

医学专业

辅助教材

英语

下册

Shanghai Foreign Language Education Press

英 语

供医学专业用参考书

朱 麟 瑞 主 编

谢 大 任 审 订

上海外语教育出版社

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BOOK FIVE

第 五 册

LESSON ONE

Inflammation

A. Phrases and Expressions

521. (P. 1 — L. 7) of fundamental importance 十分重要, 很重要

522. (P. 1—L. 8) day to day 日常, 天天

Since the effects of injuries and infections constitute a large part of a surgeon's work, to understand this process may justly be regarded as *of fundamental importance* in the management of *day to day* tasks.

因为外科医生的主要工作是治疗创伤和感染的后果, 所以了解这一过程对于他们做好日常工作就必然被认为是很重要的了。

523. (P. 1—L. 19) in its broadest sense 最广义来说

Acute inflammation, *in its broadest sense*, includes three

distinct processes — the local vascular phenomena at the site of the lesion, the local reaction of the fixed tissue cells, and the constitutional effect characterized by leucocytosis and antibody formation.

从广义上来说，急性炎症包括三个明显的过程，即：损伤部位的局部血管现象，固定组织细胞的局部反应与以白细胞增多和抗体形成为特征的体质性反应。

524. (P. 2—L. 1) *in vivo* 在活体内

525. (—L. 3) *by use of* 通过利用

The local vascular phenomena can be observed *in vivo* by direct microscopy of the frog's web or mesentery, or in mammals *by use of* the Clark-Sandison chamber.

局部血管现象可直接用显微镜检查蛙蹼和蛙肠系膜在活体内观察到，或利用克拉克——桑迪森室在哺乳动物身上观察到。

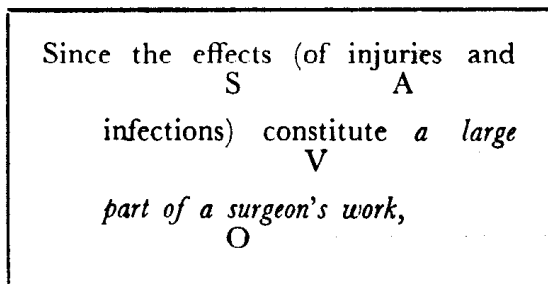
526. (P. 2—L. 11) *to bear on* 对…有影响，与…有关，
压在…之上

The next change, which also occurs almost at once, is that the permeability of the endothelial cells is increased, so that protein-rich fluid exudes into the injured tissues, diluting any noxious agents and bringing antibodies to *bear on* them.

几乎立即随之而来的变化是内皮细胞渗透性增加，因此饱含蛋白的液体渗入损伤的组织，稀释各种毒素因子，并带来抗体对它们施加压力。

B. Sentence Analysis

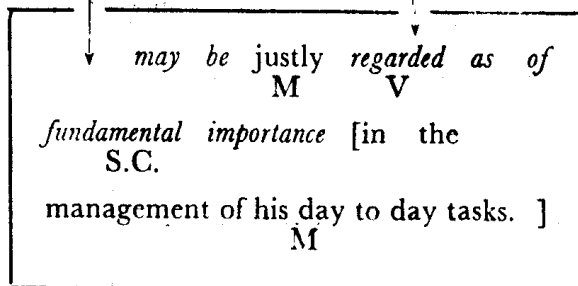
1. (P. 1—L. 5) Since the effects of injuries and infections constitute a large part of a surgeon's work, to understand this process may justly be regarded as of fundamental importance in the management of his day to day tasks.



M (状语从句)

to understand this process

不定式短语作 S



(主句)

译文：同 A. 521—A. 522.

2. (P. 2—L. 3) The first change, which develops within

a few minutes of the time of injury, is that the smaller vessels (capillaries, venules, lesser arterioles) become dilated so that the flow of blood to the part is accelerated.

which develops [within a few minutes
S V
of the time of injury,]
M

A (定语从句)

The first change, is
S V

(主句)

that the smaller vessels (capillaries,
S
venules, lesser arterioles) become dilated
Ap ^ V P

P (表语从句)

so that the flow of blood (to the
S
part) is accelerated.
A V

M (状语从句)

译文：损伤后数分钟内所出现的最初变化是小血管（毛细血管、小静脉、更细小的动脉）扩张从而使流到损伤处的血流加速。

C. Chinese Translation

第一课 炎 症

不足以立刻削弱组织活力的创伤或感染引起了称为炎症的反应过程。因为外科医生的主要工作是治疗创伤和感染的后果，所以了解这一过程对于他们做好日常工作就当然被认为是很重要的了。

炎症可由若干物理的和化学的因素引起，其中包括直接外伤，异物、热、冷、光、电、X线和镭的刺激。炎症也可由病原菌引起，而且这是最重要的类型。根据病原体作用的强度和持续时间，炎症可分为急性和慢性两种，并且根据引起炎症的细菌或外伤的具体类型，产生各种不同程度的急性和慢性炎症。

从广义上来说，急性炎症包括三个明显的过程，即：损伤部位的局部血管现象，固定组织细胞的局部反应与白细胞增多和抗体形成为特征的体质性反质。

局部血管现象可直接用显微镜检查蛙蹼或蛙肠系膜，在活体内观察到，或利用克拉克——桑迪室在哺乳动物身上观察到。损伤后数分钟内所出现的最初变化是小血管（毛细血管、小静脉、更细的小动脉）扩张，从而使流到损伤处的血流加速。几乎立即随之而来的变化是内皮细胞通透性增加，因此饱含蛋白的液体渗入损伤的组织，稀释各种毒素因子，并带来抗体对它们施加压力。这时内皮细胞发生肿胀，通过

各条血管的血流变慢，尽管通过该区的总血流量仍然很大。最后，通常在后期，出现白细胞游出过程，多形白细胞从小血管逸出到损伤部位。

D. Key to Exercises

1.
 - 1) 身体内的所有细胞有许多共同之处。
 - 2) 它们都是由充满着液体的外皮层所组成。
 - 3) 我们通常在原生质中看到一结构，称之为细胞核。
 - 4) 人们的各种组织都是由无数我们提到过的细胞所组成。
 - 5) 人体的大脑、脊髓和神经是由我们称为神经细胞的东西所组成。
 - 6) 甚至最大的细胞也往往小到肉眼看不见。
 - 7) 细胞的分裂正好通过细胞核的中心。结果是一个大细胞分裂成两个小细胞。
 - 8) 这些小细胞不断长大，最后，每个细胞又大到足以形成两个新细胞。
 - 9) 食用富含维生素D的食物会产生一种类似阳光作用于皮肤的效果。
 - 10) 活骨通过骨膜里的血管吸取外界的营养。
 - 11) 阳光直接作用于称为麦角固醇的皮下某种化学成分为骨细胞提供了维生素D。
 - 12) 骨头好比杠杆，使得运动成为可能。
 - 13) 儿童的骨头不如成年人的骨头那样脆。
 - 14) 事实上，老年人的骨折完全不会愈合是常有的事。
 - 15) 躯干被横膈膜分为胸腔和腹腔。

2. 1) Injury or infection *which is* insufficient at once to impair the vitality of tissues stimulates the reactive process *which is* known as inflammation.
- 2) Inflammation may be caused by pathogenic bacteria *which are* in our body.
- 3) Various degrees of both acute and chronic inflammation occur, according to the specific type of bacterium or trauma *which is* responsible.
- 4) The constitutional effect *which is* characterized by leucocytosis and antibody formation is one of the three distinct processes of acute inflammation.
- 5) *It is* by direct microscopy of the frog's web or mesentery *that* the local vascular phenomena can be observed in vivo.
- 6) The protein-rich fluid exudes into the injured tissues, *so that it* dilutes any noxious agents and brings antibodies to bear on them.
3. 1) Injury or infection insufficient at once to impair the vitality of tissues stimulates inflammation.
- 2) The effects of injuries and infections constitute a large part of a surgeon's work.
- 3) To understand this process may justly be regarded *as of* fundamental importance in the management of the day to day tasks of a surgeon.
- 4) Inflammation may be caused by a number of

physical and chemical agencies, including direct trauma, irritation by foreign bodies, heat, cold, light, electricity, X-rays and radium.

- 5) Inflammation may be acute or chronic because the intensity and duration of action of the causative agent are varied.
 - 6) No, they are not.
 - 7) Acute inflammation includes three distinct processes. They are the local vascular phenomena at the site of the lesion, the local reaction of the fixed tissue cells, and the constitutional effect characterized by leucocytosis and antibody formation.
 - 8) The local vascular phenomena can be observed *in vivo* by direct microscopy of the frog's web or mesentery, or in mammals by use of the Clark-Sandison chamber.
 - 9) When the blood vessels become dilated, the flow of blood to the part is accelerated.
 - 10) The flow of blood through individual vessels becomes slower, though the total blood flow through the part remains high.
4. The skeleton of the body is composed of two hundred and six bones. It is the framework of the body and protects the vital organs from injury.

Bones vary in shape and size. They may be divided into long bones, short bones, flat bones and irregularly shaped bones. The outside of bones is covered by the periosteum, in which there are nerves and blood vessels.

Bones are connected together by joints. Most of the large joints in the body are movable, such as the joints at the shoulders, elbows, hips and knees.

The spinal column is made up of many irregularly shaped vertebrae. Its flexibility enables the body to be brought into various positions.

5. 1) Inflammation is a reactive process caused by injury or infection.
- 2) It is of fundamental importance for a surgeon to understand this process.
- 3) Pathogenic bacteria are the most frequent one of all the causes of inflammation.
- 4) The degrees of both acute and chronic inflammation depend upon the type of bacteria causing it.
- 5) When acute inflammation occurs, three distinct processes can be seen.

6. 翻译练习:

局 部 感 染

某些生物体侵入肌体引起局部感染。在整个感染期间，可保持局部感染，或者随后扩散到其它部位，出现继发性病灶。当这种生物体侵入到组织时，如果不被与它们对抗的循环力所制止，它们便生长、繁殖，这种情况叫炎症，由表示这些组织的词在词尾加“炎” (itis) 来表示，如阑尾炎、支气管炎、扁桃腺炎、鼻粘膜炎和膀胱炎等等。炎症的特征依病原体毒性的不同而有明显的不同，可以依据血液中抑制微生物生长的免疫物质和与外来侵略者积极作战的白细胞来表示个体的抵抗力。感染区的供血量增加，这就是通常出现肿、热、红的原因。急性感染时，感染区的白细胞大量增加，慢性感染时，淋巴球占优势。在出现炎症的急性感染中有四个特征明显的阶段：

一、血管扩张，血流变慢，感染部位血量增加。

二、在一小时内血流进一步变慢，数量增加了的白细胞围绕血流外侧面排列。

三、其后白细胞立刻开始穿过血管壁到达发炎部位。这些白细胞吞噬外来的颗粒。并开始同存在的细菌积极斗争。

四、白细胞可能完全消灭细菌，在这种情况下，炎症立即消退。如果细菌毒力特别强或数量多，炎症过程延长，许多白细胞在斗争中被杀死。死亡的白细胞体和在被杀死的局部细胞就形成脓。

某些生物体可造成局部发炎，但常常成功地突破炎性的防线引起全身紊乱。这就叫做败血症或败血性感染。这些生物体是化脓性细菌。

LESSON TWO

The Nature of Viruses

A. Phrases and Expressions

527. (P. 13—L. 3) as a matter of fact 事实上

528. (P. 13—L. 4) to an enormous degree 非常, 极度

As a matter of fact they vary in size to an enormous degree, the largest approaching the dimensions of the smallest bacteria, while the smaller are little larger than the largest molecules.

事实上, 病毒大小差异的程度十分大, 最大的病毒与最小的细菌差不多大, 而最小的病毒并不比最大的分子大多少。

529. (P. 13—L. 7) used to (do) (过去) 经常做, 常常(做)

530. (P. 13—L. 7) to refer to ... as 把...称为..., 把...叫做

We used to refer to viruses as ultramicroscopic and filter-passing.

我们习惯把病毒称为超显微镜的和滤过性的。

531. (P. 13—L. 14) devoid of 缺…的, 缺乏, 没有

They are *devoid of* enzymes, so that they are dependent on the substance and energy of living cells for their reproduction.

它们不含酶, 靠活细胞的物质和能量来繁殖。

532. (P. 14—L. 6) to break into 分裂成

When the nucleic acid component enters a bacterial cell it leaves its protein overcoat outside, and *breaks into* smaller units which are replicated a hundred times or so, acquiring a new protein overcoat from the cell before leaving its shelter.

当核酸成分进到细菌细胞内时, 它把蛋白外壳留在外边, 并且分裂成为一百倍左右的相同的更小的单位, 从细菌细胞处获得新的蛋白外壳后, 才离开它的隐蔽。

533. (P. 14—L. 10) small wonder 毫不奇怪

Small wonder, then, that the multiplication of a virus is explosive in suddenness and rapidity.

因此, 病毒的繁殖象爆炸那样突然和迅速是毫不奇怪的。

B. Sentence Analysis

1. (P. 13—L. 2) As a matter of fact they vary in size to an enormous degree, the largest approaching the dimension of the smallest bacteria, while the smallest are little larger than the largest molecules.