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医生知道结果后会过来告诉你。

35. A surgeon will come to see you before you have surgery.  
在你开始手术之前,外科医生会过来看你。
36. An anesthesiologist will come to see you and examine you and ask you some questions.  
麻醉师会过来检查并问你一些问题。
37. The doctor has prescribed a pre-med injection for you before you come to the Operating Room, it will help you relax.  
在你进手术室之前,医生给你开些镇静剂,可以帮助你放松下来。
38. A nurse will come and prepare you for theatre when it is time.  
到时护士会过来准备手术的一切。
39. You will go to the Operating Room on a trolley (gurney).  
我们会用推车推着你进手术室。
40. After your surgery you will come back here.  
手术过后你还是回到这里。
41. After your surgery you will have intravenous fluids.  
手术过后你需要输液。
42. After surgery you will have a drain coming from your wound.  
手术过后,你的伤口需要引流管接入。
43. After surgery you will have a urinary catheter to help you pass urine.  
手术过后会用导尿管帮助你排尿。
44. You will be prescribed medication for pain relief, please tell one of the nurses when you are in pain or discomfort.  
当你疼痛或者不舒服的时候请告诉护士,我们会给你用些止痛药。
45. You will be on fluids only for... (a couple of days/2 days).  
你只能喝流质的东西……天(两天)。
46. The doctor will come and see you, to explain how your surgery went.  
医生会过来看你并告诉你手术完成的情况。
47. The surgery will explain to you what surgery you will be having and you will need to sign the consent form.  
外科医生会告诉你将要进行的手术,你需要签署手术同意书。
48. Because you are having an invasive procedure, you will need to sign a consent form.  
因为你将要进行开刀手术,你需要签署手术同意书。
49. The doctor will explain exactly what he is going to do, the risks involved and what would happen if you did not have this surgery, you will then need to sign the consent form agreeing to the procedure.  
医生会如实告知你他接下来将要做的事情,包括这样做涉及的风险以及你不进行手术会发生的后果。你需要签署手术同意书,同意进行手术。
50. The doctor will be unable to perform this procedure, if you do not sign the Consent Form agreeing to it.  
如果你不签署手术同意书同意手术,医生将不给你做手术。

- 病人: 如果袋子盛满了怎么办?
- Nurse: If the bag becomes full, please ask me or another nurse to empty it.
- 护士: 如果袋子满了, 请告诉我或其他护士过来倒掉。
- Patient: OK, nurse, thanks very much.
- 病人: 好的, 护士小姐, 非常感谢。
- Nurse: If you have any problems or worries, please come and tell me.
- 护士: 如果你有什么问题或担心, 请过来告诉我。
- Patient: OK, I will. Thanks!
- 病人: 好的, 我会的。谢谢!

## (2)

### Removal of Catheter 导尿管移除

- Nurse: Hello, Mrs. Jones, how are you? I'm here as I need to remove your urine catheter.
- 护士: 你好, 琼斯夫人。你感觉怎么样? 我来移去你的导尿管。
- Patient: Oh, that's great, how are you going to do this, just take it out?
- 病人: 哦, 太好了。你怎么办, 只是拔出来吗?
- Nurse: I shall need to do this over a period of time as you have had the catheter in for a few days.
- 护士: 由于这导尿管已经插了几天了, 所以我需要花些时间才能将它取出来。
- Patient: Oh, really? So what are you going to do?
- 病人: 哦, 真的? 你会怎么做呢?
- Nurse: I will clamp your catheter for 2 hours, and then come back and release it.
- 护士: 我要把导管夹住两小时, 然后回来松开。
- Nurse: I will clamp your catheter for 3 hours, and then come back and release it.
- 护士: 我将把导管夹住3小时, 然后回来松开它。
- Patient: Oh, why do you have to do that, and not just take it out?
- 病人: 哦, 为什么你要这么做而不是直接取出来?
- Nurse: It is done slowly to help you get muscle tone back in your bladder sphincter muscle.
- 护士: 操作这么慢是为了帮助你的膀胱括约肌恢复张力。
- Patient: Oh, OK, that makes sense I guess.
- 病人: 哦, 好的, 我想我懂了。
- Nurse: If you feel very uncomfortable or in pain, please tell me.
- 护士: 如果你感到非常不舒服或者疼痛, 请告诉我。
- Patient: Oh, right. I will. How many times do you need to do this before you take the catheter out?
- 病人: 哦, 好的。在导管取出来之前, 你需要这样操作多少次?
- Nurse: Two or three times.
- 护士: 2或3次。
- Patient: OK.
- 病人: 好的。

护士: 王医生, 那个病人情况不好。他躁动得厉害, 我难于使他安静下来。

Doctor: I'm afraid he will be in a state of shock. It's necessary to take his pulse, respiratory rate and blood pressure regularly.

医生: 恐怕他进入早期休克了, 要定期测量他的脉搏、呼吸和血压。

Nurse: All right. I'll take them every hour.

护士: 好, 我每小时测一次。

Doctor: No, you'd better take them half an hour.

医生: 不, 最好半小时测一次。

Nurse: His blood pressure is 86/50 mmHg and he has rapid pulse and respiratory rate.

护士: 他的血压 86/50 mmHg, 脉搏及呼吸加速。

Doctor: Place the patient in the head-low position. Elevate the feet of the bed. Put hot water bottles around him. Telephone to the blood bank to ask whether there is blood available for this patient. His blood is type O. I'll give him a blood transfusion.

医生: 将病人置于头低位, 抬高床腿。患者身旁放些热水袋。电话问一下有没有合适的血, 他是 O 型血。我准备给他输血。

Nurse: What if there is no type O blood available for him?

护士: 如果没有 O 型血怎么办?

Doctor: In that case, please tell the patient's relatives to donate blood to him.

医生: 若那样, 就通知病人亲属给他献血。

Nurse: Is oxygen given?

护士: 吸氧吗?

Doctor: Yes, of course. The patient's condition is very critical and his life is in danger, but we'll do everything possible to save him. Head nurse, please get the emergency drugs ready as soon as possible.

医生: 当然要吸氧。患者病情危重, 有死亡的危险。我们要尽一切努力抢救他。护士长, 请尽快把急救药品准备好。

Head Nurse: All right, I'll do so. What else?

护士长: 好, 我会照办的。还有其他吩咐吗?

Doctor: You'd better arrange special nursing care for him.

医生: 最好给他安排个特护。

Head Nurse: It is what I want to say.

护士长: 我也是这个意思。

Doctor: You should notice whether the patient is conscious or not and differentiation of his pupils, recording the volume of urine and other fluid in or out of his body accurately.

医生: 你们要注意观察病人的意识状态和瞳孔变化, 准确记录尿量及其他液体出入量。

Nurse: I'll do it well.

护士: 我会干好的。

- 75. Do your hands shake?  
你的手抖吗?
- 76. Do your feet swell?  
你的脚肿吗?
- 77. Is your menstrual period regular?  
你的月经有规律吗?
- 78. At what age did you start having periods?  
你初潮时是在什么年龄?

**Cough 咳嗽**

- 79. How long have you had this cough?  
你咳嗽多久了?
- 80. Does it hurt your chest when you cough?  
当你咳嗽的时候, 胸口痛吗?
- 81. Does your chest hurt when you breathe in and out (inspire, expire)?  
当你吸气和呼气的时候, 胸口痛吗?
- 82. Do you have any sputum when you cough?  
你咳嗽的时候有痰吗?
- 83. What is it like, what color is it?  
是怎么样的? 什么颜色的?
- 84. I need to take your temperature, pulse and BP.  
我需要量一下你的体温、脉搏和血压。
- 85. The doctor says you need to have an X-ray of your chest and some blood tests.  
医生说你需要做胸透和血液检测。
- 86. The doctor has prescribed some medication for you.  
医生给你开了处方。
- 87. You need to take this medication for...days.  
你需要吃这个药……天。

**Diarrhea 腹泻**

- 88. How long have you had diarrhea?  
你腹泻多久了?
- 89. How many times have you had diarrhea today?  
你今天拉了几次?
- 90. Is there any blood in your stools?  
粪便中带血吗?
- 91. What do your stools look like?  
你的粪便是什么形状的?
- 92. Do they smell?  
发臭吗?
- 93. Do you have any pain when you have diarrhea?  
你拉肚子的时候痛吗?

190. Have you been taking the tablets regularly?  
你是按时服这种药片的吗?
191. To what medicine are you allergic?  
你对什么药物过敏吗?
192. Are you allergic to any medicine?  
你对什么药过敏吗?
193. Do you take aspirin?  
你服用阿司匹林吗?
194. Do you take sleeping pills?  
你吃安眠药吗?
195. Have you taken any medicine for the pain?  
你服过什么止痛药吗?
196. Do you use laxatives?  
你吃泻药吗?
197. When did you stop taking the medicine?  
你什么时候停用这种药的?

### **Family History 家族史**

198. Now, I would like to ask you some questions about your family.  
现在,我想问一些有关你的家庭的问题。
199. Tell me something about your family, please.  
请告诉我一些有关你的家庭的事情。
200. What sort of problems is your father having?  
你父亲有什么病吗?
201. Are your parents still living?  
你的父母还健在吗?
202. Is you father/ mother living? How is his/ her health?  
你的父亲/母亲还在吗?他/她的健康如何?
203. How old was your father when he died?  
你父亲去世的时候多大年纪了?
204. What was the cause of his death?  
他是因为什么去世的?
205. Are there illnesses that seem to run in your family?  
你的家里有什么遗传疾病吗?
206. Were your mother/ father and their parents related by blood?  
你的父母和祖父母是近亲结婚吗?
207. Does anyone in your family smoke?  
你家里有人抽烟吗?
208. Does anyone in your family suffer from asthma?  
你家里有人患哮喘病吗?

**A. Sentences Commonly Used( 常用语 )**

1. Please relax.  
请放松。
2. Try to relax and keep calm.  
尽量放松, 保持镇静。
3. It doesn't matter.  
没关系。
4. Never mind.  
没关系。
5. Don't be nervous.  
别紧张。
6. Take it easy.  
别着急, 放心好了。
7. Don't let it worry you.  
请别担心。
8. There is nothing to worry about.  
没什么可担心。
9. Don't worry. There is not any danger.  
别担心, 没有任何危险。
10. Don't worry about it.  
别为这事担心。
11. Don't take it so much to your heart.  
别把那件事放在心上。
12. It can't be helped.  
这是没办法的。
13. Don't worry. You couldn't help it.  
别着急, 你自己也没有办法。
14. It's difficult to say what's exactly wrong just now.  
现在还说不好到底是什么问题。

35. The most important thing is to adjust yourself and have self-confidence.  
最重要的事情是调整心态, 树立信心。
36. It's not serious.  
病情不严重。
37. Your condition has been controlled in general.  
你的病情基本稳定。
38. Don't worry. It'll be all right soon.  
请别担心, 过一会儿就没事了。
39. Please trust our medical staff.  
请相信我们医护人员。
40. Don't be afraid. I think you can stand it.  
不要害怕, 我想你能承受得住。

## B. Situational Conversation( 情景会话 )

### (1)

- Nurse: Hello, Mr. Zhang. I notice you are depressed this time, aren't you?  
护士: 张先生, 你好。我注意到你这次入院心情很不好, 是吗?
- Patient: Well, I feel life is meaningless. I don't believe chemo-treatment. It's hopeless.  
病人: 哎, 活着没意思。我不相信化疗能起作用。
- Nurse: You feel life is so hard because you are going to take the "hopeless" chemo-treatment.  
护士: 你认为活着很艰难是因为你将要接受你认为的“毫无希望的”化疗。
- Patient: That's it. And I think I'm a big trouble. I don't want to lead a painful life. How it would be better to get euthanasia!  
病人: 是的, 我是个“大包袱”。我不想这样痛苦地活着, 我想安乐死。
- Nurse: Mr. Zhang, I can understand your feeling. But do you know there are many patients suffering from the disease as you or even worse than yours. It's a wonder that they survive for years.  
护士: 我能理解你的心情, 张先生。可是, 还有很多像你一样的癌症病人, 甚至病情比你更严重, 他们都奇迹般地活下来了。
- Patient: Really?  
病人: 真的吗?
- Nurse: Of course. There is a patient who has been striving against cancer for years. He is living in No.201 bed. He came here for periodical chemo-treatment. At the very beginning, doctors thought he could be alive only for a half year. However, it has been eight years since he suffered from cancer. Moreover, his condition is not bad. He is taking treatment, meanwhile, sticking to working. People named her "Anti-cancer Star".  
护士: 当然。在我们医院的 201 病床就住着这么一位患者, 他和癌症抗争了许多年。他



时、睡前、夜间起床小便后。如果你待在空调房间的话,还应适量增加饮水量,因为空调房间的空气比较干燥。

**Patient:** Are there any other means to promote expectoration?

病人: 那除了多喝水之外,还有别的方法帮助排痰吗?

**Nurse:** Of course. Let me teach you how sputum can be spit out by coughing correctly.

护士: 有呀,现在我就可以教给你一种正确的咳嗽排痰的方法。

(The nurse demonstrated to the patient.)

(护士示范了正确的咳嗽排痰方法。)

**Nurse:** OK. Now try it yourself.

护士: 好了,现在请你来做一遍吧。

(The patient tried it under the guidance of the nurse.)

(病人在护士的指导下完成了正确的咳嗽排痰方法。)

**Nurse:** Well done. Keep doing this from now on. Now have some rest, I am going to visit other patients and will be back to help you with nebulization therapy and to pat your back.

护士: 你做得不错,以后就可以这样做了。现在我先去看其他病人了,过会儿再来给你做雾化吸入和捶背,你先休息吧。

**Patient:** Good, thank you.

病人: 好的,谢谢你。

**Nurse:** First, patient with hemoptysis must cough gently and shouldn't cough as you did a few moments ago. Because coughing with too much force will lead to increased pressure of the thoracic cavity and aggravate bleeding. There are other factors that can increase the pressure of the thoracic cavity, such as holding your breath, defecating with force, etc. So you should try to avoid those behaviors. Attention should be paid especially to defecating. Because lying in bed weakens the movement of one's intestines and most people are not accustomed to defecating in bed, therefore people in bed are prone to have constipation. However, constipation can be avoided by eating food rich in fiber, drinking lots of water, avoiding spicy foods, and performing stomach massages every day.

**护士:** 首先咯血病人一定要轻轻地咳,不能像你刚才那样。因为用力咳嗽会导致胸腔内压力增高而加重出血。其他可导致压力增高的因素还有用力屏气、用力大便等。所以你要尽量避免,尤其是排便问题更应引起重视,因为一方面卧床休息会导致肠蠕动减弱,另一方面,可能你还不能习惯于床上排便,所以很容易产生便秘。在通常情况下,可通过进食富含纤维素的食物、多饮水、避免进食辛辣等刺激性食物、注意每天腹部按摩来保持大便通畅。

**Patient's wife:** My husband likes eating very hot food, will this affect his disease?

**病人妻子:** 我丈夫平时喜欢进食偏烫食物,这对他的疾病有影响吗?

**Nurse:** This is a topic that I want to discuss with you. At the present time, lukewarm, cool, light liquid or semi-liquid food is suitable for your husband. Hot food is not good for the prevention of bleeding.

**护士:** 这就是接下来我要跟你们说的话题。目前赵先生最好进食温、凉、清淡的流质或半流质食物。因为食物的温度偏高不利于止血。

**Patient's wife:** Thank you for telling us so many things.

**病人妻子:** 谢谢你跟我们讲这么多。

these days. In addition, the tube should not be bended or folded. Otherwise it will not drain smoothly. Moreover, you should not turn your body too much to prevent the tube from dropping out. If you need to go out to take some tests, such as a chest X-ray, you must call me. I will clamp the tube down temporarily. If the tube drops out, it will worsen your condition because the thoracic cavity will open again.

护士：并不是完全不能动，这几天你可不能下床，但可以在床上进行一些肢体活动。不过要特别注意这根管子，不要弯曲折叠，以免引流不畅。翻身幅度不能太大，以免管子脱落。假如要出去做检查，如拍 X 线胸片等，一定要叫我，我可以暂时把管子夹闭，否则管子脱落，使密闭的胸腔又开放了，那会加重病情的。

Patient: When will the tube be taken out?

病人：什么时候这根管子能够拔掉呢？

Nurse: It can be taken out when the gas inside has been drained out, the X-ray shows your lung functions are normal, and you do not feel chest pain any more.

护士：等到你胸腔内的积气排出，并且 X 线片证实肺部膨胀良好，你的胸闷症状也完全改善后，这根管子就可以拔掉了。

Patient: Could I exercise like playing ball and running after I leave the hospital?

病人：出院后我还可以打球、跑步运动吗？

Nurse: I'm sorry, there must be some limit to vigorous exercises. Also, you should avoid lifting weight, acute coughing and holding your breath. You also need to keep a regular bowel movement.

护士：很遗憾，可能对一些剧烈运动会有些限制了。同时你还要避免抬举重物、剧烈咳嗽、屏气，也要保持大便通畅。

Patient: After hearing your explanation, I don't feel nervous any more.

病人：听了你的讲述后，我的心里踏实多了。

Nurse: Show me exactly where it is.

护士: 请告诉我准确的位置。

Patient: Here.

病人: 这里痛。

Nurse: Do you feel pain after meals?

护士: 是饭后痛吗?

Patient: Yes. It happens after every meal.

病人: 对。每顿饭后都会痛。

Nurse: How soon does the pain come on after each meal?

护士: 饭后多久痛?

Patient: About half an hour.

病人: 大约半小时。

Nurse: Do you feel painful when you are hungry?

护士: 饥饿时痛吗?

Patient: Yes.

病人: 是的。

Nurse: Do you feel better after eating something?

护士: 吃点东西以后是否感到好些?

Patient: Yes, a little.

病人: 是, 稍微好些。

Nurse: What kind of pain do you feel?

护士: 你感到是怎样的痛?

Patient: It is like a burning sensation.

病人: 像烧灼样感觉。

Nurse: When do you feel pain the most?

护士: 你感到什么时候最痛?

Patient: In the middle of the night.

病人: 在半夜里。

Nurse: Have you vomited?

护士: 有呕吐吗?

Nurse: Yes, several times.

护士: 是的。我吐了几次。

Nurse: What did you vomit, food or blood?

护士: 你吐的是什么? 食物还是血?

Patient: It was food with a little blood.

病人: 是食物, 带一点血。

Nurse: Was the blood red or black?

护士: 吐的血是红色还是黑色?

Patient: Just like coffee.

病人: 很像咖啡。

病人：那好吧。

Nurse: Now, you can have a rest, Mr. Ding. I will accompany you later for the examination.

护士：丁先生，你现在先休息一会儿。等会儿我陪你一起去做胃镜检查。

护士：确实，痛风病人的饮食是受到很大的限制。一般的鱼虾、肉类、浓茶都含比较高的嘌呤，酒也不能多喝，特别是啤酒。你可以吃一些碱性食物，如鸡蛋、牛奶、马铃薯、大部分的蔬菜、柑橘类水果等。这些碱性食物能使尿液的 pH 上升，从而可以促进尿酸的排泄，防止尿酸盐结晶。

Patient: If I can't eat so many things, will I be malnourished?

病人：什么都不能吃我不是要营养不良吗？

Nurse: I didn't mean you couldn't eat anything. Rather, you should control the amount and selection of your food. Considering your body weight is 76.5 kg and your height is 170 cm, you are over-weight. Your high uric acid level and excessive weight mean that you should control your food intake. As I calculated, you may have 70 g of protein and 400 g of rice each day. With this amount of food intake, it will meet your physiological needs and you will not become malnourished.

护士：不是让你什么都不吃，而是有控制、有选择地吃。你看你体形比较肥胖，你的身高是 170cm，体重达到了 76.5kg，已经超重了，再加上尿酸升高，更需要控制热量，减少饮食量。我已经帮你算过了，你每天的蛋白质摄入量为 70g，米饭大约可以吃到 400g，就能满足你每天的生理需要量，而不会出现营养不良。

Patient: Listening to your advice, I've learned a lot and I will pay attention to it from now on. But my foot really hurts now. Can you take care of this problem as soon as possible?

病人：听你这么一说，我了解了很多，以后一定会注意的。但是我现在的脚比较痛，有什么办法能尽快缓解？

Nurse: Here is the medicine, colchicine, for your acute gout arthritis. Take one pill per hour. You must stop taking it if diarrhea occurs.

护士：这是秋水仙碱，是治疗痛风性关节炎急性发作的特效药。你每过 1 小时服一片，出现腹泻立即停药。

Patient: Could I take two pills each time? It might help me get better sooner.

病人：我能不能吃两片，可以好得快一点。

Nurse: No. You should never do that. This drug has some toxic effects. It is only used at the acute stage of gout. You should stop taking it the moment you feel better.

护士：千万不可以的，这个药的毒性比较大，只能在痛风的急性发作期才能用，而且一旦症状缓解就要立即停药。

Patient: I see. I will follow your advice.

病人：我明白了，我会按你说的去做的。

(Four hours later, Mr. Qiao was able to walk around without much pain at his joint. The nurse returned to the ward.)

(4 小时后，患者关节疼痛症状缓解，行走自如。床位护士再次来到了病房。)

Patient: This drug really works! I don't feel much pain now. You see, the swelling on my foot has gone also. Could I buy some more of this drug for future use?

病人：这个药真灵，我现在也不太痛了。看，脚也不肿了，我以后能不能自己买了吃？

Nurse: I'm afraid not. As I said, this drug has big side-effects and is only permitted to be taken at the acute stage of gout attack. At chronic stage, two kinds of drugs can be

Nurse: Ms. Shi, are you thirsty? Would you like to drink some water?

护士: 石女士, 你口渴吗? 喝水吗?

(The patient turned and smiled at the nurse. The nurse gave a glass of water to her, and helped her with the straw. Mrs. Shi drank the water.)

(病人回过头, 笑笑。护士把水杯端上, 吸管送到病人口边, 病人喝着水。)

Nurse: Why aren't you having lunch? Has your son brought your lunch yet?

护士: 你怎么还不吃饭? 儿子还没送过来吗?

Patient: No. He works the early shift today and will not finish work until 3 pm. I told him yesterday that I would just buy something for lunch myself. I will go and get something from the dining room in a few minutes.

病人: 今天我儿子上早班, 要下午三点钟才下班。昨天跟他说好了, 我自己随便买点吃的, 等一会儿我去食堂买就行了。

Nurse: Well, I can buy lunch for you after I finish my work.

护士: 哦, 我一会儿就下班了, 我来帮你买饭好了。

Patient: No, No, I don't want to trouble you too much. I'll do it myself.

病人: 不要不要, 太麻烦了, 我自己去吧。

Nurse: It's OK. You can't see very well and I'll be worried if you go out alone. What if you fall down on the way? I'll go to give my off duty report now. Just wait for me. (At 11:40, the nurse brought the lunch to Mrs. Shi.)

护士: 没关系的, 你看东西不清楚, 单独出去我也不太放心, 若路上摔跤了, 那可怎么办? 我去交班, 你等我噢! (11点40分, 护士端着饭菜来到石女士床前。)

Nurse: Ms. Shi, you need food rich in vitamins. I brought you fried tomato with eggs, fresh vegetables and steamed fish. Would you like them? (The patient sat up and looked at the nurse gratefully.)

护士: 石女士, 你需要多吃点富含维生素的食物。我买了番茄炒蛋、空心菜、清蒸鱼, 希望你喜欢吃。(病人坐起身, 感激地望着护士。)

Patient: They are all my favorites. Thank you very much.

病人: 喜欢, 喜欢, 真是太感谢你了。

Nurse: Don't mention it. Next time don't hesitate to tell me when you need help. By the way, I think it's better for you to reserve your meals from the hospital cafeteria, so you

# 25.

## Vertebrobasilar Artery Insufficiency

### 椎基底动脉供血不足

- Examiner: What kind of discomfort do you have?  
检查者: 你有什么不舒服?
- Patient: I feel dizzy, especially when changing body positions.  
病人: 我头晕, 尤其是体位改变时明显。
- Examiner: How long have you been like this?  
检查者: 这种情况有多久了?
- Patient: Two or three days.  
病人: 有两三天了。
- Examiner: Lie down on the bed, please. I'll examine you.  
检查者: 请躺在检查床上。我给你检查一下。
- Patient: What's my condition?  
病人: 我的情况怎么样?
- Examiner: Your internal carotid artery system is normal. Get up slowly and sit down please.  
Let me check your vertebrobasilar artery.  
检查者: 你的颈内动脉系统检查正常。你慢慢起床, 坐在这儿。我给你检查椎基底动脉。
- Patient: Oh, I am feeling dizzy now.  
病人: 哦, 我现在正头晕呢。
- Examiner: Take it easy. Let me help you. Do you feel better now?  
检查者: 别紧张, 让我扶你一下。现在感觉好些了吗?
- Patient: Yes. Thanks.  
病人: 好点儿了。
- Examiner: I will give you a neck rotation test.  
检查者: 我要给你进行转颈试验。
- Patient: What should I do?  
病人: 你看我该怎么做呢?
- Examiner: Relax. Don't be nervous.  
检查者: 你放松, 别紧张。
- Patient: What's the result?  
病人: 我查的结果如何?
- Examiner: It is insufficiency of blood supply from the vertebral artery.



## 蛛网膜下腔出血

**Examiner:** Be careful and do not move. I will check you right away on the stretcher.

**检查者:** 你小心点儿, 不要动, 就在平车上检查。

**Patient:** Why?

**病人:** 为什么?

**Examiner:** To avoid another hemorrhage.

**检查者:** 防止再出血。

**Patient:** Thank you.

**病人:** 谢谢。

**Examiner:** Keep quiet and don't move your head as long as you can during the examination.

**检查者:** 检查时保持平静, 你的头尽量保持不动。

**Patient:** OK.

**病人:** 好的。

(After the examination)

(检查完毕)

**Examiner:** What have you found?

**检查者:** 你发现了什么吗?

**Patient:** There is vasospasm in your cerebral vessels. Here's your report. You should give it to your physician, now.

**病人:** 目前有脑血管痉挛。这是你的检查报告, 请拿给医生看。

**Patient:** Thank you very much.

**病人:** 多谢。