



**National Accreditation Authority for Translators
and Interpreters (NAATI)**

**Example Materials
Certified Translator Test
English into Spanish**

EXAMPLE MATERIAL

Task: Revision of a Non-Specialised Translation

- Task Materials:
1. Translation and Revision Brief
 2. Source Text
 3. Translation to be Revised



1. Translation and Revision Brief

The following translation is to be completed in the context described below:

Domain: Health
Type of text: Website content

This website content was published by a federal government department in Australia to seek public comment about deaths associated with surgical procedures. The department had the information translated into community languages, including Spanish, to ensure that comment from various linguistic and cultural communities in Australia are included in the collected feedback. The translation is intended for Spanish speaking adults with limited English proficiency without specialised knowledge on this topic. You are asked to revise the translation.



2. Source text

Clinical Management Issues

In cases where a patient has died during or after surgery, a primary objective of the review process is ascertaining if death was a direct result of the disease process alone, or if aspects of the management of a patient might have contributed to that outcome. In this respect, there are two possible outcomes: either the death was a direct outcome of the disease process, and the clinical management had no impact on the outcome; or there was a perception that aspects of patient management may have contributed to the death of the patient. Where there is a perception that the clinical management may have contributed to death, the Audit of Surgical Morbidity has specified several levels of criticism from which the reviewer can choose:

- **An area for consideration exists:** This is where the reviewer believes an area of care could have been improved or different, but recognises that the issue is perhaps debatable. It represents very minor criticism.
- **An area of concern exists:** The reviewer believes that an area of clinical care should have been better.
- **An adverse event occurred:** This is defined as an unintended injury or event that was caused by the medical management of the patient rather than by the disease process, and which was sufficiently serious to lead to prolonged hospitalisation, or to temporary or permanent impairment or disability of the patient at the time of dis-charge, or which contributed to or caused death. In addition, there are several predetermined outcomes automatically classified as 'adverse events.'

[Number of words: 254]



Asuntos referentes a la gestión clínica

En los casos donde un paciente haya fallecido durante una operación quirúrgica o en postoperatorio, el proceso de revisión determina, de acuerdo con uno de sus objetivos principales, si el deceso fue resultado directo del curso de la cirugía solamente, o si algunos aspectos de la enfermedad del paciente podrían haber contribuido a dicho desenlace. En ese sentido, hay dos resultados posibles: o bien el paciente falleció como consecuencia directa del curso de la enfermedad y la gestión clínica no afectó ese desenlace, o bien hay una percepción de que ciertos aspectos de la gestión podrían haber contribuido a su fallecimiento. Cuando haya una percepción de que la gestión clínica podría haber contribuido al deceso, la Auditoría de Morbilidad Quirúrgica (Audit of Surgical Morbidity) especifica varios niveles de opinión crítica:

- Existe un aspecto a considerar: En este caso el paciente considera que un aspecto de la atención médica podría haber sido mejor o diferente, pero reconoce que la cuestión pudiera ser discutible. Ello representa una opinión crítica poco significativa, de acuerdo al auditor.
- Existe un aspecto que suscita preocupación: El paciente considera que algún aspecto de la atención clínica no podría haber sido mejor.
- Un hecho perjudicial ocurrió: Se definió como un acontecimiento o daño accidental ocasionados por la gestión médica del paciente más que por el curso de la enfermedad o historia médica, y que fueron lo suficientemente graves como para causar la hospitalización prolongada, o la discapacidad temporaria o total, o la incapacidad del paciente al momento del alta, o que contribuyó a su deceso o lo ocasiona. Asimismo, existen varios 'hechos perjudiciales que se clasifican automáticamente como resultados.

