病 歷 範 例 A GUIDE TO MEDICAL RECORDS

By Tu Wu-chih

杜武志著





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自 序

病歷所具的形式、用語等,與一般英文頗有異趣。因此, 雖然唸過多年英文,有時仍無法寫出簡明的病歷來。作者有鑑 及此,乃不顧才疏學淺,將歷年來所得,付印問世。此無他, 蓋欲拋磚引玉而已。

諺語說:讀書百遍,其義自明。這是千古不易的金官。倘 要寫好英文,一定要做到精讀與多讀,並且需要不斷模倣與練 習。假如讀者能做到韋編三絕,相信這本入門書,對讀者或有 所助益。

本書承蒙高雄醫學院創辦人杜聰明博士題字;何教授耀輝 (高雄醫學院)、杜副教授武豪(美國加州大學醫學院)校閱 、賜序;韓醫師良俊(臺大牙科)提供例句(附*印者); 教師純嘏(臺北成功高級中學)繪圖;省教育廳補助出版,在 此謹表虔誠謝意。

本書原稿,業經作者實地試教,並多次訂正。惟疏誤仍所 難免,尚祈讀者,不吝指教。

杜武志 融於高雄醫學院

- 一、本書可作醫學院、醫專及護專等學生自修參考之用;亦可作 醫事護理學校補充教材。
- 二、本書採中英對照之形式。每一範句均用提示或句例方式,表示重點所在。
- 三、本書列有許多類例與習題,可供讀者反覆練習;附錄所收題解,可供讀者參考比較。
- 四、句例中括弧內外的斜體字,表示可以五代;括弧內之字表示可以省略。如:
 - F. H. revealed nothing particular (remarkable). He had (an) anemia.
- 五、本書所採用的主要参考圖書、雜誌如下:
 - Martins. J. M.: English for the Foreign Physician (1960)
 - 2. Herrmann, G. R.: Clinical Case-Taking (1949)
 - 3. 奥田邦雄等:醫學英語の書き方 (1960)
 - 4、英美臨床各科醫師手册、定期醫學雜誌(1950~1962)
 - 5. 高氏醫學辭彙(增訂第十四版)

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病歷範例

A CHIPF OR MEDICAL RECORDS

第一章 病 歷

所謂於斷是釋門綜合病人的自母症狀,體檢所得的他覺數候和檢驗所見所作的制斷。因此最完善的診斷,當然要具備這三種要素。有些疾病,身體檢查佔限重要的地位,但檢驗所見的價值却小:在某些疾病,情形恰好相反。但無論是那一種病,病歷却是非常重要的。許多經驗豐富的醫師認爲,有能獲得完善的病歷,即使缺少體檢和檢驗,也可以作正確的診斷。例如肺結核病人通常具有體重減輕、容易变倦、盜汗和下午發懷等症狀;膽變病人有放射到有簡單的腹上部疝痛是。因此 Refus of Ephesus 說:「醫師必須要問病人,藉以更加正確地了解疾病的關鍵所在,以便做更有效的治療。」由此可知,「病歷是診斷的鑰匙」。如想做一個好醫師,必須先把「病歷」學好。

第一節 主要調查項目(一般)

除一般事項(General Data, 或口個人調查表 Biological Data = B.D.) 即姓名、地址、性別、年齡、婚姻狀況(未婚 S., 已婚 M., 鰥寡 W., 離婚 D.)、職業等外、須調查下列幾項:

- (1) 主訴 Chief Complaint: 衰弱 weakness, 不適 malaise, 寒戰 chills; 發燒 fever; 睡眠 sleep; 疼痛 pain; 頭痛 headache; 食慾 appetite, 體重 weight; 胃腸 stomach and bowels, 惡心與嘔吐 nausea and vomiting, 腹瀉 diarrhea, 尿 urine, 生殖器 genitalia; 神經精神症 neuropsychiatric disorders; 呼吸 respiration, 呼吸 短促 shortness of breath, 出血或分泌物等 bleeding or discharge, etc.
- (2) 現底歷 Present Illness: 初簽 onset (時間 date, 病型 mode),

2 第一章 病 脉

距入院時之期間 duration before present entry, 病因與環境 exciting cause and environmental influences, 前驅症狀 prodromal symptoms, 全身症狀 general symptoms, 經過或進行 course or progress (部位 location, 期間 duration, 嚴重性 severity, 持續時間 continuity, 閱數時間 intermission. 放射範圍 radiation, 治療 treatment), 加重與減輕症狀的各因素 aggravating and alleviating factors, 體重、食慾和精力的消滅情形 loss of weight, appetite and strength, 其他, 如睡眠 sleep. 便適 bowel movement, 頻尿 frequency of urination, 月經 menstruation, etc.

(3) 既往歷 Past History:

- 1. 以前的居住地 Former places of residence, 以前的健康狀態 previous state of health (健壯的 robust, 藏弱的 delicate), 是否患過與現症相似的疾病 experience with similar disease, 對於傳染病的免疫 immunity to infectious diseases.
- 3. 旣往症 Previous illness: 麻疹 measles, 腮腺炎 mumps, 水痘 chicken-pox, 百日咳 pertussis, 流行性感冒 influenza, 猩紅熱 scarlet fever, 白喉 diphtheria, 傷寒 typhoid fever, 支氣管炎 bronchitis, 肺炎 pneumonia, 腦炎 encephalitis, 腦膜炎 meningitis, 破傷風 tetanus, 小兒麻痺 poliomyelitis, 赤痢 dysentery, 雹點 cholera, 胸膜炎 pleurisy, 天花 small-pox, 扁桃腺炎 tonsillitis, 風濕症 rheumatism, 氣喘症 asth a, 瘧疾 malaria, 結核病 tuberculosis, 黃疸病 jaundice, 過敏性反應 allergy, etc.
- 3. 性病史 Venereal disease: 特有症狀、微數與病名 specific symptoms, signs, and the disease by name, 治療 treatment.
- 4. 意外 Accidents (日期 date, 有何損傷 any disability, 後遺症 sequelae); 開刀與住院治療 operation and hospitalization (日期 date, 處置 procedure, 審院名 name of hospital. 客

師 physician, 併發症 complications, 有沒有容易出血的傾向 bleeding tendency).

(4) 家族歷 Family History: 家族傾向 family tendency, 有無遺傳性疾病 presence of hereditary disorders: 屬症 cancer, 結核病 tuberculosis, 精神病與神經症 mental disorder and nervous affection, 風濕症 rheumatism, 糖尿病 diabetes, 高血壓 hypertension, 腦血管病變 cerebral vascular accident, 血支病 hemophilia, 梅霉 syphilis, 腫樹 tumor, 髓釉 epilepsy, 過敏性反應 allergy, etc. 是否接觸過病人 contact with diseased individuals, 病人的幼年期和成人期的關係 relationship of patient's childhood and adult life; 父母,祖父母,本人,配偶,兄弟姊妹或叔戚的年齡、健康狀態與其死門 age, health condition, and cause of death of parents, grandparents, self, spouse, siblings or relatives.

(5) 個人歷 Personal History:

- 1. 社會歷 Social history: 惡懼 fears, 精神狀態 mental status, 教育學度 education. 汽奔狀況 financial condition, 扶養人數 number of dependents, 家庭生活是否融合 family harmony or friction, 衛生狀況 hygienic condition at home
- 2. 結婚歷 Marital history: 結婚期間 duration of marriage, 初婚或自婚 1st or End marriage, 配偶和子女的任龄與其健操品形 age and health of spouse and children, 如己故,記其死亡年齡與其死因 cause and age at time of death, 子女數 number of children, 懷學次數 pregnancies, 流聲次數 miscarriages, 死產數 stillbirths.
- 3. 職業歷 Occupational history: 任職期間 duration of employment, 過去所作的工作 past work, 工作的實際性質 exact nature of work, 是否需要接觸危險物 exposure to occupational hazards, 對於工作是否滿意 whether work is satisfactory or not.

4 第一章 病 胚

4. 習慣 Habits: 酒 alcohol, 煙 tobacco, 麻醉劑 narcotic, 咖啡 coffee, 茶 tea, 食慾 appetite, 食物習慣 food habits, 食事有無規律 regularity of meals, 進食速度 rapidity of eating, 便通 bowel movements, 睡眠 sleep, 運動 exercise, 興趣 interests, etc.

(6) **系統檢查** System Review:

- 1. 一般 General: 營養 nutrition, 發燒 fever, 盗汗 night sweats, 震顫 tremor, 體重增加或減輕 weight gain or loss. 無力 weakness, 過敏性反應 allergy.
- 2. 皮膚 Skin: 蕁蔬疹 hives, 疹 rash, 濕疹 eczema.
- 3. 頭 Head: 外傷 trauma, 頭痛 headache, 脫髮 loss of hair.
- 4. 跟 Eyes: 親力 vision, 滿 pain, 眼鏡 glasses. 複視 diplopia.
- 5. 耳 Ears: 痛 pain, 耳漏 discharge, 難聽 deafness, 耳鳴 tinnitus.
- 6. 鼻 Nose: 鼻塞 obstruction, 鼻鴉 discharge, 鼻酚 epistaxis, 鼻炎 rhinitis.
- 7. 口 Mouth: 牙齒 teeth, 口唇 lips, 齒齦 gums, 舌 tongue, 味覺確碍 disturbance in taste.
- 8. 咽喉 Throat: 喉痛 sore throat, 扁桃腺炎 tonsillitis, 膿性扁桃園炎 quinsy, 吞嚥困難 dysphagia.
- 9. 頸 Neck: 腺炎 adenitis, 甲狀腺腫 goiter (-re), 強直 rigidity.
- 10. 心臟呼吸系統 Cardiorespiratory: 心悸 palpitation, 心搏過速 tachycardia, 血壓 blood pressure, 胸痛 chest pain, 呼吸困難 dyspnea, 咳嗽 cough, 咯血 hemoptysis, 季節件感管 seasonal colds, 吐痰 expectoration.
- 11. 胃腸系統 Gastro-intestinal: 食慾 appetite, 惡心 nausea, 嘔吐 vomiting, 窘迫 distress (飯前或飯後 before or after meals), 黑糞 melena, 絞痛 colic, 黃疸 jaundice, 脹滿 fullness. 赫尼亞 hernia, 持瘡 hemorrhoid, 便秘 constipa-

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tion, 腹瀉 diarrhea, 大便頻數 frequency of bowel movement, 胃灼熱 heartburn, 特異質 idiosyncrasies, 飲食和症狀的關係 relation of symptoms to eating, 食物種類與其數量 type and quantity of food.

- 12. 必尿生殖系統 Genito-urinary:小便困難 dysuria, 類尿 urinary frequency, 滴尿症 dribbling, 血尿症 hematuria, 膿尿症 pyuria, 夜尿與尿量 nocturia and volume, 遺尿 enuresis, 尿失禁 incontinence; 外陰潰瘍 sores about external genitalia, 類似極審症狀 symptoms suggestive of syphilis (簽 rash, 粘膜斑 mucous patches, 脫髮 falling hair), 尿道分泌物 urethral discharge, 是否感染過性病 exposure to venereal infection, 生產歷 obstetric history, 月經 catamenia (開始年齡 age of onset, 上次來經日期 date of last periods, 週期與量 cycle and amount, 定期 periodicity, 經循 dysmenorrhea, 絕經期 menopause), 白帶 leucorrhea, 供發頭痛 associated headache.
- 13. 神經肌肉系統 Neuromuscular: 神經過敏 nervousness, 情緒 緊張 emotional stress, 衰弱 wenkness, 肌肉或關節痛 muscle or joint pains, 抽稿 convulsion, 麻木 numbness, 神經衛 neuralgia, 知覺缺失 anesthesia, 肌肉萎縮或營養不良 muscular atrophies or dysatrophies, 畸形 deformities.

第二節 病歷與時態

疾病有現在發生者;有蓋病復發者;有的惠慢性病——從過去一直持續到 現在。因此記述病歷時,當然會發生時態的問題來。

(1) 現 症 歴

現症歷記述疾病的發生經過,和進行到現在的情況。記載時應視情形,分

别用現在、過去或現在完成式。舉例如下:

Present Illness: For several years he has been¹⁾ subject to bouts of transient giddiness and blurred vision on assuming an erect position from a prone or sitting position. These became²⁾ markedly apparent during the past two months and he began to feel that he could not stand perfectly still for more than a few minutes without feeling in some way uncomfortable, but he could prevent this by walking about. He feels¹⁾ a dull aching in his hands and wrists which he can circumvent over his chest. There is no puffiness of his hands.

上文中 ¹⁾表示一直到現在仍受眩暈的纏擾,故用現在完成式; ²⁾是說這 些症狀在最近兩個月中明顯了起來, 同時開始有新的症狀, 故用過去式; ³⁾表示現在手,腕有鈍覺性酸痛,故用現在式。一般而言,現在式的用法如下:

- (1) 现在式:表示一般的真理、職業、人格、習慣和現在的事實、動作或狀態。
 - 1. Sedentary habits often interfere with health.
 - 2. He practices medicine.
 - He is mentally deranged and disoriented as to time, place, and person.
 - 4. He gets up at 6 every morning.
 - 5. The family live in a household together.
 - 6. The toes of both feet feel numb.

现在進行式(Be+pres. p.) 則表示現在某動作正在進行中, 如:

- 1. Both his parents are still living and well.
- 2. The patient is getting worse and worse.
- 3. The patient is progressively doing well.

表「經常的習慣」也用進行式, 通常與 always, constantly 等副詞連用:

I. He is always taking a nap in class.

- 2. He is constantly forgetting people's names.
- 3. He is for ever complaining of headaches.

下列動詞,通常不用進行式:

- 1) 不薩意動詞 (Verbs of Involuntary Actions):
 - 知覺 (Perception): 如 feel, hear, notice, see, smell 等。
 (例) Whenever he has a cold, he can neither taste nor smell.
 - 2. 知識 (Knowledge): 如 believe, (dis)agree, doubt, find, forget, know, mind, remember, think, understand 等。
 - [例] She does not remember specific scratches which might have preceded the present lesions.
 - 3. 感情 (Emotion): 如 desire, despise, disgust, fear, hate, hope, (dis)like, love, prefer, want 等。
 - (4) He likes lobster, but it disagrees with him.
- 2) 表示繼續狀態的動詞 (Verbs of Continuous State):也就是表示 存在,所有等動詞無進行形,如:appear, be, belong, consist, flow, have, hold, live, look, possess, resemble, seem 等。例如:
 - I. Her fingers and hands are stiff and cyanotic.
 - 2. He has no discomfort and eats well.
- (2) 現在完成式 [Have+p.p.]:

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- (a) 表示動作的完了 (Completion of an Action) 或其結果的現在狀態 (Present State of Things):
 - 1. The patient has passed the crisis.
 - =The patient is out of danger now.
 - 2. He has caught (taken) cold.
 - = He has a cold now.

連用翻詞爲: all this while, (not) yet, already, just, now, by this time, today, this week (or month, year, etc.), hitherto, till now, up to (till) now, recently, lately,

of late 等。

過去式**僅表示過去**的動作狀態;現在完成式則以表示現在爲主。時 較下列兩個句子:

He had no appetite for food. (過去式)
Lately he has had no appetite for food. (現在完成式)
註:第一句表示在過去某時有過食慾不振;第二句則表示現在仍然
胃口不佳。

- (b) 表示截至現在爲止的經驗(Experience):
 - 1. He has seldom consulted a doctor in his life.
 - He has never been treated by a doctor since he was born.

表示經驗時,通常連用 (n)ever, before, once, many times, (very) often, seldom, sometimes, in one's time 等副詞。

注意:同一動詞有時表示完了,有時表示經驗,端視其所連用的關 鋼以決定之:

> He has just undergone a nephrectomy. (完了) He has undergone a nephrectomy once. (經驗)

- (c) 表示截至現在爲止的動作或狀態的繼續 (Continuance):
 - He has been deaf in the left ear since the age of 18 and has experienced slight dizziness on stooping.
 - 2. Except for a slight loss of energy, he has always felt well.
 - For the past 10 years he has had persistent and highpitched tinnitus in his left ear, consisting of a buzzing sensation and, occasionally, the sounds of bells.

連用朝詞為: since, always, from, for, these, how long? 等。至於現在完成進行式 [Have been+~ing] 則表示以前開始的動作繼續到現在的狀態。

1. He came here 2 weeks ago, and has been lying sick with

a cold since (then).

2. The patient has recently had experience of memory loss and of spells of dizziness. For the preceding 5 years she has been receiving treatment for hypertension.

此外, 又可以表示「習慣」:

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- 1. The patient has been smoking excessively.
- 2. She has been chewing a wad of bubble gum all day. 連用訓詞為: since, for, how long?, these, from, always 等。比較:

(He has been learning medicine for 5 years. (機構) He has learned medicine for 5 years. (郷驗)

(2) 旣 往 歷

麼往歷大半用過去式,但發生在過去某一定時間以前者,寬用過去完成式;如果疾病發生的前後關係甚明顯,或以年代順序記載時,仍可用過去式。 家族歷的記載亦如此,示例如下:

Past History: A 28-year-old housewife had enjoyed¹⁾ excellent health until 1956, when she experienced²⁾ an attack of severe migratory arthritis involving especially the hands but also most of the other joints in the body. Early in 1957 after the arthritis disappeared she first noted mild dyspnea on exertion and some difficulty in swallowing and began²⁾ to lose weight. Shortly thereafter her shortness of breath became marked and she first developed an aching type of precordial chest pain not specially related to exertion or position. These symptoms became progressively more severe, and she was admitted to the hospital late in Oct. 1958, when she was approximately five and a half months pregnant.