




医学高职高专“十一五”规划教材

— 供护理专业用 —

护用英语

◎ 主编 李 荣 雷 慧

HUYONG YINGYU

 郑州大学出版社



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编写说明

当前,医学高职高专护理学专业教育发展迅速,办学规模和办学层次逐年增加,市场对医学高职高专护理专业的学生需求逐年递增,学生就业率高,形成了医学院校一个新的亮点。为了落实《国务院关于大力推进职业教育改革与发展的决定》,配合医学高职高专院校护理学专业学科建设和课程建设需要,顺应社会发展对新一代护理学人才的需求,优化护理学教学质量,郑州大学出版社于2006年对国内医学高职高专护理专业的培养目标、培养模式、课程体系、教学内容和教学大纲等进行了广泛而深入的调研,得到了湖北、湖南、山西、山东、四川、安徽、陕西、江西、吉林、浙江、江苏、辽宁、广东、贵州、云南、河北、河南、重庆、内蒙古等全国省市、自治区三十多所院校的积极响应,也得到了国内一大批护理学教育专家的支持。为了紧扣当前护理学专业教学的实际,他们先后组织召开了多次医学高职高专护理学专业教学研讨会暨规划教材编写会,无论是大的环节,还是小的细节,无不经过与会专家和教授的科学规划、认真研讨和商榷,最终确定了这套医学高职高专“十一五”规划教材(护理学专业)编写的指导思想、体例和规范。一些科目已经被列入卫生部护理学专业“十一五”规划教材。

可以说,这套教材的出版和以后医学高职高专护理学专业实训教材的出版,关注护理行业人才需求、培养目标、知识结构、课程设置,教学内容的确定和学习效果的评价迎合了当前医学高职高专护理学专业教育迅速发展的新趋势,有助于深化护理学专业教学内容和课程体系的改革。希望使用教材的师生多提意见和建议,以便及时修订、不断完善,使这套教材在医学高职高专护理学专业教育中发挥更大的作用。

医学高职高专“十一五”规划教材编审委员会

2007年6月

前 言

为适应当前高等护理学专业教育的快速发展,进一步深化专业教学改革,根据国家教育部关于教材编写必须按照 21 世纪我国护理学专业人才培养目标的要求,郑州大学出版社组织编写了这套护理学专业“十一五”规划教材,《护用英语》是其中之一。

随着国际交流的日益频繁,对护理人员的英语交流水平也提出了更高的要求。护理专业学生迫切需要一本实用性较强的教材。本教材编写的目的就是使学生将来能在本专业领域内应用英语。通过护用英语的学习,不仅能够帮助学生丰富护理专业词汇和句型,提高护理专业英语的会话能力,而且通过模拟情景练习,培养学生举一反三和灵活运用能力。

护用英语属于专业英语范畴,是在具有一定的公共英语基础上进行教学。本教材的编写从高等护理专业教学实际出发,主要突出实用性。主要内容包括护理学的基础知识,如南丁格尔的介绍、护理程序、静脉输液等;专科护理,如内科护理、外科护理、妇产科护理、儿科护理、精神病护理等;护理伦理及有关 CGFNS 等方面的知识。全书共分 18 个单元,每个单元共有四部分:第一部分为课文,是建议课堂讲解的文章、词汇、练习题;第二部分难度不大,是建议学生练习、掌握的三个对话,对话的内容大部分与本单元涉及的内容有关,如有关患者就诊、入院、住院期间、出院等的护理,主要是常发生在护患之间、医患之间、护士之间、教师与学生之间的对话;第三部分为本单元相关文章阅读,内容难度比第一部分稍大,是建议学生课外阅读的内容;第四部分是趣味知识。

本教材可供高等护理学专业学生使用,也可作为护理专业各类成人高等教育或专业护理英语培训教学用书及广大护理工作者的参考书。

本书由李荣、雷慧担任主编,刘军、关青担任副主编。第一、第二、第五、第六、第七、第八和第十一单元由李荣编写,第三、第四和第十二单元由张瑞芹编写,第九、第十、第十三和第十四单元由刘军、李静编写,第十五、第十六单元由皇甫亮编

写,第十七、第十八单元由雷慧编写,关青做了一定的审稿工作。

在本书编写过程中,参考了部分国内外有关教材和专著,在此表示诚挚谢意!本教材虽经多次修改和审校,但由于编者水平有限,经验不足,教材中错误和不当之处在所难免,恳请同行专家和读者批评、指正。

编者

2007年10月



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UNIT 1



Text

Florence Nightingale

Florence Nightingale was born in Italy on 12 May 1820 and was named Florence after her birthplace. She was the younger daughter of a wealthy couple, William Edward and Frances Nightingale.

Early Years

Young Florence developed an interest in the social questions of the day, made visits to the homes of the sick in the local villages and began to investigate hospitals and nursing. Her parents refused to allow her to become a nurse as in the mid - nineteenth century it was not considered a suitable profession for a well educated woman. While the family conflicts over Florence's future remained unresolved, it was decided that Florence would tour Europe with some family friends, Charles and Selina Bracebridge. The three traveled to Italy, Egypt and Greece, returning in July 1850 through Germany where they visited Pastor Theodor Fliedner's hospital and school for deaconesses at Kaiserswerth, near Dusseldorf. The following year Florence Nightingale returned to Kaiserswerth and undertook three months of nurse training, which enabled her to take a vacancy as Superintendent of the Establishment for Gentlewomen During Illness at No. 1 Harley Street, London in 1853.

The Crimean War

In March 1854, Britain, France and Turkey declared war on Russia. The allies defeated the



Russians at the battle of the Alma in September but reports in *The Times* criticized the British medical facilities for not taking good care of the wounded. In response, Sidney Herbert, the Minister at War, who knew Florence Nightingale socially and through her work at Harley Street, appointed her to oversee the introduction of female nurses into the military hospitals in Turkey. On 4 November, 1854, Florence Nightingale arrived at the Barrack Hospital in Scutari, a suburb on the Asian side of Constantinople, with a party of 38 nurses. Initially the doctors did not want the nurses there and did not ask for their help, but within ten days fresh casualties arrived from the battle of Inkermann and the nurses were fully stretched. The “Lady – in – Chief”, as Florence was called, wrote home on behalf of the soldiers. She acted as a banker, sending the men’s wages home to their families, and introduced reading rooms to the hospital. In return she gained the undying respect of the British soldiers. The introduction of female nurses to the military hospitals was an outstanding success. And to show the nation’s gratitude for Miss Nightingale’s hard work, a public subscription was organized in November 1855. The money collected was to enable Florence Nightingale to continue her reform of nursing in the civil hospitals of Britain.

When Florence Nightingale returned from the Crimean War in August 1856, four months after the peace treaty was signed, she hid herself away from the public’s attention. In November 1856 Miss Nightingale took a hotel room in London which became the center for the campaign for a Royal Commission to investigate the health of the British Army. When Sidney Herbert was appointed chairman, she continued as a driving force behind the scenes. By 1860 the efforts of the Royal Commission had resulted in an Army Medical School, greatly improved Army barracks and hospitals, and the best army statistics in Europe. During the decade from 1862 her main concerns were the health of the Army in India and the state of Indian public health.

Nightingale Training School for Nurses

Florence Nightingale’s greatest achievement was to raise nursing to the level of a respectable profession for women. In 1860, with the public subscriptions of the Nightingale Fund, she established the Nightingale Training School for nurses at St Thomas’ Hospital. Miss Nightingale, as she was always called by the nurses, scrutinized the probationers’ ward diaries and reports.

From 1872 Miss Nightingale devoted closer attention to the organization of the School and almost annually for the next thirty years she wrote an open letter to the nurses and probationers giving advice and encouragement. On completion of training Miss Nightingale gave the nurses books and invited them to tea. Once trained the nurses were sent to staff hospitals in Britain and abroad and to establish nurse training schools on the “Nightingale Model”.

In 1860 Florence Nightingale’s best known work, *Notes on Nursing*, was published. It laid down the principles of nursing — careful observation and sensitivity to the patient’s needs. *Notes on Nursing* has been translated into eleven foreign languages and is still in print today.



Old Age

Although Florence Nightingale was bedridden due to illness contracted in the Crimea for many years, she campaigned tirelessly to improve health standards, publishing 200 books, reports and pamphlets. In recognition of her hard work, Queen Victoria awarded Miss Nightingale the Royal Red Cross in 1883. In her old age she received many honors, including the Order of Merit (1907), becoming the first woman to receive it. Florence Nightingale died at home at the age of 90 on 13 August, 1910 and, according to her wishes, she was buried at St Margaret's, East Wellow, near her parent's home, Embley Park.

Florence Nightingale was more than a romantic heroine. Her farsighted reforms have influenced the nature of modern health care and her writings continue to be a resource for nurses, health managers and planners.

Nightingale Pledge

I solemnly pledge myself before God and in the presence of this assembly:

To pass my life in purity and practice my profession faithfully.

I will abstain from whatever is deleterious and mischievous, and will not take or knowingly administer harmful drug.

I will do all in my power to maintain and elevate the standard of my profession, and will hold in confidence all personal matters committed to my keeping and all family affairs coming to my knowledge in the practice of my calling.

With loyalty will I endeavor to aid the physician in his work, and devote myself to the welfare of those committed to my care.



New Words and Expressions

deaconess [ˈdi:kəˈnes] *n.* 女执事, 职责相当于牧师的女助手

vacancy [ˈveikənsi] *n.* 空位, 空职

superintendent [ˌsu:pərɪnˈtendənt] *n.* 监管人, 主管人, 负责人

military [ˈmilitəri] *adj.* 军人的, 军队的

gratitude [ˈgrætɪtju:d] *n.* 感激; 感谢

subscription [səbˈskɪpʃən] *n.* 捐款

barrack [ˈbærək] *n.* 兵营, 营房

scrutinize [ˈskru:tɪnaɪz] *vt.* 仔细或彻底检查

probationer [prəˈbeɪʃənə] *n.* 见习护士

pamphlet [ˈpæmfli:t] *n.* 小册子

contract [ˈkɒntrækt] *vt.* 感染(疾病)

farsighted [fɑ:ˈsaɪtɪd] *adj.* 有远见的, 眼光长远的



✽ Exercise

I. Comprehension question

1. Why did Florence's parents refuse to allow her to become a nurse?
2. What enabled Florence to fill a vacancy as Superintendent of the Establishment for Gentlewomen during illness in London in 1853?
3. Why did the reports in *The Times* criticize the British Army though they won the battle?
4. How did the doctors react the first batch of nurses sent to the Barrack Hospital in Scutari?
5. What made Florence gain the undying respect of the British soldiers during the Crimean War?
6. How did Florence use the public subscriptions of the Nightingale Fund?
7. What was achieved as a result of the efforts of the Royal Commission?
8. What is the Nightingale Modle?
9. What are the main contents of Notes on Nursing?
10. What is Florence Nightingale's greatest achievement?

II. True or False

1. Florence's parents allowed her to become a nurse though in the mid - nineteenth century it was not considered a suitable profession for well - educated women.
2. Florence Nightingale returned to Kaiserswerth and undertook three months of nurse training in 1850.
3. The British Army won the battle of the Alma in September but reports in *The Times* criticized the British medical facilities for not taking good care of the wounded.
4. The doctors warmly welcomed the nurses and asked for their help as soon as they arrived at the Barrack Hospital in Scutari.
5. Florence Nightingale gained the undying respect of the British soldiers and was called Lady - in - Chief.
6. Immediately after returning from the Crimean War, Florence started to campaign openly for setting up a Royal Commission.
7. Though she established the Nightingale Training School, she couldn't spare much time on the organization of the school.
8. Florence often gave advice and encouragement to the nurses and probationers of the nursing training school.
9. Although being a woman who had to fight against the military at every step, Nightingale went about reforming the hospital system.