



Non-English Words, Phrases, and Accent Marks Quiz

by Laura King, MA, ELS

Directions: [Chapter 12](#) of the [AMA Manual of Style](#) provides guidelines on whether or not to italicize non-English words and phrases and in which circumstances to retain accent marks. Refer to [chapter 12](#) to indicate which of the boldface terms in the following sentences are correct.

1. Studying cerebral function in antipsychotic-**naïve** *or* **naïve** patients with schizophrenia before and after pharmacotherapy can enhance understanding of the therapeutic mechanisms of these clinically effective treatments.

2. The study evaluated the predictive utility of the number and morphologic appearance of isolated **café au lait** *or* **cafe au lait** macules in establishing the diagnosis of neurofibromatosis type 1 in a cohort of 110 children.

3. Some studies have reported the presence of antiphospholipid antibodies in patients with **Behçet** *or* **Behcet** disease.

4. Similar to **feng shui** *or* **feng shui**, Chinese face reading takes into account the shape of the face, the eyes, and the hair framing it and draws conclusions regarding the energy balance in that face.

LEARNING RESOURCES

5. Camille Pissarro's painting *L'Île Lacroix, Rouen* or *L'Île Lacroix, Rouen* is known by several other names as well, including *The Effect of Fog; River—Early Morning, Rouen*; and *L'Île Lacroix, Rouen, Mist* or *The Effect of Fog; River—Early Morning, Rouen*; and *L'Île Lacroix, Rouen, Mist*.
6. Data were analyzed by evaluation criteria defined **a priori** or *a priori*.
7. The study evaluated acute and delayed laser effects of subdermal lipolysis and collagen deposition using an **in vivo** or *in vivo* pig model.
8. The study examined the effects of the Chinese herbal medications **pao jiang, fan feng, and dang shen** or *pao jiang, fan feng, and dang shen*.
9. As physicians, we should embrace the old French adage, “**Pour guérir quelquefois, soulager souvent, reconforter toujours**” (“**To cure sometimes, to relieve often, to comfort always**”) or “**Pour guerir quelquefois, soulager souvent, reconforter toujours**” (“**To cure sometimes, to relieve often, to comfort always**”).
10. The study authors were affiliated with the **Istituto di Clinica Chirurgica, Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore**, or *Istituto di Clinica Chirurgica, Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore*, Rome, Italy.