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A Corpus-Based Approach on Gerontological Terminology

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Abstract:

This paper focuses on analyzing and comparing the terminology extracted from two comparable bilingual corpora based on abstracts and information articles. Both corpora deal with the field of gerontology. It aims to depict the criterion followed to compile the corpora; to show how these corpora have been used in order to extract the useful terminology and create a glossary; and, to analyze and compare the results. Moreover, another objective of this study is to shed some light in this field to which little attention has been given in terms of corpus analysis.

Keywords: Gerontology, elderly care, comparable corpus, AntConc, medical terminology

Resumen:

Este estudio se centra en el análisis y posterior comparación de la terminología extraída de dos corpus bilingües comparables basados en resúmenes y artículos de información. Ambos corpus tratan sobre el campo de la gerontología. Tiene como objetivo, explicar el criterio que se ha seguido para recopilar y crear los corpus; mostrar cómo se han utilizado estos corpus para extraer la terminología y crear un glosario; y, analizar y comparar los resultados. Además, otro de los objetivos de este trabajo es arrojar algo de luz en el campo de la gerontología ya que no es muy conocido en el ámbito del análisis del corpus.

Palabras clave: Gerontología, cuidado de ancianos, corpus comparable, AntConc, terminología médica

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1. Introduction

The studies based on corpus analysis have increased in popularity in recent decades to "support empirical investigations of language variation and use, resulting in research findings which have much greater generalizability and validity than would otherwise be feasible." (Biber 2012, 1) This approach is used to study languages for specific purposes (LSP) for instance, Fijo León and Fuentes Luque (2013) used a corpus-based approach for compiling, analyzing and translating rural tourism terminology. Aditionally, Li (2017) based her corpus approach in legislative texts in order to identify vague language. Grundmann and Krishnamurthy (2010) used the corpus-based approach to analyze data from the US, the UK, France, and Germany dealing with the discourse of climate change, while Skorczynska Sznajder (2010) in her study made an evaluation of metaphors in a business English textbook. Therefore, the importance of a corpus-based approach is significant since it analyzes specialized languages which are highly complex.

Many studies based on corpus dealing with medicine (Biber et al., 1998; Swales, 1990) have been carried out with different approaches. They often focus on specific documents used in the field of medicine, for instance Martínez López (2009) analyzed Spanish and English medical legal documents with terminology related to assisted reproduction, or the case of Faya Ornia (2015) whose work is based on the contrastive analysis of Spanish and English medical leaflets. Moreover, another approach is that of using corpora to analyze the grammatical aspects of the texts. Thus, Ferguson (2001) examined if-conditionals in naturally occurring English medical discourse in three different text genres, and López Rodríguez (2000) studied cohesion in biomedical texts in Spanish. In addition, many research studies have been carried out referred to different medical specialties – psychology (Akbarian et al. 2017), nursing (Staples 2015); however, there is a lack of studies regarding the field of gerontology. Hence, this work is focused on this field, more precisely in the translation of its terminology, since the growing popularity of understanding the aging process has increased the demand for translations.

Our undergraduate dissertation is innovative since it tackles a corpus-based study in a subfield of medicine that has been barely researched, and it analyzes two different textual genders. The current study focuses on a specialized language, ie medical discourse in English and Spanish and, as stated above, it focuses solely in the field of gerontology, that is, that which deals with the study of aging, and involves experts from many scientific fields. This project aims to (1) make a contrastive analysis between two different types of texts and two different languages in order to see the differences and similarities of the terminology found in both types of texts, and (2) provide a glossary which can help researchers or translators to identify some English terms with their equivalents in Spanish.

To achieve the aforementioned objectives, first of all, two bilingual comparable corpora have been built. The first bilingual corpus is made up of abstracts and consists of two monolingual corpora, one in English and the other in Spanish. The second bilingual corpus deals with information articles and also includes two monolingual corpora, one in English and the other in Spanish. The texts were compiled from different online resources such as the *US National Library of Medicine* or the *Revista Española de Geriatría y Gerontología*. After compiling all the corpora, these texts have been analyzed by using two different analysis toolkits, AntConc and TermoStat. Based on the results obtained in the analysis, we created a glossary with the terminology extracted from the corpora. This glossary is made up of terminological sheets containing information such as the grammatical category or the contextual fragment of a term both in English and in Spanish.

In order to accomplish this study, we have structured our paper as follows: in section 2 we carry out a theoretical review of diverse aspects which are relevant to our study. First, we provide information about different aspects of LSP. We also pay attention to medical discourse and its specific characteristics. The section ends making reference to the field of gerontology, which is the one to which our study relates. The next section, section 3, deals with the methodology followed in order to perform this study. It portrays the design, compilation, and exploitation of the corpora as well as the creation of the glossary. Section 4 presents the results obtained in the research, first in a general way and then individually. Then, section 5 discusses the results found in the previous

section against the information provided in section 2. Finally, section 6 presents the conclusions of the study.

2. Literature review

The concern of understanding the aging process has created the field of gerontology that studies "the biological, psychological, and social aspects of aging" (Hooyman and Kiyak 2008, 3). Gerontology comprises experts not only from the field of medicine but also from other fields such as biology, nursing, or sociology. Hooyman and Kiyak state that "these individuals are concerned with many aspects of aging, from studying and describing the cellular processes involved to seeking ways to improve the quality of life for older people" (2008, 3)

As Butler states "gerontology emerged in the mid-1940s and 1950s" (1983) and has become very popular nowadays since life expectancy has strikingly increased. Due to this popularity, ample bibliography has been produced (Aiken 2015; Cavanaugh and Whitbourne 1999; Katz 1996). Because of this increasing production, many of the texts need to be translated so that they reach a larger number of readers. But from linguistic point of view, little attention has been paid to this field. For this reason, our work delves into gerontological terminology in order to (1) make a contrastive analysis between two languages and two text genres, and (2) built a glossary with that terminology.

The following section portrays the theoretical information for the understanding of this study. It begins with a brief introduction to LSP in general to establish the basic aspects of specialized languages and give way to medical language which is explained in the next section. Furthermore, medical terminology is presented as well as its translation procedures and problems. Finally, the different types of corpora are shown.

2.1. Language for specialized purposes

According to Cabré, general language (GL) is a group of rules, units, and restrictions known by almost every speaker of a given language (1993, 128). On the contrary, LSP is the language used to discuss a specialized subject field and is characterized by having some peculiarities (Bowker and Pearson 2002, 25; Cabré 1993, 129). While in English

there is a single term to define this specialized language, Spanish has different terms depending on the author. So, in Spanish, we can distinguish "lenguajes especializados" or "lenguaje de especialidad" (Cabré 1993, 128), or "el español profesional y académico (EPA)" (Alcaraz Varó, 2001) among others. Although there are different terms, both English terms and Spanish terms define the same thing; that is, a type of language that differs from the general language in terms of complexity and some vocabulary, and which is used in a particular subject field in order to avoid ambiguous communication.

There are many subsets of specialized languages within LSP as it "comprises texts belonging to different genres and registers" (Witczak-Plisiecka 2010, 317), but we are going to focus our attention on scientific-technical language since the medical language can be categorized as that. This type of language is characterized by being clear and concise. It uses specialized terminology full of technicalities from the field it is talking about and it also uses acronyms. These characteristics are going to be presented in the following section where we talk about medical language.

2.2. Medical language

The following section focuses on medical language. It portrays a brief introduction to the history of medical language, the different communicative settings of medical texts, the translation procedures followed when translating medical terminology, and the translation problems we can find regarding medical terminology.

After the Second World War, English has become the *lingua franca* of science being almost all the important journals or conferences in this language. But it has to be taken into consideration that the basis of medical language remains in Greek and Latin. Around the 2nd century BC, Latin started to be the language of culture and, eventually, became the language of science too. As a result, during the following centuries nearly all important works were published in Latin (Wulff 2014). In words of Imola Katalin (2017), in the 14th and 15th centuries, medical texts started to be translated into vernacular languages – French, English, German, Portuguese, and Spanish. Some of these languages such as English or German increased in importance and relegated Latin from its function of international language.

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The medical language, as all the languages for specific purposes do, has some general features that make it different from the general language.

> This can be distinguished from other languages by virtue of some specific grammatical, lexical, semantic and stylistic demands: universal nature, accuracy, objectivity, lack of expressiveness and emotion, clearly defined meaning and connotation in order to avoid any kind of confusion and allow universal communication, lexical monosemic, appropriateness and correction, and clarity and precision. (Ruiz Rosendo 2008)

It is important to distinguish the communicative setting where the texts are settled as that is one of the bases of knowing how to translate a term. The writer should take into consideration to whom the text is addressed as it is not the same addressing experts in the field than students. Jenifer Pearson (1998, 36-38) distinguishes three different communicative settings depending on the expertness of the people involved (writer-reader) named expert-expert, expert to initiates, and relative expert to uninitiated.

1. Expert-expert communicative setting: the writer and the reader share the same level of knowledge or an approximate one. The used terminology is understood by either parts so there is little or no need for explanations. Examples of this type of texts are specialized journals, academic books or research articles.

2. Expert to initiate communicative setting: experts from a subject field address to people who have not the same level of expertise. Some terminology is explained as the readers may be improving their knowledge in the field. Textbooks of a specific subject are one example of this type of texts.

3. Relative expert to uninitiated communicative setting: readers of this text type are not intended to have previous knowledge about the subject. The terminology is explained and the vocabulary used is more general. These types of texts are academic journals and information articles from web pages intended for the general public.

We have classified the medical terms (1) depending on what they refer to and (2) depending on whether they are simple or complex terms. In order to label medical terminology depending on what they refer to, we have followed Magyar's 2009 classification. He states that medical terms are grouped into six different categories:

1. Anatomical terms (*cranium, mandibulum, mamma*)
2. Names of symptoms and syndromes (*apoplexia, fibbrillation*)
3. Names of illnesses (*influenza, typhus*)
4. Names of materia medica, i.e. medical materials (*bolus armenicus, theriaca, opium*)
5. Tools and instruments used in medical procedures (*forceps, gastroscope)*
6. Verbs connect with medical activities, processes, and physiological phenomena (*collapsus, exitus, palpatio*) (as cited in Imola Katalin 2017, 5)

Following the aforementioned classification, terms can also be classified into simple-word terms or multi-word term; that is, "a *simple term* has just one word and is perhaps better named *single-word term* or monomial. Terms with two or more words may be called *multi-word terms* or polynomials." (Strehlow 1993, 89) Multi-word terms are important elements of medical language and are frequently found in medical texts. (Keranouv 1997, 399)

2.2.1. Translation procedures

There are different translation strategies we can follow in order to make an accurate translation of a text as well as of a term. Although these procedures are for translating complete texts, we can also apply them to terminological translation. Van Hoof (1999) classifies these translation procedures into four categories; transposition, modulation, equivalence, and adaptation.

a. Transpositions: it is the most common procedure in indirect translation. It consists of replacing one part of the term with another part without changing the meaning of the term and it operates in grammatical categories.
b. Modulation: it is a type of transposition and it consists of changing the point of view of a given term. There are a great variety of types such as concrete-abstract, cause-effect or whole-part.
c. Equivalence: it follows the same procedure as modulation, but it is applied to locutions, proverbs, clichés, etc.

d. Adaptation: it is applied when there is not an exact equivalent in the target language, so it is replaced by a near equivalent.

e. Borrowing: it refers to the terms which remain unchanged both in the source language and in the target language. We can find false borrowings, which are the terms that are not translated but used with different meaning, in the target language.

f. Calque: it can be defined as the translation of a borrowing. There are two types: expression calques and structural calques.

2.2.2. Translation problems

We can find medical terminology that arouses problems when it is translated. This could happen because the given term has not an equivalent in the target language or because the term is not clearly defined. Also, following Van Hoof's (1999) classification, we have identified five different translation problems – the use of acronyms, the use of eponyms, synonyms and false friends.

b. Acronyms: medical language uses many acronyms being this practice sometimes excessive. These structures are complex to identify from a language to another since they are sometimes maintained in their original language and other times they are translated. Consequently, we can distinguish four different types of acronyms: identical acronym in both languages, different acronym in both languages, nonexistent acronym in Spanish, and nonexistent acronym in English.

c. Eponyms: the eponyms are terms which are formed with the names of scientist (Alcaraz Ariza, 2002). This type of terms cause problems when they are translated since (1) there are no established rules for translating them, and (2) some of the terms have not equivalent in another language. Continuing with Van Hoof (1999, 212-226), he distinguished some types of these terms such as banalized eponyms, identical eponyms in both English and Spanish, identical compound eponyms in both Spanish and English, lack of an equivalent in one language or identical eponyms but with a different meaning, among others.

d. Synonyms: although one of the main features of medical language is the clarity of its terminology, there are many words that break this premise, having several synonyms. This makes the translator's task more difficult as he/she has to choose the correct equivalent.

e. False friends: terms from a source language that are similar to another term in the target language but they do not mean the same.

2.3. The corpora

Biber et al. state that "corpus linguistics makes it possible to identify the meanings of words by looking at their occurrences in natural contexts, rather than relying on intuitions about how a word is used or on incomplete citation collections" (1998, 23). So, it searches for the context or contexts of the words in order to identify the meaning or meanings of that word. This is one of the advantages corpus linguistics has against other terminological resources, such as dictionaries.

It can be distinguished two types of research approaches within corpus studies: corpus-based approaches and corpus-driven approaches. According to Biber, the former "assumes the validity of linguistic forms and structures derived from linguistic theory. The primary goal of research is to analyze the systematic patterns of variation and use for those pre-defined linguistic features"; while the latter "is more inductive, so that the linguistic constructs themselves emerge from analysis of a corpus" (2012, 1).

Even though there are two different approaches in corpus linguistics, this study is going to focus only on the corpus-based approach as it is the one we have used for our research. Thus, Biber et al. distinguish four main characteristics for building this kind of corpus:

- it is empirical, analyzing the actual patterns of use in natural texts;
- it utilizes a large and principled collection of natural texts, known as a "corpus", as the basis for analysis;
- it makes extensive use of computers for analysis, using both automatic and interactive techniques;
- it depends on both quantitative and qualitative analytical techniques (1998, 4).

Following this line of thought, in the field of medicine, a large number of researchers have used a corpus-based analysis for carrying out their studies. One of the main uses of corpus-based approaches is the terminological extraction, as Martínez López (2009) did in her corpus-based study, which was based on medical legal documents composed by forms and standard documents, in order to build a bilingual glossary (English-Spanish) with terminology related to assisted reproduction. But this is not the only way to exploit a corpus. Deleger et al. (2006) made a study of word alignment in a parallel corpus for acquiring more French translations of English medical terms. They state that although UMLS Metathesaurus is multilingual, it is mostly composed by English terminology and that there is a constant need of enriching this database with terminology from other languages. Ferguson (2001) used the corpus-based study to examine if-conditionals in naturally occurring medical discourse in three different text genres – research articles, journal editorials, and doctor–patient consultations. Two of the genres are written and one spoken, allowing the comparison of the use of conditionals in speech and writing. López Rodríguez (2000) used a corpus to study cohesion in biomedical texts in Spanish.

As can be noted, there is a vast variety of studies concerned with corpus-based approach which can be exploited in different ways. Within the different uses of this approach, we can distinguish the following: terminological extraction, word alignment, or grammatical extraction. The uniqueness of our work lays in analyzing not only one type of text but two – abstracts and information articles – and including two languages – English and Spanish.

3. Methodology

This current section depicts the specific criteria followed to design and compile the corpora, the exploitation of the corpora, as well as the creation of the glossary. As it is said above, the study aims to (1) identify and compare the terminology used in two different kinds of texts, abstracts and information articles, dealing with gerontology and (2) make a bilingual glossary so that future researchers or translators can identify easily some gerontological terminology.

In order to do this, in the first place we have compiled two comparable bilingual corpora which are divided into four monolingual corpora. Each bilingual corpus

contains a monolingual corpus in English and a monolingual corpus in Spanish. The data was manually compiled from various online resources dealing with gerontology. On the one hand, the abstracts were obtained from online specialized magazines, such as the *US National Library of Medicine* or the *Revista Española de Geriatría y Gerontología*. On the other hand, the information articles were obtained from web pages dedicated to gerontology, such as *Aging Parents and Elder Care* or *El Rincón del Cuidador*. Then, the data was extracted and analyzed by using two different analysis toolkits – AntConc and TermoStat. Finally, a glossary containing terminological sheets was created.

3.1. Corpora design and compilation process

The present section describes the criteria followed to design and compile the corpora. It has to be noted that all the compiled texts for this research are written in American English. It is worth noting this since there are some terms which are written differently or they have various meanings within the different varieties of the English language. So, we considered it something to take under consideration when searching for data.

As Sinclair states, "the beginning of any corpus study is the creation of the corpus itself." (1991, 13) Therefore, the first thing the researcher needs to do is to state the topic of the corpus; the topic is influenced by the kind of study the researcher wants to carry out, and the questions the researcher wants to answer. The corpora created for this study – abstracts and information articles dealing with gerontology – will allow us to analyze the terminology used in these two types of genres.
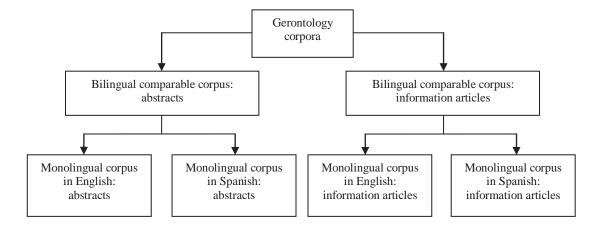

Figure 1: Tree diagram of the corpora

Figure 1 shows in a tree diagram the criteria followed to classify the corpora. The corpora have been classified according to (1) the number of languages and (2) the function of the texts. The former labels the corpora as monolingual (only one language), bilingual (two languages) or multilingual (three or more languages). The latter "classifies corpora based on their intended purpose or function" (Mahadi 2010, 9)

Therefore, according to these classifications, this study is composed by two bilingual comparable corpora, each having one monolingual corpus in English and one monolingual corpus in Spanish. All the texts were originally written in English or in Spanish. Moreover, it should be pointed out that one of the bilingual comparable corpora deals with abstracts while the other deals with information articles.

The corpora were collected under some criteria which are determined by the goal these corpora wanted to achieve. It is therefore important to choose the most suitable information for the purpose or purposes of our project. For analyzing the criteria selected in this project, the guidelines provided by Bowker and Pearson (2002), in *Working with Specialized Language*, has been followed. Therefore, the number of words and texts, the genre, the communicative setting, the mode, the field and subfield, and the language are going to be analyzed hereunder. Table 1 summarizes the criteria followed to select the most suitable materials for this project.

Criteria	Corpus 1	Corpus 2
Level of specialization	Specialized	Specialized
Word tokens	42.431	35.807
Number of text	150	32
Genre	Abstracts	Information articles
Communicative setting	Expert-expert	Relative expert to uninitiated
Mode	Online written abstract	Online written articles
Field	Medicine	Medicine
Subfield	Gerontology	Gerontology
Language	English / Spanish	English / Spanish

Table 1: Corpus building criteria

The first aspect to be taken into consideration is the specialization of the language used in the texts which is described by Bowker and Pearson as "the language used to talk about a specialized subject field." (2002, 27) They also state that "it is actually more accurate to talk about LSP in the plural (i.e. languages for special purposes) since different LSPs are used to describe different areas of specialized knowledge." (2002, 25) As both corpora claim to analyze and contrast the specific terminology on the field of gerontology, specialized texts are needed.

The ideal size of a corpus has been discussed by many authors without coming to an agreement. For instance, Keulen and Peursen affirm that "the sample should of course be as large as possible, without becoming impractical." (2006, 90); Bowker and Pearson state that "there are no hard and fast rules that can be followed to determine the ideal size of a corpus" (2002, 45); and Flowerdew declares that "the size of the corpus is therefore of paramount importance and must be closely matched with the features under investigation" (2008, 25). Thus, the size of a corpus could vary from one another and this decision is something the researcher should determine. In this instance, 70.238 word tokens have been considered as an appropriate amount. As there are two different comparable corpora, the number of words has to be divided into two. Hence, the corpus dealing with abstracts has 42.431 word tokens, 26.901 in English and 15.530 in Spanish; and the one dealing with information articles has 35.807 word tokens, 20.527 in English and 15.210 in Spanish.

The number of texts also varies depending on the corpus. On the one hand, the comparable corpus of abstracts comprises 150 different texts whereof 92 are in English and 58 in Spanish. On the other hand, the comparable corpus of information articles includes 32 texts; 13 in English and 19 in Spanish. The difference between the amount of texts from one corpus to the other is significant since the abstracts are shorter in length than the information articles. Regarding the authorship of the texts, the corpora for this project include texts from different authors in order not to limit it to a single writing style or linguistic choice.

According to Pearson's classification of the communicative setting of specialized texts, they can be classified in three different ways: expert-expert communication,

expert to initiates, and relative expert to the uninitiated (1998, 36-37). Thus, the abstracts used in this research are classified as expert-expert since they are written by experts in the field and are also addressed to experts in the field; this makes the terminology to be highly complex. Conversely, the information articles are classified as relative expert to the uninitiated, since they give information, in this case about elder care, to the general public.

All the texts used for the creation of the corpora were collected from online resources as online magazines or online information pages. According to the field and the subfield of the texts, as is stated above, they all belong to the field of medicine and concretely to the subfield of gerontology, which deals with elder people's health.

Finally, the corpora comprise English and Spanish texts which were originally written in those two languages. In other words, the Spanish texts are not the translation of the English texts nor the other way around.

3.2. Corpus exploitation

This section portrays how the corpora have been analyzed for the purposes of the research. Two sub sections are presented here: corpus 0 and corpus analysis toolkit. The first one explains how the data have been stored, while the second one illustrates how the analysis has been carried out and which tools have been used for it.

3.2.1. Corpus 0

A researcher has to consider the importance of storing the data for its study in an adequate way. For this reason, the production of a Corpus 0 is important. In the following section, we will explain what is a corpus 0 and how it is created.

Once we have determined the design criteria, the texts have to be compiled. As Sinclair affirmed, "it is advantageous to keep detailed records of the material so that the documents can be identified on grounds other than those which are selected as formative in the corpus." (1991, 20) For this, a so-called Corpus 0 has been designed; that is, a database with diverse information about each document compiled in the corpus. The creation of this database is a way of labeling the texts efficiently, allowing

the researcher to identify the texts individually. This also eases the work of identifying a specific text without needing to check all. Table 2 includes a sample of how these texts are stored; for further information, the entire list of the database has been included in the appendix section.

CODE	TITLE OF THE ARTICLES	NUMBER OF WORDS	DATE	LANGUAGE
AB_001_2013_EN	Changing the Course of Geriatrics Education: An Evaluation of the First Cohort of Reynolds Geriatrics Education Programs	330	2013	ENGLISH
AB_093_2017_SP	Perfil y manejo inicial de los ancianos atendidos por infección en los servicios de Urgencias hospitalarios	290	2017	SPANISH
AR_153_2016_EN	Preventing Alzheimer's Disease or Other Dementias	2.202	2016	ENGLISH
AR_165_2017_SP	Cambios posturales y movilización de personas en situación de dependencia	974	2017	SPANISH

Table 2: Sample of Corpus 0

The table is arranged in five parts which refer to code, title of the articles, number of words, date, and language. The code is the name assigned to each text sample and is divided into three parts which refer to different characteristics of the text. AB or AR refer to the type of text (abstract or article), the next three numbers refer to the number of the text, the following is the date of the article, and finally EN or SP refers to the language of the text.

3.2.2. Corpus analysis toolkit

After the criterion has been established and all the texts have been appropriately stored, it is time to start working with the corpus. Initially, the texts were stored in docx. format but this was changed to txt. since the corpus analysis toolkits only admit texts in that format.

The programs used for this study were AntConc and TermoStat. The former can be downloaded for free from its official site and it is defined by its author as "a freeware corpus analysis toolkit for concordancing and text analysis" (Anthony). It has been used to extract simple-word terms. The latter is a free online program but requires login in order to use it. It has the option of searching for simple-word terms as well as multi-word terms, but only the second option has been used for this research.

Before starting to analyze the texts, it is important to determine the language in which the texts are since AntConc uses different encodings for each language. Hence, the default encoding – Unicode (UTF-8) – was used for the English texts, while this encoding was changed to Western "Latin1" (iso-8859-1) for the Spanish texts. We have done this because the default encoding does not recognize the words with graphical accent so it does not provide profitable results in Spanish.

When the texts to be analyzed are uploaded to AntConc, the program provides a word list that can be ordered in terms of frequency, word, or word end. As one of the aims of this work is to identify the most used words, both in abstracts and in information articles, the word list has been ordered by frequency being at the top the most used ones. Predictably, the most used words were adverbs or articles being them not useful for this research.

In order to remove from the list those words which were not required and thus leave only the lexical words, a stop list has been used; that is, a list where we include all the words we wanted to exclude from the analysis. This list of terms had to be stored also in txt. format and uploaded to AntConc in the 'tool preferences' section. We made two stop lists for this research, one in English and the other in Spanish.

The corpus analysis toolkit AntConc offers the possibility of counting individual words but not their variations, so the singular word 'patient' would be counted separately with its plural 'patients'. We have solved that problem inserting a lemma list in the program; that is, a list of terms with their variations stored in txt. format. This list makes the program count the terms included in that list with their variations. We created four lemma lists corresponding with the four monolingual corpora. Figure 2 shows how a lemma list resembles.
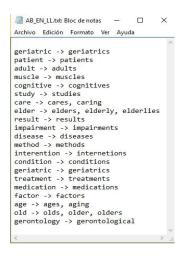

Figure 2: Lemma list example

For using TermoStat, all the aforementioned steps were not required since it is a less complex tool. After login in, the program gives the option of selecting the language – English, Spanish, French, Portuguese, or Italian – as well as the type of word to analyze – single-word terms or multi-word terms. As our study deals with English and Spanish terminology, the other languages were not required.

3.3. Glossary creation

As it has been previously mentioned, the current study aims to compare and contrast the terminology of two types of text corresponding both to the field of medicine. For this reason, a glossary has been made with terminology extracted from the corpora. Thus, the creation of the glossary and its parts are explained below in further detail.

We have used the word lists ordered by frequency extracted from AntConc as the basis of the glossary. Therefore, four word lists were extracted as four monolingual

corpora were analyzed. The words we have included in the glossary were the ones appearing on the top of the list since they were the most used ones.

As Bowker and Pearson state "a glossary is essentially a list of terms in one or more languages." (2002, 137) The glossary created for this study is not only composed of a list of terms but a compilation of sheets containing different characteristics about a given term. These sheets are composed of six parts: language, field, subfield, term, grammatical category, and contextual fragment. An example of a term sheet is provided in Table 3. The complete list of the terminological sheets can be found in the appendix section, right after the corpus 0.

Language	English		Español	
Field	Medicine		Medicina	
Subfield	Gerontology		Gerontología	
Term	Help		Ayudar	Ayuda
Grammatical category	Verb	Noun	Verbo	Nombre femenino
Contextual fragment	Remember that the caregiver's role is to **help** them maintain as much control over their lives as feasible, not take it away; prescription drugs interactions.	What kind of **help** does your loved one need ... long term elder care?	Realizar ejercicio **ayuda** a minimizar las tensiones diarias y nos permite mantener la fuerza muscular, la coordinación y el equilibrio. 30 minutos de ejercicio al día son suficientes para mejorar la salud.	Los productos de apoyo ofrecen una importante **ayuda** externa a los cuidadores para superar la incapacidad de su familiar para realizar por sí mismo las Actividades Básicas de la Vida Diaria (ABVD).

Table 3: Example of terminological sheet

First of all the language of the term has to be set. Since the corpora built for this project are bilingual, the terminology is both in English and Spanish. It has to be taken

into consideration the fact that the Spanish terms are the parallel terms of the English ones but extracted from a Spanish corpus containing texts originally written in Spanish and not as translations of the English ones. This is the reason why the contextual fragments do not feet in both languages.

It is important to define the field where the term comes from since one term could have different meanings depending on where it is used. For instance, the word 'elder' in the field of medicine is translated as 'mayor' or 'anciano' referring to a person; while in agriculture it is translated as 'saúco' which is a tree.

The term section is where each term is identified. After that, the grammatical category has to be identified in both languages. In the example above, this section, as well as the successive ones, is divided into two parts; this results from the fact that the word, in this case 'help', is used, according to grammar, in two different ways. Therefore, an example of both uses is provided within the same term sheet.

In the contextual fragment, the term is put in context to see an example of how it is used. These examples are extracted from the corpora using the AntConc tool of 'file view'. Being able to see the terms in context is one of the advantages of a corpus in contrast with other terminological resources such as dictionaries.

4. Findings

In the following section, the findings of the research are going to be commented. The section is divided into two subsections, total results and individual results. In the former the overall results of the research are shown, while in the latter, the results are explained individually according to their characteristics.

4.1. Overall results

This section outlines the classification used to label the terminology. Firstly, the results have been sorted depending on the number of words, if is a simple-word term or a multi-word term; and then, they have been sorted by the number of equivalents of each term. We have made this classification in order to (1) see if there are more multi-word terms than simple-word terms, and (2) see how many equivalents each term has.

One the one hand, the terms can be classified as single-word terms or multi-word terms. Figure 3 reveals that out of 32 terms, 15 are simple-word terms while 7 are multi-word terms.
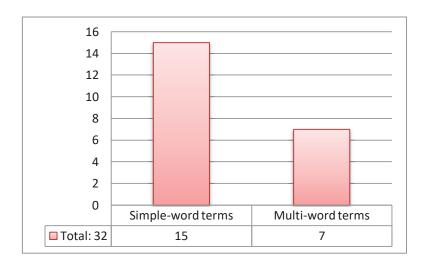
Total: 32	Simple-word terms	Multi-word terms
	15	7

Figure 3: Terminology classification (I)

On the other hand, according to the number of equivalents (see Figure 4), the terms have been classified into three categories: 1 English term to 1 Spanish term translation, 1 English term to 2 Spanish terms, and 2 English terms to 1 Spanish term. Figure 4 discloses that there are 24 English terms each with a single equivalent in Spanish, 4 English terms each with 2 Spanish equivalents, and 4 Spanish terms each with 2 English terms.
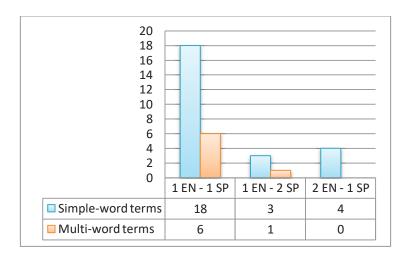
	1 EN - 1 SP	1 EN - 2 SP	2 EN - 1 SP
Simple-word terms	18	3	4
Multi-word terms	6	1	0

Figure 4: Terminology classification (II)

As can be seen, the number of simple-word terms found in the corpora is substantially higher than the number of multi-word terms. Also, the number of terms with a single equivalent is predominant over the other two categories. It has to be noticed that, no cases of 2 English terms to 1 Spanish term have been found in the corpora concerning multi-word terms.

4.2. Individual results

After analyzing the overall results found in both corpora, in this section the individual results will be commented. The classification followed in the overall results is going to be used in order to sort out the individual results; so, first of all, simple-word terms are going to be commented in the same order as the classification in figure 4, and then multi-word terms are going to be commented in the same order that the previous ones.

Most of the terms belonging to both simple-word terms and multi-word terms correspond to the group of one English term to one Spanish term, disease – enfermedad or risk factor – factor de riesgo. Nonetheless, there is also terminology which belongs to the other two groups mentioned in figure 4.

Regarding simple-word terms, in the category of 1 English term to 2 Spanish terms 3 results have been found: impairment – deterioro / alteración, health – salud / bienestar, help – ayudar, ayuda. We found two equivalents for the word 'impairment' which are 'deterioro' and 'alteración'. Both terms have been consulted in CREA (Corpus de Referencia del Español Actual) and the results have shown that while the former has been used 164 times in the field of medicine, the latter has been used 389 times.

In the case of the word 'health' the equivalents 'salud' and 'bienestar' have been found. As we have done with the previous term, CREA has been consulted and the results have shown that while the former has been used 1546 times in the field of medicine, the latter has been used only 93 times. Furthermore, CREA has the option of seeing the terms labeled by years. These statistics show that the word 'bienestar' is not used at the present time being it an old-fashioned word. It is remarkable the fact that the word 'help' has been found in two different grammatical categories, verb and noun. Due

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to this, two equivalents appear in Spanish: 'help' as verb which is translated as 'ayudar' and 'help' as noun which is translated as 'ayuda'.

4 cases of 2 English terms to 1 Spanish term have been found, disease / condition – enfermedad (twice), elder / senior – mayor, and medication / drug – medicamento. In both corpora the words 'disease' and 'condition' have been found being their equivalent 'enfermedad'. In order to see which of the terms is more appropriate, COCA (Corpus of Contemporary American English) has been consulted. This corpus has not the option of sorting the information by field as CREA, so the information is not as exact as wanted. According to COCA 'disease' is a more used term, 56.970 times, than 'condition', 34.070 times. Furthermore, most of the uses of 'disease' were indeed related to the field of medicine while the uses of 'condition' were also related to other fields.

Both 'elder' and 'senior' have the word 'mayor' as equivalent. COCA has shown that the first one is used 5.642 times while the second one is used 34.079 times. As it is said above, these results belong to different subject fields and not only to the field of medicine. 'Medication' and 'drug' have the term 'medicamento' as Spanish equivalent. According to COCA 'medication' is used 8.402 times, mostly in the field of medicine, while 'drug' is used 64.518 times but with different equivalents; that is, 'drug' is used as 'medicamento' but also as 'droga'.

In relation to multi-word terms, all the terminology belongs to the group of 1 English term to 1 Spanish term. Nonetheless, as figure 4 shows, there is a term which belongs to the category of one English term to two Spanish terms. The term 'mild cognitive impairment' has as equivalents the terms 'deterioro cognitivo leve' and 'deterioro cognitivo ligero'. Also, in this case, CREA has been consulted, but the results have not been as expected since the first equivalents only appeared 9 times while the second one did not appear. In order to clarify which of the two equivalents is better, the words 'leve' and 'ligero' has been consulted in isolation. The results reveal that the former is used 253 times while the latter 52 times. Finally, the term 'wheelchair' has the term 'silla de ruedas' as equivalent; this is remarkable as the English term is a single-word term while in Spanish is a multi-word term.

It is worth to note that we have found that in our corpus, the English term 'nocturia' in Spanish is 'nocturia' as well. But when we searched for the word in a specialized dictionary, we found that the equivalent for 'nocturia' in Spanish was 'nicturia' instead of 'nocturia'.

5. Discussion

In the following section the results of our research are commented considering the theoretical aspects pointed in section 2 of our work. One of the main characteristics of medical language is the high use of multi-word terms. However, this study has shown that this is not true for our corpus as there is a higher number of simple-word terms than of multi-word terms (see figure 3). According to Magyar (as cited in Imola Katalin 2017, 5) medical terms can be classified into anatomical terms, names of symptoms and syndromes, names of illnesses, name of medical materials, tools and instruments used in medical procedures, and verbs connect with medical activities, processes, and physiological phenomena. In accordance with this classification, the terms found in our study can be categorized as follows:

1. Anatomical terms: brain
2. Names of symptoms and syndromes: mild cognitive impairment, nocturia, dyspena,
3. Names of illnesses: Alzheimer, dementia, sarcopenia, depression,

When comparing the terminology from both types of texts analyzed, it can be seen that the terminology found in the corpus dealing with abstracts is more technical or complex than the one found in the corpus dealing with information articles, since the communicative settings differ from one type of text to the other, being the former expert-to-expert and the latter semi-expert to uninitiated. Nevertheless, we have found that the terms 'risk factor' and 'disease / condition' appeared in both abstract and information articles corpora. This possibly has to do with the fact that the complexity of those terms is low, so they can be used in texts for different audiences.

There are some translation procedures that a translator could follow when translating terminology. Following the aforementioned categories in section 2, we have found that

there are several transpositions regarding multi-word terms, but in all of them, the same change took place. This happened because in English the terms are constructed by adjective + noun (elderly patient, primary care) and their equivalents in Spanish are constructed by noun + adjective (paciente anciano, atención primaria). So, the grammatical structure of the term changed from the SL to the TL.

We have consulted two online dictionaries – *Medical Diccionary* and *Diccionario Médico-Biológico (Histórico y Etimológico) de Helenismos* – to see the etymology of some terms of our corpora and find equivalences, adaptations, borrowings, or calques since they look similar in both languages. However, none of those translation procedures were found, but the terms both in English and Spanish had the same origin – Greek or Latin. This is because, as it is said in section 2, Greek and Latin are considered the first languages of science, so although medical language has evolved into other languages, the ancient terms still remain. Table 4 illustrates the etymology of those terms.

ORIGIN	EN TERM	SP TERM	ETYMOLOGY
Greek	Sarcopenia	Sarcopenia	Sarxpenia
	Dyspnea	Disnea	Dyspnoia
	Chemotherapy	Quimioterapia	Chemotherapie
	Symptom	Síntoma	Sýmptōma
Latin	Dementia	Demencia	Dementia
	Depression	Depresión	Depressio

Table 4: Etymology of similar terms in English and Spanish

In section 2, we mentioned some of the problems a translator should face when translating medical terms. Using these problems as reference, we have found the following information:

(1) We have identified a single example of an eponym in our corpus – alzheimer – which was named after the physician who described the disease first, Alois Alzheimer.

(2) Despite the fact that the use of acronyms is a very common practice in medical texts, no acronyms have been found in the current study.

(3) We have found a single example of false friend – condition. This term resembles the Spanish term 'condición' but its real equivalent is 'enfermedad'.

(4) The glossary contains some cases of synonymy both in English and in Spanish. It can be seen in table 4 that there are more cases of synonymy in the corpus of information articles than in the one of abstracts. It is also remarkable the fact that in our corpora there are more synonymous terms in English than in Spanish.

	English synonymy		Spanish synonymy	
	EN	**SP**	**EN**	**SP**
Abstracts	Disease / Condition	Enfermedad	Impairment	Deterioro / Alteración
			Mild cognitive impairment	Deterioro cognitivo leve / Deterioro cognitivo ligero
Information articles	Elder / Senior	Mayor	Health	Salud / Bienestar
	Disease / Condition	Enfermedad		
	Medication / Drug	Medicamento		

Table 5: Cases of synonymy

6. Conclusions and further research

In this paper, we have analyzed terminology from the field of gerontology obtained from two comparable corpora which were manually compiled – one dealing with abstracts and the other with information articles. Additionally, the corpora comprise two languages, English and Spanish. The texts were extracted from different online sources such as specialized online magazines or web pages on gerontology issues. Moreover, we have created a glossary, with the terminology extracted from the corpora, which contains terminological sheets. To build both corpora as well as the glossary, we have followed the subsequent steps:

1. Compilation of the data from different online resources
2. Design of the corpora
3. Exploitation of the corpora with two corpus analysis toolkits – AntConc and TermoStat
4. Extraction of the terminology
5. Creation of the glossary

After building the corpora and creating the glossary, we have made an exhaustive analysis of the terms. Our analysis has shown that, on the one hand, the terminology found in the corpus dealing with abstracts is more complex than the one found in the information articles' corpus. This is something that we assumed before carrying out the analysis since the communicative setting differs from one type of text to the other, being the abstracts expert-expert and the information articles relative expert to uninitiated. And, on the other hand, the translation of medical terms is a complex thing since they are highly specialized terms and thus the translator plays an important role in it. Therefore, we have gone through a big documentation process in order to be able to understand the terminology and to find the perfect equivalent for each term.

Furthermore, we explored in different online dictionaries the etymology of some words that looked similar in English and Spanish for the purpose of finding equivalences, adaptations, borrowings, or calques. But we found that those similar words came from the same Latin or Greek root. There were several instances of terminology that aroused problems, e.g. synonyms, false friends, or eponyms. In order

to find the perfect equivalence for the synonymous words, two reference corpora have been searched – COCA and CREA. As stated before, COCA refers to Corpus of Contemporary American English and CREA refers to Corpus de Referencia del Español Actual being both reference corpora.

It has to be taken into consideration the fact that the amount of data we have worked with is small since building a larger corpus was not possible due to the time and space constraints. We believe that the results would vary if we had gathered a larger corpus since, for instance, the lack of acronyms or the scarce use of eponyms is rare as it is very common to find them in medical texts. Hence, our findings do not comply with most of the characteristics of the medical language mentioned in section 2.

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8. Appendix

8.1. Corpus 0

CODE	TITLE OF THE ARTICLES	NUMBER OF WORDS	DATE	LANGUAGE
AB_001_2013_EN	Changing the Course of Geriatrics Education: An Evaluation of the First Cohort of Reynolds Geriatrics Education Programs	330	2013	ENGLISH
AB_002_2013_EN	Globalization of Gerontology Education: Current Practices and Perceptions for Graduate Gerontology Education in the United States	140	2013	ENGLISH
AB_003_2010_EN	The Increasing Use of Theory in Social Gerontology: 1990-2004	282	2010	ENGLISH
AB_004_2011_EN	The American Medical Association Older Driver Curriculum for Health Professionals: Changes in Trainee Confidence, Attitudes & Practice Behavior	263	2011	ENGLISH
AB_005_2014_EN	The French Society of Geriatrics and Gerontology position paper on the concept of integration	224	2014	ENGLISH

AB_006_2017_EN	Experiencing aging or demystifying myths? – impact of different "geriatrics and gerontology" teaching strategies in first year medical students	346	2017	ENGLISH
AB_007_2011_EN	From Bedside to Bench: summary from the American Geriatrics Society/National Institute on Aging Research Conference on Comorbidity and Multiple Morbidity in Older Adults	232	2011	ENGLISH
AB_008_2014_EN	Complexity in Graduate Medical Educaiton: A Collaborative Education Agenda from Internal Medicine and Geriatric Medicine	238	2014	ENGLISH
AB_009_2013_EN	A Review of Our Roots: Blacks in Gerontology	294	2013	ENGLISH
AB_010_2014_EN	"My Older Clients Fall Through Every Crack in the System": Geriatrics Knowledge Among Legal Professionals	310	2014	ENGLISH
AB_011_2013_EN	Health information technologies in geriatrics and gerontology: a mixed	248	2013	ENGLISH

	systematic review			
AB_012_2011_EN	Update in Geriatric Medicine	235	2011	ENGLISH
AB_013_2012_EN	Geriatric Education in the Health Professions: Are We Making Progress?	238	2012	ENGLISH
AB_014_2015_EN	Combining Quality Improvement and Geriatrics Training: The Nursing Home Polypharmacy Outcomes Project	197	2015	ENGLISH
AB_015_2015_EN	Inertial sensors as measurement tools of elbow range of motion in gerontology	275	2015	ENGLISH
AB_016_1997_EN	Effects of multicomponent exercise on cognitive function in older adults with amnestic mild cognitive impairment: a randomized controlled trial	329	2012	ENGLISH
AB_017_2013_EN	American Geriatrics Society Updated Beers Criteria for Potentially Inappropriate Medication Use in Older Adults	289	2013	ENGLISH
AB_018_2016_EN	"Delirium Day": a nationwide point	470	2016	ENGLISH

	prevalence study of delirium in older hospitalized patients using an easy standardized diagnostic tool			
AB_019_2014_EN	The Unknown: Profession: A Geriatrician	262	2014	ENGLISH
AB_020_2015_EN	Current Practices and Opportunities in a Resident Clinic Regarding the Care of Older Adults with Multimorbidity	313	2015	ENGLISH
AB_021_2015_EN	Cognitive Functioning and Walking Speed in Older Adults as Predictors of Limitations in Self-Reported Instrumental Activity of Daily Living: Prospective Findings from the Obu Study of Health Promotion for the Elderly	273	2015	ENGLISH
AB_022_2016_EN	Adoption of Evidence-Based Fall Prevention Practices in Primary Care for Older Adults with a History of Falls	336	2016	ENGLISH
AB_023_2011_EN	Survey of Geriatricians on the Impact of Fecal Incontinence on Nursing	303	2011	ENGLISH

	Home Referral			
AB_024_2016_EN	Plasma microRNA biomarker detection for mild cognitive impairment using differential correlation analysis	283	2016	ENGLISH
AB_025_2014_EN	Advances in Geroscience: Impact on Healthspan and Chronic Disease	266	2014	ENGLISH
AB_026_2013_EN	Geritalk: Communication Skills Training for Geriatrics and Palliative Medicine Fellows	275	2013	ENGLISH
AB_027_2015_EN	Relationship between paraspinal muscle cross-sectional area and relative proprioceptive weighting ratio of older persons with lumbar spondylosis	211	2015	ENGLISH
AB_028_2016_EN	Does the Q – H index show a stronger relationship than the H:Q ratio in regard to knee pain during daily activities in patients with knee osteoarthritis?	296	2016	ENGLISH
AB_029_2015_EN	Effects of exercise and horticultural intervention on the brain and mental health in older adults with	410	2015	ENGLISH

	depressive symptoms and memory problems: study protocol for a randomized controlled trial [UMIN000018547]			
AB_030_2014_EN	A Large, Cross-Sectional Observational Study of Serum BDNF, Cognitive Function, and Mild Cognitive Impairment in the Elderly	242	2014	ENGLISH
AB_031_2014_EN	The Effect of Nurse Practitioner Co-Management on the Care of Geriatric Conditions	331	2014	ENGLISH
AB_032_2015_EN	Combined association of chronic disease and low skeletal muscle mass with physical performance in older adults in the Sarcopenia and Translational Aging Research in Taiwan (START) study	359	2015	ENGLISH
AB_033_2014_EN	Behavioral Treatment of Chronic Insomnia in Older Adults: Does Nocturia Matter?	333	2014	ENGLISH
AB_034_2016_EN	European Society for Swallowing Disorders – European Union Geriatric Medicine Society white	349	2016	ENGLISH

	paper: oropharyngeal dysphagia as geriatric syndrome			
AB_035_2013_EN	Six-Minute Walking Distance Correlated with Memory and Brain Volume in Older Adults with Mild Cognitive Impairment: A Voxel-Based Morphometry Study	244	2013	ENGLISH
AB_036_2013_EN	Serum 25-Hydroxyvitamin D, Transitions between Frailty States, and Mortality among Older Adults: The Invecchiare in Chianti Study	336	2013	ENGLISH
AB_037_2013_EN	Pharmacodynamics of vancomycin in elderly patients aged 75 years of older with methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* hospital-acquired pheumonia	316	2013	ENGLISH
AB_038_2016_EN	Progress in Aging Epidemiology in Japan: The JAGES Project	148	2016	ENGLISH
AB_039_2015_EN	Effects of a Formula Containing Two Types of Prebiotics, Bifidogenic Growth Stimulator and	262	2015	ENGLISH

	Galacto-oligosaccharide, and Fermented Milk Products on Intestinal Microbiota and Antibody Response to Influenza Vaccine in Elderly Patients: A Randomized Controlled Trial			
AB_040_2014_EN	Age-indced reduction of autophagy-related gene expression in associated with onset of Alzheimer's disease	218	2014	ENGLISH
AB_041_2012_EN	Impact of Blunted Perception of Dyspnea on Medical Care Use and Expenditure, and Mortality in Elderly People	319	2012	ENGLISH
AB_042_2015_EN	Developing and Testing a Decision Aid for Use by Providers in Making Recommendations About Mammography Screening in Older Women	171	2015	ENGLISH
AB_043_2010_EN	EMS Attitudes Towards Geriatric Prehospital Care And Continuing Medical Education in Geriatrics	261	2010	ENGLISH
AB_044_2010_EN	Sarcopenia: European consensus on definition and diagnosis	326	2010	ENGLISH

AB_045_2016_EN	Estimation of prevalence of sarcopenia by using a new bioelectrical impedance analysis in Chinese community-dwelling elderly people	253	2016	ENGLISH
AB_046_2016_EN	The Klotho gene G-395A polymorphism and metabolic syndrome in very elderly people	324	2016	ENGLISH
AB_047_2010_EN	Myeloperoxidase Levels and Mortality in Frail Community-Living Elderly Individuals	295	2010	ENGLISH
AB_048_2010_EN	Changes in Mobility Among Older Adults with Psychometrically Defined Mild Cognitive Impairment	215	2010	ENGLISH
AB_049_2011_EN	Impact of Chronic Kidney Disease on Activities of Daily Living in Community-Dwelling Older Adults	310	2011	ENGLISH
AB_050_2015_EN	Management of Neuropsychiatric Symptoms of Dementia in Clinical Settings: Recommendations from a Multidisciplinary Expert Panel	302	2015	ENGLISH

AB_051_2015_EN	The occurrence of visual and cognitive impairment, and eye diseases in the super-elderly in Japan: a cross-sectional single-center study	333	2015	ENGLISH
AB_052_2013_EN	Cognitive Activities and Instrumental Activity of Daily Living in Older Adults with Mild Cognitive Impairment	208	2013	ENGLISH
AB_053_2013_EN	Cognitive function effects trainability for physical performance in exercise intervention among older adults with mild cognitive impairment	294	2013	ENGLISH
AB_054_2012_EN	Adiposity to muscle ratio predicts incident physical limitation in a cohort of 3,153 older adults-an alternative measurement of sarcopenia and sarcopenic obesity	340	2012	ENGLISH
AB_055_2016_EN	Use of the sit-to-stand task to evaluate motor function of older adults using telemetry	317	2016	ENGLISH
AB_056_2017_EN	Aplication of Medical Moisture Retention Cream	335	2017	ENGLISH

	(ALHYDRANA,A®), A New Option in the Treatment of Venous Eczema			
AB_057_2017_EN	Fictive Carers Perception of the Impact of Outcome-Focused Homecare with Older People Living Alone	244	2017	ENGLISH
AB_058_2017_EN	Structural Validity and Reliability of the Dutch Older Patient in Acute Care Survey (OPACS), Measuring Nurses Attitude towards Older Patients	377	2017	ENGLISH
AB_059_2017_EN	Evaluating Kidney Function in Elderly Population: A Cross-Sectional Study in Primary Health Care	314	2017	ENGLISH
AB_060_2017_EN	Application of the Omaha System in the Determination of Healthcare Needs of Individuals Receiving Home Healthcare	269	2017	ENGLISH
AB_061_2016_EN	The Grandparent-Grandchild Relationship and its Effects on the Developments of Young Children's Social	210	2016	ENGLISH

	Competence			
AB_062_2016_EN	Diet Quality and Associated Factors Among Eldercare Workers in Long-Term Care Facilities	209	2016	ENGLISH
AB_063_2016_EN	Effect of IL-12 on Experimental Allergic Otitis Media with Effusion	210	2016	ENGLISH
AB_064_2016_EN	Social Participation and Life Satisfaction Among Widowed Older Adults in China	183	2016	ENGLISH
AB_065_2016_EN	Grandparent Caregiving and Self-Rated Health among Rural Chinese Older Adults: A Longitudinal Study Using Latent Difference Score Analysis	308	2016	ENGLISH
AB_066_2016_EN	Effect of Social Support Systems on the Psychosocial Well-Being of the Elderly in Old People's Homes in Ibadan	451	2016	ENGLISH
AB_067_2016_EN	Pleural Effusion Following Rib Fractures in the Elderly: Are We Being Aggressive	368	2016	ENGLISH

	Enough?			
AB_068_2016_EN	The Prevalence of Depressive Symptoms and Risk Factors among Older Adults Admitted to the Geriatrics Outpatient Clinic: A Natural Result of Normal Aging or Not?	256	2016	ENGLISH
AB_069_2016_EN	Elderly Cancer Survivor Reflect on Coping Srageties During the Cancer Journey	268	2016	ENGLISH
AB_070_2016_EN	The Rules in Institutional Care: An Ethnographic Style Study Introduction	298	2016	ENGLISH
AB_071_2016_EN	Deceased Donor Kidney Transplantation in Patients Aged 70 and Older: Is 70 the New 50?	328	2016	ENGLISH
AB_072_2016_EN	The Benefit and Tolerability of Adjuvant Chemotherapy in Elderly Stage III Colon Cancer Patients: A 3 Year Retrospective Audit	283	2016	ENGLISH
AB_073_2016_EN	Factors Predicting Length of Hospital Stay in Acute Stroke Patients Admitted in a Rural Tertiary Care Hospital	310	2016	ENGLISH
AB_074_2016_EN	Geriatric Depression And	341	2016	ENGLISH

	Cognitive Impairment: A Follow Up Study			
AB_075_2016_EN	Exploration Of Quality Of Life Of Diabetic Patients In State Retirement Homes In Turkey	233	2016	ENGLISH
AB_076_2016_EN	Effect Of Socioeconomic Status On Expectations Among Completely Edentulous Patients Regarding Conventional Complete Dentures	186	2016	ENGLISH
AB_077_2016_EN	Accelerated Medical Education: Impact Of A 48 Hour Hospice Home Immersion	322	2016	ENGLISH
AB_078_2016_EN	Is Percutaneous Nephrolithotomy Safe For Elderly Kidney Stone Patients?	274	2016	ENGLISH
AB_079_2016_EN	Correlation Of The Index Of Activities Of Daily Living (Index Of ADOH) With The Functional Independence Measure (FIM) In Older Adults	326	2016	ENGLISH
AB_080_2016_EN	Why Elderly Patients With Ground Level Falls Die Within 30 Days And Beyond?	389	2016	ENGLISH

AB_081_2016_EN	Hospitalization And Mortality Rates In Patients With Respiratory Diseases In The Very Elderly Population	282	2016	ENGLISH
AB_082_2016_EN	Attitudes Towards The Elderly Among Nursing Students In Poland Initial Findings	304	2016	ENGLISH
AB_083_2016_EN	Challenging Aspects Of Bereavement And Grief In Older Adults With Dementia: A Case Series And Clinical Considerations	401	2016	ENGLISH
AB_084_2016_EN	Inflammatory Markers And Disability In Chinese Older Adults	370	2016	ENGLISH
AB_085_2016_EN	Risk Factors Of Dizziness Among Institutionalized Elderly Persons: A Case Control Study	270	2016	ENGLISH
AB_086_2016_EN	Functional Capacity And Physical Exercise In Older Women Living In A Rural Environment: A Correlational Cross-Sectional Study	221	2016	ENGLISH
AB_087_2016_EN	Perceived Barriers, Facilitators And Patterns Of Physical Activity Of Olderold Adults Living In	189	2016	ENGLISH

	Assisted Retirement Accommodation: A Qualitative And Quantitative Pilot Research			
AB_088_2016_EN	Chemotherapy For Elderly Ovarion Cancer Patients	274	2016	ENGLISH
AB_089_2015_EN	Monitoring of adverse drug reactions in elderly patients in an Indian tertiary care hospital	242	2015	ENGLISH
AB_090_2015_EN	Role of co-existence of multiple chronic conditions on the longitudinal decline in cognitive performance among older adults in the US	321	2015	ENGLISH
AB_091_2015_EN	Impact of cardiovascular risk in elderly physical activity program participants	247	2015	ENGLISH
AB_092_2015_EN	Factors affecting depression and quality of life in the elderly	198	2015	ENGLISH
AB_093_2017_SP	Perfil y manejo inicial de los ancianos atendidos por infección en los servicios de Urgencias hospitalarios	290	2017	SPANISH

AB_094_2011_SP	Neuropsicología y diagnóstico temprano	221	2011	SPANISH
AB_095_2011_SP	La enfermedad de Alzheimer antes de la demencia. Beneficios del diagnóstico precoz	359	2011	SPANISH
AB_096_2007_SP	Determinación del fragmento N-terminal del propéptido natriurético cerebral (NTproBNP) en pacientes de edad avanzada con disnea aguda: valor diagnóstico y pronóstico	254	2007	SPANISH
AB_097_2010_SP	Impacto de la nocturia en la calidad del sueño en pacientes con síntomas del tracto urinario inferior sugestivos de hiperplasia benigna de la próstata. Estudio NocSu	323	2010	SPANISH
AB_098_2016_SP	Sensibilidad y especificidad de la adiposidad abdominal con el síndrome metabólico en ancianos	322	2016	SPANHIS
AB_099_2016_SP	La prevalencia de sarcopenia en residencias de España: comparación de los resultados del estudio muticéntrico ELLI con otras	294	2016	SPANISH

	poblaciones			
AB_100_2016_SP	Concordancia del registro de demencia en las principales fuentes de información clínica	284	2016	SPANISH
AB_101_2016_SP	Intervenciones basadas en el ejercicio y el entorno para la prevención de caídas en personas con deterioro cognitivo que viven en centros de cuidado: revisión sistemática y metaanálisis	199	2016	SPANISH
AB_102_2016_SP	Valoración del estado nutricional en Geriatría: declaración de consenso del Grupo de Nutrición de la Sociedad Española de Geriatría y Gerontología	341	2016	SPANISH
AB_103_2015_SP	Caídas en la población anciana española: incidencia, consecuencias y factores de riesgo	298	2015	SPANISH
AB_104_2015_SP	Relación entre proteínas carboniladas y factor necrótico tumoral alfa con fuerza muscular en mujeres jóvenes y mayores: estudio exploratorio	283	2015	SPANISH
AB_105_2014_SP	Perfil de prescripción	297	2014	SPANISH

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	farmacológica en pacientes con enfermedades crónicas no neoplásticas en fase avanzada			
AB_106_2014_SP	Alopurinol y su papel en el tratamiento de la sarcopenia	240	2014	SPANISH
AB_107_2014_SP	Efectos de un programa de intervención neuropsicológica basado en mindfulness sobre la enfermedad de Alzheimer: ensayo clínico aleatorizado a doble ciego	305	2014	SPANISH
AB_108_2015_SP	Rumiación y fusión cognitiva en el cuidado familiar de personas con demencia	240	2015	SPANISH
AB_109_2014_SP	Prevalencia y valor pronóstico al año de la anemia en pacientes ingresados en una unidad geriátrica de agudos	250	2014	SPANISH
AB_110_2014_SP	Estudio exploratorio sobre el uso de instrumentos de evaluación cognitiva y neuropsicológica en centros de personas mayores de Galicia	281	2014	SPANISH

AB_111_2014_SP	Microbiología de las infecciones de úlceras por presión y de origen vascular	274	2014	SPANISH
AB_112_2013_SP	Déficit de Vitamina D en una cohorte de mayores de 65 años: prevalencia y asociación con factores sociodemográficos y de salud	346	2013	SPANISH
AB_113_2014_SP	Herramientas de valoración geriátrica en Servicios de Geriatría españoles	383	2014	SPANISH
AB_114_2013_SP	La calidad de vida en ancianos polimedicados con multimorbilidad	286	2013	SPANISH
AB_115_2013_SP	Eficacia de la vía subcutánea frente a la hidratación intravenosa en el paciente anciano hospitalizado: estudio controlado aleatorizado	288	2013	SPANISH
AB_116_2013_SP	Análisis de la relación entre las actitudes hacia la vejez y el envejecimiento y lo índices de bienestar en una muestra de personas mayores	224	2013	SPANISH
AB_117_2013_SP	Efecto de 24 semanas de entrenamiento de fuerza moderada-alta intensidad	291	2013	SPANISH

	en ancianos			
AB_118_2013_SP	Enfermedad crónica, mortalidad, discapacidad y pérdida de movilidad en ancianos españoles: estudio FRADEA	293	2013	SPANISH
AB_119_2013_SP	Adaptación y validación de la versión española de la escala de evaluación de dolor en personas con demencia avanzada: PAINAD-Sp	272	2013	SPANISH
AB_120_2013_SP	Inmunosenescencia prematura en ratones triple-transgénico para la enfermedad del Alzheimer	301	2013	SPANISH
AB_121_2013_SP	La participación de personas con demencia en las reuniones del plan de atención individualizada: impacto en el bienestar y la calidad del cuidado	294	2013	SPANISH
AB_122_2013_SP	Estudio de la vulnerabilidad neuronal selectiva en el sistema nervioso central humano	263	2013	SPANISH
AB_123_2015_SP	Desarrollo de un modelo predictivo para el índice del cuidador	322	2015	SPANISH
AB_124_2016_SP	Intervención geriátrica en	298	2016	SPANISH

	el anciano ingresado por fractura de cadera en el Hospital Universitario de Guadalajara: repercusión clínica, asistencial y económica			
AB_125_2016_SP	Consumo de ansiolíticos e hipnóticos y factores asociados en las personas mayores	299	2016	SPANISH
AB_126_2016_SP	Hematoma subdural crónico en pacientes muy ancianos	323	2016	SPANISH
AB_127_2016_SP	Factores relacionados con el maltrato no institucional en residencias de personas mayores	268	2016	SPANISH
AB_128_2016_SP	Disminución de la toxicidad y del efecto terapéutico de ácido zoledrónico en el tratamiento combinado con diferentes extractos antioxidantes	283	2016	SPANISH
AB_129_2015_SP	Lesión medular traumática en mayores de 65 años en la provincia de Asturias	247	2015	SPANISH
AB_130_2015_SP	Factores sociodemográficos asociados con el grado de	224	2015	SPANISH

	adherencia al patrón de dieta mediterránea en personas mayores			
AB_131_2015_SP	Evaluación del ambiente de trabajo de las enfermeras en las unidades sociosanitarias de atención intermedia de Cataluña	274	2015	SPANISH
AB_132_2016_SP	Estudio de la implicación en un grupo de personas con demencia con atención tradicional y un grupo con atención centrada en la persona	330	2016	SPANISH
AB_133_2016_SP	Uso de sondas gastrostomía en mayores de 75 años	277	2016	SPANISH
AB_134_2015_SP	Gestión de traslados potencialmente evitables a los hospitales de agudos desde unidades de rehabilitación geriátrica: aspectos críticos de un protocolo de intervención	236	2015	SPANISH
AB_135_2011_SP	Construcción y validación de escala para evaluar las actitudes hacia los pacientes con enfermedad de Alzheimer y trastornos relacionados	275	2011	SPANISH

AB_136_2011_SP	Empleo subóptimo de la quimioterapia adyuvante en mujeres de 70 años de edad o más diagnosticadas de cáncer de mama en un hospital universitario	274	2011	SPANISH
AB_137_2016_SP	Salud autopercibida y calidad de vida en mayores institucionalizados en el medio rural	273	2016	SPANISH
AB_138_2016_SP	Evaluación de una intervención educativa sobre alimentación en mayores: un estudio comunitario	275	2016	SPANISH
AB_139_2016_SP	Necesidades nutricionales en personas de edad avanzada	195	2016	SPANISH
AB_140_2016_SP	Potencialidades conservadas en el adulto mayor	172	2016	SPANISH
AB_141_2016_SP	Funcionalidad familiar y perfil lipídico en adultos mayores con diabetes mellitus tipo 2	201	2016	SPANISH
AB_142_2016_SP	Necesidades nutricionales en personas de edad avanzada	195	2016	SPANISH
AB_143_2016_SP	Potencialidades conservadas en el adulto	171	2016	SPANISH

	mayor			
AB_144_2017_SP	Valoración del paciente con deterioro de la capacidad mental en Odontología. Revisión de la literatura	268	2017	SPANISH
AB_145_2015_SP	Presentación de la insuficiencia cardíaca en el paciente anciano	256	2015	SPANISH
AB_146_2015_SP	Atención farmacéutica en el Paciente Geriátrico. Deterioro de la movilidad en cama del paciente geriátrico	244	2015	SPANISH
AB_147_2015_SP	Problemas asociados al uso de fármacos en el adulto mayor, institucionalizado. Discusión de un caso	261	2015	SPANISH
AB_148_2015_SP	Efecto de la actividad física en la población anciana sobre los niveles plasmáticos de aminoácidos precursores de neurotransmisores	256	2015	SPANISH
AB_149_2015_SP	Tratamiento quirúrgico de la estenosis lumbar degenerativa en octogenarios	260	2015	SPANISH
AB_150_2016_SP	Depresión y funcionalidad familiar en	246	2016	SPANISH

	el paciente con diabetes mellitus tipo 2			
AR_151_2009_EN	Elder Care – First Steps	2.665	2009	ENGLISH
AR_152_2009_EN	Checklist	1.173	2009	ENGLISH
AR_153_2016_EN	Preventing Alzheimer's Disease or Other Dementias	2.202	2016	ENGLISH
AR_154_2016_EN	Late Stage and End-of-Life Care	2..970	2016	ENGLISH
AR_155_2011_EN	20 Warning Signs Your Parent Needs Help at Home	1.118	2011	ENGLISH
AR_156_2017_EN	Top 6 Medication Problems and How to Prevent Them	626	2017	ENGLISH
AR_157_2017_EN	Guide for Managing Medications and Prescriptions	1.017	2017	ENGLISH
AR_158_2017_EN	Seniors and Prescription Drug Addiction	918	2017	ENGLISH
AR_159_2017_EN	Urinary Tract Infections in the Elderly	623	2017	ENGLISH
AR_160_2017_EN	Home Remedies for UTI: Tips from Family Caregivers	1.674	2017	ENGLISH
AR_161_2017_EN	Eldercare at Home: Mobility Problems	1.427	2017	ENGLISH
AR_162_2015_EN	Aging & Health A to Z: Falls Prevention	2.535	2015	ENGLISH
AR_163_2015_EN	Medications & Older Adults	1.116	2015	ENGLISH

AR_164_2017_SP	Aprender a cuidarte para cuidar mejor	622	2017	SPANISH
AR_165_2017_SP	Cambios posturales y movilización de personas en situación de dependencia	974	2017	SPANISH
AR_166_2017_SP	Productos de apoyo para el cuidado e higiene personal	595	2017	SPANISH
AR_167_2017_SP	Polimialgia Reumática (PMR)	922	2017	SPANISH
AR_168_2017_SP	Problemas reumatológicos en los mayores	1.280	2017	SPANISH
AR_169_2017_SP	Ayuda a los cuidadores de las personas mayores dependientes	1.672	2017	SPANISH
AR_170_2017_SP	Ejercicio en la tercera edad	1.038	2017	SPANISH
AR_171_2017_SP	Estreñimiento en los mayores	1.634	2017	SPANISH
AR_172_2015_SP	Principios básicos del buen trato a los mayores	632	2015	SPANISH
AR_173_2016_SP	Algunos mayores con las placas cerebrales del Alzheimer conservan la memoria	379	2016	SPANISH
AR_174_2017_SP	Mayores: el maltrato	1.324	2017	SPANISH
AR_175_2017_SP	Consejos sobre cómo cuidar a los mayores en casa	923	2017	SPANISH

AR_176_2017_SP	Síndrome de inmovilidad en personas mayores	519	2017	SPANISH
AR_177_2017_SP	Trastornos de deglución en personas mayores	428	2017	SPANISH
AR_178_2017_SP	Osteoporosis y fracturas óseas en personas mayores	718	2017	SPANISH
AR_179_2017_SP	Actitudes hacia la persona dependiente	473	2017	SPANISH
AR_180_2014_SP	Introducción a la incontinencia	636	2014	SPANISH
AR_181_2014_SP	Vivir con la incontinencia	320	2014	SPANISH
AR_182_2017_SP	Demencia, cambios de conducta y pautas de actuación	375	2017	SPANISH

8.2. Glossary

8.2.1. Terminology from abstracts

Term 1:

Language	English	Español	
Field	Medicine	Medicina	
Subfield	Gerontology	Gerontología	
Term	Impairment	Deterioro	Alteración
Grammatical category	Noun	Nombre masculino	Nombre femenino
Contextual fragment	Cognitive function affects trainability for physical performance in exercise intervention among older adults with mild cognitive **impairment**	Se recomienda la evaluación de la memoria con herramientas que se muestren sensibles al **deterioro** mnésico de tipo hipoámpico	Se revisan los estudios que han investida las **alteraciones** cognitivas antes de la manifestación de la EA.

Term 2:

Language	English	Español
Field	Medicine	Medicina
Subfield	Gerontology	Gerontología
Term	Cognitive	Cognitivo
Grammatical category	Adjective	Adjetivo
Contextual fragment	The exercises included aerobic exercises, muscle strength training, and postural balance retraining, and were conducted using multiple conditions to stimulate **cognitive** functions.	Clínicamente se manifiesta con deterioro **cognitivo** y déficit neurológico. La situación clínica al ingreso representó en nuestra serie un importante factor predictivo tanto de complicaciones como de mortalidad.

Term 3:

Language	English		Español
Field	Medicine		Medicina
Subfield	Gerontology		Gerontología
Term	Disease	Condition	Enfermedad
Grammatical category	Noun	Noun	Nombre femenino
Contextual fragment	Although we can reasonably expect to live longer today than past generations did, the age-related **disease** burden we will have to confront has not changed.	Chronic kidney disease (CKD) is an important **condition**, with implications in morbidity and mortality that primary care physicians should early detect.	En el estudio participaron 127 personas mayores con **enfermedad** de Alzheimer probable según criterios de la NINCDS-ADRDA.

Term 4:

Language	English	Español
Field	Medicine	Medicina
Subfield	Gerontology	Gerontología
Term	Dementia	Demencia
Grammatical category	Noun	Nombre femenino
Contextual fragment	Early detection of **dementia**, and MCI, is a crucial issue in terms of secondary prevention.	Estos resultados apoyan la idea de que la intervención basada en mindfulness puede producir un beneficio clínicamente relevante en el tratamiento de la **demencia**.

Term 5:

Language	English	Español	
Field	Medicine	Medicina	
Subfield	Gerontology	Gerontología	
Term	Mild cognitive impairment	Deterioro cognitivo leve	Deterioro cognitivo ligero
Grammatical category	Adjective + adjective + noun	Nombre masculino + adjetivo + adjetivo	Nombre masculino + adjetivo + adjetivo
Contextual fragment	Forty-four older adults diagnosed with **mild cognitive impairment** based on the Peterson criteria (mean age 74.8 years) consented to and completed a 6-month twice weekly exercise intervention.	Los avances en el diagnostico de la EA podrían apoyar una revisión de los estándares clínicos actuales para el **deterioro cognitivo leve**	

Term 6:

Language	English	Español
Field	Medicine	Medicina
Subfield	Gerontology	Gerontología
Term	Sarcopenia	Sarcopenia
Grammatical category	Noun	Nombre femenino
Contextual fragment	The European Working Group on Sarcopenia in Older People (EWGSOP) developed a practical clinical definition and consensus diagnostic criteria for age-related **sarcopenia**.	Conclusiones: La presencia de **sarcopenia** es un problema frecuente en personas mayores que viven en residencia, especialmente en mujeres

Term 7:

Language	English	Español
Field	Medicine	Medicina
Subfield	Gerontology	Gerontología
Term	Nocturia	Nocturia
Grammatical category	Noun	Nombre femenino
Contextual fragment	These secondary analyses suggest that brief behavioral treatment of insomnia may be more efficacious in improving insomnia in participants without **nocturia**.	Los pacientes con **nocturia** indicaron que su calidad de sueño era muy inferior a la de pacientes con síntomas de tracto urinario inferior, pero sin **nocturia**.

Term 8:

Language	English	Español
Field	Medicine	Medicina
Subfield	Gerontology	Gerontología
Term	Dyspnea	Disnea
Grammatical category	Noun	Nombre femenino
Contextual fragment	Poor perception of **dyspnea** might be reasonably attributed to an inappropriately low level of fear and inadequate earlier medical treatment for both patients and physicians, resulting in subsequent intensive care.	El NTproBNP es un parámetro útil para diferenciar y clasificar desde el punto de vista pronóstico a pacientes ancianos con **disnea** asociada a IC.

Term 9:

Language	English	Español
Field	Medicine	Medicina
Subfield	Gerontology	Gerontología
Term	Treatment	Tratamiento
Grammatical category	Noun	Nombre masculino
Contextual fragment	Potentially inappropriate medications (PIMs) continue to be prescribed and used as first-line **treatment** for the most vulnerable of older adults, despite evidence of poor outcomes from the use of PIMs in older adults.	Los avances en el diagnostico de la EA podrían apoyar una revisión de los estándares clínicos actuales para el deterioro cognitivo leve y proveer nuevos hitos para el **tratamiento** precoz de la enfermedad.

Term 10:

Language	English	Español
Field	Medicine	Medicina
Subfield	Gerontology	Gerontología
Term	Adiposity	Adiposidad
Grammatical category	Noun	Nombre femenino
Contextual fragment	The relationship between baseline **adiposity** to muscle ratio and incident physical limitation was examined by logistic regression.	Se ha reconocido que la **adiposidad** abdominal está asociada a factores de riesgo cardiovascular, intolerancia a la glucosa, hipertensión y dislipidemia.

Term 11:

Language	English	Español
Field	Medicine	Medicina
Subfield	Gerontology	Gerontología
Term	Elderly patient	Paciente anciano
Grammatical category	Adjective + noun	Nombre + adjetivo
Contextual fragment	We entered this exercise having recently joined the ranks of geriatricians-prepared to improve the health and quality of care of our **elderly patients**.	La eficacia de la rehidratación por vía subcutánea en **pacientes ancianos** hospitalizados con deshidratación leve-moderada no es inferior a la obtenida por vía intravenosa , pudiendo presentar ventajas adicionales .

Term 12:

Language	English	Español
Field	Medicine	Medicina
Subfield	Gerontology	Gerontología
Term	Risk factor	Factor de riesgo
Grammatical category	Noun + noun	Nombre masculino + preposición + nombre masculino
Contextual fragment	It is important to implement health policies to inform the community , prevent associated **risk factors** , and promote appropriate treatments and rehabilitation	Las historias clínico-nutricional y dietética pretenden evidenciar los posibles **factores de riesgo** sobre la base del cuadro de desnutrición.

Term 13:

Language	English	Español
Field	Medicine	Medicina
Subfield	Gerontology	Gerontología
Term	Primary care	Atención primaria
Grammatical category	Adjective + noun	Nombre femenino + adjetivo
Contextual fragment	Compared to usual care using the ACOVE-2 model, NP co-management is associated with better quality of care for geriatric conditions in community-based **primary care**.	Sería muy recomendable poder determinar los valores de vitamina D en mayores de riesgo en **atención primaria** con el objetivo de adoptar medidas de suplementación farmacológica en los pacientes con niveles no adecuados.

Term 14:

Language	English	Español
Field	Medicine	Medicina
Subfield	Gerontology	Gerontología
Term	Chronic disease	Enfermedad crónica
Grammatical category	Adjective + noun	Nombre femenino + adjetivo
Contextual fragment	Geroscience is a cross disciplinary field focused on understanding the relationships between the processes of aging and age-related **chronic diseases**.	Analizar el perfil de prescripción farmacológica y los factores asociados a polifarmacia en pacientes con **enfermedades crónicas** no neoplásicas en fase avanzada.

Term 15:

Language	English	Español
Field	Medicine	Medicina
Subfield	Gerontology	Gerontología
Term	Depression	Depresión
Grammatical category	Noun	Nombre femenino
Contextual fragment	We observed mild **depression** in nearly one-third of patients older than 75. For clinicians dealing with this population, it is important to assess depressive symptoms and predictors in geriatric patients.	El fin de la vida laboral, el aislamiento, la pérdida de contacto social que da el trabajo y la viudez y la muerte de los amigos disminuyen la autoestima de los adultos mayores y provocan **depresión**.

Term 16:

Language	English	Español
Field	Medicine	Medicina
Subfield	Gerontology	Gerontología
Term	Chemotherapy	Quimioterapia
Grammatical category	Noun	Nombre femenino
Contextual fragment	Patients aged >60 years with stage III colon cancer referred for adjuvant **chemotherapy** between 2010-2012 were identified from a tertiary hospital oncology database.	En ambos, analizamos las diferencias en cuanto a las características de las pacientes y del tumor, el tipo de tratamiento con **quimioterapia**, y la toxicidad asociada a la misma.

Term 17:

Language	English	Español
Field	Medicine	Medicina
Subfield	Gerontology	Gerontología
Term	Assessment	Evaluación
Grammatical category	Noun	Nombre femenino
Contextual fragment	We conducted a retrospective chart review to assess the extent to which patients aged 65+ years with a history of repeated falls or fall-related health-care use received multifactorial risk **assessment** and interventions.	Se recomienda la **evaluación** de la memoria con herramientas que se muestren sensibles al deterioro mnésico de tipo hipocámpico.

8.2.2. Terminology from information articles

Term 1:

Language	English	Español
Field	Medicine	Medicina
Subfield	Gerontology	Gerontología
Term	Caregiver	Cuidador, cuidadora
Grammatical category	Noun	Nombre masculino y femenino
Contextual fragment	Remember that the **caregiver**'s role is to help them maintain as much control over their lives as feasible, not take it away; this includes allowing them to make their own decisions unless the decisions become harmful to them.	En nuestra sociedad son numerosos los individuos que realizan la función de **cuidadores** principales de estas personas mayores dependientes

Term 2:

Language	English	Español
Field	Medicine	Medicina
Subfield	Gerontology	Gerontología
Term	Alzheimer	Alzheimer
Grammatical category	Noun	Nombre masculino
Contextual fragment	Promising research shows that you can reduce your risk of **Alzheimer**'s and other dementias through a combination of simple but effective lifestyle changes.	Los problemas que mayor dependencia originan son enfermedades neurológicas como la demencia tipo **Alzheimer**, enfermedad de Parkinson o los accidentes cerebrovasculares, también llamados ictus.

Term 3:

Language	English		Español
Field	Medicine		Medicina
Subfield	Gerontology		Gerontología
Term	Elder	Senior	Mayor
Grammatical category	Noun / adjective	Noun / adjetive	Nombre / adjetivo
Contextual fragment	Failure to identify these conditions as being treatable could place **elderly** patients at risk of unnecessary functional decline.	Learn as much as possible about the medical condition afflicting the **senior**.	El estreñimiento representa un serio problema especialmente para aquellas personas **mayores** que viven con alguna discapacidad.

Term 4:

Language	English		Español
Field	Medicine		Medicina
Subfield	Gerontology		Gerontología
Term	Disease	Condition	Enfermedad
Grammatical category	Noun	Noun	Nombre femenino
Contextual fragment	Study the symptoms and progression of the **disease** so you can anticipate what might come next.	Failure to identify these **conditions** as being treatable could place elderly patients at risk of unnecessary functional decline.	Algunas personas notan unos síntomas parecidos a los de la gripe, que ocasionalmente pueden deberse a una infección por parvovirus; sin embargo, en la mayoría de los casos la **enfermedad** aparece de forma espontánea y es de causa desconocida.

Term 5:

Language	English	Español
Field	Medicine	Medicina
Subfield	Gerontology	Gerontología
Term	Patient	Paciente
Grammatical category	Noun	Nombre
Contextual fragment	The **patient** has made multiple trips to the emergency room, their condition has been stabilized, but the illness continues to progress significantly, affecting their quality of life.	En todos los **pacientes** que toman corticoides debe medirse el estado de mineralización de sus huesos por medio de una técnica denominada densitometría ósea.

Term 6:

Language	English	Español
Field	Medicine	Medicina
Subfield	Gerontology	Gerontología
Term	Risk factor	Factor de riesgo
Grammatical category	Noun + noun	Nombre + preposición + adjetivo
Contextual fragment	It's common for people with Alzheimer's disease to suffer from insomnia and other sleep problems. But new research suggests that disrupted sleep isn't just a symptom of Alzheimer's, but a possible **risk factor**.	Los principales **factores de riesgo** son: la edad (a mayor edad mayor frecuencia de la enfermedad, mayor gravedad de ésta y mayor posibilidad de múltiples localizaciones articulares); el sexo (sobre todo femenino en cuanto a artrosis de manos y rodillas y el masculino para la artrosis de cadera); la obesidad; la herencia; algunos defectos congénitos de las articulaciones (como en el caso de la cadera); y la sobrecarga física profesional o deportiva.

Term 7:

Language	English	Español
Field	Medicine	Medicina
Subfield	Gerontology	Gerontología
Term	Care	Cuidado
Grammatical category	Noun	Nombre masculino
Contextual fragment	The hospice team makes regular visits to assess the patient and provide additional care and services, such as speech and physical therapy or to help with bathing and other personal **care** needs.	Progresivamente perdemos la autonomía y necesitamos más atención y **cuidados**, en todos los órdenes.

Term 8:

Language	English		Español
Field	Medicine		Medicina
Subfield	Gerontology		Gerontología
Term	Medication	Drug	Medicamento
Grammatical category	Noun	Noun	Nombre
Contextual fragment	During this time, palliative care measures can provide the patient with **medication** and treatments to control pain and other symptoms, such as constipation, nausea, or shortness of breath.	Take this list with you to ALL of your loved one's medical appointments to help avoid dangerous prescription **drugs** interactions.	Una vez que se ha producido la pérdida de hueso, el tratamiento irá enfocado a reducir al mínimo el riesgo de fractura, detener esa pérdida de hueso y, en la medida de lo posible, restablecer el hueso perdido para lo que se usan distintos **medicamentos** que deberá tomar el paciente a largo plazo.

Term 9:

Language	English	Español
Field	Medicine	Medicina
Subfield	Gerontology	Gerontología
Term	Symptom	Síntoma
Grammatical category	Noun	Nombre masculino
Contextual fragment	During this time, palliative care measures can provide the patient with medication and treatments to control pain and other **symptoms**, such as constipation, nausea, or shortness of breath.	Algunas personas notan unos **síntomas** parecidos a los de la gripe, que ocasionalmente pueden deberse a una infección por parvovirus; sin embargo, en la mayoría de los casos la enfermedad aparece de forma espontánea y es de causa desconocida.

Term 10:

Language	English	Español
Field	Medicine	Medicina
Subfield	Gerontology	Gerontología
Term	Wheelchair	Silla de ruedas
Grammatical category	Noun	Nombre femenino + preposición + nombre femenino
Contextual fragment	Depending on the needs of the person who will use the **wheelchair**, the doctor or physical therapist will be able to make suggestions for the type of **wheelchair** to use, what features it should have, and how to use it safely.	Ésta última conlleva más riesgo en su ejecución, ya que implica un cambio de plano, por ejemplo, de la cama a la **silla de ruedas**, de la **silla de ruedas** al sofá, de la **silla de ruedas** al baño...

Term 11:

Language	English	Español
Field	Medicine	Medicina
Subfield	Gerontology	Gerontología
Term	Brain	Cerebro
Grammatical category	Noun	Nombre
Contextual fragment	Exercise protects against Alzheimer's by stimulating the **brain**'s ability to maintain old connections as well as make new ones.	Entre ellos destaca la hipertensión, que puede dañar gravemente el corazón, los riñones y el **cerebro**, provocando incluso la muerte.

Term 12:

Language	English	Español	
Field	Medicine	Medicina	
Subfield	Gerontology	Gerontología	
Term	Health	Salud	Bienestar
Grammatical category	Noun	Nombre femenino	Nombre masculino
Contextual fragment	If your senior lives in an assisted living facility at some distance from you, one of your concerns will be replenishing your loved one's **health** care supplies at a reasonable price	Una buena alimentación es importante para una buena **salud** y una mejor calidad de vida.	Un aspecto importante que se debe tener en cuenta es el de capacitar, formar y apoyar, constantemente, a los familiares y cuidadores de los ancianos, por su propio **bienestar** y, por tanto, por el **bienestar** de las personas mayores a las que cuidan.

Term 13:

Language	English		Español	
Field	Medicine		Medicina	
Subfield	Gerontology		Gerontología	
Term	Help		Ayudar	Ayuda
Grammatical category	Verb	Noun	Verbo	Nombre femenino
Contextual fragment	Remember that the caregiver's role is to **help** them maintain as much control over their lives as feasible, not take it away; prescription drugs interactions.	What kind of **help** does your loved one need ... long term elder care?	Realizar ejercicio **ayuda** a minimizar las tensiones diarias y nos permite mantener la fuerza muscular, la coordinación y el equilibrio. 30 minutos de ejercicio al día son suficientes para mejorar la salud.	Los productos de apoyo ofrecen una importante **ayuda** externa a los cuidadores para superar la incapacidad de su familiar para realizar por sí mismo las Actividades Básicas de la Vida Diaria (ABVD).

Term 14:

Language	English	Español
Field	Medicine	Medicina
Subfield	Gerontology	Gerontología
Term	Problem	Problema
Grammatical category	Noun	Nombre
Contextual fragment	Any new health **problem** in an older person should be considered drug induced until proven otherwise.	La falta de sueño es un **problema** frecuente entre los cuidadores porque muchas veces cuidar a un familiar significa atenderlo día y noche.

Term 15:

Language	English	Español
Field	Medicine	Medicina
Subfield	Gerontology	Gerontología
Term	Health condition	Estado de salud
Grammatical category	Noun + noun	Nombre masculino + preposición + nombre femenino
Contextual fragment	We've compiled a list of symptoms for some of the most common **health conditions** afflicting the elderly on our page Symptoms.	Necesitan cuidar de sí mismos para mantener un **estado de salud** óptimo que les permita poder seguir atendiendo bien a su familiar; cuidar de sí mismos es vital para poder ofrecer calidad de vida a la persona que se cuida.