

**Welcome to Stillman Translations preliminary onboarding assessment!**

This assessment has 5 sections. Make sure to follow the instructions and complete all the information needed.

The goal of this request is to analyze your performance and your potential.

Breathe in and out, and do your best. Hope we can count on you soon!

SECTION 1. INSTRUCTIONS

Below you will find a special instruction for section 3:

**Please make sure target text mirrors source format.*

**Normalize spaces.*

SECTION 2. GLOSSARY

In this section, you are required to complete this task:

**Extract four terms (cells 1 to 4) from the text in Section 3 that you consider are worth being in the glossary.*

	Source	Target
1	Management	Tratamiento
2	GERD (gastroesophageal reflux disease)	ERGE (enfermedad por reflujo gastroesofágico)
3	Indication	<i>May be omitted in this specific context</i>
4	Prokinetic	Procinético

SECTION 3. TRANSLATION

Please, add your sample translation below (between 300-500 words). Bear in mind this should be the best sample of your work!

Source	Target
Management of supraesophageal complications of gastroesophage	Tratamiento de complicaciones supraesofágicas de la enfermedad por reflujo

al reflux disease in infants and children

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Abstract

Therapy of supraesophageal manifestations of gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD) in infants and children nearly always includes "lifestyle modifications" (conservative or nonpharmacologic therapy). Depending on the severity of the GERD manifestation, pharmacotherapy is often added. Although data to support the practice are not abundant, it is rational to begin with prokinetic pharmacotherapy and to add acid suppression if pathologic effects of acid contact with the esophagus or airway are suspected. Pathologic effects of acid produce most forms of supraesophageal GERD; the exception is infantile regurgitation, the most common example of supraesophageal GERD, which is often

gastroesofágico en lactantes y niños

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Abstract

La terapia para las manifestaciones supraesofágicas de la enfermedad por reflujo gastroesofágico (ERGE) en lactantes y niños casi siempre incluye «modificaciones del estilo de vida» (terapia no farmacológica o conservadora). Usualmente se agrega farmacoterapia de acuerdo con la gravedad de la manifestación ERGE. Pese a que la información en que se funda la práctica no es abundante, es lógico comenzar con farmacoterapia procinética y agregar supresores ácidos si se sospecha que existen efectos patológicos por el contacto del ácido con el esófago o las vías respiratorias. Los efectos patológicos del ácido producen la mayoría de las formas de ERGE supraesofágica; la excepción es la regurgitación infantil, el ejemplo más común de ERGE supraesofágica que usualmente no está acompañado ni de esofagitis o presencia de ácido en las vías respiratorias. Hoy en día, raramente se requiere



<p>unaccompanied by either esophagitis or evidence of acid entry into the airway. Currently, fundoplication is rarely required for pediatric GERD, but the supraesophageal complications of GERD are more common indications for this surgery than the esophageal complications in children. Other management options for supraesophageal symptoms in children include delivery of nutrients by tube feeding slowly and continuously into the stomach or, better, small intestine. Short-term or trial tube feeding uses a transnasal tube, for example, for nasojejunal feeding; longer-term tube feeding is simplified by a gastrostomy, which can be placed relatively noninvasively using endoscopy or fluoroscopy.</p> <p>Infants and children have a briefer chronicity of gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD) than do adults, and in some cases certain ostensible manifestations of GERD may actually represent respiratory or emetic manifestations of food allergy. Although clinical studies focusing exclusively on pediatric populations are limited, the armamentarium of treatment options for infants and children with supraesophageal complications of GERD usually includes a combination of</p>	<p>fundoaplicación para ERGE pediátrica, pero las complicaciones supraesofágicas de ERGE son la señal más común que las complicaciones esofágicas en niños para esta cirugía. Otros tratamientos para los síntomas supraesofágicos en niños incluyen el suministro de nutrientes mediante alimentación lenta por sonda hasta llegar al estómago o, mejor, hasta el intestino delgado. Por ejemplo, la alimentación por sonda a corto plazo o de prueba utiliza una sonda transnasal para alimentación nasoyeyunal; la alimentación por sonda a largo plazo se simplifica mediante una gastrostomía que se puede ubicar de manera relativamente no invasiva con una endoscopia o una fluoroscopia.</p> <p>Los lactantes y niños presentan una cronicidad más breve de la enfermedad por reflujo gastroesofágico (ERGE) que los adultos y, en algunos casos, ciertas manifestaciones ostensibles de ERGE en realidad podrían representar manifestaciones respiratorias o eméticas de la alergia alimentaria. A pesar de que los estudios clínicos que se centran exclusivamente en poblaciones pediátricas son pocos, el armamento de opciones de tratamiento para lactantes y niños con complicaciones supraesofágicas por ERGE usualmente incluyen una combinación de modificaciones del</p>
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<p>lifestyle modifications, and in some severe cases the addition of certain prokinetic or acid-suppressive pharmacotherapeutic agents.</p> <p>Moreover, surgical therapy, although it should be approached conservatively, may sometimes be superior to non-proton pump inhibitor (PPI) therapy even for these young patients. This article provides a brief overview of the range of currently available treatment options for the pediatric patient with supraesophageal complications of GERD.</p> <p>LIFESTYLE MODIFICATIONS</p> <p>Infants</p> <p>Dietary modifications for infants with GERD include changes in the content and volume of the liquid milk feedings. For infants fed milk formula by bottle, thickening of the formula with dry rice cereal, or using the newly available prethickened formula, has many benefits.</p> <p>Adding 1 tablespoon of dry infant rice cereal for each ounce of formula in the bottle increases the caloric density from 20 calories per ounce to about 30 calories per ounce, without much change in the volume. Although such increase in caloric density</p>	<p>estilo de vida y, en algunos casos graves, la suma de ciertos agentes farmacoterapéuticos supresores de ácidos o procinéticos.</p> <p>Además, a pesar de que se debe abordar la terapia quirúrgica de manera conservadora, en algunos casos puede ser superior a una terapia con inhibidores de la bomba de protones (IBP) incluso en estos pacientes jóvenes. El presente artículo brinda un breve resumen del abanico de tratamientos actualmente disponibles para pacientes pediátricos con complicaciones supraesofágicas por ERGE.</p> <p>MODIFICACIONES DEL ESTILO DE VIDA</p> <p>Lactantes</p> <p>Las modificaciones en la dieta para los lactantes con ERGE incluyen cambios en el contenido y el volumen de ingesta de leche líquida. Espesar la leche de fórmula con arroz inflado o utilizar la nueva fórmula disponible, previamente espesada, es beneficioso para los lactantes alimentados mediante leche en fórmula con mamadera.</p> <p>Agregar 1 cucharada de arroz inflado para lactantes por cada onza (o 28,35 g) de fórmula en la mamadera aumenta la densidad calórica desde 20 calorías por onza hasta 30 calorías por onza, sin que se</p>
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does have a tendency to slow gastric emptying slightly, it decreases the frequency of emesis remarkably, to approximately one third of the frequency seen with unthickened formula.	produzcan muchos cambios en el volumen. A pesar de que tal aumento en la densidad calórica realmente tiene una tendencia a disminuir ligeramente el vaciamiento gástrico, la frecuencia de emesis disminuye notablemente, hasta aproximadamente un tercio de la frecuencia observada con la fórmula sin espesar.
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SECTION 4. QUESTIONS AND COMMENTS

- We also need to check your capacity to spot potential issues beforehand.*
- In the table below, please list your questions and comments in relation with this test:*
- 1. Challenging sections from the source text or sections you are unsure of should be copied or inserted into the **Source Text** column.*
 - 2. Write your translation in the **Target Text** column.*
 - 3. Doubts and comments should be written in English.*

Source Text	Target Text	Question / Comment (in English)
<i>Prokinetic or acid-suppressive pharmacotherapeutic agents.</i>	<i>Agentes farmacoterapéuticos supresores de ácidos o procinéticos.</i>	<i>Large presence of premodifiers in source language that should be reordered in target language.</i>
<i>GERD</i>	<i>ERGE</i>	<i>An instance of a noun phrase whose elements should be arranged in target language.</i>
<i>For infants fed milk formula by bottle, thickening of the formula with dry rice cereal, or using the newly available prethickened formula, has many benefits.</i>	<i>Espesar la leche de fórmula con arroz inflado o utilizar la nueva fórmula previamente espesada disponible es beneficioso para los lactantes alimentados mediante leche en fórmula con mamadera.</i>	<i>Instance of a reordered sentence due to syntactic differences in English and Spanish.</i>
<i>(...) for each ounce (...)</i>	<i>(...) por cada 28,35g (...)</i>	<i>The ounce is the name of several different units of mass, weight, or volume used in most British derived customary systems of measurement. As such, it is not typically used in Spanish-speaking countries.</i>
<i>Dry rice cereal</i>	<i>Arroz inflado</i>	<i>A lexical item which may be translated literally, but which is a false friend.</i>

**SECTION 5. REFERENCES**

In the table below, please list the reference material you have consulted to carry out this test.

- Please introduce the **Reference source** (including publisher and full title as appropriate) in the first column.
- Specify if your reference source is general or specific. If specific, clarify which term or section the reference covers.

Reference Source	General / Specific (Term)
OXFORD LEARNER'S DICTIONARY (online edition) oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/management	Specific - Lexical doubt "Management"
Cambridge Dictionary dictionary.cambridge.org	General - Lexical doubts
Management of supraesophageal complications of gastroesophageal reflux disease in infants and children COMPLICATIONS OF GASTROESOPHAGEAL REFLUX IN THE PEDIATRIC POPULATION VOLUME 108, ISSUE 4, SUPPLEMENT 1, 139-143, MARCH 06, 2000 amjmed.com/article/S0002-9343(99)00353-8/fulltext	General - Source text
Fundéu BBVA fundeu.es/consulta/espacio-fino-y-espacio-fino-fijo/	Specific - Punctuation "Non-breaking space"
Diccionario de la Real Academia Española dle.rae.es	General - Lexical doubts

Thanks!