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就诊英语 视听说

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Medicine English: Viewing Listening & Speaking



就诊实践

语言知识

交际技巧



化学工业出版社

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Medicine English: Viewing Listening & Speaking

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全书共设计有十二个单元,包括内科、外科、妇科、眼科、耳鼻喉科、药剂科、创伤科等单元,全书涵盖常见的就诊案例,而且每个单元皆采用模块形式编写,由浅入深,环环相扣,着力突出“交际技巧”、“语言知识”和“就诊实践”三个方面的有机融合。交际技巧的讲授主要基于医疗实践活动;语言知识部分借助于视听说练习,提高学习者的语言运用能力;就诊实践部分则通过病例就诊分析和角色扮演等,为学习者提供一个将交际技巧及语言知识结合起来加以应用的机会。

本教材主要面向高等院校学生,可作为临床医学英语的视听说课程教材,也可作为英语专业学生的 ESP 后续课程教材或选修课程教材,也可供其他从医人员或相关学习者使用。

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前言

随着中国国际化进程的推进和经济全球化的发展,各个领域的外籍人士不断增加。这种发展趋势意味着在医学领域的涉外案例将不断增多,而医患之间的交流活动能否顺利进行将取决于医生和患者的外语口语表达能力。临床医学专业学生掌握着扎实的医学专业知识却不知道如何使用外语开口问诊,已然是该类学生实际应用能力提高的瓶颈,亟待突破;与此同时,外籍病人注重维护个人隐私的特点决定了医生们必须在无翻译人员的帮助下,独立完成问诊等环节。由于医学类英语口语教材建设的起步较晚,特别是受到影视制作和设备的限制,目前与之相适应的教材和配套音像材料比较缺乏,为了填补就诊英语视听说教材的空白,该教材编写组与医院一线的专家共同研讨、梳理相关资料、认真设计和编撰了该教材的体例和内容,以期适应和满足教学与实践需求。

本书具有以下特点:

1. 突出实用:每单元的主题都紧扣就诊活动的某一类病例,练习也都围绕交际实践中将要面对并应该有所了解和掌握的问题展开;每一个模块都基于一个模拟的就诊情景,使学员在掌握语言技能的同时,能够在模拟就诊环境中操练医生的英语交际技能,并了解或巩固相关的医学知识。

2. 操练频繁:每单元从关键且容易理解的医学背景知识切入主题,从不同角度帮助学员举一反三地操练英语听说技能,提高就诊英语的运用能力。活动形式灵活丰富,使教学成为视、听、说、讨论、评价等多种形式有机结合的活动。教材提供配套课件,便于学员自主学习或教师开展课堂教学。

3. 针对性强:教材内容的选材和练习的设计均充分体现了中国从医人员和相关学习者的特点和实际水平,并充分考虑了中国从医人员面对外籍病患的各种表达困难和尴尬处境。学习目标的设定满足了大学英语课程教学要求的规定,并且紧扣专门用途英语的教学要求。

4. 内容丰富:教材涉及从医人员面对外籍病患的主要就诊案例,每个主题都包括词块,句型,对话,音频以及视频等资料,内容精彩多样。

5. 涵盖文化:教材提供的各类就医文化及时补充了目前多数医用英语教材的遗憾,特别是由视频引出继而展开的各类练习和讨论,将帮助从医人员正确面对及处理外籍病患所注重的文化和传统观念。

本教材单元栏目

Part I Warm-up 热身练习

以视频为学习内容,辅以翻译和讨论练习,帮助学生了解相关就诊场景。

Part II Lead-in (Background Medical Knowledge) 相关医学背景知识导入

以篇章阅读的形式展现,辅以讨论题,帮助学生积累相关医学常识。

Part III Language Focus 语言要点学习

按照病例的不同，分类归纳并补充与单元主题相关的常用表达方式，供学员学以致用。

Part IV Listening Practice 听力练习

涵盖与问诊主题密切相关的对话音频，侧重学员听力技巧和语音语调的训练和培养。辅以填空和判断题，帮助学生理解就诊活动中常用的表达术语。

Part V Medical Case Analysis 病例分析

重点学习围绕病例展开的问诊对话，分析针对不同患者，从医人员的不同表达方式和检查指示，着重培养从医人员英语语言的综合运用能力。在分析学习的基础上，开展角色扮演活动，实现互动和操练的教学目的。

Part VI Culture Note 文化学习

由视频及相关练习组成。每个视频的相关练习包括：Before-watching、While-watching 以及 After-watching。通过视频的学习和讨论，增强患者和医务工作者的国际医学文化意识。

该教材能够有效满足高校和社会相关机构在培养复合型人才时对教材的需求。本书除了提供与教材内容相对应的音频和视频文字材料外，还提供了所有素材的中文翻译。精心编排设计的配套课件一定能够给师生带来全新的教学效果，配套课件获取请登录 <http://www2.nbu.edu.cn/lianghong/course/>，用户名：jiuzhenyingyu，登录密码：nbuabc。通过学习该教材可以帮助现任医生们以及临床医学专业学生在巩固和提高专业技术和知识的同时，及时有效地提高在问诊等各个环节的英语口语能力。

本书在编写和出版过程中得到了宁波市第一医院的领导和专家的支持和鼓励；宁波大学外语学院杨廷君老师和医学院张俊芳老师多次给予指导。对此，谨向他们对本书的贡献表示衷心的感谢。

本书由宁波大学梁虹任主编，邬蔚群和窦月梅任副主编。编者怀着为中国专门用途英语教学改革略尽绵薄之力的心情编写了这本教材。由于编者经验不足，水平有限，缺点在所难免。我们诚挚地希望广大师生和医务工作者提出批评和建议，以便使该教材在今后的修订中不断得到改进和完善。

编者

2014年3月于宁波大学

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Unit 1

General Introduction

Patients come in all different shapes and sizes. They also speak many different languages. Whether you are working abroad or at home, there will come a time when you will need to rely on English to communicate. This book can help nurses, doctors, pharmacists, paramedics, receptionists, specialists or even those who volunteer. It will help you learn some basic English expressions, vocabulary and dialogues related to the medical field. What's more, it provides you with cultural tips to help you gain insight into American medical culture. By studying and practising Medicine English, you will be able to make your patients feel more comfortable, and have a better understanding of their needs. You will also learn how to talk to their loved ones and communicate with other medical staff who speak English.

病人形色各异，他们也可能说不同的语言。不论你是在国内还是在海外工作，都会遇到用英语进行交流的情形。本书可以帮助护士，医生，药剂师，护理人员，接待员，专家甚至志愿者。它可以帮助你学会基本的医学英语词汇，表达法和对话；更重要的是，它还提供了文化小贴士，帮助你了解美国的医学文化。通过学习和使用医学英语，你会使病人感觉更舒服，能更好地理解他们的需求。你也可以学会与他们的家人交流或者与其他说英语的同行交流。

Part I Warm-up



Work in pairs. Watch the video clip and do the following exercises.



● **Task 1** Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 对不起，有很多病人在等候着。
2. 好了，全部缝合好了。
3. 你可能会留下一个伤疤。
4. 过几天我要给你拆线。
5. 五天后你需要再回来一趟。

● **Task 2** Discussion

How do you feel after watching this video clip?

Part II Lead-in

Passage Reading

Anemia

Anemia is a decrease in number of red blood cells (RBCs) or less than the normal quantity of hemoglobin in the blood. However, it can include decreased oxygen-binding ability of each hemoglobin molecule due to deformity or lack in numerical development as in some other types of hemoglobin deficiency. Because hemoglobin (found inside RBCs) normally carries oxygen from the lungs to the capillaries, anemia leads to hypoxia (lack of oxygen) in organs. Since all human cells depend on oxygen for survival, varying degrees of anemia can have a wide range of clinical consequences.

Anemia is the most common disorder of the blood. The several kinds of anemia are produced by a variety of underlying causes. It can be classified in a variety of ways, based on the morphology of RBCs, underlying etiologic mechanisms, and discernible clinical spectra, to mention a few. The three main classes include excessive blood loss (acutely such as a hemorrhage or chronically through low-volume loss), excessive blood cell destruction (hemolysis) or deficient red blood cell production (ineffective hematopoiesis).

Of the two major approaches to diagnosis, the “kinetic” approach involves evaluating production, destruction and loss, and the “morphologic” approach groups anemia by red blood cell size. The morphologic approach uses a quickly available and low-cost lab test as its starting point (the MCV), although this test can lack specificity and sensitivity in many diseases. On the other hand, focusing early on the question of production may allow the clinician to expose cases more rapidly where multiple causes of anemia coexist.

Questions for discussion

1. What is anemia and what causes it?
2. How to diagnose anemia?

Part III Language Focus

New Words 生词

Stomatological Medical Hospital 口腔医院
Reception Area 导医处
Outpatient Department 门诊部
Surgical Department/Surgery 外科
Obstetrics and Gynecology 妇产科
Ophthalmology 眼科
Stomatology/ Dental Department 口腔科
Emergency Department 急诊科
Hematology 血液科
Pharmacy 药剂科
Infection Disease 感染科
Neurology and Psychiatry 神经科
asthma 哮喘
hepatitis 肝炎
apoplexy/ stroke 中风
enteritis 肠炎
gout 痛风
influenza 流感
tumor 肿瘤
cerebral hemorrhage 脑出血
Parkinson's disease 帕金森病
appendicitis 阑尾炎
cancer of breast 乳腺癌

Chinese Medical Hospital 中医院
Inpatient Department 住院部
Registration Area 挂号处
Internal Medicine 内科
Pediatrics 儿科
Otorhinolaryngology 耳鼻喉科
Dermatology 皮肤科
Nursing 护理科
ICU/Intensive care unit 重症监护室
Rehabilitation 康复科
Orthopaedics 骨科
Imaging Department 影像科
diabetes 糖尿病
anemia 贫血
bronchitis 支气管炎
gastric ulcer 胃溃疡
hypertension 高血压
leukemia 白血病
pneumonia 肺炎
concussion of brain 脑震荡
cervical spondylosis 颈椎病
cataract 白内障
acne 痤疮

Useful Sentences & Paragraphs 句子和段落

• 在导医台

1. May I help you / How can I help you? 有什么能帮你的吗?
2. Registration for initial visits is at the counter over there. 第一次看病登记在那里办理。
3. Which department do you want to see? 你要去哪个部门?
4. Well, I suggest you go for internal medicine. Please wait in the waiting room till you are called. 我建议你去看内科。请在候诊室等待叫号。

• 在候诊处

1. If you do not have Medical Health Insurance you will have to pay for the medical bill. 如果

你没有医疗健康保险就必须付医疗费。

2. Do you have your history sheet? 你有病历吗?
3. This is your registration card. 这是你的就诊卡。
4. They will see you immediately. 他们马上会给你看病的。

● 在门诊处

1. Let me know if you become sick while waiting. 如果在候诊的过程中感到恶心请告诉我。
2. You will be the 3rd to be seen, please wait for a moment. 你是第三位, 请稍等。
3. I'm not going to do anything to hurt you. 我不会弄痛你的。
4. I need a urine specimen, here is the container. 需要你的尿样, 这是取样盒。

● 开始与病人的对话

1. What's bothering you?/What's the matter with you?/What's the trouble?/What seems to be the problem?/What is the complaint? /What is wrong with you? 你哪里不舒服?
2. What are the symptoms? 有何症状?
3. Aren't you feeling well? 你觉得不舒服吗?
4. Do you have a temperature? 你发烧了吗?
5. You look pale and tired. 你看起来苍白疲乏。

● 告诉病人要做什么

1. Let me take your temperature. 让我量一下你的体温。
2. Let me feel your pulse. 让我摸一下你的脉搏。
3. Put the thermometer under your arm, please. 请把体温计放在你的腋下。

● 安慰病人要放松

1. Put your heart at ease. 放心。
2. It's not life threatening. 不会危及生命的。
3. It's not dead serious. 不是很严重的。

● 病情反馈

1. I'm afraid I feel rather under the weather. 我觉得不舒服。
2. I've been feeling sick for the past several days. 过去几天内我都觉得恶心。
3. I have a rash (疹子) on my arms and legs. 我的胳膊上和腿上都起了疹子。
4. I've got a pain in my back. 我背疼。
5. I have a cough/sore throat/headache/pains in my chest/a bad cold. 我咳嗽/喉咙疼/头痛/胸口疼/感冒得很厉害。
6. I cough a great deal at night. 我夜里咳得厉害。
7. I've got no appetite. 我没有胃口。
8. I don't feel like eating anything. 我什么也不想吃。
9. I feel chilly/dizzy. 我感觉冷/眩晕。
10. I feel like vomiting. 我想吐。
11. I have been losing sleep. 我一直失眠。
12. My whole body feels weak. 我感觉全身虚弱。

13. There's a bitter taste in my mouth. 我嘴里有苦味。

14. It keeps hanging on. 这病一直不好。

● 身体检查指示语

1. I need to examine you, please lie down on the couch/lie over there. 我需要给你做个检查, 请躺在床上/躺在那里。

2. Undress down to the waist/remove your trousers/lower your skirt. 请脱掉上衣/脱掉裤子/拉低裙子。

3. Please breathe slowly./Please relax the muscles of your abdomen. 请缓缓呼吸/放松腹部肌肉。

4. Thanks, I have finished. You can dress now. 谢谢, 我检查完毕。你可以穿上衣服了。

5. Please turn onto your right side/left side. 请转向右边/左边。

6. Please lift your right /left leg up. 请抬起右腿/左腿。

7. Please turn around and show me your back. 请转过来让我看看你的背。

8. Please bend forward/backward as far as you can. 请尽可能地向前倾/向后仰。

9. Please lift your arms to the side. /Please put your arms forward. 请把手臂向两边伸展/请向前伸手臂。

10. I am going to put a tourniquet around your upper arm. Please keep your arm still. 我要在你的上臂绑一个血压计。请保持手臂不动。

11. Your blood pressure is 120/90 mmHg (120 over 90). 你的血压是 120/90mmHg。

● 病史询问

1. Do you have a family history of diabetes, heart problems, cancer, lung complaints? 您家族中是否有糖尿病、心脏病、癌症或呼吸疾病的病史?

2. Do you have any existing medical health problems? 你现在有什么已经确诊的病吗?

3. Are you on any medication for existing health problems? 你现在吃什么药?

4. Have you had any illness or physical problems recently? 你最近是否得过什么病或者身体有什么问题吗?

5. Is there anything you need to tell me, that you think will be useful? 你觉得还有哪些对病情有用的信息可以提供给我?

● 医嘱

1. Take the pills three times a day before meals. 这药片一天吃三次, 饭前服用。

2. Drink a lot of water and take plenty of rest. 多喝水, 多休息。

3. Eat plenty of food rich in vitamin C. 多吃富含维生素 C 的食物。

Part IV Listening Practice



Task 1 Listen to the following dialogue and try to fill in the missing words.

P: Hello, doctor.

D: Well, what seems to be the (1) _____, Mr. Williams?

P: It's nothing serious actually, doctor. It's ... Well ... I get tired very easily recently, and I often (2) _____ during meeting hours, sometimes even while I'm dining.

D: How long has this been (3)_____?

P: About two months. I didn't pay much attention to it at the beginning, but you see, I got fired this morning. I dozed off while we were having an important meeting, right in front of the boss. I was very (4)_____.

D: Well, how was your (5)_____?

P: Pretty good, I'd say.

D: You haven't (6)_____, have you?

P: No, doctor. Actually, I've put on two pounds.

D: (7)_____ your shirt, please.

(The patient unbuttons his shirt and the doctor carries out the physical examination.)

P: Well, doctor?

D: You'll have some (8)_____ to know for sure.

P: What examinations?

D: A (9)_____ and (10)_____ test. You can come back next week, say 4 pm to see the results.

Task 2 Listen to the above dialogue again and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

- ☐ 1. The patient thinks he is seriously ill.
- ☐ 2. The patient was fired because he dozed off while at an important meeting.
- ☐ 3. The doctor asks the patient a question about his appetite.
- ☐ 4. The patient has lost weight.
- ☐ 5. The doctor asks the patient to do some examination.

Part V Medical Case Analysis

Task 1 Read the following dialogue at reception area and understand the procedure.

Medical Case 1- at the Reception Area

Patient: Excuse me, where do I queue up to register?

Doctor: That is the line for new patients (Pointing to the line). The registration fee will be 7 yuan.

Pay over there and they will give you a registration card. Fill it in and bring it back to me.

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

Doctor: What is the problem?

Patient: Since this morning I have had temperature, and I feel generally wretched.

Doctor: In that case, you'd better go to the Medical Department.

Patient: Which way do I go?

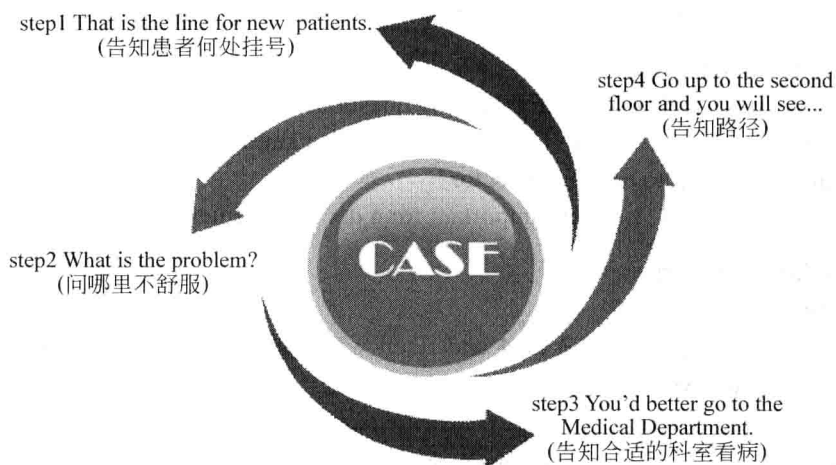
Doctor: Go up to the second floor and you will see it sign-posted to the right. Give the doctor your registration card.

Patient: Is it very busy?

Doctor: Normally yes, but today you are lucky.

Patient: Oh, good, thank you.

The chart of the diagnosis procedure of case 1



Task 2 Read the following case and analyze the procedure of the diagnosis.

Medical Case 2- Anemia

Doctor: Now, what seems to be the trouble?

Wang: It's nothing serious. But I always have a headache, and I haven't slept properly for several weeks. I've also lost appetite and my eyes are burning.

Doctor: Mm, you do look rather pale. Let me take your temperature. Would you put the thermometer under your arm, please? Now, let me listen to your pulse. Mm, do you feel weak?

Wang: Yes, I never seem to have any energy.

Doctor: I'll give you a blood test. Would you roll up your sleeve?

...

Doctor: Just as I thought. You're anemic. You'd better pay more attention to your diet. Eat plenty of fresh fruit and vegetables and food high in protein. And don't stay up late working. Try to get more rest.

Wang: Thank you.

Directions:

Based on the above medical case, please write down the expressions used in each step.

Step 1

Step 2

Step 3

Step 4

Part VI Culture Note

Section A Before-watching

Directions: Work in groups of 3 or 4 and discuss the following questions.

Q1 Are doctors highly respected in China?

Q2 What are the ways to show that a doctor respects a patient?

Q3 How to improve the relationship between doctors and patients in China?

Section B While-watching

Directions: Work in pairs and answer the following questions.

Q1 Why did Hunter want Yang to find out the patient's name?

Q2 Why did Yang want to become a doctor?

Q3 In your point of view, is it very important for a doctor to remember a patient's name?

Section C After-watching

1. Retelling

Directions: Work in groups of 3 or 4 and retell what happened in the movie scene you just watched. You can use the words given below as hints.

a competition

win all the contests

die in a car accident

keep one's chest closed

feel one's heart stop beating

get a surgery

find out one's name

be with sb. in a car

bleed much

2. Video dubbing performances

Practice by reading along with subtitles and break into groups based on interest and try to dub the video clips.

附 Script and Translation

Part I Warm-up (Video's Script & Translation)

Ms Lu: You'd better get some help and rather than messing around here.

卢女士: 与其在这里浪费时间, 不如找人帮我啊。

Intern 1: Is she crazy or something?

实习医生 1: 她疯了吗?

Dr. Stevens: No, I don't think so. Please, please sit down. I really need to look at your arm. OK.

斯蒂文斯医生: 不, 我觉得不是。请坐下吧。我真的要处理一下你的胳膊。好的。

Ms Lu: She was a child when I left her. It's not a good place, but we can make a lot of money. When are you free?

卢女士: 我离开她时, 她还很小。那不是个好地方, 但是我们能赚很多钱。你什么时候有空?

Dr. Stevens: I'm sorry. I have patients lined up. I don't have time. I don't understand you. I'm sorry.

斯蒂文斯医生: 我很抱歉, 其他病人在等我。我没有空。我也不懂你在说什么。抱歉。

Ms Lu: How could I make you understand? See you.

卢女士: 我怎么才能让你听懂? 再见。

Dr. Stevens: Anybody else?

斯蒂文斯医生: 还有人吗?

Nurse: No. No more.

护士: 没有了。

Dr. Stevens: I need a bed. Ms Lu? Ms Lu, wait. Ms Lu, what is it? Hello. Oh, my God. It's OK. It's OK. I will help, OK? It's deep, I need to clean it out.

斯蒂文斯医生：我需要睡一会。卢女士，请等等。卢女士，怎么了？你好！哦，天哪！没事的，我会帮你的。
伤口很深，我需要清理伤口。

Lu's daughter: Machine broke in the factory. It fall.

卢女士女儿：厂里的机器坏了，掉下来了。

Dr. Stevens: You speak English. Just...if you could come inside.

斯蒂文斯医生：你会说英语。你可以进去吗？

Lu's daughter: No, no, no inside, no... jail.

卢女士女儿：不能去，要进监狱的。

Dr. Stevens: Jail? She came inside.

斯蒂文斯医生：进监狱吗？她进过医院的。

Lu's daughter: She green card. Me, no.

卢女士女儿：她有绿卡，我没有。

Dr. Stevens: You are illegal. That's OK. We don't have to tell them that. I just need to get you inside, I have to sew that up.

斯蒂文斯医生：你是非法移民。没有关系的，我们不说就是了。我只是想叫你进去，我要缝一下……

Lu's daughter: No. No inside.

卢女士女儿：不能去。

Dr. Stevens: Please, I promise. I promise you won't go to jail. Just..., it's raining, please come inside. ...OK, OK, OK. Not inside. Uh...wait here, OK? Wait. I will come back. I'll be back. ...OK, you are all sewn up.

That's pretty good. I could have done a better job if I had more light. You might have a scar.

斯蒂文斯医生：我保证没事。我保证你不会进监狱的。现在还在下雨，请进来吧。……好的，不进去。在这里等我，好吗？我会回来的。马上回来。……好了，都缝好了。缝得还不错。要是亮点的话，我还能干得更好。你会有疤。

Lu's daughter: It is good.

卢女士女儿：很好了。

Dr. Stevens: You are going to need to come back in 5 days. I am going to need to check the wound and remove the stitches. OK? Here is my pager number on this card. Right here, OK? We'll meet right back here, OK? You have to come back. But you can't tell anybody that I helped you outside of the hospital, or I might lose my job. Understand?

斯蒂文斯医生：你5天后还要再来一次。我得检查伤口拆线。可以吗？卡上有我的手机号。写在这儿了，明白吗？我们就在这里见面，好吗？你一定得来。但是你不可以告诉别人我在医院外帮助了你，我会被开除的。明白吗？

Lu's daughter: Yes, come back and don't tell.

卢女士女儿：是的，回来，不告诉别人。

Dr. Stevens: Yes. That's it. I am done. You can go. I'll see you in 5 days.

斯蒂文斯医生：好了，结束了，你可以走了。5天后见。

Lu's daughter: Yes, see you.

卢女士女儿：好的。再见。

Ms Lu: She is my only family. You are really a good person. You are also an awesome doctor. Thank you very much.

卢女士：她是我唯一的亲人。你真是一个大好人，也是一个好医生。非常感谢你。

Dr. Stevens: Thank you.

斯蒂文斯医生：谢谢你。

Part II Lead-in (Translation)

贫血

贫血是指红细胞数量减少或血液中红细胞数量比血红素少。然而，它也指由于某一缺陷或其他血红蛋白

缺陷所导致的血红蛋白数量减少而使血红蛋白分子结合氧的能力减弱。因为正常情况下, 血红蛋白将氧从肺部运送到毛细血管, 而贫血导致器官组织缺氧。由于人类所有的细胞都依赖氧存活, 不同程度的贫血会产生一系列的临床后果。

贫血是最常见的血液紊乱。各类贫血是由多种原因引起的。根据红细胞的形态、潜在病因学的机制、可识别的临床范围, 它有很多种表现方式。三种主要的表现症状为过量失血(急性的如大出血, 慢性的是少量失血), 过度的血细胞破坏(溶血)或者产生有缺陷的红细胞(无效造血)。

两种主要的诊断方法中, 动力学法是衡量红细胞制造、破坏和损失的, 而形态法是通过红细胞数量将贫血分类。尽管形态法测试在许多疾病中缺少具体性和敏感性, 但它可以使用现有的价格便宜实验室测试作为起点。另一方面, 在因导致贫血的原因多样而难以定夺时, 尽早关注红细胞制造的问题可以使临床医生更快地发现问题。

Part IV Listening Practice (Dialogue & Translation)

P: Hello, doctor.

你好, 医生。

D: Well, what seems to be the trouble, Mr. Williams?

你哪里不舒服, 威廉先生?

P: It's nothing serious actually, doctor. It's ... Well ... I get tired very easily recently, and I often doze off during meeting hours, sometimes even while I'm dining.

也不是什么严重的病, 医生。是……呃, 我最近很容易疲倦, 而且我常在开会的时候睡着, 有时甚至吃饭的时候也会睡着。

D: How long has this been going on?

这种情况持续多长时间了?

P: About two months. I didn't pay much attention to it at the beginning, but you see, I got fired this morning. I dozed off while we were having an important meeting, right in front of the boss. I was very embarrassed.

大约有两个月了。一开始我没有太关注, 但是你瞧, 我今天早上被炒了。我们在开一个重要会议的时候我睡着了, 就在老板的眼皮底下。我真是尴尬极了。

D: Well, how was your appetite?

那么, 你胃口如何?

P: Pretty good, I'd say.

我得说很不错。

D: You haven't lost any weight, have you?

你体重没有下降吧?

P: No, doctor. Actually, I've put on two pounds.

没有, 医生。实际上, 我重了两磅。

D: Unbutton your shirt, please.

请解开衬衫。

(The patient unbuttons his shirt and the doctor carries out the physical examination.)

(病人解开衬衫, 医生进行身体检查。)

P: Well, doctor?

怎么样, 医生?

D: You'll have some laboratory examination to know for sure.

要进行一些实验室检查才能确定。

P: What examinations?

什么样的检查呢?

D: A blood and urine test. You can come back next week, say 4 pm to see the results.

血常规和尿常规。下周四点来取检查结果。

Part V Medical case (Translation)

Case 1 在导医台

患者：请问，我要到哪里排队挂号？

医生：新来的病患到那里排队（用手指排队处）。挂号费 7 元。在那边付费。他们会给你一个诊疗卡。填写完毕后给我。

（患者排队，很快到了窗口。拿到卡后填写完毕，患者将它拿给医生。）

医生：你哪里不舒服？

患者：今天早上开始我就发高烧，而且觉得很不舒服。

医生：这样的话，你最好去看内科。

患者：我要怎么走？

医生：上到二楼，你会看到一个向右的标记。把诊疗卡给医生。

患者：人很多吗？

医生：通常病人都很多的，但是你今天很走运。

患者：哦，好的，谢谢。

Case 2 贫血

医生：你怎么啦？

王：不是很要紧。但是我经常头痛，而且有好几个星期没有好好休息了。我胃口不好。眼睛刺痛。

医生：嗯，你看上去很苍白。我给你量一下体温。请把体温计放到你的腋下好吗？现在，让我听听你的脉搏。你觉得很虚弱吗？

王：是的，我总是觉得没有什么精力。

医生：你做一个血常规。把袖子卷起来好吗？

.....

医生：和我预想的一样。你有贫血。要注意饮食。多吃新鲜蔬菜和水果及高蛋白的食物。别熬夜。多休息。

王：谢谢。

Part VI Culture Note (Video's Script & Translation).

Script

Yang: Oh. The wife is here of the beating victim. She I.D. her husband so she wanted to...

杨：那个病人的太太来了。她认出她丈夫了。她想要.....

Hunter: What's his name? I wondered if you asked her her husband's name so that he could be a person to you. They are all people, Yang. This is not a game, a contest, or a competition to see who gets a surgery and who doesn't. They are people and we get to save them. Now you are good. You are excellent. You could win all the contests. But if that is why you are doing this then you shouldn't be. So did you find out his name?

亨特：他叫什么？我想知道你是否问了她丈夫的名字。这样，他在你面前起码是个人。杨，他们都是人啊。这不是用来决定由谁执刀的游戏、比赛或者竞争。他们是人，我们要救他们。你很优秀，很棒。你能赢得所有的竞赛。如果你所做的一切仅仅是为了这个目的，那是不对的。所以，你知道病人的名字了吗？

Yang: My Dad died when I was 9 in a car accident. I was with him in the car. While we waited for the ambulance I tried to keep his chest closed so he wouldn't bleed so much. When he died, my hands felt his heart stop beating. That is why I do this. It's also why I win all the contests. The patient's name is Tom.

杨：我 9 岁时爸爸在一场车祸中死了。我就在车里和他一起。在等待救护车的时候，我试图把他的胸腔合上希望能少流点血。他死的时候，我的手感受到了他的心脏停止跳动的瞬间。这就是我做医生的原因。这也是我为什么总比别人棒的原因。病人的名字叫汤姆。