

全国高等医学院校教材

QUANGUO GAODENG
YIXUE YUANXIAO JIAOCAI



HULI YINGYU KOUYU (附光盘)

护理英语口语

(供护理专业用)

主 编 · 陈仁英 高 芸

上海科学技术出版社

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前 言

为适应经济全球化、文化多样化的社会发展特点,培养既具有护理专业知识,又有熟练英语交际能力的复合型人才,提高护理人员的素质,我们编写了《护理英语口语》。为此,教材以常规护理活动为基本内容进行编写,以系统、实用为特点,内容既有专业性,又有科普性,练习既具多样性,又便于学生操作,容易上口。

本教材的大致轮廓,即涵盖的内容较为广泛。我们编写的对话是从患者入院挂号开始,然后去内、外、妇、儿各科,最后至患者离院,共计十二单元。之后,是练习答案和导入部分听力的原稿(Key to Exercises and Tape Scripts for Warm-up Exercises)。

单元的框架:

- I. 导入(Warm-up Exercises),或热身训练(编写原则:以趣味性、保健知识为主)。
- II. 对话(Dialogue)2段(对话后是词汇和注释)。
- III. 语言重点(Language Focus):
 - A. 句型操练(Sentence Pattern);
 - B. 习惯表达(Useful Expressions)。
- IV. 语言操练(Language Activities):
 - A. 对话填空(Dialogue of Completion)(根据所给的中文完成英语对话);
 - B. 角色扮演(Role Play)(以各科医疗活动为主的角色操练);
 - C. 护理操作(Nursing Practice)(用英语表达各种基本护理实践活动);

Contents

- D. 补充读物 (Supplementary Reading) (增加语言输入。内容: 疾病与健康、预防与保健及较为前沿的医疗领域的最新发展。后面同样配有便于学习的词汇、便于操作的口头练习)。
- V. 术语汇编 (Glossary)。

本书的重点是情景对话和围绕着对话展开的一系列语言操练。语言操练形式多样,有对话翻译练习、分角色练习、护理操作和补充阅读及练习。本教材充分体现了英语交际的特点,包括了护理人员可能遇到的大部分场景,口语训练场景变化多样,题型多样化。另一特色是把中医护理包括在内,是一本涵盖中西医护理英语的口语教材。

本教材的主要读者是护理专业的学生,尤其是涉外型护理专业学生以及从事护理工作的医务人员。适用于护理专业开设专业英语教学和专业英语选修课。本书可作教材供教学使用,也可用于自学。

本教材在编写过程中,得到了有关院校专家和同仁的大力支持。特别是得到复旦大学大学英语部的梁正镛教授和上海中医药大学外语教学中心杨明山副教授的指导,在此谨表衷心感谢!

全 国 高 等 医 学 院 校 教 材

护理英语口语

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Unit One

Registration

Part I Warm-up

Exercise

- Retell the passage with the help of the following expressions
 - your day — physically fit — keep up the pace of life — the value of fitness — help people to cope with — helps them look and feel better
 - people — the kind of body they often see in the media — build a better body — start to feel better — change is possible — fitness means happiness
 - fortunately — do you good — a lot of health benefits
- Listen to the passage again. While listening, choose the best one from the choices given to prove your comprehension of the passage
 - You must be physically fit to _____.
 - continue the pace of life
 - stop the pace of life
 - start the day like that
 - finish the day like that
 - Fitness helps people _____.
 - function well
 - look well
 - feel well
 - all of the above
 - Why do young people start fitness programs? _____.
 - Because they hope they can build a better body.
 - Because they want to look in the mirror.
 - Because they want to have strong muscles.
 - Because they want to have a change.
 - People, who have started their fitness programs, usually feel better _____.
 - physically
 - mentally
 - actually
 - both a and b
 - People don't have to be a real sportsman to enjoy the health benefits of physical activity.

Here "a real sportsman" refers to a person who _____.

- a. plays a lot of sport
- b. is a professional sportsman
- c. is an amateur sportsman
- d. is physically strong

Part II Dialogue

Dialogue 1

Making an Appointment

Receptionist: Dr. Carter's Office.

Patient: Yes, I'd like to make an appointment to see Dr. Carter, please.

Receptionist: Is this your first visit?

Patient: Yes, it is.

Receptionist: Okay. Could I have your name please?

Patient: Yes. My name is Ronald Schuller.

Receptionist: And may I ask who **referred** you **to** our office?

Patient: Uh, I drove past your office yesterday.

Receptionist: Okay. How about the day after tomorrow on Wednesday at 4:00 o'clock?

Patient: Uh. Do you happen to have an opening in the morning¹? I usually pick up my kids from school around that time.

Receptionist: Okay. Um... how about Tuesday at 8:00 A. M. or Thursday at 8:15 A. M.?

Patient: Uh, do you have anything earlier, like 7:30?

Receptionist: No. I'm sorry.

Patient: Well, in that case, Thursday would be fine.

Receptionist: Okay. Could I have your phone number, please?

Patient: It's 643—0547.

Receptionist: Alright. And what's the **nature** of your visit²?

Patient: Uh...

Receptionist: Yes sir.

Ronald: Well, to tell the truth, I fell from a **ladder** two days ago while painting my house, and I **sprained** my ankle when my foot landed in a paint can. I suffered a few **scratches** on my hands and knees, but I'm most concerned that the **swelling** in my ankle hasn't gone down yet³.

Receptionist: Well, did you put ice on it immediately after this happened?

Ronald: Well, yeah. I just filled the paint can with ice and...

Receptionist: And so after you removed the paint can... Sir, sir, Mr. Schuller, are you still there?

Ronald: Well, that's part of the problem. Uh, the paint can is still on my foot.

Receptionist: Look, Mr. Schuller. Please come in today. I don't think your case can wait.

New Words and Expressions

refer to [ri'fə:] v.

使求助于, 指点

nature [ˈneɪtʃə] n.	本性, 种类; 自然, 自然状态
ladder [ˈlædə] n.	梯子, 阶梯
sprain [spreɪn] v.	扭伤
scratch [skrætʃ] n.	抓痕, 擦伤
swell [swel] v.	肿胀, 膨胀

Notes

1. Do you happen to have an opening in the morning? 请问上午有时间吗?
2. What's the nature of your visit? 您哪里不舒服?
3. ... but I'm most concerned that the swelling in my ankle hasn't gone down yet.
但我最担心的是我脚踝处的肿胀还没有消下去。
be concerned that: 担心……
go down: 下降, 减弱, 消肿

Dialogue 2

Registration

Nurse: Do you want to see a doctor?

Patient: Yes. Where should I register?

Nurse: Here. Do you have a **registration** card?

Patient: Yes, but I forgot to bring it here.

Nurse: Then do you remember your card number?

Patient: Yes.

Nurse: Please tell me and then I'll look it up for you.

Patient: Okay, it's B dash four, three, one, zero, eight, five¹.

(After the nurse found the file, she asked again.)

Nurse: What's the problem?

Patient: I have had a cough for a long time.

Nurse: This often occurs at your age. In this case, I suggest you'd go to the department of internal medicine.

Patient: Well, thank you. Can you tell me how to get to **the Medical Department** please?

Nurse: Take the lift to the fourth floor, go through the double doors on your right², and go along the **corridor** until you see the Medical Department on your left.

Patient: Thanks a lot. By the way, what day is the **consultant** available³?

Nurse: Every Tuesday afternoon.

Patient: Oh, that's today. So I'm lucky.

New Words and Expressions

registration [ˌredʒɪs'treɪʃən] n.

挂号

the Medical Department

内科

corridor [ˈkɒrɪdɔː] n.

走廊

consultant [kən'sʌltənt] *n.* 会诊医生

Notes

1. B dash four, three, one, zero, eight, five :B-431085
2. Take the lift to the fourth floor, go through the double doors on your right: 坐电梯到四楼, 穿过右边的双扇门
3. By the way, what day is the consultant available? 顺便问一下, 哪天有专家门诊?

Part III Language Focus

Sentence Pattern

1. What seems to be **your trouble?**
your problem?
the matter?
bothering you?
2. How long have you **been feeling like this?**
been coughing?
had this pain?
3. When did you **vomit for the first time?**
hurt your ankle?
lose consciousness for the first time?

Useful Expressions

1. I'd like to make an appointment to see the doctor this week.
我想本周预约看病。
2. I'm afraid he is fully booked on Monday and Tuesday.
恐怕他本周星期一和星期二都被预约满了。
3. Is Dr. Johnson available on Saturday?
约翰逊大夫星期六有空吗?
4. Just a moment, please. I will check the appointment book.
稍等片刻, 我得查一下预约簿。
5. Let's make it 10:00 next Monday morning.
那我们就定在下周一上午10点吧。
6. I'm afraid we'll have to reschedule the consultation.
恐怕我们得重新安排这次会诊时间。
7. I'm sorry I'll have to cancel the appointment I made with Dr. Johnson this morning.
非常抱歉, 我不得不取消今天上午与约翰逊大夫的预约。
8. I have made an appointment with Doctor Lee. Can I see him now?

我已经预约了 Lee 医生,他现在有空吗?

9. Which department do you want to register with?

你要挂哪科的号?

10. I want to see a surgeon.

我要看外科。

11. Do you have any sensitivity?

你有过过敏吗?

12. My nose is blocked and I feel chilly and feverish.

我有些鼻塞,感到发冷,好像有些发烧。

13. I think you should see a dermatologist first.

我认为你应当先看皮肤科大夫。

14. If necessary, we'll transfer you to the physician.

需要的话,再转内科。

15. There are two more patients before you, and please wait a minute.

你前面还有两位患者,请稍等一会。

Part IV Language Activities

Dialogue Completion

Nurse: Hello, Mr. Smith. I'm Nelson, the nurse here.

Patient: Hello, Miss Nelson.

Nurse: (1) _____ (你怎么了?)

Patient: I feel sick.

Nurse: Do you want to see the doctor?

Patient: Yes.

Nurse: (2) _____ (你是第一次来这里看病吗?)

Patient: Yes, that's right.

Nurse: Then, you have to (3) _____ (填写病历卡。)

Patient: Thank you, here you are.

Nurse: (4) _____ (请问您想挂哪一科?)

Patient: I don't know. I wonder if I can get some advice from you.

Nurse: Sure. Could you please tell me what's wrong with you?

Patient: I'm suffering a severe cold.

Nurse: (5) _____ (你应该先看内科。)

Patient: Thank you.

Role Play

Activity

Allen, mother of a 13-year-old boy Phil, wants to take her son to Doctor Wang's office. She wants to make an appointment first. In this activity, two students form a pair. Student A plays

the role of Allen, mother of a patient, and student B, the nurse.

As student A, you should look at the information of Allen on this page, and try to work out an appointment for her.

I'm a consultant working in a joint venture in Shanghai. My son, Phil has been feeling ill after swimming four days ago, with the symptoms of coughing and a running nose. I decide to take him to the doctor's office next week. But I want to make an appointment first. Here is the agenda for me next week.

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Morning	Meeting (9:00—11:30)	Appointment with a client		Conference	Day-off
Afternoon	Appointment with a client		Preparation for a conference		Day-off

As student B, you should try to help Allen decide a suitable time for her appointment and fill out the following information card. Here is the information card and Doctor Wang's appointment book.

INFORMATION CARD	
NAME _____	AGE _____ PHONE NUMBER _____
ADDRESS _____	
TIME OF FIRST VISIT _____	
MAJOR COMPLAINTS _____	

Doctor Wang's Appointment Book

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Morning	8:30 Mr. McCarthy				8:00 Mr. Keats
	10:00 Ms. Meyer	9:30 Miss Lee	9:30 Mr. Quirk		
		10:45 Mrs. Clark		10:15 Ms. Wilson	
Afternoon	1:30 Mr. Hoey	1:00 Mr. Winter			
		2:15 Mr. Thompson	2:30 Mrs. Green	2:00 Mr. Bell	2:30 Ms. Yule
	3:45 Mr. Brown	3:30 Mrs. Martin		3:30 Mr. Austin	

Nursing Practice

Medication Administration

Activity 1

Safety is of the utmost importance in preparing and implementing medication administration. To

ensure safe medication administration, the nurse should be aware of a nursing standard called the three checks and the seven rights in medication administration. Tick the right standard of the “three checks” and the “seven rights” in the following choices.

Three checks:

- ☐ Check before medication preparation for the client
- ☐ Check after finishing medication preparation
- ☐ Check before administering medication to the client
- ☐ Check immediately after medication administration to the client
- ☐ Check 15 minutes after medication administration to the client

Seven Rights:

- ☐ Client's Name
- ☐ Bed Number
- ☐ Physician's Prescription
- ☐ Medication's Name
- ☐ Form
- ☐ Concentration (浓度)
- ☐ Dose (剂量)
- ☐ Label
- ☐ Route (途径)
- ☐ Time
- ☐ Expiration Date (有效期)

Activity 2

Write out the factors the nurse should assess in the process of medication administration with the clues given.

1. (It may provide a client's indications(适应证) or contradictions(禁忌证) for medication therapy.)
2. (This may include medication and food because many medications have ingredients found in food sources.)
3. (This includes the name of medication, the length of time the medication has been taken, the current dosage, etc.)
4. (It reveals normal eating patterns and food preference.)
5. (This is to assess the client's ability to prepare doses and take medication correctly.)
6. (This is to determine whether the client can be administered the medication or the route of medication administration.)

7. _____
(It reveals a level of medication dependence or avoidance.)
8. _____
(This will influence the willingness or ability to adhere to(遵守) medication schedule.)
9. _____
(It may be necessary for the nurse to explain the action and purpose of the medication, expected side effects, correct administration techniques and ways to help the client to follow the medication regimen.)

Supplementary Reading

Passage 1

Hospitals

Hospitals may be divided into general hospitals and special hospitals¹. A general hospital may be divided into such departments as the medical department, surgical department, **pediatric** department, **obstetric** and **gynecological** department, dental department, skin department, department of traditional Chinese medicine, etc.

A hospital mainly consists of two major departments: the **out-patient** department and the **in-patient** department. There is also an emergency room. There are consulting rooms in the out-patient department². And there are **wards** and **intensive** care units³ in the in-patient department. Wards may be divided into various kinds, such as medical wards, surgical wards, **maternity** wards, isolation wards and observation wards. Each ward has several hospital beds.

A hospital has many sections or parts. They are a registration office, a **dispensary**, a laboratory, a blood bank, a central supply room, an operation room, an X-ray room, a CT room, etc.

Doctors, nurses and other medical workers make up the staff of a hospital. Doctors, according to their **specialities**, may be divided into physicians, surgeons, eye-doctors, ear-nose-throat doctors, dentist, etc. Other medical staff include **radiologists**, laboratory technicians, **dieticians**, **anesthetists** and **pharmacists**, etc.

Both doctors and nurses care for the patients. With doctors, however, the science of medicine comes first; with nurses, the art of healing comes first⁴. People say: Doctors treat diseases; nurses treat patients. Nurses work under doctors' **supervision**, but they do more than carrying out the doctor's orders. Hospital patients may see their doctors only for a few minutes each day. But they see nurses much more, because nurses provide most of hospital patient care. They watch over the patient 24 hours a day.

All medical staff work under the director or **superintendent** of a hospital. Under the superintendent we have the head of each department, such as the head of the department of medical **administration**, the head of the nursing department, the head of the out-patient department, the head of the medical department, the head of the surgical department, etc. Under the heads of departments we have other medical staff. For example, under the head of the medical department we may have physicians in charge, **resident** physicians, **interns**, head nurses and nurses, etc⁵. All medical staff provide their services for the sick.

New Words and Expressions

medical [ˈmedɪkəl] *a.*paediatric [ˌpiːdiˈætrɪk] *n.*obstetric [ˌɒbsˈtetrɪk] *a.*gynaecological [ˌɡaɪnəˈlɒdʒɪkəl, ˈdʒaɪ-] *a.*out-patient [aʊtˈpeɪʃənt] *n.*in-patient [ˌɪnpeɪʃ(ə)nt] *n.*consulting [kənˈsʌltɪŋ] *a.*ward [wɔːd] *n.*intensive [ɪnˈtensɪv] *a.*maternity [məˈtɜːnɪti] *n.*dispensary [dɪsˈpensəri] *n.*speciality [ˌspeʃiˈælɪti] *n.*physician [fɪˈzɪʃən] *n.*radiologist [ˌreɪˈdɪɒlədʒɪst] *n.*dietician [ˌdaɪəˈtɪʃən] *n.*anaesthetist [æˈniːsθetɪst] *n.*pharmacist [ˈfɑːməsɪst] *n.*supervision [ˌsjuːpəˈvɪʒən] *n.*superintendent [ˌsjuːpərɪnˈtendənt] *n.*administration [ədˈmɪnɪˈstreɪʃən] *n.*resident [ˈrezɪdənt] *a.*intern [ɪnˈtɜːn] *n.*

内科的, 医学的, 医疗的, 医术的

儿科(学)的, 小儿科的

产科(学)的

妇科(学)的

门诊患者

住院患者

诊断的, 咨询的, 会诊的

病房, 病室

强化的, 加强的, 集中的, 强烈的

产科, 母性

药房

专业, 特征

内科医生

放射科医师

营养师

麻醉师

药剂师

管理, 监督

负责人, 厂长, 所长

管理, 经营; 给药, (药的) 服法

居住的, 固有的

实习医生

Notes

- Hospitals may be divided into general hospitals and special hospitals. 医院可以分为综合性医院和专科医院。
- There are consulting rooms in the out-patient department. 在门诊有诊疗室。
- intensive care units: 重症监护室
- With doctors, however, the science of medicine comes first; with nurses, the art of healing comes first. 对于医生首先强调的是医学知识, 而对于护士, 首先强调的是康复技术。
- physicians in charge, resident physicians, interns, head nurses and nurses, etc. 主治医生, 住院医生, 实习医生, 护士长, 护士等

Questions for Discussion

- What are the main requirements for doctors and nurses respectively? Why is there such a difference?
- What are the differences between doctors' work and nurses' work?
- Which department are you interested in or specialized in? Justify your choice.
- Are there any other facilities in a hospital? What are they?