



普通高等教育高职英语系列教材

医护英语

Nursing English

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The Consultation Guidance Nurses in Outpatient Clinic

1. Work under the leadership of head nurses.
2. Be dignified in appearance and pleasant in manner; welcome every patient with a smiling face.
3. Establish the notion of "Patient First"; treat patients in a polite, amiable and considerate way.
4. Have a deep understanding of the specialties of various experts in various fields, as well as various check-up items and instruments.
5. Be able to triage patients on the basis of their illness.
6. Be required to inform the Medical Affairs Department and Nursing Department as well as the medical staff for the timely treatment in case of an emergency.
7. Be responsible for writing a daily statistical report and presenting it to the leadership.
8. Be responsible for performing patients' admitting procedures and leading them into the ward nurses' station and then make the nurses take care of them instead.
9. Assist patients to register, calculate the price, get the medicine, and inform them of the administration of medication.

门诊导医护士岗位职责

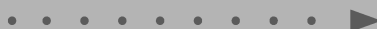
1. 在护士长的领导下展开工作。
2. 仪表端庄,举止大方,面带微笑迎接每一个病人。
3. 树立“病人至上”的观念,语言文明、礼貌待人、态度和蔼、服务周到。
4. 熟悉各科专家的特长及各种检查项目、仪器。
5. 根据病情做好分诊工作。
6. 遇到急需抢救的病人时,除通知医务人员外还要通知医务科、护理部,以便及时组织抢救。
7. 负责每天相关报表的统计和上报。
8. 负责为病人办理入院手续,并引导到病房护士站,交病房护士接待。
9. 协助病人挂号、计价、取药,并告知用药方法。

Unit 1

Introduction Admission



Warm-up



1

Match the Chinese professional titles to their English counterparts.

- | | |
|--------------|----------------------------|
| 1) 医士 | A. Assistant Doctor |
| 2) 儿科主任医师 | B. Nurse-in-charge |
| 3) 牙科主治医师 | C. Assistant Pharmacist |
| 4) 眼科主治医师 | D. Senior Technologist |
| 5) 主任医师(讲课) | E. Professor of Medicine |
| 6) 外科主治医师 | F. Pharmacist-in-charge |
| 7) 主管技师 | G. Technologist-in-charge |
| 8) 药士 | H. Professor of Pediatrics |
| 9) 技士 | I. Surgeon-in-charge |
| 10) 主任技师 | J. Oculist-in-charge |
| 11) 主管药师 | K. Dentist-in-charge |
| 12) 药师 | L. Physician-in-charge |
| 13) 主任药师 | M. Technologist |
| 14) 主管护师 | N. Professor of Nursing |
| 15) 技师 | O. Pharmacist |
| 16) 医师 | P. Nurse Practitioner |
| 17) 主任医师(医疗) | Q. Professor of Pharmacy |
| 18) 主治医师 | R. Technician |
| 19) 主任护师 | S. Professor of Treatment |
| 20) 护士 | T. Doctor |
| 21) 内科主治医师 | U. Doctor-in-charge |
| 22) 妇科主治医师 | V. Gynecologist-in-charge |

2

Vocabulary preparation

registration [ˌredʒɪˈstreɪʃən] *n.* 挂号

wretched [ˈretʃɪd] *adj.* 可怜的;恶劣的

sign-post 路标

gender [ˈdʒendə] *n.* 性别

corridor [ˈkɒrɪdɔ:(r)] *n.* 走廊;通道

provide [prəˈvaɪd] *vi.* 供给,提供 *vt.* 提供

numerous [ˈnju:mərəs] *adj.* 为数众多的,许多

transfusion [trænsˈfju:ʒən] *n.* [医]输血(法);输液(法)

viewpoint [ˈvju:pɔɪnt] *n.* 观点,看法

I. V. (Intravenous [ɪntrəˈvi:nəs] injection [ɪnˈdʒekʃən])
静脉注射

supervise [ˈsju:pəvaɪz] *vt.* 监督;管理;指导

facility [fəˈsɪlɪti] *n.* 设施,设备;灵巧,容易,熟练

critically [ˈkrɪtɪkəli] *adv.* 危急地

intensive [ɪnˈtensɪv] *adj.* 深入细致的,透彻的

dedicated [ˈdedɪkeɪt] *adj.* 献身的;一心一意的;热诚的

monitor [ˈmɒnɪtə] *n.* 监督器,级长,监听员;[计算机]显示器,监视器 *v.* 监视,监听,监督

commemorate [kəˈmeməreɪt] *v.* 纪念,庆祝

hygiene [ˈhaɪdʒi:n] *n.* 卫生

unsanitary [ˈʌnˈsænitəri] *adj.* 不卫生的,有碍健康的,不健康的

hail [heɪl] *n.* 冰雹;致敬,招呼 *v.* 下冰雹;
向……欢呼,致敬,招呼 *int.* 万岁! 欢迎

3

Main phrases

run a high fever

发高烧

register with

挂(某科)的号

be in close contact with

与……密切接触

around the clock

整天整夜,日以继夜地

work out

产生预期结果,算出

Situational Dialogues

1

Try to make out the following sections by putting Chinese into English.

Sample A

Patient: (To the nurse)Excuse me, where should I queue up to register?

Nurse: _____

刚来就诊的请在此排队
(pointing to the line)。挂
号费一元,在那里付费后
他们会给您一张挂号单。
请您填好后再交给我。

(The patient queues up, and shortly reaches the window. After getting a card and filling it in, the patient takes it back to the desk.)

Nurse: _____

您哪里不舒服?

Patient: Since this morning I've had a high temperature, and I feel wretched.

Nurse: _____

如果是这样,您最好到内
科就诊。

Patient: Which way should I go?

Nurse: _____

上二楼,在右边您可以看见路标指示。把您的挂号单交给医生。

Patient: Is it very busy?

Nurse: _____

一般是那样,不过今天您很幸运。

Patient: Oh, good. Thank you. (The patient goes to the second floor.)

Sample B

Nurse: Good morning.

Patient: _____

早上好!

Nurse: What seems to be the problem?

Patient: _____

我一直发高烧,感觉非常难受。

Nurse: How long have you had the problem?

Patient: _____

从昨晚开始的。

Nurse: Well, have you ever been here before?

Patient: _____

事实上,我刚来这个城市。

Nurse: OK. In that case, you have to fill in this registration card. Your age, gender, address and things like that.

Patient: _____

没问题。那么请问我该挂哪个科室的号呢?

Nurse: You'd better go to the medical department.

Patient: _____

这是我的挂号单。

Nurse: Thank you. The registration fee is one yuan.

Patient: _____

好的。但是,能告诉我怎么去内科吗?

Nurse: Take the lift to the third floor and then make a left turn. Go along the corridor until you see the sign on your right.

Patient: _____

谢谢!

Nurse: You're welcome.

2

Use the related sentence patterns to make dialogues.

1) What seems to be the trouble/problem? 你怎么啦?

What's wrong with your ear? 你的耳朵怎么了?

2) What's troubling you? /Where does it hurt? /In what way are you feeling sick? /What seems to be bothering you? /Tell me what your problem is.
你哪里不舒服?

3) Since when have you been feeling like that?

什么时候开始有这种感觉的?

4) How long has it been this way? 这样多久了?

5) Have you taken any medicine for it? 你吃过什么药吗?

6) How long have you had this trouble? 你得这病有多久了?

7) Do you feel tired? 你感觉疲倦吗?

8) Are you feeling sick? 你感到恶心吗?

9) Any vomiting? 有没有呕吐?

10) Do you cough? 你咳嗽吗?

11) Do you feel short of breath sometimes? 你有时觉得气短吗?

12) Do you have any appetite? 你吃东西有胃口吗?

13) Do you have any difficulty breathing? 你呼吸有困难吗?

吸有困难吗?

14) How is your sleep? 你睡眠怎样?

15) Did you suffer from an allergy? 你有过敏史吗?

3

Make dialogues with your partner according to the situations and clues given below.

- 1) A foreigner visited our city. Because of the changeable spring weather, he got a high fever. So he went to the hospital. Make a conversation between the visitor and the nurse.
- 2) If you are a nurse of the Enquiry Desk, what will you do when someone with blood over his head comes into the hospital?

Reading Comprehension

The Work of the Nurses



The physicians in a hospital form the core of the medical staff. But they could not provide effective medical care to their patients without the help of the numerous other medical employees. From the viewpoint of the patients, the nursing staff is particularly important. Nurses are usually in close contact with patients as long as they are in the hospital. A nurse does not study for as many years as a doctor. However, each must be equally dedicated. Caring for sick persons requires a great deal of patience and concern.

The nursing staff in a hospital is usually quite large and diverse. There are registered nurses (RNs), licensed practical nurses (LPNs), nurse aides and orderlies. The general term nurse refers to a person trained to offer beside care to sick persons.

To serve as a director of nursing in a hospital, one must be trained as a registered professional nurse, otherwise known as a RN. A RN assumes responsibility for a patient's needs, depending on the instruction of the attending physician. This kind of nurse also regularly administers medicine, assists with blood transfusions, and administers IVs.

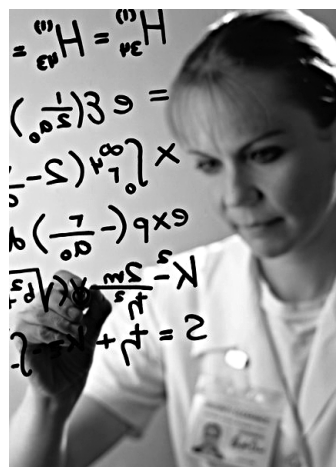
RNs have more training than licensed practical nurses. LPNs are also known as Registered Practical Nurses (RPNs) in Ontario, Canada. They are called Enrolled Nurses (ENs) in Australia and New Zealand and as State Enrolled Nurses (SENs) in the United Kingdom. LPNs can perform simple as well as complex medical procedures, but must operate under the supervision of either a Registered Nurse (RN) or a physician. LPNs work in a variety of health care settings.

Other employees who come under the leadership of the director of nursing are nurse aides and orderlies. They are often found working under the supervision of physicians in clinics and hospitals, or in private home health care. In long term care facilities, they spend most of their time with patients, who perform routine functions to assist the RNs and LPNs.

Under the supervision of the head nurse, the nursing staff in a hospital ward must attend to patients' needs. This responsibility continues around the clock, so nurses must work in shifts. A shift is a period of duty; others work odd shifts. All of them work out of a central area on the ward called the Nurse Station.

A nurse must always be alert. She can never afford to be careless. This is true in all nursing situations, but it is especially true in the intensive care unit. Patients under intensive care are critically ill, and they must be monitored at all times. The nurses who do intensive care duty have one of the most demanding jobs in the hospital.

Serving as a nurse on a hospital nursing staff can be a very rewarding job. But it is not an easy one. Not every person is suited to become a nurse. Only very dedicated people have chosen nursing as a profession.



Notes

1. ... in close contact with patients as long as they are ...

只要患者在医院中, 护士就常与他们保持密切的接触。

1) be in contact with 意为“在接触中”, 例如:

Our troops are in contact with the enemy.

2) as long as 意为“只要, 如果”, 例如:

You may borrow my bike as long as you don't lend it to other people. 只要不把我的车借给别人你就可以借它。

2. Caring for sick persons requires a great deal of patience and concern.

句中“Caring for sick persons”动名词短语做主语。下文中 Serving as a nurse on a hospital nursing staff

用法一样。

3. The general term nurse refers to a person trained to offer beside care to sick persons.

句中 trained to offer beside care to sick person 是过去分词短语做定语修饰 persons。

4. ... otherwise known as a RN.

作为医院里的护理部主任,必须是经过训练成为一名注册的专业护士,否则即为注册护士。RN 为 Registered Nurse 之缩写。

5. IV 为 intravenous injection(静脉注射)之缩写。

6. Other employees who come under the leadership of the director of nursing are nurse aide and orderlies.

句中 who ... nursing 是定语从句修饰主语 employees。

7. In long term care facilities, they sometimes supervise nursing assistants and orderlies, who perform routine functions to assist the RNs and LPNs.

句中 who ... 引导的从句为非限定性定语从句。

8. around the clock 整天整夜,日以继夜地。

Exercises

I

Answer the following questions.

- Where can we find the nurse?
- What can we infer from the passage about the nurses?
- What can we infer from the passage about the nursing?
- What is the prerequisite of becoming a RN?
- What is the difference between doctors and nurses?
- From the last paragraph, what can we learn about nurses?
- How many stages can we divide the nurses into usually? What are they?
- What is the main idea of the passage?

II

Match the words and expressions on the left with their explanations on the right.

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 1. physician | A. licensed practical nurse |
| 2. IV | B. registered nurse |
| 3. clinic | C. a source of materials to nourish the body |
| 4. RN | D. intravenous injection |
| 5. LPN | E. a condition promoting sanitary practices |
| 6. nutrition | F. management by overseeing the performance or operation of a person or group |
| 7. hygiene | G. a medical establishment run by a group of medical specialists |
| 8. supervision | H. a licensed medical practitioner |
| 9. monitor | I. the properties that distinguish organisms on the basis of their reproductive roles |
| 10. gender | J. a piece of electronic equipment that keeps track of the operation of a system continuously and warns of trouble |

III

Fill in each of the following blanks with an appropriate word. Change the form if necessary.

provide	numerous	transfusion	viewpoint	supervise
critically	intensive	dedicate	wretched	corridor

1. If seeing this problem by this kind of _____, you can feel it very important.
2. Her eyes ran _____ over her friend's new dress.
3. A clinic, hospital, or health care is _____ to offering the public medical help.
4. That kind of bird has become more _____ around here lately.
5. The chief clerk _____ the work of the department.
6. The accident victims have been taken into _____ care.
7. The government has to _____ against a possible oil shortage in the coming months.
8. A state or condition in which the absence of immunological interference permits the grafting of tissue or the _____ of blood without rejection.
9. He felt _____ after illness.
10. The meeting spilt over from the hall into the _____.

IV

Fill in the blanks with proper phrases. Change the form if necessary.

in close contact with	as long as	as well as	around the clock
work out	a great deal of	fill in	take a lift

1. Under the leadership of the Communist Party, _____ there are people, every kind of miracle can be performed.
2. We must _____ a plan as quickly as we can.
3. His task needs _____ knowledge.
4. The book tells about the author's life _____ about his writings.
5. Extensive burns need a(an) _____ nursing care.
6. _____ to the third floor and then make a left turn, and you will find the doctor's office.
7. Have you kept _____ any of your friends from college?
8. I have entered all the particulars in the form; you have only to _____ your name.

V

Complete the following sentences by translating the Chinese in brackets into English.

Model:

Tony **would be** alive today if the doctor **had come** sooner last night.

1. If I hadn't stood under the ladder to catch you when you fell, _____. (你现在的就笑不出来了)
2. If I had not drunk so much coffee yesterday afternoon, _____. (我昨天晚上会睡得很好)
3. Had you worked carefully, _____. (就不会出这么多错)
4. But for his help, _____. (我不可能这么早完成工作)

5. It is necessary that _____ (他好好休息一下) after working for a long time.
6. I consider it necessary that _____. (马上开会)
7. Frankly speaking, I'd rather _____. (你现在对此什么都别说)
8. So long as a volume holds together, _____ (我不太在意) as to its outer appearance.

VI

Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 只要患者在医院中, 护士就常与他们保持密切的联系。

2. 要成为医院里的护理部主任, 必须是经过训练成为一名注册的专业护士, 否则即为注册护士。

3. 注册护士要根据主治医生的指令负责患者的各种需要。

4. 所有护士都是从一个设于病区中央的护士站出来工作的。

5. 护士必须总是保持机敏, 决不能粗心大意。

VII

Translate the following paragraphs into Chinese.

In the United States, Certified Nursing Assistants (CNAs), Patient Care Assistants, State Tested Nurse Aid (STNA) or Nursing Assistants-Registered (NA/Rs), assist individuals with healthcare needs (often called “patients”, “clients”, “service users”) with activities of daily living (ADLs) and provide bedside care — including basic nursing procedures — all under the supervision of a Registered Nurse (RN) or Licensed Practical Nurse (LPN) (Meyer).

In the UK, as in other countries, the CNA might also be called a Nursing Assistant (NA), Auxiliary Nurse (Aux-N), Patient Care Associate (PCA), Nursing Tech (NT), Healthcare Assistant (HCA), Healthcare Support Worker (HSW) or Clinical Support Worker.

Extended Reading



Florence Nightingale and International Nurses' Day

International Nurses' Day falls on May 12 every year. People celebrate it to commemorate Florence Nightingale, the founder of women vocational nurses, the British nursing pioneer, and the founder of modern nursing education.



May 12th, 1820, Nightingale was born in a wealthy families in Florence, Italy. Later on she moved into the U.K. with her family. She was well-educated and was even studying at the University of Paris. She went to Germany studying nursing regardless of objections from her family. She went to Crimean when the war (1854 – 1856) broke out there between Britain and Russia. She established the first of what we now know as war-hospital: sanitary, safe, and stocked with supplies. Her tireless care to the wounded soldiers made her famous all over the world. She always carried a light with her in the war-hospital every night, and for this reason she was recognized as Lady with Lamp. In 1857, in her efforts, the British Royal Army Health Committee was established. The same year, the Medical School established. In 1860 She used public funds which was contributed to her established the world's first formal nursing schools — Nightingale Nursing School in St. Thomas Hospital in the U.K. Nightingale has many theoretical works, like Hospital Notebook, Nursing Notes, and other major nursing works, which have been the basic materials in hospital management and nursing education. In 1901, Nightingale was blind which was due to excessive strain. In 1907, the U.K. king issued a merit order to Nightingale, which made her become the first woman to accept the highest honor in the history. In 1910, Nightingale died. After her death, according to her will, people didn't hold a state funeral for her.

In honor of her major contribution towards nursing career, in 1912, ICN set her birthday as International Nurses Day to encourage the majority of nurses in the care to carry on the glorious tradition of Nightingale, keeping on treating every patient with love, patience, care and responsibility. Since 1921, her birthday has been the center piece of National Hospital Week, observed in British and American hospitals with special exhibitions, workshops, and publicity drives.

Exercises

Answer the following questions.

1. Why do we set May 12th as an International Nurses' Day?
2. What happened from 1854 to 1856 in Nightingale's life?
3. Why was she recognized as Lady with Lamp?
5. What did Nightingale do in 1860?
6. How long did Nightingale live?
7. Being a nurse, what can we learn from Nightingale?

Practical Writing

Medical Records for Admission

(住院病历)

英文病历的书写通常由以下几部分组成:

第一部分:基本信息(Identification)

第二部分:主诉(Chief complaint)

一般由症状和持续时间两部分构成,不出现人物称谓和 a, the 等冠词,主要写法:1)症状 + for + 时间: Chest pain for 2 hours; 2)症状 + of + 时间: Nausea and vomiting of three days' duration; 3)症状 + 时间 + in duration: Headache 1 month in duration; 4)时间 + of + 症状: Two days history of fever.

第三部分:现病史(Present illness)

此部分书写要注意以下几点:1)时态:用于描述起病及就诊等“时间点”上的动作应主要为过去时;现病史最后的“一般情况”部分则用现在时较佳;突出“疾病一直持续至今”则用现在完成时;提到“以前有而现在未再出现”的症状和疾病时,应该用过去完成时或加上说明的过去时;2)保持主语和谓语的一致,语态以主动式为佳,接受检查或治疗常用 receive, accept;3)口语和医学术语的区分,在病历中不用情绪化的副词,如 unfortunately, surprisingly, to our surprise.

第四部分:既往史(Past history)

第五部分:个人史(Personal history)

第六部分:家族史(Family history)

第七部分:体检(Physical examination)

第八部分:历史摘要(History summary)

第九部分:印象(Impression)

 万能句型:

1. The patient felt fatigue and nausea three days ago without any obvious inducing factors.
2. He had suffered from abdominal pain for one week by March 8th.
3. He got a heart attack twice in the past.

Model:

Medical Records for Admission

Medical Number: 701721

Name	Liu Yun	Age:	Eighty
Sex	Male	Race:	Han
Nationality	China		
Address	No.35, Dandong Road, Hankou, Hubei		
Occupation	Retired		
Marital status	Married		
Date of admission	Aug. 6th, 2001		
Date of record	11a.m., Aug. 6th, 2001		
Complainer of history	Patient's son and wife		
Reliability	Reliable		

Chief complaint

upper bellyache for ten days, haematemesis, hemafecia and unconsciousness for four hours

Present illness

The patient felt upper bellyache about ten days ago. He didn't pay attention to it and thought he had eaten something wrong. At 6 o'clock this morning he fainted and rejected lots of blood and gore. Then hemafecia began. His family sent him to our hospital and he received emergency treatment. So the patient was accepted because of "upper gastrointestinal hemorrhage and exsanguine shock". After the disease came on, the patient didn't urinate.

Past history

The patient was healthy before.

No history of infective diseases. No allergy history of food and drugs.

Operative history	Never undergo any operation.
Infectious history	No history of severe infectious disease.
Allergic history	He was not allergic to penicillin or sulfamide.
Respiratory system	No history of respiratory disease.

Circulatory system	No history of precordial pain.
Alimentary system	No history of regurgitation.
Genitourinary system	No history of genitourinary disease.
Hematopoietic system	No history of anemia and mucocutaneous bleeding.
Endocrine system	No acromegaly. No excessive sweats.
Kinetic system	No history of confinement of limbs.
Neural system	No history of headache or dizziness.

Personal history

He was born in Wuhan on Nov. 19th, 1921 and almost always lived in Wuhan. His living conditions were good. No bad personal habits or customs.

Contraceptive history: Not clear.

Family history: His parents have both died.

Physical examination

T 36.5°C, P 130/min, R 23/min, BP 100/60 mmHg. He is well developed and moderately nourished. Active position. His consciousness was not clear. His face was cadaverous and the skin was not stained yellow. No cyanosis. No pigmentation. No skin eruption. Spider angioma was not seen. No pitting edema. Superficial lymph nodes were not found enlarged.

Cranium	Hair was black and white, well distributed. No deformities. No scars. No masses. No tenderness.
Ear	Bilateral auricles were symmetric and of no masses. No discharges were found in external auditory canals. No tenderness in mastoid area. Auditory acuity was normal.
Nose	No abnormal discharges were found in vestibulum nasi. Septum nasi was in midline. No nares flaring. No tenderness in nasal sinuses.
Eye	Bilateral eyelids were not swelling. No ptosis. No entropion. Conjunctiva was not congestive. Sclera was anicteric. Eyeballs were not projected or depressed. Movement was normal. Bilateral pupils were round and equal in size. Direct and indirect pupillary reactions to light were existent.
Mouth	Oral mucous membrane was not smooth, and they were ulcer. Tongue was in midline. Pharynx was congestive. Tonsils were not enlarged.
Neck	Symmetric and of no deformities. No masses. Thyroid was not enlarged. Trachea was in midline.
Chestwall	Veins could not be seen easily. No subcutaneous emphysema. Intercostal space was neither narrowed nor widened. No tenderness.
Thorax	Symmetric bilaterally. No deformities.
Breast	Symmetric bilaterally.
Lungs	Respiratory movement was bilaterally symmetric with the frequency of 23/min. Thoracic expansion and tactile fremitus were symmetric bilaterally. No pleural friction fremitus. Resonance was heard during percussion. No abnormal breath sound was heard. No wheezes. No rales.
Heart	No bulge and no abnormal impulse or thrills in precordial area. The point of maximum impulse was in 5th left intercostal space inside of the mid clavicular line and not diffuse. No pericardial friction sound. Border of the heart was normal. Heart sounds were strong without splitting. Rate 150/min. Cardiac rhythm without regular. No pathological murmurs.

Abdomen	Flat and soft. No bulge or depression. No abdominal wall varicosis. Gastralintestinal type or peristalses were not seen. Tenderness was obvious around the navel and in upper abdomen. There was not rebound tenderness on abdomen or renal region. Liver and spleen was untouched. No masses. Fluidthrill negative. Shifting dullness negative. Borhorygmus was not heard. No vascular murmurs.
Extremities	No articular swelling. Free movements of all limbs.
Neural system	Physiological reflexes were existent without any pathological ones.
Genitourinary system	Not examined.
Rectum	Not examined.
Investigation	Blood-Rt; Hb 69 g/L RBC 2.70 T/L WBC 1.1 G/L PLT 120 G/L

History summary

1. Patient was male, and 80 years old.
2. Upper bellyache for ten days, haematemesis, hemaecia and unconsciousness for four hours.
3. No special past history.
4. Physical examination: T 37.5°C, P 130/min, R 23/min, BP 100/60 mmHg. Superficial lymph nodes were not found enlarged. No abdominal wall varicosis. Gastralintestinal type or peristalses were not seen. Tenderness was obvious around the navel and in upper abdomen. There was not rebound tenderness on abdomen or renal region. Liver and spleen was untouched. No masses. Fluidthrill negative. Shifting dullness negative. Borhorygmus was not heard. No vascular murmurs. No other positive signs.
5. Investigation information;
Blood-Rt; Hb 69 g/L RBC 2.80 T/L WBC 1.1 G/L PLT 120 G/L

Impression

upper gastrointestinal hemorrhage
exsanguine shock

Task

Write an admission note according to the following information:

1. A 25-year-old lady was admitted to the hospital on May 20th, 2010, because of fever and cough with chill for three days.
2. Four days ago, the patient took a trip to Guangzhou on business. The next day she complained of chill and malaise, and in the afternoon, she began to cough and temperature went up to 38°C.
3. She was born in Washington on Nov. 19th, 1985, and almost always lived in Washington. Her living conditions were good. No bad personal habits or customs.
4. The patient is healthy before. No history of infective diseases. No allergy history of food and drugs. Never undergo any operation.

Unit 2

Outpatient Clinic and Emergency Department



Warm-up



1

Match the medical terms to the English versions.

- | | |
|------------|---|
| 1) 急诊医疗体系 | A. open venous access |
| 2) 急诊绿色通道 | B. the emergency medical service system, EMSS |
| 3) 打开呼吸通道 | C. open the breathing passage |
| 4) 开放静脉通路 | D. blood pressure monitoring |
| 5) 心电监护 | E. cardiac compression |
| 6) 血压监护 | F. the emergency green channel |
| 7) 保持呼吸道通畅 | G. infusion of anti-shock |
| 8) 输液抗休克 | H. keep airway patency |
| 9) 评估生命体征 | I. assessment of vital signs |
| 10) 心脏按压 | J. aspiration of sputum |
| 11) 吸痰治疗 | K. ECG monitoring |
| 12) 给氧治疗 | L. oxygen therapy |
| 13) 无菌操作 | M. aseptic technique |

2

Vocabulary Preparation

cardiac ['kɑ:diæk] *adj.* 心脏(病)的
 arrest [ə'rest] *vt.* 逮捕, 拘留; 制止, 阻止; 吸引 (注意)
 prompt [prɒmpt] *n.* 提示, 提词
 cardiopulmonary [ˌkɑ:diəp'ʌlmənəri] *adj.* 心肺的
 ventricular [ven'trɪkjələ] *adj.* 心室的, 膨胀的
 defibrillate [di'fibrɪleɪt] *v.* (使)心脏除颤
 defibrillation [di:faɪbrə'leɪʃən] *n.* [医](指使用电击方法的)心脏除颤
 fibrillation [faɪbrɪ'leɪʃən] *n.* [医] 纤维性颤动

vital ['vaɪtəl] *adj.* 极重要的, 必不可少的, 维持生命所必需的
 reverse [rɪ'veɜ:s] *v.* (使)反转; (使)颠倒; (使)翻转
 anemic [ə'nɪmɪk] *adj.* 贫血的
 artificial [ˌɑ:tɪ'fɪʃəl] *adj.* 人造的, 人工的, 假的
 respiration [ˌrespə'reɪʃən] *n.* 吸, 一次呼吸
 compression [kəm'preʃən] *n.* 挤压, 压缩
 resuscitation [rɪsʌsɪ'teɪʃən] *n.* 复生, 复兴
 circulate ['sɜ:kjuleɪt] *v.* (使)循环, (使)流通, 传播
 device [dɪ'vaɪs] *n.* 装置, 设备, 器具; 手段, 策略

restart [ri:'stɑ:t] *v.* 重新开始,重新启动
 visual ['vɪzjʊəl] *adj.* 视觉的,看得见的
 promote [prə'məʊt] *vt.* 促进,推动,增进
 audible ['ɔ:dəbl] *adj.* 听得见的
 assess [ə'ses] *vt.* 估价,估计;评定,核定
 built-in [bɪlt'in] *adj.* 是……的组成部分的;嵌入式
 的;内置的
 security [sɪ'kjʊərɪti] *n.* 安全
 attendant [ə'tendənt] *n.* 服务人员,侍者,随从
 lifeguard ['laɪfgɑ:d] *n.* 救生员
 access ['ækses] *n.* 通道,入口;(使用或见到的)机会,权利
 dramatically [drə'mætɪkəli] *adv.* 戏剧地,引人注目地
 shock [ʃɒk] *n.* 震动电击休克 *vt.* 使……受电击
 administer [əd'mɪnɪstə] *vt.* 管理,支配,给予
 drowning ['draʊnɪŋ] *n.* 溺水,溺死
 stretcher ['stretʃə] *n.* 担架
 choke [tʃəʊk] *v.* (使)窒息
 ambulance ['æmbjʊləns] *n.* 救护车

kit [kɪt] *n.* 工具袋,用品箱
 bandage ['bændɪdʒ] *n.* 绷带
 substance ['sʌbstəns] *n.* 物质
 fluid ['fluɪd] *adj.* 流体的,流动的 *n.* 液体,流体
 reaction [rɪ'ækʃən] *n.* 反应;回应
 lessen ['lesn] *vi.* 变少 *vt.* 减少
 expel [ɪks'pel] *vt.* 驱逐,赶走,放逐;排除
 rib [rɪb] *n.* 肋骨;排骨
 adhesive tape 胶布
 scissors ['sɪzəz] *n.* 剪刀
 gauze [gɔ:z] *n.* 纱布
 dislocate ['dɪsləkeɪt] *vt.* 使(骨头)脱位
 sprain [spreɪn] *n.* 扭伤
 twist [twɪst] *n. & v.* 扭伤
 burn [bɜ:n] *n. & v.* 烧伤
 victim ['vɪktɪm] *n.* 受害者;牺牲品
 substance ['sʌbstəns] *n.* 物质,实质
 epsom salts 泻盐
 alkali ['ælkəlaɪ] *n.* 碱
 tourniquet ['tuənɪkeɪ] *n.* 止血带,压脉器

3

Main phrases

be related to	与……相关
access to	(使用某物和接近某人的)机会或权力
on the edge	紧张不安的
suffer from insomnia	失眠
respond to	(病情)见起色,反应良好
emergency center	急救中心
first aid kit	急救箱
clean up the wound	清洗伤口
dress the wound	包扎伤口
give sb. a few stitches	给……缝几针
get a running nose	流鼻涕

Situational Dialogues

1

Try to make out the following sections by putting English into Chinese.

Sample A

Patient: Good morning, doctor.

Doctor: _____

早上好,哪里不舒服?

Patient: I'm suffering from insomnia.

Doctor: _____

这种情况有多久了?

Patient: Three months.

Doctor: _____

服用过什么药吗?

Patient: I tried some sleeping pills, but they have done nothing for me.

Doctor: _____

有头痛的情况吗?

Patient: Sometimes. I have no appetite and I'm always on the edge.

Doctor: _____

让我量量你的血压。你看来贫血。

(Taking the patient's blood pressure.)

Doctor: Well, there is nothing to be alarmed about. You are just a little exhausted from overwork.

Patient: _____

我该怎么办呢?

Doctor: I think you need more rest. Try to get outdoors more. Don't strain yourself too much.

Patient: _____

多谢你,医生。我会照你说的去做。

Doctor: Here is a prescription for you. I'm sure the medicine will cure your insomnia.

Patient: _____

多谢了,再见。

Doctor: Bye-bye!

Sample B

Doctor: What seems to be the problem?

Patient: _____

刚才我被一辆汽车撞了,右臂和肘部擦伤了,现在感到肋骨有点疼痛。

Doctor: I'll just take a look. Where does it hurt?

Patient: _____

这很难说清楚,好像浑身都痛。

Doctor: Does it hurt when I do this?

Patient: _____

哎呀!你一按这儿我就疼得要命。

Doctor: Your arm and elbow seem to be all right. But, to be on the safe side, you'd better go to the X-ray Department. When the X-rays are ready, bring them back to me to examine.

Patient: _____

好的,再见。

Doctor: See you then!

(Ten minutes later, the patient brings back the X-ray plates.)

Patient: _____

这是我的X光片。

Doctor: I'll just take a look at them. Everything is all right except here. There's a

hairline fracture.

Patient: _____

很严重吗?

Doctor: No. It's not very serious, but you should take two or three weeks off work, and rest in bed as much as possible.

Patient: _____

哦, 多谢你, 医生。

Doctor: Not at all. Goodbye!

Patient: _____

再见。

2

Use the related sentence patterns to make dialogues.

- 1) Does it hurt when I do this? 我按这儿, 你疼不疼?
- 2) Will I need to be put in plaster? 我需要上石膏吗?
- 3) Here is a prescription for your medicine. 这是给你开的药方。
- 4) You should rest in bed as much as possible. 你还是要尽量多卧床休息。
- 5) You must be hospitalized right away. 你应当立即住院。
- 6) You'll have to stay in the hospital for

observation for two days. 你得住院观察两天。

- 7) I'm afraid I'll have to give you a few stitches. 恐怕我得给你缝几针了。
- 8) I tried some sleeping pills, but they have done nothing for me. 我试过安眠药, 但是对我一点儿都不起作用。
- 9) There is nothing to be alarmed about. 没什么好担心的。
- 10) Don't strain yourself too much. 不要过度劳累。

3

Make dialogues with your partner according to the situations and clues given below.

- 1) Suppose you have a sore throat and a stuffy nose and go to a clinic. Please make a dialogue between you and the doctor.
- 2) Imagine that someone suffers from a car accident, and his arm is bleeding. Thus he needs to be cleaned up the wound and given a few stitches. Please make a dialogue between the patient and the doctor.

Reading Comprehension

Handling Cardiac Emergencies



Sudden cardiac death (SCD) is a sudden, unexpected death caused by loss of heart function (sudden cardiac arrest). It is the largest cause of natural death in the U. S. , causing about 325,000 adult deaths in the United States each year. SCD is responsible for half of all heart disease deaths.

Sudden cardiac arrest can be reversed if treated within the first few minutes. The American Heart Association promotes using the following four steps, called “the chain of survival”.

1. Early Access to Care. Quick contact with emergency care is essential. Call 911 or your local emergency number immediately.
2. Early Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR). Learning CPR is the greatest gift you can give your family and friends. If performed properly, CPR can help save a life until emergency medical help arrives.
3. Early Defibrillation. In most adults, sudden cardiac death is related to ventricular fibrillation. Quick defibrillation (delivery of an electrical shock) is necessary to return the heart rhythm to a normal heartbeat. Many public places, such as malls, golf courses and airports, have automated external defibrillators (AEDs; see below) available for use in emergency situations.
4. Early Advanced Care. After successful defibrillation, most patients require hospital care to treat and prevent future events.

These four steps can increase survival rate as much as 90% if performed within the first minutes after sudden cardiac arrest. Survival decreases by about 10% each minute longer.

What is CPR? CPR is an emergency technique used to help someone whose heart and/or breathing has stopped. CPR is also called Mouth-to-Mouth Respiration, Heart-Lung Resuscitation, Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation or Artificial Respiration.

When a person’s heart stops, blood stops circulating throughout the body. If a person stops breathing, the blood can’t get oxygen. Therefore, it is vital for people in this emergency situation to receive medical treatment, such as CPR, within the first few minutes of the event.

By administering a combination of artificial, or “mouth-to-mouth”, respiration and manual chest compressions, the rescuer can breathe for the victim and help circulate some of the blood throughout their body.

CPR does not restart a heart that has stopped, but it can keep a victim alive until

more effective treatment (defibrillation) can be administered.

CPR is not difficult to learn, and many organizations offer courses in CPR, including the American Heart Association and the American Red Cross.

What is an AED? An AED is a device used to administer an electric shock through the chest wall to the heart. The device has built-in computers that assess the victim's heart rhythm, judge whether defibrillation is needed, and then administer the shock. Audible and/or visual prompts guide the user through the process.

Most AEDs are designed to be used by non-medical people such as fire department personnel, police officers, lifeguards, flight attendants, security guards and even family members of high-risk persons. Police cars, airlines and businesses have been equipped with AEDs. The goal is to provide access to defibrillation when needed as quickly as possible. CPR along with AEDs, can dramatically increase survival rates for sudden cardiac arrest.



Notes

1. It is the largest cause of natural death in the U.S., causing about 325,000 adult deaths in the United States each year.
在美国,它是导致自然死亡的最主要原因,每年造成325000成年人死亡。
其中 causing about 325,000 adult deaths ... 是-ing形式作状语表原因。
2. The American Heart Association promotes using the following four steps.
美国心脏协会提倡采用下面的四个步骤。
promote 意为“促进,增进”,后面接名词或动名词。
例如: The organization works to promote the trade between nations. 该组织旨在促进各国之间的贸易。
3. CPR is an emergency technique used to help someone whose heart and/or breathing has stopped.
心肺复苏术是一种用于救助心脏和(或者)呼吸已经停止的病人的急救术。
technique 后面的 used to ... 是过去分词短语作后置定语。whose heart and/or breathing has stopped 这个定语从句修饰先行词 someone。
4. Therefore, it is vital for people in this emergency situation to receive medical treatment, such as

CPR, within the first few minutes of the event.

因此,在这种紧急情况下,患者在事件发生的最初几分钟接受像心肺复苏术这样的疗法是极为重要的。

句中的 it 是形式主语,真正的主语是后面的不定式短语。句型是 it is vital for sb. to do sth. 意为对……来说很重要。

5. By administering a combination of artificial, or “mouth-to-mouth” respiration and manual chest compressions, the rescuer can breathe for the victim and help circulate some of the blood throughout their body.
采用人工呼吸和胸外按压两者相结合的方法,救助者能够帮助患者呼吸,使部分血液回流到胸腔部位。
介词 by 所引导的-ing 形式做方式状语。artificial respiration 和 mouth-to-mouth respiration 都意为“人工呼吸”。
6. The goal is to provide access to defibrillation when needed as quickly as possible.
我们的目标是有需要的时候尽可能快地提供心脏除颤。
其中 when needed 是省略句,when 后面省略了 it is。短语 as + adj. /adv. + as possible 意为“尽可能……的”。

Exercises

I

Answer the following questions.

1. What is sudden cardiac death?
2. What is the difference between sudden cardiac arrest and SCD?
3. What's the best time to reserve sudden cardiac arrest?
4. What steps are included in the chain of survival?
5. What two main emergency techniques are mentioned in the passage?
6. What is CPR? Does it have other names in medicine?
7. How important is CPR for people in a sudden cardiac arrest?
8. What is an AED? How does it work?
9. What is the best method to return the heart rhythm to a normal heartbeat?
10. Can AEDs only be used by non-medical people?

II

Match the words and expressions on the left with their explanations on the right.

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| 1. cardiac arrest | A. a sudden death caused by loss of heart function |
| 2. visual | B. encourage or support |
| 3. audible | C. words spoken to prompt a speaker, an actor, etc. |
| 4. circulation | D. man-made, unreal |
| 5. artificial | E. the flow of blood through the body's blood vessels and heart |
| 6. resuscitation | F. a device used to administer an electric shock through the chest wall to the heart |
| 7. AED | G. the act of reviving a person |
| 8. prompt | H. that can be heard clearly |
| 9. promote | I. that can be seen clearly |
| 10. SCD | J. temporary or permanent stopping of the heartbeat |

III

Fill in each of the following blanks with appropriate words. Change the form if necessary.

vital	assess	compression	circulation	cardiac
artificial	shock	promote	dramatically	administer

1. Death is caused by _____ failure.
2. We must try to ensure that _____ food supplies are maintained.
3. She died of _____ following an operation on
4. They should _____ the performance of college graduates every two years.
5. We must oppose corruption and _____ clean