



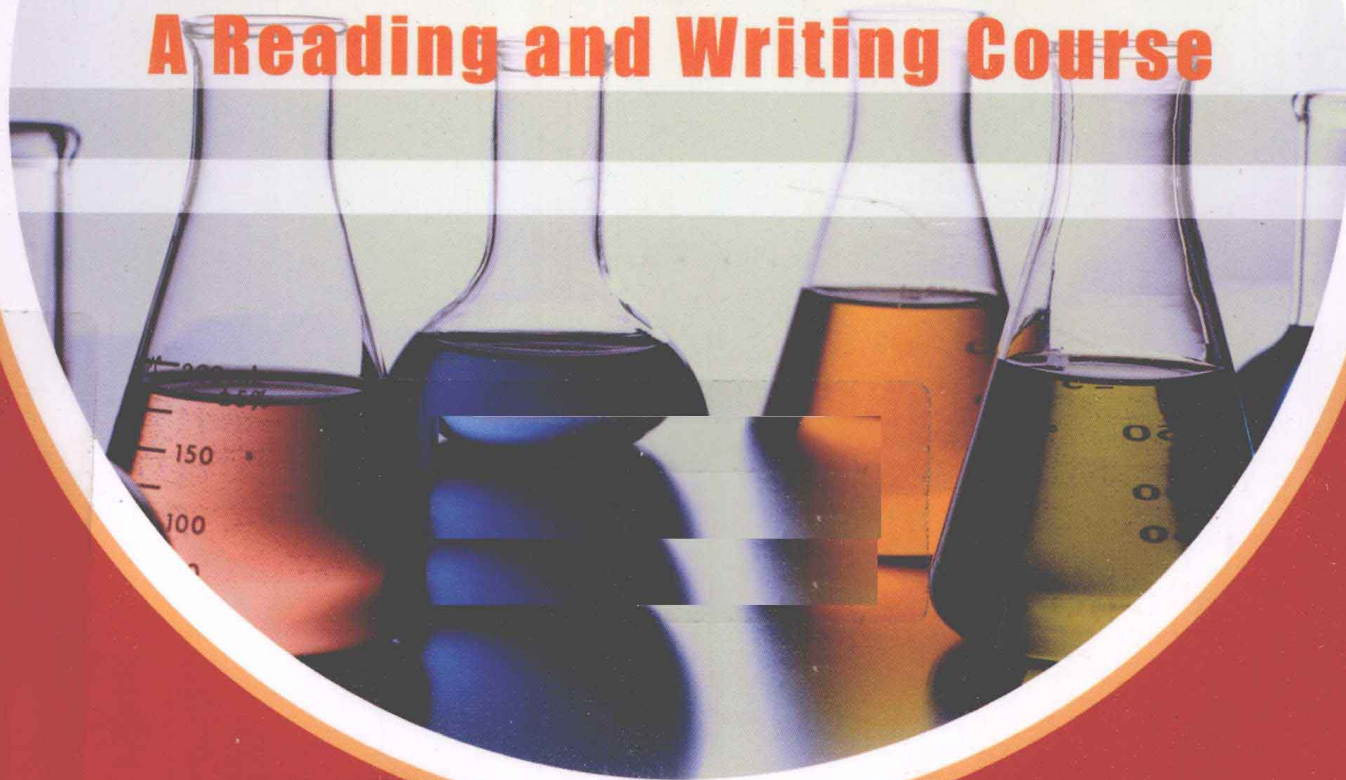
普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材  
实用医学英语系列教材

Medical English

总主编：张顺兴 主 编：张燕 孙晓玲

# 临床医学英语应用文阅读与写作

## English Medical Document: A Reading and Writing Course



高等教育出版社  
HIGHER EDUCATION PRESS



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随着改革开放的深入和对外交流的不断增多,涉外医疗案例越来越多,病人和/或有关单位要求医院和其他医疗卫生或医学研究机构出具英文文书的案例也越来越多。由于这些文件多半用于法律目的,对英语翻译的要求比较高,不仅要求格式规范,而且要求用词专业,表达准确。目前国内尚缺乏有关各种临床医学应用文写作和翻译方面的参考书。

本书的目的是为临床医学本科生、研究生,以及有涉外任务的临床医护人员、有关卫生机构和医学研究机构提供一个各种临床医学应用文的英文翻译模板,以便他们熟悉这些文件的格式、表达方式和常用的专业术语,提高表达和书写能力。为了便于自学,本书对其中一些在公共英语辞典中难以找到的词语、专业术语、表达方式以及有关背景知识等作了注解。每种文书后面提供一篇类似的中文稿件,供读者作练习之用,并配有参考答案。

《临床医学英语应用文阅读与写作》一书共分四个部分:第一部分是英文病历的语言特征,包括病历书写基本用语和病历中的时态运用;第二部分是英文病历书写要求及实例,包括病史和体格检查、病程记录、病理报告、辅助检查、手术记录、会诊记录以及出院小结等;第三部分是各类医学证明,如病情证明、出生证明、伤残鉴定证明等;第四部分是附录,包括练习答案、医院常见表格、医院常用标识以及实验室常用测量值。

本书正文所提供的资料多半来自英语国家医院和有关卫生医疗机构的原始文

件,具有较高的参照性。为了保持其真实性,本书保留了文件中的一些拼写错误、文法错误或不当,有的地方做了适当说明。为了保护隐私,本书对文件中具有特征性的描述作了修改,如病人姓名、年龄、住址以及有关医院的名称等。

临床医学文书涉及面非常广,一本书不可能包罗万象。同时,由于条件所限,我们没有能够收集到更多、更典型、更具有示范作用的资料。我们恳请广大读者提出宝贵意见,或为我们提供这方面的原始资料,以便我们对本书进行不断的补充、更新和完善。

编 者

2010 年 12 月

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# 第一章 英文病历的语言特征

## 一、病历书写基本用语

### 1. 病人和家属描述

- ⌘ 陈述 tell, state, claim, assert, describe, say
- ⌘ 认为 think, feel, believe, suspect
- ⌘ 根据, 声称 according to
- ⌘ 根据所忆 to the best of one's memory, as one's recall
- ⌘ 就其所知 to one's knowledge, as far as one knows
- ⌘ 主诉的表示方法

#### (1) 症状 + for + 时间

胸痛 3 小时 chest pain for 3 hours

#### (2) 症状 + of + 时间

恶心呕吐 4 天 nausea and vomiting of 4 days duration

#### (3) 症状 + 时间 + in duration

头痛 2 个月 headache 2 months in duration

#### (4) 时间 + of + 症状

发烧 2 天 a two-day history of fever

#### 例句

(1) The patient stated/claimed/said that he had abdominal pain just after meals.

(2) The patient suspected/thought that he acquired his infection during a journey to the Orchid Island one week ago.

(3) According to the patient's family, he was noted disoriented in time about half a month ago.

(4) The stool was believed tarry.



## 2. 病人发现症状或发病,或做检查发现

⌘ 症状开始 start, begin, appear, occur, develop

⌘ 表现出 manifest

⌘ 注意,发现 note, notice, find, be aware of, feel, complain of

⌘ 遭受 suffer from, experience

⌘ (检查)发现 reveal, show, detect

例句

(1) The patient began to have diarrhea three days ago.

(2) Diarrhea started/developed three days ago.

(3) Brownish pigmentation appeared over the lower limbs.

(4) Initially the patient had poor appetite and nausea, and jaundice became manifested three days later.

(5) An enlarged spleen was noted/found during routine physical examination at school.

(6) The patient was noticed to have elevations of serum creatinine and uric acid at the annual medical checkup.

(7) The patient experienced a gradual onset of pain around the lower back.

(8) A chest x-ray examination revealed/showed an abnormal infiltration (浸润) in the right upper lung.

## 3. 病人就诊、住院、出院、进行检查或处置

⌘ 就医,求诊 call/get/send for a doctor, seek medical advice, consult/see/visit a doctor

⌘ 入院 admission to a hospital, be hospitalized/admitted, enter/present oneself

⌘ 出院 discharge, be discharged from a hospital, leave a hospital

⌘ 复诊 revisit, return visit, follow-up visit

⌘ 进行检查或处置 undergo/do/take a test

例句

(1) The patient sought medical advice for the swelling of his lower extremities.

(2) He entered the hospital/was admitted to the hospital/was hospitalized because of chest discomfort and palpitation for one day.

(3) The patient presented himself to the Emergency Department of the City Hospital complaining of chest pain and dyspnea (呼吸困难) for one hour.

(4) After discharge, the patient was released to a practitioner's care from the general hospital.

(5) A blood test was done/taken, and the result showed 50 mg/dL of blood sugar.

(6) The patient underwent an emergent endoscopy and a gastric ulcer over the body (胃体) was noted.

#### 4. 描述过去健康情形

⌘ 健康状况 healthy, well, poor, ill

⌘ 活力 vigorous, energetic, healthy

⌘ 健壮 robust, strong, stout

⌘ 虚弱、生病 weak, sick, ill, be afflicted with, be indisposed with

⌘ 卧床 be ill in bed, be bedridden, be confined to bed

例句

(1) The patient had been in good health/had been well until two weeks ago when she had severe chest pain, which occurred suddenly after paroxysmal (阵发性的) cough.

(2) The patient had been robust without illness until 2008 when he had the first angina (心绞痛).

(3) The patient had enjoyed an excellent health until two years ago when he experienced occasional chest pain.

(4) The patient has been bed-ridden/confined to bed with paraplegia (偏瘫) since the traffic accident happened to him one year ago.

(5) The patient claimed that he was prone to illness, but had never sought medical advice.

#### 5. 发病时间、发病状况

⌘ 入院前 before/prior to admission/entry/this visit

⌘ 来就诊前 hospitalization, dated back to days ago

⌘ 住院中 during admission/hospitalization/hospital stay

⌘ 突然的 suddenly, abruptly, an abrupt/acute/sudden onset

⌘ 渐渐的 slowly, gradually, insidiously, a gradual onset

例句

(1) Severe headache and high blood pressure developed two days before admission/prior to this entry/hospitalization.

(2) During the three months before entry, the patient experienced progressive loss of weight and appetite.

(3) The onset of abdominal pain can be dated back to one week ago.

(4) The patient had symptoms of hyperthyroidism (甲亢) dating to his late twenties.

(5) The patient experienced an abrupt onset of chest pain and dyspnea.

(6) He had swelling of the lower legs gradually/insidiously.

## 6. 症状部位

⌘ 发生在部位 be located, be situated in/at/over, be felt, be present

⌘ 局限于 be localized, be limited, be restricted, locally

⌘ 全身性的 general, generalized, systemic, the whole body, over the entire body

⌘ 蔓延至、放射至 spread/extend/reach/diffuse/radiate/migrate to

例句

(1) The burning sensation was located/felt in the left lower quadrant of the abdomen.

(2) The reddish skin was limited to the right instep and did not extend above the ankle.

(3) The sharp pain started in the right flank (胁) and radiated to the tight hypochondrium (季肋部) and even down to the scrotum (阴囊).

(4) The pain began in the right temporal area and spread more widely over that side of the head when the severity of pain increased.

## 7. 频率、严重度

⌘ 长期、慢性的 long-term, long-standing, chronic, prolonged

⌘ 短期、急性的、偶尔、发作几次 short-term, brief, a short duration, acute, occasionally, on one occasion, an episode of

⌘ 持续的、时常的 continuously, constantly, persistent, frequently last

⌘ 一时的、间隔的 temporary, transient, fleeting, intermittent, off and on, come and go

⌘ 轻度 mild, slight, a touch of

⌘ 中度 moderate, proper

⌘ 重度 severe, intense, violent, marked

例句

(1) Tarry stool (柏油样大便) persisted over the next five days.

(2) The blood-streak (带血) stool was noticed at least on two occasions.

(3) The headache has become frequent, occurring every five minutes/at intervals of five minutes.

(4) For the past two weeks, the patient has had several paroxysms of dyspnea, which usually occurred at night and lasted for about 15 minutes.

(5) Constipation and diarrhea came alternately.

(6) The epigastralagia (上腹疼痛) gradually increased in severity.

(7) The chest pain, localized mostly over the left lateral chest, decreased in severity or

was minimal when breath was held, but was aggravated by inspiration.

(8) The patient had a slight/touch of cold.

(9) The patient remained gravely ill after cholecystectomy (胆囊摘除), although his jaundice (黄疸) and liver function were not deteriorated.

## 8. 症状的量化及形容

⌘ 量 a little, scanty, plenty of, a large /small amount, weight gain /loss, voluminous, bulky

⌘ 数、次数 a few, small in number, numerous, a large number of, increase/decrease in number

⌘ 大小 be the size of, sized of, diminish/decrease/increase in size/length/width

⌘ 形状、颜色 in shape, shaped, be tinted/tinged with ...

例句

(1) The patient began to have change of his bowel habit characterized by five to seven loose brown stools a day.

(2) After a paroxysmal cough, the patient expectorated (咳出) tablespoonful bloody sputum.

(3) A hen egg-sized lump has been noted on the abdominal wall without change in size or shape for the past ten years.

(4) The patient had intermittent cough for more than 20 years, and began to have a small amount of blood-streaked/-tinged sputum in recent three months.

(5) Pinhead-sized papules (丘疹) initially occurred over the upper arms, increased rapidly in number and spread to the face and trunk.

## 9. 症状的诱因

⌘ 诱发、引起、影响 trigger, cause, precipitate, induce, bring about, incite, provoke, influence, affect

⌘ 无诱因下 with no inducing factors

⌘ 无明显诱因下 under no obvious predisposing causes

⌘ 前因 precede, antecedent

⌘ 倾向 tend to, be apt to, have a tendency to

例句

(1) The patient cannot recall any precipitating/provoking factor of the attack.

(2) The chest pain was inevitably provoked/caused/induced by walking for about 10 minutes and disappeared after taking a rest.

(3) The cramping ache was present constantly in the lower abdomen, unaffected/not influenced by meals or bowel movement.

(4) The patient recalled no preceding cold or tonsillitis (扁桃体炎) before the occurrence of hematuria (血尿).

(5) The patient had a tendency toward cold sweating and dizziness before lunch, which could be relieved by taking a snack.

(6) She tended to fall forward or backward when she closed her eyes.

#### 10. 伴随或相关症状

⌘ 伴随 with, along with, concurrently, coincide with, accompany, simultaneously

⌘ 合并 be accompanied by, be complicated with/by, concur

⌘ 续发 following, be followed by, succeed, ensue

⌘ 相关、有关联 be related to, be associated with

例句

(1) Concurrently, the patient had abdominal pain and diarrhea, in addition to vomiting.

(2) Pedal swelling (足背肿胀) persisted and was unrelated to postures.

(3) The chest pain was closely related to/associated with position, movement, and swallowing.

(4) The cough was followed by dyspnea and a fainting attack few minutes later.

(5) The fracture of the left femur (股骨) was complicated with pulmonary embolism (肺栓塞). /The pulmonary embolism was preceded by a severe fracture of the left femur.

#### 11. 姿势或活动的相关症状

⌘ 运动 on exertion, on exercise

⌘ 排尿 on urination, when voiding

⌘ 仰卧、平躺 a recumbent position, a lying posture, in supine position

⌘ 俯卧 in prone position, pronely, in a ventral decubitus

⌘ 侧卧 on one's right/left decubitus, on side

⌘ 蹲 on squatting

⌘ 弯腰 in a leaning/stooping/redlining position

⌘ 爬楼梯 climbing stairs, ascend flights of stairs

⌘ 受限制 limit, restrict, confine

⌘ 有困难 trouble, difficult

⌘ 受干扰 prevent, disturb, interrupt

⌘ 困扰于 annoy, bother, trouble, be afflicted with

例句

- (1) The patient often felt dizzy when rising suddenly from recumbent or sitting position.
- (2) The backache was mild on standing erect, and could be partially relieved by bending forward.
- (3) The pain could be significantly decreased by lying on his right decubitus.
- (4) Last night the patient sat up in bed, because he was unable to breathe on his back.
- (5) The patient has to squat after walking for several minutes.
- (6) The weakness made the patient difficult in standing up after kneeling for her prayer.
- (7) The knee pain limited his daily jogging.
- (8) Troubled/annoyed with the unexpected fits following the accident, the patient had to quit his job.
- (9) The frequent urge to urinate interrupted/disturbed the patient's sleep.

## 12. 病情变化

- ⌘ 病情变好、缓解、减轻    progressing favorable, doing well, make a favorable progress, relief, remission, palliation, lessen, diminish
- ⌘ 病情恶化    take an unfavorable course, make an unsatisfactory progress, getting worse, aggravate, worsen, an unfavorable progress
- ⌘ 复发    recurrence, relapse, flare-up, recrudescence
- ⌘ 接受治疗    receive /take /undergo treatment, be under treatment, drugs be prescribed

例句

- (1) After the operation, the patient made a favorable progress.
- (2) The pain of the ankle was relieved promptly after the patient took the doctor's prescription.
- (3) In spite of intensive management of his heart failure, the patient's consciousness got worse and was aggravated by pneumonia.
- (4) The leg edema (水肿) subsided gradually after the patient took Prednisolone (泼尼松龙). But, recurrence was noted two weeks after his discontinuation of medicine.
- (5) The activity of systemic lupus erythematosus (红斑狼疮) flared up after three years' quiescence.

## 13. 其他常用英文表达方式

- ⌘ 出生于(出生地)    was born in (birthplace)
- ⌘ 出生后一直生活    have lived in... since birth

- ⌘ 曾(未曾)去过(南方) have (deny having) been to (the south)
- ⌘ 受教育程度(文盲, 小学, 中学, 大学) educational level (illiterate, primary, middle, high grade)
- ⌘ 业余爱好 hobby, be fond of, be keen of, interest
- ⌘ 从事…职业 be engaged in
- ⌘ 卫生习惯和嗜好 health habit and special addiction
- ⌘ 不洁性交(性行为)史 history of unclean coitus/sexual behavior/intercourse
- ⌘ 不吸烟 no smoking, not a smoker
- ⌘ 吸烟30年, 每天2包 have smoked two packages of cigarette a day for 30 years
- ⌘ 戒烟 give up/stop/quit smoking
- ⌘ 停止吸烟 smoking abstinence/withdrawal
- ⌘ 不饮酒/酗酒 no alcohol use/abuse
- ⌘ 偶尔少量饮酒 drink little liquor occasionally
- ⌘ 过度饮酒 drink heavily/too much, alcohol abuse
- ⌘ 每天饮酒1千克 drink/imbibe about 1 kilogram a day
- ⌘ 酒精性饮料 alcoholic beverage
- ⌘ 偏食 food preference, particular with food
- ⌘ 无偏食 no likes or dislikes in food
- ⌘ 偏爱 have partiality for, show favoritism to, be partial to, like, prefer

## 二、病历中的时态运用

### 1. 现病史

#### (1) 现在时

① 一般现在时: 表示一般的真理、职业、人格、习惯和现在的事实、动作或状态, 例如:

- ⌘ Sedentary habits often interfere with health.
- ⌘ He is mentally deranged and disoriented as to time, place and person.
- ⌘ He gets up at 8 every morning.

② 现在进行时: 表示现在某动作正在进行中, 或者当前的一种习惯(通常与 always, constantly 等副词连用), 例如:

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

- ⌘ He is always taking a nap in class.
- ⌘ He is constantly forgetting people's names.
- ⌘ He is forever complaining of headaches.

③ 通常不用进行时的动词:

★不随意动词:

表示知觉, 如 feel, hear, notice, see, smell 等。

⌘ Whenever he has a cold, he can neither taste nor smell.

★表示知识, 如 believe, (dis)agree, doubt, find, forget, know, mind, remember, think, understand 等。

⌘ She does not remember specific scratches which might have preceded the presentations.

★表示感情, 如 desire, despise, disgust, fear, hate, hope, (dis)like, love, prefer, want 等。

⌘ He likes lobster, but it disagrees with him.

★表示继续状态的动词: 表示存在、所有等动词, 如 appear, belong, consist, flow, have, hold, live, look, possess, resemble, seem 等。

⌘ Her fingers and hands are stiff and cyanotic (紫绀的)。

⌘ He has no discomfort and eats well.

(2) 完成时

① 现在完成时

★表示动作的完成或其结果的现在状态, 例如:

⌘ The patient has passed the crisis.

⌘ He has caught cold.

注: 常用的连接副词为: all this while, (not) yet, already, just, now, by this time, today, this week (month, year, etc), hitherto, till now, up to (till) now, recently, lately, of late 等。

比较: 过去时仅表示过去的动作状态; 现在完成时则以表示现在为主。

⌘ He had no appetite for food.

⌘ He has never been treated by a doctor since he was born.

注: 表示经验时, 常用的副词为: ever, before, once, many times, (very) often, seldom, sometimes, in one's time 等。

比较: 同一动词有时表示完了, 有时表示经验, 视其所连用的副词而决定。



⌘ He has just undergone a nephrectomy (肾切除). (表示动作完了)

⌘ He has undergone a nephrectomy once. (表示经验)

★ 表示截至现在为止的动作或状态的继续

⌘ He has been deaf in the left ear since the age of 18 and has experienced slight dizziness on stooping.

⌘ Except for a slight loss of energy, he has always felt well.

⌘ For the past 10 years, he has had persistent and high-pitched tinnitus (耳鸣) in his left ear, consisting a buzzing sensation and, occasionally, the sounds of bells.

注: 常用的连接副词为: since, always, from, for, these, how long 等。

## ② 现在完成进行时

★ 表示以前开始的动作继续到现在状态

⌘ He came here 2 weeks ago, and has been lying sick with a cold since then.

⌘ 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.

★ 表示习惯

⌘ The patient has been smoking excessively.

⌘ She has been chewing a wad of bubble gum all day.

注: 常用的连接副词为: since, for, how long, these, from, always 等。

比较:

⌘ He has been learning medicine for 5 years. (表持续)

⌘ He has learned medicine for 5 years. (表经验)

## 2. 既往病史

多用于过去时,但表示发生在过去某一时间以前的,宜用过去完成时;如果疾病发生的前后关系很明显,或以年代顺序记载时,仍可用过去时。

### (1) 过去时

#### ① 一般过去时

★ 发生于过去某时

⌘ An unknown number of years ago he was said to have pneumonia.

⌘ In addition to the above symptoms, he noted some vague abdominal pain for a couple of months in the past.

⌘ At that time she had a slight nonproductive cough (干咳) and mild exertional dyspnea (用力时感到呼吸困难).