

PHARMACY ENGLISH



高职高专“十二五”规划教材

药学英语

刘 沙 主 编

俞迪佳 陆建林 副主编



化学工业出版社

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· 北 京 ·

本书共 11 个章节, 每个章节由 3~4 个部分组成, 分别为: 短课文, 长课文, 对话, 补充阅读。每部分课文前有图片引入学习内容, 课文后有相关练习巩固所学内容。课文内容由易到难, 符合高职高专学生的学习特点。每章内容前列出本章节的学习目标, 以锻炼学生的独立学习、自我评估的能力。本书内容均选材自国外药学教材以及专业文献, 并贴合药学专业课程, 着重培养学生的药学专业素养和国际视野。

本书可作为高职高专药学类专业的教学用书, 也可供从事药学类专业的人员及相关专业人士阅读参考。

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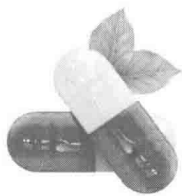
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Preface

前言

本书的各位编者都在高职高专院校进行过长期的药学英语或医学英语的教学工作，出版一本适合高职高专药学教学的药学英语教材，是多年来共同的愿望。在教学过程中，编者体会到药学英语教材应当不只是药学专业各学科部分内容的英文翻译集合，还应当能够激发学生学习专业英语的兴趣，教会他们掌握看似复杂的专业英语的规律和学习方法，药学英语对于学生的基本素质培养以及将来的职业发展都有着非常重要的意义。因此，本书从国际视野出发，内容均选材自国外药学教材以及专业文献，并贴合药学专业课程，着重选取了一些符合高职高专学生学习特点的教材，课文内容由易到难，符合学生的学习规律。此外，每章内容前列出本章节的学习目标，以锻炼学生独立学习、自我评估的能力。药学英语作为科技英语的成员之一，它有着与普通英语所不同的特征，其十分强调文章的客观性而避免主观的感情色彩；句子结构严谨，重视逻辑关系，较多应用从句和重叠的长句；复杂的词汇和逻辑性较强的语法是它的显著特点。

本教材共 11 章，每章由 3~4 个部分组成，分别为：短课文、长课文、对话和补充阅读等。每部分课文前有图片引入学习内容，课文后有相关练习巩固所学内容。

本教材可作为高职高专药学类专业的教学用书，也可供从事药学类专业的人员及相关专业人士阅读参考。

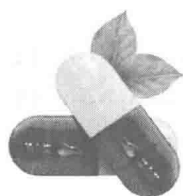
本书由顺德职业技术学院刘沙主编并负责全书的统稿，顺德职业技术学院陆建林和苏州卫生职业技术学院俞迪佳副主编。具体编写分工如下：第 1、第 7 至第 11 章由刘沙编写；第 2 至第 4 章由顺德职业技术学院郝曼和黄敏娟编写；第 5、第 6 章由陆建林编写；俞迪佳负责全书词汇的选取与整理。

本书在编写过程中，得到了化学工业出版社、顺德职业技术学院以及苏州卫生职业技术学院的大力支持和帮助，在此表示衷心的感谢。

鉴于编者水平有限，书中不妥及疏漏之处在所难免，恳请希望各位读者提出宝贵意见，使本教材能进一步完善。

编者

2012 年 12 月



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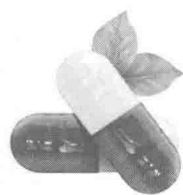
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Chapter 1

Pharmacy and Pharmacists

药学和药剂师

We've learned a lot of pharmacy related subjects. However, it is difficult to define pharmacy exactly since it involves a lot of different professional fields. In this chapter, we will learn about the different content of pharmacy in different pharmacy related careers.

在药学的专业学习中，我们都学习过很多的专业知识，但药学是一门什么样的学科，我们却难以准确回答，因为它的含义实在是太广泛了。在这章中，我们将了解到不同领域的药学工作包含着什么样的内容。

► SETTING GOALS (确立学习目标)

1. Grasping some basic vocabulary of pharmacy English. (掌握药学英语的一些基本词汇。)
2. Learning how to analyze some simple long sentences. (锻炼分析长句型的能力。)
3. Learning how to make a study plan for learning pharmacy English more effectively. (制订学习计划以便更有效地学习药学英语。)
4. Practicing the conversation and get familiar with the important language points. (练习对话并熟悉重要用法。)

► WARMING UP (学习前热身)

What kind of pharmacy jobs are shown in the pictures (as shown in Fig. 1-1 to Fig. 1-3)? Write down all the English words you can think about pharmacy jobs and illustrate all the pharmacy jobs that you know.



Fig. 1-1 pharmacy job (1)



Fig. 1-2 pharmacy job (2)

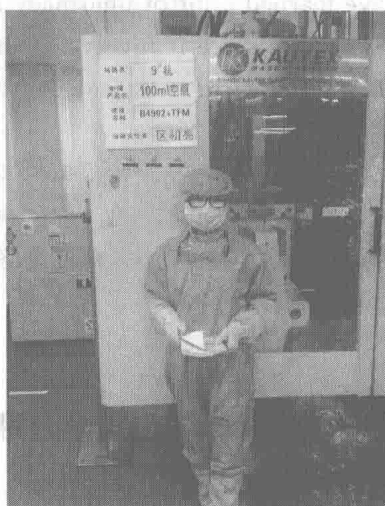


Fig. 1-3 pharmacy job (3)

Unit 1 The definition of pharmacy and pharmacist 药学和药剂师的定义

If you look up in a dictionary, it may just give you a very simple definition:

“pharmacy means the making and/or giving out the medicine or a shop where medicines are given out or sold.” The definition of pharmacist in the dictionary is also quite short: “A pharmacist is the person skilled in the making of medicine or a person who sells medicine.”

Wikipedia: Pharmacy (pharmacy means “drug” in Greek) is the health profession that links the health sciences with the chemical sciences, and is charged with ensuring the safe and effective use of medication. The scope of pharmacy practice includes more traditional roles such as compounding and dispensing medications, and it also includes more modern

services related to patient care, including clinical services, reviewing medications for safety and efficacy, and providing drug information. Pharmacists, therefore, are the experts on drug therapy and are the primary health professionals who optimize medication use to provide patients with positive health outcomes. The term is also applied to an establishment used for such purposes. The first pharmacy in Europe (still working) was opened in 1241 in Trier, Germany.



AFTER YOU READ (读后练习)

Long sentences analysis (长句分析)

1. Pharmacy (pharmacy means “drug” in Greek) is the health profession that links the health sciences with the chemical sciences, and it is charged with ensuring the safe and effective use of medication.

本句翻译为：药学是一种和健康相关的专业，它把健康科学和化学科学联系起来，并且致力于确保药物的使用安全和有效。

2. The scope of pharmacy practice includes more traditional roles such as compounding and dispensing medications, and it also includes more modern services related to patient care, including clinical services, reviewing medications for safety and efficacy, and providing drug information.

对于长句的翻译，往往需要在理解的基础上，再寻找符合中文特点的翻译方式。要看懂句子，就要懂得寻找句子的主干，上述句子中的主语是“scope”，然后有出现了两次的“include”作为谓语动词，而“services”和“roles”则是该句的宾语。

可以这样翻译：药学实践的工作领域包含着比较传统的角色，如配制和调配处方，它也包含着许多关于患者照顾为重点的现代方面，包括临床服务、检查用药的安全性和有效性，并且提供药物信息。



Vocabulary check (单词巩固)

Look at the words and phrases below. Put a check mark next to the words that you know. Talk with your teacher and classmates about the words and phrases you don't know. Write the new words you learn in your notebook.

compound _____, dispense _____, patient care _____, clinical service _____, efficacy _____, therapy _____, optimize _____.



Vocabulary building (单词使用)

Choose the correct word from above to put into the sentences below:

therapy prescribe optimize

1. When pharmacist _____ the medicine, he or she give the patient the drugs which are

written on the prescription.

2. In order to _____ the working process, the pharmacist kept the computerized record of all the patients.

3. All the doctors think that this drug _____ is working quite well on this patient.

Unit 2 A day in the life of pharmacist

药剂师的工作内容

Pharmacists dispense drugs and medicines prescribed by physicians and health practitioners. As such, a pharmacist must possess the medical knowledge necessary to inform his or her customers about the purpose, hazards, and side effects of any drug he or she dispenses. Pharmacists also keep computerized and often detailed records of patient drug use and medical profiles to ensure that patients won't combine drugs that should not be taken with one another and that they are following their doctors' instructions concerning dosage. It is an increasing part of the pharmacist job to be actively involved with patients, providing information on prescription drugs, referring patients to appropriate over-the-counter drugs, and advising physicians on the proper selection and use of medications. Pharmacists employed in community pharmacies, as nearly 60 percent are, may also take on the responsibilities of running the business, such as buying and selling non pharmaceutical merchandise (think of what else you can get at Watson's), hiring and supervising personnel and pharmacy technicians, and overseeing much of the day-to-day operation of the pharmacy itself. Although pharmacists who run their own business certainly perform these tasks, even salaried employees of big-chain pharmacies can find themselves taking on some managerial responsibilities in addition to their pharmaceutical duties. Pharmacists who are employed by hospitals (this group makes up 25 percent of the profession), clinics, dispense prescriptions and work as consultants to the medical team. They also make sterile solutions for use in the emergency room and in surgical procedures, purchase medical supplies, instruct interns, and perform administrative duties. Some of them in the hospital and medical field continue their education and conduct research into new medicines and areas of drug therapy, specializing in drug therapies for psychiatric disorders, for example, or the use of radiopharmaceuticals. Most pharmacists spend an average of 44 hours per week at their jobs, but individuals who are self-employed tend to work longer. In any case, the work is not sedentary, and pharmacists report spending a lot of their time on their feet.

The majority of students enter pharmacy school with at least three years of college under their belts. Undergraduate study should consist of mathematics and sciences such as biology, chemistry, and physics, as well as humanities and social sciences. Students on this track need to pay close attention to the curriculum recommended by the college of pharmacy they intend to apply to in order to fulfill admissions requirements. Students must then complete at least two years of special pre-pharmacy coursework followed by four academic years of phar-

macy study. In addition to being knowledgeable, a pharmacist needs to have good people skills. Successful completion of the academic and clinical requirements of a professional degree from an accredited program and passage of a state board examination are required to obtain a license to practice pharmacy.

Education and training in the pharmaceutical sciences open up more career choices than just the practice of pharmacy. Drug manufacturers and wholesalers hire pharmacists as sales and medical service representatives. Drug companies see the benefits of having informed salespeople pitching their products to retail pharmacies and hospitals, and pharmacists provide credible information on new drug products to prospective buyers. With additional education and training, a qualified pharmacist can also teach in colleges of pharmacy, supervise the manufacture of pharmaceuticals, or become involved with the research and development of new medicines. With more academic work, pharmacists can move into pharmacology or become pharmaceutical chemists. The academically minded pharmacists combine pharmaceutical and legal education to pursue jobs as patent lawyers or consultants on pharmaceutical and drug laws.



AFTER YOU READ (读后练习)

Long sentences analysis (长句分析)

Although pharmacists who run their own business certainly perform these tasks, even salaried employees of big-chain pharmacies can find themselves taking on some managerial responsibilities in addition to their pharmaceutical duties.

What are “these tasks” mean in the sentence?

A. managerial responsibilities B. pharmaceutical duty

该句可以这样翻译：尽管自己开业的药剂师会承担这些责任，但那些大型连锁药房中的雇佣药剂师也会发现他们自己在承担药学相关的责任之外，还要承担管理责任。句子中的 “these tasks” 其实指的是管理责任，也就是 “managerial responsibilities”。



Vocabulary check (单词巩固)

Look at the words and phrases below. Put a check mark next to the words that you know. Talk with your teacher and classmates about the words and phrases you don't know. Write the new words you learn in your notebook.

prescription drug _____, psychiatric _____, radiopharmaceutical _____, sedentary _____, pharmacology _____, sterile solution _____.



Vocabulary building (单词使用)

Choose the correct word from below to put into the sentences:

Prescription drug psychiatric sedentary pharmacology

1. You can't get the _____ by yourself without the doctor's prescription.
2. People with serious mental illnesses will be sent to _____ hospitals.
3. People who have a _____ job tend to have very few exercises.
4. _____ is the science that focus on the study of the drug action .



Reading comprehension (阅读理解)

1. How long does it take to become a pharmacist in united states?
2. What are the other career choices besides pharmacist if you are a pharmacy student in United States?
3. What are the differences and similarities between Chinese and American pharmacist's daily job?

Unit 3 Patient care: a new focus of pharmacist practice

药剂师工作的新重点：患者服务

Over the past four decades there has been a trend for pharmacy practice to move away from its original focus on medicine supply towards a more inclusive focus on patient care. The role of the pharmacist has evolved from that of a compounder and supplier of pharmaceutical products towards that of a provider of services and information and ultimately that of a provider of patient care. Increasingly, the pharmacist's task is to ensure that a patient's drug therapy is appropriately indicated, the most effective available, the safest possible, and convenient for the patient. By taking direct responsibility for individual patient's medicine-related needs, pharmacists can make a unique contribution to the outcome of drug therapy and to their patients' quality of life. The new approach has been given the name pharmaceutical care. The most generally accepted definition of this new approach is: "Pharmaceutical care is the responsible provision of drug therapy for the purpose of achieving exact outcomes that improve a patient's quality of life."

In adopting this definition in 1998, the International Pharmaceutical Federation (FIP) added one significant amendment: "achieving definite outcomes that improve or maintain a patient's quality of life." The practice of pharmaceutical care is new, in contrast to what pharmacists have been doing for years. Because pharmacists often fail to assume responsibility for this care, they may not adequately document, monitor and review the care given. Accepting such responsibility is essential to the practice of pharmaceutical care. In order to fulfill this obligation, the pharmacist needs to be able to assume many different functions. The concept of the seven-star pharmacist, introduced by WHO and taken up by FIP in 2000 in its policy statement on Good Pharmacy Education Practice, sees the pharmacist as a caregiver, communicator, decision-maker, teacher, life-long learner, leader and manager.

The knowledge base of pharmacy graduates is changing. As these graduates move into practice, so pharmacy practice itself will change, to reflect the new knowledge base. However, pharmacists already in practice were mainly educated on the basis of the old paradigm of pharmaceutical product focus. If these pharmacists are to contribute effectively to the new patient-centered pharmaceutical practice, they must have the chance to acquire the new knowledge and skills required for their new role. To do this they must become life-long learners, one of the roles of the new pharmacist. New students-the pharmacists of tomorrow-in countries throughout the world. The number of medicines on the market has increased dramatically over the last few decades, bringing some real innovations but also considerable challenges in controlling the quality and rational use of medicines.

A major challenge is ensuring that medicines are used rationally. This requires that patients receive medications appropriate to their clinical needs, in doses that meet their own individual requirements for an adequate period of time, and at the lowest cost to them and their community. However, rational use of medicines remains the exception rather than the rule. For those people who do receive medicines, more than half of the people involved fail to take them correctly. In addition, there is growing concern at the increase in the global spread of antimicrobial resistance, a major public health problem. A recent report by WHO revealed findings of up to 90% resistance to original first-line antibiotics such as Ampicillin and Cotrimoxazole for shigellosis, up to 70% resistance to Penicillin for pneumonia and bacterial meningitis, up to 98% resistance to Penicillin for gonorrhea, and up to 70% resistance to both Penicillin and cephalosporin for hospital-acquired staphylococcus aureus infections.

In 2000, the FIP Council adopted a Statement of Policy on Control of Resistance to Antimicrobials which provides a list of recommendations for governments and health authorities on the appropriate measures needed to combat antimicrobial resistance. The statement also declares that pharmacists are ready to collaborate actively with physicians, regulatory authorities and other health professionals in efforts to combat antimicrobial resistance and to participate in public information campaigns on this. These challenges-both to access to medicines of assured quality and to their rational use-underscore the urgency of the need for global health sector reform. Against this backdrop of ongoing and profound changes in health care delivery systems, a paradigm shift in pharmacy practice is occurring. Public health interventions, pharmaceutical care, rational medicine use and effective medicines supply management are key components of an accessible, sustainable, affordable and equitable health care system which ensures the efficacy, safety and quality of medicines. It is clear that pharmacy has an important role to play in the health sector reform process. To do so, however, the role of the pharmacist needs to be redefined and reoriented. Pharmacists have the potential to improve therapeutic outcomes and patients' quality of life within available resources, and must position themselves at the forefront of the health care system. The movement towards pharmaceutical care is a critical factor in this process. While efforts to communicate the correct information to patients are as important as providing the medicine itself, pharmacists also have a vital contribution to make to patient care through managing drug

therapy and concurrent non-prescription or alternative therapies.

Over the past 40 years, the pharmacist's role has changed from that of compounder and dispenser to one of "drug therapy manager". This involves responsibilities to ensure that wherever medicines are provided and used, quality products are selected, procured, stored, distributed, dispensed and administered so that they contribute to the health of patients, and not to their harm. The scope of pharmacy practice now includes patient-centered care with all the cognitive functions of counseling, providing drug information and monitoring drug therapy, as well as technical aspects of pharmaceutical services, including medicines supply management. It is in the additional role of managing drug therapy that pharmacists can now make a vital contribution to patient care. (本文摘自由世界卫生组织和国际药学联合会于 2006 年发布的药剂师手册)



AFTER YOU READ (读后练习)

Long sentences analysis (长句分析)

1. The role of the pharmacist has evolved from that of a compounder and supplier of pharmaceutical products towards that of a provider of services and information and ultimately that of a provider of patient care.

对于本句的翻译如果完全按照英文句子的逻辑,中间不加以断开,则会让人难以理解:药剂师的职责已经由原来的药品配制者和供应者发展成了药学服务和信息的提供者最终还将成为患者服务的提供者。

这样的句子显然不符合中文习惯,所以我们要把它断句,可以翻译为:

药剂师的职责已经转变了,原来只是药品的配制者和供应者,而现在成为了药学信息和服务的提供者,最终将成为患者服务的提供者。

句子中的“evolved from...towards...”是“由……逐步形成……”的意思;而“evolve”虽然原来的意思是“演变,进化”,但其衍生成“发展,展开”的意思,如 How did you evolve this very personal and original style? 你是怎样逐步形成这种很有个性且具独创性的风格的?

2. Public health interventions, pharmaceutical care, rational medicine use and effective medicines supply management are key components of an accessible, sustainable, affordable and equitable health care system which ensures the efficacy, safety and quality of medicines.

和前面的句子一样,翻译本句需要断句来符合中文的特点,可翻译为:建立起一个可得、可持续、可承受、公平的公众健康系统的关键因素有很多,其包括公众健康干预、药学服务、合理用药、药物供应的有效管理,从而这个公众健康系统能保证药物的有效性、安全性和质量。

3. However, pharmacists already in practice were mainly educated on the basis of the old paradigm of pharmaceutical product focus.

本句翻译为:然而,目前执业的药剂师在学校受的教育都是基于传统的模式,即以药品为主的教育。

什么是传统药学教育模式？而什么又是新的教育模式？

所谓的传统药学教育模式也就是只教授药学专业知识，让学生只了解药品的作用等专业知识，而不是以患者为中心的教育模式。



Vocabulary check (单词巩固)

Look at the words and phrases below. Put a check mark next to the words that you know. Talk with you teacher and classmates about the words and phrases you don't know. Write the new words you learn in your notebook.

obligation _____, paradigm _____, innovation _____, considerable _____, rational _____, antimicrobial resistance _____, reveal _____, under-score _____, urgency _____, backdrop _____, redefine _____, forefront _____, concurrent _____.



Vocabulary building (单词使用)

Choose the correct word from below to put into the sentences:

infection redefine obligation rational

1. As a country's citizen, you have to fulfill a lot of _____, such as obeying the law or serving in the army for sometime.

2. It's a _____ choice of you under that kind of circumstance to stay away from this complicated relationship.

3. The most important urgency now is to control the _____ of the patient before it can get any worse.

4. The doctors have to _____ the disease after they found new mechanism of the development of it.

Unit 4 Dialogue: sleeping pills

对话：安眠药

(Pharmacist: P Customer: C)

(请注意斜体部分为重要用法)

P: Good morning sir, what can I do for you?

C: Here is the *prescription* [pris 'kripʃən] (处方) the doctor gave me, could you please *fill it in*.

P: Oh, let me have a look, this may take a few minutes.

(A moment later)

P: OK sir, your prescription is all set, what the doctor wrote is a medication to help you sleep, and you may take them *one time a day*, *1 pill a time*, *about 2 or 3 hours before going to sleep*. Please remember that do not take them together with alcohol ['ælkəhəl]. Just be careful, sometimes when you wake up in the morning you may feel a little bit hangover ['hæŋəʊvə] (宿醉) or drowsy ['drauzi] (想睡觉的).

C: Oh, really, you mean hangover like after getting drunk the night before?

P: Yes, but don't worry about it, this is the normal side effect of the medicine. You'd better not drive if you feel quite drowsy which can be quite dangerous. But if this feeling gets especially strong, you should *stop using this medicine and go to see the doctor*.

C: Oh, I see, thanks a lot, is there any other thing that I need to pay attention to?

P: Some people might be over sensitive to this medicine, so if you *have rash* (疹子) *on your skin or your eye white become yellow*, you should also stop using it immediately and consult the doctor as soon as you can.

C: Hopefully that terrible stuff won't happen on me, thank you very much.

P: You are welcome, have a nice day.

Practice the conversation with your classmates, pay special attention to the underlined parts.

可以通过朗读、角色扮演等方法 and 同学一起练习对话, 对斜体部分尤其要注意练习。

Unit 5 Supplementary reading

补充阅读

Program gives pharmacists more clout in patient care

新政策使药剂师更好地进行患者服务

LOS ANGELES—On this city's Skid Row, where the down-on-their-luck come for food, shelter and a second chance, pharmacist Steven Chen bustles into a small examining room at a community clinic. He sits down next to Floyd McLucas, who has diabetes.

The two talk for more than 25 minutes about McLucas' medication, his diet and his recent blood sugar test results. Chen then suggests that McLucas, 58, a former truck driver who lives at a nearby charity mission, begin taking a drug to lower his cholesterol.

What's unusual about the encounter is not only the amount of time Chen is able to spend with McLucas, but also that Chen is a pharmacist with the authority to order lab tests, add or change medications, and otherwise help oversee patient care.

Both men are part of a program underway at a handful of federally funded health centers across the country, which aim to show that more directly involving pharmacists with patients can improve care and lower the cost of treating patients with chronic illnesses such as diabetes, asthma and heart disease.

During more than two years, patients with diabetes referred to the pharmacist program at the JWCH Medical Clinic at the Weingart Center on Los Angeles' Skid Row showed an