医学英语词汇 学习手册

Concise English-Chinese
Dictionary of Medical Terminology

主编 郭莉萍

中国协和医科大学出版社

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Concise English – Chinese Dictionary of Medical Terminology

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医学英语词汇多年来一直是医学院校学生的"软肋",一方面,投入医学英语词汇教学的课时严重不足,有的院校甚至没有开设后期专业英语课;另一方面,医学词汇浩如烟海,虽然前辈们从构词法及词源学上总结出不少规律,但这些规律的记忆也是需要花费大量的时间的。这使我们萌发了编写一本使用起来得心应手的医学词汇手册的想法。这本手册应该携带方便,使用方便,但又要内容丰富,因此便诞生了这本《医学英语词汇学习手册》。

本手册选择了人体各系统及心理,以及基础医学各学科的最基本词汇,每个词条都有详细的中英文解释(个别常识性的词条中文详解从略,但仍配有详细的英文解释),对医学翻译人员、医院管理人员和其他卫生事业相关人员了解基本的医学知识会有很大帮助;本手册每一章都总结出少量该章最有用、最常见的词缀,并在章末设计三十道复习题(附有答案),非常有助于医学生巩固所学知识、更容易地记忆医学词汇。细心的读者会发现个别词在不同的章节中会重复出现,对这些少量的在它们所出现章节都很重要的词,我们给予了保留。

本手册的另一特色是每一页底都有一句我们精心挑选的格 言,这些格言涉及健康、成功、失败、勇气、意志力、能力、机 会把握、时间观念、承受挫折、生活态度等等。相信这些人类智 慧的结晶对我们读者的生活会有积极的影响。

本手册是各医学院校合作的结晶。参编的学校有北京大学医学部(第一部分的全部十五章及第二部分的生理学部分)、天津医科大学(寄生虫学、免疫学、病理学及病生理学)、西安交通大学(生物学、解剖学)、哈尔滨医科大学(遗传学)、第三军医大学(组织胚胎学)、湖南医科大学(药理学)、首都医科大学(微生物学)、中国医科大学(生物化学)、同济医科大学(公共卫生学)。

由于编者的医学及医学英语词汇知识有限,谬误之处还望各位同行斧正。

郭莉萍 2006年1月

電信 第766006

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hepat/o-

PART ONE TERMINOLOGIES OF THE BODY AND MIND

Chapter 1 The Digestive System

消化系统

Word Element	Meaning	Terminology .a. March
adip/o-	fatismols	adipose 脂肪的 -0 lscuote
amel/o-	enamel	ameloblast 牙齿成釉细胞
amylo-	starch	amylolysis 淀粉分解
append/o-	appendix	appendectomy 阑尾切除术
appendic/o-	appendix le sessione	appendicitis 阑尾炎
-ase rearraged to b	enzyme years oals bella	maltase 麦芽糖酶
cec/o-enter-o/292	cecum A MAR MAN	cecotomy 盲肠切开术
-cele	herniation almos suspoiled	bubonocele 腹股沟突起
cheil/o-	he aptake of substanc qil i	cheiloschisis 唇裂
cholecyst/o-	gallbladder	cholecystitis 胆囊炎
col/o-	colon (large intestine)	coloclysis 结肠灌洗,灌肠
colon/o-	large intestine	colonoscopy 结肠镜检
dent/o-	teeth	dentin 牙质
duoden/o-	duodenum	duodenal 十二指肠的

Science knows no country, because knowledge belongs to humanity, and is the torch which illuminates the world. Science is the highest personification of the nation because that nation will remain the first which carries the furthest the works of thought and intelligence.

enter/o-	small intestine	enteropathy 肠道疾病
gastr/o-	stomach 117 10 2	gastrosis 胃病
gingiv/o-	gum	gingivitis 牙龈炎
hepat/o-	liver	hepatitis 肝炎
lapar/o-	belly; abdomen	laparoscopy 腹腔镜检查
odont/o-	teeth	odontogenesis 牙发生
or/o-	mouth	oral 口的
-ose	sugar (10 75 1)	glucose 葡萄糖
pancreat/o-	pancreas	pancreatitis 胰腺炎
pharyng/o-	pharynx	pharyngitis 咽炎
proct/o-	anus and rectum	proctoclysis 直肠滴注术
stomat/o-	mouth	stomatology 口腔病学
Consultation of the		

Vocabulary	Definition	-starely	-olynn n fir amas
abdominocentesis	paracentesis of	the abdominal	cavity;
[æbidəminəsen'tirs	sis] called also celio	centesis and celiop	aracente-
ay 首肠切开术	sis 腹腔穿刺木	术; 又称 celioce	ntesis 或
cele 腹股沟突起	onodad celiopara centes	hermakai	-dep-
absorption	the uptake of su	bstances into or a	cross tis-
[nefqce'de]	sues, e.g., sl	kin, intestine,	and kid-
sis 结肠灌洗、灌肠	ney tubules 吸引	文) moloo	
achalasia	1. failure to re	lax of the smoot	h muscle
[ækəˈleiziə]	fibers of the ga	strointestinal tra	
记世的"社"。一十十四	point of junction	n of one part with	h another

persontilogition of the ma-

弛缓不能,失弛缓性:在胃肠道任何 两部分交接处之平滑肌纤维不能弛张 2. specifically, failure of the esophagogastric sphincter to relax with swallowing, due to degeneration of ganglion cells in the wall of the organ. The thoracic esophagus also loses its normal peristaltic activity and becomes dilated (megaesophagus). Called also cardiospasm 指食管胃括约肌不能随吞咽而弛张;又称 cardiospasm an abnormal condition characterized by

an abnormal condition characterized by the absence of hydrochloric acid 胃酸分 泌不足

1. of a fatty nature; fatty; fat 脂肪性的, 富于脂肪的 2. the fat present in the cells of adipose tissue 脂细胞脂肪 the part of the digestive system formed by esophagus, stomach, and small and large intestines; called also digestive tract, alimentary tract, canalis alimentrius, digestive canals, digestive tube, and tubus digestorius 消化道; 又称 digestive tract, alimentary tract, canalis alimentrius, digestive canals, digestive tube 或 tubus digestorius any organic compound containing an ami-

no and a carboxyl group 氨基酸

achlorhydria [ˌeiklɔˈhaidriə]

adipose ['ædipəus]

alimentary canal

amino acid
['æminəu 'æsid]

amylase
['æmə,leis]

anal fistula
['einəl 'fist julə]

ankyloglossia [¡ænkiləuˈgləsiə]

anorexia

an enzyme of the hydrolase class that catalyzes the hydrolysis of α -1, 4-glucosidic linkages in polysaccharides 淀粉酶

one opening on the cutaneous surface near the anus, which may or may not communicate with the rectum 肛瘘

restricted movement of tongue, resulting in speech difficulty; called also *adherent tongue* 舌系带过短,结舌; 又称 adherent tongue

lack or loss of the appetite for food 食欲 缺乏, 厌食症

a. nervosa an eating disorder primarily affecting females, usually with onset in adolescence, characterized by refusal to maintain a normal minimal body weight, intense fear of gaining weight or becoming obese, and a disturbance of body image resulting in a feeling of being fat or having fat in certain areas even when extremely emaciated, undue reliance on body weight or shape for self-evaluation, and amenor-rhea. Associated features often include denial of the illness and resistance to psychotherapy, depressive behavior regarding

After dinner sit a while, after supper walk a mile.

food, such as hoarding. The disorder is divided into two subtypes, a restricting type, in which weight loss is achieved primarily through diet or exercise, and a binge-eating/purging type, in which binge eating or purging behavior also occur regularly; the later type resembles bulimia nervosa, which is not diagnosed in the presence of anorexia nervosa 神经性厌食症、参见 bulimia

the distal or terminal orifice of the alimentary canal 肛门

a general term used in anatomical nomenclature to designate a supplementary, accessory, or dependent part attached to a main structure; called also appendage. Frequently used alone to refer to the vermiform appendix 附件: 常用来指代阑尾;又称 appendage

an abnormal accumulation of fluid within the peritoneal cavity; the fluid contains large amount of protein and electrolytes 腹水

anus

['einəs]

appendix

[ə'pendiks]

ascites

[əˈsaitiːz]

The men of experiment are like the ant, they only collect and use; the reasoners resemble spiders, who make cobwebs out of their own substance.

barium swallow ['beariam 'swalau]

bile [bail] oral administration of a radiopaque contrast medium, barium sulfate, which flows into the esophagus as the person swallows. X-ray films are obtained of the esophagus and borders of the heart in which varices can be identified, as well as stricture, tumors, obstructions, achalasia, or abnormal motility of the esophagus 钡餐

a fluid secreted by the liver and poured into the small intestine via the bile ducts. Important constituents are conjugated bile salts, cholesterol, phospholipid, bilirubin diglucuronide, and electrolytes. Bile is alkaline due to its bicarbonate content, is golden brown to greenish yellow in color, and has a bitter taste. Bile secreted by the liver is concentrated in the gallbladder. Its formation depends on active secretion by liver cells into the bile canaliculi. Excretion of bile salts by liver cells and secretion of bicarbonate-rich fluid by ductular cells in response to secretin are the major factors which normally determine the volume of secretion. Conjugated bile salts and phospholipid normally dissolve cholesterol in a mixed micellar solution.

The patient who leaves the surgery with the unspoken fear unresolved gets no benefit from treatment.

bilirubin[|bili'ru:bin]

In the upper small intestine, bile is in part responsible for alkalinizing the intestinal content, and conjugated bile salts play an essential role in fat absorption by dissolving the products of fat digestion (fatty acids and monoglycerides) in water soluble micelles; called also fel and gall 胆汁;又称fel 或 gall

a bile pigment; it is a breakdown product of heme mainly formed from the degradation of erythrocyte hemoglobin in reticuloendothelial cells, but also formed by breakdown of other heme pigments. Bilirubin normally circulates in plasma as a complex with albumin, and is conjugated to form bilirubin diglucuronide, which is the water-soluble pigment excreted in the urine. In patients with cholestasis conjugated bilirubin accumulates in the blood and tissues and is excreted in the urine; unconjugated bilirubin is not excreted in the urine. High concentrations of bilirubin may result in jaundice 胆红素:一种胆汁色素,主要为红细胞 的血红蛋白在网状内皮细胞中降解成的 血红素的分解产物,但也可由其他血红 素色素如细胞色素分解而形成。胆红素 浓度高可导致黄疸

The more you know, the more you can forgive.

borborygmus

[sempir'ed:cdi]

bowel

[bauəl]

bruxism

['brAksizn]

bulimia

[bjuːˈlimiə]

rumbling noise caused by the propulsion of gas through the intestine 腹鸣, 肠鸣 intestinum, intestine 肠

involuntary, nonfunctional, rhythmic or spasmodic gnashing, grinding, and clenching of teeth (not including chewing movements of the mandible), usually during sleep, sometimes leading to occlusal trauma. Causes may be related to repressed aggression, emotional tension, anger, fear, and frustration; see also bruxomania and clenching 磨牙症; 参见 bruxomania 或 clenching

episodic binge eating usually followed by behavior designed to negate the excessive caloric intake, most commonly purging behaviors such as self-induced vomiting or laxative abuse but sometimes other methods such as excessive exercise or fasting. While it is usually associated with bulimia nervosa, it may also occur in other disorders, such as anorexia nervosa 贪食

b. nervosa 神经性贪食症

lithiasis 结石病

calculosis

[kælkju'ləusis]

Enter with suspicion, but never leave in anger.

calculus

[ˈkælkjuləs]

canine

['keinain]

canker

[ˈkæŋkə]

cecum

[ˈsiːkəm]

celiac disease

['si:liæk di'ziz]

an abnormal concretion occurring within the body and usually composed of mineral salts; called also *stone* 结石; 又称 stone canine tooth 尖牙

ulceration, chiefly of the mouth and lips 溃疡:主要是口和唇的溃疡

- 1. any blind pouch or cul-de-sac 盲端
- 2. blind gut 盲肠

a malabsorption syndrome, thought to be hereditary, precipitated by the ingestion of gluten-containing foods. It is characterized by degeneration of intestinal villi with loss of their absorptive function; diarrhea and steatorrhea; abdominal distention; flatulence; weight loss; asthenia; deficiency of vitamins B, D, and K; and electrolyte depletion. The infantile form has an insidious onset, with irritation, and celiac crisis. The adult form is marked by fatigue, dyspnea, clubbing of fingers, bone pain, muscle cramps, tetany, megacolon and abdominal distention, tympanitis, and skin pigmentation. The two forms were formerly considered different entities but are now believed to

If the treatment does not work: is the diagnosis correct?

be the same; called also gluten enteropathy and normal nontropical sprue 乳糜泻,乳糜泻病,脂泻病:儿童及成人均可发生的一种吸收不良综合征,摄食含麸质食物而引起,病因不明,但与遗传因素有关,病理上见近端肠粘膜绒毛结构消失,表面上皮有变性改变,这些细胞的吸收功能严重减弱;表现为腹泻,大便量多而有泡沫,脂泻而有恶臭(有时可能只有一次大便,量多但非腹泻),腹胀,体重减轻,无力,维生素 B、D、K 缺乏,电解质缺失;又称 gluten enteropathy π nontropical sprue

inflammation affecting the lips; spelled also *chilitis*; cf *cheilosis* 唇炎; 与 cheilosis 比较; 又写作 chilitis

a noninflammatory condition of the lips characterized by chapping and fissuring 唇干製

plastic surgery of the lip; called also *labioplasty* 唇成形术; 又称 labioplasty cleft lip 唇裂, 兔唇

gallbladder, vesica billaris 胆囊

cheilitis

[kai'laitis]

cheilosis

[kai'ləusis]

cheiloplasty

['kailə_ıplæsti]

cheiloschisis

[kai'loskisis]

cholecyst

['kəulisist]

Stress a depressed patient and they will be true to their depressive past.