

Universal Language Service, Inc  
Study Guide  
Certified Medical Interpreters

**Authorized (Screened) Languages**



By

UniversalLanguage Service, Inc, Language Testing Academy –  
Washington State Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS)  
Language Testing and Certification (LTC)

Copyright © 2022 by UniversalLanguage Service, Inc, All rights reserved. No reproduction of these materials, in any manner whatsoever, may be allowed without written permission.

# Table of Contents

## Written Test & Oral Test

Written Test Code of Ethics Questions .....	Page 3-4
Medical Terminology & Pharmacology.....	Page 5-6
Clinical / Medical Procedure Questions .....	Page 7
Writing Skills in English Questions .....	Page 8-9
Reading Comprehension – English Reading Comprehension ...	Page 10-11
Written Exam: Answer Key .....	Page 12-13
Oral Test – Sight Translation Section One .....	Page 14
Oral Test – Sight Translation Section Two .....	Page 15
Retention Skills .....	Page 16
Oral Exam: Answer Key .....	Page 17-19
List of Medical Terminology & Pharmacology ... ..	Page 20-30
Test Guide Additional Resources and Information .....	Page 31
• Language Interpreter and Translator Code of Professional Conduct (DSHSLTC) .....	Page 32-33
• IMIA Code of Ethics .....	Page 34
Candidate Test Registration Policy .....	Page 35-37
UniversalLanguage Medical Authorized Written Test .....	Page 38
UniversalLanguage Oral Medical Authorized Test .....	Page 39
Additional Resources .....	Page 40-41

# Written Test for Medical Interpreters: Sample Questions

Prepared by

Universal Language Service, Inc.

## Code of Ethics

This section will have questions about the code of ethics and standards of practice of professional interpreters. The section consists of true or false statements that will be read by the tester and then marked with the correct answer.

1. If the provider steps out of the clinical or consult room the interpreter may remain in the room and answer any questions the limited English proficient individual may have.

A. True                      B. False

2. During the interpretation the interpreter can interject and add their opinion or understanding of the message when rendering it to either party.

A. True                      B. False

3. Can the interpreter do a pre-session and inform the provider and limited English proficient individual how to best work with an interpreter?

A. True                      B. False

4. The interpreter is allowed to omit language that is foul, offensive, or demeaning from their rendition from the source to the target language and vice versa.

A. True                      B. False

5. The provider has the right to ask the interpreter to explain the information to the limited English proficient individual how they think is best, without worrying about clarification by the provider or repetition of the information.

A. True                      B. False

6. The interpreter should always defer to the provider because they are paying for the interpreting services and not worry about the needs of limited English proficient individual.

A. True                      B. False

7. The interpreter is a cultural broker in the clinical setting.

A. True                      B. False

8. Its commonly known that if the limited English proficient individual does not have transportation the interpreter can give them a ride to their destination.

A. True                      B. False

9. The interpreter can advocate, on their own, for the patient after a clinical visit to get them additional services from other service programs or clinicians.

A. True                      B. False

10. The limited English proficient individual and the interpreter can exchange phone numbers just in case they have follow up questions they can call the interpreter.

A. True                      B. False

# Medical Terminology & Pharmacology

This section will have a series of questions related to medical terminology. The candidate will select the best answer from the multiple-choice options. They will choose one option from A, B, C, and D to best complete each sentence. After reading each question mark the letter corresponding to your choice

1. A condition caused by a severe allergic reaction that can be potentially life-threatening.
  - A. Sepsis
  - B. Anaphylactic Shock
  - C. Angina
  - D. Eczema
  
2. A potential deadly medical emergency caused by coronary artery disease. That causes damage to the heart muscle because its not getting enough blood flow.
  - A. Coronary Artery Disease
  - B. Aphasia
  - C. Stroke
  - D. Myocardial Infarction
  
3. This is a disease caused by the accumulation of protein-rich fluids and present with swelling of the glands and affect lymph nodes.
  - A. Lymphatic Disease
  - B. Lymphatic Drainage Disease
  - C. Lymphedema
  - D. Lymph Vessel Disease
  
4. A cancer that affects older adults and is centralized in the urinary system. The primary symptoms are blood in the urine.
  - A. Gall Bladder Cancer
  - B. Ureteral Cancer
  - C. Urinary Tract Cancer
  - D. Bladder Cancer

5. A condition that affects the joints and is caused by large amounts of uric acid to crystalize and accumulate in the joints. It is considered a form of arthritis with redness, tenderness, and severe pain in the joints.
- A. Osteoarthritis
  - B. Gout
  - C. Fibromyalgia
  - D. Rheumatoid Arthritis

## Pharmacology

The section will have a series of true or false questions to answer related to medications commonly used in the clinical setting. The candidate will select the most appropriate answer for the medication listed.

1. **Lidocaine:** prescribed and used to numb an area to prevent pain during procedures.
- A. True
  - B. False
2. **Acyclovir:** prescribed to prevent recurrent herpes infections.
- A. True
  - B. False
3. **Doxycycline:** prescribed as treatment for bacterial infections in different parts of the body.
- A. True
  - B. False
4. **Adalimumab:** prescribed to reduce rashes in the body from allergic reactions to specific types of medications.
- A. True
  - B. False
5. **Nitroglycerin:** prescribed to patients for prevention of chest pains caused by coronary artery disease.
- A. True
  - B. False
6. **Memantine:** prescribed to treat dementia associated with Alzheimer's.

A. True

B. False

## Clinical / Medical Procedures

This section will have a series of medical procedures described the candidate will select if this is a true or false description.

1. Angioplasty: is a procedure to check the colon for any signs of polyps or colon cancer.

A. True

B. False

2. Cataract Surgery: is a procedure performed on the eye to remove the lens of the eye and in certain situations replace it with an artificial lens.

A. True

B. False

3. Hernia: is a when an organ or tissue is bulging through an abnormal opening.

A. True

B. False

4. Lumpectomy: is a surgical procedure performed to remove a cancer or other abnormal tissue from the breast, without removing the breast.

A. True

B. False

5. Tracheostomy: is a procedure that helps the patient eat without obstruction by creating an opening at the front of the neck that will allow a tube to be inserted into the windpipe.

A. True

B. False

6. Surgical Mesh: is a surgical medical procedure that is used to give temporary support when repairing damaged or weekend tissue.

A. True

B. False

# Writing Skills in English

This section will have a series of fill in the blank multiple-choice questions, the candidate will choose one option from A, B, C, and D to best complete each fill in the blank question.

1. Many patients come into the emergency room with a broken bone and the doctor orders a \_\_\_\_\_ to confirm it.
  - A. Blood Work
  - B. X-Ray
  - C. Spinal Tap
  - D. Punch Biopsy
  
2. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a surgical procedure in which a piece of skin is taken from a specific part of the body and transplanted to another.
  - A. Skin Transplant
  - B. Skin Debridement
  - C. Skin Graft
  - D. Skin Scaling
  
3. When a patient is going through the Bariatric Surgery process, they meet with a \_\_\_\_\_ for a few months to improve their eating habits.
  - A. Nutritionist
  - B. Eating Disorder Specialist
  - C. Dietician
  - D. Meal Planning Specialist
  
4. Children with a \_\_\_\_\_ can develop a serious ear infection, which generally is treated with antibiotics.
  - A. Flu
  - B. Upper Respiratory Viral Infection
  - C. Cold
  - D. Asthma

5. Individuals experiencing \_\_\_\_\_ can have very mild or severe sensation that they or their environment is moving or spinning making it difficult for them to maintain their balance and their daily routine.

- A. Nausea
- B. Vertigo
- C. Aphasia
- D. Anemia

6. Women commonly experience ovarian \_\_\_\_\_ many have no symptoms, while other can cause bloating, pressure, swelling, and pain in the lower abdomen.

- A. Premature Failure
- B. Cyst
- C. Cancer
- D. Torsion

# Reading Comprehension – English Reading

## Comprehension

This section will measure the English comprehension skills of the candidate to retain information. They will read a short medical article and then answer a series of true or false questions related to the article.

### Imaging Test Could Help Guide Breast Cancer Treatment Decisions

A new imaging test could help guide treatment decisions for some people with advanced breast cancer, results of a small NCI-funded clinical study suggest. The test is designed to identify tumors that should respond to hormone-blocking therapies like [tamoxifen \(Nolvadex\)](#) or [letrozole \(Femara\)](#), the study showed.

The imaging approach is for people whose breast cancer is estrogen-receptor (ER) positive, which means that their tumor cells contain an abundance of receptors for the hormone estrogen and the growth of these cancers is fueled by estrogen. About 70%–80% of breast cancers in women and 90% in men are ER positive.

Hormone therapies are a mainstay of treatment for ER-positive breast cancer. Also known as endocrine therapies, these drugs slow or stop tumor growth either by starving the tumors of estrogen or blocking estrogen from attaching, or binding, to the receptor.

But not everyone with ER-positive tumors will respond to hormone therapy, and many will eventually become resistant to the drugs.

The new imaging test may help pinpoint which patients have these resistant tumors by showing whether the estrogen receptors in tumors are active and responsive to estrogen. In the study, all patients whose [tumors had active estrogen receptors saw their disease improve or remain stable](#)[Exit Disclaimer](#) when given hormone therapy. By contrast, the disease progressed in all the women whose tumors lacked active estrogen receptors, researchers reported February 2 in *Nature Communications*.

By allowing doctors to tailor the use of hormone therapy to those patients who are most likely to benefit, the imaging test offers a potentially valuable tool for oncologists, said Stanley

Lipkowitz, M.D., Ph.D., of the [Women's Malignancies Branch](#) in NCI's Center for Cancer Research, who was not involved in the new study.

Although the results need to be confirmed in a larger study, they are “exciting” and “promising,” said Laura Kennedy, M.D., Ph.D., a medical oncologist, and breast cancer specialist at Vanderbilt University Medical Center, who also was not involved with the study.

The test could help patients with ER-positive breast cancer avoid months of ineffective treatment during which their disease may progress, said study leader Farrokh Dehdashti, M.D., of the Washington University School of Medicine in St. Louis.

**Please answer the questions below:**

1. Does the breast cancer need to be estrogen-receptor (ER) positive to qualify for the new imaging test?

A. True                      B. False

2. Hormone therapy is not the mainstay for ER-positive breast cancer.

A. True                      B. False

3. In oncology hormone therapies are also know as endocrine therapies.

A. True                      B. False

4. The imaging test will help ER-positive patients avoid months of ineffective treatment that can lead to cancer progression due to early identification.

A. True                      B. False

# Written Exam Answer Key

## Code of Ethics

1. B
2. B
3. A
4. B
5. B
6. B
7. A
8. B
9. B
10. B

## Medical Terminology & Pharmacology

- |      |      |
|------|------|
| 1. B | 1. A |
| 2. D | 2. A |
| 3. A | 3. A |
| 4. D | 4. B |
| 5. B | 5. A |
|      | 6. A |

## Clinical / Medical Procedures

1. B
2. A
3. A
4. A
5. B
6. A

## Writing Skills in English

1. B
2. C
3. A
4. B
5. B
6. B

## Reading Comprehension – English Reading Comprehension

1. A
2. B
3. A
4. A

### Article Reference

NCI Staff (2021). Imaging Test could help Guide Breast Cancer Treatment Decisions. Ref: <https://www.cancer.gov/news-events/cancer-currents-blog/2021/breast-cancer-imaging-test-ffnp-hormone-therapy-response>

# Oral Test for Medical Interpreters: Sample Questions

Prepared by  
Universal Language Service, Inc.

## **Sight Translation: Part #1 - Section One**

In this section the candidate will do an oral sight translation of a series of statements from English into their target language.

The candidate will then create a “**back oral translation**” in English of the previous target language translation. This will test comprehension, retention, and practice, candidate is allowed to take notes on a whiteboard.

**You will sight translate into your target language. Please continue to practice this because it’s a screening language our study guide cannot translate for all 200+ plus languages. The scoring will be done by a linguist for your language pair as registered.**

### **Statement #1**

The pediatrician has explained the reason for referring my son to and ENT, and I understand that the recommendation might lead to a surgical procedure to remove his tonsils.

---

---

### **Statement #2**

After discussing the treatment options with my family, I have decided I am not going to proceed with chemotherapy because of the short life expectancy with pancreatic cancer.

---

---

### **Statement #3**

I understand my decision to not proceed with chemotherapy is risky, but I want quality of life not quantity of life.

---

---

## Sight Translation: Part #2 - Section Two

In this section the candidate will do an oral sight translation of a series of statements from English into the Target Language. A create a second recording of the previous rendering of the oral sight translation, the rendition must be in English. The back oral sight translation will test your comprehension, retention, and practice.

**You will sight translate into your target language. Please continue to practice this because it's a screening language our study guide cannot translate for all 200+ plus languages. The scoring will be done by a linguist for your language pair as registered.**

### Statement #1

I decided that I was not going to proceed with the surgery because I am afraid of being under general anesthesia

---

---

---

### Statement #2

When the doctor told me that my cancer was in remission, I screamed with joy.

---

---

---

### Statement #3

My baby was born premature at 28 weeks, but we were very lucky that he is now healthy and growing.

---

---

---

## Retention Skills – Part Two

In this section the candidate will listen to five (5) pre-recorded segments. The candidate will be able to listen to the statement twice and then have 40 seconds to record the message. The message will be recorded / rendered in English to test comprehension and retention. Candidate can take notes with a whiteboard if needed.

**GO TO THE LINK OF THE RETENTION SKILLS AUDIO SAMPLES. LISTEN AND PRACTICE THIS TESTED TASK AND NOTE-TAKING IF NEEDED.**

### Statement #1

Doctor, I believe you mentioned that my A1C levels were high. I am not sure what that means and how it impacts my overall health. Can you please explain and if I should be concerned with this level being high?

### Statement #2

Doctor, as a patient undergoing chemotherapy would you recommend, I wear a mask, when I am out in the community. Such as going to dinner, visiting friends, family, or a simple trip to the grocery store. Am I more susceptible than others in catching COVID-19?

### Statement #3

I am very concerned about the recent increase in chicken pox in the community. Doctor, I don't know if there is anything I can do to minimize my son's potential exposure to it. He is in the target age and environment, daily, to get it.

### Statement #4

The common length of radiation therapy for breast cancer is four to six weeks. The treatments are Monday – Friday, generally, with one treatment a day. Treatment in most cases just last minutes but patients are told to plan to be at the radiation treatment clinic between 30 – 45 minutes.

### Statement #5

Patients don't realize that all hospitals and clinical settings have a patient relations office that can address any issues the patient experiences within the institution and its providers. The office serves as a liaison between the patient and provider and in some cases even as an advocate for either party depending on the situation.

# Oral Exam Answer Key

## Sight Translation: Part #1 - Section One

### Statement #1

The pediatrician has explained the reason for referring my son to and ENT, and I understand that the recommendation might lead to a surgical procedure to remove his tonsils.

### Translation

You will sight translate into your target language. Please continue to practice this because it's a screening language our study guide cannot translate for all 200+ plus languages. The scoring will be done by a linguist for your language pair as registered.

---

### Statement #2

After discussing the treatment options with my family, I have decided I am not going to proceed with chemotherapy because of the short life expectancy with pancreatic cancer.

### Translation

You will sight translate into your target language. Please continue to practice this because it's a screening language our study guide cannot translate for all 200+ plus languages. The scoring will be done by a linguist for your language pair as registered.

---

### Statement #3

I understand my decision to not proceed with chemotherapy is risky, but I want quality of life not quantity of life.

### Translation

You will sight translate into your target language. Please continue to practice this because it's a screening language our study guide cannot translate for all 200+ plus languages. The scoring will be done by a linguist for your language pair as registered.

---

## Sight Translation: Part #1 - Section Two

### Statement #1

I decided that I was not going to proceed with the surgery because I am afraid of being under general anesthesia

### Translation

You will sight translate into your target language. Please continue to practice this because it's a screening language our study guide cannot translate for all 200+ plus languages. The scoring will be done by a linguist for your language pair as exam is submitted for scoring.

---

### Statement #2

When the doctor told me that my cancer was in remission, I screamed with joy.

### Translation

You will sight translate into your target language. Please continue to practice this because it's a screening language our study guide cannot translate for all 200+ plus languages. The scoring will be done by a linguist for your language pair as exam is submitted for scoring.

---

### Statement #3

My baby was born premature at 28 weeks, but we were very lucky that he is now healthy and growing.

### Translation

You will sight translate into your target language. Please continue to practice this because it's a screening language our study guide cannot translate for all 200+ plus languages. The scoring will be done by a linguist for your language pair as exam is submitted for scoring.

---

## Retention Skills

In this section the candidate will listen to five (5) pre-recorded segments. The candidate will be able to listen to the statement twice and then have 40 seconds to record the message. The message will be recorded / rendered in English to test comprehension and retention. Candidate can take notes with a whiteboard if needed.

You will listen to the recording, on the website, and continue to practice, because it's a screening language our study guide cannot translate for all 200+ plus languages.

List of Medical Terminology  
Prepared by  
Universal Language Service, Inc.

**Human Body**

Abdomen

Adenoids

Adenoma

Anal

Aneurysm

Anus

Aorta

Appendix

Areola

Artery

Auditory Canal

Bile Duct

Bladder

Bone

Bone Marrow

Brain

Breast

Bronchial Tube

Calcaneus

Capillary

Carpals

Cartilage

Cell

Cerebellum

Cerebrum

Cervical

Cervical Vertebra

Circulatory System

Clavicle

Coccyx

Colon

Corium

Cornea

Cornorary Arteries

Cranial Cavity

Cranium

Dermal

Dermis

Diaphragm

Digestive System

Disk

Duodenum

Dura Mater

Ear

Eardrum

Endocardium

Endocrine Glands

Endocrine System

Endometrium

Epidermis

Epithelium

Esophagus

Eustachian Tube

Exocrine Glands

Fallopian Tubes

Female Reproductive System

Femur

Fibula

Gallbladder

Gland

Hair Follicle

Hair Root

Heart

Humerus

Ileum

Ilium

Iris

Joint

Kidney

Large Intestine

Larynx

Lens

Ligament

Liver

Lumbar Vertebra

Lung

Lymphatic System

Male Reproductive System

Mediastinum

Meninges

Metacarpals

Metatarsals

Mouth

Muscle

Musculoskeletal System

Nasal

Nervous System

Nose

Optic Nerve

Organ

Ovary

Pancreas

Patella

Pelvic

Pelvis

Penis

Periosteum

Peritoneum

Phalanges

Pharynx

Pituitary Gland

Pulmonary Artery

Pupil

Rectum

Renal

Respiratory Tract

Retina

Rib

Sacrum

Scapula

Sclera

Scrotum

Sense Organs

Sigmoid Colon

Skin

Skull

Spinal Column

Spinal Cord

Spleen

Sternum

Stomach

Tendon

Testicle

Testis

Thoracic Cavity

Thoracic Vertebra

Throat

Thymus Gland

Tibia

Tissue

Tonsils

Trachea

Tympanic Membrane

Ulna

Ureter

Urethra

Urinary Tract

Uterine Tubes

Uterus

Vagina

Valve

Vein

Ventricle

Vertebra

Vertebrae

Womb

### **Human Body Systems**

Skeletal System

Muscular System

Cardiovascular System

Respiratory System

Nervous System

Digestive System

Urinary System

Endocrine System

Lymphatic System

Reproductive System

Integumentary System

### **Symptoms**

Allergic

Asthma

Asymptomatic

Arrhythmia

Abdominal Pain

Amenorrhea

Alopecia

Amnesia

Angina

Anxiety

Aphasia

Apraxia

Backache

Bleeding Nose

Bloating

Blood Pressure

Blurred Vision

Breathing Difficulty

Bruise

Cerebral Infarction

Chest Pain

Chill

Cold

Cold Sweat

Concussion

Confusion

Constipated

Contagious

Contraction

Cough

Cramps

Cut

Dehydration

Depressed

Diabetic

Diarrhea

Digestive Enzymes

Dizzy/Vertigo

Double Vision

Drowsy

Dry Mouth

Earache

Eczema

Edema

Faint

Fatigue

Fever

Gout

Gurd

Halitosis

Hallucination

Hangover

Hay Fever

Headache

Hearing Loss

Heartburn

Heart Attach

Homicidal Adiation

Indigestion

Infection

Infertility  
Inflamed  
Irritability  
Itch  
Intoxication  
Jaundice  
Lethargic  
Migraine  
Nausea  
Nauseous  
Nervous  
Nosebleed  
Numb  
Pain;  
    Burning  
    Constant  
    Dull  
    Intermittent  
    Sharp  
    Throbbing  
Palpitations  
Phlegm  
Postpartum  
Pregnant  
Premature (baby)  
Premi  
Rash  
Sebaceous Cyst  
Sepsis

Shiver  
Shortness of Breath  
Sore  
Sore Throat  
Spasm(s)  
Stiff (joint, neck, etc.)  
Sting  
Stomachache  
Stroke  
Suffocation  
Sunstroke  
Swelling  
Swollen  
Temperature  
Tooth Ache  
Tremor (body)  
Unconscious  
Upset Stomach  
Urinary Tract Infection  
Vomiting  
Weakness  
Wound

### **Clinical/Medical Procedures**

Abortion  
Amniocentesis  
Anesthetize  
Angiography  
Appendectomy

Autopsy	Inhale
Bariatric Surgery	Injection
Biopsy	Intensive Care
Birth Control	Intrauterine
Blood Test	I.V. (Intravenous)
Bronchoscopy	Laparoscopy
Cesarean Section	Laryngoscopy
Cardiography	Local Anesthetization
Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR)	Lumbar Puncture
Catheterization	Lung Scan
Checkup	Mammogram
Chest X-Ray	Mammography
CT Scan of the...	Mastectomy
Diagnose	Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI)
Diagnosis	Needle
Dialysis	Neurosurgery
Duodenectomy	Optometry
Ectopic Pregnancy	Pediatric Hospitalization
Electrocardiogram (ECG, EKG)	Plastic Surgery
Emergency	Skeletal Traction
Emergency Room	Skin Test
Encephalography	Sterilization
Endotracheal Intubation	Thoracentesis
Exhale	Tracheostomy
General Anesthesia	Tympanoplasty
Hysterectomy	Upper Endoscopy
Immunization	Urinalysis
Incision	Vasectomy
Incubator	

**Disease/Illnesses/Injuries/Physical Disorders**

Abrasions

Acute (diseases)

Addiction

Advanced State

ADIS

Allergy

Alzheimer's Diseases

Amnesia

Anaphylaxis

Anaphylaxis Schock

Anemia

Aneurysm

Appendicitis

Arthritis

Asthma

Atrophy

Bacterial Infection

Bladder Cancer

Bleed

Blister

Bone Fracture

Bruise

Burn

Calcium Deficiency

Cancer

Carpal Tunnel Syndrome

Cataract

Cerebral Concussion

Cerebral Hemorrhage

Cerebral Palsy

Chicken Pox

Cholesterol

Chronic Bronchitis

Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)

Cirrhosis

Clot / Clotting

Colitis

Color Blind

Congenital Heart Disease

Congestion

Contagious

Convulsions

Coronary Artery Disease

Cyst

Cystic Fibrosis

Cystitis

Deaf

Dementia

Diabetes

Diarrhea

Die

Diphtheria

Diuretic

Downs Syndrome

Dyslexia

Dysphasia	Lymphatic Cancer
Ear Infection	Lymphatic Disease
Ectopic Pregnancy	Lymphedema
Emphysema	Malnutrition
End-Stage Renal Failure	Measles
Fibromyalgia	Melanoma
Food Poisoning	Menopause
Gall Bladder Cancer	Metastasize
Gallstones	Metastatic Tumor
Gastric Bleeding	Multiple Sclerosis (MS)
Gastritis	Muscular Dystrophy
Goiter	Mumps
Gout	Myocardial Infarction
Heart Attack	Myopathy
Heart Burn	Neuroendocrine Tumor
Heart Murmur	Obesity
Hemorrhoid	Obstruction
Hepatitis	Osteoarthritis
Hurt	Osteoporosis
Hyperglycemia	Pancreatic Cancer
Hypertension	Parasite
Infected	Parkinsons
Infertility	Periodontal Disease
Influenza	Pertussis
Internal Bleeding	Pleura
Ischemia	Pneumonia
Jaundice	Poison
Laryngitis	Pulmonary Abscess
Leukemia	Pulmonary Embolism

Rheumatoid Arthritis

Scab

Scabies

Scald

Scar

Schizophrenia

Seizure

Sickle-Cell Anemia

Strep Throat

Stroke

Terminally Ill

Tetanus

Tingling

Thrombosis

Trauma

Tuberculosis (TB)

Ulcerative Colitis

Ureteral Cancer

Urinary Tract Cancer

Uterine Prolapse

Ventral Disease

Vertigo

Virus

Withdrawal

### **Medical Specialties**

Endocrinology

Optometry

### **Medical & Health Professions**

Advanced Registered Nurse Practitioner (ARNP)

Anesthesiologist

Athletic trainer

Audiologist

Biomedical Engineer

Cardiologist

Certified Nurse Anesthetist

Certified Nurse Midwife

Chiropractor

Counselor

Dental Assistant

Dental Hygienist

Dentist

Dietitian

Ear, Nose, & Throat Doctor

Emergency Medical Technician

Endocrinologist

Engineering Technologist

Family Doctor

General Practitioner

Genetic Counselor

Hematologist

Licensed Practical Nurse (LPN)

Massage Therapist

Masseur

Medical Assistant

Nurse

Occupational Therapist  
Oncologist  
Optician  
Optometrist  
Orthoptist  
Paramedic  
Pathologist  
Pediatrician  
Perfusionist  
Pharmacist  
Pharmacy Technician  
Phlebotomist  
Physical Therapist  
Physician  
Physiotherapist  
Podiatrist  
Prosthetist  
Psychiatric Technician  
Psychiatrist  
Radiation Therapist  
Radiographer  
Recreational Therapist  
Registered Nurse  
Respiratory Therapist  
Social Worker  
Sonographer  
Speech and Language Therapist  
Surgeon  
Surgical technologist

Technician  
Therapist

### Pharmacology

Acetaminophen  
Acyclovir  
Adalimumab  
Adderall  
Albuterol  
Alprazolam  
Amitriptyline  
Amlodipine  
Amoxicillin  
Aspartate  
Aspirin  
Atenolol  
Ciprofloxacin  
Citalopram  
Clonazepam  
Clonidine  
Cyclobenzaprine  
Diazepam  
Dilaudid  
Doxycycline  
Fluticasone  
Folic Acid  
Gabapentin  
Glipizide  
Hydrocodone

Hydromorphone

Ibuprofen

Insulin

Klonopin (Clonazepam)

Levothyroxine

Lidocaine

Lipitor

Lisinopril

Lorazepam

Losartan

Memantine

Metformin

Methadone

Metoprolol

Misoprostol

Morphine

Naproxen

Nitroglycerin

Omeprazole

Oxycodone

OxyContin

Percocet

Phentermine

Prednisone

Progesterone

Roxicodone

Sibutramine

Simvastatin

Suboxone

Tramadol

Trazodone

Valium

Vicodin

Warfarin

Xanax

Zolpidem

# Test Guide Additional Resources & Information



# Language Interpreter and Translator Code of Professional Conduct

Language Testing and Certification Program Department of Social and Health Services

1. **Accuracy:** Interpreters/translators must always express the source language message in a thorough and faithful manner. They must: a. Omit or add nothing; b. Give consideration to linguistic variations in both the source and target languages; and c. Conserve the tone and spirit of the source language.
2. **Cultural sensitivity-courtesy:** Interpreters/translators must be culturally sensitive, and respectful of the individual(s) they serve.
3. **Confidentiality:** Interpreters/translators must not divulge any information publicly or privately obtained through their assignments, including, but not limited to, information gained through access to documents or other written materials.
4. **Proficiency:** Interpreters/translators must meet the minimum proficiency standards set by DSHS.
5. **Compensation:** Interpreters/translators must: a. Not accept additional money, consideration, or favors for services reimbursed by the departments. The fee schedule agreed to between the contracted language services providers and the department shall be the maximum compensation accepted. b. Not use the department's time, facilities, equipment, or supplies for private gain or other advantage, and c. Not use or attempt to use their position to secure privileges or exemptions.
6. **Nondiscrimination:** Interpreters/translators must: a. Always be impartial and unbiased; b. Not discriminate on the basis of gender, disability, race, color, national origin, age, socioeconomic or educational or marital status, religious or political beliefs, or sexual orientation; and c. Refuse or withdraw from an assignment, without threat or retaliation, if they are unable to perform the required service in an ethical manner.
7. **Self-representation:** Interpreters/translators must accurately and completely represent their certifications, training, and experience.
8. **Impartiality-conflict of interest:** Interpreters/translators must disclose to the department any real or perceived conflicts of interest that would affect their professional objectivity. Note: providing interpreting or translating services to family members or friends may violate the family member or friend's right to confidentiality, constitute a conflict of interest, or violate a DSHS contract or subcontract.
9. **Professional demeanor:** Interpreters/translators must be punctual, prepared, and dressed in a manner appropriate, and not distracting for the situation.
10. **Scope of Practice:** Interpreters/translators must not: a. Counsel, refer, give advice, or express personal opinions to the individuals for whom they are interpreting/translating. b.

Engage in activities with clients that are not directly related to providing interpreting and/or translating services, c. Have unsupervised access to clients, including but not limited to phoning clients directly other than at the request of a DSHS employee; d. Market their services to clients, including but not limited to, arranging services or appointments for clients in order to create business for themselves; or e. Transport clients for any business, including social service or medical appointments.

**11. Reporting obstacles to practice:** Interpreters/translators must assess at all times their ability to interpret/translate. a. Interpreters/translators must immediately notify the parties if they have any reservations about their competency and offer to withdraw without threat or retaliation; b. Interpreters/translators must immediately withdraw from encounters they perceive as a violation of this code.

**12. Professional Development:** Interpreters/translators are expected to continually develop their skills and knowledge through: a. Professional interpreter/translator training; b. Continuing education; and c. Regular interaction with colleagues and specialists in related fields.

## IMIA Code of Ethics

(Established in 1987 and revised in 2006)

*The IMIA was the first organization to author an ethical code of conduct specifically for medical interpreters. Multiple codes of ethics have since followed. A code of ethics is necessary for medical interpreters to maintain standards for the individuals within that profession to adhere to. It brings about accountability, responsibility, and trust to the individuals that the profession serves.*

1. Interpreters will maintain confidentiality of all assignment-related information.
2. Interpreters will select the language and mode of interpretation that most accurately conveys the content and spirit of the messages of their clients.
3. Interpreters will refrain from accepting assignments beyond their professional skills, language fluency, or level of training.
4. Interpreters will refrain from accepting an assignment when family or close personal relationships affect impartiality.
5. Interpreters will not interject personal opinions or counsel patients.
6. Interpreters will not engage in interpretations that relate to issues outside the provision of health care services unless qualified to do so.
7. Interpreters will engage in patient advocacy and in the intercultural mediation role of explaining cultural differences/practices to health care providers and patients only when appropriate and necessary for

communication purposes, using professional judgment.

8. Interpreters will use skillful unobtrusive interventions so as not to interfere with the flow of communication in a triadic medical setting.
9. Interpreters will keep abreast of their evolving languages and medical terminology.
10. Interpreters will participate in continuing education programs as available.
11. Interpreters will seek to maintain ties with relevant professional organizations in order to be up-to-date with the latest professional standards and protocols.
12. Interpreters will refrain from using their position to gain favors from clients.

The IMIA was the first organization to author an ethical code of conduct specifically for medical interpreters. IMIA members uphold high standards of professionalism and ethical conduct for interpreters. At the core of this code of conduct are the twelve tenets above. These tenets are to be viewed holistically and as a guide to professional behavior. Members who do not adhere to the standards of practice or the code of ethics can be terminated.

## Candidate Test Registration Policy

1. Registration is online only. No email or telephone registration will be allowed.
2. Payment is made at the time of online registration. (The system accepts Visa, Master Card, and Discover).
3. It is your responsibility to enter accurate information when you schedule your test appointment online.
4. Test appointment confirmation will be sent to you via email only. It is your responsibility to check your email for your appointment confirmation and to contact [language@ulsonline.net](mailto:language@ulsonline.net) right away if you do not receive your confirmation email.
5. If there is an issue with your online registration involving over-payment, you must contact [language@ulsonline.net](mailto:language@ulsonline.net) request resolution within 60 days of the charge on your bank account.
6. If you have a disability and need a reasonable accommodation, please email UniversalLanguage at [language@ulsonline.net](mailto:language@ulsonline.net) Supporting documents such as a physician's statement about the accommodation must be received by UniversalLanguage before a test appointment can be confirmed.
7. If you miss your scheduled test, you will need to schedule and ***pay for another test*** online.
8. Test will be proctored and administer by a selected remote system contracted by UniversalLanguage Service due to their expertise in safe remote testing.

9. The testing site link will be emailed to the candidate for profile creation and login on test day.
10. If you arrive late to the exam UniversalLanguage will allow you to proceed. However, you will not be given extra time and must complete the test in the remaining time allowed from the scheduled start time. Free scheduling will not be granted for late arrivals (login), whether candidates decide to take the test or not.
11. If upon receiving your confirmation email, you realize you will not be able to keep your appointment, please contact us at [languagetesting@ulsonline.net](mailto:languagetesting@ulsonline.net) If UniversalLanguage does not hear from you within ten (10) calendar days for the date the appointment was scheduled you will not be given a refund or free rescheduling.
12. Test fees are non-refundable. If candidates fail to attend the confirmed test session. In the event of an emergency, the test session may be rescheduled. UniversalLanguage will need supporting documentation such as police reports or physician statements about the emergency to reschedule.
13. There is no attempt limit in trying to pass any of the tests. However, if candidates fail to pass a test after three (3) attempts, they may want to wait until they are better prepared before rescheduling for the same test. A new test appointment and payment are required for every individual test attempt.
14. While a test is pending appeal, no reschedule application of the same test will be accepted.
15. The candidate is responsible for informing UniversalLanguage of any change of name, mailing address, telephone number, and e-mail address. A

name change request must be made in writing with a photocopy of a court document such as a marriage or divorce certificate.

16. The Information about certified/authorized interpreters and translators are published on the LTC website. Universal Language Service will report to DSHS/LTC the candidates passing of written or oral exam. If any interpreter who does not want to have their name or certain information published should send an email us at [languagetesting@ulsonline.net](mailto:languagetesting@ulsonline.net) and to [dshsct@dshs.wa.gov](mailto:dshsct@dshs.wa.gov) requesting the removal of any specific information they do not want published.

## Universal Language Medical Written “Authorized” Test

The written screening test for medical certified interpreters is sixty (60) minutes and is composed of composed of five parts, in different formats. The interpreter screening will be true and false questions, fill in the blank, and reading comprehension.

### Written Test Outline

- Part one: **Interpreter Code of Ethics.** Candidates will need to identify whether each given statement is true or false. (40 Points)
- Part two: **Medical Terminology & Pharmacology.** Candidate in this section will have medical terminology and multiple-choice options or a statement that they will match to the medical terminology. They will choose one option from A, B, C, and D to best complete each sentence. This section will also contain pharmacology sub-section and the candidate will have to make a choice between true or false for each question. (50 Points)
- Part three: **Clinical/Medical Procedures.** Candidate will have to make a choice between true or false to answer each item. (50 Points)
- Part four: **Writing Skills in English.** Candidate will have a series of multiple-choice questions in English. They will have to identify the correct letter (A, B, C, D) that corresponds to their choice and select it. (30 Points)
- Part five: **Reading Comprehension.** Candidate will read a section, in English, and then will have to make a choice between true or false to answer each item. (60 Points)

Candidates will use the designated remote proctored testing site to sit for the test. The test must be done in a secure and private location without any interruptions. All items in the written screening test are designed for objective computer scoring. The written test totals possible score is **230**. Candidates must receive  $\geq 184$  points or better of the total possible score to pass the written test.

## Oral Authorized Medical Interpreter Test

After successfully passing the written test, interpreters need to take and pass an oral test to be eligible for DSHS LTC credentials. The oral test for medical interpreters has two comprehensive parts to complete. The candidate will have the opportunities to read the segments and 40 seconds to record their oral sight translations, for each segment, and retention skills repeat back recording.

### Oral Test Outline

- **Part One:** Sight Translation. Candidates will have two sections in this part.
  - **Section one** the candidate will have 8 short statements they must sight translate from the source into their target language. (50 points)
  - **Section two** candidate will have 4 longer statements they must sight translate from the source, their language pair, into the target language. (50 points)
  
- **Part Two:** English Retention Skills. Candidate will have five statements in this final part of the test.
  - **Section One: Segments:** the candidate will listen to five (5) segments, that must be repeated back in, recorded, from the source language (English) back into the source language (English). (50 points)

Candidates will use the designated remote proctored testing site to sit for the test. The test must be done in a secure and private location without any interruptions. The oral screening test will be audio recorded for the purpose of scoring and record keeping. Objective scoring will be the only method employed in evaluating the oral screening test. ***The total possible score for the oral test is 150.*** Candidates must receive  $\geq 120$  points or better of the total possible score to pass the oral test.

## Additional Resources

- Cirrus (testing partner): <https://cirrusassessment.com/>
- CLAS Standards: <https://minorityhealth.hhs.gov/omh/browse.aspx?lvl=2&lvlid=53>
- DSHS “Gateway” Profile: <https://secureaccess.wa.gov/public/saw/pub/displayRegister.do>
- DSHS Language Testing and Certification Program: <https://www.dshs.wa.gov/office-of-the-secretary/language-testing-and-certification-program>
- DSHS Language Interpreter and Translator Code of Professional Conduct: <https://www.dshs.wa.gov/sites/default/files/FSA/ltc/documents/DSHSInterpreterAndTranslatorCodeOfConduct%20042015.pdf>
- HCIHC Terminology of Health Care Interpreting: A glossary of terms. Link: <https://www.ncihc.org/assets/documents/NCIHC%20Terms%20Final080408.pdf>
- IMIA Standards of Practice: <https://www.imiaweb.org/standards/standards.asp>
- IMIA Code of Ethics: [www.imiaweb.org/code/](http://www.imiaweb.org/code/)
- International Medical Interpreter Association (IMIA): *Spanish Pain Description Glossary*. Link: [https://www.imiaweb.org/uploads/docs/Pain\\_Description\\_Glossary\\_Spanish.pdf](https://www.imiaweb.org/uploads/docs/Pain_Description_Glossary_Spanish.pdf)
- NCIHC Ethics and Standards of Practice: [www.ncihc.org/ethics-and-standards-ofpractice](http://www.ncihc.org/ethics-and-standards-ofpractice)
- Medical Terminology for Health Professions 7<sup>th</sup> Edition. <https://www.pittsburg.k12.ca.us/cms/lib/CA01902661/Centricity/Domain/1210/Medical%20Terminology%20for%20Health%20Professions%207th%20Edition%202012.pdf>
- Medical Interpreter Blog: *Resources and Information for Healthcare Interpreters: Blogger: Yuliya Speroff*. Link: <https://medicalinterpreterblog.com/2018/04/23/resources-for-practicing-interpreting-skills/>
- Northwest Translators and Interpreter Society (NOTIS): *Chart of Decision When Not to Advocate*. Link: <https://www.ncihc.org/assets/2021-03->

[04%20Chart%20of%20desision%20questions.pdf?mc\\_cid=cd3c40d9c1&mc\\_eid=9e478f8b52](#)

- ProctorU Candidate Experience Video: <https://youtu.be/o--BgJ5OzFE>
- UniversalLanguage Service Testing: <https://universallanguageservice.com/language-certification/>
- Washington State Coalition for Language Access (WASCLA): Link: <https://www.wascla.org/about/>