

Unit 2 Medical Ethics

Section III Building Medical Vocabulary



Semitechnical Words (p74)

- Semitechnical words in medicine are lexical items that occur in both general and medical English but have been specialised in a medical context. The words benign, malignant, stroke, admit, report (p78) and review (p78) in this unit are typical examples.
- ✓ "specialised":专门化/专业化
- ✓指通用词汇通过语义调整或功能聚焦,被赋予医学领域的特定含义或用法 这种过程使词汇脱离日常语境中的宽泛含义,转而承载精准的医学概念或操 作定义。

Section III Building Medical Vocabulary

- Semitechnical Words (p74)
- "specialised":专门化/专业化
- 语义窄化/转移

通用词汇的原义被缩小、延伸或改变,以适应医学领域的精准表达。

- 例1: benign (通用义: 温和的) → 医学义: (肿瘤) 非恶性的
- 例2: malignant (通用义: 恶毒的) → 医学义: (肿瘤) 恶性的
- 术语化(Terminologization)

词汇通过学科惯例成为标准术语,其医学含义需通过专业学习掌握。

• 例: *stroke* (通用义: 击打) → 医学义: 中风 (脑血管意外)

Section III Building Medical Vocabulary

- Semitechnical Words (p74)
- 🖸 "specialised":专门化/专业化
- 功能适配

词汇在医学语境中服务于特定交际目的,如诊断、治疗或学术交流。

- 例1: admit (通用义: 承认) → 医学义: (患者) 收治入院
- 例2: report (通用:报告事件 → 医学:正式记录病例或研究结果)

通用: The journalist will report the news.

医学: The radiologist will report the MRI findings.

医学: We herein report two recent cases of pulmonary tuberculosis at our hospital.

• 例3: review (通用: 复习 → 医学: 系统性评估患者病情或文献)

通用: I need to review my notes.

医学: The team will review the patient's history.

医学: This article briefly reviews the literature on the therapeutic use of these nutrients.

Section III Building Medical Vocabulary

Semitechnical Words (p74) → 当说某词在医学中 "has been"

通用词汇 vs. 医学专门化词汇对比表			
词汇	通用含义	医学专门化含义	功能场景
benign	温和的 (性格)	良性的 (肿瘤)	诊断描述
malignant	恶毒的 (意图)	恶性的 (肿瘤或疾病)	病理分类
stroke	击打; 抚摸	中风 (脑血管意外)	疾病命名
admit	承认 (事实)	收治入院	医疗流程
report	报道 (事件)	记录检查结果或病例	医学文书
review	复习 (知识)	评估病情/分析文献	临床决策或学术研究

- 当说某词在医学中"has been specialised",即强调:
- 该词已脱离通用语义,成为**医学** 概念的精准载体;
- 其含义需通过医学知识框架解码;
- 使用场景受**医学交际规则**严格约束(如医嘱、病历、学术论文)。
- 这种专门化是医学半技术词汇的 核心特征,也是医学英语区别于 通用英语的关键标志。

- conceive (p75)
- conception 概念,观念;想出,构想;受孕,怀孕;
- √1 [countable, uncountable] an idea about what something is like, or a general understanding of something
- ✓ 2 [uncountable] a process in which someone forms a plan or idea
- √ 3 [countable, uncountable] the process by which a woman or female animal becomes pregnant, or the time when this happens
- Contraception the prevention of pregnancy
- ✓ contra-: against, opposite

- conception 概念,观念;想出,构想;受孕,怀孕;
- contraception the prevention of pregnancy
- Conceive (p75)
- √ [transitive] to think of a new idea, plan etc and develop it in your mind
- √[intransitive, transitive] to become pregnant

- Hypoglycemic coma can be induced by the over administration of insulin or oral hypoglycemic agents.
 - √hypo- hyper
 - ✓ hypotension
 - √glyc/o: sugar, glucose
 - ✓-emia 血(症)

低血糖性昏迷可由过量使用胰岛素或口服降糖药引起。

- ✓ administer
- ✓给予(药物或治疗)
- if a long duration of action is desirable, one may administer a drug continuously or administer a drug in a long-acting form.
- 如果期望药物作用的时间长,可以连续给药或给长效制剂。
- for s. japonicum infection it is recommended to administer 30 mg per kilogram twice in one day.
- 日本血吸虫感染一般推荐1日疗法,每次30mg/kg,共2次。

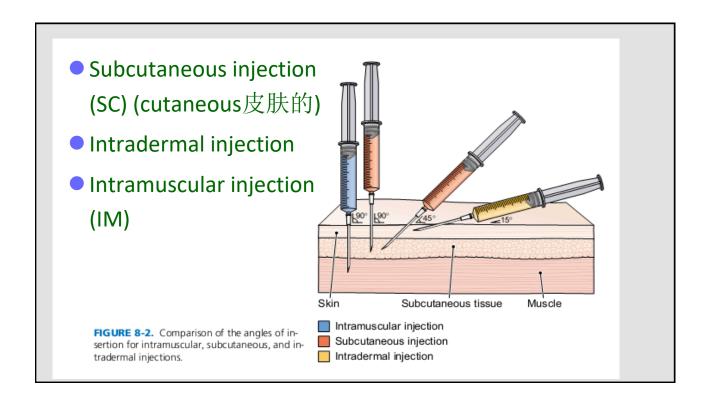
- The usual treatment is to administer blood plasma or whole blood intravenously; this increases the blood volume and helps to restore the circulation to normal.
- 常见抢救措施是从静脉输入血浆或全血,增加血容量,帮助恢复正常血液循环。
- B. It is administered directly into the bloodstream.
- Several important steps must be taken before anesthesia is administered.
- 有几个重要的步骤必须在实施麻醉前采取。

- · 脉冲磁场对脑损伤患者脑脊液中胰岛素样生长因子-1含量的影响及 IGF-1对功能康复的作用
- 方法将65例脑损伤恢复期患者随机分为试验组(35例)和对照组(30例)。试验组在常规治疗的基础上,加用头部脉冲磁场治疗(20~40mT,50Hz,20min/次,1次/d,共14d);对照组除未给予脉冲磁场治疗外,余治疗均与试验组基本相同。
- Sixty-five patients with brain injury were divided randomly into the control group (n=30) and magnetic therapy group (n=35), both receiving conventional therapy and in the latter group, daily pulsed magnetic field treatment (20-40 mT, 50 Hz, 20 min per time, 1 time per day) for 14 consecutive days were administered.

ROUTE	DESCRIPTION	
absorption	drug taken into the circulation through the digestive tract or by transfer across anothe membrane	
inhalation in-ha-LA-shun	administration though the respiratory system, as by breathing in an aerosol or nebulizer spray	
instillation in-stil-LĀ-shun	liquid is dropped or poured slowly into a body cavity or on the surface of the body, such as into the ear or onto the conjunctiva of the eye (Fig. 8-1)	
oral OR-al	given by mouth; per os (po)	
rectal REK-tal	administered by rectal suppository or enema	
sublingual (SL) sub-LING-gwal	administered under the tongue	
topical TOP-i-kal	applied to the surface of the skin	
transdermal trans-DER-mal	absorbed through the skin, as from a patch placed on the surface of the skin	
injection (Fig. 8-2)	administered by a needle and syringe (Fig. 8-3); described as parenteral (pa-REN-ter-al) routes of administration	
epidural ep-i-DUR-al	injected into the space between the meninges (membranes around the spinal cord) and the spine	
intradermal (ID) in-tra-DER-mal	injected into the skin	
intramuscular (IM) in-tra-MUS-kū-lar	injected into a muscle	
intravenous in-tra-VE-nus	injected into a vein	
spinal (intrathecal) in-tra-THE-kal	injected through the meninges into the spinal fluid	
subcutaneous (SC)	injected beneath the skin; hypodermic	

- In emergencies, or when the oral route is not feasible可行的 because of vomiting, the parenteral preparation may be used.
- ✓ enter/o-肠;
- ✓ dysentery (intestinal disorder) 痢疾
- √ par-: a variant of para- (near, beside)
- ✓ parathyroid 甲状旁腺
- ✓ parenteral 肠胃外的; 不经肠的; 非肠道的; 注射用药物的
- ✓ Preparation(p76) a medicinal substance made ready for use
- 紧急时或因呕吐而不能经口给药时,不妨使用非经口药物。

- ✓ parenteral 肠胃外的; 不经肠的; 非肠道的; 注射用药物的 enter/o-肠;
- ✓ parenteral administration:
 - ✓ Subcutaneous injection (SC) (cutaneous皮肤的)
 - ✓ Intradermal injection
 - ✓Intramuscular injection (IM)
 - ✓ Intravenous injection (IV)



Section III Building Medical Vocabulary

- Exercises(p77)
 - 2. Explain the medical meanings of the italicized words, and translate the sentences into Chinese.
- Answer Keys:
 - (1) Explanation: to do tests on a lot of people to find out whether they have a particular illness

 Translation: 由于每四个病例中都有1例属于1型感染,我们针对全部病例开展了这类指纹图 案的筛查。
 - ★ (2) Explanation: the action of remedying a dislocation or fracture by returning the affected part of the body to its normal position

Translation: 复位的目的是要让碎片充分贴合和正常对齐。

Translation: 人是各种致疾细菌、原生动物以及病毒的宿主。

(3) Explanation: an animal or plant on which a smaller animal or plant is living as a parasite

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Section III Building Medical Vocabulary



Exercises

2. Explain the medical meanings of the italicized words, and translate the sentences into Chinese.

Answer Keys:

- (4) Explanation: an injury to a muscle or part of your body that is caused by using it too much Translation: 腰部劳损的病程通常会随时间而自行缓解。
- (5) Explanation: a symptom that suggests certain medical treatment is necessary

 Translation: 这篇论文对给氧方法、特点、适应证及注意事项进行了综述。
- ★ (6) Explanation: a medical problem or illness that happens while someone is already ill and makes treatment more difficult

Translation: 这些并发症经过及时正确的处理, 预后均良好。

Section III Building Medical Vocabulary



Exercises

2. Explain the medical meanings of the italicized words, and translate the sentences into Chinese.

Answer Keys:

Translation: 研究表明, 老年女性能和中年女性一样耐受化疗的副作用。

- (8) Explanation: to officially allow the patient to leave the hospital
 - Translation: 那位病人痊愈后,被允许出院。
- lacktriangle (9) Explanation: to send or direct (a patient) to a medical specialist

Translation: 我的医生把我转诊到一位肺病专家那儿做进一步治疗。

(10) Explanation: the act of putting medicine slowly into someone's body, or the medicine

Translation: 我立刻给您输些葡萄糖,但是您自己还要吃点东西。

- (1) As 1 in 4 patients were infected with Type 1, we screened patient records for cases which depicted this fingerprint pattern.
- Screen: to do tests on a lot of people to find out whether they have a particular illness
- 由于每四个病例中都有1例属于1型感染,我们针对全部病例开展了这类指 纹图案的筛查。
- All blood for transfusion is screened usually by immunoelectrophoresis.
- 对所有的供血者均应以免疫电泳检查进行筛选。
- Exams of the colon may also be performed to screen for colon polyps and colon cancer.
- 还可进行结肠检查以筛查结肠息肉和结肠癌。

- (2) Reduction should aim for adequate apposition and normal alignment of the bone fragments.
- reduce减少,降低; 使(脱臼, 断骨)复位
- ✓ 减少/降低:将数量、程度等"缩减"至更小或更原始水平。 例: reduce expenses (减少开支)。
- ✓ 复位:将脱臼或断骨"恢复"到原本位置(即正常解剖状态)。 例: reduce a dislocation(使脱臼复位)
- ✓ reduce核心语义: 状态回归 (各语义区别仅在于语境中的具体对象: 数量、 人体部位)
- 复位的目的是要让碎片充分贴合和正常对齐。

- (3) Man is host to a variety of pathogenic bacteria, protozoa, and viruses.
- 人是各种致疾细菌、原生动物以及病毒的宿主。

Singular: bacterium, protozoan

- ✓ -genic relating to production or generation (致.....的; 产生....的)
- ✓ path(o)- 病; -pathia, -pathy 病,痛苦,疗法 pathogenic adj. originating or producing disease 病原的; 致病的 Plural: bacteria, protozoa.

- <u>Indication</u>: The tablets are mainly <u>indicated</u> for chronic bronchitis, cardiac asthma. It also can be used for cardiogenic or renal edema.
- [适应证] 主要用于治疗慢性支气管炎、心型哮喘等。也可用于心源性或肾性水肿。
- (5) The paper reviewed the methods, characteristics, indication and announcements of oxygen therapy.
- Indication a symptom that suggests certain medical treatment is necessary
- 这篇论文对给氧方法、特点、适应证及注意事项进行了综述。

- indication 表明, 指明; 迹象, 指征; 适应症;
- a sign, remark, event etc that shows what is happening, what someone is thinking or feeling, or what is true.

- Such information indicates that HBV is a unique virus unlike any known group of human viruses.
- Studies of large numbers of liver injuries indicate that all but a few are surgically manageable.
- Studies in rats indicate decreased responsiveness to growth hormone in zinc-deficient rats, and low levels of growth hormone increase following zinc replacement in the diet.
- 这些资料表明, HBV 是一种独特的病毒,与已知的任何人类病毒都不同。
- 大量肝外伤的资料研究表明,除少数病例外都是可采用手术治疗。
- 对鼠的研究表明,锌缺乏的鼠对生长激素反应降低,而在食物中补充锌后生长激素呈低水平增加。

- When there is no indication for nasogastric intubation prior to operation and the patient is to be under general anesthesia, the anesthesiologist can pass the tube into the stomach after the patient is unconscious.
- 当手术前没有插鼻胃管的指征而病人又要接受全身麻醉时,麻醉师可在病人丧失意识后插入胃管。
- Even occult cancers (those not detectable by clinical methods alone) may give rise to metastases, and the secondary growth may be the first indication of cancer.
- 甚至隐匿恶性肿瘤(仅用临床方法不能发现)也可发生转移,而且继发性肿块可为恶性肿瘤的第一指征。

- Fiberoptic sigmoidoscopy is especially suitable, for screening asymptomatic high-risk patients for neoplasms; the presence of symptoms or signs (e.g., occult blood) may be an indication for total colonoscopy.
- 纤维结肠镜尤其适用于甄别那些无症状高危病人的肿癌;有症状或体征(隐血)的是全结肠镜检的一个适应症。

- Contraindicate; Indicate
- contraindication A factor that makes the use of a drug undesirable or dangerous
- This product is contraindicated in those patients who have shown hypersensitivity to it unless, in the opinion of the physician, the condition requiring treatment is life threatening .
- 对本品过敏的患者禁用本品。 除非根据医生的意见,认为需要治疗的患者的病情危及生命.

- (8)The patient was discharged from hospital after his complete recovery.
- discharge to officially allow the patient to leave the hospital
- 那位病人痊愈后,被允许出院。
- discharge v & n
- 允许......离开; (使)流出, (使)排出;
- 排出物,分泌物; (物质的)放出,排出;允许出院。
- There was a watery discharge from her ear.
- 她的耳朵里有水状物流出。
- I've come to go through the discharge formalities.
- 我来办理出院手续。

- discharge v & n
- Watery, serous, or bloody discharge from the nipple is an occasional early sign but is more often associated with benign disease.
- 水样、血清样或血性乳头分泌物偶尔是乳癌的早期体征,但由良性病变引起的情况更为多见。
- Her postoperative course was uncomplicated and she was discharged 7 days after surgery.
- 患儿在手术后未出现并发症,手术后7天出院。

- Caseous material is then discharged into the lumen, from where it may be aspirated through adjacent and more distant parts of the bronchial tree.
- 于是干酪样坏死物就进入管腔内,再从此处吸入到邻近的和更远的支气管树。
- Immediately after the ventricles have discharged their blood into the arterial system, the subsequent ventricular relaxation allows blood to begin flowing backward from the arteries toward the ventricles, thereby causing the aortic and pulmonary valves to close suddenly.
- 当心室刚好将血液射入动脉系统之后,相继心室舒张,血液开始由动脉向心室倒流,从而使主动脉瓣和肺动脉瓣突然关闭。

- (10) infuse 输注(药物等)
- fuse 保险丝, 熔丝
- perfuse, profuse, diffuse, infuse, refuse, confuse, transfuse输(血 或别的液体)

- diffuse四处流淌
- ◆动词:
- 1 to make heat, light, liquid etc spread through something, or to spread like this(气体,液体)扩散
 - A drop milk diffused in the water.一滴牛奶在水里扩散开来。
- 2 to spread ideas or information among a lot of people, or to spread like this 传播,散布,
 - diffuse light / heat / knowledge传送光 / 传导热 / 传播知识
- ◆形容词:
- 1 using a lot of words and not explaining things clearly and directly (文章等)冗长的,漫无边际的
 - a diffusing writing style一种累赘的写作文体
- 2 spread over a large area 四散的,弥漫的
 - diffuse light散射的光

- 弥漫性神经胶质瘤病
 - diffuse neurogliomatosis
- 弥漫性腹膜炎
 - diffuse peritonitis
- 渗出性缩窄性心包炎
 - Effusive-constrictive Pericarditis
- Profuse 丰富的; 很多的

- A profuse escape of blood from the vessels is known as hemorrhage, a word which means "a bursting forth of blood".
- 出血是血液从血管大量流失,是描述"血液从血管内迸发出来"的一个术语。
- The patient complains of a *profuse* and offensive discharge which produces irritation and soreness.
- 病人诉述大量而令人生厌的白带,产生刺激和疼痛。

- These patients may vomit profusely and become dehydrated and alkalotic.
- 这些病人可因极大量的呕吐以致失水和碱中毒。
- These in turn form plasma cells, which multiply profusely and generate large numbers of protein molecules called antibodies.
- B淋巴细胞就形成浆细胞、浆细胞大量繁殖并产生 大量蛋白质分子称为抗体。

- Perfuse v.111
- 使布满, 使遍及, 使充满; (医学)灌输, 灌流(器官、组织、身体)
- Highly perfused organs such as the brain, heart, liver, and kidney receive most of the drug.
- 血灌流量高的器官,如脑、心、肝和肾接受的药物最多。
- Necrotizing fasciitis spreads along poorly perfused fascial and subcutaneous planes, its toxins causing thrombosis even of large vessels ahead of the necrotic area, thus creating more ischemic and vulnerable tissue.
- 坏死性筋膜炎沿着灌注不良的筋膜和皮下组织层面扩散,其毒素甚至可引起坏死区前方大静脉的栓塞,进而引起更广泛的缺血和易损组织。

- 医学场景中的区别(医学场景infuse和transfuse不可换用)
- 适用液体类型
 - infuse: 用于药物、营养液、电解质溶液等非血液类液体的输入,如静脉滴注催产素或葡萄糖。
 - transfuse: 仅用于血液或血液成分(如红细胞、血浆)的转移。
- 操作方式与技术细节
 - infuse 通常通过静脉滴注(IV drip)实现,利用重力或输液泵控制流速 ,适用于需缓慢、持续给药的情况(如抗生素治疗或补液)。
 - transfuse 通过输血袋或注射器直接将血液输入静脉,操作更强调无菌性及血型匹配,常用于急救或贫血治疗。
- 时间持续性与目的
 - infuse 对应长期或持续治疗,如化疗药物连续输注数小时。
 - transfuse 多为单次或短期操作,如紧急输血恢复血容量。2222

to get to a place happy solid tumour: 实体瘤

1 I arrived at work feeling cheerful. There was a solid <u>cerebellar hemangioblastoma</u> on the list. These are rare not harmful in effect (c.f. malignant)

tumours which are formed of a mass of **blood vessels**. They are **benign** — meaning that they can be cured by causing death

surgery — but they will prove **fatal** if untreated. There is a small risk of disaster with surgery, since the mass of causing a lot of destruction, suffering, or death

blood vessels can cause catastrophic haemorrhage if you do not handle the tumour correctly, but there is a

much greater chance of success. This is the kind of operation that <u>neurosurgeons</u> love — a technical challenge operation attribute clause as an idiomatic expression:

with a <u>profoundly</u> grateful patient at the end of it if all goes well. 如果一切顺利的话

- While there is a minor potential risk during surgery, it can still cause disastrous effects if the tumor is not managed properly, because the dense network of blood vessels could lead to severe bleeding during surgery. Anyway, the likelihood of a successful outcome is considerably higher.
- 手术虽没什么大风险, 但如果肿瘤处理不当,大量血管可能会导致严重大出血,不过手术成功的机率显然更大。

门诊病人c.f. inpatient

to have a disease or medical condition, esp. for a long time

2 I had seen the patient in my outpatient clinic a few days earlier. He had been suffering from severe

headaches for the last few months. He was a forty-year-old accountant, with a head of curly brown hair and a

as an exchange

slightly red face that made him look continually embarrassed. As we spoke, I felt embarrassed in return and unduly aware of oneself as the object of

the attention of others; embarrassed

serious or critical nature

became self-conscious and awkward as I tried to explain the gravity of his illness to him. Only later did I realize

红细胞 c.f. white blood cell

that he had a red face because he was polycythaemic — he had more red blood cells in his blood than normal,

to act as a stimulus

骨髓

since his particular tumour can **stimulate** the **bone marrow** to overproduce red blood cells.

- It was only later that I understood why his face was so red. The patient had got the tumour that could trigger the bone marrow to produce more red blood cells than usual in in his blood. This medical condition is called polycythaemia, which is the exact reason for his red face.
- 后来我才意识到他脸红红的是因为红血球增多症—他血液中的红细胞比正常人多,这种肿瘤可以刺激骨髓过度 产生红细胞。

Passage 1 Detailed Reading

- 3 "Do you want to see your brain scan?" I asked him, as I ask all my patients.
- 4 "Yes ..." he replied, a little uncertainly. The scan made the tumour look as though it was full of black snakes —

"flow voids" — produced by the blood rushing through the potentially disastrous **blood vessels**. I viewed these likely to happen in the near future

on the scan with enthusiasm, as they meant that a challenging operation was in prospect. My patient looked

cautiously at the computer screen in front of us as I explained the scan to him and we discussed his symptoms.

- "I've never been seriously ill before," he said unhappily. "And now this."
- 6 "I'm almost certain it's benign," I told him. Many brain tumours are malignant and incurable and I often have

to make sb feel calmer and less worried

to overcome my instinct, when talking to patients with brain tumours, to try to comfort and reassure them -1

have sometimes failed to do this and have bitterly regretted being too optimistic before an operation. I told

him that if I thought it was benign it almost certainly was. I then delivered my **standard speech** about the risks

What does "they" refer to? to be a good reason

of the operation and how they had to be justified by the risks of doing nothing. I said that he would die within

a matter of months if he did not have the tumour removed.

- As a conscientious doctor, the author often has the impulse to comfort the patients of serious medical conditions so that they will not be that worried and terrified. However, as a professional doctor, he knows it's not a good idea to do so, because operations always carry risks.
- 许多脑瘤都是恶性的且无法治愈,在和脑瘤患者交谈时,我常常会努力克制住去安慰、安抚他们的冲动。但我有时会控制不住,也就有了为手术前过于乐观而痛悔不已的时候。

Passage 1 Detailed Reading

theoretically, in general

"Informed consent" sounds so easy **in principle** — the surgeon explains the balance of risks and benefits, and able to think calmly and sensibly

the calm and rational patient decides what he or she wants — just like going to the supermarket and choosing

from the vast array of toothbrushes on offer. The reality is very different. Patients are both terrified and lacking of knowledge and understanding

ignorant. How are they to know whether the surgeon is competent or not? They will try to overcome to make sb/sth seem to have a particular quality or character

by investing the surgeon with superhuman abilities. Do surgeons really have superhuman abilities?

- When physicians explain to the patients the different medical choices during the process of informed consent, they would take this process as a routine of their job. For a physician's part, to make a medical decision should be as easy as choosing some toothbrushes at a supermarket. However, patients cannot take it calmly. It's hard for them to make a choice. By using this analogy, the author intends to demonstrate how differently the physicians and patients respond to the informed consent.
- "知情同意书"理论上说起来很简单,就是外科医生先解释风险和收益的平衡性,冷静理性的病人再决定自己想要什么—这就像去超市在琳琅满目的货架上选牙刷一样。

中风, 卒中

8 I told him that there was a one or two percent risk of his dying or having a **stroke** if the operation went badly.

in fact

tumours

In truth, I did not know the exact figure as I have only operated on a few tumours like his — ones as large as his to deliberately frighten sb

are very rare — but I dislike **terrorizing** patients when I know that they have to have an operation. What was certain was that the risk of the operation was many times smaller than the risk of not operating.

Why does the author dislike terrorizing patients?

• When patients are going to take operations, they are extremely uncertain and scared about what will be. The author doesn't intend to bring them any extra stress by emphasizing the operations risks.

Passage 1 Detailed Reading

All that really matters is that I am as sure as I can be that the decision to operate is correct and that no other surgeon can do the operation any better than I can. This is not as much of a problem for me now that I have a difficult situation been operating on brain tumours for many years, but it can be a moral dilemma for a younger surgeon. If they do not take on difficult cases, how will they ever get any better? But what if they have a colleague who is more experienced?

According to the author, what does a moral dilemma really mean?

• In a moral sense, it would be ideal to always have the best surgeon to conduct an operation so that less risks would be brought to the patients. However, practically speaking, only when young surgeons have more chances to take on difficult medical cases can they become more sophisticated and experienced. Therefore, it's hard to say whether it's moral or not when a less experienced surgeon takes on an operation.

Detailed Reading Passage 1

If patients were thinking rationally they would ask their surgeon how many operations he or she has performed of the sort for which their consent is being sought, but in my experience this scarcely ever happens. good enough for a particular standard

It is frightening to think that your surgeon might not be up to scratch and it is much easier just to trust him. As to be unwilling to to do sth very soon

patients we are deeply reluctant to offend a surgeon who is about to operate on us. When I underwent with great respect for

surgery myself, I found that I was in awe of the colleagues who had to treat me though I knew that they, in turn,

to fail to continue

the state of not reacting emotionally were frightened of me as all the usual defences of professional detachment collapse when treating a colleague. How to understand "all the usual defences of

It is not surprising that all surgeons hate operating on surgeons. professional detachment collapse"?

 In medical practice, doctors tend to be more personally and emotionally involved when they treat and operate on their colleagues. So, no matter how professional they are, the emotional empathy can be overwhelming and take away their calmness and detachment.

Detailed Reading Passage 1

- 10 My patient listened in silence as I told him that if I operated upon one hundred people like him, one or two of them would die or be left hopelessly disabled.
 - as a way of answering to
- 11 He nodded and said what almost everybody says to me in reply to this: "Well, all operations have risks." subjunctive mood
- 12 Would he have chosen not to have the operation if I had said that the risk was five percent, or fifteen to tell a customer the price for a service or product; ironic!!!

percent, or fifty percent? Would he have chosen to find another surgeon who quoted lower risks? Would he

[have chosen] differently if I had not made any jokes, or had not smiled?

13 I asked him if he had any questions but he shook his head. Taking the pen I offered him he signed the long a separate part

and complicated form, printed on yellow paper and several pages in length, with a special **section** on the legal the act of getting rid of sth

disposal of body parts. He did not read it — I have yet to find anybody who does. I told him that he would be to be taken into a hospital for treatment, tests, or care

<u>admitted</u> for surgery the following Monday.



Passage 1 Language Focus



Exercises

1. Complete the following sentences with proper words provided below. Change the form where necessary.

Answer Keys:

- (1) These three malignant properties of cancers differentiate them from <u>benign</u> tumours, which are self-limited, do not invade or metastasize.
- (2) Proper drug disposal is important because it helps protect human health and our environment.
- (3) Although physicians tell their patients the truth about the gravity of their illness, the patients often do not fully grasp their danger.
- (4) The authorities had trouble explaining the source of the disease, or <u>reassuring</u> the public that there was no possibility of other cases.
- (5) Eight days after discharge, the patient <u>collapsed</u> again and suffered from respiratory insufficiency with dyspnoea.

Passage 1 Language Focus



Exercises

1. Complete the following sentences with proper words provided below. Change the form where necessary.

Answer Keys:

- (6) A fourth man has died from what police fear is a potentially <u>fatal</u> batch of ecstasy being sold on streets.
- (7) The results obtained in the present study <u>justify</u> the traditional use of these medicinal plants to cure neoplasia.
- (8) My grandmother, an indomitable woman, had suffered a <u>stroke</u>, which I associated with something that happened to older people.
- (9) Neuroblastoma (NB) is one of the frequently observed <u>malignant</u> solid tumours of childhood and infancy, accounting for 15% of paediatric cancer deaths.
- (10) <u>Disabled</u> visitors are welcome; there is good wheelchair access to most facilities.

Passage 1 Language Focus



Exercises

2. Choose the best explanation for the underlined expression from A, B, C, or D.

Answer Keys:

BAABA DBBDC

Passage 1 Language Focus



Exercises

3. Translate the medical expressions with the help of the given Chinese equivalents.

Answer Keys:

- ◎ (1) 血管blood vessel
- ◎ (2) 严重大出血 catastrophic haemorrhage
- (3) 门诊部 outpatient clinic
- ◎ (4) 红细胞 red blood cell
- ◎ (5) 骨髓 bone marrow
- ◎ (6) 脑部扫描brain scan
- ◎ (7) 知情同意书 informed consent
- ◎ (8) 良性肿瘤benign tumour
- ◎ (9) 恶性肿瘤 malignant tumour
- ◎ (10) 职业性冷静 professional detachment

Passage 1 Language Focus





Exercises

4. Listen to the passage and fill in the blanks with the exact words or expressions you have heard.

Answer Keys:

- "Good morning!" I said, my voice full of 1) <u>surgical reassurance</u> genuine reassurance since the planned operation was a simple one. Most patients are pleased to see me before their operation, but he looked 2) <u>terrified</u>.
- I leant forward and lightly patted his hand. I told him that the operation really was a very simple one. I explained that we always had to warn people of the 3) <u>risks of surgery</u> but promised him that it really was most unlikely that things would go wrong. If I'd had sciatica for six months I would have the op, I said. I wouldn't be happy about it, but I'd have it although, like most doctors, I am a 4) <u>coward</u>.

Passage 1 Language Focus



Exercises

4. Listen to the passage and fill in the blanks with the exact words or expressions you have heard.

Answer Keys:

• Whether I 5) <u>managed to</u> reassure him or not, I do not know. It really was a simple operation, with a very 6) <u>low risk</u>, but my registrar would have 7) <u>consented</u> him earlier that morning and the registrars – especially the American ones – tend to go over the top with 8) <u>informed consent</u>, and terrorize the poor patients with a long list of highly 9) <u>unlikely complications</u>, including death. I mention the main risks as well but stress the fact that serious complications with simple disc prolapse surgery, such as 10) <u>nerve damage</u> and paralysis, are really very rare.

Passage 1 Language Focus



Evercises

5. Translate the following text into Chinese.

Answer Keys:

• 我坚信,医生和患者在某种意义上来说应该是平等的,我们在给医疗建议的时候更是如此。我一向讨厌那种家长式的、高高在上的医生,我都会尽量考虑患者的需求和权利,但这也是双向的。公众需要认识到,医疗实际上通常都有很大的不确定性。这不像去一家汽车经销商买车或修车,它很难预测,也很难处理。我的一些手术很成功,很不错,但成功的背后也意味着灾难。如果所有的手术都那么简单、安全、直接,那它们也就不足为奇了。所以,有些人可能会指责我在吓唬公众,但总体上我依然觉得,作为一名患者,如果你看病的时候只能有一个标准去选择医生,那我们大多数人应该选择诚实。因为有了一名诚实的医生,如果他知道他能做什么,他会告诉你,如果他觉得其他人比他更胜任,他也会告诉你,因此,传统观念总觉得外科医生要具备稳定的双手、钢铁般坚强的神经,和狮子般勇敢的心,但我认为,诚实在某种意义上更加重要。

Medical Ethics



知情同意书

Henry Marsh

- ❷1 我来上班时心情不错。病例清单上有一个小脑血管母细胞实体瘤,这类肿瘤由大量 血管形成,比较罕见,但好在是良性的-这意味着它们可以通过手术治愈-但如果不 加治疗,也可能致命。手术虽没什么风险, 但如果肿瘤处理不当,大量血管可能会 导致灾难性出血,不过手术成功的机率显然更大。神经外科医生喜欢这类手术—— 算 是一个技术挑战,如果手术顺利的话,患者也会格外感激。
- ❷2 几天前,我在门诊见过这个病人。在过去的几个月里,他一直患有严重的头痛。他 是一个四十岁的会计师,一头卷曲的棕色头发,一张微红的脸,让他看起来一直很尴 尬的样子, 所以当我们在交流的时候, 当我尝试给他解释病情的严重性时, 我也觉得 尴尬,变得有些局促不安。后来我才意识到他这张红脸是因为红血球增多症—他血液 中的红细胞比正常人多,这种肿瘤可以刺激骨髓过度产生红细胞。

Unit 2

Medical Ethics



- ❸3"你想看看你的脑部片子吗?"我问他,就像我问我所有的病人一样。
- ❷4 "好吧……"他看上去有点忐忑。在片子里,肿瘤看起来满是黑蛇——那是血液流冲过 有患癌隐患的血管而产生的"流空"。我颇有兴趣地看着这些东西,因为它们意味着 手术会比较有挑战性。我的病人小心翼翼地盯着电脑屏幕,我给他解释了片子,也讨 论了他的病情。
- №5 "我以前从来没有生过重病,"他有些低落。"现在却这样了。"

Medical Ethics



译文

- ❷6 我告诉他: "我几乎可以肯定这是良性的"。许多脑瘤都是恶性的且无法治愈,在 和脑瘤患者交谈时,我常常会努力克制住去安慰、安抚他们的冲动。但我有时会控制 不住,也就有了为手术前过于乐观而痛悔不已的时候。我告诉他,如果我认为是良性 的,那就几乎可以肯定是良性的。然后,我又开始了那套标准演讲,手术有什么风险, 如果不做手术,又会有什么风险。我告诉他,如果不切除肿瘤,他会只有几个月的存 活期。
- 7"知情同意书"理论上说起来很简单,就是外科医生先解释风险和收益的平衡性, 冷静理性的病人再决定自己想要什么-这就像去超市在琳琅满目的货架上选牙刷一样。 但现实情况却大相径庭。患者既恐惧又无知,他们怎么知道外科医生是否称职呢?他 们会试图赋予外科医生超人的能力来克服恐惧。

Unit 2

Medical Ethics



译文

❸8 我告诉他,如果手术不顺利,他有 1%或 2%的死亡或中风风险。老实说,我并不知 道确切的数字,因为我只给几个像他这样的患者做过手术,毕竟这么大的肿瘤属实罕 见,但病人必须得做这个手术,我不喜欢去吓唬他。可以肯定的是,做手术的风险比 不做手术的风险要小很多。真正重要的是,我得尽可能确保做手术这个决定是正确的, 而且没有任何一个外科医生能比我做得更好。我有多年脑瘤手术的经验,这对我来说 已经不是什么大问题了,但对于年轻的外科医生来说,这会带来一些道德冲突。如果 他们不接手疑难病例,又怎么会有进步呢?但如果有经验更丰富的同事备选呢?

Medical Ethics



译文

❸9 如果病人有理性思考,他们会先询问外科医生做过多少次类似手术,再去签同意书, 但根据我的经验,这种情况很少发生。一想到自己的外科医生可能不够格,患者就会 感到害怕,相反,选择相信外科医生则会轻松得多。作为患者,我们非常不愿意冒犯 即将为我们做手术的外科医生。就连我自己在接受手术的时候,我也会非常敬畏为我 做手术的同事。如果角色对换下,他们也会怕我,因为在治疗同事的时候,平日常有 的职业超然感会立马崩塌。是的,所有外科医生都讨厌给外科医生做手术,这并不奇 怪。

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- №10 我告诉他,如果我为一百个像他这样的病人进行手术,其中一两个可能会死亡,也 可能有无望治愈的残疾风险时,我的患者默默地听着。
- ❷11 他点点头,说出了那句几乎每个人都这样回复我的话:"明白,所有的手术都有风 险。"
- ❷12 如果我说风险是 5%、15% 或 50%,他会选择不做手术吗? 他会选择另一位风险更 低的外科医生吗?如果我不开玩笑,或者不笑,他会做出不同的选择吗?
- ❷13 我问他是否还有什么问题,他却摇了摇头。他拿起我递给他的笔,在又长又复杂的 表格上签了字,表格是用黄纸打印的,有好几页,其中专门有一节是关于合法处理身 体器官的。他没有看--我还没发现有人会看。我告诉他,他将在下周一入院接受手术。

Medical Ethics



译文

中国传统医学伦理

Chen SY, Qu K, Liu XJ, Chen Z

№1 在有文字记载之前,就有一些赞扬医生高尚品德的传说。其中最著名的一个故事是 关于古代的神农皇帝,为了让民众清楚地知道哪些该选,哪些该弃,他尝百草、试千 水,一日曾遇七十毒。这个故事说明,在古代,我们的祖先为了救死扶伤、发展医学, 不惜牺牲自己。关于古代医德的记载可以追溯到儒家思想形成之前。在三千年前的周 朝,朝廷每年都要对医生的医术和医德进行考核,并根据考核结果发放俸禄。儒家思 想确立后,其伦理道德观念对历朝历代的医者产生了深远的影响,对中国传统医德的 发展起到了主导作用。

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译文

圣人的信条

№2 首先,一些杰出的医生提倡医学,反对巫术。例如,与希波克拉底同时代的战国名 医扁鹊(公元前5世纪)制定了行医准则,提出"信医不信巫"。他认为通过医德建 设消除巫术的危害是一个可以实现的目标。著名的中国传统医学经典《黄帝内经》也 强调医德,指出医学是圣人之术,是高尚的职业,医务工作者应具有高尚的品德。书 中还列举了为医治病的四失五过,并告诫医生以此为诫。例如,要求医生科学行医。 书中还强调"信鬼神者,不可谓仁"。对于古代医生来说,崇尚科学、反对迷信是医 德的重要方面之一, 古代医生和古代医学著作都对此给予了高度评价。

Medical Ethics



公 译文

❸3 从公元前 500 年到公元 500 年的 1000 年间,人们对医学的目的、工作作风和道德修养 等问题进行了认真的探讨。许多珍贵的医学伦理著作流传下来。被誉为 "医圣"的东汉 名医张仲景(公元 150-219)说,他学医行医的目的是为君主及其亲属治病,为百姓解 除疾苦,增进健康,延年益寿。他在《伤寒论》一书中,严厉批评了不负责任的医生, 指出了医生不努力提高医术、循规蹈矩、行医不谨慎、草率给病人开药等的危害性。仁、 廉、贤也被一些人视为医生道德修养的重要方面。三国时期的名医董奉(公元 3 世纪) 为人治病不收取任何费用。董奉(公元 3 世纪)是三国时期的名医,他为人治病从不收 取任何费用,只要求患者在大病治好后要种五棵杏树,小病治好后要种一棵杏树。几年 时间便长成了一片由十万棵杏树组成的森林。每年,人们用杏子换取谷物,分发给贫困 的人。每年有两万多人因他的慷慨而受益。自此,"杏林春暖"一词被用来赞美医生的 高尚品德。晋代医学家杨泉强调,医者必须仁明廉洁,品德高尚,医术精湛。

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译文

❸4 唐朝(公元 618-907)是中国古代最繁荣的时期之一。在政治、经济和文化发展如 此繁荣的背景下总结医学伦理传统的时机已经成熟。孙思邈(公元 581-682)是著名 的医学家和药学家,是中国古代医学伦理领域的重要先驱。他的重要著作《千金要方》 中的一篇文章是最早、最著名的医学伦理论著。他在为书名作序时写道: "人命至重, 有贵千金,一方济之,德逾于此",故取名《千金要方》。孙思邈的医学伦理思想受 到中外学者的高度评价。一位日本教授曾说: "今天我们谈论的是尊重人的生命。 千三百多年前,中国古代的孙思邈就明确地指出了这一真理,并将其写了下来"。日 本精心保存着北宋(960-1127)版《千金要方》的唯一副本,并被日本政府视为"国 宝"。孙思邈在其著名的医学伦理专著中,对治学态度、行医风格、人格修养、仪表 举止、学术道德等方面做出了规范。从孙思邈的系统总结和成就中可以看出,当时的 中国传统医学伦理进入了一个成熟稳定的时期。

Medical Ethics



译文

医学伦理准则

- ❸5 在明朝(1368-1644),人们努力制定医学伦理准则。李时珍(1518-1593)重写 《本草纲目》一书,可以说为医学和药学研究树立了诚信的典范。他尊重他人的成 果,参考了原始文献。16-17世纪的龚廷贤列举了"医家十要"和"病家十要", 以协调医患关系。与他同时代的陈实功(1555-1636)提出了"五戒十要",类似 于今天的医生伦理准则。
- ❷6 在明宋时期,一些医生也对医学伦理持批评态度。他们批判了医学实践中的不良 倾向,由此可见,医学伦理批判在中国传统医德建设中早已存在。

Unit 2

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❷7 在中国漫长的历史长河中,形成了一套相当完备的中国传统医德体系,其基本内 容十分明确。其中规定, 所有医务工作者都应遵守以下六项原则。第一, 珍惜生命, 救死扶伤。第二, 关心患者疾苦, 廉洁行医。第三, 勤学苦练医术, 杜绝粗心大意。 第四,举止得体,礼貌待人。第五,对待患者一视同仁。第六,尊重他人成果,遵 守学术道德。