# Unit Medical industry

# Lexical resource

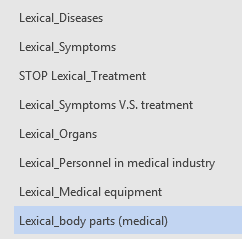
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| strenuous /ˈstrɛnjʊəs/  [ADJ](javascript:;)A strenuous activity or action involves a lot of energy or effort, needing a lot of effort or strength艰苦的; 剧烈的  •  Avoid strenuous exercise in the evening.   应避免在傍晚进行剧烈的运动。  •  Strenuous efforts had been made to improve conditions in the jail.   为改善那家监狱里的条件已做了艰苦的努力  e.g. (As a paramedic) My work is exciting and challenging, and I feel good when I'm able to save a life or **lessen/alleviate/mitigate a person's pain**. On the other hand, the job is stressful and I have to work long hours, including evenings, weekends, and holidays. The job is physically **strenuous(needing a lot of effort or strength),** and paramedics are exposed to diseases like hepatitis B and AIDS. |
| [**人情味:** the human touch]  e.g. The medical industry is the biggest industry in the U.S., and is also one of the fastest growing industries. It combines medical technology with **the human touch人情味**, and provides jobs for about 13 million Americans. The demand for healthcare is growing in many areas, such as emergency treatment, therapy or long-term care. |
| [ cutting-edge technology]  e.g. The health services industry is always changing, and technological advances and **cutting-edge technology** have made many new procedures and methods of **diagnosis** and treatment possible. Clinical developments like organ transplants, **less invasive surgical techniques**, **skin grafts**, and **gene therapy for cancer treatment** continue to increase the **longevity** and improve the quality of life for many people. Medical advances have also improved the survival rates of trauma victims and the severely ill, increasing the need for **therapists** and support personnel. Our expanding medical knowledge has also created an enormous number of **medical specialties** to choose from, such as **cardiology, ophthalmology, or oncology.** |
| [**缺点/不足之处: shortcomings/drawbacks/flaws**]  e.g. A career in medicine has benefits as well as **shortcomings/drawbacks缺点/不足之处.** **On the one hand**, jobs are generally well-paid and demand is high for skilled, qualified people. However, **(on the other hand)** it can take many years of study to **specialize in在xxx成专家** medicine, and the profession requires continuing education to keep up with new equipment and procedures. |
| [**在xxx成专家 specialize in sth** ]  e.g. A career in medicine has benefits as well as **shortcomings/drawbacks缺点/不足之处.** **On the one hand**, jobs are generally well-paid and demand is high for skilled, qualified people. However, **(on the other hand)** it can take many years of study to **specialize in在xxx成专家** medicine, and the profession requires continuing education to keep up with new equipment and procedures. |
| [**在这点上: on that note/in this respect**]  e.g. A career in medicine has benefits as well as **shortcomings/drawbacks缺点/不足之处.** **On the one hand**, jobs are generally well-paid, the demand is high for skilled, qualified people, and you’re highly respected. However, **(on the other hand)** it can take many years of study to **specialize in在xxx成专家** medicine, and the profession requires continuing education to keep up with new equipment and procedures.  Furthermore, hours are usually long and irregular. Most physicians, **for example举例说明,** work more than 60 hours a week and **can be on-call at any time**, day or night. Shift work is common in some **occupations**, such as for **registered nurses.** However, **on that note/in this respect在这点上**, if you can deal with these tough working conditions, you will probably find the job extremely rewarding, and you may even be able to save lives. |
| [**How have you been**]  e.g. DOCTOR: Ah, Mrs. Morris. I haven't seen you in here for while. **How have you been/how are you doing recently**? PATIENT: Not so good, doctor. Not so good. I've been getting these strange aches in my legs, especially in the joints. |
| [??? Y**ou'll be as right as rain in no time at all** .=? I'm certain you have nothing to worry about/ I don't think we need to worry about it.]  E.G. GP( general practitioner): I know how you feel . Eating is one of life's simplest pleasures. However, **overeating** is bad for your health. It would do you good to lose a few pounds.  PATIENT: I suppose you're right.  GP( general practitioner): So, take aspirin for the pain and try not to overeat. Do this, and **you'll be as right as rain in no time at all (??我确信你一定会没事的？？？** . And please don't concern yourself about **thrombosis**. I'm absolutely certain you have nothing to worry about on that account. If the pain doesn't go away, **don't hesitate to** make another appointment. |
| **[ on your feet in no time? ????????** .=? I'm certain you have nothing to worry about/ I don't think we need to worry about it.]  e.g. PATIENT: Are you sure, doctor? The pain in the joints is excruciating at times, and I have a family history of thrombosis**[θrɒm'bəʊsɪs] [病理 pathology] 血栓形成；血栓症**.  GP( general practitioner): Don't worry. **We'll have you back on your feet in no time??** . Meanwhile, I have some reading material on it if you'd like to find out more, and we can run some tests for **blood clots** if you wish. |
| **[但前提条件是xxx: on the proviso that ( [prə'vaɪzəʊ]); with the proviso that xxx ]**  英 [prə'vaɪzəʊ] 美 [prə'vaɪzo] proviso n. 附带条件；限制性条款; 复数 provisos或provisoes  Proviso is a condition that you ask for before you will agree to something. A proviso is a condition in an agreement. You agree to do something only if this condition is fulfilled. 限制性条款  e.g. Next, the most nervous step is the organ is rushed to the recipient’s hospital to begin the transplant operation. We all know that the heart tranplantation is a high-risk surgery. The most suitable recipient is someone under 30 years old **on the proviso [prə'vaɪzəʊ] that(但)前提条件是** recipients has diseases related to their heart **ONLY**, which is a very harsh condition.  e.g. I told Norman I would invest in his venture as long as he agreed to one **proviso**. 只要他同意 **一个限制性条款** 我就投资他的企业。  e.g. The money was given to the museum **with/on the proviso that** it is spent on operating costs. 那笔钱提供给博物馆，前提条件是必须用于博物馆的营运。  e.g. We have a deal **on the proviso[prə'vaɪzəʊ] that** you pay at least 30% **up front 预付**for transport，我们同意达成协议 **但前提条件是**如果你们同意　预付30% 运输费用的话。  e.g. This deal is only to be done **on the proviso[prə'vaɪzəʊ] that** you keep intact all copyright and other proprietary notices and that the above trademark notice appears on such reproductions. 但是 阁下必须在该复制内容上完整保留所有的版权、智慧财产权与商标的声明示。  e.g. ## Talk about **the sticking points (进程中的) (症结／难点)** in the previous round of negotiation  So, it seems that the billing of our product should not be an issue. Our product is always a standard size and our shipping routes regular. I think we can agree on a **fixed-rate billing** based on size and weight. They have promised a 24-hour **turnaround time** **on the proviso that ( [prə'vaɪzəʊ]但前提条件是)** we would extend the contract to a full year, which I think is a fair offer **on that note/in this respect在这一点上**. You can definitely agree to this.  **Next**, the major **sticking point** seems to be payment. I am not comfortable in paying 50% **up front预付**, then the remainder/rest when the delivery arrives. I would much prefer to pay 10 or 20% **up front预付**. I think we can go as high as 25, but no higher. |

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| [ɪ'mɜːs] immerse   1. [ 使xxx浸没〔于液体中〕: immerse sth in xxx liquid ]: to put someone or something deep into a liquid so that they are completely covered   E.G. Then, the heart is extracted from the donor exactly after the **donor is officially pronounced dead正式宣告死亡.**  The most important phase is the heart must be stored into a special medical container, **immersed浸泡在(液体**) in **preservation solution (医学)保护液**  and surrounded by ice.  E.G. Immerse your foot in ice cold water to reduce the swelling. 把你的脚泡在冰凉的水中消肿。  E.G. The electrodes are immersed in liquid.  电极被浸没在液体中。   1. [使专心于潜心于某事，专注于某事 immerse yourself in sth; immersed adj = be engrossed in, be absorbed in ]: to become completely involved in an activity; If you immerse yourself in something that you are doing, you become completely involved in it.  e.g. He left school at 16 and immersed himself in the Labour Party. 他16岁离开学校投身工党。 e.g. He's really becoming immersed in his work. 专注于自己的工作 e.g. She was far too immersed in her studies. 她太专注于学业了。   V.S.  \* engross /ɪnˈɡrəʊs/: to occupy one's attention completely; absorb 使全神贯注,专注于 sb. be  \* absorbed/immersed/engrossed in sth //immerse: (沉浸；使陷入 |
| 实质性的（非夸夸其谈，不是装的）；(物质存在的)真实的，实际的substance  ['sʌbst(ə)ns]= substantive, substantively ['sʌbst(ə)ntɪv] [səb'stæntɪv] dealing with things that are important or real  **[实质性问题(指重要的实际存在的问题): substantive matters/issues;**  **实质性的商谈: substantive discussions (not throwing any rhetorical marks口头上的夸夸其谈);**  **实质性的进展substantive progress**  **实质性的互动substantive interactions ]**  e.g. The State Department reported that **substantive discussions** had taken place with Beijing. 美国国务院称已经和北京方面进行了 **实质性的商谈**。  e.g. President Moon's proposal for North Korean participation in the Winter Olympics is an incremental step that might eventually lead to further, more **substantive interactions** between the North and South.  e.g. ..today only three delegations made speeches on two **substantive issues**: 1. how to realize **abatement减少 of GHG emissions** by 5% by 2020 2. How to speed up the R&D of the green-energy automotive. 三个代表团就 实质性问题 做了发言。  =>   |  | | --- | | V 证实(rumor/gossip/news/claim/statement/story)；使实体化[səb**'s**tænʃɪeɪt]  [ substantiate a rumor/gossip/news/claim/statement/story]  **[ substantiate the rumor: 证实了谣言； substantiate the gossip证实了扉文; substantiate this news证实了这个新闻; substantiate sb’s claims证实了某人的说法; substantiate these finding: 证实这些发现]**   过去式 substantiated过去分词 substantiated现在分词 substantiating   * Substantiate sth (rumor/gossip/claim/a piece of news): to prove the truth of something that someone has said, claimed etc; To substantiate a statement or a story means to supply evidence which proves that it is true. 证明，证实 * Authenticate sth: to prove that something is true or real 证明〔某物〕是真的，鉴定〔某物〕之真实性 **[新闻的真实性authenticity of the news; 报道的真实性authenticity of the report]** * Validate sth: to prove that something is true or correct, or to make a document or agreement officially and legally acceptable 证实xxx；使生效使合法化   e.g. He offered little evidence to **substantiate his claims** . 拿不出什么证据来 **证明他的说法**。  e.g. There is little scientific evidence to **substantiate these findings.**  **证实这些发现** | | =>adj)  经证实了的(rumor/gossip/news/claim/statement/story), 被证明了的xxx: substantiated xx  V.S.  未经证实/鉴定的(谣言,新闻,说法)，无事实根据的: [ʌnsəb**'**stænʃɪeɪtɪd] unsubstantiated: not proved to be true == unau’thenticated [ʌnɔː'θentɪkeɪtɪd]:  e.g. **unsubstantiated allegations** of child abuse 未经证实的虐待儿童的指控  e.g. A member of [the popular all-girl group Moranbong](http://www.cnn.com/2018/01/15/asia/north-korea-moranbong-band-olympics-intl/index.html), Hyon was once the subject of **unsubstantiated rumors** that she dated Kim Jong Un. It was also reported that she may have been later executed by him in 2013. | | ʌnɔː'θentɪkeɪtɪd] unauthenticated: 不可靠的；未经鉴定的；未经证实的 = unsubstantiated | |

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| big-time  1.[ADJ](javascript:;)You can use big time to refer to the highest level of an activity or sport where you can achieve the greatest amount of success or importance. If you describe a person as big time, you mean they are successful and important. 第一流的; 最高级别的  e.g. Standford is the most **big-time**第一流的**, high-caliber高素质的, prestigious有声望的 university** in **ivy school league，where only top-notch一流的拔尖 students** are there.  e.g He took a long time to settle in to **big-time football team.**   他花了很长时间才在 **第一流的足球运动**中立足。  E.g. Let’s run a rehearsal, just **as if** you **were** **a big-time movie director** and you were in charge of a blockbuster movie  2.If someone **hits the big time**, they become famous or successful in a particular area of activity. 达到(活动、职业等的) 顶峰  e.g He **hit the big time** with films such as Ghost and Dirty Dancing.  他因《人鬼情未了》和《热舞》两部影片而到 **达了顶峰**。  3.[ADV](javascript:;)You can use big time if you want to emphasize the importance or extent of something that has happened. 极度  e.g.   Mike Edwards has tasted success big time.  迈克·爱德华兹已尝过飞黄腾达的滋味。 |
| **[ hype, hype up (a celebrity/ a product)]**  e.g. The minister on Tuesday urged a fast path toward negotiations in a call with US Secretary of State Rex Tillerson, according to a statement from the Foreign Ministry. Lavrov "stressed the unacceptability of hyping up the tensions around the Korean peninsula with Washington's aggressive rhetoric toward Pyongyang and building up military preparations in the region," the statement said. |

# Lexical\_related with medical industry

**To scan and skim the following word => categorize into the following “Lexical” tables:**



**## miscarriage /mɪsˈkærɪdʒ/ 意外流产，小产 V.S. abortion(人工流产，堕胎) V.S. stillbirth 死产/死胎**

N-VAR If a pregnant woman `has a miscarriage`, her baby dies and she gives birth to it before it is properly formed; if a woman who is going to have a baby `has a miscarriage`, she gives birth before the baby is properly formed and it dies 意外流产，小产

e.g. One in five pregnancies ends in miscarriage . 有五分之一的妊娠以流产告终

e.g. She `had two miscarriages` before she had her first child. 她生第一个孩子之前流产了两次。

e.g. Rachel was already having a tough time when she called a supermarket chain's pharmacy to `get her prescription filled 拿处方抓药`. Rachel says that a pharmacist at a Meijer pharmacy Michigan, refused to `fill her prescription` for a drug to treat her `miscarriage /mɪsˈkærɪdʒ/ 意外流产/小产` because of his religious beliefs. //\*\*fill a prescription; fill sb's prescription 拿处方抓药\*\*

e.g. The `pharmacist` called me and said that he could not` fill her prescription 拿处方抓药` because he was a good Catholic male and could not support a `miscarriage`. She explained to the pharmacist that she needed the drug because she'd had a miscarriage (the fetus' heart had stopped beating). The drug is often called the "abortion pill," it can terminate an early pregnancy.

V.S.

**## abortion /əˈbɔːʃən/ 人工流产，人工堕胎**

N-VAR If a woman has an abortion, she ends her pregnancy `deliberately` so that the baby is not born alive. 人工流产，人工堕胎

**[\*\*anti-abortion campaigners 参与反堕胎运动的人\*\*]**

• He and his girlfriend had been going out together for a year when she had an abortion. 他的女友流产时，他和她已经交往了一年时间

[C,U] a medical operation to end a pregnancy so that the baby is not born alive

e.g. She decided to `have an abortion 做人工流产`

e.g. The pharmacist called me and said that he could not` fill that prescription 拿处方抓药` because he was a good Catholic male and could not support an abortion.

**## stillbirth 死产/死胎**

**## `be on medication` /ˌmɛdɪˈkeɪʃən/**

N-VAR Medication is medicine that is used to treat and cure illness. 药物

**[\*\*在服药: be on medication; 正在服药治疗xxx be on medication for <a disease>\*\*]**

e.g. When somebody comes for treatment, I always ask them if they `are on any medication 在服药`.

e.g. He `is on medication for high blood pressure and cardiovascular disease`. 正在服用治疗<高血压>的药

e.g. "Meijer's practice of allowing its pharmacists to refuse to `fill prescriptions 拿处方抓药` and decline to transfer them is `discriminatory` and violates Michigan's public accommodations laws. Meijer must implement a policy to ensure that all customers in the future receive their `medication` without undue delay regardless of the personal beliefs of its pharmacists.

**## fill a prescription; fill sb's prescription 拿处方抓药　用动词'fill'**

e.g. She asked for a drug to treat her `miscarriage /mɪsˈkærɪdʒ/ 意外流产/小产`. The `pharmacist 药剂师` refused to `fill her prescription 拿处方抓药` because of his religion.

e.g. Only `pharmacists` have illegal right to `get the prescription filled 拿处方抓药` in the pharmacy.

e.g. Rachel was already having a tough time when she called a supermarket chain's pharmacy to `get her prescription filled 拿处方抓药`. Rachel says that a pharmacist at a Meijer pharmacy Michigan, refused to `fill her prescription` for a drug to treat her `miscarriage /mɪsˈkærɪdʒ/ 意外流产/小产` because of his religious beliefs. She was initially told that the `prescription (her doctor had called in) would be filled`. But then the pharmacist there called back and said he wouldn't `fill it/her prescription`. //\*\*fill a prescription; fill sb's prescription 拿处方抓药\*\*

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| roster /ˈrɒstə/  V.S. roaster ['rəʊstə] 烘烤器；炙烤的人；烤用的食物     1. [N-COUNT](javascript:;)A roster is a list which gives details of the order in which different people have to do a particular job. (警察，护士，医生的) 值勤表 E.G.   The next day he put himself first on the new roster值勤表 for domestic chores(杂务事).  //household chores家务琐事 e.g. (As nurse) I meet my patients when they arrive on my floor after surgery. I make them comfortable and care for their physical, mental, and emotional needs until they're discharged from the hospital出院. Each day, I work with **my roster值勤表 of patients**, reviewing their histories病史, checking their treatment schedules, meeting with their primary care physicians主治医生, and tending to their needs. Often when there's a change in a patient's condition, I'm the first to see it. 2. [N-COUNT](javascript:;)A roster is a list, especially of the people who work for a particular organization or are available to do a particular job. It can also be a list of the athletes who are available for a particular team. 花名册; 名单  e.g. The Amateur Softball Association's roster of umpires has declined to 57,000. 业余垒球协会的裁判员名单上的人数减少到了5.7万人。 3. [V](javascript:;)to place on a roster 将···放进名单中 4. [N](javascript:;)a rascal 流氓; 无赖 |
| 综合性医院  (非专科医院) a general hospital  v.s. 专科医院 e.g. ophthalmology hospital : 眼科医院 |
| [**出院 patient is discharged from the hospital ]**  e.g. (As nurse) I meet my patients when they arrive on my floor after surgery. I make them comfortable and **care for their physical, mental, and emotional needs** until **they're discharged from the hospital出院.** Each day, I work with **my roster值勤表 of patients**, reviewing their histories病史, checking their treatment schedules, meeting with their **primary care physicians主治医生**, and tending to their needs. Often when there's a change in a patient's condition, I'm the first to see it. |
| [ **病史 medical history** ]  e.g. At the doctor's office, she described her current symptoms and briefly reviewed her medical history**/record** with him.  e.g. “Could you describe your **medical history**?” |
| [ 开药治疗prescribe treatment ]  e.g. Her general practitioner(GP)家庭医生 prescribed some medicine开(处方)药 for her and told her how to take it.  e.g. “I'm prescribing antibiotics抗生素and lots of rest.”  e.g. Your general practitioner(GP)家庭医生may prescribe antibiotics.  会开抗生素。 |
| [**复诊预约:** a follow-up appointment]  e.g. The doctor asked Jill to return for a **follow-up appointment (复诊预约)** in five days  e..g “Come back in one week for a follow-up appointment.” |
| ['neɪzəl]  MEANINGS 义项   1. [only before noun,仅用于名词前] related to the nose 鼻(子)的   •the nasal passage 鼻腔   1. a sound or voice that is nasal comes mainly through your nose 有鼻音的   •He spoke in a high nasal voice. 他说话鼻音很重。   1. [only before noun,仅用于名词前] technical a nasal consonant or vowel such as /n/ or /m/ is one that is produced completely or partly through your nose   〔发音〕鼻音的  DERIVATIVE 派生词nasally adv  a particular speech sound such as /m/, /n/, or /N/ that is made through your nose  鼻音  nasal /ˈneɪzəl/  [ nasal drops]     1.  [ADJ](javascript:;)Nasal is used to describe things relating to the nose and the functions it performs. 与鼻子有关的  •  ...inflamed nasal passages.   …发炎的鼻腔。  2.  [ADJ](javascript:;)If someone's voice is nasal, it sounds as if air is passing through their nose as well as their mouth while they are speaking. 带鼻音的•  Her voice was nasal and penetrating.   她的声音是带鼻音和有穿透性的 |
| /ɡʌm/     gum     1. [N-MASS](javascript:;)Gum is a substance, usually tasting of mint, which you chew for a long time but do not swallow. 口香糖   •  I do not chew gum in public.   我不在公共场合嚼口香糖。   1. [N-COUNT](javascript:;)Your gums are the areas of firm, pink flesh inside your mouth, which your teeth grow out of. 齿龈 [ inflamed gum: 发炎的牙龈 ]   •  The toothbrush gently removes plaque without damaging the gums or causing bleeding.   牙刷轻轻地刷去齿菌斑，没有伤及牙床或引起出血。  3. [N-MASS](javascript:;)any of various sticky substances that exude from certain plants, hardening on exposure to air and dissolving or forming viscous masses in water 树胶  4.[V](javascript:;)to stick together or in place with gum 用树胶粘 |
| ([devil's claw], a plant grows in the arid 干旱grasslands of southwest Africa. It has anti-inflammatory抗炎症 properties and is used to treat arthritis.  e.g.  Patient: inflamed gum: 发炎的牙龈; inflamed throat  GP(generation practitioner): Take 350 milligrams of devil's claw 3 times a day |
| [ 宿主的身体 host body ]: the body that hosts sth.  e.g. The number of survivors one year after a heart transplantation is around 70%, dropping to 50% after 12 years. But doctors are quite optimistic **with the advent of随着…的出现** more **cutting-edge technoloiges** in medical industry. Advances in medicine suggest that, in the near future, we’d expect fewer and fewer heart to be rejected by **the host body (宿主的身体aka, the recipients’ body).**  e.g. Pupation within the host body or not depends on nutrient amount remained in the host.  幼虫是否在寄主体内化蛹，与其体内营养物质的量有关。  danci.911cha.org  e.g. A virus can survive for no more than a few hours outside a host body, so how could it appear inMadrid, Bombay, and Philadelphia all in the same week?  在寄主身体之外，病毒只能存活几个小时，它怎么会同一个星期在马德里、孟买和费城同时出现?。 |
| /'ɒksɪdʒəneɪt; /ˈɒksɪdʒɪˌneɪt/ [ oxygenate sth.] To oxygenate something means to to add oxygen to something, mix or dissolve oxygen into it. 给···充氧; 氧化; 以氧处理；使…与氧化合  •  Previous attempts at filtering and oxygenating aquarium water had failed.   过去给水族馆的水过滤和充氧的尝试都已失败了。  •  ...freshly oxygenated blood.   ...刚刚充过氧的血液。   DERIVATIVE 派生词 : oxygenation / ‚ɒksɪdʒɪ'neɪʃən,‚ɒksɪdʒə'neɪʃən / [U] |
| [,metə'bɒlɪk] [,mɛtə'bɑlɪk] metabolic  adj. [only before noun 仅用于名词前, e.g. metabolic functions  relating to your body’s metabolism  新陈代谢的  e.g. As the recipient’s heart is being removed, another team is arriving with the donor’s heart, which must be controlled within a short acceptable time slot. Because during this limited time, the recipient is connected **a heart-lung machine**心肺机 to **oxygenate the body给···充氧** and keep metabolic functions on track.  •Exercise can increase your metabolic rate. 运动可以提高新陈代谢率。  •the metabolic activity of the brain 大脑的新陈代谢活动  (high/low) metabolic rate  •Fish normally have a high metabolic rate. 鱼类的新陈代谢速度一般都很快  [ADJ](javascript:;)Metabolic means relating to a person's or animal's metabolism. 新陈代谢的  •  People who have inherited a low metabolic rate will gain weight.   因遗传而新陈代谢速度慢的人会发胖  N . [生理] 新陈代谢  [mɪ'tæbəlɪz(ə)m] mɛ'tæbəlɪzəm] metabolism    [N-VAR](javascript:;)Your metabolism is the way that chemical processes in your body cause food to be used in an efficient way, for example to make new cells and to give you energy. 新陈代谢  •  If you skip breakfast, your metabolism slows down.   你如果不吃早饭，新陈代谢速度会减慢。  the chemical processes by which food is changed into energy in your body  新陈代谢  •This drug speeds up your metabolism. 这种药物会加快你的新陈代谢。  protein/carbohydrate/alcohol etc metabolism  •The vast majority of alcohol metabolism occurs in the liver. 酒精的代谢主要在肝脏进行。  [+ of]  •the metabolism of fat by the liver 由肝脏进行的脂肪代谢  [词条图片](javascript:;) |
| protein /ˈprəʊtiːn/  [N-MASS](javascript:;)Protein is a substance found in food and drink such as meat, eggs, and milk. You need protein in order to grow and be healthy. 蛋白质  V.S.  cholesterol /kəˈlɛstəˌrɒl/ [N-UNCOUNT](javascript:;)Cholesterol is a substance that exists in the fat, tissues, and blood of all animals. Too much cholesterol in a person's blood can cause heart disease. 胆固醇  •  ...a dangerously high cholesterol level.   …一个危险的高胆固醇水平 |
| /ɡrɑːft/ graft   1. [N-COUNT](javascript:;)A graft is a piece of healthy skin or bone, or a healthy organ, **which is attached to a damaged part of your body** by a medical operation in order to replace it. (皮肤、骨头等的) 移植物  **[植皮(覆盖)手术: skin graft]**  V.S. transplant, heart transplantation **(transplant is focus on “organ is totally replaced”)** e.g.  I am having a skin graft on my arm soon.  手臂的植皮手术了。 2. [V-T](javascript:;)If a piece of healthy skin or bone or a healthy organ is grafted onto a damaged part of your body, it is attached to that part of your body by a medical operation. 移植 e.g.  The top layer of skin has to be grafted onto the burns.  表层皮肤必须移植到烧伤处。 3. [V-T](javascript:;)If a part of one plant or tree is grafted onto another plant or tree, they are joined together so that they will become one plant or tree, often in order to produce a new variety. 将(植物)嫁接 (于…) e.g. Pear trees are grafted on quince rootstocks. 梨树被嫁接到榅桲的根茎上。 4. [ N. hard graft ] (尤指辛苦的)工作 5. [V](javascript:;) graft: to work 工作   e.g. The health services industry is always changing, and technological advances and **cutting-edge technology** have made many new procedures and methods of **diagnosis** and treatment possible. Clinical developments like organ transplants, **less invasive surgical techniques**, **skin grafts**植皮(覆盖)手术, and **gene therapy for cancer treatment** continue to increase the **longevity** and improve the quality of life for many people.  V.S. transplant, transplantation, e.g. heart transplantation   |  | | --- | | V) transplant (an organ/a piece of skin): A transplant is a medical operation in which a part of a **person's body(like an organ) is replaced** because it is diseased. (器官) 移植移植〔器官、皮肤等〕  e.g.  He was recovering from a heart transplant operation.   他正从心脏移植手术中康复  [organ transplant](file:///C:\Users\IBM_ADMIN\AppData\Local\Youdao\Dict\Application\7.5.2.0\resultui\dict\result.html?keyword=organ%20transplant&lang=en)器官移植; [heart transplant](file:///C:\Users\IBM_ADMIN\AppData\Local\Youdao\Dict\Application\7.5.2.0\resultui\dict\result.html?keyword=heart%20transplant&lang=en)心脏移植；心脏移植手; [hair transplant](file:///C:\Users\IBM_ADMIN\AppData\Local\Youdao\Dict\Application\7.5.2.0\resultui\dict\result.html?keyword=hair%20transplant&lang=en)头发移植 |   V.S. implant (V)   |  | | --- | | “Transplantation” is a full processing including: extract the organ, e.g. heart from the donor => being stored and transported to the recipient’s hospital => be **implanted** to the recipient’s body  e.g. As the recipient’s heart is being removed, another team is arriving with the donor’s heart, which must be controlled within a short acceptable time slot. Because during this limited time, the recipient is connected **a heart-lung machine**心肺机 to **oxygenate the body/'ɒksɪdʒəneɪt; /给···充氧** and keep **metabolic functions新陈代谢** on track. Shortly, when the heart arrives, **it’s implanted ino** the recipient’s body. | |
| 重症监护病房，特护病房，加护病房 [ intensive care unit, ICU ]: a department in a hospital that gives special attention and treatment to people who are very sick or badly injured  e.g. Think about it, generally, the organ needs to be removed from the donor while it’s still beating then transplanted into the body of the recipient (?host body?). **Before** the operation begins, the donor remains in **intensive care unit, ICU**, in order to keep their organs working and their medical records are reviewed and **overseen** **meticulously** [mə'tɪkjələs]一丝不苟的. |
| **[ sb.被 正式宣告死亡: be pronounced dead]**  Eg. Before the operation begins, the donor remains in **intensive care unit, ICU**, in order to keep their organs working and their medical records are reviewed and **overseen** **meticulously** [mə'tɪkjələs]一丝不苟的. Then, the heart is extracted from the donor exactly after the **donor is officially pronounced dead正式宣告死亡.**  The most important phase is the heart must be stored into a special medical container, immersed浸泡在(液体) in **preservation solution(医学）保护液**  and surrounded by ice.   |  | | --- | | [T] to make the sound of a letter, word etc, especially in the correct way  〔尤指正确地〕发〔字母、词等〕的音   1. RELTD [PRONUNCIATION](file:///C:\Users\IBM_ADMIN\AppData\Local\Youdao\Dict\Application\7.5.2.0\resultui\dict\result.html?keyword=pronunciation) How do you pronounce your name? 你的名字怎么念？ 2. [T] to officially state that something is true 〔正式〕宣布，宣告；宣称[ pronounce sb/sth sth ]   •The victim **was pronounced dead** on arrival. 受害人送到时被宣布死亡。  •I now pronounce you man and wife. 我现在宣布你们结为夫妻。  •The scheme was pronounced a failure. 该方案宣告失败   1. [I,T] to give a judgment or opinion 判断，发表意见[ pronounce on/upon]   •He used to pronounce on matters he knew nothing about. 他过去总是对他一窍不通的事情 发表意见。 | |
| （医学）保护液,保存液 [ preservation solution ]  e.g. According to **preservation solution**, the SD rats were divided into three groups randomly: UW group、HTK group and NS group. 方法根据保存液的不同将SD大鼠随机分为三组,HTK液组、UW液组和空白对照组。  e.g. Then, the heart is extracted from the donor exactly after the **donor is officially pronounced dead正式宣告死亡.**  The most important phase is the heart must be stored into a special medical container, immersed浸泡在(液体) in **preservation solution(医学）保护液**  and surrounded by ice. |
| tablet /ˈtæblɪt/      |CET6 TEM4  1.  [N-COUNT 可数名词](javascript:;)A tablet is a small solid mass of medicine which you swallow. 药片  •  ...half a tablet of aspirin.   …半片阿斯匹林。  2.  [N-COUNT](javascript:;)Clay tablets or stone tablets are the flat pieces of clay or stone which people used to write on before paper was invented. (黏土或石头制的、用以铭刻文字的) 匾; 碑  3.  tablets of stone → [stone](file:///C:\Users\IBM_ADMIN\AppData\Local\Youdao\Dict\Application\7.5.2.0\resultui\dict\?keyword=stone)  以上来源于《柯林斯英汉双解大词典》 |
| tender /ˈtɛndə/      |CET4 TEM4 (tenderertenderest)  1.  [ADJ](javascript:;)Someone or something that is tender expresses gentle and caring feelings. 温柔的  •  Her voice was tender, full of pity.   她的声音很温柔，充满了怜悯。  2.  [ADV](javascript:;)温柔地  •  Mr. White tenderly embraced his wife.   怀特先生温柔地拥抱了妻子。  3.  [ADJ](javascript:;)If you say that someone does something at a tender age, you mean that they do it when they are still young and have not had much experience. 幼小的  •  He took up the game at the tender age of seven.   他在7岁的小小年纪就开始从事这项运动。  4.  [ADJ](javascript:;)Meat or other food that is tender is easy to cut or chew. (肉等食物) 嫩的; 易嚼的  •  Cook for a minimum of 2 hours, or until the meat is tender.   至少煮两个小时，或一直煮到肉软了为止。  5.  [ADJ](javascript:;)If part of your body is tender, it is sensitive and painful when it is touched. (身体部位) 敏感的; 易触痛的  •  My tummy felt very tender.   我的肚子一碰就痛。  6.  [N-UNCOUNT](javascript:;)触痛  •  There is still some tenderness in her ankle.   她的脚踝还有些触痛。 |

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| 动脉 | [anatomy] artery: any of a branching system of muscular肌肉的 and elastic/flexible tubes/pipes that carry blood away from the heart to the cells, tissues, and organs of the body. |
| 静脉血管 | [anatomy] a blood vein = a blood vessel 血管: any of a branching system of a muscular肌肉的 and elastic/flexible tubes/pipes that carry blood from cells, tissues, and organs fo the body to the heart, opposite to the artery动脉. |
| 截肢 | [anatomy] amputate, amputation, amputee: To cut off (a part of the body, such as limbs肢), especially by surgery. //假肢; artificial limb/leg/arm = prosthesis [prɒs'θiːsɪs; 'prɒsθɪ,sɪs] //我们假设说xxx: hypothetically[,haɪpə'θɛtɪkli]; hypothesis[haɪ'pɑθəsɪs] |
| 移植 | [anatomy] transplant, transplantation: 【医学】 移植,将（组织或器官）从一身体或身体部位移到另一个身体或身体部位 Medicine, To transfer (tissue or an organ) from one body or body part to another body or another body part. [移植组织或器官 transplant the organ or tissue; 移植角膜 transplant the cornea/horny coat.] |
| 植入 | implant: 植入：用手术的方法放入或插入（一个物体或装置) Medicine, to insert or embed (an object or a device) into the body surgically, which is normally working as a substitute of an organ or tissue. [植入一个 搏器: implant a pacemaker; 植入一个药物胶囊 implant a drug capsule.] eg The old lady got a cardiac arrest心搏停止, and doctor "implanted a pacemaker" in the surgey. [cardiac attack; cardiac arrest] |
| 医院手术服 | a hospital gown` is a long loose piece of clothing worn in a hospital by `surgeons 外科医生` doing or having an operation 外科手术服 \*\*a hospital gown 医院手术服\*\*  ## (女用) 长礼服 gown /ɡaʊn/ V.S. garment V.S. robe  1. N-COUNT 可数名词 A gown is a dress, usually a long dress, which women wear on formal occasions; gown: is a long dress that a woman wears on formal occasions, like ceremony, banquet晚宴  \*\*新娘礼服; 婚纱: a bridal/wedding gown; 晚礼服:an evening gown; 舞会的礼服:a ball gown:\*\*  e.g. She wears a white silk `wedding/bridal gown` 一件白色的真丝结婚礼服  e.g. The new `ball/evening gown` was a great success. 那件新款长礼服非常成功。  2. N-COUNT A gown is a loose black `garment or robe` worn on formal occasions by people such as lawyers and academics; a gown is a long loose piece of `garment or robe` worn for special ceremonies by judges, teachers, lawyers, and members of universities 〔法官、教师、律师、大学成员在特殊仪式/正式场合上穿的〕长袍; 黑色礼袍  • ...an old headmaster in a flowing black gown. …一位身着飘垂黑色礼袍的老校长。  3. `a hospital gown` is a long loose piece of clothing worn in a hospital by `surgeons 外科医生` doing or having an operation 外科手术服 \*\*a hospital gown 医院手术服\*\*  V.S.  \* \*\*garment /ˈɡɑːmənt/\*\*: A garment is a piece of clothing; used especially in contexts where you are talking about the manufacture or sale of clothes. 衣服 (尤用于衣服生产和销售的领域)  \* \*\*robe\*\*:  1. a robe: a long loose piece of clothing, especially one worn for official ceremonies〔尤指正式典礼上穿的〕长袍 e.g. a priest’s/a pope's robe 牧师的长袍  2. a robe: a long loose piece of clothing that you wear over your night clothes or after a bath 睡袍；浴衣 |

## Lexical\_Diseases

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| **[传染病 infection; infections]**  [N-COUNT](javascript:;)An infection is a disease caused by germs or bacteria. 传染病  e.g.  Ear infections are common in preschool children.  耳朵感染在学前儿童中很常见  e.g. Coughs [k**ɔ**f] and sneezes spread **infections** and germs.  咳嗽和打喷嚏会传播**传染病**。 // An **infection** is a disease caused by germs or bacteria. **传染病** |
| ## boil [bɔɪl]  \* **Noun) a boil is a painful infected, \*\*inflamed发炎红肿的\*\* swelling under someone’s skin 脓疮,脓泡,疖子 [\*\*切开脓泡 (放脓): lance a boil\*\*]**  e.g. It is a painful experience **having the \*\*boil\*\* lanced.** 将 \*\*疖子／脓泡\*\* 切开是个痛苦的经历。  e.g. The boy’s body is covered in boils. 这个男孩满身是疖子。  \* \*\*[切忌好高骛远: Don't boil the ocean ]\*\*  \* \*\*[(情况或问题) 归根结底是xxx: boil down to xxx]\*\*: PHRASAL VERB If you say that a situation or problem boils down to a particular thing or can be boiled down to a particular thing, you mean that this is the most important or the most basic aspect of it.  e.g. What they want \*\*boils down to money\*\* 他们想要的归根结底就是钱 |
| ## lance /lɑːns/  1. V-T If a boil on someone's body is lanced, a small cut is made in it so that the liquid inside comes out**. [\*\*切开脓泡 (放脓): lance a boil\*\*]**  • It is a painful experience having the \*\*boil\*\* lanced. 将 \*\*疖子／脓泡\*\* 切开是个痛苦的经历。  2. N-COUNT A lance is a long \*\*spear\*\* used in former times by soldiers on horseback. 长矛  • ...the clang of lances striking armour. …长矛撞击盔甲的铿锵声。 |
| **[causative factors** /ˈkɔːzətɪv/**(疾病的) 诱发性因素]**   * + [ADJ](javascript:;)Causative factors are ones which are responsible for causing something. 诱发性的   •  Both nicotine and carbon monoxide inhaled with cigarette smoking have been incriminated as causative factors.   与香烟一起吸入的尼古丁和一氧化碳已经被指控为诱发性因素。 |

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| 登革热 ( | dengue /'deŋgɪ/ [ dengue fever ] N an acute viral disease transmitted by mosquitoes, characterized by headache, fever, pains in the joints, and skin rash 登革热 (Also called breakbone fever) e.g. A girl died of **dengue/'deŋgɪ/ fever** |
| 休克 | 休克 shock  **[ 处于休克状态 in a state of shock ] :** a medical condition in which someone looks pale, stay unconcious, and their heart and lungs are not working correctly, usually after a sudden very unpleasant experience e.g. He was bleeding from the head and suffering from **shock** . 他头部流血，陷入休克状态。 e.g. He is clearly **in a state of shock** . 他显然 **处于休克状态**。 |
| 徘徊在死亡的边缘 | **[ hover close to death ]**  e.g. He was bleeding so much from the head, in a life-threatening situation. He **hovered close to death** during the 25-minute airlift to hospital. |
| 生命特征( 包括脉搏、血压及体温等) | vital signs: A person's vital signs or vitals are the things such as their pulse, blood pressure, and temperature that show that they are alive. 生命特征( 包括脉搏、血压及体温等) e.g. A doctor checked her vital signs and everything returns to stable. 位医生检查了她的生命特征 e.g. ...the chart which showed his current vitals signs ...显示他目前生命特征的图表。e.g. Doctor Lee describes Oh's **vital signs** as so unstable that a few times during the **grueling煎熬／受折磨的** operation, he thought the **defector** would die on the surgical table."It's a miracle that he survived," Lee said. 　　　　　//during that grueling time: 煎熬／受折磨的日子里 |
| (literal meaning): 死产的/夭折的（新生儿） => (figurative meaning) 开始就不成功的 | stillborn ['stɪlbɔːn, ‚stɪl'bɔːn]  1. born dead 死产的/夭折的（新生儿）**[ a stillborn baby 死产儿 ; 夭折的（新生儿）]** 2. completely unsuccessful from the outset/beginning and not developing at all夭折的，开始就不成功的 **[ a stillborn romance 夭折的恋情]**  E.g. A hospital in the Indian capital Delhi ['deli]德里（印度城市名）has fired/sacked two doctors for mistakenly declaring a newborn dead. The doctors at the privately run Max Hospital had pronounced(正式〕宣布，宣告the baby dead hours after his twin who was **stillborn** on 30 November. |
| PTSD | eg Oh is walking, talking and going to the bathroom independently. His condition, though stable, is still g**rave/very serious.** Complications from **tuberculosis [tjʊ,bɜːkjʊ'ləʊsɪs]肺结核** and **hepatitis B[,hepə'taɪtɪs] 肝炎** continue to **compromise/destroy** his recovery, especially his liver function. Oh is also under **psychi’atric [,saɪkɪ'ætrɪk]精神病治疗的** care and likely to be struggling with **post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD),** Lee said.  **//tuberculosis [tjʊ,bɜːkjʊ'ləʊsɪs]a serious infectious disease that affects many parts of your body, especially your lungs结核病〔尤指肺结核〕** |
| 结核病〔尤指肺结核〕 | tube => tuberculosis [tjʊ,bɜːkjʊ'ləʊsɪs]肺结核 a serious infectious disease that affects many parts of your body, especially your lungs 结核病〔尤指肺结核〕 eg Oh is walking, talking and going to the bathroom independently. His condition, though stable, is still grave/very serious. Complications from **tuberculosis [tjʊ,bɜːkjʊ'ləʊsɪs]肺结核** and **hepatitis B[,hepə'taɪtɪs] 肝炎** continue to **compromise/destroy** his recovery, especially his liver function. Oh is also under **psychi’atric [,saɪkɪ'ætrɪk]精神病治疗的** care and likely to be struggling with **post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD)**, Lee said. |
| 慢性的，长期的 〔疾病〕 V.S 急性的（疾病） | • Chronic ['krɒnɪk], chronically 1. [ a chronic disease or illness] is one that continues for a long time and cannot be cured 慢性的，长期的 〔疾病〕 V.S acute disease 急性的（疾病） •chronic arthritis [ɑː'θraɪtɪs] [ɑr'θrɪtɪs] 慢性关节炎  •chronic asthma 慢性哮喘 V.S. acute asthma  •chronic heart disease 慢性心脏病 V.S. acute heart attack 2. 长期存在的〔问题〕[ a chronic problem] is one that continues for a long time and cannot easily be solved  e.g. MQ PMRs are really such as a chronic problem in DP. [ chronic unemployment 长期的失业问题 ] e.g. There is a chronic shortage of teachers. 长期存在师资短缺的问题。 3. **[ a chronic alcoholic 长期酗酒的人; a chronic gambler: 长期沉迷赌博的人; a chronic smoker 老烟民 ]** someone who has behaved in a particular way for a long time and cannot stop or cannot change their behaviour easily e.g. He was a chronic alcoholic and unable to hold down a job. 他长期酗酒。 4. Chronic => chronically adv /-kḷɪ ; -kli / e.g. patients who are chronically ill 患慢性病的病人 e.g. The service is chronically underfunded. 这个服务机构长期资金不足。 |
| (身体部位的) 堵塞, 淤血 | congestion /kənˈdʒɛstʃən/  1. 不可数名词If there is congestion in a place, the place is extremely crowded and blocked with traffic or people. 拥塞 = traffic jam e.g. The problems of traffic congestion will not disappear in a hurry.  **2. Congestion in a part of the body is a medical condition in which the part becomes blocked. (身体部位的) 堵塞, 淤血 [ nostril (鼻孔['nɒstr(ə)l]) congestion: 鼻塞]** e.g. Sprinkle some onto your chicken soup to turbocharge that traditional cold remedy, since cayenne shrinks blood vessels in your nose and throat, relieving congestion，因为辣椒可收缩鼻腔和喉咙血管来 缓解充血。 |

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| N) mucus ['mjukəs]: [N-UNCOUNT](javascript:;)mucus is a thick liquid that is produced in some parts of your body, e.g. your nose, your stomach, for example the inside of your nose. (身体分泌的) 黏液  [词条图片](javascript:;)  e.g. the thin layer of mucus层薄薄的黏液 that helps protect the delicate lining of the rectum直肠.  =>DERIVATIVE 派生词: mucous adj [only before noun] /ˈmjuːkəʊs, -kəʊz/: [ADJ](javascript:;)of, resembling, or secreting mucus 黏液的; 似黏液的; 分泌黏液的  [ **黏膜 mucous membrane /‚**mjuːkəs 'membreɪn/: the thin layer of skin that covers some inner parts of the body, such as the inside of the nose, and produces mucus ]  [词条图片](javascript:;)  V.S. phlegm   |  | | --- | | phlegm /flɛm/  1. [N-UNCOUNT](javascript:;)Phlegm is the thick yellowish substance that develops **in your throat and at the back of your nose** when you have a cold. (特指 鼻子和喉咙那里的)黏痰  2. unusual calmness in worrying, frightening, or exciting situations 冷静，沉着 |   V.S. catarrh   |  | | --- | | (特指 鼻子和喉咙那里的)黏膜炎[ kə'tɑː] catarrh: Catarrh is a medical condition in which a lot of **mucus/**'mjukəs**/**黏液, yellow thick liquid, or phlegm/flɛm/ is produced in your nose and throat. You may get catarrh黏膜炎when you have a cold. 粘膜炎  e.g. After a cold, many patients complain of persistent catarrh黏膜炎.  e.g. I still suffer from **\*\*catarrh[kə'tɑr], hepatitis/hepə'taɪtɪs/, and sinus problems\*\*.** 我仍然患有黏膜炎和鼻窦炎 // Your sinuses are the spaces in the bones of your head that are connected to the inside of your \*\*nostril\*\*. 鼻窦,窦道〔颅骨中与鼻孔相通的空穴〕 | |
| 〔覆盖或连接身体某些部分的〕膜，薄膜 ['membreɪn] membrane: very thin piece of skin that covers or connects parts of your body, A membrane is a thin piece of skin that connects or covers parts of a person's or animal's body. 膜  **[** [**membrane separation**](file:///C:\Users\IBM_ADMIN\AppData\Local\Youdao\Dict\Application\7.5.2.0\resultui\dict\result.html?keyword=membrane%20separation&lang=en)**薄膜分离;** [**cell membrane**](file:///C:\Users\IBM_ADMIN\AppData\Local\Youdao\Dict\Application\7.5.2.0\resultui\dict\result.html?keyword=cell%20membrane&lang=en)**细胞膜; virgin membrane; membrane in the ear耳膜;** [**mucous ['mjukəs]: membrane**](file:///C:\Users\IBM_ADMIN\AppData\Local\Youdao\Dict\Application\7.5.2.0\resultui\dict\result.html?keyword=mucous%20membrane&lang=en)**[解]黏膜: the thin layer of skin that covers some inner parts of the body, such as the inside of the nose, and produces mucus ]**   1. 〔覆盖或连接身体某些部分的〕膜，薄膜 e.g. Loud noise can damage the delicate **membrane in the ear**. 很响的噪声会损伤脆弱的 耳膜。e.g. inflammation[ɪnflə'meɪʃ(ə)n]炎症/ 发炎of the thin membrane that lines the heart.   …心膜发炎 2. a very thin layer of material that covers something 〔覆盖某物的〕膜状物   DERIVATIVE 派生词: membranous adj /ˋmɛmbrənəs ; 'membrənəs / |

## Lexical\_Symptoms

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| [鼻子流鼻涕: have a running nose ]=> sneeze  e.g. I got a serious cold. Now I have **watery eyes** and **a running nose.** 我的眼睛流泪，鼻子流鼻涕。  e.g. I've also been having some cold-like symptoms during the past few days, especially **sneezing**, **watery eyes**, and **a running nose**. They're very mild though.  在过去的几天又**打喷嚏** , **眼睛流泪**, 又**流鼻涕** |
| **[传染病 infection; infections]**  [N-COUNT](javascript:;)An infection is a disease caused by germs or bacteria. 传染病  e.g.  Ear infections are common in preschool children.  耳朵感染在学前儿童中很常见  e.g. Coughs [k**ɔ**f] and sneezes spread **infections** and germs.  咳嗽和打喷嚏会传播**传染病**。 // An **infection** is a disease caused by germs or bacteria. **传染病** |
| Any symptoms, like dizziness  ['dɪzənɪs] 头晕；头昏眼花 |
| **## sinus /ˈsaɪnəs/, plural: sinuses**  N-COUNT Your sinuses are the spaces in the bones of your head that are connected to the inside of your \*\*nostril\*\*. 鼻窦,窦道〔颅骨中与鼻孔相通的空穴〕[\*\*blocked sinuses 阻滞的窦道; a sinus infection 窦感染\*\*]  e.g. \*\*I'm feeling under the weather\*\*. My throat and \*\*sinuses\*\* are killing me and my head is pounding. I'm going to \*\*sit it out\*\*.  e.g. I got a serious cold; \*\*I have watery eyes and running nose\*\*. What is worse, I still suffer from \*\*catarrh[kə'tɑr], hepatitis/hepə'taɪtɪs/, and sinus problems\*\*. 我仍然患有黏膜炎和鼻窦炎  **## 肝炎[‚hepə'taɪtɪs◂,‚hepə'taɪtəs◂] hepatitis**  hepatitis is a disease of the liver that causes fever and makes your skin yellow. There are several types of hepatitis，e.g. hepatitis A, hepatitis B\*\*  **## 〔鼻、喉等的〕黏膜炎/,kəˋtɑr/ catarrh**  catarrh is a medical condition in which a lot of **\*\*mucus/'mjukəs/黏液, yellow thick liquid, or phlegm/flɛm/痰\*\*** is produced in your nose and throat. You may get catarrh黏膜炎 when you have a cold.  e.g. I got a serious cold; \*\*I have watery eyes and running nose\*\*. What is worse, I still suffer from \*\*catarrh[kə'tɑr], hepatitis/hepə'taɪtɪs/, and sinus problems\*\*. 我仍然患有黏膜炎和鼻窦炎  **## (什么行动都不采取)坐等…结束; 耐着性子看完或听完 sit xxx out V.S. 请听我说完 hear me out**  PHRASAL VERB: If you sit something out, you wait for it to finish, without taking any action. 坐等…结束  e.g. For this sev1 alert from Concord, the only thing I can do is \*\*sit it out\*\*. In other words, we just leave it until auto-resolve. 坐等这件事结束  e.g. \*\*I'm feeling under the weather\*\*. My throat and \*\*sinuses\*\* are killing me and my head is pounding. I'm going to \*\*sit it out\*\*. |
| 哮喘asthma ['æsmə, 'æz-] is a lung condition that causes difficulty in breathing. asthma is a respiratory disorder characterized by wheezing; usually of allergic origine.  **[bronchial asthma支气管哮喘；支气管性气喘; allergic asthma [医]变应性气喘；敏性气喘 ] [ chronic asthma 慢性哮喘 V.S. acute asthma 急性/突发的哮喘]**e.g. She told me that a bomb destroyed their home soon after Ahmed was born, lodging shrapnel in his neck. Soon after, he developed severe asthma and other symptoms consistent with chlorine gas inhalation. When I met him almost a year after the bombing, I could see his scars and his little body struggled to breathe. //symptomatic ['sɪmptə'mætɪk] adj. 症状的；症候的 |
| [θrɒm'bəʊsɪs] thrombosis  [病理 pathology] 血栓形成；血栓症; 复数 thromboses; Thrombosis is the formation of a blood clot in a person's heart or in one of their blood vessels, which can cause death [ blood clot]  [词条图片](javascript:;)  E.g. GP( general practioner): Hmm. Did you engage in any sporting activities at the weekend?  PATIENT: Sporting activities? I'm 79 years old, doctor. **I did do some gardening**, but I'm sure that couldn't have caused it. The thing is, I just came back from Australia, and I'm worried it might be **thrombosis [θrɒm'bəʊsɪs] [病理 pathology] 血栓形成；血栓症**   * Treatment: You probably just put some extra **strain** on your knees when bending to do your gardening. Take some **aspirin** to help ease the discomfort. Aspirin also works as a blood thinner, so it will reassure you about the thrombosis. Also, have you considered going on a diet? |
| clot /klɒt/    [N-COUNT](javascript:;)A clot is a sticky lump that forms when blood dries up or becomes thick. (血液的) 凝块; if a liquid such as blood or milk clots, or if something clots it, it becomes thicker and more solid  （使）〔血液、牛奶等〕凝结成块 [a blood clot]  •  He needed emergency surgery to remove a blood clot from his brain.   他需要紧急动手术以清除大脑中的一个血栓。  2.  [V-I](javascript:;)When blood clots, it becomes thick and forms a lump. (血液) 凝结成块  •  The patient's blood refused to clot.   病人的血液无法凝结。  e.g. [θrɒm'bəʊsɪs] thrombosis血栓症 is the formation of a blood clot in a person's heart or in one of their blood vessels, which can cause death [ blood clot] |
| fungi   /ˈfʌŋɡaɪ, ˈfʌndʒɪ/. 真菌；菌类；蘑菇（fungus的复数）**[ black fungus 黑木耳]**  **[词条图片](javascript:;)**  =>fungal /ˈfʌŋɡəl**/  [fungal infections: 真菌感染]**  [ADJ](javascript:;)Fungal means caused by, consisting of, or relating to fungus. 由真菌引起的; 含真菌的; 和真菌有关的  •  Athlete's foot is a **fungal infection**.  脚癣是由真菌感染引起的。  e.g.   * **What are sinuses**  ['saɪnəs]窦,e.g.鼻窦**?** Sinuses are small hollow spaces in the cheek and around the eyes. Infections caused by viruses, bacteria and **fungi** can cause the tissue lining in these areas to swell and become **inflamed发炎的**.  **Acute sinusitis V.S. chronic sinusitis [,saɪnə'saɪtɪs] 鼻窦炎** * **Acute sinusitis** is most often caused by the common cold. Other causes of **acute sinusitis[,saɪnə'saɪtɪs]**  are bacteria, **allergens过敏原['ælədʒ(ə)n],** and **fungal infections真菌感染**. Acute sinusitis is the infection of one or more of the sinuses, which include the maxillary [mæk'sɪlərɪ]上颌骨的, ethmoid['eθmɒɪd] 筛骨 and frontal前额的 sinuses. |
| ## virus ==> viral  1. `literal meaning`: relating to or caused by a virus, in other words, the virus is the `causative factor 诱发因素，诱因` in the disease 病毒(性)的，病毒引起的  **[\*\*a viral infection 病毒感染; a viral flu: 病毒性的流感\*\*]**  2. `figurative meaning`: \*\*sth go viral\*\*: sth is passed on to other people on the Internet or using mobile phones, which is popularized to more people （像病毒一样) 通过网络上或手机而广为传播的 **[\*\*a viral video, advertisement etc: （像病毒一样) 在网络上广泛传播的视频、广告等; 病毒视频，病毒广告\*\*]**  e.g. It is one of the most viewed `viral videos` on the web. 这是网络上被观看次数最多的“病毒视频”。  e.g. They use humorous `viral advertisment` to promote their products. 他们利用滑稽的“病毒广告”来推广产品  e.g. Photos have emerged that appear to show a plane on the ground at Hong Kong International Airport, proudly emblazoned with the words "CATHAY PACIIC." An engineer for Haeco, a Cathay Pacific `subsidiary /səbˈsɪdɪərɪ/ `, told the South China Morning Post: "The spacing is too on-point for `a mishap/a small mistake`. We have stencils. Should be a blank gap in between letters if it was a real mistake I think." A spokesperson for Cathay Pacific told CNN Travel: "We did not intend to `make it a big fuss/kick up a fuss 大惊小怪，小题大做` in the first place, but photos went `viral（像病毒一样) 通过网络上或手机而广为传播的)` within the aviation enthusiastic forums, so we just shared the `hilarious/pretty funny` moment with everyone." //\*\*/səbˈsɪdɪərɪ/ A subsidiary or a subsidiary company is a company which is part of a larger and more important company. 子公司\*\* |
| n. 过敏症；反感；厌恶 复数 allergies ['ælədʒɪ] allergy;  =>be allergic to sth (beef, lamb, and tropical fruit, like durian and mangosteen山竹)  =>**过敏原['ælədʒ(ə)n] allergen**  Allergy: is a medical condition in which you become ill or in which your skin becomes red and painful because you have eaten or touched a particular substance 过敏性反应，过敏症  •a food allergy 食物过敏  •I have an allergy to beef, lamb, and tropical fruit, like durian and mangosteen山竹, which means that beef, lamb are my **allergens**过敏原.  e.g. You returned two weeks ago from a scuba-diving holiday and are having problems with your **sinuses ['saɪnəs].** This has been made worse by **an allergy problem** and an inability to sleep. The result is that you have constant headaches and feel tired. Listen to your **general practitioner(GP)’s家庭医生 suggestion.**  e.g. **Acute sinusitis[,saɪnə'saɪtɪs]急性鼻窦炎** is most often caused by the common cold. Other causes of **acute sinusitis** are bacteria, **allergens过敏原['ælədʒ(ə)n],** and **fungal infections真菌感染**. Acute sinusitis is the infection of one or more of the sinuses, which include **the maxillary sinuses [mæk'sɪlərɪ]上颌骨的窦, ethmoid['eθmɒɪd] sinuses筛骨的窦 and frontal sinuses前额的窦 //types of sinuses**.  e.g. Sinusitis**[,saɪnə'saɪtɪs]鼻窦炎**is often caused by an infection of the **mucous membranes** with a virus, bacterium, or fungus.  Most people with **acute sinusitis** have had a viral infection such as the common cold. During a cold, the **mucous membranes粘膜** become **swollen** and block the openings of the sinuses. **Irritants**, such as smoke and air pollution, as well as **allergens过敏原**, such as grass and **tree pollen花粉**, can **inflame** the linings of the nose and sinuses causing sinusitis. //V. pollinate, pollination    =>   |  | | --- | | [医] 过敏原['ælədʒ(ə)n] allergen, An allergen is a substance that causes an allergic reaction in someone. 过敏源    [词条图片](javascript:;) | |
| 关节炎arthritis /ɑːˈθr**aɪ**tɪs/ : Arthritis is a medical condition in which the joints in someone's body are swollen, inflamed发炎的, and painful.  e.g.  I have a touch of arthritis in the wrist, which has **been bothering me for a while**.  我的手腕有轻微关节炎  =>鼻窦炎sinusitis /ˌsaɪnəˈ**saɪ**tɪs/ ; ['saɪnəs] sinus: 鼻窦(If you have sinusitis, the layer of flesh inside your sinuses is swollen and painful, which can cause headaches and a blocked nose. 鼻窦炎) |
| [[口腔] 口臭bad breath = **halitosis** [,hælɪ'təʊsɪs] ['hælə'tosɪs] 复数 halitoses  /ˌhælɪˈtəʊsɪs/: If someone has halitosis, their breath smells unpleasant and not good. 口臭  [词条图片](javascript:;) |
| 不孕症infertility = barrenness  fertilizer [肥料] 肥料；受精媒介物, fertility: [农经]  (土壤)多产/肥沃; 生育能力/繁殖力 => 不孕症infertility [‚ɪnfə'tɪlɪti,‚ɪnfə'tɪləti] : when someone is unable to have a baby **[infertility treatments 不孕症的治疗]**  => barren: adj (土地)贫瘠的；不生育的  e.g. There are many possible causes of infertility in women. 妇女不孕可能有很多的原因。  e.g. She’s been **barren**不生育的 for several years, and she’s still active in **quest for** **infertility treatments不孕症的治疗**. |
| 鼻窦炎sinusitis /ˌsaɪnəˈsaɪtɪs/  [N-UNCOUNT](javascript:;)If you have sinusitis, the layer of flesh inside your sinuses is swollen and painful, which can cause headaches and a blocked nose.  V.S. arthritis /ɑːˈθraɪtɪs/ : Arthritis is a medical condition in which the joints in someone's body are swollen and painful. 关节炎   |  | | --- | | [生物] 窦(〔颅骨中与鼻孔相通的空穴〕)；静脉窦；下陷或凹下去的地方['saɪnəs] sinus, plu: sinuses  **[ blocked sinuses 阻滞的窦道; a sinus infection 窦感染; sinusitis /ˌsaɪnəˈsaɪtɪs/ 鼻窦炎 ]**  Your sinuses are the spaces in the bones of your head that are connected to the inside of your nose  e.g. I still suffer from catarrh and sinus problems.  我仍然患有黏膜炎和鼻窦炎。  [Types of sinuses:]   * **the maxillary sinuses [mæk'sɪlərɪ]上颌骨的窦** * **the ethmoid['eθmɒɪd] sinuses筛骨的窦** * **the frontal sinuses前额的窦** |   **For detail about “sinusitis”, see** [**Sinusitis鼻窦炎 symptom and treatment**](#_Sinusitis鼻窦炎_symptom_and) **topic in Part2** |
| [ migraine V.S. a thro**bb**ing /θrɒb/ headache ]   |  |  | | --- | --- | | throb (throbbing; throbbed):     * 1. [V-I](javascript:;)If part of your body throbs, you feel a series of strong and usually painful beats there. The pain attacks **off and on(时不时的)**阵痛 (e.g. womb/uterus throbs before delivering a bb子宫的阵痛) e.g. His head throbbed.  他的头一阵阵地痛。 e.g I've been tired and I've had **a throbbing headache(搏动性)一阵阵的头痛**   2. [V-I](javascript:;)If something throbs, it vibrates and makes a steady noise. (有规律地) 震动作响  e.g.  The engines throbbed.  发动机轰隆隆地震动。   e.g. I've been tired and I've had **a throbbing headache搏动性头痛/**一阵阵的头痛 (If part of your body throbs, you feel a series of strong and usually painful beats there. 阵痛) . It’s been bothering me for a while. | * Before bedtime, take the herbal remedy bryonia. | | / maɪɡren/ /ˈmiːɡreɪn/: A migraine is an extremely painful headache that makes you feel very ill. 偏头痛  •  Her mother suffered from migraines.   她母亲患了偏头痛。  have/get a migraine  •I won’t be coming this evening – I’ve got a migraine. 我今晚不来了——我偏头痛。  bad/severe migraine  •He suffers from severe migraine. 他患有严重的偏头痛  e.g. I have a **migraine**, and I can't concentrate. Actually I've had this feeling **of[f a]nd on (intermittenly**时不时地) for some time. | * Your **general practitioner (GP家庭医生)** can **prescribe some painkillers开止痛药** and tablets. * An **intravenous drop /ˌɪntrəˈviːnəs/**  ( Intravenous foods or drugs are put into people's bodies through their veins静脉血管, rather than their mouths. 静脉输入的). * Before bedtime, take the herbal remedy bryonia. | |
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## STOP Lexical\_Treatment

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| Doses of treatment:   |  | | --- | | Doctor’s notes for your symptom treatment   * Take 1 anti-inflammatory drug pill every four hours, before meals * apply **primrose oil ['prɪmrəʊz]迎春花** 1 to 3 times a day to reduce the inflammation * take the homeopathic remedy before bedtime * Before bedtime, take the herbal remedy bryonia, the dosage 3-5 drops for 10 days or until symptoms improve/alleviates/mitigates. * take 750 mg(milligrams) of **Devil’s Claw** 3 times per day * Drink a cup of chamomile tea at bedtime. * Apply ice every hour to the affected areas for 2 days * Take 1 pill every four hours, before meals. | |
| ['stɪərɒɪd; 'sterɒɪd] [steroid sprays类固醇喷剂, e.g. nasal steroid sprays 类固醇鼻喷剂]    [词条图片](javascript:;)  类固醇;: A steroid is a type of chemical substance found in your body. Steroids can be artificially introduced into the bodies of athletes to improve their strength. a chemical that the body produces naturally or that can be made as a drug to treat illness and injuries. Steroids are sometimes used illegally by people doing sports to improve their performance.  类固醇，[激素](javascript:;) V.S. doping in Sports  e.g. **Treatment of sinusitis** Most people with acute sinusitis get better without treatment. However, if the symptoms continue for more than a week, or seem to be worsening, it is best to make an appointment to see Dr. Webber at the Webber Clinic.  Dr. Webber offers several treatment options including antibiotics, **steroid sprays/ˈstɪərɔɪd / 类固醇喷剂**or **nasal drops**. Surgery is used only if other treatments have failed. **Self-medication自我医疗；自行用药**is dangerous! Come for an appointment and feel better soon.  on steroids  •a body builder on steroids 服用类固醇的健美运动员  2. sth on steroids  informal used to say that something is much bigger, stronger, more impressive etc than something else that is similar to it – used humorously  某物大[强壮，出色等]得多〔幽默用法〕  •They sell cinnamon rolls on steroids. 他们出售超大的肉桂面包。 |
| 自我医疗；自行用药 [,self,medi'keiʃən] self-medication  e.g. Self-medication自我医疗；自行用药is dangerous! Come for an appointment and feel better soon.  e.g. **Treatment of sinusitis** Dr. Webber offers several treatment options including antibiotics, **steroid sprays/ˈstɪərɔɪd / 类固醇喷剂**or **nasal drops**. Surgery is used only if other treatments have failed. **Self-medication自我医疗；自行用药**is dangerous! Come for an appointment and feel better soon. |
| [the primrose oil]  e.g. apply **primrose oil ['prɪmrəʊz]迎春花** 1 to 3 times a day to reduce the inflammation  ['prɪmrəʊz] primrose  n. 报春花；淡黄色；樱草色；欧洲樱草；最佳部分  adj. 樱草的；淡黄色的；樱草色的；令人愉快的  [词条图片](javascript:;)   1. [C] a small wild plant with pale yellow flowers, or the flower from this plant 报春花   •a bunch of primroses 一束报春花  2. [U] a pale yellow colour 报春花色，淡黄色  3. the primrose path literary a way of life that is full of pleasure but causes you harm after a period of time 寻欢作乐的生活 |
| [微创外科技术invasive surgical technique]  e.g. The health services industry is always changing, and technological advances **and cutting-edge technology** have made many new procedures and methods of **diagnosis** and treatment possible. Clinical developments like organ transplants, **less invasive surgical techniques**微创外科技术, **skin grafts**植皮(覆盖)手术, and **gene therapy for cancer treatment continue** to increase the **longevity** and improve the quality of life for many people. Medical advances have also improved the survival rates of trauma victims and the severely ill, increasing the need for **therapists** and support personnel. Our expanding medical knowledge has also created an enormous number of **medical specialties** to choose from, such as **cardiology/ˌkɑːdɪˈɒlədʒɪ/ , ophthalmology /͵ɑfθælˋmɑlədʒɪ/眼科学, , or肿瘤学oncology /ɒŋˈkɒlədʒɪ/.**  e.g. Conclusion Minimally **invasive surgical technique** appears to be a minimally invasive, safe andcosmetic alterative for congenital heart disease.  结论：微创外科治疗 某些先天性心脏病可以达到创伤小、恢复快、美容等完全修复的效果。  dict.cnki.net  2.  Greater sample sizes and a longer follow-up period are required to fully determine the long-term safety and efficacy疗效 of this minimally **invasive surgical technique**微创外科治疗. |

## Lexical\_Symptoms V.S. treatment

| **Symptom** | **Treatment accordingly** |
| --- | --- |
| I’ m feeling **under the weather.** It seems that I get a fever. | * [ antibiotics] antibiotics  [药] 抗生素, Antibiotics are medical drugs used to kill bacteria and treat infections. 抗生素 * An intravenous drop /ˌɪntrəˈviːnəs/  ( Intravenous foods or drugs are put into people's bodies through their veins静脉血管, rather than their mouths. 静脉输入的). * Drink a cup of chamomile tea at bedtime. // chamomile /ˈkæməˌmaɪl/ Chamomile is a scented plant with flowers like small daisies. The flowers can be used to make herbal tea. 甘菊 |
| I've been tired and I've had **a throbbing headache搏动性头痛/**一阵阵的头痛 (If part of your body throbs, you feel a series of strong and usually painful beats there. 阵痛) . It’s been bothering me for a while. | * Before bedtime, take the herbal remedy bryonia. |
| I have a **migraine**, and I can't concentrate. Actually I've had this feeling **of[f a]nd on (intermittenly**时不时地) for some time.  e.g. Her mother suffered from migraines (A migraine / maɪɡren/ is an extremely painful headache that makes you feel very ill. 偏头痛) | * Your **general practitioner (GP家庭医生)** can **prescribe some painkillers开止痛药** and tablets. * An intravenous drop /ˌɪntrəˈviːnəs/  ( Intravenous foods or drugs are put into people's bodies through their veins静脉血管, rather than their mouths. 静脉输入的). * Before bedtime, take the herbal remedy bryonia. |
| I have a serious cold and a sore throat, and a runny nose(〔通常因感冒而〕流鼻涕的，流泪的) | * Take pills * Drink a cup of chamomile tea at bedtime. // chamomile /ˈkæməˌmaɪl/ Chamomile is a scented plant with flowers like small daisies. The flowers can be used to make herbal tea. 甘菊 |
| I just don't feel right. When I lean forward, I feel pressure in my sinuses鼻窦. It’s been bothering me for a while. |  |
| 鼻窦炎sinusitis /ˌsaɪnəˈsaɪtɪs/  (V.S. arthritis /ɑːˈθraɪtɪs/关节炎);  **[ blocked sinuses 阻滞的鼻窦道;**  **a sinus infection 鼻窦感染;]**  e.g. I still suffer from [kə'tɑː] catarrh [医] 鼻、喉等的〕黏膜炎and sinusitis, which has been bothering me for a while |  |
| I have **a blocked nose 鼻子不通气** , which has been bothering me for a while. | [ 滴鼻液,滴鼻剂nasal drops,  ['neɪz(ə)l]= of nose ]  Take 3-5 drops for 10 days, or until symptoms improve. |
| [ inflamed nasal passages. 发炎的鼻腔] | Take 350 milligrams of devil's claw 3 times a day  (devil's claw, a plant grows in the arid 干旱grasslands of southwest Africa. It has anti-inflammatory抗炎症 properties and is used to treat arthritis.  ) |
| I have a runny nose and pain in my cheeks**. And the pain comes and goes** |  |
| Get a cough and runny nose |  |
| Score throat; inflamed throat  (If part of your body is inflamed, it is red or swollen, usually as a result of an infection, injury, or illness. 红肿的; 发炎的) | * Take 350 milligrams of **devil's claw** 3 times a day (devil's claw, a plant grows in the arid 干旱grasslands of southwest Africa. It has anti-inflammatory抗炎症 properties and is used to treat arthritis.  ) * [ antibiotics] antibiotics  [药] 抗生素, Antibiotics are medical drugs used to kill bacteria and treat infections. 抗生素 |
| [ inflamed gum: 发炎的牙龈 ]  Your gums are the areas of firm, pink flesh inside your mouth, which your teeth grow out of. 齿龈 | * place a plaster in your inflamed gum. //  a piece of thin material that is stuck on to the skin to cover a small wound膏药；创可贴；护创胶布 * Take 350 milligrams of **devil's claw** 3 times a day (devil's claw, a plant grows in the arid 干旱grasslands of southwest Africa. It has anti-inflammatory抗炎症 properties and is used to treat arthritis.  ) * Take 1 pill every four hours, before meals. * [ antibiotics] antibiotics  [药] 抗生素, Antibiotics are medical drugs used to kill bacteria and treat infections. 抗生素 |
| Have bad breath ? 口臭？ | * Take 1 pill every four hours, before meals. * Before bedtime, take the herbal remedy bryonia. |
| [kə'tɑː] catarrh [医] 鼻、喉等的〕黏膜炎dition in which your body produces a thick liquid that blocks your nose and throat.  e.g. After a cold, many patients complain of persistent catarrh. |  |
| I just don't feel right. I have sort of big pressure in the face. Actually I've had this feeling **of[f a]nd on (intermittenly**时不时地) for some time. | * Take 1 pill every four hours, before meals. * Apply ice every hour to the affected areas for 2 days |
| n. fatigue,  e.g. I’m suffering from eye fatigue. I have sore eyes.  e.g**. I’ve been feeling under the weather** for a while. I can feel pressure behind my eyes. | [ eye drops 眼药水]  Take 3-5 drops for 10 days, or until symptoms improve. |
| [ heart attack, cardiac attack ] | Have a surgery, e.g. heart transplantation //surgeon V.S. physician |
| [ have a shock 休克] |  |
| [ have a stroke 中风] |  |
| 〔**疾病的〕突然复发(. 火焰、光等的骤发或骤燃)** | Noun ['fleər,ʌp] flare-up   1.a situation in which someone suddenly becomes angry or violent〔怒气或暴力的〕突然爆发（. 火焰、光等的骤发或骤燃）  e.g. **Apart from** one or two **flare-ups of violence**, the match went fairly smoothly. 除了一两次冲突外，比赛进行得还算顺利。  e.g. There's been a **flare-up of violence** in South Africa.  南非的暴力冲突曾一度升级  2.a situation in which someone suddenly has problems because of a disease or illness after not having any problems for a long time 〔**疾病的〕突然复发(. 火焰、光等的骤发或骤燃)**  e.g**. a flare-up of her arthritis [ɑː'θraɪtɪs]** 她关节炎的 突然复发  e.g. **a flare-up of her asthma** ['æzmə] 哮喘的突然复发 |
| [ 骨折bone fracture/rupture] | * Xxx * An intravenous drop /ˌɪntrəˈviːnəs/  ( Intravenous foods or drugs are put into people's bodies through their veins静脉血管, rather than their mouths. 静脉输入的). |
| [ My shoulder **is dislocated 脱臼**] | 牵引traction, return to the original place => then推拿 manipulation  ## ['trækʃ ə n] traction /ˈtrækʃən/  1. N-UNCOUNT Traction is the grip that something has on the ground, especially the wheels of a vehicle; the force that prevents something such as a wheel sliding on a surface〔防止车轮在路面滑动的〕附着摩擦力  e.g. The tires were bald (= completely worn ) and lost traction on the wet road. 轮胎已磨平，在这种湿的路面上没有了〔防止车轮在路面滑动的〕摩擦力  V.S. friction: technical the natural force that prevents one surface from sliding easily over another surface(自然) 摩擦力  2. N-UNCOUNT Traction is a particular form of power that makes a vehicle move; the type of power needed to make a vehicle move, or to pull a heavy load 〔使汽车或重物等移动的〕牵引力  3. **N-UNCOUNT Traction is a form of medical treatment, in which weights and pulleys are used to gently pull or stretch an injured part of the body for a period of time. You say that a person who is having this treatment is in traction; the process of treating a broken bone with special medical equipment that pulls it〔治疗骨折的〕牵引术 [ be in traction]**  V.S.  **推拿术 manipulation:** a permanent cure will only be effected by acupuncture, chiropractic, or manipulation. 只有针灸、按摩或推拿术才能实现永久的治愈。  •He was in traction (= receiving this kind of treatment ) for weeks after the accident. 事故后他接受了几个星期的牵引治疗  • Isabelle's legs were in traction for about two and a half weeks. 伊莎贝尔的双腿作了大约两周半的牵引。 |
| [ back pain]  E.g. I just don’t feel right. I’ve been suffering from back pain for few days. Actually I've had this feeling **of[f a]nd on (intermittenly**时不时地) for some time. | * Plaster: a piece of thin material that is stuck on to the skin to cover a small wound膏药；创可贴；护创胶布 |
| 关节炎arthritis /ɑːˈθraɪtɪs/  (Arthritis is a medical condition in which the joints in someone's body are swollen and painful. )  e.g.  I have a touch of arthritis in the wrist, which has been bothering me for a while . | * Take 350 milligrams of devil's claw 3 times a day (devil's claw, a plant grows in the arid 干旱grasslands of southwest Africa. It has anti-inflammatory抗炎症 properties and is used to treat arthritis.  ) |
|  |  |
| 恶心的, 想吐的 | (slang) make sb sick. eg I don't know why, when i'm pregnant, even the pickles make me sick and I feel nauseous. If I just eat a little, I'm gonna throw up/vomit/disgorge. |
| Disgorge | disgorge /dɪsˈɡɔːdʒ/ If something disgorges its contents, it empties them out. 倒出 e.g The ground had opened to disgorge a boiling stream of molten lava. 沸腾的熔岩从中喷出 2. 吐出 To bring up and expel驱逐开除,排出 sth from the throat or stomach; vomit/throw up; erupt喷出 ; eg I feel nausea and finally disgorge/throw up /vomit the food. It's so gross, gross太恶心了; maybe I had the spoiled food; eg The latent volcano休眠 becomes active and starts to disgorge and erupt lava. 火山喷出岩浆 //larva: caterpillar幼虫 |
| (slang) To surrender the (stolen goods or money) unwillingly and forcefully, reluctantly. 被迫交出：不情愿地吐出(脏物等,如所偷的东西或钱财); eg Force the officials to disgorge the bribed money and goods 吐出贿赂(脏物); The thief is arrested/apprehended and forced to disgorge the stolen money. Eg Force the people who committed the money-laundering洗黑钱 to disgorge the money. |
| nausea/sickness; nauseous/sick | A feeling of sickness in the stomach characterized by an urge to vomit/throw up or disgorge the food, making sb sick. 令人作呕的, 厌恶的; feel nausea 作呕; make sb sick; eg Maybe I had some spoiled food ((食物等)腐败, 变坏) and feel nausea; want to throw up/vomit/disgorge the food. Eg She's pregnant and always feel nausea |
| 不孕症 | 不孕症infertility = barrenness  fertilizer [肥料] 肥料；受精媒介物, fertility: [农经]  (土壤)多产/肥沃; 生育能力/繁殖力 => 不孕症infertility [‚ɪnfə'tɪlɪti,‚ɪnfə'tɪləti] : when someone is unable to have a baby **[infertility treatments 不孕症的治疗]**  => barren: adj (土地)贫瘠的；不生育的  e.g. There are many possible causes of infertility in women. 妇女不孕可能有很多的原因。  e.g. She’s been **barren**不生育的 for several years, and she’s still active in **quest for** **infertility treatments不孕症的治疗**. |
| [ be allergic to sth ] | e.g. You returned two weeks ago from a scuba-diving holiday and are having problems with your sinuses. This has been made worse by **an allergy problem** and an inability to sleep. The result is that you have constant headaches and feel tired. Listen to your **general practitioner(GP)’s家庭医生** |
| Athlete's foot is a **fungal infection**.  脚癣是由真菌感染引起的 |  |
|  | I’ve got a serious cold. I have **watery eyes and running nose**. I just want to sneeze and cough. |
| **stomach cramps胃痉挛** | fatigue /fəˈtiːɡ/  1.[N-UNCOUNT](javascript:;)Fatigue is a feeling of extreme physical or mental tiredness. 疲惫  •  She continued to have severe **stomach cramps胃痉挛**, aches, fatigue疲惫, and depression  2. [N-UNCOUNT](javascript:;)You can say that people are suffering from a particular kind of fatigue when they have been doing something for a long time and feel they can no longer continue to do it. 疲乏  •  ...compassion fatigue caused by endless TV and celebrity appeals.  …电视和名人无休止的呼吁所引起的怜悯疲劳。  🡺 **fatigued: He's fatigued**. Really tired. He may be suffering from exhaustion.  3.[N-UNCOUNT](javascript:;)**Fatigue in metal or wood is a weakness in it that is caused by repeated stress. Metal fatigue or wood fatigue can cause the metal or wood to break. (金属、木材的) 疲劳  [ metal fatigue; wood fatigue]**  e.g. The problem boils down to the **metal fatigue** in the fuselage.  机身的金属疲劳。  4.[**N-PLURAL复数**](javascript:;)Fatigues are clothes that soldiers wear when they are fighting or when they are doing routine jobs. 军服 **[作战服, 军服combat fatigues]**  •  He never expected to return home wearing **combat fatigues.** 他从未想到会穿着 作战服 回家。 |
| I’m **overweight** V.S. I’m **underweight** |  |

## Lexical\_Organs

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| uterus | uterus, womb: 子宫, A hollow muscular肌肉的 organ located in the pelvic cavity of female mammals where the fertilized 已受精的 egg implants and develops to a baby, called womb . [宫缩 uterus contraction; womb contraction] |
| womb | (slang)从生到死, 一生中: from the womb to the tomb |
|  | 尚未发生, 在酝酿中 (brew, ferment) in the womb of time eg In HK, walkout protesters are demonstrating against the Universal Suffrage普选. It's saided that the "civil disobedience" is still in the womb of time在酝酿中, //civil disobedience: 非暴力,但不合作反抗； walkout: [美slang]工人罢工, 学生罢课 a labor strike. //franchise： 公民权 |
|  | 子宫, A hollow muscular肌肉的 organ located in the pelvic cavity of female mammals where the fertilized 已受精的 egg implants and develops to a baby. [uterus contraction; womb contraction] |
| 子宫收缩 | uterus contraction; womb contraction When I'm gonna deliver a bb, I got almost 10 times of uterus/womb contraction every 1 minute. |
| [解剖 anatomy] 阴道；叶鞘；鞘 | vagina [və'dʒaɪnə] |
| 视网膜 | 视网膜 retina /ˈrɛtɪnə/ ['rɛtənə] => retinal /ˈrɛtɪnəl/  [Anatomy 解剖] Your retina is the area at the back of your eye. It receives the image that you see and then sends the image to your brain. 视网膜 [ a torn retina: 视网膜破裂; a dislocated retina: 视网膜脱落？/错位？ ] e.g. Bruno had to have eye surgery on a torn retina two years ago. 因为 视网膜破裂 不得不进行了一次眼部手术 => retinal /ˈrɛtɪnəl/ Retinal means relating to a person's retina. 视网膜的 [ retinal cancer 视网膜癌; retinal scanning (is a cutting-cut technology]   e.g. With the advent of 随着xxx的出现 advanced tech in future, I guess that one day, passport will no longer be relevant because of retinal scanning. |
| 脑溢血 | [ cerebral [sə'ribrəl] haemorrhage ['heməridʒ] ] The doctors speculate/guess that he died of **a cerebral [sə'ribrəl] 大脑的 haemorrhage 脑溢血** caused by a blow on the head. 医生们猜测他死于 脑溢血 |
| 黑死病 | Black Death： a form of bubonic plague pandemic in Europe and Asia during the 14th century, when it killed over 50 million people |
| 眼药水；滴眼剂 | Eye drops: Eye drops are medicine that you put in your eyes one drop at a time. 眼药 |
| 植物的；植物人状态的，无所作为的；促使植物生长的；有生长力的 | ['**vɛdʒə**'teitɪv] **vegetative** in a vegetative state |
| 脑震荡 | The passenger forcefully removed from a United Airlines flight this week has a concussion [kən'kʌʃən] and broken nose, his attorney told reporters //percussion instrument: 打击乐器; percussor //If an action or event has repercussions /ˌriːpə/, it causes unpleasant things to happen some time after the original action or event； repercussion is an indirect effect, influence, or result that is produced by an event or action. (由某一事件或行为产生的、通常是间接的不好的)反响,影响/后果 [ 深远的后果:further repercussions; 沉痛的后果 painful repercussions ; chain repercussion 连锁反应; foreign repercussion 国外的反响; ] |
| [医]表皮脱落；剥皮 | excoriate sb. /ɪkˈs**g**ɔːrɪˌeɪt/, excoriation: 1. excoriate sb = criticize/slam/decry/denounce them severely, very harshly, usually in public. E.g. He proceeded to **excoriate me** in front of the nurses. 他继续在这些护士们面前指责我。 e.g. Western nations have **decried/denounced/condemned/excoriated[ɪk'sgɔːrɪeɪt]** Russian military intervention in Ukraine's southern region. They say a huge vote Sunday by Crimeans [krai'miən] 克里米亚 in favor of joining Russia was illegal, and warned of further sanction 制裁 action if Moscow takes steps to **annex 吞并**the Black Sea peninsula.  **2) excoriation [ɛk,sgorɪ'eʃən] [医]表皮脱落；剥皮 ; n. 苛责** |
| **1 N/a) 患肺结核 ; 肺病/患肺结核的；**  2) (太热； 生病； 因尴尬，生气)脸红； 3) 紧张忙碌的 | • hectic:  n. 脸红 (flush: If you flush, your face gets red because you are hot or ill, or because you are feeling a strong emotion such as embarrassment or anger. (太热； 生病； 因尴尬，生气)脸红；患肺结核  adj. 兴奋的狂热的；脸上发红；**肺病/患肺结核的；** adj紧张忙碌的 A hectic situation is one that is super/damn busy and involves a lot of rushed activity. e.g. Life is hectic 生活是忙碌的 . But if you do not stop, you will not be able to give your body sometime to unwind(发条放松)/relax/hang loose |
| hypnotist['hipnətist] 催眠师 | e.g. "I think I'll try a hypnotist[**'hipnətist] 催眠师**," I said with sudden resolution/emphatically. 我突然坚决地说 // Resolution is determination to do something or not do something. 决心 [ new year’s resolution 新年愿望/决心 ] |
| (梆笛）创可贴；护创膏布 | 邦迪 band-aids  strap /stræp/ 1. 用来系东西的带子 A strap is a narrow piece of leather, cloth, or other material. Straps are used to carry things, fasten things together, or to hold a piece of clothing in place. 带子 e.g. You must wear harness ( a kind of lightweight vest ) to protect your upper body and fasten leg straps as tightly as possible when Extreme sports, e.g. zip lining or sky diving. e.g. grip the strap of my rucksack 抓住帆布背包的带子。 2. V-T If you strap something somewhere, you fasten it there with a strap. 用带子绑 e.g. She strapped the baby seat into the car.她把婴儿座椅用带子绑在那辆汽车上  band /bænd/ \* A band is a small group of musicians who play popular music such as jazz, rock, or pop; or who play brass and percussion instruments. (演奏流行音乐的) 乐队 or (演奏管乐和打击乐的) 乐队 e.g. He was a drummer in a rock band. 他曾是一支摇滚乐队里的鼓手。 \* (趣味相投的) 群体 A band of people is a group of people who have joined together because they share an interest or belief. e.g. We're a band of people who formed a patent group because we're aggressive to discuss any creative or innovative ideas. Well, the stimulus is the attractively enormous bonus. \* A band is a flat, narrow strip of cloth which you wear around your head or wrists, or which forms part of a piece of clothing. (指服饰) 带子 \* A band is a strip of something such as colour, light, land, or cloth that contrasts with the areas on either side of it. 带状物 e..g ...bands of natural vegetation between strips of crops. …在带状的庄稼之间的一行行天然植被带。 To build a green band full of various flora. \* A band is a strip or loop of metal or other strong material which strengthens something, or which holds several things together. (用以加固或捆绑的) 箍; 带 e.g. place a metal band around the knee cap to help the ruptured bone to knit back together. 膝盖骨上放了一个金属箍以帮助 骨折的骨头 愈合。 \* A band is a range of numbers or values within a system of measurement. (测量的) 范围  10. V to unite; assemble 联合(起来)  strip: \* A strip of something such as paper, cloth, or food is a long, narrow piece of it. (纸、布或食物的) 条 strip of cloth \* A strip of land or water is a long narrow area of it. 狭长 (地带或水域) ...bands of natural vegetation between strips of crops. …在带状的庄稼之间的一行行天然植被带 e.g. The coastal city sits on narrow strips of land lying under steep mountains. 狭长地带  bandage 1. A bandage is a long strip of cloth that is wrapped around a wounded part of someone's body to protect or support it. 绷带 e.g. We put some ointment /ˈɔ ɪnt mənt/药膏 and a bandage on his knee. 2 If you bandage a wound or part of someone's body, you tie a bandage around it. 用绷带包 e.g. Apply a dressing敷 to the wound and bandage it. 在伤口上敷上敷料并用绷带包扎起来。 3.Bandage sth up 用绷带包扎 e.g.I bandaged the leg up and gave her aspirin['æsp(ə)rɪn] for the pain. |
| 急救盒，急救箱 | firs**t-a**id can; first-aid box; 急救: first-aid |
| 家庭医生 | the family doctor = **the general practitioner.** E.g. In London, we have two most famous **practices** (kind of community clinics), DNend is my preferred. Before you can book an appointment with **a general practitioner**, you have to register in these practices. |
| 药膏 ; **破坏因素, 扫兴的人或事; 美中不足之处** | ointment /ˈɔɪntmənt/ 药膏  1. An ointment is a smooth thick substance (normally kind of sticky paste) that is put on sore skin or a wound to help it heal. 药膏 e.g We put some ointment /ˈɔ ɪnt mənt/and a bandage on his knee.  2.If you describe someone or something as "a fly in the ointment 药膏里的苍蝇", you think they spoil/destroy a situation and prevent it from being as successful as you had hoped. 破坏因素, 扫兴的人或事; 美中不足之处 e.g. Rachel seems to be the only fly in the ointment of Caroline's smooth life. 惟一的破坏因素 //prevent it from being as successful: foiled/thwarted/abortive/failed military coup |
| [临床] 叩诊 ; 打击乐器 | percussion /pəˈkʌʃən/ 1. Percussion instruments are musical instruments that you hit, such as drums. 打击乐器 2. [临床] 叩诊 The resident住院医师 is conducting a percussion 叩诊 for the cardiovascular [,kɑ:diəu'væskjulə] patients by using the percussor [pə'kju:sə] => 打诊槌，叩诊器 percussor [pə'kju:sə] n. (medicine) a small hammer with a rubber head used in percussive examinations of the chest and in testing reflexes |
| (药的） n. 功效，效力 | efficacy ['efikəsi] capacity or power to produce a desired effect [西药的效力 the efficacy of the medicine; 中草药的效力 the efficacy of herbs; the efficacy of the vaccine . 疫苗]  e.g I'm actually surprised that WATSON hasn't yet been used to examine the efficacy of herbs over heavy-duty pharmaceuticals [,fɑrmə'sutɪkl] 制药（学）的 now that it is learning Chinese. e.g We must have concerns about the safety and efficacy of the vaccine.  e.g. Greater sample sizes and a longer follow-up period are required to fully determine the long-term safety and efficacy疗效 of this minimally invasive surgical technique微创外科治疗. |
| 大规模的流行病 | pandemic [pæn'demɪk] V.S. epidemic disease V.S. plague [ a pandemic influenza大流感 ; a pandemic plague 疫病; a zombie['zɒmbɪ] pandemic 丧尸蔓延 ; 僵尸爆发 ] pandemic: A pandemic is an occurrence of an epidemic disease that affects many people over a very wide area. 大规模的流行病, an epidemic disease that spreads widely e,g, They feared a new cholera pandemic.他们担心一种新的霍乱流行病 => pandemic V.S. endemic ( If a disease or illness is endemic in a place, it is frequently found among the people who live there. 常见的地方病 ) |
| 瘟疫；灾祸(天灾); 讨厌的人 | plague: any epidemic disease or pandemic with a high death rate/mortality rate 瘟疫 eg Plague occurs in rural and semi-rural areas of the Western United States. The bacteria that causes the plague is found in areas where there are wild rodents['rodnt]啮齿动物, such as a rat, squirrel. People are usually infected after a flea跳蚤 becomes infected from a rodent['rodnt]啮齿动物 and then transmits it to a person by biting them. Patients usually develop symptoms between two and six days after exposure. They include generally feeling sick, a sudden fever, abdominal pain, nausea['nɔzɪə]恶心反胃 and vomiting. // ['nɔʃəs] nauseous 恶心反胃的; symptomatic: ['sɪmptə'mætɪk] adj. 症状的；症候的 // mortal, immortal 不死的；神仙的；长生的, mortality rate |
| 一大群害虫(slang) a plague of sth is a swar[m o]f insects that attack plants or crops, destroying the harvest. [一大群蝗虫 a plague/swarm of grasshoppers; a plague of locusts ['ləʊkəst] eg A plague of grasshoppers have descended on farmlands in southern Russia, devouring[di'vauə]/engulfing entire fields of crops. // a swar[m o]f bees; a flock of birds/gooses; a throng of people; herds of horses/sheeps/cattles //（被火，洪水）吞噬， 狼吞虎咽 devour/engulf; devour/engulf food=snarf down food: 狼吞虎咽 // locusts =grasshoppers 蝗虫, 蚱蜢 |
| 灾祸(天灾) plague: is any large scale calamity[kə'læ**mə**ti]灾难 or catastrophe (especially when thought to be sent by God) |
| annoyance or nuisance 英 ['njuːs(ə)ns] 麻烦；讨厌的人 ; eg: those children are a damn plague  eg It's very hard for human eyes to discern (distinguish and recognize) the nuance between the faked and true paintings, we must have a resort/recourse to凭借求助于 a sophisticated apparatus, such as microscope, to discern the subtle difference. |
| vt. 对…施行针刺疗法 n. 针刺；[中医] 针刺疗法 | acupuncture ['ækju,pʌŋktʃə, ,ækju'pʌŋktʃə] n. treatment of pain or disease by inserting the tips of needles at specific points on the skin e.g. The orthodox medicine uses drugs to cure patients; but the alternative medicine is the practice of medicine without the use of drugs; may involve herbal medicines or self-awareness or biofeedback or acupuncture. //正统传统的 orthodox ['ɔːθədɒks] (traditional and conventional) V.S. 非正统的，另类的 alternative ( unorthodox or untraditional) |
| adj. 制药（学）的 n. 药物 | pharmaceutical [,fɑ:mə'sju:tikəl] n. drug or medicine that is prepared or dispensed 配发 (药); 配售 (药) in pharmacies and used in medical treatment //配发 (药); 配售 (药)dispense medicine: When a pharmacist 药剂师 dispenses medicine, he or she prepares it, and gives or sells it to the patient or customer. 配发 (药); 配售 (药) |
| 药剂师 | pharmacist |
| 配发 (药); 配售 (药) | [ dispense medicine; dispense drugs] : When a pharmacist 药剂师 dispenses medicine, he or she prepares it, and gives or sells it to the patient or customer. 配发 (药); 配售 (药) e..g Health officials hope to begin dispensing antidepressant[,æntɪdɪ'pres(ə)nt] drugs on a wide scale at the beginning of next year. 开始大规模配发抗抑郁剂药物 |
| 病例 | medical chart |
| [临床] 综合症状；并发症状 | syndrome: A syndrome is a medical condition that is characterized by a particular group of signs and symptoms (symptomatic ['sɪmptə'mætɪk]) . [临床] 综合症状；并发症状 (complication) e.g. Irritable bowel syndrome seems to affect more women than men. 肠易激综合症对女性比对男性影响更大 //syndicate: IELTS syndicate; criminal syndicate //synergy协同作用；增效 //symphony orchestra 交响乐 |
| 解剖(. 肠) | • intestine [ɪn'tɛstɪn] => intestinal /ɪnˈtɛstənəl/ means relating to the intestines. [ anatomy, dissection ] 解剖(. 肠) , 肠的 Your intestines are the tubes in your body through which food passes when it has left your stomach.  E.g . This area is always tender to the touch if the intestines are not functioning properly. 如果肠功能不正常的话  • colon=> colonic [kə'lɔnik] 冒号/[ anatomy, dissection ] 结肠: Your colon is the part of your intestine [ɪn'tɛstɪn] 肠 above your rectum. 结肠 **[ 结肠癌 colon cancer ] => colonoscopy [,kəulə'nɔskəpi] 医学】结肠镜检查:** visual examination of the colon (with a colonoscope /kəˈlɒnəˌskəʊp/ ) from the cecum to the rectum; requires sedation e.g. In the U.S., there are 60,000 deaths a year from colon cancer.   • rectum ['rektəm] 直肠pl: rectums or recta; the lowest part of your bowel |
| 【医学】结肠镜检查 | **[ colon 结肠; intestine 肠子; intestinal /ɪnˈtɛstənəl/ means relating to the intestines. 肠的; bowel 肠子 ] colon**oscopy 【医学】结肠镜检查 [,kəulə'nɔskəpi] visual examination of the colon (with a colonoscope /kəˈlɒnəˌskəʊp/ ) from the cecum to the rectum; requires sedation |
| 整形手术. | The doctors **obliterated** pimples and **flecks雀斑** from my face in a **plastic surgery** //[In medicine] **obliterate:** to **remove** sth completely (a body organ or part), as by surgery or radiation. 【医学】完全除去（身体器官或一部分），通过手术射线等 |
| 剂量；一剂一服 | dose [dəʊs] 剂量；一剂一服 V.S. doze /dəʊz/ 1.V-I When you doze, you sleep lightly or for a short period, especially during the daytime, doze = have a nap/snooze 打盹儿 => 小睡；打盹儿 snooze // If you snooze, you sleep lightly for a short period of time. snooze = doze e.g Mark snoozed/dozed in front of the television. // 打哈欠 I yawned and I'm sleepy //打呼噜 Am I snoring? //打嗝 hiccup, burp //打喷嚏 sneeze |
| *疹子 ; [皮肤] 皮疹；湿疹* | rashes, red rashes, skin rash [皮肤] 皮疹: A rash is an area of red spots that appears on your skin when you are ill or have a bad reaction to something that you have eaten or touched. e.g. He may break out in a rash when he eats these nuts. 他吃了这些坚果以后可能会长出疹子 e.g Seven patients who are still symptomatic, and potentially infectious by Zika virus that is circulating in Singapore. There is no vaccine or specific medication to treat the mosquito-borne virus and these patients have been quarantined 检疫隔离. On Monday, the MOH in Singapore finished testing all of the workers on the construction site who had shown symptoms of fever and rash. All sectors should step up efforts on mosquito control and members of the public should use insect repellents/bug repellent/bug spray驱虫剂 to protect themselves. e.g. The Zika virus is on a rampage in Singapore, with 82 locally-transmitted cases confirmed late by the country's Ministry of Health (MOH). The proportion of our population that are immune to the Zika virus is likely to be low in Singapore and if you don't have the immunity to provide the roadblocks/barrier/barricades, then it's likely that the virus will spread fast,". Tuesday the MOH reported 26 new cases that showed how the Zika virus had spread to nearby residential areas, raising concerns that the virus could travel even further/farther afield更远处. Singapore is known to suffer widely from dengue virus, a mosquito-borne承载传播的 tropical disease that triggers high fevers, headaches, vomiting and skin rashes皮疹 in those infected. Zika is very closely related to dengue. It has all the genetic traits/characteristics基因特征 that would allow it to spread where dengue thrives v繁荣，兴旺.  In Singapore, many people live in densely populated apartment blocks so it's easy for high numbers of people to get infected even if /whereas/though there are only a few mosquitoes flying around. As of August 29, Singapore's MOH had screened roughly 5,000 premises营业场所 (including cafeteria, KTVs, and restaurants) to check for mosquito breeding grounds. So far, the agency has detected and destroyed 39 breeding habitats. //school rampage; air-borne virus 空气承载传播的病毒; mosquito-borne virus 蚊子承载传播的病毒； skin rashes 皮疹, chicken box水痘, small box 天花, flecks 雀斑； pimples = burst-out痘痘; pockmarks 脸上的麻子；凹坑； mole: 痣；胎块；内鬼间谍; 鼹鼠 //thrive v); prosperity (n), prosperous (a); flourish n/v //premises营业场所 .e.g cafe house, cafeteria, KTVs, and restaurants, bars, |
| *麻疹* | (the measles) /'miːz ə lz,ˋmizḷz/ n. an **infectious/contagious** illness in which you have a fever and small red spots on your face and body. People often have measles when they are children. |
| *(脸上的)麻子；凹坑 vt. 使留下痘疤；使有凹坑* | pockmark, pockmarks ['pɒkmɑːk] 1) (脸上的)麻子 2) 凹坑, like crater, eg volcano crater火山口; bullet crater:弹坑; //麻子；凹坑(crater) pockmarks, pockmarks; chicken pox:水痘; small box: 天花； skin rash: 皮疹； flecks雀斑; pimple丘疹, 面泡, 疙瘩; plastic surgery整形手术; mole 痣;胎记; 内鬼 |
| *痣;胎记; 内鬼*  **鼹鼠** | mole /ˈməʊleɪ/  1. A mole is a natural dark spot or small dark lump on someone's skin. 痣; 胎记 e.g Researchers studied moles on those aged between 12 and 50. 长的痣。 2. A mole is a small animal with black fur that lives underground. 鼹鼠 **//hedgehog刺猬; groundhog:土拨鼠** 3. A mole is a member of a government or other organization who gives secret information to the press or to a rival organization. (政府或机构内的) 间谍; eg I have a mole on my nose. E.g. It's kind of a superstition迷信 that the mole near the eyebrow represents "mishaps/calamity". V.S. 内贼 a leak eg In our police station, we have a leak (内贼） //leak:leak: (Informal) To become publicly known through a breach of secret 泄密：由于保密措施的漏洞而变得公开 Eg There is a mole内鬼 in police office. |
| *(face, eyelid)虚胖虚肿* | puffiness ['pʌfi:nis] 虚胖, 虚肿; [figurative meaning: 自负，自大；傲慢，目空一切；矫情，做作] Try this face cream lotion that can alleviate your face puffiness e.g. Still, even though it looks bad, the eyelid puffiness will eventually go away. E.g. If your eyelid is of puffiness, try to put a cold tea bag on your eyes. e.g. Other symptoms include low body temperature (generally 97 degrees or less), puffiness or swelling in the face, and seizures. 有体温偏低、虚胖、面部浮肿和抓挠等症状 |
| *酒窝* | dimple: A small natural **indentation** in the flesh on a part of the human body, especially in the cheek or on the chin. 酒窝 |
| *[医]丘疹, 面泡, 疙瘩* | [医]丘疹, 面泡, 疙瘩 pimple = burst-out [burst-outs in my face] eg The doctors obliterated pimples and flecks雀斑 from my face in a plastic surgery整形手术. //麻子；凹坑(crater) pockmarks, pockmarks; chicken pox:水痘; small box: 天花； skin rash: 皮疹； flecks雀斑; pimple丘疹, 面泡, 疙瘩; plastic surgery整形手术; mole 痣;胎记; 内鬼; 鼹鼠 |
| *雀斑* | **flecks:**  Flecks are small marks on a surface, or objects that look like small marks. 斑点; (像斑点的) 微粒 |
| *the pox 痘；疹* | 1. the pox 痘；疹 the disease syphilis 梅毒（病） the disease smallpox 天花（病） 2. a pox on sb: used to show that you are angry or annoyed with someone 让某人倒大霉，叫某人见鬼去〔表示对某人生气或厌烦〕 |
| *水痘* | **chicken pox:** an acute **contagious** disease caused by herpes varicella zoster virus; causes a **rash皮疹** of vesicles on the face and body |
| *天花* | **small pox:** a highly **contagious** viral disease characterized by fever and weakness and skin eruption with **rash皮疹** that form scabs that slough off leaving scars |
| 剖腹产的；n. 剖腹产 | cesaren section [sɪ'zɛriən]; Doctors hold the ashen baby upside down by its feet and slap its bottom hard, desperate to detect any signs of life. Birth is, at the best of times, an intense experience. But birth by emergency cesarean section [妇产] 剖腹产术, after the mother is seriously injured by a bomb in war-torn/ravaged city. Mayissa has just been the victim of an airstrike on her way to the hospital in a Syrian city under siege围攻；包围, with just a handful of doctors left. Now on a gurney/stretcher, Mayissa's arm and leg broken, she is in shock as doctors all too familiar with massive injury remove inch-long pieces of shrapnel['ʃræpnəl弹片 from her body.  As doctors pull the baby from her gashed abdomen 腹部腹腔, dread rushes into the operating room. Her baby is silent; white as the tile."Can you hear the thud of his heart heat?" "No. I'm sorry," a doctor responds.The baby’s milky-while umbilical [ʌm'bilikəl] cord脐带 , still attached, is blocked with a pair of forceps医用镊子 (pincer). Doctors gingerly pump his chest, hoping to start the minutes-old heart. A flutter in his umbilical cord脐带 is the first sign of life. His heart is working. |
| 避孕用具；[药] 避孕剂 adj. 避孕的 | contraceptive [kɒntrə'septɪv] ; contraception [医]避孕 contraceptive /ˌkɒntrəˈsɛptɪv/ TEM8 1.ADJ A contraceptive method or device is used to prevent pregnancy. 避孕的 ...the contraceptive pill.…避孕药 2. N-COUNT A contraceptive is a device or drug that prevents a woman from becoming pregnant. 避孕药; 避孕用品 ...oral contraceptives…口服避孕药 eg If you wanna try contraception避孕 , use the condom. //condom ['kɒndəm] 避孕套 //布置警戒线戒严: cordon off the criminal scene //condo: ['kɒndəʊ] 分户出售的公寓大厦 |
| 【生理学】 排泄（体内废物） | eliminat: Physiology ['fɪzɪ'ɑlədʒi] 生理学: To excrete (bodily wastes or feces粪便). eg Because I have constipation, I tried some purge medicine (purgative) 泻药 and want to eliminate/evacaute wastes from my body // physiology, physiological [,fɪzɪə'lɑdʒɪkl]  Medicine: [药] 泻药；[药] 通便药   * catharsis/kəˈθɑːsɪs/ :  [药] 泻药；[药] 通便药 * purgative /ˈpɜːɡətɪv/ [N-COUNT](javascript:;)A purgative is a medicine that causes you to get rid of/discharge unwanted waste from your bowel. 泻药; [ADJ](javascript:;)A purgative substance acts as a purgative. 通便的purgative oils通便油; a purgative tea. ...通便茶。 * purge medicine: a substance used to make your bowel empty by getting rid of/discharging waste from it.泻药 * 拉肚子: have the trots = lose my bowels * 便秘constipation /ˌkɒnstɪˈpeɪʃən/: Constipation is a medical condition which causes people to have difficulty getting rid of/discharing solid waste from their bowel.   Do you suffer from constipation? 你便秘吗？   eg I suffer from serious **constipation**['kɑnstə'peʃən]便秘 and have to prescribe some **purge medicine/purgative/catharsis** to cause evacuation排泄 of my bowels. However, I **have the trots**拉肚子bz I had too much purgative/catharsis/ kəˈθɑːsɪs/ . |
| adj. 净化的；通便的；赎罪的 n. 泻剂，泻药 | purge => purgative /ˈpɜː**ɡə**tɪv/ 1. A purgative is a medicine that causes you to get rid of unwanted waste from your bowels, to cause evacution排泄 of bowels. 泻剂 2. A purgative substance acts as a purgative. 通便的 purgative oils 通便油; a purgative tea 通便茶。 Tending to cleanse or purge, especially triggering the evacuation of the bowels. //purge rivals, purge enemies; purgative ['pɜːgətɪv] 泻药= purge medicines; purgatory /ˈpɜːɡətərɪ/: 炼狱般的经历(暂时的苦难 )  Medicine: [药] 泻药；[药] 通便药   * catharsis/kəˈθɑːsɪs/ :  [药] 泻药；[药] 通便药 * purgative /ˈpɜːɡətɪv/ [N-COUNT](javascript:;)A purgative is a medicine that causes you to get rid of/discharge unwanted waste from your bowel. 泻药; [ADJ](javascript:;)A purgative substance acts as a purgative. 通便的purgative oils通便油; a purgative tea. ...通便茶。 * purge medicine: a substance used to make your bowel empty by getting rid of/discharging waste from it.泻药 * 拉肚子: have the trots = lose my bowels * 便秘constipation /ˌkɒnstɪˈpeɪʃən/: Constipation is a medical condition which causes people to have difficulty getting rid of/discharing solid waste from their bowel.   Do you suffer from constipation? 你便秘吗？   eg I suffer from serious **constipation**['kɑnstə'peʃən]便秘 and have to prescribe some **purge medicine/purgative/catharsis** to cause evacuation排泄 of my bowels. However, I **have the trots**拉肚子bz I had too much purgative/catharsis/ kəˈθɑːsɪs/ . |
| 便秘 | constipation ['kɑnstə'peʃən]: Constipation is a medical condition which causes people to have difficulty getting rid of solid waste (aka, feces粪便) from their bowel. eg Because I have constipation, I tried some **purge medicine (purgative) 泻药** and want to eliminate/evacaute wastes from my body //惊惶失措 consternation [,kɑnstɚ'neʃən] //purge rivals, purge enemies; purgative ['pɜːgətɪv] 泻药= purge medicines; purgatory /ˈpɜːɡətərɪ/: 炼狱般的经历(暂时的苦难 )  Medicine: [药] 泻药；[药] 通便药   * catharsis/kəˈθɑːsɪs/ :  [药] 泻药；[药] 通便药 * purgative /ˈpɜːɡətɪv/ [N-COUNT](javascript:;)A purgative is a medicine that causes you to get rid of/discharge unwanted waste from your bowel. 泻药; [ADJ](javascript:;)A purgative substance acts as a purgative. 通便的purgative oils通便油; a purgative tea. ...通便茶。 * purge medicine: a substance used to make your bowel empty by getting rid of/discharging waste from it.泻药 * 拉肚子: have the trots = lose my bowels * 便秘constipation /ˌkɒnstɪˈpeɪʃən/: Constipation is a medical condition which causes people to have difficulty getting rid of/discharing solid waste from their bowel.   Do you suffer from constipation? 你便秘吗？   eg I suffer from serious **constipation**['kɑnstə'peʃən]便秘 and have to prescribe some **purge medicine/purgative/catharsis** to cause evacuation排泄 of my bowels. However, I **have the trots**拉肚子bz I had too much purgative/catharsis/ kəˈθɑːsɪs/ . |
| 脐带 | umbilical [ʌm'bilikəl] cord 脐带 e.g. Doctors hold the ashen baby upside down by its feet and slap its bottom hard, desperate to detect any signs of life. Birth is, at the best of times, an intense experience. But birth by emergency cesarean section [妇产] 剖腹产术, after the mother is seriously injured by a bomb in war-torn/ravaged city. Mayissa has just been the victim of an airstrike on her way to the hospital in a Syrian city under siege围攻；包围, with just a handful of doctors left. Now on a gurney/stretcher, Mayissa's arm and leg broken, she is in shock as doctors all too familiar with massive injury remove inch-long pieces of shrapnel['ʃræpnəl弹片 from her body.  As doctors pull the baby from her gashed abdomen 腹部腹腔, dread rushes into the operating room. Her baby is silent; white as the tile."Can you hear the thud of his heart heat?" "No. I'm sorry," a doctor responds.The baby’s milky-while umbilical [ʌm'bilikəl] cord脐带 , still attached, is blocked with a pair of forceps医用镊子 (pincer). Doctors gingerly pump his chest, hoping to start the minutes-old heart. A flutter in his umbilical cord脐带 is the first sign of life. His heart is working. //A gurney is a bed on wheels that is used in hospitals for moving sick or injured people. 有轮的病床 |
| (医用)镊子 | **/ˈfɔːsɪps/ forceps** are an instrument consisting of two long narrow arms. Forceps are used by a doctor to hold things. (医用)镊子( v.s. pincers (A **prawn对虾** is a small shellfish with two pairs of **pincers 螯；拨钉钳.)** |
| 解剖刀；外科手术刀 | scalpel ['skælp(ə)l] a thin straight **surgical knife** used in **dissection [daɪ'sekt]/anatomy** and surgery //dissect, dissection: 解剖，**(figurative)详细查究** |
| *N .贪食症 食欲过盛（或亢进)症* | bulimia /bjuːˈlɪmɪə/ 暴食症贪食症 V.S. 厌食症: anorexia //pig out 大吃特吃，暴饮暴食 1. Bulimia or bulimia nervosa is an illness in which a person has a very great fear of becoming fat, and so they make themselves vomit after eating a lot or after pigging out. 1. ADJ If someone is bulimic, they are suffering from bulimia. 贪食症的.bulimic patients.…贪食症病人。 e.g. Anorexia, bulimia, and other eating disorders can also cause serious nutritional shortfalls that can affect the health of your teeth. 厌食症、暴食症和其他进食紊乱症都可导致严重的营养不足从而影响你的牙齿健康 2. N-COUNT A bulimic is someone who is bulimic. 贪食症患者 ...a former bulimic.…曾经得过贪食症的人 e.g. She's a bulimic. Every time after she piggs out, she rushes to the toilet and starts to vomit. // pig out (pigging,pigged,pigs) If you say that people are pigging out, you are criticizing them for eating a very large amount at one meal or over a short period of time. 暴饮暴食; 大吃特吃; |
| *Adj. 贪食症的; N.贪食症患者* | bulimic /buːˈlɪmɪk/ 1. ADJ If someone is bulimic, they are suffering from bulimia /bjuːˈlɪmɪə/ . 贪食症的 ...bulimic patients 贪食症病人。 2. N-COUNT A bulimic is someone who is bulimic. 贪食症患者 She's a bulimic 贪食症的人 |
| *N 厌食症* | anorexia [,ænə'reksiə] V.S. bulimia . Anorexia or anorexia nervosa is an illness in which a person has an overwhelming fear of becoming fat, and so refuses to eat enough and becomes thinner and thinner. 厌食症 => anorexic e.g. Anorexia, bulimia /bjuːˈlɪmɪə/ , and other eating disorders can also cause serious nutritional shortfalls that can affect the health of your teeth. 厌食症、暴食症和其他进食紊乱症都可导致严重的营养不足从而影响你的牙齿健康 |
| *Adj. 厌食症的; N.厌食症患者* | anorexic /ˌænəˈrɛksɪk/ 1. ADJ If someone is anorexic, they are suffering from anorexia [,ænə'reksiə] , which causes person to refuse eating, becoming very thin. 患厌食症的 e.g. Claire had been anorexic /ˌænəˈrɛksɪk/ for three years. 已经患厌食症3年 2. N-COUNT An anorexic is someone who is anorexic. 厌食症患者 e.g. Not eating makes an anorexic feel in control. 不进食让厌食症患者感到安然 |
| 精神病学 | psychiatry /saɪˈ**kaɪə**trɪ/ N-UNCOUNT Psychiatry is the branch of medicine concerned with the treatment of mental illness. 精神病学 |
| 精神病的 | psychiatric /ˌsaɪkɪˈætrɪk/ V.S. ( psyche /ˈsaɪkɪ/ N In psychology, your psyche is your mind and your deepest feelings and attitudes. 心灵)  1. Psychi`atric means relating to **psychiatry [saɪ'kaɪətrɪ]**治疗精神病的 **[寻求精神病治疗方面的帮助 seek psychi`atric help]** e.g.We finally insisted that he seek psychi`atric help. 寻求精神病治疗方面的帮助。 2. ADJ Psychiatric/ˌsaɪkɪˈætrɪk/ means involving mental illness. 精神病的  e.g. About 4% of the prison population have chronic psychi`atric illnesses患有慢性精神疾病  eg Oh is walking, talking and going to the bathroom independently. His condidion though stable, is still grave/very serious. Complications from tuberculosis [tjʊ,bɜːkjʊ'ləʊsɪs]肺结核 and hepatitis B[,hepə'taɪtɪs] 肝炎 continue to compromise/destroy his recovery, especially his liver function. Oh is also under psychi’atric [,saɪkɪ'ætrɪk]精神病治疗的 care and likely to be struggling with post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), Lee said. |
| 逆反心理; 激将法 | **reverse psychology** If you use **reverse psychology** on someone, you try to get them to do something by saying or doing the opposite of what they expect. 逆反心理 e.g. But how about a little reverse psychology? 但是用点逆反心理怎么样？ |
| 残疾的 | handicapped /ˈhændɪˌkæpt/ Someone who is handicapped has a physical or mental disability that prevents them from living a totally normal life. 残疾的 |
| 胆汁 | gall [gɔːl], bile: [bail] a digestive juice that is secreted by the liver and stored in the gallbladder胆囊; aids in the digestion of fat; the bile is bitter, alkaline碱性, brownish-yellow or greenish-yellow fluid, also called gall [gɔːl] e.g. Bears are captured and hunted for bile/gall. //gallbladder ['ɡɔ:l,blædə] a muscular sac attached to the liver that secretes bile and stores it until needed for digestion 胆囊 |
| slang 坏脾气：脾气暴烈粗暴的脾性 [ full of bile = grumpy, bad-tempered] bile: Bitterness of temper; bad tempered, grumpy; eg He is so angry, full of bile. e.g. I'm stereotyped as a grumpy old lady, full of bile. 我被人带着成见视为一个坏脾气的老女人. //grumpy, grumpily = bad tempered //temperament = disposition 气质，性情，性格 |
| 腺; 密封压盖 | 1. 腺 A gland is an organ in the body which produces chemical substances for the body to use or get rid of.; glands腺体 are any of various organs that synthesize substances to a more complex substance that are needed by the body and release it through ducts导管 or directly into the bloodstream[生理] 血流. e.g....the hormones /ˈhɔːməʊn/ that are secreted by our endocrine ['endə(ʊ)kraɪn] glands. …我们的内分泌腺分泌的荷尔蒙。 //synthesize something: combine so as to form a more complex, product 合成xxx V.S. synergy 协同作用 (1+1>2) ['sinədʒi] the working together of two things (muscles or drugs for example) to produce an effect greater than the sum of their individual effects |
| 2. 密封压盖 a gland is a device that prevents leakage of fluid along a rotating shaft or reciprocating rod passing through a boundary between areas of high and low pressure. It often consists of a flanged metal sleeve bedding into a stuffing box.v [ the gland of the pressure-cooker: 高压锅/压力锅的密封压盖 ] |
| *乳腺* | mammary gland乳腺 is a milk-secreting organ of female mammals, any of the milk-producing glands in mammals. In higher mammals, each mammary gland consists of a network of tubes and cavities connected to the exterior by a nipple 乳腺. [ 乳腺炎 mammary gland inflammation [,inflə'meiʃən]] e.g. The mammary glands can secrete the milk; and breast feeding母乳 is the best for the new born BB. //secrete the milk: 分泌乳汁; inflamed gum牙龈发炎 => mammography testing /mæˈmɒɡrəfɪ/ => mammogram /mæməɡræm/ V.S. colonoscopy [,kəulə'nɔskəpi] (test): two screen testing to detect cancers (colon 结肠; intestine 肠子, intestinal /ɪnˈtɛstənəl/ means relating to the intestines. 肠的; bowel 肠子 ） |
| *甲状腺* | thyroid glands ['θairɔid] 甲状腺: Your thyroid or your thyroid gland is an endocrine/ˈɛndəʊˌkraɪn/ gland内分泌腺体 in your neck that produces chemicals which control the way your body grows and functions. 甲状腺； e.g. Located near the base of the neck, the thyroid['θairɔid] is a large endocrine gland内分泌腺体 that produces hormones that help control growth and metabolism[mɛ'tæbəlɪzəm]新陈代谢 //metabolic [,metə'bɒlɪk] system |
| *前列腺* | ['prɔsteit] prostate gland前列腺; a firm partly muscular **chestnut** sized gland in males at the neck of the urethra; produces a viscid secretion that is the fluid part of semen  **//chestnut 毛栗子** |
| *汗腺* | sweat glands （The sweat glands secrete water. 汗腺分泌汗液） |
| *(大脑里面的）松果体；松果腺* | (大脑里面的）松果体；松果腺 pineal gland [' pai'ni:əl ] in the brain; pineal body 松果体；松果腺 pineal:[' pai'ni:əl]: resembling a pine cone 松果状的 e.g. The melatonin /ˌmɛləˈtəʊnɪn/ is the hormone-like secretion分泌物 of the pineal gland in the brain, causing skin colour changes in some animals and thought to be involved in reproductive function. e.g. In humans, melatonin levels rise at night, in response to darkness and cues from the circadian clock. 人类的褪黑激素水平在夜晚上升，以响应黑暗和昼夜节律钟发出的信号 //褪黑激素 melatonin /ˌmɛləˈtəʊnɪn/ |
| *内分泌腺* | 内分泌的 endocrine /ˈɛndəʊˌkraɪn/: [ 内分泌系统 the endocrine system; 内分泌腺体 the endocrine gland ] The endocrine system内分泌系统 is the system of glands that produce hormones for the bloodstream, such as the pituitary or thyroid glands ['θairɔid] 甲状腺. e.g....the hormones that are secreted by our endocrine glands. …我们的内分泌腺分泌的荷尔蒙 e.g. Located near the base of the neck, the thyroid['θairɔid] is a large endocrine gland内分泌腺体 that produces hormones that help control growth and metabolism[mɛ'tæbəlɪzəm]新陈代谢 //metabolic [,metə'bɒlɪk] system |
| (药物的) 副作用 | side-effect(药物的) 副作用 V.S. side dishes ((同主菜一起上的)配菜) 1. N-COUNT The side-effects of a drug are the effects, usually bad ones, that the drug has on you in addition to its function of curing illness or pain. (药物的) 副作用 e.g Side-effects include nausea, tiredness/fatigue, and dizziness. 副作用包括呕吐、疲倦和头晕。 2. N-COUNT A side-effect of a situation is something unplanned and usually unpleasant that happens in addition to the main effects of that situation. 附带后果 e.g. One side effect of modern life is stress. 现代生活的一个附带后果就是压力。 // side dishes ((同主菜一起上的)配菜) A side dish is a portion of food served at the same time as the main dish. (同主菜一起上的)配菜 E.G. These mushrooms would make a delicious side dish. 这些蘑菇将会是一道美味可口的配菜 |
| 【医学】完全除去（身体器官或一部分 e.g. flecks），通过手术射线等 | obliterate sth: [In medicine] obliterate is to remove sth completely (a body organ or part), as by surgery or radiation. E.g. The doctors obliterated pimples and flecks雀斑 from my face in a plastic surgery //If something obliterates an object or place, it destroys or ruins it completely. 摧毁; If you obliterate something such as a memory, emotion, or thought, you remove it completely from your mind. (从头脑中) 抹掉 |
| 褪黑激素 | melatonin /ˌmɛləˈtəʊnɪn/N the hormone-like secretion of **the pineal gland,** causing skin colour changes in some animals and thought to be involved in reproductive function 褪黑激素 //(大脑里面的）松果体；松果腺 pineal gland [' pai'ni:əl ] in the brain |
| 并发症 | N-COUNT A complication is a medical problem that occurs as a result of another illness or disease. 并发症 e.g Blindness is a common complication of diabetes. 失明是糖尿病常有的一种并发症 |
| 1. **地方性**的(疾病）；风土的 n. 常见的**地方病**　 2. (情况、问题) 极为普遍的 | **endemic [ɛn'dɛmɪk] V.S. pandemic** If a disease or illness is **endemic** in a place, it is frequently found among the people who live there. 常见的地方病; e..g Polio was **endemic** among children in my age, especially in Nigeria 小儿麻痹症在当时是在我这个年纪的儿童中**常见的疾病**。 |
| 2. If you say that a condition or problem is endemic, you mean that it is very common and strong, and cannot be dealt with easily. (情况、问题) 极为普遍的，常见的 e.g Discrimination against Catholics is endemic in Northern Ireland's institutions. 对天主教徒的歧视在北爱尔兰的公共机构中极为普遍 |
| 肿瘤学 | oncology /ɒŋˈkɒlədʒɪ/, oncologist肿瘤专家, oncological  1. Oncology is the branch of medicine concerned with the study, classification, and treatment of tumours . e.g But many of them are now going into subspecialties of internal medicine, like cardiology and oncology. 如心脏病学和肿瘤学 2. oncology, oncological: of or relating to or practicing oncology 3 oncologist [ɔŋ'kɔlə:dʒist]　a specialist in oncology  e.g. Our expanding medical knowledge has also created an enormous number of **medical specialties** to choose from, such as **cardiology/ˌkɑːdɪˈɒlədʒɪ/ , ophthalmology /͵ɑfθælˋmɑlədʒɪ/眼科学, , or肿瘤学oncology /ɒŋˈkɒlədʒɪ/.** |
|  | |  | | --- | |  | | 心脏病学: cardiology /ˌkɑːdɪˈɒlədʒɪ/: cardiology is the study of the heart and its diseases.]  [ cardiac attack; cardiac arrest]  e.g. Our expanding medical knowledge has also created an enormous number of **medical specialties** to choose from, such as **cardiology/ˌkɑːdɪˈɒlədʒɪ/ , ophthalmology /͵ɑfθælˋmɑlədʒɪ/眼科学, , or肿瘤学oncology /ɒŋˈkɒlədʒɪ/.** | | 眼科学: ophthal**mology**/ˌɒfθælˈmɒlədʒɪ/  [N-UNCOUNT 不可数名词](javascript:;)Ophthalmology is branch of medicine concerned with people's eyes and the problems that affect them.  [ [ophthalmology department](file:///C:\Users\IBM_ADMIN\AppData\Local\Youdao\Dict\Application\7.5.2.0\resultui\dict\result.html?keyword=ophthalmology%20department&lang=en) 眼科; [ophthalmology hospital](file:///C:\Users\IBM_ADMIN\AppData\Local\Youdao\Dict\Application\7.5.2.0\resultui\dict\result.html?keyword=ophthalmology%20hospital&lang=en) 眼科医院 ]  =>DERIVATIVE 派生词ophthalmologist n [C] /ˌɒfθælˈmɒlədʒɪst/ : [N-COUNT](javascript:;)An ophthalmologist is a medical doctor who specializes in diseases and problems affecting people's eyes. 眼科医生  e.g. Our expanding medical knowledge has also created an enormous number of **medical specialties** to choose from, such as **cardiology/ˌkɑːdɪˈɒlədʒɪ/ , ophthalmology /͵ɑfθælˋmɑlədʒɪ/眼科学, , or肿瘤学oncology /ɒŋˈkɒlədʒɪ/.** | | 病理学 pathology [pə'θɑlədʒi], pathologist | |  | |
| 体温过低：不正常地低的体温 | hypothermia [,haɪpə(ʊ)'θɜːmɪə] : abnormally low body temperature.体温过低：不正常地低的体温 eg Helicopters/chopper equiped with sophisticated精密尖瑞的 night vision devices, worked through the night to pull passengers off the capsized ferry, one by one. An Italian navy medical team boarded the ship to aid passengers, some of whom had been suffering hypothermia体温过低 and smoke suffocation/smother/choke. The already cold conditions were worsened by the spray of plume of smokes from tugboat/towboat拖船 hoses as authorities attempted to douse the flames. //suffocate, smother, choke |
| 万灵药, 百宝丹; 灵丹妙药,包治百病 | heal-all ['hi:**lɔ:l**] = cure -all [a cure-all solution = a heal-all 万能良药 ; 全能良药; a cure-all 包治百病 = a heal-all ] e.g. A cure-all/heal-all is something that is believed, usually wrongly, to be able to solve all the problems someone or something has, or to cure a wide range of illnesses. 万灵药; e.g He said the introduction of market discipline to the economy was not a magic cure-all/heal-all for its problems. 他说把市场规范引入经济中并不是解决所有经济问题的灵丹妙药 |
| seizure | The act or an instance of seizing or the condition of being seized. 攫取，捕捉 [the seizure of power 夺取政权] eg The public prosecutor in Bari, Italy, said he had requested the seizure of the ship as part of a criminal investigation. Authorities are waiting for authorization from Albanian officials to release the ship, because it is in Albanian waters. Giuseppe Volpe, the prosecutor, added that the owner and the captain of the ship will be notified of the investigation. No charges have been filed  A sudden attack, spasm痉挛, or convulsion, as in epilepsy or another disorder unexpectedly. （病）突然的发作、痉挛或惊厥，如在癫痫其它疾病中　 ［突然(病)发作而死 die from a seizure of /disease/ eg 突然中风而死 die from a seizure of apoplexy／stroke; 突然心脏病发而死: die from a seizure of cardiac attack; 突然心搏停止而死 die from a seize of cardiac arrest] |
| 〔疾病的〕突然复发(. 火焰、光等的骤发或骤燃) | Noun ['fleər,ʌp] flare-up   1.a situation in which someone suddenly becomes angry or violent〔怒气或暴力的〕突然爆发（. 火焰、光等的骤发或骤燃）  e.g. **Apart from** one or two **flare-ups of violence**, the match went fairly smoothly. 除了一两次冲突外，比赛进行得还算顺利。  e.g. There's been a **flare-up of violence** in South Africa.  南非的暴力冲突曾一度升级  2.a situation in which someone suddenly has problems because of a disease or illness after not having any problems for a long time [**〔疾病的〕突然复发: a flare-up of a *disease* ]**  e.g**. a flare-up of her arthritis [ɑː'θraɪtɪs]** 她关节炎的 **突然复发**  e.g. **a flare-up of her asthma** ['æzmə] 她哮喘的 **突然复发** |
| 脱臼脱位的 ; 扰乱 | dislocate; dislocated [脱臼的肩膀 a dislocated shoulder； 脱臼的下巴 dislocated jaw/chin] If you dislocate a bone or joint in your body, or in someone else's body, it moves out of its proper position in relation to other bones, usually in an accident. 使脱臼 e.g. Harrison dislocated a finger. 让一根手指脱臼了。e.g. Lots of students wre injured in the school rampage, including a broken nose, a dislocated shoulder, and a leg fracture骨折 of a cheekbone. eg She's laughing so heavily that her jaw is dislocated accidentally |
| To dislocate something such as a system, process, or way of life means to disturb it greatly or prevent it from continuing as normal. 扰乱 e.g. It would help to end illiteracy and disease, but it would also dislocate a traditional way of life. 它该会有助于消除文盲和疾病，但也会打乱一种传统的生活方式 |
| 使**脱臼**复位; 用**推拿术**治疗 | manipulate, manipulaton [ manipulate my dislocated shoulder; mainpulate my dislocated jaw ] If someone manipulates your bones or muscles, they skilfully move and press your bones or muscles with their hands in order to push the dislocated bones into their correct position or make the muscles less stiff. e. g. The way he can manipulate my leg has helped my arthritis[ɑ:'θraitis] so much. 他针对我的腿部做的推拿治疗对我的关节炎大有帮助。 => N. 推拿术 manipulation e.g. A permanent cure will only be effected by acupuncture针灸, chiropractic按摩, or manipulation推拿术. //If you **dislocate** a bone or joint in your body, or in someone else's body, it moves out of its proper position in relation to other bones, usually in an accident. 使脱臼 my dislocated shoulder/jaw |
| 〔治疗骨折的〕牵引术 | ## ['trækʃ ə n] traction /ˈtrækʃən/  1. N-UNCOUNT Traction is the grip that something has on the ground, especially the wheels of a vehicle; the force that prevents something such as a wheel sliding on a surface〔防止车轮在路面滑动的〕附着摩擦力  e.g. The tires were bald (= completely worn ) and lost traction on the wet road. 轮胎已磨平，在这种湿的路面上没有了〔防止车轮在路面滑动的〕摩擦力  V.S. friction: technical the natural force that prevents one surface from sliding easily over another surface(自然) 摩擦力  2. N-UNCOUNT Traction is a particular form of power that makes a vehicle move; the type of power needed to make a vehicle move, or to pull a heavy load 〔使汽车或重物等移动的〕牵引力  3. **N-UNCOUNT Traction is a form of medical treatment, in which weights and pulleys are used to gently pull or stretch an injured part of the body for a period of time. You say that a person who is having this treatment is in traction; the process of treating a broken bone with special medical equipment that pulls it〔治疗骨折的〕牵引术 [**接受牵引治疗: **be in traction]**  V.S.  **推拿术 manipulation:** a permanent cure will only be effected by acupuncture, chiropractic, or manipulation. 只有针灸、按摩或推拿术才能实现永久的治愈。  •He was in traction (= receiving this kind of treatment ) for weeks after the accident. 事故后他接受了几个星期的牵引治疗  • Isabelle's legs were in traction for about two and a half weeks. 伊莎贝尔的双腿作了大约两周半的牵引。 |
| (尤指骨头) 断裂 N/V | fracture /ˈfræktʃə/ 断裂的骨头在愈合  I've got a **reckless** skiing, and I underwent **a serious bone fracture.** Now, **the ruptured bones are knitting(断裂的骨头在愈合)** together properly. Then I’ll **be in traction** (= receiving this kind of treatment ) for weeks接受牵引治疗//a reckless driver鲁莽的，不及后果的 |
| (体内组织) 破裂; 使患疝气；　**双方的(关系) 破裂; 决裂** | rupture /ˈrʌptʃə/ I've got a **reckless** skiing, and I underwent **a serious bone fracture.** Now, **the ruptured bones are knitting(断裂的骨头在愈合)** together properly. Then I’ll **be in traction** (= receiving this kind of treatment ) for weeks接受牵引治疗 |
| 肝炎 | [,hepə**'taitis**] hepatitis A; hepatitis B. 乙型肝炎; hepatitis c 丙型肝炎 Inflammation[医]炎症发炎 of the liver, caused by infectious/contagious or toxic agents and characterized by jaundice/ˈdʒɔːndɪs/黄疸 , fever, liver enlargement, and abdominal pain. e.g. Note: Patients with hepatitis[,hepə'taitis] B, syphilis ['sɪfɪlɪs][性病] 梅毒 , AIDS patients, hepatitis C [,hepə'taitis] patient,and sexually active homosexual men can not participate in blood donation. e.g. An outbreak of "hepatitis [,hepə'taitis] A" caused by imported frozen strawberries from Egypt has sickened 55 people in six states, the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention said Wednesday. Health authorities confirmed 44 total infections in Virginia, where the outbreak first appeared. Hepatitis[,hepə'taitis] A is a viral liver infection that is highly contagious but does not result in chronic infection. "Due to the relatively/comparatively long incubation period潜伏期 for hepatitis A -- 15 to 50 days -- before people start experiencing symptoms, we expect to see more ill people reported in this outbreak," Hepatitis[,hepə'taitis] A is spread from person to person. The most common way the virus is transmitted is when someone eats something that has been contaminated with the feces['fisiz]排泄物 of an infected person. //symptom -> symptomatic ['sɪmptə'mætɪk]; incubate: When birds incubate/hatch their eggs, or when they incubate, they keep the eggs warm until the baby birds come out. 孵 (卵); 孵化; When an egg hatches or when a bird, insect, or other animal hatches an egg, the egg breaks open and a baby comes out. 孵化 e.g. The eggs hatch after a week or ten days. 这些蛋1周或10天后孵化 |
| [医] 糖尿病 | diabetes [,daɪə'bit**iz**] (diabetic /ˌdaɪəˈbɛtɪk/) Any of several **metabolic[,metə'bɒlɪk] disorders新陈代谢失调症** marked by excessive discharge of urine排尿 and persistent **thirst**口渴, especially one of the two types of diabetes mellitus. 以排尿过多和持续的口渴为特征，尤指糖尿病的两种类型之一 |
| 糖尿病人; 患糖尿病的 | diabetic /ˌdaɪəˈbɛtɪk/ ; n ) diabetes [,daɪə'biːt**iːz**] ] 糖尿病  1. [N-COUNT](javascript:;)A diabetic is a person who suffers from diabetes. [ a diabetic = a diabetic patient] 糖尿病人 e.g  ...an insulin ['ɪnsjʊlɪn] ['ɪnsəlɪn] -dependent diabetic.   …一个依赖胰岛素的糖尿病人。  2. [ADJ](javascript:;)Diabetic is also an adjective. 患糖尿病的**[ a diabetic = a diabetic patient ]**  e.g. **Diabetic/ˌdaɪəˈbɛtɪk/ patients** require **insulin['ɪnsjʊlɪn] ['ɪnsəlɪn] 胰岛素**  3. [ADJ](javascript:;)Diabetic means relating to diabetes. 与糖尿病有关的 e.g. He found her in a diabetic coma.   他发现她因糖尿病而昏迷。  e.g. She said one passenger seated close to her had been escorted down to the aircraft's cargo area to **give insulin['ɪnsəlɪn] 胰岛素 to his diabetic [daɪə'betɪk] 糖尿病的 pet dog** in the hold by an air marshal. After almost four hours she was guided out in darkness after portable steps were found for them to **disembark/ˌdɪsɪmˈbɑːk/ from** the plane (get off the train/plane/bus when arriving).  //embark on a plane/train .VS. disembark from a plane/train |
|  | [生化][药] 胰岛素 insulin ['ɪnsjʊlɪn] ['ɪnsəlɪn] Insulin is a substance that most people produce **naturally** in their body and that controls the level of sugar in their blood. 胰岛素  e.g.  Sufferers from the more severe form of diabetes have faulty insulin-producing cells.  患有更严重类型的糖尿病患者其胰岛素分泌细胞存在问题。  e.g. **Diabetic/ˌdaɪəˈbɛtɪk/ patients** require insulin.  e.g. She said one passenger seated close to her had been escorted down to the aircraft's cargo area to **give insulin['ɪnsəlɪn] 胰岛素 to his diabetic [daɪə'betɪk] 糖尿病的 pet dog** in the hold by an air marshal. After almost four hours she was guided out in darkness after portable steps were found for them to **disembark/ˌdɪsɪmˈbɑːk/ from** the plane (get off the train/plane/bus when arriving).  //embark on a plane/train .VS. disembark from a plane/train |
| 梅毒 | syphilis ['sɪfɪlɪs] A chronic infectious/contagious disease caused by a spirochete(Treponema pallidum), either transmitted by direct contact, usually in sexual intercourse, or passed from mother to child in utero, and progressing through three stages characterized respectively by local formation of chancres, ulcerous skin eruptions, and systemic infection leading to general paresis. |
| 拔牙 | tooth extraction e.g. I wanna extract all my wisdom teeth. **// tooth pick[轻] 牙签; dental floss 牙线; tooth braces牙箍/牙齿矫正器; tooth brush 牙刷; tooth paste 牙膏** |
| menstruation | [menstrʊ'eɪʃ(ə)n], The process or an instance of discharging the menses = **period** eg **During my menstruation/period**, xxx eg Women 3 days before and after **menstruation** cannot join the blood donation. |
| 流产 | **miscarriage = spontaneous abortion:** Premature expulsion of a nonviable不能成活 fetus['fitəs]胎儿 from the uterus/womb子宫. //vagina [və'dʒaɪnə] n. [解剖] 阴道；叶鞘；鞘 |
| [解剖] 阴道 | **vagina [və'dʒaɪnə] n. [解剖] 阴道；叶鞘；鞘** |
| adj. 伤寒的；斑疹伤寒症的 n. 伤寒 | **/ˈtaɪfɔɪd/ Typhoid** or typhoid fever is a serious **infectious** disease that produces fever and **diarrhea [,daɪə'riə]腹泻痢疾** and can cause death. It is spread by dirty water or food. |
| n. 腹泻，痢疾 | diarrhea [,daiə'riə] frequent and watery bowel movements; can be a symptom of infection or food poisoning or colitis or a gastrointestinal tumor //I got the trots (与the 连用) 拉肚子 infantile diarrhea 婴儿腹泻 ; 小儿腹泻 ; Infectious diarrhea 感染性腹泻 ; 急性肠胃炎 pancreatic diarrhea 胰源性腹泻 |
| 我拉肚子了，腹泻 (与the 连用) | I got **the** trots/ have **the** trots = **I lost my bowels. V.S. constipation[医]便秘; purge medicine, purgative //trout: 鳟鱼**  Medicine: [药] 泻药；[药] 通便药   * catharsis/kəˈθɑːsɪs/ :  [药] 泻药；[药] 通便药 * purgative /ˈpɜːɡətɪv/ [N-COUNT](javascript:;)A purgative is a medicine that causes you to get rid of/discharge unwanted waste from your bowel. 泻药; [ADJ](javascript:;)A purgative substance acts as a purgative. 通便的purgative oils通便油; a purgative tea. ...通便茶。 * purge medicine: a substance used to make your bowel empty by getting rid of/discharging waste from it.泻药 * 拉肚子: have the trots = lose my bowels * 便秘constipation /ˌkɒnstɪˈpeɪʃən/: Constipation is a medical condition which causes people to have difficulty getting rid of/discharing solid waste from their bowel.   Do you suffer from constipation? 你便秘吗？   eg I suffer from serious **constipation**['kɑnstə'peʃən]便秘 and have to prescribe some **purge medicine/purgative/catharsis** to cause evacuation排泄 of my bowels. However, I **have the trots**拉肚子bz I had too much purgative/catharsis/ kəˈθɑːsɪs/ . |
| tonsillectomy; dysentery |  |
| 黄疸 | jaundice /ˈdʒɔːndɪs/  Jaundice is an illness that makes your skin and eyes become yellow. 黄疸 e.g. The classical symptom of hepatitis[,hepə'taitis] is jaundice -- a yellowing of the skin or the eyes -- other signs include fever, fatigue, loss of appetite, nausea[ˈnɔ:ziə], vomiting/throwing up, [æb'dɒmɪn(ə)l]abdominal pain (belly, tummy, stomach), dark urine and light-colored stools, but not including the skin rash[皮肤] 皮疹. |
| 肺炎 | **pneumonia** is a serious disease that affects your lungs and makes it difficult for you to breathe. 肺炎 She nearly died of pneumonia. 她差点死于肺炎 |
| 抽搐， 痉挛 | spasm /ˈspæzəm/  **[ muscle spasm 肌肉痉挛; facial spasm[医]面痉挛, 面瘫； postmortem spasm 死后抽搐 V.S. jerk: 肌肉抽搐 ]** A spasm is a sudden tightening of your muscles, which you cannot control 抽搐， 痉挛； e.g. A muscular spasm in the coronary artery 冠状动脉 can cause a cardiac attack. 冠状动脉内肌肉痉挛会导致心脏病发作; e.g. The child in a spasm kept twisting his arms and legs. 那个害痉挛的孩子四肢不断地抽搐 |
| 腹部的 | abdomen /ˈæbdəmən/ Your abdomen is the part of your body below your chest where your stomach and intestines are. 腹部 => abdominal /æbˈdɒmɪnəl/ V.S. belly, stomach, tummy [ abdominal pain 腹痛; abdominal cavity 腹腔; abdominal wall 腹壁; abdominal muscles腹肌; abdominal obesity 肚腩赘肉; 腹部肥胖症 ; abdominal pregnancy 腹孕 ; 腹部妊娠; abdominal belt 腹部引力带 ] 1.ADJ Abdominal is used to describe something that is situated in the abdomen or forms part of it. 腹部的 e.g. ...vomiting, diarrhea, and abdominal pain腹痛. e.g. He went into the hospital to undergo tests for a pain in his abdomen. 他去了医院接受对他的腹部疼痛进行的各项检查 e.g. Ebola[i'bəulə] is spread through contact with infected bodily fluids. Symptoms can include fever, headache, muscle pain, fatigue, diarrhea[,daiə'riə] 腹泻，痢疾, vomiting/throwing up, /æbˈdɒmɪnəl/ abdominal pain , and hemorrhaging ['hemərɪdʒ] 出血. These symptoms can begin two to 21 days after exposure, which indicates a short incubation period潜伏期. |
| 患肠绞痛,肚子绞痛 | **gripe: vt. 绞痛；握紧 have gripes[graɪp] in stomach; have gripes in tummy** ; have gripes in bowel. E.g To have sharp pains in bowels, stomach, or **tummy //tummy 肚子；胃 V.S. abdomen /ˈæbdəmən/腹部** |
| 反胃的/倒胃口的 | stomach-turning [倒胃口的消息 a stomach-turning news] //I don't have an appetite.我没有胃口 eg Two terrorists tweeted pictures of themselves with the decapitated/beheaded斩首 heads of Syrian government fighters. U.S. Secretary of State John Kerry called the picture "one of the most disturbing, stomach-turning photographs ever displayed. //My stomach churns with nausea [ˈnɔ:ziə]. |
| [医]输血 | transfusion of the blood; infusion of blood [医]输血 //infuse: To infuse a quality(某种特性) into someone or something, or to infuse them with a quality, means to fill them with it. 注入 (某种特性) e.g. Many of the girls seemed to be infused with excitement on seeing the snow. 许多女孩子似乎一看到雪心里就充满了兴奋 |
| [医]骨关节炎; | chronic arthritis [ɑː'θraɪtɪs] [ɑr'θrɪtɪs] 慢性关节炎 V.S. acute arthritis 急性/突发的关节炎 |
| 小儿麻痹症 | polio, /ˈpəʊlɪəʊ/ Polio is a serious infectious disease that often makes people unable to use their legs, kind of paralysis 小儿麻痹症. Polio is an acute viral disease marked by inflammation of nerve cells of the brain stem脑干 and spinal cord[解剖] 脊髓 //paralyzed 瘫痪的 (paralyzed power system; paralyzed transportation system)；麻痹的 e.g. Glace was crippled by polio at the age of 3. 因小儿麻痹症而瘸了 |
| 霍乱 | cholera /ˈkɒlərə/ Cholera is a serious disease that often kills people. It is caused by drinking infected water or by eating infected food. 霍乱 ..a cholera epidemic. …一场霍乱疫情 e.g. UNICEF estimates that 1.4 million children a year die from diseases such as pneumonia and cholera, easily preventable with better hygiene. "Soap and health and hygiene have a huge impact in our world," |
| 疟疾；瘴气 | [mə'lɛrɪə] malaria: An infectious/contagious disease characterized by cycles of chills, fever, and sweating, caused by the parasitic infection of red blood cells by a protozoan of the genus Plasmodium, which is transmitted by the bite of an infected female anopheles mosquito. Also called paludism ,swamp fever. eg The report warns malaria-related death toll may soon surpass those from Ebola. |
| stroke | A sudden severe attack, as of paralysis麻痹 or sunstroke. (病情的）突然发作； 一次突然的猛烈攻击，如麻痹和中暑 (sunstroke.) e.g Three weeks ago, Nathan had suffered a stroke, Lee said. According to Reuters, the stroke was his second in recent years, with the latest having placed him in life-threatening condition有生命危险. Nathan, who held office from 1999 to 2011, was the longest-serving president of Singaporee. The Prime Minister described Nathan as a "warm and approachable" leader who "impressed visitors with his knowledge of world affairs, and served with dignity and distinction." //butterfly; breaststroke蛙泳; backstroke; freestyle |
| sunstroke | 中暑 it's so hot that I got a sunstroke |
| [病理] 出血. | **hemorrhage ['hemərɪdʒ], a brain hemorrhage ['hemərɪdʒ] (脑溢血)** eg Teresa had a heart transplant and was just recovering/healing from that ordeal when she suffered **a brain hemorrhage ['hemərɪdʒ] (脑溢血)** |
| 痛风; 关节炎， | [ɡaut] gout Pathology[pə'θɔlədʒi]病理学: A disturbance of uric-acid metabolism [mi'tæbəlizəm, me-] occurring predominantly in males, characterized by painful inflammation发炎 of the joints, especially of the feet and hands, and arthritic attacks resulting from elevated levels of uric acid in the blood and the deposition of urate crystals around the joints. The condition can become chronic and result in deformity. [stroke:中风] |
| 心血管的，与心血管有关的 | **cardio**vascular [,kɑ:diəu'væskjulə] Of, relating to, or involving the heart and the blood vessels **[ cardiovascular disease 心血管疾病；冠心病; cardiovascular system[医]心血管系统; cardiovascular surgery心血管外科; ]**  e.g. My mum got serious headache and her **cardiovascular [,kɑːdɪəʊ'væskjʊlə] 心血管的**problem revived **with the onset of winter 冬天的来临. //**〔尤指不好的事情的〕开始[发作]  ['ɒnset] **[with the onset of sth bad/negtiave随着xxx的开始/发作** |
| heart/cardiac attack | cardiac attack: 心脏病发作  cardiac arrest 心搏停止; |
| cardiac arrest | (slang) Sudden cessation of heartbeat and cardiac function, resulting in the loss of effective circulation. 心搏停止，心脏停跳 [cardiac attack:heart attack] |
| (心脏发出的) 杂音 | • N/v 低语/窃窃私语; 低声抱怨；(河水)潺潺声; (远处谈话等)轻微连续的低声 murmur ['mɜːmə] //nag: 唠叨 4.N A murmur is an abnormal sound which is made by the heart and which shows that there is probably something wrong with it. (心脏发出的) 杂音 [ a heart murmur ] e.g. The doctor said James had now developed a heart murmur. 医生说詹姆斯 心脏现在出现了杂音。 1.V-T If you [murmur something] or [murmur sth to sb], you say it very quietly, so that not many people can hear what you are saying. 小声说 ; N) They spoke in low murmurs. E.g. He turned and murmured something to the professor. 小声/窃窃私语对教授说了些什么. E.g. “How lovely," she murmured. 她低声说。 2. V/N 低声抱怨 a complaint uttered in a low and indistinct tone.  => 毫无怨言的做xxx If someone [ does something without a murmur ], they do it without complaining. e.g. Then came the bill and my friend paid up without a murmur. 我朋友毫无怨言地结了帐 3.N A murmur is a continuous low sound, like the noise of a river or of voices far away. (河水)潺潺声; 远处谈话等轻微连续的低声 e.g. The piano music mixes with the murmur of conversation. 钢琴音乐与轻轻的谈话声混合在一起。 E.g. Listen to the vivid murmur of the river (河水)潺潺声 |
| [解剖]软骨; | ['kɑːt(ɪ)lɪdʒ] cartilage A tough, elastic, fibrous connective tissue found in various parts of the body, such as the joints, outer ear. A major constituent of the embryonic and young vertebrate skeleton, it is converted largely to bone with maturation. 软骨组织：一种见于身体的各个部位，如关节、外耳和喉部的坚韧、有弹性、纤维状的连结性组织。是胎儿和幼年脊椎动物骨胳的主要组成部分，后来大都转变为骨头 |
| 软组织受伤 | Soft tissue injuries: A Soft tissue injury (STI) is the damage of muscles, ligaments and tendons throughout the body. Common soft tissue injuries usually occur from a sprain, strain, a one off blow resulting in a contusion or overuse of a particular part of the body. |
| N/V 扭伤; 歪伤 | sprain /spreɪn/  1. V-T If you sprain a joint such as your ankle, wrist, or waist, you accidentally damage it by twisting it or bending it violently. 扭伤 (关节) e..g He fell and sprained his ankle.他跌了一跤，扭伤了脚踝。 [ my sprained ankle; my sprained wrist; my sprained waist ] [ sprain my ankle; sprain my wrist; sprain my waist ]  2.N-COUNT A sprain is the injury caused by spraining a joint. 扭伤 e.g. Rubin suffered a right ankle sprain when she rolled over on her ankle. 鲁宾摔倒时身体压到了脚踝上导致右脚踝扭伤 |
| 韧带 | A ligament ['lɪgəm(ə)nt] is a band of strong tissue in a person's body which connects bones. 韧带; He suffered torn ligaments in his knee. 他的膝部韧带撕裂了 [ torn ligament 撕裂的/拉伤的韧带] e.g. He suffered from torn ligaments in his knee. 他的膝部韧带撕裂了 e.g. A Soft tissue injury 软组织受伤 is the damage of muscles, ligaments and tendons/ˈtɛndən/腱 throughout the body. Common soft tissue injuries usually occur from a sprain扭伤, strain, a one-off一次性的 blow resulting in a contusion or overuse of a particular part of the body. |
| 腱 | tendon /ˈtɛndən/ tendon is a strong cord 绳索 in a person's or animal's body which joins a muscle to a bone. 腱 [ 拉伤的腱 torn tendon; 肌腱损伤, 肌腱破裂: tendon rupture ] e.g. ...a torn tendon in his right shoulder. …他右肩一根被拉伤的腱 e.g. A Soft tissue injury 软组织受伤 is the damage of muscles, ligaments ['lɪgəm(ə)nt and tendons/ˈtɛndən/腱 throughout the body. Common soft tissue injuries usually occur from a sprain扭伤, strain, a one-off一次性的 blow resulting in a contusion or overuse of a particular part of the body. |
| 骨折 | fracture /ˈfræktʃə/  1. N. A fracture is a crack or break in something, especially a bone. (尤指骨头) 断裂 [ 骨折: a bone fracture; (臀部)髋骨骨折: a hip fracture (骨折的); 骨头愈合:The ruptured bones knit together ] e.g. At least one-third of all women over ninety have sustained a hip fracture. 有1/3遭受过(臀部)髋骨骨折。 e.g. For example, you got a bone fracture. When the ruptured bones knit (骨头) 愈合 together, the broken pieces grow together again. e.g. The ruptured bone hasn't knitted together properly. (骨折的）骨头还没有完全愈合 //knit: 1. weave 2. [ (骨头) 愈合  2. V-T/V-I If something such as a bone is fractured, it gets a crack or break in it. 折断 e.g. You've fractured a rib / My one rib is fractured, maybe more than one. 你断了一根肋骨，也许不止一根。 |
| 体液 | bodily fluid |
| 排泄物 | feces ['fisiz] = evacution 排泄物，泻出物(尤指粪便) e.g. An outbreak of "hepatitis A" caused by imported frozen strawberries from Egypt has sickened 55 people in six states, the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention said Wednesday. Health authorities confirmed 44 total infections in Virginia, where the outbreak first appeared. Hepatitis[,hepə'taitis] A is a viral liver infection that is highly contagious but does not result in chronic infection. "Due to the relatively/comparatively long incubation period潜伏期 for hepatitis A -- 15 to 50 days -- before people start experiencing symptoms, we expect to see more ill people reported in this outbreak," Hepatitis[,hepə'taitis] A is spread from person to person. The most common way the virus is transmitted is when someone eats something that has been contaminated with the feces排泄物 of an infected person. //symptom -> symptomatic |
| 乳房X线摄影术 | mammography [mæ'mɔɡrəfi] Mammography is the use of X-rays to examine women's breasts in order to detect cancer. e.g. Obamacare eliminated the costs and **out-of-pocket expenses** for Americans wanting preventive health care services -- including **mammography [mæ'mɔɡrəfi] and colonoscopy** [,kəulə'nɔskəpi], both tests able to detect cancer. Among older Americans, use of mammography increased under Obamacare, according to a study published Monday in the journal Cancer. But another preventive screen test, colonoscopy, didn't see a similar increase. //ADJ Out-of-pocket expenses are those which you pay out of your own money on behalf of someone else, and which are often paid back to you later. 需现款支付的, 自掏腰包的 [ 自掏腰包的花费 out-of-pocket expenses V.S. outlay ] Outlay is the amount of money that you have to spend in order to buy something or start a project. (必要的) 费用 => capital outlay资本支出，基建投资; initial outlay开办费用，创始费用 |
| 乳房X线**照片** | mammogram /ˈmæməgræm/ N-COUNT A mammogram is a test that uses x-rays to check whether women have breast cancer. 乳房X光摄影检查 e.g. Obamacare eliminated the costs and out-of-pocket expenses for Americans wanting preventive health care services -- including mammography and colonoscopy, both tests able to detect cancer. Among older Americans, use of mammography increased under Obamacare, according to a study published Monday in the journal Cancer. But another preventive screen test, colonoscopy, didn't see a similar increase. Offered a free mammogram, more women of all income and education levels accessed the test |
| disorders | |  | | --- | |  | |
| 多动症 | hyperactivity 多动 => hyperactivity disorder |
| Hypothermia |  |
| euphoria | Euphoria /juː'fɔːriə,juˋfɔrɪə/ an extremely/extravagantly strong feeling of happiness and excitement, which usually only lasts for a short time, which is abnormally actually. 【医] 异常高兴; 异常开心兴奋. [ thesaurus: pleasure ]  e.g. I drank too much coffee this afternoon and now I'm full of euphoria, with insomnia 失眠..异常情绪高亢.  e.g. There was a general atmosphere of pessimism悲观 after the euphoria /juː'fɔːriə /of last year. 去年的狂喜过后出现了普遍的悲观气氛。 |
| paranoia; paranoid | paranoia /ˌpærəˈnɔɪə/  1. If you say that someone suffers from paranoia/ˌpærəˈnɔɪə/ , you think that they are TOO suspicious and TOO afraid of other people. 1多疑症; 2恐惧症 e.g. The mood is one of paranoia and expectation of war. 这种情绪是一种对战争的恐惧和盼望。  2. In psychology, if someone suffers from paranoia/ˌpærəˈnɔɪə/, they wrongly believe that other people are trying to harm them被害妄想症, or believe themselves to be much more important than they really are. 偏执狂;  =>  paranoid /ˈpærəˌnɔɪd/ 1. ADJ If you say that someone is paranoid, you mean that they are extremely suspicious and afraid of other people. 多疑的; （以为多疑才）恐惧的  e.g. I'm not going to get paranoid about it. 不会对此过分猜疑的。   e.g. ...a paranoid politician (多疑的政治家) who saw enemies all around him. …一个把自己周围的人都视为敌人的多疑的政治家。  E.G. She’s is such a paranoid person. 多疑的人  N) A paranoid is sb. who is exhibiting or characterized by extreme fear or distrust of others 多疑症/恐惧症患者 2. ADJ Someone who is paranoid suffers from the mental illness of paranoia. 患偏执狂的; 患妄想狂的 e.g....paranoid delusions. …偏执狂的错觉。  3. N) A paranoid is someone who is paranoid. 偏执狂; 妄想狂  e.g. ...these sad, deluded [dɪ'l(j)uːd] paranoids. …这些可悲的、被蒙骗的妄想狂们 Relating to, characteristic of, or affected with paranoia. 偏执狂患者 //V) 1. 自欺欺人 delude [dɪ'l(j)uːd] onself 2. 蒙骗/哄骗sb.相信假的东西 delude [dɪ'l(j)uːd] sb. into thinking that |
| hysteria | hysteria[hɪ'stɪərɪə], hysterical [hɪ'stɛrɪkl], hysterically  1. Someone who is hysterical is in a state of uncontrolled excitement, anger, or panic... it's too over 歇斯底里的,不正常（生气，哭泣，兴奋，伤心..)  e.g. Police and bodyguards had to form a human shield人墙 around him as the almost hysterical crowds struggled to approach him. 当近乎 歇斯底里的人群 奋力接近他时。 e.g. She's crying hysterically, just like a kid out of control. 2. Hysterical laughter is loud and uncontrolled. 歇斯底里的/疯狂失控的狂笑 [ burst into hysterical laughter = laugh hysterically ];  e.g. The young woman burst into hysterical laughter. 那个少妇 突然 歇斯底里的/疯狂失控的狂笑。 e.g. She says she hasn't laughed as hysterically since she was 13. 没有像这样狂笑过。  3. hysterical = funny and amusing, witty 非常滑稽的,诙谐风趣 If you describe something or someone as hysterical, you think that they are very funny and amusing, and witty and they make you laugh a lot. [ 一个诙谐风趣的人 a hysterical, funny and amusing person = a witty person]  e.g Paul was the Master of Ceremonies (MC) 司仪, and he was pretty hysterical, funny and amusing / witty. 担任司仪，他相当 诙谐风趣.  e.g. It wasn't supposed to be a comedy but I found it hysterically funny. 它本不是个喜剧，可我觉得它非常滑稽。 |
| 缝合的(痕迹)线 | n) A **seam** is a line of stitches which joins two pieces of cloth together. e.g. The skirt ripped along a seam. 那条裙子沿一条缝合线裂开了 //I got 7 stitches on this self-inflicted wound自己造成的伤, see the suture缝合处 covered by the gauze 纱布 [ɡɔ:z] I: That's interesting. I didn't know that. D: Nor did I / Me neither. OK, so going up to the lid. … there are several things we can label here. There’‘s the rim around the edge which seals the can. I: Got that. And there’'s a funny word for the seal, isn'’t there? D: Yes, it’s a flange //flange: [machine] 凸缘；轮缘；边缘 I: What does it say about it? D: Well, the can's filled with coke or whatever and after that the top of the can is trimmed 削减 and then bent over to secure the lid. I: Thats right, it looks like a seam缝合线 . We could even do a blow-up of it like this F-L-A-N-G-E ... //rim: The rim of a container such as a cup or glass is the edge that goes all the way around the top. (容器的) 上缘 e.g; She licked the rim of her glass. 舔玻璃杯口  The rim of a circular object is its outside edge. (圆形物体的) 外缘; 外框 ...a round mirror with white metal rim. …一面有白色金属边框的圆镜子 |
| 医] v) 缝合, (wound+)缝合处 n) (尤指手术后伤口的)缝合用的线; | suture: /ˈsuːtʃə/ a suture is a thread of silk or wire used by surgeons外科医生 to stitch tissues together, to join together the open parts of a wound, especially one made after a patient has been operated on. [完成缝合 finish the suture['suːtʃə]; 缝合伤口 suture the wound after surgery] eg After cleanining the trauma by gauze纱布[gɔːz], pls finish the suture['suːtʃə].  e.g. I got 7 stitches on this self-inflicted wound自己造成的伤, see the suture缝合处 covered by the bloody gauze 纱布 [ɡɔ:z]. Eg. Suture the patient. => seam: 缝合线 //physician V.S. surgeon V.S. resident |
| 病历 | (Doctor said) I need to check your chart. //the charter plane 包机: the charter boat 包船； 受特许的机关 the chartered org/apparatus |
| 医] 线迹；一针 vt. 缝，缝合 | stitch: eg I got 7 stitches on my self-inflicted wound自己造成的伤, see the suture /ˈsuːtʃə/缝合处 still covered by bloody gauze纱布 [ɡɔ:z]. 我的伤口缝了7针 =》 seam: 缝合的(痕迹)线 |

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| outpatient  [下载](javascript:;)[纠错](http://c.youdao.com/ugc/errorreport.html?q=outpatient)  英 ['aʊtpeɪʃ(ə)nt]    美 ['aʊt'peʃənt]  n. 门诊病人  [词条图片](javascript:;)  [广告不再死记硬背，一个公式学懂英文√](http://p.clkservice.youdao.com/clk/request.s?slot=73dd84861672e568a9a45fad482c2557&k=QQOCyiEgGTlcnAfwN27BzWZpv7Nfgqth8FIvNF6zzjfXxo%2BoRxcJpjjAgKuViCqvPU2GI1V3hMYjugRA0%2FY7i2PW6h4v3DJ6muF0TOeSB42VYu%2B81oyYSRvDTtQDiaRLlRhHKASHGNHg2ozOhaRfRdWRrC8Zxs3YzS8kf0U17m9uRY3Apysd8ucnBoHsyFmkkYGh5IEkzDeSHJtkjA4I1pgYnirYH5EGjkTyX3uQbkjViQwI4OZqfkLBo01GCBuH%2FXAUGfuCGa6YbpoxDb7UO6HXp0JJf2EM6BSBe6gHOMXnyBpMIF19Or9lMM3cLSMYiKsa0uHr1hgYhKaR%2BbYu2kVnXUZFGvAzFS3Z84CwhYKq%2FECwafVwDW43CnVwbZHwQPa0xnKxCOEYqYPRLqFcTRtnDNaJBl8kNUbBNMBqnymFoA6uUiIzSanjuMwseBhwBgJ%2Bud3NiBY%2FmMbz472ZREyMrbQVaBvjeOA8TD8CRERn8KRA%2FH5ZJ6TfU8o5PwYMgR7BAQbn%2Bor%2BKsze2Oxf44jcOgYNH0bhGBQhVf2aTOuGXlj6gUGH1H2sY3wal3oklrdHLeyW6jYsjdIqXJgVAuOc61IZzo%2BNpyV74h06pjchSzitl8v%2BmVShQuOQfsNGmLYgyEX7KS2%2B%2BIXA40SEQ46sUUNy6nXPQEcMstoI740Nad83DPk%2FYdbx3Ri9LXPba5W%2BblgEqm62Vzd%2B8QWqYatzoZ3%2BSPY8g%2BJSIjOS4Fyvdx6TVMJ001lyUW6Yn%2FDFFJle7y4rMtyioWHUgylZMm%2FMqzVBK1eI%2FdbRw8Tyz0zgB7gECyJRDhnwgNU7I1a0kFX3gyGFuLJPJss0VUvgpM34d3pYvWJoZwHV3at%2BDJMznEwtllZJOExDx07jDhLQ0CRcMZhK883ebJaRbK2MIyjBceldyb86o1IMabr840vJJ4bdN7p5Xqk6UwO40EJJ18aPqEcXCaY4wICrlYgqr9fGj6hHFwmmOMCAq5WIKq%2FXxo%2BoRxcJpjjAgKuViCqvTovb9gR1YwVDnjMMn3DvuA%3D%3D&youdao_bid=bb667ee0-18e8-436e-9f8c-6b03654228cd&youdao_deviceId=c118623ad0fd1d528b3aa15a0993699f)  [朗文词典](javascript:;)    [柯林斯词典](javascript:;)    [21世纪词典](javascript:;)  out‧pa‧tient   /'aʊt‚peɪʃənt,ˋaut͵peʃənt/ n. [C ]  英 ['aʊt‚peɪʃənt]  MEANINGS 义项  someone who goes to a hospital for treatment but does not stay for the night  门诊病人  RELTD [INPATIENT](file:///C:\Users\IBM_ADMIN\AppData\Local\Youdao\Dict\Application\7.5.2.0\resultui\dict\result.html?keyword=inpatient)  •an outpatient clinic 门诊诊所  •a routine examination in outpatients 在医院门诊部的例行检查  以上来源于《朗文当代高级英语辞典》 |
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## Lexical\_Personnel in medical industry

## Medical careers

Read the careers brochure. Match the jobs to the definitions

**Orderly**: An orderly is also known as a nurse's assistant and works directly to assist the nurse.   
  
**Nurse:** Officially referred to as RNs (Registered Nurse), they assess patient health problems and needs, develop and implement nursing care plans, and maintain medical records. They often have more contact with the patient than the doctor does.   
  
**Paramedic:** Paramedics are specialized nurses who travel to patients who need emergency medical attention. They must assess the patient's initial condition, give first aid, and ensure that the doctors and nurses are fully aware of the patient's status when they arrive at the hospital.   
  
**General Practitioner (GP):** Also known as a ‘family physician’, these doctors have training in a more general but wider scope of medicine. They have to diagnose, treat and help prevent common illnesses.   
  
**Dentist:** Dentists diagnose and treat problems of the teeth and gums.   
  
**Pediatrician:** This is a type of physician who treats children and infants.   
  
**Surgeon:** Surgeons are physicians who treat diseases, injuries, and physical deformities by invasive methods, such as using instruments and appliances.   
  
**Plastic Surgeon:** This is a specialized type of surgeon who performs reconstructive or cosmetic surgery. This may involve restoring a patient's appearance after an accident or simply making someone look better to improve his or her confidence.   
  
**Cardiologist:** This is a type of physician who is an expert in the needs and health of the heart, including the systems that transport blood around the body.   
  
**Neurologist:** A neurologist is a physician who diagnoses and treats nervous system disorders, including diseases of the brain, spinal cord, nerves, and muscles.

**paramedic**

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| therapist /ˈθɛrəpɪst/ : A therapist is a person who is skilled in a particular type of therapy, especially psychotherapy. (尤指心理疗法的) 治疗师  •  My therapist helped me to deal with my anger.  我的治疗师帮我消除怒气。 |

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|  | [**general practitioner , GP**]  e.g. Listen to the dialogue between **a general practitioner , GP 家庭医生**and a patient. What symptoms does she describe, what does the doctor diagnose, and what does he prescribe? |
|  | Surgery, surgeon |
|  | physician |
|  | 儿科医生 |
|  | Resident　住院医生 a medical resident |

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| [ general practitioner: GP]  e.g. Her general practitioner(GP)家庭医生 prescribed some medicine开(处方)药 for her and told her how to take it. |
| paramedic /ˌpærəˈmedɪk/  [N-COUNT](javascript:;)A paramedic is a person whose training is similar to that of a nurse and who helps to do medical work. (医疗) 护理人员  •  We intend to have a paramedic on every ambulance within the next three years.   我们计划在今后的3年内在每辆救护车里配备一名护理人员。  e.g.   |  | | --- | | **Sharon Brown** Paramedic  My partner and I **spend the day waiting for calls and responding to emergencies**. Some days are busier than others, and I never know what to expect.   After we're called to an emergency, we first stabilize the patient and then transport him to the hospital. During transport, one of us monitors the patient while the other one drives. At the hospital, we transfer the patient to the **emergency room**(ER) and report to the **ER staff** on our observations and care of the patient.   (As a paramedic) My work is exciting and challenging, and I feel good when I'm able to save a life or **lessen/alleviate/mitigate a person's pain**. On the other hand, the job is stressful and I have to work long hours, including evenings, weekends, and holidays. The job is physically **strenuous(needing a lot of effort or strength),** and paramedics are exposed to diseases like hepatitis B and AIDS. | |
| [ ER stuff = emergency room stuff]  e.g. After we're called to an emergency, we first stabilize the patient and then transport him to the hospital. During transport, one of us monitors the patient while the other one drives. At the hospital, we transfer the patient to the **emergency room**(ER) and report to the **ER staff** on our observations and care of the patient. |
| [**primary care physicians主治医生**] e.g. (As nurse) I meet my patients when they arrive on my floor after surgery. I make them comfortable and **care for their physical, mental, and emotional needs** until **they're discharged from the hospital出院.** Each day, I work with **my roster值勤表 of patients**, reviewing their histories病史, checking their treatment schedules, meeting with their **primary care physicians主治医生**, and tending to their needs. Often when there's a change in a patient's condition, I'm the first to see it. |
| 庸医; 江湖医生(表不满) quack /kwæk/  1. V-I When a duck quacks, it makes the noise that ducks typically make. (鸭子)发出嘎嘎声 e.g. There were ducks quacking on the lawn. 有鸭子在草坪上发出嘎嘎的叫着。n) 嘎嘎声 [ 鸭子)嘎的一声 a duck quack ] e.g. Suddenly he heard a duck quack. 他听到(鸭子)嘎的一声。 3. N If you call someone a quack or a quack doctor, you mean that they claim to be skilled in medicine but are not. 庸医; 江湖医生(表不满) e.g. I went everywhere for treatment, tried all sorts of quacks. 尝试了所有江湖医生的疗法。e.g. I'm not a quack/quack doctor. I'm a resident住院医师 in this hospital. |

## Lexical\_Medical equipment

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|  | tourniquet  a strip of material that is tied tightly around an injured arm or leg |
|  | stethoscope  an instrument used to listen to a patient's heart and lungs |
|  | reflex hammer  a small, hand-sized rubber mallet used by a doctor to test a patient's reflexes |
| Percussor | * [pə'kju:sə]      * 美 [pə'kju:sə]   n. 打诊槌，叩诊器 |
|  | sterile gloves  items worn on the hands of a physician during a physical examination of any kind |
|  | thermometer  an instrument used to measure body temperature |
|  | sphygmomanometer  an instrument used to measure blood pressure |
|  | bandages  cloth or material applied to a wound or injury for protection |
|  | prescription medicine  drugs that can only be obtained from a doctor |
|  | syringe  an instrument used for sucking liquid out of or pushing liquid into something |
|  | cotton swabs  short, cotton-tipped sticks designed to clean or gather samples |
| 医用的纱布 |  |
|  |  |
| 医用的镊子 |  |
| 心肺机 a heart-lung machine | 心肺机 a heart-lung machine   1. Heart surgery in which the heart is opened and blood is detoured through a heart-lung machine.   切开心脏，血液经由外部设备运行的手术。   1. The device would allow surgeons to perform the procedure on the beating heart and do away with the need to stop the heart and place the patient on a heart-lung machine.   该新装置将允许外科医生在心脏搏动的情况完成手术，从而避免了停跳心脏及给患者上人工心肺机。   1. Heart surgery in which a small incision is made in the heart; a heart-lung machine is not required.   在心脏部位切开一个小孔的手术；不借助呼吸机。 |

## Lexical\_body parts (medical)

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| the rectum直肠 |
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| [mæk'sɪlərɪ] maxillary  adj. 上颌骨的，上颌的  n. 上颌骨[亦作maxillary bone]  复数 maxillaries  [词条图片](javascript:;) |
|  |
| ['eθmɒɪd] ethmoid 筛骨adj. 筛骨的  [词条图片](javascript:;)  [ADJ](javascript:;)denoting or relating to a bone of the skull that forms part of the eye socket and the nasal cavity 筛骨的  2.  [N](javascript:;)the ethmoid bone 筛骨 |
| ['frʌnt(ə)l] frontal  adj. 额的；正面的，前面的[only before noun 仅用于名词前]  n. 额骨，额部；房屋的正面  [词条图片](javascript:;)  Frontal means relating to or involving the front of something, for example, the front of an army, a vehicle, or the brain. 前部的; 正面的  •  Military leaders are not expecting a frontal assault by the rebels.   军方领导人们没有料到叛乱分子的正面袭击。  1.  at or relating to the front part of something  前面的，正面的  •the frontal armour of the new tanks 新型坦克的正面装甲  2.  frontal attack/assault  a direct attack on the front of an army 正面攻击  •The minefields make an all-out frontal attack impossible. 雷区使得正面的全力进攻无法展开。  an attack or criticism that is very strong and direct 正面攻击[批评]  •After the election, the party launched into a frontal assault on the British media. 大选过后，该党派开始正面抨击英国媒体。  3.  medical relating to the front part of the head  前额的  •the frontal lobes of the brain 大脑额叶  [→full frontal](file:///C:\Users\IBM_ADMIN\AppData\Local\Youdao\Dict\Application\7.5.2.0\resultui\dict\result.html?keyword=full%20frontal) |

# Part 1)Heart transplant

A heart transplant is one of the most radical operations that a person can have, and one of the most difficult tasks **with formidable challenges** for **surgeons** to perform.

Think about it, generally, the organ needs to be removed from the donor while it’s still beating then transplanted into the body of the recipient (?host body?).

**Before** the operation begins, the donor remains in **intensive care unit, ICU**, in order to keep their organs working and their medical records are reviewed and **overseen** **meticulously** [mə'tɪkjələs]一丝不苟的.

Then, the heart is extracted from the donor exactly after the **donor is officially pronounced dead正式宣告死亡.**  The most important phase is the heart must be stored into a special medical container, **immersed浸泡在(液体**) in **preservation solution (医学)保护液**  and surrounded by ice.

In these tough conditions, the organ can be kept **viable** for up to four hours. However, the period of time that the extracted heart is without blood circulation should be kept to a minimum. Half an hour is maximum. Simply, the less time outside the body, the less complications并发症 there’re likely to be.

Next, the most nervous step is the organ is rushed to the recipient’s hospital to begin the transplant operation. We all know that the heart tranplantation is a high-risk surgery. The most suitable recipient is someone under 30 years old **on the proviso [prə'vaɪzəʊ] that但前提条件是** recipients has diseases related to their heart ONLY, which is a very harsh condition.

As the recipient’s heart is being removed, another team is arriving with the donor’s heart, which must be controlled within a short acceptable time slot. Because during this limited time, the recipient is connected **a heart-lung machine**心肺机 to **oxygenate the body/'ɒksɪdʒəneɪt; /给···充氧** and keep **metabolic functions新陈代谢** on track.

Shortly, when the heart arrives, it’s **implanted** ino the recipient’s body. Once the implanted heart is in place, it’s monitored and overseen closely and **prudently**谨慎的.

After the surgery, the patent must looked after in **ICU** firstly. Then after **discharged from ICU**, the patent would be expected to stay in hospital for another three weeks **in case of** any **complications**并发症.

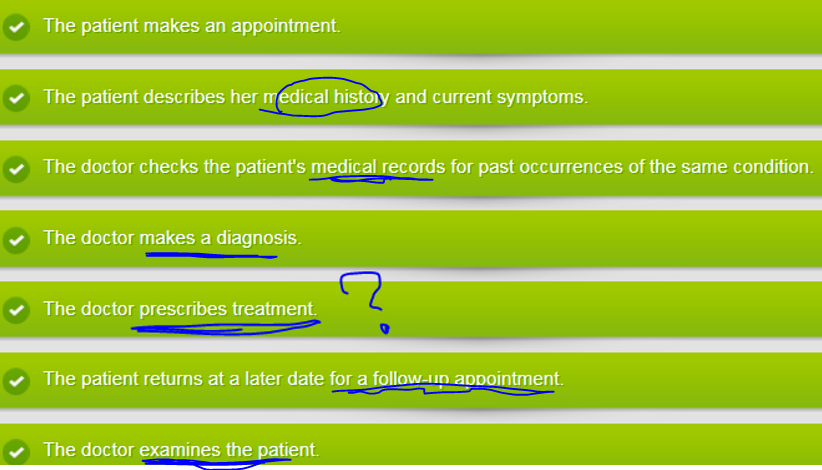
The number of survivors one year after a heart transplantation is around 70%, dropping to 50% after 12 years. But doctors are quite optimistic **with the advent of随着…的出现** more **cutting-edge technoloiges** in medical industry. Advances in medicine suggest that, in the near future, we’d expect fewer and fewer heart to be rejected by **the host body (宿主的身体aka, the recipients’ body).**

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| **//transplant V.S. implant, e.g.** the heart tranplantation  “transplantation” is a full processing including: extract the organ, e.g. heart from the donor => being stored and transported to the recipient’s hospital => be implanted to the recipient’s body |

# Part 2) Symptoms, diagnosis

## A doctor's appointment

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Order |  |
| 1 | Jill made an appointment to see her doctor.  “I'd like to make an appointment.” |
| 2 | At the doctor's office, she described her current symptoms and briefly reviewed her **medical history/record** with him.  “What are your symptoms?”  “Could you describe your **medical history**?” |
| 3 | The doctor examined Jill to determine what was wrong with her, then he made a diagnosis. |
| 4 | [ 开药治疗prescribe treatment ] He prescribed some medicine（开处方药） for her and told her how to take it.  “I'm prescribing antibiotics抗生素and lots of rest.” |
| 5 | The doctor asked Jill to return for a **follow-up appointment (复诊预约)** in five days  “Come back in one week for a follow-up appointment.” |



## Describe your symptoms when you’re feeling under the weather.

* I’m feeling sick.
* I’ m feeling **under the weather**.
* I have a **migraine/** maɪɡren **/**, and I can't concentrate.
* I feel pressure behind my eyes.
* I have a bad cough, a sore throat, and a runny nose.
* When I lean forward, I feel pressure in my sinuses.
* I have a runny nose and pain in my cheeks.
* I've been tired and I've had a throbbing headache.
* I just don't feel right; **the pain comes and goes**.
* I've had this feeling **of[f a]nd on** for some time.
* I've been feeling **under the weather** recently.
* It's been bothering me for a while.

## Sinusitis鼻窦炎 symptom and treatment

## Writing: Your symptoms -IETLS topic, I can describe “sinusitis”

You returned two weeks ago from a scuba-diving holiday and are having problems with your sinuses. This has been made worse by **an allergy problem** and an inability to sleep. The result is that you have constant headaches and feel tired. Listen to your **general practitioner(GP)’s家庭医生** questions and, based on the above information, answer correctly.

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| Webber Clinic  **Sinusitis Treatment**  //鼻窦炎sinusitis /ˌsaɪnəˈsaɪtɪs/ ; ['saɪnəs] sinus: 鼻窦(If you have sinusitis, the layer of flesh inside your sinuses is swollen and painful, which can cause headaches and a blocked nose. 鼻窦炎)  **What is sinusitis?** Sinusitis is an infection and **inflammation发炎/炎症** in the sinuses that causes a **runny, stuffy憋闷/不透气的** nose as well as pain and pressure in the face and head. Sinus infections often occur after a common cold. There is a chance of bacterial **sinusitis/ˌsaɪnəˈsaɪtɪs/** after a viral infection because bacteria grow in the accumulated fluid in the **sinuses**.  **What are sinuses?** Sinuses are small hollow spaces in the cheek and around the eyes. Infections caused by viruses, bacteria and **fungi** can cause the tissue lining in these areas to swell and become **inflamed发炎的**.  **Acute sinusitis** **Acute sinusitis** is most often caused by the common cold. Other causes of **acute sinusitis[,saɪnə'saɪtɪs]**  are bacteria, **allergens过敏原['ælədʒ(ə)n],** and **fungal infections真菌感染**. Acute sinusitis is the infection of one or more of the sinuses, which **include the maxillary [mæk'sɪlərɪ]上颌骨的, ethmoid['eθmɒɪd] 筛骨 and frontal前额的 sinuses.**  **Chronic sinusitis** **Chronic sinusitis** is the swelling or **inflammation** of the **sinuses** which continues for a long time - usually about 12 weeks or more - or **sinusitis** that frequently **recurs**.  **Causes of sinusitis** Sinusitis**[,saɪnə'saɪtɪs]鼻窦炎**is often caused by an infection of the **mucous membranes** with a virus, bacterium, or fungus.  Most people with **acute sinusitis** have had a viral infection such as the common cold. During a cold, the **mucous membranes粘膜** become **swollen** and block the openings of the sinuses. **Irritants**, such as smoke and air pollution, as well as **allergens过敏原**, such as grass and **tree pollen花粉**, can **inflame** the linings of the nose and sinuses causing sinusitis. //V. pollinate, pollination  **Symptoms of sinusitis** Many people who are diagnosed with sinusitis have:   * pain and pressure in the face, which is worse when leaning forward * **a blocked nose** with green or yellow **mucus** that drains down the back of the nose into the throat and may cause **a sore throat** or cough //? [flem] phlegm: the thick yellowish substance produced in your nose and throat, especially when you have a cold 痰 * a headache   Less common symptoms of sinusitis include:   * fatigue * a reduced sense of smell * **bad breath (halitosis /ˌhælɪˈtəʊsɪs/ If someone has halitosis, their breath smells unpleasant. 口臭)** * fever   **Treatment of sinusitis** Most people with acute sinusitis get better without treatment. However, if the symptoms continue for more than a week, or seem to be worsening, it is best to make an appointment to see Dr. Webber at the Webber Clinic.  Dr. Webber offers several treatment options including antibiotics, **steroid sprays/ˈstɪərɔɪd / 类固醇喷剂**or **nasal drops**. Surgery is used only if other treatments have failed.  **Self-medication自我医疗；自行用药**is dangerous! Come for an appointment and feel better soon. |

# Part 3) Advising on dosage, amount and frequency

Listen to the dialogue between **a general practitioner (GP)家庭医生**and a patient. What symptoms does she describe, what does the doctor diagnose, and what does he prescribe? Listen and answer the questions.

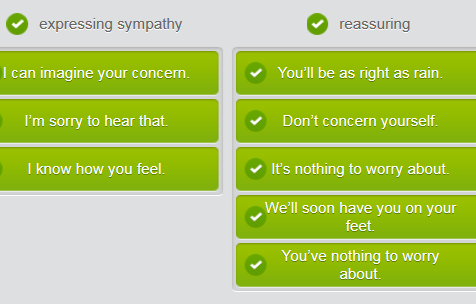
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| Doctor’s  notes:   |  |  | | --- | --- | | √ | Take \_\_\_\_\_ anti-inflammatory pill \_\_\_\_\_ before meals | | √ | Apply ice \_\_\_\_\_ to the affected areas for \_\_\_\_\_ days | | √ | Use primrose oil \_\_\_\_\_ times a day to reduce the inflammation | | √ | Before \_\_\_\_\_, take the herbal remedy bryonia, the dosage \_\_\_\_\_ for 10 days or until symptoms improve | | √ | Drink a \_\_\_\_\_ of chamomile tea at bedtime | | √ | Take \_\_\_\_\_ of Devil’s Claw 3 times a day | |

## Expressing sympathy and reassuring

Fill in the gaps with the expressions of sympathy and concern. Use the audio for help.

you have nothing to worry about  -  you'll be as right as rain in no time at all  -  we'll have you back on your feet in no time  -  I can imagine your concern  -  I don't think you have to worry about it  -  I'm sorry to hear that  -  I know how you feel  -  don't concern yourself

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| **GP( general practitioner):** Ah, Mrs. Morris. I haven't seen you in here for while. **How have you been/how are you doing recently**?  PATIENT: Not so good, doctor. Not so good. I've been getting these strange aches in my legs, especially in the joints.  **GP( general practitioner**): I'm sorry to hear that. Any headaches or fever?  PATIENT: No, nothing like that.  GP( general practitioner): Any other unusual symptoms, such as coughing or **dizziness**?  PATIENT: No, not at all.  GP( general practitioner): Hmm. Did you engage in any sporting activities at the weekend?  PATIENT: Sporting activities? I'm 79 years old, doctor. **I did do some gardening**, but I'm sure that couldn't have caused it. The thing is, I just came back from Australia, and I'm worried it might be **thrombosis [θrɒm'bəʊsɪs] [病理 pathology] 血栓形成；血栓症**  GP( general practitioner): I can imagine your concern . There's a lot of information in the media and on the internet about **thrombosis**; not all of it is accurate. But although it's quite serious, it's also quite rare. I don't think you have to worry about it .  PATIENT: Are you sure, doctor? The pain in the joints is excruciating at times, and I have a family history of thrombosis**[θrɒm'bəʊsɪs] [病理 pathology] 血栓形成；血栓症**.  GP( general practitioner): Don't worry. We'll have you back **on your feet in no time??** . Meanwhile, I have some reading material on it if you'd like to find out more, and we can run some tests for **blood clots** if you wish.  PATIENT: Alright. So what do you think is the problem?  GP( general practitioner): You probably just put some extra **strain** on your knees when bending to do your gardening. Take some **aspirin** to help ease the discomfort. Aspirin also works as a blood thinner, so it will reassure you about the thrombosis. Also, have you considered going on a diet?  PATIENT: Doctor, I'm 79 years old. I don't worry about my figure as much as I used to. And cooking's a favorite hobby of mine.  GP( general practitioner): I know how you feel . Eating is one of life's simplest pleasures. However, **overeating** is bad for your health. It would do you good to lose a few pounds.  PATIENT: I suppose you're right.  GP( general practitioner): So, take aspirin for the pain and try not to overeat. Do this, and **you'll be as right as rain in no time at all (??你一定会没事的？？？** . And please don't concern yourself about **thrombosis**. I'm absolutely certain you have nothing to worry about on that account. If the pain doesn't go away, **don't hesitate to** make another appointment. |



We'll have you back on your feet in no time. =? I don't think we need to worry about it.

You'll be as right as rain in no time at all.=? I'm certain you have nothing to worry about.

# Part4) Jobs in the medical industry

## Describe careers in medicine

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| **Choosing a Career in Medicine**  https://cns2.ef-cdn.com/Juno/11/71/29/v/117129/Med4.3.2.jpgHave you always enjoyed taking care of other people? Can you work well under pressure and in uncomfortable situations? Do you want to help people become healthier every day? Then maybe you belong in the medical profession.   The medical industry is the biggest industry in the U.S., and is also one of the fastest growing industries. It combines medical technology with **the human touch人情味**, and provides jobs for about 13 million Americans. The demand for healthcare is growing in many areas, such as emergency treatment, therapy or long-term care.   The health services industry is always changing, and technological advances and **cutting-edge technology** have made many new procedures and methods of **diagnosis** and treatment possible. Clinical developments like organ transplants, **less invasive surgical techniques**, **skin grafts**, and **gene therapy for cancer treatment** continue to increase the **longevity** and improve the quality of life for many people. Medical advances have also improved the survival rates of trauma victims and the severely ill, increasing the need for **therapists** and support personnel. Our expanding medical knowledge has also created an enormous number of **medical specialties** to choose from, such as **cardiology, ophthalmology, or oncology.**  Health professionals can work in many different settings, including hospitals, nursing and residential care facilities, physicians' offices, home healthcare services, **outpatient门诊**care centers and medical laboratories. Working conditions and salaries vary widely from profession to profession and from region to region. A nursing aid might earn as little as $12,000 a year while a surgeon外科医生 can make over $250,000.   A career in medicine has benefits as well as **shortcomings/drawbacks缺点/不足之处.** **On the one hand**, jobs are generally well-paid, the demand is high for skilled, qualified people, and you’re highly respected. However, **(on the other hand)** it can take many years of study to **specialize in在xxx成专家** medicine, and the profession requires continuing education to keep up with new equipment and procedures.  Furthermore, hours are usually long and irregular. Most physicians, **for example举例说明,** work more than 60 hours a week and **can be on-call at any time**, day or night. Shift work is common in some **occupations**, such as for **registered nurses.**  However, **on that note/in this respect在这点上**, if you can deal with these tough working conditions, you will probably find the job extremely rewarding, and you may even be able to save lives. |

## Describe medical duties

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| **Sharon Brown**  Paramedic  My partner and I **spend the day waiting for calls and responding to emergencies**. Some days are busier than others, and I never know what to expect.   After we're called to an emergency, we first stabilize the patient and then transport him to the hospital. During transport, one of us monitors the patient while the other one drives. At the hospital, we transfer the patient to the **emergency room**(ER) and report to the **ER staff** on our observations and care of the patient.   My work is exciting and challenging, and I feel good when I'm able to save a life or **lessen/alleviate/mitigate a person's pain**. On the other hand, the job is stressful and I have to work long hours, including evenings, weekends, and holidays. The job is physically strenuous, and paramedics are exposed to diseases like hepatitis B and AIDS. |
| **Ben Hilton** registered Nurse  I work as a critical care nurse on the post-surgical floor at **a general hospital(综合性医院  (非专科医院)).** Hospital nurses generally work eight-hour shifts, either during the day or during the night. I work in a hospital that has been experimenting with nurses working ten-hour shifts, four days a week. I like that a lot because it gives me three days off. **I'm also on-call** once a month for a week. If any emergencies arise on my floor, I have to go in to assist and may work long hours.  //综合性医院  (非专科医院) a general hospital  v.s. 专科医院 e.g. ophthalmology hospital : 眼科医院  (As nurse) I meet my patients when they arrive on my floor after surgery. I make them comfortable and **care for their physical, mental, and emotional needs** until **they're discharged from the hospital出院.** Each day, I work with **my roster值勤表 of patients**, reviewing their histories病史, checking their treatment schedules, meeting with their **primary care physicians主治医生**, and tending to their needs. Often when there's a change in a patient's condition, I'm the first to see it.   I like the fact that I get to work with lots of different kinds of people. There are many opportunities for job advancement, and job security is good. What I like most is being able to **relieve/alleviate/mitigate someone's pain and discomfor**t; **it's a very satisfying feeling**. But it's not always easy. I spend a lot of time **on my feet**???, and I am often exposed to the hazards of infectious diseases, radiation, and chemicals. My shifts can be long and sometimes the work can be quite repetitive. |

* wait for a call
* discharge from hospital
* review patients histoires and records
* save a life
* make sb. comfortable
* respond to emergencies.

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| Fill in the gaps with the words below.  waiting  -  save  -  meeting  -  relieve  -  tending  -  responding  -  tending  -  stabilize  -  transport  -  exposed  -  discharged  -  checking  1. My partner and I spend the day waiting for calls and responding to emergencies.   2. After we're called to an emergency, we first stabilize the patient and then transport him to the hospital.   3. My work is exciting and challenging, and I feel good when I'm able to save a life or lessen a person's pain.   4. The job is physically strenuous, and EMTs are exposed to diseases like hepatitis B and AIDS.   5. I meet my patients when they arrive on my floor after surgery. I make them comfortable and care for their physical, mental and emotional needs until they're discharged from the hospital.   6. Each day, I work with my roster of patients, reviewing their histories, checking their treatment schedules, meeting with their primary care physicians and tending to their needs.   7. What I like most is being able to relieve someone's pain and discomfort; it's a very satisfying feeling. |

## Describing jobs in the medical industry

You are a medical resident who writes a blog about the health industry. One of your readers has asked you a question. Read the question, then write a suitable answer. Write 150-200 words

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| The Daily Diagnosis  **All your medical matters above and below the line**   |  | | --- | | https://cns2.ef-cdn.com/Juno/10/82/56/v/108256/Med1.4.4.1-resized.jpg |   Hi all,  I know that becoming a doctor is an arduous process. Can you tell me what it’s like to be a doctor? What options are there for such a profession? Is the medical training, particularly clinical training, really hard? I know they pay you while you’re an intern, resident and fellow, but is it enough to make ends meet? What is it like to work in a clinic or hospital? I am considering a medical career and I don’t know much about it, so I would love it if someone could help me.  Thanks,   A Possible Med Student |

