

新编医学英语教程

◆主编 / 王志杰 高苗青

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A NEW COURSE
IN
MEDICAL

天津社会科学院出版社

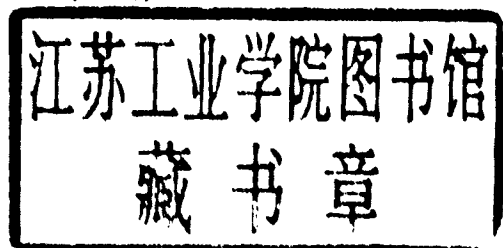


高等医药院校专业阅读教材

新编医学英语教程

(下 册)

主编 王志杰 高苗青



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前 言

《新编医学英语教程》是根据《大学英语教学大纲》(修订本)“应用提高阶段”中“专业英语”的具体要求,结合一般医学院校实际情况和教学时数而设计编写的一套供高年级学生专业阅读使用的教材。其目的是通过《教程》学习,使学生在有限的时间内,能最大限度地记忆一定数量的医学基础词汇,掌握英语这一语言在医学文章中常见的结构和表达形式,从而帮助学生打下较为宽广而扎实的语言知识基础,并提高他们的语言运用能力,使学生能以英语为工具,获取医学专业所需要的信息。

《新编医学英语教程》所选文章,均以语言规范、文章难易适中、语言表达方式多样为首选条件,内容涉及到医药科普、卫生保健、医学基础、最新医学知识及有关医学征文、广告等。

本《教程》还设计编写了“翻译实践”和“医学常用词”两方面的内容。这是提高学生专业阅读能力必不可少的。在翻译实践中,选择了21个专题进行了简要的讲解。除介绍一般翻译书籍中所论述的翻译要求外,根据英汉两种语言结构、表达方式及两个民族思维方式的不同,着重总结了一般翻译书籍较少涉及而科技人员在翻译过程中又常遇到的一些问题、难点和经常出现的错误。并在每个专题后附有翻译练习,供学生实践。其目的是使学生了解英、汉两种语言表达方式的差异,打开学生的翻译思路,提高翻译能力。“医学常用词”部分是学生应熟练掌握和运用的一些基本词汇,共选择了171个词并分组安排在各课中,对每个词的基本词义、用法及与相关词的异同进行了介绍。

《新编医学英语教程》共40课,分上、下两册。每课内容有课文(包括词汇和注释)、医学常用词、翻译实践和补充读物四部分。上册后的附录有词汇表和翻译练习参考答案;下册附录除有词汇表和翻译练习参考答案外,还有医学英语常用词缀和构词成分、处方常用拉丁语缩写、化验检查名称缩写、药物说明书、常用证书和便条实例等。

由于我们水平有限,书中难免有不妥或错误之处,希望提出批评指正。

编者

2000年3月

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Lesson Twenty-one

Text

The Image of Dentistry IN Contemporary Culture

The public image of dentistry as reflected in contemporary literature and popular culture has undergone a profound change in recent years. The esthetic ideal that was only the province of the rich and famous a generation ago has become mainstream. Preventive dentistry is rapidly replacing extraction and drilling as the dental image favored by writers, artists, cartoonists and photographers—a welcome change.

A perfect smile is rapidly becoming the American icon. Even white, sparkling teeth set in pink, firm gums—a visage reserved in previous generations for denture wearers and Hollywood stars with capped teeth—have now become the hallmark of an affluent society, pervasive in all media and a basic requirement for anyone appearing before the public¹.

Increasingly, writers refer to dental appearance to contrast American society with other societies. Miklos Vamos, a Hungarian author teaching in the United States writes in "Being There" that he is awed by the smiles he sees around him at social gatherings. Referring to another guest chatting with him, he comments: "You can't say a word, You are looking at her smile and thinking about your little country. Oh, if we could smile like that... we have neither teeth nor gums for it. There's a lot to do, a lot to learn yet."

When Michiko Kakutani reviewed the book "Cafe Europa" by Slavenka Drakulic in The New York Times, she called her piece, "Soul of Croatia Is Bared in Its Teeth." The review notes that the pervading image in the book is "a nation of bad teeth." The author, a Croatian journalist returning home after a visit to the United States, noticed something she had not been aware of before: her friends, relatives, acquaintances and neighbors all had terrible teeth. The author recognizes that "bad teeth are the result of bad dentists and bad food, but also of a specific culture of thinking, of not seeing yourself as an individual. What we need here is a revolution of self-perception."

Clearly, over the past 50 years there has been a revolution in dental self-perception in this country. Thanks to preventive dentistry and its successes, the view that tooth loss is the inevitable consequence of aging, which was so dominant in previous genera-

tions, has been replaced by an expectation of tooth retention, comfort and attractive appearance². Spectacular advances in esthetic restorative material and techniques, including adult and pediatric orthodontics, have made optimal appearance and function attainable, at least for those who can pay for the services. Contemporary culture reflects these changes, and dental images abound, not only in the pop culture of movies, television and magazines, but also in literature, drama and art.

Image of Preventive Dentistry

Until a few decades ago, the public image of the dentist was primarily as an extractor of teeth—not surprising, because drawing teeth has been the major means of dealing with dental pain for almost 5,000 years. It has been a favored subject of artists, caricaturists, cartoonists and photographers around the world. Dentists' involvement with prevention and oral hygiene also has had a long history. Dental advertising stressing techniques of tooth care has been commonplace for several hundred years, but it has taken all this time for it to become truly part of the public's perception and daily ritual. Consumer advocates and health care writers now emphasize prevention and avoidance of dentists who are quick on the draw, so to speak. They recommend that "patients choose preventively oriented dentists who teach you how to brush properly and use dental floss to remove plaque and fight periodontal disease from the start³." Tooth preservation is the prevailing motif.

Thanks primarily to fluorides and improved hygiene and diet, it is no longer commonplace to pay for the sweet life through the teeth. With the dramatic reduction in caries in recent years, drilling and toothache have faded as cultural targets. In their place is periodontal disease, which is gaining greater public attention. It is becoming a metaphor for our society with its progressive loss of support systems. Dental floss is viewed as part of the safety net.

This new image of dentistry is most evident in cartoons and comic strips. It is not unusual to find captions that include references to flossing, brushing and oral hygiene practices treated with warm humor.

Floss is insinuating itself into movies as well. In the 1990 film "Pretty Woman," an adult fairy tale, Julia Roberts plays an upwardly mobile prostitute. A scene set in the bathroom of her very wealthy client, Richard Gere, has the audience expecting that she is taking drugs. Instead, she is shown busily flossing her teeth—accomplishing more in 30 seconds than Johnson & Johnson did in 30 years of advertising⁴.

Oral hygiene and its rituals are encountered with increasing frequency in contemporary literature, often reflecting the personal involvement of the writer. John Updike has mined his dental lode of personal experiences in numerous literary offerings, and oral hygiene is well-represented. In the novel "S," the narrator, Sare Worth, has left New

England to join a commune in Arizona. The book is structured as a series of dispatches to her family, hairdresser, psychiatrist and dentist, as she attempts to maintain a link with her old life while striving to create a new one. The letters to the dentist—breaking a scheduled appointment for a cleaning and postponing subsequent maintenance visits—contain assurances that she's still flossing regularly with unwaxed dental tape and using a rubber tip for her gums so she won't have to "go through all that surgery once again! Once was enough!"

New Words and Expressions

- esthetic [i:s'θetik] a. 审美的
extraction [iks'trækʃən] n. 抽出; 拔出; 榨取
icon ['aikən] n. 画像
sparkle ['spɑ:kl] vi. n. 闪耀
visage ['vizidʒ] n. (书面语)脸; 面容; 外表
denture ['dentʃə] n. 一副牙齿; 假牙; 全口假牙
affluent [æfluənt] a. 丰富的, 富饶的; 富裕的;
n. 支流
gum [gʌm] n. 橡皮, 牙龈
hallmark [hɔ:l'mɑ:k] n. 品质证明, 纯度检验证明
pervasive [pə'(:)'veisiv] a. 普遍的
Croatia [krəu'eifjə] n. 克罗地亚
perception [pə'sepʃən] n. 知觉
retention [ri'tenʃən] n. 保持
restorative [ris'tɒrətiv] a. 恢复健康的
n. 营养食品; 恢复剂
orthodontics [ɔ:θə'dɒntiks] n. 牙矫正
attainable [ə'teinəbl] a. 可到达的
caricaturist [ˌkærɪkə'tʃuərist] n. 讽刺画家
hygiene ['haɪdʒi:n] n. 卫生保健
commonplace ['kɒmənpleɪs] n. 普通的东西
advocate [ædvəkit] n. 提倡者
[ædvəkeit] vt. 拥护, 提倡
orient ['ɔriənt] v. 确定方向
n. 东方
floss [flɒs] n. 丝; 细绒线
plaque [plɑ:k] n. 硬块; 斑; 血小板
periodontal [ˌpiəriə'dɒntl] a. 牙周的, 牙周膜的

motif [məu'ti:f] n. 主题;基本花纹;基本色彩
 fluoride ['flu(:)əraid] n. 氟化物
 caries ['kæəri:z] n. 龋;骨疡
 comic ['kɒmɪk] a. 滑稽的,喜剧的
 strip [stri:p] n. 连环慢画;带;长条
 caption ['kæpʃən] n. 标题
 insinuate [in'sɪnjuet] vt. 使逐渐而巧妙地进入,使潜入
 unwaxed ['ʌnwækst] a. 未上蜡的
 prostitute ['prɒstɪtju:t] n. 妓女

Notes

1. Even white, sparkling teeth, set in pink, firm gums—a visage reserved in previous generations for denture wearers and Hollywood stars with capped teeth—have now become the hallmark of an affluent society, pervasive in all media and a basic requirement for anyone appearing before the public.

本句的主语是 white, sparkling teeth set in... 为过去分词作定语,修饰 teeth, 谓语 have become 后跟有两个宾语 the hallmark of... and a basic requirement for...。pervasive in... 为形容词短语,修饰 society。两个破折号之间的成分,进一步说明解释主语,作同位语。

2. Thanks to preventive dentistry and its successes, the view that tooth loss is the inevitable consequence of aging, which was so dominant in previous generations, has been replaced by an expectation of tooth retention, comfort and attractive appearance.

thanks to 引出的短语在句中作状语,修饰主句的主语和谓语,意为“由于对牙齿的保护并已见成效,……的观点业已被……所代替。”定语从句 which was... 中的动词为过去时,所以翻译时注意这一状态出现的时间。

3. They recommend that “patients choose preventively oriented dentists who teach you how to brush properly and use... from the start.”

本句 that “patient choose... from the start” 引出的宾语从句中 choose 之宾语 dentists 带一定语从句 who teach you..., 从上下的理解上具有原因意义,故可转换成状语从句来翻译。应译为:“因为他们从一开始就教你怎样刷牙,使用牙线去除牙斑以及如何防治牙周病。”

4. Instead, she is shown busily flossing her teeth — accomplishing more... than... .

句中 busily flossing her teeth 为现在分词短语,是主语补足语。破折号后的现在分词短语 accomplishing more in 30 seconds... advertising 是同位语。注意 more... than 的翻译,“与后者比,前者多”或“虽然...,但是...”,译成:“相反,(镜头)显示她正在用牙线清洁牙齿,虽然只有三十秒时间,但是影响却远远大于 Johnson & Johnson 三十年的广告效果。”

Common Medical Words

innate inborn inbred congenital hereditary inherited 继承

1. **innate** 和 **inborn** 可以互换,基本没有区别。但 **innate** 更强调作为有生命的事物之一部分的性质,特征和成分,而不强调遗传。反义词是 **acquired**,后天的获得的。

Donna had innate ability to sense when someone was unhappy.

多纳有一种天生的本能,当别人不高兴时她能觉察得到。

I don't believe that a sense of justice is innate, but I have been astonished to see how quickly it can be created.

我不相信正义感是固有的。但看到人们能够如此迅速地产生正义感,我却为之震惊。而 **inborn** 强调生来就有,根深蒂固。因此,通常用于特有的,与众不同的性质,有时候属于一类,有时候属于个体。

Beavers have inborn aptitude for building dams. 水獭天生就有筑坝的习性。

2. **inbred** 与养育,教养(**breeding**)有关,或与生育,抚养后代有关。因此,更常用于表示某种根深蒂固的东西,或者说与某人的父母,早期教育环境有关,而不强调天生。

an inbred love of freedom

天生热爱自由

an inbred feeling of superiority

天生的高贵感

3. **congenital** 主要用于表示从有关个体出生时或发生时就有。

a congenital idiocy

天生的白痴

a congenial blindness

生下来就瞎

4. **hereditary** 和 **inherited** 都强调生物学,生理学方面的遗传。

Unless he had hereditary dispositions which he has, he would not behave the way he does.

除非他天生具备那种特性,否则他不会那样做的。

值得注意的是 **congenital** 是由于某种原因出生时就存在的,如疾病或某种缺陷,而 **hereditary** 则强调由祖先通过染色体途经遗传给某人(如倾向,弱点,性格等)。

A birthmark is a congenital blemish of the skin.

胎痣是皮肤上出生时就有的斑点。

The color of the eye is hereditary.

眼睛的颜色是遗传的。

Translation Skill

代词的指代与翻译(一)

广泛使用代词,以免同一词语的重复出现,是英语的一大特点。把原词语重复,不以代词替代原词语,则是汉语特有的一种表达方法。所以在英汉两种语言翻译时,要特别注意,在汉语使用原词复现法时,译成英语则常用替代法。如汉语说“各人有各人的长处”,英语则说“Each man has his merits”,而不译成“Each man has each man's merits”。同时,在英语使用替代法时,译成汉语则使用原词复现法。如“I threw the ball to Tom and he threw it to Mary”,汉译则是“我把球扔给汤姆,汤姆把球扔给玛丽”,而不译成“我把球扔给汤姆,他把它扔给玛丽”。这样,在英译汉时,不仅要知道英语中代词替代的是什么词语,同时还要特别注意英汉两种语言在代词使用上的这种明显差异。

一、代词的一般翻译

(一) 照译法:如果英语中代词的指代对象很明确,译成汉语代词不会产生歧义,而且也符合汉语表达习惯,这时可照译或用“这”、“其”代替。

1. The number of colds a person has is closely associated with his general health and the care he takes of himself.

一个人患感冒次数与他的一般健康状况及对自己健康的注意有着密切的关系。

2. Chapters are designed to be read separately and this has required some repetition.

本书章节的设计是为了便于分开阅读。这就要求一定的重复。

3. There is too much friction between these machine parts, and the operator knows it.

这些机器部件间的摩擦太大。操作者是知道这种情况的。

4. Certain drugs given even in low dosage to geriatric patients may cause unwanted effects, since their glomerular filtration is reduced.

某些药物给与老年患者,即使剂量小也可能产生副作用,因为他们的肾小球过滤作用减弱了。

5. Different drugs differ in their parameters of drug actions.

不同的药物其作用参数不同。

(二) 还原法:如果把英语中的代词译成汉语代词容易引起误解,或使译文的意思含糊不清,这时应将代词还原成其指代对象。

1. Other infections may be transmitted to hospital dust, and spread with this to the wards.

另一些传染病菌可以污染医院内的灰尘,并通过灰尘播散到病房。(this 替代 hospital dust)

2. Although reactions in various organs do occur, there is some doubt as to their being specific for scarlet fever.

虽然各种器官确实发生反应,但这些反应是否是猩红热特有的,则仍有疑问。
(their 替代从句的主语 reactions)

3. The source of infection can be patients that are severely ill, those that are mildly ill and on their feet, or those who are healthy carriers.

传染源可以是患病严重的病人,也可以是轻的能四处走动的病人,或是健康带菌者。

4. It is only the output that is normal, but to achieve this the arterial pressure must be considerably higher than the normal level.

正常的仅是输出量,但要达到这一输出量,动脉压就必须比正常值高出许多。

Supplementary Reading

Why Clean Your Tongue?

Dentists, hygienists and manufacturers of dentifrice, toothbrushes and floss have long emphasized the need to remove dental plaque from tooth surfaces to reduce the possibility of dental caries formation. Mouthwash advertisements influence people to use the products to rinse their mouths and, therefore, prevent or reduce halitosis. Fluoride has been placed in many of these vehicles to reduce dental caries formation.

This tooth and mouth cleaning has significantly improved the oral health of Americans, and it concomitantly created a competitive industry of oral hygiene products. However, in spite of significant commercial and professional emphasis on cleaning plaque from teeth, a surprising omission in hygiene has been made the tongue. Why do many Americans produce two immaculate, shining rows of teeth separated by an organ covered with millions of microorganisms, emitting a strong malodor?

Tongue Cleaning in the Past

Centuries ago, there was some emphasis directed toward tongue cleaning. Ancient devices have been found that are believed to be implements to scrape debris from the tongue. These are from various locations including Africa, South American, India and Arabia. However, in most early cultures, tongue cleaning probably was not practiced by many people, since even the body as a whole was cleaned only occasionally. In some cultures, there were old wives' tales promoting the idea that cleaning the body of oils and secretions was harmful.

From the 15th century to the 19th century, tongue cleaning was known to be practiced primarily by the affluent leisure class. More recently, during the 19th and early 20th centuries, tongue cleaning was not a popular concept, and only a few references are

mentioned in the dental literature. During this time period, perfumes became very popular to disguise body odor. Some early settlers in the American West had themselves sewn into their undergarments for the winter season to prevent the escape of body heat and to "protect" the skin. This was definitely not the era of clean bodies.

As mouth filth and dental plaque became associated with dental disease, some people actually started to clean their mouths. The preventive result was impressive, and attempts to have clean teeth, at least, have become the norm among the majority of Americans. But filthy tongues have received only occasional mention by oral health professionals, and this small emphasis has not influenced people to clean their tongues to any significant degree. Recently, tongue cleaning has received more attention because of the development of so-called "bad breath" or "clean breath" clinics, which emphasize the various reasons why people have oral malodor and the ways to prevent this disagreeable phenomenon

Why Clean the Tongue

The dorsal posterior part of most tongue has a coating of millions of organisms. During swallowing, soft foods that most of us eat do not abrade the coating significantly, and the resultant whitish—gray layer of debris and microorganisms remains intact. During the putrefaction of debris on the tongue, hydrogen sulfide and methyl—mercaptan are produced, both of which have been related directly to oral malodor. It has been estimated that the debris in the mouth may be responsible for up to 90 percent of oral malodor. Others have stated that about 50 percent of the population will have oral malodor unless tongue cleaning is practiced. Although it is difficult to prove from a scientific orientation, it has been considered that the many pathogenic organisms on the tongue can contribute significantly to tooth and periodontal disease.

The evidence is clear that organisms are present on the tongue in enormous quantities, that these organisms contribute to halitosis and tooth decay and that tongue scraping or brushing reduces plaque scores in the mouth. Today, when body cleanliness is almost a fetish with many people, tongue cleaning certainly should be a routine procedure.

New words

- hygienist ['haidʒi:nist] n. 卫生学家
- dentifrice ['dentifris] n. 牙粉; 牙膏; 洗衣水
- halitosis [ˌhæli'təʊsis] n. 口臭
- concomitantly [kən'kɒmitəntli] ad. 相伴地
- immaculate [i'mækjʊlit] adj. 无污点的
- malodor [mæ'ləʊdə] n. 恶臭