

国家精品课程系列教材

姜瑾 主编

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医学英语入门

An Introduction to Medical English



苏州大学出版社

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An Introduction to Medical English

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序

大学英语应用类课程系列教材是苏州大学大学英语教师多年来教学研究成果的结晶。为了更有效地提高国内大学生英语应用能力,大学英语教师们坚持不懈地学习和研究国内外外语教学前沿理论和研究成果,深入探讨外语学习成功的诸多因素,多视角地展开实验性教学研究。广大教师通力合作,理论联系课堂教学实践,从大学英语教学目标、课程设置、教材使用、教学方法、教学对象、评估手段以及学生的学习动机、学习策略等方面,广泛展开了英语教学有效性的探索,并编写完成了本套教材。

随着我国基础英语教学水平的不断提高,大学阶段的英语教学应该更多地重视培养学生学以致用意识,着重提高学生综合应用英语的能力,引导学生通过口头、书面、计算机网络等途径学习和运用专业知识,获取和交流信息,开展和表达创新性思维,以便他们迅速成为直接参与 21 世纪全球科学技术与经济发展的优秀人才。

基于我们对大学英语教学总目标的新认识,并结合近年来广大教师课堂教学实践的成功经验,我们编写了《英语口语交际》、《大学英语写作与翻译:生成及其转换》、《跨文化交际与地球村民》、《中华文明与地方文化英文导读》、《英语影视欣赏》、《医学英语入门》、《大学英语综合能力训练》系列教材,并着力打造以下五个方面的特色:

(1) 教材题材和体裁广泛,课文取材既体现语言的经典性,又不乏时效性;学生既可以学到充满诗情画意的美文,又可以体验反映现代气息和幽默的当代谚语。

(2) 教材所承载的信息既体现了全球特色又突现了地方特色,尤其突出传播地方文化精华或某些学科专业知识;教材从课文到练习设计既

注意满足当代大学生学习、生活、娱乐兴趣,又注意培养其思维的创造性、批判性及深刻性。

(3) 教材练习的设计遵循双语习得的科学规律,力求创造条件以便学生展开由语言输入、大脑机制内化到语言输出的循环运用活动;学生语言运用范围普遍涵盖了从词汇与语块、单句与段落直到篇章的多重层面。

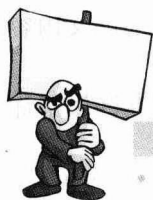
(4) 教材的编写博采众长,精心设计人际、人机途径的听、说、读、写、译语言运用练习,以求满足不同学生学习风格的需求;同时,任务型、项目型练习既注意锻炼学生的自主学习能力,又能促进学生合作学习能力的发展。

(5) 教材的设计还充分利用外语学习中的学习评估作用,尤其强调过程性评估对促进学生学习和教师教学效果改善的作用,从而促进学生在学习和运用外语的过程中不断调整其学习计划、学习重点和学习策略。

毋庸置疑,本套教材充分反映了国内外最前沿的外语教学理念,及时吸取了来自课堂教学一线创新性实践的成功经验,为我国当代大学生创造了一个理想的英语学习和运用的天地。

孙倚娜

2008年7月



前言

作为苏州大学国家精品课程系列教材建设的一个组成部分,《医学英语入门》根据大学英语教学大纲的要求,围绕英语专业交流的实际需要,精心设计了帮助医学院学生从大学基础英语向应用英语过渡的医学专业英语的教学内容,担负了促使医学院学生从英语学习阶段到英语使用阶段的任务,使学生全面掌握医学专业英语的基本技能,真正实现“以英语为工具交流信息”的培养目标。

医学专业英语是一门文医兼顾、英语语言应用与医学专业知识紧密结合的课程,有着鲜明的语言特色、特定的词汇结构体系和严谨的语篇特





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4. 阅读部分有十个单元,每单元包括内容相互关联的 A、B 两篇文章,文章难易适中,语言表达规范,内容丰富多彩。练习包括与课文内容相关的词汇、翻译及问答。

5. 翻译部分从词汇、句子和篇章层面对医学文献的英汉互译做了详尽的解释,并强调了医学翻译的特殊性。

6. 写作部分归纳了实用性医学英语表达资料,集各类文书样本,让学生模仿写作,包括临床病史、病历书写、病例报告、学术论文写作以及各类书信等。

本书词汇和翻译部分由陶滢编写,会话与演讲部分由周明亚编写,阅读部分由韩芝春编写,写作部分由丁红云编写,最后由姜瑾修改并统稿,再由医学博士 David Smith 教授对全书进行审阅。在编写本书的过程中,我们得到了苏州大学外国语学院和苏州大学出版社的全力支持以及图书馆许鹤平老师的协助;医学院和药学院的蒋星红教授、黄瑞教授、梁中琴教授、邱玉华教授、周建华教授和唐丽华教授对本书的编写提出了宝贵的建议。对此,编者表示衷心的感谢!

本书编者怀着为大学英语教学改革和医学专业英语发展贡献绵薄之力的愿望,集思广益、通力合作、反复推敲、仔细斟酌,完成了这本全英文医学教材。然而由于本教材涉及面广,加之医学英语的特殊性和复杂性,医学词汇的浩瀚无垠,以及编者的医学知识有限,疏误之处在所难免。恳请读者和同人不吝赐教,以利于本书的不断改进和完善。

编 者

2009 年 3 月



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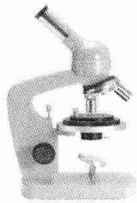
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Chapter 1 MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY

Unit 1 Introduction

Medical Terminology is a set of vocabulary used in the communication in the medical field. It can also be defined as specialized words and expressions used in writing or speaking with a particular meaning to achieve the purpose of communication in the health care field efficiently and precisely, and to describe the procedures, medications, instruments, anatomical structures, etc. in the field of medicine. It is indisputable and indispensable for medical students to learn English medical terminology as a prerequisite to work internationally in the future.

English medical terminology has a long and rich history. It mainly has two characteristics. First, the majority of medical terms derive from Latin or Greek. According to some reports, the average first year American medical student has to learn about 15,000 medical terms, and approximately 94% of them come or partly come from Latin or Greek. Thus learning the meaning of the compounds such as roots, prefixes and suffixes and the principles of their formation is of great importance for medical students to remember medical terms. Second, medical vocabulary is an open system with a large number of



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low-frequency words and newly created words, and many new terms appear each year. Like any language, the language of medicine adheres to a set of fairly specific rules.

1. The origin of medical terms

Etymology is an account of the origins and the developments in the meaning of a word or term. Medical etymology brings the learners into contact with the “history of medicine, of human ideas, and of the human struggle to understand the forces of nature that determine human destiny and mortality”, as Dr John Dirckx has put it.

Many medical words do come from Greek or Latin, along with most of the prefixes and suffixes that form the front or rear of many polysyllabic medical terms. For instance, the word “diabetes” is borrowed from the Greek word meaning “a siphon”. Numerous other languages, including Arabic, Chinese, Dutch, French, Gaelic, German, Hindu, Italian, Japanese, Persian, Portuguese and Spanish, have also contributed to the great treasury of medical terms.

2. The features of medical terms

With distinct features medical terms can be divided into three categories.

First, they are composed of words borrowed from common English. Some instances are as follows:

Word	Meaning in Common English	Meaning in Medical English
abortion	夭折, 失败	流产, 早产, 堕胎
basket	篮, 筐, 篓	篮状细胞; 阿尔茨海默氏篮
cataract	大瀑布	白内障
cramp	夹, 钳; 约束	绞痛, 痛性痉挛
delivery	发送, 交付; 发表	分娩, 生产

续表

Word	Meaning in Common English	Meaning in Medical English
disorder	混乱, 无序	病症, 机能紊乱, 障碍
fit	合适, 安装	(病痛的) 阵发, 痉挛
foreign	外国的, 陌生的	异质的
germ	起源, 发生	微生物, 病(原)菌
host	主人, 节目主持人	宿主, 基质, 受移植者
Insufficiency	不足, 不充分	机能不全, 闭锁不全
Intervention	干涉, 干预	介入(手术)疗法
knit	编织, 联合	接合折骨
labor	体力劳动	分娩, 生产
mass	群众, 团体	肿块, 肿瘤
operation	运转, 操作	手术
portal	大门, 入口	门(户), 门的(尤指肝门的)
rash	急躁的, 性急的	(皮)疹
resident	居民	住院医师
secondary	第二的, 次要的	继发的; 辅助的
stroke	(敲)打, (一)击	中风
sympathetic	同情的, 怜悯的	交感神经的
trunk	树干	躯干
version	版本, 译文	胎位倒转术
whoop	高喊, 呐喊	哮喘

Second, some are partly or wholly derived from Latin or Greek. For instance,

acidum

oxygenium

atropinum

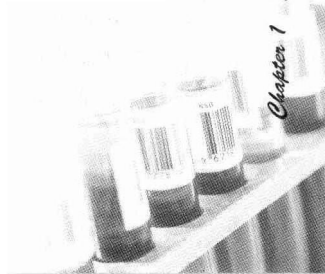
adrenalinum

acid 酸

oxygen 氧

atropine 阿托品

adrenaline 肾上腺素





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bromidum

phosphas

aluminum

argentum

bacteria

tabella

bromide 溴化物

phosphate 磷酸盐

aluminum 铝

argentum 银

bacteria 细菌

tablet 片剂

Third, the admixtures of Latin and Greek morphemes account for a large part of medical terms. Knowing their formation rules and meanings may help interpret those seemingly complicated terms. For instance,

bronch/o/pneumon/itis

支气管 肺 炎症

bronch/o/radio/graphy

支气管 放射 造影术

gastr/o/duodeno/scopy

胃 十二指肠 镜检查

hept/o/chol/angl/o/enter/o/stomy

肝 胆 管 小肠 吻合术

ot/o/rhin/o/laryng/o/logist

耳 鼻 喉 专家

支气管肺炎

支气管X线造影术

胃十二指肠镜检查

肝管肠吻合术

耳鼻喉专家

3. The formation of medical terms

It may seem like an impossible task to commit the spelling and meaning of 100,000 different medical terms to memory. Fortunately, it is not necessary. The fact is that most seemingly complex medical terms are simply combinations of much smaller subsets of word parts. This is a critically important concept to understand. It is not unreasonable to expect to memorize several hundred prefixes, suffixes and root words in a relatively short period of time. Then, once these word parts are learned, they can be combined to form literally thousands of complex medical terms.

Most medical terms consist of one or more parts. These word parts

may include one or more of the following:

3.1 Root words

The foundation of all medical terms is a word root, which establishes the basic meaning of the term and usually signifies a tissue, organ, or body system involved. Sometimes it is a word on its own, as in *organoplasty* (*organ* is the root word), and sometimes it cannot stand alone, as in *relocation* (*loc* is the root word). In either case, prefixes and suffixes can be added to root words, which might change either the meaning of the word (*reactivate*, *deactivate*) or its grammatical function (*transports* is present tense, *transported* is past tense, *transportation* is noun). Sometimes spelling changes when suffixes are added to root words (*noise*, *noisy*).

Another example is the Greek root *neph*, meaning “kidney”. Sometimes there are both a Greek and a Latin root with the same meaning. For example the Latin root *ren* means “kidney”. In a few cases, the same root will have very different meanings, such as the root *ped* which means both “foot” and “child”. In these cases, it is necessary to consider the context in which the word is used. Some medical terms have more than one word root. An example is the word *cardiopulmonary*, which is made up of two word roots: *cardi*, meaning “heart”, and *pulmo*, meaning “lung”.

Some medical root words and their definitions are as follows:

Root Word	Definition	Example
aer	air	aerobic 需氧的
angi	vessel	angiogram 血管照片
arteri	artery	arteriosclerosis 动脉硬化
arthr	joint	arthritis 关节炎
bili	bile	bilirubin 胆红素
bronch	bronchus	bronchitis 支气管炎
cardi	heart	electrocardiogram 心电图