***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 | radiation source | fonte de radiação |
| 2 | imaging test | exame de imagiologia |
| 3 | [interstitial brachytherapy](https://www.cancer.gov/Common/PopUps/popDefinition.aspx?id=CDR0000045151&version=Patient&language=English) | [braquiterapia intersticial](https://www.cancer.gov/Common/PopUps/popDefinition.aspx?id=CDR0000045151&version=Patient&language=English) |
| 4 | episcleral brachytherapy | [braquiterapia episcleral](https://www.cancer.gov/Common/PopUps/popDefinition.aspx?id=CDR0000045151&version=Patient&language=English) |

**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** |
| Brachytherapy to Treat Cancer  Brachytherapy is a type of internal radiation therapy in which seeds, ribbons, or capsules that contain a radiation source are placed in your body, in or near the tumor. Brachytherapy is a local treatment and treats only a specific part of your body. It is often used to treat cancers of the head and neck, breast, cervix, prostate, and eye.  What to Expect When Having Brachytherapy  What Happens Before Your First Brachytherapy Treatment  You will have a 1- to 2-hour meeting with your doctor or nurse to plan your treatment before you begin brachytherapy. At this time, you will have a physical exam, talk about your medical history, and maybe have imaging tests. Your doctor will discuss the type of brachytherapy that is best for you, its benefits and side effects, and ways you can care for yourself during and after treatment. You can then decide whether to have brachytherapy.  How Brachytherapy Is Put in Place  Most brachytherapy is put in place through a catheter, which is a small, stretchy tube. Sometimes, brachytherapy is put in place through a larger device called an applicator. The way the brachytherapy is put in place depends on your type of cancer. Your doctor will place the catheter or applicator into your body before you begin treatment.  Techniques for placing brachytherapy include:  [Interstitial brachytherapy](https://www.cancer.gov/Common/PopUps/popDefinition.aspx?id=CDR0000045151&version=Patient&language=English), in which the radiation source is placed within the tumor. This technique is used for prostate cancer, for instance.  Intracavity brachytherapy, in which the radiation source is placed within a body cavity or a cavity created by surgery. For example, radiation can be placed in the vagina to treat cervical or endometrial cancer.  Episcleral brachytherapy, in which the radiation source is attached to the eye. This technique is used to treat melanoma of the eye.  Once the catheter or applicator is in place, the radiation source is placed inside it. The radiation source may be kept in place for a few minutes, for many days, or for the rest of your life. How long it remains in place depends on the type of radiation source, your type of cancer, where the cancer is in your body, your health, and other cancer treatments you have had.  Types of Brachytherapy  There are three types of brachytherapy:  Low-dose rate (LDR) [implants](https://www.cancer.gov/Common/PopUps/popDefinition.aspx?id=CDR0000285636&version=Patient&language=English): In this type of brachytherapy, the radiation source stays in place for 1 to 7 days. You are likely to be in the hospital during this time. Once your treatment is finished, your doctor will remove the radiation source and the catheter or applicator. | Braquiterapia para tratamento de cancro  A braquiterapia é um tipo de radioterapia interna na qual sementes, fitas ou cápsulas que contêm a fonte de radiação são implantadas no corpo, no interior ou na proximidade do tumor. A braquiterapia é um tratamento local que trata apenas uma parte específica do corpo. É frequentemente utilizada para o tratamento de cancro de cabeça e pescoço, da mama, do colo do útero, da próstata e do olho.  O que esperar da braquiterapia  O que acontece antes do primeiro tratamento de braquiterapia  O paciente terá uma reunião de 1 a 2 horas com o seu médico ou enfermeiro para planear o tratamento antes de iniciar a braquiterapia. Nesta fase, será submetido a um exame físico, divulgará o seu histórico clínico e poderá realizar exames de imagiologia. O médico poderá discutir o tipo de braquiterapia que mais se adequa ao paciente, as suas vantagens e os seus efeitos secundários, bem como as formas como pode cuidar de si durante a após o tratamento. Em seguida, o paciente poderá decidir se pretende avançar com a braquiterapia.  Como é realizada a braquiterapia  Frequentemente, a braquiterapia implica a utilização de um cateter, que consiste num tubo pequeno e elástico. Por vezes, a braquiterapia é realizada através de um dispositivo maior designado de aplicador. A forma como a braquiterapia é implementada depende do tipo de cancro. O médico irá inserir o cateter ou o aplicador no corpo antes do início do tratamento.  As técnicas utilizadas na colocação da braquiterapia incluem:  [Braquiterapia intersticial](https://www.cancer.gov/Common/PopUps/popDefinition.aspx?id=CDR0000045151&version=Patient&language=English), na qual a fonte de radiação é inserida no tumor. Esta técnica é utilizada, por exemplo, em casos de cancro da próstata.  Braquiterapia intracavitária, na qual a fonte de radiação é inserida numa cavidade do corpo ou numa cavidade criada através de cirurgia. Por exemplo, a fonte de radiação pode ser colocada na vagina para o tratamento de cancro cervical ou endometrial.  Braquiterapia episcleral, na qual a fonte de radiação é fixada no olho. Esta técnica é utilizada no tratamento de melanoma ocular.  Assim que o cateter ou aplicador estiver colocado, a fonte de radiação é inserida no mesmo. A fonte de radiação pode permanecer implantada durante alguns minutos, durante vários dias ou durante o resto da vida do paciente. A duração da implantação depende do tipo de fonte de radiação, do tipo de cancro, da localização do cancro no corpo, do estado de saúde do paciente e de outros tratamentos oncológicos a que tenha sido submetido.  Tipos de braquiterapia  Existem três tipos de braquiterapia:  [Implantes](https://www.cancer.gov/Common/PopUps/popDefinition.aspx?id=CDR0000285636&version=Patient&language=English) de baixa taxa de dose (LDR): neste tipo de braquiterapia, a fonte de radiação permanece implantada durante 1 a 7 dias. É provável que o paciente seja internado no hospital durante este período. Assim que o tratamento terminar, o médico removerá a fonte de radiação e o cateter ou aplicador. |

**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) |
| Brachytherapy is a local treatment and treats only a specific part of your body. It is often used to treat cancers of the head and neck, breast, cervix, prostate, and eye. | É frequentemente utilizada para o tratamento de cancro de cabeça e pescoço, da mama, do colo do útero, da próstata e do olho. | The name of conditions might have a more technical and a more colloquial designation at the same time. “Cervix cancer”, for example, can be called “Cancro do colo do útero” and “Cancro cervical” in Portuguese. The former would be more colloquial, whereas the latter would be more technical. I take it the one to be used would depend on whether the text is destined for consumers or people trained in this area of expertise. |
| You will have a 1- to 2-hour meeting with your doctor or nurse to plan your treatment before you begin brachytherapy. | O paciente terá uma reunião de 1 a 2 horas com o seu médico ou enfermeiro para planear o tratamento antes de iniciar a braquiterapia. | How to avoid gendered terms when mentioning professions? Also, wherever the 2nd person singular was used, I have switched it for “O paciente” (The patient) to keep the text gender neutral regarding the reader. Would that be something to be considered in projects such as this? |
|  |  |  |
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**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) |
| Fonseca, C. (2016). BRAQUITERAPIA EPISCLERAL NO TRATAMENTO DO MELANOMA DA ÚVEA – A NOSSA EXPERIÊNCIA. Revista Sociedade Portuguesa De Oftalmologia, 40(1). https://doi.org/10.48560/rspo.8011 | Specific (Episcleral brachytherapy) |
| [Radioterapia - IPO Lisboa (min-saude.pt)](https://www.ipolisboa.min-saude.pt/sobre-o-cancro/tratamento/radioterapia/) | Specific (Intersticial and intracavity brachytherapy) |
| [Braquiterapia de baixa taxa de dose | Hospital da Luz](https://www.hospitaldaluz.pt/pt/guia-de-saude/dicionario-de-saude/B/216/braquiterapia-de-baixa-taxa-de-dose) | Specific (Low-dose rate [LDR]) |
| Pinto, V. (2008). Aplicação da dosimetria de alanina/EPR in vivo em braquiterapia MDR ginecológica. Universidade de Aveiro.  [2009000436.pdf (ua.pt)](https://ria.ua.pt/bitstream/10773/2602/1/2009000436.pdf) | Specific (Seeds, ribbons, capsules) |

Thanks!