

丛书顾问 文历阳 沈彬

全国高职高专医药院校工学结合“十二五”规划教材
供护理、临床医学、中医、药学、助产、检验、康复等专业使用



医药英语

主编 江晓东 冉凌云

Yiyao yingyu



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供基础医学、预防医学、临床医学、口腔医学、公共卫生、护理、药学、医学影像学等专业使用



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内 容 简 介

本书是全国高职高专医药院校工学结合“十二五”规划教材之一。

全书分为10个单元。每个单元分为医学图表(Picture & Chart)、情景对话(Situation Dialogue)、医学视野(Medical Horizon)、医院故事(Hospital Story)等内容。

本书根据教育部高等教育司颁布的《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》的相关内容,参考全国医护英语水平考试(METS)大纲的部分要求,针对高职高专医药院校学生的具体情况编写而成。本书体现了“学以致用”、“从做中学”的思路,力图使教学内容与学生职业场景相结合,以提高学生学习英语的兴趣。

本书供高职高专和成人专科护理、临床医学、中医、药学、助产、检验、康复等专业学生学习使用,也可供有初步英语基础的在职医护人员自学使用。

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前 言

本书根据教育部高等教育司颁布的《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》的相关内容,参考全国医护英语水平考试(METS)大纲的部分要求,针对高职高专医药院校学生的具体情况进行编写。其目的是通过情景对话、专业阅读训练,提高高职高专医药院校学生在实际工作中综合应用英语的能力。

本书针对高职高专医药院校各专业学生的英语基础学习能力和学习心理特点,以医学专业英语的相关理论为指导,将英语教学的新模式与医药科学的新知识、新进展、新观念有机整合,内容新颖、充实,注重实用性和时代性,强化以学生发展为本的理念,适应课堂任务型教学,注重学生自主学习能力的培养。教材内容参照职业教育与培训新模式,力争与用人单位实际需要接轨。

本书共 10 个单元。医学图表部分浅显、直观,旨在提高学生学习兴趣和培养学生从医学图表中获取重要信息的能力。情景对话部分以医护工作者实际工作经历为背景,以医疗服务流程中常见情景为题材,对话实用易学。学习者可以根据这些对话,学会用英语准确、流利地与患者或同事沟通。医学视野部分以医药领域新进展、新观念、新成就为主题,帮助学生在英语阅读中积累医药核心词汇,了解医药领域的信息和资讯。医院故事部分短小、简明、可读性强,是以医院为背景的英文故事,在培养学生英文阅读能力的同时提高学生的人文素养,体验患者和医护人员的情感世界,该部分内容为英语语言教学与医学学生人文教育有机融合进行有益的探索与尝试。课后练习含相关词汇练习、阅读理解练习和翻译练习。

本教材第 1 单元由陶倩(重庆三峡医药高等专科学校)编写,第 2 单元由晏柳清(重庆三峡医药高等专科学校)编写,第 3 单元由邬文婷(重庆三峡医药高等专科学校)编写,第 4 单元由王炎峰(重庆医药高等专科学校)编写,第 5 单元由陈琰晗(重庆医科大学护理学院)编写,第 6 单元、第 7 单元和附录 C 由冉凌云(昆明医学院护理学院)编写,第 8 单元由刘军(信阳职业技术学院)编写,第 9 单元、第 10 单元和附录 A、B 由江晓东(重庆三峡医药高等专科学校)编写。

在本书课文选材时,我们参阅了大量资料,在此对这些资料的作者和提供者表示衷心感谢。本书在编写过程中得到了昆明医学院护理学院院长李保刚副教授、美国南卡罗来纳州英语教师 Temple Sterling 及菲律宾护理临床指导教师 Maryknall 的大力帮助,谨对上述领导、专家和老教师表示诚挚的谢意。同时,衷心感谢重庆三峡医药高等专科学校和华中科技大学出版社给予的大力支持和鼓励。

由于时间紧迫和编者能力有限,书中可能还存在错漏之处,敬请本教材使用者批评指正。特别提示:本教材所提供的信息不能代替专业医护咨询或诊治;缩略语仅供阅读英文专业材料时参考,非临床使用标准。

编 者

2011 年 8 月

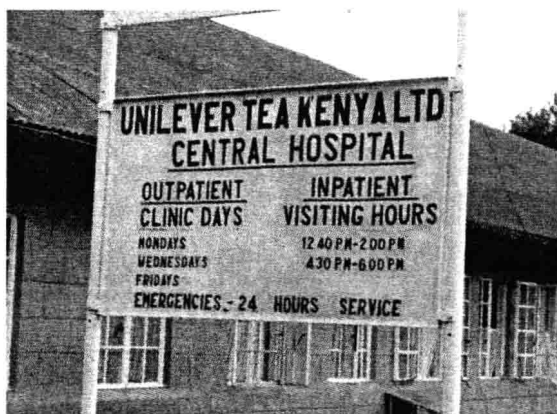
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Unit One

Part One Picture & Chart



New Words & Phrases

outpatient /'autpeɪfnt/ *n.* 门诊病人

inpatient /'ɪnpeɪfnt/ *n.* 住院病人

clinic /'klinik/ *n.* 诊所

emergency /i'mə:dʒənsi/ *n.* 紧急情况, 不测事件, 非常时刻



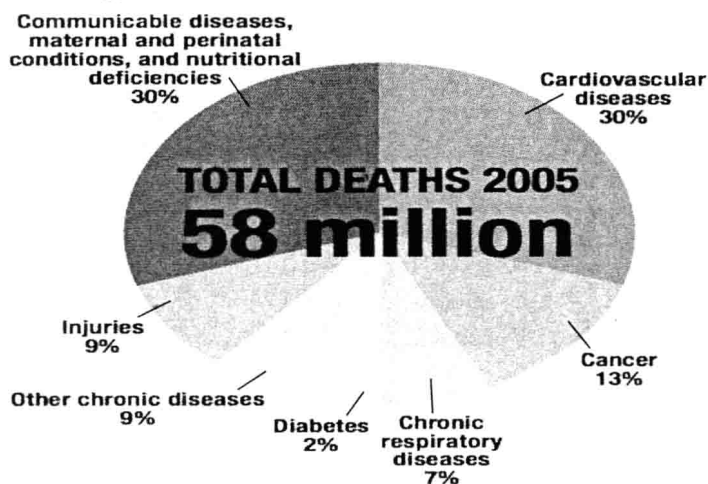
New Words & Phrases

Methodist /'meθədɪst/ *n.* (基督教)卫理公会教徒

faith /feɪθ/ *n.* 信任,信仰,信心

healing /'hi:liŋ/ *adj.* 有治疗功用的,康复中的

Projected main causes of death, worldwide, all ages, 2005



The number and rates of projected chronic disease deaths in males and females for four age groups are shown in the table on the facing page. The number of deaths is similar in males and females. The death rates for all chronic diseases rise with increasing age but almost 45% of chronic disease deaths occur prematurely, under the age of 70 years.

New Words & Phrases

communicable /kə'mju:nɪkəbl/ *adj.* 传染的

chronic /'krɒnɪk/ *adj.* 慢性的

cardiovascular /ˌkɑ:di:əʊ'væskjʊlə/ *adj.* 心血管的

diabetes /ˌdaɪə'bitɪz/ *n.* 糖尿病

Information Seeking: Decide whether the following statements are true or false.

1. Disease is the biggest killer of life. ()
2. Cardiovascular disease accounts for one third of deaths due to diseases. ()

3. Other chronic diseases death equal the injuries.

()

Part Two Situation Dialogue

Receiving a Patient

Task One Listen to Dialogue 1 and fill in the missing words according to the original text. Then check your writing against the original.

Doctor: Good morning. I am Doctor Sterling. How can I help you?

Patient: Good morning, Doctor. I am Emily. I have a _____ and _____ since yesterday.

Doctor: Oh, did you take your temperature?

Patient: Yes, I did. The highest temperature was 39.8°C at 11pm last night. I took one pill of aspirin and felt much better.

Doctor: Any other symptoms?

Patient: I have a _____ and _____, too.

Doctor: OK, let me take your temperature first. Please keep this thermometer under your armpit for 5 minutes. Open your mouth and say "Ah", please. Your tonsils and larynx are red and swollen. Your temperature is 38.5°C. Your breathing sounds are normal and there is no problem with your lungs. You'd better take the _____, OK? This paper is for the lab test.

Patient: Sure. I really hope I'll get better as soon as possible. See you later.

Task Two Listening to Dialogue 2 and complete the answers according to the questions.

1. What does the result of blood test indicate?

The result indicates that the patient has an _____ respiratory tract infection.

2. If fever persists, what should the patient do?

The patient should _____ if fever persists.

3. How should the patient take the medicine?

The patient should take it _____ a day.

Part Three Medical Horizon

Doctors' Dirty Hands and Patients' Deaths

A study in the United States found that doctors and nurses fail to wash their

hands with alarming frequency, contributing to the 247 deaths caused each day by preventable hospital infections.

An agency has joined with eight major hospitals to address low hand washing rates nationwide. The program began in the spring, when the hospitals conducted rigorous assessments of hand washing compliance among their staffs. They found that doctors and nurses washed their hands only 30 to 70 percent of the times that they entered or exited a patient's room.

Hand washing upon entering and exiting a room is a key part of the requirements and has been recommended by both the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the World Health Organization.

The hospitals then assessed what obstacles were preventing health care providers from adequately washing their hands. In some cases, the problems were logistical and easy to fix by means such as moving hand washing stations to more convenient locations or adding stands where workers could put down objects they might be carrying. In other cases, problems seem to stem from an attitude and are harder to fix.

Hospitals have tried to address these problems through techniques such as constant monitoring. Since the implementation of corrective strategies, hand washing compliance at the participating hospitals has risen to 74 percent, still short of the long-term goal of 90 percent.

(230 words)

New Words & Phrases

- infection /in'fekʃn/ *n.* 1. 传染, 侵染 2. 传染病 3. 影响, 感染
 rigorous /'rɪɡərəs/ *adj.* 1. 严厉的 2. 精确的 3. (指天气等) 严酷的
 compliance /kəm'plaɪəns/ *n.* 服从, 听从
 obstacle /'ɒbstəkl/ *n.* 障碍(物), 妨碍
 logistical /ləu'dʒɪstɪkəl/ *adj.* 1. 逻辑的, 运筹的 2. 后勤方面的
 frequency /'fri:kwənsi/ *n.* 频率, 次数
 contribute /kən'trɪbjʊ(:)t/ *v.* 贡献, 促成
 address /ə'dres/ *v.* 对付, 满足
 monitor /'mɒnɪtə/ *v.* 监控, 监听, 监测, 监视
 implementation /ɪmplɪmen'teɪʃən/ *n.* 履行, 完成, 成就

Exercises

Task One Choose the best answer to each of the following questions according to the text.

1. What causes the 247 hospital infection deaths every day? ()
 - A. Operation failure.
 - B. Doctors and nurses fail to wash their hands.
 - C. The patients are seriously ill.
 - D. Medical mistakes.
2. What did the hospitals find in the program? ()
 - A. They found that doctors and nurses washed their hands every time when they entered or exited a patient's room.
 - B. They found that doctors and nurses washed their hands 50 percent of the times that they entered or exited a patient's room.
 - C. They found that doctors and nurses washed their hands 74 percent of the times that they entered or exited a patient's room.
 - D. They found that doctors and nurses washed their hands only 30 to 70 percent of the times that they entered or exited a patient's room.
3. What's one of the key parts of the requirements recommended by two authorities? ()
 - A. Hand washing upon entering and exiting a room.
 - B. Be patient to the patients.
 - C. Be professional as a doctor or a nurse.
 - D. Putting on uniform when reporting duties.
4. What obstacles were preventing health care providers from adequately washing their hands? ()
 - A. The problems were logistical.
 - B. Problems seem to stem from an attitude.
 - C. They are too busy to wash hands.
 - D. Both A and B.
5. How can we fix the problem of hand logistically? ()
 - A. Setting rules to monitor.
 - B. Moving hand washing stations to more convenient locations.

- C. Adding stands where workers could put down objects they might be carrying.
- D. Both B and C.

Task Two Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. A study in the United States found that doctors and nurses fail to wash their hands with alarming frequency, contributing to the 247 deaths caused each day by preventable hospital infections.
2. They found that doctors and nurses washed their hands only 30 to 70 percent of the times that they entered or exited a patient's room.
3. In some cases, the problems were logistical and easy to fix by means such as moving hand washing stations to more convenient locations or adding stands where workers could put down objects they might be carrying.

Task Three Fill in the blanks with the words given below. Make changes if necessary.

rigorous stem from compliance obstacle preventable

1. She felt that her family was an _____ to her work.
2. The planes have to undergo _____ safety checks.
3. These injuries are entirely _____.
4. The present wave of strikes _____ discontent among the lower-paid.
5. _____ with the rules is expected of all members.

Part Four Hospital Story

An Ill Friend Means a Real Friend

Just three more days. Just three more trips. As I drove through traffic, I thought about waking up early to drive downtown, to wait in my doctor's office and receive radiation. I remembered the waiting room—the four wonderful women I had met there. We had developed something special—a bond that can only be built in those early morning hours waiting anxiously together.

One woman has cervical cancer—a disease that recently killed her mother. Another woman is from Bermuda, but she is living with her sister so she can receive treatment at the hospital for cancer of the uterus. My third friend has advanced breast cancer. Although she must use a walker, and is in constant pain—she is

always smiling. The fourth woman, though not a patient, I will miss most of all. Mary, the receptionist, has a way of making everyone feel at ease. Of making them feel cared for—of greeting everyone with her sweet voice.

When I first came to radiation I was nervous, anxious, and scared. But Mary could see the fear in my eyes. Her warm words and gentle smile dissolved those fears, and sparked in my heart a desire to confide in and bond to the other ladies in the waiting room. Mary had that effect on everyone. Instead of picking up a magazine, we shared our stories. Instead of staring vacantly, we communicated our fears and hopes. Instead of watching the clock, we bonded and made friendships to help us through.

It may sound strange to say this, but I feel privileged to have had this experience. I feel privileged to have experienced Mary's warm smile.

(275 words)

New Words & Phrases

radiation /ˈreɪdiˈeɪʃən/ *n.* 1. 发光, 发热, 辐射 2. 辐射能, 放射线 3. 发射, 传播

bond /bɒnd/ *n.* 结合力, 联结, 联系

cervical /ˈsɜːvɪkəl/ *adj.* 1. 子宫颈的 2. 颈部的

treatment /ˈtriːtmənt/ *n.* 治疗

receptionist /rɪˈsepʃənɪst/ *n.* 接待员, 传达员

spark /spɑːk/ *v.* 点燃, 鼓舞

vacantly /ˈveɪkəntli/ *adv.* 神情茫然地

uterus /ˈjuːtərəs/ *n.* 子宫

dissolve /dɪˈzɒlv/ *v.* 1. (使)溶解 2. 除去 3. 消失 4. 终止, 解散, 解除

confide /kənˈfaɪd/ *v.* 1. 透露, 吐露 2. 将……委托 3. 信任, 信赖

privilege /ˈprɪvɪlɪdʒ/ *n.* 1. 特权, 优待 2. (个人的)恩典, 殊荣

breast cancer 乳腺癌

Exercises

Task One Choose the best answer to each of the following questions according to the text.

1. Why did the writer go to the hospital? ()

- A. Because she is a doctor.
 - B. Because she is a nurse.
 - C. Because she went to receive radiation.
 - D. Because she wanted to meet the other four women.
2. What's wrong with the third woman friend of the writer? ()
- A. She got a cold.
 - B. She got injured.
 - C. She got a breast cancer.
 - D. She got a fever.
3. What did Mary do in the hospital? ()
- A. She received treatment.
 - B. She worked there.
 - C. She went along with her friend.
 - D. She passed through there.
4. How did the writer feel when she first came to radiation? ()
- A. Brave.
 - B. Calm.
 - C. Nervous, anxious, scared.
 - D. Happy.
5. What did these women do when they were waiting? ()
- A. They read magazines.
 - B. They stared vacantly.
 - C. They shared stories, communicated fears and hopes, and made friendships.
 - D. They watched the clock.

Task Two Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. We had developed something special—a bond that can only be built in those early morning hours waiting anxiously together.
2. When I first came to radiation I was nervous, anxious and scared.
3. Her warm words and gentle smile dissolved those fears, and sparked in my heart a desire to confide in and bond to the other ladies in the waiting room.

Task Three Arrange the following sentences in proper sequence based on the relative information in the text.

- A. When I first came to radiation I was nervous, anxious and scared.
- B. I waked up early to drive downtown, to wait in my doctor's office and receive radiation.

Unit One

- C. Mary, the receptionist, has a way of making everyone feel at ease.
 - D. We shared our stories, communicated our fears and hopes, bonded and made friendships to help us through.
 - E. I remembered the four wonderful women I had met in the waiting room.
-

Unit Two

Part One Picture & Chart



New Words & Phrases

ward /wɔ:d/ *n.* 病区, 病房, 病室

discretion /di'skrefən/ *n.* 斟酌(或行动)的自由; 处理权

sister Br. E. 护士长(=head nurse)

out of hours Br. E. 在上班时间之外

