

Денна форма навчання

1 семестр

Сучасні перекладацькі технології. Системи автоматизації перекладу

OHCHR has developed a conceptual and methodological framework of indicators that can be applied and contextualised at national level. The OHCHR conceptual and methodological framework adopts a common approach to identifying indicators for monitoring civil and political rights, and economic, social and cultural rights.

The framework recommends the development of structural, process and outcome indicators. This configuration of indicators should help assess the steps being taken by States in addressing their obligations – from commitments and acceptance of international human rights standards (structural indicators) to efforts being made to meet the obligations that flow from the standards (process indicators) and on to the results of those efforts (outcome indicators).

The framework seeks neither to prepare a common list of indicators to be applied across all countries irrespective of their social, political and economic development. Nor to make a case for building a global composite measure for cross-country comparisons of the realization or enjoyment of human rights.

The framework provides guidance for the identification of contextually relevant and feasible indicators in compliance with international human rights norms and principles. Using the adopted framework, lists of illustrative indicators have been identified and are being validated on a number of human rights and thematic issues.

The adopted methodology focuses primarily on indicators that are or can be compiled by official statistical systems using administrative records and statistical surveys.

Переклад англomовних текстів у сфері надання медичної допомоги

In emergency situations, especially during highway accidents or sudden illness, the role of the First-aider is crucial. Their responsibilities include assessing the circumstances surrounding the accident, identifying the persons involved, and determining the availability of medical assistance. The first-aider in charge must act quickly, prioritizing life-threatening injuries such as severe hemorrhaging, carbon monoxide poisoning, suffering from stoppage of breathing, or multiple injuries. The goal is to begin life support measures such as ensuring a clear airway and providing mouth-to-mouth or mouth-to-nose artificial respiration.

Prompt action, while avoiding dangerous haste, helps in preventing further injury, reassuring the victim, and obtaining assistance. Victims may be emotionally upset, apprehensive, in pain, or suffering from serious injury. A calm, confident first-aider

has a calming effect, helping manage the situation better. It's also important to enlist the help of bystanders—they can assist in directing traffic, positioning safety flares, or calling emergency numbers.

When emergency services are summoned, details such as the location of the accident, circumstances that produced the accident, and number of persons involved must be clearly conveyed. Do not hang up the receiver until instructed. Responders may include ambulance crews, rescue squads, fire department, utility company personnel, or highway patrol. Proper use of emergency dressings, basic equipment, and help from others can make the difference between life and death.

2 семестр

Переклад англомовних текстів у сфері надання медичної допомоги

Disruption of the skin or mucosal barrier due to injury creates a portal of entry for pathogens, leading to potential invasion and growth of bacteria. The resultant infected wound is frequently characterized by the classical signs of inflammation: redness, swelling, localized tenderness, sensation of heat, and throbbing pain. In many cases, pus formation and discharges from the body are also observed.

The immune response is activated immediately following contamination. White cells and other blood elements migrate to the affected part to neutralize bacterial products and combat infection. Systemic manifestations such as fever may develop. In severe cases, regional swollen lymph glands, particularly in the groin or armpit, may indicate the spread of infection via lymphatic pathways.

Infections can arise not only from direct trauma but also through other routes, including the digestive tract, upper air passages, and hair follicles. Bacterial colonization is facilitated in the presence of devitalized tissues, dead tissue, or foreign matter within the wound. These factors contribute to delayed healing, as the period of healing may be prolonged by infection.

Management of wound infections necessitates the careful cleansing of an open wound, debridement of necrotic material, and ensuring that exudate can adequately drain from the wound. Effective wound care aims to prevent contamination, limit microbial proliferation, and promote tissue regeneration. Early intervention is critical to prevent infection and reduce the risk of systemic involvement.

3 семестр

Переклад англомовних текстів у сфері надання медичної допомоги.

Clinical Considerations in Pelvic Injuries

The pelvis, a girdle of fused bones forming the floor of the trunk, plays a critical role in structural support and organ protection. It comprises the sacrum and two pelvic bones, each made up of the ilium, ischium, and pubis. The hipbone articulates with the head of the femur at the socket in the pelvic bone, facilitating lower limb movement.

Pelvic fractures, often resulting from automobile accidents, are serious injuries due to their association with severe internal bleeding. The pelvic cavity, which contains the urethra and the bladder, as well as the uterus, vagina, and lower part of the bowel, can be compromised. Fractures may cause marked pain in the pubic region, and fragments of bone may tear large blood vessels, leading to hemorrhage. A fractured pelvis may also result in paralysis of the bowel and develop severe shock.

In cases of suspected fractures of the spine or pelvis, immediate immobilization is critical. A rigid support for the victim's back should be used during transportation. The victim's knees may be bent to reduce abdominal pain and minimize tension on the pelvis. If the thighbone or thigh is involved, additional stabilization is necessary. The patient should be moved using a stretcher to prevent further displacement of the point of fracture and protect the internal organs.

Early diagnosis of pelvic injuries relies on clinical signs such as instability of the pelvic bone, localized tenderness, and pain during compression of the hipbone. Imaging studies, including X-rays and CT scans, are essential for confirming fracture patterns and assessing damage to surrounding structures.

Заочна форма навчання

1 семестр

Переклад англomовної юридичної літератури. Юридична система США.

Modern criminal law operates under a comprehensive code of conduct designed to protect public health and safety by criminalizing any act or conduct prohibited by law. This includes both major crimes, such as aggravated felonies of the first degree, aggravated murder, and racketeering and corrupt activity, and miscellaneous offences such as disorderly conduct, false imprisonment, dereliction of public duty, inciting to violence, and menacing threats.

The law defines four types or degrees of guilty mind—purpose, knowledge, recklessness and negligence—that may be required to establish the culpable mental state or guilty mind. In some cases, such as offenses under the pure food and drug law, strict liability applies, meaning the prosecution need not prove intent.

In prosecuting an offense, the state's burden is to prove both the guilty act involved in the crime of murder, for example, and the corresponding mental state. However, a defense attorney may cast a reasonable doubt on the state's case without producing a

single witness of his own, and may undermine through cross-examination any testimony that is open to some doubt or be fatally weak.

An affirmative defense, such as self-defense, duress, or coercion, is required to produce credible evidence to succeed. If successful, such a defense may win acquittal for the defendant. Certain defenses are based on common sense and legal precedent.

Convictions for serious offenses often result in imprisonment and fines, either in a state penal institution or a local facility, depending on the severity of the offense.

2 семестр

Переклад англomовної технічної літератури. Переклад англomовних засобів захисту інтелектуальної власності.

ULTRA LOW PRESSURE SWITCH ADJUSTMENT SYSTEM

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

Not applicable to this application

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates generally to pressure switches and more specifically it relates to an ultra low pressure switch adjustment system for efficiently differentiating between varying triggering pressures.

2. Description of the Related Art

Any discussion of the prior art throughout the specification should in no way be considered as an admission that such prior art is widely known or forms part of common general knowledge in the field.

Pressure switches have been in use for years. Typically, low pressure switches utilize a deflecting beam contact and a stationary contact, wherein a desired pressure will move the deflecting beam contact downward against the stationary contact thus completing a circuit. The prior pressure switches are generally constructed using a plastic housing. The plastic housing generally includes an adjustment mechanism passing through the housing and making contact with stationary contact. Adjustment of the adjustment mechanism generally allows the switch to engage at various pressures depending on the placement of the adjustment mechanism.

Variations in pressures that may be utilized to trigger the switch are generally very minimal. The prior adjustment mechanism generally allows the pressure switch to be triggered at smaller pressures than the normal triggering pressure. The pressure switches generally do not accommodate for differentiating between larger pressures than the normal triggering pressure.

3 семестр

Переклад англомовних текстів у сфері надання медичної допомоги.

Natural disasters such as a hurricane, tornado, flood, fire, or explosion can strike without warning, often resulting in injury, accidental death, or life-threatening illness. These emergencies not only threaten physical safety but can also cause mental anguish that may linger on through a lifetime. People who are stricken by such catastrophes often experience both the immediate effects and the long-range effects of trauma, including permanent effects such as disability, which can impact their ability to live a fully active and productive life.

In critical situations, panic and disorganized behavior are common, but a reasonable safety attitude, personal safety awareness, and civic responsibility can make a real difference. A responsible attitude helps reduce hazardous behavior and accident-producing conditions. First-aiders play a vital role by acting on a humanitarian basis to relieve suffering, provide first aid care, and prevent complications. Their knowledge of the body's structure and functions allows them to recognize signs and symptoms, prioritize treatment, and apply an orderly method of handling problems.

Delays in treatment can worsen outcomes, so emergency response must be swift and effective. A broad range of first aid care and self-help techniques can mitigate accident effects. Preventive measures and concerted attention to accident-producing activities can help create a safer environment and promote accident prevention. With the right training, even those affected by tragedy can recover and return to a life of purpose, resilience, and hope despite difficult circumstances.