

病歷書寫常用字彙與句型範例

General Data

Name	姓名	XXX
Age	年齡	1) 25-year-old 2) of 25 3) aged 25 4) age 25 5) 25 of age 6) ,25,
Marital status	婚姻狀況	Married, Single
Sex	性別	Male, Female
Race	族別	white, black,
Occupation & Rank	職業	a business man; a police
Nativity	籍貫	native of Taiwan, an American a Chinese
Entrance	住進	1) was admitted 2) entered this hospital 3) was hospitalized 4) through emergency room 5) via emergency room
Arrival by	到院	1) was sent to 2) was taken to... by; 3) visited 4) called (at)
Date	日期	on May 20, 1976
Reason	理由	1) with 2) because of... 3) on account of ... 4) with chief complaints of 5) complaining of 6) presented a history of
Duration	時期	1) of 20 days duration 2) for 20 days 3) over the previous 20 years 4) during the 3 previous weeks

Chief Complaint

句型範例：General Data 與 Chief Complaint 可連在一起寫

- 1) Patient XXX, a 45-year-old married male, Lieutenant, account of erythematous plaques recurred over trunk for about two months.
- 2) Patient XXX, a 22-year-old female student, native of Taiwan, was admitted because of general weakness for three days.
- 3) Patient XXX, a 68-year-old white man was admitted to this hospital, because of a 4-day history of difficulty in walking.
- 4) A 40-year-old man entered the hospital for evaluation of persistent epigastric pain that had bothered him for weeks.
- 5) A 8 year-old school boy was seen --due to –
- 6) A 30-year-old male was admitted on Dec.25, 1974 with control nervous system deterioration for—

Present/Past Illness

一、 起始句

- 1) The patient *first noted* (注意到) 11 years ago (earlier) that ingestion of fatty food caused pain and occasional vomiting.
- 2) Fifteen years before (prior to) admission *he noted* the onset of numbness.
- 3) He had *been bothered* (被困擾) by dyspnea due to – since.
- 4) He suddenly *became aware of* (覺察到) a head lighted sensation and feeling as though he were “drunk”(as if).
- 5) Four years before he began to have the progressive generalized weakness.
- 6) Over the last several years he had noted muscle weakness that had been intermittent but progressive.
- 7) Was suddenly seized with (受制於，為...所痛苦) an attack of –
- 8) had *suffered from*
- 9) had been readily *subjected to* (易患) common cold.
- 10) He *developed* backache while at work.
- 11) The present illness must be *traced back* to 25 years ago when he was 15 years old.
- 12) began to feel something wrong with his shoulder.
- 13) began to notice that—
- 14) He presented to the clinic with persistent cutaneous fistula after under-going nephrolithotomy for a staghorn calculus.
- 15) This boy *presented a history of* (提出病史) a painful mass in his right wrist—
- 16) This boy *sustained* (遭受) second and 3rd degree flame.
- 17) He had been well (well...until...when) 為一公式，應多練習。
He had enjoyed a very healthy life until—when—
He had led a very healthy life until – when—
He *was well* (in good health) *until* the morning of admission (until he awoke morning) *when* he was found lying on the floor at tempting to reach the phone.

二、 時間用字與片語

首句常用：

- 1) Two years ago,(before, earlier)
- 2) Two years prior to this admission.
- 3) Two years previously.
- 4) At age 14.
- 5) In pre-school years (before school year).
- 6) In his early teens.
- 7) For the time being 暫時，目前
- 8) During this period of time 當此時期
- 9) During the first two months of this year.
- 10) From...time to...time.(一次又一次)
- 11) As. When.
- 12) While (用於一句話之首，與 as, when 意義相等，但若用於中間，有時當作“但是”解。)
- 13) Shortly after 不久以後
- 14) Shortly before....不久之前。
- 15) One day after 一天之後
- 16) Since then 由那時開始之後，此一用語可用於一句之首或尾。
- 17) Meanwhile; Meantime 正當其實時。
- 18) From today on (now on) 由今天開始；由現在開始。
- 19) There by. 由此，因此。
- 20) Therefore, so, then,
- 21) Sometimes 有時；at times 有時。
- 22) Progressed with time(as time went on)隨著時間而變(好...壞)
- 23) Will be no sooner than Dec. 1977 時間不會超過 1977 年 12 月
- 24) Long before 在...很久之前。
- 25) Recently; lately 二者均作“最近”解釋，但不可用於未發生之事。
- 26) There after ...從此
 There by...由此
 Where upon...由此
 After that...之後，用於第二句之開始。
- 27) as soon as
 一如何即....如何，....一怎樣即....怎樣。
- 28) as long as
 (只要)....如何，(我)....就如何，
- 29) ever since
 從此之後，與 Since then 相似多用於句末。

- 30)timely “及時”的“適時的”。
- 31)pretty soon 不久。
- 32)up to the present(now)直到現在與 until 有相似之處，但用法不同。
- 33)by March 4 到三月四號。
- 34)as...(good) as ever 與以前相同。
如：She grew older but her spirit was as string as ever,
- 35)early in April 在四月初。
- 36)at the end of March 在三月末(月尾)
- 37)he ...as he...他一方面...一方面。
- 38)In the near future 不久將來。
- 39)Immediately preceding the...
就在...之前，(preceding 在此與 before 相同)
- 40)Of short duration
- 41)Every other day 每隔一天
- 42)For 多作“為了什麼”的“為”解釋。
但在一句話之首常與 because 之意相同。
例如：This is not essential, for it is quite possible to perform operation without it.
- 43)Since 多作“自從”解，但有時一個句子內，如無“時間”之描寫，也作 because 之意用。
- 44)Hence，因此，由此。
- 45)Over，用法很多，描寫“時間”時，當作“....時間之內”有涵蓋之意。
例如：over the previous 5years.
如與數目字相連使用，當作“超過”之意。
例如：He is over forty.四十多歲。
Over 也可以作“完了”解。
例如：His work is over.
Over dinner, we talked a lot about her.
在晚餐上，....
Over 可以當助動詞、介系詞、形容詞。
- 46)同時 At the same time
與此意相同者尚有：simultaneously, concurrently
- 47)Ever before 一往
如：There seems to be more psychoneurosis now than ever before.
- 48)For life time long 一生(時間)
- 49)By 6 A.m. on Feb. 7：到 2 月七號早晨七點

三、 Onset(發病之緩急)用字

- 1) gradually
- 2) by lysis 與 1,3 相同
- 3) insidiously
- 4) occasionally
- 5) intermittently
- 6) suddenly
- 7) abruptly
- 8) promptly
- 9) immediately
- 10) at once 由 6~10 均為“立即”之意

四、 得病

- 1) He had been *sick* since...
- 2) He was *ill with* common cold.
- 3) He *contracted* a had cold.
- 4) He *sustained* a traffic accident.
- 5) The accident *inflicted* (加...痛苦於) serious injury on him.
- 6) He *suffered from* (from 可以省略)...
- 7) She was *injured*(受傷) by a speeding car.
She had ever been badly stricken by typhoid fever.
- 8) He is susceptible to XX disease. 他易患 XX 疾病。
- 9) He came down with indisposition.

五、病人說

- 1) Patient *stated* that....
- 2) Patient denied to *elaborate* (細說) the whole story.
- 3) He said...
- 4) described...
- 5) He recalled.(回憶)

六、原因，引起

- 1) *Produced* cancer
- 2) *developed* (cancer) resistance
- 3) *resulted in* ...結果造成...

- 4) *resulted from*...由...結果而來
- 5) *stemed from*...由...而來
- 6) *In response to*對...反應
- 7) *to be induced by*...
- 8) *to be caused by*...
- 9) engender(引發)
- 10) Infection in the incision wound *lead to* chill and fever.(with the passage of time)

七、Pain 痛

- 1) *migrating* (轉移) joint pain (風濕 Rheumatic fever)
- 2) It *shifted from*(轉變方向) epigastric area (region) to right lower quadrant (appendicitis)
- 3) On each attack it usually referred up to the right shoulder (gall bladder)
- 4) A kind of *tingling* went down along the left arm (Pectoris angina) (麻痛)
- 5) A sort of *dragging pain* (墮痛) would come down posteriorly from ...to his heel.
- 6) the *pain was gone* (disappeared)(消失) completely when he awoke next morning.
- 7) the abrupt onset of epigastric pain caused the pt. to *seek prompt medical attention*.(看病)
- 8) A kind of soreness over her shoulder.(痠痛, 痛)
- 9) A kind of *excruciating* pain (無法忍耐的)
- 10) Seized by another spell of *colic* pain (結石痛)
- 11) could not stand the abdominal *cramping* (抽筋) any more
- 12) *thrumming* pain (血管跳痛)
- 13) *aching* pain (痠痛)
- 14) *boring*
- 15) *gnawing* (咬痛)
- 16) *intractable* pain (無法克服的痛)
- 17) *painful* abdomen
- 18) *dragging* pain, (sensation) (牽拉痛)
- 19) pain is dull and vague in nature (隱約而不尖銳明顯)
- 20) It was *paroxysmal* in nature (colic pain) (陣發性)
- 21) It was coming in *paroxysm*
- 22) She could hardly tell the exact location of the trouble
- 23) It was so seriously *unbearable* that he could not keep himself quiet in the bed, rolling back and forth.(結石)

- 24) It was almost always referring to medial aspect of his thigh
- 25) The pain was burning in nature
- 26) is *refractory* to any *pain killer* 止痛無效, (止痛劑)
- 27) be wakened by pain
- 28) may awaken him from sleep

八、一陣(發作)

- 1) several bouts of
- 2) a spell of
- 3) a fit of
- 4) an episode of

九、Fever 發燒

- 1) temperature elevated
- 2) the elevation of temperature
- 3) intermittent fever
- 4) feverishness (熱呼呼的)
- 5) chill followed by fever
- 6) spiking fever 釘子型發燒, (直上直下的)
- 7) up and down...(septic fever)
- 8) high fever with profuse sweating
- 9) low grade fever
- 10) with fever ranging from 38c to 39c
- 11) chilly sensation
- 12) shivering chill 冷的打抖
- 13) local heat and swelling
- 14) the temperature stepped up
- 15) stepped down
- 16) still remained febrile with temperature up 39
- 17) the temperature was up again
- 18) the fever still kept running high 繼續升高
- 19) rise 現在式 rose 過去式
- 20) began to drop 下降
- 21) subsided completely
- 22) disappeared (free of fever)
- 23) regression of fever 退燒

十、 Symptoms and signs 症狀

- 1) the symptoms *was getting worse* day by day. (變壞)
- 2) He stated that the eruptions of his skin were *clear-up* as long as the ointment being applied.
- 3) Only two days after being admitted her abdominal symptoms had been *tapering off*. 漸漸消失
- 4) The *tags* were *flared up* as he had ingested a lot of *spicy food*. (痔瘡)(發作起來)(香料多的食物)
- 5) the pt's conditions became *down hill* (每況愈下) gradually.
- 6) got better (worse)
- 7) there was *nothing referable to* (無關) stomach and liver.
- 8) got quite improved.
- 9) It increased both *in severity* and *frequency*.
- 10) there had been a long period of *remission* (靜止期) between the two episodes since he left the hospital last time.
- 11) the pt. first noted (11 yer. earlier) that ingestion of fatty food caused right subcostal pain.
- 12) Dr. pai *suggested* that he seek medical help as soon as possible. (suggest that 之後，動詞為原形式)
- 13) He had a limited *excerise tolerance* for 6 years.
- 14) He had several *bouts of pneumonitis*.
- 15) with dyspnea on exertion.
- 16) became increasingly (progressively)
- 17) Was growing...*as time went on*. (with the passage of time)(與時俱增)
- 18) chronic in evolution 進行= be progressive slowly.
- 19) The improvement accomplished by the treatment had been offset (抵銷) by an increase in the size of tumor.
- 20) His condition stabilized by...
- 21) His blood pressure responded fairly well to this drug.
- 22) Visited this hospital two times, however, received only *symptomatic treatment*.
- 23) For further study he was then admitted.
- 24) The mass grew bigger and bigger as time went on.
- 25) He *failed in* response to...(以 fail 表示“不”，應該練習)

十一、 Treatment 治療

- 1) medicine *was given to* him
- 2) aspirin *was administered* 給予
- 3) antibiotic *was employed* 施用
- 4) antihistamine and aminophylline *were prescribed* to him 開始
- 5) the *responses* to this kind of treatment are excellent 反應良好
- 6) the *responses* to most drugs for him are incomplete and of *short duration*.
藥物作用不完全並且藥效短
- 7) physical treatment *instituted* 物理治療開始
- 8) he had been *placed on* this kind of *treatment* for a considerable period of time (此句 placed on 為藥物治療時之常用句)
- 9) a new trial...(approach)
- 10) this type of neuralgia would be *brought under control* (被控制) pretty soon.
It was not *effective* at all.
- 11) With the exception of colchicines no medicine could *bring so much relief to him*. (除...之外，無藥可使他減輕)
- 12) No benefit at all he could obtain from this type of management. 毫無好處
- 13) One thing for sure the seizure would disappear by itself after sleeping for a while. (有一件是可以確定的) 睡過之後可以消失
- 14) This measure could not benefit the patient. (對病患無益)
- 15) The abdominal distension had been improved a little bit after taking the whitish pill. (...症狀已有改善...)
- 16) No satisfactory response so far he had obtained.
- 17) He did not pay much attention to the illness, only taking medicine.
- 18) It could *be overcome* (克服) by (with)
- 19) discontinued; stopped; withdrawn 停(藥)
- 20) *maintained on* this dose (一直吃著這種劑量)
- 21) *decreased to* ...5 mg daily 每天減量至 5 毫克
- 22) He was discharged with XX drugs. (出院時帶 XX 藥回家吃)

治療適當的：

proper

judicious (給藥)適當

appropriate

accordingly 適切的

保守治療的：

conservative 保守的

palliative 症狀治療的

sparing 有節制的(給藥)

治療積極的：

intensive

aggressive

drastic

vigorous

extensive

十二、外科常用動詞子句與單字

外科手術常用之動詞

- 1) the operation had been *undertaken* 做過...手術
- 2) he *received* this operation 接受過...手術
- 3) he *underwent* appendectomy 經歷...手術
- 4) had been *operated* on twice 被開過...手術(operation 之後常與 on 連用)
- 5) cholecystogram was *taken* 做過
- 6) I.V.P. was *performed* 完成...手術
- 7) Gastrectomy was *performed*
- 8) Surgical intervention (外科處理) is often indicated, to relieve trachial obstruction.
- 9) Pr. Was subjected to XXX operation (蒙受過...手術)

手術後平靜無事，多事：

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------------|
| 1) smooth | 2) uneventful |
| 3) unremarkable | 4) the patient did fine |
| 5) stormy (變化很大) | |

外科一般情況常用字句：

- 1) could not stand up and walk immediately since *after a fall*. 跌倒，摔下
- 2) fell down from a height of about 3 meters.
- 3) *had a fall* while he stepped on a banana pill on the ground (in the *corridor...at the intersection of the street*)
在走廊，十字路口
(on the *high way...on the sidewalk*) 在公路上，在行人道
- 4) he *got a hit* from a speeding motorcycle 被撞
- 5) he was injured by a running taxi
- 6) *knocked down* to the ground 撞倒
- 7) *head-on* collision 對面而來的撞碰
- 8) *turned over* (車等) 翻過來
- 9) the car had been *bumped into wreckage* (車撞亂)
- 10) *entrapped* (困於) in the house (building) as the *fire broke out* (火燒起來)
- 11) badly *damaged*

- 12) a fall *happened to* him as he *stepped on* a slippery subject on the ground.
- 13) The whole right lower extremity was *caught there*, he could not *get himself loose* (被夾著),(無法脫身) from the fire place.
- 14) *choked by* heavy smoke could not breathe. 為濃煙所嗆無法呼吸
- 15) got away from a 由...脫離
- 16) a metal article (subject) falling down right on his head *from above* 由上面掉下物件傷及頭部。
- 17) His car *rammed into* the on-coming bus. 他的車碰上著正面而來的公共汽車。

傷口之描寫 wounds:

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1) wounded | 2) crushed wd. 壓榨傷 |
| 3) evulsed (evulsion) 撕 | 4) tear 撕裂 |
| 5) to be torn (撕) | 6) vulnerable 易受害的 |
| 7) abrasion 擦傷 | 8) stabbing wd. 刀戳傷 |
| 9) gun-shot wd. 彈傷 | 10) bruise (打傷, 瘀傷, 皮下出血) |
| 11) penetrating wd. 穿透傷 | 12) cutting wd. 割傷 |

看病, 告知有病:

- 1) visited several private Drs. 看過幾位醫師
- 2) *had been to* XX hospital 去過 XX 醫院
- 3) *was sent (taken)* to certain near-by clinic 被送去...醫院
- 4) tried to seek *medical care* (treatment) from a Chinese herb Dr.
- 5) a tiny lump in her right axilla *aroused her suspicion* and made her come to GYn. Department to see Dr. Lee.
- 6) He knew it might have been a serious infection if he had not obtained a medical treatment *in time*. (即時治療)
- 7) His habit of bowel movement changed and became irregular in both frequency and consistency then he *consulted* a physician. 問過(看過)一位醫師
- 8) Experiencing a series of faintings (black-out) he was told that he must *have his blood pressure taken*. (一定把血壓量過)
- 9) He *was told of* peptic ulcer. (醫師)告訴他有消化性潰瘍
- 10) He *was told having* duodenal ulcer.
- 11) She *was seen* at a local clinic. 她在...附近診所看過病

十三、常用介系詞

- 1) on (at) examination 在檢查時
- 2) at operation 在手術時
- 3) on physical check-up
- 4) at hospital (在醫院外時說)
- 5) in hospital (在醫院內者說)
- 6) on this treatment
- 7) on exertion 運動時...就...
- 8) under local anesthesia 在局部麻醉之下...(用局部麻醉)
- 9) on admission or At admission 在全身麻醉之下...(用全身麻醉)
- 10) under general anesthesia
- 11) with exceptions of 除....之外
- 12) on percussion 在叩診時；on auscultation 在聽診時
- 13) on spot (site) of the accident 在現場(車禍時)
- 14) under that circumstance
- 15) at regular interval
- 16) under...condition 在...條件，情況之下

十四、其他病歷寫作相關之片語與單字

一般病況之描寫：

- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| 1) steady | 2) unsteady |
| 3) constant | 4) intermittent |
| 5) self limited 自癒 | Invalid maimed (傷殘者) |
| 6) went off by itself (spontaneously) 自然消失 | |
| 7) disappeared | 8) long standing (chronic) |
| 9) confined himself to bed | 10) precarious 生死未卜 |
| 11) ominous 惡兆 | 12) down hill (每況愈下) |
| 13) extremely serious | 14) bed-ridden 臥床不起 |
| 15) awake 醒(V.) | 16) woke-up 醒過來 |
| 17) stable 穩定的 | 18) unstable 不穩定 |

發現(症狀等)

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1) found | 2) shown |
| 3) revealed | 4) detected |
| 5) appeared to be | 6) elicited |
| 7) disclosed | 8) proved to be |

- 9) suggested that...he be 10)indicated that...
 11)observed (No any other abnormality can be observed)

變的明顯(症狀等)

- | | |
|---|---------------|
| 1) manifest a.N. | 2) clearly |
| 3) remarkable | 4) definitely |
| 5) undoubtedly | 6) markedly |
| 7) marked diminutions of position sense | |
| 8) obvious | 9) prominent |
| 10)pronounced | 11)apparent |
| 12)noticeable | 13)evidently |
| 14)distinctive | 15)striking |

相連發生(疾病之變化) :

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1) associated with | 2) came together with |
| 3) accompanied by (with) | 4) in accompany with |
| 5) they were Thiami Twins | 6) a accompany with |
| 7) followed by | 8) ensued by 由...跟隨 |
| 9) preceded by 由...在先 | 10)came first and then |
| 11)A is used in conjunction with B. | A 與 B 同時使用 |
| 12)along with 一起(發生) | 13)correlate with |
| 14)be related to 有關聯... | 15)be attended with |
| 16)be an attendant (n.a.) 伴隨的 | |

也，再：

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------|
| 1) also | 2) too |
| 3) no more;(not/any more)不再 | 4) as well 多用於語末 |
| 5) no longer(不再) | 6) re... |
| 7) again | 8) repeatedly |
| 9) all over again 重來一次 | 10)once more 再一次 |

相似，同：

- 1) seemed to be
- 2) appeared to be
- 3) similar to
- 4) simulate the obstructive form of
- 5) alike
- 6) looked alike

- 7) likely, It didn't seem likely(不可能)
- 8) likewise 同樣的(助動詞)
- 9) identical 相同的

Careful 小心的

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1) careful 小心 | 2) in scrutiny 仔細 |
| 3) careless 粗心 | 4) inadvertent 不注意，不甚的 |
| 5) cautions 小心 | 6) with precaution 謹慎 |
| 7) with cautions 小心 | 8) attention 注意 |
| 9) circumspect 小心，謹慎 | 10) negligent 粗心 |

正確，正確的：

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1) precise | 2) precision |
| 3) correct | 4) accuracy |
| 5) preciseness | 6) accurate |

危險(病情)

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| 1) dangerous | 2) precarious 不安的，危險的 |
| 3) perilous | 4) serious 嚴重的 |
| 5) critical 嚴重的 | 6) crucial point 關鍵之處 |

In critical condition (生死交關的)

On critical (list) 已被列入嚴重病人名單

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|
| 7) moribund 垂死的 | 8) severe 厲害的 |
| 9) on the verge of death 死亡邊緣 | |
| 10) impending 迫在眉睫的 | |
| 11) is at risk of ...有...危險的 | |

非常(形容：危險，大，好)：

- | | |
|---|----------------|
| 1) extraordinary 非常 | 2) really |
| 3) extremely | 4) exceedingly |
| 5) terribly | 6) greatly |
| 7) gravely 重大的 | 8) very |
| 9) by far 非常的(大，多等) | 10) most |
| 11) pretty 尚，頗 | |
| 12) paramount (is of paramount clinic importance) | |
| 13) overwhelmingly 壓倒性的 (多，大) | |

有害(藥物等)：

- 1) proved harmful (harmless)
- 2) noxious for
- 3) deleterious for
- 4) detrimental to your health
- 5) it was toxic
- 6) poisonous; be drugged 被...下藥(毒)

大，小：

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1) huge | 2) big |
| 3) great | 4) large |
| 5) grand | 6) enormous 巨大的 |
| 7) major | 8) tiny |
| 9) small | 10) little |
| 11) miniature 小型的 | 12) minor |

加強，擴大；減輕；妨礙：

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| 1) enhanced by | 2) augmented |
| 3) aggravated | 4) intensified |
| 5) solidified 加強、堅固 | 6) strengthened |
- 妨礙，防止 prevent, hamper, preclude
- 減緩，減輕 alleviate, lessen, minimize, temper

量測：

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1) take blood pressure | 2) take pulse |
| 3) take temperature | 4) (take medicine 吃藥) |
| 5) measure | 6) monitor |
| 7) take X-ray examination | |
| 8) calibrate 校驗(各種儀器之準確性) | |

眾多的：

- | | |
|--|----------------------|
| 1) a great deal of | 2) quite a number of |
| 3) a lot of | 4) plenty of |
| 5) to be abundant | 6) a great many of |
| 7) numerous | 8) countless |
| 9) overwhelmingly 壓倒的多數 | |
| 10) a constellation of 眾多的
(symptoms) | |
| 11) a spectrum of | |

有用處，有效無效：

- 1) be useful for
- 2) may be of use for
- 3) be of benefit to him
- 4) there is no use at all
- 5) be good for...對...有好處
- 6) be effective 有效的
- 7) there are plenty of side-effects 副作用
(side-action) on him
- 8) he had very good response to this medicine through I.V. injection.
- 9) He responded well to blood transfusion
- 10) Yielded a satisfied result. 獲得滿意結果
- 11) A desired effect had been achieved by...預期效果可以達到
- 12) It did not benefit the patient at all. 對病人無益
- 13) This management is most helpful to the patient.
- 14) They (藥) have been proved useful.
- 15) It was of therapeutic value. 有療效的
- 16) It has given great relief to the patient. 給病人很大的減緩(症狀)
- 17) Some disease is refractory to XX drug. 某種病對 XX 藥毫無療效(難以治癒)

對...有幫助：

- 1) to be helpful for...
- 2) ancillary to...
- 3) adjunct to ...
- 4) conducive to ...
- 5) good for...
- 6) contributory to ...

其結果要靠(要看)：

- 1) depend on
- 2) rest on
- 3) lie in
- 4) on the basis of 基於...原因，理由
- 5) rely on

報告(如何)：

- 1) The chest X-rays reported as...

- 2) The biopsy was read as ...
- 3) The biopsy was interpreted as

化驗結果(如何)

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1) laboratory results are... | 2) laboratory data are... |
| 3) laboratory findings are... | 4) laboratory values are... |

如附圖說明：

- 1) as shown in the following picture
as shown in the following sketch (略圖)
as shown in the following scheme (圖表)
- 2) It is illustrated as the following
- 3) It is depicted as the following

除去...其他(診斷時)

- 1) rule out 去掉其他
- 2) eliminate (eliminate the possibility of)
- 3) Single out 去掉其他，取出我們要的
- 4) get rid of ...去掉
- 5) exclude 排除, with the exclusion of

不在意(病人對疾病的態度)

- 1) He did not pay much attention to it. 不注意
- 2) He did not care about this. 不在乎
- 3) It had not caused him any concern. 引不起他關心
- 4) He disregards his symptoms. 不關心
- 5) He did not notice that..未注意到
- 6) It (病) escaped his notice.

相反的(與事實比較)

- 1) Conversely 相反的
- 2) In contrast
- 3) Instead,...
- 4) It is contrary to 相反的
- 5) In proportion to 按著...的比例
- 6) Contrarily
- 7) In inverse proportion 成反比，成正比

- 8) On the contrary 相反的
- 9) In direct proportion 成正比
- 10) His action is against his own will. 與其本人意願相違
- 11) It's activity and function are still controversial. 仍有爭議
- 12) The cause of the present illness is yet open to question. 尚未成定論
- 13) In comparison (with) 與...相比較

是(什麼)...而非

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1) ...instead of ... | 2) ...rather than.. |
| 3) prefer...than... | 4) in lieu of |

但是；然而

- | | |
|------------|-----------------|
| 1) However | 2) but |
| 3) whereas | 4) Nevertheless |
| 5) As yet | |

此外，並且：

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1) Moreover | 2) Besides |
| 3) in addition...除外...尚有 | 4) with the exception of ...例外 |
| 5) as well as...以及 | 6) Furthermore 再者 |

差不多，有可能的：

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| 1) nearly | 2) almost |
| 3) close to | 4) or so |
| 5) probably (有可能的) | 6) possibly(有可能的) |
| 7) tentatively(暫且的) | |
| 8) be most likely (很可能的) | |

無論如何：

- | | |
|---|------------------------|
| 1) at any rate 無論如何 | 2) regardless...不管 |
| 3) anyhow 不管怎麼說 | 4) In spite of...不管... |
| 5) somehow 雖然...它竟... | 6) Despite of |
| 7) although(雖然)..., he...(中國人“雖然”之後常有“但是”相隨，英文並非如此) | |

偶然，巧合：

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| 1) occasionally | 2) at times |
| 3) incidentally | 4) coincidentally(碰巧) |
| 5) on occasion | 6) now and then |

7) happened to be (碰巧是)

有與無：

- 1) was found negative for...(bacteria) on culture.
- 2) was positive for...(symptoms & signs)

最後，後來：

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1) at last | 2) eventually |
| 3) subsequently | 4) as a result |
| 5) later on | 6) state |

描述，清楚：

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1) describe | 2) elaborate |
| 3) delineate | 4) clarify |
| 5) elucidate | |

可想像的，推理：

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1) presumably | 2) conceivably |
| 3) tentative diagnosis | 4) presumptive diagnosis |

預言；推測

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1) predict | 2) foresee |
| 3) anticipate(預測) | 4) as expected 如所盼望的 |

災難：

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------|----------------|
| 1) disaster | 2) hazard | 3) catastrophe |
|-------------|-----------|----------------|

體檢：

- 1) to take a physical examination
- 2) to have a physical check-up

檢查：

- 1) follow-up 追蹤檢查
- 2) work-up 住院之各項檢查 (以上兩項也包括治療)

死(因何而死，如何去世)：

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------|
| 1) be dead; be deceased | |
| 2) died of 死於 | 3) expired 斷氣 |

- 4) succumbed to
- 5) passed away 去世
- 6) is dying 正在垂死狀況
- 7) was put to death by 被...至於死地
- 8) was shot to death by 被...槍殺
- 9) was strangled to death by 勒死
- 10) He died of choking. 窒息而死
- 11) He was drowned 淹死
- 12) was burned to death 燒死
- 13) His death caused by
- 14) to commit suicide 自殺

十五、助動詞在英文結構中常被放置之位置

- 1) He is closely watching the development of...
- 2) The outcome will be seriously affected
- 3) The abdomen expanded greatly
- 4) This hospital is at present engaged in five different research projects.
- 5) It can eventually help preserve...(help 之後動詞不加 to)
- 6) Surgery will still remain the last resort to help the cancer patient
- 7) It has already saved her life
- 8) Hypotension may also lead to effusion
- 9) We should be more often justified in treating the patients
- 10) A and B, have each been created with therapeutic value.

十六、醫學常用拉丁字

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 1) et al..... | 與其他人 |
| 2) per se..... | 其本身，與 by itself 同 |
| 3) i.e. | 與 that is 同 |
| 4) en masse..... | 整個的 |
| 5) en bloc. | 整塊的(全部的) |
| 6) sub judice..... | 未成定論 |
| 7) per capita..... | 每口人 |
| 8) per OS..... | 經口腔 |
| 9) per rectum. | 經直腸 |
| 10) in situ..... | 在原處(未擴散) |
| 11) in vivo..... | 在活體內試驗 |
| 12) in vitro | 在試管內試驗 |
| 13) sine qua non..... | 不可缺少的 |
| 14) de novo..... | 重新再作一次 |

15)in extremis..... 在死亡邊緣

Physical examination 物理診斷有關常用字句

一、 Appearance 外觀

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1) pale a. pallor n. | 2) healthy |
| 3) apathy (無表情) n. | 4) apathetic a. |
| 5) excited | 6) anxious |
| 7) in anxiety | 8) in comatose condition |
| 9) robust (結實的；強壯的) | 10) motionless |
| 11) in agony (痛苦) | 12) agonizing |
| 13) flushed face (紅脹的臉) | 14) thin |
| 15) under nourished | 16) well nourished |
| 17) irritable | 18) sleepy (drowsy) |
| 19) moribund (垂死的) | |

二、 Mental status and attitude 病人神智與態度：常用之字彙

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1) aggressive (積極的) | 2) belligerent (好戰的) |
| 3) changeable (捉摸不定的) | 4) combative (打鬧不停的) |
| 5) cooperative (合作) | 6) disinterested (無興趣的) |
| 7) fearful (怕事的) | 8) frightened (驚怕的) |
| 9) flirtatious (輕浮的) | 10) frank (坦白) |
| 11) friendly (友善) | 12) hostile (敵對的) |
| 13) interested (有興趣的) | 14) overfriendly (過分友善的) |
| 15) playful (好玩的) | 16) preoccupied (有成見的) |
| 17) restless (不安) | 18) reticent (沉默寡言的) |
| 19) stuporous (昏昏迷迷的) | 20) suspicious (抱懷疑的) |
| 21) uncooperative (不合作的) | 22) semiconscious (半昏迷的) |
| 23) moody (易恐的) | 24) unresponsive (無反應) |
| 25) in panic (恐懼的) | 26) lethargy (因病所至之精神不振) |

三、 皮膚黏膜之容顏(Complexion)常用之形容詞

A. 顏色 Color：

- | | |
|--------------|---------------------|
| 1) ashen | 2) discolored |
| 3) pink | 4) greenish |
| 5) rosy | 6) fair |
| 7) jaundiced | 8) purple |
| 9) reddish | 10) sallow (土色，淡黃色) |
| 11) brownish | 12) pale |
| 13) cyanotic | 14) gray |

15)yellowish

B. 狀況：

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| 1) atrophic | 2) loose |
| 3) smooth | 4) calloused (有胼胝的；厚硬的) |
| 5) firm | 6) moist |
| 7) soft | 8) chafed (擦傷，擦破) |
| 9) fissured (有裂痕的) | 10)mottled (點點斑斑的) |
| 11)sweaty | 12)flabby(薄弱無力的) |
| 13)swollen | 14)clear |
| 15)furrowed(有溝的) | 16)painful |
| 17)tender | 18)coarse |
| 19)glossy | 20)paperlike |
| 21)tense | 22)greasy |
| 23)peeling | 24)thickened |
| 25)crusted | 26)hairy |
| 27)thin | 28)pitted |
| 29)dry | 30)hot |
| 31)puffy | 32)tight |
| 33)edematous | 34)inflamed |
| 35)scaly | 36)waxy |
| 37)elevated | 38)leathery |
| 39)shiny | 40)wrinkled |

四、 火傷用語

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|
| 1) blister (水泡) | 2) bulla (大於 1 公分以上元水泡) |
| 3) eschar (腐亂之死皮) | 4) escharotic (a.) |
| 5) crust 痂 (scab) | 6) slough 腐亂之組織 |

(1) A 2°burn is seen on the chest wall.

(2) The area is blistered peeling; covered with a serous drainage; covered with eschar and slough tissue.

五、 Rash 發疹

- 1) The skin of abdomen is covered with a raised reddish rash.
- 2) Multiple patches of papules pustules vesicles of varying size from 1.5 cm to 5 cm are seen on the both buttocks.
- 3) Some of the eruptions (發出物) are draining.
- 4) On pressure, the redness does not disappear.

- 5) The rash started on the face and soon it spread out to the neck.

六、 Scar 癍痕

- 1) A raised (高起來的) scar with regular edges measuring approximately 3cm x 1cm is seen on the right forearm.
- 2) Suture-mark (縫線遺留之) scars are seen on both sides of the incision scar (手術癍)
- 3) Multiple old acne scars are seen on the face and back.

七、 排出物(discharge : 如 : 膿 , 血清 , 等之形容詞)

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 1) black | 2) whitish |
| 3) purulent | 4) thick |
| 5) brownish | 6) yellow |
| 7) serosanguinous | 8) thin |
| 9) gryish | 10)bloody |
| 11)serous | 12)watery |
| 13)greenish | 14)chalky |
| 15)clear | 16)foul—smelling |
| 17)fecal | 18)gelatinous |
| 19)odorless | |

八、 head hair 頭髮

- 1) The hair consistency (密度) is thick (密) (thin 稀).
- 2) There is generalized alopecia (脫髮) of the scalp.
- 3) This is a localized alopecia in the partial area of the scalp.
- 4) The entire eyebrow on the right side is missing (脫落 , 不見)
- 5) There is an uneven (不平均的) loss of hair from the left.

九、 Face 面 , 臉

- 1) The face is asymmetrical. The left side obviously larger than the right side.
- 2) The mandible is prognathic (下頷向前突出), macrognathic(下頷寬大的), micrognathic(下頷過小).
- 3) The nose is depressed (下凹).
- 4) The eyes are receding (向後退縮).
- 5) The cheeks are prominent (隆突).
- 6) The right infraorbital (眼眶下) is tender (壓痛) to palpation.
- 7) The face is swollen.

masklike (似戴面具狀的無表情，肌肉不動)

flushed (紅紅的，充血的)

puffy (浮腫)

expressionless (無表情)

ruddy (紅潤而健康的)

pale (蒼白)

- 8) Twitching (抽動) of the left corner of the mouth is noted.
- 9) Tapping (輕敲) the face in front of the right ear produces spasm of the facial muscles.

十、 Eye lids 眼瞼；眼皮

- 1) Bilateral blinking (霎眼) of both eyelids is noted.
- 2) The lid margins are everted. (外翻的)
inverted (內翻的)
retracted (縮短的)
edematous
- 3) The palpebral fissure (眼裂—上下眼瞼之距離) is decreased. (increased)
- 4) Eyelashes are absent from the lateral portion of the upper eyelids.
- 5) There is mild ptosis (下垂) of the right upper eyelid.
- 6) The left lower eyelid drops away from that eye.
- 7) A small orange – yellow nodule (plaque) is present on the medial aspect of the right upper eyelid.
- 8) There is an accumulation of scaly crusts along the palpebral margins of both eyelids.
- 9) The skin below the eyelids is loose. (鬆的) (wrinkled, 有皺摺的)
- 10) Uncontrollable (無法控制的) reflex blinking is elicited when the brow is tapped. (輕敲)

十一、 Eyeball 眼球

- 1) the eyeballs are bulging (突出), retracted. (後縮), (have) a staring fixed (..... 毒性甲狀腺機能亢進) appearance, uniformly enlarged.
- 2) The eyeballs move independent of once another.
- 3) There is no movement in the right eye.
- 4) Both eyes move freely in all directions but are not synchronous. (不同時動作，不同步伐)
- 5) They are soft to palpation.
- 6) The patient is unable to sustain convergent squint.

十二、耳、聽道

- 1) Carmen (耳垢) is seen partially blocking the right external canal.
- 2) Both canals are studded with (鑲綴著) black spots.
- 3) There is a constant profuse discharge seen in the right canal.

鼓膜(Tympanic Membranes)

black	dull	Pulsating
perforated	inflamed	Bulging (鼓脹)
ruptured	red	granulated
retracted (縮進)		Scarred (結痂)

十三、Nose 鼻

- 1) The nose deviates to the right side of the face.
- 2) The alae nasi (鼻翼) move with respiration.
- 3) The nostrils are large (small; irregular).
- 4) There is tenderness on palpation over the left maxillary and the frontal sinuses.
- 5) The entire nose is tender to palpation.
- 6) A bleeding point is seen on the mucous membrane of the septum.
- 7) An ulcer is found on the mucous membrane of the inferior turbinate.
- 8) A foreign body is found in left nasal passageway.
- 9) There is profuse (scanty: moderate) purulent discharge seen in left nasal passageway.
- 10) A large polyp is seen in right nasal cavity.
- 11) A small perforation is seen in the nasal septum.
- 12) The sense of smell to tobacco is absent (diminished) in the right nostril.

十四、Mouth 口腔

- 1) The upper lip is large and out of proportion to the lower one.(不成比例)
- 2) The right corner of the mouth droops.(下垂)
- 3) (Number tooth; teeth) is (are) broken off (斷)
missing (已掉)
partially erupted (部分生出)
malpositioned (位不正)
abraded (磨損)
covered with food debris (食物渣)
loose (鬆動)
- 4) Black deposits of calculus (石) are seen around the necks of ...teeth.

5) Wide spaces are noted between...tooth and ...tooth.

舌：

- 1) The surface appearance of tongue is--

coated	fissured	furry
geographic	hairy	smooth
pink	edematous	dry
swollen		
- 2) When the tongue is protruded (伸出) it deviates to the right side.
- 3) The tongue protrudes and deviates to the left side.
- 4) The tongue cannot be protruded. A short, tight lingual frenulum (舌繫帶) is seen.
- 5) A severe tremor is noted.
- 6) An ulcer measuring ____cm × ____cm is seen on the floor of the mouth.

味覺：

- 1) There is loss of sensation to the anterior third tongue.
- 2) There is loss of taste to sweet (sour; bitter) in the anterior two thirds of the tongue.

牙齒：

- 1) The teeth are in good alignment. (排列整齊)
- 2) They are compensated with full dentures.

十五、Voice 聲音

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 1) Barely audible | 2) inaudible |
| 3) laryngeal | 4) low pitched |
| 5) feeble weak | 6) muffled |
| 7) nasal | 8) whispered |
| 9) high pitched | 10) hoarse |

十六、Neck 頸部

- 1) The neck is rigid.
- 2) It is difficult for the patient to hold her head up.
- 3) A sinus opening is seen along the anterior margin of the sterno-cleidomastoid muscle.
- 4) The muscles of the anterior neck are tender to palpation.
- 5) A swelling measuring 5cm × 3cm is seen on the right side of the neck.
- 6) A fixed mass of 2cm × 3cm is palpated along the anterior border of the

sternocleidomastoid muscle.

- 7) A cystic swelling is palpated above the clavicle at the base of the neck.
- 8) A firm mass is felt in the midline of the neck over the hyoid bone.
- 9) The mass does not move when the patient swallows.
- 10) A bruit is heard over the right carotid artery.
- 11) A pulsation is seen above right clavicle.

十七、頸部淋巴結節

- 1) There is generally lymphadenopathy in the neck.
- 2) Groups of discrete, enlarged lymph glands are palpated on both sides of the neck.
- 3) Numerous symmetrically enlarged cervical lymph glands are seen.
- 4) A row of small nodes is seen along the outer border of the right trapezius muscle at the back of the neck.
- 5) The postauricular nodes are adhered to the skin. (movable, fixed, tender)

Thyroid 甲狀腺 :

- 1) On palpation, a multinodular (diffuse) enlargement is noted.
- 2) A strong arterial pulse is seen.
- 3) The thyroid is difficult to identify due to obesity.
- 4) A systolic thrill is heard over the thyroid gland on auscultation.

十八、Breast 乳房

- 1) The right breast is hyperplastic.

reddened	swollen
hypoplastic	Pendulous (懸垂)
Engorged	flat
- 2) The skin of the **upper outer* quadrant of the left breast--
 1. is dimpled (有凹陷)(似酒窩之凹陷)
 2. edematous
 3. has an orange-peel appearance

*upper outer	lower outer
upper inner	Lower inner
- 3) The nipples are asymmetrical.

absent..
inverted.
retracted.
enlarged.

- 4) Montgomery's glands are enlarged.
 - 5) The areolae (乳暈) and nipples are darkly pigmented.
 - 6) A single well-defined mass is palpated in the upper outer quadrant of right breast.
 - 7) A small amount of **yellowish* secretion can be expressed from the nipples.
(擠出來)
- | | | |
|-----------|-------|--------|
| *purulent | milky | cloudy |
| serous | clear | scant |

十九、Chest 胸廓，胸

- 1) The chest is small. (flat, asymmetrical)
- 2) The right side of the chest is depressed. (fixed, retracted)
- 3) The left side of the chest appears retracted.
- 4) The collateral veins over the upper thorax are dilated. (engorged)
- 5) The intercostal spaces are markedly narrowed. (widened)
- 6) The costal angle is widened to go.
- 7) The left shoulder droops. (下垂)
- 8) A pulsation can be seen.
- 9) Respiratory movements are diminished. (increased, restricted, absent)

Respiration 呼吸：

- 1) The expiratory phrase is much longer than the inspiratory (asthma)
- 2) There is moderate to severe distress.
- 3) Paroxysms (陣發) of dyspnea and orthopnea (心臟性氣喘)
- 4) The breathing is deep and prolonged.
- 5) The chin is thrown upward quickly on inspiration and slowly downward on expiration.
- 6) The respirations are deep and jerky.
- 7) There is marked irregularity in rhythm and depth.
- 8) The patient appears to be in severe respiratory distress.

呼吸常用形容詞：

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1) rales | 2) bubbling (水泡音) |
| 3) shallow | 4) labored (吃力的) |
| 5) low-pitched | 6) short |
| 7) sighing (嘆氣狀的) | 8) prolonged |
| 9) grunting (發咕嚕聲) | 10) irregular |
| 11) weak | 12) wheezing |

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| 13)metallic (金屬音的) | 14)jerky (痙攣性的) |
| 15)deep | 16)difficult |
| 17)high-pitched | 18)feeble |
| 19)gasping (喘息狀) | 20)slow |
| 21)snoring (鼾聲的) | 22)rapid |
| 23)rattling (卡答聲的) | 24)musical |
| 25)crepitant (捻髮音的) | |

On percussion 胸腔打診常用名詞

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1) resonance (回聲) | 2) tympany (鼓音) |
| 3) dullness (無音) | |

呼吸音常用形容詞

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1) absent | 2) increased |
| 3) harsh | 4) barely audible |
| 5) quite distinct | 6) loud |
| 7) gasping | 8) decreased |

二十、咳嗽聲之形容詞

- 1) *-- cough
- 2) barking—狗叫聲
- 3) brassy—銅號聲的
- 4) clanging—同 metallic
- 5) convulsive—同 jerky, 痙攣的
- 6) deep—同 low pitch 低調的
- 7) dry—乾咳
- 8) explosive—猛咳的
- 9) gagging—同 choking (反胃狀的)
- 10) hacking—反覆短小的乾咳的
- 11) harsh—尖銳的，刺激性的
- 12) loud
- 13) metallic—金屬聲的
- 14) moist
- 15) nonproductive—dry
- 16) occasional—infrequent
- 17) paroxysmal—陣發的
- 18) persistent—continuous
- 19) productive—有痰的

- 20) shallow –weak
 21) short—abrupt 急促的
 22) shrill—high-pitched 高調的
 23) weak-feeble
 24) whooping—(百日咳特有之咳聲的；咳音後拉長聲的)

痰(sputum)之形容詞

- | | | |
|------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1) pinkish | 2) turbid | 3) serous |
| 4) blood-tinged | 5) reddish | 6) opaque |
| 7) serofibrinous | 8) bloody | 9) rust-colored |
| 10) transparent | 11) frothy (foamy) | 12) grayish-white |
| 13) rusty brown | 14) mucoid | 15) sticky (viscid) |
| 16) dirty gray | 17) yellowish | 18) mucopurulent |
| 19) tenacious | 20) greenish | 21) purulent |

二十一、腹部外觀 on inspection—常用形容詞

The abdomen is

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1) asymmetrical (不對稱) | 2) distended (脹) |
| 3) retracted (縮回) | 4) boat-shaped (舟狀的) |
| 5) swollen (腫脹) | 6) concave (凹的) |
| 7) pendulous (搖搖擺擺) | 8) enlarged (擴大的) |
| 9) scaphoid (舟樣的) | 10) flattened (扁平的) |
| 11) depressed (下陷) | 12) bulging (突出的) |

Enlarged out of proportion to the rest of the body.

- 1) A median dark streak (黑線) is noted in the lineae albicantes. (白線—腹部中線)
- 2) The inferior and superior epigastric veins are visibly dilated.
- 3) The abdominal superficial veins are dilated. (enlarge, tortuous, clearly visible)
- 4) Aortic pulsations are seen.
- 5) The outline of distended abdominal loops (intestine) can be seen.
- 6) Peristalsis is visible in the epigastric region.
- 7) A free moveable mass is seen to occupy most of the lower abdominal cavity.

On palpation 腹部觸診

- 1) A throbbing (跳動的) abdominal aorta is palpated in the umbilical region.
- 2) Pressure on the abdomen produces hiccups.

- 3) Increased cutaneous sensibility is noted over the right lower quadrant.
- 4) On deep palpation, there is constant (board-like) generalized abdominal rigidity especially over epigastric region.
- 5) A localized moderate pain is elicited in the hypogastric (pubic) region.(over the gall bladder; under the costal arch)
- 6) Rebound tenderness (放手壓痛) is elicited over Mc Burney's point/
- 7) Pain begins in the epigastrium and radiates to the right flank.
- 8) Pressure over the ascending colon causes referred pain in the epigastrium.

Fractures—sprains 骨折與扭傷

- 1) marked swelling associated discoloration is noted over right shoulder.
- 2) The two knees are not symmetrical.
- 3) The left forearm appears deformed.
- 4) The bony landmarks are not in their normal relationship.
- 5) The local swelling obscures (使含糊不清) the position of the bones.
- 6) There is no displacement discernable (可辨認的)
- 7) The detached (脫離的) fragment is in poor alignment.
- 8) Localized pain is easily elicited on percussion.
- 9) The patient is unable to walk (stand up ; move)
- 10) Loose fragments are felt.
- 11) Crepitus is heard.
- 12) False motion is noted.

二十二、骨折處常用形容詞

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|
| 1) angulated 成角形 | anteriorly 前 |
| bent 拆彎 | posteriorly 後 |
| bowed 弓形 | medially 內側 |
| titled 傾斜 | * upward 向上 |
| displaced 脫位 | * downward 向下 |
| prominent 明顯 | * outward 向外 |
| 2) rotated (internally; externally) | |
| telescoped (套疊起來) on the shaft | comminuted 碎 |
| deformed 變形 | compressed 壓裂 |
| shortened 縮短 | depressed 壓下 |
| flattened 壓扁 | impacted 套疊 |

以上資料從“白宏毅 編著，英文病歷的寫法，南山堂出版社發行，1985”一書中

節錄。