

<<中医英语>>

图书基本信息

书名：<<中医英语>>

13位ISBN编号：9787532398249

10位ISBN编号：7532398242

出版时间：2009-8

出版时间：上海科学技术出版社

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页数：238

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前言

2007年,由李照国教授和朱忠宝教授主编、上海科学技术出版社2002年出版的《中医英语》被评为卫生部“十一五”规划教材。

2008年5月,经全国各中医院校推荐,出版社组织专家评审,组成了新的编写委员会并于2008年7月底在上海召开了编写会议。

经过与会专家的讨论,确定了本教材的编写原则、内容安排和审订事宜。

根据编委会的一致意见,本教材的编写以原有教材为蓝本,根据目前的教学发展情况,精简和增添了部分内容。

本教材的编写实行主编、副主编负责、编委参与的原则。

每一位主编和副主编与若干编委合作,共同完成所负责课目的修改、精简和增补工作,主编负责全书的统稿。

全书统稿完毕后,送国内外专家审订。

本教材的第1、第2、第7、第8、第9和第20课由张庆荣教授负责;第6、第11、第12、第16和第17课由曹立娅教授负责;第21课由黄嘉陵教授负责;第3、第4、第13、第14和第15课由李永安教授负责;第5、第10、第18和第19课由李敏副教授负责;全书课后翻译技巧讲座由李照国教授负责编写;全书课后听力内容由张旭教授负责编写并负责听力内容的光盘录制工作。

经过编委会成员的积极努力,编写工作按计划完成。

2009年3月,本教材的审稿会议在西安召开,参加会议的有本教材的主编和副主编、责任编辑和编委会学术秘书等。

会议期间,按照中医院校目前的教学情况,对本教材内容作了进一步的优化,使其能更好地服务于教学。

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内容概要

1. 本教材共有21课, 各院校可根据实际情况, 并结合大学英语和研究生英语教学大纲关于专业英语教学的要求安排课时计划, 组织课堂教学。

2. 课文与翻译技巧部分为主要教学内容, 教师可根据课文内容并结合中医英语翻译在国内外的实际讲解翻译技巧部分, 使学生通过学习能基本掌握中医英语翻译的方法和技巧。

3. 课后练习主要是为了巩固和提高课文内容和翻译技巧部分所涉及的知识点而设, 供学生课后练习之用。

教师亦可结合教学实际, 有选择性地地进行课堂训练和讲解。

4. 阅读理解部分选自国内外出版的不同专业书刊。

为反映中医英语在国内外的现状, 这部分内容中的名词术语大都未作改动, 供学习时参考。

教师在教学中可根据实际情况, 对有关术语的翻译作必要的解释。

5. 由于中医名词术语的英语翻译目前还没有完全实现标准化, 本教材在编写时主要参考了“世界卫生组织(WHO)西太区”和“世界中医药学会联合会”所颁布的有关标准, 并依据中医英语翻译在国内外的现状和趋势, 作了必要的调整。

书籍目录

Lesson 1 Traditional Chinese Medicine. History and Development
Lesson 2 The Basic Characteristics of TCM Theoretical System
Lesson 3 The Theory of Yin and Yang Lesson 4 The Theory of Five Elements
Lesson 5 The Theory of Visceral Manifestation
Lesson 6 The Five Zang-Organs Lesson 7 The Six Fu-Organs
Lesson 8 Qi, Blood and Body Fluid
Lesson 9 Relationships among Qi, Blood and Body Fluid
Lesson 10 The Meridian System
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Lesson 12 Pathogenesis Lesson 13 The Four Diagnostic Methods
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Lesson 19 Essentials of Tuina Therapy
Lesson 20 Cold Fluid Retention in the Lung : A Case Record
Lesson 21 Modern Development of Traditional Chinese Medicine

章节摘录

Man lives in the natural world and the natural world provides man with all the necessities indispensable to his existence. At the same time, the changes in nature directly or indirectly affect the human body. Take seasonal changes for example, usually spring is marked by warmth, summer by heat, late summer by dampness, autumn by dryness and winter by cold. Under the influence of such changes, the living things on the earth will also change to adapt to environmental variation, such as sprouting in spring, growing in summer, alternation in late summer, ripeness in autumn and storage in winter. The human body is no exception and it also makes corresponding changes to adapt to the changing seasons. For example, in spring and summer, yang qi goes outward and flourishes, qi and blood of the body tend to circulate superficially, consequently leading to more sweating and less urination. And during autumn and winter, yang qi goes inward and astringes, qi and blood of the body tend to flow internally, causing less sweating and more urination. In this way the body keeps its balance of water metabolism and avoids overconsumption of yang qi.

Treatment based on syndrome differentiation, another important feature of the theoretical system of TCM, is a basic principle in TCM for understanding and treating disease. Syndrome is the generalization of the progress of a disease at a certain stage. Since it involves the location-cause and nature of the disease, and the relation between pathogenic factors and healthy qi, syndrome can comprehensively and accurately reveal the nature of the disease. Syndrome differentiation implies that the clinical data of a patient collected through the four examinations are analyzed and generalized so as to identify the pathological mechanism of the disease. Treatment means to select the corresponding therapy according to the result of syndrome differentiation. Taken as a whole, treatment based on syndrome differentiation is a process to understand and resolve a disease. TCM emphasizes the differentiation of syndrome, because only when the syndrome is accurately differentiated can a correct treatment be made. Take common cold for example, its symptoms of fever, aversion to cold and pain in the head and body indicate that the disease is in the exterior. However, it is usually differentiated into two syndromes: common cold due to wind-cold and common cold due to wind-heat. For the treatment of the former syndrome in common cold, herbs pungent in taste and warm in nature are used; while for the treatment of the latter syndrome, herbs pungent in taste and cool in nature are used. So accurate differentiation of syndrome is the prerequisite for determination of a proper treatment. The core of treatment based on syndrome differentiation is to understand the relation between the nature and manifestation of a disease.

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