

21世纪大学实用专业英语系列

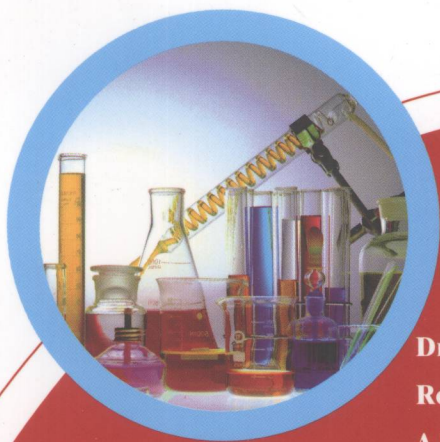


药 学 英 语

Pharmaceutical English

姚家祥 主审

福建生物工程职业技术学院 章国斌 编著



Drug Administration Law of the People's
Republic of China: General Provisions

A Brief Introduction to OTC Drugs

Package Insert: LEXINOR 100 mg

Conversations Often Taking Place in a Pharmacy

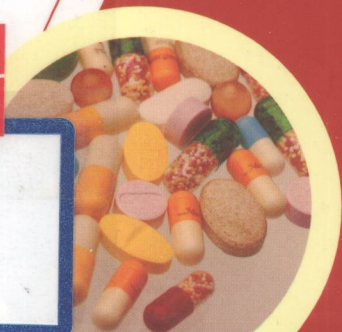
Benzylpenicillin Sodium BP 2000

Aspirin USP 29

Influenza Virus Vaccine 2006-2007 Season

GMP Requirements

 复旦大学出版社



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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

药学英语/章国斌编著. —上海:复旦大学出版社,2007.9
(21世纪大学实用专业英语系列)
ISBN 978-7-309-05538-2

I. 药… II. 章… III. 药理学-英语-高等学校:技术
学校-教材 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2007)第089207号

药学英语

章国斌 编著

出版发行 复旦大学出版社 上海市国权路579号 邮编 200433
86-21-65642857(门市零售)
86-21-65100562(团体订购) 86-21-65109143(外埠邮购)
fupnet@fudanpress.com <http://www.fudanpress.com>

责任编辑 曹凯
总编辑 高若海
出品人 贺圣遂

印刷 杭州钱江彩色印务有限公司
开本 787×960 1/16
印张 18.75
字数 327千
版次 2007年9月第一版第一次印刷
印数 1—3100

书号 ISBN 978-7-309-05538-2/H·1121
定价 27.00元

如有印装质量问题,请向复旦大学出版社发行部调换。

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编写说明

随着改革开放的进程,我国的高等教育已由精英化转向全民化,全国原有的17所医药中等职业学校中,已有13所院校近年来分别升格或改制为高等职业技术学院或二级学院。鉴于医药类高职高专层次的教育一直未能形成自身的规范化教材,长期存在着借用本科教材的被动局面,编者编写了这本供医药类高职高专教学使用的专业英语教材《药学英语》。

在本教材的编写过程中注重教材的科学性、完整性、时代性和新颖性,体现现代医药高职高专和职业教育的特点,努力做到深入浅出、突出重点、简明扼要、条理清晰。为了在有限的课文范围内介绍本学科的英语表达知识,在各课后均附有各种文体的阅读技巧和相关的背景知识介绍,力求通过有限的课文教学,尽可能让学生掌握专业英语文体的写作特点和词汇,以提高学生今后借助工具书自行阅读药学文献的能力。为了方便学生今后在实际工作中的使用,本书改变了英语教科书仅附英汉词汇表的惯例,增加汉英词汇表,并附有《中华人民共和国药品管理法》(中、英文)、《药品说明书和标签管理规定》、《血液制品管理条例》、《疫苗流通和预防接种管理条例》、《生物制品批签发管理办法》等常用的法律法规。

本书由《中华人民共和国药品管理法》、《OTC简介》、《药品使用说明书》、《药店英语》、《英国药典》、《美国药典》、《中医药简介》、《生物和血液制品》、《后GMP人员素质要求》、《食品安全》等10课组成,可供医药类高职高专院校根据不同专业的需要选择使用。考虑到不同专业可能仅选授与本专业相关的课文而不按课本顺序授课,各课在词汇表中不删除重复的词汇,以避免在不按课本排列顺序教学时出现生词给教学造成麻烦。书后的词汇总表中则删除了重复的词汇,单词按字母顺序排列,后面注明其所在的单元。

姚家祥研究员为本书鼎力主审,许多兄弟单位老师、复旦大学出版社编辑及外籍专家对本书的编写给予了极大的支持和鼓励,并提供了有关资料和宝贵建议,在此表示衷心的感谢。

由于编者的水平有限、编写经验不足,加之时间仓促,书中不妥之处在所难免。恳请使用本教材的读者批评指正。编者将不胜感激,并努力使之完善。

目 录

Unit 1

Text: DRUG ADMINISTRATION LAW OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA; Chapter I General Provisions	1
Supplementary Reading: DRUG ADMINISTRATION LAW OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA; Chapter III Control over Drug Distributors	13

Unit 2

Text: A Brief Introduction to OTC Drugs	18
Supplementary Reading: OTC Drug Facts Label	27

Unit 3

Text: Package Insert: LEXINOR 100 mg	31
Supplementary Reading: Neptunlong	45

Unit 4

Text: Conversations Often Taking Place in a Pharmacy	50
Supplementary Reading: Making an Appointment with a Doctor	65

Unit 5

Text: Benzylpenicillin Sodium ☆ BP 2000	70
Supplementary Reading: Paracetamol ☆ BP 2000	82

Unit 6

Text: Aspirin USP 29	88
Supplementary Reading: Ascorbic Acid Injection USP 29	96

Unit 7

- Text:** A Brief Introduction of Traditional Chinese Medicine 101
Supplementary Reading: Acupuncture 114

Unit 8

- Text:** Influenza Virus Vaccine 2006-2007 Season 119
Supplementary Reading: Safety of Blood Supply 131

Unit 9

- Text:** GMP Requirements 135
Supplementary Reading: Quality Assurance Personnel 144

Unit 10

- Text:** Farm-to-Table Initiatives for Safer Domestic, Imported Food 147
Supplementary Reading: Sampling Produce for Pathogens: Import Survey
Completed, Domestic Begun 157

- 附录 1 《中华人民共和国药品管理法》(中文版) 160
附录 2 《中华人民共和国药品管理法》(英文版) 171
附录 3 《药品说明书和标签管理规定》 189
附录 4 《血液制品管理条例》 192
附录 5 《生物制品批签发管理办法》 195
附录 6 《疫苗流通和预防接种管理条例》 199
Vocabulary 208
汉英词汇总表 232

Unit 1



Text

Order of the President of the People's Republic of China

(No. 45)

The Drug Administration Law of the People's Republic of China, revised at the 20th Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Ninth National People's Congress on February 28, 2001, is hereby promulgated and shall go into effect as of December 1, 2001.

Jiang Zemin
President of the People's Republic of China
February 28, 2001

DRUG ADMINISTRATION LAW OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

(Adopted at the 7th Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Sixth National People's Congress on September 20, 1984, revised at the 20th Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Ninth National People's Congress on February 28, 2001)

Chapter I General Provisions

Article 1 This Law is enacted to strengthen drug administration, to ensure drug quality and safety for human beings, to protect the health of people and their legitimate rights and interests in the use of drugs.

Article 2 All institutions and individuals engaged in research, production, distribution, use, or drug administration in the People's Republic of China shall abide by this Law.

Article 3 The State develops both modern and traditional medicines to give full play to their role in prevention and treatment of diseases and in maintenance of health.

The State protects the resources of natural crude drugs and encourages the cultivation of Chinese crude drugs.

Article 4 The State encourages research and development of new drugs and protects the legitimate rights and interests of citizens, legal bodies and other institutions engaged in this field of endeavor.

Article 5 The drug regulatory department under the State Council shall be responsible for drug administration nationwide. The relevant departments under the State Council shall be responsible for the related administrative work within the limits of their duties.

The drug regulatory departments of the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the Central Government shall be responsible for drug regulation in their administrative areas. The relevant departments of the said people's governments shall be responsible for the related regulatory work within the limits of their duties.

The drug regulatory department under the State Council shall cooperate with the competent departments for comprehensive economic administration under the State Council in implementing pharmaceutical development programs and policies formulated by the State for the pharmaceutical industry.

Article 6 The drug testing institutes established or designated by drug regulatory departments shall undertake the responsibility for drug testing required for conduc-

ting drug review and approval and controlling drug quality in accordance with law.

New Words and Expressions



1. drug /drʌɡ/ *n.* 药, 药物, 成瘾性毒品
2. administration /əd,mɪnɪ'streɪʃən/ *n.* (企业或工商)管理, 行政管理
3. revise /rɪ'vaɪz/ *vt.* 修订, 订正, 校订
4. standing committee /'stændɪŋ kə'mɪtɪ/ 常务委员会
5. congress /'kɒŋɡres/ *n.* 大会(尤指全国最高立法机关), 议会, 国会
6. hereby /,hɪə'baɪ/ *adv.* (用于公文等中)特此, 兹
7. promulgate /'prɒmʌlɡeɪt/ *vt.* 颁布, 公布, 发布, 传播(思想、信仰、知识)等
8. adopt /ə'dɒpt/ *vt.* 正式通过, 批准, 采纳, 采用
9. chapter /'tʃæptə(r)/ *n.* (书等的)章, 回, 篇
10. provision /prəʊ'vɪʒən/ *n.* 条文, 条款, 规定
General Provisions 总则
11. article /'ɑ:tɪkəl/ *n.* (契约、条约、法规等的)条款, 条文, 条目
12. enact /ɪ'nækt/ *vt.* 制定(法律), 通过(法案等), 颁布, 发布(法令、命令等)
13. strengthen /'streŋθən/ *vt.* 加强, 巩固
14. legitimate /lɪ'dʒɪtɪmət/ *adj.* 合法的, 法律认可的, 正当的, 合理的
15. institution /,ɪnstɪ'tju:ʃən/ *n.* (教育、医疗、慈善等的)社会公共机构
16. distribute /dɪ'strɪbjʊ:t/ *vt.* 分发, 分送, 分配
distribution /,dɪstrɪ'bju:ʃən/ *n.*
17. abide /ə'baɪd/ (abode /ə'bəʊd/ 或 abided) *vt.* 忍受
abide by 遵守(法律、规定等), 信守(诺言等)
18. tradition /trə'dɪʃən/ *n.* 传统, 传统的思想(或信仰、习俗等)

- | | |
|---|---|
| traditional medicines | 传统医药 |
| 19. prevent /prɪ'vent/ <i>vt.</i>
prevention /prɪ'venʃən/ <i>n.</i> | 预防,阻止,妨碍 |
| 20. maintain /meɪn'teɪn/ <i>vt.</i>
maintenance /'meɪntənəns/ <i>n.</i> | 维持,保持,使继续,维修,维护
维持,保持,维修,保养 |
| 21. crude /kruːd/ <i>adj.</i> | 天然的,未经加工的,简陋的,粗糙的 |
| 22. cultivate /'kʌltɪveɪt/ <i>vt.</i>
cultivation /'kʌltɪ'veɪʃən/ <i>n.</i> | 耕作,种植,栽培 |
| 23. legal body /'liːgəl 'bɒdɪ/ | 法人(团体) |
| 24. endeavor /ɪn'devə(r)/ <i>vi. & n.</i> | (为达到某一目的而)努力,尝试 |
| 25. council /'kaʊnsəl/ <i>n.</i>
State Council | 会议,政务委员会,议会
国务院 |
| 26. relevant /'reləvənt/ <i>adj.</i> | 相关的,有关的,适宜的 |
| 27. autonomous /ɔː'tɒnəməs/ <i>adj.</i>
autonomous region | 自治的
自治区 |
| 28. municipality /mjuːnɪsɪ'pælətɪ/ <i>n.</i> | 直辖市 |
| 29. said /sed/ <i>adj.</i> | 上述的,该(主要用于合同、起诉状等中) |
| 30. cooperate /kəʊ'ɒpəreɪt/ <i>vi.</i>
cooperation /kəʊ'ɒpə'reɪʃən/ <i>n.</i> | 合作,协作,配合 |
| 31. competent /'kɒmpɪtənt/ <i>adj.</i> | 合格的,合适的,[律]有法定资格的(本文中意为“主管的”) |
| 32. comprehensive /'kɒmprɪ'hensɪv/ <i>adj.</i> | 广泛的,综合的 |
| 33. implement /'ɪmplɪmənt/ <i>vt.</i> | 执行,履行,使生效 |
| 34. pharmaceutical /'fɑːmə'sjuːtɪkəl/ <i>adj.</i>
pharmacy /'fɑːməsɪ/ <i>n.</i>
pharmacist /'fɑːməsɪst/ <i>n.</i> | 药剂(师)的,制药的,药用的
药剂学,药学,药房,药店
药(剂)师,调剂员 |
| 35. formulate /'fɔːmjuleɪt/ <i>vt.</i> | 制定(或规划)(政策、制度等),构想出(计划、方法等) |
| 36. designate /'dezɪɡneɪt/ <i>vt.</i> | 标明,明确,指定,表明 |
| 37. accordance /ə'kɔːdəns/ <i>n.</i>
in accordance with | 一致,符合,和谐,授予,给予
按照,依照,根据 |

Notes to the Text



1. The Drug Administration Law of the People's Republic of China, revised at the 20th Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Ninth National People's Congress on February 28, 2001, is hereby promulgated and shall go into effect as of December 1, 2001.

句中 The Drug Administration Law of the People's Republic of China... is hereby promulgated and shall go into effect as of December 1, 2001 是整个句子的主要成分,译为:《中华人民共和国药品管理法》特此公布,并于2001年12月1日生效。

go into effect: 生效

两个逗号之间的是分词短语,代替了一个非限制性定语从句,相当于 which was revised at the 20th Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Ninth National People's Congress on February 28, 2001, 译为:该法已在2001年2月28日全国人民代表大会常务委员会上通过修订。

2. DRUG ADMINISTRATION LAW OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA:《中华人民共和国药品管理法》
3. Adopted at the 7th Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Sixth National People's Congress on September 20, 1984, revised at the 20th Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Ninth National People's Congress on February 28, 2001.

该段落由两个分词短语组成,第一个分词短语 adopted...是主要成分,相当于 The law was adopted at..., 译为:该法于……被通过;第二个分词短语 revised...是并列状语从句,相当于 and it was revised at..., 译为:该法于……通过后,又在……经过修正。

4. This Law is enacted to strengthen drug administration, to ensure drug quality and safety for human beings, to protect the health of people and their legitimate rights and interests in the use of drugs.

This Law is enacted 后连续用了 to strengthen, to ensure, to protect 三个不定式短语,表示立法的目的,译为:为了加强……为了保证……为了维护……

5. All institutions and individuals engaged in...

engaged in... 是一个分词短语,相当于 All institutions and individuals that are engaged in...。

are engaged in = are involved in (with): 从事……

6. The State develops both modern and traditional medicines to give full play to their role in prevention and treatment of diseases and in maintenance of health.

The State develops both modern and traditional medicines...: 国家既发展现代药品,也发展传统药品。

develop both... and...: 既发展……也发展……

to play one's role in: 在……中发挥作用

7. citizens, legal bodies and other institutions engaged in this field of endeavor: 从事此项工作的(指前述的研究和开发新药)公民、法人和其他机构 field 意为“领域”,endeavor 意为“努力”。

8. The drug regulatory department under the State Council shall be responsible for drug administration nationwide. 全句可译为:国务院下属的药品监督管理部门,主管全国的药品监督管理工作。

The drug regulatory department under the State Council: 国务院下属的药品监管部门

句中 under 是形容词,意思为“在其下的”。

be responsible for: 对……负责,承担……的责任

9. the related administrative work within the limits of their duties
the related administrative work: 有关的监督管理工作
within the limits of their duties: 在他们各自的职责范围内

10. The relevant departments of the said people's governments shall be responsible for the related regulatory work within the limits of their duties. 整句可译为:上述(即:省、自治区、直辖市)人民政府的有关部门应在各自的职责范围内负责(与药品)有关的监督管理工作。

The relevant departments of the said people's governments: 上述人民政府的相关部门

11. The drug regulatory department under the State Council shall cooperate with the competent departments for comprehensive economic administration under the State Council in implementing pharmaceutical development programs and policies formulated by the State for the pharmaceutical industry.



cooperate with the competent departments: 与主管部门合作;配合主管部门
for comprehensive economic administration 是介词短语,后置做定语,修饰
departments for comprehensive economic administration (负责经济综合管理
的部门)。

in implementing pharmaceutical development programs and policies formula-
ted by the State for the pharmaceutical industry 是介词短语做状语,表示配
合的领域,译为:(在)执行国家制定的药品行业发展规划和政策(领域,方
面)。

12. The drug testing institutes established or designated by drug regulatory depart-
ments

established or designated by drug regulatory departments 是两个并列的过去
分词短语代替定语从句,修饰 the drug testing institutes (药品检验机构)。
完整的句子是:the drug testing institutes (that are) established or designated
by drug regulatory departments 由药品监督管理部门设置或指定的药品检
验机构

13. ... undertake the responsibility for drug testing required for conducting drug
review and approval and controlling drug quality in accordance with law.

required for conducting drug review and approval 是分词短语,代替定语从句
修饰 drug testing (药品检验)。

... undertake drug testing (which is) required for conducting drug review and
approval and controlling drug quality, 译为:……承担药品审批和药品质量
控制所需的药品检验工作。

in accordance with law = according to law: 依据法律



Exercises

1. Choose the best answer to complete each statement below according to
the text.

1. The Drug Administration Law of the People's Republic of China came into
effect on _____.
- a. February 28, 2001 b. December 1, 2001 c. September 20, 1984
2. _____ are engaged in research, production, distribution, use, or
drug administration in the People's Republic of China shall abide by this

Law.

- a. All those that b. All those c. Everybody who
3. The drug regulatory department under the State Council shall _____ drug administration nationwide.
- a. take responsible for
b. take responsible to
c. take the responsibility for
4. The drug regulatory department under the State Council shall cooperate with the competent departments for comprehensive economic administration under the State Council _____ pharmaceutical development programs and policies formulated by the State for the pharmaceutical industry.
- a. in order to carry out b. in order that c. so as to met
5. The drug testing institutes established or designated by drug regulatory departments shall undertake the responsibility for drug testing _____ for conducting drug review and approval and controlling drug quality in accordance with law.
- a. requiring b. to be require c. that is required

II. Translate the following into Chinese.

Article 7 The establishment of a drug manufacturer^① shall be subject to approval by the local drug regulatory department of the people's government of the province, autonomous region or municipality directly under the Central Government and be granted the Drug Manufacturing Certificate, and, with the certificate, the manufacturer shall be registered with the administrative department for industry and commerce. No one may manufacture drugs without the certificate.

The valid term and the scope of manufacturing shall be indicated in the Drug Manufacturing Certificate. For renewal of the certificate on expiration, reexamination^② is required.

When giving approval to the establishment of a new manufacturer, the drug regulatory department shall see to it that, apart from the requirements specified by the provisions in Article 8 of this Law that should be met, the

pharmaceutical development programs and policies formulated by the State for the pharmaceutical industry are conformed to and duplicate^③ construction is prevented.

注: ① manufacturer 制造企业 ② reexamination 重新审查 ③ duplicate 重复的

法律英语的文体特点

法律英语是以英语共同语为基础、在立法和司法等活动中形成和使用的具有法律专业特点的语言。因此,在法律英语中不仅有众多的具有法律专门意义的特殊词汇,而且由于规定人们权利和义务的法律、法令或契约等法律文书所表述的内容必须准确、严密、客观和规范,不容许丝毫的引申、推理或抒发和表达感情,因而在法律英语中又形成了许多其特有的句法特点,这些词法和句法特点在翻译过程中必须受到充分重视。下面我们从词汇、词类使用和句型结构三方面来考察法律英语的文体特点。

一、法律英语的文体特点之一:法律英语词汇

1. 用词:庄重、规范、书面语较多

法律是掌握国家政权的阶级、集团的意志体现,它有鲜明的政策性、权威性。为了维护法律的严肃性,法律、法规遣词造句力求准确,用词正式,语意严谨。不像文学作品那样,有华丽的词藻和丰富的修饰语,也不可能使用比喻、夸张和委婉语气。

Article 1 This Law is enacted to strengthen drug administration, to ensure drug quality and safety for human beings, to protect the health of people and their legitimate rights and interests in the use of drugs.

第一条 为加强药品监督管理,保证药品质量,保障人体用药安全,维护人民身体健康和用药的合法权益,特制定本法。

本句的 enact, legitimate 等词都是非常正规的书面语,没有任何修饰或夸张成分。

2. 运用成对词和近义词

在各种法律条文中,我们可以常见到以下的类似用法:rights and interests

(权益), institutions and individuals(团体与个人), research and develop(研究与开发), both modern and traditional(现代与传统的), sign and issue(签发), 这些词表示固定的意义, 使用和翻译时不能随意拆开。

3. 大量使用命令词和情态动词

由于法律、法规代表统治阶级的意志, 表现司法主体对司法客体的行为制约和义务规定, 它通常要求司法客体“必须”、“可以”、“应该”或“不许”、“不能”、“不得”做什么, 用词通常带命令语气。

读者可以在本课及补充阅读部分的各条款中看到 shall 重复了 22 次, may 重复了 4 次, should 使用了 1 次。

二、法律英语的文体特点之二: 词类的使用特点

在词类的选用上, 法律英语也有其独特之处。

1. 代词

由于法律条文的严密性, 因而对代词的使用非常谨慎, 尽可能少地使用代词, 尤其是指示代词、不定代词等。无人称代词 it 在法律英语中除用于作形式主语、宾语的语句中外, 一般少用。而普通英语正好相反, 为了避免词的重复出现或使句子更加简洁, 常多用代词。例如, 在《中华人民共和国药品管理法》中, the drug regulatory department under the State Council(国务院药品监督管理部门)等名词短语多次重复, 而不像在普通文章中, 第一次出现时用名词, 再次出现一般要用代词。

2. 名词

法律英语的名词复数一般都是规则变化, 很少出现不规则变化的名词复数。在法律条文中抽象名词居多。当名词用作主语或宾语的中心词时, 其限定词语多。因而名词在法律英语中所出现的频率比其他任何词性所出现的频率都高, 甚至在有些条文中不用动词, 只用名词短语来表述其法律条文或法律概念。请看以下例句:

Article 15 A drug distributor to be established shall meet the following requirements:

- (1) having legally qualified pharmaceutical professionals;
- (2) having the business operation premises, equipment, warehouses and hygienic environment required for drug distribution;
- (3) having the units or personnel for quality control over the drugs to be dis-

tributed; and

- (4) having rules and regulations to ensure the quality of the drugs to be distributed.

此处连续用了4个动名词短语。

3. 动词

法律语言的社会功能使得法律英语动词使用的语气、语态与时态与普通英语有所区别。法律的强制性使得祈使语句在法律英语很普遍, shall, may, must, be to 的使用频率很高。法律的施动性使得被动语态在法律英语中广为使用,正式的法律法规的法律英语中,一般现在时、现在完成时和一般将来时用得比较多,而案例和律师陈述中,一般过去时用得比较多。

4. 形容词和副词

由于法律英语文体要求其语言多为客观描述性与解释性,所以很少使用表示程度强烈的形容词和副词,尤其是 very, quite, rather 极为少用。

三、法律英语的文体特点之三:句法结构特点

1. 陈述句的使用

众所周知,根据句子使用目的的不同,英语句子可以分为陈述句、疑问句、祈使句和感叹句四大类。由于法律文书是用来确认法律关系、贯彻法律条令、规定人们的权利和义务以及陈述案件事实的专用公文,所以法律英语的基本句式通常是陈述句结构。

2. 完整句的使用

由于法律文书结构的完整性和表意的严密性,在法律英语句子的使用中,一般采用主语、谓语都具备的完全主谓句,即完整句,通常不使用省略句或单部句,以免造成因省略或句子缺省而出现歧义讹误,甚至被人任意歪曲。

3. 长句的使用

法律英语的句法特点是和法律英语的文体特征密切相连的。正式的法律条规和文本中由于对中心词的限定过多,对某一法律概念成立的条件限定很多,所以法律英语的长句居多,短句少,引语少。

4. 状语分句的使用

法律文书中关于义务部分的陈述是至关重要的,它是享受权利的前提和条件。在法律英语中关于义务的陈述表现在句子结构上,往往使用条件状语分句或让步状语分句,从而成为法律英语长句多的主要原因。