

Денна форма навчання

1 семестр

Сучасні перекладацькі технології. Системи автоматизації перекладу

A comprehensive, just and lasting peace

Reiterating the principles they set out for peace negotiations at the special European Council on 6 March 2025, EU leaders will continue, together with their international partners, to contribute to all efforts to achieve a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in Ukraine.

To this end, EU leaders urged Russia to show real political will to end the war, to agree to a full, unconditional and immediate ceasefire and to engage in meaningful negotiations.

Military and defence needs

To date, the EU has provided €59.6 billion in military support.

The European Council called on EU countries to step up efforts to address Ukraine's pressing military and defence needs, in particular the delivery of air defence and anti-drone systems, as well as large-calibre ammunition.

EU leaders underlined the importance of further supporting and developing Ukraine's defence industry and of deepening its cooperation and integration with the European defence industry.

To support Ukraine's ability to deter aggression, the EU and its member states stand ready to contribute to robust and credible security guarantees. They are committed to contributing to training and equipping the Ukrainian Armed Forces for this purpose.

Sanctions against Russia

EU leaders welcomed the adoption of the 17th package of sanctions, targeting in particular Russia's energy and financial sectors, including the 'shadow fleet' of oil tankers and their operators.

EU leaders called for further measures against Russia's shadow fleet and called on the Council to swiftly adopt a new package of sanctions. It also underlined the importance of further strengthening anti-circumvention measures.

Переклад англомовних текстів у сфері надання медичної допомоги

In clinical and pre-hospital settings, the proper application of bandages plays a critical role in trauma treatment, particularly in the control of bleeding and support of injured structures. A gauze bandage, typically made of woven material, is commonly used due to its flexibility and absorbency. Bandages may come in rolls and are often included in any standard first aid kit.

For severe hemorrhage, a thick pad or layered pad is placed directly over the wound, forming a dressing-bandage combination, also known as a bandage compress. This dressing portion may be secured using a binder of muslin, elastic bandage, or adhesive strip, depending on wound location and patient condition. In cases involving the abdomen, chest, or trunk, care must be taken not to interfere with breathing. A binder may be used around these areas and is often pinned, tied with ties, or fastened with a clip or safety pin.

For injuries to the joint region or irregular surfaces, a cravat bandage, made from a folded lengthwise strip of cloth, ensures minimal discomfort while providing stabilization. In cases of circular burn, a burn pad with a waterproofed outer surface and absorbent dressing is used, often secured with masking tape for rapid application.

An emergency bandage, available commercially, may include an emergency cover and a built-in pocket for medications or additional dressings. A sling is used to immobilize, support, and protect an injured part of the body, especially the upper limb.

A bandage should be snug (it is useless if too loose) but not so tight as to interfere with circulation, either at the time of application or later if swelling occurs; bandages that are too tight may cause permanent damage to blood vessels, nerves, and other tissue - even paralysis and gangrene.

2 семестр

Переклад англомовних текстів у сфері надання медичної допомоги

Infections resulting from an injury involving breaks in the skin or mucous membranes pose a significant risk to patient health. These breaches allow for the invasion and growth of bacteria, which can lead to an infected wound. The body's immune response is immediate: white cells and blood elements migrate to the affected part in an attempt to combat infection and neutralize bacterial products. This process is often accompanied by fever, redness, swelling, sensation of heat, throbbing pain, and sometimes accumulation of pus.

Infections may also arise from internal sources such as the digestive tract, upper air passages, or hair follicles, especially when foreign matter, devitalized tissues, or dead tissue are present. These materials not only serve as a medium for bacterial growth but also prolong the period of healing. To reduce this risk, careful cleansing of an open wound is essential. Debridement and removal of necrotic material are critical, as is allowing exudate to drain from the wound.

In some cases, infection spreads to regional lymphatic tissue, resulting in swollen lymph glands in the groin or armpit, indicating systemic involvement. Prompt treatment is necessary to prevent infection from spreading and to prevent contamination of healthy tissue.

The inflammatory response includes tenderness at the site, and when infection is not controlled, it can lead to severe complications. Management includes wound care, antibiotics when necessary, and proper hygiene. Addressing the affected part with sterile dressings and ensuring that healing occurs without interference is vital. Recognizing signs early and responding effectively improves outcomes and minimizes the risk of chronic infection.

3 семестр

Переклад англомовних текстів у сфері надання медичної допомоги.

Injuries involving the shoulder and upper arm are frequently observed following trauma such as a fall or automobile collision. A fracture of the scapula is relatively uncommon and typically occurs as a direct result of a fall or high-impact event. More commonly, such incidents result in dislocations of the shoulder joint, sprains, or contusions. Initial management includes applying a sling and bandaging the upper arm to his chest wall to provide stabilization.

A fracture of the humerus may sometimes be overlooked, particularly when the break is close to the shoulder or the fracture may be impacted, which can cause less disability. When the shaft of the bone is involved, particularly in a closed fracture of the humerus, immobilization is essential.

Placing a pad in the victim's armpit and applying a splint—even an improvised splint—can help support the forearm and produce upward pressure at the fracture site.

In cases of an open fracture, it is critical to cover the wound with a dressing, but do not cleanse the wound. Use an encircling bandage to hold dressings in place. If the elbow was bent at the time of injury, do not straighten it. Conversely, if the fracture occurred with the elbow straight, do not bend it. Always put a protective cloth in the armpit and secure a well-padded splint carefully, being mindful of the danger of damage to the nerves and blood vessels that supply the hand, whether from direct injury from splintered bone or constriction from bandages.

Always inspect the victim's fingers for marked swelling, bluish discoloration, or if the victim complains of throbbing or numbness in the hand. If signs of compromised circulation appear, immediately loosen the ties and reapply the ties to avoid complications from tight bandages or hemorrhage.

Заочна форма навчання

1 семестр

Переклад англомовної юридичної літератури. Юридична система США.

Tort law deals primarily with situations in which one party causes harm to another through a civil wrong. At its core, tort law is based on the recognition of a legal duty owed by one person to another, often grounded in a broad rule requiring individuals to act with regard for the safety of others. The nature and scope of these duties are shaped by legal precedent and evolving societal standards.

To establish liability under tort law, four elements must coincide: (1) the existence of a legal duty, (2) a violation of the duty, (3) some kind of compensable injury, and (4) a causal connection, such that the defendant's act is a substantial factor in bringing about the event and can be deemed the proximate cause of the injury or loss. The injury or loss must be significant enough to merit legal redress and may involve physical injury, injury to property, or the infringement of a valuable right or interest.

Importantly, tort law does not recognize a wrong without harm; liability cannot be imposed in the absence of actual damages. The jury decides whether or not the defendant breached the duty, and the issue of whether the duty has been violated is a question of fact, assessed in light of the circumstances. While criminal law addresses a public wrong, tort law provides remedies for private harms, ensuring individuals are compensated when their rights are unlawfully infringed.

To measure the defendant's conduct, courts often apply the standard of reasonable behavior under the given circumstances considering the individual's intelligence, capacity, and the presence of emergencies that may justify certain actions. As a matter of law, the court may determine that the defendant's conduct clearly met the applicable duty.

2 семестр

Переклад англомовної технічної літератури. Переклад англомовних засобів захисту інтелектуальної власності.

ABSTRACT

A brain injury diagnostic system for providing a quick and accurate assessment of various accident scenarios for providing an accurate brain injury diagnosis. The invention includes the process of

collecting data at the accident site or from an emergency room, entering the collected data into a computer, transferring the collected data to a central computing facility through a communication system, conducting a biomechanical analysis of the collected data at the central computing facility, determining the results of the biomechanical analysis, transferring the results to the computer, and displaying the results upon a computer monitor of the computer preferably prior to the patient's arrival at the emergency room. Based upon the displayed results, health care providers can then make an informed decision regarding the proper treatment for the patient.

BRAIN INJURY DIAGNOSTIC SYSTEM

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates generally to diagnostic systems and more specifically it relates to a brain injury diagnostic system for providing a quick and accurate assessment of various accident scenarios and an accurate brain injury diagnosis.

Individuals in the medical profession encounter patients that have suffered injuries as a result of vehicle accidents, slip and falls, falling objects and various other scenarios. These individuals often incur mild traumatic brain injury that may not immediately demonstrate any physical symptoms noticeable to the physician or patient.

Traumatic brain injuries are caused by energy being transferred to the individual's head causing the brain to move.

3 семестр

Переклад англомовних текстів у сфері надання медичної допомоги.

Fractures involving the kneecap (patella), shinbone (tibia), and slender fibula are common lower limb injuries, often associated with trauma to the knee joint. A direct blow to the kneecap or sudden contraction of the front thigh muscles can pull violently on the kneecap, resulting in a fracture. One typical mechanism is the bumper fracture, seen in pedestrians struck by an automobile bumper, frequently affecting the tibia and fibula.

Fractures of these bones may range from an uncomplicated break with minimal pain to complex injuries involving open wounds, due to the thin layer of tissue covering the tibia. While some fractures of the shaft may appear mild and the victim can walk, believing the leg is splinted naturally by the tibia, swelling and persistent pain should prompt the individual to seek medical care, as underlying damage may be underestimated.

First aid for fractures of the tibia and fibula includes immobilization. In an emergency, rescuers may apply a pillow or blanket splint or padded splints to the back of the leg, extending from the buttocks to the heel. A three-sided box splint, made from cardboard or other rigid material, can also be used. When resources are limited, it is acceptable to insert blankets or towels between the victim's legs and tie the legs together, ensuring the foot points upward. Always check constantly to make sure bandages do not interfere with circulation.

Proper first aid stabilizes the lower leg and knee joint, especially in fractures of the tibia, fibula, and outside wall of the ankle, and can significantly improve outcomes before definitive care is provided.