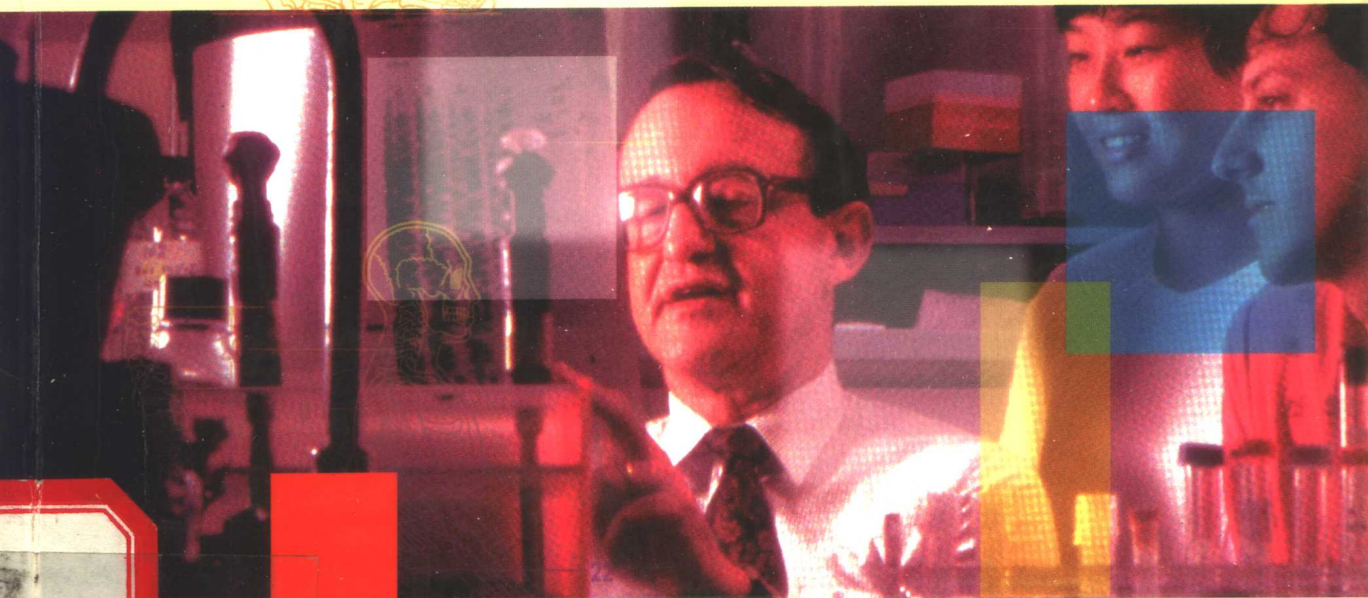




医学英语读写教程

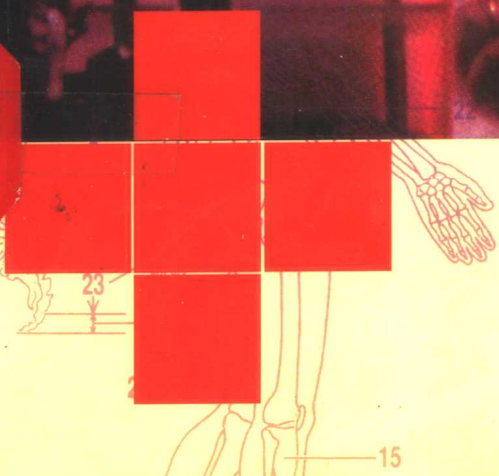
READING & WRITING MEDICAL ENGLISH

主 编 张顺兴



上海外语教育出版社

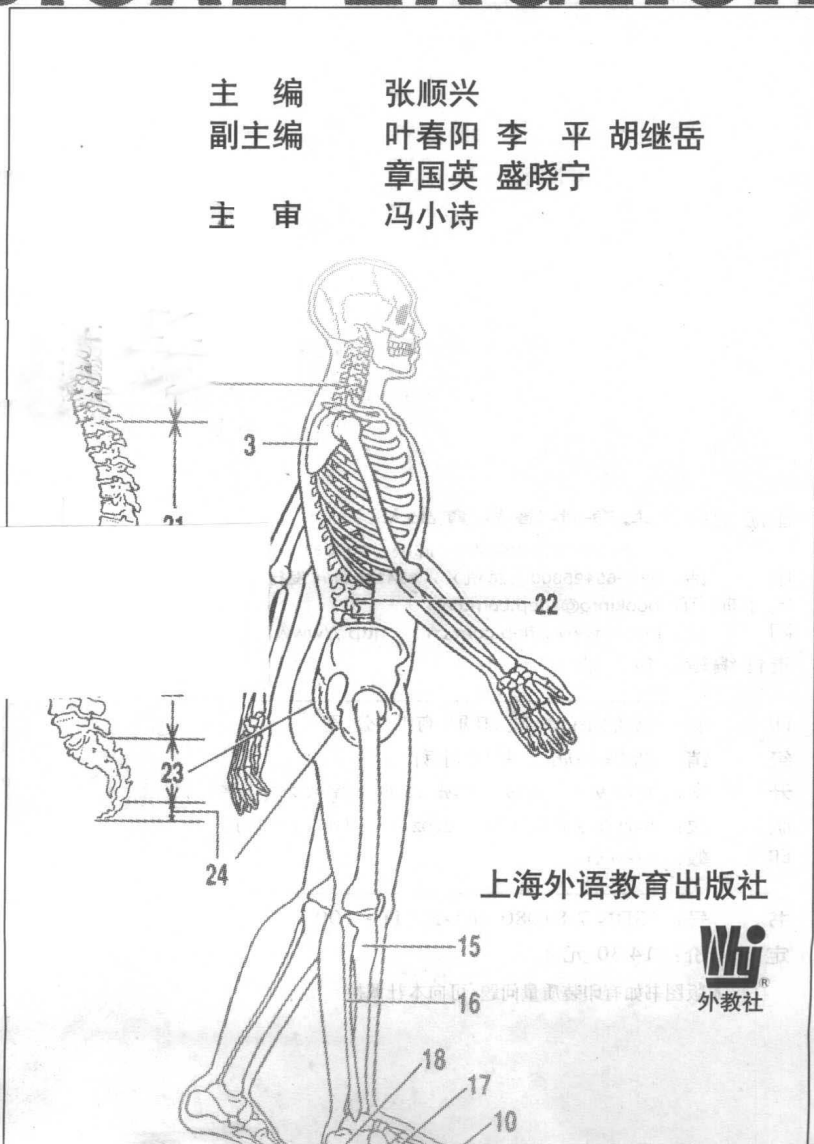
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医学英语读写教程

READING & WRITING MEDICAL ENGLISH

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前 言

高等医学院校的学生在完成大学英语四、六级课程后要不要继续学习医学专业英语？对于这个问题，大部分人的回答是肯定的。但是医学专业英语应采用什么样的教材？由谁来教？怎么教？安排多少课时为宜？这是许多高等医学院校一直在探索的问题。我们曾使用过以人体系统结构与疾病为主线的英语原版医学教科书为教材，但教学效果并不十分理想。主要问题是：1)现代医学科学所涉及的面越来越广，分科越来越细，很难用一本教科书包罗万象，而且学时有限；2)目前高等医学院校的英语教师大多毕业于专业外语院校，缺乏基本的医学专业知识，难以胜任此类教材的教学工作；3)医学教科书只是众多医学文献形式的一种，除了专业内容和专业术语不同外，其语法结构、用字遣词、文体和篇章结构特点大致相同，就语言教学而言具有一定的局限性；4)医学教科书是纯科学类文章，一般缺乏趣味性、可延性和可读性，不易引起学生的学习兴趣。那么，是否可以让基础医学和临床医学的专业教师来承担医学专业英语的教学呢？这当然是最理想的解决方法。但就我国目前的教学体制和师资力量而言，很难实施。

鉴于以上考虑，并结合医学生毕业后的实际需要，我们从1996年开始对以往医学英语教材进行了改革，重新编写了《医学英语读写教程》(Reading and Writing Medical English)这本教材，并根据不同学时数(本科生一般为40学时，研究生一般为60学时)和不同教学要求(本科生以阅读为主，研究生以写作为主)从1997年起分别在高年级本科生和硕士、博士研究生中使用，取得了较为满意的教学效果。

《医学英语阅读》主要供高等医学院校的高年级本科生使用，共有10课，每课含课文、练习和小书库三个部分。

课文选用了10篇趣味性、可延性和可读性较强的文章，以“医生—病人—健康”为主线，通过对“国外医生是怎样培养的？”、“病人应如何选择医生？”、“哪些因素会影响身体健康？”、“如何正确使用药物？”、“如何看待生与死？”以及“如何维护健康？”等问题的回答，使学生能用英语的思维方式去了解和理解现代医学中的一些基本知识、概念、理论和学说，并对医学英语的语法、句法和词法特点有所了解，为顺利并准确阅读医学专业文献打下较扎实的语言基础。

课文后的练习都紧密联系课文内容，以口头回答问题、阅读和翻译为主，使学生对所学内

温故知新,并为今后的医学写作打下基础。

小书库包括:1)医学构词,不是按传统的附录形式出现,而是将医学文献中出现频率最高的常用前后缀按其意义归类,以便记忆;每课 10 个左右,积少成多;2)常用表达方式,包括医学写作中常用的一些学术团体、医学机构和学科分类等名称。这也是本教材有别于其他医学英语教材的特色之一。

在该部分的附录中有两篇主题相同但文体不同的医学文章,一篇是医学原始报告(original article),另一篇是以编者按(editorial)形式发表的医学述评(comment),目的是让学生对医学专业杂志中最常见的两种文体——原始报告和综述——有一个感性认识,为学习《医学英语写作》一书作热身准备。

《医学英语写作》本着简明、易学、实用的精神,以《国际医学杂志编辑委员会》(The International Committee of Medical Journal Editors, ICMJE)制定的《生物医学杂志投稿统一要求》(The Uniform Requirements for Manuscripts Submitted to Biomedical Journals, URMSBJ, 5th Ed., 1997)为蓝本,主要介绍医学原始报告的格式、要求和投稿须知,并重点介绍医学论文摘要的写作要求和技能,主要供高等医学院校的研究生使用。

本部分共有 10 个单元,第 1 单元对医学原始报告的格式和要求作一简单介绍;第 2—7 单元除介绍医学论文摘要的基本格式和要求外,着重介绍摘要中标题、目的、方法、结果和结论部分的常用词(组)、表达方式和基本句型,非常直观地告诉读者该怎么写。该书的目录编得比较详细,目的就是为便于读者今后查找方便;第 8 单元将医学论文写作中易用错的一些词进行了分析。虽然其中大部分用词和例句摘自 URMSBJ,但由于许多词的用法并无定式,读者应注意观察,不要一概而论;第 9 单元介绍篇章结构中应注意的几个问题,其中不少例句是作者修改医学论文及摘要的实践和体会,仅供参考;第 10 单元是原文摘录,目的是让读者读懂 URMSBJ,并使他们了解国际上对生物医学杂志投稿的一些“特殊要求”,如著作权(authorship)问题、版权(copyright)问题、保护病人隐私权(protection of patients' rights to privacy)问题等。

本部分的练习包括改错、用词填空和翻译等练习形式,具有很强的针对性:一是针对课文讲解的内容,二是针对初学医学论文写作的人常犯的一些语法和用词错误,三是针对实际写作的要求,举一反三,逐步提高学生的实际写作能力。

如前所述,对于医学英语教学问题可谓仁者见仁,智者见智。我们希望这套教材能起到抛砖引玉的作用,并为提高我国高等医学院校医学英语教学水平起到投石问路的作用。由于试用时间较短,作者水平有限,书中错误和不当之处在所难免,诚恳希望专家学者和读者指正。

张顺兴

2001 年 6 月

**The secret of the care of the patient is caring
for the patient.**

– Peabody

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医学英语阅读

Reading Medical English



使用说明

〈**医学英语阅读**〉主要适用于高等医学院校高年级本科生,也可供研究生使用。

该部分共 10 课,课堂教学时数设计为:本科生 40 学时,建议以 2+1.5+0.5 进行分配,即课文讲解 2 学时,练习 1.5 学时,构词法 0.5 学时,其他内容可安排学生自习;硕士研究 30 学时,建议以 2+1 进行分配,即课文讲解 2 学时,练习 1 学时,其他内容以自习形式完成。

课堂教学不应以单纯读懂课文内容和记忆医学分科专业术语为主要目的,而是要从句子结构(如分割、省略、修辞性倒装及动词非谓语形式等)和用字遣词(如词的选择、辨异及词性变化等)角度剖析医学英语的特点,让学生明白作者采用某种写作手段的目的是什么,为什么相同的中文词(组)会选用不同的英语词(组)来表达,其内涵有什么不同,因为结构严密、表达准确是科技文章最主要的特点和基本要求。同时,通过阅读课文,掌握一些各学科通用的医学术语和表达方式。

练习可根据不同教学时数和教学对象以书面或口头形式完成,答题不要求与“参考答案”完全一致(实际上是不可能的),只要求句子结构基本正确,主要用词选择正确,表达方式符合医学专业要求即可。

小书库主要是为学生自学而设计的,并为今后的写作提供一些参考资料,除了最常用的前后缀外,无须作特别要求。也不必要求学生将构词法部分中的例词作确切的词义解释。

总之,教学应以培养学生的实际能力为目标,引导学生多观察、多思考、多实践。

编者
2001 年 6 月

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Lesson One

Medical Training and Specialists

[What is a medical doctor and how is a medical student trained into a medical doctor in the U.S.A.? What is the difference between a general physician and a specialist so far as the medical training program is concerned? Read the passage and you may get some ideas about these problems.]

1 A medical doctor, or M.D., first goes through undergraduate school with a premedical training program, typically in the sciences. The program lasts three to four years and generally culminates in a bachelor of arts or bachelor of science degree. This is followed by (usually) four years of medical school — two spent in comprehensive science courses and two in clinical work covering the full spectrum of the medical field. After medical school, the new doctor spends one or two years as an **intern**^[1], practicing under the supervision of other doctors; then come one or more years of **residency**^[2] training if the doctor intends to specialize in a particular field rather than to become a **general practitioner**^[3].

2 An osteopathic physician (**D.O.**)^[4], or **osteopath**^[5], gets the same basic premedical training as the M.D. and also goes through usually four years of medical school. In addition to standard medical practices, osteopathic training includes **manipulation**^[6], a technique not required in most other medical schools. Manipulation is the manual application of pressure to

[1] **intern** / 'intə:n / 实习医生

其派生词有: internship 实习医生
期, internist 内科医生

[2] **residency** / 'rezidənsi / 住院医生
期

[3] **general practitioner** 全科医生, 也
称 generalist physician

[4] **D.O.** = doctor of osteopathy
/ ,ɒsti'ɒpəθi / 骨病医生

[5] **osteopath** / 'ɒstiəpæθ / 按骨术医生
oste- [前缀] 骨, osteopathic 按
骨术的

[6] **manipulation** / mə'nɪpjʊ'leɪʃn / 按
骨、推拿(术)

stretch and relax muscles and **ligaments**^[7] and to re-align spinal **vertebrae**^[8]. According to the osteopathic theory, this technique helps increase the body's natural resistance to disease. More than 75 percent of the osteopathic physicians are family practitioners; others enter specialties comparable to those for M. D. 's.

[7] **ligament** /'ligəmənt / 韧带

[8] **vertebrae** /'vɛtɪbrɪ:/ 脊椎
(单)**vertebra** /'vɛtɪbrə /

3 A doctor of **podiatric**^[9] medicine (D. P. M) goes through the same premedical training as do M. D. 's , then completes four years of podiatric medical college to become a specialist in the disease and disorders of the feet.

[9] **podiatric** /pəʊ'diətrɪk / 足医的
pod- / podo-[前缀] 足,脚。如:
podiatry 足医学, podiatrist 足病医生

4 A doctor of dental surgery (D. D. S.), or a dentist, follows a four-year premedical program with four years in dental college to learn to diagnose and treat diseases and disorders of the teeth and gums.

5 Most doctors are entitled to the use of hospitals for care of patients and can also prescribe medications. Other medical care practitioners do not have these privileges.

6 A clinical psychologist usually has a doctor of philosophy degree (Ph. D.) in clinical **psychology**^[10], which is ordinarily obtained by completing four years of preprofessional college training and then additional years of professional training in psychology. A clinical psychologist diagnoses and treats behavior disorders but cannot prescribe drugs. For this reason, a clinical psychologist often works with a **psychiatrist**^[11] who can prescribe drugs for a patient if they are needed.

[10] **psychology** 心理学
psycho-[前缀] 精神,心理。如:
psychologist 心理医生

[11] **psychiatrist** /saɪ'kaɪətrɪst / 精神病医生
其他同类词如: psychiatric 精神病的, psychiatrics / psychiatry 精神病学, psychic 精神的、心理的

Phrases and Expressions (短语和表达方式)

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------|
| 1. go through | 经过,完成 |
| 2. be followed by | 随后 |
| 3. the full / whole spectrum of | 整个,一系列 |
| 4. in addition to | 除……以外 |
| 5. be resistant to | 对抗……,抵抗…… |
| 6. be entitled to | 有权 |
| 7. be obtained by /from | 经/从……获得 |
| 8. for this reason | 因此 |
| 9. be comparable to | 能与……相比的 |

Drills (练习)

I. Understanding the text: Answer the following questions:

1. How is a medical student trained into a medical doctor in the United States of America?
2. What is the difference between a specialist and a general practitioner so far as the training program is concerned?
3. What is manipulation, a technique and a skill required of a D. O.?
4. How is the training program designed for the dentist?
5. In what sense is it said that a clinical psychologist is not a medical doctor?
6. How is a medical student trained into a medical doctor in China? (For group discussion)

II. Read the following passage and translate precepts 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 11 and 13 into Chinese:

An Oath

Before the assembled audience I solemnly and faithfully pledge myself to obey the following precepts:

1. The health and welfare of my patients will always be my prime consideration

and not what may be for the advancement of science or medical knowledge or what may be for the good of society in general.

2. I will always deal with my patients with sympathy and loving care, regardless of their race, color, nationality, religion, party politics, or social status.
3. I will not do anything to my patients which I would not readily agree to being done in similar circumstances to myself or to my closest relatives.
4. I will never knowingly harm my patients.
5. I will never submit any patient to any operation or investigation without the patient's valid consent. By valid consent I mean consent after full disclosure of what is to be done and mention of all likely discomforts and dangers. The patient, in reference to age and mental state, must be capable of giving consent, and consent must always be obtained with the patient possessing free choice, devoid of all coercion and not engineered by trickery or fraud.
6. I will not have sexual relationships with any of my patients.
7. I will not indulge in alcoholism or drug addiction.
8. I will not advertise or canvass directly or indirectly for patients or entice patients away from my colleagues.
9. I will treat doctors and their wives and husbands and children without payment in money or kind.
10. I will not take from any patient, or any organization, or the state, any payment for services, including at hospital, which I have not actually performed.
11. I will always behave towards my colleagues — be they my contemporaries, or seniors, or juniors, — as I would have them behave towards myself.
12. I will never indulge in dichotomy (fee-splitting).
13. I will never divulge any personal matter which has been confided to me in secret by any of my patients unless I am obliged to do so, in spite of my protests, by order of a judge or statutory obligation.

III. Translate the following passage into English:

在中国,一个医生一般要经过医学院五年本科训练。前两年用于基础医学课程的学习,包括组织胚胎学、解剖学、微生物学、生理学、病理生理学、生物化学、药理学、细胞生物学、分子遗传学、毒理学、寄生虫学、流行病学等必修课程以及其他一些选修课程。随后两年主要学习内科、外科、妇产科、儿科、神经科等临床医学课程以及诊断学、检验学、放射学等医学技术。最后一年为实习期,学生在医院各科轮转,以获得更多的知识、经验和技能。学生经过五年本科学