

<<实用护理英语>>

图书基本信息

书名：<<实用护理英语>>

13位ISBN编号：9787305052170

10位ISBN编号：7305052175

出版时间：2011-8

出版时间：南京大学出版社

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页数：132

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前言

目前全球护士严重短缺，既为护理专业学生的就业带来了大好机遇，同时也使他们面临着赴境外就业英语要求较高的挑战。

这无疑对高职高等院校的英语教学改革提出了新的要求。

根据《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求（试行）》提出在注重语言共核教学的同时，注重一般语言交际和涉外业务交际应用能力的培养，改变以往重基础轻应用的模式，创立以英语应用能力培养为核心的实用英语课程教学模式。

在此背景下，《护理实用英语》应运而生。

为把基础英语与专业英语的教学结合在一起，护理专业的学生在完成基础英语的学习后，应进行一定学时的专业英语学习，从而具备专业性的语言交际能力，了解护理英语方面的必要知识，为将来学以致用打下基础。

本教材在编写时坚持以“实用、够用”为原则，把基础英语与专业英语的教学结合在一起，以应用能力为主线，从职业岗位群的实际需要为出发点来设置课程结构和精选内容，使专业的特色更为鲜明。

以对话部分为例，它涵盖了门诊护理、急诊护理、入院护理、出院护理、生命体征、1Cu、给药、健康教育及人际沟通等护士实际工作环节。

在选材上突出科学性、可读性和趣味性，内容力求新颖、完整、实用。

《护理实用英语》包括10个单元，每单元由对话、课文、生词和短语表、课文注释、实用写作、课后练习、补充阅读、医学趣味英语构成。

为方便学生使用，书后附有护士日常用语300句、医用英语常用缩略语、医院各科室名称、医务人员称谓、其他医院常用语和常用医学词汇表。

本教材有10位教师参加编写。

从第一单元到第十单元分别为：张秋月、封竹兵（第一单元），邵荣（第二单元），王洵（第三单元），曹艳艳（第四单元），殷卫红（第五单元），刘春妹（第六、七单元），李正亚（第八单元），柳丰平（第九单元），吴纓（第十单元）。

王洵负责全书编排，张秋月、刘春妹为附录部分进行了大量的统稿工作。

本教材从编写大纲到最后定稿历时一年，虽然编者的初衷良好、工作严谨，但由于水平有限、经验不足，不当之处在所难免。

我们恳请使用本教材的教师和学生提出宝贵意见，以便我们及时修正和完善。

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内容概要

《新世纪高等职业院校专业系列教材：实用护理英语》是卫生类高职高专院校护理专业实用型人才培养教学用书。

针对护理专业队伍英语实际应用能力亟待提高，而护理英语教材相对缺乏这一现状，本书应运而生。

《新世纪高等职业院校专业系列教材：实用护理英语》共10个单元，内容涉及口腔护理、外科护理、妇产科护理、儿科护理、内科护理、老年护理、ICU护理、手术室护理、康复护理、精神护理等。每个单元有对话、课文、生词和短语表、课文注释、实用写作、课后练习、补充阅读、医学趣味英语构成。

为方便学生使用，书后附有护士日常用语300句、医用英语常用缩略语、医院各科室名称、医务人员称谓、其他医院常用语和常用医学词汇表。

《新世纪高等职业院校专业系列教材：实用护理英语》主要特点：“构思新颖，口语突出”、“立足岗位，实用为主”、“能力为本，难易适度”。

十个单元主要由对话、课文两条纵线贯穿而成；各单元对话和课文之间又横向关联，自成体系。

对话主要以护士工作流程为护患交流背景，课文选材则以护士工作的主要科室为依据，针对不同场景、不同主题进行编写。

本教材内容丰富新颖，难易适中，实用性强。

不仅非常适合作为高职高等院校护理专业学生的专业英语教材，而且可作为在职护士及医务工作者提高临床英语水平的工具书。

书籍目录

Warming-up I
Dialogue 1 Giving an Intramuscular Injection
Warming-up
Dialogue 2 Giving an Intravenous Fluid
Unit One Stomatology Department
Part A Dialogue In the Outpatient Department
Part B Text Prevention of Oral Ulcer
Part C Practical Writing An Application Letter
Part E Read More The Examination of Eye and Ear
Part F Amuse Yourself If Following Doctor's Orders
Unit Two Surgical Department
Part A Dialogue In the Emergency Room
Part B Text Fractures
Part C Practical Writing Certificate for Transferring a Patient
Part D Exercises
Part E Read More Take Care of Minor Cuts!
Part F Amuse Yourself If I Lost My Weight By Skipping
Unit Three Obstetrics and Gynecology Department
Part A Dialogue Admission to Obstetrics
Part B Text Health Care during Postpartum
Part C Practical Writing
Part E Read More
Part F Amuse Yourself
Hero in a Mental Hospital
Unit Four Pediatrics Department
Part A Dialogue Discharge of a Child
Part B Text
Part C Practical Writing Discharge Certificate
Part E Read More Skipping Breakfast May Mean Your Baby Is a Girl
Part F Amuse Yourself
Unit Five Medical Department
Part A Dialogue Nursing of Pneumonia
Part B Text The Nursing Process
Part C Practical Writing
Part E Read More What Is a Heart Attack?
Part F Amuse Yourself If Ideal Surgery Patient
Unit Six ICU
Part A Dialogue
Part B Text
Nursing Intervention of Infection Control in ICU

章节摘录

Bone marrow transplantation is an increasingly preferred method of treatment for patients with aplastic anemia. The first-choice treatment is bone marrow transplant with a sibling donor who is human lymphocyte antigens (HLA) matched. In more than 70% of cases there will be no sibling match. However, there is an increased chance that there will be a match between one parent and the child with aplastic anemia. If bone marrow transplant is to be done, HLA typing of the family should be done immediately, and blood products are used as little as possible to avoid sensitization. Besides, to avoid sensitization, blood should not be donated by the child's family. The white blood cells are capable of engulfing and destroying microorganisms. These cells can be produced in the body in great numbers when infection occurs. If the white blood cell count of a blood sample is unusually high, it is usually an indication that there is infection present in the body. Blood products should always be irradiated and filtered to remove white blood cells before being given to a child who is a candidate for bone marrow transplant. Based on the nursing process, we should apply holistic nursing management to the child with aplastic anemia as soon as he or she is admitted so that the child may have gradual increase in red blood cells, white blood cells, and eventually platelets. During the nursing process, nurses should pay much more attention to protect the child from any infection. The most effective measure is to use strict isolation precautions according to institutions policies and procedures and limit contact with potential source of infection. If the child needs to be administered, nurses should monitor child's response to infusion to see if there will be transfusion reaction. And they'd better monitor vital signs before infusion, every 15 minutes during first hour and then hourly during infusion.

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