***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 | farmacocinética | pharmacokinetics |
| 2 | metabolitos | metabolites |
| 3 | acoplamiento fármaco-receptor | drug-receptor coupling |
| 4 | sistema de transporte iónico | ionic transport system |

**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** |
| *Farmacodinamia. Así el cuerpo reacciona a los medicamentos*  El mundo de la [“biofarmacia”](http://www.innovacion.gob.sv/inventa/attachments/article/3354/Biofarm-Farmacoc.pdf) es poco conocido para la población en general, pero estos procesos están presentes a diario en nuestro organismo cuando tomamos medicamentos. Por tanto, es interesante ser conscientes para poder llegar a un uso racional del medicamento, evitando los efectos indeseados y realizando una toma adecuada de los mismos.  En el artículo, [“LADME, el viaje del fármaco por el organismo”](https://revistadigital.inesem.es/biosanitario/ladme-el-viaje-del-farmaco-por-el-organismo/), se profundizaba en el concepto de farmacocinética, es decir los cambios que experimenta el fármaco y las fases que recorre a su paso por el organismo para llegar al lugar donde tiene que realizar la acción. Sin embargo, ¿qué cambios ocurren en nuestro cuerpo cuando ingerimos un medicamento? De esto se ocupa la farmacodinamia, la cual se define como la rama de la farmacología que estudia los efectos bioquímicos y fisiológicos que provocan fármacos sobre un organismo.  Al tomar un medicamento esperamos que llegue al lugar de acción y produzca un efecto. La farmacodinamia estudia el mecanismo de acción de los fármacos a nivel molecular, es decir, cómo la molécula de un fármaco o sus metabolitos interactúan con otras moléculas originando una respuesta en nuestro cuerpo. Esta respuesta consistirá en activar o inhibir alguna función ya existente en el organismo, para así conseguir el efecto terapéutico deseado. Es importante tener claro que el fármaco no crea nada nuevo, si no que activa o inhibe algo que ya existe.  Por ejemplo, en el caso del [Salbutamol (Ventolín®)](http://www.aemps.gob.es/cima/pdfs/es/p/55147/P_55147.pdf), un fármaco empleado para tratar los cuadros asmáticos, una vez llega al torrente sanguíneo se une a los receptores β2 adrenérgicos. Este acoplamiento fármaco-receptor activa un sistema de transporte iónico, el cual causa una dilatación de los bronquios, que mejora la sintomatología del asma. En este caso el mecanismo de acción del fármaco sería la activación del sistema de transporte iónico mediante la unión al receptor β2 adrenérgico y el efecto sería la broncodilatación. Ambos se engloban dentro de la farmacodinamia.  Los receptores, son una de las estructuras preferidas de los fármacos. Por así decirlo, sería como la llave que encaja con la cerradura, así cada fármaco será diseñado según “la cerradura que quiera abrir”. En términos científicos, los receptores son moléculas, generalmente proteínas, que se ubican en las células y poseen una estructura química similar al fármaco. La molécula de principio activo tiene afinidad por el receptor específico, y ambos se unen formando el complejo fármaco-receptor. Las uniones químicas de este complejo suelen se reversibles y su unión genera un cambio conformacional que induce una reacción, que en el caso anterior del Salbutamol sería la activación del sistema de transporte iónico, lo cual origina una respuesta funcional de la célula que es, en definitiva, el efecto farmacológico del que tantas veces habréis oído hablar. | *Pharmacodynamics: how the body reacts to drugs*  The general population knows very little about the “biopharmaceutical world”; however, these processes are present in the organism on a daily basis when taking drugs. Thus, it is important to be mindful in order to achieve a rational use of the drug, so that the drug is taken properly and the undesirable effects are avoided.  In the article, “LADME, the journey of drugs through the organism”, the concept of pharmacokinetics, that is to say, the changes that a drug undergoes and the stages that it goes through in the organism to reach its site of action, was analyzed. Nevertheless, what changes occur in the body when a drug is taken? This is the main focus of pharmacodynamics, which is defined as the branch of pharmacology that studies the biochemical and physiological effects that drugs cause on a given organism.  When taking a drug it is expected that it reaches its site of action and produces an effect. Pharmacodynamics studies the mechanism of action of drugs at the molecular level; in other words, how a drug molecule or its metabolites interact with other molecules, eliciting a response in the body. This response consists in activating or inhibiting some preexisting function in the organism in order to achieve the desired therapeutic effect. It is important to bear in mind that the drug does not create anything new; it activates or inhibits something that already exists.  For example, Salbutamol (Ventolín®), which is a drug used to treat asthmatic conditions, once it reaches the bloodstream, it binds to Beta-2 adrenergic receptors. This drug-receptor coupling activates an ionic transport system, which causes bronchi dilatation and improves the symptoms of asthma. In this case, the mechanism of action of the drug would be the activation of the ionic transport system through the binding to the Beta-2 adrenergic receptor and the effect would be bronchodilation, both of which are included in pharmacodynamics.  Receptors are one of the preferred structures of drugs. So to speak, they resemble a key that fits in its lock; that is why each drug is designed according to “the lock that it wants to open”. In scientific terms, receptors are molecules (generally proteins) that are located in the cells and have a chemical structure similar to the drug. The molecule of the active ingredient has affinity for the specific receptor, and both bind in order to form the drug-receptor complex. The chemical bonds of the complex are frequently reversible and their binding generates a conformational change that induces a reaction, which in the above mentioned case of Salbutamol is the activation of the ionic transport system, which elicits a functional response of the cell that is, ultimately, the so-called pharmacological effect, which so much has been heard about. |

**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) |
| “…del que tantas veces habréis oído hablar…” | “…which we have heard so much about /which so much has been heard about…” | I thought of both options for the target text, but I went for the last one to make the phrase impersonal (even if it addresses the reader in the source text). |
| “…evitando los efectos indeseados y realizando una toma adecuada de los mismos..”. | “…so that the drug is taken properly and the undesirable effects are avoided…” | I turned the order of the clauses around and changed it from the original so it follows a more natural order (first you take the drug and then you may or may not experience undesirable effects). |
| LADME | LADME | At first glance, I wanted to know what the abbreviation stood for. I found that in English you can maintain the same acronym (Liberation, Absorption, Distribution, Metabolism, Excretion). In some cases, “Liberation” is not included in the acronym or is replaced by “Release”, forming a different acronym. |
| “…los cambios que experimenta el fármaco…” | “…the changes that a drug undergoes…” | Here I chose the verb “undergoes” instead of using “experiences” because it is more commonly used with the word “drug”. |

**SECTION 5. REFERENCES**

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

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Reference Source | General / Specific (Term) |
| Dictionary of Medical Terms A & C Black - London | General |
| Rainbow, T. C., Parsons, B., & Wolfe, B. B. (1984). Quantitative autoradiography of beta 1-and beta 2-adrenergic receptors in rat brain. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, 81(5), 1585-1589. | Specific (Beta-2 adrenergic receptors) |
| Athanazio, R. (2012). Airway disease: similarities and differences between asthma, COPD and bronchiectasis. Clinics, 67(11), 1335-1343. | Specific (bronchial dilation, ionic transport system) |

Thanks!