
专业词汇测试 2: Chapter3-4

采用教材：《涉外护理英语情境对话》，刘晨，外语教学与研究出版社

1. **Antihypertensive Drug Therapy**
2. **administer medications to patient**
3. **prescription**
4. **antihypertensive drug**
5. **name band**
6. **takes blood pressure for patient**
7. **tablet**
8. **medical record number**
9. **medications that will help lower your blood pressure**
10. **OK, your blood pressure is 133 over 76.**
11. **It's a diuretic drug that will help you pee out the extra fluid in your body.**
12. **There are no silly questions about your health concerns.**
13. **Before the urine becomes urine, it is fluid in your blood stream. Your kidneys remove fluid from your blood when they make urine, and the total blood volume decreases. Healthy individuals maintain a normal blood pressure with a normal urine output. But kidneys of people with hypertension tend to make enough urine to decrease the blood volume, and this raises their blood pressure. In that case, the diuretic drugs help you make more urine so the total blood volume gets lower.**

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14. HCTZ also lowers your blood pressure by acting directly on blood vessels, lowering their resistance to blood flow.
15. potassium chloride
16. Potassium is an electrolyte. Doctors may order an electrolyte panel, which gives the potassium level, as well as that of other electrolytes.
17. It's enalapril, which is an ACE inhibitor that lower your blood pressure by blocking the production of an enzyme in your blood that raises your blood pressure.
18. Hypotension might be a side effect of these meds.
19. Be very cautious when you rise up from a lying or sitting position, all right?
20. COPD
21. gives instructions regarding oxygen therapy
22. oxygen prongs
23. assesses the patient's condition
24. the flow rate of the oxygen
25. Mr. Zhao, I have connected the oxygen for you. How are you feeling now?
26. In the hospital, your doctor must prescribe the rate at which oxygen is delivered. It is very important that you only use the amount that your doctor has prescribed, no more and no less.
27. the respiratory drive
28. We breathe in and out because our brain senses the carbon dioxide level in our blood.

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- 29. A COPD patient's brain senses the need to breathe when the oxygen level is low. Thus a high flow of oxygen may send the wrong signal to COPD patient's brain, saying there is enough oxygen in my body and there is no need to breathe very hard. The problem is, then carbon dioxide can build up in your body, which can alter your body's chemistry and even put you into a coma.**
- 30. Too low an oxygen level may deprive the tissue in your brain and heart of oxygen and result in memory loss or change in your heart.**
- 31. bowel preparation**
- 32. a colonoscopy**
- 33. Is Golytely a kind of enema?**
- 34. You are going to have clear liquids again for lunch.**
- 35. Golytely is a solution that will help clean out your bowels.**
- 36. You may need to go to the bathroom anytime from now on. Loose watery bowel movements will probably start in an hour. Once you finish the Golytely, you can start to drink clear liquids again until midnight.**
- 37. Insulin Therapy**
- 38. I have to prick my fingers every day?**
- 39. the glucometer**
- 40. Several seconds later, the blood sugar reading displays on the screen.**
- 41. You need to check your blood glucose level according to the prescribed time and frequency.**

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42. **Glucose monitoring is one of the best ways to evaluate how well you control your blood sugar.**
43. **Put your hand down a little bit. This will help the blood come down to your fingertip. Or you can massage the finger from the base to the tip. OK, this is nice little drop of blood. Apply the blood drop to the testing strip.**
44. **You will need 6 units of regular insulin before lunch according to the sliding scale that the doctor ordered.**
45. **Use the alcohol wipe to clean the top of the bottle first. Draw 6 units of air into the syringe. Yes. OK, inject the air into the bottle. Now, draw up 6 units of insulin into the syringe. Check if it is exactly 6 units. Let me see it. Hold on, I will have another licensed staff check the dose for you. Two licensed nurses must check the dose before administering insulin.**
46. **Pinch the skin that you just cleaned. Inject the needle into the skin at a 90-degree angle. Push the end of the plunger to send the insulin into your body.**
47. **OK, now slowly withdraw the syringe. Press the injection site into an alcohol wipe for a little bit. Good. The insulin you just had is regular insulin, which has a rapid onset. So you should eat your lunch within 15 minutes to avoid hypoglycemia, as well as to make full use of the insulin. I'll get the tray for you.**
48. **If you feel dizzy, sweaty, or hungry after the injection of insulin, you need to eat something right away. You might be experiencing low-blood sugar.**

49. contact isolation precaution

50. diarrhea

51. cohort

52. The patient is suspected of C. difficile infection.

53. TB patient

54. gynecologic exam

55. heavy menstrual period

56. spontaneous delivery

57. C-section

58. menstrual cycle

59. contraception

60. pelvis

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