

英汉双解精选医学词典

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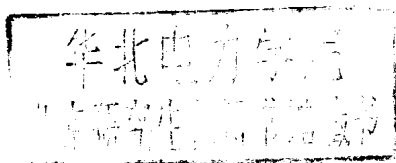
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# 英 汉 双 解

## 精 选 医 学 词 典

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**英汉双解精选医学词典**

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# 前 言

《英汉双解精选医学词典》根据牛津大学出版社编纂的  
最新英文版本编译而成，其中收录的词目繁多，现今通行  
的重要医学词汇及概念在此一览无遗。本辞典的作者为著  
名的医科专家及学者，其首要对象为医疗辅助人士，包括  
护士、药剂师、物理治疗师、语言治疗师、社会工作者、  
医院管理人员、行政人员、医疗技术员等；而对医科学生  
及临床医生来说，亦是非常有用的案头参考书籍。辞典所  
列出的每条词目除提供有基本定义外，更视乎需要加入较  
详细的解述。语言方面，其特点是用字清楚、简洁，并省  
去了隐晦难懂的术语，以符合普遍读者的要求，故无论从  
趣味性或实用价值来看，本辞典均是家居必备的医学参考  
书籍。

本辞典涉猎的范围包括解剖学、生理学、生化学、药  
理学及其他主要的内、外科目，有关心理学、精神病学、  
社会医学及口腔科等的较新词汇亦包揽其中。而为了容纳  
这些学科的新增词目及反映现代医学的成果，常见于大型  
辞典中含糊或过时的词目均已删除。这些词目的含义，根  
据其缀语及接语即不难理解，且多数有关词素在本书中已  
有收录。编排方面，为了避免词类杂乱，派生词（例如由  
各词派生的形容词）一律列于母词定义之后。若干词目按  
需要附加插图及说明。英文部分的词解中标有「•」符号  
者，为本辞典的另一独立词目，读者可作进一步查阅。另  
有一些词目不附解释，而只指示读者转查其他词目，这表  
示该词或是与另一词目同义，又或可与另一词目合并以作  
更妥善的解释。至于一般同义词则列于词目后的括弧内。

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# A

**a- (an-) prefix denoting absence of; lacking; not.** Examples: *amastia* (absence of breasts); *amorphic* (lacking definite form); *atoxic* (not poisonous).

〔前缀〕无, 缺, 不 例  
如: 无乳房, 无定形, 无  
毒。

**ab- prefix denoting away from.** Example: *abembryonic* (away from or opposite the embryo).

〔前缀〕从…离 例: 胚  
外的, 离胚的。

**abarticulation n.** 1. the dislocation of a joint. 2. a synovial joint (*see* diarthrosis).

① 关节脱位 ② 滑囊关  
节

**abasia n.** an inability to walk for which no physical cause can be identified. *See also* astasia.

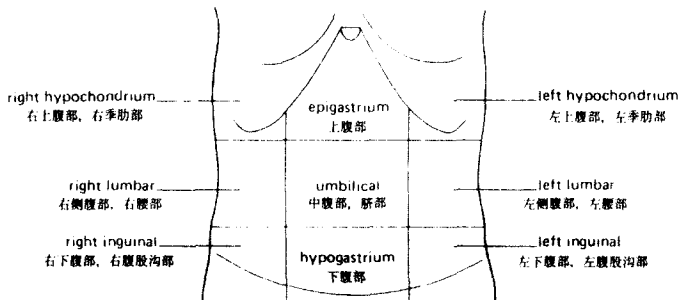
步行不能 不能查出躯体  
性病因的行走能力丧失。

**abdomen n.** the part of the body cavity below the chest (*see* thorax), from which it is separated by the \*diaphragm. The abdomen contains the organs of digestion - stomach, liver, intestines, etc. - and excretion - kidneys, bladder, etc.; in women it also contains the ovaries and womb. The regions of the abdomen are shown in the illustration. — **abdominal adj.**

腹 胸部下方的体腔。胸、  
腹之间以膈肌分开。腹内  
有消化器官胃、肝、肠等  
; 排泄器官肾、膀胱等;  
妇女则有卵巢、子宫 (见  
图)。

**abdomin- (abdomino-) combining form denoting the abdomen.** Examples: *abdominalgia* (pain in the abdomen); *abdominothoracic* (relating to the abdomen and thorax).

〔词干〕腹 例如: 腹痛,  
腹胸的。



Regions of the abdomen  
腹部分区图

## abdominoscopy

**abdominoscopy** *n.* see laparoscopy.

**abducens nerve** the sixth \*cranial nerve (VI), which supplies the lateral rectus muscle of each eyeball, responsible for turning the eye outwards.

**abduct** *vb.* to move a limb or any other part away from the midline of the body.  
—**abduction** *n.*

**abductor** *n.* any muscle that moves one part of the body away from another or from the midline of the body.

**aberrant** *adj.* abnormal: usually applied to a blood vessel or nerve that does not follow its normal course.

**abiotrophy** *n.* degeneration or loss of function without apparent cause; for example, *retinal abiotrophy* is progressive degeneration of the retina leading to impaired vision, occurring in genetic disorders such as \*retinitis pigmentosa.

**ablatio** *n.* see abruptio, detached retina (ablatio retinae).

**ablation** *n.* the removal of tissue, a part of the body, or an abnormal growth, usually by cutting.

**ablepharia** *n.* absence of or reduction in the size of the eyelids.

**ablepsia** *n.* an obsolete term for \*blindness.

**abortifacient** *n.* a drug that induces abortion or miscarriage.

**abortion** *n.* the expulsion or removal of an embryo or fetus from the womb at a stage of pregnancy when it is incapable of independent survival (i.e. at any time between conception and the 28th week of pregnancy). In *threatened* abortion there is abdominal pain and bleeding from the womb but the fetus is still alive; once the fetus is dead abortion

## 腹腔镜检法

**展神经** 第六对颅神经, 控制两眼外直肌, 司眼球外展。

**外展** 肢体或人体任何部分自人体中线向外运动。

**外展肌** 可使人体的部分移离另一部分, 或移离人体中线的肌肉。

**异常的, 迷行的** 常用于描述走行异常的血管或神经。

**生活力缺乏** 无明显原因的退化或功能缺失。例如:

视网膜生活力缺失病, 为视网膜进行性退化引起, 可导致视力损害, 见于遗传性疾病, 如色素性视网膜炎。

**剥离** 如视网膜剥离。

**部分切除术** 去除人体上的部分组织或肿物, 常藉切除术。

**无睑** 眼睑缺失或缩小。

**视觉缺失, 盲** (废用词)

**堕胎药** 诱导流产的药物。

**流产** 胎儿在尚无独立生活能力时(孕龄28周内)即自子宫排出。先兆流产指虽有腹痛和子宫出血但胎儿仍存活。一旦胎儿死亡则为难免流产。不完全流产指子宫内遗留有部分胎儿或胎衣。流产可有自发流产或基于医学原因以

becomes inevitable. It is incomplete so long as the womb still contains some of the fetus or its membranes. Abortion may be *spontaneous* (a miscarriage) or it may be *induced* for medical or social reasons (termination of pregnancy). The *abortion rate* (the number of pregnancies lost per 1000 conceptions) is impossible to calculate precisely but is generally reckoned to be between one fifth and one third.

Induction or attempted induction of abortion are both criminal offences in Britain unless carried out within the terms of the Abortion Act. Two doctors have to agree that termination of pregnancy is necessary and the operation must be performed in an approved hospital or clinic. Methods in current use include vacuum \*aspiration of the products of conception through a thin cannula; \*dilatation and curettage; opening the womb through an abdominal incision (hysterotomy); or the use of \*prostaglandins or other drugs to induce premature labour. Termination carries little risk early in pregnancy, but complications are more likely after the 13th week.

**abortus** *n.* a fetus, weighing less than 500 g, that is expelled from the mother's body either dead or incapable of surviving.

**ABO system** *see* blood group.

**abrasion** *n.* 1. a graze: a minor wound in which the surface of the skin or a mucous membrane is worn away by rubbing or scraping. 2. the wearing of the teeth, particularly at the necks by overvigorous brushing. 3. any rubbing or scraping action that produces surface wear.

**abreaction** *n.* the release of strong emotion associated with a buried memory. While this can happen spontaneously, it is usually deliberately pro-

及社会原因的人工流产。流产率（每千个受孕者当中流产人数）的精确计算有困难，一般估计为  $\frac{1}{5} \sim \frac{1}{3}$ 。

在英国除非符合流产条例中的条款，人工流产或企图人工流产均属犯罪行为。必须有两个医生同意终止妊娠，并在指定的医院或诊所进行。当前使用的方法包括：以真空细管吸出胎儿；扩宫刮取；子宫切开术；前列腺素或其他药物引产。早期终止妊娠危险性很小，妊娠十三周后则有可能出现并发症。

**流产胎** 母体排出重量不足 500 克的死胎或不能存活的胎儿。

**ABO 系统**

- ① **擦伤** 皮肤或粘膜表面经擦或刮所致的轻伤。
- ② **牙齿磨损** 尤指牙齿颈部因过度刷牙的损伤。
- ③ **造成表面损伤的任何一种擦或刮的动作。**

**精神疏泄** 深藏于记忆中的强烈情感的发泄现象。可自发出现，但通常是医生使用心理疗法、催眠术，



## abruptio

duced by a therapist using psychotherapy, hypnosis, or drugs such as amphetamines or barbiturates. The technique is used as a treatment for hysteria, anxiety state, and other neurotic conditions, especially when they are thought to be caused by \*repression of memories or emotions.

**abruptio (ablatio) n.** separation. In *abruptio placentae (ablatio placentae)* the placenta separates from the lining of the womb before the usual time. Bleeding and pain are experienced at the point of separation, and the womb undergoes constant contraction. Severe cases involve shock. The condition is often associated with high blood pressure or \*pre-eclampsia. If the neck of the womb is firm and undilated, a live fetus may be delivered by \*Caesarean section.

**abscess n.** a localized collection of pus anywhere in the body, surrounded and walled off by damaged and inflamed tissues. A \*boil is an example of an abscess within the skin. The usual cause is local bacterial infection, often by staphylococci, that the body's defences have failed to overcome. In a *cold abscess*, sometimes due to tubercle organisms, there is swelling, but little pain or inflammation (as in acute abscesses). Antibiotics, aided by surgical incision to release pus where necessary, are the usual forms of treatment.

**abscission n.** removal of tissue by cutting.

**Absidia n.** a genus of fungi that sometimes cause disease in man (see phycomycosis).

**absorption n.** (in physiology) the uptake of fluids or other substances by the tissues of the body. Digested food is absorbed into the blood and lymph from the alimentary canal. Most absorption of food occurs in the small

或苯丙胺、巴比妥类药物，有意诱导其发生。本法用于治疗癔病、焦虑状态，以及其他神经性疾患，尤其是由于记忆或情感受到压抑所致的疾患。

**剥离** 胎盘剥离指胎盘早期与子宫内膜分离，发生剥离时有出血、疼痛，子宫持续收缩。严重者可有休克。本病常并发于高血压或先兆子痫患者。如子宫颈口紧闭，保存活胎需行剖腹。

**脓肿** 人体任何部位的局部脓液聚集，四周围以受损和发炎组织。例如：疖为皮肤脓肿。通常由局部细菌感染所致，多为葡萄球菌，因人体抵抗力降低而侵入。冷脓肿有时由结核菌引起，有肿胀，但疼痛或炎症较轻（与急性脓肿比较）。通常用抗生素治疗，并配合以在适当部位手术切开排脓。

**切除** 以切除方法去除组织。

**犁头霉属** 一属霉菌，有时可使人致病。

**吸收** (生理学) 指人体组织吸收液体及其他物质的过程。消化道将已消化的食物吸收入血液及淋巴。食物吸收主要在小肠——即十二指肠和回肠，

intestine - in the jejunum and ileum - although alcohol is readily absorbed from the stomach. The small intestine is lined with minute finger-like processes (see villus), which greatly increase its surface area and therefore the speed at which absorption can take place. See also assimilation, digestion.

**abulia** *n.* absence or impairment of will power. The individual still has desires but they are not put into action; initiative and energy are lacking. It is commonly a symptom of \*schizophrenia.

**acalculia** *n.* an acquired inability to make simple mathematical calculations. It is a symptom of disease in the \*parietal lobe of the brain. See Gerstmann's syndrome.

**acantha** *n.* 1. a spine projecting from a \*vertebra. 2. the \*backbone.

**acanthion** *n.* the tip of the spine formed where projecting processes of the upper jaw bones (maxillae) meet at the front of the face.

**acanthosis** *n.* generalized thickening of the innermost (prickle-cell) layer of the \*epidermis, with abnormal multiplication and increase in the number of cells. In *acanthosis nigricans* dark warty growths occur, especially in skin folds such as the groin, armpits, and mouth. It is usually a sign of internal cancer.

**acapnia** *n.* a condition in which there is an abnormally low concentration of carbon dioxide in the blood. This may be caused by breathing that is exceptionally deep in relation to the physical activity of the individual.

**acarasis** *n.* an infestation of mites and ticks and the symptoms, for example allergy and dermatitis, that their presence may provoke.

**acaricide** *n.* any chemical agent used for destroying mites and ticks.

**acarid** *n.* a \*mite or \*tick.

酒精则立即被胃吸收。小肠内衬有微小指状突起(绒毛),藉此加大吸收面积,从而迅速吸收。

**意志缺失** 无意志或意志薄弱。患者有种种愿望但无行动,缺乏主动性和能量。常为精神分裂症的症状。

**计算不能** 生后丧失做简单数学计算的能力。为大脑顶叶疾病的一种症状。

① 棘 脊椎的棘突。

② 脊柱

**前鼻棘点** 两侧上颌骨的前鼻棘在脸的前面相会形成的突起尖端。

**棘皮症** 表皮最深层的棘状细胞层普遍增厚,伴有异常增殖和细胞数目增加。黑棘皮症出现深色疣状物,尤以皮肤皱褶处为最,如腹股沟、腋下和口部,这一体征通常表示体内有癌症。

**缺碳酸血症** 血液内二氧化碳浓度过低。与个体体力活动引起的呼吸过度有关。

**螨病** 受螨和蜱侵袭并出现症状,如变态反应和皮炎。

**杀螨药** 杀灭螨和蜱的各种化学制剂。

**螨蜱** 螨或蜱。

## Acarina

**Acarina** *n.* the group of arthropods that includes the \*mites and \*ticks.

**Acarus (Tyroglyphus)** *n.* a genus of mites. The flour mite, *A. siro* (*T. farinae*), is nonparasitic, but its presence in flour can cause a severe allergic dermatitis in flour-mill workers.

**acatalasia** *n.* an inborn lack of the enzyme \*catalase, leading to recurrent infections of the gums (gingivitis) and mouth. It is most common in the Japanese.

**acceptor** *n.* (in biochemistry) a substance that helps to bring about oxidation of a reduced \*substrate by accepting hydrogen ions.

**accessory nerve (spinal accessory nerve)** the eleventh \*cranial nerve (XI), which arises from two roots, cranial and spinal. Fibres from the cranial root travel with the nerve for only a short distance before branching to join the vagus and then forming the recurrent laryngeal nerve, which supplies the internal laryngeal muscles. Fibres from the spinal root supply the sternomastoid and trapezius muscles, in the neck region (front and back).

**accommodation** *n.* adjustment of the shape of the lens to change the focus of the eye. When the ciliary muscle (*see* ciliary body) is relaxed, suspensory ligaments attached to the ciliary body and holding the lens in position are stretched, which causes the lens to be flattened. The eye is then able to focus on distant objects. To focus the eye on near objects the ciliary muscles contract and the tension in the ligaments is thus lowered, allowing the lens to become rounder.

**accommodation reaction (convergence reaction)** the constriction of the pupil that occurs when an individual focuses on a near object.

**螨蟀类** 包括螨和蟀的一类节肢动物。

**螨属** 螨的一属。粉螨系非寄生性螨，但在面粉中有粉螨时可引起磨粉工人严重的变态反应性皮炎。

**缺过氧化氢酶病** 先天性缺乏过氧化氢酶，可引起齿龈（齿龈炎）和口腔粘膜的反复感染。在日本最为多见。

**受体** 生物化学：通过接受氢离子以促使还原底物的氧化的一种物质。

**副神经** 第十一对脑神经。发自两个神经根，即颅根和脊根。颅根中的副神经纤维进行很短一段距离即分支与迷走神经会合形成喉返神经，支配内部喉肌。脊根纤维在颈部（前部和后部）支配胸锁乳突肌和斜方肌。

**调节** 调整晶体的形状以改变眼的焦距。当睫状肌放松时，附着于睫状体上的悬韧带（能保持晶体的位置）变紧张，致使晶体变扁。于是眼睛能对近距离目标聚焦。眼睛对近物聚焦时，睫状肌收缩，悬韧带松弛，使晶体变圆。

**调节反应（会聚反应）** 个体的两眼对近物聚焦时瞳孔缩小。

**accouchement** *n.* delivery of a baby.

**acentric** *n.* (in genetics) a chromosome or fragment of a chromosome that has no \*centromere. Since acentrics cannot attach to the \*spindle they are usually lost during cell division. They are often found in cells damaged by radiation.  
—**acentric** *adj.*

**acephalus** *n.* a fetus without a head.

**acervulus cerebri** a collection of granules of calcium-containing material that is sometimes found within the \*pineal body as its calcification proceeds (normally after the 17th year): 'brain sand'

**acetabulum (cotyloid cavity)** *n.* either of the two deep sockets, one on each side of the \*hip bone, into which the head of the thigh bone (femur) fits.

**acetanilide** *n.* a drug that relieves pain and reduces fever. Since it can cause haemolytic anaemia and prolonged use may lead to \*habituation, it has largely been replaced by safer analgesics.

**acetarsol** *n.* an arsenic-containing drug administered by mouth for the treatment of amoebic dysentery, yaws, and \*Vincent's angina; as vaginal tablets for vaginitis; and as a rectal \*suppository for \*proctitis. Possible side-effects include skin rashes (after oral administration) and local irritation (with vaginal tablets).

**acetazolamide** *n.* a \*diuretic used in the treatment of glaucoma to reduce the pressure inside the eyeball. Side-effects include drowsiness and numbness and tingling of the hands and feet. Trade names: **Acetazide**, **Diamox**.

**acetoacetic acid** an organic acid produced in large amounts by the liver under metabolic conditions associated with a high rate of fatty acid oxidation (for example, in starvation). The acetoacetic acid thus formed is subse-

分娩 产出婴儿。

**无着丝粒染色体** (遗传学) 不具备着丝粒的染色体或其片段。由于这种染色体无法附着纺锤体因而在细胞分裂时往往丢失。常见于受放射线损害的细胞。

**无头畸胎** 无头胎儿。

**松果体石** 有时在松果体内可找到的含钙粒状聚集物。为松果体钙化的结果 (通常在 17 岁后), 又称脑沙。

**髌臼** (髌臼腔) 髌骨两侧各一的深窝, 股骨头在其中固定。

**乙酰苯胺** 一种镇痛退热药。自从发现本药可致溶血性贫血并长期服用可成瘾后, 已很大程度为安全的镇痛药所代替。

**乙酰肿胺** 一种含砷的药物, 口服可治阿米巴痢疾、雅司病、奋森氏咽喉炎; 阴道片可治阴道炎; 直肠栓剂可治直肠炎。可能出现的副作用有皮疹 (口服后) 和局部刺激 (用阴道片)。

**乙酰唑胺** 一种利尿药, 用于治疗青光眼, 以降低眼球内压。副作用有困倦、手足麻木及麻刺感。

**乙酰乙酸** 一种有机酸, 在伴有脂肪酸高速氧化的代谢异常状态下 (例如: 饥饿) 由肝脏大量产生。乙酰乙酸进而转化为丙酮并排出体外。

## acetoexamide

quently converted to acetone and excreted. *See also* ketone.

**acetoexamide** *n.* a drug that reduces the level of blood sugar, used in the treatment of \*diabetes mellitus. It is administered by mouth; side-effects include headache, dizziness, and nervousness. *See also* tolbutamide, chlorpromamide.

**acetone** *n.* an organic compound that is an intermediate in many bacterial fermentations and is produced by fatty acid oxidation. In certain abnormal conditions (for example, starvation) acetone and other \*ketones may accumulate in the blood (*see* ketosis). Acetone is a volatile liquid that is miscible with both fats and water and therefore of great value as a solvent. It is used in chromatography and in the preparation of tissues for enzyme extraction.

**acetone body (ketone body)** *see* ketone.

**acetonuria** *n. see* ketonuria.

**acetylcholine** *n.* the acetic acid ester of the organic base choline; the \*neurotransmitter released at the synapses of parasympathetic nerves and at \*neuromuscular junctions. After relaying a nerve impulse, acetylcholine is rapidly broken down by the enzyme \*cholinesterase. \*Atropine and curare cause muscular paralysis by blocking the action of acetylcholine at muscle membranes; \*physostigmine prolongs the activity of acetylcholine by blocking cholinesterase.

**acetylcysteine** *n.* a drug used to break down thick mucous secretions. It is administered as an aerosol, primarily for the treatment of respiratory diseases, such as bronchitis, and cystic fibrosis. Side-effects may include spasm of the bronchial muscles, nausea, vomiting, and fever.

**acetylsalicylic acid** *see* aspirin.

**醋磺环己脲** 降血糖药, 用于治疗糖尿病。口服: 副作用有头痛、头晕、神经过敏。

**丙酮** 一种有机化合物, 为细菌发酵的中间产物, 亦为脂肪酸氧化的产物。在某些异常的情况下 (例如: 饥饿), 丙酮和其他酮体可在血中蓄积 (见酮病)。丙酮为挥发性液体, 可与油脂或水混合, 因而为重要溶剂。本品用于层析法, 以及在提取酶时处理组织标本。

**丙酮体 (酮体)**

**丙酮尿**

**乙酰胆碱** 有机胆碱的醋酸酯: 由副交感神经突触和神经肌肉接合处释出的神经递质。在传递神经冲动后, 乙酰胆碱受胆碱酯酶作用迅速裂解。阿托品和箭毒可阻断乙酰胆碱对肌细胞膜的作用致使肌肉麻痹; 毒扁豆碱可阻断胆碱酯酶而延长乙酰胆碱的作用。

**N-乙酰半胱氨酸**, 痰易净 一种能稀释粘稠分泌物的药物。以气雾剂投药, 主要用于治疗呼吸道疾病, 如支气管炎、肺囊性纤维变。副作用有支气管肌肉痉挛、恶心、呕吐、发热。

**乙酰水杨酸**

**achalasia (cardiospasm)** *n.* a condition in which the normal muscular activity of the oesophagus (gullet) is disturbed, which delays the passage of swallowed material. It may occur at any age; symptoms include difficulty in swallowing liquids and solids, slowly increasing over years; sometimes regurgitation of undigested food; and occasionally severe chest pain caused by spasm of the oesophagus. Diagnosis is by a barium X-ray examination. Treatment is by forceful stretching of the tight lower end of the oesophagus (cardia) or by surgical splitting of the muscular ring in that area (*cardiomyotomy*).

**Achilles tendon** the tendon of the muscles of the calf of the leg (the \*gastrocnemius and soleus muscles), situated at the back of the ankle and attached to the calcaneus (heel bone).

**achlorhydria** *n.* absence of hydrochloric acid in the stomach. Achlorhydria that persists despite large doses of histamine is associated with atrophy of the lining (mucosa) of the stomach. In this condition there is usually an absence of secretion of \*intrinsic factor, which will lead to \*pernicious anaemia. In some people, however, achlorhydria is not associated with any disease, produces no ill-effects, and needs no treatment.

**acholia** *n.* absence or deficiency of bile secretion or failure of the bile to enter the alimentary canal (for example, because of an obstructed bile duct).

**acholuria** *n.* absence of the \*bile pigments from the urine, which occurs in some forms of jaundice (*acholuric jaundice*). —**acholuric** *adj.*

**achondroplasia** *n.* an inherited disorder in which the bones of the arms and legs fail to grow to normal size due

弛缓不能 (责门痉挛)

由于食道肌正常活动紊乱以致吞咽发生困难的病症。可发生于任何年龄；症状包括吞下液体和固体食物困难，病情逐年缓慢增重；有时发生未消化的食物返流；间或因食道痉挛引起剧烈胸痛。诊断有赖钡餐X线检查。治疗：对食道狭窄的下端(贲门)施行扩张术，或用手术切开此处的肌肉环(贲门肌切开术)。

**跟腱** 小腿后部肌肉(腓肠肌与比目鱼肌)的腱。位于踝后，附着于跟骨上。

**胃酸缺乏** 胃内缺乏盐酸。顽固的胃酸缺乏(虽投与大量组胺仍不分泌胃酸)常并发于胃粘膜萎缩。在这一情况下通常造血内因子不能分泌，因而导致恶性贫血。某些人胃酸缺乏并不伴发任何疾病，无不良作用，因而无需治疗。

**无胆汁症** 胆汁不分泌或不足，或不能进入消化道(如胆管阻塞)。

**无胆色素尿** 尿中缺乏胆色素，发生于某些类型的黄疸。

**软骨发育不全** 因软骨和骨的缺损致使四肢不能发育为正常大小的一种先天

## achromatic

to a defect in both cartilage and bone. It results in a type of \*dwarfism characterized by short limbs, a normal-sized head and body, and normal intelligence. --**achondroplastic** *adj.*

**achromatic** *adj.* without colour.

**achromatic lenses** lenses specially designed for use in the eyepieces of microscopes and other scientific instruments. They give clear images, unblurred by the coloured fringes that are produced with ordinary lenses (caused by splitting of the light into different wavelengths).

**achromatopsia** *n.* the inability to perceive colour. Such complete \*colour blindness is very rare and is usually associated with poor \*visual acuity; it is usually determined by hereditary factors.

**achylia** *n.* absence of secretion. The term is usually applied to a nonsecreting stomach (*achylia gastrica*) whose lining (mucosa) is atrophied (see achlorhydria).

**acidaemia** *n.* a condition of abnormally high blood acidity. This may result from an increase in the concentration of acidic substances and/or a decrease in the level of alkaline substances in the blood. See also acidosis. Compare alkalaemia.

**acid-base balance** the balance between the amount of carbonic acid and bicarbonate in the blood, which must be maintained at a constant ratio of 1:20 in order to keep the hydrogen ion concentration of the plasma at a constant value (pH 7.4). Any alteration in this ratio will disturb the acid-base balance of the blood and tissues and cause either \*acidosis or \*alkalosis. The lungs and the kidneys play an important role in the regulation of the acid-base balance.

**acid-etch technique** a technique for bonding resin-based restorative ma-

性疾病。可形成一型侏儒，特点为四肢短小，但头颅、躯体及智力正常。

无色的

**消色差透镜** 专门设计用于显微镜和其他科学仪器的目镜镜片，可显示出清晰图象，没有一般镜片产生的模糊的彩色边缘（色差系因光线分解为不同的波长所致）。

**全色盲** 无感色能力。全色盲十分稀少，常伴有视敏度弱。通常由遗传因素决定。

**分泌液缺乏** 分泌功能丧失。本词通常用于因粘膜萎缩所致的胃液缺乏。

**酸血症** 血液酸度异常增高的状态。可因血内酸性物质浓度增高和/或碱性物质浓度降低所致。

**酸碱平衡** 血液中的碳酸氢盐之间的量的平衡。二者必须保持 1:20 的恒定值 (pH 7.4)。恒定比例任何变动均可破坏血液和组织中的酸碱平衡，导致酸中毒或碱中毒。肺和肾在调节酸碱平衡中起重要作用。

**酸蚀法** 使树脂修复体与牙齿釉质粘合的一种方

terials to the enamel of teeth. A porous surface is created by applying phosphoric acid for approximately one minute.

**acid-fast** *adj.* 1. describing bacteria that have been stained and continue to hold the stain after treatment with an acidic solution. For example, tuberculosis bacteria are acid-fast when stained with a \*carbol fuchsin preparation. 2. describing a stain that is not removed from a specimen by washing with an acidic solution.

**acidophil (acidophilic)** *adj.* 1. (in histology) describing tissues, cells, or parts of cells that stain with acid dyes (such as eosin). 2. (in bacteriology) describing bacteria that grow well in acid media.

**acidosis** *n.* a condition in which the acidity of body fluids and tissues is abnormally high. This arises because of a failure of the mechanisms responsible for maintaining a balance between acids and alkalis in the blood (*see acid-base balance*). In *gaseous acidosis* more than the normal amount of carbon dioxide is retained in the body, as in drowning. In *renal acidosis*, kidney failure results in excessive loss of bicarbonate or retention of phosphoric and sulphuric acids. Patients with diabetes mellitus suffer from a form of acidosis in which sodium, potassium, and \*ketone bodies are lost in the urine.

**acinus** *n. (pl. acini)* 1. a small sac or cavity surrounded by the secretory cells of a gland. Some authorities regard the term as synonymous with \*alveolus, but others distinguish an acinus by the possession of a narrow passage (lumen) leading from the sac. 2. (in the lung) the tissue supplied with air by one terminal \*bronchiole. \*Emphysema is classified by the part of the acinus involved (*i.e.* *centriacinar*, *panacinar*, or *periacinar*). —**acinous** *adj.*

法。应用磷酸约一分钟可在牙齿造成多孔的表面。

**耐酸性** ①形容经染色后再用酸性溶液处理时仍继续保持其颜色的细菌。如结核菌经石炭酸品红制剂染色呈耐酸性。②形容标本用酸性液冲洗仍不褪色的染料。

**嗜酸性** ①在组织学中形容能被酸性染料染色(如嗜红)的组织、细胞或细胞中的某些部位。②在细菌学中形容在酸性培养基上生长良好的细菌。

**酸中毒** 体液和组织中酸度异常升高的状态。这种升高是由于保持血肉酸碱平衡的机制失控引起。在呼吸性酸中毒, 人体内滞留的二氧化碳远较正常人为高, 如见于溺毙者。在肾性酸中毒, 肾功能衰竭可导致碳酸氢盐丧失过多或磷酸和硫酸滞留。糖尿病患者合并酸血症时, 尿中有钾、钠与酮体排出。

①腺泡 腺体内由分泌细胞围成的囊或腔。有些学者认为本词与 alveolus 同义, 亦有人用以专指带有腺管的腺泡。②肺泡 与细支气管末端相连通的含氧肺组织。肺气肿即以累及的肺泡部位分类(如中心肺泡性肺气肿、全肺泡性肺气肿、周围性肺气肿)。



## **acclasis**

**acclasis** *n.* see diaphysial acclasis.

**acne** *n.* a skin disorder in which the sebaceous glands become inflamed. The commonest variety, *acne vulgaris*, generally starts in adolescence and is caused by overactivity of the sebaceous glands. The sebum produced by the glands cannot escape because the hair follicles become blocked by a \*keratin plug and a pustule forms, with fluid leaking into the surrounding tissue. The keratin plug turns black, forming the familiar blackhead. *Acne vulgaris* occurs mainly on the face, chest, and back; it is usually mild, disappearing in adulthood, but can be severe and chronic, causing infected cysts and scarring of the skin. The course of this condition may be helped by regular washing, the removal of blackheads, and sometimes the use of antibiotics. There are many other varieties of acne, some being caused by contact with chemical substances (such as tar). See also *rosacea*.

**aconite** *n.* the dried roots of the herbaceous plant *Aconitum napellus* (monkshood or wolfbane), containing three \*analgesic substances: *aconine*, *aconitine*, and *picroaconitine*. Aconite was formerly used to prepare liniments for muscular pains and a tincture for toothache, but is regarded as too toxic for use today.

**acoustic** *adj.* of or relating to sound or the sense of hearing.

**acoustic holography** a technique of building up a three-dimensional picture of structures within the body using \*ultrasound waves. Two separate sound sources cause ultrasound waves to be transmitted through and reflected from the organs being examined. The interference patterns produced on a liquid surface are illuminated by laser light and photographed to form a *hologram*.

## **骨干性续连症**

**痤疮** 因皮脂腺发炎而产生的皮肤病。常见的一种是寻常痤疮（普通粉刺），通常在青春期开始，由皮脂腺分泌过剩引起。产生的皮脂由于角质栓阻塞毛囊口而不能排出，形成小脓疱，并向周围组织渗透。角质栓色变黑，形成常见的黑头。寻常痤疮主要发生于面、胸、背部，通常轻微，成年后即行消失。但亦可加重并成为慢性，形成感染性囊肿并在皮上结疤。定时洗涤、去除黑头粉刺以及适时使用抗生素有助于改善病程。痤疮种类很多，其中有些是因接触化学物品（如焦油）所致。

**乌头** 草本植物欧乌头的干燥根，含有三种止痛物质：乌头原碱、乌头碱和苦乌头碱。过去常用乌头制备肌肉止痛搽剂和牙痛水，目前认为其毒性过大。

**听的，声学的** 与声或与听觉有关的。

**超声波全息照象术** 利用超声波产生体内结构三维图象的技术。使两个分离的声源产生的超声波穿透被检器官并自其反射回来，由此在液面产生的干扰图象经激光照射后摄影即取得全息照片。