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Bryant C. Freeman, Ph.D.

# Haitian-English Medical Phraseology



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**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:

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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.

**Bryant C. Freeman, Ph.D. *Third World Folk Beliefs and Practices: Haitian Medical Anthropology.* Reprint 2001. Pp. 170.**

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.

**Bryant C. Freeman, Ph.D., and Jewel Laguerre, Ph.D. *Haitian-English Dictionary*, 4<sup>th</sup> edition. Pp. xliii + 844.**

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# Haitian-English

## Medical

## Phraseology

For Doctors, Dentists,  
Nurses, and Paramedics

*Third Edition*



Institute of Haitian Studies  
University of Kansas  
Lawrence

La Presse Evangélique  
Port-au-Prince  
2003

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by Bryant C. Freeman

Cover: “Study of a Black” (possibly in preparation for an Adoration of the Magi), by Paolo Veronese (1528-1588). Drawings for the body are by Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519).

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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**

Your interpreter is also your co-worker and colleague. (S)He is in an ambiguous situation, sharing in a whole world of Voodoo or folk beliefs and practices about which you may know little. At the same time, (s)he is the spokesperson for an often very foreign world of medical technology. In this precarious psychological situation, his or her attitudes are essential in determining how effective a health-care provider can be. The more Haitian you can learn, the better. The more about Haitian folk culture you can learn, the better. (But have no illusions: even after many years, there will still be much you will not fathom - and especially the obviously devout Christian will often be “the last to know.”)

Also: beware of the “**Wi, dòk**” (“Yes, doc”) syndrome in patients, given in answer to any question you ask. Test. In order to see if you are getting straight answers, phrase some questions that would logically elicit a “**non**” (“no”) as a response (e.g., “You’ve been dead for six months, haven’t you?”). Or ask the patient to explain to you what you just said.

Remember that the majority of rural Haitians are illiterate. Try to avoid embarrassing questions (e.g., “Can you see to read?”). Another problem concerns prescribed dosages. (“Was it two pills a day for four days, or four pills a day for two days?”) For this we suggest you reproduce as needed the Dosage Blanks adapted from David Werner’s *Where There Is No Doctor*, found here on the last page.

\* \* \* \* \*

**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 Deschappelles, founded and directed by Dr. and Mrs. Larimer Mellon Jr. 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 McGowan and his wife Carol, of the Centre Médical Emmanuel in Cayes-Jacmel - as well as their



## Introduction

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 Fermathe; 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  
May 1997

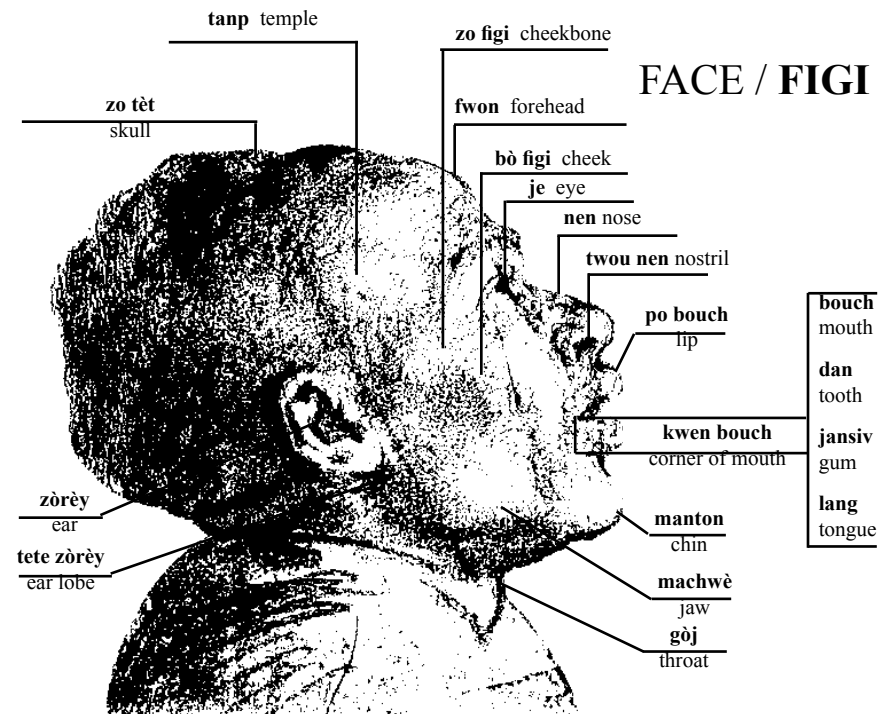
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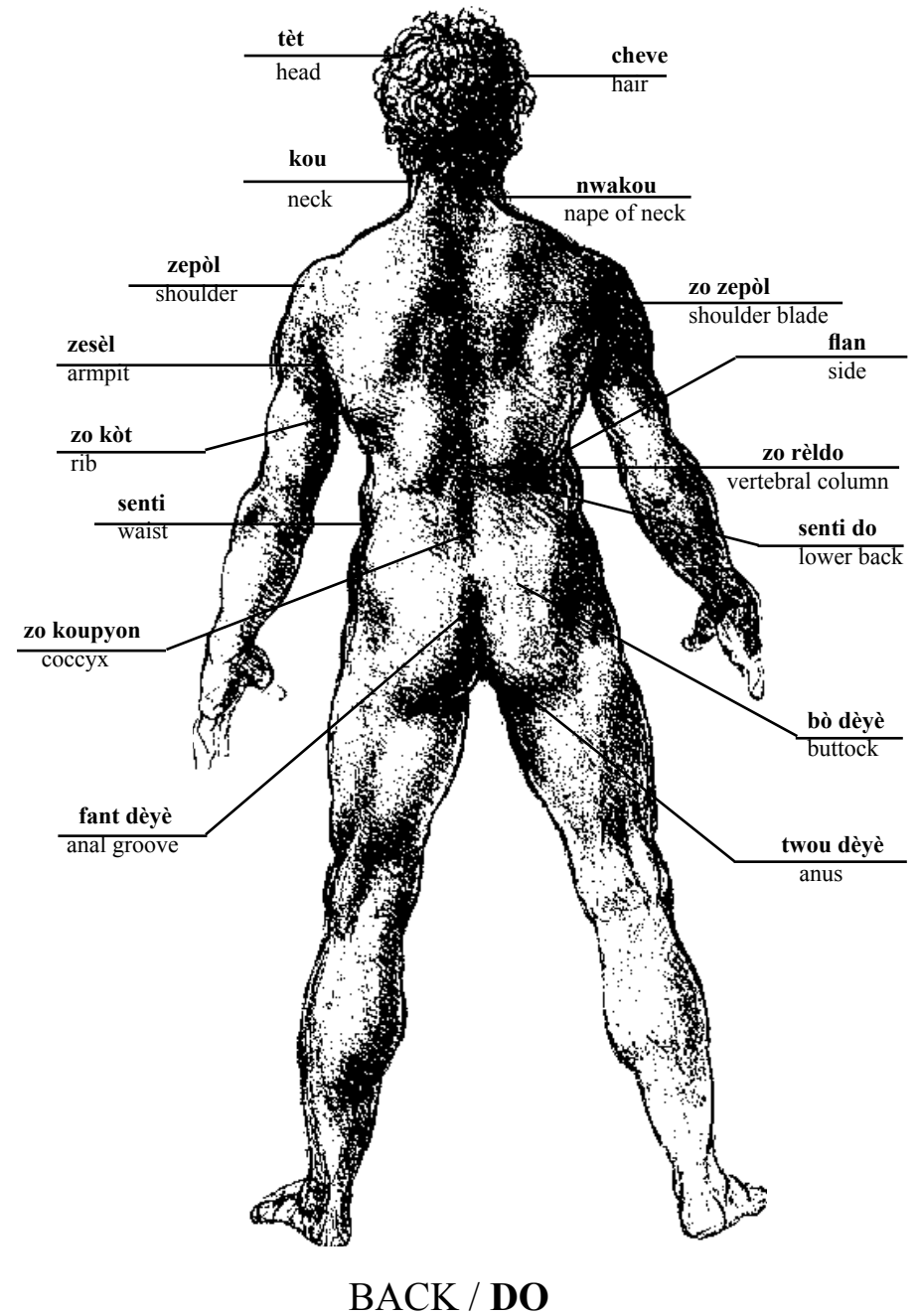
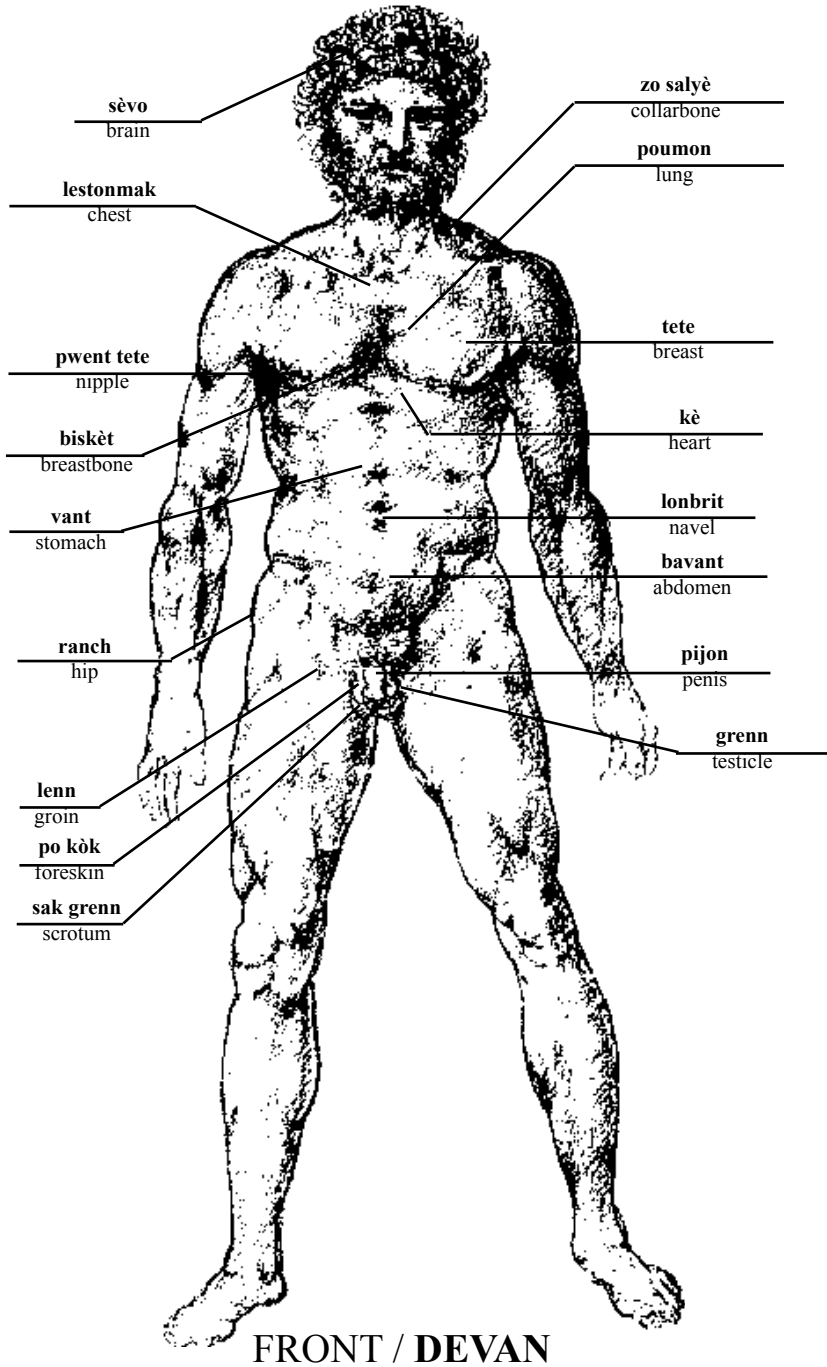
## II. HUMAN BODY / KÒ MOUN

### KEY WORDS / MO KLE

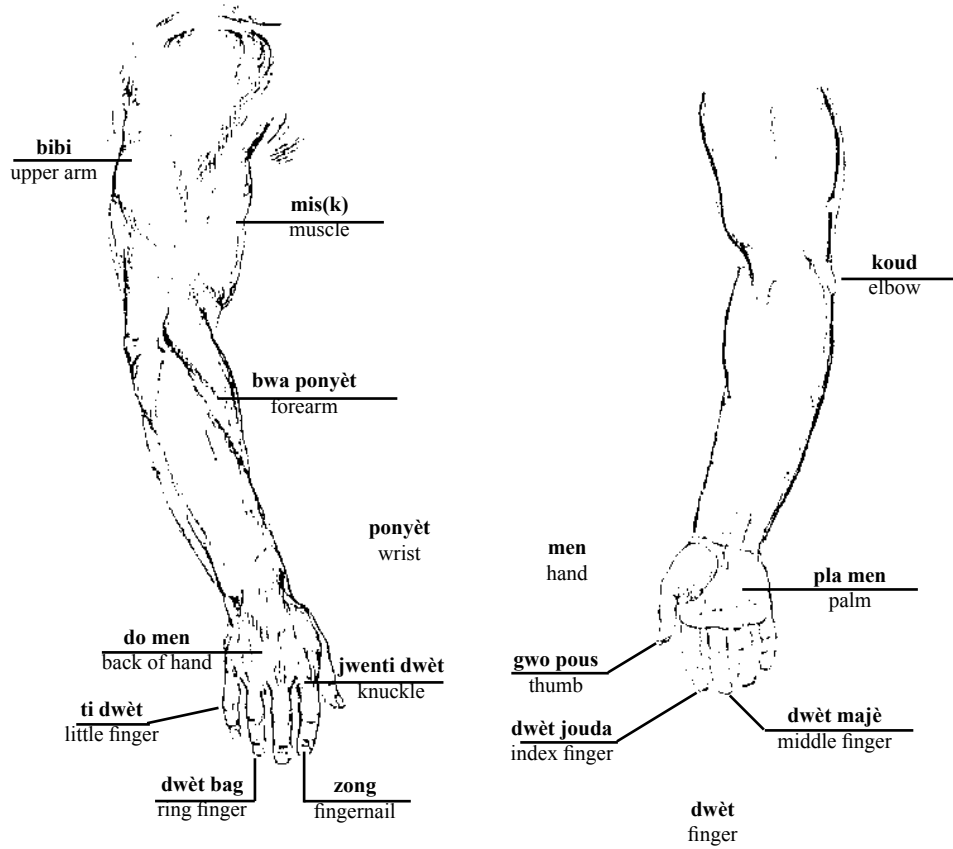
Haitian is generally a very direct language. Names for many of the body parts will be easier to learn if one is aware of a few simple component words:

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

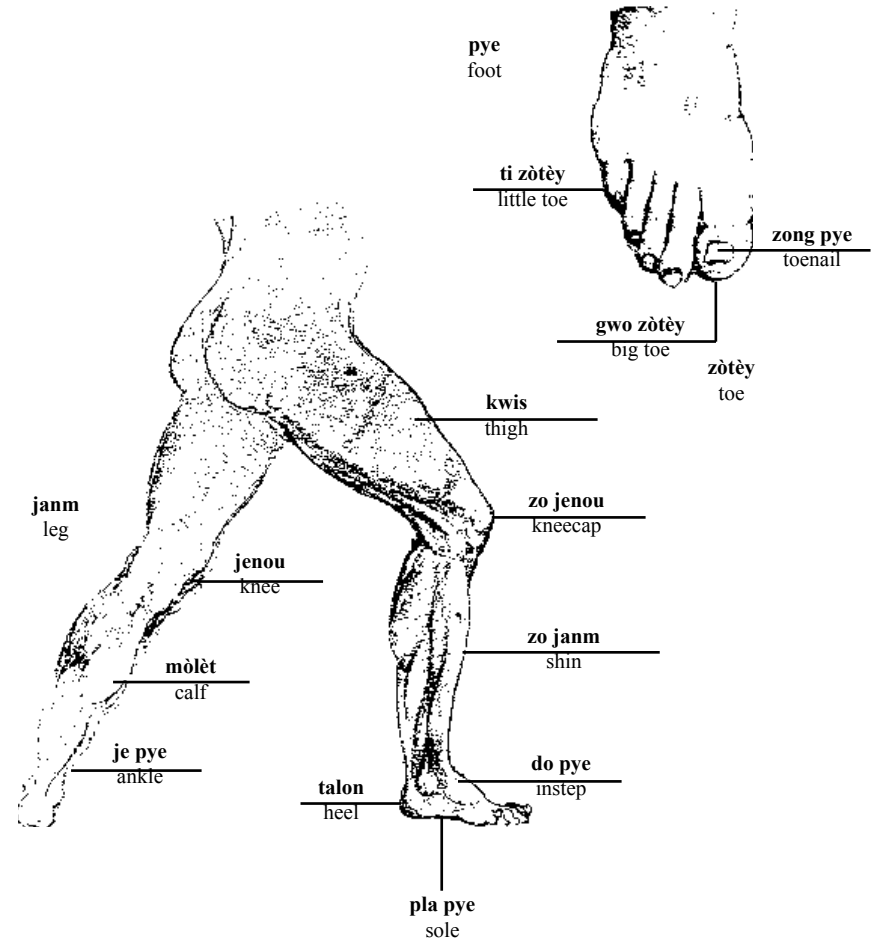




**ARM and HAND / BRA ak MEN**



**LEG and FOOT / JANM ak PYE**



### III. LANGUAGE / LANG

#### PRONUNCIATION GUIDE / PWONONSYASYON

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:

<b>ch</b> - as in <u>sh</u> ow: <b>chache</b> (to look for)	<b>ò</b> - as in <u>pa</u> w, <u>sa</u> w: <b>fò</b> (strong)
<b>e</b> - as in <u>da</u> y: <b>ede</b> (to help)	<b>ou</b> - as in <u>fo</u> od: <b>ou</b> (you)
<b>è</b> - as in <u>le</u> g: <b>mèsi</b> (thank you)	<b>r</b> - <b>not</b> rolled, very soft, pronounced at back of throat: <b>respire</b> (to breathe)
<b>g</b> - always “hard,” as in <u>go</u> : <b>gen</b> (to have)	<b>s</b> - always pronounced as an “s,” never like a “z”: <b>prese</b> (in a hurry)
<b>i</b> - as in <u>bee</u> : <b>isit</b> (here)	<b>y</b> - as in <u>ye</u> s: <b>pye</b> (foot), <b>zòrèy</b> (ear)
<b>j</b> - avoid a “d” in front: <b>jou</b> (day)	
<b>o</b> - as in <u>toe</u> : <b>zo</b> (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), **janm** (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**:

**mwèn** (*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                         - **mwèn manje**

Present Progressive:        I am eating               - **m ap manje**

Past:                                I ate                         - **mwèn te manje**

Future:                            I will eat                   - **m a manje**

Conditional:                  I would eat                - **mwèn 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

**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.

GREETINGS! / **BONJOU!**

FORMAL / **AK RESPÈ**

Good morning, madam / sir!

**Bonjou, madanm / msye!**

Good afternoon / evening!

**Bonswa!**

INFORMAL / **ANT ZANMI**

Good morning, little brother  
[*to a young man*]!

**Bonjou, ti frè!**

Good morning, old brother [*to an old man*]!

**Bonjou, vye frè!**

Good afternoon, my sister [*to a woman of any age*]!

**Bonswa, sò mwen!**

Good afternoon, my child [*to a boy or girl up to the teens*]!

**Bonswa, pitit mwen!**

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, mèsì.**

And your family?

**E moun yo?**

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

## ULTRA-COMMON EXPRESSIONS / SA TOUT MOUN KONN DI

Yes. / No.	<b>Wi. / Non.</b>
Thank you (very much).	<b>Mèsi (anpil).</b>
You're welcome.	<b>Merite, wi.</b>
Please.	<b>Souple. / Tanpri.</b>
Excuse me.	<b>Eskize m.</b>
God willing!	<b>Si Dye vle!</b>

What? / When?	<b>Kisa? / Ki lè?</b>
Where? / How?	<b>Ki kote? / Kijan?</b>

How much? / How many?	<b>Konben?</b>
A little. / A lot. / Too much.	<b>Enpe. / Anpil. / Twòp.</b>
Here. / There.	<b>Isit. / La.</b>
Up, above. / Down, below.	<b>Anwo. / Anba.</b>
Slowly. / Fast.	<b>Dousman. / Vit.</b>

<p><b>Se mèt kò ki veye kò.</b> It's the owner of the body who looks out for the body.</p>
--

## SOME OTHER USEFUL EXPRESSIONS / KÈK BON FRAZ

I am Dr . . .	<b>Mwen se dòktè . . .</b>
And what is your name?	<b>E kijan ou rele?</b>
My name is . . .	<b>M rele . . .</b>
What's the problem?	<b>Ki pwoblèm ou?</b>
Show me where it hurts you.	<b>Montre m kote l fè ou mal.</b>
Stand up. / Sit down. / Lie down.	<b>Kanpe. / Chita. / Kouche.</b>
Do what I'm doing, like this.	<b>Fè menm jan ak mwen, kon sa.</b>
Do you feel better now / today?	<b>Ou santi ou pi byen kounye a / jodi a?</b>
Tell me what I just told you.	<b>Di m sa m fèk di ou la.</b>
You're in great shape!	<b>Ou anfòm!</b>
You don't need to be afraid.	<b>Ou pa bezwen pè.</b>
Sickness spares no one.	<b>Maladi pa konn vanyan.</b>
It's unchanged.	<b>Li ret menm jan.</b>
It's the same thing.	<b>Se menm bagay.</b>
Really?	<b>Se vre?</b>
Courage!	<b>Kouraj!</b>
Hang in there!	<b>Kenbe, pa lage!</b>
I'm really sorry.	<b>Sa byen fè m lapenn.</b>
Yes, doc.	<b>Wi, dòk.</b>

Goodbye!

**Babay!**

See you!

**N a wè!**

**Zafè nèg pa janm 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 PROBLEMS / **PWOBLÈM LANG**

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?	<b>(A) ki lè? / Depi ki lè?</b>
For how long? / How long ago?	<b>Pou konben tan? / Gen konben tan?</b>
Yesterday. / Today. / Tomorrow.	<b>Yè. / Jòdi a. / Denmen.</b>
This very day.	<b>Jòdi a menm.</b>
Now. / Right away. / Soon.	<b>Kounyeya. / Touswit. / Talè.</b>
An hour. / A day. / A week.	<b>Inè dtan. / Yon jou. / Yon senmenn.</b>
A month. / A year.	<b>Yon mwa. / Ennan.</b>
Always. / Often. / Never.	<b>Toujou. / Souvan. / Janmè.</b>
Each day. / Each month.	<b>Chak jou. / Chak mwa.</b>
How many times? / How often?	<b>Konben fwa?</b>
Is this the first time?	<b>Se premye fwa?</b>
One time. / Two times. / Several times. / Many times.	<b>Yon fwa. / De fwa. / Plizyè fwa. / Anpil fwa.</b>
All the time.	<b>Toutan.</b>
Two hours ago. / Three days ago.	<b>Gen de zè dtan. / Gen twa jou.</b>
Four weeks ago. / Five months ago.	<b>Gen kat senmenn. / Gen senk mwa.</b>
A long time ago.	<b>Gen lontan.</b>
How many days since . . . ?	<b>Depi konben jou . . . ?</b>
Since this morning. /	<b>Depi maten an. /</b>

Since last night.	<b>Depi yè swa.</b>
For the past six hours approximately.	<b>Depi sizè dtan konsa.</b>
For the past week. / For the past ten days.	<b>Depi yon senmenn. / Depi di jou.</b>
For the past nine months.	<b>Depi nèf mwa.</b>
For a long time.	<b>Pandan lontan.</b>
In six weeks / seven months approximately.	<b>Nan sis senmenn / sèt mwa konsa.</b>

[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?	<b>Ki nimewo ou genyen?</b>
You may sit outside until we call you.	<b>Ou mèt chita deyò jouk nou rele ou.</b>
Sit right there, please.	<b>Chita la a, souple.</b>
Wait a moment.	<b>Tann yon ti moman.</b>
Wait here, please.	<b>Tann isit la, souple.</b>
You may wait in the waiting room.	<b>Ou mèt tann nan sal la.</b>
Don't stand there.	<b>Pa kanpe la.</b>
Today there's no clinic.	<b>Jòdi a pa gen klinik.</b>
The clinic's on Monday, Wednesday, Friday.	<b>Se lendi, mèkredi, vandredi ki gen klinik.</b>
You'll have to come back tomorrow, God willing.	<b>Se pou ou tounen denmen, si Dye vle.</b>
The doctor will be here in a short while.	<b>Dòktè a ap vini nan yon ti moman.</b>
I'll come back right away.	<b>M ap tounen touswit.</b>
Call in another person.	<b>Rele yon lòt moun.</b>
Next!	<b>Swivan! / Moun ki apre a!</b>
Where is (s)he?	<b>Kote li ye?</b>
Come, please.	<b>Vini, souple.</b>
Come this way, please.	<b>Vini bò isit, souple.</b>

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 jou vennsenk jen,  
milnèfsan swasant.**

Under what president were you born?  
[Sometimes only way to get an  
approximate idea of a patient's age.]

**Sou ki prezidan ou fèt?**

**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 Préal 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?	<b>Ki kote ou fèt?</b>
Did you come from far away?	<b>Ou sòti lwen?</b>
Where are you from?	<b>Ki kote ou sòti?</b>
Where do you live?	<b>Ki kote ou rete?</b>

## WORK / DJÒB

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

## MEDICAL RECORD / DOSYE

Have you been here before?	<b>Èske ou te vini isit la deja?</b>
When?	<b>Ki lè?</b>
Where's your medical record?	<b>Kote dosye ou?</b>

**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 ARE YOU? / KI JAN OU YE?

How are you?	<b>Ki jan ou ye?</b>
Fine. / Bad off.	<b>Byen. / Mal anpil.</b>
What's wrong?	<b>Ki pwoblèm ou?</b>
How can I help you?	<b>Kisa ou vle m fè pou ou?</b>

**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.)

What's wrong with him/her?	<b>Kisa li genyen?</b>
How do you feel?	<b>Ki jan ou santi ou?</b>
Why have you come to the hospital?	<b>Poukisa ou vini lopital?</b>
What's bothering you?	<b>Kisa ou soufri?</b>
What else is wrong?	<b>Ki pwoblèm ou gen ankò?</b>
Is it always like that?	<b>Se toutan konsa?</b>
I don't feel well (at all).	<b>M pa santi m byen (menm).</b>
I'm doing OK.	<b>M pa pi mal.</b>
I'm beginning to get better.	<b>Mwen konmanse refè.</b>
I don't have that any longer.	<b>M pa gen sa ankò.</b>

HOW LONG? / **DEPI KONBEN TAN?**

Since when have you been sick?	<b>Depi ki lè ou malad?</b>
Since when have you had this problem?	<b>Depi ki lè ou gen pwoblèm sa a?</b>
When / How did this happen to you?	<b>Ki lè / Kijan bagay sa a te rive ou?</b>
Has this ever happened to you before?	<b>Èske sa te rive ou deja?</b>
Is that the first time it happened to him/her?	<b>Se premye fwa sa rive l'?</b>

FOLK HEALERS / **DÒKTÈ FÈY**

Did you go see a folk healer for this?	<b>Èske ou te al wè yon dòktè fèy pou sa?</b>
Are you taking any folk medicines?	<b>Èske ou ap pran renmèd fèy?</b>
Did a [Western-type] doctor treat you for this? When?	<b>Èske yon dòktè [lopital/ dispansè] te trete ou pou sa? Ki lè?</b>
What did (s)he say / do?	<b>Kisa li te di / fè?</b>
Did it get somewhat better?	<b>Èske ou te fè yon ti refè?</b>
Do you feel better / the same / worse?	<b>Èske ou santi kò ou pi byen / menm jan / pi mal?</b>
Are you completely well now?	<b>Ou gaya kounyeya?</b>

PAIN / **DOULÈ**

Do you have any pain (now)? A lot?	<b>Èske ou gen doulè (kounyeya)? Anpil?</b>
It's killing me!	<b>Li fè m mal anpil, wi! / Li mòde m! / Li manje m! / L ap touye m! / Se mouri m ap mouri!</b>
Where (does it hurt you)?	<b>Ki kote (li fè ou mal)?</b>
Show me (where).	<b>Montre m (ki kote).</b>
Touch the spot with a finger.	<b>Touche kote a ak yon dwèt.</b>
Is it tender?	<b>Èske li sansib?</b>
Does that hurt (when I press here)? A lot?	<b>Sa fè ou mal (lè mwen peze la a)? Anpil?</b>
Does it hurt you when I let go?	<b>Sa fè ou mal lè m lage l'?</b>
Where did the pain start?	<b>Ki kote doulè a te konmanse?</b>
Where does it most hurt you?	<b>Ki kote li pi fè ou mal?</b>
Does it extend further?	<b>Èske li mache al lòt kote?</b>
Is it severe / constant?	<b>Èske li rèd / toutan?</b>
Have you had pain like that before?	<b>Èske ou te gen doulè kon sa deja?</b>
How long has it been like that?	<b>Depi konben tan sa kon sa?</b>
When did it start?	<b>Ki lè li konmanse?</b>
Is it almost gone?	<b>Li prèske fini?</b>

There's no pain anywhere?	<b>Pa gen doulè okenn kote?</b>
It's stopped for now.	<b>Li ban m yon kanpo/souf.</b>
I'll put something on it to ease the pain.	<b>M pral mete yon bagay pou doulè a ka pase.</b>
It won't hurt you.	<b>Li p ap fè ou mal.</b>
It'll hurt you only a little.	<b>L ap fè ou mal tou piti.</b>
Do you have any joints which hurt - wrist, elbow, shoulder?	<b>Èske ou gen jwenti ki fè ou mal - ponyèt, koud, zepòl?</b>
Knee, ankle?	<b>Jenou, je pye?</b>
My legs ache.	<b>M gen doulè nan janm.</b>
What makes the pain go away / worse?	<b>Kisa ki fè doulè a pase / pi mal?</b>
Show me in what position it doesn't hurt you.	<b>Montre m nan ki pozisyon li pa fè ou mal.</b>
Is there less pain when you are lying down / sitting?	<b>Èske gen mwens doulè lè ou kouche / chita?</b>
Did you have to stay in bed?	<b>Ou te blije rete nan kabann?</b>
Did you sleep last night?	<b>Ou dòmi yè swa?</b>
Is there pain when you breathe / move about a lot?	<b>Èske gen doulè lè ou rale lè / fè anpil mouvman?</b>
Does it stab / burn you?	<b>Èske li mòde / boule ou?</b>

Is there pain when you urinate?	<b>Èske gen doulè lè ou pipi?</b>
Do you see blood in your urine?	<b>Èske ou wè san nan pipi ou?</b>
I'm troubled by gas [ <i>meaning: pain anywhere in the entire body</i> ].	<b>Gen yon gaz ki kenbe m.</b>

## HISTORY / PWOBLÈM OU KONN GENYEN

Have you been in good health until now?	<b>Ou te an bon sante jouk kounyeya?</b>
Are there people in your home who have contagious diseases?	<b>Gen moun lakay ou ki gen maladi atrapan?</b>

**Lè bab kamarad ou pran dife,  
fò ou mete pa ou alatranp.**  
When your buddy's beard catches on fire,  
soak your own.

Have you ever had any serious illnesses? Which one(s)?	<b>Èske ou te deja fè maladi grav? Ki maladi?</b>
Have you ever been seriously injured?	<b>Èske ou te janm blese serye?</b>
What happened?	<b>Sa k te pase?</b>
Have you ever had an operation?	<b>Èske ou janm fè operasyon?</b>
Does it give you problems still?	<b>Èske sa ba ou pwoblèm toujou?</b>

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 pou pou 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.

Get up. / Stand up.

Stand there.

#### DON'T WORRY / OU PA BEZWEN PÈ

Calm down.

Relax.

Tell me if there is something which hurts you.

I'll go slowly.  
[*Literally: I'm going to examine you gently.*]

It won't hurt you.

Don't cry.

This is going to hurt some.  
[*Literally: Take heart, hear.*]

Soon you'll be better,  
brother / sister / little one.

#### WEIGHT ETC. / PWA ETS.

We need to take your weight.

We need to measure your height / upper-arm circumference.

We need to check your pulse / blood pressure.

**Fè yon ti chita, tanpri.**

**Leve. / Kanpe.**

**Kanpe la.**

**Poze san ou.**

**Mete ou alèz. / Lache kò ou.**

**Di mwen si gen yon bagay ki fè ou mal.**

**M pral egzaminen ou dousman.**

**Li p ap fè ou mal.**

**Pa kriye.**

**Pran kè, tande.**

**Talè ou ap refè,  
frè / sò / pitit mwen.**

**Nou bezwen pran pèz ou.**

**Nou bezwen mezire wotè / bwa ponyèt ou.**

**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.

**M pral ba ou kèk ti kou nan jenou pou m tcheke reflèks ou.**

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

**Gade si li pa gen lafyè, souple.**

Keep this under your tongue.

**Kite sa anba lang ou.**

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

**N ap mete sa nan dèyè ou pou yon ti moman.**

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

**Li peze... liv / kilo.**

**Gwo bounda pa di lasante.**  
A big rear end doesn't necessarily mean health.

#### INSTRUCTIONS / SA POU NOU FÈ

Do what I'm doing.

**Fè menm jan ak mwen.**

Do like this. Harder. Faster.

**Fè kon sa. Pi fò. Pi vit.**

Don't do that.

**Pa fè sa.**

Don't do it like that.

**Pa fè l kon sa.**

Hold him/her well.

**Kenbe l byen.**

Hold still.

**Pa souke kò ou.**

[Literally: Don't shake your body.]

#### CLOTHES / RAD

Take this off, please.

**Wete sa, souple.**

Take off your clothes / shirt.

**Wete rad / chemiz ou.**

Take off your blouse / skirt.

**Wete kòsaj / jip ou.**

Take off your shoes / sandals.

**Wete soulye / sapat ou.**

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

**Ou pa bezwen retire ni soutyen ni kilòt.**

Take down your pants.

**Desann pantalon ou.**

Take off your pants.

**Wete pantalon ou.**

You don't need to take off your underpants.

**Ou pa bezwen retire kalson ou.**

Put on this gown.

**Mete rad sa a sou ou.**

You can put your clothes back on.

**Ou mèt mete rad ou.**

#### LUNGS AND THROAT / POUMON AK GÒJ

Take a deep breath.

**Rale lè/gwo souf.**

Breathe deeply through your mouth / nose only. Again.

**Respire fò ak bouch / nen ou sèlman. Ankò.**

Inhale. / Hold your breath. / Exhale.

**Pran souf. / Kenbe souf. / Lage souf.**

Cough.

**Touse.**

Try to cough up some mucus in your throat.

**Seye rale flèm nan gòj ou.**



## HEAD / TÈT

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

## BODY / KÒ

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

Put your legs out straight.	<b>Lonje pye ou.</b>
Move your fingers / wrists / elbows / arms.	<b>Jwe dwèt / ponyèt / koud / bra ou.</b>
Move your knees / ankles / toes.	<b>Jwe jenou / je pye / zòtèy ou.</b>
Walk a bit for me.	<b>Fè yon ti mache pou mwen.</b>
Turn around.	<b>Vire do sou plas.</b>
Bend over like this.	<b>Koube kon sa.</b>
I need to examine your rectum.	<b>M bezwen fè yon touche pou ou nan dèyè ou.</b>
Relax your abdomen.	<b>Lache vant ou.</b>

## TABLE / TAB

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

## TESTS / TÈS

Go to the lab.

**Ale nan labo.**You need a urine /  
blood / sputum / stool test.**Ou bezwen fè yon tèspipi /  
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 forearmed.*)

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 rèldo 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.	<b>Se pou ou bwè dlo bouyi.</b>
You must eat better.	<b>Se pou ou manje pi byen.</b>
(S)He must eat four times a day.	<b>Se pou li manje kat fwa pa jou.</b>
You need to sleep / eat / drink (as much as you can).	<b>Ou bezwen dòmi / manje / bwè (mezi ou kapab).</b>
You must try to relax. Lie quietly.	<b>Pa toumante kò ou. Kouche dousman.</b>
You need plenty of bed rest.	<b>Ou bezwen repoze kò ou nan kabann.</b>

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

Wash this well.	<b>Lave sa byen.</b>
Keep this clean, and cover it / leave it uncovered.	<b>Kenbe sa pwòp, epi kouvri li / kite l dekouvri.</b>
Soak it in hot water.	<b>Tranpe li nan dlo cho.</b>
I'll sew it up for you.	<b>M ap koud sa pou ou.</b>
You need a bandage / sling / cast.	<b>Ou bezwen yon pansman / banday / aparèy.</b>
We're going to put your arm / leg in a cast.	<b>Nou pral mete bra / janm ou nan yon aparèy.</b>

I don't have time for that today.	<b>M pa gen tan pou sa jòdi a.</b>
We can't do that here.	<b>Nou pa kapab fè sa isit la.</b>
That requires major surgery.	<b>Sa mande gwo operasyon.</b>
You'll have to go to Port-au-Prince.	<b>Fòk ou ale Pòtoprens.</b>
You must go to the cancer clinic next to the Saint François de Sales hospital.	<b>Se pou ou ale nan klinik kansè bò lopital Sen Franswa de Sal.</b>
[ <i>Mentally deranged:</i> ] This is not a problem we can take care of; it's not a "natural sickness."	<b>Se pa maladi pou nou; se pa maladi natirèl.</b>
Do you have any questions?	<b>Èske ou gen keksyon?</b>

**Lavi se mistè.**  
Life is a mystery.

## MEDICATION / RENMÈD

Is there medication which makes you sick?	<b>Èske gen renmèd ki fè ou malad?</b>
Are you taking any medication now?	<b>Èske ou ap pran renmèd kounyeya?</b>
What kind? What's its name?	<b>Ki kalite? Kijan yo rele l?</b>
I would like to see it.	<b>M ta vle wè l.</b>
How much (of a dose) was given?	<b>Konben yo bay?</b>

**Nanpwen maladi ki pa gen remmèd.**  
There's no malady that doesn't have a remedy.

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

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

Have you finished taking  
the medication?

**Ou fin pran  
remmèd la?**

How long have you been taking  
this medication?

**Depi ki lè ou ap pran  
remmèd sa a?**

Did it give you relief?

**Èske li te soulaje ou?**

When was the last time you took  
the medication?

**Ki dènye fwa ou te pran  
remmèd la?**

Do you have any medication left?

**Ou gen remmèd ki rete?**

How long ago did you finish  
with the medication?

**Depi ki lè ou fini  
ak remmèd la?**

What medications do you have  
at home?

**Ki remmèd ou genyen  
lakay ou?**

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

**Èske ou te pran  
remmèd fèy pou sa?**

You have never taken penicillin?

**Ou pa janm pran pelisilin?**

It never made you sick?

**Li pa janm fè ou malad?**

I'll give you medication.

**M pral ba ou remmèd.**

This is fever / worm medication.

**Sa se remmèd lafyèv / vè.**

I'll give you pills for the pain.

**M ap ba ou grenn pou doule a.**

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

**Men yon remmèd k ap  
ba ou yon ti alejman.**

**Gwo maladi mande gwo remmèd.**  
Big sickness requires big medicine.

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

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

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

**Remmèd 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.

**Pote sa nan famasi.**

Go pick up your medication in  
the pharmacy.

**Ale pran remmèd ou nan  
fawasi a.**

Swallow / Chew these pills.

**Bwè / Moulèn grenn sa yo.**

Take this medication / water.

**Bwè remmèd / dlo sa a.**

That medication can't cure you. **Renmèd sa a pa ka geri ou.**

There's no medication which can really cure this sickness. **Pa gen renmèd pou fè maladi sa a sòti nèt.**

**Mwen pa ka 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 / KI JAN 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).

Use it once a day / each evening.

Take one without eating.

Take two before going to sleep at night.

Take two teaspoonfuls (tablespoonfuls) every three hours.

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

Take them only as needed.

Take one when you have pain.

Put this ointment on / in...

Gargle with this medication.

Stop taking this medication.

Buy what you can [*of medicine*].

Don't forget!

It's very important.

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

**Sèvi ak li yon fwa pa jou / chak swa.**

**Bwè youn san ou pa manje.**

**Bwè de anvan ou al dòmi lannwit.**

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

**Kraze yon konprime, epi fè l pran li.**

**Bwè yo lè ou bezwen sèlman.**

**Bwè youn lè ou gen doulè.**

**Mete pomad sa a sou / nan...**

**Gagari ak renmèd sa a.**

**Sispann pran renmèd sa a.**

**Achte sa ou kapab.**

**Pa bliye, non!**

**Sa enpòtan anpil.**

**Bouche nen ou pou bwè dlo santi.**  
Hold your nose to take stinking water.

APPOINTMENTS / **RANDEVOU**

Did you have an appointment?	<b>Ou te gen randevou?</b>
For when do you have an appointment?	<b>Pou ki lè ou gen randevou?</b>
You had your last appointment on...	<b>Ou te gen dènye randevou...</b>
Do you have an appointment for a vaccination?	<b>Èske ou gen randevou pou vaksen?</b>
When must I come back?	<b>Ki lè pou m tounen ankò?</b>
I need to check this again in a week.	<b>M bezwen tcheke sa ankò nan yon senmenn.</b>
I'll give you an appointment for...	<b>M ap ba ou yon randevou pou...</b>
For what date?	<b>Pou ki dat?</b>
You must come back on..., God willing.	<b>Se pou ou tounen..., si Dye vle.</b>
You must return to the clinic next month.	<b>Se pou ou tounen nan klinik la lòt mwa.</b>
You must come back on March 24 to see Dr...	<b>Se pou ou tounen jou vennkat mas pou wè doktè...</b>
Come here on the last Friday of February.	<b>Vini isit dènye vandredi fevriye.</b>
Come on by around 3 P.M.	<b>Pase vè twa zè konsa.</b>
You must change your appointment.	<b>Fòk ou chanje randevou.</b>
You need to see a specialist.	<b>Ou bezwen wè yon espesyalis.</b>

PAYING / **PEYE**

How much does that cost?	<b>Konben sa koute?</b>
How much will that cost?	<b>Konben sa ap koute?</b>
That will cost...	<b>Sa va koute...</b>
... at least.	<b>... pou pi piti.</b>
That won't cost you more than...	<b>Sa p ap koute ou piplis pase...</b>
Approximately...	<b>... konsa.</b>
When you come on..., you must pay.	<b>Lè ou vini..., fòk ou peye.</b>
Tomorrow when you come back, you don't need to pay.	<b>Denmen lè ou tounen, ou p ap bezwen peye.</b>
You don't need to pay anything more.	<b>Ou pa bezwen peye ankò.</b>
You don't need to spend any money.	<b>Ou pa bezwen depansè lajan.</b>
Come with [Pay] what you can.	<b>Vin ak sa ou kapab.</b>

**Se sòt ki bay, enbesil ki pa pran.**  
It's the dumb one who gives, it's the imbecile who doesn't accept.

LEAVING / **BABAY**

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

**V. INTERNAL MEDICINE / MALADI ANNDAN**

GENERAL WEAKNESS / **FEBLÈS**

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

FEVER / **LAFYÈV**

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

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 lafyèw 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 ou 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 tèt fèmal / tèt vire?**

How long have you had headaches like that?

**Depi konben tan ou gen tèt fèmal 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 tèt fèmal 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 fatigue 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?	<b>Èske zòrèy ou ap fè ou mal?</b>
Do you feel sharp pain?	<b>Èske ou santi doulè ki pike ou?</b>
Which one?	<b>Kilès?</b>
Left. Right. Both.	<b>Gòch. Dwat. Toude.</b>
Does it itch you?	<b>Èske li grate ou?</b>
Do you feel pressure on your ears?	<b>Èske ou santi van nan zòrèy ou?</b>
Do you have difficulty in hearing recently?	<b>Èske ou difisil pou tande depi kèk tan?</b>
Do you hear me all right?	<b>Èske ou tande m byen?</b>
I don't hear well.	<b>M pa tande byen.</b>
You hear just faintly?	<b>Ou tande piti piti?</b>
Do you hear in this ear?	<b>Èske ou tande nan zòrèy sa a?</b>
Did you put something in your ear?	<b>Èske ou te mete yon bagay nan zòrèy ou?</b>
Did a bug get into your ear?	<b>Èske yon tibèt te antre nan zòrèy ou?</b>
Is there ringing in your ears?	<b>Èske li kònen nan zòrèy ou?</b>
I feel both my ears stopped up.	<b>M santi toude zòrèy mwen yo bouche.</b>
Your left / right ear has a wax build-up.	<b>Zòrèy gòch / dwat ou chaje ak kaka.</b>

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?**

## NOSE AND THROAT / NEN AK GÒJ

Do you have a sore throat / runny nose / headache?

**Èske ou gen gòjfèm / nen ou koule rim / tèt fèm?**

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?	<b>Èske ou respire byen?</b>
Do you have trouble breathing?	<b>Èske ou soufle anlè?</b>
I'm short of breath.	<b>M ap soufle anlè.</b>
Does it hurt you when you take a deep breath?	<b>Èske sa fè ou mal lè ou rale lè fò?</b>
I can't go up hills.	<b>M pa ka moute mòn.</b>
What was the last time you breathed more normally?	<b>Ki dènye fwa ou te respire pi byen?</b>
I have a bad cold / flu.	<b>M gen yon move grip.</b>
Do you cough a lot?	<b>Èske ou touse anpil?</b>
I cough in my sleep.	<b>M touse lè m dòmi.</b>
Do you spit a lot?	<b>Èske ou krache anpil?</b>
Do you cough up phlegm?	<b>Èske ou rale flèm?</b>
What color is the phlegm?	<b>Ki koulè flèm lan?</b>
Do you often spit up blood?	<b>Èske ou konn krache san?</b>
Are there streaks of blood, or blood clots?	<b>Èske gen tras san, osinon boul san?</b>
When you're lying down at night, is your breathing more difficult?	<b>Lè ou kouche lannwit, èske ou respire pi difisil?</b>
Do you wake up at night short of breath?	<b>Èske ou reveye lannwit pou respire?</b>

How many pillows do you put under your head?	<b>Konben zòrye ou mete anba tèt ou?</b>
Are you a smoker?	<b>Èske ou konn finen?</b>
How many (cigarettes do you smoke) in a day?	<b>Konben (sigarèt ou finen) nan yon jounen?</b>
One pack of cigarettes.	<b>Yon pòch sigarèt.</b>
Have you ever suffered from asthma?	<b>Èske ou te janm soufri opresyon?</b>
Have you ever had tuberculosis?	<b>Èske ou te janm pwatrinè?</b>
You have pneumonia.	<b>Ou gen yon nemoni.</b>
Have you ever had emphysema?	<b>Èske ou te konn racle?</b>

## CARDIOVASCULAR / KÈ

Are you aware of any heart problems?	<b>Ou kwè ou soufri kè?</b>
Have you ever had a heart attack?	<b>Èske ou te janm fè yon kriz kè?</b>

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

Do you have heart palpitations?	<b>Èske ou gen batman kè?</b>
Do you have chest pain?	<b>Èske lestonmak ou fè ou mal?</b>

Do you feel your heart racing when you have the pain?	<b>Èske ou santi kè ou ap bat vit vit lè ou gen doulè a?</b>
Touch the spot which hurts you.	<b>Touche kote ki fè ou mal.</b>
Does the pain stay in the same spot?	<b>Èske doulè a rete yon sèl kote?</b>
Do you feel it right now?	<b>Èske ou santi l kounyeya menm?</b>
How long have you had this pain?	<b>Depi konben tan ou gen doulè sa a?</b>
Are you taking heart medicine?	<b>Èske ou ap pran renmèd pou kè?</b>
Do you have high blood pressure?	<b>Èske ou fè tansyon?</b>
Are your feet swollen?	<b>Èske pye ou anfle?</b>
Is this the first time you've had a pain like that? Often?	<b>Èske se premye fwa ou te gen yon doulè kon sa? Souvan?</b>
Does it hurt you like a knife?	<b>Èske li fè ou mal tankou yon kouto?</b>
Do you feel something pressing on your heart?	<b>Èske ou santi yon bagay ap peze kè ou?</b>
Do you feel like someone is sitting on your chest?	<b>Èske ou santi tankou yon moun chita sou lestonmak ou?</b>
Did the pain spread to your jaw / neck / shoulder / arm?	<b>Èske doulè a rive jouk nan machwè / kou / zepòl / bra ou?</b>
Did you sweat a lot with the pain?	<b>Èske ou te swe anpil ak doulè a?</b>
Did you lose consciousness?	<b>Èske ou te endispoze?</b>
Do you feel the pain worse when you make a movement?	<b>Èske ou santi doulè a pi mal lè ou fè mouvman?</b>

What makes the pain go away?	<b>Kisa ki konn wete doulè a?</b>
Is the pain worse when you take a deep breath, or when you cough?	<b>Èske doulè a pi mal lè ou pran yon gwo souf, oubyen lè ou touse?</b>
Is the pain worse when you lie on your back or on your side?	<b>Èske doulè a pi mal lè ou kouche sou do oubyen sou kote?</b>
<b>BREASTS / TETE</b>	
Have you felt any lumps in your breasts?	<b>Èske ou te santi kèk ti boul nan tete ou?</b>
Do you feel pain in your breast(s)?	<b>Èske ou santi doulè nan tete ou?</b>
Do you have any discharge from your breast(s)?	<b>Èske ou gen matyè ki sòti nan tete ou?</b>
<b>GASTROINTESTINAL / VANT AK TRIP</b>	
(S)He can't eat.	<b>Li pa ka manje.</b>
I can't eat anything at all.	<b>M pa ka manje anyen menm.</b>
(S)He can't digest anything.	<b>Manje a rete sou lestonmak li.</b>
Does your stomach hurt you?	<b>Èske vant ou fè ou mal?</b>
My stomach hurts me.	<b>Vant mwen fè m mal.</b>
I have heartburn.	<b>M fè asid. / Kè m boule m.</b>
Do you have acidic belches, when you're lying down at night?	<b>Èske ou gen dlo si ki moute nan gòj ou, lè ou kouche lannwit?</b>
Have you ever had an ulcer?	<b>Èske ou te janm gen yon ilsè?</b>

Do you often have indigestion / vomiting / abdominal pain?

**Èske ou konn gonfle / vonmi / gen doulè 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?**

How old were you when you started drinking like that?

**Ki laj ou te gen lè ou te konmanse bwè kon sa?**

#### 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 fè 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?

**Lè ou manje (oubyen bwè lèt), 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?

**Èske ou gen anvè vonmi  
oubyen ou vonmi?  
Konben fwa? Ki lè?**

How soon after you finish eating  
do you vomit?

**Konben tan apre ou fin manje  
ou vonmi?**

Can you recognize the food you  
ate, in your vomit?

**Èske ou ka rekonèt manje ou  
te manje, nan vonmi ou?**

Have you vomited blood?

**Èske ou te vonmi san?**

Does your vomit  
look like coffee grounds?

**Èske vonmi ou  
sanble ak ma kafe?**

Can you drink water  
without vomiting?

**Èske ou ka bwè dlo  
san ou pa vonmi?**

## BOWELS / WATÈ

Are your bowel movements normal?

**Ou watè/poupou byen?**

My bowel movements are difficult.

**M pa watè fasil.**

Do you feel pain when you  
have a bowel movement?

**Èske ou santi doulè lè ou  
watè?**

When was the last time  
you had a bowel movement?

**Ki dènye fwa  
ou poupou?**

How many times do you  
have a bowel movement a day?

**Konben fwa ou  
watè pa jou?**

Do you have diarrhea /  
constipation?

**Èske ou gen vant mennen /  
vant sere?**

(S)He can't have a bowel movement.

**Li pa ka watè.**

Since when have you had diarrhea?

**Depi ki lè ou gen vant pase?**

Is your diarrhea watery?

**Èske ou poupou dlo?**

What color are your stools?

**Ki koulè poupou ou?**

Have your stools been bloody /  
very black / yellow / had mucus?

**Èske poupou ou gen san /  
nwa anpil / jòn / gen anpil glè?**

Are your stools black as  
coal?

**Èske poupou ou nwa tankou  
chabon?**

We need a stool specimen from  
you to check in the lab.

**Nou bezwen yon ti kal watè ou  
pou tcheke nan labo.**

Are you passing gas?

**Ou pase gaz?**

Do you have a lot of gas?

**Èske ou gen anpil gaz?**

Do you think you have worms?

**Ou kwè ou gen vè?**

## JAUNDICE / LAJÒNIS

Have you never had  
jaundice?

**Èske ou pa janm te gen  
lajònis?**

Have your eyes ever been  
bright yellow?

**Èske je ou te janm vin  
jòn jòn?**

## MUSCULOSKELETAL / MIS AK ZO

## JOINTS / JWENTI

Do your joints often  
hurt you?

**Èske jwenti ou yo konn  
fè ou mal?**

Do you feel your joints warm or swollen?

**Èske ou santi jwenti ou cho oubyen anfle?**

Do you have weakness in the joint?

**Èske ou gen feblès nan jwenti a?**

Is it because you were injured?

**Èske se paske ou te blese?**

When you move your knee, does it hurt you?

**Lè ou jwe jenou ou, èske li fè ou mal?**

How far can you move before it hurts you?

**Ki mouvman ou kapab fè anvan li fè ou mal?**

Are you stiff when you get up in the morning?

**Èske ou santi ou rèd lè ou leve nan maten?**

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

**Èske doulè a fè ou pi mal nan maten, osinon pandan lajounen?**

#### LOWER BACK / SENTI

I have lower-back pain.

**Tay/Senti m fè m mal. / M gen mis tonbe.**

I have severe lower-back pain.

**Ren m ap kase.**

You need to put a hot compress on your back.

**Ou bezwen mete yon konprès cho sou do ou.**

#### ENDOCRINE / GLANN

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

**Èske ou santi ou gen yon boul nan kou ou? Depi ki lè?**

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

**Èske ou plenyen pou chalè oubyen fredè, lè tout moun di yo santi yo byen?**

Are you constipated?

**Èske ou sere?**

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

**Depi kèk tan, èske ou santi ou vin pi piti / pi gwo?**

Is your appetite good?

**Èske ou manje byen?**

Do you perspire more now?

**Èske ou swe piplis kounyeya?**

Do you feel stronger, or weaker, recently?

**Èske ou santi ou pi fò, oubyen pi fèb, depi kèk tan?**

#### DERMATOLOGY / MALADI PO

Do you have rashes on your body?

**Èske ou gen tach ki leve sou kò ou?**

How long have you had this rash?

**Depi konben tan ou gen gratèl sa a?**

Has this happened to you before?

**Èske sa te rive ou deja?**

Does it hurt you?

**Èske li fè ou mal?**

Does it itch you?

**Èske li grate ou?**

It often itches me.

**Li konn grate m.**

My whole body is itching.

**Tout kò m ap grate.**

Is your skin flaking or scaly?

**Èske po ou ap fann?**

Do you have pus coming out of the lesions?

**Èske ou gen pij ki soti nan blesi yo?**

Where else do you have this rash?

**Ki kote ankò ou gen gratèl sa a?**

Does your rash get worse in the sunlight?

**Èske gratèl ou pi mal nan solèy?**

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

**Èske kò ou grate ou apre ou manje yon bagay? Kisa?**

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

**Èske ou te manje yon bagay ou pa abitye manje anvan?**

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

**Èske ou sèvi ak yon dra oubyen yon savon ou pa t abitye sèvi?**

Were there insects which bit you?

**Èske 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?

**Èske 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 respekte granmoun.**  
Chiggers don't respect adults.  
(*Problems spare no one.*)

## NEUROLOGY / NÈ

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

**Èske 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?

**Èske ou te santi ou paralyze bò figi ou?**

Did one side of your body become weak?

**Èske yon bò nan kò ou vin fèb?**

Did you lose sensation on one side of your body?

**Èske ou pèdi sansasyon nan yon bò nan kò ou?**

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

**Èske sanzatann yon kote nan kò ou konmanse detire pou kont li?**

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

**Èske sanzatann ou te gen doulè nan yon bra oubyen yon janm?**

Did you have difficulty in speaking?

**Èske 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?

**Èske ou pa t kapab wè klè?**

Did you fall to one side?

**Èske ou te tonbe yon bò?**

Did you have difficulty in walking?

**Èske ou te gen pwoblèm pou mache?**

Did you lose consciousness?

**Èske ou te endispoze?**

Do you feel this?

**Èske ou santi sa?**

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

Did you feel sleepy after the seizure?	<b>Èske ou te anvi dòmi apre kriz la?</b>
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## TRAUMA / CHÒK

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

**Nèg fè, nèg defè.**  
What one person does, another can undo.



## VI. UROLOGY / PWOBLÈM PIPI

### VOCABULARY / KÈK MO

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

**Pise tig pa byè.**  
Tiger pee is not beer.  
(*All that glitters is not gold.*)

HISTORY / **PWOBLÈM OU KONN GENYEN****PAIN / DOULÈ**

Does it burn you when you are urinating?	<b>Èske li boule ou lè ou ap pipi?</b>
When I urinate, it burns me.	<b>Lè m pipi, li boule m.</b>
Do you have frequent pain?	<b>Èske ou konn gen doulè?</b>
How long has it been like that?	<b>Depi ki lè li kon sa?</b>
Does it hurt at the end of your penis, or in your urethra?	<b>Èske li fè ou mal nan pwent pijon an, osinon anndan kannal ou?</b>
Do you have pain in your testicles, or in the groin?	<b>Èske ou gen doulè nan grenn ou, osinon nan lenn?</b>
Do you have pain in your lower back?	<b>Èske ou gen doulè nan ren ou?</b>

**INFECTION / ENFEKSYON**

Do you have a discharge from your penis?	<b>Èske ou gen ekoulman nan pati ou?</b>
Is there pus?	<b>Èske gen postim/pi?</b>
Have you ever had sores on your penis?	<b>Èske ou janm gen chank sou pijon ou?</b>
When you urinate, is there blood?	<b>Lè ou pipi, li bay san?</b>
How long has there been blood?	<b>Depi ki lè li bay san?</b>
Have you ever had gonorrhea / syphilis?	<b>Èske ou te gen ekoulman / sifilis?</b>
You have a urinary infection.	<b>Ou gen yon enfeksyon nan pipi ou.</b>

**Byennere pa anpeche gal tonbe sou ou.**  
Being well-to-do doesn't protect you from the mange.

**URINATION / FÈ PIPI**

Do you have trouble urinating?	<b>Èske ou gen pwoblèm pou pipi?</b>
Can you urinate on your own?	<b>Èske ou ka pipi pou kont ou?</b>
Are you able to urinate now?	<b>Èske ou kapab fè pipi kounyeya?</b>
Do you urinate on yourself?	<b>Èske ou konn fè pipi sou ou?</b>
Do you have difficulty starting urinating?	<b>Èske ou difisil pou konmanse pipi?</b>
Do you feel your bladder is completely empty when you finish urinating?	<b>Èske ou santi blad ou vid nèt lè ou fin pipi?</b>
Is it like that each time?	<b>Se kon sa chak fwa?</b>
Does it take you longer to urinate?	<b>Èske ou pran plis tan pou pipi?</b>
Do you urinate less than awhile ago?	<b>Èske ou pipi mwens pase lontan?</b>
Do you dribble?	<b>Èske ou pipi ti tak ti tak?</b>
Do you urinate more often?	<b>Èske ou fè pipi pi souvan?</b>
How many times do you get up at night to urinate?	<b>Konben fwa ou leve lannwit pou pipi?</b>

KIDNEY STONES / **PYÈ NAN REN**

Have you ever had kidney stones?

**Èske ou pa janm gen pyè nan ren?**

Have small stones ever passed in your urine?

**Èske ti wòch janm pase nan pipi ou?**

Have you ever had a kidney infection?

**Èske ou te fè yon enfeksyon nan ren?**

Did you take medication for that?

**Èske ou te pran renmèd pou sa?**

INTERCOURSE / **RELASYON**

Have you had intercourse recently?

**Èske ou te gen relasyon depi kèk tan?**

Do you see a lot of women on the side?

**Èske ou wè anpil fi deyò?**

**Marengwen danse, men li pa bliye janm li.**  
The mosquito dances, but he doesn't forget about his legs.

EXAMINATION / **EGZAMEN**

I'll need to examine you now.

**M bezwen gade ou kounyeya.**

Take down your pants.

**Desann pantalon ou.**

Take off your underpants.

**Wete kalson ou.**

Turn around and lean over.

**Vire epi bese.**

Extend your rear.

**Pwente deyè ou anlè.**

Lean way over (as far as possible).

**Bese, bese (mezi ou kapab).**

Bend your knees.

**Koube jenou ou.**

**Pise marengwen ogmante larivyè.**  
A mosquito's urine increases the river.  
(*Every little drop counts.*)

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

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.

**MENSTRUATION / RÈG**

Do you have a period each month?	<b>Èske ou wè flè/woz ou chak mwa?</b>
When was your last period?	<b>Ki dat dènye règ ou?</b>
I haven't finished my period yet.	<b>Règ mwen poko fini.</b>
She has irregular periods.	<b>Dat règ li chanje chak mwa.</b>
I have my period twice a month.	<b>M gen règ mwen de fwa pa mwa.</b>
I'm not menstruating.	<b>M pa wè woz/lin mwen.</b>
At what age did you start having periods?	<b>Aki laj ou te fòme?</b>
Do you have a lot of pain when you have your periods?	<b>Èske ou konn gen anpil doulè lè ou wè woz ou?</b>
Is it worse before your period, or after it's finished?	<b>Èske li pi mal anvan pye ou mache, osinon apre li fini?</b>
I have hot flashes.	<b>M santi chalè nan tout kò m.</b>
Are you breast-feeding?	<b>Ou gen timoun nan tete?</b>
Are you already past menopause?	<b>Ou rete deja?</b>
Have you had any bleeding since then?	<b>Èske ou senyen depi lè sa a?</b>

**Fanm se kajou: plis li vye, plis li bon.**  
 Woman is like mahogany: the older, the better.

## DISCHARGE / PÈT

Does it hurt you when you urinate?	<b>Èske li fè ou mal lè ou pipi?</b>
Do you need to urinate quite often?	<b>Èske ou bezwen pipi dri?</b>
Does your vagina itch you?	<b>Èske pati ou grate ou?</b>
Have you ever had sores inside or around your vagina?	<b>Èske ou janm gen chank andedan oubyen arebò pati ou?</b>
Do you have a vaginal discharge? A white discharge?	<b>Èske ou bay ti dlo anba ou? Yon pèt blanch?</b>
Is there blood mixed with water or with mucus?	<b>Èske li gen san melanje ak dlo oubyen ak glè?</b>
Are you passing blood clots?	<b>Èske ou bay ti boul san?</b>
Do you have vaginal bleeding?	<b>Èske ou bay san anba ou?</b>
Are you bleeding a lot?	<b>Èske ou ap senyen anpil?</b>
There's no more bleeding.	<b>Pa bay san ankò.</b>
You haven't been spotting?	<b>Ou pa t bay ti gout san nan mitan de règ?</b>

## INTERCOURSE / RELASYON

Have you had intercourse recently?	<b>Èske ou te gen relasyon depi kèk tan?</b>
Are you living with a man?	<b>Ou gen mesye nan kay?</b>
Is there pain when you have intercourse?	<b>Èske gen doulè lè ou sèvi ak mesye ou?</b>
You're sleeping with your husband too soon after the delivery.	<b>Ou kouche ak mari ou twò bonè apre akouchman an.</b>
Is your man dead?	<b>Èske mesye ou mouri?</b>
She's still a virgin.	<b>Li tifi toujou.</b>

**Nou pa mande pitit sanble papa l, nou mande erèz kouch.**  
 We don't ask for the child to look like its father, but just for a successful delivery.

## PREGNANCY / ANSENT

Do you think maybe you're pregnant?	<b>Èske ou kwè petèt ou ansent?</b>
Are you certain you are pregnant?	<b>Èske ou sèten ou ansent?</b>
How many months?	<b>Depi konben mwa?</b>
Each morning I throw up.	<b>Chak maten m vonmi.</b>

I'm spitting a lot. [*In Haiti considered an early sign of pregnancy.*]

When was your last period?

Do you feel the baby moving in your womb?

Have you had measles since you've been pregnant?

When is the baby due?

Where would you like to give birth?

How many times have you been pregnant?

How many miscarriages have you had?

**M ap krache anpil.**

**Ki lè ou te wè dènye règ ou?**

**Èske ou santi pitit la ki fè mouvman nan vant ou?**

**Èske ou te gen lawoujòl depi ou ansent?**

**Ki lè ou ap fè pitit la?**

**Ki kote ou ta vle akouche?**

**Konben fwa ou ansent?**

**Konben movèz kouch ou te fè?**

**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.*)

Have you had any difficult deliveries?

How many were still-born?

When did you last deliver?

How many children have you had?

Are they all living?

How many have you lost?

How many children do you have at home?

She's had an abortion.

**Èske ou te gen kèk akouchman difisil?**

**Konben ki te fèt tou mouri?**

**Depi ki lè ou te akouche?**

**Konben pitit ou fè?**

**Èske yo tout la?**

**Konben ou pèdi?**

**Konben pitit ou gen lakay ou?**

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

**Poul ki bat kò l kraze ze l.**  
The chicken who thrashes around crushes its egg.

**Ze toumante pa kale.**  
The disturbed egg doesn't hatch.

#### EXAMINATION / EGZAMEN

I must do a pelvic exam.

Spread your legs.

**Fòk mwen egzaminen ou pa ba.**

**Louvri janm ou.**

Pull up your legs.	<b>Kanpe pye ou.</b>
Put your feet in the stirrups.	<b>Mete de pye ou yo nan fè yo.</b>
Relax your abdomen.	<b>Lache vant ou.</b>
Bear down [ <i>to relax the vagina</i> ].	<b>Fè yon ti pouse.</b>

## BIRTHING / AKOUCHMAN

Have you given birth here before?	<b>Ou te vin akouche isit deja?</b>
When did you start having labor pains?	<b>Ki lè ou te konmanse gen tranche?</b>
How far apart are the contractions?	<b>Chak ki lè ou gen tranche?</b>
What was the last time you felt the baby move?	<b>Ki dènye fwa ou santi tibebe a brannen?</b>
Has your water broken?	<b>Èske ou kase lezo?</b>
Did you have an operation?	<b>Èske ou te fè operasyon?</b>
What did they do?	<b>Kisa yo te fè ou?</b>
They performed a Caesarean section.	<b>Yo fann vant mwen.</b>
The baby came out with forceps.	<b>Tibebe a te sòti ak fòsèp/pens.</b>
Did they do an episiotomy?	<b>Èske yo te koupe ou?</b>
Did they repair the tear all right?	<b>Èske yo te fè bon reparasyon?</b>
I need to sew it up.	<b>Mwen bezwen koud li.</b>
Did you pass tissue?	<b>Èske ou te gen ti chè anba ou?</b>

When did she begin to have eclampsia?	<b>Ki lè li te konmanse fè kriz la?</b>
Has she had eclampsia before?	<b>Èske li te gen kriz deja?</b>

**Ze ki kale twò bonè, ti poul la p ap viv.**  
The egg which hatches too early, the little chick won't live.

## UMBILICUS / LONBRIT

Is the umbilicus bleeding?	<b>Èske li senyen nan lonbrit?</b>
Are you dressing the umbilicus?	<b>Ou fè pansman pou lonbrit la?</b>
Are you changing the umbilical dressing?	<b>Èske ou chanje pansman lonbrit la?</b>
You have to wash the navel with alcohol.	<b>Se pou ou lave lonbrit la ak alkòl.</b>
I'm putting silver nitrate on the umbilicus.	<b>M ap mete nitrat ajan sou lonbrit la.</b>
Did the umbilical stump fall off?	<b>Èske lonbrit la te tonbe?</b>

**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) - <b>watè, poupou</b>	nurse (to), suckle (to) - <b>(pran) tete</b>
breast-feed (to) - <b>(bay) tete</b>	oral rehydration solution (ORS) - <b>sewòm oral</b>
burn (to) - <b>boule</b>	pediatrician - <b>dòktè timoun</b>
cough (to) - <b>touse</b>	urinate (to) - <b>(fè) pipi</b>
diarrhea - <b>dyare, djare</b>	vomit (to) - <b>vonmi</b>
mucus - <b>flèm</b>	

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



(S)He's already sitting up.	<b>Li chita deja.</b>
(S)He's not crawling yet.	<b>Li poko rale.</b>
(S)He's teething.	<b>L ap fè dan.</b>
(S)He jumps and starts when (s)he's sleeping.	<b>Li sote lè l ap dòmi.</b>
Is (s)he vaccinated?	<b>Èske li vaksinen?</b>
When? At what age? How many times?	<b>Ki lò? Aki laj? Konben fwa?</b>
Did that make a scar?	<b>Èske sa te fè mak?</b>
Do you have his/her vaccination record?	<b>Èske ou gen kat vaksen li?</b>
Did you give him/her any medication?	<b>Èske ou te ba li renmèd?</b>
(S)He has eye problems.	<b>Li malad nan je.</b>
Does (s)he have eye discharge?	<b>Èske li gen si nan je?</b>

## BREAST-FEEDING / TETE

Are you breast-feeding?	<b>Èske ou ba li tete?</b>
Is (s)he nursing (well)?	<b>Èske li tete (byen)?</b>

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

Just nursing?	<b>Tete sèlman?</b>
Are you giving him/her any other nourishment? What?	<b>Èske ou ba li lòt manje? Kisa?</b>
(S)He is not nursing at all.	<b>Li pa tete menm.</b>
(S)He must nurse.	<b>Fòk li tete.</b>
(S)He won't nurse.	<b>Li pa vle tete.</b>
You need to breast-feed him/her a lot.	<b>Ou bezwen ba li anpil tete.</b>

**Pitit ki kriye, se li ki bezwen tete.**  
The baby who cries is the one who needs to nurse.

I'm not producing enough milk.	<b>M manke lèt.</b>
Mothers normally breast-feed their babies for six months at least, up to two years.	<b>Nòmalmman manman bay timoun tete pou sis mwa pi piti, rive de zan.</b>

**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? **Èske 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 l 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.*)

Do you give him/her juice to drink? **Èske ou ba li ji pou li bwè?**

What kind of milk do you give him/her? **Ki kalite lèt ou ba li?**

**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.

It's too hard to clean.

Don't feed sugar water / tea / boiled water at all.

Do you give the baby water to drink?

Is there good clean water where you live?

Do you boil the water for the child?

It's very important for you to boil the water.

Has (s)he started eating [*cooked*] adult food?

You must give him/her [*cooked*] adult food.

(S)He has no appetite.

(S)He didn't eat yesterday.

Feed him/her several times each day, not just three times each day.

Does (s)he eat dirt sometimes?

Is there something (s)he does not want to eat / drink at all?

**Pa bay bibon menm.**

**Sa twò difisil pou netwaye.**

**Pa bay dlo sik / te / dlo bouyi menm.**

**Èske ou bay tibebe a dlo pou li bwè?**

**Èske gen bon dlo pwòp kote ou rete a?**

**Èske ou bouyi dlo pou pitit la?**

**Sa enpòtan anpil pou ou bouyi dlo.**

**Èske li konmanse manje gwo manje?**

**Se pou ou ba l gwo manje.**

**Li mal pou manje.**

**Li pa manje yè.**

**Ba li manje plizyè fwa chak jou, pa sèlman twa fwa chak jou.**

**Èske li manje tè tanzantan?**

**Èske 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?**

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

#### 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 fè flèm lè li touse?**

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 fonce?**

**Pi piti toujou pi rèd.**  
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 nòmàl?**

Are the stools red / yellow / black?

**Watè wouj / jòn / nwa?**

Do the stools contain mucus / blood? **Èske watè a gen glè / san?**

(S)He has watery stools. **Li watè dlo.**

(S)He has thick stools. **Li watè pwès nèt.**

(S)He has seedy stools. **Li gen watè ma.**

Does (s)he pass gas / worms? **Li rann gaz / vè?**

(S)He never passes worms? **Li pa janm rann vè?**

#### DIARRHEA / **DYARE**

Does (s)he have (a lot of) diarrhea? **Èske li gen dyare (anpil)?**

(S)He has continual diarrhea. **Li gen dyare san rete.**

When a child has diarrhea,  
(s)he needs to nurse a lot. **Lè timoun gen dyare,  
li bezwen tete byen.**

(S)He's dehydrated. **Li manke dlo.**

(S)He needs  
oral rehydration solution (ORS),  
or (s)he can die. **Li bezwen  
sewòm oral,  
osinon li kab mouri.**

(S)He must drink that  
very, very slowly. **Fòk li bwè sa  
piti pititi.**

**Kò timoun rèd, san l pa di;  
kò granmoun di, san l pa rèd.**  
The young person's body is tough, without being hard;  
the old person's body is hard, without being tough.

#### VOMITING / **VONMI**

Does (s)he vomit? A lot?

**Èske li vonmi? Anpil?**

How often does (s)he vomit?

**Konben fwa li vonmi?**

Three or four times each day.

**Twa osinon kat fwa chak jou.**

What did (s)he eat / drink?

**Kisa li te manje / bwè?**

Pills / aspirin / kerosene.

**Grenn / aspirin / gaz lanp.**

What did (s)he vomit up?

**Kisa li te vonmi?**

If (s)he is still vomiting,  
(s)he will need  
intravenous fluid (IV).

**Si l ap vonmi toujou,  
l ap bezwen  
sewòm nan venn.**

**Ti poul pa mande plim, li mande lavi.**  
The little chick doesn't ask for fancy feathers,  
he just asks for life.

## IX. FAMILY PLANNING / PLANIN

### VOCABULARY / KÈK MO

child - <b>timoun, pitit</b>	method - <b>metòd</b>
condom - <b>kapòt</b>	penis - <b>pijon, pati gason</b>
diaphragm - <b>kapòt pou fanm</b>	pill (birth control) - <b>grenn</b>
family planning (to practice) - <b>planin (fè/swiv)</b>	pregnant - <b>ansent</b>
foam (contraceptive) - <b>krèm</b>	rhythm method - <b>metòd tanperati</b>
injection (contraceptive) - <b>piki planin</b>	suppository - <b>tablèt</b>
intercourse (to have) - <b>gen</b> <b>relasyon, fè kontak</b>	tubal ligation - <b>ligati (twonp)</b>
IUD - <b>filaman, esterilè</b>	uterus - <b>matris</b>
menses - <b>règ</b>	vagina - <b>pati fi</b>
	vasectomy - <b>vazektomi</b>
	womb - <b>matris</b>

### 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 ankò.**

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 ankò.**

**Rat anpil, twou pa fon.**  
Many rats, and the hole's not deep.  
(*There's only so much room in the nest.*)

## 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 fè?**

Are they all alive? **Èske yo tout la?**

I've had seven children and three miscarriages. **M te fè sèt vivan epi  
twa movèz (kouch).**

How old is your youngest child? **Ki laj dènnye pitit ou a?**

Do you want to continue having children? **Èske ou vle  
fè pitit ankò?**

Do you need to discuss this with your husband / man? **Èske ou bezwen diskite sa ak  
mari / nonm ou?**

Do you want him to come here too? **Èske ou vle li vini la tou?**

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. **Memm 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: grenn  
tablèt  
filaman  
piki.**

Which birth-control method do you prefer? **Ki metòd planin  
ou pito?**

Every three months you would need to get another injection.

Here we don't use the rhythm method.

**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.)

## 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.

**Rantre kouche pou yon ti egzamen.**

**Wete kilòt ou.**

**Louvri janm ou.**

**Kanpe pye ou.**

**Fè yon ti pouse.**

**Kisa ou santi? Doulè?**

**Ki dat dènye règ ou?**

**Èske ou santi anpil doulè lè ou gen règ ou?**

**Ou gen enfeksyon.**

**Ou bezwen fè yon ti tretman anvan nou ka mete filaman an.**

**Ou mèt mete rad ou.**

**Ki lòt maladi ou genyen?**

**Tout metòd sa yo pa bon pou ou.**

## CONDOMS / KAPÒT

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

A condom can be used only once.

**Èske mari ou dakò pou l sèvi ak kapòt, dapre lòt metòd yo pa bon pou ou?**

**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.

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

Don't forget to take one each day.

During your period, you must take the brown pills.

When you don't have any more pills, you'll have to come get some more in our pharmacy.

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

**Ou dwe konmanse sou senkyèm jou apre règ ou konmanse.**

**Pa bliye bwè youn chak jou.**

**Pandan règ ou, se pou ou bwè grenn mawon yo.**

**Lè ou pa gen grenn ankò, se pou ou vin chache nan famasi nou an.**

VAGINAL SUPPOSITORIES / **TABLÈT**

If you are afraid about putting in the IUD, try vaginal suppositories.

**Si ou pè pou mete filaman, seye tablèt vajinal.**

You put a suppository in your vagina five minutes before you have intercourse.

**Ou mete yon tablèt nan pati ou senk minit anvan ou ale an kontak.**

You can't have intercourse twice with the same suppository.

**Ou pa kapab fè de kontak ak menm tablèt la.**

If you want to have intercourse a second time, put in another one.

**Si ou vle fè yon dezyèm kontak, mete yon lòt.**

IUD / **FILAMAN**

Why do you want to put in an IUD?

**Poukisa ou vle mete filaman?**

We can put in an IUD for you.

**Nou kapab mete filaman pou ou.**

To put in an IUD, it'll take about 15-20 minutes.

**Pou mete yon filaman, sa ap pran kenz-ven minit konsa.**

I can put in the IUD for you myself.

**Se mwen menm k ap mete filaman an pou ou.**

I'll give you an appointment forty days after you have delivered.

**M ap ba ou randevou karant jou apre ou fin akouche.**

After we put in an IUD, you need to come back in a month to check if everything is good.

**Apre nou mete yon filaman, ou bezwen tounen nan yon mwa pou tcheke si tout bagay bon.**

And after that, you need to come back each year.

**Epi apre sa, ou bezwen vini chak ennan.**

When you want to have a child, come have the IUD taken out here.

**Lè ou vle fè yon pitit, vin fè wete filaman an isit la.**

I've come for an IUD check-up.

**M vini pou tchèk filaman.**

Each little pain you feel - or if you are losing weight - is not necessarily due to the IUD.

**Chak ti doulè ou santi - oubyen si ou vin dechte - se pa blije akòz filaman an.**

**Kolik pa tranche.**  
Menstrual pains are not labor pains.

I have a discharge in my panties.

**M gen pèt nan kilòt mwen.**

When I urinate, it burns me.

**Lè m pipi, sa boule m.**

I have hot flashes.

**M santi chalè nan tout kò m.**

Since I put in the IUD, I've been bleeding.

**Depi m mete filaman an, m ap senyen.**

It's causing me to menstruate twice in one month.

**Li fè m gen règ de fwa nan yon mwa.**

It makes my abdomen hurt.

**Li fè anbavant mwen fè m mal.**

It gives me lower-back ache.

**Li fè m gen tayfèmal.**

The IUD fell out when I had my period.

**Filaman an te tonbe lè m te gen règ.**



**TUBAL LIGATION AND VASECTOMY /  
LIGATI (TWO NP) 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  
siyen  
si ou vle yon ligati.**

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

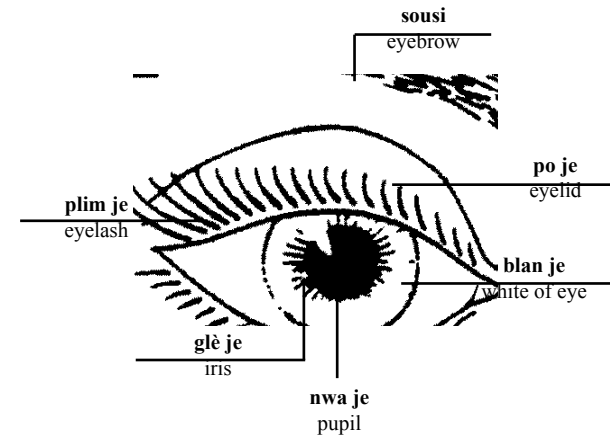
**Sa p ap fè mari ou  
pa gason.**

**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.

ENGLISH-HAITIAN EYE GLOSSARY / **TI DIKSYONNÈ ANGLE-  
AYISYEN POU DÒKTÈ JE**

N.B. See also **je** (eye) entries in our *Haitian-English English-Haitian Medical Dictionary*.

astigmatism - **defòmasyon nan gla(s) je**  
bags under the eyes - **je nan tou**  
bifocal lenses - **linèt bifokal**  
black eye - **je bouche, je wouj**  
blind - **avèg**  
blindness - **avègleman**  
blind person - **moun ki avèg, je pete**  
blink (to) - **bat je**  
bloodshot - **je wouj**  
blurred vision - **vwal nan je**  
blurred vision, to have - **wè twoub**  
broad daylight - **lè solèy cho**  
bulging eyes - **je sòti**  
burn (to) - **pike, boule**  
burning sensation - **pikotman**  
cataract - **katarak**  
check (to) - **tcheke**  
close (to) - **fèmen**  
conjunctiva - **konjonktiv**  
conjunctival discharge - **lasi, matyè**  
conjunctivitis - **je drandran, maladi nan je, maloje, konjonktiv**  
contact lenses - **vè kontak**  
cornea - **gla(s) je**  
cover (to) - **bouche**  
cross-eyed - **je vewon, je lanvè, je tounen**  
dark glasses - **linèt solèy**  
deep-set eyes - **je fon**  
diabetes - **maladi sik, dyabèt**  
diabetic, to be - **fè sik**  
discharge - **lasi, matyè, sòs, dlo blan(ch)**  
disease - **maladi**  
double vision, to have - **wè de (bagay), wè doub, wè tout bagay an de**  
drops - **ti dlo pou je, renmèd pou je**  
evil eye - **move je**  
eye - **je, zye**  
eye filled with eye-matter - **je kaka, je lasi**  
eyeball - **boul je**  
eyebrow - **sousi**  
eye chart - **tablo**  
eye-dropper - **konngout, kontgout**  
eye-drops - **ti dlo pou je, renmèd pou je**  
eyeglasses - **linèt**  
eyelash - **plim je, pwal je, pwèl je**  
eyelid - **po je, pòpyè**  
eyelids without eyelashes - **je boukannen, je griye**  
eye matter - **kaka je, lasi**  
eyesight - **je, vizyon, limyè**  
to have failing eyesight - **je ap febli**  
to have good eyesight - **gen bon je**  
eye socket - **pòch je**  
eye specialist - **dòktè je**  
eye-strain - **fatig nan je**  
eyewash - **dlo lave je**  
farsighted, to be - **wè delwen**  
flashes of light - **ti limyè**  
floaters - **ti mimi**

frames (of glasses) - **bwa linèt, ankadreman**  
glasses - **linèt**  
glaucoma - **tansyon nan je**  
haloes - **sèk, wonn**  
hazel-colored eyes - **je chat**  
headache - **tèt fèmal**  
high blood pressure - **tansyon**  
hot - **cho**  
hurt (to) - **fè mal**  
hyperopic - **ki wè delwen**  
infection - **enfeksyon**  
inner side of eyelid - **anndan po je**  
inside of eye - **andedan je**  
iris - **glè je**  
irritate (to) - **manje, boule**  
itch (to) - **grate**  
lachrymal gland - **sak dlo je**  
laser surgery - **operasyon lazè**  
lazy eye - **je lanvè**  
left - **gòch**  
lens - **vè**  
lens of eye - **tou je, twou je**  
light - **limyè**  
look (to) - **gade**  
lotion - **ponmad**  
medication - **renmèd, medikaman**  
myopic - **ki wè depre**  
myopic, to be - **wè depre**  
nearsighted, to be - **wè depre**  
nurse - **mis**  
nystagmus - **je lòlòj**  
ointment - **ponmad**  
one-eyed - **je bòy**  
open (to) - **louvri**  
operation - **operasyon**  
ophthalmologist - **dòktè je**  
ophthalmology - **maladi je**  
optic fluid - **kalalou je**  
optic nerve - **nè je**  
optometer - **aparèy pou tcheke je**  
optometrist - **dòktè je**  
pain - **doulè**  
patch - **pansman**  
peripheral vision - **wè sou kote**  
pill - **grenn**  
pinkeye - **je drandran, je wouj**  
presbyopic, to be - **wè delwen**  
problem - **pwoblèm**  
protruding eyes - **je sòti**  
pterygium - **chè nan je**  
ptilosis - **je boukannen, je griye**  
pupil - **nwa je, grenn je, manman je, nannan je, tou je, twou je**  
redness (of eye) - **je wouj**  
retina - **retin**  
detached retina - **retin decole**  
right - **dwat**  
scar - **mak, tach**  
sclera - **blan je**  
see (to) - **wè**  
side vision - **wè sou kote**  
sight - **wè**  
sleep, eye matter - **kaka je, lasi**  
specks, floaters - **ti mimi**  
spot(s) - **tach**  
squeeze shut (to) - **peze**  
squint (to) - **twenzi**  
squinting - **je louch, je pichpich, je tawèt, je twèt**  
sting (to) - **pike**  
strabismus - **je vewon, je lanvè, je tounen**  
sty - **klou nan je**  
sunglasses - **linèt solèy**  
surgery - **operasyon**  
suture - **kout zegwi, fil**  
swollen eye - **je bouche, je pichpich**  
symptom - **remak, siy**  
tear (to) - **fè dlo, kouri dlo**  
tear(drop) - **dlo je**  
tear duct - **kannal dlo je**

tear gland - **glann kriye**  
 temples (of glasses) - **manch linèt**  
 treatment - **tretman, swenyay**  
 veil - **vwal, plak blanch**

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

**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.

## GENERAL / KÈSYON JENERAL

Is this the first time you've come here?

**Se premye fwa ou vini isit la?**

You've never consulted an eye specialist?

**Ou pa janm konsilte yon dòktè je?**

What problem do you have with your eyes?

**Ki pwoblèm ou gen ak je ou?**

Do you see all right?

**Ou wè byen?**

I don't see well.

**M pa wè byen.**

Do your eyes hurt you?

**Èske je ou fè ou mal?**

Which one?

**Kilès?**

Left? Right? Both?

**Gòch? Dwat? Toude?**

**Pi bon gad kò, se je.**  
 The best bodyguard is the eyes.

## EXAMINATION / EGZAMEN

Take off your glasses.

**Retire linèt ou.**

Open your legs [*for positioning of optometer*].

**Louvri janm ou.**

Sit back in the chair.

**Chita byen nan chèz la.**

Put your head there.

**Metè tèt ou la a.**

Put your chin there.

**Metè manton ou la a.**

Leave it there.	<b>Kite l la a.</b>
Put your forehead there.	<b>Kole fwon ou la a.</b>
Put your hand(s) there.	<b>Metè men ou la a.</b>
Put your head forward.	<b>Avanse tèt ou.</b>
Look straight ahead.	<b>Gade dwat devan ou.</b>
Keep looking straight ahead.	<b>Kontinye gade tou dwat.</b>
Open your eyes wider.	<b>Louvri je ou pi laj.</b>
Close your eyes (normally).	<b>Fèmen je ou (nòmal).</b>
Don't squeeze your eyes shut like that.	<b>Pa peze je ou kon sa.</b>
(Don't) Blink your eyes.	<b>(Pa) Bat je ou.</b>
Cover your left / right eye. [ <i>Point!</i> ]	<b>Bouche je gòch / dwat ou.</b>

**Yon sèl je pa je.**  
Only one eye is no eye.

Look here.	<b>Gade isit.</b>
Look up.	<b>Gade anlè/anwo.</b>
Look down.	<b>Gade atè/anba.</b>
Look to the left / right. [ <i>Point!</i> ]	<b>Gade agòch / adwat.</b>
Look at me (again).	<b>Gade mwen (ankò).</b>

Look at my ear. [ <i>Touch the ear you mean.</i> ]	<b>Gade zòrèy mwen.</b>
(Don't) Look at the light.	<b>(Pa) Gade limyè a.</b>
Keep your eyes on one spot.	<b>Fikse je ou la a.</b>
Don't move.	<b>Pa fè mouvman.</b>
Follow my finger / the little light.	<b>Swiv dwèt mwen / ti limyè a.</b>
Look at the chart.	<b>Gade tablo a.</b>
Look at the line that I am touching.	<b>Gade liy m ap touche a.</b>
Show me in what direction the three prongs [ <i>of characters on eye chart</i> ] go.	<b>Montre m ki bò twa branch yo fè.</b>
How many fingers do you see?	<b>Konben dwèt ou wè?</b>
You have an eye infection.	<b>Ou gen yon enfeksyon nan je ou.</b>
I will need to check that again tomorrow / in a week.	<b>M bezwen tcheke sa ankò denmen / nan yon senmenn.</b>
Come back in three weeks for us to check you for glaucoma.	<b>Ou ap tounen nan twa senmenn pou n tcheke tansyon nan je ou.</b>
You may get up now.	<b>Ou mèt leve kounyeya, wi.</b>

## IRRITATION / BOULE

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

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

## VISION / WÈ

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

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

INJURY AND FOREIGN MATTER /  
BLESE AK LÒT BAGAY NAN JE OUWhat happened to your left /  
right eye?**Sa k pase nan je gòch /  
dwat ou?**Do you feel like you have  
something which rolls around  
in your eye?**Èske ou santi ou gen  
yon bagay ki woule  
nan je ou?**

You have something in your eye.

**Ou gen yon bagay nan je ou.**You have dirt / sand / dust  
in your eye(s).**Ou gen tè / sab / pousyè  
nan je ou.**

I'll try to get it out for you.

**M pral seye wete l pou ou.****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

Do you have any other sickness?

**Èske ou fè lòt maladi?**

Have you been having headaches?

**Ou konn gen tèt fèmal?**

You're not diabetic?

**Ou pa fè sik?**

Do you have high blood pressure?

**Èske ou fè tansyon?**Are there other people  
in your family who  
have high blood pressure?**Èske gen lòt moun  
nan fanmi ou ki  
fè tansyon?**Do you have anyone in your family  
who is blind?**Ou gen moun nan fanmi ou  
ki avèg?**

## GLASSES / LINÈT

Do you have glasses?

**Ou gen linèt?**

Where are they?

**Kote yo?**Do you see better with /  
without glasses?**Ou wè pi byen ak /  
san linèt yo?**

I see well with / without glasses.

**M wè byen ak / san linèt.**I have problems when I am  
sewing / reading.**M gen pwoblèm lè m ap  
koud / li.**Do you sew a lot? [*Remember  
not to embarrass your patients  
by asking if they can read.*]**Èske ou koud anpil?**They're for when you are  
sewing / reading.**Se pou lè ou ap  
koud / li.**

You (don't) need glasses.

**Ou (pa) bezwen linèt.**

Glasses can't do anything for you.

**Linèt pa ka fè anyen pou ou.****Kaka je pa linèt.**Eye matter is not glasses.  
(*You need glasses.*)

## MEDICATION / RENMÈD

What have you been putting  
in your eye(s)?**Kisa ou konn mete  
nan je ou?**

What was the last time you put medication in your eye(s)?	<b>Ki dènye fwa ou mete renmèd la nan je ou?</b>
Do you use the medication each day? This morning?	<b>Ou mete renmèd la chak jou? Maten an?</b>
Did the medication we gave you help your eyes?	<b>Èske renmèd nou te ba ou a geri je ou?</b>
Do your eyes feel worse when you use the medication?	<b>Ou santi je ou pi mal lè ou sèvi ak renmèd?</b>
They are always hot.	<b>Li toujou cho.</b>
They are always itching me.	<b>Li toujou ap grate m.</b>
Do you still have any medication?	<b>Èske ou gen renmèd toujou?</b>
I'm going to put some medication in your eye(s).	<b>M pral mete yon renmèd nan je ou.</b>
Put in two drops one / two / three / four time(s) a day.	<b>Mete de gout youn / de / twa / kat fwa pa jou.</b>
It'll burn you a little, but it'll go away quickly.	<b>Sa ap boule ou yon ti kras, men sa ap pase vit.</b>
You need a patch over your left / right eye.	<b>Ou bezwen yon pansman sou je gòch / dwat ou.</b>
Don't take it off before this time tomorrow.	<b>Pa wete li anvan menm lè a denmen.</b>

**Nan mitan avèg, bòy se wa.**  
Among the blind, the one-eyed are king.

## OPERATION / OPERASYON

A cataract is like a white coating which covers your eyes.	<b>Yon katarak, se tankou yon plak blanch ki kouvri je ou.</b>
We need to do an operation.	<b>Se pou nou fè yon operasyon.</b>
If we don't do this operation for you, you'll go blind.	<b>Si nou pa fè operasyon sa a pou ou, ou ap vin avèg.</b>
The operation won't hurt you.	<b>Operasyon an p ap fè ou mal.</b>

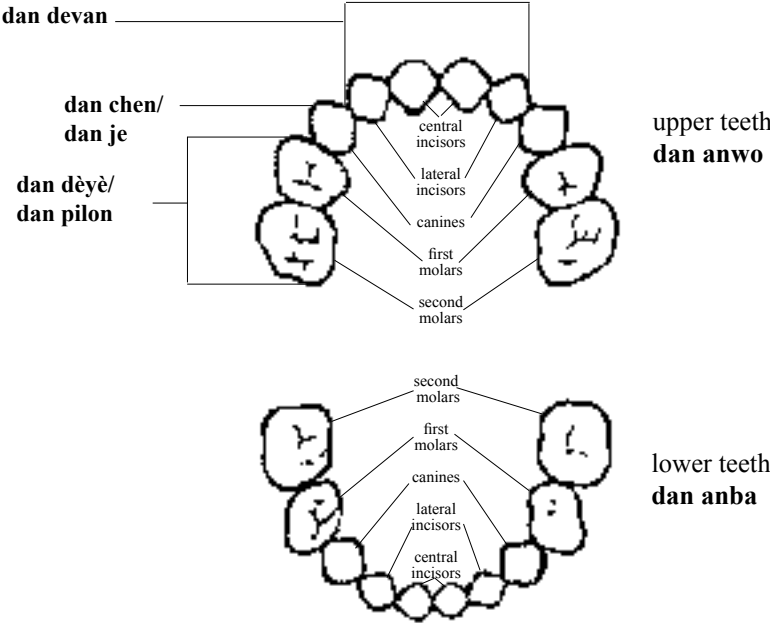
## POSTER:

**Madanm! Bay pitit 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!

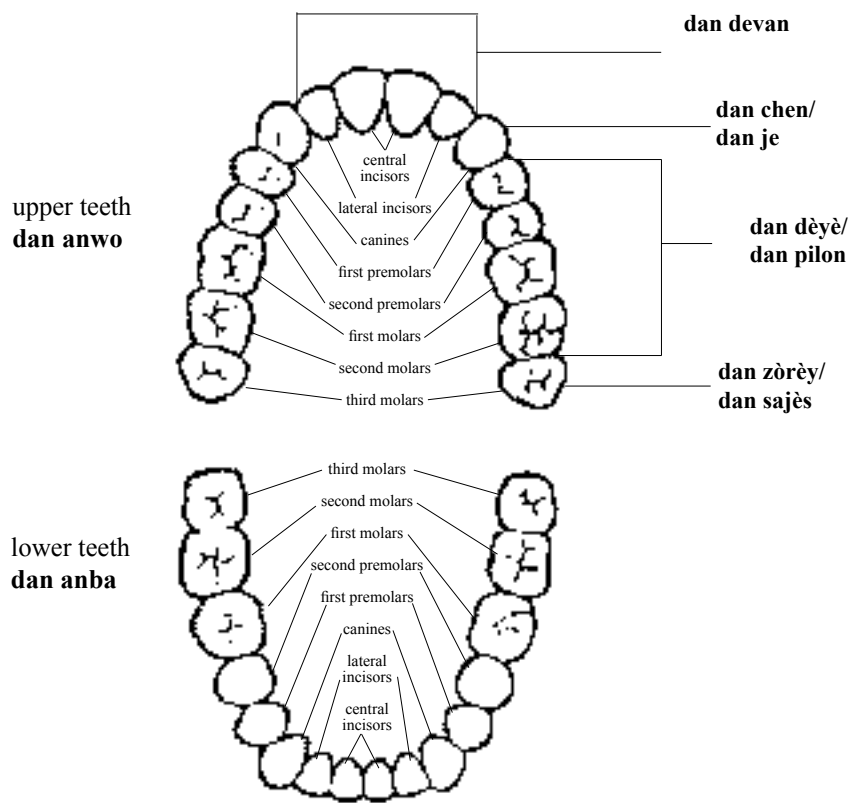
**XI. DENTISTRY / DANTIS**

**BABY TEETH / DAN TIMOUN**





## ADULT TEETH / DAN GRANMOUN



## ENGLISH-HAITIAN DENTAL GLOSSARY / TI DIKSYONNÈ ANGLE-AYISYEN POU DANTIS

- abscess - **abse**  
 adult tooth (teeth) - **dan gran-moun**  
 amalgam - **amalgam**  
 amalgam carrier - **pòt-amalgam**  
 anesthetic - **anestezi**  
 antibiotic(s) - **antibiyotik**  
 aspirator - **sisyon**  
 aspirin (tablet) - **(grenn) aspirin**  
 baby tooth (teeth) - **dan timoun, dan lèt**  
 back tooth (teeth) - **dan dèyè, dan pilon**  
 bicuspid - **dan dèyè, 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 - **vèni**  
 cement filling - **siman**  
 cheek - **bò figi**  
 chew food (to) - **moulen/kraze manje**  
 clean teeth (to) - **netwaye 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 lèt**  
 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**  
 denture(s) - **fo dan**  
 discolored - **vin jòn**  
 drill - **machin**  
 drill (to) - **sèvi ak machin**  
 elevator (for extraction) - **elevatè**  
 enamel - **emay**  
 endodontics - **wete nè/vè nan dan**

eugenol - **lwil pou dan, lwil jiwòf**  
 exam(ination) - **egzamen**  
 explorer - **sonn**  
 extraction (to do an) - **rache dan, fè ekstraksyon**  
 eyetooth (eyeteeth) - **dan je, dan chen**  
 false tooth (teeth) - **fo dan**  
 fever blister - **bouton lafyè**  
 filling - **amalgam, plonbaj, plon**  
   cement filling - **siman**  
   permanent filling - **amalgam**  
   temporary filling - **zoe**  
 filling (to do a) - **plonbe**  
 floss - **fil pou dan, fil dantè**  
 floss (to) - **sèvi ak fil pou dan**  
 fluoride - **fliyorid**  
 forceps - **pens, fòsèp**  
 front tooth (teeth) - **dan devan**  
 gauze - **twal gaz**  
 gingivitis - **jansiv anfle, jansiv senyen**  
 gland - **glann**  
 glass slab - **plakèt vè**  
 gold tooth (teeth) - **dan lò**  
 grinding one's teeth (to be) - **manje dan**  
 gum(s) - **jansiv**  
 gum disease - **maladi jansiv**  
 head-rest - **tèt chèz**  
 hydrogen peroxide - **dlo oksijene**  
 incisor(s) - **dan devan**  
 infected - **enfekte**  
 infection - **enfeksyon**  
 inflammation - **enflamasyon**  
 inject (to) - **pike**  
 injection - **piki**  
 inlay - **(e)klis**  
 jaw(s) - **machwè, machwa**  
 ligature wire - **fil ligati**

lip(s) - **po bouch, lè**  
 Listerine - **Listerin**  
 loose tooth - **dan souke, dan sekwe**  
 lower tooth (teeth) - **dan anba**  
 mirror - **glas**  
 molar(s) - **dan dèyè, dan pilon, dan moulen**  
 mouth - **bouch**  
 mouth wash - **beny bouch**  
 needle - **zegwi**  
 nerve - **nè, vè**  
 noma - **noma**  
 normal - **nòm**  
 numb - **angoudi, mò**  
 oil of cloves - **lwil pou dan, lwil jiwòf**  
 open (to) - **louvri**  
 oral surgery - **chiriji bouch**  
 orthodontics - **drese dan**  
 pain - **doulè**  
 palate - **palèt**  
 penicillin - **pelisilin**  
 periodontist - **espesyalis jansiv**  
 permanent tooth (teeth) - **dan granmoun**  
 pill - **grenn**  
 plaque - **tat, kalkè**  
 pliers, cotton - **pensèt**  
 polish (to) - **poli**  
 premolar(s) - **dan dèyè, dan pilon**  
 primary tooth (teeth) - **dan timoun, dan lèt**  
 probe (dental) - **ekatè**  
 probe (to) - **sonde**  
 pull out (to) - **rache**  
 pus - **pij, pi, postim**  
 pyorrhea - **jansiv anfle, piyore**  
 reduce pain (to) - **touye nè/vè nan dan**

rinse one's mouth (to) - **souke dlo nan bouch**  
 root - **rasin**  
 root canal therapy (to do) - **wete nè/vè nan dan**  
 rotten - **pike, pouri**  
 saliva - **dlo bouch**  
   rope saliva - **gwo filè krache**  
 saliva ejector - **sisyon**  
 salt water - **dlo sèl**  
 scale (to) - **grate**  
 scaler - **gratwa**  
 sealer - **vèni**  
 sensitive tooth - **dan sirèt**  
 sharpening stone - **wòch pou file**  
 short tooth - **dan rachòt**  
 socket - **twou**  
 sore (*noun*) - **blesi**  
 sore (to be) - **fè mal**  
 sore (ulcerating) - **maleng**  
 sore tooth - **dan sirèt**  
 soreness - **doulè**  
 spaced apart (teeth) - **dan tchaka, dan tyaka**  
 spatula (cement) - **espatil**  
 spit (to) - **krache**  
 spoon excavator - **eskavatè**  
 sterilize (to) - **esterilize**  
 straighten teeth (to) - **drese dan**  
 stub of tooth - **chouk dan**  
 stunted tooth (teeth) - **dan rachòt**  
 swallow (to) - **vale**  
 swelling - **anfleman**  
 swollen - **anfle**  
 syringe - **sereng**  
 tartar - **kaka dan, kwout dan**  
 teeth - **dan**  
   teeth set far apart - **dan tchaka, dan tyaka**

two teeth growing in same position - **dan doukla, dan marasa**  
 teethe (to) - **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 karye, dan gate**  
 toothless - **djòl fobop, djòl flobop**  
 toothpaste - **kòlgat, patdanti-fris**  
 toothpick - **bwadan, kidan**  
 touch (to) - **touche**  
 trench mouth - **jansiv anfle, piyore**  
 tweezers - **pens**  
 upper tooth (teeth) - **dan anwo**  
 Vincent's Infection - **jansiv anfle, piyore**  
 wisdom tooth (teeth) - **dan zòrèy, dan sajès**  
 x-ray - **radyoграфи**  
 x-ray machine - **machin radyo-графи**

## GENERAL / KÈSYON JENERAL

I am a dentist.	<b>Mwen se dantis.</b>
Sit down, please.	<b>Chita, souple.</b>
What's the matter?	<b>Sa ou genyen?</b>
What's the problem?	<b>Ki pwoblèm ou?</b>
I have a toothache.	<b>M gen maldan/danfèmal.</b>
Where?	<b>Ki kote?</b>
Where does it hurt you?	<b>Ki kote li fè ou mal?</b>
Which tooth hurts you?	<b>Ki dan ki fè ou mal?</b>
Here. This tooth.	<b>Isit. Dan sa a.</b>
Show me. Again, please.	<b>Montre mwen. Ankò, souple.</b>
Upper? Lower?	<b>Anwo? Anba?</b>
What do you need us to do?	<b>Kisa ou bezwen nou fè?</b>
Do you want us to do something more?	<b>Èske ou vle nou fè lòt bagay ankò?</b>

**Dan pouri gen fòs sou bannann mi.**  
Rotten teeth have strength against ripe plantains.  
*(Even bad teeth can be useful.)*

We want to help you.	<b>Nou vle ede ou.</b>
You don't need to be afraid.	<b>Ou pa bezwen pè.</b>
It won't hurt you very much.	<b>Li p ap fè ou mal anpil.</b>
Tell me if it hurts you.	<b>Di mwen si sa fè ou mal.</b>
Does that hurt you?	<b>Èske sa fè ou mal?</b>
Does it still hurt you?	<b>Èske li toujou fè ou mal?</b>
Do you feel that?	<b>Èske ou santi sa?</b>
Are you OK?	<b>Tout bagay bon?</b>

## DENTIST'S CHAIR / CHÈZ DANTIS

I'm going to lean back / lower the chair now.	<b>M ap kage / desann chèz la kounyeya.</b>
I'm going to raise the chair now.	<b>M ap moute chèz la kounyeya.</b>
Rinse your mouth (thoroughly) with water.	<b>Souke dlo (byen souke) nan bouch ou.</b>
Spit it out.	<b>Krache li.</b>
Spit into the bowl.	<b>Krache nan bòl la.</b>
Here's a paper towel to wipe your mouth.	<b>Men yon napkin pou siye bouch ou.</b>
I need more light.	<b>M bezwen plis limyè.</b>

## EXAMINATION / EGZAMEN

Lean your head back.	<b>Apiye tèt ou.</b>
Open your mouth (wider / just a little).	<b>Louvri bouch ou (pi laj / tou piti).</b>
Close your mouth (half-way).	<b>(Mwatye) Fèmen bouch ou.</b>
Bite down hard.	<b>Sere dan.</b>
Turn your head toward me / away.	<b>Vire tèt ou sou mwen / laba.</b>
A little more / less.	<b>Yon ti jan piplis / mwens.</b>
Swallow.	<b>Vale.</b>
You have an abscess / inflammation / infection.	<b>Ou gen yon abse / enflamasyon / enfeksyon.</b>
You have a loose tooth / broken tooth.	<b>Ou gen dan souke / dan kase.</b>
You have a gum problem.	<b>Ou gen pwoblèm ak jansiv ou.</b>
Are your gums sore?	<b>Èske jansiv ou fè ou mal?</b>
Do your gums bleed sometimes?	<b>Èske jansiv ou senyen tanzantan?</b>
There's nothing wrong.	<b>Ou pa gen anyen.</b>

**Dan ou genyen, se ak li ou manje.**  
The teeth you have are the ones you eat with.

## HISTORY / PWOBLÈM OU KONN GENYEN

When did it start?	<b>Ki lè li konmanse?</b>
Has it been like that for long?	<b>Li kon sa depi lontan?</b>
Does it hurt you all the time?	<b>Èske li fè ou mal toutan?</b>
Has there been swelling?	<b>Èske li te anfle?</b>
Does it hurt you when you chew?	<b>Èske li fè ou mal lè ou moulèn manje?</b>
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; width: fit-content; margin: 10px auto;"> <p><b>Ti kou ti kou fè mo.</b> Many little hits make a hurt.</p> </div>	
Does it hurt only after you finish eating or drinking?	<b>Èske li fè ou mal sèlman apre ou fin manje oubyen bwè?</b>
Does it hurt especially when you eat something sweet?	<b>Èske li fè ou mal sitou lè ou manje bagay dous?</b>
Does it hurt you more when you are hungry or when you see appetizing food?	<b>Èske li fè ou pi mal lè ou grangou oubyen lè ou wè bon manje?</b>
Does it hurt you when you breathe? When you drink water?	<b>Èske sa fè ou mal lè ou respire? Lè ou bwè dlo?</b>
Is it hot things or cold which hurt you?	<b>Èske se bagay cho oubyen frèt ki fè ou mal?</b>
Does it give you a headache?	<b>Èske li ba ou tèt fèmal?</b>

Does it make you not sleep? **Èske li fè ou pa dòmi?**

How old are you? **Ki laj ou?**

**Bouch granmoun santi, men sa k ladann se rezon.**  
The oldster's mouth smells, but what's in it is reason.

Have you had an accident recently? **Èske ou te fè yon aksidan gen detwa jou?**

Do you have a sore throat? **Èske ou gen malgòj?**

Do you smoke a lot? **Ou finen anpil?**

It's not good for your teeth. **Sa pa bon pou dan.**

Are you pregnant? **Èske ou ansent?**

About how long have you been pregnant? **Depi konben tan konsa ou ansent?**

Do you bleed a lot when you are cut? **Èske ou senyen anpil lè ou blese?**

Do you have any heart problem? **Èske ou gen pwoblèm kè?**

Do you have problems with breathing? **Èske ou mal pou respire?**

Do you have swollen feet? **Èske pye ou anfle?**

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

Are you diabetic? **Èske ou fè sik?**

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.**

**Pi bonè, se granm maten.**  
The earlier the better.

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 fè 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 nòmman  
inè dtan konsa.**

#### 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.**

**Moulen manje sou dan li genyen.**  
The mill eats/grinds with the teeth it has.

#### 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.**

Bite firmly against the cotton gauze  
for thirty minutes /  
one hour / two hours.

**Mòde 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.**

Don't rinse your mouth  
(until tomorrow).

**Pa souke dlo nan bouch ou  
(jouk denmen).**

Rinse your mouth with lukewarm  
salt water so as to wash it out.

**Souke dlo sèl tyèd nan bouch  
ou pou lave l.**

Don't eat anything for  
at least an hour.

**Pa manje anyen pou  
inè dtan pou pi piti.**

Don't drink anything hot.

**Pa bwè anyen ki cho.**

Don't eat anything  
which is too hard.

**Pa manje anyen  
ki twò di.**

Eat your food in small bites.

**Manje manje ou ti kal ti kal.**

Don't open your mouth too wide.

**Pa louvri bouch ou twò laj.**

Chew the food on the other side of  
your mouth.

**Kraze manje a sou lòt bò  
bouch ou.**

Don't chew things which are hard  
on that tooth.

**Pa kraze bagay ki di  
sou dan sa a.**

Don't forget to rinse  
your mouth each hour.

**Pa bliye lave  
bouch ou chak lè.**

Do just what I tell you.

**Fè sa m di ou fè a sèlman.**

Come back here in a  
week.

**Tounen isit nan yon  
senmenn.**

#### MEDICATION / RENMÈD

Is there medication which makes  
you sick?

**Èske gen renmèd ki fè  
ou malad?**

Do you have problems with  
penicillin?

**Èske ou gen pwoblèm ak  
pelisilin?**

Take one aspirin if you  
have pain.

**Bwè yon grenn aspirin si ou  
gen doulè.**

After two hours, you may  
take two aspirins.

**Aprè de zè dtan, ou mèt  
bwè de grenn aspirin.**

You need to take pills for the  
pain / infection.

**Ou bezwen bwè grenn pou  
doulè / enfeksyon.**

If you feel pain,  
take one pill  
each four hours.

**Si ou santi doulè,  
se pou ou bwè yon grenn  
chak katrè dtan.**

#### GENERAL CARE / SWENYAY

You must clean your teeth.

**Se pou ou pwòpte dan ou.**

You need to brush your teeth  
each day.

**Ou bezwen bwose dan ou  
chak jou.**

Use a toothbrush which is  
not too stiff.

**Sèvi ak yon bwòs dan ki  
pa twò di.**

**Sa ou fè, se li ou wè.**  
What you do is what you see/get.  
(*Proper care and hygiene.*)

You need to learn how  
to brush your teeth.

**Ou bezwen aprann kijan  
pou ou bwose dan.**

Let me show you. Like this.

**Kite m montre ou. Kon sa.**

Dentistry

The best is to brush your teeth each time you finish eating - or at least rinse out your mouth.

**Pi bon, se bwose dan ou chak fwa ou fin manje - osinon omwens souke dlo nan bouch ou.**

Rinse your mouth with lukewarm salt water each day.

**Tranpe bouch ou ak dlo sèl tyèd chak jou.**

You must brush your child's teeth each day.

**Se pou ou bwose dan pitit ou a chak jou.**

You need to use dental floss.

**Ou bezwen sèvi ak fil pou dan.**

I'll show you how to do it.

**M ap montre ou kijan pou fè.**

You need to eat plenty of fruits and vegetables.

**Ou bezwen manje anpil fwi ak legim.**

Don't eat too many sweets.

**Pa manje twòp bagay dous.**

LEAVING / **BABAY**

Do you have any questions?

**Èske ou gen kèsyon?**

If you have any problems, if you feel any pain, you must come back here.

**Si ou gen pwoblèm, si ou santi doulè, fò ou tounen isit.**

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

**Ou pa t fenyan!**

**Dan ri danje.**  
Teeth laugh at danger.

XII. NURSING / **POU MIS**

VOCABULARY / **KÈK MO**

adhesive tape - **bann adezif**  
bandage - **pansman**  
Band-Aid - **ti pansman**  
bed - **kabann**  
bedpan - **vaz, basen**  
blanket - **lenn, kouvèti**  
blood, to take - **pran san**  
blood pressure - **tansyon**  
bowel movement (to have a) - **watè, pou pou**  
change the bedclothes (to) - **chanje dra**  
check (to) - **tcheke**  
cotton - **koton**  
fever - **lafyè**  
gauze - **twal gaz**  
gurney - **kabann woulèt**  
hospital - **lopital**  
injection - **piki**  
injection, to give an - **bay yon piki**  
iodine - **tentidyòd**  
IV, to run an - **mete sewòm, bay sewòm**  
lie down (to) - **kouche**  
mattress - **matla**

medication - **renmèd, medikaman**  
Mercurochrome - **mèkiwokòm**  
nurse (female) - **mis, enfimyè**  
nurse (male) - **enfimye**  
patient - **malad**  
pill - **grenn**  
pill (to take a) - **(bwè) grenn**  
pillow - **zòrye**  
pillowcase - **sak zòrye, tèt zòrye, tètoreye**  
pulse - **batman (venn)**  
sheet - **dra**  
shot - **piki**  
sit up (to) - **leve chita**  
soap - **savon**  
specimen cup - **goblè**  
surgery (general) - **operasyon (jeneral)**  
surgery (local) - **ti operasyon**  
thermometer - **tèmomèt**  
oral ~ **tèmomèt bouch**  
rectal ~ **tèmomèt twou dèyè**  
urinate (to) - **(fè) pipi**  
ward - **sal**

GREETINGS / **BONJOU**

What is your name?

**Kijan ou rele?**

How are you today / tonight?

**Kijan ou ye jòdi a / aswè a?**

You OK?

**Ou byen?**

Do you feel better today?

**Èske ou santi ou pi byen jodi a?**



Are you comfortable?	<b>Èske ou alèz?</b>
What's wrong?	<b>Kisa ou genyen? / Sa k genyen?</b>
There is nothing which is bothering you?	<b>Pa gen anyen ki ap twouble ou?</b>
Are you in pain?	<b>Ou gen doulè?</b>
Where does it hurt you?	<b>Ki kote li fè ou mal?</b>
Don't worry.	<b>Pa chaje tèt ou.</b>
That's not serious.	<b>Sa pa grav.</b>
You don't need to be afraid.	<b>Ou pa bezwen pè.</b>
Stay calm.	<b>Pa toumante kò ou.</b>
We're here to help you.	<b>Nou la pou ede ou.</b>
Who is your doctor?	<b>Ki moun ki dòktè ou?</b>

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

Why are you crying like that?	<b>Poukisa ou ap kriye kon sa?</b>
Did you sleep well?	<b>Ou te byen dòmi?</b>

## WHAT THEY SAY / SA YO KONN DI

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

I'm having my period / menstrual cramps.	<b>M gen règ mwen / kolik mwen.</b>
I need a sanitary napkin.	<b>M bezwen yon kotèks.</b>
I need my medication / insulin.	<b>M bezwen renmèd / ensilin mwen.</b>
Please, open / close the window.	<b>Tanpri, louvri / fèmen fennèt la.</b>
Please, I need a pillow / a blanket.	<b>Tanpri, m bezwen yon zòrye / yon lenn.</b>
Please, turn the pillow for me.	<b>Tanpri, vire zòrye a pou mwen.</b>
Please, raise / lower the bed.	<b>Tanpri, monte / bese kabann lan.</b>
Do you have something for mosquitoes?	<b>Èske ou gen bagay kont marengwen?</b>
I have gas / a toothache.	<b>M gen gaz / maldan.</b>
I'm fine!	<b>M anfòm!</b>
It's better now.	<b>Sa pi bon kounyeya.</b>
I'm not too bad.	<b>M pa twò pi mal.</b>
The IV has infiltrated. [Literally: the injection is eating at/burning me.]	<b>Piki a ap manje/boule m.</b>
That hurts me a little / a lot.	<b>Sa fè m mal yon ti jan / anpil.</b>
I have a headache / earache / sore throat.	<b>M gen maltèt / malzòrèy / malgòj.</b>

I feel pain in my stomach / chest / arm / leg / shoulder / here.	<b>M santi doulè nan vant / lestonmak / bra / janm / zepòl mwen / isit.</b>
I'm dizzy.	<b>Mwen toudi.</b>
My nose is bleeding.	<b>Nen mwen ap senyen.</b>
I'm having abdominal pains.	<b>Vant mwen ap manje m.</b>
I need a doctor / nurse.	<b>M bezwen yon dòktè / mis.</b>
Please, call the doctor.	<b>Tanpri, rele dòktè a.</b>
When is the doctor coming?	<b>Ki lè dòktè a ap vini?</b>
I want to see my husband / wife / mother.	<b>M vle wè mari / madanm / manman mwen.</b>
I want to go home.	<b>M vle al lakay mwen.</b>
When can I go home?	<b>Ki lè m ka al lakay mwen?</b>

**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?	<b>Ou gen lafyèv?</b>
My whole body is hot.	<b>Tout kò mwen cho.</b>
(S)He has a fever.	<b>Li gen lafyèv.</b>
The fever has gone down.	<b>Lafyèv la desann.</b>

Are you eating well?	<b>Ou manje byen?</b>
You must have breakfast / lunch / supper.	<b>Fòk ou pran manje maten / manje midi / manje aswè.</b>
Is your stomach upset?	<b>Èske vant ou balonnen?</b>
I have no appetite.	<b>M pa gen apeti.</b>
I have indigestion.	<b>Mwen gonfle.</b>
I feel nauseated.	<b>M anvi vonmi.</b>
I have a stomach ache / vomited.	<b>M gen vantfèmal / te vonmi.</b>
Are you passing gas?	<b>Ou pase gaz pa ba?</b>
(S)He can't get rid of gas.	<b>Li pa kab rann gaz.</b>
Do you have diarrhea?	<b>Ou gen dyare?</b>
Are you urinating all right?	<b>Èske ou pipi alèz?</b>
Are you having trouble breathing?	<b>Èske ou gen pwoblèm pou pran souf?</b>
I have hay fever.	<b>M gen lafyèv sezon.</b>
Do you have pain in the chest / abdomen?	<b>Èske ou gen doulè nan lestonmak / anbavant?</b>

**Pito ou lèd, ou la.**  
Better ugly, but alive.

## INSTRUCTIONS / SA POU NOU FÈ

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

**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.	<b>N a rele ou lè dòktè a pare.</b>
Come this way, please.	<b>Vini bò isit, souple.</b>
We need to take your weight.	<b>Nou bezwen pran pwa ou.</b>
You need to take off all your clothes and shoes.	<b>Se pou ou wete tout rad ou ak soulye ou.</b>
Put on this hospital gown.	<b>Mete rad lopital sa a sou ou.</b>
You may put on your clothes.	<b>Ou mèt mete rad pa ou sou ou.</b>
Stay still. Don't move.	<b>Ret trankil. Pa souke kò ou.</b>

Don't move him/her.	<b>Pa deplase li.</b>
Turn him/her over like this.	<b>Vire kò l kon sa.</b>
Turn over on your back / stomach.	<b>Vire sou do / vant.</b>
Turn over on your left / your right side.	<b>Vire sou bò gòch ou / dwat ou.</b>
You must sit up.	<b>Se pou ou leve chita.</b>
I'll help you to sit up.	<b>M ap ede ou pou ou leve chita.</b>
You must not sit up / lie down / lie on your side / lie on your back / lie on your stomach.	<b>Fòk ou pa chita / kouche / kouche sou kote ou / kouche sou do ou / kouche sou vant ou.</b>
You may get out of the bed.	<b>Ou mèt desann kabann lan.</b>
Don't get out of the bed.	<b>Pa desann kabann lan.</b>

**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?	<b>Se pye ou k ap fè ou mal?</b>
Is the cast too tight?	<b>Èske plat la twò sere?</b>
Keep your leg(s) elevated.	<b>Kenbe janm ou anlè.</b>
Exercise this arm / leg.	<b>Fè egzèsis ak bra / janm sa a.</b>
Have you done a little walking?	<b>Èske ou te fè yon ti mache?</b>

(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 still need to stay here several days.	<b>Ou bezwen toujou rete isit kèk jou.</b>
You're going home today / tomorrow / next week.	<b>Ou pral lakay ou jòdi a / denmen / senmenn pwochèn.</b>
Don't eat or drink anything at all!	<b>Pa manje ni bwè anyen anyen ditou!</b>
Don't smoke!	<b>Pa fimen, non!</b>
Sit down for a minute to wait for your prescription, and to set an appointment.	<b>Fè yon ti chita pou tann renmèd, epi pou pran randevou.</b>
Get your prescription from the pharmacy; after that you may go.	<b>Pran renmèd ou nan famasi; apre sa ou mèt ale.</b>
The doctor will give you an appointment.	<b>Dòktè a ap ba ou randevou.</b>

#### PROCEDURES / SA NOU PRAL FÈ

We need to see if you don't have fever. **Nou bezwen gade si ou pa gen lafyèv.**

I'm going to take your pulse.	<b>Mwen pral pran batman (venn) ou.</b>
We're checking your blood pressure.	<b>N ap tcheke tansyon ou.</b>
I'm going to put this on your arm.	<b>M ap mete sa sou bra ou.</b>
It's going to squeeze your arm a bit.	<b>Sa va sere bra ou yon ti kras.</b>

**Lavi gen de tete: you tete dous, yon tete anmè.**  
Life has two breasts: one sweet, one bitter.

I'm going to change your dressing.	<b>M pral chanje pansman ou.</b>
We need to do a blood / urine test.	<b>Nou bezwen fè tès san / pipi.</b>
I'm going to take blood from your arm.	<b>M pral pran san nan bra ou.</b>
We need to take an x-ray.	<b>Nou bezwen fè yon radyografi.</b>
They must turn him/her every two hours.	<b>Fòk yo vire kò l chak de zè dtan.</b>
I'm going to bathe you.	<b>M pral benyen ou.</b>

We need to give you a lukewarm sponge bath. <i>[Literally: We need to pass a little towel with lukewarm water on your body.]</i>	<b>Nou bezwen pase yon ti twal ak dlo tyèd sou kò ou.</b>
You need to bathe (with soap).	<b>Ou bezwen benyen (ak savon).</b>
Wash / Wipe your hands.	<b>Lave / Siye men ou.</b>
We need to give you a rubdown with this ointment.	<b>Nou bezwen rale kò ou ak ponmad sa a.</b>
They lanced the boil.	<b>Yo te fann klou a.</b>
The boil burst.	<b>Klou a pete.</b>
This is to help you breathe better.	<b>Sa se pou ede ou respire pi byen.</b>
You need to breathe this oxygen.	<b>Ou bezwen respire oksijèn sa a.</b>
What is your blood type?	<b>Ki tip san ou?</b>
I'm going to start to give you the IV.	<b>M ap konmanse ba ou sewòm lan.</b>
You'll feel a little sting.	<b>Ou ap santi yon ti pike.</b>
We're giving you a blood transfusion. <i>[Literally: We're going to put more blood in your veins.]</i>	<b>Nou pral mete plis san nan venn ou.</b>
We must put this tube into your nose until it reaches your stomach.	<b>Nou dwe mete tib sa a nan nen ou jouk li rive nan vant ou.</b>

We need to insert a catheter.

**Nou bezwen mete yon katatè/tib/kawoutchou.**

I'm going to wash it.

**M pral lave l.**

(S)He has to be operated on tomorrow.

**Li gen pou opere denmen.**

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

**M pral rele dòktè a / yon lòt mis.**

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

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.**

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 kontinye 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.**

**Plenn nan kè pa renmèd kò.**  
Sorrowing in the heart is no remedy for the body.

#### 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 sèl piki, ou p ap bezwen yon lòt.**

It won't hurt you.

**Sa p ap 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 tèt 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 fè 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.**

**Byen mal pa lanmò.**

Very sick is not dead.

#### 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.**

What kind of surgery are they doing for you?

**Ki kalite operasyon y ap fè pou ou?**

Have you eaten / drunk something today?

**Èske ou te manje / bwè yon bagay jòdi a?**

When was the last time you ate or drank?

**Ki dènye lè ou te manje oubyen bwè?**

Lie down on the table, please.

**Kouche sou tab la, souple.**

I'm tying your legs with this strap so you don't fall.

**M ap mare janm ou ak senti sa a pou ou pa tonbe.**

It's going to be a bit cold.

**Ou pral santi yon ti freidi.**

Is there anything you would like to ask?

**Èske ou gen bagay ou ta renmen mande?**

The doctor asks for them to give you an injection.

**Dòktè a mande pou yo ba ou yon piki.**

While the doctor is operating, if you feel any pain, tell him that.

**Pandan dòktè a ap opere, si ou santi okenn doulè, di li sa.**

Does that hurt you?

**Èske sa fè ou mal?**

The doctor's going to give you another injection.

**Dòktè a ap ba ou yon lòt piki ankò.**

We're putting this mask on your face so you can go to sleep.

**N ap mete mas sa a sou figi ou pou ou ka dòmi.**

Blow as though you were inflating a balloon.

**Soufle tankou lè ou ap gonfle yon blad.**

It's not going to hurt you.

**Sa p ap fè ou mal.**

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.

**Aprè 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.	<b>Ou bezwen lave po malad la.</b>
You need to assemble everything necessary.	<b>Ou bezwen reyini tout bagay nesese.</b>
Did you ask the doctor if there are any special instruments (s)he needs?	<b>Èske ou te mande dòktè a si gen enstriman espesyal li bezwen?</b>
We're getting the instruments ready.	<b>N ap pare enstriman yo.</b>
You can open up the sterile supplies now.	<b>Ou mèt louvri bagay esteril yo kounyeya.</b>
The doctor is ready.	<b>Dòktè a pare.</b>
Bring the patient into the room.	<b>Mennen malad la nan sal la.</b>
When you're finished, you must put away all the supplies.	<b>Lè ou fini, se pou ou mete tout bagay nan plas yo.</b>

**BETWEEN NURSES / KOZE MIS YO  
YOUN AK LÒT**

Watch out!	<b>Atansyon!</b>
Hurry!	<b>Prese prese!</b>
How do I do this?	<b>Kijan pou m fè sa?</b>
Help me, please.	<b>Ede mwen, souple.</b>
Give me a hand, please.	<b>Ban m yon koutmen, souple.</b>
I need another nurse to give me some help.	<b>M bezwen yon lòt enfimye pou ban m yon koutmen.</b>
Is... here today?	<b>Èske... la jòdi a?</b>

You may go to eat now.	<b>Ou mèt ale manje kounyeya.</b>
When you come back, you may relieve...	<b>Lè ou a tounen, ou mèt ranplase...</b>
I need a day off.	<b>M bezwen yon jou lib.</b>
Your work's finished for today.	<b>Travay ou fini pou jòdi a.</b>
You may go home now.	<b>Ou mèt ale kounyeya.</b>
You did a good job.	<b>Ou te fè bon travay.</b>

**Men anpil, chay pa lou.**  
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.	<b>Nou bezwen konnen poukisa li mouri.</b>
May we examine his/her body?	<b>Èske nou mèt egzaminen kò li?</b>
We'll give you a sheet so you can take him/her home.	<b>N ap ba ou yon dra pou ou kab pote l lakay ou.</b>
We'll keep him/her here so you can come get him/her later.	<b>N ap gade li isit la pou ou ka vin chache li pi ta.</b>

**Wè pa 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.

## XIV. APPENDIX / YON TI DEGI

## COLORS / KOULÈ

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

## DAYS / JOU

Monday - **lendi**  
Tuesday - **madi**  
Wednesday - **mèkredi**  
Thursday - **jedi**  
Friday - **vandredi**  
Saturday - **samdi**  
Sunday - **dimanch**

## MONTHS / MWA

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

## 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**  
(the hour)  
half past - **edmi**  
(the hour)

## ORDINAL NUMBERS / KLAS-MAN

first - **premye**  
second - **dezyèm**  
third - **twazyèm**  
fourth - **katriyèm**  
fifth - **senkyèm**  
tenth - **dizyèm**  
twentieth - **ventyèm**

## FRACTIONS / MOSO

a half (*noun*) - **yon mwatye**  
 half (*adj.*) - **demi, edmi**  
 a third - **yon tyè**  
 two-thirds - **de tyè**  
 a fourth - **yon ka**  
 three-fourths - **twaka**

## NUMBERS / CHIF

0 - **zewo**  
 1 - **en / youn**  
 2 - **de**  
 3 - **twà**  
 4 - **kat**  
 5 - **senk**  
 6 - **sis**  
 7 - **sèt**  
 8 - **wit**  
 9 - **nèf**

10 - **dis**  
 11 - **onz**  
 12 - **douz**  
 13 - **trèz**  
 14 - **katòz**  
 15 - **kenz**  
 16 - **sèz**  
 17 - **disèt**  
 18 - **dizwit**  
 19 - **diznèf**

20 - **ven**  
 21 - **venteyen**  
 22 - **vennde**  
 23 - **venntwa**  
 24 - **vennkata**  
 25 - **vennsenk**  
 26 - **vennsis**  
 27 - **vennsèt**  
 28 - **ventwit**  
 29 - **ventnèf**

30 - **trant**  
 31 - **tranteyen**  
 32 - **trannde**  
 33 - **tranntwa**  
 34 - **trannkata**  
 35 - **trannsenk**  
 36 - **trannsis**  
 37 - **trannsèt**  
 38 - **trantwit**  
 39 - **trantnèf**

40 - **karant**  
 41 - **karanteyen**  
 42 - **karande**  
 43 - **karanntwa**  
 44 - **karannkata**  
 45 - **karannsenk**  
 46 - **karannsis**  
 47 - **karannsèt**  
 48 - **karantwit**  
 49 - **karantnèf**

50 - **senkant**  
 51 - **senkanteyen**  
 52 - **senkannde**  
 53 - **senkanntwa**  
 54 - **senkannkata**  
 55 - **senkannsenk**  
 56 - **senkannsis**  
 57 - **senkannsèt**  
 58 - **senkantwit**  
 59 - **senkantnèf**

60 - **swasant**  
 61 - **swasanteyen**  
 62 - **swasande**  
 63 - **swasanntwa**  
 64 - **swasannkata**  
 65 - **swasannsenk**  
 66 - **swasannsis**  
 67 - **swasannsèt**  
 68 - **swasantwit**  
 69 - **swasantnèf**

70 - **swasantdis**  
 71 - **swasannonz**  
 72 - **swasandouz**  
 73 - **swasanntrèz**  
 74 - **swasannkatòz**  
 75 - **swasannkenz**  
 76 - **swasannsèz**  
 77 - **swasanndisèt**  
 78 - **swasannbizwit**  
 79 - **swasannbiznèf**

80 - **katreven**  
 81 - **katreven-en**  
 82 - **katrevende**  
 83 - **katreventwa**  
 84 - **katrevenkata**  
 85 - **katrevensenk**  
 86 - **katrevensis**  
 87 - **katrevensèt**  
 88 - **katreven-wit**  
 89 - **katrevennèf**

90 - **katrevendis**  
 91 - **katreven-onz**  
 92 - **katrevendouz**  
 93 - **katreventrèz**  
 94 - **katrevenkatòz**  
 95 - **katrevenkenz**  
 96 - **katrevensèz**  
 97 - **katrevendisèt**  
 98 - **katrevendizwit**  
 99 - **katrevendiznèf**

100 - **san**  
 101 - **san-en**  
 150 - **sansenkant**  
 200 - **desan**  
 500 - **senksan**  
 1,000 - **mil**

## YEARS / LANNE

1804 - **milwitsan kat**  
 1950 - **milnèfsan senkant**  
 1961 - **milnèfsan swasanteyen**  
 1972 - **milnèfsan swasandouz**  
 1983 - **milnèfsan katreventwa**  
 1994 - **milnèfsan katrevenkatòz**  
 1995 - **milnèfsan katrevenkenz**  
 1996 - **milnèfsan katrevensèz**  
 1997 - **milnèfsan katrevendisèt**  
 1998 - **milnèfsan katrevendizwit**  
 1999 - **milnèfsan katrevendiznèf**  
 2000 - **demil**  
 2001 - **demilen**  
 2002 - **demilde**  
 2003 - **demiltwa**

**KENBE, PALAGE!**

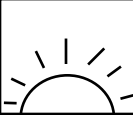
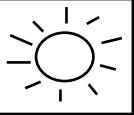

Hang in there!

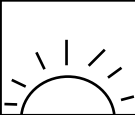
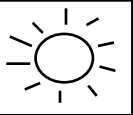

Don't give up!

## 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.

			
Name/ <b>Non:</b>			
Medication/ <b>Renmèd:</b>			
For/ <b>Pou:</b>			
Dosage/ <b>Dòz:</b>			

			
Name/ <b>Non:</b>			
Medication/ <b>Renmèd:</b>			
For/ <b>Pou:</b>			
Dosage/ <b>Dòz:</b>			