

H319.9 / 12

# CURRENT ENGLISH LECTURES IN MEDICINE

## 现代医学英语口语选

涂 省 康未仪 巫善明 编译  
朱汉民 谢浦秋 林秀婉

库存书

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## 出版者的话

随着国际学术交流活动的日益频繁，我国医务工作者迫切希望消除涉外活动中的语言障碍，迅速提高专业英语的听、讲能力，以便能顺利地听取国外专家的讲学、参加国际学术会议以及自如地与国外同行进行学术讨论。为此，医务界的读者很需要有一套既反映现代医学成就，又能训练会话能力和听力的医学英语读、听资料。

近年，在美国为非英语国家设立的英语科学报告特别节目中经常有医学科学进展报告。这些报告简短、生动，不仅介绍了国际上医学发展的新动向，而且有利于学习医学英语口语表达、常用句型以及锻炼听力。经“上海市卫生局外语学习班”一年来的训练实践，证实收效甚大。鉴于广播内容一瞬即逝，听众因拿不到广播讲稿而无从反复练习。为此，本书的编译者根据这套节目的录音进行筛选、整理、汇编成册。为了加深读者对课文的理解，编译者还自编练习、练习答案和课文汉译，并请在华的英语专家 M. Hoopes 对全书进行了认真审校。

我们希望本书及其录音磁带的出版对我国医务工作者提高医学英语的听、讲能力将有所裨益，但限于水平，谬误之处，在所难免，祈望读者不吝指正。

1982年

# CONTENTS

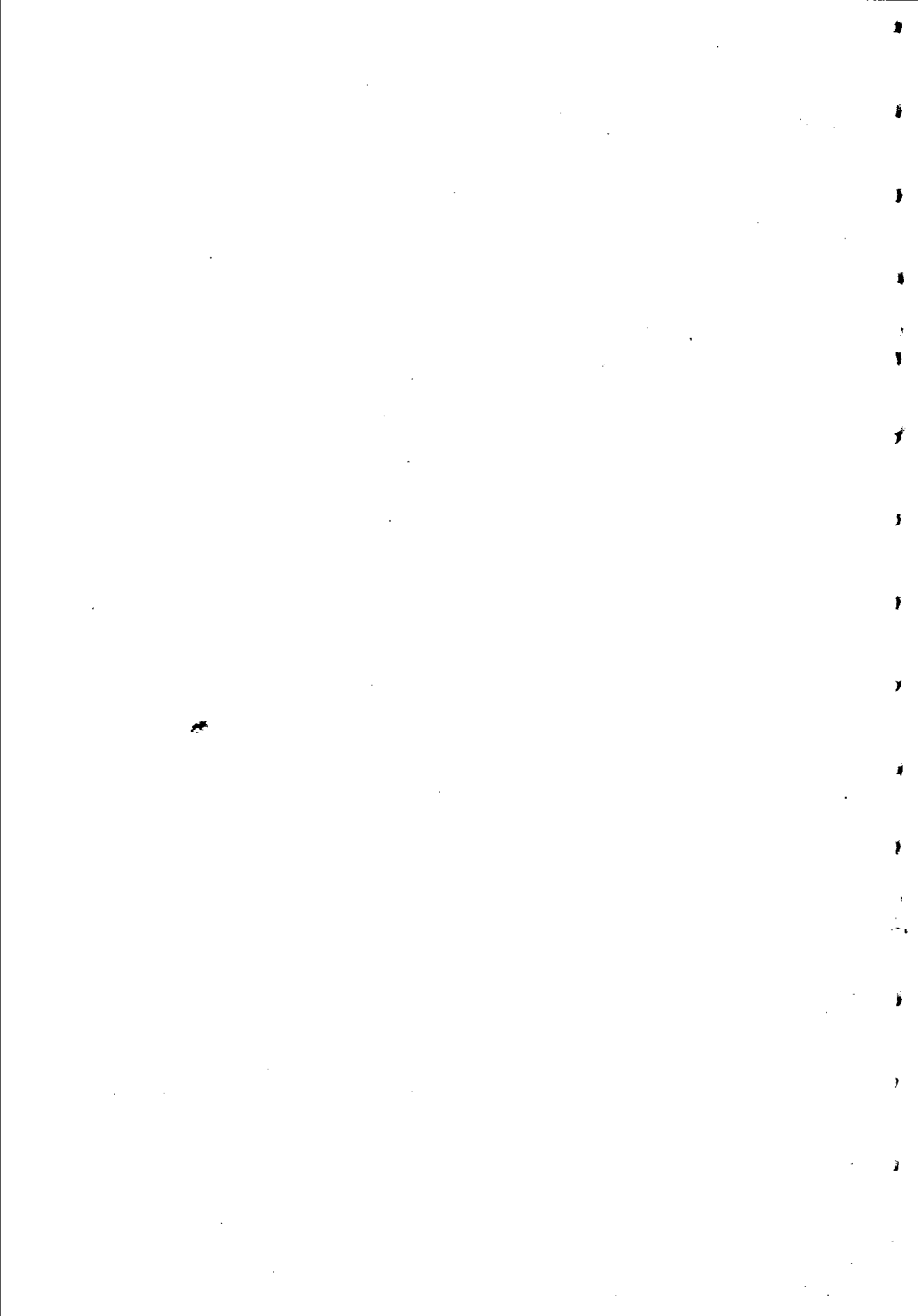
## 目 次

Introduction .....	iii
出版者的话	
Part 1 Lectures .....	1
第一部分 讲稿	
Dengue Fever .....	3
登革热	
Current Situation of Organ Transplants.....	6
器官移植的现状	
The Reason behind Obesity .....	8
肥胖的原因	
Vitamin E and Breast Growth in Women...10	
维生素E 和妇女乳腺肿块	
A New Recognition of Drinking .....	12
对饮酒的新认识	
A New Method to Treat Diabetes .....	15
治疗糖尿病的新方法	
Raising Body Temperature Can Treat Cancer .....	18
升高体温能治疗癌症	
Aspirin May Induce a Deadly Disease—— Reye Syndrom.....	21
阿斯匹林可引起一种致死性疾病——赖氏综合症	

The Techniques of Genetic Engineering	
First Used on Humans.....	23
遗传工程技术首次应用于人类	
Population Growth in Future.....	26
未来的人口增长	
A Modern X-ray Device Will Soon Be	
Used in Clinic.....	29
一种现代化的X光机不久将应用于临床	
A Good News for Prevention of	
Hepatitis B.....	32
预防乙型肝炎的佳音	
Penicillin Can Prevent Newborn from a	
Serious Infection .....	34
青霉素可预防新生儿的严重感染	
Don't Abuse Sedative Drugs .....	36
切忌滥用镇静药	
How to Help Older Person Become	
Younger?.....	39
怎样有助于老人变得年轻	
<b>Part 2 Translation in Chinese .....</b>	<b>41</b>
<b>第二部分 讲稿汉译</b>	
<b>Part 3 Exercises .....</b>	<b>67</b>
<b>第三部分 练习</b>	
<b>Part 4 Key to the Exercises.....</b>	<b>95</b>
<b>第四部分 练习答案</b>	

**Part 1**  
**Lectures**

讲 稿



## Passage I      Dengue Fever

American Health officials have reported five cases of Dengue fever in Texas. And they say they are concerned that the disease may spread to other southern states. In recent years doctors have reported many cases of Dengue fever among Americans returning from trips to other countries. But this is the first time in 35 years that the disease has started by itself within the United States.

Dengue fever often is wide-spread in hot rainy areas. It also appears in drier areas during the warm months of the year. Many cases of the disease have been reported in the Caribbean area including Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands since the middle 1960s, and it was reported in Mexico two years ago.

Dengue fever is caused by a virus. The virus is carried by the A.D.S. Egyptian type mosquito, the same mosquito that spreads Yellow Fever. The mosquito receives the virus when it bites a



person sick with the disease. The virus must stay in the mosquito for 8—14 days before the insect can pass it to another person. The disease begins suddenly from 3 to 15 days later. Dengue fever usually starts with a severe headache. Then the eyes, muscles and back begin to hurt. The backache can be so painful that people sometimes call the disease "Back Break Fever". As the disease develops, body temperature increases and the person feels weak. Small red sores appear and spread over the body. These signs of the disease last for about one week. Then they stop as suddenly as they began. Few people die from Dengue fever, but another form of the disease, haemorrhagic fever, can cause death from bleeding within the body. Haemorrhagic fever usually is found only in Asian countries. There is no cure for Dengue fever and no vaccine to protect against it. However, drugs can be used to reduce the temperature and ease the backache and headache. The only way to prevent Dengue fever is to kill all the mosquitoes that spread it, but this is very difficult. Researchers are attempting to develop medicines to protect against Dengue

fever. Until they do, it is important for people to seek medical help if they show signs of the disease. In areas where Dengue fever is not common, the patient should tell the doctor if he or she has travelled to hot rainy countries. Then the doctor can test the patient's blood to learn if the sickness is caused by Dengue fever or some other disease. A mistake by the doctor can be dangerous. The patient can develop serious reactions to the wrong drugs and may even die.

## Passage II      Current Situation of Organ Transplants

A recent study has found that organ transplant operations are increasingly successful, but the study by the «Publication Medical World News» also found that problems remain. The report said that the most publicized kind of transplant operation, the heart transplant, is not done nearly as often as it was ten years ago. Stanford University in California is the most active medical center for heart transplants. A Stanford team led by Dr. Norman Shumway has done more than 190 heart transplants in the past 12 years. Almost all of the transplant patients have survived 5 years or more.

Kidney transplants were considered experimental operations 25 years ago. Today they have become very common, but there are still problems. Although doctors now use many new drugs and techniques, a patient's natural defense system against diseases sometimes can reject the transplanted kidney.

Liver transplants are being done at a few medical centers in the United States and Europe, but results are mixed. Doctor Thomas Starsol of the University of Colorado has done more than 170 liver transplants in the past 13 years, but only a few of his patients survived. However doctor Starsol started using a new drug last December. 7 of 9 with transplants patients since then, are still living.

Doctors report more success with bone marrow transplants for persons suffering from the blood cancer, Leukemia. Dr. Renear Storb at the University of Washington transplants bone marrow when the Leukemia patient is in what is called remission, when there are only a few cancer cells and the person is in good condition. Dr. Storb found that this is much more successful and doing the transplant as a last minute life saving effort.

### Passage III      The Reason behind Obesity

American scientists believe they may have learned why some people are very fat even though they eat very little food. They said it appears that some very fat people have smaller than normal amounts of a food burning enzyme in their bodies. Earlier studies had shown similar problems in fat mice, but this is the first evidence that very fat people may have such a chemical imbalance.

The report by researchers from Harvard University was published in the New England Journal of Medicine. The Harvard researchers studied 23 very fat patients at two Boston hospitals. They found that red blood cells in these fat persons had twenty-two per-cent less than normal amounts of the enzyme, adenosine triphosphatase or ATPase the heavier the person, the smaller the amount of the enzyme.

ATPase exists in all cells in the human body but the researchers studied only the red blood

cells because they are easy to remove from the body for study. The enzyme ATPase helps move sodium and potassium through the outer skin of all cells. This is an important step in the way the body produces heat energy by burning the food we eat. It is believed that the enzyme is responsible for ten to fifty per-cent of the body's heat production. One of the researchers, Jeffry Flier said it does not appear that the chemical imbalance is caused by being over weight. Instead, Doctor Flier said, it appears that the shortage of ATPase existed before the persons gained weight. The imbalance causes their bodies to burn less food and more of the food they eat is kept in their bodies as fat. Doctor Flier also said that there is now no way to learn how many over weight people may have this chemical imbalance, but his group plans more research.

## **Passage IV      Vitamin E and Breast Growths in Women**

American Medical researchers say that large amounts of vitamin E can help women who have developed painful growths in their breasts. The painful fibrocystic breast growths are not cancers. However, an operation often is needed to make sure no cancer is present. And women suffering fibrocystic breast disease do face a greater danger of developing breast cancer. Doctors at Johns Hopkin's University in Baltimore, Maryland, said they found that a vitamin E treatment seems to help. They said that large amounts of vitamin E eased the problem in about 85% of the women they treated. In many of the patients the growths disappeared completely. The Johns-Hopkin's doctors warned, however, that vitamin E can affect the body's hormone and other biochemical systems, and they said that women should be careful about the amount of vitamin E they take.

Doctors at Ohio State University's College

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of Medicine tested a different treatment for fibrocystic breast disease. The Ohio State doctors said that a large percentage of their patients were helped when they stopped using products that include caffeine such as coffee, tea, cola drinks and chocolate. These products apparently include a chemical which is believed to be a cause of the problem.



## Passage V      A New Recognition of Drinking

A new medical report says that moderate amounts of alcohol seem to shortly reduce the dangers of heart attacks and physical activity seems to produce the same effect. But the report warns that people who smoke cigarettes or who weigh far more than normal seem to face an increased danger of heart disease. The findings are part of a major new study of blood protein called HDL (High Density Lipoprotein). HDL seems to protect against heart disease. Scientists say it clears harmful cholesterol build-ups from the walls of arteries. A number of earlier studies had found that persons with larger than normal amounts of HDL in their blood face a smaller than normal danger of a heart attack. The new study was organized by the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute. Researchers measured the amount of HDL in the blood of about 10,000 persons. They found that a person who drinks moderate amounts of alcohol has a greatly in-