

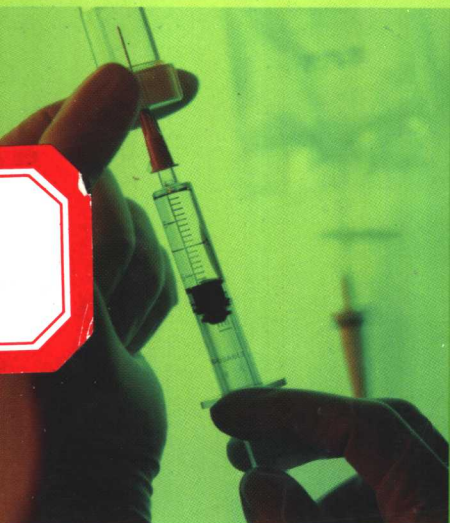
21世纪大学医学英语

总主编 郝长江 董丽明

# 临床医学英语

## CLINICAL MEDICAL ENGLISH

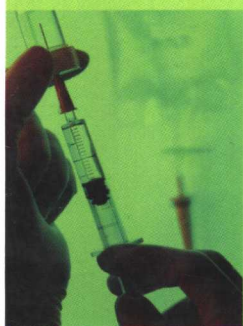
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# 21世纪大学医学英语

- 基础医学英语
- 临床医学英语
- 医学英语听与说
- 医学英语写作与翻译



## CLINICAL MEDICAL ENGLISH

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总主编 郝长江 董丽明

# Clinical Medical English

## 临床医学英语

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## 前 言

改革开放以来,随着我国对外交往和学术交流的不断深入,社会对专业技术人员的外语水平要求也越来越高。在这种形势下,我国对大学英语教学进行了一系列改革和创新,取得了很大成绩。但是应用提高阶段的专业英语尤其是医学专业英语的教学还很薄弱,其中一个重要原因是医学专业英语教材的改革和创新与时代的发展及需要极不适应。为了深化医学英语教学改革,使广大医学院校的本科生、研究生尽快掌握21世纪迫切需要的、在一定专业领域内以英语为工具进行信息交流的能力,根据教育部《大学英语教学大纲[修订本]》的要求,我们组织国内部分医学院校具有丰富教学经验的教授、专家编写了《21世纪大学医学英语》系列教材。

本系列教材在编写过程中注意突出时代性和实用性。选材充分注意到了反映最新的医学科技发展状况,体现现代医学理念,改变专业英语即是专业阅读这种单一的教学模式,兼顾了听、说、写、译诸方面的能力培养,安排了一系列适合于语言运用能力提高的练习。本系列教材还特别注意了与大学英语四、六级教学要求的衔接,以利学生从大学英语基础阶段到应用提高阶段的专业英语的平稳过渡和提高。

本系列教材由《基础医学英语》、《临床医学英语》、《医学英语听与说》、《医学英语写作与翻译》四册组成。

本书为《临床医学英语》,共有18个单元,每个单元由同一专题的2篇课文组成,内容涉及当代医学发展的最新成果和理念,既包括医院管理方面的内容,更包括肾性高血压、心导管技术、糖尿病诊断标准、哮喘、上消化道出血、胰腺移植、勃起障碍治疗、心血管搭桥术、腹腔镜在妇科中的应用、艾滋病与恶性肿瘤、人类与环境、脑梗塞、核医学、老年失眠的行为和药物治疗等临床各主要专业的最新进展。本书内容供各校选择余地大,学生既可以全面了解临床医学发展的总体情况,又可对个别专

题详细了解;另一方面还可从中掌握临床最新进展的相关词汇和表达方法,为读者参加国际学术交流提供方便。便于学以致用是本教材的突出特点。

《21 世纪大学医学英语》

编委会

2002 年 7 月

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# Unit 1

## Text A

### *The Modern Hospital: An Overview*

**para 1** The modern hospital is one of many institutions responsible for providing health care to the sick and injured, but it is probably the most familiar and certainly the most complex. It hardly resembles the earlier institutions that were also known as hospitals. Advances in medical science have created a virtual revolution in the health services field. The quality of care available to patients has improved; the need for **personnel** trained in the health professions has grown; and the variety of ways for people to work with the sick and injured has increased. Years ago, an individual had the choice of becoming a doctor, a dentist, or a hospital administrator. Today, he or she can choose from hundreds of health-related professions.

**para 2** Many of these personnel, trained in a variety of fields, are needed to staff a modern hospital to provide adequate patient care. Most people forget that patients have many kinds of needs. They must be fed; their medical records must be kept; the floors must be kept clean; and the laundry must be washed. In addition employees have to be hired and equipment has to be purchased. These are some of the countless tasks that must be performed efficiently and properly by the hospital staff. Hospitals were not always so complex. In India, hospi-

tals existed as early as the fourth century B. C. But they were really only rest houses where the sick remained until they either recovered or died. In ancient Greece and Rome, temples were often used as hospitals. These early hospitals were clean, pleasant places, but they did not pay much attention to the body. The name hospital, in fact, is derived from the Latin word **hospitium** which means "a place where guests are received". The English words hotel and hostel are derived from this same root.

- para 3** The Church assumed the primary responsibility for the care of the sick during the Middle Ages. Hospitals continued to be used as rest houses, but they gradually acquired a bad reputation. They became known as places of **filth** and death, to be avoided at all costs. It is no wonder that early American settlers in the New World did not want to establish hospitals. It was not until 1713 that William Penn founded the first community hospital in the colonies in Philadelphia.
- para 4** During the nineteenth century, medical advances changed all this. Louis Pasteur developed his germ theory, and Florence Nightingale made nursing a respectable profession. Since then, the number of hospitals has grown dramatically in the world. By 1873, in the United States alone, there were nearly 200 hospitals. Today, there are more than 7 000.
- para 5** There are many different kinds of hospitals. The most common is the general or community hospital. It treats patients of all ages and numerous illnesses and injuries. Most patients have acute problems and usually stay less than a week.
- para 6** Other hospitals provide more specialized care. Some treat patients with chronic illnesses and offer facilities for long-term care. Others take patients of only one age group, such as children, or patients with one particular illness, such as **tuberculosis**.
- para 7** Hospitals can also be categorized according to the nature of their financial support. Most hospitals in the world are financed by the government of the country in which they are located. This is not true in the United States, where only military hospitals and some other spe-

cialized institutions are run by federal, state, or local government. Here hospitals tend to be private, nonprofit institutions. These voluntary hospitals are usually associated with universities or religious groups. Some of their operating expenses may be paid for by government grants. Most of their revenues, however, must come from private endowments and gifts.

- para 8** Operating a hospital has become extremely costly. As a result, patients often cannot afford to pay these expenses. Fortunately, different kinds of health insurance are available. In the United States, the federal government assists those over 65 years of age with a health plan called Medicare. Those under 65 who are unable to pay insurance premiums are eligible for Medicaid assistance. Most other people are protected by private insurance plans. Two of the most popular of these are Blue Cross and Blue Shield.
- para 9** A third kind of hospital, in addition to government-financed and nonprofit, is the proprietary hospital. This kind of hospital is private and is run to make a profit. It is usually small and located where there are no other adequate health care facilities.
- para 10** Most hospitals are governed by a hospital board, which is also known as the board of directors or board of trustees. This board is made up of a variety of citizens of the community who serve on a voluntary, nonpaid basis. The board must make sure that the hospital provides efficient and economical health care to its patients. It is also responsible for maintaining adequate medical standards. To achieve this, the board hires a hospital administrator to run the hospital and a medical director to oversee the medical staff.
- para 11** A series of permanent or standing committees meets on a regular basis and advises the hospital board. The most important of these committees is the medical advisory board, also known as the joint conference committee. This committee is made up of the medical director, selected staff physicians who are their department heads, and the hospital administrator. It advises the board on general medical matters and reviews the performance of the doctors. Other standing com-

mittees include finance, education, public relations, personnel, long-term planning, buildings-and-grounds, and nominating committees. 提名

- para 12** Many hospitals are also linked to the community through their volunteer programs. These are still frequently referred to as ladies' auxiliaries, because most of their volunteers have been women. Some volunteers help by soliciting community support for hospitals. Others actually work in the hospitals, helping to serve food trays or to select books for patients from the library cart. Some volunteers may even be involved in occupational therapy or perhaps in other semi-medical capacities. Many hospital gift shops are run by ladies' auxiliaries. Other kinds of volunteers include teenagers who are often known as candy strippers. They are called this because they wear pink-and-white striped uniforms to distinguish themselves from the nurses.
- para 13** The American Hospital Association has done much to improve the standards of hospital care in the United States. Founded in 1899, the AHA holds annual meetings, maintains a library service, and publishes materials to help hospitals improve their care. One of the goals of the AHA has been to encourage more hospitals to seek accreditation. W.B.B. Most hospitals in the United States now are accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals. A hospital must offer two essential services before it can be accredited. It must have both an organized medical staff that provides responsible medical care and a staff of licensed, registered nurses on duty at all times. The following support facilities must also be available: a **dietary** department, a medical records division, a pharmacy, a pathology department, a radiology department, an emergency care unit, and a medical library. It is the responsibility of the board of directors to assure that these facilities are provided.
- para 14** The following description of the organizational structure of Georgetown University Hospital in Washington, D. C. may help to illustrate how a modern hospital functions.
- para 15** Georgetown University Hospital offers a variety of medical facilities

through its many clinical departments. There are, for example, departments of general medicine, **psychiatry**, **anesthesia**, **pediatrics**, surgery, pathology, radiation therapy, **neurology**, **ophthalmology**, radiology, emergency service, physical medicine and **rehabilitation**, oral surgery, ambulatory care, laboratories, and **obstetrics** and **gynecology**. Each of these departments is run by a chairman who is responsible to the medical director.

- para 16** The hospital administrator at Georgetown University Hospital handles the various administrative services that support the medical staff. The administrator is assisted by an associate administrator, five assistant administrators are in charge of the five services, and professional services.
- para 17** Both the medical director and the hospital administrator are direct responsible to the **chancellor** for medical center affairs. The chancellor is in turn responsible to the university president, who is appointed by the board of directors for the university. The chancellor for medical center affairs must also concern himself with the schools of medicine, dentistry and nursing.
- para 18** The administrative task of running a modern hospital can be very complex. After all, a hospital is a health care agency, an eating establishment, a hotel, a social service and educational institution, and an office building. It must operate most of its departments 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. As a result, many different kinds of personnel are involved in running it.
- para 19** The hospital administrator serves as the chief executive officer. This person must make sure that medical and non-medical departments function efficiently for the well-being of the patients. He or she must be healthy, energetic, and able to work under pressure. In addition, he or she must be a skillful diplomat and should enjoy working with people. Because the administrator's staff often has increased in size, he can rely on the staff to perform many daily administrative tasks. This can leave the administrator free to work toward providing better health services to the community.

- para 20** Because most hospitals are large and complex, the administrator probably never meets most of the hospital personnel. But he is responsible for the hospital's operation and must therefore make sure that the staff is competent.
- para 21** The patient who checks into a hospital probably is not aware of all of the various services he may receive during his stay. He does expect, however, to be able to receive whatever medical attention he needs. To assure that this is possible, the hospital must have a qualified administrative staff. For example, a patient assumes that someone will help him with the admitting procedures when he arrives. He also assumes that someone will show him to his room as quickly as possible. These are the duties of the admitting officer, who works in the business office. This person is also responsible for discharging patients at the end of their stay. Because the admitting officer is often the first hospital employee the patient deals with, he or she is generally friendly and efficient.
- para 22** The business office is usually run by a controller or business manager. The business manager's job is a critical one. He is responsible for maintaining business efficiency and managing finances wisely. His responsibilities include receiving and depositing all money, approving payments of salaries and other expenditures, and maintaining records of all incoming and outgoing transactions.
- para 23** One branch of the business office is the medical records division. A complete medical record must be kept on every patient. This medical record is a permanent document. It gives a complete history of all that is done for the patient during his hospital stay. It includes at least the following information: how the patient's condition was noticed and diagnosed; how the condition was treated; and how the patient responded to the treatment. Most hospitals have a staff of medical records technicians and librarians who maintain these important documents. In addition, medical records must be kept confidential, and this requires a strong sense of responsibility and discretion.
- para 24** Another division of the business office is the personnel office. Some-

one must hire and fire hospital employees, and this is the job of the personnel director. To do his job well, he must know the duties of all the jobs in the hospital. He must also know the qualifications required to perform these duties. The personnel director must also assure the employees of good working conditions and answer any complaints about them. It is extremely important for the staff to have fair salaries, tolerable work schedules, adequate sick leave policies, and a good working environment. Each of these helps employees to function more efficiently.

**para 25** Every hospital is interested in establishing and maintaining a good public image of itself. This is extremely important, especially if the hospital depends on the community for its financial support. To promote this image, a public relations department develops brochures and booklets to help explain the hospital's goals and services. There may also be a hospital magazine.

**para 26** Administrative personnel in a hospital do not have the same qualifications as the medical staff. Many people in administrative positions—such as accountants or librarians—only need training in their field. Of course, some people do need prior experience in a medical environment. Whatever the job, however, the basic goal of all hospital personnel is providing efficient care to the patients. And it must always be remembered that medical treatment is not the only kind of care that helps a patient toward recovery.

### *New Words and Phrases*

personnel [ˌpɜːsəˈnel] *n.*

人员

hospitium [hɒsˈpiʃiəm] *n.*

救济院,招待所(尤指僧人所设者)

filth [fɪlθ] *n.*

丑行,肮脏

tuberculosis [tju(:),bæ:kjuˈləʊsɪs] *n.*

结核病

dietary [ˈdaɪətəri] *a.*

有关饮食的

psychiatry [saɪˈkaɪətri] *n.*

精神科

anesthesia [ˌænisˈθi:ziə] *n.*

麻醉

pediatrics [ˌpi:diˈætriks] *n.*

小儿科

neurology [njuə'rɒlədʒi] <i>n.</i>	神经病学
ophthalmology [ɒfθæl'mɒlədʒi] <i>n.</i>	眼科学
rehabilitation [ˈri:ə,bili'teɪʃən] <i>n.</i>	恢复, 康复
obstetrics [əb'stɛtriks] <i>n.</i>	产科
gynecology [ˌɡaɪni'kɒlədʒi] <i>n.</i>	妇科
chancellor [ˈtʃɑ:nsələ] <i>n.</i>	大学校长

### *Exercises*

#### I. Answer the following questions.

1. What have been some of the results of recent advances in medical science?
2. In what aspects did the first hospitals differ from modern hospitals?
3. How are most hospitals in the world financed?
4. How do patients manage to pay their bills?
5. What do volunteers do in the hospitals?

#### II. Decide whether the following statements are *True* or *False*.

1. The modern hospital is probably the most familiar and certainly the most ordinary institution responsible for providing health care to the sick and injured.
2. Nowadays, an individual has more choices in medical field than they used to.
3. Hospitals first appeared in India in the 4th century.
4. Most hospitals in the United States are financed by the government of the country.
5. Blue Cross and Medicare are two of the most popular private insurance plans.

#### III. Fill in the blanks with the words or expressions given below. Change the form where necessary.

---

<i>germ</i>	<i>available</i>	<i>personnel</i>	<i>solicit</i>	<i>community</i>
<i>plenty</i>	<i>administrator</i>	<i>tuberculosis</i>	<i>perform</i>	<i>complicated</i>

---

1. As is the case with so many organs, the function of the heart is rather



*complicated*

2. Not all details of the liver transplantation are available.
3. Please report to the personal department or manager.
4. Upper lobe <sup>1. bronchiectasis 支气管扩张</sup> bronchiectasis is usually secondary to tuberculosis.
5. The patient should be kept in bed and take plenty of water.
6. He performed this medical experiment over and over, working till midnight.
7. This is a good community in which children are brought up.
8. Something must be done to remove the corrupt administrators from the government office.
9. People working for charities are permitted to solicit money from the public.
10. Cover your mouth when you cough so that you won't spread germ.

IV. Translate the following sentences: 1 - 3 into Chinese and 4 - 5 into English.

1. The board must make sure that the hospital provides efficient and economical health care to its patients. It is also responsible for maintaining adequate medical standards. To achieve this, the board hires a hospital administrator to run the hospital and a medical director to oversee the medical staff.
2. The American Hospital Association has done much to improve the standards of hospital care in the United States. Founded in 1899, the AHA holds annual meetings, maintains a library service, and publishes materials to help hospitals improve their care.
3. Georgetown University Hospital offers a variety of medical facilities through its many clinical departments. There are, for example, departments of general medicine, psychiatry, anesthesia, pediatrics, surgery, pathology, radiation therapy, neurology, ophthalmology, radiology, emergency service, physical medicine and rehabilitation oral surgery, ambulatory care, laboratories, and obstetrics and gynecology.
4. 医学的进步在医疗界创造了一场实质性的革命:为病人提供的服务质量得到改善;医疗从业人员的职业培训要求有所提高;人们处理伤病的方法也增多了。