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医学英语

MEDICAL ENGLISH

高级

军事医学科学出版社

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医学英语

(高级)

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内容简介

本书以国家和军队医务工作者专业外语考试有关规定为依据编写而成,共80课,100万字,分中、高级两册。每册各40课,每课设课文、课文注释和练习三个部分。全书共有词汇(不含练习词汇)5 068个,其中医学词汇1 316个,短语1 152条,基本涵盖了英语考试大纲所要求掌握的常用词汇。课文选材新,专业覆盖面广,既体现了医学基础知识和英语语言基础的普遍性,又兼顾了医、药、护、技等不同医学专业的特殊性,可读性较强。

* * *

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

医学英语:中级/李崇银主编. —北京:军事医学科学出版社,1997.12
ISBN 7-80121-081-6

I. 医… II. 李… III. 英语-语言读物,医学 IV. H319.4:R

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(97)第27109号

* *

医学英语

主 编 李崇银

责任编辑 姜晓舜

军事医学科学出版社出版

(北京市太平路27号 邮政编码:100850)

新华书店北京科技发行所发行

济南军区卫生学校印刷厂

*

开本:787mm×1092mm 1/16 印张:19.25 字数:480千字

1998年1月第1版 1998年1月第1次印刷

印数:1—5000册 定价21.00元

ISBN 7-80121-081-6/R·066

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序

语言是人类交流的工具。现代社会由于科学技术高度发达,国与国之间的联系越来越紧密,人与人之间的交往越来越频繁,世界正在变成一个“地球村”。熟练掌握和运用外语,是现代人的素质和标志,是广大科技人员把握学科前沿、涉猎最新知识、扩大学术交流、提高学术水平的重要手段。国家和军队制定的各系列专业技术资格评审条件,对外语都有明确要求:申报中级资格人员一般应具备二小时内翻译本专业外文资料 3 000 字符的能力;申报高级资格人员一般应具备二小时内翻译本专业外文资料 5 000 字符的能力。

据权威的《美国医学索引》统计,在全世界每年发表的医学论文中,用英文撰写的约占 70%—80%,居各语种之首。由此可见,医学英语是卫生技术干部必修的重要课程之一。公共英语和医学英语既有联系又有区别,公共英语是医学英语的基础,医学英语在词汇、术语、语法、语体等方面有其自身的特点。因此,这就要求广大医务工作者在打牢公共英语语言基础的同时,还要注重学习医学英语词汇,熟悉医学英语术语,研究医学英语的规律,掌握这一语言工具,及时获取最新医学信息。

为了帮助卫生技术干部学习和掌握医学英语并顺利通过有关外语考试,军队部分医学英语专家编写了这套《医学英语》。全书绝大部分课文选编自近期出版的原版英语医学文献,内容新鲜实用,

时代感强。尤其是富有知识性、趣味性的医学科普文章,即体现了医学基础知识和英语语言基础的普遍性,又兼顾了医、药、护、技等不同专业的特殊性,是一本水平较高的医学英语教材。

我愿向全军医务工作者推荐此书,希望她能帮助大家学好用好医学英语,提高学术技术水平,更好地为全军广大官兵和人民群众服务。

总后勤部部长助理兼卫生部长

一九九七年十二月二十日于北京

编写说明

为了适应广大医务工作者学习专业外语并参加外语考试的需要,我们以国家和军队的有关规定为依据,参考了国内外大量有关资料,编写了这套《医学英语》。

全书约 100 万字,分中、高级两册,每册各 40 课;每课设课文、课文注释和练习三个部分。全书共有词汇(不含练习词汇)5 068 个,其中医学词汇 1 316 个,短语 1 152 条,基本涵盖了英语考试大纲所要求掌握的常用词汇。中级分册词汇 3 251 个(含医学词汇 814 个),短语和词组 547 条;高级分册词汇 3 469 个(含医学词汇 996 个),短语和词组 619 条。各册词汇总表和练习参考答案均附在书后,以供读者查阅、自学和自测。

课文主要选编自《现代医学》、《柳叶刀》、《新英格兰医学杂志》、《星期日泰晤士报》等近期出版的原版医学英语文献和报刊。考虑到医、药、护、技各专业间的差异,我们以医学科普文章为主,力求较好地适应各医学专业读者的需求。课文注释主要对文中语法难点和长难句进行分析,旨在帮助读者排除语言障碍,引导读者迅速掌握篇章大意,提高阅读能力。练习主要设多选题、阅读理解和完形填空三种形式,除可供读者熟悉考试题型外,更主要的是可以通过大量的语言实践,逐渐培养读者的语言应用能力。

本书在编写过程中,得到总部有关业务部门的亲切关怀和指导,得到济南军区后勤部、政治部干部部、后勤部卫生部、济南医学

高等专科学校的大力支持,总后勤部部长助理兼卫生部长陆增祺将军亲自为本书写了序言,全军医学院校外语教学研究会会长、第四军医大学外语教研室主任惠如镛教授、第二军医大学外语教研室愈枝丰教授、第四军医大学外语教研室葛广纯教授审阅了全书,济南军区医学科技信息研究中心和济南医高专图书馆提供了大量资料,在此一并致以谢意。

由于编者水平有限,加之时间仓促,书中难免有错误或不妥之处,恳请专家和读者教正,以便再版时修改。

编 者

一九九七年十一月十六日于济南

目 录

Lesson 1	Body System	
	人体系统	(1)
Lesson 2	Smoking and Health	
	吸烟与健康	(7)
Lesson 3	Cigarette Smoking and Breast Cancer	
	吸烟与乳腺癌	(13)
Lesson 4	The Search for New Drugs	
	新药探索	(19)
Lesson 5	The Development of Pharmacology	
	药理学的发展	(25)
Lesson 6	The Place of Laser Therapy in Dermatology	
	激光在皮肤病治疗中的地位	(31)
Lesson 7	Chronic Fatigue Syndrome in Army General Practice	
	军队普通医疗中的慢性疲劳综合征	(37)
Lesson 8	Audit of Asthma Care in Army General Practice	
	军队普通医疗中哮喘病的治疗检查	(43)
Lesson 9	Management of Pain	
	疼痛的处理	(49)
Lesson 10	Coronary Heart Disease	
	冠心病	(55)
Lesson 11	Immunity	
	免疫	(61)
Lesson 12	Women and AIDS	
	妇女和艾滋病	(67)
Lesson 13	Temperature and Cardiovascular Mortality	

	温度和心血管疾病的死亡率	(73)
Lesson 14	Debates about Euthanasia	
	安乐死的争议	(79)
Lesson 15	Respiratory Obstruction	
	呼吸道阻塞	(85)
Lesson 16	Parenteral Nutrition	
	胃肠外营养	(91)
Lesson 17	What is Shock?	
	什么是休克?	(97)
Lesson 18	Sudden Infant Death Syndrome	
	婴儿猝死综合征	(103)
Lesson 19	Primary Liver Cancer	
	原发性肝癌	(109)
Lesson 20	Recent Development of the Treatment of Lung Cancer	
	肺癌治疗最新进展	(115)
Lesson 21	Primary Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma of the Stomach	
	原发性非何杰金氏胃淋巴瘤	(121)
Lesson 22	Dangerous Factors in Maturing	
	成长过程中的危险因素	(127)
Lesson 23	Managing Tuberculosis during Pregnancy	
	孕期结核病的处理	(133)
Lesson 24	Diagnosing, Managing Dementia in the Elderly	
	老年人痴呆的诊断和治疗	(139)
Lesson 25	Dietary Regimens and Dietary Changes	
	摄生法与饮食变化	(145)
Lesson 26	Seasonal Affective Disorder	
	季节性情感性精神病	(151)
Lesson 27	Surgical Infections	
	外科感染	(157)
Lesson 28	Heart Transplants	

	心脏移植术	(163)
Lesson 29	A Retrospective Analysis of Burn Cases 烧伤病例的回顾性分析	(169)
Lesson 30	New Directions in Treating Adult Leukaemia 成年人白血病治疗新趋向	(175)
Lesson 31	CT Appearance of Ischemic Bowel Diseases 缺血性肠道疾病的 CT 影像	(181)
Lesson 32	Radiologic Procedures and Imaging in Hepatology 肝病的放射学程序与成像	(187)
Lesson 33	Helicopter Ambulance in Critical Care 救护直升机在危重病医疗中的应用	(193)
Lesson 34	Noise Induced Hearing Loss in Military Helicopter Aircrew 军用直升机空勤人员的噪声性耳聋	(199)
Lesson 35	Sexually Transmitted Diseases 性传播疾病	(205)
Lesson 36	The Biochemistry of Heat Illness 暑热病的生物化学	(211)
Lesson 37	Telemedicine 远程医学	(217)
Lesson 38	Blood Pressure Measurement and Detection of Hypertension 血压测量与高血压鉴定	(223)
Lesson 39	Family Spacing, Breastfeeding, and Contraception 间隔生育、母乳喂养和避孕	(229)
Lesson 40	Issues of Health-care Reform 保健改革问题种种	(235)
附录 I.	词汇总表	(241)
附录 II.	参考答案	(293)

LESSON ONE

(THE FIRST LESSON)

TEXT

Body System

The body systems have been variously stated to be 8, 9, or 10 in number, depending on how much detail one wishes to include.¹ Here is one list of systems:

THE LOCOMOTOR SYSTEM This is an important system for humankind to deal with various sorts of the activities, mainly consisting of bones, bone joints and skeletal muscles. The bones play a great role in supporting the body and the body movements are due to the actions of the skeletal muscles attached to the bones.

THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM The heart, blood vessels, lymph vessels and lymph nodes all make up the system whereby blood is pumped to all the body tissues, bringing with it food, oxygen and other substances, and carrying away waste materials.²

THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM This system comprises all organs which have to do with taking in food and converting the useful parts of it into substances that the body cells can use.³ Examples of these organs are the mouth, the teeth, and the alimentary tract (esophagus, stomach, intestine and accessory organs such as the liver and the pancreas).

THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM This includes the lungs and the passages leading to and from them. The purpose of this system is to take in air, and from it extract oxygen which is then dissolved into the blood and conveyed to all the tissues. A waste product of the cells, carbon dioxide, is taken by the blood to the lungs, whence it is expelled to the outside air.

THE URINARY SYSTEM This is also called the excretory system. Its main components are the kidneys, the ureters, the bladder and the urethra. Its purpose is to filter out and rid the body of certain waste products taken by the blood from the cells.

THE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM This system includes the sex organs of both the male and the female. They are divided into external and internal sex organs according to their position, the function of which is to secrete hormone and reproduce new individuals.⁴

THE NERVOUS SYSTEM The brain, the spinal cord and the nerves all make up

this very complex system by which all parts of the body are controlled and coordinated. The organs of special sense (eyes, ears, taste buds, organs of smell, etc.), sometimes classed as a separate sensory system, together with the sense of touch, receive stimuli from the outside world, which are then converted into impulses that are transmitted to the brain.⁵ The brain determines to a great extent the body's responses to messages from without and within, and in it occur such higher functions as memory and reasoning.⁶

THE ENDOCRINE ORGANS The endocrine organs of the human body mainly refer to the cerebri hypophysis, the thyroid glands, the gonads, etc. They are also known as the endocrine system.

NOTES TO THE TEXT

1. The body systems have been variously stated to be 8, 9, or 10 in number, depending on how much detail one wishes to include.

人们根据所欲包括内容的繁简不同,将人体分别叙述为8个,9个或10个系统。

1) 该句谓语为现在完成时被动语态,动词不定式短语 to be 8, 9, or 10 in number 作主语 the body systems 的补足语,depending on 引起的现在分词短语在句中作状语。

2) in number 数目(量)上;总共

2. The heart, blood vessels, lymph vessels and lymph nodes all make up the system whereby blood is pumped to all the body tissues, bringing with it food, oxygen and other substances, and carrying away waste materials.

循环系统由心脏、血管、淋巴管和淋巴结共同组成。借助该系统,血液被压送到全身各组织,带去营养,氧气和其它物质,并运走废物。

1) whereby blood is pumped to all the body tissues 为定语从句,修饰 system.
whereby=by which

2) bringing with it food, oxygen and other substances 和 carrying away waste materials 是两个并列的现在分词短语,在句中作状语,表示伴随情况。

3. This system comprises all organs which have to do with taking in food and converting the useful parts of it into substances that the body cells can use.

该系统包括与进食和将食物的有用部分转化为能被人体细胞所利用物质的所有器官。

have to do with=be connected with; deal with 与……有关;涉及

We have to do with not only facts but also theories.

我们不仅关心事实,还关心理论。

4. They are divided into external and internal sex organs according to their position, the function of which is to secrete hormone and reproduce new individuals.

按其所处的不同位置,这些器官分为外生殖器和内生殖器,其功用是分泌激素和产生

新个体。

the function of which is to secrete hormone and reproduce new individuals 为非限制性定语从句,进一步解释说明 external and internal sex organs;该从句实际上等于 whose function is to secrete hormone and reproduce new individuals.

5. The organs of special sense (eyes, ears, taste buds, organs of smell, etc.), sometimes classed as a separate sensory system, together with the sense of touch, receive stimuli from the outside world, which are then converted into impulses that are transmitted to the brain.

眼、耳、味蕾、嗅觉等特殊感觉器官,有时被列为一个独立的感觉系统;它们同触觉一起接受外界刺激,这些刺激转变为冲动后被传送到大脑。

- 1) 句中(eyes, ears, taste buds, organs of smell, etc.)为说明性插入语;sometimes classed as a separate sensory system 为插入性后置定语,修饰主语 the organs; which 引导的非限制性定语从句修饰先行词 stimuli。

- 2) be classed as = be classified as 归类为,归于……类

6. The brain determines to a great extent the body's responses to messages from without and within, and in it occur such higher functions as memory and reasoning.

脑在很大程度上确定人体对体内外各种信息的反应,并产生记忆、推理之类的高级功能。

- 1) the body's responses 为 determine 的宾语,介词短语 to a great extent 作状语,修饰动词 determine。该短语中 extent 的定语可采用不同的形容词,以表达不同的意义。如:

to a certain extent 在一定程度上

to some extent 在某种程度上

to a large (great) extent 在很大程度上

to the full (utmost) extent 在最大程度上

- 2) without(外部)和 within(内部)均为名词,作介词 from 的宾语。

- 3) in it occur such higher functions as memory and reasoning 为倒装句,正常语序应为 such higher functions as memory and reasoning occur in it.

EXERCISES

I. Multiple Choice

1. ____ when his wife started complaining of his being absent so long.
A. Not until he arrived B. Hardly had he arrived
C. No sooner had he arrived D. Scarcely did he arrive
2. I can overlook ____ so rude to the patient this time, but don't let such things happen again.

- A. you to be B. your having been C. you to have been D. your being
3. The microscope can ____ the object 100 times in diameter.
A. magnify B. increase C. develop D. multiply
4. Some areas, ____ their severe weather conditions, are hardly populated.
A. due to B. in spite of C. but for D. with regard to
5. I wish I would do something ____ for the kindness I have received from him.
A. to return B. returning C. returned D. in return
6. The people were quick to ____ up arms to defend their freedom.
A. take B. put C. raise D. lift
7. The sex organs, ____ external and internal ones, are different between male and female.
A. dividing into B. being divided into
C. are divided into D. been divided into
8. The locomotor system is an important one, the function of ____ is to deal with man's activities.
A. that B. what C. which D. this
9. Today's "miracle drugs" have not only lengthened the people's life but also enabled people who ____ would be invalids to live normal lives.
A. if not wise B. if unprotected C. otherwise D. nevertheless
10. ____ as I can see, the best way to save the patient's life is operation.
A. As well B. As long C. So well D. So far

II. Reading Comprehension

Virtually all life processes on earth function according to rhythms. For example, humans sleep at night and are active during the day. Most animals, including man, and most plants have become synchronized primarily with the 24 hour light and dark cycle. Rhythms that are synchronized with this cycle are called "circadian rhythms" from the Latin circa dies meaning "about a day".

Because our body rhythms are synchronized with the light/dark cycle, we sleep, work, and perform more effectively at certain times of the day than at others. Our body temperature steadily drops early in the morning and rises again late in the afternoon and early in the evening, our blood pressure rises or falls according to the 24 hour cycle. We urinate more often at certain times of the day, and hormonal functions are more efficient at certain times. An athlete's body temperature rhythm is particularly important because performance ability closely follows the body temperature rhythm.

When the so-called "body clock" becomes desynchronized, the individual may experience many problems including inability to sleep, poor digestion, lack of alertness, inability to judge time, poor performance, tiredness and exhaustion, mood changes, altered responses to drugs and medications.

1. All the following statements are true EXCEPT that _____.
 - A. most animals sleep at night and are active during the day
 - B. only humans are typical in following the 24-hour light and dark cycle
 - C. most plants function according to the rhythms
 - D. people perform more effectively at certain times of the day than at others
2. The word "circadian" near the end of the first paragraph means "_____".
 - A. of a completely round cycle
 - B. of the 24-hour cycle
 - C. day in and day out
 - D. day after day
3. Which aspect of our body rhythms is NOT mentioned in the passage?
 - A. Body temperature.
 - B. Blood pressure.
 - C. Heart beat.
 - D. Hormonal functions.
4. The word "synchronized" in the second paragraph can be best replaced by "_____".
 - A. in the same fashion
 - B. similar
 - C. in the same way
 - D. at the same pace
5. If the body clock fails to follow the "circadian rhythms", one may _____.
 - A. meet with many problems both mentally and physically
 - B. fall into sleeplessness, poor digestion and poor performance
 - C. be ill with tiredness, exhaustion, alertness and so on
 - D. B and C

III. Cloze

The cell is the unit of structure of the body, and the body 1 millions of cells which can only be seen with the aid of a microscope. As development proceeds, groups of cells become differentiated from 2 and are built up into different patterns 3 the tissues of the body. 4 the tissues arrange themselves into patterns which are known as organs and certain groups of organs form systems. The human body can be described in various ways 5 it shall be described systematically. It must be remembered that

these systems cannot be considered as independent 6 as each one is necessary for the functioning of 7.

There are four elementary or fundamental tissues which 8 the body as a whole: epithelial tissue or epithelium, connective tissue, muscle tissue and nervous tissue.

Epithelial tissue is divided into two types: simple and compound. There are three main types of muscle tissue 9: striated or voluntary muscle, smooth 10 involuntary muscle, and cardiac muscle.

11 a systematic study of anatomy and physiology the systems of the body are 12 separately, but it must be 13 that they are entirely dependent on each other and no integration to achieve coordinated function is possible 14 the association of each system with the others. The dependence 15 each other of the digestive, circulatory and respiratory systems has already been demonstrated.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. A. comprises of | B. consists of | C. composes of | D. comprising of |
| 2. A. one another | B. another | C. the others | D. others |
| 3. A. are formed | B. to form | C. forming | D. formed |
| 4. A. And | B. In a word | C. So | D. In turn |
| 5. A. therefore | B. so that | C. whereas | D. but here |
| 6. A. substances | B. items | C. entities | D. materials |
| 7. A. others | B. the other | C. the others | D. one another |
| 8. A. make up | B. consist of | C. are composed of | D. comprise of |
| 9. A. describing | B. described | C. to be described | D. to describe |
| 10. A. and | B. or | C. with | D. in |
| 11. A. In | B. For | C. To | D. As for |
| 12. A. reported | B. estimated | C. described | D. examined |
| 13. A. identified | B. realized | C. known | D. appreciated |
| 14. A. without | B. except | C. in | D. regarding |
| 15. A. of | B. upon | C. to | D. with |

LESSON TWO

(THE SECOND LESSON)

TEXT

Smoking and Health

The use of tobacco has been with us for a long time, but it is until recently that the effects of smoking tobacco have been studied in depth. Tobacco was long thought to be harmless, and some confirmed smokers viewed it as a soothing practice. Now there is very strong evidence that smoking is a hazard to health. Smoking irritates the throat and respiratory passages. It is sometimes linked to loss of appetite, nausea, shortness of breath, and irregularity of the heartbeat. But even more important, smoking — particularly cigarette smoking — has been linked to chronic and often fatal diseases of the respiratory tract. Overwhelming statistical evidence shows that smokers are more likely to develop cancer of the lungs, throat, tongue, and jaw than are nonsmokers.¹ They are also more likely to develop emphysema and bronchitis — two other serious respiratory diseases. The evidence is so conclusive that many nations have undertaken intensive public education campaigns to warn people of the dangers of smoking.²

While smoking, microscopic particles of tobacco tar are carried into the lungs with smoke. The particles and smoke slow down the work of cilia. Eventually the tar collects in the lungs. This tar contains hundreds of chemicals, some of which can cause lung cancer. Apart from the tar contained in tobacco smoke, the effects of tobacco depend almost entirely upon its nicotine content. Nicotine is a clear liquid that becomes brownish after it is exposed to air. It is absorbed in the body from smoke that has passed through the lungs. Five to fifteen per cent of the nicotine that is absorbed passes out of the body in the urine without having undergone any changes.³ The rest is transformed in the body into simple compounds or compounds related to nicotine and decomposes in the liver. If one inhales cigarette smoke deeply, the amount of nicotine absorbed and excreted in the urine is increased by this practice.

Whether nicotine is introduced into the body by smoking or by injection, the effects on the brain and spinal cord are relatively simple. Small doses have a stimulating effect upon various centres on the medulla oblongata region of the brain. They affect the respiratory center in this area by reflex action. That is, they produce effects on other physiological processes that in turn affect the respiratory center in the brain.⁴ They act directly