



普通高等教育高职英语系列教材

主编◎赵 忠 王 力

# 医护英语

Nursing English



华东师范大学出版社



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主 编◎赵 忠 王 力

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# 前言

本书“以服务护理专业为中心”的宗旨,主要介绍了入院、医院的科室、门诊病人接待、导医和导诊、住院病人的护理和治疗以及病人的健康教育等环节。围绕内科、外科、妇产科、儿科等方面,进行了护理学新概念、新知识、新方法的介绍。每单元内容主要分为对话、课文、练习、写作四个版块。为便于学习与查阅,书后附有各科专业英语词汇,常用医护英语词汇,常用医护英语词根词缀及医学词汇的学习方法。本书强调了科学性、实用性、前瞻性、可读性、趣味性,力求强化教学服务于实践的原则,兼顾了与大学英语能力考试以及涉外护理考试的有机衔接,有利于学生从基础英语学习向应用英语的平稳过渡和提高。

本书可作为高等职业院校、高等专科学校、成人网络及本科院校举办的二级职业技术学院医护类及相关专业的英语教材,也可供相关专业人员参考。

护理学是医学的重要组成部分。随着社会的发展、医学科学的进步,人们对健康的认识日益深刻,需求日趋提高。为了满足日益增长的高层次护理人才的需求,高等医学院校普遍设置了护理专业,部分院校还开设了护理专业的一些培养项目。在近二十多年的高等护理教育实践中,各院校积极开展教学改革,积累经验,逐步形成了一定的特色。为了适应高等护理教育层次的提升和加强护理学专业教材建设的需要,医学专业英语教材随之产生。本书在组织框架内容时,本着“以服务护理专业为中心”的宗旨,主要就入院导医、内科、外科、妇产科、儿科、五官科等主要科室的护理分门别类进行了简单介绍,目的在于让大家熟悉各科护理学的一些专业英语名词,便于师生教学活动的准备,同时为学习国际先进知识、技术创造条件。

本教材的编写团队中:王力策划初稿并编写妇产科内容;赵忠负责全书的策划、统稿,负责入院导医及内科部分内容的编写;项湄负责参与全书统稿及外科、皮肤科部分的编写;梁慧负责五官科、出院部分的编写;门诊急救由曾勇编写;儿科由黄倩编写。全书的校对以及附录部分由陈琼英补充完善。

本书得到荆州职业技术学院及相关院校领导和老师的大力支持,特别是荆州职业技术学院医药学院领导的大力支持及相关的专业老师的指导。经过多次修改,尽管从构思到定稿我们都努力做到更好,但作为把英语与医护专业相结合的尝试,且编者学识和水平有限,难免存在欠缺和不足,真诚地希望相关专家、学者以及广大读者继续对本教材提出宝贵的意见,以便不断改善,精益求精。

# 使用建议

本书在强化医学护理方面的专业知识的同时,力求结合专科知识,细化医疗基础知识。目的在于让学习者熟悉各科医学护理方面的一些专业术语的英语表达,便于师生开展双边互动教学活动,争取为学习者学习国际先进的护理知识及相关理论与技术创造后续条件。

在选材方面,注重选文的科学性、实用性、前瞻性、可读性和趣味性,着眼于多方面能力的培养。内容设计改变了以往专业英语注重大篇文章阅读的传统模式,结合高职学生培养目标的要求,坚持强化教学服务于实践的原则,同时兼顾与大学英语能力考试及涉外护理考试的有机衔接,以帮助学生从基础英语学习向应用英语平稳过渡并进一步提高。

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## 教材特点:

1. 对话版块:互动性强。对话围绕患者和医生之间不同病症的特定环境展开,涉及相关语言活动,通过互动让学生熟悉各科室病人就诊的基本会话。

2. 课文版块:普及知识点。每单元两篇文章都和本单元话题紧密联系。第一篇精读的文章,通过比较详细的介绍让学生充分了解本科室的基本构成和用途。第二篇文章作为泛读材料,其目的在于让学生进一步了解本科室的其他信息。

3. 练习版块:针对性强。通过衔接涉外护理考试及大学英语能力考试的需求,熟悉本单元的知识内容和相关专业词汇在考题中的呈现状况。

4. 写作版块:实用性强。应用文写作介绍各类医用英语写作模式为学生将来毕业顺利实现就职作好准备。

此外,我们在每单元的开始,设计相关词汇搭配练习作为课程导入,结尾处汇编医学英语中常用词汇词缀的运用以拓展专业词汇,希望能帮助学生更有效地提高学习效率。

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## 授课建议:

《医护英语》共九个单元,每个单元体现医院一个科室的活动。可根据学生专业不同选择相关单元进行学习,还可在教学中设计情景模拟,做到教师搭台,学生演戏。

## 教学学时分配建议

课程	内容简介		学时分配
第一单元	入院导医	护士的类别;南丁格尔与国际护士节;入院记录的书写	8 学时
第二单元	门诊急救	心脏紧急情况的处理;中毒和窒息的急救;求职信的书写	8 学时
第三单元	内科	体循环以及灌肠流程;邀请函的书写	8 学时
第四单元	外科	手术后的医院护理和家庭护理;简历的书写	8 学时
第五单元	妇产科	女性健康;女性生殖器的功能;推荐信的书写	8 学时
第六单元	儿科	儿童健康调查以及儿童肥胖问题;辞职信的书写	8 学时
第七单元	五官科	耳垢的清理;智齿的产生与护理;感谢信的书写	8 学时
第八单元	皮肤科	艾滋病在亚洲的现况;皮肤病;招聘广告的书写	8 学时
第九单元	出院	如何防止出院后药物反应;出院小结的书写	8 学时



## **The Consultation Guidance Nurses in Outpatient Clinic**

1. Work under the leadership of head nurses.
2. Be dignified in appearance and pleasant in manner; welcome every patient with a smiling face.
3. Establish the notion of "Patient First"; treat patients in a polite, amiable and considerate way.
4. Have a deep understanding of the specialties of various experts in various fields, as well as various check-up items and instruments.
5. Be able to triage patients on the basis of their illness.
6. Be required to inform the Medical Affairs Department and Nursing Department as well as the medical staff for the timely treatment in case of an emergency.
7. Be responsible for writing a daily statistical report and presenting it to the leadership.
8. Be responsible for performing patients' admitting procedures and leading them into the ward nurses' station and then make the nurses take care of them instead.
9. Assist patients to register, calculate the price, get the medicine, and inform them of the administration of medication.

## **门诊导医护士岗位职责**

1. 在护士长的领导下开展工作。
2. 仪表端庄,举止大方,面带微笑迎接每一个病人。
3. 树立“病人至上”的观念,语言文明、礼貌待人、态度和蔼、服务周到。
4. 熟悉各科专家的特长及各种检查项目、仪器。
5. 根据病情做好分诊工作。
6. 遇到急需抢救的病人时,除通知医务人员外还要通知医务科、护理部,以便及时组织抢救。
7. 负责每天相关报表的统计和上报。
8. 负责为病人办理入院手续,并引导到病房护士站,交病房护士接待。
9. 协助病人挂号、计价、取药,并告知用药方法。

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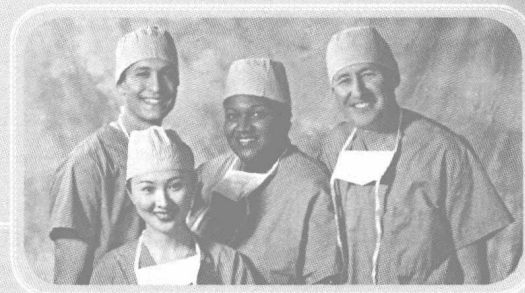
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# Unit 1

## Introduction Admission



### Warm-up

1 Match the Chinese professional titles to their English counterparts.

- |              |                            |
|--------------|----------------------------|
| 1) 医士        | A. Assistant Doctor        |
| 2) 儿科主任医师    | B. Nurse-in-charge         |
| 3) 牙科主治医师    | C. Assistant Pharmacist    |
| 4) 眼科主治医师    | D. Senior Technologist     |
| 5) 主任医师(讲课)  | E. Professor of Medicine   |
| 6) 外科主治医师    | F. Pharmacist-in-charge    |
| 7) 主管技师      | G. Technologist-in-charge  |
| 8) 药士        | H. Professor of Pediatrics |
| 9) 技士        | I. Surgeon-in-charge       |
| 10) 主任技师     | J. Oculist-in-charge       |
| 11) 主管药师     | K. Dentist-in-charge       |
| 12) 药师       | L. Physician-in-charge     |
| 13) 主任药师     | M. Technologist            |
| 14) 主管护师     | N. Professor of Nursing    |
| 15) 技师       | O. Pharmacist              |
| 16) 医师       | P. Nurse Practitioner      |
| 17) 主任医师(医疗) | Q. Professor of Pharmacy   |
| 18) 主治医师     | R. Technician              |
| 19) 主任护师     | S. Professor of Treatment  |
| 20) 护士       | T. Doctor                  |
| 21) 内科主治医师   | U. Doctor-in-charge        |
| 22) 妇科主治医师   | V. Gynecologist-in-charge  |



## 2

## Vocabulary preparation

registration [ˌredʒɪ'streɪʃən] *n.* 挂号

wretched [ˈretʃɪd] *adj.* 可怜的; 恶劣的

sign-post 路标

gender [ˈdʒendə] *n.* 性别

corridor [ˈkɒrɪdɔ:(r)] *n.* 走廊; 通道

provide [prəˈvaɪd] *vi.* 供给, 提供 *vt.* 提供

numerous [ˈnju:mərəs] *adj.* 为数众多的, 许多

transfusion [trænsˈfju:ʒən] *n.* [医] 输血(法); 输液(法)

viewpoint [ˈvju:pɔɪnt] *n.* 观点, 看法

I. V. (Intravenous [ɪntrəˈvi:nəs] injection [ɪnˈdʒekʃən])  
静脉注射

supervise [ˈsju:pəvaɪz] *vt.* 监督; 管理; 指导

facility [fəˈsɪlɪtɪ] *n.* 设施, 设备; 灵巧, 容易, 熟练

critically [ˈkrɪtɪkəlɪ] *adv.* 危急地

intensive [ɪnˈtensɪv] *adj.* 深入细致的, 透彻的

dedicated [ˈdedɪkətɪd] *adj.* 献身的; 一心一意的; 热诚的

monitor [ˈmɒnɪtə] *n.* 监督器, 级长, 监听员; [计算机] 显示器, 监视器 *v.* 监视, 监听, 监督

commemorate [kəˈmeməreɪt] *v.* 纪念, 庆祝

hygiene [ˈhaɪdʒi:n] *n.* 卫生

unsanitary [ˌʌnˈsænɪtəri] *adj.* 不卫生的, 有碍健康的, 不健康的

hail [heɪl] *n.* 冰雹; 致敬, 招呼 *v.* 下冰雹; 向……欢呼, 致敬, 招呼 *int.* 万岁! 欢迎

## 3

## Main phrases

run a high fever

发高烧

register with

挂(某科)的号

be in close contact with

与……密切接触

around the clock

整天整夜, 日以继夜地

work out

产生预期结果, 算出

## Situational Dialogues

## 1

Try to make out the following sections by putting Chinese into English.

Sample A

Patient: (To the nurse) Excuse me, where should I queue up to register?

Nurse: \_\_\_\_\_

刚来就诊的请在此排队  
(pointing to the line)。挂  
号费一元, 在那里付费后  
他们会给您一张挂号单。  
请您填好后交给我。

(The patient queues up, and shortly reaches the window. After getting a card and filling it in, the patient takes it back to the desk.)

Nurse: \_\_\_\_\_

您哪里不舒服?

Patient: Since this morning I've had a high temperature, and I feel wretched.

Nurse: \_\_\_\_\_

如果是这样, 您最好到内  
科就诊。

Patient: Which way should I go?

Nurse: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

上二楼,在右边您可以看见路标指示。把您的挂号单交给医生。

Patient: Is it very busy?

Nurse: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Patient: Oh, good. Thank you. (The patient goes to the second floor.)

一般是那样,不过今天您很幸运。

### Sample B

Nurse: Good morning.

Patient: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

早上好!

Nurse: What seems to be the problem?

Patient: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

我一直发高烧,感觉非常难受。

Nurse: How long have you had the problem?

Patient: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

从昨晚开始的。

Nurse: Well, have you ever been here before?

Patient: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

事实上,我刚来这个城市。

Nurse: OK. In that case, you have to fill in this registration card. Your age, gender, address and things like that.

Patient: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

没问题。那么请问我该挂哪个科室的号呢?

Nurse: You'd better go to the medical department.

Patient: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

这是我的挂号单。

Nurse: Thank you. The registration fee is one yuan.

Patient: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

好的。但是,能告诉我怎么去内科吗?

Nurse: Take the lift to the third floor and then make a left turn. Go along the corridor until you see the sign on your right.

Patient: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

谢谢!

Nurse: You're welcome.

## 2

### Use the related sentence patterns to make dialogues.

1) What seems to be the trouble/problem? 你怎么啦?

What's wrong with your ear? 你的耳朵怎么了?

2) What's troubling you? /Where does it hurt? /In what way are you feeling sick? /What seems to be bothering you? /Tell me what your problem is.

你哪里不舒服?

3) Since when have you been feeling like that?

什么时候开始有这种感觉的?

4) How long has it been this way? 这样多久了?

5) Have you taken any medicine for it? 你吃过什么药吗?

6) How long have you had this trouble? 你得这病有多久了?

7) Do you feel tired? 你感觉疲倦吗?

8) Are you feeling sick? 你感到恶心吗?

9) Any vomiting? 有没有呕吐?

10) Do you cough? 你咳嗽吗?

- 11) Do you feel short of breath sometimes? 你有时觉得气短吗?  
 12) Do you have any appetite? 你吃东西有胃口吗?  
 13) Do you have any difficulty breathing? 你呼

吸有困难吗?

14) How is your sleep? 你睡眠怎样?

15) Did you suffer from an allergy? 你有过敏史吗?

### 3

Make dialogues with your partner according to the situations and clues given below.

- 1) A foreigner visited our city. Because of the changeable spring weather, he got a high fever. So he went to the hospital. Make a conversation between the visitor and the nurse.  
 2) If you are a nurse of the Enquiry Desk, what will you do when someone with blood over his head comes into the hospital?

A large rectangular box with a dotted border, intended for students to write their dialogues.

## Reading Comprehension . . . . .

### The Work of the Nurses



The physicians in a hospital form the core of the medical staff. But they could not provide effective medical care to their patients without the help of the numerous other medical employees. From the viewpoint of the patients, the nursing staff is particularly important. Nurses are usually in close contact with patients as long as they are in the hospital. A nurse does not study for as many years as a doctor. However, each must be equally dedicated. Caring for sick persons requires a great deal of patience and concern.

The nursing staff in a hospital is usually quite large and diverse. There are registered nurses (RNs), licensed practical nurses (LPNs), nurse aides and orderlies. The general term nurse refers to a person trained to offer beside care to sick persons.

To serve as a director of nursing in a hospital, one must be trained as a registered professional nurse, otherwise known as a RN. A RN assumes responsibility for a patient's needs, depending on the instruction of the attending physician. This kind of nurse also regularly administers medicine, assists with blood transfusions, and administers IVs.

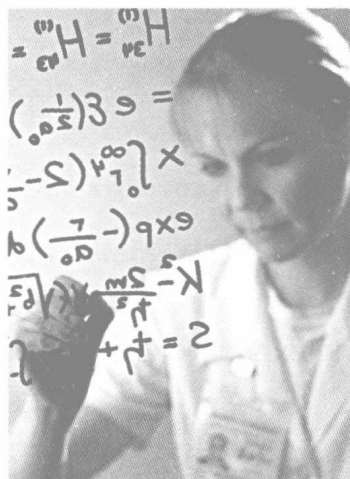
RNs have more training than licensed practical nurses. LPNs are also known as Registered Practical Nurses (RPNs) in Ontario, Canada. They are called Enrolled Nurses (ENs) in Australia and New Zealand and as State Enrolled Nurses (SENs) in the United Kingdom. LPNs can perform simple as well as complex medical procedures, but must operate under the supervision of either a Registered Nurse (RN) or a physician. LPNs work in a variety of health care settings.

Other employees who come under the leadership of the director of nursing are nurse aides and orderlies. They are often found working under the supervision of physicians in clinics and hospitals, or in private home health care. In long term care facilities, they spend most of their time with patients, who perform routine functions to assist the RNs and LPNs.

Under the supervision of the head nurse, the nursing staff in a hospital ward must attend to patients' needs. This responsibility continues around the clock, so nurses must work in shifts. A shift is a period of duty; others work odd shifts. All of them work out of a central area on the ward called the Nurse Station.

A nurse must always be alert. She can never afford to be careless. This is true in all nursing situations, but it is especially true in the intensive care unit. Patients under intensive care are critically ill, and they must be monitored at all times. The nurses who do intensive care duty have one of the most demanding jobs in the hospital.

Serving as a nurse on a hospital nursing staff can be a very rewarding job. But it is not an easy one. Not every person is suited to become a nurse. Only very dedicated people have chosen nursing as a profession.



## Notes

1. ... in close contact with patients as long as they are ...

只要患者在医院中, 护士就常与他们保持密切的接触。

- 1) be in contact with 意为“在接触中”, 例如:  
Our troops are in contact with the enemy.
- 2) as long as 意为“只要, 如果”, 例如:

You may borrow my bike as long as you don't lend it to other people. 只要不把我的车借给别人你就可以借它。

2. Caring for sick persons requires a great deal of patience and concern.

句中“Caring for sick persons”动名词短语做主语。  
下文中 Serving as a nurse on a hospital nursing staff



用法一样。

3. The general term nurse refers to a person trained to offer beside care to sick persons.

句中 trained to offer beside care to sick person 是过去分词短语做定语修饰 persons。

4. ... otherwise known as a RN.

作为医院里的护理部主任,必须是经过训练成为一名注册的专业护士,否则即为注册护士。RN 为 Registered Nurse 之缩写。

5. IV 为 intravenous injection(静脉注射)之缩写。

6. Other employees who come under the leadership of the director of nursing are nurse aide and orderlies.  
句中 who ... nursing 是定语从句修饰主语 employees。

7. In long term care facilities, they sometimes supervise nursing assistants and orderlies, who perform routine functions to assist the RNs and LPNs.

句中 who ... 引导的从句为非限定性定语从句。

8. around the clock 整天整夜,日以继夜地。

## Exercises

### I Answer the following questions.

- Where can we find the nurse?
- What can we infer from the passage about the nurses?
- What can we infer from the passage about the nursing?
- What is the prerequisite of becoming a RN?
- What is the difference between doctors and nurses?
- From the last paragraph, what can we learn about nurses?
- How many stages can we divide the nurses into usually? What are they?
- What is the main idea of the passage?

### II Match the words and expressions on the left with their explanations on the right.

- |                |  |
|----------------|--|
| 1. physician   | A. licensed practical nurse  |
| 2. IV          | B. registered nurse  |
| 3. clinic      | C. a source of materials to nourish the body   |
| 4. RN          | D. intravenous injection   |
| 5. LPN         | E. a condition promoting sanitary practices  |
| 6. nutrition   | F. management by overseeing the performance or operation of a person or group                                      |
| 7. hygiene     | G. a medical establishment run by a group of medical specialists   |
| 8. supervision | H. a licensed medical practitioner   |
| 9. monitor     | I. the properties that distinguish organisms on the basis of their reproductive roles                              |
| 10. gender     | J. a piece of electronic equipment that keeps track of the operation of a system continuously and warns of trouble |