GUO YIYAO ZHONGDENG ZHIYE JIAOYU YAOXUELEI GUIHUA JIAOCAI



医药英语

Pharmaceutical English

主编 马建德

中国医药科技出版社

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内容提要

本书是全国医药中等职业教育药学类规划教材之一。本教材旨在培养学生应用药学英语的基本能力,使他们 掌握最基本的英文药学词汇,了解不同题材的行文特点,为就业后能进行专业内容的一般性口语交流和借助词典 阅读药学方面的英文资料打下较为坚实的基础。

本教材由十二个单元构成,每单元包括对话、正课文(一篇)、词汇表、课文注释、练习及附加阅读材料(一篇)。课文题材涵盖了医药人物、植物药、维生素、抗生素、疫苗、英语药品说明书、药店种类、医药法规、药品广告、药品不良反应等。书后附有药学中的常用缩略语、药物常见剂型英汉对照表及总词汇表。本教材主要供医药中等职业学校药学专业使用,亦可作为药品行业职工继续教育和培训的教材。

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上版说明.

《全国医药中等职业教育药学类规划教材》是由"全国医药中等职业教育药学类规划教材建设委员会"统一组织规划并实施的全国惟一的中职类行业规划教材。"全国医药中等职业教育药学类规划教材建设委员会"由国家食品药品监督管理局组织全国十几所中等医药学校的校长、副校长和中等职业教育专家组建而成;本套规划教材就是在该委员会的直接指导下建设的。

本套教材的主要编写依据是:①《国家中长期教育改革和发展规划纲要》相关精神。②《中等职业教育改革创新行动计划(2010~2012)》中关于大力发展职业教育的指示精神。③教育部《中等职业学校专业目录(2010年修订)》的要求。④医药行业技能型人才的需求情况。

教材建设是深化中等职业教育改革的重要内容之一,也是学校全面建设的一项核心内容。国家教育部在《中等职业教育改革创新行动计划(2010~2012)》的总体思路中明确指出,当前要"全面推动中等职业教育随着经济增长方式转变"动",跟着产业结构调整升级"走",围绕企业人才需要"转",适应社会和市场需求"变";着力推进教育与产业、学校与企业、专业设置与职业岗位、教材内容与职业标准的深度对接"。鉴于此,本套教材的具体编写原则为:①科学的反映专业知识的系统性,涵盖教学大纲所强调的知识点,观点要明确、简练、具体、实用、够用。②根据中职教育特点,教材内容包括基本知识、实训实践、趣味学习、职业对接、知识链接等。③根据中职学生年龄轻,青春期思想活跃等特点,多使用图表的形式直接表述,以提高学生的学习兴趣和加强学生的主动参与意识,从而达到学习掌握知识的目的。本套教材首批建设科目按文化基础模块群(5个科目)、技能基础模块群(16个科目)、职业技能模块群(9个科目)分类,共计30个科目(附表)。

教材建设是一项长期而艰巨的系统工程,它还需要接受教学实践的检验。为此,恳请各学校专家、一线教师和学生关注本套教材,及时提出宝贵意见,以便我们进一步的修订。

附表

<u></u>			
I	医药应用文读写	16	中药化学基础
2	数学	17	中药学基础
3	医药数理统计	18	中成药商品学
4	医药计算机基础及应用	19	医药商品学
5	医药英语	20	仪器分析概论
6	药事法规概论	21	制药设备概论
7	药用化学基础 (一) ——无机化学	22	药物制剂技术
8		23	药物分析技术
9	分析化学基础	24	医药市场营销技术
10	生物化学基础	25	药品储存与养护技术
_11	应用药理基础	26	中药鉴定技术
. 12	医学基础	27	中药炮制技术
13	微生物与寄生虫基础	28	中药制剂技术
14	药用植物学基础	29	中药材 GAP 实用技术
15	中医基础	30	中药调剂技术

全国医药中等职业教育药学类规划教材建设委员会 2011 年 4 月 26 日



《医药英语》是全国医药中等职业教育药学类规划教材之一。在编写过程中,以全国医药中等职业教育药学类规划教材建设方案为指导,坚持"三基五性"的原则,即教材重点讲述基础理论、基本知识和基本技能;强调教材的思想性、科学性、启发性、先进性和实用性。参加编写工作的均为有多年药学英语教学和实践经验的一线教师。

本教材可供已学完基础英语,进入专业课学习的医药类中职学生使用,属于初级专业英语教材。

作为文化基础课和专业课相交叉的一门课程,根据中职学生的年龄和 心理特征,教材编写时注重了以下几个方面。

- 1. 课文材料本着由浅入深,由一般性向专业性的顺序编排。
- 2. 既重视对学生阅读能力的训练,同时也重视日常口头交际能力的培养。
- 3. 严格控制每单元的生词量。课文难度的增加不是通过生词量的增加,而是通过内容及语法的复杂性来体现。
- 4. 课文中配有相应的图片,有助于对课文内容的了解。对一些较难理解的语句,可以通过图片准确地把握语义;同时图片增加了课文的趣味性,能吸引学生的注意力,符合学生的学习特点。
- 5. 注释对课文材料进行了较为详尽的解析。注释中不仅介绍了课文内容的背景知识,还对重要词汇、语法进行了说明,并对难句进行了翻译。
- 6. 每单元配备适量的练习。练习以主观题为主,主要形式为问答和短文翻译,以培养学生在准确理解原文的基础上,能用自己的语言进行口头和书面表达的能力。

本教材共十二个单元,内容涉及医药名人、植物药、维生素、抗生素、疫苗、药品说明书、药店类型介绍、《药品说明书和标签管理规定》(节选)、药品广告、药品不良反应等。每单元由以下部分构成:对话(与课文内容相关,可起引子的作用)、课文、词汇表、注释、练习、补充阅读材料及问答练习。书后附有药学中的常用缩略语、药物常见剂型英汉对照表及总词汇表。

本教材各单元在内容上独立成章,没有必然的逻辑衔接关系,使用时可有目的的进行取舍。为教学方便,对各单元词汇表中重复的词汇,予以保留,但总词汇表中则删除重复的词汇,并标出该词最先出现的单元序号。

本教材各单元的编写老师为:第1、2单元:彭永红;第3、4单元;刘瑾;第5、6单元:马建德;第7、8单元:曾达鲁;第9、10单元:干彩霞;第11、12单元:石雷。

本教材在编写过程中,得到了各编写学校的高度重视和大力支持,使 编写工作得以顺利完成,在此一并表示衷心的感谢。

由于编者水平所限,加之时间仓促,书中难免有不足之处,恳请广大师生和读者批评斧正,我们将不胜感激。

编 者 2011年2月

日 Contents

Unit 1	Li Shizhen and Compendium of Materia Medica	(1)
Unit 2	The Lady with the Lamp	(7)
Unit 3	Herbal Medicine	(12)
Unit 4	Vitamins ·····	(18)
Unit 5	Antibiotics ·····	(24)
Unit 6	Vaccine ······	(29)
Unit 7	Package Insert (1) (Western medicine)	(35)
Unit 8	Package Insert (2) (Traditional Chinese Medicine)	(41)
Unit 9	Different Types of Pharmacies	(48)
Unit 10	Provisions for Drug Insert Sheet ·····	(54)
Unit 11	Drug Ads: Taking Medicine Never Looked So Good	(60)
Unit 12	The Abuse of Medication	(66)
附录1	药学中的常用缩略语	(72)
附录 2	药物常见剂型英汉对照表	(73)
词汇表		(75)



Li Shizhen and Compendium of Materia Medica

Dialogue

(English corner in a park)

Li Ming: Hi! I'm Li Ming. Are you new here?

Henry: Yes, I am.

Li Ming: Welcome to our English corner. May I know

your name?

Henry: Oh, yes. My name is Henry. I am from

America, and I'm a student.

Li Ming: Where do you study?

Henry: At Guangxi Traditional Chinese Medical

University.

Li Ming: Well, are you interested in Traditional Chinese Medicine?

Henry: Yes. I think Traditional Chinese Medicine is great.

Li Ming: Yes. And there were many famous doctors in ancient China such as Li Shizhen,

Hua Tuo and Sun Simiao.

Henry: China is really a great country.

Text

Li Shizhen and Compendium of Materia Medica

Li Shizhen (1518 – 1593) was born in Qizhou (now Qichun county) of Hubei province in China. Both his father and his grandfather were doctors. When he was a child, Li Shizhen was very interested in the nature of various herbal medicines. He helped his father collect herbal medicines and look after the patients.

In his practice of medicine, he found that the medical books through the ages contained many mistakes and were likely to harm people's lives. He made up his mind to write a new book about medicine. He made a further investigation in some mountain areas in China. He





also collected herbal samples as well as folk prescriptions in different places such as in Anhui, Henan and Hebei provinces. Over a period of 27 years from 1552 to 1578, the Chinese medical history witnessed the compilation of Compendium of Materia Medica by Li Shizhen, a huge medical masterpiece with the richest contents of his time. The book has details about more than 1800 herbal medicines, including 1100 illustrations and 11000 prescriptions.

Li Shizhen dedicated all his lifetime to this immortal work. He is regarded as one of the greatest doctors in ancient China. *Compendium of Materia Medica* has been translated into many different languages. The great British biologist Charles Darwin praised it as "the encyclopedia of ancient China".

New Words and Expressions

- 1. compendium [kəm'pendiəm] n. 简要,概略,提纲
- 2. materia medica [məˈtiəriə ˈmedikə] n. 药品,药物学
- 3. county ['kaunti] n. 郡, 县
- 4. nature ['neitfə] n. 性质, 自然, 本性
- 5. province ['provins] n. 省
- 6. various [ˈvɛəriəs] adj. 各种各样的
- 7. herbal medicine ['ha: bəl 'medisin] 草药
- 8. sample ['sæmpl] n、样品,样本
- 9. collect [kə'lekt] v. 收集, 聚集
- 10. prescription [pri¹skripʃən] n. 处方, 药方, 对策
- 11. folk [fauk] adj. 民间的
- 12. period ['piəriəd] n. 一段时间,周期,时期
- 13. practice ['præktis] n. 练习, 实践
- 14. investigation [in vesti gei∫on] n. 调查
- 15. witness ['witnis] vt. 目击, 经历, 见证
- 16. compilation [kəmpi'leifən] n. 编辑, 編写
- 17. medical ['medikəl] adj. 药物的,有药味的,医学的
- 18. masterpiece [ˈmɑː stəpiː s] n. 杰作
- 19. content ['kontent] n. 内容, 目录



- 20. detail ['di: teil] n 详述, 详细说明
- 21. illustration [ilas'treifən] n. 说明, 插图, 图解
- 22. dedicate ['dedikeit] vt. 致力于, 献出
- 23. immortal [i'mo: tl] adj. 不朽的,永世的
- 24. ancient ['einfont] adj. 古老的, 古代的
- 25. biologist [bai pladzist] n. 生物学家
- 26. praise [preiz] vt. 赞美, 称赞
- 27. encyclopedia [en saikləu'pi: diə] n. 百科全书
- 28. be interested in 对... 感兴趣
- 29. make up one's mind 下决心, 打定主意
- 30. as well as 和,同
- 31. be regarded as 被认为是......

Explanatory Notes

- 1. 我国明代杰出的医学与药物学家李时珍(Li Shizhen),湖北蕲春人,生于公元1518年,卒于1593年,字东璧,号濒湖,22岁随父从医,继承家学,一生着重研究药物,重视临床实践,主张革新。他亲自上山采药,深入民间向百姓求教,同时参考历代医药及有关医书,对药物加以鉴别考证,纠正了古代本草书籍中的某些错误,并收集整理宋、元以来民间发现的药物,经过27年的艰苦努力,著成《本草纲目》(Compendium of Materia Medica)。书中收集原有诸家药物1518种,新增药物374种。该书总结16世纪以前我国劳动人民丰富的药学经验,对后世药物学的发展做出重大贡献。《本草纲目》被译成多种文字,流传国外,有着"东方医学巨典"的美称。
- 2. When he was a child, Li Shizhen was very interested in the nature of various herbal medicines.

当李时珍还是一个孩子时, 他就对各种草药的药性非常感兴趣。

be interested in: 对...感兴趣、例如:

I am interested in the two - week trip next summer. 我对明年夏天为期两周的旅行感兴趣。

3. In his practice of medicine, he found that the medical books through the ages contained many mistakes and were likely to harm people's lives.

在行医过程中, 他发现历代医学书籍中存在不少错误, 会误人性命。

be likely to:可能的,要发生的,例如:

But the boss said we were likely to work overtime today. 但是老板说我们今天很可能要加班。

Our firm is likely to reap a big profit this year. 今年我们公司很可能获得巨额利润。

4. He also collected herbal samples as well as folk prescriptions in different places such as in Anhui, Henan and Hebei provinces.

他还去过许多地区,如到安徽、河南、河北等省份采集标本和民间药方。

as well as: 和、同,例如:

He grows flowers as well as vegetables. 他既种菜也种花。

5. Over a period of 27 years from 1552 to 1578, the Chinese medical history witnessed the compilation of *Compendium of Materia Medica* by Li Shizhen, a huge medical masterpiece with the richest contents of his time.

中国药学史见证了李时珍从 1552 年至 1578 年, 历时 27 载,编著成的史上篇幅最大、内容最丰富的药学巨著——《本草纲目》。

6. Li Shizhen dedicated all his lifetime to this immortal work,

李时珍将毕生的精力倾注在了这本不朽的著作上。

dedicate...to; 把(时间、力量等)用在...,例如:

I will dedicate myself to science in the future. 我将来一定要投身于科学事业。

7. He is regarded as one of the greatest doctors in ancient China.

他被视为中国古代最伟大的医生之一。

be regarded as:被认为是、例如:

She is generally regarded as one of the best writers in the country. 人们普遍认为她是该国最优秀的作家之一。

Exercises

I. Questions

- 1. When and where was Li Shizhen born?
- 2. What was Li Shizhen very interested in when he was a child?
- 3. What did Li Shizhen find in the practice of medicine?
- 4. Where did he make a further investigation?
- 5. According to the text, how many years did Li Shizhen spend in writing the book Compendium of Materia Medica?
 - 6. What is the book Compendium of Materia Medica about?



- 7. What is Li Shizhen regarded as?
- 8. What did the great British biologist Charles Darwin praise the book as?

II. Put into Chinese

Li Shizhen dedicated all his lifetime to this immortal work. He is regarded as one of the greatest doctors in ancient China. Compendium of Materia Medica has been translated into many different languages. The great British biologist Charles Darwin praised it as "the encyclopedia of ancient China".

Supplementary Reading

Traditional Chinese Medicine

Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) is an essential part of Chinese culture. It has made



great contributions to the prosperity of China. Today both of TCM and western medicine are being used in providing medical and health services in China. TCM has attracted much attention from the international community. TCM is well recognized for its remarkable effectiveness in offsetting the side effect caused by the toxic and chemical treatment of cancer cases in the western medical system.

Traditional Chinese Medicine is a complete medical system that combines herbal medicine, cupping, massage, diet and gentle exercise along with acupuncture to correct energy imbalances in the body.

Experts from the World Health Organization (WHO) have decided that the time has come to study TCM very carefully.

They are especially interested in finding cures for illness which Western medicine has found "incurable".

New Words and Expressions

- 1. traditional [trəˈdiʃənəl] adj. 传统的
- 2. essential [i senfal] adj. 必要的,重要的,不可缺少的
- 3. contribution [kəntri'bju; ʃən] n. 贡献, 捐款 (赠)
- 4. prosperity [pros periti] n. 繁荣, 兴旺
- 5. provide [prə'vaid] vt. 供给,提供
- 6. attract [ə'trækt] v. 吸引, 引来

- 7. attention [əˈtenfən] n. 注意,注意力
- 8. international [into næfonol] adj. 国际的, 世界性的
- 9. community [kəˈmju: niti] n. 社区,社会,共同体
- 10. recognize [ˈrekəgnaiz] vt. 承认、认出、意识到
- 11. remarkable [ri'mq: kəbl] adj. 非凡的,值得注意的,显著的
- 12. effectiveness [i'fektivnis] n. 有效性, 效力
- 13. offset ['of set] vt. 抵销, 弥补
- 14. side effect 創作用
- 15. toxic ['toksik] adj. 有毒的
- 16. chemical [kemikəl] adj. 化学的
- 17. treatment ['tri: tmont] n. 治疗,对待,处理
- 18. cancer ['kænsə] n. 癌,肿瘤
- 19. system ['sistəm] n. 制度,体系
- 20. cupping ['kʌpiŋ] n. 吸血法, 杯吸法
- 21. massage [məˈsɑ: 3] n. 接摩
- 22. acupuncture [ˈækjupʌŋktʃə] n. 针灸, 针治
- 23. energy ['enadzi] n. 精力,活力,能源
- 24. incurable [in'kjurəbl] adj. 不能医治的, 无救的

Questions

- 1. What does TCM mean?
- 2. What are being used in providing medical and health services in China today?
- 3. Why is TCM well recognized in the western medical system?
- 4. What does Traditional Chinese Medicine combine?
- 5. What have experts from the World Health Organization decided?



The Lady with the Lamp



Dialogue

Li Hua: Why are you in a great hurry, Wang Mei?

Wang Mei: It's May 12. Today is International Nurses'
Day. We'll hold a ceremony to honor Miss
Nightingale in ten minutes.

Li Hua: Who is Nightingale?

Wang Mei: She was a famous English nurse and she
pioneered modern nursing methods. She set a good example to nurses all over the

Li Hua: Oh, I see.

Wang Mei: Time is up. I have to go now. See you.

Li Hua: See you later.

Text The Lady with the Lamp

Florence Nightingale, a famous English nurse, was born at Florence, Italy in May 12, 1820. She died in London in 1910. She pioneered modern nursing methods and did much to establish nursing as a respected profession.

When Florence Nightingale was a little girl, she wanted to be a nurse very much. But in the mid 19 century, nurses were not considered to be important or valuable. Her parents did all they could to prevent it. They were rich and let her travel to many countries. They hoped she could forget about wanting to be a nurse. But Nightingale didn't forget. Wherever she went, she visited hospitals and secretly read books on nursing. At last her parents gave up and she became a nurse.

In 1853, the Crimean War broke out. Nightingale picked the best nurses and went to the front. They found the hospitals crowded and dirty. A lot of soldiers died of wounds and fever