

<<卫生类A级-职称英语深度押题试卷与真题>>

图书基本信息

书名：<<卫生类A级-职称英语深度押题试卷与真题>>

13位ISBN编号：9787513621281

10位ISBN编号：7513621284

出版时间：2012-11

出版时间：中国经济出版社

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页数：131

字数：207000

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内容概要

本套试卷特点：一流的质量，编写组老师多次参与考试的选题、命题、阅卷工作。知识点覆盖全面，难度贴近真题，适合模拟训练，冲刺实战之用。综合了各培训班讲课中的精华，重点预测题型，针对容易失误、忽略的地方和难点进行反复训练。精选全国职称英语考试试题，可作为考生复习参考标准及练习自测之用。

书籍目录

第一部分 职称英语等级考试介绍及分析

第一章 职称英语等级考试介绍及备考策略

第二章 职称英语等级考试试卷分析及答题思路指引

第三章 职称英语等级考试常用词汇及词组

第二部分 深度押题试卷及答案解析

全国职称英语等级考试

卫生类A级深度押题试卷(一)

深度押题试卷(一)参考答案及解析

全国职称英语等级考试

卫生类A级深度押题试卷(二)

深度押题试卷(二)参考答案及解析

全国职称英语等级考试

卫生类A级深度押题试卷(三)

深度押题试卷(三)参考答案及解析

全国职称英语等级考试

卫生类A级深度押题试卷(四)

深度押题试卷(四)参考答案及解析

第三部分 历年真题及答案解析

2011年全国职称英语等级考试卫生类A级真题

2011年全国职称英语等级考试卫生类A级真题参考答案及解析

2012年全国职称英语等级考试卫生类A级真题

2012年全国职称英语等级考试卫生类A级真题参考答案及解析

章节摘录

The ability of micro-organisms to find ways to avoid the action of the drugs used to cure the infections they cause is increasingly recognized as a global public health issue. Some bacteria have developed mechanisms which make them resistant to many of the antibiotics (抗生素) normally used for their treatment. They are known as multi-drug resistant bacteria , posing particular difficulties , as there may be few or no alternative options for therapy. They constitute a growing and global public health problem. WHO suggests that countries should be prepared to implement hospital infection control measures to limit the spread of multidrug resistant strains (菌株) and to reinforce national policy on prudent use of antibiotics , reducing the generation of antibiotic resistant bacteria. An article published in The Lancet Infectious Diseases on 11 August 2010 identified a new gene that enables some types of bacteria to be highly resistant to almost all antibiotics. The article has drawn attention to the issue of antimicrobial resistance , and , in particular , has raised awareness of infections caused by multi-drug resistant bacteria. While multi-drug resistant bacteria are not new and will continue to appear , this development requires monitoring and further study to understand the extent and modes of transmission , and to define the most effective measures for control. Those called upon to be alert to the problem of antimicrobial resistance and take appropriate action include consumers , managers of hospitals , patients , as well as national governments , the pharmaceutical (制药的) industry and international agencies. WHO strongly recommends that governments focus control and prevention efforts in the following areas like surveillance for antimicrobial resistance; rational antibiotic use , including education of healthcare workers and the public in the appropriate use of antibiotics; introducing or enforcing legislation related to stopping the selling of antibiotics without prescription; and strict adherence to infection prevention and control measures , including the use of hand-washing measures , particularly in healthcare facilities. Successful control of multidrug-resistant microorganisms has been documented in many countries , and the existing and well-known infection prevention and control measures can effectively reduce transmission of multi-drug resistant organisms if systematically implemented. WHO will continue to support countries to develop relevant policies , and to coordinate international efforts to combat antimicrobial resistance. Antimicrobial resistance will be the theme of WHO's World Health Day 2011.

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