



新世纪全国高等中医药院校创新教材

XIN SHI JI QUAN GUO GAO DENG ZHONG YI YAO YUAN XIAO
CHUANG XIN JIAO CAI

医学英语

Textbook of Medical English

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中国中医药出版社



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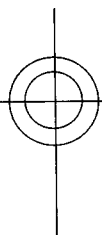
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编写说明

当前, 中医药在全球范围内飞速发展, 其医学价值、疗效以及优势得到广泛公认, 运用和研究中医药的热潮方兴未艾。面对中医药国际化、现代化的趋势, 广大中医药学习者、医务工作者及研究人员有必要掌握常用中医药名词、术语的英语表达方法。由于目前教学中尚无统一的中医医学英语教材, 有鉴于此, 全国高等中医药教材建设研究会组织国内多所中医药院校编写了这本创新教材《医学英语》。教材主要面向中医药院校本科生、研究生, 也适用于其他人员学习中医药英语之需。

教材主要包括两部分内容: 第一部分共 9 个单元, 为西医学英语部分, 选取西医内科各系统文献, 学习常用西医学英语词缀及术语表达; 第二部分共 8 个单元, 为中医药英语部分, 通过中医基础理论、中药方剂理论、针灸推拿理论等文献讨论, 学习常用中医药术语的表达。该编排方式为本教材创新之处, 有利于教材使用者系统学习、掌握西医、中医的常用术语英文表达方法。每单元包括课文、注释、术语练习、课后阅读和常用词根等, 单元内容编排合理, 在课文学习的基础之上, 通过练习、课后阅读加强学习效果。文中生词通过脚标注音标及释义, 方便学习。每单元文章来源包括西医原版教材、英美医学专业网站、中医药专业文献等, 编者在选材过程中确保科学、准确, 对中医药文献反复推敲文中常用术语翻译方法, 力求用英语真实还原中医药术语的含义。教材后附常用英语医学词缀, 方便使用者学习、查阅。

参加本教材编写的院校有北京中医药大学、陕西中医学院、广州中医药大学、辽宁中医药大学、天津中医药大学、福建中医学院、安徽中医学院、南京中医药大学等 8 所中医药院校及中国药科大学、新疆医科大学, 编写人员为各院校从事中医医学英语教学的教师, 既有英语教学专家, 也有中医药专业人员, 编写人员学科结构合理。另外, 本教材的顺利编写与各所院校领导及中国中医药出版社的支持是分不开的, 在此谨致以诚挚谢意。同时, 还要对本教材所引用的文献作者及专业网站表示真挚感谢, 文献出处敬附于后。

由于编者水平所限, 本教材难免存在不当及缺漏之处, 热诚欢迎广大使用者就本教材提出批评和建议, 以利我们对本书的进一步修订。

《医学英语》编委会

2007 年 8 月

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Part I

English of Western Medicine

Unit 1

Introduction to the Human Body

1.1 Text: Anatomical Terms of Human Body

1.1.1 Body Positions

The anatomic position refers to a person standing erect with the face directed forward, the upper limbs hanging to the sides, and the palms of the hands facing forward (Figure 1.1). A person is supine^① when lying face upward and prone^② when lying face downward.

The position of the body can affect the description of body parts relative to each other. In the anatomic position, the elbow is above the hand, but in the supine or prone position, the elbow and hand are at the same level. To avoid confusion, relational descriptions are always based on the anatomic position, regardless of the actual position of the body is. Thus, the elbow is always described as being above the wrist, whether the person is lying down or is even upside down.

① supine [sju:'paɪn] adj. 仰卧的, 旋后的

② prone [prəʊn] adj. 面向下的, 俯卧的

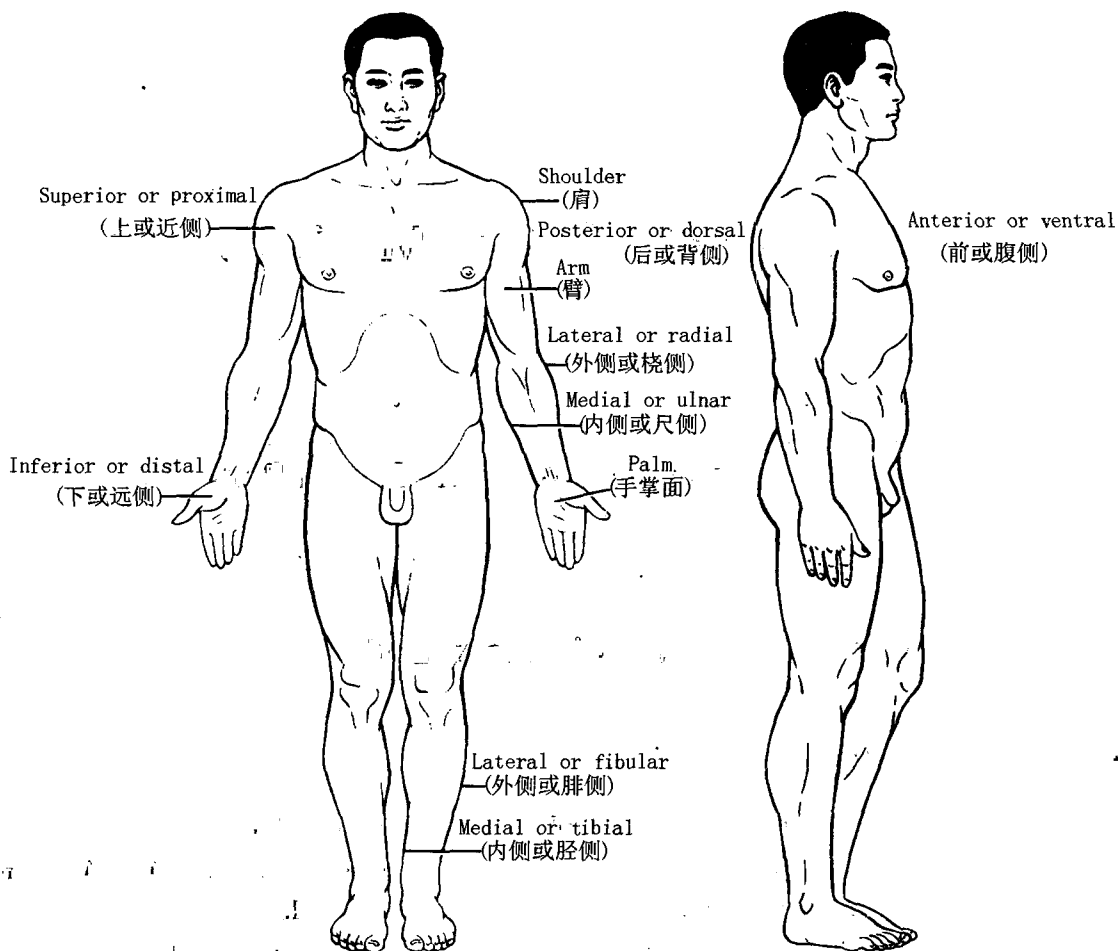


Figure 1.1 Front view of the body

Figure 1.2 Side view of the body

1.1.2 Directional Terms

Directional terms describe parts of the body relative to each other. Important directional terms are illustrated in Figure 1.1 – 1.2 and summarized in Table 1.1. It is important to become familiar with these directional terms as soon as possible because you will see them repeatedly throughout the text. Right and left are retained as directional terms in anatomic terminology. Up is replaced by superior, down by inferior, front by anterior, and back by posterior.

In humans, superior is synonymous with cephalic^①, which means toward the head, because, when we are in the anatomic position, the head is the highest point. In humans, the term inferior

① cephalic [se'fælik] adj. 头的, 头侧的

is synonymous with caudal^①, which means toward the tail, and would be located at the end of the vertebral column if humans had tails. The terms cephalic and caudal can be used to describe directional movements on the trunk, but they are not used to describe directional movements on the limbs.

The word anterior means going before, and ventral^② means belly. The anterior surface of the human body is therefore the ventral surface, or belly, because the belly “goes first” when we are walking. The word posterior means following, and dorsal^③ means back, which follows as we are walking.

Proximal means nearest, whereas distal means distant. These terms are used to refer to linear structures, such as the limbs, in which one end is near some other structure and the other end is farther away. Each limb is attached at its proximal end to the body, and the distal end, such as the hand, is farther away.

Medial means toward the midline, and lateral means away from the midline. The nose is located in a medial position in the face, and the eyes are lateral to the nose. The term superficial refers to a structure close to the surface of the body, and deep is toward the interior of the body. The skin is superficial to the muscle and bone.

1. 1. 3 Planes of the Body

At times it is conceptually useful to describe the body as having imaginary flat surfaces called planes passing through it (Figure 1. 3). A plane divides or sections the body, making it possible to “look inside” and observe the body’s structures. A sagittal^④ plane runs vertically through the body and separates it into right and left portions. The word sagittal literally means “the flight of an arrow” and refers to the way the body would be split by an arrow passing anteriorly to posteriorly. A midsagittal, or a median plane divides the body into equal right and left halves, and a parasagittal plane runs vertically through the body to one side of the midline. A transverse, or horizontal, plane runs parallel to the ground and divides the body into superior and inferior portions. A frontal or coronal, plane runs vertically from right to left and divides the body into anterior and posterior parts.

① caudal [ˈkɔːdl] adj. 尾部的, 近尾部的

② ventral [ˈventrəl] adj. 腹的, 腹部的, 腹侧的

③ dorsal [ˈdɔːsəl] adj. 背的, 背侧的

④ sagittal [ˈsædʒɪtl] adj. 矢状的, 前后向的

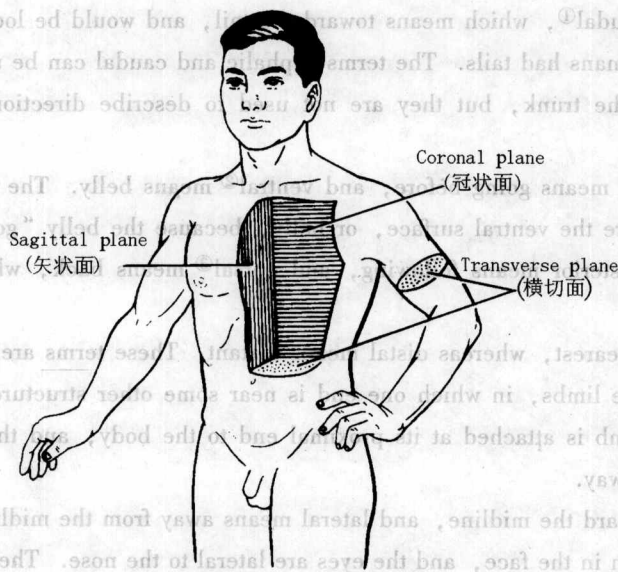


Figure 1.3 Planes of the body

Organs are often sectioned to reveal their internal structures. A cut through the long axis of the organ is a longitudinal^① section, and a cut at right angles to the long axis is a cross, or transverse, section. If a cut is made across the long axis at other than a right angle, it is called an oblique^② section.

1.1.4 Body Cavities

The body contains many cavities, among which are the nasal, cranial, and abdominal cavities. Some of these open to the outside of the body, and some do not. Introductory anatomy and physiology textbooks sometimes describe a dorsal cavity, in which the brain and spinal cord are found, and a ventral body cavity that contains all the trunk cavities. The concept of a dorsal cavity is not described in standard works on anatomy. No embryonic, anatomic, or histological parallels exist between the fluid-filled space around the central nervous system and the trunk cavities. Discussion in this chapter is therefore limited to the major trunk cavities that do not open to the outside.

The trunk contains three large cavities: the thoracic^③, the abdominal, and the pelvic (Figure 1.4). The rib cage surrounds the thoracic cavity, and the muscular diaphragm separates it from the abdominal cavity. The thoracic cavity is divided into right and left parts by a median partition called

① longitudinal [lɒndʒi'tjuːdɪnəl] adj. 纵的

② oblique [ə'bliːk] adj. 斜的

③ thoracic [θə(:)'ræsɪk] adj. 胸的

the mediastinum^①. The mediastinum contains the heart, thymus^② gland, trachea^③, esophagus^④, and other structures such as blood vessels and nerves. The two lungs are located on either side of the mediastinum.

Abdominal muscles primarily enclose the abdominal cavity, which contains the stomach, intestines, liver, spleen, pancreas, and kidneys. Pelvic bones encase the small space known as the pelvic cavity, where the urinary bladder, part of the large intestine, and the internal reproductive organs are housed. The abdominal and pelvic cavities are not physically separated and sometimes are called the abdominopelvic cavity.

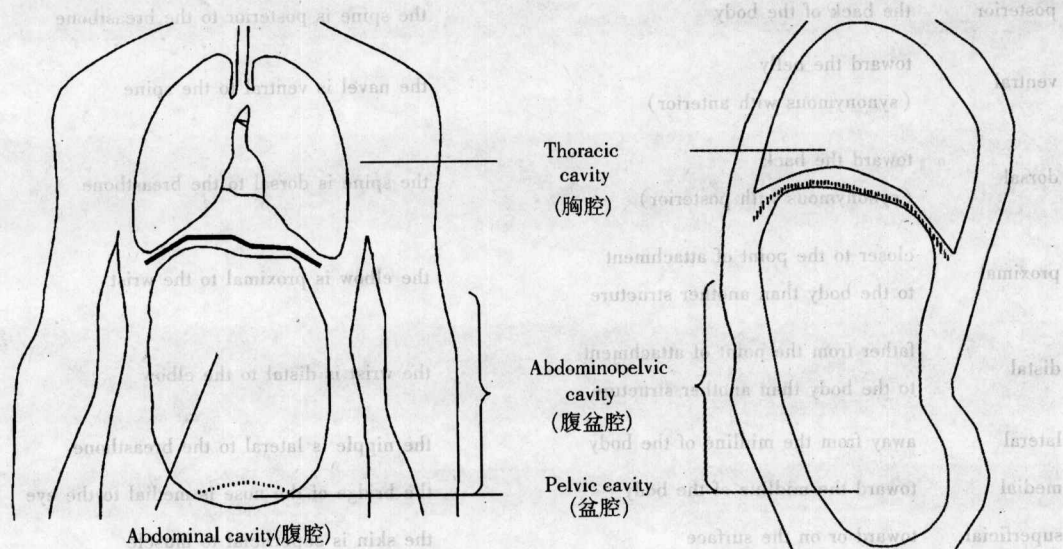


Figure 1.4 Body cavities

Table 1.1 Important directional terms

Terms	Definitions	Examples
right	toward the right side of the body	the right ear
left	toward the left side of the body	the left ear
superior	a structure above another	the chin is superior to the navel
inferior	a structure below another	the navel is inferior to the chin

① mediastinum [ˌmiːdiˈæstainəm] n. 纵隔

② thymus [ˈθaiməs] n. 胸腺

③ trachea [trəˈkiːə] n. 气管, 导管

④ esophagus [iːˈsɒfəɡəs] n. 食道

(continued)

Terms	Definitions	Examples
cephalic	closer to the head than another structure (usually synonymous with superior)	the chin is cephalic to the navel
caudal	closer to the tail than another structure (usually synonymous with inferior)	the navel is caudal to the chin
anterior	the front of the body	the navel is anterior to the spine
posterior	the back of the body	the spine is posterior to the breastbone
ventral	toward the belly (synonymous with anterior)	the navel is ventral to the spine
dorsal	toward the back (synonymous with posterior)	the spine is dorsal to the breastbone
proximal	closer to the point of attachment to the body than another structure	the elbow is proximal to the wrist
distal	farther from the point of attachment to the body than another structure	the wrist is distal to the elbow
lateral	away from the midline of the body	the nipple is lateral to the breastbone
medial	toward the midline of the body	the bridge of the nose is medial to the eye
superficial	toward or on the surface	the skin is superficial to muscle
deep	away from the surface, internal	the lungs are deep to the ribs

1.2 Notes

1. body positions 体位
2. anatomic position 解剖方位
3. supine position 仰卧位
4. prone position 俯卧位
5. directional terms 方位术语
6. body cavities 体腔
7. cranial cavity 颅腔
8. abdominal cavity 腹腔
9. ventral body cavity 腹面体腔
10. dorsal cavity 背面体腔

- ① mediastinum [ˌmɪdiˈæstɪnəm] n. 纵膈
- ② thymus [ˈθaɪməs] n. 胸腺
- ③ trachea [ˈtrækiə] n. 气管
- ④ esophagus [ˈiːsəˈfæɡəs] n. 食道

- 11. thoracic cavity 胸腔
- 12. abdominopelvic cavity 腹盆腔

1.3 Exercises

I. Put the Following into English

- 1. 人体面朝上为仰卧位。
- 2. 人体面朝下为俯卧位。
- 3. 不同姿势影响对人体相对部位的描述。
- 4. 肘在腕的上方。
- 5. 方位术语描述人体不同部位之间的相对关系。
- 6. 头部在人体的最高点。
- 7. 人体的前面是腹面。
- 8. 脚在腿部的远端。
- 9. 外侧面指远离中线的方向。
- 10. 鼻位于眼睛内侧。
- 11. 皮肤在肌肉和骨的表面。
- 12. 矢状面将人体分为左右两部分。
- 13. 冠状面从左到右垂直穿过人体。
- 14. 体腔包括鼻腔、颅腔、腹腔等。
- 15. 纵隔中有心脏、胸腺、气管、食道以及血管、神经等。

II. Topic for Discussion

- 1. Which means were used to describe the human body in anatomy?
- 2. Please elucidate the cavities contained in the human body.

1.4 Further Readings: The Organ System

The organ system is the organizational unit by which medicine is studied, diseases are generally categorized, and treatments are planned.

An example of an organ system is the cardiovascular system, which includes the heart (cardio) and blood vessels (vascular). The cardiovascular system is responsible for pumping and circulating the blood. The digestive (or gastrointestinal) system, extending from the mouth to the anus, is responsible for receiving and digesting food and excreting waste. This system includes not only the stomach, small intestine, and large intestine, which move and absorb food, but associated organs such as the pancreas, liver, and gallbladder, which produce digestive enzymes, remove toxins,