



高等护理教育教材

实用护理英语

PRACTICAL ENGLISH FOR
NURSING SPECIALITY

第2版

主 编 / 徐淑秀 李建群



人民军医出版社

PEOPLE'S MILITARY MEDICAL PRESS

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PRACTICAL ENGLISH FOR NURSING SPECIALITY

(第2版)

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第 2 版前言

实用护理英语自 2003 年首版以来,由于内容实用、编排考究而受到读者的欢迎,已连续 10 次印刷,发行量达 26500 余册。不仅许多院校作为高等护理教育的教材使用,也有很多有志于提高英语水平的临床护理人员作为自修教材。

为与时俱进,满足护理英语表示和自学者的需求,本书第 2 版在广泛听取使用单位的专家学者及广大读者建议后,在保持原版特色的基础上,对原版的部分内容作了一些调整、增补;但整体上仍立足于有护理的新概念、新知识、新方法介绍,坚持科学性、实用性、前瞻性、可读性、趣味性原则,注重听、说、写、译能力全方位的培养。

我们期望修订后的新版《实用护理英语》能更好地为教学单位和广大护理人员提供更优质的服务。

徐淑秀 李建群

2009 年 6 月 30 日

第 1 版前言

随着改革开放的深入,我国对外交往不断扩大,学术交流日益频繁,专业技术人员的外语水平与实际要求的矛盾日趋突出。为此,教育部对大学英语教学进行了一系列改革和创新,取得了显著成绩。但是护理专业英语教学至今未能摆脱临床医学本科英语教学模式的羁绊,依然沿用临床医学本科专业英语教材。不仅约束了护理本科专业特色的展现,更严重的是缩小了护理专业的知识面,制约了护理学科的发展。为了打破这一禁锢,创建护理专业英语教学的新模式,将新世纪迫切需要的护理专业英语知识尽快传授给广大医学院校的护理专业本科生,我们根据教育部《大学英语教学大纲》[修订本]的要求,在反复实践和广泛查寻的基础上,组织资深的英语教育和护理教育专家以及正活跃在教学第一线的英语、护理中青年骨干教师编写了《实用护理英语》教材。

《实用护理英语》作为护理本科教材,立足于护理的新概念、新知识、新方法的介绍,注重所选文章的科学性、实用性、前瞻性、可读性、趣味性,着眼听、说、写、译诸方面能力的培养,一扫专业英语即是专业阅读的传统教学模式。同时还兼顾了与大学英语四、六级教学要求相关的有机衔接,有利于学生从基础英语学习向应用英语的平稳过渡和提高。

本教材共 20 单元。前 15 单元每单元由三部分组成:对话、课文和阅读材料(二篇);后 5 单元每单元由两部分组成:课文和阅读材料。书后附有练习答案、课文及阅读材料的译文和词汇表。所选内容涵盖了医院的科室介绍、门诊病人接待、导医、住院病人的护理和治疗以及病人健康教育等。常用词汇和表达方式都符合本科生应有的水平。每篇课文后均附有较为详尽的注释,适合护理专业本科生及英语爱好者学习应用。

本书的编写为学院教学研究立项项目,受到学院各级领导的关注和支持,李娜、金莉、蒋玉敏等老师为本书的编写付出了不少的辛劳,在此谨表致谢。

因编者水平有限,经验不足,书中不妥之处,敬请不吝指正。

徐淑秀 李建群

2003 年 5 月 20 日

Contents

Unit 1	(1)
Dialogue: Registration	(1)
Text: Hospitals	(1)
Reading Materials;	(4)
A. The Medical Staff	(4)
B. A Modern Hospital	(5)
Unit 2	(7)
Dialogue: Clinic and Treatment Room	(7)
Text: The Lady with the Lamp	(8)
Reading Materials;	(11)
A. International Red Cross and its Founder	(11)
B. American Red Cross	(12)
Unit 3	(14)
Dialogue: Consulting Room	(14)
Text: Roles and Functions of the Nurse	(15)
Reading Materials;	(19)
A. Administering Medications	(19)
B. Scrubbing	(20)
Unit 4	(23)
Dialogue: Filling in Admission Card	(23)
Text: Admitting a Client to a Nursing Division	(24)
Reading Materials;	(29)
A. Safety and Accuracy	(29)
B. Emergency Care	(31)
Unit 5	(33)
Dialogue: Trauma	(33)
Text: Finding the Right Words	(33)
Reading Materials;	(36)
A. Observing and Describing the Wound	(36)
B. Wound Care	(37)
Unit 6	(39)
Dialogue: Abortion	(39)

Text: Nursing Diagnostic Process	(39)
Reading Materials;	(44)
A. Locating Intramuscular Injection Sites	(44)
B. Intravenous Infusions	(45)
Unit 7	(48)
Dialogue: Introducing Environment	(48)
Text: Communication and the Nursing Process	(48)
Reading Materials;	(53)
A. Administering Oral Medications	(53)
B. Giving Injections	(55)
Unit 8	(57)
Dialogue: Introducing Regulations	(57)
Text: Gerontologic Nursing	(57)
Reading Materials;	(62)
A. How to Write a Case Report	(62)
B. A Sample of Complete History	(64)
Unit 9	(67)
Dialogue: Penicillin Allergy Test	(67)
Text: A Pharmacist's Guide to Treating Pediatric Cough	(68)
Reading Materials;	(73)
A. When Breast-feeding Fails	(73)
B. Risk-free Blood Test for Unborn Babies	(75)
Unit 10	(77)
Dialogue: Appendicitis	(77)
Text: Surgical Intensive Care Unit	(78)
Reading Materials;	(81)
A. Burn Wound Care	(81)
B. Improved Compliance with Quality Assurance Markers	(83)
Unit 11	(86)
Dialogue: Before Discharge	(86)
Text: The Hospice Movement Brings Relief to the Dying	(87)
Reading Materials;	(91)
A. Code of Ethics	(91)
B. How Love Heals	(93)
Unit 12	(96)
Dialogue: Place an Intravenous Tube	(96)
Text: Nursing Research	(97)
Reading Materials;	(101)
A. How to Take a Precise Blood Pressure (I)	(101)

B. How to Take a Precise Blood Pressure (II)	104
Unit 13	109
Dialogue: Hypertension	109
Text: AIDS	109
Reading Materials:	113
A. Same Battle, Changing Fronts	113
B. AIDS	117
Unit 14	121
Dialogue: Pharmacy Room	121
Text: New Hope for Hearts	122
Reading Materials:	125
A. Organ Swaps a Pig in a Poke	125
B. Xeno's Paradox	128
Unit 15	131
Dialogue: Collecting the Sample	131
Text: Coronary Heart Disease	131
Reading Materials:	135
A. Infectious Gastroenteritis	135
B. Down with High Blood Pressure	137
Unit 16	142
Text: Why Cloning of Humans Must Forever be Seen as Unethical	142
Reading Materials:	146
A. Global Immunization for the Twenty-first Century	146
B. The Killer Protein behind Mad Cow Disease	148
Unit 17	152
Text: Uncontrolled Cell Growth	152
Reading Materials:	156
A. DNA Fingerprinting	156
B. Child Cancer Treatment Cause Long term Complications	157
Unit 18	161
Text: Cataracts	161
Reading Materials:	166
A. Laryngitis and Tumors of the Larynx	166
B. Ear Infections and Ear Tube surgery	168
Unit 19	171
Text: Therapy for Diabetic Patients	171
Reading Materials:	176
A. Acute Cholecystitis	176
B. Measles	179

Unit 20	(183)
Text: Nuclear Medicine for Diagnosis and Treatment	(183)
Reading Materials:	(186)
A. How to Build a Body Part	(186)
B. The Usefulness of the Alpha State	(189)
第 1 ~ 20 单元练习答案及参考译文	(191)
第 1 单元	(191)
第 2 单元	(195)
第 3 单元	(199)
第 4 单元	(204)
第 5 单元	(211)
第 6 单元	(215)
第 7 单元	(220)
第 8 单元	(225)
第 9 单元	(230)
第 10 单元	(235)
第 11 单元	(240)
第 12 单元	(247)
第 13 单元	(256)
第 14 单元	(263)
第 15 单元	(269)
第 16 单元	(275)
第 17 单元	(281)
第 18 单元	(286)
第 19 单元	(291)
第 20 单元	(297)
Glossary	(303)

Unit 1

Dialogue

Registration

N: Do you want to see the doctor?

P: Yes.

N: Have you ever been here before?

P: No, this is my first visit.

N: Have you a registration card?

P: Yes, I have.

N: Do you remember your card number?

P: No, I can't remember it.

N: I'll make a file (record) for you.

P: Thank you.

N: Which department do you want to register with?

P: I want to see a surgeon.

N: I think you should see a dermatologist first. If necessary we'll transfer you to the physician.

P: Oh, I see.

N: This is your registration card. Please don't lose it and bring it whenever you come.

P: Yes, I will. But can you tell me how to get to the Consulting Room?

N: Go down this road until you come to the drugstore. Make a left turn and it's just there.

Text

Hospitals

Hospitals may be divided into general hospitals and special hospitals. A general hospital may be divided into such departments as the medical department, surgical department, pediatric department, obstetric and gynecological department, dental department, skin department, department of traditional Chinese medicine, etc.

A hospital mainly consists of two major departments: the out-patient department and the in-patient department. There is also an emergency room. There are consulting rooms in the out-patient

department. And there are wards and intensive care units in the in-patient department. Wards may be divided into various kinds, such as medical wards, surgical wards, maternity wards, isolation wards and observation wards. Each ward has several hospital beds

A hospital has many sections or parts. They are a registration office, a dispensary, a laboratory, a blood bank, a central supply room, an operation room, an X-ray room, a CT room, etc.

Doctors, nurses and other medical workers make up the staff of a hospital. Doctors, according to their specialities, may be divided into physicians, surgeons, eye doctors, ear-nose-throat doctors, dentists, etc. Other medical staff include radiologists, laboratory technicians, dieticians, anesthetists and pharmacists, etc.

Both doctors and nurses care for the patients. With doctors, however, the science of medicine comes first; with nurses, the art of healing comes first. People say: doctors treat diseases; nurses treat patients. Nurses work under doctors' supervision, but they do more than carrying out the doctor's orders. Hospital patients may see their doctors only for a few minutes each day. But they see nurses much more, because nurses provide most of hospital patient care. They watch over the patients 24 hours a day.

All medical staff work under the director or superintendent of a hospital. Under the superintendent we have the head of each department, such as the head of the department of medical administration, the head of the nursing department, the head of the out-patient department, the head of the medical department, the head of the surgical department, etc. Under the heads of departments we have other medical staff. For example, under the head of medical department we may have physicians in charge, resident physicians, interns, head nurses and nurses, etc. All medical staff provide their services for the sick.

New Words

divide [di'vaɪd] vi. vt	.	划分, 分隔
department [dɪp'ɑ:tmənt] n	.	部门, 科室, 系科
medical ['medɪkəl] adj.		内科的, 医学的, 医疗的
surgical ['sɜ:dʒɪkl] adj.		外科的
p(a)ediatric [pi:di'ætrɪk] adj.		儿科学的, 小儿科的
obstetric [ɒb'stetrɪk] adj.		产科(学)的
gyn(a)ecological [ˌɡaɪnɪkəl'ɒdʒɪkəl] adj	.	妇科(学)的
dental ['dentl] adj.		牙科的, 牙齿的
traditional [trə'dɪʃənəl] adj.		传统的
consist [kən'sɪst] vi	.	由……组成的
major ['meɪdʒə] adj.		主要的
out-patient ['aʊtpeɪʃənt] n	.	门诊病人
in-patient ['ɪnpeɪʃənt] n	.	住院病人
emergency [ɪ'mɜ:dʒənsɪ] n	.	紧急情况

consult [kən'sʌlt] vi. vt	诊断, 咨询, 会诊
ward [wɔ:d] n	病房
intensive [in'tensiv] adj.	强化的, 集中的
maternity [mə'tɜ:niti] n	母性; 产科
isolation [aisə'leɪʃən] n	隔离, 分离
observation [ˌɒbzə'veɪʃən] n	观察, 观测
registration [ˌredʒɪ'streɪʃən] n	挂号, 登记
dispensary [dis'pensəri] n	药房
staff [stɑ:f] n	(全体) 工作人员
speciality [ˌspeʃi'æliti] n	专业, 特长
physician [fɪ'zi:ʃn] n	内科医生
surgeon [ˈsɜ:dʒən] n	外科医生
radiologist [ˌreɪdɪ'ɒlədʒɪst] n	放射科医生
dietician [ˌdaɪ'etɪʃn] n	营养师
an(a)esthetist [æ'ni:sθetɪst] n	麻醉师
pharmacist [ˈfɑ:məsɪst] n	药剂师
supervision [ˈsju(:)pə'vɪʒən] n	管理, 监督
superintendent [ˌsu:pərɪn'tendənt] n	负责人, 厂长
administration [əd'mɪnɪ'streɪʃən] n	管理, 经营, 给药
resident [ˈrezɪdənt] adj.	居住的, 固有的; 住院的(医生)
intern [ˈɪntə:n] n	实习医生
abdomen [ˈæbdəmən] n	腹部

Phrases and Expressions

to divide.. into..	把..... 分成
to consist of	由..... 组成
to make up	构成

Notes

1. general hospitals and special hospitals 综合医院和专科医院
2. medical department 内科
3. traditional Chinese medicine 中医
4. emergency room 急诊室
5. consulting room 诊室
6. intensive care units (ICU) 监护抢救室
7. registration 挂号, 登记
8. central supply room 总供应室

9. operation room 手术室

Exercises

I. Answer the following questions.

1. What does a general hospital usually consist of ?
2. Can you list some sections and parts in a hospital?
3. What can doctors be subdivided into?
4. What's the difference between the roles of doctors and those of nurses?
5. How is a hospital supervised or managed?

II. Fill in the blanks with the words or expressions given below. Change the form where necessary.

surgical	isolation	intensive	resident	tradition
consult	major	speciality	medical	consist

1. Someday doctors, lawyers and teachers might want to _____ an artificial-intelligent psychologist for advice on their personal problems.
2. American stays afloat largely by importing his scientists and intellectuals from abroad for a _____ portion of this century.
3. The badly injured man was rushed to hospital, and was given an _____ care and treatment.
4. Poor people can only afford the most basic _____ treatment.
5. Many retired British people are now _____ in Spain.
6. Preston's _____ was night photography.
7. Because of its geographical _____, the area developed its own unique culture.
8. The atmosphere _____ of certain gases mixed together in definite proportions.
9. Alice, who was injured in the accident, wore a _____ stocking.
10. _____ Chinese medicine can relieve your arm of pain.

III. Translate the following into English.

1. 医院的全体职工是由医生、护士和其他医务人员所组成。他们都在院长的领导下工作。
2. 他做梦也想不到这家专科医院会治好他的面瘫(facial neuritis)。
3. 一般来说,综合性医院可分为许多科室,如内科、外科、儿科、妇产科、牙科、皮肤科和中医科等。
4. 那位在事故中头部受伤并处于半昏迷中的老太太在一间特护病房里。
5. 假如病人的感觉不好,请立即通知值班医生。

Reading Materials

A. The Medical Staff

Since the purpose of a hospital is to care for persons who are ill or injured, the medical

staff of a hospital is essential. Without doctors and nurses, a hospital could not treat patients, and it would be impossible to offer any of the other hospital services. As a matter of fact, most people think only of doctors and nurses when they think of a hospital. They forget that there are other personnel necessary to the successful operation of a hospital

Doctors belong to one of the oldest professions known to man, that of medicine. Many people have dedicated themselves to the healing art—as medicine is often called—since the beginning of history. It is a profession of significance, but it requires a great deal of dedication. Anyone who becomes a physician—another name for a doctor of medicine—has already demonstrated this dedication. A physician has to complete at least 5-6 years of training following high school

If a student chooses to specialize in one area of medicine, he becomes a resident physician in the hospital following his internship. For several years, he works in the speciality of his choice. When he has got enough experience, he can be assigned, or licensed, in that speciality.

The patient who is admitted to a hospital is viewed by the medical staff as a case with a problem to be solved. A doctor must then examine the patient in order to diagnose or determine what is wrong with him. Once a diagnosis has been made, the physician must then prescribe some form of treatment to cure the patient. This treatment may simply be medical, involving the use of drugs. It may also be surgical, requiring an operation. Different kinds of treatment may also be involved. A good hospital can provide treatment of high quality.

New Words

dedication [ˌdedɪˈkeɪʃən] n	.	献身、献身精神
internship [ˈɪntəːnʃɪp] n	.	实习期
license [ˈlaɪsəns] n	.	执照,发给执照
admitted to a hospital		收治,入院

Comprehension Questions:

1. What is the purpose of a hospital?
2. Whom do most people think of when they think of a hospital according to the passage?
3. What is a patient viewed as by medical staff when he is admitted to a hospital?

B. A Modern Hospital

A modern hospital is one of those institutions responsible for providing health care to the sick and injured, but it is probably the most familiar to everyone and certainly the most complex in its organization. It hardly resembles the earlier institutions that were also known as hospitals. Advances in medical science have created a revolution in the field of health services. The quality of care available to patients has improved; the need for personnel trained in the health professions has grown and the variety of ways for people to work with the sick and

injured has increased. Years ago, an individual who wanted to enter the health profession had only the choice of becoming a doctor, a dentist, or a hospital administrator. Yet today he or she can choose from hundreds of health-related professions.

There are many different kinds of hospitals. The most common is the general hospital. It treats patients of all ages and numerous illnesses and injuries.

Other hospitals provide more specialized care. Some treat patients with chronic illnesses and offer facilities for long-term care. Others take patients of only one age group, such as children, or patients with one particular illness, such as tuberculosis.

Comprehension Questions:

1. What is a modern hospital responsible for?
2. What caused the revolution in the field of health services?
3. What kinds of patients do general hospitals treat?

Unit 2

Dialogue

Clinic and Treatment Room

N: There are 2 more patients before you. Please wait a minute.

P: OK.

N: Please put the thermometer under your arm.

P: Yes.

N: We would like to have your stool examined. Will you please give us a specimen?

P: Yes, I will try.

N: You need to have your blood pressure checked.

P: Yes.

N: You need to have a fluoroscopy done.

P: Yes.

N: Have you had your lungs X-rayed this year?

P: No. When can I get the result?

N: You can have all the results next Monday when you come to see the doctor. I will take some blood from your arm. Please take off your coat and roll up your sleeve.

P: Yes.

N: Your veins don't stand out very clearly. I'll try to do it carefully. Be patient. Please clench your fist.

P: Yes.

N: Please open your hand. Press it with this bit of cotton wool for a while.

P: Yes, I will.

N: I'll do a skin test first to see if you have any sensitivity.

P: OK.

P: I discovered a lump on my buttock yesterday. What shall I do?

N: Let me have a look. Better put hot towels on it. Twice a day and fifteen minutes for each time. If it doesn't get better, we'll try physiotherapy for you.

Text

The Lady with the Lamp

Florence Nightingale, a famous English nurse, was born in Florence, Italy in 1820, and died in London in 1910. She pioneered modern nursing methods and did much to establish nursing as a respected profession.

Since Miss Nightingale was a little girl, she had nursed the poor people near her house. She wanted very much to be a nurse, but her parents did all they could to prevent it. They had plenty of money and let Florence travel to many other countries. They hoped she would forget about wanting to be a nurse.

But Florence didn't forget. Wherever she went, she visited hospitals and secretly read books on nursing. She worked in the hospitals herself and learned all she could. Then she was placed in charge of a small hospital in London.

In 1853, just after England entered the Crimean War against Russia, Florence was allowed to go to the front and look after the wounded soldiers. She picked the best nurses she could find and took them with her. They found the hospital crowded and dirty. The wounded soldiers were lying on the floor. Everything was lacking: clean clothes, bandages, medicines and proper food. A great many of the poor soldiers died of wounds and fever because the doctors didn't know enough about healing wounds and curing diseases. Miss Nightingale and her nurses had to work very hard indeed.

Florence Nightingale herself worked harder than anybody else. She often worked for twenty-four hours on end, dressing wounds, helping surgeons in their operations, easing the pain of the sick, comforting the dying. Every night she walked round the hospital with a small lamp, visiting the patients. The soldiers were very pleased to see her and gave her the name of "the Lady with the Lamp". Out of confusion Nightingale brought order. The rate of deaths fell from sixty per thousand to three per thousand. She stayed at the hospital until the war was over.

She fell ill herself because she had worked too hard for a very long time. When she came back to England, however, she started to train nurses in all hospitals. Soon all the big hospitals in England had their own training-schools for nurses. Hospitals became clean and cheerful places and nurses were much more skillful. Today, nurses all over the world remember "the Lady with the Lamp".

New Words

thermometer [θə'mɒmɪtə]n	体温表; 温度计
establish v	建立; 创办
stool [stʊ:l] n	大便; 马桶; 凳子
lack n. v	缺乏