

邹孜彦 刘 玲 编著

Modern Nursing English 3

现代护理英语



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第三册

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Lesson One



Text A

Types Of Health Care Facilities

Health care facilities serve the needs of individuals requiring health care. They offer many services ranging from the simple to the complex. Some offer a specific type of service. Many people work in these facilities with each person offering special talents, knowledge, and skills. All work on behalf of the patient—the focus of care.

Health care facilities generally have similar purposes and offer similar services. The detection and treatment of disease is the primary purpose of most facilities. Diagnostic testing, physical examinations, surgery, emergency care, and the use of medications are some aspects involved in detecting and treating disease. Nurses are in-

volved in disease detection by observing signs and symptoms. They participate in the treatment of disease by giving nursing care and by carrying out therapeutic measures ordered by the physician. The other purposes of health care facilities include the promotion of health, the prevention of disease and rehabilitation. The promotion of health involves both the physical and mental health of individuals. Health is promoted by teaching and counselling people to stay healthy, change unhealthy habits, eat a proper diet, and get proper exercise. The prevention of disease is an area in which a great deal of research is taking place. Great advances have been made in preventing such diseases as polio, smallpox, and tuberculosis. Rehabilitation, which is sometimes called restorative care, helps individuals return to their highest possible level of physical and psychological functioning.

There are many types of health care facilities. Most nurses are found working in the following types of facilities.

Hospitals vary in size from small community hospitals with 25 to 50 beds to large medical centers with over 500 beds. Most large hospitals are found in major cities or associated with colleges and universities. People of all ages may be hospitalized. Individuals may be hospitalized to have a baby, for mental health problems, to have surgery, to heal broken bones, to determine and treat medical problems. Patients can have acute, terminal, or chronic illnesses. An acute illness is one that begins rather suddenly and from which the patient is expected to recover. A terminal illness is one that eventually results in death. A chronic illness is one that begins slowly and has no cure. The illness can be controlled and complications prevented with proper treatment. Long-term care facilities, frequently called nursing homes, provide health care services to individuals who

are unable to care for themselves at home but who do not require the services of a hospital. Medical, nursing, food, recreational, rehabilitative, and social services are provided.

Home health agencies provide health care to patients in their homes. The agency may be part of a city or county public health department or may be sponsored by a hospital or private business. Home health care is an alternative to a long-term care facility for some elderly and for those dying of terminal illnesses.

Hospices are specially designed for those who are dying. The physical, emotional, social, and spiritual needs of the patient and family are provided for in a setting that allows them a great deal of freedom. A hospice may be a separate facility or part of a general hospital. The first hospice, St. Christopher's Hospice, was established by Dr. Cicely Saunders in London in 1967. The number of hospices is increasing in the United States and Canada today.

Words and Expressions

health care *n.* 卫生保健

facility [fæ'siliti] *n.* 机构, 设施

individual [indi'vidjuəl] *n.* 个人

range [reidʒ] *vi.* 分布, 蔓延

complex ['kɒmpleks] *a.* 复杂的

specific [spe'sifik] *a.* 特殊的, 特定的

on behalf of 代表, 为了

focus ['fəukəs] *n.* 焦点

similar ['similə] *a.* 类似的, 相似的

detection [di'tekʃən] *n.* 检查, 探查
 primary ['praɪməri] *a.* 主要的, 根本的
 diagnostic [daɪə'ɡnəustɪk] *a.* 诊断的
 emergency [i'mædʒɪnsɪ] *n.* 急诊
 medication [medi'keɪʃn] *n.* 药物治疗; 药物
 aspect ['æspekt] *n.* 方面
 involve [ɪn'vɒlv] *vt.* 包括, 涉及
 be involved in 卷入, 参与
 symptom ['sɪmptəm] *n.* 症状
 participate (in) [pɑ:'tɪsɪpeɪt] *vi.* 参加(活动)
 therapeutic [θerə'pjʊ:tɪk] *a.* 治疗的
 rehabilitation [rɪhæbɪli'teɪʃn] *n.* 康复
 tuberculosis [tjʊbə'kjʊ'ləʊsɪs] *n.* 结核
 psychological [saɪkə'lɒdʒɪkəl] *a.* 心理学的, 精神的
 vary ['vɛəri] *vi.* 变化, 不同
 community [kə'mju:nɪti] *n.* 社团, 乡镇
 hospitalize ['hɒspɪtəlaɪz] *vt.* 让……住院治疗
 determine [dɪ'tɜ:mɪn] *vt.* 确定
 acute [ə'kju:t] *a.* 急性的
 chronic ['krɒnɪk] *a.* 慢性的
 recover [rɪ'kʌvə] *vi.* 恢复
 terminal ['tɜ:mɪnəl] *a.* 终端的
 terminal illness 绝症
 eventually [ɪ'ventʃuəli] *adv.* 最终
 complication [kəmpli'keɪʃn] *n.* 合并症
 long-term *a.* 长期的
 frequently ['fri:kwəntli] *adv.* 经常地
 nursing home 私人疗养院
 recreational [rɪkri'eɪʃnəl] *a.* 娱乐的

agency ['eidʒɪnsi] *n.* 代理处, 代理机构
 sponsor ['spɒnsə] *vt.* 发起, 主办
 alternative [ɔ:l'tə:nətiv] *n.* 交替, 另外选择
 hospice ['hɒspɪs] *n.* 临终关怀医院, 临终护理院
 emotional [i'məʊʃənl] *a.* 动感情的
 counsel ['kaʊnsəl] *vt.* 劝告, 忠告
 a great deal of 许多
 smallpox *n.* 天花
 setting *n.* 环境
 polio ['pəʊliəu] *n.* 脊髓灰质炎

Exercises

I. Answer the following questions:

1. What's the function of a health care facility?
2. What services do health care facilities offer?
3. Do all the health care facilities have something in common?
4. What's the chief purpose of most health care facilities?
5. What are some of the aspects of detecting and treating diseases?
6. How do nurses take part in the treatment of diseases?
7. What are the other purposes of health care facilities?
8. How do the facilities promote health?
9. What are the common types of health care facilities?
10. Why do people have to be hospitalized?
11. What's an acute illness?
12. What's a terminal illness?

13. What's a chronic illness?
14. What services do long-term care facilities provide?
15. What are home health agencies?
16. What's a hospice?
17. What services do hospices provide?
18. When and where was the first hospice set up?

II. Fill in the blanks with the words and expressions from the list below, making changes where necessary?

offer on behalf of in one's behalf purpose surgery
 emergency symptom carry out promotion involve
 individual associate mental physical recover
 complication sponsor

1. People tend to _____ China with the Great Wall.
2. It is important for nurses to _____ the doctor's orders.
3. The patient was suffering from a stroke and needed _____ treatment.
4. Blood donation has been _____ in China for several years.
5. In a hospital, all the staff work _____ the patient.
6. I wish to thank you for all the trouble you have taken _____.
7. With careful nursing and treatment, the patient _____ very quickly.
8. Flu is not serious in itself, but it may lead to _____.
9. _____ discomfort sometimes causes _____ disturbances.
10. John is suffering from appendicitis and is going to have a _____.
11. Many institutions as well as _____ made contributions

to the 11th Asian Games.

12. Nurses _____ both physical and mental care of the patient.

13. He is always ready to _____ help to those in difficulty.

III. Complete each of the following sentences with the phrasal verbs below:

come about — happen; arise

come across — meet or find by chance

come in — become seasonable or available

come to — regain consciousness; amount to

give away — give as a present; betray

give in — yield; stop fighting and admit defeat

give off — send out

give up — stop doing (sth.); stop trying

1. He was knocked unconscious and it was twenty minutes before he _____.

2. I _____ this book in an old bookstore on Fourth Avenue.

3. How did the car accident _____?

4. He didn't _____ and tried once again and finally succeeded.

5. Apples and other fruits are rather cheap when they _____.

6. The rotten cabbages in the corridor _____ a nasty smell.

7. The nurse didn't care about the smell _____ from the patient's wound.

8. The two of them argued for a whole day and neither would _____.

9. She slapped him in the face, for he _____ his comrades.
10. The patient didn't _____ until emergency measures were taken.

Text B

How A Health Care Facility Is Organized

Health care facilities have a governing or controlling body called the board of trustees or board of directors. The board is responsible for making sure that the facility provides adequate and safe patient care at the lowest possible cost. The board has the authority to make policies for the facility and delegates the management of the facility to an administrator or executive director. The administrator reports directly to the board. The administrator has a group of directors who assist in operating and managing the facility. The directors or department heads have specific areas of responsibility. The director of business affairs may be responsible for the payroll department, patient billing, the laundry and housekeeping departments, public relations, the admitting office, the personnel office, and the purchasing department. The medical director supervises the activities of the medical staff which includes physicians and possible residents and interns.

The director of nursing is responsible for the entire nursing staff

and for the activities involved in providing safe nursing care to patients.

Nursing service is a major department in a health care facility. A director of nursing is an RN who may have a bachelor's or master's degree in nursing. Nursing supervisors assist the director of nursing in managing and carrying out the responsibility of the nursing department. The nursing supervisors are also RNs and may have college degrees.

The nursing supervisors are assigned areas of responsibility that may include a particular shift or nursing area. The nursing areas may be surgical nursing units, medical nursing units, intensive care units, maternity departments, pediatric units, operating and recovery rooms, an emergency department, or a mental health nursing unit. Each nursing area has a head nurse. Head nurses are responsible for all patient care and actions of nursing personnel in their areas. Head nurses report to the nursing supervisors.

A nursing education department is also part of nursing service. Usually there is a director of nursing education who reports to the director of nursing. The director of nursing education is an RN who may have a bachelor's or master's degree in nursing. RNs may be hired as nursing education instructors.

Words and Expressions

govern ['gʌvən] *vt.* 管理, 支配

board [bɔ:d] *n.* 委员会

trustee [trʌs'ti:] *n.* 托管人