

醫用英文

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病歷記載使用的時態 – 過去式 (past tense)

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發病前的狀態、發病時的情況、過去就醫情形、誘因等，皆為這次就醫之前的事情，應使用過去式

- The patient had a high fever 3 days ago. (三天前曾有高燒)
- The patient was transferred to our hospital yesterday.
- About 2 wks ago, his wife noticed him having yellow discoloration of the skin.
- Last night, he noticed that his stool was very dark.
- The patient visited a local hospital where a diagnosis of sciatica was made.
- She had an ischemic stroke in April 2010.

病歷記載使用的時態 – 過去完成式 (past perfect tense)

表示過去的某一件事之前的情況、經過，或敘述發病之前的狀態、過程，並強調前後時間關係；常與過去式時態使用於同一句子中。

- The patient had been smoking more than 2 PPD before he quit smoking last year.
- The patient had been confined to bed for 2 months before he could go back to work.
- He had been comatose for 2 days before he was brought to our ED last night. (他昨晚被帶到急診之前，曾呈昏迷兩天)
- The patient had been well until 6 days ago when he began to complain of severe headache.

病歷記載使用的時態 – 現在完成式 (present perfect tense)

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表示發病以後至現在的經過，或一直持續到現在的症狀、狀態、病情、習慣。(常與 for, since, never, always, before等介系詞片語或副詞連用)

- The patient has been troubled by tinnitus in both ears for several weeks.
- The patient's diabetes has been well controlled.
- The patient has taken hypnotic drugs every night for 6 months.
- Weakness in the lower limbs has been progressive.
- The patient has lost 10 kg of weight in recent 3 months.
- Recently, her voice has become more husky.

病歷記載使用的時態 – 現在式 (present tense)

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表示現在的症狀、職業、習慣、處境、生活型式、想法、感受等

- He frequently forgets personal names.
- He does not remember where the hospital is.
- He thinks he has no illness.
- He smokes heavily.
- He is a cook working at a Chinese restaurant.
- The patient makes frequent business trips to China.
- The patient confides that he has painful sores in the genital area.
- The patient links these symptoms to a previous head trauma.

醫用英文常用文句

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發病前狀態 (premorbid condition)

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- The patient had been healthy (in good health, well) until 3 weeks ago, when he began to experience epigastric pain after meals.
- This 33-year-old man had been well without noteworthy illness until the age of 29, when he noticed difficulty in lifting his arms overhead.
- The patient has been bedridden with paraplegia since the traffic accident 2 years ago.
- The patient had been smoking more than 2 PPD before he quit 3 months ago on doctor's advise.

發病情形 (onset) – 病人以某症狀發病

這是病史中最常見的開頭文句，因發病是過去的事，動詞要使用過去式。病人為主詞，則以主動語態敘述，並以副詞或副詞片語註明症狀發生時期。

- The patient began to complain of abdominal pain and diarrhea 3 days ago.
- The patient presented to our Emergency Department with chest pain and dyspnea of 2 hours' duration last night.
- A 25-year-old woman at 14 weeks of gestation had sudden double vision 3 days ago.
- The patient started to have intermittent seizures at the age of 15 years.

發病情形 (onset) – 病人以某症狀發病

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- A 38-year-old woman presented with a 3-month history of progressive proximal weakness in all limbs.
- She first complained of shortness of breath especially during sleep.
- The patient began to have distressing episodes of choking during meals 4 months ago.
- She began to notice that her left arm and leg were numb 2 weeks ago.
- The patient has noticed that he is more forgetful and inattentive at work.

發病情形 (onset) – 病人被發現有症狀/疾病

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- The patient was found lying unconscious on the street and was brought to our hospital by ambulance.
- The patient was noted to have hyperlipidemia and hyperglycemia at an annual medical checkup in 2002.
- At the age of 13 years, the patient was told by a school doctor that he had a congenital heart disease.
- The patient was noted to be slow in motion about 6 months ago.
- This patient was found to have an enlarged thyroid by his family doctor.
- The patient was noticed by the caregiver that unable to perform usual activities of daily life.

發病情形 (onset) – 以症狀 / 病態當主詞說明病情

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- Painful local swelling developed first on the right pretibial surface.
- Pain and swelling developed in the right ankle last night.
- Diarrhea started 4 days ago.
- An enlarged spleen was found during physical examination.
- Initially the eruption was restricted to exposed parts of the limbs.
- Multiple small ulcers were noted on the buccal mucosa and the tongue.
- Irregular involuntary movements first appeared in both hands.

表示身體部位的介系詞 - at

at 用於指示「較狹小的場所」、「侷限部位」、「邊緣」、「點」等

- the **spleen tip** palpable at the left costal margin
- a **pericardial friction rub** heard at the apex
- a **low-pitched diastolic murmur** audible at the left sternal border
- purpuric lesions on the arms at the sites of the **venipunctures**
- a tumor located at the **medial aspect** of the right hemisphere
- the upper limit of cardiac dullness at the level of the third rib
- inspiratory rales heard at both lung bases, being more prominent on the right side

表示身體部位的介系詞 - in

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1. in 用於指示「較大的範圍」、「場所」、「部位」等

- a necrotic area in the right temporal region
- muscular atrophy in the right lower limb
- severe pain in the left shoulder
- a calcified spherical mass in the pelvis
- stiffness and pain in the knee joints

表示身體部位的介系詞 - in

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2. in 用於表示「在~裡面」、「在~之內」

- persistent tinnitus in the left ear
- blurring of vision in the right eye
- pleocytosis in the CSF
- hemorrhage in the right parietal lobe
- polypoid filling defects in the stomach and duodenum

表示身體部位的介系詞 - on

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1. 表示「在~的表面」、「在~的上面」

- petechiae on the upper and lower lips
- an ulcer on the tip of the tongue
- pigmented spots on the forehead and neck
- burns on the neck
- an infected wound on the anterior aspect of the left thigh

表示身體部位的介系詞 - on

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2. 表示「在~側」

- hemiparesis on the left side
- the central white matter on both sides
- optic atrophy on the side of the lesion
- a scotoma on the temporal side of the fixation point

表示身體部位的介系詞 - over

「在某物的上方」、「覆於」或「掩蓋」，但不接觸；
「附在···之上」，「遍於···之上」；3. 「越過」或「超越」

- numbness over the palmar aspect of the right thumb
- pigmentation over the lower portion of both legs
- tenderness over the cervical spine
- percussion over the spinous process of the 4th lumbar vertebra
- the scalp over the right temporal bone
- rales over the lower fields of both lungs
- a systolic thrill over the 4th intercostal space

表示身體部位的介系詞 - over

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over 的誤用

- muscular atrophy over the right lower leg
→ muscular atrophy in the right lower limb
- pain over the right eye
→ pain in (of) the right eye
- hyperdensity over the frontal lobe
→ hyperdensity in the frontal lobe
- a tumor over the lower left side of the chest
→ a tumor in the lower chest on the left side
- rhythmic tremor over the right hand
→ rhythmic tremor of the right hand

表示身體部位的介系詞 - under

表示由「~之下方」，或指「直下」的部位，但不一定與底面接觸，與「over」相反

- swelling under the skin
- a scar under the left costal margin
- a hematoma under the scalp
- an abscess under the palatal mucosa

表示身體部位的介系詞 - above

「高於」、「在~之上方」

- a scar above the left costal margin
- a nodule above the right nipple
- dullness above the third right rib
- 5 cm above the right knee
- a tumor above the left frontal hair-line

表示身體部位的介系詞 - below

「低於~」，指「~以下」的任何部位 (= lower than)，與「above」相反

- sensory loss below the T4 level
- the skin below the knee
- stenosis below the carotid bifurcation
- palpable liver 2 fingerbreadth below costal margin

表示身體部位的介系詞 - along

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「沿著長線」的部位

- a scar along the midline
- pain along the course of the right sciatic nerve
- edema along the suture line

表示身體部位的介系詞 - around

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「附近」、「周圍」部位

- swelling around the neck
- pain around the right orbit
- numbness around the mouth
- swelling around the wound
- tightness around the chest
- erosion around the anus
- fibrosis around the necrotic tissue
- pigmentation around the nipples

醫用英文常見錯誤

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1. Impression: R/O lung cancer (R/O = rule out, 已排除 lung cancer)
 - Tentative/clinical diagnosis: lung cancer
 - D.D.: lung abscess, tuberculosis, mediastinal tumor

2. The patient has suffered from a high fever since 3 days ago.
 - The patient had a high fever 3 days ago. (3天前發燒) OR
 - The patient has had high fever for 3 days. (發燒已有3天)

3. The patient was diagnosed as viral pneumonia.
(診斷的對象不是病人，而是病人的疾病或病情)
 - The patient was diagnosed as having viral pneumonia. OR
 - Viral pneumonia was diagnosed in this patient.

4. The case is a victim of viral encephalitis. (勿用victim來指病人)
 - This is a case of viral encephalitis.
 - This is a patient with viral encephalitis. (Case 指個案或病例，不是病人)

5. The patient became down hill and expired at 10:00 p.m.
→ The clinical condition became worse and the patient died at 22:00
(會惡化的是病情而非病人，時間以24小時制表達)
6. The patient was told to have brain tumor. (told to have是指被告知要得腦瘤)
→ The doctor told that the patient had a brain tumor. (醫師說病人罹患腦瘤)
7. The patient went to a local hospital, and stomach cancer was told.
→ The patient visited a local hospital, where the diagnosis of stomach cancer was made.
or
→ The doctor at the local hospital told that the patient had stomach cancer.
8. The patient was operated at an emergent room.
→ The patient was operated on in the emergency room.
(operate字意是操作，operate on/upon才是動手術的意思)

9. Totally 1000cc of blood were transfused. (Totally用在文頭是中式英文)

→ About 1000 mL of blood was transfused.

→ A total of 1000 mL of blood was transfused. (cc改用國際單位mL)

10. Brain CT was arranged (performed), which shows tumor mass.

→ A CT shows a brain tumor. (不需使用arranged, or performed, 可直接寫結果)
(除非是安排檢查但因某原因沒做成)

11. Physical examinations reveal the lung is nothing particular.

→ Physical examinations reveal the lungs are normal on auscultation.

12. A poor prognosis was informed to the families.

→ The family was informed of the poor prognosis of his illness.

→ The poor outcome of his illness was explained to his family.

(使用被動語態be inform of, family是集合名詞, families指病人有很多家庭)

13. The fever was normal.

→ The temperature was normal.

→ The fever subsided.

14. The patient was loss in follow-ups.

→ The patient was lost to follow-up.

15. The mother delivered a baby.

→ The doctor delivered the baby. (deliver主詞是doctor)

→ The mother gave birth to a baby.

16. The tumor mass locates on the right head.

→ The tumor is located on the right side of the head.

(right head指病人有兩個頭，tumor 在右邊的頭)

(tumor mass贅字)

(tumor本身不會自己定位，應使用被動式)

17. He was administered with Lamivudine with good response.

→ Lamivudine was administered and his symptoms gradually resolved.

18. Due to high fever, the operation was cancelled. (發燒的是病人、手術者?)

→ Because the patient had a high fever, the operation was cancelled.

(due to用於be動詞後說明理由原因, 如 the coma was due to severe hypoxia)

19. Many kinds of analgesic drugs were prescribed, but all in vain.

→ Various analgesics were tried, but none of them were effective.

(prescribed是處方, 病人不一定有領藥、服藥)

20. Sputum culture showed streptococcus pneumonia infection.

→ A sputum culture yielded (revealed, grew) Streptococcus pneumoniae.

→ A culture of sputum was positive for S. pneumoniae.

(Streptococcus pneumoniae = Pneumococcus, 所導致之肺炎又稱 pneumococcal pneumonia)

21. The patient was inserted with an endotracheal tube.

→ She was intubated with an endotracheal tube.

→ An endotracheal tube was inserted.

22. Drug A was shifted to drug B.

→ Drug A was changed to drug B.

→ Drug A was replaced with drug B.

23. During the period of admission, he was unconsciousness.

→ During hospitalization, he remained unconscious.

(admission是辦理住院的過程，hospitalization才是指住院過程)

(例: He was admitted to MacKay Memorial Hospital due to recurrence of lung cancer.)

最新 病歷記錄 指引

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Medical Record Guidelines

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