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### **EDUCATION**

- Graduation in Chemistry
- Specialization in Inorganic Chemistry Londrina-UEL-Pr-1986
- Laboratory Technician at UFMT-Cuiabá MT-1996

### **PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE AS A TEACHER AND A TRANSLATOR**

- The Best School Of English-2005/2008 Balneário Cambóriu.
- English Language Institute 1995/Julho 2004 Cuiabá-MT

### **IMPROVEMENT COURSES**

- Phonetic Course. Cuiabá MT, Jan / Feb 2003 - (40 hours).
- English for Specific Purpose Course.UFMT.Cuiabá- MT, .Mar / Nov 2002. (375 hours).
- Intensive Examination Course -Susane Sparrow School-Plymouth UK-.Set/Jan 2001
- Teacher Training Course, International School of English Cambridge University UK, Jan / Feb 1999-2000. (200horas)
- Online Writing on Course - Alumni School of English, São Paulo, administered via e-learning in April / Jun 1999.

- Intensive English Course- International School of English. Salisbury UK, January 1997 - (56 hours)
- Specialization of Practice Oral English Language and Literature. Brazil and U.S.A Institute -Londrina-PR, 1980-1981
- Courses in English & American Literature at Brazil and U.S.A Institute-Londrina\_PR States, 1982

### **Other Information**

- Experience in Chemistry as a Professor and as a technician in a Laboratory an oil Industry
- Preparation and Presentation of an English Course for Tourism-Senac, August 2000 - (40 hours)
- Instrumental Project English in tourism and Information Technology
- Laurels International Conference-Teaching Voices in Goiânia-July 1999
- VI National Conference Laurels Cuiabá-MT-1998
- Knowledge in computer, Microsoft Windows, and Corel Draw

### **CHILDREN LITERATURE**

A BOOK PUBLISHED- CRISTAL UMA NUVENZINHA QUE VOAVA.-2010

### **1-Tradução na Área de Saúde.Português para Inglês**

#### **Smoking**

Smoking is classified as a disease and is set in the Tenth Revision of International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10) in the group of Mental and Behavioral Disorders due to psychoactive substance used. Nicotine dependence is now one of the most common chronic diseases in the population and is due to falling levels of nicotine in the blood, where the person suffers the withdrawal effects such as anxiety, irritability , leading her to smoke again. According to World Health Organization estimates that 80% of the 1.3 billion smokers around the world want to stop smoking and that smoking is responsible for 5 million deaths annually, reaching 10 million over the next 15 years. Facing this research aimed at understanding the root causes that lead to nicotine dependence and know the harm caused to humans because of use of tobacco. The methodology used was through the literature review in Medline, Lilacs and Scielo and expanded into other sources such as government documents and

non-governmental Web sites cited in 63 articles published in the last 10 years where 25 were analyzed. As the research analysis it was found that many diseases are caused by tobacco consumption and related to the number of cigarettes smoked, this represents the largest contributor to the increased risk of disease in combination with other risk factors. This analysis also learned that among the various ways of assessing nicotine dependence quoted the "Fagerstrom Scale" a tool used worldwide, which scores the degree of dependence of the user from zero to ten. It was concluded that not only nicotine dependence that determines the persistence in its use and this is not the only factor relevant to the treatment. The desire of consumption can be triggered by environmental stimuli relatively independent of state or physiological need. Thus, for the treatment of nicotine dependence should also analyze the patient's behavior and the situations that trigger to tobacco use. Other lines are also used therapies such as nicotine replacement therapy (NRT) which are transdermal patches, chewable gum and acupuncture. Methods such as aromatherapy, hypnosis, cognitive-behavioral and self-help groups are used as adjuvant and prove effective in treating addiction is when accompanied by other disorders such as depression and anxiety.

## **2-Tradução na área da Saúde. Português para Inglês**

### **Cruz, Regina Maura Taques**

Situational diagnosis of neonatal infant mortality in the municipality of Guarapuava in the period of 2003 to 2006.

This research aims at presenting the diagnosis of the situation of the neonatal infant mortality in the municipality of Guarapuava, Paraná, in the period of 2003 and 2006, with the objective of identifying the situation of cases of infant deaths in this period and then contribute to the organization of programs to the health of infants in the context of out-patient service and hospital attendance as well as family attendance.

This is a descriptive study, based on a data survey, registered in death certificates, from the first of January, 2003 to the first of December, 2006, in a total of 155 deaths. It was verified that, out of this total, 18% of deaths had as primary cause the CID 10-P07:

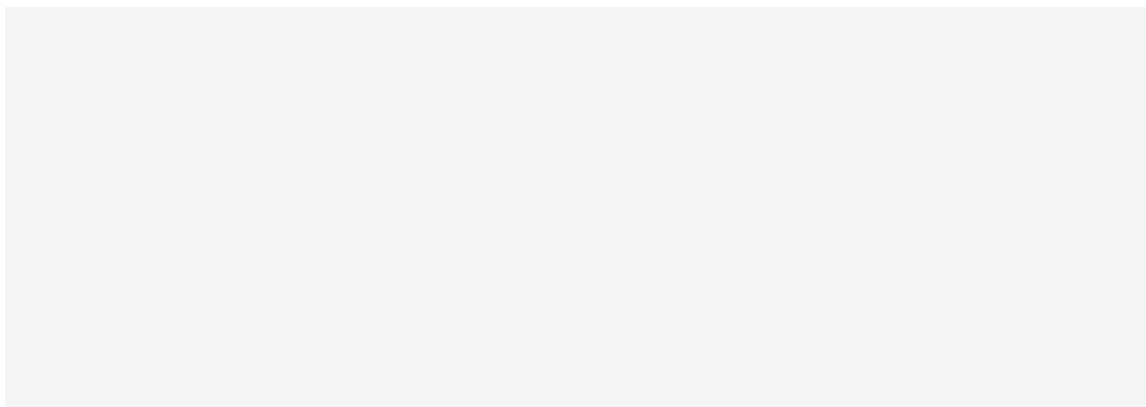
disorders related to pregnancy of short period, with low birth weight and P22 (13%):

respiratory distress of newborn infant, followed by P36 (9%): neonatal bacterial sepsis.

It could also be observed that the majority of deaths were from mothers aged from fifteen to nineteen years old(36,1%) and with a degree of schooling inferior to eight years of studies(80,7%) and the NR with weight under 2.499g (66,5%). In relation to pregnancy age, it was noticed that 68,4% of the cases were found on the threshold or under the thirty six weeks of pregnancy.

The study indicated, therefore, that the degree of schooling, the low birth weight, the pregnancy age and the maternal age are directly related to the deaths in the neonatal period. The results of the analysis showed that the neonatal period is the most important moment to conduct a correct monitoring of the newborn infant in the hospital environment, in the primary healthcare units and in the Homecare Assistance Programs (PSF). The agreement established for the Pact for Life, with the campaign "a week devoted to the infants" is a priority, and comes to reinforce that only with strategies directed to this specific group, it is possible to minimize the current situation and thus offer better living conditions to the infants.

**Key-words: infant mortality, neonatal, newborn infant.**



## GLOBAL WARMING AND THE POSSIBILITY OF A DENGUE EPIDEMIC IN GUARAPUAVA, ONE OF THE COLDEST CITY OF PARANA STATE

**Abstract:** The objective of this study was to examine the possibility of the occurrence of a dengue epidemic in the municipality of Guarapuava-PR, one of the coldest city of Parana. For this purpose we evaluated the variable climatic of temperature and rainfall in Guarapuava. The limits of tolerance to the development and proliferation of Aedes mosquito in Guarapuava was evaluated too, specifically at a minimum and maximum temperature and as well the rain as a limiting factor. Besides of this, a monitoring trap was developed in order to identify the presence or absence of Aedes mosquito in the city and raise the number of reported dengue cases in the county.

These results indicated focus of Aedes mosquito in Guarapuava, even at a minimum temperature as a limiting factor to the development of it, and ,consequently the occurrence of a dengue epidemic

Key words: Bioclimatology, Rain, Air Temperature, Mosquito