

CAMBRIDGE

剑桥医学英语

**Professional
English**

**in
Use**



Medicine

Eric H. Glendinning & Ron Howard

 **人民邮电出版社**
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**Eric H. Glendinning
Ron Howard**

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剑桥医学英语

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内 容 提 要

《剑桥医学英语》是为学习医学且具有中高级英文水平的学习者设计的，它提供的医学专业英语，有助于提高学习者对医学期刊、书籍的阅读水平，帮助医学工作者或学生参加医学国际会议，或到讲英语的国家作短期海外实习。此书可作为自学的学习资料，也可以作为课堂教学的课本，既可一对一来学习还可以学习小组的形式来学习。

本书由 60 个双页主题单元组成，前 46 个主题涵盖了医学领域的方方面面，从健康、疾病到调查研究。其余的 14 个单元侧重于介绍有关医学的沟通技能。

每一个单元的左手边页，详细地解释了关键词和表达方式；右手边页上的一系列练习则会帮助学习者检查和进一步理解所学到的知识。

书的后面附有练习答案和附录。

本书最有特色的地方是每一单元都设计有“请你参与”部分。这为每一位学习者提供了情景模拟的机会，可以将学习到的新词汇和表达法用到自己相关的医学专业领域中去，因而对新知识可以更好地消化和吸收。

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Contents

INTRODUCTION	8	8 Allied health professionals	24
		A Community health	
		B Technicians	
		C Prosthetists and orthotists	
		D Opticians	
BASICS		9 Hospitals	26
1 Health and illness	10	A Introduction to a hospital	
A Asking about health		B Outpatients	
B Sickness		C Inpatients	
C Recovery		10 Primary care	28
2 Parts of the body 1	12	A The National Health Service	
A Parts of the body		B The practice team	
B Referring to parts of the body		C A GP's day	
C Describing radiation of pain		EDUCATION AND TRAINING	
3 Parts of the body 2	14	11 Medical education 1	30
A The abdomen		A Medical education in the UK	
B The chest		B Extract from an undergraduate prospectus	
C The pelvis		C A student's view	
4 Functions of the body	16	12 Medical education 2	32
A Eating		A The Foundation Programme	
B The five senses		B People in medical education	
C Other functions		C Medical qualifications	
D Less common functions		13 The overseas doctor	34
MEDICAL AND PARAMEDICAL PERSONNEL AND PLACES		A Types of registration	
5 Medical practitioners 1	18	B PLAB	
A Practitioners		C PLAB stations and advice	
B Specialties		SYSTEMS, DISEASES AND SYMPTOMS	
C Choosing a specialty		14 Symptoms and signs	36
6 Medical practitioners 2	20	A Describing problems	
A Hospital staff		B Presentation	
B Medical teams		C Talking about symptoms	
C Shifts		15 Blood	38
7 Nurses	22	A Full blood count	
A Nursing grades		B Anaemia	
B Support workers		C Pernicious anaemia	
C Specialization			
D The nurse's role			

16	Bones	40	25	Mental illness	58
	A Bones			A Psychiatric disorders	
	B Fractures			B Substance abuse	
	C Treatment of fractures			C Affective disorders	
17	Childhood	42		D Neurotic and stress-related disorders	
	A Milestones			E Other types of functional disorder	
	B Common infectious diseases		26	The nervous system 1	60
	C Coeliac disease			A Sensory loss	
18	The endocrine system	44		B Motor loss	
	A Excess and deficiency			C Loss of consciousness	
	B Negative feedback systems		27	The nervous system 2	62
	C Goitre			A The motor system	
	D A letter of referral			B Tendon reflexes	
19	The eye	46		C Coma	
	A Parts of the eye		28	Oncology	64
	B Examination of the eye			A Neoplasms	
	C Retinopathy			B Symptoms and signs of malignancy	
20	The gastrointestinal system	48		C Treatment of tumours	
	A Examination of the abdomen		29	Pregnancy and childbirth	66
	B The faeces			A Childbirth	
21	Gynaecology	50		B Labour	
	A The female reproductive system			C Presentation and lie	
	B Menstruation		30	The respiratory system	68
	C A gynaecological consultation			A Cough	
	D Contraception			B Auscultation	
22	The heart and circulation 1	52	31	The skin 1	70
	A Shortness of breath			A Some types of skin lesion	
	B Heart rhythm			B Rashes	
	C Heart failure		32	The skin 2	72
23	The heart and circulation 2	54		A Injuries to the skin	
	A Physical examination			B Case report	
	B Examining the heart and circulation			C Sores	
24	Infections	56	33	The urinary system	74
	A Fever			A Urinary symptoms	
	B Microorganisms			B Urinalysis	
	C Source and spread of infection				

INVESTIGATIONS

34 Basic investigations 76

- A Ophthalmoscopy
- B Blood pressure
- C Taking blood

35 Laboratory tests 78

- A A Microbiology test request form
- B A Biochemistry and Haematology lab report
- C Terms used to describe lab results

36 Endoscopy 80

- A Functions of endoscopy
- B Enteroscopy
- C Report of a diagnostic endoscopy

37 X-ray and CT 82

- A Radiography and radiology
- B X-ray examination
- C Computed Tomography

38 MRI and ultrasound 84

- A Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI)
- B Ultrasound
- C Preparing for medical imaging
- D Describing medical imaging

39 ECG 86

- A Uses of an ECG
- B ECG procedure
- C A normal ECG

TREATMENT

40 Medical treatment 88

- A Prescriptions and drugs
- B The British National Formulary

41 Surgical treatment 90

- A The operating theatre
- B Instruments
- C The operation
- D An operation report

42 Therapies 92

- A Radiotherapy and chemotherapy
- B A day in the life of a physiotherapist
- C Cognitive Behavioural Therapy

PREVENTION

43 Screening and immunization 94

- A Screening
- B Common screening tests
- C Immunization for travellers

EPIDEMIOLOGY

44 Epidemiology 96

- A Rates
- B Incidence and prevalence
- C Association and causation

ETHICS

45 Medical ethics 98

- A GMC guidelines
- B Bioethical issues
- C Assisted dying

RESEARCH

46 Research studies 100

- A Case-control studies
- B Cohort studies
- C Trials
- D Variables

TAKING A HISTORY

47 Taking a history 1 102

- A A full case history
- B Personal details
- C Talking about pain

48 Taking a history 2 104

- A Drug history
- B Family history
- C Social and personal history

- 49 Taking a history 3** 106
- A Reviewing the systems
 - B Asking about the central nervous system
 - C Patient ideas, concerns and expectations
 - D Phrasal verbs in history-taking

EXAMINATION

- 50 Physical examination** 108
- A Examining a patient
 - B Giving instructions
- 51 Mental state examination** 110
- A Some symptoms of psychiatric disorders
 - B Mood
 - C Typical questions from a mental state examination

EXPLANATION

- 52 Explaining diagnosis and management** 112
- A Explanations
 - B Using lay terms in explanations
 - C An explanation of angina
- 53 Discussing treatment** 114
- A Offering options
 - B Advising a course of action
 - C Advising patients to avoid something
 - D Warnings
- 54 Giving bad news** 116
- A Principles of giving bad news
 - B A consultant medical oncologist's report

PRESENTATIONS

- 55 Data presentation 1** 118
- A Referring to a table or figure
 - B Comparing variables
 - C Approximating

- 56 Data presentation 2** 120
- A Line graphs
 - B Pie charts
 - C Describing trends

- 57 Research articles** 122
- A The structure of a research article
 - B Objectives
 - C Main findings

- 58 Abstracts** 124
- A Structured abstracts
 - B The BMJ abstract

- 59 Conference presentations** 126
- A The structure of a presentation
 - B The introduction
 - C Signalling
 - D The conclusion

- 60 Case presentations** 128
- A Sections of a case presentation
 - B Bedside presentation
 - C Slides

- Appendix I** 130
- Parts of the body

- Appendix II** 131
- Medical abbreviations

- Appendix III** 143
- Types of medication

- Appendix IV** 144
- Symptoms and pain

- Appendix V** 145
- Verbs used in instructions

- Appendix VI** 146
- Lay terms and definitions

- Answer key** 147

- Index** 168

Introduction

Who is this book for?

Professional English in Use Medicine is designed to help those who want to read medical journals and textbooks more fluently. It will also help medical students preparing for an elective attachment in an English-speaking country, and medical professionals preparing to work in English or to take part in conferences conducted in English. The level of the book is intermediate to upper-intermediate. The model used is British English.

This book assumes you know, or are in the process of learning from your medical course, medical terms derived from Greek and Latin (such as *dyspnoea* and *uterus*). Our focus is on the ordinary English equivalents of those terms (such as *breathlessness* and *womb*), and on English words which are given a special meaning in medicine (such as *guarding* and *clubbing*).

This book is not intended to teach you about medicine although we have been careful to ensure that all the medical content is accurate. We have used a number of authentic sources including textbooks, reference works and common medical forms. We have also drawn on a corpus of Medical English developed by the Institute of Applied Language Studies at the University of Edinburgh.

You can use the book on your own for self-study, or with a teacher in the classroom, one-to-one or in groups.

How is the book organized?

The book has 60 two-page units. The first 46 are thematic, covering medical topics from **Health and illness** to **Research studies**. The remaining 14 units cover communication skills such as **Taking a history** and **Conference presentations**.

The left-hand page of each unit explains new words and expressions in contexts which make their meaning clear, and the right-hand page allows you to check and develop your understanding of the new language and how it is used, through a series of exercises.

There are six **appendices**, providing illustrations of parts of the body and types of medication, a useful list of medical abbreviations, and examples of verbs for instructions, lay terms and definitions that can be used when speaking to patients.

There is an **answer key** at the back of the book. Most of the exercises have questions with only one correct answer. But some of the exercises, including the **Over to you** activities at the end of each unit (see opposite), are designed for writing and/or discussion about yourself and your own experience.

There is also an **index**, which lists all the new words and expressions presented in the book and gives the unit numbers where they appear. It also indicates how the terms are pronounced.

The left-hand page

This page presents the key vocabulary for each theme or skills area. The language is introduced in a series of short texts, diagrams and tables, with each section indicated by a letter – usually A, B and C – and a clear title.

In addition to explanations of vocabulary, this page includes information about typical collocations (word combinations). In some cases, reference is made to websites where you can find further information on the text topic.

There are also **notes** on language points, for example where a particular grammatical form is associated with a word, or where the same word may have different uses.

The right-hand page

The exercises on the right-hand page give practice in using the words and expressions presented on the left-hand page. Some units contain diagrams or tables to complete; in others you may be asked to complete case notes or dialogues.

'Over to you' sections

An important feature of *Professional English in Use Medicine* is the **Over to you** section at the end of each unit. These activities provide you with the opportunity to use the new terms in relation to your own work and studies, or to express your own opinions.

Self-study learners can do this section as a written activity.

In the classroom, the **Over to you** sections can be used as a basis for discussion with the whole class, or in small groups. Learners can follow up by using the **Over to you** section as a written activity, for example as homework.

How to use the book for self-study

Check the **contents** page for the theme or communication skills area of interest to you. Read through the texts on the left-hand page. If you meet words which you consider important and which are not explained in the text, look at the index to see if they are explained in another unit. Do the exercises on the right-hand page and check your answers in the key. If you find you have made mistakes, go back to the left-hand page and read through the texts again. Some learners find it useful to keep a vocabulary notebook or vocabulary cards with the meaning of the new terms, common collocations and a sentence to show how they are used.

How to use the book in a classroom

Teachers can use this book to supplement more general course books. For most exercises, learners can compare answers together before they check the key. If they disagree or fail to find the right answer, teachers can provide feedback to help them find the correct answer. Some of the **Over to you** activities are suitable for role play.

We hope you enjoy using this book.

Health and illness

A

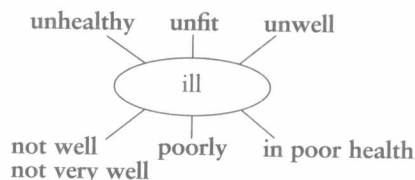
Asking about health

Health is the state of the body. When doctors want to know about a patient's usual health, they ask questions such as:

What is your **general health** like?

How's your health, generally?

If you are **in good health**, you are **well** and have no **illness** (disease). If you are **healthy** you are normally well and can resist illness. If you are **fit**, you are well and strong.



B

Sickness

Sickness has a similar meaning to illness. It is also used in the names of a few specific diseases, for example **sleeping sickness** and **travel sickness**. Patients also talk about sickness when they mean nausea and vomiting.

Patient says	Possible meanings
I was sick this morning.	I was ill this morning. I felt unwell this morning. I vomited this morning.
I feel sick.	I feel ill. I feel unwell. I am nauseous. I feel the need to vomit.

The combination **sickness** and **diarrhoea** means vomiting and diarrhoea.

C

Recovery

When patients return to normal health after illness, they have **recovered**. We can also say:

The patient	made a	good full complete	recovery.
-------------	--------	--------------------------	-----------

If a patient's health is in the process of returning to normal, the patient is **improving**. The opposite is **deteriorating**. We can also say that the patient's condition **improved** or **deteriorated**.

In speech, we often use the verb **get** to talk about change:

get	over (an illness)	= to recover
	better	= to improve
	worse	= to deteriorate

If a patient is better, but then gets worse again, the patient has **relapsed**. Another word for **improvement**, especially in recurring conditions such as cancer, is **remission**.

He **got over** the illness very quickly.

Two years later she remains **in complete remission**.

- 1.1 Complete the table with words from A and B opposite. The first one has been done for you.

Noun	Adjective
fitness	fit
health	
illness	
sickness	

- 1.2 Make word combinations using a word from each box. Look at B and C opposite to help you.

complete
feel
get
poor
travel

sickness
health
remission
sick
over

- 1.3 Complete the conversation. Look at B opposite to help you.

Doctor: How are you feeling today?

Patient: Not very (1)

Doctor: How long have you been feeling (2) ?

Patient: About a week.

Doctor: What is your (3) like normally?

Patient: Very good. I'm usually quite (4) and (5)

Doctor: What is the problem now?

Patient: It's my stomach.

Doctor: Do you feel (6) ?

Patient: Yes.

Doctor: Have you actually been (7) ?

Patient: No.

Doctor: Have you had any serious (8) in the past?

Patient: No, none at all.

- 1.4 Choose the correct word to complete each sentence. Look at B and C opposite to help you.

1 Her condition (deteriorated/improved) and she died.

2 He (relapsed/recovered) and was allowed to go home from hospital.

3 The cause of sleeping (illness/sickness) was discovered in 1901.

4 The patient made a full (remission/recovery).

5 I have been in (poor/good) health for months and feel very fit.

6 It was a month before I (got over / got better) the illness.

7 He seems to be rather (unhealthy/unwell) – his diet is bad and he never exercises.

Over to you

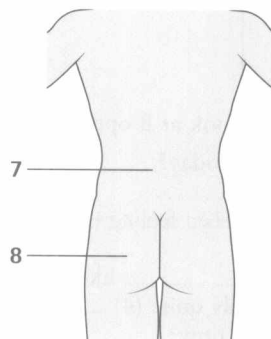
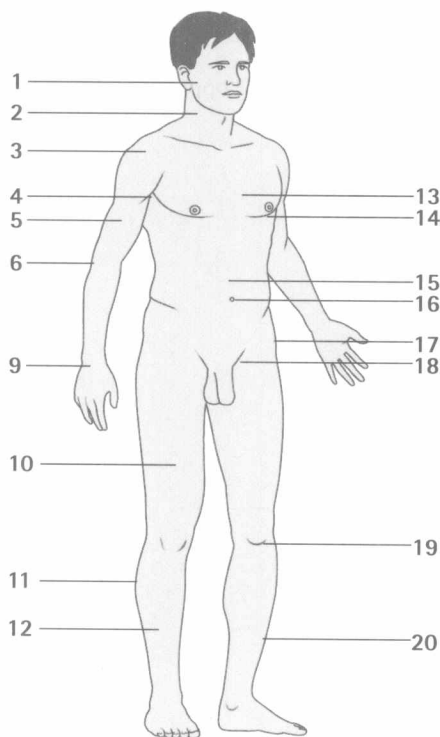


What advice do you give people for keeping fit and well?

2 Parts of the body 1

A Parts of the body

Most external parts of the body have ordinary English names as well as anatomical names. Doctors normally use the English names, even when talking to each other. There are a few exceptions where doctors use the anatomical name; these are shown in brackets below.



- 1 jaw (mandible)
- 2 neck
- 3 shoulder
- 4 armpit (axilla)
- 5 upper arm
- 6 elbow
- 7 back
- 8 buttock
- 9 wrist
- 10 thigh
- 11 calf
- 12 leg
- 13 chest (thorax)
- 14 breast
- 15 stomach, tummy (abdomen)
- 16 navel (umbilicus)
- 17 hip
- 18 groin (inguinal region)
- 19 knee (patella = kneecap)
- 20 shin

Limb means arm (**upper limb**) or leg (**lower limb**). The **trunk** is the body excluding the head and limbs.

For a more detailed diagram showing parts of the body, see Appendix I on page 130.

B Referring to parts of the body

When patients speak about their problem they often refer to a part of the body:

I'm having trouble with my

hip.
shoulder.
knee.

The doctor often needs to ask about a part of the body:

Do you get any pain in

the
your

chest?
stomach?
back?

C Describing radiation of pain

A patient is telling the doctor about his back pain and the parts of the body it radiates to.

It starts in the back. Then it seems to go into the right buttock and down the back of the right thigh to the knee.

- 2.1 Write the ordinary English words for the corresponding anatomical terms in the table using your medical knowledge. Look at A opposite to help you.

Anatomical term	Common word
abdomen	
axilla	
carpus	
coxa	
cubitus	
mamma	
nates	
patella	

- 2.2 Complete the sentences using ordinary English words. Look at A and C opposite to help you.

a A male patient describing angina pectoris:

It's like a tightness across my (1) , and it goes up
(2) my (3) and into my left
(4) and (5) the left (6)

b A male patient describing renal colic:

It starts (1) the loin and goes into the
(2) and (3) into the testicle.

- 2.3 Complete the sentences. Look at A opposite to help you.

Anatomical term	Patient's statement
1 inguinal swelling	I've got a lump in the
2 abdominal pain	My little boy's got a ache.
3 periumbilical rash	I've got some spots around my
4 thoracic pain	I've got a pain in the middle of the
5 enlarged axillary node	There's a painful swelling in my
6 mandibular pain	I've got a pain in my

- 2.4 Complete the table with words from the box. The first one has been done for you.

abdomen	elbow	loin	wrist	thigh
knee	chest	arm	leg	finger

Trunk	Upper limb	Lower limb
abdomen		

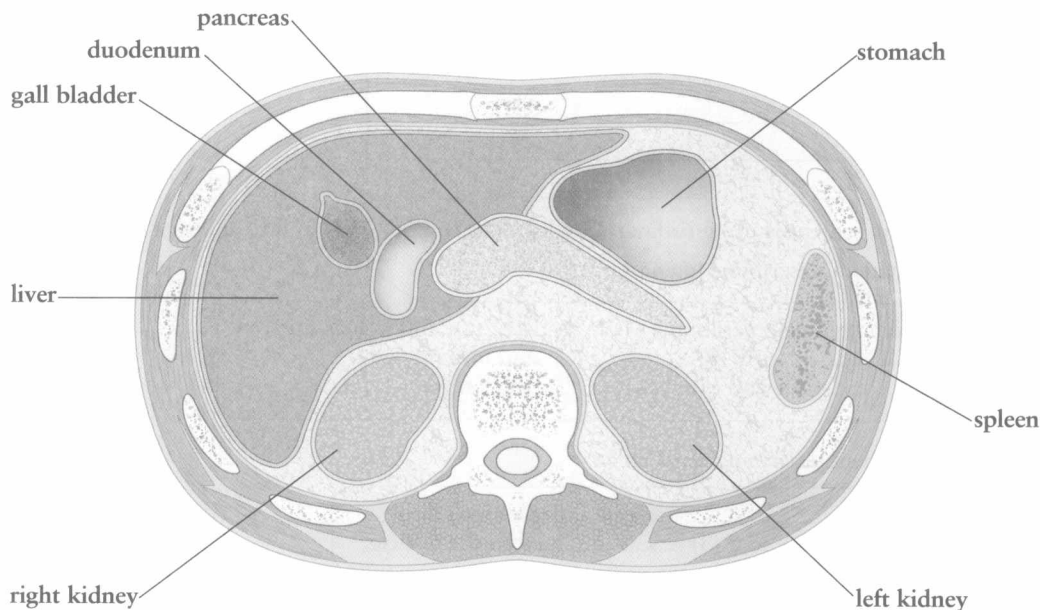
Over to you

Make a list of the words from A opposite that you find it hard to remember or that you need most often. Try to learn at least one of them every day.

3 Parts of the body 2

A The abdomen

The main **organs** of the body have ordinary English names and doctors use these words. But when an adjective is needed they often use an anatomical word. For example, we can say **disease of the liver** or **hepatic disease**. Some abdominal organs, for example the pancreas, have no ordinary name.



A cross-section of the abdomen, viewed from below

When doctors talk about the main parts of the digestive system, they use the words **bowel** or **intestine**: the **small intestine** or the **small bowel**, the **large intestine** or the **large bowel**. When speaking to patients, doctors may refer to the anus and rectum as the **back passage**.

B The chest

The chest (thorax) contains the organs of respiration and the **heart**. The main parts of the respiratory system are the **airways** and the **lungs**. The left lung is divided into two **lobes**, and the right into three. The airways consist of the larynx, the trachea (or **windpipe**), the right and left bronchus, and the **bronchioles**. The chest is separated from the abdomen by the **diaphragm**.

C The pelvis

A doctor is explaining the function of the **bladder** to a patient.

The bladder is situated in the pelvis, as you know, and it is connected to each **kidney** by a long tube called the **ureter** – one on each side. The ureters carry the urine from the kidneys to the bladder, where it is stored until you decide to **empty your bladder**. When that happens, the urine passes down another tube, called the **urethra**, to the outside.