

<<专业英语>>

图书基本信息

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## &lt;&lt;专业英语&gt;&gt;

## 前言

本教材是在全国涉外护理专业教材建设委员会的指导下，根据教育部办公厅、卫生部办公厅组织制定的《中等职业学校和五年制高职护理专业领域技能型紧缺人才培养培训指导方案》中涉外护理（英语）教育培养方案，组织全国开办涉外护理专业学校的骨干教师、实习医院教学负责人共同编写的。

英语护理专业是一个方兴未艾的热门专业，随着我国加入WTO，进一步对外开放和劳务输出，特别是英语护理专业的劳务输出越来越多，在全国各类卫生学校开办英语护理专业已经成为学校的支柱生源。

英语护理专业学生除要掌握英语基本技能以外，还要大量阅读有关涉外护理岗位要求懂得基本的英语内科、外科、妇科、儿科、精神科、老年护理等方面的知识。

为学生能成为较好地掌握英语听、说、读、写等技能的专门人才，广泛的阅读、大量的阅读和快速的阅读是必不可少的。

通过阅读文章才能使学生对所学的各科护理知识有进一步的巩固、培养学生既懂得护理知识、又有较强的英语阅读能力，以便适应当今国际社会对护士的要求。

本套教材由专业英语编写组编写。

其中：罗晓冰编写了1个单元精神护理，2个单元内科护理（承德卫生学校）、江晓东编写了1个单元精神护理（万州卫生学校）、甄里编写了1个单元内科护理（江汉大学卫生技术学院）、吴敬慈编写了2个单元外科护理（漳州卫生学校）、宋波兰编写了3个单元妇科护理，1个单元内科护理（华中科技大学同济医学院附属同济医院）、刘军编写了2个单元儿科护理（信阳职业技术学院）。

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## 内容概要

《专业英语》根据《教育部办公厅、卫生部办公厅关于确定职业院校开展护理专业领域技能型紧缺人才培养培训工作的通知》（教职成厅[2003]3号）精神编写而成。

《专业英语》适用于五年高职涉外英语护理专业、中职英语护理专业、高职高专英语护理专业的学生及有一定英语基础的在职护士和护师。

《专业英语》涵盖面广，针对性强，形式多样化，共13个单元，内容包括内科、外科、妇科、儿科、精神科、老年护理等专业文章及案例、医学英语情景对话、CGFNS（Commission on Graduates of Foreign Nursing Schools）考试专练组成。

全面培养学生的综合语言能力。

全书生词4200左右，有些生词没有在词汇表中列出，需由学生自己查阅，以培养学生使用工具书的能力。

书后附有医疗卫生机构名称、医护人员职务和学衔等。

## 书籍目录

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## 章节摘录

At the present time , cancer of the lung is perhaps the most interesting and challenging of all malignant tumors. It is interesting because of the problems it presents with respect to : increased incidence and possible relation to external carcinogens. It is challenging because , of all the malignant tumors of internal organs , it is often readily seen by the bronchoscope , and yet the prognosis is among the worst. During the past 90 years , bronchogenic carcinoma has become the most common of the killing cancers , especially in males. One in three men with Cancer has carcinoma of the lung. There Can be little doubt that there has been a real increase , but it is equally true that what we know , we see. It Was not until the beginning of the twentieth century that coronary thrombosis and myocardial infarction were recognized. If there were differences of opinion as to the question of an increased incidence of cancer of the lung , these differences are multiplied many times when we come to the matter of causation. The trouble is that there are so many possible carcinogens. The exhaust gases and soot from automobiles , especially when idling at stop lights in the city , are rich in carcinogenic agents. The same is true of radiation fall-out[2] , although that modern hazard Can hardly be blamed for the development of cancer 40 or more years ago. Many forms of radiation are associated with lung cancer. For example , atomic bomb radiation is responsible for an increased risk of lung cancer among the exposed Japanese population. In addition , radiation therapy has increased the risk of lung cancer among British patients who received such treatment for ankylosing spondylitis ( rheumatoid arthritis of the spine ) and among smokers who have received radiation treatment for breast cancer and other disorders.

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