

实用医护

大学英语选修课系列教材

英语口语

华仲乐 编著



高等教育出版社

H31
887

实用

Practical Oral English
for Medical Professionals

医护英语口语

华仲乐 编著

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

实用医护英语口语/华仲乐编著. —北京: 高等教育出版社,
2003.4 (2007 重印)

ISBN 978-7-04-012746-1

I. 实... II. 华... III. 医学—英语 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2003)第 022410 号

责任编辑 杜颖方

封面设计 王 峰

版式设计 杜颖方

责任印制 毛斯璐

出版发行 高等教育出版社

社 址 北京市西城区德外大街 4 号

邮政编码 100011

总 机 010-58581000

购书热线 010-58581118

免费咨询 800-810-0598

网 址 <http://www.hep.edu.cn>

<http://www.hep.com.cn>

网上订购 <http://www.landaco.com>

<http://www.landaco.com.cn>

畅想教育 <http://www.widedu.com>

经 销 蓝色畅想图书发行有限公司

印 刷 北京嘉实印刷有限公司

开 本 787×960 1/16

印 张 16

字 数 350 000

版 次 2003 年 5 月第 1 版

印 次 2007 年 7 月第 4 次印刷

定 价 24.00 元(含光盘)

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物料号 12746-00

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前 言

在世界进入政治多极化、经济全球化、文化多元化的 21 世纪之际,国际交流正在迅速增长。在这一背景之下,外语教学,特别是英语教学,再次受到全国上下空前未有的关注。加强实用性英语教学,提高英语实用能力,已成为英语教学新一轮改革的重要课题。《实用医护英语口语》就是为适应这一形势,在加大改革力度、转变教学观念的思想指导下编写的。

《实用医护英语口语》的最大特点是实用性。全书的三个主要单元以医护人员最需要使用英语口语的问诊、体检和病例讨论为主线。全书 25 课,每课设听力、对话、医护要点和问题讨论,内容紧扣疾病与健康、医院和保健等与医护人员密切相关的主题。本书从选材到练习安排突出“说”的能力:要求本书使用者在精听段落的基础上练习说;在模仿医生和病人对话或医生之间对话中练习说;在表达医护基本内容和常识时练习说;在讨论各种有趣的医学话题时练习说。我们相信,在本书提供的听说材料的基础上,使用者完全可以把已有的医学和英语知识结合起来,走出“开不了口”的困境。

《实用医护英语口语》的主要读者对象是需要获取医学英语听、说能力的医护人员、在校学生,以及其他对医学英语听、说有兴趣者。本书可作教材供课堂教学使用,也可用于自学。

本教材配有录音带和 MP3 两种载体形式供使用者选择,方便在不同教学环境中师生的使用。

编写实用性的教材,是新的尝试,也是极有意义的挑战。由于编者在英语和医学两方面的知识水平都有限,书中一定有诸多不妥和疏漏,欢迎使用者和同行多提宝贵意见。

编 者
2003 年春

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Preparatory Drills

Let's get warmed up. In discussing any medical problem, whether carrying out a conversation with a patient or exchanging opinions with a colleague, you will need to use terms referring to different parts of the body; and in most cases, you will use them in a sentence. For these reasons, we will, to begin with, give you some basic sentences with the most basic terms. Consult the pictures on the opposite page if you haven't learned some of these terms. Notice the structure of the sentence and the use of tenses. The sentences given here are useful in discussing medical conditions, but what is more, once you get familiar with these sentences, you can make dozens more on your own by simply changing the details.

PARTS OF THE HEAD AND NECK

1. My *hair* has been dropping out for the past two weeks.
2. Since I had that bump, I've had a tingling feeling in my *forehead*.
3. I keep getting a sharp pain in my *temple*.
4. When I'm tired, my *eyelid* flickers.
5. Your *eyelashes* have grown in the wrong direction.
6. When a patient is jaundiced, the *whites* of his eyes are yellow.
7. I have a strange creepy feeling on my *scalp*.
8. When did you notice that your son had pink spots all over his *face*?
9. The boy's *pupils* were dilated as a result of drugs.
10. I'll give you some drops to soften the hard wax in this *ear*.
11. My asthma is killing me; I can't breathe through my *nose*.
12. I've found I have a lump inside my *mouth*. Does it matter?
13. While I lived in the north, my *lips* were cracked.
14. When I brush my *teeth*, my *gums* bleed.

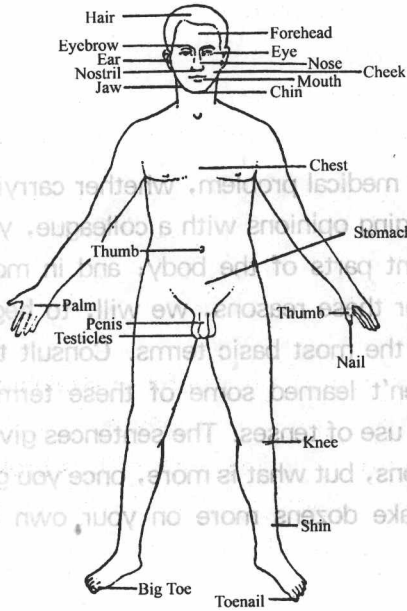


Fig. 1

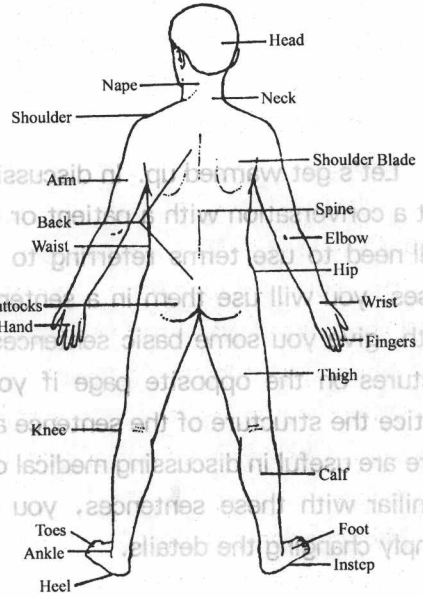


Fig. 2

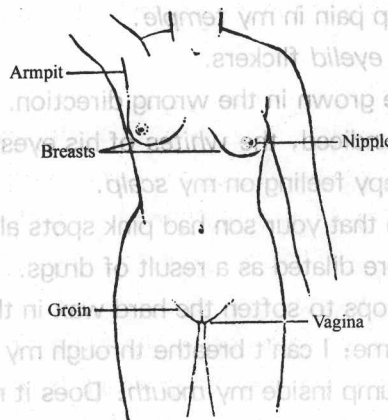


Fig. 3

15. I see, your *tongue* is covered with a white fur.
16. You've come out in a rash all over your *cheek*.
17. She fell down from the ladder and cut open her *chin*.
18. In tetanus, stiffness of the *jaw* occurs.
19. I've had this swelling on my *neck* for two days.
20. I can't swallow properly when I eat. It feels as if everything is sticking in my *throat*.

PARTS OF ARMS AND HANDS

21. The old man slipped and dislocated his *shoulder*.
22. Last month I broke my *arm* and had to have it in plaster.
23. When I play tennis, I get a pain in my *elbow* and it is painful to straighten.
24. Do you notice irritation on your *palm* or between your *fingers*?
25. I was washing the floor and a pin went into my *thumb*. Half of it is broken inside.
26. My *knuckles* are often swollen when I wake up in the morning.
27. The old man was unable to clench his *fist*.
28. My *nails* keep on breaking and splitting.
29. The patient's *wrists* were swollen, reddened and tender with limitation of movement.
30. Do you feel pain or swelling in your *armpit* (under your arm)?

PARTS OF LEGS AND FEET

31. The man's *leg* was amputated because gangrene set in.
32. The doctor will have these veins on my *thighs* stripped.
33. I keep getting a lot of pain in my left *knee*. It feels as if it will give way.
34. I had severe pain in my *calves* when I was walking. After a short rest the pain went off.
35. She was walking along when suddenly she felt a pinching pain in her *foot*.
36. The boy sprained his *ankle* playing football. It became blue, swollen and painful.
37. She had trouble with her *toes*. They were covered with chilblains in winter.
38. My little boy gets swelling and tenderness at the back of his *heel* and limps

when he walks.

39. I bumped into the side of the bathtub and got a tearing pain in the *shin*.

40. Do you have an itching sensation in your *sole*?

PARTS OF THE BODY

41. I keep getting a stabbing pain in my *chest* and I get out of breath when I go upstairs.

42. She was found to have a *heart* murmur during her first pregnancy.

43. I get a sharp pain in my *side* when I crouch or stand up.

44. He was involved in a car accident and broke two of his *ribs*.

45. Many women have pain and fullness in their *breast* before their period.

46. One of the signs of cancer of the breast is *nipple* retraction.

47. I've got arthritis in my *hip* and some days I can hardly move.

48. I get a burning pain and a blown-up feeling in my *stomach*.

49. I've noticed blood in my motions and I get a pain in my *back passage* (anus).

50. I mustn't eat rich food because I've had stone in my *gall bladder* for years.

51. I'm having a lot of trouble with my *bowels*. Sometimes I'm constipated and then I get diarrhea.

52. She had had *bladder* trouble since she was a child.

53. I'm afraid we shall have to remove the *womb*.

54. The patient complained of a swelling in the *groin* and a *vaginal* discharge.

55. I keep wanting to pass water and I have a pain in my *back*.

56. I've got a pain in my *private parts* (penis).

57. Do you think it's *lung* trouble, Doctor?

58. About five years ago I was treated for *kidney* infection.

59. We need to test the functions of *liver*.

60. Sometimes I get an odd sensation in the lower section of my *spine*.

Now, let's get some preparatory drills. By changing some details, you can easily make many sentences of your own. Look at these examples:

I've had this *swelling on my neck* for two weeks.

You can also say:

I've had this *lump* on my *breast* for *six weeks*.
I've had this *spot* on my *eyelid* for *three months*.
I've had this *ulcer* on my *tongue* for *five days*.

When I'm tired, my eyelid flickers.

You can also say:

When I'm tired, *my head aches terribly*.

When I'm tired, *my back becomes stiff*.

When I'm tired, *I can't sleep properly*.

When I'm tired, *I can't eat*.

By developing this method, you will be able to make good English sentences. It will also help you to stop translating word for word from Chinese into English.

1. How did you get this scar on your

ankle
wrist
buttock
thigh
forehead

2. Have you ever had trouble with your

teeth
kneecap
jaw
chest
shoulder

3. Your

toenail
fingernail
lip
heel
throat

seems to have healed very well.

4. Bend your **arm** this way as far as you can.
neck
thumb
foot
knee

5. You have only a small cut on your **chin**
shin
right calf
elbow
left cheek

6. There is an area of irritation on the **groin**
right breast
sole of the foot
left palm
right eyelid

7. When did you first notice this pain in your **joints**
gums
knuckles
armpit
stomach

8. I have a strange creepy feeling **on my scalp**
around the nipple
on my eyelid
on the tip of my nose
on both sides of my spine

Chapter 1

Taking Case Histories

The diagnosis of disease generally depends on three different types of examinations. First, the doctor examines the patient's medical history. Next, he performs a physical examination of the patient. And finally, he performs certain laboratory studies. In some cases he may perform specialized examinations and tests.

The medical history of a patient is essential for the physician who is attempting to analyze the manifestations of a disease. The first items to be recorded are the patient's name, race, age, birthplace, sex, marital status, occupation, and residence. The patient's age is an important factor because certain diseases, including some contagious diseases, congenital heart disease, and acute leukemia, are found mainly in young people, while other diseases, including arteriosclerotic heart disease and degenerative diseases, are much more common in middle-aged and elderly people. The patient's occupation is also an important factor, especially if the patient's job exposes him to certain substances.

The real medical history starts with a description of the reason for the patient's coming to the hospital for consultation. The physician needs to know the exact circumstances of the appearance, extent, and duration of the symptoms. Further questioning develops details of the health of the patient's family, his habits and lifestyle, and his previous medical experiences. Finally, the physician asks a series of questions about each of the body systems such as the heart, lungs, and stomach. At the completion of a thorough medical history, the physician often has a good lead to the nature of the patient's disorder, or at least he can begin to categorize illness.

LESSONS IN THIS UNIT CONSIST OF 4 PARTS:

- ◆ **Focus Listening** offers a passage about a major symptom or sign;
- ◆ **Focus Speaking** shows the questions and answers between the doctor and the patient;
- ◆ **Focus Study** gives a brief summary of some medical and nursing specifics;
- ◆ **Focus Discussion** offers a topic for general discussion on health and disease, and some important contemporary health issues.



Lesson 1



focus listening: Coughing and Sneezing

Words to Remember and Use

cough *n./v.* 咳嗽

sneeze *n./v.* (打)喷嚏

explosive *a.* 爆炸的

expel *v.* 排出

respiratory *a.* 呼吸的

stimulate *v.* 刺激

glottis *n.* 声门

larynx *n.* 喉

blast *n.* 强烈的气流

violent *a.* 猛烈的

sensitive *a.* 敏感的

ailment *n.* 疾病

hay fever 枯草热

pollen *n.* 花粉

lodge *v.* 固定在……里

channel *n.* 通道

irritant *n.* 刺激物

congestion *n.* 堵塞(物)

infect *v.* 感染;传染

Listen to the following passage carefully. Don't read the text while you are listening; refer to it only when necessary.

Cough is a sudden, explosive expelling of air from the lungs through the mouth. When irritating substances enter any part of the respiratory system, a special set of nerves is stimulated. These nerves act to cause a short, deep intake of air. The glottis, or opening of the larynx, closes. This creates great air pressure in the lungs. Suddenly the glottis opens and the captured air rushes out in a blast, pushing before it any foreign substance in its path. A person can make himself cough whenever he wants. But he finds it difficult to stop a cough that results from irritating substances.

Sneezing is a sudden and violent rush of air out through the nose and mouth. A person has no control over sneezing. The body takes this action to get