilical stump fall off?

Ob/Gyn

Èske li senyen nan lonbrit?
Èske ou chanje pansman lonbrit la?
Se pou ou lave lonbrit la ak alkòl.
M ap mete nitrat ajan sou lonbrit la.
Èske lonbrit la te tonbe?

Yon pitit ka gen anpil papa,
li ka gen yon sèl manman.
A child can have many fathers,
it can have only one mother.
VIII. PEDIATRICS / MALADI TIMOUN

VOCABULARY / KÈK MO

- bowel movement (to have a) - watè, poupou
- breast-feed (to) - (bay) tete
- burn (to) - boule
- cough (to) - tousè
- diarrhea - dyare, djare
- mucus - flèm
- nurse (to), suckle (to) - (pran) tete
- oral rehydration solution (ORS) - sewòm oral
- pediatrician - dòktè timoun
- urinate (to) - (fè) pipi
- vomit (to) - vonmi

Fanm pou yon tan, manman pou tout tan.
A woman is for a time, a mother is for all time.

GENERAL / KÈSYON JENERAL

How is your child? Kijan pitit ou a ye?
(S)He’s not well. Li pa byen, non.
You’re not afraid of the doctor! Ou pa pè dòktè!
Is (s)he generally unhappy? L ap plenn toutan?
How old is (s)he? Ki laj li?
(S)he is six months / two years old. Li gen si mwa / de zan.
When was the child born? Ki dat timoun lan fèt?
Where’s his/her mother? Kote manman l?
She’s at home. Li lakay.
How many sisters / brothers does (s)he have? Konben sè / frè li genyen?
(S)He’s already sitting up. 
**Li chita deja.**

(S)He’s not crawling yet. 
**Li poko rale.**

(S)He’s teething. 
**L ap fè dan.**

(S)He jumps and starts when (s)he’s sleeping. 
**Li sote lè l ap dönì.**

Is (s)he vaccinated? 
**Èskè li vaksìnen?**

When? At what age? How many times? 
**Ki lè? Aki laj? Konben fwa?**

Did that make a scar? 
**Èskè sa te fè mak?**

Do you have his/her vaccination record? 
**Èskè ou gen kat vaksen li?**

Did you give him/her any medication? 
**Èskè ou te ba li renmèd?**

(S)He has eye problems. 
**Li malad nan je.**

Does (s)he have eye discharge? 
**Èskè li gen si nan je?**

**BREAST-FEEDING / TETE**

Are you breast-feeding? 
**Èskè ou ba li tete?**

Is (s)he nursing (well)? 
**Èskè li tete (byen)?**

---

**Timoun ki byen tete byen kenbe.**
Babies who nurse well do well.

---

I’m not producing enough milk. 
**M manke lèt.**

Mothers normally breast-feed their babies for six months at least, up to two years. 
**Nòmalman manman bay timoun tete pou sis mwa pi piti, rive de zan.**

**Lèt tete a pi bon pase tout lòt lèt!**
Mother’s milk is better than any other milk!
EATING AND DRINKING / MANJE AK BWÈ

Does (s)he eat well?
Èskè li manje byen?

His/Her weight’s (not) good.
Pèz la (pa) bon.

The weight’s improved.
Pèz la ogmante.

Do you give him/her anything to drink?
Ou ba li bwè?

What do you normally give him/her to eat / drink?
Kisa ou konn ba li manje / bwè?

Does (s)he drink enough? A lot?
Li bwè byen? Anpil?

(S)He doesn’t want to.
Li pa vle.

Makak karese pitit li jouk li touye l.
The monkey caresses its little one until it kills it.
(Child pampering.)

Lè ou pa gen manman, ou tete grann.
When you don’t have a mother, you nurse from a grandmother.
(You make do with what there is.)

Especially don’t use a baby bottle.
Pa bay bibon menm.

It’s too hard to clean.
Sa twò difisil pou netwaye.

Don’t feed sugar water / tea / boiled water at all.
Pa bay dlo sik / te / dlo bouyi menm.

Do you give the baby water to drink?
Èskè ou bay tibebe a dlo pou li bwè?

Is there good clean water where you live?
Èskè gen bon dlo pwòp kote ou rete a?

Do you boil the water for the child?
Èskè ou bouyi dlo pou pitit la?

It’s very important for you to boil the water.
Sa enpòtan anpil pou ou bouyi dlo.

Has (s)he started eating [cooked] adult food?
Èskè li konmanse manje gwo manje?

You must give him/her [cooked] adult food.
Se pou ou ba li gwo manje.

(S)He has no appetite.
Li mal pou manje.

(S)He didn’t eat yesterday.
Li pa manje yè.

Feed him/her several times each day, not just three times each day.
Ba li manje plizyè fwa chak jou, pa sèlman twa fwa chak jou.

Does (s)he eat dirt sometimes?
Èskè li manje tè tanzantan?

Is there something (s)he does not want to eat / drink at all?
Èskè gen bagay li pa vle manje / bwè menm menm menm?
Manje ou plis renmen, se li menm ki va trangle ou. The food you like the most is the very one which will strangle you.

His/Her stomach is always hurting him/her. Vant li toujou fè li mal.

Does (s)he spit up after (s)he eats? Èske li konn krache apre li manje?

Is there something which always makes him/her sick? Èske gen yon bagay ki toujou ap fè li malad?

His/Her stomach is always hurting him/her. Vant li toujou fè li mal.

Does (s)he spit up after (s)he eats? Èske li konn krache apre li manje?

Is there something which always makes him/her sick? Èske gen yon bagay ki toujou ap fè li malad?

COLDS AND COUGHS / RIM AK TOUS

(S)He has a cold / the flu. Li gripe.

(S)He has had the cold for how many days? Li gen grip depi konben jou?

(S)He coughs a lot. Li touse anpil.

Is (s)he coughing up phlegm? Èske li fé flèm lè li touse?

URINE / PIPI

Does (s)he urinate all right? Èske li pipi byen?

Has (s)he urinated today? Èske li pipi jòdi a?

Does it burn him/her? Èske li boule l?

I don’t think it burns him/her. M pa kwè li boule l.

What does the urine look like? Kijan pipi a ye?

Is the urine dark yellow? Li bay pipi ki yon jòn fonse?

Colds and coughs / Rim ak tous

(S) He has a cold / the flu. Li gripe.

(S) He has had the cold for how many days? Li gen grip depi konben jou?

(S) He coughs a lot. Li touse anpil.

Is (s) he coughing up phlegm? Èske li fé flèm lè li touse?

Pedes

Are there any adults in the house who are coughing? Èske gen granmoun nan kay la k ap touse?

URINE / PIPI

Does (s) he urinate all right? Èske li pipi byen?

Has (s) he urinated today? Èske li pipi jòdi a?

Does it burn him/her? Èske li boule l?

I don’t think it burns him/her. M pa kwè li boule l.

What does the urine look like? Kijan pipi a ye?

Is the urine dark yellow? Li bay pipi ki yon jòn fonse?

Odè manman sèlman, se yon renmèd. The mere scent of a mother is medicine.

Pi piti toujou pi réd. The smallest is always the toughest.

BOWELS / WATÈ

How are his/her stools? Kijan watè li ye?

How many times did (s) he have bowel movements yesterday? Konben fwa li watè yè?

How many times does (s) he have bowel movements each day? Konben fwa li watè chak jou?

Does (s) he have normal stools? Èske li poupou nòmal?

Are the stools red / yellow / black? Watè wouj / jòn / nwa?
**DIARRHEA / DYARE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Do the stools contain mucus / blood?</td>
<td>Yes, watè a gen glè / san?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He has watery stools.</td>
<td>Li watè dlo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He has thick stools.</td>
<td>Li watè pwès nèt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He has seedy stools.</td>
<td>Li gen watè ma.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does he pass gas / worms?</td>
<td>Li rann gaz / vè?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He never passes worms?</td>
<td>Li pa janm rann vè?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**VOMITING / VONMI**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Does he vomit? A lot?</td>
<td>Èske li vonmi? Anpil?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How often does he vomit?</td>
<td>Konben fwa li vonmi?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He vomits three or four times each day.</td>
<td>Twa osinon kat fwa chak jou.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What did he eat / drink?</td>
<td>Kisa li te manje / bwè?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What did he vomit up?</td>
<td>Kisa li te vonmi?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If he is still vomiting, he will need intravenous fluid (IV).</td>
<td>Si l ap vonmi toujou, l ap bezwen sewòm nan venn.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Pedes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kò timoun rèd, san l pa di; kò granmoun di, san l pa rèd.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The young person’s body is tough, without being hard; the old person’s body is hard, without being tough.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
IX. FAMILY PLANNING / PLANIN

VOCABULARY / KÈK MO

child - timoun, ptit
method - metòd
condom - kapòt
penis - pjon, pati gason
diaphragm - kapòt pou fanm
pill (birth control) - grenn
family planning (to practice) - planin (fè/swiv)
pregnant - ansent
rhythm method - metòd tanperati
foam (contraceptive) - krèm
suppository - tablèt
intercourse (to have) - gen
injection (contraceptive) - ligatì (twonp)
relasyon, fè kontak
uterus - matris
IUD - filaman, esterilè
vasectomy - vazektomi
menses - règ
womb - matris

TWO POSTERS:

PRAN TÈT NOU! BE REASONABLE!
FÈ PITIT LÈ NOU KAPAB HAVE CHILDREN WHEN YOU CAN
OKIPE YO. TAKE CARE OF THEM.
FÈ PLANIN! USE FAMILY PLANNING!

PRAN TÈT OU! BE REASONABLE!
PA GRENNEN PITIT! DON’T GO ON HAVING ONE CHILD AFTER ANOTHER!
Do you use...?

Èske ou konn sèvi ak...

Would you like to use...?

Èske ou ta vle sèvi ak...

WHAT THEY SAY / SA YO KONN DI

I’ve come to stop having children.

M vini pou rete nèt. /
M vini pou m pa fè pitit ankô.

I’m poor. I have too many children already.

Mwen pòv. M gen twòp pitit deja.

I don’t know what I must do.

M pa konnen sa m dwe fè.

He never misses a night.

Li pa rate.

I’m praying to God that I not have any more children.

M ap priye Bondye pou m pa fè pitit ankô.

Space your births. [Literally:
Let your children have a little age before you have others.]

Kite pitit ou gen yon bon ti laj anvan ou fè lòt.

If you don’t do anything, you’ll go on having children.

Si ou pa fè anyen, ou ap fè pitit toujou.

Even if you’re breast-feeding, you can become pregnant if you don’t practice family planning.

Menm si ou bay tete, ou ka vin ansent si ou pa fè planin.

In the family-planning service, one pays nothing at all for condoms, for contraceptive pills, or for a tubal ligation.

Nan planin, moun pa peye anyen ditou ni pou kapòt, ni pou grenn, ni pou ligati.

We have: contraceptive pills vaginal suppositories the IUD contraceptive injections.

Nou gen: gren tablèt filaman piki.

Which birth-control method do you prefer?

Ki metòd planin ou pito?

GENERAL / KÈSYON JENERAL

I’m going to ask a woman to talk with you about that in Creole.

M pral mande yon fanm pale ak ou sou sa an kreyòl.

Do you have children at home?

Ou gen timoun lakay ou?

How many children have you had?

Konben timoun ou fé?
Every three months you would need to get another injection.

Here we don’t use the rhythm method.

EXAMINATION / EGZAMEN

Come lie down for a little examination.

Take off your panties.

Spread your legs.

Pull up your legs.

Bear down [to relax the vagina].

What do you feel? Pain?

When was your last period?

Do you have a lot of pain when you have your period?

You have an infection.

You need to have a little treatment before we can insert the IUD.

You can put your clothes back on.

What other sicknesses do you have?

None of these methods are good for you.

Family Planning

Chak twa mwa ou ta bezwen pran piki ankò.

Isit nou pa sèvi ak metòd tanperati a.

Pa antre nan batay san baton.
Don’t go into battle without protection.
(Use a condom.)

CONDOMS / KAPÒT

Does your husband agree to use a condom, since other methods are not good for you?

Èskè mari ou dakò pou l sèvi ak kapòt, dapore lòt metòd yo pa bon pou ou?

A condom can be used only once.

Yon kapòt ka sèvi yon sèl fwa.

THE PILL / GRENN

If you suffer from high blood pressure, or if you are more than thirty-five, the pill is not good for you.

Si ou soufri tansyon, oubyen si ou gen plis pase trannsenk an, grenn pa bon pou ou.

You must start on the fifth day after your period begins.

You have an infection.

Pa bliye bwè youn chak jou.

Pand an lòt doulè lè ou gen règ ou?

Ki dat dènye règ ou?

Èskè ou santi anpil doulè lè ou gen règ ou?

Kisa ou santi? Doulè?

Tout metòd sa yo pa bon pou ou.

Tout metòd sa yo pa bon pou ou.

Si ou soufri tansyon, oubyen si ou gen plis pase trannsenk an, grenn pa bon pou ou.

You need to have a little treatment before we can insert the IUD.

Or bezwen fè yon ti tretman anv an ka mete filaman an.

Or bezwen fè yon ti tretman anv an ka mete filaman an.

You have an infection.

Pa bliye bwè youn chak jou.

Pand an lòt doulè lè ou gen règ ou?

Èskè ou santi anpil doulè lè ou gen règ ou?

Ki dat dènye règ ou?

You have an infection.

Pa bliye bwè youn chak jou.

Pa bliye bwè youn chak jou.

Pa bliye bwè youn chak jou.

Pa bliye bwè youn chak jou.
# VAGINAL SUPPOSITORY / TABLÉT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Creole</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>If you are afraid about putting in the IUD, try vaginal suppositories.</td>
<td>Si ou pè pou mete filaman, seye tablèt vajinal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You put a suppository in your vagina five minutes before you have intercourse.</td>
<td>Ou mete yon tablèt nan pati ou senk minit anvan ou ale an kontak.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You can’t have intercourse twice with the same suppository.</td>
<td>Ou pa kapab fè de kontak ak menm tablèt la.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If you want to have intercourse a second time, put in another one.</td>
<td>Si ou vle fè yon dezyèm kontak, mete yon lòt.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

# IUD / FILAMAN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Creole</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Why do you want to put in an IUD?</td>
<td>Poukisa ou vle mete filaman?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We can put in an IUD for you.</td>
<td>Nou kapab mete filaman pou ou.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To put in an IUD, it’ll take about 15-20 minutes.</td>
<td>Pou mete yon filaman, sa ap pran kenz-ven minit konsa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I can put in the IUD for you myself.</td>
<td>Se mwen menm k ap mete filaman an pou ou.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I’ll give you an appointment forty days after you have delivered.</td>
<td>M ap ba ou randevou karant jou apre ou fin akouche.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>After we put in an IUD, you need to come back in a month to check if everything is good.</td>
<td>Apre nou mete yon filaman, ou bezwen tounen nan yon mwa pou tcheke si tout bagay bon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>And after that, you need to come back each year.</td>
<td>Epi apre sa, ou bezwen vini chak ennann.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When you want to have a child, come have the IUD taken out here.</td>
<td>Lê ou vle fè yon pitit, vin fè wete filaman an isit la.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Creole</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I’ve come for an IUD check-up.</td>
<td>M vini pou tchèk filaman.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Each little pain you feel - or if you are losing weight - is not necessarily due to the IUD.</td>
<td>Chak ti doulè ou santi - oubyen si ou vin dechte - se pa blije akòz filaman an.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Kolik pa tranche.**

Menstrual pains are not labor pains.
TUBAL LIGATION AND VASECTOMY / LIGATI (TWONP) AK VAZEKTOMI

A tubal ligation would be good between three and six children, or sometimes after eight children.

Before you’re thirty, a tubal ligation would not be too good.

You need to spend one or two days only in the hospital.

Your husband has to come give written permission if you want a tubal ligation.

You don’t need to worry about your husband - it will have no effect on him.

It won’t make your husband impotent.

There is an operation for women or for men.

If a man would come to have a vasectomy, he would not become impotent.

Yon ligati ta bon ant twa ak sis timoun, oubyen pafwa apre wit timoun.

Anvan ou gen trant an, yon ligati pa ta twò bon.

Ou bezwen pase youn oubyen de jou sèlman lopital.

Fòk mari ou vini sìyen si ou vle yon ligati.

Ou pa bezwen fatige tèt ou pou mari ou - sa p ap fè l anyen.

Sa p ap fè mari ou pa gason.

Gen operasyon pou fi oubyen pou gason.

Si yon gason ta vin fè vazektomi, li pa ta pèdi bann li.

Piti piti zwazo fè nich li.
Little by little the bird makes its nest.

X. OPHTHALMOLOGY / MALADI JE

Atansyon pa kapon.
Caution is not cowardice.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Eye Condition</th>
<th>Haitian</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>astigmatism</td>
<td>defòmasyon nan gla(s) je</td>
<td>astigmatism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bags under the eyes</td>
<td>- je nan tou</td>
<td>- eyes that have bags under them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bifocal lenses</td>
<td>- linèt bifokal</td>
<td>- bifocal lenses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>black eye</td>
<td>- je bouche, je wouj</td>
<td>- black eye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blind</td>
<td>- avèg</td>
<td>- blind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blindness</td>
<td>- avègleman</td>
<td>- blindness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blind person</td>
<td>- moun ki avèg, je wouj</td>
<td>- blind person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blink</td>
<td>- bat je</td>
<td>- blink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bloodshot</td>
<td>- je wouj</td>
<td>- bloodshot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blurred vision</td>
<td>- vwal nan je</td>
<td>- blurred vision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blurred vision, to have</td>
<td>- wè twoub</td>
<td>- blurred vision, to have</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>broad daylight</td>
<td>- lè solèy cho</td>
<td>- broad daylight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bulging eyes</td>
<td>- je sòti</td>
<td>- bulging eyes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>burn (to)</td>
<td>- pìke, boule</td>
<td>- burn (to)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>burning sensation</td>
<td>- pikotman</td>
<td>- burning sensation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cataract</td>
<td>- katarak</td>
<td>- cataract</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>check (to)</td>
<td>- tcheke</td>
<td>- check (to)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>close (to)</td>
<td>- fèmen</td>
<td>- close (to)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conjunctiva</td>
<td>- konjonktiv</td>
<td>- conjunctiva</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conjunctival discharge</td>
<td>- lasi, matyè, sòs, dlo blan(ch)</td>
<td>- conjunctival discharge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conjunctivitis</td>
<td>- je drandran, maladi nan je, malojo, konjonktivit</td>
<td>- conjunctivitis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>contact lenses</td>
<td>- vè kontak</td>
<td>- contact lenses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cornea</td>
<td>- gla(s) je</td>
<td>- cornea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cover (to)</td>
<td>- bouche</td>
<td>- cover (to)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cross-eyed</td>
<td>- je vewon, je lanvè, je tounen</td>
<td>- cross-eyed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dark glasses</td>
<td>- linèt solèy</td>
<td>- dark glasses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deep-set eyes</td>
<td>- je fon</td>
<td>- deep-set eyes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diabetes</td>
<td>- maladi sik, dyabèt</td>
<td>- diabetes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diabetic, to be</td>
<td>- fè sik</td>
<td>- diabetic, to be</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>discharge</td>
<td>- lasi, matyè, sòs, dlo blan(ch)</td>
<td>- discharge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disease</td>
<td>- maladi</td>
<td>- disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>double vision, to have</td>
<td>- wè de (bagay), wè doub, wè tout bagay an de</td>
<td>- double vision, to have</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drops</td>
<td>- ti dlo pou je, renmèd pou je</td>
<td>- drops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>evil eye</td>
<td>- move je</td>
<td>- evil eye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eye</td>
<td>- je, zye</td>
<td>- eye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eye filled with eye-matter</td>
<td>- kaka, je lasi</td>
<td>- eye filled with eye-matter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eyeball</td>
<td>- boul je</td>
<td>- eyeball</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eyebrow</td>
<td>- sousi</td>
<td>- eyebrow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eye chart</td>
<td>- tablo</td>
<td>- eye chart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eye-dropper</td>
<td>- konngout, kontgout</td>
<td>- eye-dropper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eye-drops</td>
<td>- ti dlo pou je, renmèd pou je</td>
<td>- eye-drops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eyeglasses</td>
<td>- linèt</td>
<td>- eyeglasses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eyelash</td>
<td>- plim je, pwal je, pwèl je</td>
<td>- eyelash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eyelid</td>
<td>- po je, pòpyè</td>
<td>- eyelid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eyelids without eyelashes</td>
<td>- boukannen, je griye</td>
<td>- eyelids without eyelashes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eye matter</td>
<td>- kaka je, lasi</td>
<td>- eye matter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eyesight</td>
<td>- je, vizyon, limyè</td>
<td>- eyesight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to have failing eyesight</td>
<td>- je ap febl to have good eyesight - gen bon je</td>
<td>- to have failing eyesight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eye specialist</td>
<td>- dòktè je</td>
<td>- eye specialist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eye-strain</td>
<td>- fatig nan je</td>
<td>- eye-strain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eyewash</td>
<td>- dlo lave je</td>
<td>- eyewash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>farsighted, to be</td>
<td>- wè delwen</td>
<td>- farsighted, to be</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flashes of light</td>
<td>- ti limyè floaters, - ti mimi</td>
<td>- flashes of light, floaters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>floaters</td>
<td>- ti mimi</td>
<td>- floaters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>floaters, eye-matter filled</td>
<td>- eye filled with eye-matter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>glaucoma</td>
<td>- tansyon nan je haloes - sèk, wonn</td>
<td>- glaucoma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hazel-colored eyes</td>
<td>- je chat</td>
<td>- hazel-colored eyes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>headache</td>
<td>- tètèfèmal</td>
<td>- headache</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>high blood pressure</td>
<td>- tansyon hot - cho</td>
<td>- high blood pressure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hurt (to)</td>
<td>- fè mal</td>
<td>- hurt (to)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hyperopic</td>
<td>- ki wè delwen</td>
<td>- hyperopic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>infection</td>
<td>- enfeksyon</td>
<td>- infection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inner side of eyelid</td>
<td>- anndan po je inside of eye</td>
<td>- inner side of eyelid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iris</td>
<td>- glè je</td>
<td>- iris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>irritate (to)</td>
<td>- manje, boule</td>
<td>- irritate (to)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>itch (to)</td>
<td>- grate</td>
<td>- itch (to)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lachrymal gland</td>
<td>- sak dlo je</td>
<td>- lachrymal gland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>laser surgery</td>
<td>- operasyon lazè</td>
<td>- laser surgery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lazy eye</td>
<td>- je lanvè left - gòch</td>
<td>- lazy eye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lens</td>
<td>- vè lens</td>
<td>- lens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lens of eye</td>
<td>- tou je, twou je</td>
<td>- lens of eye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>light</td>
<td>- limyè look (to) -</td>
<td>- light</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>look</td>
<td>- gade</td>
<td>- look</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lotion</td>
<td>- ponmad</td>
<td>- lotion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>medication</td>
<td>- renmèd, medikaman</td>
<td>- medication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>myopic, to be</td>
<td>- ki wè depre myopic</td>
<td>- myopic, to be</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nearsighted, to be</td>
<td>- wè depre nurse</td>
<td>- nearsighted, to be</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nurse</td>
<td>- mis</td>
<td>- nurse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nystagmus</td>
<td>- je lòlòj</td>
<td>- nystagmus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ointment</td>
<td>- ponmad</td>
<td>- ointment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one-eyed</td>
<td>- je bòy</td>
<td>- one-eyed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>open (to)</td>
<td>- louvri</td>
<td>- open (to)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>operation</td>
<td>- operasyon</td>
<td>- operation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ophthalmologist</td>
<td>- dòktè je</td>
<td>- ophthalmologist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ophthalmology</td>
<td>- maladi je</td>
<td>- ophthalmology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>optic fluid</td>
<td>- kalalou je</td>
<td>- optic fluid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>optic nerve</td>
<td>- nè je</td>
<td>- optic nerve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>optometer</td>
<td>- aparèy pou tcheke je</td>
<td>- optometer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>optometrist</td>
<td>- dòktè je</td>
<td>- optometrist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>patch</td>
<td>- pansman</td>
<td>- patch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>peripheral vision</td>
<td>- wè sou kote</td>
<td>- peripheral vision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pill</td>
<td>- grenn</td>
<td>- pill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pinkeye</td>
<td>- je drandran, je wouj</td>
<td>- pinkeye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>presbyopic, to be</td>
<td>- wè delwen</td>
<td>- presbyopic, to be</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>problem</td>
<td>- pwohlèm</td>
<td>- problem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>protruding eyes</td>
<td>- je sòti</td>
<td>- protruding eyes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pterygium</td>
<td>- chè nan je</td>
<td>- pterygium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ptosis</td>
<td>- je boukannen, je griye</td>
<td>- ptosis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pupil</td>
<td>- wè doub, wè tout manman je, nannan je, tou je, twou je</td>
<td>- pupil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retin</td>
<td></td>
<td>- redness (of eye)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retina</td>
<td>- retin, detach</td>
<td>- retina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>detached retina</td>
<td>- retin dekole</td>
<td>- detached retina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>right</td>
<td>- dwat</td>
<td>- right</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scar</td>
<td>- mak, tach</td>
<td>- scar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sclera</td>
<td>- blan je</td>
<td>- sclera</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>see (to)</td>
<td>- wè</td>
<td>- see (to)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>side vision</td>
<td>- wè sou kote</td>
<td>- side vision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sight</td>
<td>- wè</td>
<td>- sight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sleep, eye matter</td>
<td>- kaka je, lasi specks, floatsers - ti mimi</td>
<td>- sleep, eye matter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spot(s)</td>
<td>- tach</td>
<td>- spot(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>squeeze shut (to)</td>
<td>- peze</td>
<td>- squeeze shut (to)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>squint (to)</td>
<td>- twenzi</td>
<td>- squint (to)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>squinting</td>
<td>- je louch, je pichpich je tawèt, je twèt</td>
<td>- squinting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stinging</td>
<td>- je tawèt, je twèt</td>
<td>- stinging</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sting (to)</td>
<td>- pìke</td>
<td>- sting (to)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>strabismus</td>
<td>- je vewon, je lanvè, je tounen</td>
<td>- strabismus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sty</td>
<td>- klou nan je</td>
<td>- sty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sunglasses</td>
<td>- linèt solèy</td>
<td>- sunglasses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>surgery</td>
<td>- operasyon</td>
<td>- surgery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suture</td>
<td>- suture</td>
<td>- suture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>teardrop</td>
<td>- dlo</td>
<td>- tear drop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tear duct</td>
<td>- kannal dlo je</td>
<td>- tear duct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>symptom</td>
<td>- remak, siy</td>
<td>- symptom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pain</td>
<td>- doulè</td>
<td>- pain</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
tear gland - glann kriye
temples (of glasses) - manch linèt
treatment - tretman, swenay
veil - vwal, plak blanch

vision - je, vizyon, limyè
water (to) - fè dlo, kouri dlo
white of eye - blan je

General / Kèsyon Jeneral

Is this the first time you’ve come here?
You’ve never consulted an eye specialist?
What problem do you have with your eyes?
Do you see all right?
I don’t see well.
Do your eyes hurt you?
Which one?
Left? Right? Both?

Examination / Egzamen

Take off your glasses.
Open your legs [for positioning of optometer].
Sit back in the chair.
Put your head there.
Put your chin there.

Pale franse pa di lespri.
Speaking French doesn’t mean you’re smart.

Wòch nan dlo pa konnen doulè wòch nan solèy.
The rock in the water doesn’t know the pain of the rock in the sun.

Pi bon gad kò, se je.
The best bodyguard is the eyes.
Leave it there.  
Kite l la a.

Put your forehead there.  
Kole fwon ou la a.

Put your hand(s) there.  
Mete men ou la a.

Put your head forward.  
Avanse tèt ou.

Look straight ahead.  
Gade dwat devan ou.

Keep looking straight ahead.  
Kontinye gade tou dwat.

Open your eyes wider.  
Louvri je ou pi laj.

Close your eyes (normally).  
Fèmen je ou (nòmal).

Don’t squeeze your eyes shut like that.  
Pa peze je ou kon sa.

(Don’t) Blink your eyes.  
(Pa) Bat je ou.

Cover your left / right eye.  
Bouche je gòch / dwat ou.

You have an eye infection.  
Ou gen yon enfeksyon nan je ou.

How many fingers do you see?  
Konben dwèt ou wè?

Show me in what direction the three prongs [of characters on eye chart] go.  
Montre m ki bò twa branch yo fè.

Learn here.  
Gade isit.

Look up.  
Gade anlè/anwo.

Look down.  
Gade atè/anba.

Look to the left / right.  
Gade agòch / adwat.

Look at me (again).  
Gade mwen (ankò).
IRRITATION / BOULE

My eyes are burning / stinging me. | Je m ap boule / pike m.
Do your eyes itch you? | Je ou grate ou?
They itch me. | Li grate m.
It’s really irritating me. | Se manje sa ap manje m.
Do your eyes water? | Èske je ou fé dlo?
My eyes water. | Je m kouri dlo.
There’s an awful lot of tearing. | Sa fè yon pakèt dlo.
Does light bother your eyes? | Èske limyè fatige je ou?
Does dust / smoke bother your eyes in bright light? | Èske pousyè / lafimen bare je ou lè soléy cho?
Has there been conjunctival discharge? | Li konn fé lasi/matyè?
Are your eyelids stuck together in the morning? | Èske je ou koud nan maten?
Do you use a cold-water compress? | Èske ou fé konrès dlo glase?

Can you see close up / from far off? | Èske ou wè pre / lwen?
I see well far off, but I don’t see well close up. | M wè byen delwen, men m pa wè byen depre.
I see well close up, but I don’t see well far off. | M wè byen depre, men m pa wè byen delwen.
My vision is blurred both when I am looking far off and when I am looking close up. | M wè twoub ni lè m ap gade delwen ni lè m ap gade depre.
Do you see well in broad daylight? | Èske ou wè byen lè soléy cho?
In broad daylight, do you see smoke, mist, dust [have blurred vision]? | Lè soléy cho, èske ou wè yon lafimen, yon bwouya, yon lapousyè?
Does it seem there is a veil covering your eyes? | Èske ou santi tankou yon vwal nan je?
I see spots in front of my eyes. | M wè tach devan je m.
I see floaters in front of my eyes. | M wè ti bagay ki fè mimi mimi devan je m.
Do you have double vision? | Èske ou wè doub?

Eyes

Je pa dan, dwèt pa kòn.
Eyes are not teeth, fingers are not horns.
(Eyes and fingers are fragile.)

PICTOU  wè lwen, ou pa avèg.
Better to be far-sighted than to be blind.

VISION / WÈ
### INJURY AND FOREIGN MATTER / BLESE AK LÔT BAGAY NAN JE OU

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What happened to your left / right eye?</td>
<td><em>Sa k pase nan je gòch / dwat ou?</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do you feel like you have something which rolls around in your eye?</td>
<td><em>Èske ou santi ou gen yon bagay ki woule nan je ou?</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You have something in your eye.</td>
<td><em>Ou gen yon bagay nan je ou.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You have dirt / sand / dust in your eye(s).</td>
<td><em>Ou gen tè / sab / pousyè nan je ou.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I’ll try to get it out for you.</td>
<td><em>M pral seye wete l pou ou.</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Ti bwa ou pa wè, se li k pete je ou.**
The little twig you don’t see is the one that puts your eye out.

### GENERAL HEALTH / SANTE AN JENERAL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Do you have any other sickness?</td>
<td><em>Èske ou fè lòt maladi?</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have you been having headaches?</td>
<td><em>Ou konn gen têtêmfal?</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You’re not diabetic?</td>
<td><em>Ou pa fè sik?</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do you have high blood pressure?</td>
<td><em>Èske ou fè tansyon?</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are there other people in your family who have high blood pressure?</td>
<td><em>Èske gen lòt moun nan fanmi ou ki fè tansyon?</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### GLASSES / LINÊT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Do you have glasses?</td>
<td><em>Ou gen linèt?</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Where are they?</td>
<td><em>Kote yo?</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do you see better with / without glasses?</td>
<td><em>Ou wè pi byen ak / san linèt yo?</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I see well with / without glasses.</td>
<td><em>M wè byen ak / san linèt.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I have problems when I am sewing / reading.</td>
<td><em>M gen pwoblèm lè m ap koud / li.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do you sew a lot? [Remember not to embarrass your patients by asking if they can read.]</td>
<td><em>Èske ou koud anpil?</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They’re for when you are sewing / reading.</td>
<td><em>Se pou lè ou ap koud / li.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You (don’t) need glasses.</td>
<td><em>Ou (pa) bezwen linèt.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glasses can’t do anything for you.</td>
<td><em>Linèt pa ka fè anyen pou ou.</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Kaka je pa linèt.**
Eye matter is not glasses. *(You need glasses.)*

### MEDICATION / RENMÈD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What have you been putting in your eye(s)?</td>
<td><em>Kisa ou konn mete nan je ou?</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What was the last time you put medication in your eye(s)?

Ki dënye fwa ou mete renmèd la nan je ou?

Do you use the medication each day? This morning?

Ou mete renmèd la chak jou? Maten an?

Did the medication we gave you help your eyes?

Èske renmèd nou te ba ou a geri je ou?

Do your eyes feel worse when you use the medication?

Ou santi je ou pi mal lè ou sèvi ak renmèd?

They are always hot.

Li toujou cho.

They are always itching me.

Li toujou ap grate m.

Do you still have any medication?

Èske ou gen renmèd toujou?

I’m going to put some medication in your eye(s).

M pral mete yon renmèd nan je ou.

Put in two drops one / two / three / four time(s) a day.

Mete de gout youn / de / twa / kat fwa pa jou.

It’ll burn you a little, but it’ll go away quickly.

Sa ap boule ou yon ti kras, men sa ap pase vit.

You need a patch over your left / right eye.

Ou bezwen yon pansman sou je gòch / dwat ou.

Don’t take it off before this time tomorrow.

Pa wete li anvan menm lè a denmen.

Among the blind, the one-eyed are king.

Nan mitan avèg, bòy se wa.

OPERATION / OPERASYON

A cataract is like a white coating which covers your eyes.

Yon katarak, se tankou yon plak blanch ki kouvri je ou.

We need to do an operation.

Se pou nou fè yon operasyon.

If we don’t do this operation for you, you’ll go blind.

Si nou pa fè operasyon sa a pou ou, ou ap vin avèg.

The operation won’t hurt you.

Operasyon an p ap fè ou mal.

POSTER:

Madanm! Bay pìtit ou manje anpil legim, sitou sa k jòn yo - paske yo bon anpil pou je!

Madam! Give your children a lot of vegetables to eat, especially yellow ones - because they are very good for the eyes!
XI. DENTISTRY / DANTIS

BABY TEETH / DAN TIMOUN

dan devan

dan chen/
dan je

dan déyè/
dan pilon

upper teeth
dan anwo

lower teeth
dan anba
ADULT TEETH / DAN GRANMOUN

- Abscess - abse
- Adult tooth (teeth) - dan granmoun
- Amalgam - amalgam
- Amalgam carrier - pòt-amalgam
- Anesthetic - anestezi
- Antibiotic(s) - antibyotik
- Aspirator - sisyon
- Aspirin (tablet) - (grenn) aspirin
- Baby tooth (teeth) - dan timoun, dan lét
- Bicuspid - dan déyè, dan pilon
- Bite (to) - bay kout dan
- Bite down (to) - mòde dan
- Bleed (to) - bay san, rann san, senyen
- Bleeding - senyman
- Blood - san
- Bone - zo
- Braces - aparèy
- Bridge - pon, dan vise
- Broken tooth - dan kase
- Brushstick - bwadan
- Brush teeth (to) - bwose dan, lave bouch
- Buck teeth - dan griyen
- Calculus - kwout jòn
- Canine tooth (teeth) - dan chen, dan je
- Canker - kank, chank
- Cap - kouwòn
- Cavity - twou (nan dan), kannal dan, kari
- Cavity varnish - vêni
- Cement filling - siman
- Cheek - bó figi
- Chew food (to) - moulen/kraze manje
- Clean teeth (to) - netwayne dan
- Close or shut (to) - fèmen
- Condenser - foulwa
- Cotton - koton
- Cotton gauze - twal gaz
- Cracked - fele
- Crown - kouwòn
- Cuspid - dan chen, dan je
- Cyst - kis
- Dead tooth (teeth) - dan mouri
- Decay - kari
- Decayed tooth - dan pike, dan bonbon, dan gate
- Deciduous tooth (teeth) - dan timoun, dan lét
- Dental - dantè
- Dental assistant - asistan dòktè dan
- Dental floss - fil pou dan, fil dantè
- Dental hygienist - oksilyè dantè
- Dental mirror - ti glas
- Dentist - dantis, doktè dan
- Dentist’s chair - chèz dantis
- Dentist’s drill - machin
- Dentist’s office - kay dantis
- Dentistry - dantis
- Dentition - dantisyon; fè dan
- Discolor - vîn jòn
- Drill - machin
- Drill (to) - sévi ak machin
- Elevator (for extraction) - elevatè
- Enamel - emay
- Endodontics - we te nè/vè nan dan
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dental Term</th>
<th>French Term</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eugenol</td>
<td>lwil pou dan, lwil jiwof</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exam (nation)</td>
<td>egzamen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ezhiver</td>
<td>sonn</td>
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<tr>
<td>Extraction (to do an)</td>
<td>rache dan, fe ekstraksyon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eyeeoth (eyeteeth)</td>
<td>dan je, dan chen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>False tooth (teeth)</td>
<td>fo dan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fever blister</td>
<td>bouton lafyèv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filling</td>
<td>amalgam, plonbaj, plon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cement filling</td>
<td>siman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent filling</td>
<td>amalgam</td>
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<tr>
<td>Temporary filling</td>
<td>zoé</td>
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<tr>
<td>Filling (to do)</td>
<td>plonbe</td>
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<tr>
<td>Floss (fil)</td>
<td>fil pou dan, fil dantè</td>
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<tr>
<td>Floss (to)</td>
<td>sèvi ak fil pou dan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fluoride</td>
<td>fliyorid</td>
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<tr>
<td>Forceps</td>
<td>pens, fosèp</td>
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<tr>
<td>Front tooth (teeth)</td>
<td>dan devan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gauze</td>
<td>twal gaz</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gingivitis</td>
<td>jansiv anfle, jansiv senyen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gland</td>
<td>glann</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glass slab</td>
<td>plakèt vè</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gold tooth (teeth)</td>
<td>dan lò</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grinding one’s teeth (to be)</td>
<td>manje dan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gum (s)</td>
<td>jansiv</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gum disease</td>
<td>maladi jansiv</td>
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<td>Head-rest</td>
<td>tèt chèz</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hydrogen peroxide</td>
<td>dlo oksijene</td>
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<tr>
<td>Incisor(s)</td>
<td>dan devan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infected</td>
<td>enfekte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infection</td>
<td>enfeksyon</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inflammation</td>
<td>enflamasyon</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inject (to)</td>
<td>pike</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Injection</td>
<td>piki</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inlay</td>
<td>(e)klis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jaw (s)</td>
<td>machwè, machwa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ligature wire</td>
<td>fil ligati</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lip (s)</td>
<td>po bouch, lèv</td>
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<tr>
<td>Listerine</td>
<td>Listarin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loose tooth</td>
<td>dan souke, dan sekwe</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lower tooth (teeth)</td>
<td>dan anba</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mirror</td>
<td>glas</td>
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<tr>
<td>Molar (s)</td>
<td>dan dèyè, dan pilon, dan mounen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mouth</td>
<td>bouch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mouth wash</td>
<td>beny bouch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Needle</td>
<td>zegwi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nerve</td>
<td>nè, vè</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noma</td>
<td>nom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Normal</td>
<td>nòmal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Numb</td>
<td>angoudi, mò</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil of cloves</td>
<td>lwil pou dan, lwil jiwof</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open (to)</td>
<td>louvri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oral surgery</td>
<td>chiriji bouch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orthodontics</td>
<td>drese dan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pain</td>
<td>doulà</td>
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<tr>
<td>Palate</td>
<td>palette</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penicillin</td>
<td>pelisilin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Periodontist</td>
<td>espesyalis jansiv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent tooth (teeth)</td>
<td>dan grannoun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pill</td>
<td>grenn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plaque</td>
<td>tat, kalkè</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pliers, cotton</td>
<td>pensèt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polish (to)</td>
<td>poli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Premolar (s)</td>
<td>dan dèyè, dan pilon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary tooth (teeth)</td>
<td>dan timoun, dan lèt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probe (dental)</td>
<td>ekatè</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probe (to)</td>
<td>sonde</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pull out (to)</td>
<td>rache</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pus</td>
<td>pij, pi, postim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyorrhea</td>
<td>jansiv anfle, piyore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduce pain (to)</td>
<td>touye nè/vè nan dan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rinse one’s mouth (to)</td>
<td>souke dlo nan bouch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Root</td>
<td>rasin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Root canal therapy (to do)</td>
<td>wete nè/vè nan dan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rotten</td>
<td>pike, pouri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saliva</td>
<td>dlo bouch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saliva ejector</td>
<td>sisyon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salt water</td>
<td>dlo sèl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scale (to)</td>
<td>grate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sealer</td>
<td>vèni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sensitive tooth</td>
<td>dan sirèt</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sharpening stone</td>
<td>wòch pou file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short tooth</td>
<td>dan rachòt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Socket</td>
<td>twou</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sore (noun)</td>
<td>blesi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sore (to be)</td>
<td>fè mal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sore (ulcerating)</td>
<td>maleng</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sore tooth</td>
<td>dan sirèt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soreness</td>
<td>doulà</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spaced apart (teeth)</td>
<td>dan chakaka, dan tyaka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sharpening stone</td>
<td>wòch pou file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short tooth</td>
<td>dan rachòt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Socket</td>
<td>twou</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sore (noun)</td>
<td>blesi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sore (to be)</td>
<td>fè mal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sore (ulcerating)</td>
<td>maleng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sore tooth</td>
<td>dan sirèt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soreness</td>
<td>doulà</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spaced apart (teeth)</td>
<td>dan chakaka, dan tyaka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spatula (cement)</td>
<td>espatil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spoon excavator</td>
<td>eskavatè</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sterilize (to)</td>
<td>esterilize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Straighten teeth (to)</td>
<td>drese dan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stub of tooth</td>
<td>chouk dan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stunted tooth (teeth)</td>
<td>dan rachòt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swallow (to)</td>
<td>vale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swelling</td>
<td>anfleman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swollen</td>
<td>anfle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syringe</td>
<td>sereng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tartar</td>
<td>kaka dan, kwout dan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teeth</td>
<td>dan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teeth set far apart</td>
<td>dan tchaka, dan tyaka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teeth</td>
<td>dan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Dentistry**

| Two teeth growing in same position | dan doukla, dan marasa |
| Two teeth growing in same position | dan doukla, dan marasa |
| Teeth | fè dan |
| Teething | dantisyon |
| Third molar (s) | dan zòrèy, dan sajès |
| Tongue | lang |
| Tongue depressor | abèslang |
| Tooth, teeth | dan |
| Toothache | danfèmal, maldan, malodan, modan |
| Toothbrush | bwòs dan, bwòsadan |
| Tooth decay | dan pike, dan |
| Toothless | dan jiwòf, dan flobop |
| Toothpaste | kòlgat, patdantifris |
| Toothpick | bwadan, kidan |
| Touch (to) | touche |
| Trench mouth | jansiv anfle, piyore |
| Tweezers | pens |
| Upper tooth (teeth) | dan granmoun |
| Vincot’s Infection | jansiv |
| Wisdom tooth (teeth) | dan zòrèy, dan sajès |
| X-ray | radyografi |
| X-ray machine | machin radyografi |
### Dentistry

**We want to help you.**

**We want to help you.**

**You don’t need to be afraid.**

**You don’t need to be afraid.**

**It won’t hurt you very much.**

**It won’t hurt you very much.**

**Tell me if it hurts you.**

**Tell me if it hurts you.**

**Does that hurt you?**

**Does that hurt you?**

**Does it still hurt you?**

**Does it still hurt you?**

**Do you feel that?**

**Do you feel that?**

**Are you OK?**

**Are you OK?**

**I’m going to lean back / lower the chair now.**

**I’m going to lean back / lower the chair now.**

**I’m going to raise the chair now.**

**I’m going to raise the chair now.**

**Rinse your mouth (thoroughly) with water.**

**Rinse your mouth (thoroughly) with water.**

**Spit it out.**

**Spit it out.**

**Spit into the bowl.**

**Spit into the bowl.**

**Here’s a paper towel to wipe your mouth.**

**Here’s a paper towel to wipe your mouth.**

**I need more light.**

**I need more light.**

---

**Dan pouri gen fós sou bannann mi.**

Rotten teeth have strength against ripe plantains.

*(Even bad teeth can be useful.)*
EXAMINATION / EGZAMEN

Lean your head back.  
Apiye tèt ou.

Open your mouth (wider / just a little).  
Louvi bouch ou (pi laj / tou piti).

Close your mouth (half-way).  
(Mwatye) Fèmen bouch ou.

Bite down hard.  
Sere dan.

Turn your head toward me / away.  
Vire tèt ou sou mwen / laba.

A little more / less.  
Yon ti jan piplis / mwens.

Swallow.  
Vale.

You have an abscess / inflammation / infection.  
Ou gen yon abse / enflamasyon / enfeksyon.

You have a loose tooth / broken tooth.  
Ou gen dan souke / dan kase.

You have a gum problem.  
Ou gen pwoblèm ak jansiv ou.

Are your gums sore?  
Èske jansiv ou fè ou mal?

Do your gums bleed sometimes?  
Èske jansiv ou senyen tanzantan?

There’s nothing wrong.  
Ou pa gen anyen.

HISTORY / PWOBÌÈM OU KONN GENYEN

When did it start?  
Ki lè li konmanse?

Has it been like that for long?  
Li kon sa depi lontan?

Does it hurt you all the time?  
Èske li fè ou mal toutan?

Has there been swelling?  
Èske li te anfle?

Does it hurt you when you chew?  
Èske li fè ou mal lè ou moulen manje?

Does it hurt only after you finish eating or drinking?  
Èske li fè ou mal sèlman apre ou fin manje oubyen bwè?

Does it hurt especially when you eat something sweet?  
Èske li fè ou mal sitou lè ou manje bagay dous?

Does it hurt you more when you are hungry or when you see appetizing food?  
Èske li fè ou pi mal lè ou grangou oubyen lè ou wè bon manje?

Does it hurt you when you breathe? When you drink water?  
Èske sa fè ou mal lè ou respire? Lè ou bwè dlo?

Is it hot things or cold which hurt you?  
Èske se bagay cho oubyen frèt ki fè ou mal?

Does it give you a headache?  
Èske li ba ou tètfèmal?

Dan ou genyen, se ak li ou manje.  
The teeth you have are the ones you eat with.
Do you have epilepsy?
Èske ou gen malkadi?
Have they given you medication for epilepsy?
Èske yo ba ou renmèd pou malkadi?
Do you have any other health problems?
Èske ou gen lòt pwoblèm sante?

**FILLINGS / AMALGAM**

You have a cavity.
Ou gen twou nan dan.
This tooth needs a filling.
Dan sa a bezwen yon amalgam.

I’m going to put a filling in the tooth for you.
M ap plonbe dan an pou ou.
I’m going to give you a temporary / permanent filling.
M pral plonbe sa pou detwa jou / nèt.
First I need to use the drill.
Dabò m bezwen sèvi ak machin.
I’m going to give you an injection.
M pral fé piki pou ou.
The filling is falling out.
Amalgam lan ap sòti.
The filling has fallen out.
Amalgam lan te sòti.
Bite down on this (piece of) paper.
Mòde papye sa a.

Close your mouth gently.
Fèmen bouch ou dousman.

Don’t drink anything which is hot.
Pa bwè anyen ki cho.

It will feel normal in about an hour.
Ou ap santi l nòmal nan inè dtan konsa.

INSTRUCTIONS / SA POU NOU FÈ
You must take a little nourishment before you come to have a tooth pulled out (so you can have more strength).
Fò ou pran yon ti bagay anvan ou vin fè rache dan (pou ou ka gen plis fòs).

You can take a little rest here.
Ou mèt fè yon ti kanpo isit la.

Mèt twal gaz la byen pandan trant minit / inè dtan / dezè dtan.

Do the same thing if it begins to bleed again later.
Fè menm bagay la si li konmanse senyen ankò pi ta.

Here is a little cotton gauze to take home.
Men yon ti kras twal gaz pou pote lakay ou.

When you go home, take it easy, so the tooth doesn’t bleed.
Lè ou al lakay ou, pa fè gwo jefò, pou dan an pa senyen.

Go lie down so the tooth doesn’t bleed.
Al kouche pou dan an pa senyen.

Keep your head up when you lie down.
Mete tèt ou wo lè ou kouche.

Put a wet cloth which is warm / cold against the jaw.
Mete yon twal mouye ki cho / frèt sou machwè a.

EXTRACTION / RACHE DAN
This tooth is bad / decayed.
Dan sa a gate / pike.

You must have this tooth pulled out.
Se pou ou fè rache dan sa a.

I’m sorry, but I’m obliged to pull it out.
M regrèt sa pou ou, men m ap blije rache l.

I’ll take care of it for you.
M ap ranje l pou ou.

The tooth doesn’t need to be pulled.
Dan an pa bezwen rache.

This is going to hurt you (a little).
Sa ap fè ou mal (yon ti kras).

Will it hurt me (a lot)?:
Èske sa ap fè m mal (anpil)?

A little, but I’ll give you an injection.
Yon ti kras, men m ap ba ou yon piki.

I’m going to do root canal surgery [Literally: to take out the nerve/worm in the tooth].
M ap wete nè/vè nan dan.

If the tooth still hurts you, I’ll have to pull it out.
Si dan an fè ou mal ankò, fò m rache l.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Creole</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Don’t rinse your mouth (until tomorrow).</td>
<td>Pa souke dlo nan bouch ou (jouk denmen).</td>
<td>Take one aspirin if you have pain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rinse your mouth with lukewarm salt water so as to wash it out.</td>
<td>Souke dlo sél tyèd nan bouch ou pou lave l.</td>
<td>After two hours, you may take two aspirins.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don’t eat anything for at least an hour.</td>
<td>Pa manje anyen pou inè dtan pou pi piti.</td>
<td>You need to take pills for the pain / infection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don’t drink anything hot.</td>
<td>Pa bwè anyen ki cho.</td>
<td>If you feel pain, take one pill each four hours.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don’t eat anything which is too hard.</td>
<td>Pa manje anyen ki twò di.</td>
<td>Si ou santi doulè, se pou ou bwè yon grenn chak katrè dtan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eat your food in small bites.</td>
<td>Manje manje ou ti kal ti kal.</td>
<td>GENERAL CARE / SWENYAY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don’t open your mouth too wide.</td>
<td>Pa louvri bouch ou twò laj.</td>
<td>You must clean your teeth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chew the food on the other side of your mouth.</td>
<td>Kraze manje a sou lòt bò bouch ou.</td>
<td>You need to brush your teeth each day.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don’t chew things which are hard on that tooth.</td>
<td>Pa kraze bagay ki di sou dan sa a.</td>
<td>Use a toothbrush which is not too stiff.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don’t forget to rinse your mouth each hour.</td>
<td>Pa bliye lave bouch ou chak lè.</td>
<td>Se pou ou pwòpte dan ou.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do just what I tell you.</td>
<td>Fè sa m di ou fè a sèlman.</td>
<td>Ou bezwen bwose dan ou chak jou.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Come back here in a week.</td>
<td>Tounen isit nan yon senmenn.</td>
<td>Sèvi ak yon bwòs dan ki pa twò di.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MEDICATION / RENMÈD**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Creole</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Is there medication which makes you sick?</td>
<td>Èske gen renmèd ki fè ou malad?</td>
<td>You need to learn how to brush your teeth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do you have problems with penicillin?</td>
<td>Èske ou gen pwoblèm ak pelisilin?</td>
<td>Ou bezwen aprann kijan pou ou bwose dan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Let me show you. Like this.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Kite m montre ou. Kon sa.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The best is to brush your teeth each time you finish eating - or at least rinse out your mouth.

Rinse your mouth with lukewarm salt water each day.

You must brush your child’s teeth each day.

You need to use dental floss.

I’ll show you how to do it.

You need to eat plenty of fruits and vegetables.

Don’t eat too many sweets.

You were great! [Literally: You were not faint-hearted!]

You must brush your teeth each time you finish eating - or at least rinse out your mouth.

Rinse your mouth with lukewarm salt water each day.

You must brush your child’s teeth each day.

You need to use dental floss.

I’ll show you how to do it.

You need to eat plenty of fruits and vegetables.

Don’t eat too many sweets.

You were great! [Literally: You were not faint-hearted!]

Dan ri danje.
Teeth laugh at danger.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Creole</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Are you comfortable?</td>
<td>Ëskè ou alèz?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What’s wrong?</td>
<td>Kisa ou genyen? / Sa k genyen?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There is nothing which is bothering you?</td>
<td>Pa gen anyen ki ap twouble ou?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are you in pain?</td>
<td>Ou gen doulè?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Where does it hurt you?</td>
<td>Ki kote li fè ou mal?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don’t worry.</td>
<td>Pa chaje tèt ou.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>That’s not serious.</td>
<td>Sa pa grav.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You don’t need to be afraid.</td>
<td>Ou pa bezwen pè.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stay calm.</td>
<td>Pa toumante kò ou.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We’re here to help you.</td>
<td>Nou la pou ede ou.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Who is your doctor?</td>
<td>Ki moun ki dòktè ou?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Nanpwen tonbe ki pa leve.**
There’s no falling down without getting up.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Creole</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Why are you crying like that?</td>
<td>Poukisa ou ap kriye kon sa?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Did you sleep well?</td>
<td>Ou te byen dòmi?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**WHAT THEY SAY / SA YO KONN DI**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Creole</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Help!</td>
<td>Anmwe(sekou)!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My name is...</td>
<td>M rele...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nurse, please, give me a...</td>
<td>Mis, souple, fè m kado yon...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Am I getting better / getting worse?</td>
<td>Èskè m ap refè / vin pi mal?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I’m not (too) well.</td>
<td>M pa (twò) byen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I’m (very) sick.</td>
<td>Mwen malad (anpil).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I’m dying / bad off.</td>
<td>M ap mouri.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I need to get up / go back to bed.</td>
<td>M bezwen kanpe / tounen nan kabann.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I need to urinate / have a stool.</td>
<td>M bezwen fè pipi / watè.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I need to take a leak.</td>
<td>M gen yon pipi ki kenbe m. / M bezwen gate dlo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I need a bedpan / to go to the bathroom.</td>
<td>M bezwen yon vaz/basen / ale nan twalèt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I need toilet paper.</td>
<td>M bezwen papye ijenik.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I’m hungry / thirsty.</td>
<td>M grangou / swaf.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I need a fork / spoon / knife.</td>
<td>M bezwen yon fouchèt / kiyè / kouto.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I’m cold.</td>
<td>M frèt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I can’t sleep / eat / urinate / see / hear.</td>
<td>M pa ka dòmi / manje / pipi / wè / tande.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What time is it?</td>
<td>Ki lè li ye?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can you give me a sleeping pill?</td>
<td>Èskè ou ka ban m yon grenn pou dòmi?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
I feel pain in my stomach / chest / arm / leg / shoulder / here.

I’m dizzy.

I’m having abdominal pains.

I need a doctor / nurse.

Please, call the doctor.

When is the doctor coming?

I want to see my husband / wife / mother.

I want to go home.

When can I go home?

I feel pain in my stomach / chest / arm / leg / shoulder / here.

I’m dizzy.

I’m having abdominal pains.

I need a doctor / nurse.

Please, call the doctor.

When is the doctor coming?

I want to see my husband / wife / mother.

I want to go home.

When can I go home?

M santi doulè nan vant / lestonmak / bra / jann / zepòl mwen / isit.

Mwen toudi.

Nen mwen ap senyen.

Vant mwen ap manje m.

M bezwen yon dòktè / mis.

Tanpri, rele dòktè a.

Ki lè dòktè a ap vini?

M vle wè mari / madanm / manman mwen.

M vle al lakay mwen.

Ki lè m ka al lakay mwen?

Twò prese pa fè jou louvri.
Being too much in a hurry doesn’t hasten the dawn.

SYMPTOMS / JAN OU SANTI OU

Do you have a fever?

My whole body is hot.

(S)He has a fever.

The fever has gone down.
INSTRUCTIONS / SA POU NOU FÈ

What are you doing there! Sa ou ap fè la a!
Stop! Sispann! / Rete, non!
You need to sit here. Ou bezwen chita la.

Lè ou rive yon kote, ou danse tankou tout moun.
When you arrive some place, you dance like everyone else.
(When in Rome, do as the Romans.)
(Follow hospital rules!)

Fè respè ou, m a fè pa m.
You show your respect, I’ll show mine.

We will call you when the doctor is ready.
N a rele ou lè dòktè a pare.

Come this way, please.
Vini bò isit, souple.

We need to take your weight.
Nou bezwen pran pwa ou.

You need to take off all your clothes and shoes.
Se pou ou wete tout rad ou ak soulye ou.

Put on this hospital gown.
Mete rad lopital sa a sou ou.

You may put on your clothes.
Ou mèt mete rad pa ou sou ou.

Stay still. Don’t move.
Ret trankil. Pa souke kò ou.

Are you eating well?
Ou manje byen?

You must have breakfast / lunch / supper.
Fòk ou pran manje maten / manje midi / manje aswè.

Is your stomach upset?
Èsko vant ou balonnen?

I have no appetite.
M pa gen apeti.

I have indigestion.
Mwen gonfle.

I feel nauseated.
M anvi vonmi.

I have a stomach ache / vomited.
M gen vantfèmal / te vonmi.

Are you passing gas?
Ou pase gaz pa ba?

(S)He can’t get rid of gas.
Li pa kab rann gaz.

Do you have diarrhea?
Ou gen dyare?

Are you urinating all right?
Èsko ou pipi alèz?

Are you having trouble breathing?
Èsko ou gen pwoblèm pou pran souf?

I have hay fever.
M gen lafyèv sezon.

Do you have pain in the chest / abdomen?
Èsko ou gen doulè nan lestonmak / anbavant?

Pito ou lèd, ou la.
Better ugly, but alive.
Don’t move him/her. Pa deplase li.

Turn him/her over like this. Vire kò l kon sa.

Turn over on your back / stomach. Vire sou do / vant.

Turn over on your left / your right side. Vire sou bò gòch ou / dwat ou.

You must sit up. Se pou ou leve chita.

I’ll help you to sit up. M ap ede ou pou ou leve chita.

You still need to stay here several days. You still need to stay here several days.

You must not sit up / lie down / lie on your side / lie on your back / lie on your stomach. Fòk ou pa chita / kouche / kouche sou kote ou / kouche sou do ou / kouche sou vant ou.

You may get out of the bed. Ou mèt desann kabann lan.

Don’t get out of the bed. Pa desann kabann lan.

Pè pa preche de fwa. The priest doesn’t preach twice. (Don’t make me tell you again.)

Is it your foot that’s hurting you? Se pye ou k ap fè ou mal?

Is the cast too tight? Èske plat la twò sere?

Keep your leg(s) elevated. Kenbe janm ou anlè.

Exercise this arm / leg. Fè egzèsis ak bra / janm sa a.

Have you done a little walking? Èske ou te fè yon ti mache?

(S)He needs to get up, (s)he needs to walk a bit. Li bezwen leve, li bezwen fè yon ti mache.

Nanpwen kavalye ki pa janm tonbe. There’s no horseman who’s never fallen. (Nobody’s perfect.)

You’re going home today / tomorrow / next week. Ou pral lakay ou jòdi a / denmen / senmenn pwochèn.

Don’t eat or drink anything at all! Pa manje ni bwè anyen anyen ditou!

Don’t smoke! Pa fimen, non!

Sit down for a minute to wait for your prescription, and to set an appointment. Sit down for a minute to wait for your prescription, and to set an appointment.

Get your prescription from the pharmacy; after that you may go. Get your prescription from the pharmacy; after that you may go.

The doctor will give you an appointment. The doctor will give you an appointment.

PROCEDURES / SA NOU PRAL FÈ

We need to see if you don’t have fever. Nou bezwen gade si ou pa gen lafyèv.
We need to give you a lukewarm sponge bath. [Literally: We need to pass a little towel with lukewarm water on your body.]

You need to bathe (with soap).

Wash / Wipe your hands.

We need to give you a rubdown with this ointment.

They lanced the boil.

The boil burst.

This is to help you breathe better.

You need to breathe this oxygen.

What is your blood type?

I’m going to start to give you the IV.

M ap konmanse ba ou sewòm lan.

I’m going to bathe you.

You’ll feel a little sting.

We’re giving you a blood transfusion. [Literally: We’re going to put more blood in your veins.]

We must put this tube into your nose until it reaches your stomach.

Nou bezwen pase yon ti twal ak dlo tyèd sou kò ou.

Ou bezwen benyen (ak savon).

Lave / Siye men ou.

Nou bezwen rale kò ou ak ponmad sa a.

Yo te fann klou a.

Klou a pete.

Sa se pou ede ou respire pi byen.

Out bezwen respire oksijèn sa a.

Ki tip san ou?

M ap pral san nan bra ou.

Nou bezwen fè tês san / pipi.

M pral chanje pansman ou.

I’m going to change your dressing.

We need to do a blood / urine test.

I’m going to take blood from your arm.

We need to take an x-ray.

They must turn him/her every two hours.

I’m going to take your pulse.

Mwen pral pran batman (venn) ou.

N ap tcheke tansyon ou.

M ap mete sa sou bra ou.

Sa va sere bra ou yon ti kras.

M pral benyen ou.

Fòk yo vire kò l chak de zè dtan.

M pral pran nan nan bra ou.

Nou bezwen fè yon radyografi.

Lavi gen de tete: you tete doux, yon tete annè. Life has two breasts: one sweet, one bitter.

I’m going to change your dressing.

We need to do a blood / urine test.

I’m going to take blood from your arm.

We need to take an x-ray.

They must turn him/her every two hours.

I’m going to bathe you.

M pral pran nan nan bra ou.

Nou bezwen fè yon radyografi.

M pral chanje pansman ou.

M pral pran san nan bra ou.

Nou bezwen fè tês san / pipi.

M pral benyen ou.
We need to insert a catheter.

I’m going to wash it.

(S)He has to be operated on tomorrow.

I’m going to call the doctor / another nurse.

---

Avèk pasyans ou ap wè lonbrit foumi.
With patience you’ll see the ant’s navel.
(With patience everything is possible.)

---

We need to insert a catheter.

Nou bezwen mete yon katatè/tib/kawoutchou.

M pral lave l.

Li gen pou opere denmen.

M pral reolve dòktè a / yon lot mis.

---

What kind?

Ki kalite?

Can you take penicillin?

Ou ka pran pelisilin?

I am a diabetic.

Mwen fè sik.

PILLS / GRENN

You need to take this / these pill(s).

Ou bezwen bwè grenn sa a / sa yo.

You need more medication.

Ou bezwen plis renmèd.

You need to continue your medication.

Ou bezwen kontanye renmèd ou.

This can help you feel better.

Sa ka ede ou santi ou pi byen.

This is going to relieve your pain / help you breathe more easily.

Sa va soulaje doulè ou / ede ou respire pi byen.

---

I’m going to make your bed.

M pral fè kabann ou.

We need to change the sheets / pillowcase.

Nou bezwen chanje dra / sak zòrye.

We need to turn the mattress.

Nou bezwen vire matla a.

---

MEDICATION / RENMÈD

ALLERGIC REACTIONS / ALÈJI

Is there any medication / injection which makes you sick?

Èske gen renmèd / piki ki fè ou malad?

I’m allergic to that.

Mwen alèji ak sa.

---

INJECTIONS / PIKI

Did you get an injection last night?

Yo te ba ou piki yè swa?

I’m going to give you an injection.

M apral ba ou yon piki.

They’re giving you just one injection, you won’t need another one.

Y ap ba ou yon sél piki, ou p ap bezwen yon lòt.

It won’t hurt you.

Sa p apr fè ou mal.
You’ll feel a little sting.  
Ou ap santi yon ti pike.

I’m sorry that hurts you, but that’s the way it is.  
M regrèt sa fè ou mal, men se konsa sa ye.

**Depi têt pa koupe, ou espere mete chapo.**
As long as the head is not cut off, you hope to put on a hat.  
*(When there’s life, there’s hope.)*

**EMERGENCIES / KA PRESE PRESE**

The patient’s calling out / needs a doctor right away.  
Malad la ap rele / bezwen yon dòktè san pèdi tan.

(S)He is in great pain.  
L ap pase anpil mizè.

The patient’s hysterical / having a seizure.  
Malad la ap fe yon kriz.

The patient’s vomiting / hemorrhaging.  
Malad la ap vonmi / senyen anpil.

A patient is unconscious / choking.  
Yon malad endispoze / ap toufe.

The patient’s not breathing / is dying.  
Malad la p ap respire / ap mouri.

His/Her heart’s not beating.  
Kè li p ap bat.

**DOCTOR! / DÒKTÈ!**

Call the doctor quickly!  
Rele dòktè a vit!

I’m calling the doctor.  
M ap rele dòktè a.

The doctor’s coming.  
Dòktè a ap vini.

You must wait for the doctor.  
Se pou ou tann dòktè a.

The doctor’s not here now.  
Dòktè a pa la kounye a.

Tell the doctor about that tomorrow.  
Ou a di dòktè a sa denmen.

**IN THE OPERATING ROOM / NAN SAL DOPERASYON**

Is there an operation today?  
Èske gen yon operasyon jòdi a?

What operation is there?  
Ki operasyon ki genyen?

Where’s the patient?  
Kote malad la?

(S)He’s in the clinic / in the operating room already.  
Li nan klinik / nan sal doperasyon an deja.

Can you fix up the room for the patient?  
Èske nou kab ranje sal la pou malad la?

The patient’s coming.  
Malad la ap vini.

We have the patient lie down on the bed / table.  
Nou fè malad la kouche sou kabann lan / tab la.

We cover the patient with a sheet.  
Nou kouvri malad la ak yon dra.

**Byen mal pa lanmò.**
Very sick is not dead.
You don’t need shots. Ou pa bezwen piki.

You’re going to smell a perfume. Ou ap pran sant yon odè/pafen.

After that you’re going to sleep. Apre sa ou ap dòmi.

The doctor’s finished. Dòktè a fini.

We’re going to put you on this gurney. Nou pral mete ou sou kabann woulèt sa a.

We’re taking you back to your room. N ap mennen ou tounen nan chanm ou.

Rete trankil se renmèd pou kò. Staying calm is medicine for the body.

Bondye di ou: “Fè pa ou, M a fè pa M.”
God says: “You do your part, I’ll do Mine.”

TO THE SCRUB NURSES / POU OKSILYÈ YO

You can scrub now. Ou mèt lave men ou ak bra ou kounyeya.

The doctor is / nurses are scrubbing now. Dòktè a / enfimyè yo ap lave kounyeya.
You need to scrub the patient.

Ou bezwen lave po malad la.

You need to assemble everything necessary.

Ou bezwen reyini tout bagay nesesè.

Did you ask the doctor if there are any special instruments (s)he needs?

Èskè ou te mende dòktè a si gen enstriman espesyal li bezwen?

We’re getting the instruments ready.

N ap pare enstriman yo.

You can open up the sterile supplies now.

Ou mèt louvri bagay esteril yo kounyeya.

The doctor is ready.

Dòktè a pare.

Bring the patient into the room.

Mennen malad la nan sal la.

When you’re finished, you must put away all the supplies.

Lè ou fini, se pou ou mete tout bagay nan plas yo.

BETWEEN NURSES / KOZE MIS YO YOUN AK LÒT

Watch out!

Atansyon!

Hurry!

Prese prese!

How do I do this?

Kijan pou m fè sa?

Help me, please.

Éde mwen, souple.

Give me a hand, please.

Ban m yon koutmen, souple.

I need another nurse to give me some help.

M bezwen yon lòt enfimyè pou ban m yon koutmen.

Is... here today?

Èskè... la jòdi a?

You may go to eat now.

Ou mèt ale manje kounyeya.

When you come back, you may relieve...

Lè ou a tounen, ou mèt ranplase...

I need a day off.

M bezwen yon jou lib.

Your work’s finished for today.

Travay ou fini pou jòdi a.

You may go home now.

Ou mèt ale kounyeya.

You did a good job.

Ou te fè bon travay.

Many hands, the load is not heavy.

(Many hands make light work.)

Mache sou pinga ou, pou ou pa pile:
“Si m te konnen!”
Be on your guard,
so you don’t have to say:
“If only I’d known!”
XIII. TERMINAL CASES / LANMÒ

**Lavi se kòd sapat: ou pa ka konte sou li.**
Life is a sandal strap: you can’t count on it.

Don’t go around looking everywhere for another doctor.
Pa mache chache toupatou yon lòt dòktè.

We did all we could.
Nou te fè tou sa nou te kapab.

We didn’t have any success.
Nou pa t gen rezilta.

(S)He has passed away.
Li pèdi lavi l. / Li ale kite nou.

When (s)he came here,
it was too late.
Lè li vini isit la,
li te twò ta.

His/Her little body wasn’t strong.
Ti kò li pa t bon.

The doctors did everything they could, but (s)he didn’t have a chance.
Dòktè yo te fè tou sa yo te kapab, men malad la pa t gen chans.

**Ou pa mare pye lanmò.**
You don’t tie up death’s feet.
*(You can’t stop death.)*
We need to know why (s)he died.
Nou bezwen konnen poukisa li mouri.

May we examine his/her body?
Èskè nou mèt egzaminen kò li?

We’ll give you a sheet so you can take him/her home.
N ap ba ou yon dra pou ou kab pote l’lakay ou.

We’ll keep him/her here so you can come get him/her later.
N ap gade li isit la pou ou ka vin chache li pi ta.

We pè wè, lantèman pou katrè.
Whether we see it or not, the funeral is for four o’clock.
(Inevitability.)

Chak lè blese, dènye a touye.
Each hour wounds, the last one kills.

Terminal

XIV. APPENDIX / YON TI DEGI

COLORS / KOULÈ
black - nwa
blue - ble
brown - mawon
gray - gri
green - vèt
orange - oranj
pink - woz
purple - vyolett, mov
red - wouj
white - blan
yellow - jòn

DATES / DAT
the first of March - jou premye mas
the 10th of June - jou dis jen
the 16th of July - jou sèz jiyè
the 21st of November - jou venteyen novanm

HOURS / LÈ
one o’clock - inè
two o’clock - dezè
three o’clock - twazè
four o’clock - katrè
five o’clock - senkè
six o’clock - sizè
seven o’clock - setè
eight o’clock - witè
nine o’clock - nevè
ten o’clock - dizè
eleven o’clock - onzè
noon - midi
midnight - minwit
quarter past - eka
(half hour)
(half hour)

MONTHS / MWA
January - janyye
February - fevriye
March - mas
April - avril
May - me
June - jen
July - jiyè
August - dawou
September - septanm
October - oktòb
November - novanm
December - desanm

ORDINAL NUMBERS / KLAS-MAN
first - premye
second - dezyèm
third - twazyèm
fourth - katriyèm
fifth - senkèyèm
ten - dizyèm
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**KENBE, PA LAGE!**

Hang in there!

Don't give up!
DOSAGE BLANKS / LÈ AK KANTITE DÒZ RENMÈD

(Instructions for those unable to read: to be reproduced as needed.)

Place a circle or line for each pill to be taken at appropriate time.