

<<基础医学英语>>

图书基本信息

书名：<<基础医学英语>>

13位ISBN编号：9787811354638

10位ISBN编号：7811354632

出版时间：2010-1

出版时间：暨南大学出版社

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页数：156

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前言

In the 15 years of teaching medical English I have frequently felt the pressing need for an appropriate textbook, either practical and effective in a classroom setting or helpful as a self-taught tool for a motivated student with little or no supervision. Sponsored two years ago by the Teaching Affairs Department of Jinan University, the textbook "Basic Medical English" has finally come into being, with its mission to provide the basics of medical language for medical students. This book, developed from teaching experience, has several features that distinguish it from other textbooks in that a comprehensive introduction to the formation of medical terminology, and various examples and supporting exercises that are practical and helpful, are provided for both the instructor and the student. Chapter One introduces briefly the etymology of English language and that of medical English. One of the characteristics of medical language "one word in three forms" is presented in this chapter. Chapter Two and Three provide a foundation for the formation of medical terminology. It begins with the word parts or word elements: roots, prefixes, suffixes, combining vowels and combining forms, followed by a simple way of translating a medical term into English. The most commonly used word parts are listed within these two chapters. Chapter Four through fifteen present special medical terms related to body systems. Each chapter begins with a short brief passage, acting as a platform for the entry of a certain body system, mainly the introduction to the structure and function of this body system. The word parts, the medical terms, surgical terms, and terms of disease and disorders, all of which are related to this body system, are arranged after the passage. The chapter ends with various exercises, enabling students to reinforce what they've learned in the preceding parts and thus easily recognize or even build medical terms themselves. Keys to exercises are provided for students to monitor their own learning. In presenting this textbook, I wish that medical students, through a one-semester course, will not feel that recognizing medical terms is so difficult as they first appear, especially with those compound words consisting of joined Greek or Latin word roots, prefixes, suffixes and combining forms, and that by learning some simple ways of analyzing the language of medicine, they are sure to understand the meaning of medical terms, or perhaps become much interested in even trying to form their own medical terms.

内容概要

This book, developed from teaching experience, has several features that distinguish it from other textbooks in that a comprehensive introduction to the formation of medical terminology, and various examples and supporting exercises that are practical and helpful, are provided for both the instructor and the student. Chapter One introduces briefly the etymology of English language and that of medical English. Chapter Two and Three provide a foundation for the formation of medical terminology. Chapter Four through fifteen present special medical terms related to body systems. Each chapter begins with a short brief passage, acting as a platform for the entry of a certain body system, mainly the introduction to the structure and function of this body system.

书籍目录

Preface
Chapter One A Brief Introduction to Medical Terminology
Chapter Two Formation of Medical Terminology (I)
Chapter Three Formation of Medical Terminology (II)
Chapter Four Pronunciation and Plural Forms of Medical Terms
Chapter Five Human Body Structure
Chapter Six The Integumentary System
Chapter Seven The Musculoskeletal System
Chapter Eight The Cardiovascular System
Chapter Nine The Respiratory System
Chapter Ten The Digestive System
Chapter Eleven The Nervous System
Chapter Twelve The Urinary and Male Reproductive System
Chapter Thirteen The Female Reproductive System and Obstetrics
Chapter Fourteen The Endocrine System
Chapter Fifteen The Blood and Lymphatic System
Index
Bibliography

章节摘录

The cell is enclosed in a membrane which regulates and controls the entry and exit of substances to and from the cell. Within the nucleus are contained 23 pairs of chromosomes, the slender threads composed of still smaller units called genes. There are 46 chromosomes (23 pairs) in all human cells, with the exception of mature sex cells, which only have half this number (23). Chromosomes and genes are composed mostly of a compound named deoxyribonucleic acid that is always referred to as DNA. DNA makes heredity possible and is therefore also referred to as the heredity molecule. The genes are responsible for "coding" the inherited traits of each cell and therefore of each human being. All cells are contained in the building material called protoplasm, a substance that looks much like the white of an egg.

A tissue is a group of similar cells working together to do a specific job. The basic types of tissues include: epithelial tissue located all over the body, forms the linings of internal organs, and the outer surface of the skin covering the body. It also lines exocrine and endocrine glands. The main functions of epithelial tissue are to protect, absorb, and secrete. Muscle tissue is composed of cells that is capable of contracting (shortening) and relaxing (lengthening), usually producing movement, enabling you to run, do some physical labor, blink your eyes, swallow your food—anything that involves movement. Skeletal, smooth, and cardiac are the three types of muscle tissue. The main function of muscle tissue is to contract. Muscle cells are long and slender and are called fibers. The fibers decrease in length and increase in thickness during contraction of a muscle. Connective tissue is the most abundant and most widely distributed type of tissue. It connects, supports, penetrates, and encases various body structures. There are two types of connective tissues: solid and fluid. Fibrous tissue, bones, cartilage, ligaments, and tendons are solid connective tissues. Blood and plasma are fluid connective tissues. Nerve tissue is the most highly specialized tissue that can respond to stimuli and conduct impulses throughout the body. More oxygen and nutrition are needed in this tissue than in any other body tissue.

Groups of different kinds of cells that work together to perform a specific job are called organs. The heart and the stomach, for example, are two organs in human body. Organs, although they act as individual units, do not function without one another. A system is a group of organs that work together to perform complex body functions. Your body has many systems. Each system performs one major job, such as breathing or moving. The systems in your body work to keep your body active and healthy. Human body is divided into the following systems. They are the integumentary system including the skin, nails, and glands. The skin forms a protective covering of the body, which when unbroken prevents entry of bacteria and other invading organisms. The skin also protects the body from water loss and from damaging effects of ultraviolet light. Other functions include regulation of body temperature and synthesis of vitamin D; the skeletal system: framework of the body, supporting organs and furnishing a place of attachment for muscles; the muscular system: permits motion and movement of the body; the cardiovascular system: a network of blood vessels that bring nutrients and other essential elements of the cells throughout the body and carry away wastes; the blood vessels and the heart form the circulatory system; the respiratory system: absorbs oxygen and discharges carbon dioxide.

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