Wang Andong (王安东)

Male 32 years old

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Career Objective

Salary Expectation： $0.08 per word

Job Type： part-time

Daily Translation Output：2000 words

Specialized Areas: medical paper

Translation Experience

2017.02-today Freelance Translator

Job description: For the past three years, I've been working as a freelance translator. I specialize in Chinese-English translation in the areas of life science and medicine. So far, I've translated more than 1 million words, most of which are **medical papers.** And I have published **8 SCI papers** myself. I can deliver accurate, high-quality translation for my clients in the medical industry.

Education Background

2015.09-2018.12 Shenyang Pharmaceutical University Chinese Medicine Major **Doctorate**

Language Ability

Chinese: Advanced level (mother tongue)

English： Advanced level (as a second language)

Certifications

IELTS overall band score 8

Sample Translation：

Medical Paper

病因治疗

口服抗凝药(OACs)相关脑出血：脑出血是服用华法林最严重的并发症，有 12%～14%的脑出血是由 OACs 所致。随着患有心房纤颤、植人人工瓣膜及需要预防深静脉血栓的老年人越来越多，华法林相关的脑出血的比例也相应增多。与自发性脑出血相比，华法林相关的脑出血最初的血肿体积更大(当 INR>3 时)，血肿扩大的时间窗更长，预后更差。治疗华法林相关脑出血传统上是用维生素 K_1 对抗华法林的抗凝作用，但它使 INR 正常化需要几个小时。新鲜冰冻血浆的效果受到过敏和感染性输血反应、处理时间和纠正 INR 所需容量的限制。目前浓缩型凝血酶原复合物(PCC)和凝血因子 rFVIIa 可以作为潜在的治疗物，但其可行性、安全性和有效性尚需进一步证实。

Etiological Treatment

Cerebral hemorrhage associated with oral anticoagulants (OACs): Cerebral hemorrhage is the most severe complication of warfarin therapy. 12% to 14% of cerebral hemorrhages are caused by OACs. With an increasing number of elderly people having atrial fibrillation and implantation of artificial valves, and with the increasing need to prevent deep venous thrombosis among elderly people, the proportion of warfarin-associated cerebral hemorrhages has increased accordingly. Compared with spontaneous brain hemorrhage, the initial hematoma volume of warfarin-induced cerebral hemorrhage is larger (when INR>3). The time window for hematoma enlargement is longer and the prognosis is worse. Traditionally, vitamin K_1 is used to treat warfarin-associated cerebral hemorrhage and reverse warfarin's anticoagulation effects. But it can take hours to get the INR levels back to the normal range. The efficacy of fresh frozen plasm is limited by the allergic and infectious transfusion reactions, the processing time and the volume needed to correct INR. Currently, prothrombin complex concentrate (PCC) and clotting factor rFVIIa can be used as the potential medications. However, their feasibility, safety and efficacy are yet to be confirmed.