

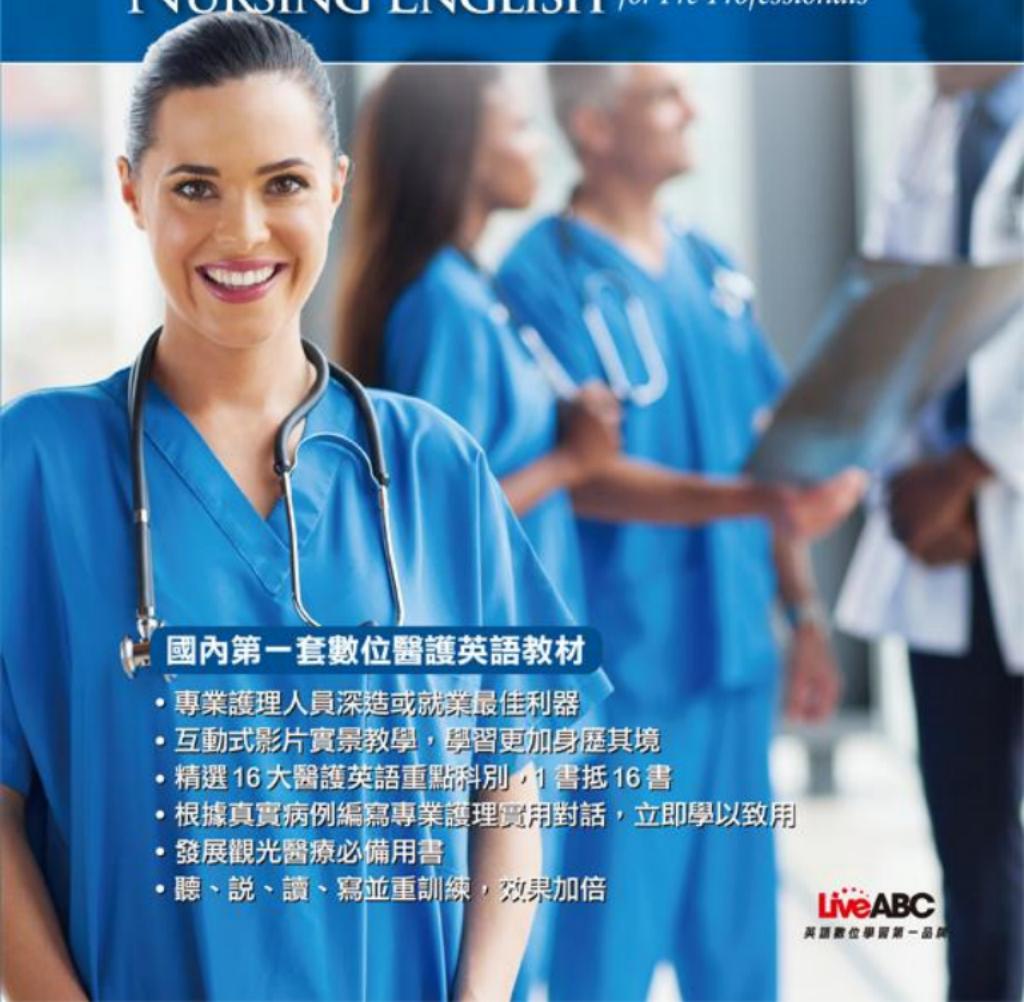


電腦互動學習軟體下載版

1. 僅適用 MS Windows 作業系統
2. 內附 MP3
3. 下載序號請見解說書內頁說明

醫護英語

NURSING ENGLISH for Pre-Professionals



國內第一套數位醫護英語教材

- 專業護理人員深造或就業最佳利器
- 互動式影片實景教學，學習更加身歷其境
- 精選 16 大醫護英語重點科別，11 書抵 16 書
- 根據真實病例編寫專業護理實用對話，立即學以致用
- 發展觀光醫療必備用書
- 聽、說、讀、寫並重訓練，效果加倍

LiveABC

英語數位學習第一品牌

At a Glance

單元首頁

課文學習目標與重點整理



學習目標

真實病例

人體圖解

整合醫護專業知識



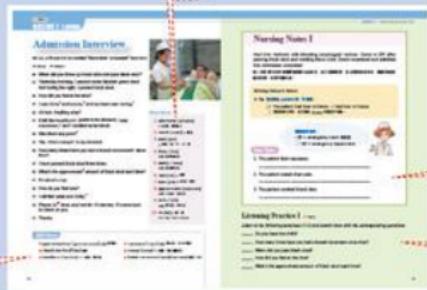
相關器官圖解

專業字彙目標與中譯

情境對話

加強護理英語會話技巧

每課對話均分為入院、術後及出院，教授完整問診、術後護理。



學習字彙

專業字彙

護理記錄

教授護理記錄寫作技巧

涵蓋英文文法、寫作規範及專業縮寫辭典，為國內同類教科書之首創。

寫作練習

每段對話另提供聽力練習，有助刷會實操。



Lesson 1

Gastrointestinal Unit

腸胃科

Learning Goals:

- ♦ Talking about Black Stool (黑便)
- ♦ Assessing Gastrointestinal Conditions
- ♦ Explaining Discharge Plans



Scene I

Admission Interview
入院問診

Scene II

Hospitalization
住院治療

Scene III

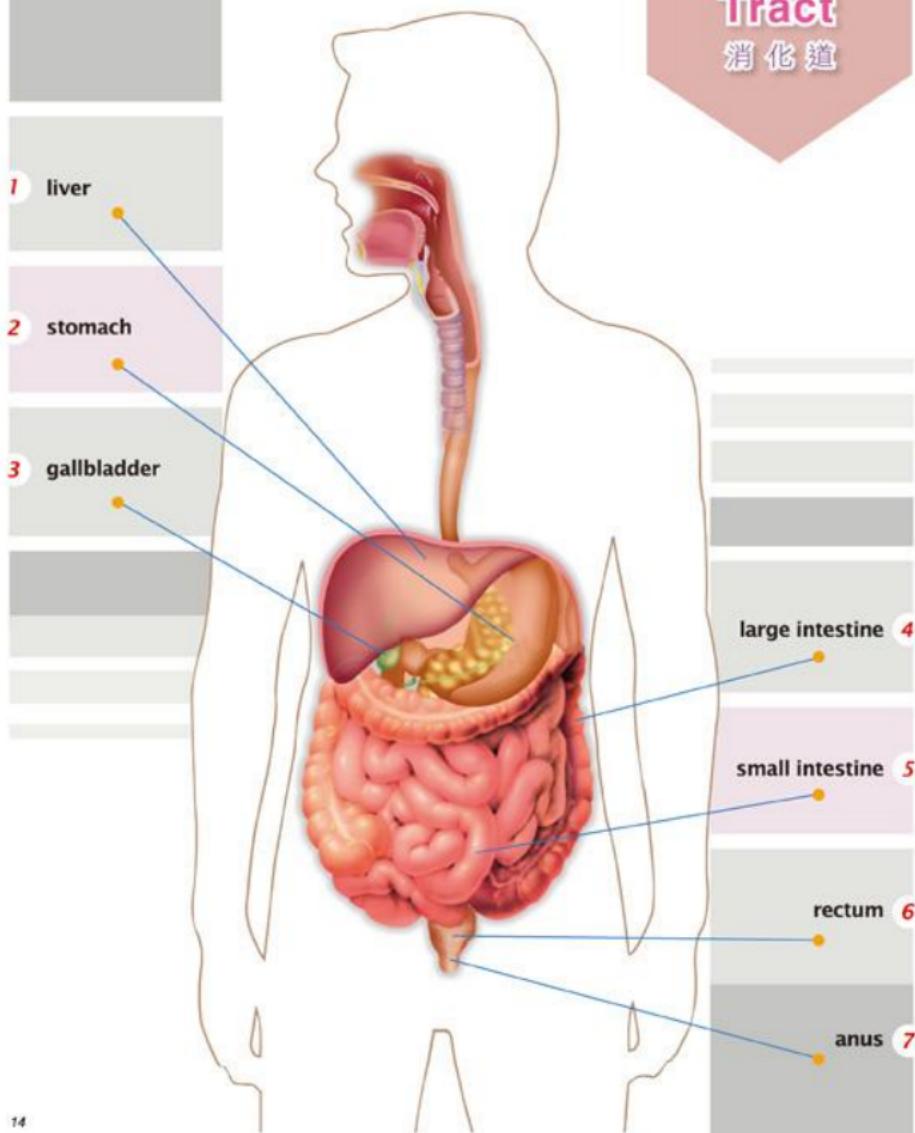
Discharge Teaching
出院衛教

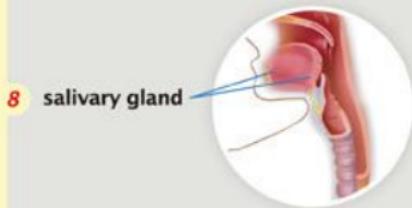
Case Information:

Liver Cirrhosis 肝硬化
[ˈlɪvər] [səˈrɒsɪs]

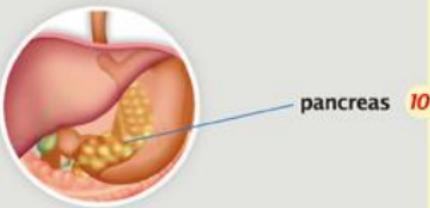
The Digestive Tract

消化道

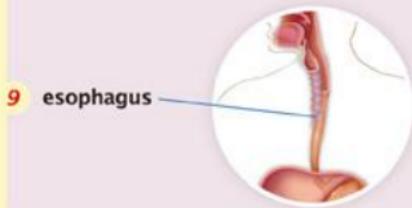




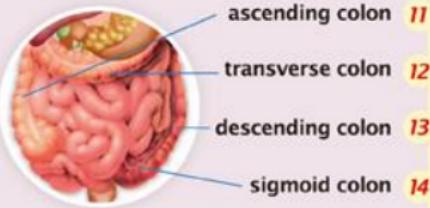
8 salivary gland



pancreas 10



9 esophagus



ascending colon 11

transverse colon 12

descending colon 13

sigmoid colon 14

ESP Focus

1. **liver** [ˈlɪvə] *n.* 肝臟
2. **stomach** [ˈstʌmək] *n.* 胃
3. **gallbladder** [ˈgɔ:l,blædə] *n.* 胆囊
4. **large intestine** [lɑ:dʒə] [ɪn'testɪn] *n.* 大腸
5. **small intestine** [smɔ:l] [ɪn'testɪn] *n.* 小腸
6. **rectum** [rɛktəm] *n.* 直腸
7. **anus** [ˈenəs] *n.* 肛門
8. **salivary gland** [sælə,verɪ] [glænd] *n.* 唾液腺
9. **esophagus** [i'sofəgəs] *n.* 食道
10. **pancreas** [ˈpi:nkriəs] *n.* 胰臟
11. **ascending colon** [ə'sendɪŋ] [kə'lən] *n.* 升結腸
12. **transverse colon** [traɪəns'ves] [kə'lən] *n.* 橫結腸
13. **descending colon** [dɪ'sendɪŋ] [kə'lən] *n.* 降結腸
14. **sigmoid colon** [sɪg'mɔɪd] [kə'lən] *n.* 乙狀結腸

DID YOU KNOW?

The digestive system
is an amazing system
of organs, muscles,
and glands. It helps to
turn food and liquids into
energy to drive the body.

Admission Interview

Mr. Leo, a 58-year-old, has **vomited**² blood clots* and passed³ black stool.

N: Nurse P: Patient

N: When did you throw up blood clots and pass black stool?

P: Yesterday morning, I passed some blackish green stool. And during the night, I passed black stool.

N: How did you feel at the time?

P: I was **dizzy**⁴ and **woozy**⁵, and my heart was **racing**.⁶

N: Uh huh. Anything else?

P: It felt like **heartburn*** (*points to his stomach*). I was **nauseous***, and I vomited some blood.

N: Was there any **pain**?⁷

P: Yes. I had **cramps*** in my stomach.

N: How many times have you had a **bowel movement*** since then?

P: I have passed black stool three times.

N: What's the **approximate**⁸ amount of black stool each time?

P: It's about a cup.

N: How do you feel now?

P: I still feel weak and **chilly**.⁹

N: Please **lie**¹⁰ down and rest for 10 minutes. I'll come back to check on you.

P: Thanks.



Word Bank

1. **admission** [əd'miʃən] *n.* 住院；准許進入

2. **vomit** ['vomit] *v.* 嘴吐

3. **pass** [pæs] *v.* 排泄；通（大、小）便

4. **dizzy** ['dizi] *adj.* 头晕目眩的

5. **woozy** ['wu:zi] *adj.* 困倦晕花的

6. **race** [res] *v.* 加速

7. **pain** [pen] *n.* 疼痛；痛苦

8. **approximate** [ə'pruksəmət] *adj.* 大约的；近似的

9. **chilly** ['tʃili] *adj.* 寒冷的；怕冷的

10. **lie** [laɪ] *v.* 躺；臥
(lie - lay - lain - lying)
(lie down 躺下)

ESP Focus

* **gastrointestinal** [ˌgæstri'nɔ:tɛstɪnɪəl] *adj.* 胃胃的

* **nauseous** ['nɔ:səs] *adj.* 恶心的；令人作呕的

* **blood clot** [blud] [klot] *n.* 血块

* **cramp** [kraemp] *n.* 抽筋（常以複數形）

* **heartburn** ['hɑ:t,bən] *n.* (此指) 胃灼熱

* **bowel movement** [ˈbaʊəl] [ˈmuvmənt] *n.* 排便 (BM)

Nursing Notes I

Has liver cirrhosis with bleeding esophageal varices. Came to ER after passing black stool and vomiting blood clots. Doctor examined and admitted him. Admission completed.

病人有肝硬化併食道靜脈曲張出血病史。此次因解黑便、吐血塊到急診求治。醫師檢查後讓他住院。住院手續完成。

Writing Nurse's Notes:

◆ Tip 當主詞為 patient 時，可省略。

■ The patient has liver cirrhosis. → Has liver cirrhosis.

■：主詞與前句不同，或主詞是 doctor 時通常不省略。

醫護縮寫辭典：

• ER = emergency room 急診室

■ ED = emergency department



Your Turn:

1. The patient feels nauseous.

2. The patient stated chest pain.

3. The patient vomited blood clots.

Listening Practice I Track 3

Listen to the following sentences (1-5) and match them with the corresponding questions:

____ Do you have the chills?

____ How many times have you had a bowel movement since then?

____ When did you pass black stool?

____ How did you feel at the time?

____ What's the approximate amount of black stool each time?

Grammar Focus

if 條件句 (如果……，那麼 / 就……)

1. 指現在或未來可能發生的情況：

If + 現在簡單式, S. + will / can / may... + 原形動詞

- 例：If you call the nurse, she will come to assist you.
- 例：We'll arrange for an operation if (it is) necessary.
- 註：if 子句置於主要子句前需加逗號，若置於其後則不需加。

2. 表示請求或建議：

If + S. (+ should) + 原形動詞, 主要子句 (祈使語氣)

- 例：If you (should) have a fever, come back to the hospital right away.
- 註：should 可省略。
- 例：Please have someone help you if you need to get out of bed.



Your Turn: (合併及改寫句子)

1. { I give you a blood transfusion.
The bleeding doesn't stop.

2. { Your condition is stable.
The doctor approves your discharge.

3. { You need help.
Please press the call button.

Useful Expressions

Nurse:

Can you describe the pain?

◆ You can also say ...

Is there any pain?

What kind of pain is it?

How do you feel now?

Where is the pain?

Where does it hurt?

What is the pain like?

Patient:

I have **cramps** in my stomach.



◆ 不同程度的疼痛

stabbing (刺痛)

burning (灼痛)

sharp (劇痛)

dull (悶痛)



◆ 不同部位的疼痛

headache (頭痛)

toothache (牙痛)

chest pain (胸痛)

neck pain (頸痛)

stomachache (胃痛)

backache/back pain (背痛)



Admission Note 入院記錄



Chief Complaint (CC): Passed black stool and vomited blood clots.

Present Illness (PI):

This 58-year-old man is suffering from liver cirrhosis complicated by bleeding esophageal varices. He has a 30-year history of alcohol consumption. Due to the presence of melena and hematemesis, he was admitted via the emergency room (ER). Dark green stool was noted yesterday morning. Last night, he passed tarry stool and felt dizzy. He has been experiencing tachycardia, diaphoresis, heartburn, nausea, and abdominal cramps. After passing tarry stool three times, he vomited blood clots and immediately came to our ER for help.

During the physical examination, he was found to have bilateral leg edema, abdominal fullness, and ascites. He denied that he was experiencing abdominal pain. The laboratory data revealed a low level of hemoglobin (Hgb: 9 g/dl). Type and cross matches were done, and two units of whole blood were prepared as a blood transfusion will need to be given. Under the impression of liver cirrhosis with bleeding esophageal varices, he was admitted to our ward for possible endoscopic variceal ligation (EVL) and further care.

Medical Terminology

Signs and Symptoms (S/S)	Personal History
passed black stool 解黑便	alcohol consumption 喝酒
vomited blood clots 吐血	
melena 解黑便	
hematemesis 吐血	
dark green stool 深墨綠色大便	Diagnostic Test
tarry stool 柏油便	hemoglobin (Hgb / Hb) 血紅素
dizzy 头晕目眩的	type and cross matches 血型及交叉試驗
tachycardia 心搏過速	
diaphoresis 冒冷汗	Diagnosis
heartburn 胃灼熱	liver cirrhosis 肝硬化
nausea 呕心	
abdominal cramps 腹部絞痛	Complications
bilateral leg edema 腿部水腫	bleeding esophageal varices 食道靜脈曲張出血
abdominal fullness 腹脹	
ascites 腹水	Treatment and Care
	blood transfusion 輸血
	endoscopic variceal ligation (EVL) 內視鏡靜脈曲張結紮

The Digestive System

The process of preparing the food that we have eaten for nourishing the body is called **digestion**.* The digestive system is a continuous tube beginning with the mouth and ending at the anus. It converts food into nutrients and transfers the nutrients into the bloodstream. They are then sent to the entire body. After the absorption of these nutrients from the digestive tract, the waste is eliminated from the body. The digestive system consists of the mouth (oral cavity), **pharynx**,* esophagus, stomach, small intestine, **appendix**,* and large intestine. It measures about 30 feet (nine meters) in an adult.

* **digestion** [dai'dʒestʃən] *n.* 消化

* **appendix** [ə'pendiks] *n.* 開尾

* **pharynx** ['færɪŋks] *n.* 咽部

Some of the most obvious structures within the oral cavity are the cheeks, tongue, teeth, and salivary glands. Just beyond the mouth, at the beginning of the tube leading to the stomach, is the pharynx. Both the larynx, or **voice box**,* and the esophagus begin in the pharynx. The esophagus is a collapsible tube. About 10 inches (25.4 cm) long, it leads from the pharynx to the stomach. Food passes down the esophagus and into the stomach. The stomach, a large sac-like organ, is where food undergoes the early processes of digestion.

* **voice box** [voɪs][boks] 韶室

The small intestine is about 21 feet (6.4 meters) long and one inch (2.54 cm) in diameter. It extends from the pyloric orifice at the base of the stomach to the entrance of the large intestine. The small intestine has three parts: the **duodenum**,* **jejunum**,* and **ileum**.* The large intestine is about five feet (1.5 meters) long and 2.5 inches (6.35 cm) in diameter. It extends from the **ileocecal*** orifice at the small intestine to the anus. The large intestine includes the **cecum**,* **colon**,* **rectum**, and **anus**. The colon is further divided into the ascending colon, transverse colon, descending colon, and sigmoid colon.

- * **duodenum** [djuə'dinəm] *n.* 十二指腸
- * **jejunum** [dʒi'dʒuːnəm] *n.* 空腸
- * **ileum** ['iːliəm] *n.* 穹腸

- * **ileocecal** [iːlo'sikəl] *adj.* 細盲腸的
- * **cecum** ['sikəm] *n.* 穀腸
- * **colon** ['kələn] *n.* 結腸

The salivary glands, liver, gallbladder, and pancreas are not actually parts of the digestive tract; however, they are closely related because of the functions they perform in digestion.

AFTER YOU READ

Exercise I Write the correct answer to each question.

- ___ 1. Which one of these organs is at the end of the digestive system?
A. Anus B. Stomach C. Mouth D. Esophagus
- ___ 2. What organ connects the mouth and the esophagus?
A. Cheeks B. Tongue C. Pharynx D. Tonsils
- ___ 3. How many parts is the large intestine divided into?
A. Two B. Three C. Four D. Only one

Exercise II Fill in the blanks and circle the correct answer.

1. Food is chewed into smaller parts in the _____ and is swallowed into the tube leading to the stomach called _____.
2. The esophagus is a(n) _____ that leads from the pharynx to the stomach.
3. The small intestine is longer / shorter than the large intestine.

Exercise III Answer the questions.

1. What are two main functions of the digestive system?

2. What structures within the oral cavity are most visible to our eyes?

3. Which digestive system organ has the greatest number of underlying subparts?
