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护理英语

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HULI YINGYU

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Unit 3

The Hospital

► Dialogue



Today is the first day for student nurses to starting their nursing practice. They feel both excited and nervous. The head nurse, Ms. Wang, is going to give the student nurses a tour of the hospital.

Head Nurse: Good morning, girls. Welcome to our hospital. I'm Wang Ling, the head nurse of the Nursing Department. As the saying goes, start the way you hope to finish, so I hope you would have a good start here.

Student Nurses: Thank you, Ms. Wang.

Head Nurse: Girls, I'd like to show you around first. So you'll get familiar with our hospital. Follow me, please.

Student Nurses: Is it a general or specialized hospital?

Head Nurse: Ours is a general hospital. Do you know what departments there are in a general hospital?

Student Nurses: Medical department, surgical department, pediatric department, obstetric department, gynecological department, neurological department, etc.

Head Nurse: Very good. The hospital mainly consists of two major departments, the out-patient department (OPD) and in-patient department. Could you tell me something about them?

Student Nurses: OK. In the out-patient department, there are medical treatment departments, emergency departments, injection rooms, etchant; in the in-patient department, there are many wards.

Head Nurse: Yes. Wards may be classified into various kinds, such as medical wards, surgical wards, maternity wards, pediatric wards, etc. Each ward has about 40 hospital beds.

Student Nurses: Ms. Wang, could you tell us how many medical staffs there are in our hospital?

Head Nurse: Altogether 1, 200. They're doctors, nurses and other medical workers. Doctors, according to their specialties, are called physicians, surgeons, ophthalmologists, dentists, ENT-doctors, etc. Other medical staffs include physiotherapists, radiologists, laboratory technicians, dieticians, pharmacists, etc.

Student Nurses: The medical staffs provide their own services for the patients.

Head Nurse: Right. Take doctors and nurses as an example, doctors treat diseases. While nurses look after patients. Hospital patients may see their doctors only for a few minutes each day. But they see nurses much more, because nurses provide most of the care.

Student Nurses: How important the nurse to the patients!

Head Nurse: Certainly. Try to be the bright sunshine to lighten patients' time here. Now we are standing in the out-patient building. Let's start from the first floor.

Locations in a Hospital

Information Desk 问询处	Registration Office 挂号处
Billing 计价处	Cashier 缴费处
Pharmacy 药房	Laboratory 化验室
Department of Internal Medicine 内科	Department of Surgery 外科
Department of Pediatrics 儿科	Department of Gynecology 妇科
Department of Obstetrics 产科	Department of Neurology 神经科
Department of Dentistry 牙科	Department of Dermatology 皮肤科
Department of Traditional Chinese Medicine 中医科	Department of Radiology 放射科
Emergency Room 急诊室	Waiting Room 候诊室
Consulting Room 诊疗室	Admission Office 入院处
Discharge Office 出院处	Ward/Unit 病房
Doctor-nurse's office 医生护士办公室	Intensive Care Unit 重症监护抢救病房
Delivery Room 产房	Nursery 婴儿室
Nursing Department 护理部	Operating Room 手术室
Treatment Room 治疗室	Injection Room 注射室
	Blood Bank 血库

Medical Staff in a Hospital

Doctors 医生	Intern 实习医生
Physician in Charge 主治医生	ENT-Doctor 耳鼻喉科医生

Ophthalmologist 眼科医生

Specialist Nurse 特护

Student Nurse 实习护士

Head Nurse 护士长

Physiotherapist 治疗师

Laboratory Technician 化验员

Pharmacist 药剂师

Physician 内科医生

Resident Physician 住院医师

Surgeon 外科医生

Dentist 牙科医生

Registered Nurse 注册护士

Assistant Nurse 助理护士

Nurses 护士

Other Medical Workers 其他医务工作者

Radiologist 放射科医生

Anesthetist 麻醉师

Dietician 营养师

► Text

The Hospital

The hospital is a place where sick people stay and have treatment. There are many kinds of hospitals, such as General Hospital, Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Tumor Hospital, Mental Health Hospital, Hospital of Infectious Diseases, Stomatological Hospital, Ophthalmology Hospital, and so on.

In general, the hospital can be divided into administrative departments and clinical departments. The administrative departments contain the office, personnel department, the department of administration, the nursing department, the finance section, etc. The clinical departments include the medical department, the surgical department, the pediatric department, the obstetric and gynecological department, the dental department, the skin department, and so on. In China, there is a special one called department of traditional Chinese medicine in the general hospital.

The hospital mainly consists of the emergency department, the outpatient department, the inpatient department, the pharmacy, the central supply department, the blood bank, the nutrition department, the laboratory, the medical image department (including X-ray, CT, MRI, etc.), the E.C.G. room, the E.E.G. room, the operating department, etc.

In the emergency department, there are chiefly the registry, the inquiry office, the reception room, the consultation room, the emergency room, the therapeutic room, the injection room, the dressing room and the disinfection room. In the outpatient department and the inpatient department there are similar sections or parts as in the emergency department. But in the inpatient department, there are wards and intensive care units (ICU). Wards may be divided into various kinds, such as, medical wards, surgical wards, maternity wards, isolation wards and observation wards.

The staffs of a hospital may be made up of doctors, nurses and other medical workers. According to the specialties, doctors can be divided into physicians, surgeons, eye-doctors, ear-nose-throat doctors, dentists, pediatricians, gynecologist, obstetricians, neurologists, and so on.

Other medical staffs include radiologists, laboratory technicians, dietitians, anesthetists, and pharmacists. Doctors can also be named resident doctors, duty doctors or attending doctors.

Both doctors and nurses care for the patients. For doctors, however, the science of medicine comes first. For nurses, the art of healing comes first. Nurses work under doctors' supervision, but they do more than carrying out the doctors' orders. In the morning, the resident doctors must make the rounds of the wards, but most of the hospital patient care is provided by nurses. The nurses must watch over the patients 24 hours a day. Nowadays, all the doctors and nurses must have the requisite qualifications to be engaged in clinical work.

Under the leading of the director or superintendent of a hospital, all medical staff should do well in caring for patients. Each department should have its own leader, such as the head of the nursing department, the head of the surgical department. Under the heads of departments we have other medical staffs. For instance, under the head of the medical department, we may have physicians in charge, resident physicians, interns, head nurses and nurses, etc.

As the purpose of a hospital is to care for persons who are ill or injured, the medical staff of a hospital is becoming more and more essential. As a result, how to provide their best services for the sick in the hospital is becoming more and more important.

New Words

ophthalmology [ˌɒfθəl'mɒlədʒi] *n.* 眼科学

administrative [əd'mɪnɪstrətɪv] *adj.* 管理的, 行政的

personnel [ˌpɜːsə'nel] *n.* 人员, 职员

pediatrics [ˌpiːdi'ætrɪks] *n.* 小儿科, 儿科学

obstetric [ɒbs'tetɪk] *adj.* 产科的

gynecological [ˌɡaɪnəkə'lɒdʒɪkəl] *adj.* 妇科学的

pharmacy ['fɑːməsi] *n.* 药房, 药剂学, 配药, 制药

therapeutic [ˌθerə'pjʊːtɪk] *adj.* 治疗的

maternity [mə'tɜːnəti] *n. & adj.* 母性; 孕妇的, 产妇的

isolation [ˌaɪsə'leɪʃən] *n.* 隔绝, 孤立, 隔离, 绝缘

neurology [njʊə'rɒlədʒi] *n.* 神经学, 神经病学

radiology [ˌreɪdɪ'ɒlədʒi] *n.* 放射线学, 放射医学

dietitian [ˌdaɪə'tɪʃən] *n.* <美> 营养学家

anesthetist [ə'nesθetɪst] *n.* 麻醉师

resident ['rezɪdənt] *n. & adj.* 住院医生, 居民; 居住的, 常驻的

requisite ['rekwɪzɪt] *adj. & n.* 需要的, 必不可少的; 必需品

superintendent [ˌsuːpərɪn'tendənt] *n.* 主管, 负责人, 指挥者

intern ['ɪn.tɜːn] *n.* 实习医师

Phrases and Expressions

in general 通常, 大体上, 一般而言	妆, 补足
consist of 由……组成	be engaged in 从事于
make up 弥补, 虚构, 整理, 编辑, 化	as a result 结果

Exercises

I. Read the passage aloud until you can say it from memory.

Both doctors and nurses care for the patients. For doctors, however, the science of medicine comes first. For nurses, the art of healing comes first. Nurses work under doctors' supervision, but they do more than carrying out the doctors' orders. In the morning, the resident doctors must make the rounds of the wards, but most of the hospital patient care is provided by nurses. The nurses must watch over the patients 24 hours a day. Nowadays, all the doctors and nurses must have the requisite qualifications to be engaged in clinical work.

II. Reading Comprehension

Answer the following questions.

1. What is the name of the hospital treating patients with troubles in the mouth?
2. What are the main clinical departments in a general hospital?
3. Where are the intensive care units located according to the text?
4. What do the medical staffs mainly consist of?
5. When do the doctors go around the wards in general based on the text?

III. Vocabulary Exercises

Fill in each of the blanks with the appropriate form of the given word.

1. None of the scientists in the world have actually found out the _____ for AIDS.
(treat)
2. Which teaching method would you prefer? The _____ method or multimedia?
(tradition)
3. The doctor has obtained the Master of Business _____. (Administrate)
4. Five surgeons are in the _____ room to save the lung cancer patient. (operate)
5. Would you please wait in the _____ room? I would come as soon as possible.
(receive)
6. Based on the _____, the doctors can be named physicians, surgeons, dentists, etc.
(special)
7. As is known to us, nurses must work under doctors' _____. (supervise)
8. Doctors and nurses must have the _____ to work in the hospital. (qualify)
9. The doctors who work in the wards are named _____ physicians. (reside)

10. The _____ staff working in our hospital serve the sick heart and soul. (medicine)

IV. Translation

A) Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 挂号处 2. 内科 3. 住院费 4. 值班医生 5. 血糖 6. 住院部 7. 检查台 8. 药房

B) Translate the following into Chinese.

1. Every hospital can be divided into the administrative departments and the clinical departments.
2. The pediatric department is on the second right.
3. Excuse me, how can I get to the general surgical ward?
4. The staff of a hospital may be made up of doctors, nurses and other medical workers.
5. The purpose of a hospital is to care for the persons who are ill or injured.

◆ Reading

Types of Health Care Facilities in China

Health care facilities refer to the medical service institution, the preventive medical institution, the maternal and child health institution, the pharmaceutical institution, the medical educational institution, the medical research institution and the health education and publishing institution. Their functions are diagnosis and treatment, prevention, health protection or health care, education and research.

The primary function of most facilities is the diagnosis and treatment of disease, which is offered by medical service institutions, including hospitals, outpatient clinics, rehabilitation institutions, emergency departments, hospices, community health centers, and blood transfusion institutions. They offer many medical services ranging from in-hospital and outpatient services, preventive services, community-based health care, and medical researchers to meet the needs of the dying and their families. Nurses are involved in disease detection by observing signs and symptoms. They participate in the treatment of disease by giving nursing care and by carrying out therapeutic measures ordered by the physician.

The other functions of health care facilities include the prevention of disease and the promotion of health. The prevention of disease is offered by such preventive medical institutions as the center of disease control and prevention, the health prevention station, health quarantine institution, etc. These institutions make use of the theory and technique of preventive medicine to monitor, supervise, prevent, control, manage, and investigate such public health problems as the epidemiological study and intervention on infectious diseases, endemic diseases, parasitic diseases and common non-communicable chronic diseases. They monitor, supervise, and manage environmental health, industrial health, food hygiene, nutrition, children and adolescent health, and radiation health. Disease monitoring networks and death

reporting system are established. Great advances have been made in preventing such diseases as poliomyelitis, smallpox, and tuberculosis. The promotion of health involves both the physical and mental health of individuals. Health is promoted by teaching and counseling people to stay healthy, change unhealthy habits, eat a proper diet, and get proper exercise. Health education and publishing institutions can offer this kind of service.

Maternal and child health institutions including maternal and child health stations or gynecologic and pediatric hospitals give consultation, preventive and clinic services for women and children. The services vary ranging from family planning, standardized health care, perinatal care, visiting services after delivery to children's care and development monitoring.

The pharmaceutical institutions, including institutes for the control of pharmaceutical and biological products, research institutes of biological products, pharmaceutical factories etc., develop, produce, supply and supervise drugs and biological products, and guarantee their effectiveness, safety, and rational use according to relevant legislation.

Medical educational institutions and medical research institutions train health care professionals and administrators with various levels conduct basic and applied researches in medicine; appraise and popularize achievements; and make international exchanges.

New Words

facility [fə'sɪləti] *n.* 机构; 设备, 工具

maternal [mə'tɜ:nl] *adj.* 孕妇的, 产妇的; 母亲的

pharmaceutical [fɑ:mə'su:tɪkl] *adj.* 制药的; 调药的

rehabilitation [ri:hə'bɪlə'teɪʃən] *n.* 复原

emergency [ɪ'mɜ:dʒənsi] *n.* 紧急情况, 突发事件

hospice ['hɒspɪs] *n.* 临终关怀医院; 收容所

transfusion [træns'fju:ʒn] *n.* 输血, 输液

detection [dɪ'tekʃn] *n.* 察觉, 发觉, 发现

therapeutic [θerə'pjʊ:tɪk] *adj.* 治疗的, 治疗学的

quarantine ['kwɒrənti:n] *n.* 检疫, 隔离

supervise ['su:pəvaɪz] *v.* 监督, 管理, 指导

investigate [ɪn'vestɪgeɪt] *v.* 调查, 研究

epidemiologic(al) [ɪ'pɪdɪ:mɪə'lɒdʒɪkl] *adj.* 流

行病学的, 传染病学的

intervention [ɪntə'venʃən] *n.* 干涉

endemic [en'demɪk] *adj.* (疾病等) 地方性的

non-communicable ['nɒnkə'mju:nɪkəbl] *adj.* 非传染性的

chronic ['krɒnɪk] *adj.* 慢性的, 延续很长的

industrial [ɪn'dʌstriəl] *adj.* 工业的

nutrition [nju'trɪʃən] *n.* 营养, 营养学

adolescent [ædə'lesnt] *adj.* 青春期的, 青春的
n. 青少年

radiation [reɪdɪ'eɪʃən] *n.* 放射, 放射线, 放射物

poliomyelitis ['pəʊlɪəʊ'maɪə'laitɪs] *n.* 麻痹症, 脊髓灰质炎

smallpox ['smɔ:lpɒks] *n.* 天花

tuberculosis [tʊ.bɜ:kjə'ləʊsɪs] *n.* 肺结核

counsel ['kaʊnsəl] *vt.* 劝告, 忠告

gynecologic [ˌɡaɪnɪkəˈlɒdʒɪk] *adj.* 妇产科学科的

pediatric [ˌpiːdrɪˈætrɪk] *adj.* 儿科的

consultation [ˌkɒnsəlˈteɪʃən] *n.* 请教, 咨询, 磋商, 会诊

standardize ['stændədaɪz] *vt.* 使符合标准, 使标准化

perinatal [ˌperɪˈneɪtl] *adj.* 围产期的, 围生期的

biological [ˌbaɪəˈlɒdʒɪkl] *adj.* 生物学的

guarantee [ˌɡærənˈtiː] *vt.* 保证, 担保

rational ['ræʃnəl] *adj.* 理性的, 合理的

relevant ['reləvənt] *adj.* 相关的, 相应的

legislation [ˌledʒɪsˈleɪʃən] *n.* 立法, 法律的制定 (或通过)

administrator [ədˈmɪnɪstreɪtə(r)] *n.* 管理人员, 行政官

appraise [əˈpreɪz] *v.* 评价

popularize ['pɒpjələraɪz] *v.* 普及

Phrases and Expressions

refer to 查阅, 提到

range from...to... 在……范围内

be involved in 牵涉, 卷入

carry out 完成; 实行

Exercises

Reading Comprehension

Read the statements and decide whether they are true (T) or false (F) according to the original text.

1. Health care facilities only refer to the medical service institution. ()
2. The chief function of most facilities is the diagnosis and treatment of disease. ()
3. The diagnosis and treatment of diseases is offered by medical service institutions. ()
4. The nurses can do nothing in the course of diagnosis of the diseases. ()
5. The prevention of disease is offered by community health centers. ()
6. The establishment of disease monitoring networks is to treat the diseases. ()
7. The promotion of health involves both the physical and mental health of individuals. ()
8. The pharmaceutical institutions only produce drugs and biological products. ()
9. The standardized health care services are offered by the preventive medical institutions. ()
10. Health care professionals and administrators are educated in the hospitals. ()