

# Body Language: Talking about Anatomy in ASL

Facilitated by Doug Bowen-Bailey

[digiterp.com/new/crid-body-language/](http://digiterp.com/new/crid-body-language/)



Before we begin

Join this **Survey** at **kahoot.it**

**Kahoot!**

# Introductions



- Groups of 3-4
- Share Your name
- Work Setting
- One goal for the conference

# CATIE Center Series

A project of the CATIE Center

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## The CATIE Center

Learn more about the CATIE Center at St. Catherine University



### SAMPLE OF "INTERPRETING HEALTHCARE DISCOURSE" MODULE

Interested in what the Body Language modules have to offer? Check out this sample of the "Introduction to Healthcare Discourse"

Check it out

### CHECK OUT THE BODY LANGUAGE: CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM MODULE

Here's a sample of the Body Language module focused on the cardiovascular system. Featuring work of Nigel Howard and Doug Bowen-Bailey, this module provides an opportunity for participants to develop their capacity for talking about the cardiovascular system in both ASL and English.

Check it out

### CATIE CENTER STARTS HEALTHCARE READER SERIES

The CATIE Center is starting a series of modules on developing academic skills for navigating the field of Interpreting Studies. Created by Rachel Herring, these four modules help provide an academic foundation for a specialization in healthcare interpreting. The first module "Introduction to Interpreting Studies for Healthcare Interpreters" starts October 1.

Learn more

[www.healthcareinterpreting.org/online](http://www.healthcareinterpreting.org/online)

# Resources from the CATIE Center at St. Catherine University



INTERPRETING  
IN HEALTHCARE SETTINGS

[Healthcare Interpreting Career Lattice](#)

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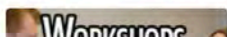
[About](#)



Interpreting in Healthcare Settings

You are here: [Home](#)

## Welcome to Interpreting in Healthcare Settings

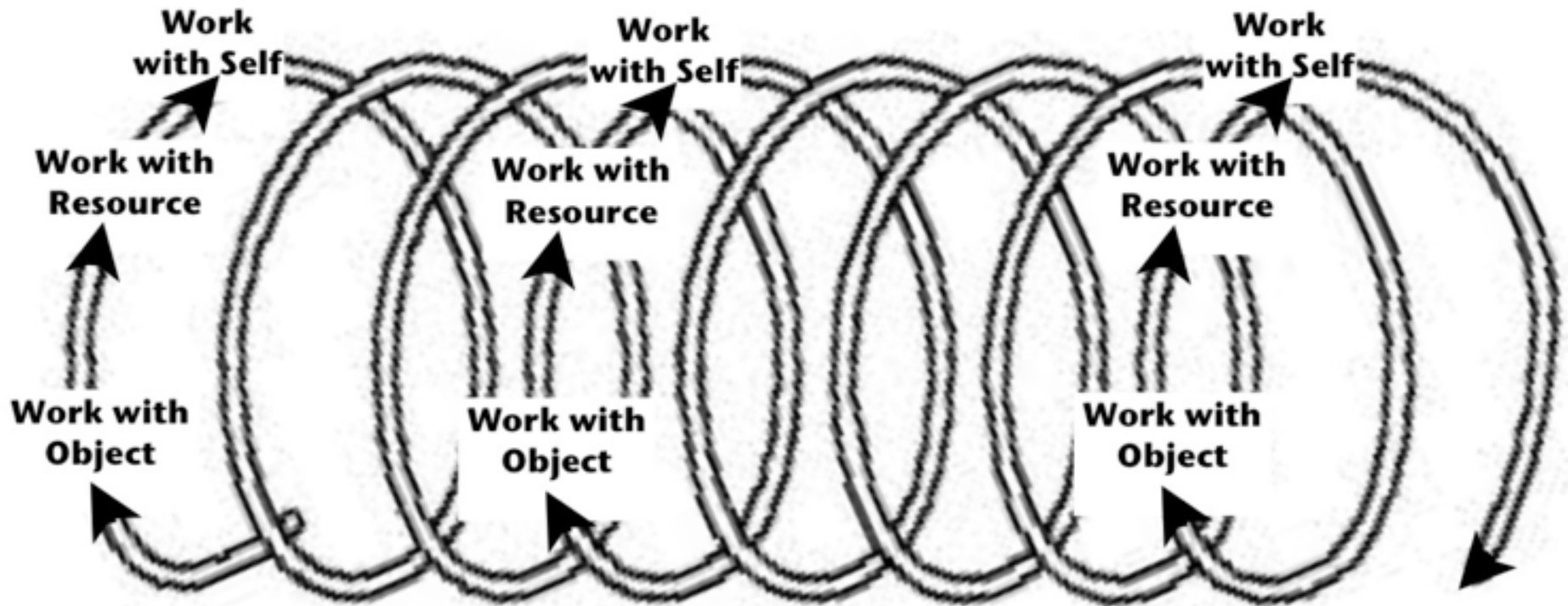


*[healthcareinterpreting.org](http://healthcareinterpreting.org)*

# A Vygotskyan Approach

- **Step 1:** Work with object
- **Step 2:** Work with resource
- **Step 3:** Work with self

Cannot Do Tasks				Zone of Proximal Development				Can Do Tasks Independently			
<i>Too difficult even with support</i>				<i>Need more support</i>		<i>Need less support</i>		<i>Have internalized skills</i>			



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# Depiction: Foundational Skills

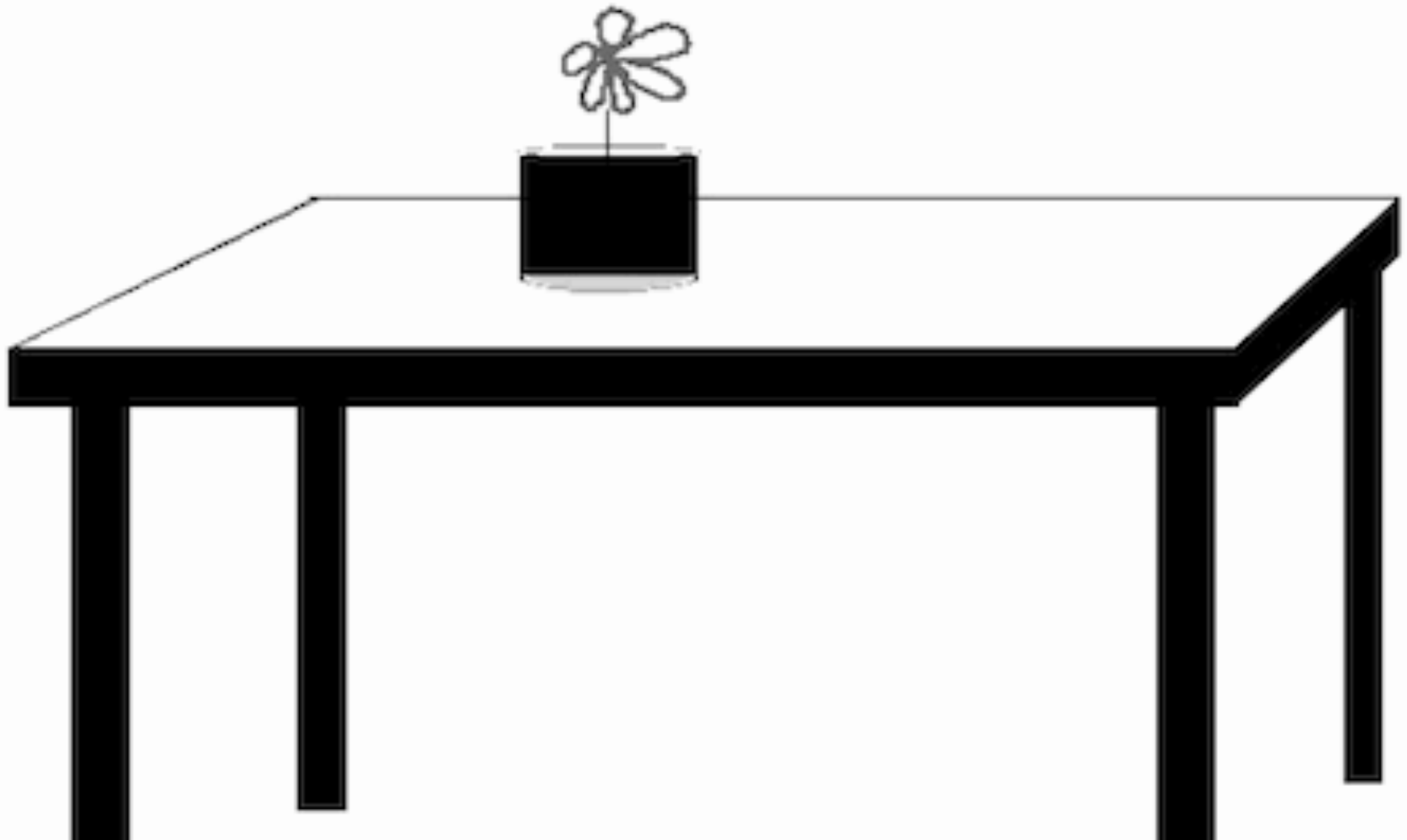
- Figure & Ground
- Classifier use
- Reference Scale
- Characterization/Personification



# Figure & Ground Constructions

- Figure: The most moveable object in a spatial relationship
- Ground: The most fixed object in a linguistic spatial relationship
- Emmorey, K. & Falgier, B. 1999. Talking about Space with Space: Describing Environments in ASL. In *Storytelling and Narrative in Sign Languages*, E.A. Winston, Ed. Washington, DC: Gallaudet University Press.

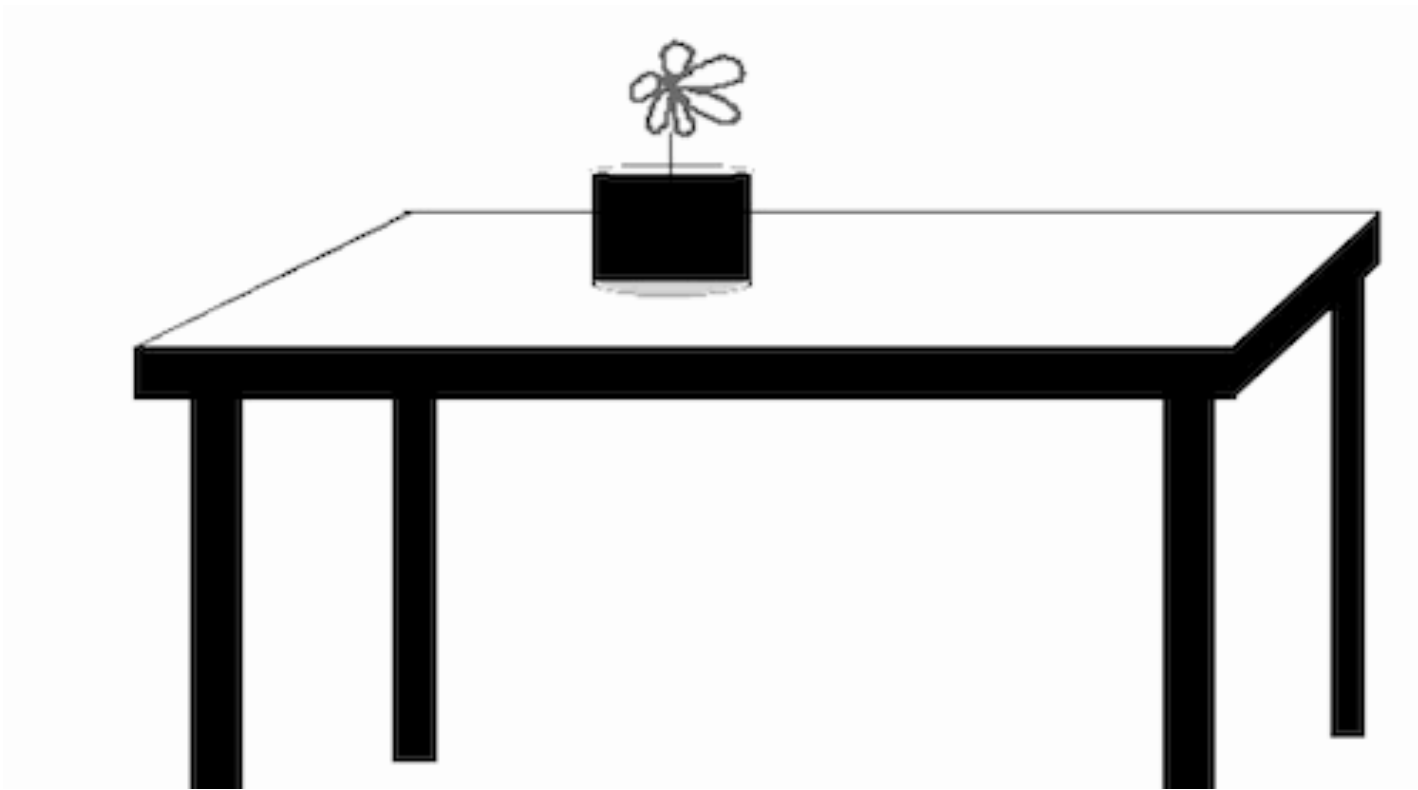
# Figure & Ground



# Figure and Ground in English

- English has rules about space
- *The table is under the the flower pot.*
- *The flower pot is on the table.*
- English goes from most figure to most ground.

# Visual Grammar

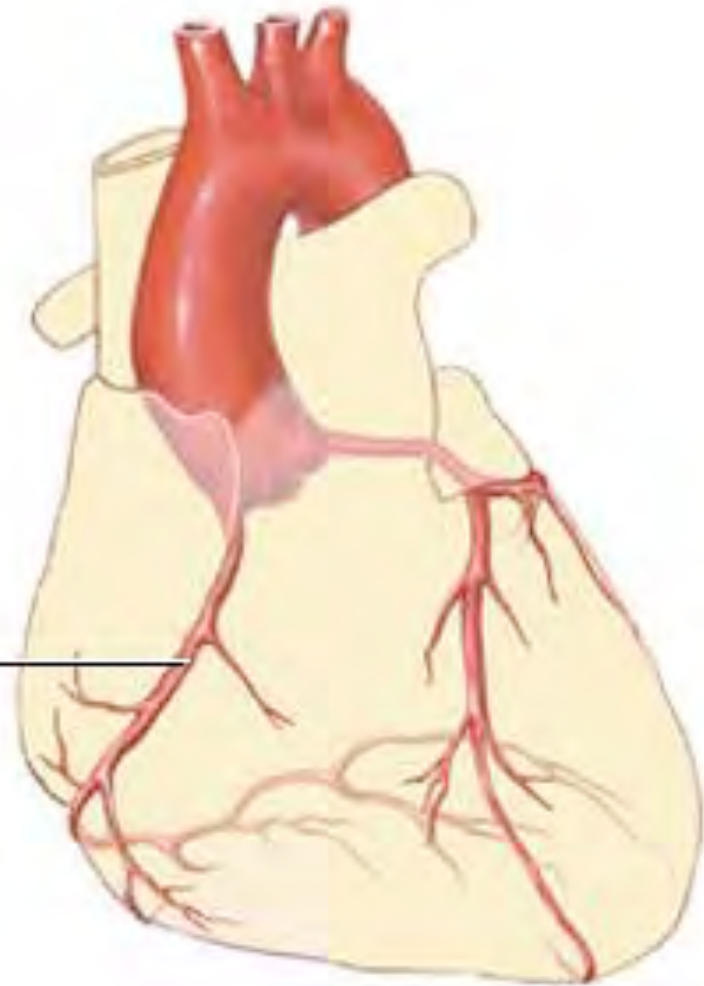


- ASL – Most grounded to most figure

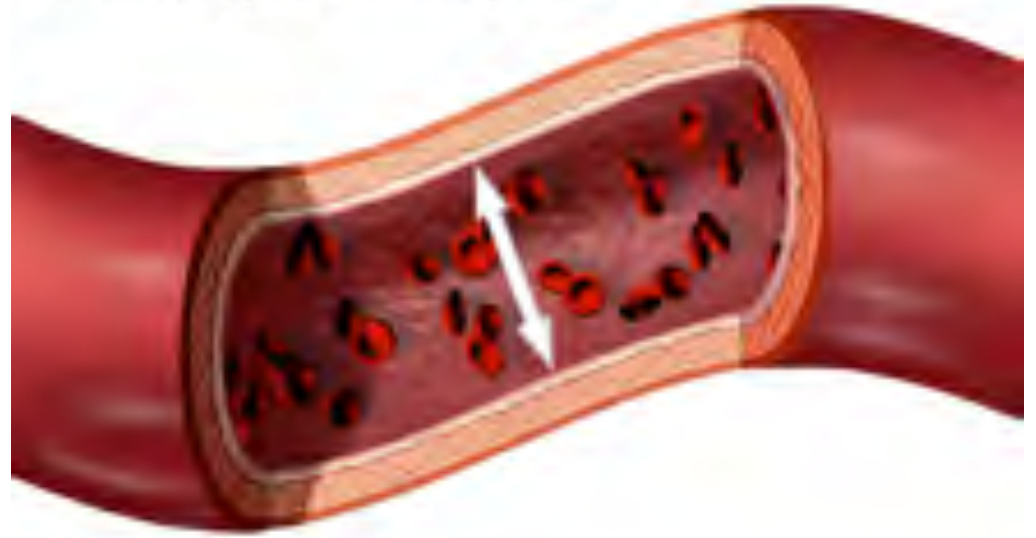
# F/G & Scale with Anatomy

- Blockage in right coronary artery

Right coronary  
artery



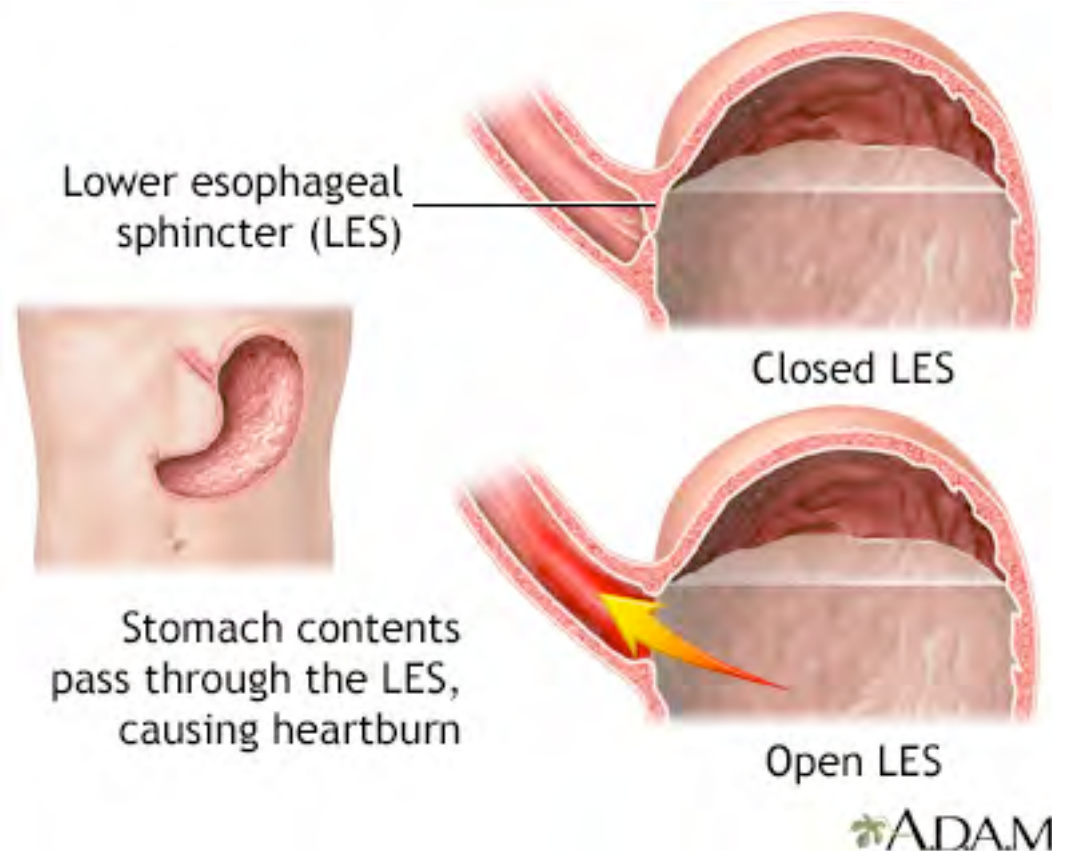
# What is Blood Pressure?



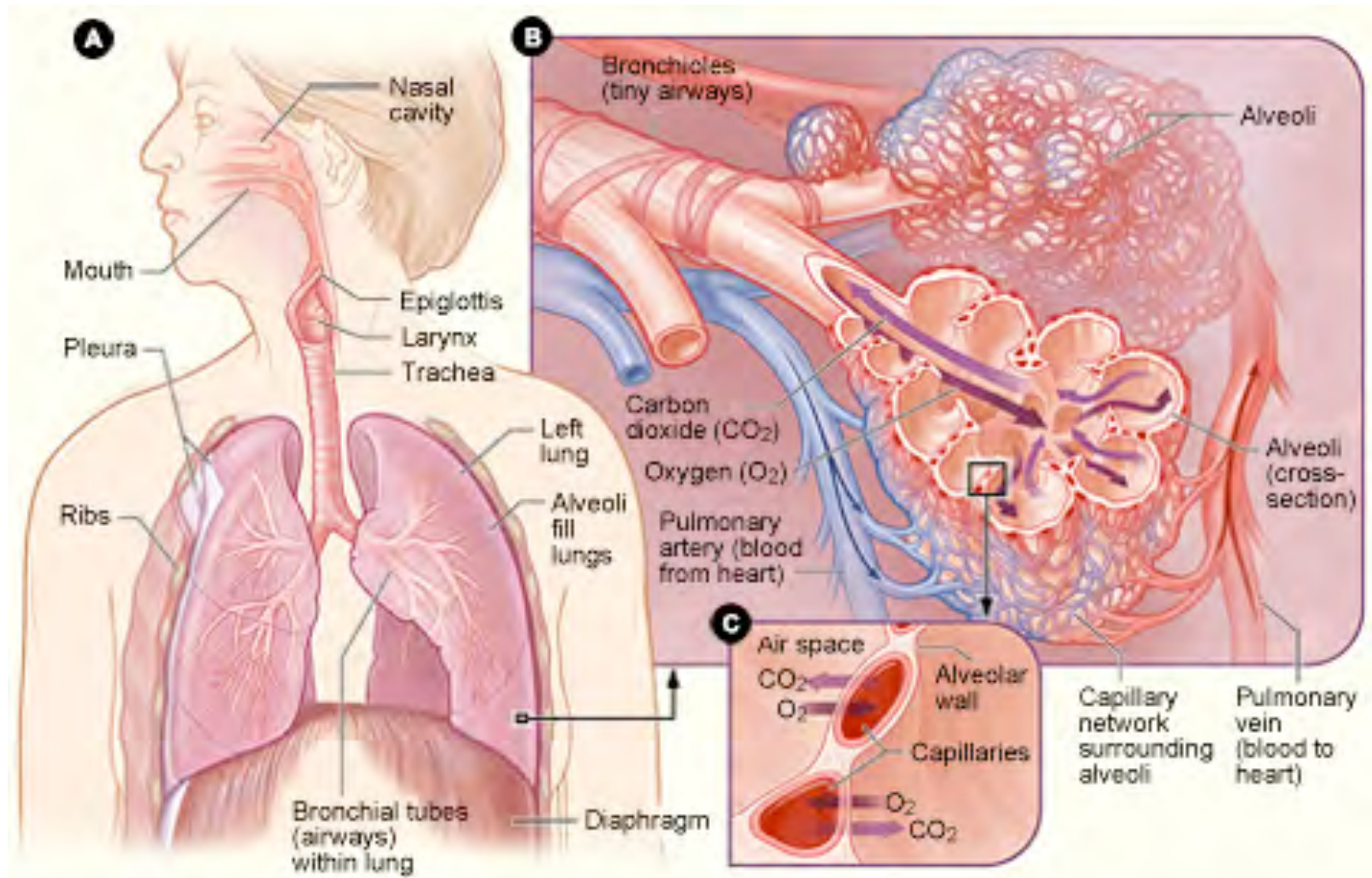
- Normal blood pressure is important for proper blood flow to the body's organs and tissues. The force of the blood on the walls of the arteries is called blood pressure. Blood pressure is measured both as the heart contracts, which is called systole, and as it relaxes, which is called diastole. Normal blood pressure is considered to be a systolic blood pressure of 115 millimeters of mercury a diastolic pressure of 70 millimeters of mercury (stated as "115 over 70"). If an individual were to have a consistent blood pressure reading of 140 over 90, he would be evaluated for having high blood pressure. If left untreated, high blood pressure can damage important organs, such as the brain and kidneys, as well as lead to a stroke.
- Blood pressure is the force applied against the walls of the arteries as the heart pumps blood through the body. The pressure is determined by the force and amount of blood pumped and the size and flexibility of the arteries.

# GERD/Acid Reflux

- When the lower esophageal sphincter doesn't function properly, acid and food can reflux up from the stomach into the esophagus. This can lead to pain (heartburn) and damage to the lower esophagus. This damage can cause strictures (narrowing) of the esophagus, and eventually, cancer of the esophagus. Frequently, dysfunction of the lower esophageal sphincter is associated with a hiatal hernia, in which the lower esophagus and upper part of the stomach slips up into the chest.

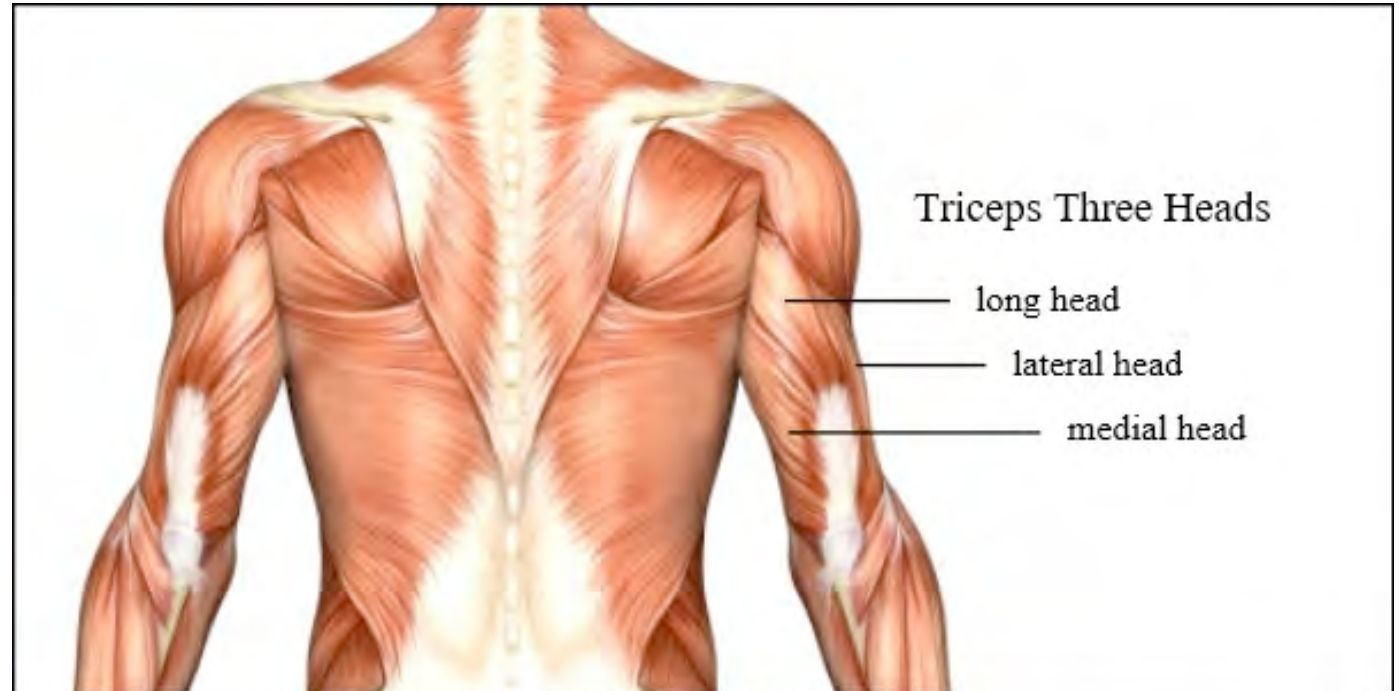
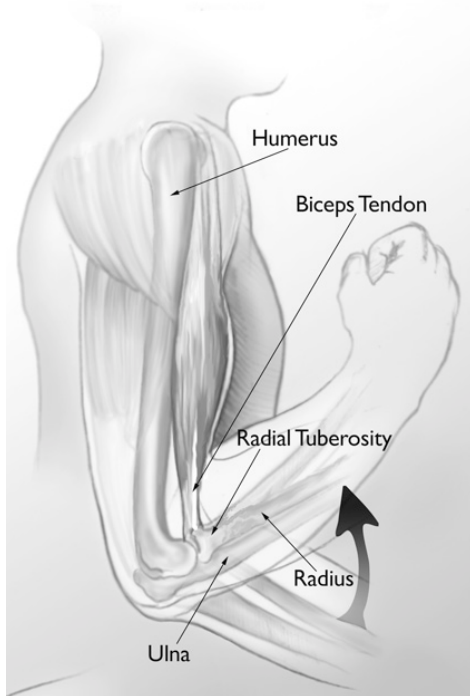


# How the Lungs Work





# The Biceps & Triceps



The biceps and triceps have two completely different functions. The biceps are known as elbow flexors. Flexion occurs when you decrease the angle between two bones. When you flex your elbows, your forearm moves closer to your humerus, causing your biceps to get activated. The triceps are known as elbow extensors. Extension takes place when the angle between two bones increases. During elbow extension, you move your forearm away from your humerus, causing your triceps to activate.

# How Insulin Works

