

● Part I

Medical Services

医疗服务



1. Hospital 医院

- 1) What is the purpose of a hospital?

医院的目的是什么?

A hospital is an institution in which sick or injured persons are given medical or surgical treatment.

医院是给患病者或受伤者进行药物或手术治疗的机构。

- 2) What are the two main parts of a hospital?

医院的两大部门是什么?

They are the outpatient department and the inpatient department.

它们是门诊部和住院部。

- 3) What are the clinical departments in providing medical services?

在提供医疗服务方面有哪些临床科室?

There are department of internal medicine, department of surgery, department of obstetrics and gynecology, department of pediatrics and so on.

有内科、外科、妇产科、小儿科等。

- 4) Which medical department is the best known?

哪个医疗科室最有名?

The medical department that is the best known is probably surgery.

最有名的医疗科室或许要算外科了。

- 5) What is the duty of doctors in this division?

这个部门医生的职责是什么？

The doctors in this division are also called surgeons who perform operations on patients when they are needed.

这个部门的医生也叫做外科医生，他们给那些需要手术的病人施行手术。

6) What about the doctors in the internal medicine department?

那么内科的医生又是干什么的呢？

They are often called physicians and treat patients mainly with medicines.

他们常常被称为内科医生，主要用药物治疗病人。

7) Are there any additional supporting units in a hospital?

医院是否有一些另外的辅助单位呢？

Yes, there are paramedical units, such as pharmacy, laboratory, blood bank, renal dialysis section, CT room and magnetic resonance imaging section (MRI).

是。医院还有一些辅助科室，例如药房、化验室、血库、肾透析室、CT和磁共振室。

8) What are the functions of radiological and imaging techniques?

放射技术和影像技术的功能是什么？

With the assistance of radiological and imaging techniques, bones and inner organs of the body are photographed.

在放射和影像技术的帮助下，可拍照人体的骨头和内部器官。

9) Do the paramedical units have modern equipment?

相关辅助科室拥有现代化设备吗?

Surely. They make the greatest use of technique equipment in the hospital.

的确有。它们利用医院的技术设备最为充分。

- 10) Are advances in medical science related to the medical service of a hospital?

医学科学的进展与医院的医疗服务有关吗?

Yes, of course. Advances in medical science have greatly increased the quality of medical care available to hospital patients.

当然。医学科学的进展极大地提高了对医院患者医疗的质量。

- 11) Could you describe the medical staff of a hospital?

您能说一说明医院的医疗人员吗?

The doctors form the core of the medical force in a hospital. They are at four levels: chief physicians, associate chief physicians, attending (visiting) physicians and residents.

医生是医院医疗力量的核心。他们有四个级别:主任医师、副主任医师、主治医师和住院医师。

- 12) How about the nurses?

护士的情况怎样?

Doctors could not provide effective medical care to their patients without the help of nurses and technicians. As a rule, there are more nurses than doctors in a hospital.

没有护士和技术人员的辅助,医生不可能给病人提供

有效的医疗。一般来说，医院里护士的数量多于医生。

- 13) Is there any change in the nursing education?

护士教育有什么变化吗？

Yes. In the past most nurses were graduated from secondary nursing schools, but now nurses are required to receive higher education so as to master an adequate theoretical knowledge and undergo more specialized training.

有。过去大多数护士系从中级护校毕业，而现在的护士要求接受高等教育以便掌握足够的理论知识和进行更多的专业训练。

- 14) Are there many different kinds of hospitals?

医院有不同的种类吗？

Yes, in addition to the general (or comprehensive) hospitals, there are various kinds of specialized hospitals. 是。除综合医院外，还有各种专科的医院。

- 15) Could you give some examples?

您能举些例子吗？

Surely. For example, large cities also have hospitals of traditional Chinese medicine, children's hospitals, infection hospitals, tumor hospitals, tuberculosis hospitals, and some even with psychiatric hospitals, leprosy hospitals and plastic surgery hospitals.

可以。例如大城市往往还有中医院、儿童医院、传染病院、肿瘤医院、结核病院，有些城市还有精神病院、麻风病院和整形外科医院。

16) What is a teaching hospital?

教学医院是什么?

It's a hospital affiliated to a medical university or college for the purpose of teaching. Medical students go there for clinical practice before graduation.

它是附属医科大学或医学院作为教学的医院。医学生在毕业前都要到那里去进行临床实习。

17) How many teaching hospitals does a medical university have?

一个医科大学有多少教学医院?

It usually has two or three teaching hospitals. Some may have even more.

通常有两到三个。有的甚至更多。

2. Seeing the doctor 看医生

1) What's your trouble / complaint?

你怎么啦?

I'm not quite myself today.

今天我感到有点不舒服。

2) What is troubling / bothering you?

你哪儿不舒服?

I've been feeling bad for two days.

我身体不适已有两天了。

3) What are the symptoms?

有何症状?

I have a cough and get a high temperature.

我咳嗽并发高烧。

- 4) What should I do? I feel terrihly awful.

我该怎么办? 我感觉糟透了。

It doesn't matter. It's only a cold. I'll give you some

medicine. You'd better stay in bed for a couple of days.

没关系。只是感冒了。我给你开点药。你最好卧床休息几天。

- 5) What's the matter with you?

你有什么病?

I have a pain in my abdomen.

我腹部疼痛。

- 6) Could you point out the place that you feel most painful?

你能指出哪儿是你感到最疼痛的部位吗?

Oh! It's the very place. The pain is just getting worse and worse.

哎哟! 正是这个部位。疼痛越来越厉害了。

- 7) Let me examine it. There is nothing serious.

让我检查一下。并不太严重。

But it trouhles me so much.

但我怪难受的。

- 8) Don't be nervous. Take it easy.

别紧张。放轻松一点。

What shall I do, doctor?

医生, 我该怎么办呢?

- 9) You'll have to stay in the hospital for several days.

你得住院几天。

You'd better be hospitalized for several days.

你最好住院几天。

- 10) Oh, it's bad. Is it necessary to be hospitalized?

糟了！一定要住院吗？

Yes, it will be more convenient for us to watch your condition.

是。这样便于观察你的病情。

- 11) Do I need to have some more examinations?

我还要做些检查吗？

First of all, you need to do a CT scanning.

首先，你需要做一个 CT 扫描。

- 12) Where will it be done?

在什么地方做？

In the CT Room of the Radiological Department.

在放射科的 CT 室。

- 13) All right, I'll do it tomorrow morning. By the way, I hate injection. Can I take some medicine orally?

好！我明天早晨就去做。顺便说一句，我不喜欢打针。能吃些口服药吗？

No, oral medicine is no use for you.

不能，口服药对你不起作用。

- 14) I think injection is very effective in your case.

我想你的情况打针会很有效。

Then I'll follow your advice.

那好。我服从您的安排。

- 15) Are you feeling better this morning?
你今天早上好些了吗?
I feel more myself today than yesterday.
我今天感到比昨天好多了。
- 16) Do you have confidence in the treatment of your disease?
你对治疗有信心吗?
With your careful treatment, I'm sure I can make a quick recovery.
有您的精心治疗, 我相信我能很快康复。

3. Admission to a hospital 住院

- 1) Excuse me. I'd like to know where I should go for the admission procedures.
请问在哪儿办理住院手续?
In the inpatient department. It's not in this building. It's in the opposite building.
在住院部办理。住院部不在本楼, 在对面楼里。
- 2) May I go through the admission procedures?
可以办住院手续吗?
Yes, please show me your inpatient appointment card.
可以, 请出示你的住院证。
- 3) What shall I do next?
下一步我该怎么做?
You have to fill in this form carefully and I'll make you a record of hospitalization.

你仔细填写这张表格，我好给你建个住院病历。

- 4) Can I be admitted now or later?

现在住院还是过一会儿?

Not now, I'm afraid. There is no bed available now.

恐怕现在不行。现在没有空床位。

- 5) When can I get a bed?

什么时候有床位?

A patient will be discharged at noon, so you may be admitted this afternoon.

中午有位病人出院，所以你只能下午来住院。

- 6) That's great. To be honest, I'm not prepared.

太好了，说老实话，我还没准备好。

Please come this afternoon and not later than 4:00 p. m.

You are in ward 8.

请下午来，不要超过四点。你在 8 号病房。

- 7) I've never been in a hospital, so I'm a little scared.

这是我第一次住院，所以我有点害怕。

Don't worry about it. I hope you'll feel at home here.

别担心。希望你在这儿不要感到拘束。

- 8) What daily articles should I bring along?

我需要带些什么日常用品?

You'd better bring toothbrush, toothpaste, comb, slippers, and towels.

你要带牙刷、牙膏、梳子、拖鞋和毛巾。

- 9) What else should I bring?

我还要带什么吗?

No more. There are quilt, bed sheet and hospital pajama in the ward.

不用了。病房里备有被子、床单和病服。

- 10) Could you tell me the visiting hours?

您能告诉我探视时间的规定吗?

The visiting hours are from 3:00 to 8:00 p. m.

探视时间是从下午3点至8点。

- 11) Are there any heds available now? I've got registered this morning.

有空床位了吗? 我今天早上已经办好手续。

Yes, please follow me. Let's go to your ward.

有的, 请跟我来。我们去你住的病房吧。

- 12) Is this my bed?

这是我的床位吗?

Yes. Look, the panel on the head of the bed is equipped with a nurse-call system.

是。瞧, 床头墙上的控制板上装有呼叫护士的装置。

- 13) What's the use of it?

这个装置有什么用?

If you have something emergent, please press the button by the bedside. A nurse will come as soon as possible.

如有什么紧急事情, 请按床头边的按钮, 护士会立即赶来。

- 14) When will the morning ward round begin?

早上查房什么时候开始?

The ward round and treatment start at 8:00 a. m. every

morning.

每天早上 8 点开始查房和治疗。

- 15) Will the nurse watch the patients at night?

护士晚上也观察病人吗?

Yes, the nurse on duty makes two rounds of the wards during the night.

值班护士每夜查两次房。

4. Major medical departments 医疗机构

- 1) Excuse me. Where shall I register?

请问在哪儿挂号?

The Registration Office is on the right side of the main floor.

挂号处就在一楼大厅的右侧。

- 2) Which department do you want to register with?

你要挂哪科的号?

I don't know which clinic. I've a rash all over my body.

我不知道挂哪个科。我全身起红疹。

- 3) What do you recommend?

你的意见呢?

I think you should see a dermatologist first.

我想你应该首先看皮肤科大夫。

- 4) Which floor is the Dermatologist Department on?

皮肤科在几楼?

It is on the fifth floor. Besides, Department of

Ophthalmology, Department of Physiotherapy
are also on this floor.

在五楼。另外，口腔科及理疗科也在这层楼。

- 5) Could you name several medical departments in a community hospital?

你能说出综合医院里几个主要科室的名称吗?

Yes, it includes surgery, obstetrics and gynecology, neurology and psychiatry, pediatrics and general medicine, etc.

可以。它包括外科、妇产科、神经精神科、儿科、内科等。

- 6) These divisions are referred to as clinical departments, aren't they?

这几个科室被称为临床科室，是吗?

Yes, that's right. They are all in the outpatient building.
是的。他们都在门诊大楼里。

- 7) Where can I have my prescription filled up?

我该到什么地方取药?

Pharmacy / Dispensary is located on both 2nd and 4th floor.

A pharmacist will prepare medication and dispense it to you.

在二楼和四楼各设有药房。药剂师会为你配药和发药。

- 8) Do I need to go downstairs to pay the expenses for medicine?

我需要下楼去交费吗?

No, you needn't. There are Accounts Office and Cashier's on each floor for the convenience of the patients.

没必要。为了方便病人，医院在每层楼设有划价处和收费处。

5. Additional supporting units and services

附属科室

- 1) What role do additional supporting units play in a hospital?

附属科室在医院起什么作用?

They must be available to support the medical staff and without them, most hospitals cannot function effectively.

它们必须用来支持医护人员，没有它们医院不能有效地运转。

- 2) What do paramedical technicians do in a hospital?

医护技师在医院干什么工作呢?

Those who have some training in their specialty do supporting or supplementary service.

他们要经过本专业的训练，做些辅助工作。

- 3) Supplementary service? Can you give any example?

辅助工作？你能举些例子吗？

Well, take the anesthetist for example. The anesthetist prepares patients for surgery by making them insensitive to pain.

可以。例如，麻醉师为病人的手术做准备，使他们免受疼痛的感觉。

- 4) What is the duty of X-ray technician?

放射科技师的职责是什么？

The radiologist or X-ray technician takes X-rays and interprets them.

放射科技师做 X 光检查并解释 X 光片。

5) Are X-rays only used for diagnosis?

X 线仅仅用于诊断吗？

No. This technique is extremely helpful in diagnosis, but can also be used therapeutically.

这个技术对于诊断非常有帮助，但它也可用于治疗。

6) Is the laboratory an indispensable unit in the hospital?

化验室是医院不可缺少的单位吗？

Yes, here various specimens of blood, urine and tissue are analyzed.

是的。在这里，对血、尿和组织的标本进行分析。

The lab is also responsible for performing basal metabolism tests on patients.

化验室还负责做基础代谢实验。

7) The result of lab must be useful for physicians in diagnosis and treatment.

化验的结果对医生诊断和治疗一定有帮助。

Yeah, they provides physicians with valuable information that they can use as a guide in diagnosis and treatment.

是的。化验的结果为医生提供很有价值的信息，他们用它们作为诊断和治疗的依据。

8) What is nuclear medicine?

什么是核医学？

It is a new specialty closely related to radiology.

这是与辐射学密切相关的一个新专业。

9) What is the function of nuclear medicine?

核医学起什么作用?

It involves a diagnostic technique during which a radioactive isotope is injected into the bloodstream, tissue, or organ that is being examined.

它涉及诊断技术, 在诊断过程中将放射性同位素注射于将要检查的血管、组织或器官内。

10) What equipment do paramedical support units use in the hospital?

医院里的附属机构使用什么设备呢?

They make the greatest use of technical equipment, such as oxygen tent, renal dialysis machine, CT scanner, nuclear magnetic resonance etc.

他们充分利用技术设备, 如氧气帷、透析器、CT 扫描仪、核磁共振等。

11) What's the use of renal dialysis?

肾透析的用途是什么?

Patients who have lost the function of their kidneys must use this machine to remove waste materials from their bodies.

丧失肾功能的病人必须使用这种机器来排除体内的废物。

6. The pharmacy 药房

- 1) What is the function of pharmacy?

药房有什么功能?

Pharmacy is an area in a hospital where medication is prepared and dispensed by a trained pharmacist.

药房是医院专业药剂师配药和发药的地方。

- 2) Is it of vital interest that medications be formulated accurately according to the physician's prescription?

根据医生的处方正确地配药是至关重要的, 是吗?

Surely. Even a minor error may endanger one's life.

当然。哪怕是一个小的差错都可能会危及生命。

- 3) Could you make up this prescription for me, please?

请给我配这张处方?

I'll do it for you right away. Sorry, the drugs on this order are exhausted.

我马上给你配。对不起, 这张处方上的药品已经用完了。

- 4) What shall I do?

那该如何是好?

I'll inform you as soon as we have them in stock.

药品一到我就通知你。

- 5) Well, I see the medication your doctor ordered is a name brand and quite expensive. Would you prefer to take similar medicines of other brands?

医生给你开的药是名牌产品，非常贵。你是否愿意购买其他牌子的同类药品？

- 6) What's the advantages of taking these kinds of medicines?
服用此类药品有什么好处？

It's the same medication, same quality, but at a much lower cost.

它们是同一种药，质量相同，但价格非常低。

- 7) Great. I'll take this brand. How do I take these medicines?
好的，我就要此类药。这药如何服用？

This is for internal use. Two tablets, four times a day.
这是内服药。一天四次，每次两片。

- 8) Can I take this painkiller whenever I have a terrible headache?

只要我头痛，我就可以服用止痛药，是吗？

If necessary, take one tablet of this painkiller, but not more than once every four hours.

止痛药必要时服一片，每次间隔不能少于 4 小时。

- 9) Are there any special instructions?

有没有特别的医嘱？

You have to take it on an empty stomach.

请空腹服此药。

- 10) Oh, while I'm here... my daughter caught a bad cold. Can you suggest anything?

喔，我既然来了，就顺便...我的女儿得了重感冒。你认为她服什么药好呢？

This drug is available for both oral and parenteral

administration, which is effective and cheap.

这种药可供口服和注射用。它不但有效而且便宜。

- 11) Is there anything special I should do?

我要特别注意什么吗?

That's for sure. The therapy should be discontinued, if allergic reaction occurs.

当然要。如果发现过敏反应,应立刻停止治疗。

By the way, make sure you keep them out of reach of children.

顺便说一句,一定把药放在小孩拿不到的地方。

7. Community health center 社区保健中心

- 1) What is community care?

社区保健是什么?

Community care is the care given outside the hospital to the whole population.

社区保健是指在医院之外对全人口进行的保健工作。

- 2) It is an immense work with great significance, isn't it?

这是一项意义深远的工作,是吗?

Yes, it is a continuous process, which is concerned with all aspects of health promotion.

是的。这是一项不间断的工作。社区保健工作涉及到增进健康的各个方面。

- 3) But how is the work carried out?

这项工作是怎样开展的呢?

First of all, we ought to teach people how to deal with the prevention of disease and the promotion of health.

首先是教育人们如何预防疾病、增进健康。

4) What other fields does it involve?

这项工作还涉及其他什么领域?

It is still concerned with the control of communicable diseases.

它还涉及控制传染病工作。

5) What will experts do in this field?

专家在此领域要做哪些工作?

Public health authorities collect vital statistics on death rates, birth rates, communicable and chronic diseases, and other indicators of the state of public health.

公共卫生权威人士收集重要数据, 如死亡率、出生率、流行病和慢性病发病率及公共健康状况的指征。

6) What are the major problems in community care?

社区保健面对的最主要的问题是什么?

Today, more important health problems when preventive measures are needed are accidents at work and in the homes, and road traffic accidents.

随着预防性措施的采用, 工作和家庭中发生的事故, 以及交通事域成为目前重要的保健问题。

7) Any other problems?

还有其他的问题吗?

Moreover alcoholism, drug addiction, smoking, depression and anxiety states are also of growing concern.

此外，酒精中毒、吸毒、吸烟、精神抑郁等都越来越引起关注。

- 8) How to care the chronic sick in communities?

如何对社区中慢性病患者进行护理呢？

A home nurse is likely to be spending much time undertaking domiciliary duties.

家庭护士的大部分时间用来管理病人的日常生活事务。

- 9) Is the work mainly concerned with the elderly chronic sick and their long term care?

这工作主要涉及老年慢性病人的长期护理吗？

Yes. Bedside care must be given to the chronic sick in their homes with the support of the primary health care team.

是的。对慢性病人的家庭护理应当在基础保健队伍的支持下进行。

- 10) What does the term "primary health care team" mean?

“基层保健组织”是什么意思？

A health team may be defined as a group working together to give health care to individuals and families in a community.

保健组织可以解释为是一组在一起工作，对社区的个人和家庭成员进行保健的队伍。

- 11) Where do they carry out their work?

他们在什么地方开展工作？

Usually a health team has a base, such as a health center where equipment is kept and some clinics are held.

保健组织通常有它的基地，如保健中心。在这个中心里设有医疗设施，可以开展应诊工作。

