"You are here to offer hope to a people that has only too often resigned itself to death. The role of health care is to avoid or relieve suffering; there is more suffering here than in most places."


Pierre Vernet et Bryant C. Freeman, Dictionnaire préliminaire des Fréquences de la Langue créole haïtienne. Port-au-Prince: Centre de Linguistique Appliquée de l'Université d'Etat d'Haiti, 1989.


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Haitian-English

Medical

Phraseology

For Doctors, Dentists, Nurses, and Paramedics - With Accompanying Tapes

Medicine in Haiti I

Institute of Haitian Studies
University of Kansas
Lawrence

La Presse Evangélique
Port-au-Prince
1997
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I. INTRODUCTION / YON TI RALE

This work is intended for the many English-speaking physicians, dentists, nurses, and paramedics treating Haitian patients. It is a compendium of the questions and answers heard during the course of several hundred medical interviews which we had the privilege of attending in ten different medical institutions in rural Haiti. Naturally not every phrase one would like to use will occur here, but we hope that the more than 1,300 questions, answers, and instructions, together with the some 12,000 entries in the companion volume, Haitian-English English-Haitian Medical Dictionary, with Glossary of Food and Drink (Port-au-Prince: La Presse Evangélique, revised edition, 1997; 198 pages) will furnish the medical practitioner with basic linguistic tools essential for communicating with monolingual Haitian patients. In addition, we hope it can be of use to missionaries, Peace Corps volunteers, as well as anyone working in rural Haiti called upon at times to assist in primary health care or first aid. The accompanying tapes were recorded by Marjorie Acsenvil and myself.

In addition to the Haitian medical dictionary mentioned above, our forthcoming Third-World Folk Beliefs and Practices: Haitian Medical Anthropology may well be of interest. It is intended to offer insights concerning the mind-set of the average Haitian peasant - through geography alone is rural Haiti located in the West.

* * * * *

Haitian is a relatively easy language for the speaker of English: no really difficult pronunciation problems, no complicated spelling system, no irregular verbs, no genders, no subjunctive. Certainly a few rudiments of Haitian grammar, along with some knowledge of French vocabulary, will be of great help. With or without this background, however, we suggest reviewing the pointers concerning pronunciation and grammar (taken from our Survival Creole - Port-au-Prince: La Presse Evangélique, 1992; 32 pages), then proceeding to the very common expressions found in the “Language” section. After that it might be useful to peruse the various medical sections marking - and eventually learning - phrases most suited to one’s particular practice. Do not assume always an exact one-to-one relationship between the English and the Haitian: different cultures often express similar thoughts in quite different modes. However, as nearly as possible, we have tried to phrase the English in order to parallel the Haitian, and for entries encompassing two or more lines, we have
attempted to make each line correspond to the same line in the other language. The medical practitioner needs to know exactly what (s)he is saying in the foreign language. The spelling system here is the one officially approved by the Haitian government in 1979 and now used in the schools and in all major publications.

These words and phrases can be building blocks permitting you better to grasp how much - and how little - of your questions and instructions are actually being transmitted by your interpreter to your patient, and how much of what your patient says is being relayed to you. What you learn may be unsettling, but it may well convince you of the necessity of achieving a greater degree of linguistic control over your medical interviews. And do not forget how much of a difference even a little direct communication with a patient can make. Otherwise the impression given is that of a non-human (i.e., non-talking) machine. And what happens when no interpreter is available?

We have tried to provide as well an appropriate selection of Haitian proverbs along with the phrases. Proverbs are a quintessential element of communication at all levels of Haitian society. Often there is no surer way to impress an idea upon a patient, or to establish a closer bond.

* * * * *

YOUR INTERPRETER / ENTÈPRÊT OU. Obviously, the more Haitian you know, the less you are at the mercy of your interpreter. All too often, however, your interpreter is your mouth and your ears - fortunately your eyes are still your own.

Listen to your interpreter. Try the "quantitative" approach: if for example your question, or the patient's explanation, has necessitated three or four longish sentences, and you hear only a three-word translation, you may well suspect not all of the message is being transmitted. Haitian often expresses itself more succinctly than English, but there are limits. Put yourself in the place of your interpreter. Do you really think that many have had the advantage of long years of residence in an English-speaking country, or that they have necessarily all the latest medical jargon on the tip of their tongue? When you speak, they will always - to save face and job - translate something, but at best only what they can understand. Sometimes there is only a perfunctory, grossly oversimplified summary of what (s)he thinks you may have said, or worse: his/her own "medical" advice. Thus we strongly suggest the four following rules:
Introduction

1) Speak slowly and distinctly
2) Use simple constructions
3) Avoid jargon like the plague
4) Listen

Your interpreter is also your co-worker and colleague. (S)He is in an ambiguous situation, sharing in a whole world of Voodoo or folk beliefs and practices about which you may know little. At the same time, (s)he is the spokesperson for an often very foreign world of medical technology. In this precarious psychological situation, his or her attitudes are essential in determining how effective a health-care provider can be. The more Haitian you can learn, the better. The more about Haitian folk culture you can learn, the better. (But have no illusions: even after many years, there will still be much you will not fathom - and especially the obviously devout Christian will often be “the last to know.”)

Also: beware of the “Wi, dôk” (“Yes, doc”) syndrome in patients, given in answer to any question you ask. Test. In order to see if you are getting straight answers, phrase some questions that would logically elicit a “non” (“no”) as a response (e.g., “You’ve been dead for six months, haven’t you?”). Or ask the patient to explain to you what you just said.

Remember that the majority of rural Haitians are illiterate. Try to avoid embarrassing questions (e.g., “Can you see to read?”). Another problem concerns prescribed dosages. (“Was it two pills a day for four days, or four pills a day for two days?”) For this we suggest you reproduce as needed the Dosage Blanks adapted from David Werner’s Where There Is No Doctor, found here on the last page.

* * * * *

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS / REMÈSIMAN. We wish to express our deepest gratitude to the many Haitian and American physicians, dentists, and nurses without whose generous help this work would not have been possible. Our thanks go especially to Mr. William Dunn, administrator of the Hôpital Albert Schweitzer, in Deschapelles, founded and directed by Dr. and Mrs. Larimer Mellon Jr. Bill Dunn’s gentle guiding hand, and Kansas smile, were not only an inspiration to us in the early stages of this work, but were also instrumental in opening many doors elsewhere in Haiti. Special thanks among the HAS staff are
also due its medical director Dr. Michel Jean-Baptiste, as well as Dr. Susan Miller, Dr. Jacqueline Gautier, Dr. Morris Earl, and especially Dr. Jeffrey Katz.

Next we wish to give thanks to the late Dr. William Hodges, physician-missionary-archeologist, who shared with us some of his profound understanding of Haiti gained after more than 30 years directing the Hôpital Le Bon Samaritain in Limbé. And how can we properly thank Dr. Brinson McGowan and his wife Carol, of the Centre Médical Emmanuel in Cayes-Jacmel - as well as their colleague Dr. Louis Philippe - who so generously opened their doors for so long a time to a stranger from Kansas? In addition we wish to thank Jacmel’s late, unforgettable nonagenarian physician, Dr. Abel Gousse; our former University of Kansas student Gail M. Boaz, of La Vallée-Jacmel; Dr. Reynold Monsanto of the Hôpital pour les Yeux in Cayes; Reverend Wallace Turnbull and his wife Eleanor of the Hôpital de Fermathe; Dr. Salvatore Molica of the Centre Médical de Plaisance; as well as the staffs of the Centre Médical Cité Lumière in Cayes, the Hôpital de Bonne Fin, and the Hôpital Sainte-Croix in Léogane. For dentistry we wish particularly to thank the late Dr. Roger Larose of Saint-Marc and the Hôpital Albert Schweitzer; and Dr. Paul Kincaid of Lawrence, Kansas, who has led successive missions to La Gonâve. To have had the privilege of observing these persons was to witness true Christianity and humanitarianism.

Finally, we thank Jowel Laguerre and the Reverend Roger Désir for invaluable suggestions concerning the Haitian text, and my wife Stephanie Lynn Freeman for her patience, encouragement, as well as material help with layout and design. And without the help and advice both in Haiti and in the U.S. of our former student in Haitian, Dr. Catherine C. McGowan, this work would never have come into existence.

Lawrence, Kansas
May 1997

Bryant C. Freeman
II. HUMAN BODY / KÒ MOUN

KEY WORDS / MO KLE

Haitian is generally a very direct language. Names for many of the body parts will be easier to learn if one is aware of a few simple component words:

- bò - side
- bwa - wood, stick
- do - back
- gwo - big, fat
- je - eye
- pla - flat
- po - skin
- pwent - point, tip
- sak - sack, bag
- ti - small, little
- twou - hole
- zo - bone

FACE / FIGI

- zòrèy - ear
- tete zòrèy - ear lobe
- kwen bouch - corner of mouth
- manton - chin
- machwè - jaw
- gòj - throat
- bouch - mouth
- dan - tooth
- jansiv - gum
- lang - tongue
- fwon - forehead
- bò figi - cheek
- je - eye
- nen nose
- twou nen nostril
- po bouch - lip
ARM and HAND / BRA ak MEN

- bibi: upper arm
- mis(k): muscle
- bwa ponyèt: forearm
- ponyèt: wrist
- do men: back of hand
- ti dwèt: little finger
- dwèt bag: ring finger
- zong: fingernail
- wenti dwèt: knuckle

- men: hand
- gwo pous: thumb
- dwèt jouda: index finger
- dwèt majè: middle finger
- dwèt: finger
- pla men: palm
- koud: elbow
LEG and FOOT / JANM ak PYE

- pye (foot)
- ti zôtèy (little toe)
- zong pye (toenail)
- gwo zôtèy (big toe)
- zôtèy (toe)
- kwis (thigh)
- zo jenou (kneecap)
- je pye (ankle)
- mòlèt (calf)
- talon (heel)
- do pye (instep)
- pla pye (sole)
- janm (leg)
III. LANGUAGE / LANG

PRONUNCIATION GUIDE / PWONONSYASYON

The pronunciation of Haitian is not a great problem for speakers of English. First, the language has few of the seemingly exotic (for Americans!) sounds of French; and secondly, its almost phonetic spelling system is a clear guide.

HAITIAN IS SPELLED AS IT IS PRONOUNCED - AND PRONOUNCED AS IT IS SPELLED. EACH LETTER IS PRONOUNCED - AND EACH SOUND IS WRITTEN ONLY ONE WAY. Naturally, to acquire a good accent, one will need to work with tapes and/or a Haitian teacher. You will find however that Haitians are flattered by those who want to learn their true language, and are only too willing to help.

Sounds which could initially puzzle the speaker of English are:

ch - as in show: chache (to look for)

e - as in day: ede (to help)

è - as in leg: mèsi (thank you)

g - always “hard,” as in go: gen (to have)

i - as in bee: isit (here)

j - avoid a “d” in front: jou (day)

o - as in toe: zo (bone)

ò - as in paw, saw: fo

(strong)

ou - as in food: ou (you)

r - not rolled, very soft, pronounced at back of throat: respire (to breathe)

s - always pronounced as an “s,” never like a “z”: prese (in a hurry)

y - as in yes: pye (foot), zòrèy (ear)

NASAL SOUNDS are pronounced partially through the nose, but without the “n” itself pronounced. There are no real English equivalents, but are close to:

an - somewhat like alms: dan (tooth)

en - as in the name Chopin: pen (bread)

on - somewhat like don’t: bon (good)
NOTES:

1) When a nasal sound is followed by a second “n” or by an “m,” pronounce the nasal sound as usual, plus the “n” or “m” separately: venn (vein), janm (leg).

2) When the letters an, en, or on are not meant to indicate a nasal sound, a grave accent (ˇ) is placed over the vowel: pàn (mechanical breakdown), Ayisyèn (Haitian woman), mòn (hill, mountain).

3) The combination in never indicates a nasal sound.

Koute se renmèd kò.
Listening is medicine for the body.

Lespwa fè viv.
Hope gives life.
Haitian is a beautifully efficient, therefore quite sophisticated, language. It conveys meaning with a minimum of words, avoiding complicated forms and complex constructions.

1) Haitian words normally have only one form. **NOUNS** have no gender, and their plural is formed simply by adding **yo** after the word. The term for “a” or “an” is placed before the noun, the term for “the” after the noun:

- a house - **yon kay**
- the house - **kay la**
- the houses - **kay yo**

2) There are only five **PRONOUNS**:

- **mwen** *(short form: m)* - I, my, me
- **ou** - you, your
- **li** *(short form: l)* - he, she, it; his, her, its; him, her, it
- **nou** *(short form: n)* - we, our, us; you (plural), your (plural)
- **yo** *(short form: y)* - they, their, them

3) **VERBS**: tenses are expressed in only five ways:

- **Present:** I eat - **mwen manje**
- **Present Progressive:** I am eating - **m ap manje**
- **Past:** I ate - **mwen te manje**
- **Future:** I will eat - **m a manje**
- **Conditional:** I would eat - **mwen ta manje**
4) For the **NEGATIVE**, place *pa* in front of the verb forms:

- I do not eat  - *mwen pa manje*
- I did not eat   - *mwen pa te manje*

5) **POSSESSION** is shown by placing the person or thing possessed before the possessor:

- David's house - *kay David*
- my father      - *papa mwen*

---

**Gwo chen tonbe, ti chen tonbe.**  
Big dogs fall, little dogs fall.  
*(Large or small, we all get sick.)*

---

**Kò se zèb: 1 a pouse ankò.**  
The body is like the grasses: it will grow again.
GREETINGS! / BONJOU!

FORMAL / AK RESPÈ

Good morning, madam / sir!  
Bonjou, madam / msye!

Good afternoon / evening!  
Bonswa!

INFORMAL / ANT ZANMI

Good morning, little brother  
[to a young man]!  
Bonjou, ti frè!

Good morning, old brother  
[to an old man]!  
Bonjou, vye frè!

Good afternoon, my sister  
[to a woman of any age]!  
Bonswa, sò mwen!

Good afternoon, my child  
[to a boy or girl up to the teens]!  
Bonswa, pitit mwen!

You remember me?  
Ou sonje m?

I remember you.  
M sonje ou.

How are you?  
Kijan ou ye?

Fine, thanks.  
Byen / Pa pi mal non, mèsi.

And your family?  
E moun yo?

Lasante se pi gwo richès.  
Health is the greatest wealth.
ULTRA-COMMON EXPRESSIONS / SA TOUT MOUN KONN DI

Yes. / No. Wi. / Non.

Thank you (very much). Mèsi (anpil).

You’re welcome. Merite, wi.

Please. Souple. / Tanpri.

Excuse me. Eskize m.

God willing! Si Dye vle!

What? / When? Kisa? / Ki lè?


How much? / How many? Konben?

A little. / A lot. / Too much. Enpe. / Anpil. / Twòp.

Here. / There. Isit. / La.

Up, above. / Down, below. Anwo. / Anba.

Slowly. / Fast. Dousman. / Vit.

Se mèt kò ki veye kò.

It’s the owner of the body who looks out for the body.
SOME OTHER USEFUL EXPRESSIONS / KÈK BON FRAZ

I am Dr . . .
And what is your name?
My name is . . .

What’s the problem?
Show me where it hurts you.
Stand up. / Sit down. / Lie down.
Do what I’m doing, like this.
Do you feel better now / today?
Tell me what I just told you.
You’re in great shape!

You don’t need to be afraid.
Sickness spares no one.
It’s unchanged.
It’s the same thing.
Really?
Courage!
Hang in there!
I’m really sorry.
Yes, doc.
Goodbye!

Mwen se doktè . . .
E kijan ou rele?
M rele . . .
Ki pwoblèm ou?
Montre m kote l fè ou mal.
Kanse. / Chita. / Kouche.
Fè menm jan ak mwen, kon sa.
Ou santi ou pi byen kounye a / jodi a?
Di m sa m fèk di ou la.
Ou anfòm!
Ou pa bezwen pè.
Maladi pa konn vanyan.
Li ret menm jan.
Se menm bagay.
Se vre?
Kouraj!
Kenbe, pa lage!
Sa byen fè m lapenn.
Wi, dòk.
Babay!
See you!  N a wè!

Zafe nèg pa jann piti.
One’s own doings are never small.

Lè ou malere, tout bagay sanble ou.
When you are unhappy, everything resembles you.
(When you are down, everything seems to be down.
  Subjectivity.)

Lavi pi fo pase lanmò.
Life is stronger than death.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Haitian Creole</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I don't speak Haitian Creole.</td>
<td>M pa pale kreyòl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I speak only a little Haitian Creole.</td>
<td>M pale sèlman yon ti kras kreyòl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Please speak slowly.</td>
<td>Souple, pale dousman.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Please speak louder.</td>
<td>Tanpri, pale pi fò.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I need the interpreter.</td>
<td>M bezwen entèprèt la.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I don't understand.</td>
<td>M pa konprann.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What did you say?</td>
<td>(Ki)sa ou di?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repeat, please.</td>
<td>Repete, souple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Again, please.</td>
<td>Ankò, souple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You understand?</td>
<td>Ou konprann?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You hear?</td>
<td>Ou tande?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Listen.</td>
<td>Koute, wi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tell me ...</td>
<td>Di mwen, non, ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't explain too much, please; answer by “yes” or “no.”</td>
<td>Pa esplike m twòp, souple; reponn “wi” oubyen “non.”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Kreyòl pale, kreyòl konprann.  
Creole talks, Creole understands.  
(Creole is the language for honest, straightforward talk.)
When? / Since when?  
For how long? / 
How long ago? 
Yesterday. / Today. / Tomorrow. 
This very day. 
Now. / Right away. / Soon. 
An hour. / A day. / 
A week. 
A month. / A year. 
Always. / Often. / Never. 
Each day. / Each month. 
How many times? / How often? 
Is this the first time? 
One time. / Two times. / 
Several times. / Many times. 
All the time. 
Two hours ago. / 
Three days ago. 
Four weeks ago. / 
Five months ago. 
A long time ago. 
How many days since . . . ? 
Since this morning. / 
Since last night. 

(A) ki lè? / Depi ki lè? 
Pou konben tan? / 
Gen konben tan? 
Yè. / Jodi a. / Denmen. 
Jodi a menm. 
Kounye a. / Touswit. / Talè. 
Inè dtan. / Yon jou. / 
Yon senmenn. 
Yon mwa. / Ennan. 
Toujou. / Souvan. / Janmè. 
Chak jou. / Chak mwa. 
Konben fwa? 
Se premye fwa? 
Yon fwa. / De fwa. / 
Plizye fwa. / Anpil fwa. 
Toutan. 
Gen de zè dtan. / 
Gen twa jou. 
Gen kat senmenn. / 
Gen senk mwa. 
Gen lontan. 
Depi konben jou . . . ? 
Depi maten an. / 
Depi yè swa.
For the past six hours approximately.  
Depi sizè dtan konsa.

For the past week. /  
Depi yon senmenn. /  
For the past ten days.  
Depi di jou.

For the past nine months.  
Depi nèf mwa.

For a long time.  
Pandan lontan.

In six weeks /  
seven months approximately.  
Nan sis senmenn /  
sèt mwa konsa.

[See also Appendix.]

Lapenn pa dire santan.  
Pain doesn’t last a hundred years.

Nèg di san fè, Bondye fè san di.  
Man talks without doing,  
God does without talking.
IV. GENERAL / ENFÒMASYON JENERAL
IN THE WAITING ROOM / NAN SAL POU TANN

What number do you have?
Ki nimewo ou genyen?

You may sit outside until we call you.
Ou mèt chita deyò jouk nou rele ou.

Sit right there, please.
Chita la a, souple.

Wait a moment.
Tann yon ti moman.

Wait here, please.
Tann isit la, souple.

You may wait in the waiting room.
Ou mèt tann nan sal la.

Don’t stand there.
Pa kanpe la.

Today there’s no clinic.
Jodi a pa gen klinik.

The clinic’s on Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
Se lendi, mèkredi, vandredi ki gen klinik.

You’ll have to come back tomorrow, God willing.
Se pou ou tounen denmen, si Dye vle.

The doctor will be here in a short while.
Doktè a ap vini nan yon ti moman.

I’ll come back right away.
M ap tounen touswit.

Call in another person.
Rele yon lòt moun.

Next!
Swivan! / Moun ki apre a!

Where is (s)he?
Kote li ye?

Come, please.
Vini, souple.

Come this way, please.
Vini bò isit, souple.
Quiet, please.  
The bathroom’s this way.

NAME / NON

What is your name?
My name is...
What was your name again?
Speak louder, please.
What is your mother’s name?

Kijan ou rele?
M rele...
Kijan ou rele ankò?
Pale pi fò, souple.
Ki non manman ou?

AGE / LAJ

What is your age?
What is his/her age?
(S)He is five years old.
I am thirty years old.
Very old.

Ki laj ou?
Ki laj li?
Li gen senk an.
M gen trant an.
Vye granmoun. / Vye anpil.

Cheve granmoun blanch, men se esperyans ki ladann.
An old person’s hair is white, but it’s experience which is inside.
When were you born?  
Ki dat ou fèt?

In what year were you born?  
Ki ane ou te fèt?

What month? What day?  
Ki mwa? Ki jou?

I was born June 25, 1960.  
Mwen fèt jou vennsenk jen, mil nèf san swasant.

Under what president were you born?  
[Sometimes only way to get an approximate idea of a patient’s age.*]  
Sou ki prezidan ou fèt?*

---

**Haitian Heads of State:**

Philippe Sudre Dartigueneave  
1915-22
Louis Borno  1922-30
Sténio Vincent  1930-41
Elie Lescot  1941-46
Dumarsais Estimé  1946-50
Paul Magloire  1950-56
François Duvalier  1957-71
Jean-Claude Duvalier  1971-86
Henri Namphy / Leslie Manigat  
1986-88
Prosper Avril  1988-90
Ertha Pascal-Trouillot  1990-91
Jean-Bertrand Aristide  1991-95
René Préval  1996-2000

---

Yo fe pi bon wout ak yon vye baton.
The going’s better with an old walking-cane.  
(People don’t get older, they get better.)
PLACE / KOTE

Where were you born?  
Ki kote ou fèt?

Did you come from far away?  
Ou soti lwen?

Where are you from?  
Ki kote ou soti?

Where do you live?  
Ki kote ou rete?

WORK / DJÒB

What kind of work do you do?  
Ki travay ou ap fè?

I’m a farmer.  
M fe jaden. / M se kiltivatè.

He doesn’t have a job now.  
Li pa nan travay kounye a.

MEDICAL RECORD / DOSYE

Have you been here before?  
Èske ou te vini isit la deja?

When?  
Ki lè?

Where’s your medical record?  
Kote dosye ou?

---


text: Bondye ban m yon maleng dèyè tèt;  
m asepè l.  

God gave me an infected sore behind my head;  
I accept it.  
(I accept my lot.)
HOW ARE YOU? / KIJAN OU YE?

How are you? Kijan ou ye?
Fine. / Bad off. Byen. / Mal anpil.
What’s wrong? Ki pwoblèm ou?
How can I help you? Kisa ou vle m fè pou ou?

Si ou pa gen lang, ou pa manje.
If you don’t have a tongue, you don’t eat.
(If you don’t say anything, you don’t get anything.)

What’s wrong with him/her? Kisa li genyen?
How do you feel? Kijan ou santi ou?
Why have you come to the hospital? Poukisa ou vini lopital?
What’s bothering you? Kisa ou soufri?
What else is wrong? Ki pwoblèm ou gen ankò?
Is it always like that? Se toutan konsa?

I don’t feel well (at all). M pa santi m byen (menm).
I’m doing OK. M pa pi mal.
I’m beginning to get better. Mwen kòmanse refè.
I don’t have that any longer. M pa gen sa ankò.
HOW LONG? / DEPI KONBEN TAN?

Since when have you been sick?
Since when have you had this problem?
When / How did this happen to you?
Has this ever happened to you before?
Is that the first time it happened to him/her?

FOLK HEALERS / DOKTÈ FELY

Did you go see a folk healer for this?
Are you taking any folk medicines?
Did a [Western-type] doctor treat you for this?
When?
What did (s)he say / do?
Did it get somewhat better?
Do you feel better / the same / worse?
Are you completely well now?

Depl ki lè ou malad?
Depl ki lè ou gen pwoblèm sa a?
Ki lè / Kijan bagay sa a te rive ou?
Èske sa te rive ou deja?
Se premye fwa sa rive l?
Èske ou te al wè yon doktè fèy pou sa?
Èske ou ap pran renmèd fèy?
Èske yon doktè [lopital/ dispensè] te trete ou pou sa?
Ki lè?
Kisa li te di / fè?
Èske ou te fè yon ti refè?
Èske ou santi kò ou pi byen / menm jan / pi mal?
Ou gaya kounye a?
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Creole</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Do you have any pain (now)?</td>
<td>Ëske ou gen doulè (kounye a)?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A lot?</td>
<td>Anpil?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It’s killing me!</td>
<td>Li fè m mal anpil, wi! / Li mòde m! / Li manje m! / Li ap touye m! / Se mouri m ap mouri!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Where (does it hurt you)?</td>
<td>Ki kote (li fè ou mal)?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Show me (where).</td>
<td>Montre m (ki kote).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Touch the spot with a finger.</td>
<td>Touche kote a ak yon dwêt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is it tender?</td>
<td>Èske li sansib?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does that hurt (when I press here)? A lot?</td>
<td>Sa fè ou mal (lè mwen peze la a)? Anpil?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does it hurt you when I let go?</td>
<td>Sa fè ou mal lè m lage l?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Where did the pain start?</td>
<td>Ki kote doulè a te kòmanse?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Where does it most hurt you?</td>
<td>Ki kote li pi fè ou mal?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does it extend further?</td>
<td>Èske li mache al lòt kote?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is it severe / constant?</td>
<td>Èske li rèd / toutan?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have you had pain like that before?</td>
<td>Èske ou te gen doulè kon sa deja?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How long has it been like that?</td>
<td>Depi konben tan sa kon sa?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When did it start?</td>
<td>Ki lè li kòmanse?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is it almost gone?</td>
<td>Li prèske fini?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
There's no pain anywhere?

It's stopped for now.

I'll put something on it to ease the pain.

It won't hurt you.

It'll hurt you only a little.

Do you have any joints which hurt - wrist, elbow, shoulder?

Knee, ankle?

My legs ache.

What makes the pain go away / worse?

Show me in what position it doesn't hurt you.

Is there less pain when you are lying down / sitting?

Did you have to stay in bed?

Did you sleep last night?

Is there pain when you breathe / move about a lot?

Does it stab / burn you?

Pa gen doulè okenn kote?

Li ban m yon kanpo/souf.

M pral mete yon bagay pou doulè a ka pase.

Li p ap fe ou mal.

L ap fe ou mal tou piti.

Èske ou gen jwenti ki fe ou mal - ponyèt, koud, zepòl?

Jenou, je pye?

M gen doulè nan janm.

Kisa ki fe doulè a pase / pi mal?

Montre m nan ki pozisyon li pa fe ou mal.

Èske gen mwens doulè lè ou kouche / chita?

Ou te blije rete nan kabann?

Ou dòmi yè swa?

Èske gen doulè lè ou rale lè / fe anpil mouvman?

Èske li môde / boule ou?
Is there pain when you urinate?  
Èske gen doulè lè ou pipi?

Do you see blood in your urine?  
Èske ou wè san nan pipi ou?

I’m troubled by gas [meaning: pain anywhere in the entire body].  
Gen yon gaz ki kenbe m.

HISTORY / PWOBLEM OU KONN GENYEN

Have you been in good health until now?  
Ou te an bon sante jouk kounye a?

Are there people in your home who have contagious diseases?  
Gen moun lakay ou ki gen maladi atrapan?

Lè bab kamarad ou pran dife,  
fo ou mete pa ou alatranp.  
When your buddy’s beard catches on fire,  
soak your own.

Have you ever had any serious illnesses? Which one(s)?  
Èske ou te deja fè maladi grav? Ki maladi?

Have you ever been seriously injured?  
Èske ou te janm blese serye?

What happened?  
Sa k te pase?

Have you ever had an operation?  
Èske ou janm fè operasyon?

Does it give you problems still?  
Èske sa ba ou pwoblèm toujou?
Do you have any allergies?  
Éske ou fè kèk alèji?

Are you in the habit of drinking a lot of alcohol?  
Éske ou konn bwè anpil tafya?

Are you in the habit of smoking a lot?  
Éske ou konn fimen anpil?

Si ou manje bouji, fôk ou poupou mèch.  
If you eat candles, you have to excrete wicks.  
(We suffer the consequences of our actions.)

Do you have diabetes?  
Éske ou fè sik?

Do you have high blood pressure?  
Éske ou fè tansyon?

Does your heart give you problems?  
Éske kè ou ba ou pwoblèm?

Do you sleep well / too much?  
Éske ou dòmi byen / twòp?

Do you not sleep enough?  
Éske ou pa dòmi ase?

I can’t sleep at night.  
M pa kab dòmi lannwit.

EXAMINATION / EGZAMEN

SITTING / CHITA

You may sit down.  
Ou mèt chita, wi.

Sit there, please.  
Chita la a, souple.
Have a seat, please.  
Get up. / Stand up.  
Stand there.

DON’T WORRY / OU PA BEZWEN PÈ
Calm down.  
Relax.  
Tell me if there is something which hurts you.  
I’ll go slowly.  
[Literal: I’m going to examine you gently.]  
It won’t hurt you.  
Don’t cry.  
This is going to hurt some.  
[Literal: Take heart, hear.]  
Soon you’ll be better,  
brother / sister / little one.

WEIGHT ETC. / PWA ETS.  
We need to take your weight.  
We need to measure your height / upper-arm circumference.  
We need to check your pulse / blood pressure.
I'm going to give you several little taps on the knee for me to check your reflexes.

See if (s)he doesn't have fever, please.

Keep this under your tongue.

We are going to insert this in your rectum for a few minutes.

(S)He weighs... pounds / kilos.

Gwo bounda pa di lasante.
A big rear end doesn’t necessarily mean health.

INSTRUCTIONS / SA POU NOU FÈ

Do what I’m doing.

Do like this. Harder. Faster.

Don’t do that.

Don’t do it like that.

Hold him/her well.

Hold still.

[Literally: Don’t shake your body.]
CLOTHES / RAD

Take this off, please.  
Wete sa, souple.

Take off your clothes / shirt.  
Wete rad / chemiz ou.

Take off your blouse / skirt.  
Wete kòsaj / jip ou.

Take off your shoes / sandals.  
Wete soulye / sapat ou.

You don’t need to take off either your bra or panties.  
Ou pa bezwen retire ni soutyen ni kilòt.

Take down your pants.  
Desann pantalon ou.

Take off your pants.  
Wete pantalon ou.

You don’t need to take off your underpants.  
Ou pa bezwen retire kalson ou.

Put on this gown.  
Mete rad sa a sou ou.

You can put your clothes back on.  
Ou mèt mete rad ou.

LUNGS AND THROAT / POUMON AK GÒJ

Take a deep breath.  
Rale lè/gwo souf.

Breathe deeply through your mouth / nose only.  
Again.  
Respire fò ak bouch / nen ou sèlman. Ankò.

Inhale. / Hold your breath. / Exhale.  
Pran souf. / Kenbe souf. / Lage souf.

Cough.  
Touse.

Try to cough up some mucus in your throat.  
Seye rale flèm nan gòj ou.
HEAD / TÈT

Open / Close your mouth.
Stick out your tongue.
Say Ahhh!
Swallow. / Spit.
Look up / down.
Turn your head to the left / right.
Lean your head back.
Hold his/her head, please.
Look at this.
Look at my finger.
Keep looking there.
Relax your jaw.
Close / Open your eyes.

LOUVRI / Fèmen bouch ou.
Lonje lang ou.
Di Aaaa!
Vale. / Krache.
Gade anwo / anba.
Vire têt ou sou bò gòch / dwat.
Kage têt ou sou dèyè.
Kenbe têt li, souple.
Gade sa.
Gade dwèt mwen.
Gade la a toujou.
Lache bouch ou.
Fèmen / Louvri je ou.

BODY / KÒ

Stand. / Sit. / Sit up.
Have him/her stand.
Raise your shoulders.
Raise your arm(s). Both.
Keep your arm(s) up.
Bend your knees.

Kanpe. / Chita. / Leve chita.
Fè li kanpe.
Ose zepòl ou.
Leve bra ou. Toude.
Kite bra ou anlè.
Kase/Rale/Pliye janm ou.
Put your legs out straight.  

Move your fingers / wrists / elbows / arms.

Move your knees / ankles / toes.

Walk a bit for me.

Turn around.

Bend over like this.

I need to examine your rectum.

Relax your abdomen.

Lonje pye ou.

Jwe dwèt / ponyèt / koud / bra ou.

Jwe jenou / je pye / zòtèy ou.

Fè yon ti mache pou mwen.

Vire do sou plas.

Koube kon sa.

M bezwen fè yon touche pou ou nan dèyè ou.

Lache vant ou.

TABLE / TAB

Sit down / Stretch out on the table.

Put him/her on the table.

Turn over on your back / stomach.

Turn on your left / right side.

You may sit up now.

You may get down now.

Chita / Lonje kò ou sou tab la.

Mete l sou tab la.

Vire sou do ou / vant ou.

Vire sou kote gòch ou / dwat ou.

Ou mèt leve chita kounye a.

Ou mèt desann kounye a.
TESTS / TÈS

Go to the lab.
You need a urine/
blood / sputum / stool test.
Go and urinate in this jar.

Ale nan labo.
Ou bezwen fè yon tès pipi /
san / krache / poupou.
Al fè yon ti pipi nan bokal sa a.

Lagè avèti pa touye kokobe.
"Mr. Forewarned" doesn’t become a cripple.
(Forewarned is forearmed.)

Sit down, please.
Hold out your arm.
Make a fist, like this.
Do you think you could give us a small stool sample?

Chita, souple.
Lonje bra ou.
Sere men ou, kon sa.
Èske ou kwè ou ta ka ban n yon ti kras poupou?

We need to take an x-ray
(before you leave).

Nou bezwen fè yon radyografi (anvan ou ale).
Si radyografi a bon, ...

If the x-ray report is OK, ...

Nou bezwen pran ti gout dlo nan rèldo ou.

We need to do a spinal tap.
[Literally: We need to take a few drops of water from your backbone.]

Take this to the next room.

Pote sa nan lòt sal la.

Take this to the nurse / the other doctor.

Pote sa bay mis la /
lòt doktè a.
We’re waiting for the results.
You need to stay in the hospital for awhile / until tomorrow.

**DIAGNOSIS / REZILTA SONDAY**

You’ve pulled a muscle.
Your wrist / ankle is sprained.
Your shoulder is dislocated.
Your jaw is dislocated.
You have a broken bone.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Creole</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>You have an infection.</td>
<td>Ou gen yon enfeksyon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You have high blood pressure.</td>
<td>Ou fé/gen tansyon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You have a tumor / blood infection.</td>
<td>Ou gen timè / enfeksyon nan san ou.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(S)He has an intestinal obstruction. [Literally: (S)He cannot have bowel movements / pass gas.]</td>
<td>Li pa kapab fè watè / gaz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You (don’t) need an operation.</td>
<td>Ou (pa) bezwen yon operasyon.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Lè ou kouri twòp, ou kase pye ou.
When you run too much, you break your foot.
(Take it easy! Don’t rush it!)
TREATMENT / TRETMAN

You must drink boiled water.
You must eat better.
(S)He must eat four times a day.
You need to sleep / eat / drink (as much as you can).
You must try to relax. Lie quietly.
You need plenty of bed rest.

Se pou ou bwè dlo bouyi.
Se pou ou manje pi byen.
Se pou li manje kat fwa pa jou.
Ou bezwen dòmi / manje / bwè (mezi ou kapab).
Pa tounante kò ou. Kouche dousman.
Ou bezwen repoze kò ou nan kabann.

Bonde pa janm bay pitit Li penn san sekou.
God never gives His children pain without help.

Wash this well.
Keep this clean, and cover it / leave it uncovered.
Soak it in hot water.
I'll sew it up for you.
You need a bandage / sling / cast.
We're going to put your arm / leg in a cast.

Lave sa byen.
Kenbe sa pwòp, e kouvri li / kite l dekouvri.
Tranpe li nan dlo cho.
M ap koud sa pou ou.
Ou bezwen yon pansman / banday / aparèy.
Nou pral mete bra / janm ou nan yon aparèy.
I don’t have time for that today.

We can’t do that here.

That requires major surgery.

You’ll have to go to Port-au-Prince.

You must go to the cancer clinic next to the Saint François de Sales hospital.

[Mentally deranged:] This is not a problem we can take care of; it’s not a “natural sickness.”

Do you have any questions?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Haitian Creole</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I don’t have time for that today.</td>
<td>M pa gen tan pou sa jodi a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We can’t do that here.</td>
<td>Nou pa kapab fè sa isit la.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>That requires major surgery.</td>
<td>Sa mande gwo operasyon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You’ll have to go to Port-au-Prince.</td>
<td>Fòk ou ale Pòtoprens.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You must go to the cancer clinic next to the Saint François de Sales hospital.</td>
<td>Se pou ou ale nan klinik kansè bò lopital Sen Franswa de Sal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Mentally deranged:] This is not a problem we can take care of; it’s not a “natural sickness.”</td>
<td>Se pa maladi pou nou; se pa maladi natirèl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do you have any questions?</td>
<td>Ëske ou gen keksyon?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Lavi se mistè.
Life is a mystery.

MEDICATION / RENMÈD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Haitian Creole</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Is there medication which makes you sick?</td>
<td>Èske gen renmèd ki fè ou malad?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are you taking any medication now?</td>
<td>Èske ou ap pran renmèd kounye a?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What kind? What’s its name?</td>
<td>Ki kalite? Kijan yo rele l?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I would like to see it.</td>
<td>M ta vle wè l.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How much (of a dose) was given?</td>
<td>Konben yo bay?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question</td>
<td>Translation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Did they give you this medication for yourself, or for someone else?</td>
<td>Èsko yo te ba ou renmèd sa a pou ou memm, oubyen pou yon lòt moun?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have you finished taking the medication?</td>
<td>Ou fin pran renmèd la?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How long have you been taking this medication?</td>
<td>Depi ki lè ou ap pran renmèd sa a?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Did it give you relief?</td>
<td>Èsko li te soulaje ou?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When was the last time you took the medication?</td>
<td>Ki dènye fwa ou te pran renmèd la?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do you have any medication left?</td>
<td>Ou gen renmèd ki rete?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How long ago did you finish with the medication?</td>
<td>Depi ki lè ou fini ak renmèd la?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What medications do you have at home?</td>
<td>Ki renmèd ou genyen lakay ou?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have you taken any herbal (<em>home</em>) remedies for this?</td>
<td>Èsko ou te pran renmèd fèy pou sa?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You have never taken penicillin?</td>
<td>Ou pa janm pran pelisillin?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It never made you sick?</td>
<td>Li pa janm fè ou malad?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I'll give you medication.</td>
<td>M pral ba ou renmèd.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This is fever / worm medication.
I'll give you pills for the pain.
Here's medication which will give you a little relief.

Gwo maladi mende gwo renmèd.
Big sickness requires big medicine.

Everything will be all right - if you continue with this medication.
This medication is good just for you, but it can kill another person.

Sa ki bon pou youn, pa bon pou lòt.
That which is good for one, is not good for another.

Take this to the pharmacy.
Go pick up your medication in the pharmacy.
Swallow / Chew these pills.
Take this medication / water.

Sa se renmèd lafyèv / vè.
M ap ba ou grenn pou doulè a.
Men yon renmèd k ap ba ou yon ti alejman.

Tout bagay ap anfòm - si ou kontinye ak renmèd sa a.
Renmèd sa a bon pou ou sèlman, men li ka touye yon lòt moun.

Pote sa nan famasi.
Ale pran renmèd ou nan famasi a.
Bwè / Moulen grenn sa yo.
Bwè renmèd / dlo sa a.
General

That medication can’t cure you.  

There’s no medication which can really cure this sickness.

Renmèd sa a pa ka geri ou.  

Pa gen renmèd pou fè maladi sa a soti nèt.

Mwen pa ka pran te pou layèv li.  
I can’t take tea for someone else’s fever.

INJECTIONS / PIKI

You haven’t been vaccinated yet?  

Ou poko pran vaksen?

What was the last time you had a tetanus shot?  

Ki dènye fwa ou te pran piki kont maladi kò rèd?

We’re going to give you a shot.  

Nou pral ba ou yon piki.

It’s not going to hurt you.  

Li p ap fè ou mal.

You’ll just feel a little sting.  

Ou ap santi yon ti pike sèlman.

HOW TO TAKE MEDICATION / KIJAN POU PRAN RENMÈD

Take one pill/tablet/capsule each six hours.

Bwè yon grenn chak sizè dtan.

Take one pill one / two / three / four time(s) a day for ten days.

Bwè yon grenn yon / de / twa / kat fwa pa jou pandan di(s) jou.

Take one pill together with each meal.

Bwè yon grenn ansanm ak manje a.
You must take one each time before / after you eat (in the morning - at noon - in the evening).

Use it once a day / each evening.

Take one without eating.

Take two before going to sleep at night.

Take two teaspoonfuls (tablespoonfuls) every three hours.

Crush one tablet, and have him/her take it.

Take them only as needed.

Take one when you have pain.

Put this ointment on / in...

Gargle with this medication.

Stop taking this medication.

Buy what you can [of medicine].

Don’t forget!

It’s very important.

Se pou ou bwè youn chak fwa anvan / apre ou manje (nan maten - nan midi - nan aswè).

Sèvi ak li yon fwa pa jou / chak swa.

Bwè youn san ou pa manje.

Bwè de anvan ou al dòmi lannwit.

Bwè de ti kiyè (gwo kiyè) chak twa zè dtan.

Kraze yon konprime, epi fè l pran li.

Bwè yo lè ou bezwen sèlman.

Bwè youn lè ou gen doulè.

Mete pomad sa a sou / nan...

Gagari ak renmèd sa a.

Sispann pran renmèd sa a.

Achte sa ou kapab.

Pa bliye, non!

Sa enpòtan anpil.

---

Bouche nen ou pou bwè dlo santi.
Hold your nose to take stinking water.
Did you have an appointment?  
Ou te gen randevou?

For when do you have an appointment?  
Pou ki lè ou gen randevou?

You had your last appointment on...  
Ou te gen dènye randevou...

Do you have an appointment for a vaccination?  
Èskè ou gen randevou pou vaksen?

When must I come back?  
Ki lè pou m tounen ankò?

I need to check this again in a week.  
M bezwen tcheke sa ankò nan yon senmenn.

I'll give you an appointment for...  
M ap ba ou yon randevou pou...

For what date?  
Pou ki dat?

You must come back on..., God willing.  
Se pou ou tounen..., si Dye vle.

You must return to the clinic next month.  
Se pou ou tounen nan klinik la lòt mwa.

You must come back on March 24 to see Dr...  
Se pou ou tounen jou vennkat mas pou wè doktè...

Come here on the last Friday of February.  
Vini isit dènye vandredi fevriye.

Come on by around 3 P.M.  
Pase vè twa zè konsa.

You must change your appointment.  
Fòk ou chanje randevou.

You need to see a specialist.  
Ou bezwen wè yon espesyals.
PAYING / PEYE

How much does that cost?

Konben sa koute?

Konben sa ap koute?

How much will that cost?

Sa va koute...

Sa va koute ...

That will cost...

... pou pi piti.

... at least.

That won’t cost you more than...

Sa p ap koute ou piplis pase...

SA P AP KOUTE OU PIPLIS PASE...

... konsa.

Approximately...

When you come on..., you must pay.

Lè ou vini..., fòk ou peye.

LEAVING / BABAY

You must go talk with the health worker in the dispensary.

Se pou ou al pale ak oksilyè a nan dispensè a.

You don’t need to pay anything more.

You don’t need to spend any money.

Come with [Pay] what you can.

Vin ak sa ou kapab.

Se sòt ki bay, enbesil ki pa pran.
It’s the dumb one who gives, it’s the imbecile who doesn’t accept.

You don’t need to pay...

... konsa.

When you come on..., you must pay.

That won’t cost you more than...

Approximately...

When you come on..., you must pay.

Tomorrow when you come back, you don’t need to pay.

You don’t need to pay anything more.

You don’t need to spend any money.

Come with [Pay] what you can.

Se sòt ki bay, enbesil ki pa pran.
It’s the dumb one who gives, it’s the imbecile who doesn’t accept.

LEAVING / BABAY

You must go talk with the health worker in the dispensary.

Se pou ou al pale ak oksilyè a nan dispensè a.
You must go to the hospital.
You must go to the doctor's office in Cayes-Jacmel.

Everything is fine / in great shape.
Everything will be fine / in great shape.

(S)He'll get better (in a few days).
Soon you'll be fine.
Since (s)he has nothing wrong at all...
There's nothing which is serious.

Come back if you don't feel better.
Is there something you would like to ask?

What day do I leave?
You may go (now).

We're finished.
You don't need anything else.
Good-bye.
See you (again).

Turn the door handle.
V. INTERNAL MEDICINE / MALADI ANNDAN

GENERAL WEAKNESS / FEBLÈS

Do you feel weak?  
I always feel tired / weak / sick.  
I tire out easily.  
I feel a general weakness/malaise.  
When I get up, I'm dizzy.  
When I'm like that, I can't stand.  
Are your arms / legs weak?

Èske ou santi ou fèb?  
M santi m toujou bouke / fèb / malad.  
M bouke fasil.  
M santi tèt mwen vid.  
Lè m leve, m toudi.  
Lè m kon sa, m pa ka kanpe.  
Èske bra / janm ou fèb?

FEVER / LAFYÈV

Do you often have fever / chills?  
I have chills [usually malaria or TB].  
I often shake/tremble.  
Do you perspire a lot?  
Do you have fever (every day)?  
Since when have you been having fever?  
Do you have fever all day long, or just at certain times?  
Do you wake up at night hot?

Ou konn gen lafyèv / frison?  
M gen chofrèt.  
M konn tranble.  
Èske ou konn swe?  
Èske ou gen lafyèv (chak jou)?  
Depi ki lè ou gen lafyèv?  
Èske ou gen lafyèv tout lajounen, osinon yon lè konsa?  
Èske ou konn reveye cho pandan lannwit?
Do you perspire a lot during the night?

Do you have fever which makes you shake/tremble?

\[ \text{Èske ou swe anpil pandan lannwit?} \]

\[ \text{Èske ou gen lafyèv ki fè ou tranble?} \]

\[ \text{Maladi vin sou chwal, li tounen sou bourik. Sickness arrives by horse and goes away by donkey.} \]

**APPETITE / APETI**

How's your appetite?

Are you hungry now?

I'm hungry.

My appetite's down.

(S)He has no appetite.

(S)He doesn't eat anything at all.

\[ \text{Èske ou manje byen?} \]

\[ \text{Èske ou grangou kounye a?} \]

\[ M \text{ grangou.} \]

\[ Bouch la pa gou. \]

\[ Li pa gen apeti. \]

\[ Li pa manje anyen menm. \]

\[ \text{Sak vid pa kanpe. An empty bag doesn't stand up.} \]

\[ \text{(No work gets done on an empty stomach.)} \]

**WEIGHT / PWA**

Are you losing weight?

\[ \text{Ou vin pi piti?} \]
I’m losing weight.

You’re putting on weight.

**HEAD / TÈT**

Do you have frequent headaches / dizziness?

How long have you had headaches like that?

What part of your head hurts you?

Does it really hurt you a lot?

Have you never had a headache like that in your life?

Does your head hurt you more when you get up in the morning, or during the day?

Does the pain never leave you, or do you feel a throbbing?

**EYES / JE**

Do you see well?

Does light tire your eyes?

Do you see spots in front of your eyes?

---

Mwen vin meg. / Pwa mwen bese.

Ou vin gra.

Èske ou konn gen tètfèmal / tèt vire?

Depi konben tan ou gen tètfèmal kon sa?

Ki kote nan tèt ou ki fè ou mal?

Èske li fè ou mal anpil anpil?

Èske ou pa janm gen tètfèmal kon sa nan lavi ou?

Èske tèt ou fè ou pi mal kè ou leve nan maten, osinon pandan lajounen?

Èske doulè a pa janm lage ou, oubyen èske ou santi yon batman?

Èske ou wè byen?

Èske limyè fatige je ou?

Èske ou wè tach devan je ou?
EARS / ZÒRÈY

Are your ears hurting you?

Do you feel sharp pain?

Which one?

Left. Right. Both.

Does it itch you?

Do you feel pressure on your ears?

Do you have difficulty in hearing recently?

Do you hear me all right?

I don’t hear well.

You hear just faintly?

Do you hear in this ear?

Did you put something in your ear?

Did a bug get into your ear?

Is there ringing in your ears?

I feel both my ears stopped up.

Your left / right ear has a wax build-up.

Èskè zòrèy ou ap fè ou mal?

Èskè ou santi doulè ki pike ou?

Kilès?


Èskè li grate ou?

Èskè ou santi van nan zòrèy ou?

Èskè ou difisil pou tande depi kèk tan?

Èskè ou tande m byen?

M pa tande byen.

Ou tande piti piti?

Èskè ou tande nan zòrèy sa a?

Èskè ou te mete yon bagay nan zòrèy ou?

Èskè yon tibèt te antre nan zòrèy ou?

Èskè li kònen nan zòrèy ou?

M santi toude zòrèy mwen yo bouche.

Zòrèy gòch / dwat ou chaje ak kaka.
Do you have any unusual ear discharge?
I have pus in my ears.
You have a small infection.
I'll give you some drops to put in your ears.
Do you feel any dizziness?

Do you feel any dizziness?

**NOSE AND THROAT / NEN AK GÒJ**

Do you have a sore throat / runny nose / headache?
Does your throat hurt you when you swallow?
Do you have a cold?
Do you often have colds?
Do you have frequent nosebleeds?

**Nen pran kou, je kouri dlo.**
The nose takes the blow, the eyes do the crying.

Does your neck hurt you, too?
Do you feel your neck stiff?
RESPIRATORY / RALE LÈ

Do you breathe easily?  Èske ou respire byen?
Do you have trouble breathing?  Èske ou soufle anlè?
I’m short of breath.  M ap soufle anlè.
Does it hurt you when you take a deep breath?  Èske sa fè ou mal lè ou rale lè fo?
I can’t go up hills.  M pa ka monte mòn.
What was the last time you breathed more normally?  Ki dènye fwa ou te respire pi byen?

I have a bad cold / flu.  M gen yon move grip.
Do you cough a lot?  Èske ou touse anpil?
I cough in my sleep.  M touse lè m dòmi.
Do you spit a lot?  Èske ou krache anpil?
Do you cough up phlegm?  Èske ou rale flèm?
What color is the phlegm?  Ki koulè flèm lan?
Do you often spit up blood?  Èske ou konn krache san?
Are there streaks of blood, or blood clots?  Èske gen tras san, osinon boul san?

When you’re lying down at night, is your breathing more difficult?  Lè ou kouchè lannwit, èske ou respire pi difisil?
Do you wake up at night short of breath?  Èske ou reveye lannwit pou respire?
How many pillows do you put under your head?

Are you a smoker?

How many (cigarettes do you smoke) in a day?

One pack of cigarettes.

Have you ever suffered from asthma?

Have you ever had tuberculosis?

You have pneumonia.

Have you ever had emphysema?

CARDIOVASCULAR / KÈ

Are you aware of any heart problems?

Have you ever had a heart attack?

Malè pa gen klaksonn.
Misfortune doesn't have a horn.
(Misfortune doesn't give warning.)

Do you have heart palpitations?

Do you have chest pain?
Do you feel your heart racing when you have the pain?

Touch the spot which hurts you.

Does the pain stay in the same spot?

Do you feel it right now?

How long have you had this pain?

Are you taking heart medicine?

Do you have high blood pressure?

Are your feet swollen?

Is this the first time you’ve had a pain like that? Often?

Does it hurt you like a knife?

Do you feel something pressing on your heart?

Do you feel like someone is sitting on your chest?

Did the pain spread to your jaw / neck / shoulder / arm?

Did you sweat a lot with the pain?

Did you lose consciousness?

Do you feel the pain worse when you make a movement?
**Internal Medicine**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Creole</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What makes the pain go away?</td>
<td>Kisa ki konn wete doule a?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is the pain worse when you take a deep breath, or when you cough?</td>
<td>Èske doule a pi mal lè ou pran yon gwo souf, oubyen lè ou touse?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is the pain worse when you lie on your back or on your side?</td>
<td>Èske doule a pi mal lè ou kouche sou do oubyen sou kote?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**BREASTS / TETE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Creole</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Have you felt any lumps in your breasts?</td>
<td>Èske ou te santi kèk ti boul nan tete ou?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do you feel pain in your breast(s)?</td>
<td>Èske ou santi doule nan tete ou?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do you have any discharge from your breast(s)?</td>
<td>Èske ou gen matyè ki soti nan tete ou?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GASTROINTESTINAL / VANT AK TRIP**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Creole</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(S)He can’t eat.</td>
<td>Li pa ka manje.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I can’t eat anything at all.</td>
<td>M pa ka manje anyen menm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(S)He can’t digest anything.</td>
<td>Manje a rete sou lestonmak li.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does your stomach hurt you?</td>
<td>Èske vant ou fè ou mal?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My stomach hurts me.</td>
<td>Vant mwen fè m mal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I have heartburn.</td>
<td>M fè asid. / Kè m boule m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do you have acidic belches, when you’re lying down at night?</td>
<td>Èske ou gen dlo si ki monte nan gòj ou, lè ou kouche lannwit?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have you ever had an ulcer?</td>
<td>Èske ou te janm gen yon ilsè?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Do you often have indigestion / vomiting / abdominal pain?

Do you have excess gas?

Does this happen before / while / just after you eat?

**DIET / REJIM**

What do you normally eat?

How many times a day?

Are there some foods that don’t agree with you?

I’m only taking soup.

Don’t eat pepper, hot peppers, coffee at all.

Don’t put salt on your food at all.

**Grangou se mizè, vant plen se traka.**
Hunger is misery, a full belly is trouble.

**Sa ki pa touye ou, li angrese ou.**
Whatever doesn’t kill you, makes you get fat.
# Internal Medicine

## ALCOHOL / TAFYA

| Do you drink a lot of alcohol? | Èske ou konn bwè anpil tafya? |
| Do you drink a lot of raw rum / beer? | Èske ou konn bwè anpil kleren / byè? |
| How many glasses each week? | Konben vè chak senmenn? |
| How old were you when you started drinking like that? | Ki laj ou te gen lè ou te kòmanse bwè kon sa? |

## PAIN / DOULÈ

| Do you have fever or abdominal pain? | Èske ou gen lafyèv oubyen doulè anbavant? |
| Are there other parts of your body which hurt you? | Èske gen lòt kote nan kò ou ki fè ou mal? |
| Do you often have stomach aches? | Èske ou konn gen vantfèmal? |
| Can you drink milk without any problems? | Èske ou ka bwè lèt san pwoblèm? |
| When you eat (or drink milk), does the pain go away / get worse? | Lè ou manje (oubyen bwè lèt), èske doulè a pase / vin pi mal? |
| Do you have cramps? | Èske ou gen kranp? |
| Does the pain get to you like a knife? | Èske doulè a manje ou tankou yon kouto? |

---

**Maladi pa konn bon.**

Sickness does not recognize the good.

*(Sickness spares neither the good nor the bad.)*

---

69
VOMITING / VONMI

Do you have nausea or vomiting? How many times? When?

How soon after you finish eating do you vomit?

Can you recognize the food you ate, in your vomit?

Have you vomited blood?

Does your vomit look like coffee grounds?

Can you drink water without vomiting?

BOWELS / WATÈ

Are your bowel movements normal?

My bowel movements are difficult.

Do you feel pain when you have a bowel movement?

When was the last time you had a bowel movement?

How many times do you have a bowel movement a day?

Do you have diarrhea / constipation?

(S)He can’t have a bowel movement.

Èske ou gen anvi vonmi oubyen ou vonmi? Konben fwa? Ki lè?

Èske ou te vonmi san?

Èske vonmi ou sanble ak ma kafe?

Èske ou ka bwè dlo san ou pa vonmi?

Ou wate/poupou byen?

M pa wate fasil.

Èske ou santi doule lè ou watè?

Ki dènye fwa ou poupou?

Konben fwa ou watè pa jou?

Èske ou gen vant mennen / vant sere?

Li pa ka watè.
Since when have you had diarrhea?  
Is your diarrhea watery?
What color are your stools?
Have your stools been bloody / very black / yellow / had mucus?
Are your stools black as coal?
We need a stool specimen from you to check in the lab.
Are you passing gas?
Do you have a lot of gas?
Do you think you have worms?

JAUNDICE / LAJÔNIS

Have you never had jaundice?
Have your eyes ever been bright yellow?

MUSCULOSKELETAL / MIS AK ZO

JOINTS / JWENTI

Do your joints often hurt you?
Do you feel your joints warm or swollen?

Do you have weakness in the joint?

Is it because you were injured?

When you move your knee, does it hurt you?

How far can you move before it hurts you?

Are you stiff when you get up in the morning?

Is the pain worse in the morning, or during the day?

**LOWER BACK / SENTI**

I have lower-back pain.

I have severe lower-back pain.

You need to put a hot compress on your back.

**ENDOCRINE / GLANN**

Did you notice that you have a larger neck mass? Since when?

Do you complain about heat or cold, when everyone says they feel fine?

Are you constipated?

Èske ou santi jwenti ou
cho oubyen anfle?

Èske ou gen feblès nan jwenti a?

Èske se paske ou te blese?

Lè ou jwe jenou ou,
èskè li fè ou mal?

Ki mouvman ou kapab fè
anvan li fè ou mal?

Èske ou santi ou rèd lè ou
leve nan maten?

Èske doulè a fè ou pi mal nan
maten, osinon pandan lajounen?

Tay/Senti m fè m mal. /
M gen mis tonbe.

Ren m ap kase.

Ou bezwen mete yon konpres cho sou do ou.

Èske ou santi ou gen yon boul
nan kou ou? Depi ki lè?

Èske ou plenyen pou chalè
oubyen fredi, lè tout moun di
yo santi yo byen?

Èske ou sere?
Recently, do you feel you have lost weight / gained weight?

Is your appetite good?

Do you perspire more now?

Do you feel stronger, or weaker, recently?

Depi kèk tan, èske ou santi ou vin pi piti / pi gwo?

Èske ou manje byen?

Èske ou swe piplis kounye a?

Èske ou santi ou pi fo, oubyen pi fèb, depi kèk tan?

---

DERMATOLOGY / MALADI PO

Do you have rashes on your body?

How long have you had this rash?

Has this happened to you before?

Does it hurt you?

Does it itch you?

It often itches me.

My whole body is itching.

Is your skin flaking or scaly?

Do you have pus coming out of the lesions?

Where else do you have this rash?

Èske ou gen tach ki leve sou kò ou?

Depi konben tan ou gen gratèl sa a?

Èske sa te rive ou deja?

Èske li fè ou mal?

Èske li grate ou?

Li konn grate m.

Tout kò m ap grate.

Èske po ou ap fann?

Èske ou gen pij ki soti nan blesi yo?

Ki kote ankò ou gen gratèl sa a?
Does your rash get worse in the sunlight?

Does your body itch you after you eat something? What?

Have you eaten something you were not used to eating before?

Have you used a sheet or a soap you were not used to using?

Were there insects which bit you?

A wasp / bee / spider / scorpion?

How long have you had that mole?

Has it changed color recently?

You have an allergy / infection.

You need a special ointment / some pills.

Èske gratèl ou pi mal nan solèy?

Èske kò ou grate ou apre ou manje yon bagay? Kisa?

Èske ou te manje yon bagay ou pa abitye manje anvan?

Èske ou sèvi ak yon dra oubyen yon savon ou pa t abitye sèvi?

Èske te gen tibèt ki te pike ou?

Yon gèp / myèl / arenyen / eskòpyon?

Depi konben tan ou gen ti bouton sa a?

Èske li chanje koulè depi de twa jou?

Ou gen yon alèji / enfeksyon.

Ou bezwen yon pomad espesyal / kèk grenn.

Chik pa respekte granmoun. Chiggers don’t respect adults. (Problems spare no one.)
NEUROLOGY / NÈ

Do you feel numbness, weakness, or tingling in your hands / your feet?

Did you feel you were paralyzed on one side of your face?

Did one side of your body become weak?

Did you lose sensation on one side of your body?

Did suddenly one part of your body begin to jerk uncontrollably?

Did suddenly you have pain in an arm or a leg?

Did you have difficulty in speaking?

Repeat: “What happens to the dumb guy can happen to the smart one too.”

Could you not see clearly?

Did you fall to one side?

Did you have difficulty in walking?

Did you lose consciousness?

Do you feel this?

Èske ou santi angoudisman, feblès, oubyen pikotman nan men ou yo / pye ou yo?
Èske ou te santi ou paralize bò figi ou?
Èske yon bò nan kò ou vin fèb?
Èske ou pèdi sansasyon nan yon bò nan kò ou?
Èske sanzatann yon kote nan kò ou kòmanse detire pou kont li?
Èske sanzatann ou te gen doulè nan yon bra oubyen yon janm?
Èske ou te gen pwoblèm pou pale?
Èske ou pa t kapab wè klè?
Èske ou te tonbe yon bò?
Èske ou te gen pwoblèm pou mache?
Èske ou te endispoze?
Èske ou santi sa?
Does this/that hurt you?

Squeeze my fingers.

Touch your forehead.

Touch your nose with your finger, and then touch my finger.

Put your feet together, close your eyes, and stand still.

Walk a little bit for me, please.

Have you hit your head very recently?

Are you generally depressed?

Do you often have fainting spells?

Did you have a seizure?

Did another person see when the seizure came over you?

Do you remember the seizure, and what you did after that?

Did you jerk your arms and your feet?

Did you bite your tongue?

Did you urinate on yourself, or defecate on yourself?
Did you feel sleepy after the seizure?

Èske ou te anvi dòmi apre kriz la?

**TRAUMA / CHÒK**

Is (s)he conscious?

Li gen konnesans li?

I had an accident.

M te fè yon aksidan.

Tell me what happened.

Rakonte m sa k te pase.

Where were you injured? How?

Kote ou te blese? Ki jan?

Show me.

Montre m sa.

How did you get burned? When?

Kijan ou fè boule? Ki lè?

Fire. / Stove. / Boiling water. / Oil.

Dife. / Recho. / Dlo bouyi. / Lwil.

Someone hit me with his fist.

Yo te ban m yon kout pwen.

We (don’t) need to give you stitches.

Nou (pa) bezwen koud ou.

You must keep it clean at all times.

Fòk ou kenbe li pwòp toutan.

*Nèg fè, nèg defè.*

What one person does, another can undo.
VI. UROLOGY / PWOBÌLÈM PIPI

VOCABULARY / KÈK MO

bladder - blad pipi, blad pise, sak pipi
blood - san
burn (to) - boule
canker - chank, kank
catheter - katatè, kawoutchou, tib
clot - boul san
dark urine - pipi wouj
discharge - pèt
ejaculate - dechay, dechaj
ejaculate (to) - voye
erection - bann
erection (to have an) - bande
foreskin - pokòk
frequent urge to urinate - pipi vit

genitals - pati
gonorrhea - ekoulman, grannchalè
groin - lenn
incontinent; incontinence - pipi nètale
infection - enfeksyon
kidney - ren
kidney stone - wòch nan ren, pyè nan ren

meatus (of penis) - tou pipi, twou pipi
operation - operasyon
pain - doulè
penis - pijon, pati (sansib), kò gason
dorsal vein of penis - ne pijon

glomer - tèt kòk
prostate - pwostat
pus - postim, pij, pi
scrotum - sak grenn, po grenn

semenal vesicles - sak dechay
smegma - kalanbè
sore - blesi
infected sore - maleng

sperm - jèm
syphilis - sifilis
testicle(s) - grenn
tumor - timè
ureter - tiyo ren
urethra - kannal pipi
urinary tract - kannal pipi
urinate (to) - fè pipi

urine - pipi
dribbling urine - pipi ti tak ti tak

Pise tig pa byè.
Tiger pee is not beer.
(All that glitters is not gold.)
HISTORY / PWOBLEM OU KONN GENYEN

PAIN / DOULÈ

Does it burn you when you are urinating?

When I urinate, it burns me.

Do you have frequent pain?

How long has it been like that?

Does it hurt at the end of your penis, or in your urethra?

Do you have pain in your testicles, or in the groin?

Do you have pain in your lower back?

INFECTION / ENFEKSYON

Do you have a discharge from your penis?

Is there pus?

Have you ever had sores on your penis?

When you urinate, is there blood?

How long has there been blood?

Have you ever had gonorrhea / syphilis?

Èske li boule ou lè ou ap pipi?

Lè m pipi, li boule m.

Èske ou konn gen doulè?

Depi ki lè li kon sa?

Èske li fè ou mal nan pwent pijon an, osinon anndan kannal ou?

Èske ou gen doulè nan grenn ou, osinon nan lenn?

Èske ou gen doulè nan ren ou?

Èske ou gen ekoulman nan pati ou?

Èske gen postim/pi?

Èske ou janm gen chank sou pijon ou?

Lè ou pipi, li bay san?

Depi ki lè li bay san?

Èske ou te gen ekoulman / siflis?
You have a urinary infection. 

Ou gen yon enfeksyon nan pipi ou.

Byennere pa anpeche gal tonbe sou ou. 
Being well-to-do doesn’t protect you from the mange.

URINATION / FÈ PIPI

Do you have trouble urinating? 

Èske ou gen pwoblèm pou pipi?

Can you urinate on your own? 

Èske ou ka pipi pou kont ou?

Are you able to urinate now? 

Èske ou kapab fè pipi kounye a?

Do you urinate on yourself? 

Èske ou konn fè pipi sou ou?

Do you have difficulty starting urinating? 

Èske ou difsil pou kòmanse pipi?

Do you feel your bladder is completely empty when you finish urinating? 

Èske ou santi blad ou vid net lè ou fin pipi?

Is it like that each time? 

Se kon sa chak fwa?

Does it take you longer to urinate? 

Èske ou pran plis tan pou pipi?

Do you urinate less than awhile ago? 

Èske ou pipi mwens pase lontan?

Do you dribble? 

Èske ou pipi ti tak ti tak?
Do you urinate more often?

How many times do you get up at night to urinate?

KIDNEY STONES / PYÈ NAN REN

Have you ever had kidney stones?

Have small stones ever passed in your urine?

Have you ever had a kidney infection?

Did you take medication for that?

INTERCOURSE / RELASYON

Have you had intercourse recently?

Do you see a lot of women on the side?

Marengwen danse, men li pa bliye janm li.
The mosquito dances, but he doesn’t forget about his legs.
EXAMINATION / EGZAMEN

I’ll need to examine you now.
Take down your pants.
Take off your underpants.
Turn around and lean over.
Extend your rear.
Lean way over (as far as possible).
Bend your knees.

M bezwen gade ou kounye a.
Desann pantalon ou.
Wete kalson ou.
Vire epi bese.
Pwente dèyè ou anlè.
Bese, bese (mezi ou kapab).
Koube jenou ou.

Pise marengwen ogmante larivyè.
A mosquito’s urine increases the river.
(Every little drop counts.)
A frequently heard term, but one quite difficult to define, is pèdisyon. It means anything from 1) a continual flow of menstrual fluids, 2) unusual menstrual periods, 3) general pelvic discomfort, 4) menorrhagia, 5) false pregnancy, to 6) (non-apparent) miscarriage.

**MENSTRUATION / RÈG**

Do you have a period each month?  
Èske ou wè flè/woz ou chak mwa?

When was your last period?  
Ki dat dènye règ ou?

I haven’t finished my period yet.  
Règ mwen poko fini.

She has irregular periods.  
Dat règ li chanje chak mwa.

I have my period twice a month.  
M gen règ mwen de fwa pa mwa.

I’m not menstruating.  
M pa wè woz/lin mwen.

At what age did you start having periods?  
Aki laj ou te fôme?

Do you have a lot of pain when you have your periods?  
Èske ou konn gen anpil doulè lè ou wè woz ou?

Is it worse before your period, or after it’s finished?  
Èske li pi mal anvan pye ou mache, osinon apre li fini?

I have hot flashes.  
M santi chalè nan tout kò m.

Are you breast-feeding?  
Ou gen timoun nan tete?

Are you already past menopause?  
Ou rete deja?

Have you had any bleeding since then?  
Èske ou senyen depi lè sa a?
Fanm se kajou: plis li vye, plis li bon.
Woman is like mahogany: the older, the better.

**DISCHARGE / PÈT**

- Does it hurt you when you urinate?
- Do you need to urinate quite often?
- Does your vagina itch you?
- Have you ever had sores inside or around your vagina?
- Do you have a vaginal discharge?
- Is there blood mixed with water or with mucus?
- Are you passing blood clots?
- Do you have vaginal bleeding?
- Are you bleeding a lot?
- There’s no more bleeding.
- You haven’t been spotting.

- Èsk ti fe ou mal lè ou pipi?
- Èsk ou bezwen pipi dri?
- Èsk pati ou grate ou?
- Èsk ou jannm gen chank andadan oubyen arebò pati ou?
- Èsk ou bay ti dlo anba ou?
- Yon pèt blanch?
- Èsk li gen san melanje ak dlo oubyen ak gli?
- Èsk ou bay ti boul san?
- Èsk ou bay san anba ou?
- Èsk ou ap senyen anpil?
- Pa bay san ankò.
- Ou pa t bay ti gout san nan mitan de règ?
INTERCOURSE / RELASYON

Have you had intercourse recently?

Are you living with a man?

Is there pain when you have intercourse?

You’re sleeping with your husband too soon after the delivery.

Is your man dead?

She’s still a virgin.

Èske ou te gen relasyon depi këk tan?

Ou gen msye nan kay?

Èske gen doulè lè ou sèvi ak msye ou?

Ou kouche ak mari ou twò bonè apre akouchman an.

Èske msye ou mouri?

Li tifi toujou.

Nou pa mande pitit sanble papa l, nou mande erèz kouch.
We don’t ask for the child to look like its father, but just for a successful delivery.

PREGNANCY / ANSENT

Do you think maybe you’re pregnant?

Are you certain you are pregnant?

How many months?

Each morning I throw up.

Èske ou kwè petèt ou ansent?

Èske ou sèten ou ansent?

Depi konben mwa?

Chak maten m vonmi.
I'm spitting a lot. [In Haiti considered an early sign of pregnancy.]

When was your last period?

Do you feel the baby moving in your womb?

Have you had measles since you've been pregnant?

When is the baby due?

Where would you like to give birth?

How many times have you been pregnant?

How many miscarriages have you had?

M ap krache anpil.

Ki lè ou te wè dènye règ ou?

Èske ou santi pitit la ki fè mouvman nan vant ou?

Èske ou te gen lawoujòl depi ou ansent?

Ki lè ou ap fè pitit la?

Ki kote ou ta vie akouche?

Konben fwa ou ansent?

Konben movèz kouch ou te fè?

Pito dlo a tonbe, kalbas la rete.
Better that the water goes and that the gourd stays.
(Better to lose the baby than the mother.)
Have you had any difficult deliveries?
How many were still-born?
When did you last deliver?
How many children have you had?
Are they all living?
How many have you lost?
How many children do you have at home?
She’s had an abortion.

Èske ou te gen kék akouchman difisil?
Konben ki te fèt tou mouri?
Depi ki lè ou te akouche?
Konben pitit ou fè?
Èske yo tout la?
Konben ou pèdi?
Konben pitit ou gen lakay ou?
Li te fè avòtman. / Li te jete pitit.

Poul ki bat kò l kraze ze l.
The chicken who thrashes around crushes its egg.

Ze toumante pa kale.
The disturbed egg doesn’t hatch.

EXAMINATION / EGZAMEN
I must do a pelvic exam.
Spread your legs.

Fòk mwen egzaminen ou pa ba.
Louvri janm ou.
Pull up your legs.
Put your feet in the stirrups.
Relax your abdomen.
Bear down [to relax the vagina].

**BIRTHING / AKOUCHMAN**

Have you given birth here before?

When did you start having labor pains?

How far apart are the contractions?

What was the last time you felt the baby move?

Has your water broken?

Did you have an operation?

What did they do?

They performed a Caesarean section.

The baby came out with forceps.

Did they do an episiotomy?

Did they repair the tear all right?

I need to sew it up.

Did you pass tissue?

Kanpe pye ou.
Mete de pye ou yo nan fe yo.
Lache vant ou.
Fè yon ti pouse.

Ou te vin akouch isit deja?
Ki lè ou te kòmanse gen tranche?
Chak ki lè ou gen tranche?
Ki dènye fwa ou santi tibebe a brannen?
Èske ou kase lezo?
Èske ou te fè operasyon?
Kisa yo te fè ou?
Yo fann vant mwen.
Tibebe a te soti ak fòsètpens.
Èske yo te koupe ou?
Èske yo te fè bon reparasyon?
Mwen bezwen koud li.
Èske ou te gen ti chè anba ou?
Ob/Gyn

When did she begin to have eclampsia?

Has she had eclampsia before?

Ki lè li te kòmanse fè kriz la?

Èskè li te gen kriz deja?

Ze ki kale twò bonè, ti poul la p ap viv.
The egg which hatches too early, the little chick won’t live.

UMBILICUS / LONBRIT

Is the umbilicus bleeding?

Are you dressing the umbilicus?

Are you changing the umbilical dressing?

You have to wash the navel with alcohol.

I’m putting silver nitrate on the umbilicus.

Did the umbilical stump fall off?

Èskè li senyen nan lonbrit?

Ou fè pansman pou lonbrit la?

Èskè ou chanje pansman lonbrit la?

Se pou ou lave lonbrit la ak alkòl.

M ap mete nitrat ajan sou lonbrit la.

Èskè lonbrit la te tonbe?

Yon pitit ka gen anpil papa, li ka gen yon sèl manman.
A child can have many fathers, it can have only one mother.
VIII. PEDIATRICS / MALADI TIMOUN

VOCABULARY / KÈK MO

bowel movement (to have a) - watè, poupou
breast-feed (to) - (bay) tete
burn (to) - boule
cough (to) - tousè
diarrhea - dyare, djare
mucus - flèm

nurse (to), suckle (to) - (pran) tete
oral rehydration solution (ORS) - sewòm oral
pediatrician - doktè timoun
urinate (to) - (fè) pipi
vomit (to) - vonmi

Fanm pou yon tan, manman pou tout tan.
A woman is for a time, a mother is for all time.

GENERAL / KEKSYON JENERAL

How is your child?
Kijan pitit ou a ye?

(S)He’s not well.
Li pa byen, non.

You’re not afraid of the doctor!
Ou pa pe doktè!

Is (s)he generally unhappy?
L ap plenn toutan?

How old is (s)he?
Ki laj li?

(S)he is six months / two years old.
Li gen si mwa / de zan.

When was the child born?
Ki dat timoun lan fèt?

Where’s his/her mother?
Kote manman li?

She’s at home.
Li lakay.

How many sisters / brothers does (s)he have?
Konben sè / frè li genyen?
(S)He’s already sitting up.  
Li chita deja.

(S)He’s not crawling yet.  
Li poko rale.

(S)He’s teething.  
L ap fè dan.

(S)He jumps and starts when (s)he’s sleeping.  
Li sote lè l ap dòmi.

Is (s)he vaccinated?  
Èske li vaksinen?

When? At what age?  
Ki lè? Aki laj?

How many times?  
Konben fwa?

Did that make a scar?  
Èske sa te fè mak?

Do you have his/her vaccination record?  
Èske ou gen kat vaksen li?

Did you give him/her any medication?  
Èske ou te ba li renmèd?

(S)He has eye problems.  
Li malad nan je.

Does (s)he have eye discharge?  
Èske li gen si nan je?

**BREAST-FEEDING / TETE**

Are you breast-feeding?  
Èske ou ba li tete?

Is (s)he nursing (well)?  
Èske li tete (byen)?

**Timoun ki byen tete byen kenbe.**  
Babies who nurse well do well.
Just nursing?

Are you giving him/her any other nourishment? What?

(S) He is not nursing at all.

(S) He must nurse.

(S) He won’t nurse.

You need to breast-feed him/her a lot.

Tete sèlman?

Èskè ou ba li lòt manje? Kisa?

Li pa tete menm.

Fòk li tete.

Li pa vle tete.

Ou bezwen ba li anpil tete.

Pitit ki kriye, se li ki bezwen tete.
The baby who cries is the one who needs to nurse.

I’m not producing enough milk.

Mothers normally breast-feed their babies for six months at least, up to two years.

M manke lèt.

Nòmalman manman bay timoun tete pou sis mwa pi piti, rive de zan.

Lèt tete a pi bon pase tout lòt lèt!
Mother’s milk is better than any other milk!
EATING AND DRINKING / MANJE AK BWÈ

Does (s)he eat well?  Êske li manje byen?
His/Her weight’s (not) good.  Pèz la (pa) bon.
The weight’s improved.  Pèz la ogmante.
Do you give him/her anything to drink?  Ou ba li bwè?
What do you normally give him/her to eat / drink?  Kisa ou konn ba li manje / bwè?
Does (s)he drink enough? A lot?  Li bwè byen? Anpil?
(S)He doesn’t want to.  Li pa vle.

Makak karese pitit li jouk li touye l.
The monkey caresses its little one until it kills it.  (Child pampering.)

Do you give him/her juice to drink?  Èske ou ba li ji pou li bwè?
What kind of milk do you give him/her?  Ki kalite lèt ou ba li?

Lè ou pa gen manman, ou tete grann.
When you don’t have a mother, you nurse from a grandmother.  (You make do with what there is.)
Especially don’t use a baby bottle.

It's too hard to clean.

Don’t feed sugar water / tea /
boiled water at all.

Do you give the baby water
to drink?

Is there good clean water
where you live?

Do you boil the water for the child?

It’s very important for you
to boil the water.

Has (s)he started eating \textit{cooked} adult food?

You must give him/her \textit{cooked} adult food.

(S)He has no appetite.

(S)He didn’t eat yesterday.

Feed him/her several times
each day, not just three times
each day.

Does (s)he eat dirt sometimes?

Is there something (s)he
does not want to eat / drink
at all?

Pa bay bibon menm.

Sa twò difisil pou netwaye.

Pa bay dlo sik / te /
dlo bouyi menm.

Èske ou bay tibebe a dlo
pou li bwè?

Èske gen bon dlo pwòp
kote ou rete a?

Èske ou bouyi dlo pou pitit la?

Sa enpòtan anpil pou ou
bouyi dlo.

Èske li kòmanse manje
gwo manje?

Se pou ou ba l
gwo manje.

Li mal pou manje.

Li pa manje yè.

Ba li manje plizyè fwa
chak jou, pa sèlman twa fwa
chak jou.

Èske li manje tè tanzantan?

Èske gen bagay li
pa vie manje / bwè
menm menm menm?
Manje ou plis renmen,
se li menm ki va trangle ou.
The food you like the most is the very one which will strangle you.

His/Her stomach is always hurting him/her.

Does (s)he spit up after (s)he eats?

Is there something which always makes him/her sick?

Vant li toujou fè li mal.
Èske li konn krache apre li manje?
Èske gen yon bagay ki toujou ap fè li malad?

Pedes

Odè manman sèlman, se yon renmèd.
The mere scent of a mother is medicine.

COLDS AND COUGHS / RIM AK TOUS

(S)He has a cold / the flu.

(S)He has had the cold for how many days?

(S)He coughs a lot.

Is (s)he coughing up phlegm?

Li gripe.
Li gen grip depi konben jou?
Li touse anpil.
Èske li fè flèm lè li touse?
Are there any adults in the house who are coughing?

**URINE / PIPI**

Does (s)he urinate all right?
Has (s)he urinated today?
Does it burn him/her?
I don’t think it burns him/her.
What does the urine look like?
Is the urine dark yellow?

Èske gen granmoun nan kay la k ap tous?
Èske li pipi byen?
Èske li pipi jodi a?
Èske li boule l?
M pa kwè li boule l.
Kijan pipi a ye?
Li bay pipi ki yon jòn fonse?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pi piti toujou pi rèd.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The smallest is always the toughest.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**BOWELS / WATÈ**

How are his/her stools?
How many times did (s)he have bowel movements yesterday?
How many times does (s)he have bowel movements each day?
Does (s)he have normal stools?
Are the stools red / yellow / black?

Kijan watè li ye?
Konben fwa li watè yè?
Konben fwa li watè chak jou?
Èske li poupou nòmal?
Watè wouj / jòn / nwa?
Do the stools contain mucus / blood?

(S)He has watery stools.
(S)He has thick stools.
(S)He has seedy stools.

Does (s)he pass gas / worms?

(S)He never passes worms?

DIARRHEA / DYARE

Does (s)he have (a lot of) diarrhea?

(S)He has continual diarrhea.

When a child has diarrhea, (s)he needs to nurse a lot.

(S)He’s dehydrated.

(S)He needs oral rehydration solution (ORS), or (s)he can die.

(S)He must drink that very, very slowly.

Èskè watè a gen giè / san?
Li watè dlo.
Li watè pwès nèt.
Li gen watè ma.
Li rann gaz / vè?
Li pa janm rann vè?

Èskè li gen dyare (anpil)?
Li gen dyare san rete.
Lè timoun gen dyare,
li bezwen tete byen.
Li manke dlo.
Li bezwen sewòm oral,
osinon li kab mouri.
Fòk li bwè sa piti piti piti.

Kò timoun rèd, san l pa di;
kò granmoun di, san l pa rèd.
The young person’s body is tough, without being hard;
the old person’s body is hard, without being tough.
VOMITING / VONMI

Does (s)he vomit? A lot?
Èsko li vonmi? Anpil?

How often does (s)he vomit?
Konben fwa li vonmi?

Three or four times each day.
Twa osinon kat fwa chak jou.

What did (s)he eat / drink?
Kisa li te manje / bwè?
Pills / aspirin / kerosene.
Grenn / aspirin / gaz lanp.

What did (s)he vomit up?
Kisa li te vonmi?

If (s)he is still vomiting, (s)he will need intravenous fluid (IV).
Si l ap vonmi toujou, l ap bezwen sewòm nan venn.

Ti poul pa mande plim, li mande lavi.
The little chick doesn’t ask for fancy feathers, he just asks for life.
IX. FAMILY PLANNING / PLANIN

VOCABULARY / KÈK MO

child - timoun, pîtit
condom - kapòt
diaphragm - kapòt pou fanm
family planning (to practice) - planin (fè/swiv)
foam (contraceptive) - krèm
injection (contraceptive) - piki planin
intercourse (to have) - gen
relasyon, fè kontak
IUD - filaman, esterilè
menses - règ

method - metòd
penis - pìjon, pati gason
pill (birth control) - grenn
pregnant - ansent
rhythm method - métòd tanperati
suppository - tablèt
tubal ligation - ligati (twonp)
uterus - matris
vagina - pati fi
vasectomy - vazektomi
womb - matris

TWO POSTERS:

PRAN TÈT NOU! BE REASONABLE!
FÈ PITIT LÈ NOU KAPAB HAVE CHILDREN WHEN YOU CAN
OKIPE YO. TAKE CARE OF THEM.
FÈ PLANIN! USE FAMILY PLANNING!

PRAN TÈT OU! BE REASONABLE!
PA GRENNEN PITIT! DON'T GO ON HAVING ONE CHILD AFTER ANOTHER!
Do you use...?  
Would you like to use...?

WHAT THEY SAY / SA YO KONN DI

I’ve come to stop having children.

M vini pou rete nèt. /  
M vini pou m pa fè pitit ankò.

I’m poor. I have too many children already.

Mwen pòv.  M gen twòp pitit deja.

I don’t know what I must do.

M pa konnen sa m dwe fè.

He never misses a night.

Li pa rate.

I’m praying to God that I not have any more children.

M ap priye Bondye pou m pa fè pitit ankò.

Rat anpl, twou pa fon.  
Many rats, and the hole’s not deep.  
(There’s only so much room in the nest.)

GENERAL / KEKSYON JENERAL

I’m going to ask a woman to talk with you about that in Creole.

M pral mande yon fanm pale ak ou sou sa an kreyòl.

Do you have children at home?

Ou gen timoun lakay ou?

How many children have you had?

Kouben timoun ou fè?
Are they all alive?
I've had seven children and three miscarriages.
How old is your youngest child?

Do you want to continue having children?

Do you need to discuss this with your husband / man?
Do you want him to come here too?

Space your births. [Literally: Let your children have a little age before you have others.]

If you don’t do anything, you’ll go on having children.

Even if you’re breast-feeding, you can become pregnant if you don’t practice family planning.

In the family-planning service, one pays nothing at all for condoms, for contraceptive pills, or for a tubal ligation.

We have: contraceptive pills
vaginal suppositories
the IUD
contraceptive injections.

Which birth-control method do you prefer?

If you don’t do anything, you’ll go on having children.

Even if you’re breast-feeding, you can become pregnant if you don’t practice family planning.

In the family-planning service, one pays nothing at all for condoms, for contraceptive pills, or for a tubal ligation.

We have: contraceptive pills
vaginal suppositories
the IUD
contraceptive injections.

Which birth-control method do you prefer?
Every three months you would need to get another injection.

Here we don’t use the rhythm method.

EXAMINATION / EGZAMEN

Come lie down for a little examination.

Take off your panties.

Spread your legs.

Pull up your legs

Bear down [to relax the vagina].

What do you feel? Pain?

When was your last period?

Do you have a lot of pain when you have your period?

You have an infection.

You need to have a little treatment before we can insert the IUD.

You can put your clothes back on.

What other sicknesses do you have?

None of these methods are good for you.

Chak twa mwa ou ta bezwen pran piki ankò.

Isit nou pa sevi ak metòd tanperati a.

Rantre kouche pou yon ti egzamen.

Wete kilòt ou.

Louvri janm ou.

Kanpe pye ou.

Fè yon ti pouse.

Kisa ou santi? Doulè?

Ki dat dènfyè règ ou?

Èskè ou santi anpil doulè lè ou gen règ ou?

Ou gen enfeksyon.

Ou bezwen fè yon ti tretman anvan nou ka mete filaman an.

Ou mèt mete rad ou.

Ki lòt maladi ou genyen?

Tout metòd sa yo pa bon pou ou.
**CONDOMS / KAPÒT**

Does your husband agree to use a condom, since other methods are not good for you?

A condom can be used only once.

---

**THE PILL / GRENN**

If you suffer from high blood pressure, or if you are more than thirty-five, the pill is not good for you.

You must start on the fifth day after your period begins.

Don’t forget to take one each day.

During your period, you must take the brown pills.

When you don’t have any more pills, you’ll have to come get some more in our pharmacy.

---

Éske mari ou dako pou l sèvi ak kapòt, dapre lòt metòd yo pa bon pou ou?

Yon kapòt ka sèvi yon sèl fwa.

Si ou soufri tansyon, oubyen si ou gen plis pase trannsenk an, grenn pa bon pou ou.

Ou dwe kòmanse sou senkyèm jou apre règ ou kòmanse.

Pa bliye bwè youn chak jou.

Pandan règ ou, se pou ou bwè grenn mawon yo.

Lè ou pa gen grenn ankò, se pou ou vin chache nan famasi nou an.
VAGINAL SUPPOSITORIES / TABLETÉ

If you are afraid about putting in the IUD, try vaginal suppositories.

You put a suppository in your vagina five minutes before you have intercourse.

You can't have intercourse twice with the same suppository.

If you want to have intercourse a second time, put in another one.

IUD / FILAMAN

Why do you want to put in an IUD?

We can put in an IUD for you.

To put in an IUD, it’ll take about 15-20 minutes.

I can put in the IUD for you myself.

I’ll give you an appointment forty days after you have delivered.

After we put in an IUD, you need to come back in a month to check if everything is good.

And after that, you need to come back each year.

When you want to have a child, come have the IUD taken out here.
I’ve come for an IUD check-up.

Each little pain you feel -
or if you are losing weight -
is not necessarily due to the IUD.

M vini pou tchèk filaman.

Chak ti doulè ou santi -
oubyen si ou vin dechte -
se pa oblije akòz filaman an.

Kolik pa tranche.
Menstrual pains are not labor pains.

I have a discharge in my panties.
M gen pèt nan kilòt mwen.

When I urinate, it burns me.
Lè m pipi, sa boule m.

I have hot flashes.
M santi chalè nan tout kò m.

Since I put in the IUD, I’ve been bleeding.
Depi m mete filaman an, m ap senyen.

It’s causing me to menstruate twice in one month.
Li fè m gen règ de fwa nan yon mwa.

It makes my abdomen hurt.
Li fè anbavant mwen fè m mal.

It gives me lower-back ache.
Li fè m gen tayfèmal.

The IUD fell out when I had my period.
Filaman an te tonbe lè m te gen règ.
A tubal ligation would be good between three and six children, or sometimes after eight children.

Before you’re thirty, a tubal ligation would not be too good.

You need to spend one or two days only in the hospital.

Your husband has to come give written permission if you want a tubal ligation.

You don’t need to worry about your husband - it will have no effect on him.

It won’t make your husband impotent.

There is an operation for women or for men.

If a man would come to have a vasectomy, he would not become impotent.

Yon ligati ta bon ant twa ak sis timoun, oubyen pafwa apre wit timoun.

Anvan ou gen trant an, yon ligati pa ta twò bon.

Ou bezwen pase youn oubyen de jou sèlman lopital.

Fòk mari ou vini siyen si ou vle yon ligati.

Ou pa bezwen fatige tèt ou pou mari ou - sa p ap fé l anyen.

Sa p ap fé mari ou pa gason.

Gen operasyon pou fi oubyen pou gason.

Si yon gason ta vin fé vazektomi, li pa ta pèdi bann li.

Piti piti zwazo fé nich li.
Little by little the bird makes its nest.
Atansyon pa kapon.
Caution is not cowardice.
### ENGLISH-HAITIAN EYE GLOSSARY / TI DIKSYONNÈ ANGLE-AYISYEN POU DOKTE JE

N.B. See also je (eye) entries in our Haitian Creole-English English-Haitian Creole Medical Dictionary.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Haitian Creole</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>astigmatism</td>
<td>defòmasyon nan gla(s) je</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bags under the eyes</td>
<td>je nan tou</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bifocal lenses</td>
<td>linèt bifokal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>black eye</td>
<td>je bouche, je wouj</td>
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<tr>
<td>blind</td>
<td>avèg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blindness</td>
<td>avègleman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blind person</td>
<td>moun ki avèg, je pete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blink (to)</td>
<td>bat je</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bloodshot</td>
<td>je wouj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blurred vision</td>
<td>vwal nan je</td>
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<tr>
<td>blurred vision, to have</td>
<td>wè twoub</td>
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<td>broad daylight</td>
<td>lè solèy cho</td>
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<tr>
<td>bulging eyes</td>
<td>je soti</td>
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<tr>
<td>burn (to)</td>
<td>pike, boule</td>
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<tr>
<td>burning sensation</td>
<td>pikotman</td>
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<td>cataract</td>
<td>katarak</td>
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<td>check (to)</td>
<td>tcheke</td>
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<td>close (to)</td>
<td>femen</td>
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<tr>
<td>conjunctiva</td>
<td>konjonktiv</td>
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<tr>
<td>conjunctival discharge</td>
<td>lasi, matyè</td>
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<tr>
<td>conjunctivitis</td>
<td>je drandran, maladi nan je, maloje, konjonktivit</td>
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<td>contact lenses</td>
<td>vè kontak</td>
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<td>cornea</td>
<td>gla(s) je</td>
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<td>cover (to)</td>
<td>bouche</td>
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<tr>
<td>cross-eyed</td>
<td>je vewon, je lanvè, je tounen</td>
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<td>dark glasses</td>
<td>linèt solèy</td>
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<td>deep-set eyes</td>
<td>je fon</td>
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<td>diabetes</td>
<td>maladi sik, dyabèt</td>
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<td>diabetic, to be</td>
<td>fe sik</td>
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<td>discharge</td>
<td>lasi, matyè, sòs, dlo blan(ch)</td>
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<td>disease</td>
<td>maladi</td>
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<tr>
<td>double vision, to have</td>
<td>wè de (bagay), wè doub, wè tout bagay an de</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drops</td>
<td>ti dlo pou je, renmèd pou je</td>
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<tr>
<td>evil eye</td>
<td>move je</td>
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<td>eye</td>
<td>je, zye</td>
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<tr>
<td>eye filled with eye-matter</td>
<td>kaka, je lasi</td>
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<tr>
<td>eyeball</td>
<td>boul je</td>
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<tr>
<td>eyebrow</td>
<td>sousi</td>
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<td>eye chart</td>
<td>tablo</td>
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<tr>
<td>eye-dropper</td>
<td>konngout, kontgout</td>
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<tr>
<td>eye-drops</td>
<td>ti dlo pou je, renmèd pou je</td>
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<tr>
<td>eyeglasses</td>
<td>linèt</td>
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<tr>
<td>eyelash</td>
<td>plim je, pwal je, pwèl je</td>
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<tr>
<td>eyelid</td>
<td>po je, pòpyè</td>
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<tr>
<td>eyelids without eyelashes</td>
<td>je boukannen, je griye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eye matter</td>
<td>kaka je, lasi</td>
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<tr>
<td>eyesight</td>
<td>je, vizyon, limyè</td>
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<tr>
<td>to have failing eyesight</td>
<td>ap febli</td>
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<tr>
<td>to have good eyesight</td>
<td>gen bon je</td>
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<tr>
<td>eye socket</td>
<td>pòch je</td>
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<tr>
<td>eye specialist</td>
<td>doktè je</td>
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<td>eye-strain</td>
<td>fatig nan je</td>
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<td>eyewash</td>
<td>dlo lave je</td>
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<tr>
<td>farsighted, to be</td>
<td>wè delwen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flashes of light</td>
<td>ti limyè</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>floaters</td>
<td>ti mimì</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
eyes - bwa linèt,
 frames (of glasses) - bwa linèt,
 ankadreman

- glasses - linèt
- glaucoma - tansyon nan je
- haloes - sèk, wonn
- hazel-colored eyes - je chat
- headache - tètfémal
- high blood pressure - tansyon
- hot - cho
- hurt (to) - fè mal
- hyperopic - ki wè delwen
- infection - enfeksyon
- inner side of eyelid - anndan po je
- inside of eye - andedan je
- iris - glè je
- irritate (to) - manje, boule
- itch (to) - grate
- lachrymal gland - sak dlo je
- laser surgery - operasyon laze
- lazy eye - je lanvè
- left - gòch
- lens - vè
- lens of eye - tou je, twou je
- light - limyè
- look (to) - gade
- lotion - ponmad
- medication - renmèd, medikaman
- myopic - ki wè depre
- myopic, to be - wè depre
- myopathy, to be - wè depre
- nearsighted, to be - wè depre
- nurse - mis
- nystagmus - je lòlòj
- ointment - ponmad
- one-eyed - je bòy
- open (to) - louvri
- operation - operasyon
- operation - operasyon
- ophthalmologist - doktè je
- ophthalmology - maladi je
- optic fluid - kalalou je
- optic nerve - nè je
- optometer - aparèy pou tcheke je
- optometrist - doktè je
- pain - doulè
- patch - pansman
- peripheral vision - wè sou kote
- pill - grenn
- pinkeye - je drandran, je wouj
- presbyopic, to be - wè delwen
- problem - pwoblèm
- protruding eyes - je soti
- ptterygium - chè nan je
- ptosis - je boukannen, je griye
- pupil - nwa je, grenn je,
  manman je, nannan je, tou
  je, twou je
- redness (of eye) - je wouj
- retina - retin
  detached retina - retin dekole
- right - dwat
- scar - mak, tach
- sclera - blan je
- see (to) - wè
- side vision - wè sou kote
- sight - wè
- sleep, eye matter - kaka je, lasi
- specks, floaters - ti mimi
- spot(s) - tach
- squeeze shut (to) - peze
- squint (to) - twenzi
- squinting - je louch, je pichpich,
  je tawèt, je twèt
- sting (to) - pike
- strabismus - je vewon, je lanvè,
  je touen
- sty - klou nan je
- sunglasses - linèt solèy
- surgery - operasyon
- suture - kout zegwi, fil
- swollen eye - je bouche, je
  pichpich
- symptom - remak, sify
- tear (to) - fè dlo, kouri dlo
- tear(drop) - dlo je
- tear duct - kannal dlo je

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tear gland - glann kriye
temples (of glasses) - manch linèt
treatment - tretman, swenyay
veil - vwal, plak blanch

vision - je, vizyon, limyè
water (to) - fè dlo, kouri dlo
white of eye - blan je

Pale franse pa di lespri.
Speaking French doesn’t mean you’re smart.

Wòch nan dlo pa konnen doulè wòch nan solèy.
The rock in the water doesn’t know the pain of the rock in the sun.
GENERAL / KEKSYON JENERAL

Is this the first time you've come here?

You've never consulted an eye specialist?

What problem do you have with your eyes?

Do you see all right?

I don’t see well.

Do your eyes hurt you?

Which one?

Left? Right? Both?

Se premye fwa ou vini isit la?

Ou pa janm konsilte yon doktè je?

Ki pwoblèm ou gen ak je ou?

Ou wè byen?

M pa wè byen.

Èsk je ou fè ou mal?

Kilèès?

Gòch? Dwat? Toude?

Pi bon gad kò, se je.
The best bodyguard is the eyes.

EXAMINATION / EGZAMEN

Take off your glasses.

Open your legs [for positioning of optometer].

Sit back in the chair.

Put your head there.

Put your chin there.

Retire linèt ou.

Louvri janm ou.

Chita byen nan chèz la.

Mete têt ou la a.

Mete manton ou la a.
Leave it there.
Put your forehead there.
Put your hand(s) there.
Put your head forward.
Look straight ahead.
Keep looking straight ahead.
Open your eyes wider.
Close your eyes (normally).
Don’t squeeze your eyes shut like that.
(Don’t) Blink your eyes.
Cover your left / right eye. [Point!]

Yon sèl je pa je.
Only one eye is no eye.

Look here.
Look up.
Look down.
Look to the left / right. [Point!]
Look at me (again).

Kite l la a.
Kole fwon ou la a.
Mete men ou la a.
Avanse tèt ou.
Gade dwat devan ou.
Kontinye gade tou dwat.
Louvri je ou pi laj.
Fèmen je ou (nòmal).
Pa peze je ou kon sa.
(Pa) Bat je ou.
Bouche je gòch / dwat ou.

Gade isit.
Gade anlè/anwo.
Gade até/anba.
Gade agòch / adwat.
Gade mwen (ankò).
Look at my ear.
[Touch the ear you mean.]

(Don't) Look at the light.
Keep your eyes on one spot.
Don't move.

Follow my finger / the little light.

Look at the chart.

Look at the line that I am touching.

Show me in what direction the three prongs [of characters on eye chart] go.

How many fingers do you see?

You have an eye infection.

I will need to check that again tomorrow / in a week.

Come back in three weeks for us to check you for glaucoma.

You may get up now.
IRRITATION / BOULE

My eyes are burning / stinging me.  Je m ap boule / pike m.
Do your eyes itch you?  Je ou grate ou?
They itch me.  Li grate m.
It’s really irritating me.  Se manje sa ap manje m.
Do your eyes water?  Èske je ou fè dlo?
My eyes water.  Je m kouri dlo.
There’s an awful lot of tearing.  Sa fè yon pakèt dlo.
Does light bother your eyes?  Èske limyè fatige je ou?
Does dust / smoke bother your eyes in bright light?  Èske pousyè / lafimen bare je ou le solèy cho?
Has there been conjunctival discharge?  Li konn fè lasi/matyè?
Are your eyelids stuck together in the morning?  Èske je ou koud nan maten?
Do you use a cold-water compress?  Èske ou fè konpré dlo glase?

Je pa dan, dwèt pa kòn.
Eyes are not teeth, fingers are not horns.
(Eyes and fingers are fragile.)
EYES

Can you see close up / from far off?
I see well far off, but I don’t see well close up.
I see well close up, but I don’t see well far off.
My vision is blurred both when I am looking far off and when I am looking close up.
Do you see well in broad daylight?
In broad daylight, do you see smoke, mist, dust [have blurred vision]?
Does it seem there is a veil covering your eyes?
I see spots in front of my eyes.
I see floaters in front of my eyes.
Do you have double vision?

Èskë ou wè pre / lwen?
M wè byen delwen, men m pa wè byen depre.
M wè byen depre, men m pa wè byen delwen.
M wè twoub ni lè m ap gade delwen ni lè m ap gade depre.
Èskë ou wè byen lè solèy cho?
Lè solèy cho, èskë ou wè yon lafimen, yon bwouya, yon lapousye?
Èskë ou santi tankou yon vwal nan je?
M wè tach devan je m.
M wè ti bagay ki fè mimi mimi devan je m.
Èskë ou wè doub?

Pito ou wè lwen, ou pa avèg.
Better to be far-sighted than to be blind.
EYES

INJURY AND FOREIGN MATTER / BLESE AK LOT BAGAY NAN JE OU

What happened to your left / right eye?

Do you feel like you have something which rolls around in your eye?

You have something in your eye.

You have dirt / sand / dust in your eye(s).

I’ll try to get it out for you.

Sa k pase nan je gòch / dwat ou?

Èske ou santi ou gen yon bagay ki woule nan je ou?

Ou gen yon bagay nan je ou.

Ou gen tè / sab / pousyè nan je ou.

M pral seye wete l pou ou.

Ti bwa ou pa wè, se li k pete je ou.
The little twig you don’t see is the one that puts your eye out.

GENERAL HEALTH / SANTE AN JENERAL

Do you have any other sickness?

Have you been having headaches?

You’re not diabetic?

Do you have high blood pressure?

Are there other people in your family who have high blood pressure?

Èske ou fè lòt maladi?

Ou konn gen tètfèmal?

Ou pa fè sik?

Èske ou fè tansyon?

Èske gen lòt moun nan fanmi ou ki fè tansyon?
Do you have anyone in your family who is blind?

**GLASSES / LINÈT**

Do you have glasses?

Where are they?

Do you see better with / without glasses?

I see well with / without glasses.

I have problems when I am sewing / reading.

Do you sew a lot? [Remember not to embarrass your patients by asking if they can read.]

They're for when you are sewing / reading.

You (don’t) need glasses.

Glasses can’t do anything for you.

---

**Kaka je pa linèt.**

Eye matter is not glasses.

*(You need glasses.)*

---

**MEDICATION / RENMÈD**

What have you been putting in your eye(s)?

Kisa ou konn mete nan je ou?
Eyes

What was the last time you put medication in your eye(s)?

Do you use the medication each day? This morning?

Did the medication we gave you help your eyes?

Do your eyes feel worse when you use the medication?

They are always hot.

They are always itching me.

Do you still have any medication?

I’m going to put some medication in your eye(s).

Put in two drops one / two / three / four time(s) a day.

It’ll burn you a little, but it’ll go away quickly.

You need a patch over your left / right eye.

Don’t take it off before this time tomorrow.

Ki dènye fwa ou mete renmèd la nan je ou?

Ou mete renmèd la chak jou? Maten an?

Èske renmèd nou te ba ou a geri je ou?

Ou santi je ou pi mal lè ou sèvi ak renmèd?

Li toujou cho.

Li toujou ap grate m.

Èske ou gen renmèd toujou?

M pral mete yon renmèd nan je ou.

Mete de gout youn / de / twa / kat fwa pa jou.

Sa ap boule ou yon ti kras, men sa ap pase vit.

Ou bezwen yon pansman sou je gòch / dwat ou.

Pa wete li anvan menm lè a denmen.

Nan mitan avèg, bòy se wa.
Among the blind, the one-eyed are king.
A cataract is like a white coating which covers your eyes.

We need to do an operation.

If we don’t do this operation for you, you’ll go blind.

The operation won’t hurt you.

Yon katarak, se tankou yon plak blanch ki kouvri je ou.

Se pou nou fè yon operasyon.

Si nou pa fè operasyon sa a pou ou, ou ap vin avèg.

Operasyon an p ap fè ou mal.

---

**POSTER:**

Madam! Bay ptit ou manje anpil legitm,
sitou sa k jòn yo - paske yo bon anpil pou je!

Madam! Give your children a lot of vegetables to eat, especially yellow ones - because they are very good for the eyes!
XI. DENTISTRY / DANTIS

BABY TEETH / DAN TIMOUN

dan devan

dan chen/
dan je

dan dèy
dan pilc

upper teeth
dan anwo

central
incisors
lateral
incisors
canines
first
molars
second
molars

lower teeth
dan anba

second
molars
first
molars
canines
lateral
incisors
central
incisors
ADULT TEETH / DAN GRANMOUN

Dan devan

Dan chen/
dan je

Dan dëyê/
dan pilon

Dan zorèy/
dan sajès

Upper teeth
dan anwo

Central incisors
Lateral incisors
Canines
First premolars
Second premolars
First molars
Second molars
Third molars

Lower teeth
dan anba

Third molars
Second molars
First molars
Second premolars
First premolars
Canines
Lateral incisors
Central incisors
abscess - abse
adult tooth (teeth) - dan
amalgam - amalgam
amalgam carrier - pòt-amalgam
anesthetic - anestezi
antibiotic(s) - antibyotik
aspirator - sisyon
aspirin (tablet) - (grenn) aspirin
baby tooth (teeth) - dan timoun,
dan lèt
back tooth (teeth) - dan dèyè, dan pilon
bicuspids - dan dèyè, dan pilon
bite (to) - bay kout dan
bite down (to) - mòde dan
bleed (to) - bay san, rann san,
senyen
bleeding - senyman
blood - san
bone - zo
braces - aparèy
bridge - pon, dan vise
broken tooth - dan kase
brushstick - bwadan
brush teeth (to) - bwose dan, lave bouch
buck teeth - dan griyen
calcium - kwout jòn
canine tooth (teeth) - dan chen,
dan je
canker - kank, chank
cap - kouwòn
cavity - twou (nan dan), kannal
dan, kari
cavity varnish - vènì
cement filling - siman
check - bo figi
chew food (to) - moulen/kraze manje
clean teeth (to) - netwaye dan
close or shut (to) - femen
condenser - fouslwa
cotton - koton
cotton gauze - twal gaz
cracked - fele
crown - kouwòn
cuspid - dan chen, dan je
cyst - kis
dead tooth (teeth) - dan mouri
decay - kari
decayed tooth - dan pike, dan bonbon, dan gate
deciduous tooth (teeth) - dan timoun, dan lèt
dental - dantè
dental assistant - asistan doktè dan
dental floss - fil pou dan, fil dantè
dental hygienist - oksilyè dantè
dental mirror - ti glas
dentist - dantis, doktè dan
dentist’s chair - chèz dantis
dentist’s drill - machin
dentist’s office - kay dantis
dentistry - dantis
dentition - dantisyon; fe dan
denture(s) - fo dan
discolored - vin jòn
drill - machin
drill (to) - sèvi ak machin
elevator (for extraction) - elevatè
eENAMEL - emay
endodontics - wete nè/vè nan dan
Dentistry

eugenol - lwil pou dan, lwil jiwòf
exam(ination) - egzamen
explorer - sonn
extraction (to do an) - rache dan, fe ekstrakson
eyetooth (eyeteeth) - dan je, dan chen
false tooth (teeth) - fo dan
fever blister - bouton lafyèv
filling - amalgam, plonbaj, plon

cement filling - siman
permanent filling - amalgam
temporary filling - zoe
filling (to do a) - plonbe
floss - fil pou dan, fil dantè
floss (to) - sèvi ak fil pou dan
fluoride - fliyorid
forceps - pens, fosèp
front tooth (teeth) - dan devan
gauze - twal gaz
gingivitis - jansiv anfle, jansiv senyen
gland - glann
glass slab - plaket vè
gold tooth (teeth) - dan lò
grinding one’s teeth (to be) - manje dan
gum(s) - jansiv
gum disease - maladi jansiv
head-rest - têt chèz
hydrogen peroxide - dlo oksijene
incisor(s) - dan devan
infected - enfekte
infection - enfeksyon
inflammation - enflamasyon
inject (to) - pike
injection - piki
inlay - (e)klis
jaw(s) - machèwè, machwa
ligature wire - fil ligati
lip(s) - po bouch, lèv
Listerine - Listerin
loose tooth - dan souke, dan sekwe
lower tooth (teeth) - dan anba
mirror - glas
molar(s) - dan dèyè, dan pilon, dan moulen
mouth - bouch
mouth wash - benyouch
needle - zegwi
nerve - nè, vè
noma - noma
normal - nòmal
numb - angoudi, mò
oil of cloves - lwil pou dan, lwil jiwòf
open (to) - louvri
oral surgery - chiriji bouch
orthodontics - drese dan
pain - doule
palate - palèt
penicillin - pelisUin
periodontist - espesyalis jansiv
permanent tooth (teeth) - dan granmoun
pill - grenn
plaque - tat, kalkè
pliers, cotton - pensèt
polish (to) - poli
premolar(s) - dan dèyè, dan pilon
primary tooth (teeth) - dan timoun, dan lèt
probe (dental) - ekatè
probe (to) - sonde
pull out (to) - rache
pus - pij, pi, postim
pyorrhea - jansiv anfle, piyore
reduce pain (to) - touye nè/vè nan dan

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Dentistry

rinse one's mouth (to) - souke dlo nan bouch
root - rasin
root canal therapy (to do) - wete nê/vê nan dan
rotten - pike, pouri
saliva - dlo bouch
rope saliva - gwo filè krache
saliva ejector - sisyon
salt water - dlo sèl
scale (to) - grate
scaler - gratwa
sealer - veni
sensitive tooth - dan sirèt
sharpening stone - wòch pou file
short tooth - dan rachôt
socket - twou
sore (noun) - blesi
sore (to be) - fè mal
sore (ulcerating) - maleng
sore tooth - dan sirèt
soreness - doule
spaced apart (teeth) - dan tchaka, dan tyaka
spatula (cement) - espatil
spit (to) - krache
spoon excavator - eskavate
sterilize (to) - esterilize
straighten teeth (to) - drese dan
stub of tooth - chouk dan
stunted tooth (teeth) - dan rachôt
swallow (to) - vale
swelling - anfleman
swollen - anfle
syringe - sereng	
tartar - kaka dan, kwout dan
tooth - dan
teeth set far apart - dan tchaka, dan tyaka
two teeth growing in same position - dan doukla, dan marasa
tooth (to) - fè dan
toothache - danfèmal, maldan, malodan, modan
toothbrush - bwòs dan, bwòsadan
tooth decay - dan pike, dan karye, dan gate
toothless - djòl fobop, djòl flobop
toothpaste - kòlgat, patdantifris
toothpick - bwadان, kidan
touch (to) - touche
trench mouth - jansiv anfle, piyore
tweezers - pens
upper tooth (teeth) - dan anwo
Vincent's Infection - jansiv anfle, piyore
wisdom tooth (teeth) - dan zòrèy, dan sajès
x-ray - radyografi
x-ray machine - machin radyografi
GENERAL / KEKSYON JENERAL

I am a dentist.  
Mwen se dantis.

Sit down, please.  
Chita, souple.

What’s the matter?  
Sa ou genyen?

What’s the problem?  
Ki pwoblèm ou?

I have a toothache.  
M gen maldan/danfèmal.

Where?  
Ki kote?

Where does it hurt you?  
Ki kote li fè ou mal?

Which tooth hurts you?  
Ki dan ki fè ou mal?

Here. This tooth.  
Isit. Dan sa a.

Show me. Again, please.  
Montre mwen. Ankò, souple.

Upper? Lower?  
Anwo? Anba?

What do you need us to do?  
Kisa ou bezwen nou fè?

Do you want us to do something more?  
Èskè ou vle nou fè lòt bagay ankò?

Dan pouri gen fòs sou bannann mi.  
Rotten teeth have strength against ripe plantains. 
(Even bad teeth can be useful.)
We want to help you.

You don’t need to be afraid.

It won’t hurt you very much.

Tell me if it hurts you.

Does that hurt you?

Does it still hurt you?

Do you feel that?

Are you OK?

DENTIST’S CHAIR / CHÈZ DANTIS

I’m going to lean back / lower the chair now.

I’m going to raise the chair now.

Rinse your mouth (thoroughly) with water.

Spit it out.

Spit into the bowl.

Here’s a paper towel to wipe your mouth.

I need more light.

Dentistry

Nou vle ede ou.

Ou pa bezwen pè.

Li p ap fè ou mal anpil.

Di mwen si sa fè ou mal.

Èske sa fè ou mal?

Èske li toujou fè ou mal?

Èske ou santi sa?

Tout bagay bon?

M ap kage / desann chèz la kounye a.

M ap monte chèz la kounye a.

Souke dlo (byen souke) nan bouch ou.

Krache li.

Krache nan bèl la.

Men yon napkin pou siye bouch ou.

M bezwen plis limyè.
Lean your head back.

Open your mouth (wider / just a little).

Close your mouth (half-way).

Bite down hard.

Turn your head toward me / away.

A little more / less.

Swallow.

You have an abscess / inflammation / infection.

You have a loose tooth / broken tooth.

You have a gum problem.

Are your gums sore?

Do your gums bleed sometimes?

There’s nothing wrong.

Apye tèt ou.

Louvri bouch ou (pi laj / tou piti).

(Mwatye) Fèmen bouch ou.

Sere dan.

Vire tèt ou sou mwen / laba.

Yon ti jan piplis / mwens.

Vale.

Ou gen yon abse / enfamasyon / enfeksyon.

Ou gen dan souke / dan kase.

Ou gen pwoblèm ak jansiv ou.

Èske jansiv ou fè ou mal?

Èske jansiv ou senyen tanzantan?

Ou pa gen anyen.

Dan ou genyen, se ak li ou manje.
The teeth you have are the ones you eat with.
When did it start?
Ki lè li kòmanse?

Has it been like that for long?
Li kon sa depi lontan?

Does it hurt you all the time?
Èske li fè ou mal toutan?

Has there been swelling?
Èské li te anfle?

Does it hurt you when you chew?
Èske li fè ou mal lè ou moulen manje?

Does it hurt only after you finish eating or drinking?
Èske li fè ou mal sèlman apre ou fin manje oubyen bwè?

Does it hurt especially when you eat something sweet?
Èske li fè ou mal sitou lè ou manje bagay dous?

Does it hurt you more when you are hungry or when you see appetizing food?
Èske li fè ou pi mal lè ou grangou oubyen lè ou wè bon manje?

Does it hurt you when you breathe? When you drink water?
Èske sa fè ou mal lè ou respire? Lè ou bwè dlo?

Is it hot things or cold which hurt you?
Èske se bagay cho oubyen frèt ki fè ou mal?

Does it give you a headache?
Èske li ba ou tètfèmal?
Does it make you not sleep?  
Èske li fè ou pa dòmi?

How old are you?  
Ki laj ou?

**Bouch granmoun santi, men sa k ladann se rezon.**
The oldster’s mouth smells, but what’s in it is reason.

Have you had an accident recently?  
Èske ou te fè yon aksidan gen de twa jou?

Do you have a sore throat?  
Èske ou gen malgòj?

Do you smoke a lot?  
Ou fimen anpil?

It’s not good for your teeth.  
Sa pa bon pou dan.

Are you pregnant?  
Èske ou ansent?

About how long have you been pregnant?  
Depi konben tan konsa ou ansent?

Do you bleed a lot when you are cut?  
Èske ou senyen anpil lè ou blese?

Do you have any heart problem?  
Èske ou gen pwoblèm kè?

Do you have problems with breathing?  
Èske ou mal pou respire?

Do you have swollen feet?  
Èske pye ou anfle?

Do you have high blood pressure?  
Èske ou fè tansyon?

Are you diabetic?  
Èske ou fè sik?
Do you have epilepsy?

Have they given you medication for epilepsy?

Do you have any other health problems?

---

**FILLINGS / AMALGAM**

You have a cavity.

This tooth needs a filling.

---

I'm going to put a filling in the tooth for you.

I'm going to give you a temporary / permanent filling.

First I need to use the drill.

I'm going to give you an injection.

The filling is falling out.

The filling has fallen out.

---

Èskè ou gen malkadi?

Èskè yo ba ou renmèd pou malkadi?

Èskè ou gen lòt pwoblèm sante?

Ou gen twou nan dan.

Dan sa a bezwen yon amalgam.

**Pi bonè, se granm maten.**

The earlier the better.
Bite down on this (piece of) paper.

Close your mouth gently.

Don’t drink anything which is hot.

It will feel normal in about an hour.

EXTRACTION / RACHE DAN

This tooth is bad / decayed.

You must have this tooth pulled out.

I’m sorry, but I’m obliged to pull it out.

I’ll take care of it for you.

The tooth doesn’t need to be pulled.

This is going to hurt you (a little).

Will it hurt me (a lot)?

A little, but I’ll give you an injection.

I’m going to do root canal surgery
[Literally: to take out the nerve/worm in the tooth].

If the tooth still hurts you, I’ll have to pull it out.

Mòde papye sa a.

Fèmen bouch ou dousman.

Pa bwè anyen ki cho.

Ou ap santi l nòmal nan inè dtan konsa.

Dan sa a gate / pike.

Se pou ou fè rache dan sa a.

M regràt sa pou ou, men m ap blije rache l.

M ap ranje l pou ou.

Dan an pa bezwen rache.

Sa ap fè ou mal (yon ti kras).

Èse sa ap fè m mal (anpil)?

Yon ti kras, men m ap ba ou yon piki.

M ap wete nè/vè nan dan.

Si dan an fè ou mal ankò, fo m rache l.
Moulen manje sou dan li genyen.
The mill eats/grinds with the teeth it has.

INSTRUCTIONS / SA POU NOU FÈ

You must take a little nourishment before you come to have a tooth pulled out (so you can have more strength).

Fò ou pran yon ti bagay anvan ou vin fè rache dan (pou ou ka gen plis fòs).

You can take a little rest here.

Ou mèt fè yon ti kanpo isit la.

Bite firmly against the cotton gauze for thirty minutes / one hour / two hours.

Mòde twal gaz la byen pandan trant mînit / inè dtan / dezè dtan.

Do the same thing if it begins to bleed again later.

Fè menm bagay la si li kòmanse senyen ankò pi ta.

Here is a little cotton gauze to take home.

Men yon ti kras twal gaz pou pote lakay ou.

When you go home, take it easy, so the tooth doesn’t bleed.

Lè ou al lakay ou, pa fè gwo jefò, pou dan an pa senyen.

Go lie down so the tooth doesn’t bleed.

Al kouche pou dan an pa senyen.

Keep your head up when you lie down.

Mete têt ou wo lè ou kouche.

Put a wet cloth which is warm / cold against the jaw.

Mete yon twal mouye ki cho / frèt sou machwè a.
Don’t rinse your mouth (until tomorrow).

Rinse your mouth with lukewarm salt water so as to wash it out.

Don’t eat anything for at least an hour.

Don’t drink anything hot.

Don’t eat anything which is too hard.

Eat your food in small bites.

Don’t open your mouth too wide.

Chew the food on the other side of your mouth.

Don’t chew things which are hard on that tooth.

Don’t forget to rinse your mouth each hour.

Do just what I tell you.

Come back here in a week.

MEDICATION / RENMÈD

Is there medication which makes you sick?

Do you have problems with penicillin?
Take one aspirin if you have pain.

After two hours, you may take two aspirins.

You need to take pills for the pain / infection.

If you feel pain, take one pill each four hours.

GENERAL CARE / SWENYAY

You must clean your teeth.

You need to brush your teeth each day.

Use a toothbrush which is not too stiff.

You need to learn how to brush your teeth.

Let me show you. Like this.
The best is to brush your teeth each time you finish eating - or at least rinse out your mouth.

Rinse your mouth with lukewarm salt water each day.

You must brush your child's teeth each day.

You need to use dental floss.

I'll show you how to do it.

You need to eat plenty of fruits and vegetables.

Don't eat too many sweets.

LEAVING / BABAY

Do you have any questions?

If you have any problems, if you feel any pain, you must come back here.

You were great!

[Literally: You were not faint-hearted!]

Pi bon, se bwose dan ou chak fwa ou fin manje - osinon omwens souke dlo nan bouch ou.

Tranpe bouch ou ak dlo sèl tyèd chak jou.

Se pou ou bwose dan pitit ou a chak jou.

Ou bezwen sèvi ak fil pou dan.

M ap montre ou kijan pou fè.

Ou bezwen manje anpil fwi ak legim.

Pa manje twòp bagay dous.

Èske ou gen keksyon?

Si ou gen pwoblèm, si ou santi doule, fò ou touen isit.

Ou pa t fenyan!

Dan ri danje.

Teeth laugh at danger.
**VOCABULARY / KÈK MO**

- adhesive tape - *bann adezif*
- bandage - *pansman*
- Band-Aid - *ti pansman*
- bed - *kabann*
- bedpan - *vaz, basen*
- blanket - *lenn, kouvèti*
- blood, to take - *pran san*
- blood pressure - *tansyon*
- bowel movement (to have a) - *watè, poupou*
- change the bedclothes (to) - *chaje dray*
- check (to) - *tcheke*
- cotton - *koton*
- fever - *lafyèv*
- gauze - *twal gaz*
- gurney - *kabann woulèt*
- hospital - *lopital*
- injection - *piki*
- injection, to give an - *bay yon piki*
- iodine - *tentidyod*
- IV, to run an - *mete sewòm, bay sewòm*
- lie down (to) - *kouche*
- mattress - *matla*
- medication - *renmèd, medikaman*
- Mercurochrome - *mèkiwokòm*
- nurse (female) - *mis, enfimye*
- nurse (male) - *enfimye*
- patient - *malad*
- pill - *grenn*
- pill (to take a) - *(bwè) grenn*
- pillow - *zòrye*
- pillowcase - *sak zòrye, têt zòrye, tèdoreye*
- pulse - *batman (venn)*
- sheet - *dra*
- shot - *piki*
- sit up (to) - *leve chita*
- soap - *savon*
- specimen cup - *goblè*
- surgery (general) - *operasyon (jeneral)*
- surgery (local) - *ti operasyon*
- thermometer - *tèmomèt*
- oral ~ *tèmomèt bouch*
- rectal ~ *tèmomèt twou dèye*
- urinate (to) - *(fè) pipi*
- ward - *sal*

**GREETINGS / BONJOU**

What is your name?  
*Kijan ou rele?*

How are you today / tonight?  
*Kijan ou ye jodi a / aswè a?*

You OK?  
*Ou byen?*

Do you feel better today?  
*Èske ou santi ou pi byen jodi a?*
Are you comfortable?

What's wrong?

There is nothing which is bothering you?

Are you in pain?

Where does it hurt you?

Don’t worry.

That’s not serious.

You don’t need to be afraid.

Stay calm.

We’re here to help you.

Who is your doctor?

Are you comfortable?

Êske ou alèz?

What's wrong?

Kisa ou genyen? / Sa k genyen?

There is nothing which is bothering you?

Pa gen anyen ki ap twouble ou?

Are you in pain?

Ou gen doulè?

Where does it hurt you?

Ki kote li fè ou mal?

Don’t worry.

Pa chaje têt ou.

That’s not serious.

Sa pa grav.

You don’t need to be afraid.

Ou pa bezwen pè.

Stay calm.

Pa toumante kò ou.

We’re here to help you.

Nou la pou ede ou.

Who is your doctor?

Ki moun ki dòktè ou?

Nanpwen tonbe ki pa leve.
There’s no falling down without getting up.

Why are you crying like that?

Poukisa ou ap kriye kon sa?

Did you sleep well?

Ou te byen dòmi?

WHAT THEY SAY / SA YO KONN DI

Help!

Anmwe(sekou)!
My name is...

Nurse, please, give me a...

Am I getting better / getting worse?

I'm not (too) well.

I'm (very) sick.

I'm dying / bad off.

I need to get up / go back to bed.

I need to urinate / have a stool.

I need to take a leak.

I need a bedpan / to go to the bathroom.

I need toilet paper.

I'm hungry / thirsty.

I need a fork / spoon / knife.

I'm cold.

I can't sleep / eat / urinate / see / hear.

What time is it?

Can you give me a sleeping pill?

M rele...

Mis, souple, fè m kado yon...

Èské m ap refè / vin pi mal?

M pa (twò) byen.

Mwen malad (anpil).

M ap mouri.

M bezwen kanpe / tounen nan kabann.

M bezwen fè pipi / watè.

M gen yon pipi ki kenbe m. / M bezwen gate dlo.

M bezwen yon vaz/basen / ale nan twalèt.

M bezwen papye ijenik.

M grangou / swaf.

M bezwen yon fouchèt / kiyè / kouto.

M frèt.

M pa ka dòmi / manje / pipi / wè / tande.

Ki lè li ye?

Èské ou ka ban m yon grenn pou dòmi?
I'm having my period / menstrual cramps.

I need a sanitary napkin.

I need my medication / insulin.

Please, open / close the window.

Please, I need a pillow / a blanket.

Please, turn the pillow for me.

Please, raise / lower the bed.

Do you have something for mosquitoes?

I have gas / a toothache.

I'm fine!

It's better now.

I'm not too bad.

The IV has infiltrated. [Literally: the injection is eating at/burning me.]

That hurts me a little / a lot.

I have a headache / earache / sore throat.

M gen règ mwen / kolik mwen.

M bezwen yon kotèks.

M bezwen renmèd / ensilin mwen.

Tanpri, louvri / fèmen fenèt la.

Tanpri, m bezwen yon zòrye / yon lenn.

Tanpri, vire zòrye a pou mwen.

Tanpri, monte / bese kabann lan.

Èske ou gen bagay kont marengwen?

M gen gaz / maldan.

M anfòm!

Sa pi bon kounye a.

M pa twò pi mal.

Piki a ap manje/boule m.

Sa fè m mal yon ti jan / anpil.

M gen maltèt / malzòrèy / malgòj.
I feel pain in my stomach / chest / arm / leg / shoulder / here.

I’m dizzy.

My nose is bleeding.

I’m having abdominal pains.

I need a doctor / nurse.

Please, call the doctor.

When is the doctor coming?

I want to see my husband / wife / mother.

I want to go home.

When can I go home?

Twò prese pa fè jou louvri.
Being too much in a hurry doesn’t hasten the dawn.

SYMPTOMS / JAN OU SANTI OU

Do you have a fever? Ou gen lafyèv?

My whole body is hot. Tout kò mwen cho.

(S)He has a fever. Li gen lafyèv.

The fever has gone down. Lafyèv la desann.
Are you eating well?
You must have breakfast / lunch / supper.
Is your stomach upset?
I have no appetite.
I have indigestion.
I feel nauseated.
I have a stomach ache / vomited.
Are you passing gas?
(S)He can’t get rid of gas.
Do you have diarrhea?
Are you urinating all right?
Are you having trouble breathing?
I have hay fever.
Do you have pain in the chest / abdomen?

Ou manje byen?
Fòk ou pran manje maten / manje midi / manje aswè.
Èske vant ou balonnen?
M pa gen apeti.
Mwen gonnfè.
M anvi vonmi.
M gen vantfèmal / te vonmi.
Ou pase gaz pa ba?
Li pa kab rann gaz.
Èske ou pipi alèz?
Èske ou gen pwoblèm pou pran souf?
M gen lafyèv sezon.
Èske ou gen doulè nan lestonmak / anbavant?

Pito ou lèd, ou la.
Better ugly, but alive.
INSTRUCTIONS / SA POU NOU FÈ

What are you doing there!  
Sa ou ap fè la a!

Stop!  
Sispann! / Rete, non!

You need to sit here.  
Ou bezwen chita la.

Lè ou rive yon kote, ou danse tankou tout moun.  
When you arrive some place, you dance like everyone else.  
(When in Rome, do as the Romans.)  
(Follow hospital rules!)

Fè respè ou, m a fè pa m.  
You show your respect, I’ll show mine.

We will call you when the doctor is ready.  
N a rele ou lè doktè a pare.

Come this way, please.  
Vini bò isit, souple.

We need to take your weight.  
Nou bezwen pran pwa ou.

You need to take off all your clothes and shoes.  
Se pou ou wete tout rad ou ak soulye ou.

Put on this hospital gown.  
Mete rad lopital sa a sou ou.

You may put on your clothes.  
Ou mèt mete rad pa ou sou ou.

Stay still. Don’t move.  
Ret trankil. Pa souke kò ou.

147
Don't move him/her.

Pa deplase li.

Turn him/her over like this.

Vire kòl kon sa.

Turn over on your back / stomach.

Vire sou do / vant.

Turn over on your left / your right side.

Vire sou bò gòch ou / dwat ou.

You must sit up.

Se pou ou leve chita.

I'll help you to sit up.

M ap ede ou pou ou leve chita.

You must not sit up / lie down / lie on your side / lie on your back / lie on your stomach.

Fòk ou pa chita / kouche / kouche sou kote ou / kouche sou do ou / kouche sou vant ou.

You may get out of the bed.

Ou mèt desann kabann lan.

Don't get out of the bed.

Pa desann kabann lan.

---

Pè pa preche de fwa.
The priest doesn't preach twice.

(Don't make me tell you again.)

Is it your foot that's hurting you? 

Se pye ou k ap fè ou mal?

Is the cast too tight?

Èske plat la twò sere?

Keep your leg(s) elevated.

Kenbe janm ou anlè.

Exercise this arm / leg.

Fè egzèsis ak bra / janm sa a.

Have you done a little walking?

Èske ou te fè yon ti mache?
(S)He needs to get up, (s)he needs to walk a bit.

Li bezwen leve, li bezwen fè yon ti mache.

Nanpwen kavalye ki pa janm tonbe.
There’s no horseman who’s never fallen.
(Nobody’s perfect.)

You still need to stay here several days.

Ou bezwen toujou rete isit kèk jou.

You’re going home today / tomorrow / next week.

Ou pral lakay ou jodi a / denmen / semenn pwochèn.

Don’t eat or drink anything at all!

Pa manje ni bwè anyen anyen ditou!

Don’t smoke!

Pa fimen, non!

Sit down for a minute to wait for your prescription, and to set an appointment.

Fè yon ti chita pou tann renmèd, e pou pran randevou.

Get your prescription from the pharmacy; after that you may go.

Pran renmèd ou nan famasi; apre sa ou mèt ale.

The doctor will give you an appointment.

Doktè a ap ba ou randevou.

PROCEDURES / SA NOU PRAL FÈ

We need to see if you don’t have fever.

Nou bezwen gade si ou pa gen lafyèv.
I'm going to take your pulse.
We're checking your blood pressure.
I'm going to put this on your arm.
It's going to squeeze your arm a bit.

Mwen pral pran batman (venn) ou.
N ap tcheke tansyon ou.
M ap mete sa sou bra ou.
Sa va sere bra ou yon ti kras.

Nursing

Lavi a gen de tete: you tete dous, yon tete anmè.
Life has two breasts: one sweet, one bitter.

I'm going to change your dressing.
We need to do a blood / urine test.
I'm going to take blood from your arm.
We need to take an x-ray.
They must turn him/her every two hours.
I'm going to bathe you.

M pral chanje pansman ou.
Nou bezwen fè tès san / pipi.
M pral pran san nan bra ou.
Nou bezwen fè yon radyografi.
Fòk yo vire kò l chak de zè dtan.
M pral benyen ou.
We need to give you a lukewarm sponge bath.  
[Literally: We need to pass a little towel with lukewarm water on your body.]

You need to bathe (with soap).

Wash / Wipe your hands.

We need to give you a rubdown with this ointment.

They lanced the boil.

The boil burst.

This is to help you breathe better.

You need to breathe this oxygen.

What is your blood type?

I'm going to start to give you the IV.

You'll feel a little sting.

We're giving you a blood transfusion.  
[Literally: We're going to put more blood in your veins.]

We must put this tube into your nose until it reaches your stomach.
We need to insert a catheter.

I'm going to wash it.

(S)He has to be operated on tomorrow.

I'm going to call the doctor / another nurse.

Nou bezwen mete yon katatè/tib/kawoutchou.

M pral lave l.

Li gen pou opere denmen.

M pral rele doktè a / yon lôt mis.

Avèk pasyans ou ap wè lonbrit founi.
With patience you'll see the ant's navel.
(With patience everything is possible.)

I'm going to make your bed.

M pral fè kabann ou.

We need to change the sheets / pillowcase.

Nou bezwen chanje dra / sak zôrye.

We need to turn the mattress.

Nou bezwen vire matla a.

MEDICATION / RENMÈD

ALLERGIC REACTIONS / ALÈJI

Is there any medication / injection which makes you sick?

Èske gen renmèd / piki ki fè ou malad?

I'm allergic to that.

Mwen alèji ak sa.
Nursing

What kind?

Can you take penicillin?

I am a diabetic.

PILLS / GRENN

You need to take this / these pill(s).

You need more medication.

You need to continue your medication.

This can help you feel better.

This is going to relieve your pain / help you breathe more easily.

Ki kalite?

Ou ka pran pelisilin?

Mwen fè sik.

Ou bezwen bwè grenn sa a / sa yo.

Ou bezwen plis renmèd.

Ou bezwen kontinye renmèd ou.

Sa ka ede ou santi ou pi byen.

Sa va soulaje doule ou / ede ou respire pi byen.

Plenn nan kè pa renmèd kò.
Sorrowing in the heart is no remedy for the body.

INJECTIONS / PIKI

Did you get an injection last night?

I’m going to give you an injection.

They’re giving you just one injection, you won’t need another one.

It won’t hurt you.

Yo te ba ou piki yè swa?

M apral ba ou yon piki.

Y ap ba ou yon sèl piki, ou p ap bezwen yon lòt.

Sa p ap fè ou mal.
You’ll feel a little sting.

I’m sorry that hurts you, but that’s the way it is.

Depl tèt pa koupe, ou espere mete chapo.
As long as the head is not cut off, you hope to put on a hat.
(When there’s life, there’s hope.)

EMERGENCIES / KA PRESE PRESE

The patient’s calling out / needs a doctor right away.

(S)He is in great pain.

The patient’s hysterical / having a seizure.

The patient’s vomiting / hemorrhaging.

A patient is unconscious / choking.

The patient’s not breathing / is dying.

His/Her heart’s not beating.

DOCTOR! / DOKTÈ!

Call the doctor quickly!

Malad la ap rele / bezwen yon doktè san pèdi tan.

L ap pase anpil mizè.

Malad la ap fè yon kriz.

Malad la ap vonmi / senyen anpil.

Yon malad endispoze / ap toufe.

Malad la p ap respire / ap mouri.

Kè li p ap bat.

Rele doktè a vit!
I'm calling the doctor. 

The doctor’s coming. 

You must wait for the doctor. 

The doctor’s not here now. 

Tell the doctor about that tomorrow.

Byen mal pa lanmò. 
Very sick is not dead.

IN THE OPERATING ROOM / NAN SAL DOPERASYON

Is there an operation today? 

What operation is there? 

Where’s the patient? 

(S)He’s in the clinic / in the operating room already.

Can you fix up the room for the patient? 

The patient’s coming. 

We have the patient lie down on the bed / table. 

We cover the patient with a sheet.

M ap rele dokté a. 

Dokté a ap vini. 

Se pou ou tann dokté a. 

Dokté a pa la kounye a. 

Ou a di dokté a sa denmen.
What kind of surgery are they doing for you?

Kı kalite operasyon y ap fè pou ou?

Have you eaten / drunk something today?

Èske ou te manje / bwè yon bagay jodi a?

When was the last time you ate or drank?

Ki dênye lè ou te manje oubyen bwè?

Lie down on the table, please.

Kouche sou tab la, souple.

I’m tying your legs with this strap so you don’t fall.

M ap mare jann ou ak senti sa a pou ou pa tonbe.

It’s going to be a bit cold.

Ou pral santi yon ti fredi.

Is there anything you would like to ask?

Èske ou gen bagay ou ta renmen mande?

The doctor asks for them to give you an injection.

Dokté a mande pou yo ba ou yon piki.

While the doctor is operating, if you feel any pain, tell him that.

Pandan dokté a ap opere, si ou santi okean doulè, di li sa.

Does that hurt you?

Èske sa fè ou mal?

The doctor’s going to give you another injection.

Dokté a ap ba ou yon lòt piki ankò.

We’re putting this mask on your face so you can go to sleep.

N ap mete mas sa a sou figi ou pou ou ka dòmi.

Blow as though you were inflating a balloon.

Soufle tankou lè ou ap gonflè yon blad.

It’s not going to hurt you.

Sa p ap fè ou mal.
You don’t need shots.
You’re going to smell a perfume.
After that you’re going to sleep.
The doctor’s finished.
We’re going to put you on this gurney.
We’re taking you back to your room.

Rete trankil se renmèd pou kò.
Staying calm is medicine for the body.

Bondye di ou: “Fè pa ou, M a fè pa M.”
God says: “You do your part, I’ll do Mine.”

TO THE SCRUB NURSES / POU OKSILYÈ YO

You can scrub now.
The doctor is / nurses are scrubbing now.

Ou pa bezwen piki.
Ou ap pran sant yon odè/rafen.
Aprè sa ou ap dòmi.
Doktè a fini.
Nou pral mete ou sou kabann woulèt sa a.
N ap mennen ou tounen nan chanm ou.

Ou mèt lave men ou ak bra ou kounye a.
Doktè a / enfimyè yo ap lave kounye a.
You need to scrub the patient.

You need to assemble everything necessary.

Did you ask the doctor if there are any special instruments (s)he needs?

We’re getting the instruments ready.

You can open up the sterile supplies now.

The doctor is ready.

Bring the patient into the room.

When you’re finished, you must put away all the supplies.

BETWEEN NURSES / KOZE MIS YO YOUN AK LÒT

Watch out!

Hurry!

How do I do this?

Help me, please.

Give me a hand, please.

I need another nurse to give me some help.

Is... here today?
You may go to eat now.

When you come back, you may relieve...

I need a day off.

Your work’s finished for today.

You may go home now.

You did a good job.

Ou mèt ale manje kounye a.

Lè ou a tounen, ou mèt ranplase...

M bezwen yon jou lib.

Travay ou fini pou jodi a.

Ou mèt ale kounye a.

Ou te fè bon travay.

Men anpil, chay pa lou.
Many hands, the load is not heavy.
(Many hands make light work.)

Mache sou pinga ou, pou ou pa pile:
"Si m te konnen!"
Be on your guard,
so you don’t have to say:
“If only I’d known!”
Lavi se kòd sapat: ou pa ka konte sou li.
Life is a sandal strap: you can’t count on it.

Don’t go around looking everywhere for another doctor.
Pa mache chache toupatou yon lòt doktè.

We did all we could.
Nou te fè tou sa nou te kapab.

We didn’t have any success.
Nou pa t gen rezilta.

(S)He has passed away.
Li pèdi lavi l. / Li ale kite nou.

When (s)he came here,
it was too late.
Lè li vini isit la,
li te twò ta.

His/Her little body wasn’t strong.
Ti kò li pa t bon.

The doctors did everything they could, but (s)he didn’t have a chance.
Doktè yo te fè tou sa yo te kapab, men malad la pa t gen chans.

Ou pa mare pye lanmò.
You don’t tie up death’s feet.
(You can’t stop death.)
We need to know why (s)he died.  

Nou bezwen konnen poukisa li mouri.

May we examine his/her body?  

Èske nou mèt egzaminen kò li?

We’ll give you a sheet so you can take him/her home.  

N ap ba ou yon dra pou ou kab pote l lakay ou.

We’ll keep him/her here so you can come get him/her later.  

N ap gade li isit la pou ou ka vin chache li pi ta.

**Wè pa wè, lantèman pou katrè.**  
Whether we see it or not, the funeral is for four o’clock.  
*(Inevitability.)*

**Chak lè blesè, dènye a touye.**  
Each hour wounds, the last one kills.
XIV. APPENDIX / YON TI DEGI

COLORS / KOULÈ
black - nwa
blue - ble
brown - mawon
gray - gri
green - vèt
orange - oranj
pink - woz
purple - vylèt, mov
red - wouj
white - blan
yellow - jòn

DATES / DAT
the first of March - jou premye mas
the 10th of June - jou dis jen
the 16th of July - jou sèz jiye
the 21st of November - jou venteyen novanm

DAYS / JOU
Monday - lendi
Tuesday - madi
Wednesday - mèkredi
Thursday - jedi
Friday - vandredi
Saturday - samdi
Sunday - dimanch

MONTHS / MWA
January - janvye
February - fevriye
March - mas
April - avril
May - me
June - jen
July - jiye
August - dawou
September - septanm
October - oktòb
November - novanm
December - desanm

HOURS / LÈ
one o'clock - inè
two o'clock - dezè
three o'clock - twazè
four o'clock - katrè
five o'clock - senkè
six o'clock - sizè
seven o'clock - setè
eight o'clock - witè
nine o'clock - nevè
ten o'clock - dizè
eleven o'clock - onzè
noon - midi
midnight - minwit
quarter past - eka
    (the hour)
half past - edmi
    (the hour)

ORDINAL NUMBERS / KLASMAN
first - premye
second - dezyèm
third - twazyèm
fourth - katrìyèm
fifth - senkyèm
ten - dizyèm
twentieth - ventyèm
FRACTIONS / MOSO

a half (noun) - yon mwatye
half (adj.) - demi, edmi
a third - yon tyè
two-thirds - de tyè
a fourth - yon ka
three-fourths - twaka

NUMBERS / CHIF

0 - zewo
1 - en / youn
2 - de
3 - twa
4 - kat
5 - senk
6 - sis
7 - sèt
8 - wit
9 - nèf
10 - dis
11 - onz
12 - douz
13 - trèz
14 - katòz
15 - kenz
16 - sèz
17 - disèt
18 - dizwit
19 - diznèf
20 - ven
21 - venteyen
22 - vennde
23 - venntwa
24 - vennkat
25 - vennsenk
26 - vennsis
27 - vennsèt
28 - ventwit
29 - ventnèf
30 - trant
31 - trannteyen
32 - trannde
33 - tranntwa
34 - tranntkat
35 - tranntsenk
36 - tranntsis
37 - tranntsèt
38 - tranntwit
39 - tranntnèf
40 - karant
41 - karanteyen
42 - karanne
43 - karanntwa
44 - karanntkat
45 - karanntsenk
46 - karanntsis
47 - karanntsèt
48 - karanntwit
49 - karanntnèf
50 - senkant
51 - senkanteyen
52 - senkannde
53 - senkanntwa
54 - senkanntkat
55 - senkanntsenk
56 - senkanntsis
57 - senkanntsèt
58 - senkanntwit
59 - senkanntnèf
60 - swasant
61 - swasanteyen
62 - swasanne
63 - swasannwa
64 - swasannkat
65 - swasannsenk
66 - swasannsis
67 - swasannsèt
68 - swasannwit
69 - swasannnèf
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<td>1999 - mil nèf san katreven-diznef</td>
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<td>2000 - de mil</td>
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KENBE, PA LAGE!
Hang in there!
Don't give up!
DOSAGE BLANKS / LÈ AK KANTITE DÒZ RENMÈD

(Instructions for those unable to read: to be reproduced as needed.)

Place a circle or line for each pill to be taken at appropriate time.
Contains medical phrases, over 8 anatomical phrases, over 100 proverbs, pronunciation and grammatical phrases, months, dates, hours, ordinal and cardinal numbers, fractions, years; plus sample dosage blanks.

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