

English	Swahili	Example (English, then Swahili)	
Abdomen	Tumbo	The surgeon has ordered the nurse to clean the patient's abdomen before the surgery.	Daktari mpasuaji ameagiza muuguzi kusafisha tumbo ya mgonjwa kabla ya upasuaji.
Airway	Njia ya kupitisha hewa.	The patient whom the doctor admitted had an injured airway.	Mgonjwa ambaye daktari alilaza hospitalini aliumia kwenye njia ya kupitisha hewa.
AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome).	Ukimwi. Ukosefu wa kinga mwilini.	The patient who was diagnosed with AIDS has been given instructions on her nutrition.	Mgonjwa aliyepatikana na ukimwi alipewa maagizo kuhusu lishe.
Anemia	Upungufu wa damu mwilini	The doctor instructed the patient who has anemia to eat healthy foods.	Daktari alimwagiza mgonjwa ambaye ana upungufu wa damu kula lishe bora.
Anesthesia	Hali ya kutokuwa na hisia (nusu kaputi)	The anesthesiologist made sure that the patient's nerves were not active before the surgery.	Mtaalamu wa unusukaputi aliakikisha kuwa mgonjwa hana hisia kabla ya upasuaji.
Arthritis	Ugonjwa wa baridi yabisi.	The doctor advised the patient with arthritis not to walk for long periods in order to reduce the pain in her legs.	Daktari alimshauri mgonjwa ambaye ana ugonjwa wa baridi yabisi asitembee kwa mda mrefu ili kupuguza maumivu ya miguu.
Asthma	Pumu	The patient who was diagnosed with asthma had difficulty in breathing and the doctor advised him to avoid cold environments.	Mgonjwa ambaye alibainika kuwa na ugonjwa wa pumu alikuwa na shida ya kupumua na daktari akamuagiza aepuke hali ya hewa baridi.
Bacteria	Bakteria	The doctor established that the patient's disease was caused by bacteria.	Daktari alibaini kwamba ugonjwa aliokuwa nao mgonjwa ulisababishwa na bakteria.
Bandage	Bendeji	The doctor ordered the nurse to apply a bandage to the deep cut on the patient's hand.	Daktari alimuagiza muuguzi amfunge mgonjwa aliyekuwa na jeraha kubwa kwenye mkono wake bendeji.
Band-Aid	kitambaa	The doctor suggested that a band-aid be applied on the painful hand before an X-ray was done.	Daktari amependekeza kitambaa kifungwe kwa mkono unaouma kabla ya eksirei kufanywa.
Barium enema	Kuingiza kemikali kwenye utumbo kabla haujapigwa eksirei.	The doctor ordered a barium enema for the patient before the X-ray was done on her abdomen.	Daktari aliagiza kuigizwa kwa kemikali kwenye utumbo wa mgonjwa kabla ya kufanyiwa eksirei kwenye tumbo.
Bile	Nyongo	The doctor told the patient who had digestion problems that her bile duct had a problem.	Daktari alimweleza mgonjwa ambaye alikuwa na shida ya mmeng'enywa wa chakula kuwa mshipa wa nyongo yake ulikuwa na shida.
Birth certificate	Cheti cha kuzaliwa	The doctor advised the patient to get the birth certificate from government agencies.	Daktari alimshauri mgonjwa kupokea cheti cha kuzaliwa kutoka kwa wahudumu wa serikali
Birth control	Udhibiti wa uzazi.	The doctor advised lactating mothers on birth control methods.	Daktari aliwashauri wamama wenye kunyonyesha kuhusu njia za udhibiti wa uzazi.
Blister	Lengenge (uvimbe ulio na maji unaoitokea juu ya ngozi).	The patient has sustained a severe blister after being burned with hot water.	Mgonjwa amepatwa na lengenge baada ya kuchomwa na maji moto.
Blood	Damu	The doctor ordered a blood transfusion for the patient who had lost a lot of blood in the accident.	Daktari aliagiza mgonjwa aliyepoteza damu kwenye ajali aongezwe damu.
Blood count/blood cell count	chembe ya damu.	The white cell count has confirmed that the patient is suffering from a severe bacterial infection.	Kiwango cha chembe nyeupe za damu kimedhihirisha kuwa mgonjwa anaogua ugonjwa wa bakteria mingi mwilini.

Blood discharge	kutokwa na damu.	The doctor advised the patient who had blood discharge to undergo a cancer test.	Daktari alimshauri mgonjwa aliyetokwa na damu apimwe dhidi ya ugonjwa wa saratani.
BM (Bowel movement)	kunyamba; pitisha haja kubwa.	Because the patient has had bowel movements, the gastroenterologist suggested he be discharged.	Kwa sababu mgonjwa ameenda haja kubwa, mtaalam wa shida za tumbo amependekeza anaweza futiwa.
Bodily fluids	uowevu wa mwili.	The physician advised the patient not to come into contact with bodily fluids from another person in order to avoid disease transmission.	Daktari alimshauri mgonjwa kuwa asishike uowevu wa mwili kutoka kwa mtu mwingine ili kuzuia kuenezwa kwa magonjwa.
Bone	Mfupa.	The orthopedist has ordered an X-ray on the patient's leg to rule out a fracture.	Mtaalam wa mifupa ameamuru eksirei ifanywe kwenye mguu wa mgonjwa ili kubaini iwapo mfupa wake umevunjika.
Bone marrow	chembe ya mfupa: Punje ndogondogo zilizo ndani ya mfupa.	Because the physician has confirmed that your blood level has been low for a long time, he has suggested a bone marrow aspirate be done.	Kwa sababu daktari ameona damu yako kuwa chini mda mrefu amependekeza punje ndogondogo zilizo ndani ya mfupa zipimwe.
Brain	Ubongo.	The doctor has ordered brain surgery on the patient.	Daktari ameamuru upasuaji wa ubongo ufanyiwe mgonjwa.
Breast	Titi, Ziwa.	The oncologist told the patient that the test needed to be done on her breast to see whether she has breast cancer.	Daktari alimwambia mgonjwa kwamba atapimwa kwenye titi kubaini kuwa ana saratani ya titi.
Breastbone	Mfupa wa kidari (mfupa wa matiti)	The orthopedic surgeon has instructed the patient to always lie on her back due to the pain in her breastbone.	Mtaalam wa kutibu mifupa amemwagiza mgonjwa kulala kwa mgongo kwa maana ana maumivu ya mfupa wa kidari.
Breech baby	uzazi wa kutanguliza matako (makalio, sehemu ya nyuma ya mwili).	The mother who had breech presentation pregnancy underwent a successful operation.	Mama aliyekuwa na mimba ya uzazi kutanguliza matako alifanyiwa upasuaji wa kumzaa mtoto kikamilifu.
Bronchitis	Mkamba.	The doctor advised the patient suffering from bronchitis not to smoke.	Daktari alimshauri mgonjwa aliyeugua mkamba aache kufuta sigara.
Burn	choma, mchomo	Because the patient has severe burn wounds, he will be admitted to the hospital.	Kwa sababu mgonjwa anavidonda vibaya vya kuchomeka, atalazwa hospitalini.
Buttocks	Matako; makalio, sehemu ya nyuma ya mwili.	The doctor advised the patient who had sores on his buttocks not to sit on hard surfaces.	Daktari alimshauri mgonjwa aliyekuwa na maumivu kwenye matako asikae mahali pana ugumu.
Cancer	kansa (saratani)	After the test, the oncologist established that the patient had lung cancer.	Mtaalam wa saratani alibaini kuwa mgonjwa aliugua saratani ya mapafu baada ya kupimwa.
Carbohydrate	Kabohaidreti (vyakula vya wanga)	The physician advised the patient to eat foods rich in carbohydrates so that he may be strong.	Daktari alimshauri mgonjwa ale vyakula vya wanga ili awe na nguvu.
Cardiopulmonary resuscitation	Jaribio la kufufua moyo na mapafu.	The athlete who was brought to the hospital after fainting had cardiopulmonary resuscitation and was observed before being discharged from the hospital.	Mkimbiaji aliyeletwa hospitalini baada ya kuzirai alifanyiwa jaribio la kufufua moyo na mapafu kisha akaangaliwa kabla ya kutoka hospitalini.
Carpal tunnel syndrome	Ugonjwa wa kufa ganzi neva ya kati ya mkono.	After a wrist fracture, the patient complained of carpal tunnel syndrome.	Baada ya mgonjwa kupasuka mfupa wa sehemu unganishi ya mkono, alipatwa na shida ya kufa ganzi neva ya kati ya mkono.

Cartilage	gegedu/tishu.	When the X-ray was performed, the radiologist concluded that the patient's knee had torn cartilage.	Wakati picha ya eksirei ilifanywa, Mtaalam wa eksirei alibaini kuwa mgonjwa alikuwa amepasuka ggedu la goti.
Cast	Ganda la plasta	Orthopedic specialists use plaster casts to apply to broken bones in the hands and legs.	Wataalam wa mifupa hutumia ganda la plasta kufungia kwenye mifupa ya mikono na miguu iliyovunjika.
CAT Scan	picha changanufu (ya kuchunguza) ya mwili.	After a CAT Scan was done, the patient's final diagnosis was attained.	Baada ya picha changanufu ya mwili kufanywa, ubainifu wa mwisho wa ugonjwa uliafikwa.
Catheter	Katheta (neli ya kuingiza uowevu katika mishipa mwilini).	The doctor ordered the nurse to prepare the catheter so as to attend to the spinal patient.	Daktari aliagiza muuguzi kutayarisha katheta ili kumhudumia mgonjwa aliyekuwa na shida ya uti wa mgongo.
Cervix	mlango wa kizazi.	The midwife gave the mother who was in labor some medicine to assist in opening her cervix for the baby to pass during childbirth.	Mkunga alimpa dawa mama aliyekuwa na uchungu wa uzazi ili kufungua mlango wake wa kizazi ili mtoto apite.
Chemotherapy	Tibakemikali.	The doctor advised the cancer patient to go for chemotherapy to reduce the cancer effects on his body.	Daktari alimshauri mgonjwa wa saratani afanyiwe tibakemikali ili kupunguza makali ya kansa kwenye mwili wake.
Chicken pox	Tete kuwanga; ugonjwa wa ngozi.	The patient whom the doctor admitted to the hospital had a fever due to chickenpox.	Mgonjwa ambaye daktari alimlaza hospitalini alikuwa na kiwango cha juu cha joto kwa sababu ya ugonjwa wa tetekuwanga.
Childbirth	Kuzaa/kujifungua.	The expectant mother was advised by the doctor not to do heavy work before childbirth.	Mama mjamzito alishauriwa na daktari asifanye kazi zito kabla ya wakati wake wa kujifungua.
Chin	Kidevu.	The doctor examined the patient whose chin was swollen.	Daktari alimchunguza mgonjwa aliyekuwa na uvimbe kwenye kidevu.
Chronic tonsillitis	Mafindofindo ya kudumu.	The doctor prescribed medicine to the patient who was diagnosed with chronic tonsillitis.	Daktari alimpa maagizo ya matumizi ya dawa mgonjwa aliyekuwa na mafindofindo ya kudumu.
Chromosomes	Kromosomu (nyuzinyuzi katika kiini cha seli zenye jeni).	Male chromosomes are XY, and female chromosomes are XX.	Kromosomu za wanaume ni XY, na Kromosomu za wanawake ni XX.
Cleft palate	kaakaa mlilipasuka (paa la kinywa lililipasuka)	The doctor ordered minor surgery on the patient who had a cleft palate.	Daktari aliagiza upasuaji mdogo ufanyiwe mgonjwa aliyekuwa na kaakaa lililipasuka.
Clot	Donge la damu.	The doctor ordered the nurse to apply some medicine to the patient's cut so as to help stop bleeding.	Daktari alimuagiza muuguzi kutia dawa kwenye kidonda cha mgonjwa ili kusaidia mgonjwa asipoteze damu.
Communicable disease	Maradhi ya kuambukiza.	The physician advised the nurse to isolate the patient in his own ward, since he suffered a communicable disease.	Daktari alimwagiza muuguzi kumtenga mgonjwa kwenye wadi yake pekee kwani aliugua maradhi ya kuambukiza.
Concussion	Jeraha la bongo linalotokana na kupigwa/kugongwa.	The doctor advised the patient to go for an X-ray to know whether he had a concussion after the accident.	Daktari alimshauri mgonjwa kufanyiwa eksirei ili kubaini iwapo alipatwa na jeraha la ubongo baada ya ajali.
Congestive heart failure	Roho kufeli kwa sababu ya kujawa damu.	The cardiologist requested that the nurse keep the congestive heart failure patient's bed elevated near the head and chest region to reduce difficulty in breathing.	Mtaalam wa roho alimwagiza muuguzi kukiweka kitanda cha mgonjwa wa roho kufeli sababu ya kujawa damu kimeinuka kwa semu ya kichwa na kifuani.

Constipation	Hali ya kufunga choo (kutopata choo barabara).	The patient who had constipation has been treated with stool softener drugs.	Mgonjwa aliyekuwa na hali ya kufunga choo ametibiwa na dawa za kufanya choo kuwa chepesi.
Contagious	kuambukiza; kuenea upesi.	Laboratory tests have confirmed that the patient is suffering from a highly contagious viral disease.	Vipimo vya maabara vimedhihirisha ya kwamba mgonjwa anaugua kutokana na virusi vya ugonjwa unaoenea upesi.
Cornea	Konea.	The reason the patient could not see was because his bilateral cornea was inflamed.	Sababu ya mgonjwa kutoona ni kwa kuwa konea zake mbili zilikuwa na uvimbe mchungu.
Cough up	Ondoa kooni kwa kukooa.	The patient suffering from bronchitis was requested to cough up sputum during her routine medical examination.	Mgonjwa anayeugua ugonjwa wa mkamba aliulizwa kukooa kuondoa kooni koozi wakati wa uchunguzi wa kimatibabu wa mara.
Cramps	sababisha mkakamao (uchungu kama mvuto) misuli.	The patient diagnosed of dysmenorrhea presented with severe abdominal cramps.	Mgonjwa aliyetambuliwa na maumivu ya hedhi kwanza alilalamikia mkakamao misuli wa tumbo.
Crutches	Gongo la kutembea.	After the plaster was applied, the patient suffering a fractured leg was discharged from the hospital on crutches.	Baada ya plasta (kikandiko) kuwekwa, Mgonjwa aliyeugua kuvunjika mguu alitolewa hospitalini kwa gongo la kutembea.
Cut	kata	The child who sustained a cut wound has been stitched up.	Mtoto aliyepata kidonda cha mkato ameshonwa
Cyst	Uvimbe uliojaa maji.	The gynecologist suggested that the patient suffering from an ovarian cyst be operated on.	Jinakologia ameonenea kwamba mgonjwa anayeugua uvimbe uliojaa maji kwa ovari afanyiwe upasuaji.
Capillary	Kapilari. Mishipa midogo ya damu inayoenea mwilini.	The patient who had bleeding from the capillaries was transfused.	Mgonjwa aliyekuwa na kapilari zenye kuvuja damu aliongezewa damu
Carpus	Kiungo cha kiganja na mkono.	The patient who was brought to the hospital with a fractured carpal has been operated on.	Mgonjwa aliyeletwa hospitalini akiwa ameumia kiungo cha kiganja na mkono alifanyiwa upasuaji.
Cartilage	Gegendu, tishu. Aina ya mfupa ambao huzunguka viungo vya mnyama pale kwenye viungo.	The patient who had knee cartilage damage has been discharged.	Mgonjwa aliyekuwa amepasuka kwenye gegendu la goti ameruhusiwa kwenda nyumbani Tishu Muunganiko wa seli mbalimbali za aina moja zenye kazi maalum mwilini.
Colon	Utumbo mpana.	The patient who had severe abdominal pain was found to have colon disease.	Mgonjwa aliyekuwa na maumivu makali ya tumbo alipatikana kuwa na ugonjwa kwenye utumbo mpana.
Deafness	Ziwi; sioweza kusikia.	The patient's cause of deafness was persistent otitis media that affected the eardrum.	Sababisho la kutoweza kusikia kwa mgonjwa ni uvimbe mchungu wa tundu la sikio uliokaa mda mrefu.
D&C (Dilatation and curettage)	Kutanua na kukwangulia (kuchunia)	A D&C was done on the gynecological patient who had an incomplete septic abortion.	Kutanua na kukwanguliwa kulifanyiwa mgonjwa wa jinakologia aliyeugua kutoavya mimba yote kulikooza.
Dehydration	kuishiwa maji/kukausha maji.	The dehydrated baby was only rehydrated on intravenous fluids and discharged to go home on medicines.	Mtoto aliyeishiwa maji aliogezwa maji tu kupitia kwa mishipa na kufutiwa kwa madawa kwenda nyumbani.

Diabetes	Kisukari	It is advisable for every diabetes patient to monitor fasting blood sugars often in order to prevent complications.	Ni shauri kwa kila mgonjwa anayeugua ugonjwa wa kisukari kupimwa kiwango cha sukari kwenye damu cha asubuhi kabla ya kula mara kwa mara hili kuepuka utatanishi.
Diaper	nepi	The patient who had vesicovaginal fistula could hardly be without diapers.	Mgonjwa aliyeugua nasuri ya kibofu na uke nadra angeweza kuishi bila nepi.
Disability	Ulemavu	Polio is an immunizable disease that can cause permanent disability.	Ugonjwa wa kupooza ni ugonjwa wenye chanjo unaoweza sababisha ulemavu wa kudumu
DNA (Deoxyribonucleic Acid)	muhimu wa kimwili.	The patient who claimed that the baby was hers in a maternity case was ordered to do a DNA test to prove the truth of the matter.	Mgonjwa aliyelalamikia mtoto kuwa wake kwa kesi ya kihospitali ya uzazi aliamrisha kufanyiwa uridhi muhimu wa kimwili hili kubaini ukweli wa mambo.
Douche	Piga bomba ya kusafisha.	Ladies' frequent vaginal douching can lead to recurrent vaginitis.	Kupiga bomba ya kusafisha kwa uke kunaweza sababisha uvimbe mchungu wa uke wa mara.
Down Syndrome	Ugonjwa wa kuwepo kromosomu ya tatu kwa kromosomu ya ishirini na moja.	After the mother noted physical growth delays in her child, she took him to a pediatrician, who said the baby had characteristics of Down Syndrome.	Baada ya mama kuona kuchelewa kukua kimaumbile kwa mtoto wake, alimpeleka kwa daktari wa watoto ambaye alisema kwamba alikuwa na tabia za kuwepo kromosomu ya tatu kwa kromosomu ya ishirini na moja.
Drainage	ukausaji; unyonyaji; ufifishaji.	The patient who had a painful purulent abscess had an incision and drainage performed today.	Mgonjwa aliyekuwa na uvimbe uliojawa usaha alifanyiwa mkato na ukaushaji leo.
Dripping	tona; Dondoka.	After placing the intravenous infusion, the doctor could observe the blood dripping slowly down.	Baada ya kuweka kifaa kinachoingia kwenye mshipa, daktari aliona damu ikitona (ikidondoka) kidogo kidogo kwenye tyubu.
Ear infection	Maambukizo ya sikio.	After the laboratory test, the boy was diagnosed with an ear infection. That is why there was pus in his ear.	Baada ya vipimo, mgonjwa alipatikana akiwa na maambukizo ya bakteria ya sikio ndio maana kuna usaha kwenye sikio lake.
Ectopic pregnancy	Ujauzito ulio nje ya mji wa mimba.	The patient was taken to the emergency room for the removal of the ectopic pregnancy that endangered her life.	Mgonjwa alipeleka chumba cha dharura ili atolewe ujauzito uliokuwa nje ya mji wa mimba yenye ilikuwa imehatarisha maisha yake.
ECG	Taaluma (kitendo) ya kurekodi mwendo sehemu za mwili kama vile moyo.	The doctor recorded the EKG of the patient who had a heart attack.	Daktari ali rikodi mwendo wa moyo wa mgonjwa aliyepatikana na mshituko wa moyo
Enamel	Gamba ya jino.	The patient, who had fractured enamel from the accident, needs a tooth extraction.	Mgonjwa aliyevunja gamba la jino kutokana na ajali anahitaji kubadilishwa jino.
Endocrine gland	Kutoa aina za kemikali katika mwili Kama vile homoni.	The laboratory tests showed the stunted boy had an endocrine growth hormone deficiency.	Vipimo vilionyesha kuwa kijana aliyedumaa (hakukua vizuri) alikuwa na ukosefu wa kutoa kemikali za mwili (homoni) za kukua.

Epidural	Juu ya utando (kifuniko) wa nje wa ubongo.	The patient, who had a headache and dizziness, was diagnosed with an epidural hematoma by the neurologist.	Mtaalam wa ubongo alimpata mgonjwa aliyekuwa na maumivu ya kichwa na Kizunguzungu, na donge kwenye mshipa ulio juu ya utando (kifuniko) wa nje wa ubongo.
Epilepsy	Ugonjwa wa kifafa – Kupoteza fahamu kwa mda huku akipigapiga mikono na miguu na kutoa pofu mdomoni.	He was diagnosed with high-grade epilepsy and was hospitalized for three weeks.	Alipatikana na kifafa cha kiwango cha juu na akalazwa kwa muda wa wiki tatu.
Eye drop	Tone la jicho	The ophthalmologist diagnosed him with a bacterial eye infection and prescribed him eye drops to be used twice daily.	Mtaalam wa macho alimpata na maambukizo ya bakteria ya jicho na akamwagiza dawa ya tone la jicho iwekwe mara mbili kwa siku.
Eyelid	Kigubiko cha jicho.	During the accident, the patient was injured on her eyelid.	Wakati wa ajali, mgonjwa ameumiya kwenye kigubiko cha jicho lake.
Epidural	uti wa mgongo Spinal cord – Utando wa uti wa mgongo.	Epidural bleeding can lead to sudden death.	Kuvuja damu kwenye uti wa mgongo kwaweza sababisha kifo cha dharura.
Engagement	Wakati wa mimba /ujauzito unaokuwa wakati sehemu ya kijusi (mimba changa) ishashuka kwa fupanyonga ya mamake.	The pregnant woman was rushed into the delivery room because there was engagement of the fetal head.	Mama mjamzito aliharakishwa kwa chumba cha kuzaa kwa sababu kichwa cha kijusi (mimba changa) kilikuwa kishashuka kwenye fupanyonga ya mamake.
Faint	Ziraai (poteza fahamu).	The patient fainted due to exposure to high temperatures.	Mgonjwa alizirai Kwa sababu ya kujiachilia kwa joto nyingi
Fallopian tube	Mshipa unaoshikanisha mbegu za wazazi na mji wa mimba.	Damaris has a blocked fallopian tube.	Mshipa wa damaris unaoshikanisha mbegu za wazazi na mji wa mimba umefungana.
Feedback	Majibu ya utekelezaji wa mambo Fulani (maazimio)	My doctor is waiting for laboratory feedback to diagnose my condition. The nurse informed the obstetrician that the patient is not having bowel movements, and the nurse is waiting for the obstetrician's feedback.	Daktari wangu anagojea majibu kutoka kwenye mahabari ili kujua ugonjwa wangu. Muuguzi amejulisha daktari mtaalamu wa kutibu wamama wajawazito ya kwamba mgonjwa awezi kunyamba,na muuguzi anangoja majibu ya utekelezaji ya daktari.
Fetus	Kijusi (Mimba ya miezi mine).	The gynecologist reported that ninety percent of fetuses develop into full-term babies.	Daktari mtaalamu wa uzazi aliripoti kwamba asilimia tisini ya mimba ya miezi mine(vijusi) hukua watoto waliofikisha mda.
Fever	Joto la homa.	A nurse complained of a fever after attending to an ebola patient.	Muuguzi amelalamikia joto la homa baada ya kuhudumia mgonjwa wa ebola.
Fibroids	Uvimbe nyepesi wa musuli.	Women who have uterine fibroids lose a lot of blood and develop anemia.	Wanawake ambao wako na uvimbe mwepesi wa musuli wa mji wa mimba hupoteza damu nyingi na huwa na upungufu wa damu.
Follow-up visit	Tembelea kufuatilia.	The urologist has recommended a weekly follow-up visit for two old men with renal failure.	Daktari mtaalam wa mfumo wa mkojo amependekeza matembezi ya kufuatilia kwa wanaume wawili wazee walio na dosari la figo.
Forefinger	Kidole cha shahada.	The wound, which resisted treatment, necessitated amputation of his forefinger.	Kidonda kilichokataa matibabu kililazimisha kukatwa kwa kidole chake cha shahada.

Fracture	Mvunjiko.	Two accident victims have fractures in their legs.	Wahusika wawili wa ajali barabarani wako na mvunjiko wa miguu yao.
Gallbladder	Kibofu nyongo – Mfuko wenye umbo la pia, iliyoko chini ya kulia ya ini, ambapo nyongo huifadhiwa.	The patient who had taken expired drugs later got cholecystitis (inflammation of the gallbladder).	Mgonjwa aliyemeza dawa iliyokwisha fika mwisho wake baadaye alipatikana na uvimbe wa kibofu nyongo.
Generic	Jenasi.	Most generic drugs are inexpensive.	Madawa mengi ya jenasi huwa bei rahisi.
Gestation	Kipindi cha kuchukua mimba/Ujazuzito.	The doctor told the pregnant woman she was 36 weeks into her gestation period.	Daktari alimwambia mwanamke mjamzito kuwa alikuwavyatika wiki ya thelathini na saba ya kipindi chake cha kuchukua mimba.
Gonorrhea	Kisonono – Ugonjwa wa zinaa wa kuambukiza.	He was diagnosed with gonorrhea.	Alipatikana na kisonono.
Graft	Kipandikizi/Kipande cha ngozi au mfupa cha mtu ama mnyama kilichotiwa mwilini mwa mtu mwingine au katika sehemu nyingine ya mwili uleule.	The patient, who suffered from renal problems, got a kidney graft from a close relative.	Mgonjwa aliyekuwa na shida ya figo alipata kipandikizi cha figo kutoka kwa mtu wa ukoo wa karibu.
Groin	Kinena (Eneo la mwili iliyojuu ya sehemu za siri kabla ya tumbu).	He had swelling in the groin, which turned out to be cancer.	Alikuwa na tezi kwa kinena yenye ilibadili kuwa Saratani.
Gums	Ufizi wa meno -,sine (sehemu inayoota meno kinywani mwa mwanadamu).	The dentist easily extracted his teeth because his gums had a bacterial infection.	Mtaalam wa meno aaling'oa meno yake kwa urahisi kwa sababu alikuwa na maambukizo ya bakteria ya ffizi zake.
Gut	Matumbo/utumbo – Kiungo au sehemu ya ndani ya mwili ambayo hupokea chakula na vinywaji na kuvisaga baada ya kumeng'enywa kwenye mdomo.	After the gunshot to the abdomen, the doctor did a laparotomy on the patient to repair the gut.	Baada ya mpigo wa bunduki kwa tumbo, daktari alifanya kitendo/taaluma ya kufungua tumbo (upasujaji) ili kutengeneza/kurekebisha matumbo.
Glare	Hitilafu ya macho inayosababishwa na mwanga kutofika kwenye retina (sehemu inayopokea nuru ndani ya jicho).	The patient who had a cataract complained of glare vision.	Mgonjwa aliyekuwa na mtoto wa jicho alilamikia hitilafu ya macho inayosababishwa na mwangaza kutofika retina.
Harelip (cleft lip)	Ugonjwa wa kuzaliwa wa mwanga kwa mdomo.	A harelip is a condition that is corrected by surgical fusion of the lips by a surgeon.	Ugonjwa wa kuzaliwa na mwanya kwa mdomo hurekebisha kwa upasuaji kuunganisha sehemu ya mdomo na daktari mpasuaji.
Hay fever	Kikohozi (Mafua yaletwayo na vumbi)	The patient who was diagnosed with Hay fever was instructed to avoid cold weather.	Mgonjwa aliyepimwa na kikohozi amaagizwa kuambukana na baridi
Hazardous	Yenye hatari.	Nurses dispose of hazardous equipment in safe cartons to prevent hospital-acquired infections.	Wauguzi hutupa vifaa vyenye hatari kwa katoni salama kuzuia magonjwa yanayopatwa kwa hospitalini.
Hearing aid	Kisaidizi cha kusikia.	The patient requested a hearing aid because she could not hear the doctor due to a tumor growth in her ears.	Mgonjwa aliomba kisaidizi cha kusikia kwa sababu hangeweza kumsikia daktari kutokana na uvimbe unaootea kwenye masikio yake.

Heart attack	Shtuko la moyo	Her grandfather died of a heart attack upon receiving the news that she had died on the operating table.	Babu wake alikufa kutokana na shtuko la moyo alipopokea habari kwamba mjukuu wake alifariki kwenye meza ya upasuaji.
Heart murmur	Mvumo wa moyo (Moyo kutoa sauti kama ya mnyama au hewa)	Every cardiovascular surgeon checks for heart murmurs in patients with heart conditions in order to assist in making a diagnosis.	Kila mpasuaji wa moyo hupima kwa makini mvumo wa moyoni kwa wagonjwa walio na ugonjwa wa moyo ili kusaidia kujua aina ya ugonjwa.
Heartburn	Hali ya kuhisi kuchoma kwenye umio na njia ya chakula juu ya tumbo.	After a laboratory test, the doctor found out that the lady who had complained of heartburn had cancer of the esophagus.	Baada ya vipimo kwenye mahabari, daktari alipata kwamba mwanamke aliyelalamikia kiungulia alikuwa na saratani ya umio.
Height	Kimo/urefu	Pediatricians monitor the height of children to evaluate their growth and nutritional status.	Daktari wa watoto hufuatilia urefu wa watoto ili kutathmini ukuzi na hali ya lishe yao.
Hesitate	Sita	Most patients with sexually transmitted infections hesitate to share their problems with doctors.	Wengi wa wagonjwa wa magonjwa ya zinaa husita kuzungumzia shida zao pamoja na madaktari
Hepatitis	Homa ya manjano inayoshiriwa na ini kuvimba.	Doctors insist on proper personal protection to prevent contact with hepatitis B.	Ma daktari husisitiza kila mtu kujikinga vilivyo ili kuzuia kupatwa na virusi vya homa ya manjano inayoashiriwa na ini kuvimba.
High blood pressure	Shinikizo la juu la damu.	The nurse recorded the blood pressure of all patients who were receiving treatment for high blood pressure.	Muuguzi aliandika shinikizo la damu la wagonjwa wote waliokuwa wakitibiwa kutokana na shinikizo la juu la damu.
Hysterectomy	Upasuaji wa kutoa kijusi kwa kuchinja mji wa mimba.	The doctor recommended a hysterectomy after discovering that the fetus in the patient's womb was dead.	Daktari alipendekeza upasuaji wa kutoa kijusi kwa kuchinja mji wa mimba baada ya kugundua kwamba kijusi kilikuwa kimekufa .
ICU	Kitengo cha wagonjwa maututi.	The patient was very sick. That is why the doctor recommended he be taken to the ICU.	Mgonjwa alikuwa amezidiwa na ugonjwa ndio maana daktari alipendekeza apeleke kwenye kitengo cha wagonjwa maututi.
Imperil	Hatarisha.	The doctor advised the expectant mother not to take medicine without a prescription because it may be imperil to the life of the unborn child.	Daktari alimshauri mama mjamzito asinywe dawa zozote kabla ya mashauri ya daktari kwa sababu zinaweza kuhatarisha maisha ya mtoto ambeye ajazaliwa.
Immunization	Chanjo	The doctor advised the mother to take her child for an immunization against tetanus.	Daktari alimshauri mama ampeleke mtoto wake kwa chanjo dhidi ya ugonjwa wa pepopunda.
Index Finger	Kidole cha ngumba (kikubwa).	The doctor advised the nurse to dress the patient's index finger because it had a cut.	Daktari alimshauri muuguzi afunge kidole cha shahada cha mgonjwa kwa sababu kilikuwa na jeraha
Influenza	Homa ya mafua.	The nurse was instructed by the doctor to attend to a patient who had severe influenza.	Muuguzi aliagizwa amhudumie mgonjwa aliyekuwa na homa kali ya mafua.
Intestine	Matumbo.	After the laboratory test, the doctor established that he had a problem with his intestine.	Baada ya kumchunguza mgonjwa daktari alibaini kuwa na shida ya matumbo.

Itch	Mwasho (Hisia ya kutaka kujikuna mwili unapowasha.	The doctor told the patient, who had an itchy hand, that he had a fungal infection and needed to apply some medicine to the hand.	Daktari alimwambia mgonjwa ambaye alikuwa na mwasho kwenye mkono kuwa ana maambukizo ya ukungu na kwamba alihitaji kupaka dawa kwenye mkono wake.
IUD (Intrauterine device)	Kitanzi, kidude cha kuzuia mimba. Kidude (kitu kisichojulikana jina yake)	The doctor recommended an IUD insertion since the pills had negative effects on her.	Daktari alipendekeza mgonjwa awekwe kidude cha kuzuia mimba kwani tembe(vidonge) vilikuwa na madhara mabaya kwake.
IV (Intravenous)	Katika mishipa.	After the laboratory test, the doctor recommended an intravenous injection because the tablets had posed side effects for him.	Baada ya vipimo daktari alipendekeza kuwekwa dawa kupitia mishipa ya mgonjwa kwani tembe zilimdhuru.
Jaundice	Homa ya nyongo ya manjano.manjano (rangi inayofanana na gandu la limau lililoiva). Ugonjwa unaosababisha ngozi au macho kuwa na rangi ya manjano kwa sababu nyongo imetengenezwa kwenye ini zaidi ya inavyotumika). Nyongo –majimaji machungu yanayotengenezwa na ini kwa ajili ya kusaga chakula tumboni.	The doctor examined the patient, who had yellowing in his eyes, and established that he had jaundice.	Daktari alimchunguza mgonjwa ambaye alikuwa na rangi ya manjano kwenye macho na kubaini alikuwa na homa ya nyongo ya manjano.
Junction	Muungano.	The trachea and the two bronchus are joined at a junction around the middle of the breastbone.	Koo na vikoromeo viwili vimeungana kandokando ya kati ya mfupa wa matiti.
Joints	Viungo. Viungo –mahali katika mwili wa kiumbe ambapo sehemu mbili au zaidi vimeungana.	The doctor recommended a blood test to the patient, who complained of painful joints, in order to establish whether he was suffering from malaria or not.	Daktari alipendekeza kipimo cha damu kwa mgonjwa aliyelalamika kuwa viungo vyake vinauma, kubaini iwapo alikuwa na ugonjwa wa malaria au la.
Kidney	figo, nso, buki.	The doctor advised the patient who had kidney disease to go for dialysis.	Daktari alimshauri mgonjwa aliyekuwa na ugonjwa wa figo aende kufanyiwa dialisisi (usafishaji damu kwa mashine ya figo).
Knee	goti. Kiungo cha miguu kilicho na umbo la duara ndani kinachounganisha paja na maundi.	The patient's knee was so badly injured that he could not unfold his leg, and so the doctor recommended that he rest.	Goti la mgonjwa lilikuwa limeumia vibaya kiasi ya kwamba hageweza kukunjua mguu wake na ndio sababu daktari alipendekeza kwamba apumzike.
Kneecap	Pia ya goti/kifuu cha goti/kibandiko cha goti. pia – Kitu kilicho na umbo la duara upande wa juu na ncha upande wa chini.	The patient's kneecap could not move and the doctor advised him to go for a surgery.	Pia ya goti la mgonjwa halingeweza kusonga ndio sababu daktari alimushauri kufanyiwa upasuwaji.
Knuckle	konzi, goti, kogore. Konzi –kidole au vidole vya kiganja vilivyofumbwa ili kumpigia mtu au kubishia hodi.	The boy was taken to the emergency room because he had inflammation on his knuckle after hitting the wall because he was under the influence of drugs.	.Kijana alipelekwa kwenye chumba cha dharura kwa sababu alikuwa na uvimbe kwenye konzi nyuma ya kupiga ukuta kwa sababu alikuwa ametumiya madawa ya kulevya.
Iris	Mboni ya jicho.	The patient could not see well because his iris was damaged.	Mgonjwa hangeweza kuona vyema kwa sababu mboni ya jicho lake ilikuwa imeharibika.

Labial glands	Tezi za mdomoni (tezi ndogo ndogo za mdomoni zinazohusika na kutoa mate.	Throat cancer can affect labial glands.	Saratani ya koo inaweza usisha tezi za mdomoni.
Labor and delivery	Uchungu wa uzazi na kujifungua/ kuzaa.	The midwife attended to the mother in labor and ensured safe delivery for her.	Mkunga alimhudumia mama aliyekuwa na uchungu wa uzazi na kuakikisha kuwa amejifungua salama.
Leukemia	Saratani ya seli nyeupe za damu.	The doctor recommended a blood transfusion to the leukemia patient.	Daktari alipendekeza kuongezwa kwa damu kwa mgonjwa aliyekuwa na saratani ya seli nyeupe za damu.
Ligament	Kano – Nyuzi zenye nguvu zilizo katika minofu ya mwili.	The doctor advised the patient to eat health food in order to strengthen his ligament.	Daktari alimshauri mgonjwa ale vyakula vya kuleta nguvu mwilini ili kano zake zipate nguvu.
Limb	Chechemea – Choepa, mwendo wa chopi. Choepa – Enda kwa kuchechemea/ Upande upande kama mlemavu.	The patient's leg was badly injured, leading to limp movement.	Mguu wa mgonjwa uliumia sana ndio sababu alitembea kwa kuchechemea.
Lisp	Sema kitemba/piga kitemba.	The doctor confirmed that the patient had a lisp and advised him to see a speech therapist.	Daktari alihakikisha yakwamba mgonjwa ana shida ya kitemba ndio mana alimwagiza kuonana na mtalamu wa maongez
Liver	Ini. – Kiungo kilichoko mwilini ambacho hutoa nyongo na pia husafisha damu.	The doctor warned the patient against excess intake of alcohol, as this may bring about liver dysfunction.	Daktari alimwonya mgonjwa dhidi ya unywaji wa pombe kupita kiasi kwani waweza kufanya ini kutoweza kufanya kazi yake.
Lump	Uvimbe mwilini.	The doctor recommended a cancer test for the woman who had a lump in her breast.	Daktari alipendekeza mgonjwa aliyekuwa na uvimbe kwenye titi lake apimwe dhidi ya ugonjwa wa saratani.
Mammary glands	Tezi ya ziwa – Tezi – sehemu ya mwili inayotengeneza kemikali ambazo huleta mabadiliko mwilini.	The doctor advised the mother to continue breastfeeding her baby so as to ensure that her mammary glands continue to produce milk.	Daktari alimshauri mama azidi kumnyonyesha mtoto ili kuhakikisha kuwa tezi zake za ziwa zinaendelea kutengeneza maziwa.
Measles	Surua, Ukambi, Firangi, Ukamba. Ugonjwa wa kuambukiza wa ngozi haswa kwa watoto.	The doctor recommended the child be immunized against measles.	Daktari alipendekeza mtoto apate chanjo dhidi ya ugonjwa wa surua.
Medical chart	Ramani ya matibabu.	The nurse will check the medical chart of the patient.	Mwuguzi ataangaliya ramani ya matibabu ya mgonjwa.
Medical records	Taarifa iliyoandikwa ya matibabu.	Doctors keep medical records for all the patients they attend to.	Madaktari huweka taarifa iliyoandikwa ya wagonjwa wote wanaowahudumia.
Meningitis	Uvimbe wa tando za uti wa mgongo na ubongo/ Homa ya uti wa mgongo.	The doctor said that the patient who was brought to the hospital with a severe headache needed to undergo a meningitis test.	Daktari alisema kuwa mgonjwa aliyeletwa hospitalini akiwa na maumivu makali ya kichwa alihitaji kupimwa dhidi ya ugonjwa wa homa ya uti wa mgongo.
Midwife	Mkunga. Mtu mwenye ujuzi wa kuzalisha.	The midwife, who was attending to the mother in labor, said that she had difficulty giving birth and needed a cesarean delivery.	Mkunga aliyemhudumia mama mwenye uchungu wa uzazi alisema kuwa alikuwa na shida ya uzazi na alihitaji kuzaa kwa njia ya upasuaji.

Migraine	Kipandauso. Maradhi ya kuumwa sana na paji la uso.	The patient who had a migraine headache was treated. The doctor advised the patient suffering from a migraine to get a lot of rest so as to get well.	Mgonjwa aliyekuwa na kipandauso alitibiwa. Daktari alimshauri mgonjwa aliyeketwa hospitalini akiwa na ugonjwa wa kipandauso apumzike ya kutosha ili aweze kupona.
Miscarriage	Kuaribika mimba	The woman, who came to hospital having gone through a series of miscarriages, was ordered to have an X-ray to establish the cause.	Mama ambaye alikuja hospitalini baada ya kupitia mfululizo wa kuharibikiwa na mimba aliagizwa afanyiwe eksirei ili kubaini sababu ya kuharibikiwa na mimba zake.
Mucous membrane	Utando telezi. Utando – Chochote kinachofunika kitu kingine. Telezi – enye kuteleza.	The patient, who was brought to the hospital complaining of abdominal pain, was found to have a ruptured abdominal mucous membrane, hence leading to a bacterial infection.	Mgonjwa ambaye aliyeketwa hospitalini akilalamika kuwa na maumivu ya tumbo, alikuwa na utando telezi umeharibika ambao ulisababisha bakteria kuingia kwenye Tumbo Lake.
Muscle	Musuli – tafu. Musuli – mukusanyiko wa nyuzi za kano mwilini unaoweza kutembea.	The doctor advised the athlete not to take unprescribed medicine, as it may weaken his muscles.	Daktari alimwambia mwanariadha asinywe dawa bila maagizo kwani zaweza kusababisha ukusefu wa nguvu kwenye misuli.
Mumps	Matumbwi – Tumbi. Ugonjwa wa kuambukiza wa kuvimba mashafi hasa kwa watoto.	The doctor said that the boy who was brought to the hospital was suffering from mumps.	Daktari alisema ya kuwa kijana aliyeketwa hospitalini alikuwa na ugonjwa wa matumbwitumbwi.
Needle	Sindano	The nurse injected the patient with a needle.	Muuguzi alipenyeza dawa kwenye mwili wa mgonjwa kwa kutumia sindano.
Nipple	chuchu. Chuchu – ncha/ Mwisho wa ziwa/titi.	The doctor examined the patient, who was brought to the hospital with discharge from her nipple.	Daktari alimchunguza mgonjwa aliyetokwa na uchafu kwenye chuchu lake.
Numb	Enye ganzi, Tia ganzi. Ganzi – Hali inayofanya mishipa ya hisi ikose hisi.	The doctor established that the patient, who was brought to the hospital with a numb hand, had a nerve problem.	Daktari alibaini kuwa mgonjwa aliyeketwa hospitalini akiwa na ganzi alikuwa na shida ya neva kukosa kufanya kazi.
Offspring	Mtoto	The mother, who had a gynecological disease, gave birth to a mature offspring.	Mama aliyekuwa na ugonjwa wa kiuke alijifungua mtoto mkomavu.
Orphanage	Makao/ Nyumba ya yatima.	The abandoned baby was taken to an orphanage.	Mtoto aliyetupwa (telekezwa) na mama yake alipelekwa kwenye makao ya yatima.
Outbreak	kuzuka, kutokea.	The doctor warned all the patients he attended against the outbreak of swine flu.	Daktari aliwaonya wagonjwa wote aliwahudumia dhidi ya kuzuka kwa ugonjwa wa homa ya ngurue.
Outpatient	Hali ya kutolazwa hospitalini.	The doctor ordered the nurse to attend to all the outpatients first.	Daktari alimwagiza muuguzi kuhudumia wagonjwa wan je kwanza.
Oxygen	Oksijeni (hewa Safi).	The patient, who was brought to the hospital after fainting, was confirmed by the doctor not to have gotten enough oxygen and, therefore, was kept in an open area.	Mgonjwa aliyeketwa hospitalini baada ya kuzirai daktari alidhibitisha kuwa hakuwa amepata hewa safi ya kutosha na akawekwa mahali palio hewa safi.
Ovary	Ovari – Sehemu ya kiungo cha uzazi cha mwanamke yanapozalishwa mayai.	The doctor advised the woman, who complained to have experienced a delay in becoming pregnant, to undergo a test to prove whether her ovaries are able to produce ova.	Daktari alimshauri mwanamke aliyelalamikia kukawia kupata ujauzito apimwe ili kubaini iwapo ovari zake zinaweza kuzalisha mayai.

Overdose	Kuzindisha kiasi cha dawa kinachohitajika	The doctor prescribed medicine to the patient and warned her against an overdose.	Daktari alimwagizia mgonjwa dawa na akamwonya dhidi ya kuzindisha kiasi cha dawa kinachohitajika.
Pacemaker	Kifaa cha kurekebisha mapigo ya moyo	The doctor put the patient, who had an uneven heartbeat, on a pacemaker so as to correct his heart rate.	Daktari alimweka mgonjwa aliyekuwa na shida ya mapigo ya moyo kwenye kifaa cha kurekebisha mapigo ya moyo ili urekebisha hali yake
Pacifier	Mpira kwa mtoto/titibandia (unaofanana na titi)	Whenever the baby was crying, his mother put a pacifier in his mouth.	Wakati mtoto alikuwa analiwa, mama yake alikuwa anaweka mpira kwa mudomo wake.
Pain (burning)	Maumivu, uchungu (unaochoma)	The doctor gave the patient, who had a boil on his leg, some painkillers to reduce it.	Daktari alimpa mgonjwa aliyekuwa na jipu kwenye mguu dawa za kumaliza maumivu ili kuyapunguza.
Pap smear	Sampuli ya ubwawa katika mlango wa kizazi.	The patient, who had recurrent cervicitis, had a pap smear done to rule out cervical cancer.	Mgonjwa alieuuguaugua ugonjwa wa mlango wa kizazi alifanyiwa uchunguzi kwa sampuli ya ubwawa katika mlango wa kizazi kuangalia iwapo alikuwa na saratani ya mlango wa kizazi.
Pediatrician	Daktari wa watoto.	The pediatrician advised the mother to breastfeed her baby enough so as to ensure that her baby does not fall sick often.	Daktari wa watoto alimshauri mama amnyonyeshe mtoto wake ya kutosha ili kuzuia mtoto kupatwa na magonjwa kwa mfululizo
Penis	Uume, mboro, dhakari, firaka, zuby, jengelele UUME – Uchi wa mwanamme (sehemu nyeti za mwanamme).	The doctor examined the patient, who complained of pain in his penis, to see whether he had any sexually transmitted diseases.	Daktari alimchunguza mgonjwa aliyelalamika kuwa na uchungu kwenye uumme wake kubaini iwapo alikuwa na magonjwa ya zinaa.(magonjwa yanayoambukizwa kupitia ngono).
Pinched nerve	Neva iliyo na mchuno.	Herpes zoster is a condition in which the patient presents with a pinched nerve.	Ugonjwa wa malengengele ya neva kwa ngozi ni hali ambayo mgonjwa uwa na neva iliyo na mchuno.
Platelet	Chembe chembe zigandishazo damu.	The postmortem results confirmed that the deceased had a platelet disorder.	Majibu yaliyofanywa baada ya kuaga yalidhihirisha kwamba marehemu aliugua ugonjwa wa chembechembe zigandishazo damu.
Post partum	Baada ya kujifungua (mwezi mmoja baada ya kujifungua).	The mother, who had postpartum a hemorrhage, was transfused.	Mama aliyekuwa akivuja damu baada ya kujifungua aliongezwa damu.
Prenatal care	Utunzi wa mtoto/ mimba kabla ya kuzaliwa.	The doctor advised the pregnant woman that it was good to go to a clinical for prenatal care for her and for her baby's health.	Daktari alimshauri mama mjamzito kwamba ilikuwa vyema kwake na kwa afya ya mtoto kwenda kliniki.kliniki (mahali pa ushauri wa matibabu).
Prescription	Maagizo, agizo la daktari.	The doctor gave the medicine to the patient after confirming the disease he was suffering from and advised him to take it according to the doctor's prescription.	Daktari alimpa mgonjwa dawa baada ya kubaini maradhi aliyokuwa nayo na kumshauri anywe kulingana na agizo la daktari.
Pus	usaha –ute wa rangi ya manjano iliyopauka unaotoka kwenye vidonda na majipu.	The nurse washed and dressed the patient's wound, which had a lot of pus coming out.	Muuguzi alikiosha na kikifunga kidonda cha mgonjwa kilichokuwa kikitoka usaha mwingi.

Radiologist	Mtaalamu wa eksirei (miale ya X).	The doctor referred the patient to a radiologist for an X-ray to establish whether he was suffering from tuberculosis.	Daktari alimtuma mgonjwa kwa mtaalamu wa eksirei kubaini iwapo alikuwa na ugonjwa wa kifua kikuu.
Rash	Vipele, Ukurutu. Vipele – vituruturu vilivyozagaa katika mwili, huwasha na kutunga usaha.	The doctor said that measles is characterized by rashes all over the body.	Daktari alisema kuwa ugonjwa wa ukambi hudhihirishwa na vipele kwenye mwili wote.
Reassessment	Kukadiriwa tena (kuchunguzwa tena).	The patient with a persistent fever had a reassessment done to ascertain the cause.	Mgonjwa aliyekuwa na joto iliyokataa kushuka alikadiriwa tena kujua aswa kilichoisababisha.
Recovery room	Chumba cha wagonjwa waliozimia (ambao hawana fahamu) wanapowekwa ili kupata fahamu.	The doctor ordered the nurse to take the patient to the recovery room so that he could regain consciousness.	Daktari alimuamuru muuguzi ampeleke mgonjwa kwenye chumba cha wagonjwa wasio na fahamu ili kupata ufahamu.
Referral	Kutuma pengine.	The patient, who had worsened despite treatment, has been referred to another hospital.	Mgonjwa aliyeugua zaidi hata baada ya matibabu ametumwa hospitali ingine.
Reliable	Kutegemewa, Kutumainiwa.	The doctor's advice is highly reliable, especially in the outbreak of a disease, so as to avoid transmission.	Mashauri ya daktari ni ya kutegemewa sana hasa kuhusu kuenea kwa maradhi Fulani ili kuzuia kuenea zaidi.
Research	Utafiti, uchunguzi.	The doctor's research shows that most deaths in infants are caused by suffocation.	Utafiti wa madaktari unaonyesha kuwa vifo vingi vya watoto wachanga husababishwa na kusongwa/ kukabwa roho/ kunyongwa.
Rupture	Pasua, Pasuka, Pasuliwa.	The doctor said that the pregnant mother's placenta had ruptured. Therefore, she needed quick assistance.	Daktari alisema kuwa mama mjamzito alikuwa amepasuka kondo/ fuko analokaa mtoto tumboni na kwamba alihitaji huduma ya dharura.
Sample (blood, urine, etc)	Jaribu, kielelezo cha darizi.	The doctor advised the patient to take a blood sample to the laboratory to be tested, whether he had malaria or not.	Daktari alimshauri mgonjwa apelikie kielelezo cha darizi cha damu kwenye mahabara ikapimwe iwapo alikuwa na malaria au la.
Scarlet fever	Homa ya vipele vyekundu.	The patient who was suffering from scarlet fever was treated and sent home.	Mgonjwa aliyeugua homa ya vipele vyekundu alitibiwa na kutumwa nyumbani.
Seizure	Shtuko la moyo, kifafa, kukwama, Kugoma.	The doctor advised those carrying the stretcher to take the patient to the emergency room after realizing that he had had a seizure.	Daktari aliwaambia/ aliwaagiza wabeba machela wampeleke mgonjwa kwenye chumba cha dharura baada ya kugundua kwamba alikuwa na kifafa.
Self-esteem	kujistahi, kujitukuza, Kujiona, kiburi.	When the doctor told the patient that he was suffering from prostate cancer, the patient's self-esteem declined so much that he could not see a reason for living.	Wakati daktari alimweleza mgonjwa kuwa alikuwa na saratani ya korodani, kujistahi kwake kulienda chini kiasi ya kwamba hakuona aja ya kuishi.
Sexual intercourse	Ngono, kuingiliana, kulalana, Kujamiiana.	The doctor advised his patient not to have sexual intercourse with a person infected with the AIDS virus.	Daktari alimshauri mgonjwa wake kwamba asishiriki ngono na mtu aliye na virusi vya ukimwi.
Shot	Sindano ya dawa, give somebody a sho, Piga mtu sindano.	The doctor explained to the patient that he was going to give her a shot in her back instead of oral medication.	Daktari alimwelezea mgonjwa kuwa atamdunga sindano kwa makalio badala ya dawa za kumeza.

Side effects	Athari – Matokeo/ alama ya muda.	The doctor advised the nurse to give the patient an injection, because the tablets had side effects on her.	Daktari alimshauri muuguzi amdunge mgonjwa sindano kwan tembe zilikuwa na athari kwake.
Skin	Ngozi. Sehemu ya juu inayofunika mwili wa kiumbe.	The doctor explained to the patient, whose skin was itching, that it was a result of skin disease.	Daktari alimweleza mgonjwa ambaye alikuwa na mwasho wa ngozi kuwa alikuwa na ugonjwa wa ngozi.
Smallpox	Ndui. Ndui – Ugonjwa wa kuambukiza unaofanya mtu kuwa na upele mwingi wenye usaha. ulikomeshwa kote duniani mwaka 1980.	The doctor advised the patient, who complained of having smallpox, that the disease was terminated and that it was not possible to get it.	Daktari alimshauri mgonjwa ambaye alilalamika kuwa na ugonjwa ndui kwani ugonjwa huo ulikuwa umekomeshwa kote duniani.
Social security number	Nambari ya ruzuku ya serikali kwa wasiojiweza.	The doctor referred the patient to government agencies to confirm his social security number.	Daktari alimtuma mgonjwa kwa waudumu wa serikali ili kuthibitisha nambari yake ya ruzuku.
Spleen	wengu, bandama. Wengu – Kiungo cha ndani ya mwili kinachogandamana na tumbo kwa upande wa kushoto.	Chronic malaria can cause massive splenomegaly.	Malaria ya kudumu yawezasababisha wengu kuwa kubwa sana.
Stab wound	Kidonda kinachotokana na kuchomwa kwa kisu, upanga, mkuki au kitu chenye makali.	The doctor advised the nurse that most of the stab wounds need thorough cleaning before dressing.	Daktari alimshauri muuguzi kuwa vidonda vingi vinavyotokana na kuchomwa kwa vitu vyenye makali kama kisu, upanga huitaji kuoshwa vyema kabla ya kuvifunga.
STD	Magonjwa ya kuambukizwa kwa ngono.	We should use protection when having sex with people whose status we do not know, in order to prevent STDs.	Ni vyema kutumia kinga wakati wa kufanya mapenzi ili kuepuka kuambukizwa magonjwa ya zinaa.
Stitches	Nyuzi, shone.	The doctor stitched the deep cut wound.	Daktari alishona mgonjwa aliyekuwa na mkato wa kina sana.
Stool	choo, mavi, Kinyesi.	The doctor sent the patient to the laboratory for a stool sample test to establish whether he had bacteria in his stomach.	Daktari alimtuma mgonjwa kwenye mahabara kupimwa choo chake kubaini iwapo alikuwa na bakteria kwenye Tumbo Lake.
Stretcher	Kitanda cha mgonjwa/ machela.	The doctor advised those carrying the stretcher to hurry up and bring the patient from the ambulance, because he was so sick that he could not walk.	Daktari aliwashauri wabeba machela waharakishe kumtoa mgonjwa kwenye gari la wagonjwa maututi kwani alikuwa mgonjwa sana kiasi hangeweza kutembea.
Syringe	Sirinji, Tia kwa sirinji. Sirinji – Njia ndogo kama mrija la kutilia/ kuweka dawa kwa ajili ya kudungia sindano au kutolea damu.	The doctor ordered the nurse to put medicine in the syringe so that they could give the patient an injection.	Daktari alimwamuru muuguzi aweke dawa kwenye sirinji ili waweze kumdunga mgonjwa sindano.
Tendon	Kano – Nyuzi zenye nguvu mwilini zilizo katika minofu ya mwili (hushikanisha mfupa na misuli (muscle).	The doctor advised the athlete to take plenty of energy-giving foods to assist in strengthening his tendons.	Daktari alimshauri mkimbijaji/ Manariadha ale vyakula vya kuongeza nguvu mwilini ili kusaidia kano zake kupata nguvu.
Throat	Koo	The doctor examined the patient, who came to the hospital complaining of a painful throat, to see whether he had tonsillitis or not.	Daktari alimchunguza mgonjwa aliyekuja hospitali akilalamika kuwa koo lake lilikuwa na uchungu kuona iwapo alikuwa na mafindofindo au la.

Testicle	pumbu, korodani.	The doctor advised the patient with a swollen testicle to go for a cancer test to see whether he had prostate cancer.	Daktari alimshauri mgonjwa aliyekuwa hospitalini akiwa na korodani iliyovura apimwe dhidi ya kansa kubaini iwapo alikuwa na saratani ya korodani.
Throbbing	Kupwita, kugonga. Kupwita – Kutoa pumzi kwa nguvu, kutweta, kuhema.	The paramedic attended to the athlete, who had throbbing pain after the race.	Mtoaji huduma ya kwanza alimhudumia mkimbiaji aliyekuwa akihema baada ya kumaliza mbio.
Thyroid	Koromeo, dundumio.	The doctor examined the patient, who had swollen thyroid glands, and said that he needed to undergo further tests.	Daktari alimchunguza mgonjwa aliyekuwa amevura tezi zake za kikoromeo na kusema kuwa alihitaji kupimwa zaidi.
Toenail	Ukucha wa kidole cha mguu.	The doctor ordered the nurse to attend to the patient, whose toenails had been injured, to dress them and give him an injection.	Daktari alimwamuru muuguzi amhudumie mgonjwa aliyemia vidole vyake vya mguu, kuvipunja na kumpa sindano.
Tongue	Ulimi	The doctor communicated with the patient, who was brought to the hospital with a swollen tongue, using hand signals, as she could not talk.	Daktari aliwasiliana na mgonjwa aliyeletwa hospitalini akiwa na ulimi uliovura kwa kutumia ishara kwani hangeweza kuongea.
Tooth decay	Oza meno	The dentist extracted the patient's decayed teeth.	Mtaalam wa meno alimng'oa mgonjwa meno iliyooza
Tonsil	Tukwa, findo. Tukwa – Mojawapo ya tezi mbili zilizoko shingoni chini ya taya.	The doctor told the patient that one of his tonsils was swollen and that is why he was experiencing pain while swallowing food.	Daktari alimwambia mgonjwa kuwa mojawapo ya findo zake lilikuwa limevura na ndio sababu alihisi uchungu akimeza chakula.
Tuberculosis	Kifua kikuu.	The doctor told the patient that the results for the X-ray showed that he was suffering from tuberculosis.	Daktari alimwambia mgonjwa kuwa matokeo ya eksirei yalionyeshwa kuwa alikuwa na ugonjwa wa kifua kikuu.
Twitch	Mshtuko wa musuli, Mtetemo wa uso.	Parkinson's disease presents with twitching of the body parts.	Ugonjwa wa pakinisoni ujidhihirisha kwa mtetemo wa viungo vya mwili.
Ulcer	Donda/ Kidonda.	The doctor told the patient to bring in a stool sample to see whether he had stomach ulcers.	Daktari alimwambia mgonjwa alete kiwango kidogo cha choo chake kipimwe iwapo alikuwa na vidonda vya tumbo.
Ultrasound	Kipimo cha idadi ya marudio ya mawimbi ya sauti.	The ultrasound scan performed has confirmed the cause of the stillbirth.	Picha ya kipimo cha idadi ya marudio ya mawimbi ya sauti imedhihirisha kilichosababisha mtoto kuzaliwa mfu.
Umbilical cord	Kiunga mwana.	The doctor told the pregnant woman that her case was an emergency, since the umbilical cord was blocked and the child in the womb could not get enough food and air from the mother. And therefore, she needed to have a quick operation.	Daktari alimwambia mama mjamzito kuwa hali yake ilikuwa ya dharura kwani kiunga mwana kilikuwa kimefungika na mtoto kwenye tumbo hangeweza kupata chakula na hewa ya kutosha kwa hivyo alihitaji upasuaji wa dharura.
Unbearable	Isiyovumilika.	The midwife calmed the mother in labor, who was shouting that the pain she was undergoing was unbearable.	Mkunga alimtuliza mama aliyekuwa na uchungu wa uzazi aliyelia na kulalamika kuwa uchungu aliohisi ulikuwa hauwezi vumilika.
Unconscious	Bila fahamu, bila kujijua.	The doctor ordered the nurse to attend to the unconscious patient, who was brought to the hospital after drinking a poisonous drink.	Daktari alimwamuru muuguzi amhudumie mgonjwa aliyeletwa hospitalini akiwa amekosa fahamu baada ya kunywa kinywaji chenye sumu.

Upset	Pindua, pinduka, tibua, Fadhaisha, vuruga – ondoa katika mpango wake.	The doctor sent the patient, who complained of stomach upset, to the laboratory for a test.	Daktari alimtuma mgonjwa aliyelalamikia kuvurugwa na tumbo kwenye mahabara ili apimwe.
Urine	Mkojo.	The doctor told the patient that she needed to bring in a sample of her urine in order to do a pregnancy test.	Daktari alimwambia mgonjwa kuwa alihitajika kuleta kiwango kidogo cha mkojo wake ili apimwe iwapo alikuwa mjamzito.
Uterus	Uterasi, Mji wa mimba.	The doctor said that the patient needed to undergo tests before she could become pregnant, since the doctor suspected a uterine problem.	Daktari alisema kuwa mgonjwa alihitaji vipimo kabla ya kupata mimba kwani daktari alishuku shida kwenye uterasi yake.
Vaccine	dawa ya chanjo.	The doctor advised the nurse to prepare the vaccines early because they were expecting to attend to many patients.	Daktari alimshauri muuguzi aweke dawa za chanjo tayari kwa wingi kwani walitarajia kuwahudumia wagonjwa wengi.
Vagina	Uke, kuma, sehemu nyeti/za siri za mwanamke.	The doctor ordered the nurse to examine the patient, who had a sore on her vagina.	Daktari alimwamuru muuguzi amchunguze mgonjwa aliyekuwa na uvimbe kwenye uke wake.
Vague	sio dhahiri, Ilio na mashaka, sio wazi.	The pregnant mother, who had not reached the delivery period, complained of vague labor pains.	Mama mjamzito ambaye hakuwa amefikia wakati wake wa kujifungua alilalamikia kuwa na uchungu usio dhahiri wa kujifungua.
Vasectomy	Kuhasi, oparesheni ndogo ya kumhasi mwanamme.	The doctor advised the couple that it was better for the man to undergo a vasectomy, since all of the family planning methods had side effects on his wife.	Daktari aliwashauri wawili kwenye ndoa kuwa ilikuwa vyema kwa mwanamme kuhasi kwani njia zote za upangaji uzazi zilikuwa na madhara kwa mkewe.
Vomit	Tapika, foka, bubujisha, Matapiko.	The patient requested that the doctor not prescribe oral medicine for him, because it makes him vomit.	Mgonjwa alimsihi daktari asiluagize dawa za kumeza kwani humsababisha atapike.
Virus	Virusi, Viumbe hai ambao kimaumbile hawajafikia ngazi ya seli. Seli – Chembe ndogo kabisa ya kiumbe na yenye uhai.	After the test, the doctor confirmed to the patient that he had the HIV virus.	Baada ya kipimo daktari alimthibitishia mgonjwa kuwa alikuwa na virusi vya ukimwi.
Wheelchair	Kiti cha magurudumu.	The doctor advised the patient to use a wheelchair until the bones in his leg heal.	Daktari alimshauri mgonjwa ambaye alihusika kwenye ajali atumie kiti cha magurudumu mpaka mifupa ya miguu yake ipone.
Wisdom tooth	Gego la mwisho, Jino la mwisho.	The dentist advised the patient to get his wisdom tooth removed because it had a cavity.	Daktari wa meno alimshauri mgonjwa akubali jino lake la mwisho litolewe kwa sababu lilikuwa na kijishimo.