***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 | Senescence | Senescencia celular |
| 2 | Acute liver failure | Insuficiencia hepática aguda |
| 3 | Cancer drug | Fármaco antineoplásico |
| 4 | Experimental drug | Medicamento en fase experimental |

**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** |
| **CANCER DRUGS MAY HELP THE LIVER RECOVER FROM COMMON PAINKILLER OVERDOSES**  In mice given a toxic dose of acetaminophen, an anticancer medication kept liver cells alive  Experimental anticancer drugs may help protect against liver damage caused by acetaminophen overdoses.  In mice poisoned with the common painkiller, the drugs prevented liver cells from entering a sort of pre-death state known as senescence. The drugs also widened the treatment window: Mice need to get the drug doctors currently use to counteract an overdose within four hours or they will die, but the experimental drugs worked even 12 hours later, researchers report August 15 in Science Translational Medicine.  If the liver-rescuing results are verified in clinical trials, this therapy may buy time for people who accidentally or intentionally overdose on Tylenol or other medications containing the painkiller acetaminophen. In the United States, such overdoses occur more than 100,000 times a year and are the leading cause of acute liver failure. Many people get treatment on time or recover on their own, but some require emergency liver transplants. And 150 people on average die of acetaminophen poisoning each year.  Currently, doctors treat such overdoses with N-acetylcysteine, an antidote that must be given within eight hours of ingesting a potentially fatal dose. Some people don’t make it to a doctor in time, and will die or need transplants.  In the study, untreated mice died within 18 hours. But mice given the new drugs survived at least a week until researchers sacrificed the rodents to examine their livers.  The anticancer drugs work by blocking a signal from a tumor growth-stimulating protein called TGF-beta, which is activated by inflammation provoked by the overdose. When unchecked, TGF-beta sends a stress signal that puts liver cells in senescence, liver specialist Thomas Bird of Cancer Research UK Beatson Institute in Glasgow and colleagues report. | **FÁRMACO ANTINEOPLÁSICO AYUDARÍA EN TRATAMIENTO DE INTOXICACIÓN HEPÁTICA POR SOBREDOSIS DE ANALGÉSICO DE USO COMÚN**  Fármaco contra el cáncer mantuvo vivos a los hepatocitos de ratones a los que se les administró dosis tóxica de acetaminofén  Medicamento contra el cáncer en fase experimental ayudarían a evitar daño hepático causado por sobredosis de acetaminofén.  Los fármacos evitaron que los hepatocitos de los ratones fueran inducidos a un estado previo a la muerte, conocido como senescencia celular. Se comprobó que los fármacos también ampliaron el marco de tiempo óptimo para recibir tratamiento, ya que investigadores señalaron en la revista *Science Translational Medicine* (15 de agosto) que el medicamento usado hoy en día para contrarrestar los efectos de la sobredosis debe ser administrado dentro de un período de tiempo de 4 horas, de lo contrario los ratones morirían. Sin embargo, el medicamento que se encuentra actualmente en fase experimental demostró su eficacia incluso 12 horas después de su administración.  Si los efectos hepatoprotectores del fármaco son verificados en los ensayos clínicos, dicho tratamiento farmacológico podría retardar los efectos de la sobredosis de Tylenol o de cualquier otro medicamento que contenga acetaminofén, ya sea accidental o intencionalmente. En Estados Unidos, la sobredosis por ingesta de este analgésico ocurre más de 100.000 veces al año y son la causa principal de insuficiencia hepática aguda. Si bien la mayor parte de las personas obtiene el tratamiento a tiempo o se recuperan sin intervención médica, hay quienes necesitan un trasplante hepático de urgencia. Por lo demás, cada año 150 personas mueren en promedio a causa de sobredosis de acetaminofén.  Actualmente, los médicos tratan estas sobredosis con N-acetilcisteína, antídoto que debe ser administrado dentro de un período de 8 horas tras haber ingerido una dosis de acetaminofén con posibles consecuencias letales. De no recibir atención médica a tiempo, la persona podría llegar a necesitar un trasplante o incluso morir.  En el experimento, los ratones que no fueron medicados murieron dentro de un margen de tiempo de 18 horas, por el contrario, los que sí recibieron el tratamiento con el nuevo fármaco sobrevivieron al menos una semana. Posteriormente, los investigadores decidieron sacrificarlos para examinar los hígados.  De acuerdo con el hepatólogo Thomas Bird y sus colegas de *Cancer Research UK Beatson Institute* en Glasgow, los fármacos contra el cáncer bloquean la señal de la proteína TGF-β, que estimula el crecimiento tumoral y que se activa debido a la inflamación producida por la sobredosis. Cuando el funcionamiento de la proteína no se controla, esta envía una señal que induce a los hepatocitos a un estado de senescencia. |

**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) |
| Experimental anticancer drugs may help protect against liver damage caused by acetaminophen overdoses. | Medicamentos contra el cáncer en fase experimental ayudarían a evitar daño hepático causado por sobredosis de acetaminofén. | One of the challenges I encountered during the translation process of this paragraph was the use of the noun “drugs”. During the research process I found that in Spanish sometimes it is translated as “medicamento” or “fármaco” depending on the context, although there are some subtle differences. In this sentence I opted for the first option (medicamento) because it refers to the drug that is in the experimental phase for human consumption. In the other paragraphs, the term “drug” referred to the active substance scientists were using in the laboratory with mice. In those cases, I translated “drug” as “fármaco”. |
| The drugs also widened the treatment window. | Se comprobó que los fármacos también ampliaron el marco de tiempo óptimo para recibir tratamiento. | In this instance, I was unsure about the meaning of “treatment window” because during the research process I came across texts that used the term “therapeutic window” instead. After doing a lot of research, I came to the conclusion that the two terms referred to two completely different things. |
| If the liver-rescuing results are verified in clinical trials, this therapy may buy time for people who accidentally or intentionally overdose on Tylenol or other medications containing the painkiller acetaminophen. | Si los efectos hepatoprotectores del fármaco son verificados en los ensayos clínicos, dicho tratamiento farmacológico podría retardar los efectos de la sobredosis de Tylenol o de cualquier otro medicamento que contenga acetaminofén, ya sea accidental o intencionalmente. | In this paragraph I struggled with “liver-rescuing” because, at first, I did not know how to express its meaning in the target language. In order to find an accurate term in Spanish, I had to look at the context in which it was being used. Then, I tried to find a word that could convey the meaning accurately. I came across the word “hepatoprotector” and, after doing some research, I decided it was a suitable term. Regarding the noun “results” I did not think it was the best option to translate it as “resultados” because the meaning of that phrase refers to the effects that the use of that drug may have in patients during the clinical trials. |
| Currently, doctors treat such overdoses with N-acetylcysteine, an antidote that must be given within eight hours of ingesting a potentially fatal dose. | Actualmente, los médicos tratan estas sobredosis con N-acetilcisteína, antídoto que debe ser administrado dentro de un período de 8 horas tras haber ingerido una dosis de acetaminofén con posibles consecuencias letales. | In this example, I was unsure if It was appropriate to translate the noun “antidote” as “antídoto” or “fármaco”. According to several papers I read, N-acetylcysteine is a drug, that is why my first instinct was to translate it as “fármaco”. However, seeing the context in which it is used the word in the source text, I figured it could also be translated as “antídoto”. I decided to use the latter because, in this case, N-acetylcysteine is, in fact, being used to counteract the effects of the overdose. |
| The anticancer drugs work by blocking a signal from a tumor growth-stimulating protein called TGF-beta, which is activated by inflammation provoked by the overdose. | Los fármacos contra el cáncer bloquean la señal de la proteína TGF-β, que estimula el crecimiento tumoral y que se activa debido a la inflamación producida por la sobredosis. | The phrase “tumor growth-stimulating protein” was particularly challenging to translate. In order to be able to translate it, I had to look up the definition of the TGF-beta protein so I could understand what it was. After doing some research, I decided to explain what this protein does to the body, which is to stimulate the growth of the tumor. That is how I was able to translate all the words that were modifying the noun “protein” in the source text. . |

**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) |
| Black’s Medical Dictionary 41st Edition. Edited by Dr. Harvey Marcovith | General |
| Diccionario crítico de dudas inglés-español de medicina. 2° Edición | General |
| MedWave- Revista Biomédica Revisada por pares. | Specific. Difference between fármaco, medicamento y droga. |

Thanks!