

# 道奇 随笔

黄道奇 著

花城出版社

# 道奇 随笔

黄道奇 著

花城出版社

(吉)新登字 13 号

责任编辑:李静爱

封面设计:郝久利

医 用 英 语 教 材

郝久利

---

延边大学出版社出版发行

(吉林省延吉市延边大学院内)

长春和丰彩色印刷厂印刷

---

开本:850×1168毫米 1/32      印张:17.25

字数:432千字      印数:1—3500

1993年8月第1版

1993年8月第1次印刷

---

ISBN 7-5634-0604-2/R·6

(上、下) 定价:15.00元

## Contents

Lesson One .....	(1)
1. Text; Digestion and Absorption of Nutrients during Diarrhoea	
2. Dialogue; Diarrhoea	
3. Reading Passage; Childhood Vomiting	
Lesson Two .....	(12)
1. Text; Influenza	
2. Dialogue; A Patient with Influenza	
3. Reading Passage; Acute Tonsillitis	
Lesson Three .....	(26)
1. Text; Duodenal Ulcer	
2. Dialogue; Duodenal Ulcer	
3. Reading Passage; Pneumococcal Pneumonia	
Lesson Four .....	(47)
1. Text; Chronic Hepatitis	
2. Dialogue; Chronic Hepatitis	
3. Reading Passage; Bacillary Dysentery	
Lesson Five .....	(63)
1. Text; Tuberculous Meningitis	
2. Dialogue; Tuberculous Meningitis	
3. Reading Passage; viral Encephalitis	
Lesson Six .....	(77)
1. Text; Tuberculosis	
2. Dialogue; Pulmonary Tuberculosis	
3. Reading Passage; Dengue	
Lesson Seven .....	(93)
1. Text; Heart Failure	

2. Dialogue: Heart Trouble	
3. Reading passage: Clinical Assessment of Anemia	
Lesson Eight .....	(106)
1. Text: The Three AIDS-related Epidemics	
2. Dialogue: A Threatening Disease—AIDS	
3. Reading Passage: HIV Transmission	
Lesson Nine .....	(120)
1. Text: Measles (Rubeola)	
2. Dialogue: Measles	
3. Reading Passage: Mumps	
Lesson Ten .....	(136)
1. Text: Acute Appendicitis	
2. Dialogue: Appendicitis	
3. Reading Passage: Mechanical Intestinal Obstruction	
Lesson Eleven .....	(151)
1. Text: Carcinoma of the stomach	
2. Dialogue: Cancer of the stomach	
3. Reading Passage: Anesthesia	
Lesson Twelve .....	(171)
1. Text: Acute Mastitis and Breast Abscess	
2. Dialogue: A Lump in the Breast	
3. Reading passage: Clinical Characteristics of Cervical carcinoma	
Lesson Thirteen .....	(183)
1. Text: chronic Urethritis	
2. Dialogue: Vaginal Infection	
3. Reading Passage: Vaginitis	
Lesson Fourteen .....	(196)
1. Text: Low Forceps Delivery	

2. Dialogue: Vaginal Bleeding	
3. Reading Passage: Dilatation and Curettage of the Uterus	
Lesson Fifteen .....	(208)
1. Text: Acupuncture Awaits Further Investigation	
2. Dialogue: Pain of the Joints	
3. Reading Passage: Historical Perspective of Acupuncture	
Appendix .....	(218)
Translation .....	(248)
Vocabulary .....	(299)

## Lesson One

### Text

#### Digestion and Absorption of Nutrients during Diarrhoea

Most foods are adequately digested during acute diarrhoea and the absorption of fats, proteins and carbohydrates is only moderately decreased, despite frequent watery or bloody stools. Thus, when children with diarrhoea are fed an adequate diet, enough of the nutrients are utilized to prevent weight loss and even to sustain growth. Moreover, the amount of stool lost and the duration of the illness are usually not appreciably increased when food is given. When breast-feeding is continued throughout the illness, the number or volume of stools and the duration of diarrhoea are actually decreased. Feeding during diarrhoea is therefore beneficial, because it prevents weight loss, supports continued growth, and may hasten recovery.

Equally, starving a child during diarrhoea is dangerous, as it always causes the child's nutritional status to deteriorate. Withholding food causes weight loss, stops growth and makes any existing malnutrition worse. It also delays the repair of the damaged intestinal lining and the return of its ability to produce certain digestive enzymes. This may lead to other problems, such as prolonged malabsorption of various nutrients and/or persistent diarrhoea. With the exception of the brief period of rehydration for children who have become dehydrated, food should never be withheld during diarrhoea.

Rehydration and early feeding should be combined in the management of acute diarrhoea. Rehydration, including oral rehydration

therapy, replaces the water and salts that are lost during diarrhoea. Rehydration also helps the appetite to return more rapidly and shortens the duration of vomiting, making it possible to resume feeding sooner. Feeding provides energy and specific nutrients, which prevent nutritional damage, help to repair the intestinal lining, and possibly reduce the risk of persistent diarrhoea. Home-made starch-based solutions, such as undiluted cereal gruels or some soups, are usually well digested during acute diarrhoea and can be used to replace lost fluids. However, they are not rich in energy, thus, other energy-rich foods must also be given to ensure an adequate intake of calories.

## New Words

digestion [di'dʒestʃən] n. 消化  
 absorption [əb'sɔ:pʃən] n. 吸收  
 nutrient ['nju:triənt] n. 营养品  
 adequately ['ædikwitli] ad. 适当地, 充分地  
 digest [di'dʒest] v. 消化  
 protein ['prəuti:n] n. 蛋白质  
 carbohydrate ['ka:bou'haidreit] n. 碳水化合物  
 despite [dis'pait] prep. 不管, 尽管  
 bloody ['blʌdi] a. 有血的  
 feed [fi:d] (fed [fed]) v. 喂, 饲养  
 utilize ['ju:tilaiz] v. 利用  
 loss [lɒs] v. 丧失

sustain [səs'tein] v. 持续, 遭受  
 growth [grəʊθ] n. 生长, 发育  
 lose [lu:z] (lost [lɒst]) v. 丧失  
 appreciably [ə'pri:fiəbli] ad. 可估计地, 可以看到地  
 beneficial ['beni'fiʃəl] a. 有利的, 有益的  
 support [sə'pɔ:t] v. 支承, 支持, 维持  
 hasten ['heisn] v. 促进, 加速  
 recovery [ri'kʌvəri] n. 痊愈, 恢复  
 equally ['i:kwəli] ad. 相同地, 平均地  
 starve [sta:v] v. 使挨饿



dangerous [ˌdeɪndʒrəs] n. 危险的

status [ˈsteɪtəs] n. 情况, 状况, 地位

deteriorate [diˈtɪəriəreɪt] v. 使恶化, 退化

withhold [wɪðˈhould] v (with-

held [wɪðˈheld] v. 抑制, 阻止

delay [diˈlei] v. 耽搁, 推迟

repair [riˈpeə] v. n. 修补, 恢复, 修复

intestinal [ɪnˈtestɪnəl] a. 肠的

lining [ˈlaɪnɪŋ] n. 衬里

digestive [dɪˈdʒestɪv] a. 消化的, 助消化的

enzyme [ˈenzaim] n. 酶

prolong = [prəˈlɒŋ] v. 延长, 拖延

various [ˈvɛəriəs] a. 各种各样的, 多方面的

exception [ɪkˈsepʃən] n. 例外, 除外

brief [briːf] a. 短暂的

period [ˈpiəriəd] n. 时期, 期间

rehydration [ˈriːˈhaɪdreɪʃən] n. 再水化

dehydrate [diːˈhaɪdreɪt] v. 使脱水

combine [kəmˈbeɪn] v. 使结合  
management [ˈmænɪdʒmənt] n. 管理, 处理

replace [riːˈpleɪs] v. 使恢复, 取代, 更换

shorten [ˈʃɔːtn] v. 缩短

resume [riˈzjuːm] v. 恢复, 收回

provide [prəˈvaɪd] v. 提供

energy [ˈenədʒi] n. 活力, 能量  
home-made a. 家里做的, 本国制的

starch [stɑːtʃ] n. 淀粉

undiluted [ˈʌndaɪˈljʊːtɪd] a. 未经冲淡的, 没有搀杂的, 纯粹的  
cereal [ˈsiəriəl] a. 谷类的 n. 谷类

gruel [ɡruəl] n. 粥

soup [su:p] n. 汤

calorie [ˈkæləri] n. 卡

## Phrases & Expressions

1. lead to 导致

2. with the exception of 除...之外

3. make...possible 使...成为可能
4. be rich in 富有

## Notes

1. Thus, when children with diarrhoea are fed an adequate diet ...

因此，当给腹泻儿童喂了足够的食物时…。

本句中 with diarrhoea 这一介词短语可理解为 who are afflicted with diarrhoea，在句中做定语，修饰 children.

2. Starving a child during diarrhoea is dangerous.

在腹泻期间让孩子挨饿是危险的。

本句中，Starving a child during diarrhoea 是动名词短语在句中做主语，动名词短语做主语时看作单数。

3. ...and the return of its ability to produce certain digestive enzymes.

…和恢复生产某些消化酶的能力。

本句中，to produce certain digestive enzymes 在句中做定语修饰 ability. 在英语中有些形容词后跟动词不定式，当这些形容词派生或转化而成的抽象名词也用不定式作定语。如：curiosity, eagerness, impatience, reluctance, etc.

4. ...making it possible to resume feeding sooner. ...使尽快恢复进食成为可能。

本句中这一分词短语在整个句子中做状语。it 在分词短语中做形式宾语，真正的宾语是动词不定式 to resume feeding sooner. 在英语中动词不定式做宾语并同时有补足语时，用 it 来代替动词不定式，把动词不定式放在补语的后面。

## Exercises

- I. Answer the following questions according to the text:

1. Is it necessary to feed children when they catch diarrhoea?
2. What is the importance of feeding children with diarrhoea?
3. Is it dangerous to starve a child during diarrhoea?
4. What is the consequence of starving a child during diarrhoea?
5. What should early feeding be combined in the management of acute diarrhoea?
6. Why is rehydration important?

I. Rearrange the words in each sentence.

1. during acute diarrhoea, are adequately digested, most foods
2. the amount of stool lost, are usually not appreciably increased, and the duration of the illness, when food is given
3. with holding food causes weight loss, any existing malnutrition worse, and makes, stops growth
4. in the management of acute diarrhoea, rehydration and early feeding, should be combined
5. it also delays the repair of the damaged intestinal lining, to produce certain digestive enzymes, and the return of its ability
6. must also be given, thus, to ensure an adequate intake of calories, other energy-rich foods

II. Mini-talks

1. A: Despite my husband's serious illness, he goes to work every day.  
B: You'd better persuade him to have a rest.

- A: I tried. But in vain.
- B: At least you can insist that he go to see a doctor.
2. A: Do you often go to the zoo to feed monkeys bananas?
- B: No, if I had bananas, I would feed my child.
- A: Why do you say that?
- B: Because I am broke.
3. A: Diarrhoea prevented our English teacher from going to work.
- A: Has he found someone to teach instead of him?
- B: Yes, but that teacher's lecture is boring.
- B: I don't like boring lectures either.
4. A: I have a bad cold and feel hot.
- B: Have you taken any medicine?
- A: No, it is said that there is no need to take medicine when you have a cold.
- B: But a long period of fever can lead to pneumonia.
5. A: It's best to combine theory with practice.
- B: You're right as the theory comes from practice.
- A: But some people only like to read books. They think knowledge comes simply from books.
- B: No wonder more and more people aren't able to apply their knowledge.
6. A: How can I learn English?
- B: In my opinion, practice can make it possible to learn it quickly.
- A: Is that all?
- B: No, I can explain more in detail this evening if you have time.
- A: Thank you for your offer.

7. A: Our country is rich in fresh water.  
B: Why are you proud of that?  
A: You know, many people and animals in Africa die or suffer from thirst every year.  
B: Now, I see.
8. A: Energy resources are scarce now. What will we do with power?  
B: Don't worry. Wind, water, sunlight, etc can be utilized to generate electricity.  
A: How do you know that?  
B: Because it is my speciality.

## Dialogue

### Diarrhoea

Mother: My child has diarrhoea, doctor.

Doctor: When did it begin?

M: Two days ago.

D: How many times does it happen each day? Is his stool watery or bloody?

M: It happens about five times a day. The stools are quite loose.

D: Have you fed him anything?

M: No, only a little milk.

D: Starving him is dangerous, as it may cause weight loss, stop growth and make any existing malnutrition worse.

M: But I was told that it's better not to feed anything to a child when he has diarrhoea.

D: Yes, we thought so before. But now it has been proven when

a child with diarrhoea is fed an adequate diet, enough of the nutrients are utilized to prevent weight loss and even to sustain growth.

M: I see. Then what should I do for my child?

D: You should feed him thick cereal gruels, or some soups, because they are usually easily digested during diarrhoea, and can compensate for lost fluids.

M: Anything else?

D: You may feed him other energy—rich foods to ensure an intake of adequate calories.

M: Thank you, doctor. I'll do what you have told me. Good—bye.

D: Good—bye.

## Reading Passage

### Childhood Vomiting

As in the case with infants, this is not a variant of “normal” in children over the age of 2 years, therefore, all children with vomiting must be evaluated. The type of evaluation depends on whether the symptom is acute or long—standing.

#### Chronic Vomiting.

The most common etiology for chronic vomiting in childhood is functional vomiting. When this complaint is made, the major thrust of evaluation should be a physical examination that includes blood pressure, and ocular fundi and visual field examinations. When evaluating this symptom, do not attempt a “full workup.” The following are helpful indicators and should lead to a search for a specific diagnosis. deterioration in health, weight loss, disturbance in

growth pattern, urinary symptoms, neurologic symptoms, pallor, and unilateral abdominal pain. If the above are absent and physical examination is "normal," you are justified in following the child and observing the pattern.

### Functional Vomiting:

Usually the diagnosis of functional vomiting is made as a diagnosis of exclusion. However, an attempt must be made to gather historical data sufficient to support this diagnosis (e.g., evaluate school phobias or stresses in the child's environment).

### Acute Vomiting:

As with younger children, the most common association is with infections, these should be evaluated. In addition, ingestion of unusual substances gains in importance and must always be considered in any child with vomiting.

### Appendicitis

Special mention is made of this condition since in many reported series, more than half the children less than 6 years of age operated on for appendicitis have suffered a ruptured appendix. In order to prevent this, the diagnosis must be considered and made earlier.

## New Words

childhood [ˈtʃaɪldhʊd] n. 幼年, 童年, 早期

evaluate [ɪˈvæljueɪt] v. 估...的价, 评价

depend [dɪˈpend] v. 依靠

long-standing a. 长期间的,

etiology [iːtiˈɒlədʒi] n. 病因学, 病原学

functional [ˈfʌŋkʃənəl] a. 官能的, 机能的,

thrust [θrʌst] n. 插, 猛推

pressure [ˈpreʃə] n. 压力

ocular [ˈɒkjʊlə] a. 眼睛的, 视觉的, 用眼的

fundus [ˈfʌndəs] (〔复〕 fundi [ˈfʌndai]) n. 底, 基底

visual ['vizjuəl] a. 视觉的.

~field. 视野

workup ['wə:kʌp] n. 病情的检查

indicator ['indikiteitə] n. 指示物, 指示器

search [sə:tʃ] v. n. 搜寻, 寻求

deterioration [di'tiəriə'reiʃən] n. 恶化, 退化

disturbance [dis'tɜ:bəns] n. 失调, 障碍

neurologic [ˌnjuərə'lɒdʒik] a. 神经病学的

unilateral ['ju:nilætərəl] a. 一方的, 单方面的, 单侧的

justify ['dʒʌstifai] v. 证明 ... 是正当的,

exclusion [iks'klu:ʒən] n. 排除在外, 排斥

gather [ˈgæðə] v. 搜集

historical [his'tɒrikəl] a. 历史的

的

data ['deitə] datum 的复数, 数据, 资料

size [saiz] n. 尺寸, 大小

phobia [ˈfoubjə] n. (病态的) 恐惧; 憎恶

environment [in'vaiərən'mənt] n. 环境, 周围

association [ə'sousi'eifən] n. 联系, 交际

ingestion [in'dʒestʃən] n. 咽下, 吸收

unusual [ʌn'ju:ʒuəl] a. 不平常的, 独特的

importance [im'pɔ:təns] n. 重要

list [list] n. 表, 目录, 名单

mention ['menʃən] n. v. 提及  
make~of 提及.....

series ['siəri:z] n. 系列, 连续

rupture ['rʌptʃə] n. v. 破裂

## Phrases & Expressions

1. make an attempt 努力尝试

2. operate on sb. 给某人做手术

3. make a diagnosis 下诊断



## Notes

1. As in the case with infants, this is not a variant of “normal” in children over the age of 2 years.

像婴儿的情况一样，两岁以上的小儿呕吐不能视为“正常情况”。

本句中 over 是超过的意思，相当于 more than

2. As with younger children, ...

就像小一些的孩子那样，...

3. ...more than half the children less than 6 years of age operated on for appendicitis have suffered a ruptured appendix.

...一半以上做过阑尾炎手术的 6 岁以下的儿童有阑尾穿孔。