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CD36

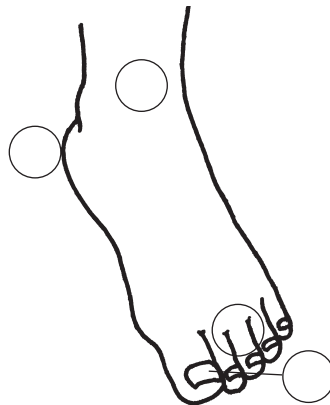
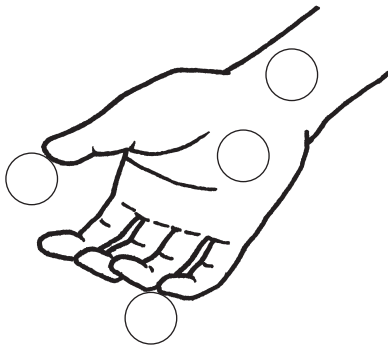
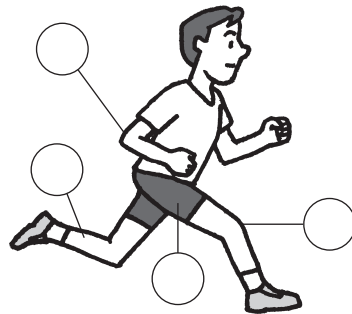
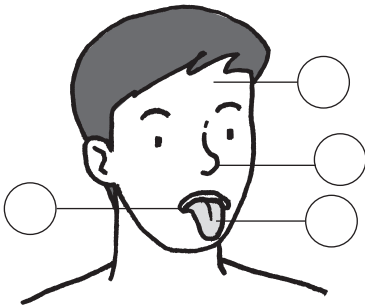


## Listening Practice



036

顔、手、足の部分を表す語を聞きとりなさい。それぞれの番号を図の○に記しなさい。





LGBT とは何のことでしょうか？ LGBT の人はトイレをどうしているのでしょうか？

Professor Yamada, a social science teacher at college, gives a lecture about the issues of human rights.

You may have heard of LGBT. LGBT stands for lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender. Lesbian refers to women who are homosexual. Gay primarily means a homosexual person. Bisexual can be used to describe people whose sexual and romantic feelings are for both genders. Transgender is an umbrella term for people whose gender identity differs from the sex they were assigned at birth.

The other day I walked into the office of an LGBT group and found they had a restroom problem. There were two single use restrooms, one labeled for men, the other for women. When I pointed it out, they said they thought transgender people could just use whichever one they felt comfortable with. They were very flexible about how to use restrooms, but hadn't thought what their signs conveyed. This issue is important because we all need safe places to use the restrooms. We should make clear that restrooms are safe places for LGBT people. It is necessary to send a message that LGBT people are welcome in all places.

The group I mentioned at the beginning has already started changing the signs. They take steps to make restrooms more accessible to LGBT people.



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## NOTES

LGBT 「性的マイノリティを指す言葉。レズビアン（女性同性愛者）、ゲイ（男性同性愛者）、バイセクシュアル（両性愛者）、トランスジェンダー（心と体の性の不一致）の頭文字をとった。」 **be assigned at birth** 「出生時に与えられた」 **feel comfortable with...** 「…に心地よいと感じる」 **convey** 「伝える」 **accessible to** 「行きやすい」



### Finding Main Ideas

山田先生は LGBT の人について次のどのことを言いたいのでしょうか？  
解答にチェック (✓) を入れなさい。

- 1. LGBT の人専用のトイレがある。
- 2. LGBT の人は家のトイレしか使えない。
- 3. LGBT の人にとってトイレは安全だ。
- 4. LGBT の人はトイレに困る。



### Finding Details

**A** 次の用語の説明に適しているものを選びなさい。

lesbian (     )    gay (     )    bisexual (     )    transgender (     )

- 1. a homosexual person
- 2. people whose gender identity differs from the sex they were assigned at birth
- 3. women who are homosexual
- 4. people whose sexual and romantic feelings are for both genders

**B** LGBT の人とトイレの問題をまとめました。(     ) に適切な語を入れなさい。

LGBT people have a (①                    ) problem. One restroom is labeled for men, and the other for (②                    ). They think transgender people can use whichever one they feel comfortable with. (③                    ) people are very flexible about restroom usage, though they don't think what their (④                    ) convey. (⑤                    ) should be safe places for LGBT people. Some people have already started changing the signs. They take steps to make (⑥                    ) more accessible to LGBT people.

## Words & Phrases



( ) に適当な語を選び、必要があれば適切な形にして補いなさい。

what clear welcome take necessary give other mention

1. Dr. Yamamoto ( ) a lecture about LGBT.
2. The ( ) day I had a restroom problem.
3. LGBT people haven't thought ( ) restroom signs convey.
4. We should make ( ) that restrooms are safe places.
5. It is ( ) to send this message to you.
6. You are always ( ) at my house.
7. As I ( ) before, you can use my mobile phone.
8. You have to ( ) steps to keep your body healthy.

## Recalling Grammar

句動詞

動詞＋副詞・前置詞などの組み合わせで慣用的に使われます。

hear of (について聞く)、stand for (を表す)、refer to (に言及する)、differ from (と異なる)、point out (を指摘する) など

The nurse **pointed out** that my blood pressure was high.

看護師は私の血圧が高いことを指摘した。

**Quiz** 次の句動詞の意味を考えなさい。

1. The hospital was taken over by a large company.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Hold on, please. I'll just check my schedule.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. I am going to deal with his worries.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. If you don't pay the electricity rates, the electricity will be cut off.  
\_\_\_\_\_



## Talking to Each Other 診察での会話



D: Doctor P: Patient

D: Where's your injury?

P: Here, my arm.

D: How did it happen?

P: I slipped and fell, and I hit my arm very hard on the floor in my office.

D: I'd like you to have an X-ray.

(After examining the X-ray)

P: How is my arm?

D: There is a small fracture in the bone.

- ① 音声を聴いて、発音、イントネーションを確認しなさい。
- ② ペアで練習しなさい。
- ③ 下線部を適当に変えて、いろいろな人と会話をしなさい。



## 病院関連

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> pharmacy 薬局                           | <input type="checkbox"/> (medical) chart カルテ                 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> drug 薬剤                               | (=medical record)  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> medicine 内服薬 (=internal medicine)     | <input type="checkbox"/> medical certificate 診断書             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> pill 錠剤                               | <input type="checkbox"/> health insurance certificate (card) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> reception 受付                          | 健康保険証  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> cafeteria 食堂                          | <input type="checkbox"/> full nursing care 完全看護              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> nurses' station ナースステーション             | <input type="checkbox"/> hospitalization 入院 (期間)             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> patient's room 病室                     | <input type="checkbox"/> hospital admittance 入院              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> hospital identification card 診察券      | <input type="checkbox"/> referral (専門医などへの) 紹介               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> She's in hospital.                    | 彼女は入院中だ。   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> My father was hospitalized yesterday. | 父は昨日入院した。  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> He was discharged from the hospital.  | 彼はその病院を退院した。   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> I hope you'll leave hospital soon.    | あなたはすぐに退院できますよ。  |

下線部を上 の 語句の適切なもの に 変えて、簡単な会話をしなさい。

A: Where is the pharmacy?

B: I'm sorry I don't know. Please ask him/her.



## Multi-Practice

### Five Senses (五感クイズ)

次の英文を読んで内容を理解し、下のクイズに答えなさい。

We have five senses. We can see, hear, smell, taste, and touch to help us understand and make “sense” of our world.

Look at each group of pictures below. Decide which sense you would use for most of the items in each group of pictures. Write the sense you would use on the line in each group box. Then, draw an X on the one item that does not belong in each group.

1.



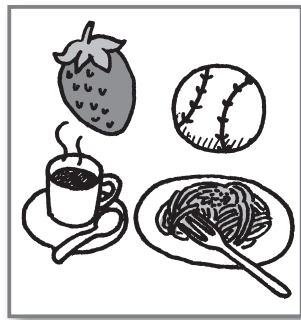
\_\_\_\_\_

2.



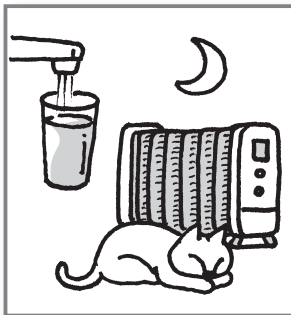
\_\_\_\_\_

3.



\_\_\_\_\_

4.



\_\_\_\_\_

5.



\_\_\_\_\_

**Quiz** 1.~5. の絵のグループはそれぞれ五感に関連しています。それぞれのグループには1つ他とは異なるものがあります。それを除いた後、関連している五感を空欄に書きなさい。

# Is the Treatment Different or Not?

治療の仕方は国によって違うの？

## Unit 10



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CD58-61



058  
|  
061

### Listening Practice



次の人たちはどこか具合が悪いようです。だれがどの症状を訴えているのでしょうか。それぞれの絵に、該当する会話の記号を記しなさい。

1.



2.



3.



4.





日本に住むようになった外国人の病院での体験です。日本の医師の治療は正しかったのでしょうか。

We had been in Japan less than a year when my ten-year-old son fell and broke his leg. He was in a lot of pain when we arrived at the emergency room of a large university hospital.

A Japanese doctor said, “Your son’s leg will be put in traction for a few days until the swelling has gone down. This way, the bones will realign well and his leg can be put in a cast easily.”

My husband and I had never heard of such treatment. So I said to the doctor, “When my cousin broke his leg a few years ago, his doctor put a cast on immediately and it healed well.” The doctor tried to explain that it would be difficult to get the bone aligned correctly. But we didn’t feel we could take the risk of treatment that we had never heard of. So we insisted that the doctor put a cast on immediately. With some difficulty our son’s leg was put in a cast.

The next day we were dismayed and very embarrassed to learn from our family doctor that the treatment the Japanese doctor had recommended was correct.

#### Tips:

If you consult a doctor in your home country and he or she gives you a different diagnosis or treatment, you have the choice of presenting his or her argument to your Japanese doctor for his or her reaction, or finding care elsewhere. However, remember that just because something is ‘different’ it’s not always ‘wrong.’ There may be a very good reason why it’s different.



#### NOTES

emergency room 「救急外来」 put in traction 「牽引(けんいん)する」 swelling 「腫れ」 realign 「(骨が)再結合する」 cast 「ギプス」 treatment 「治療」 get the bone aligned 「骨が結合する」 take the risk of 「～の危険をおかす」 be dismayed 「狼狽する」 be embarrassed 「まごつく」 family doctor 「家庭医」 his or her argument 「(医者)の意見」 for his or her reaction 「(日本の医者)の反応を求めて」





### Finding Main Ideas

質問に対する答えはどちらでしょうか。解答にチェック（✓）を入れなさい。

- 日本の医師が行おうとしたのはどんな治療ですか。
  - a) すぐにギプスで固定
  - b) 腫れが引くまで牽引
- 日本の医師はどのような治療をしましたか。
  - a) すぐにギプスで固定
  - b) 腫れが引くまで牽引
- 日本の医師が行おうとした治療は結局どうだったのですか。
  - a) 正しかった
  - b) 正しくなかった



### Finding Details

**A** 質問に英語で答えなさい。

- What part of his body did the boy break?
- Why didn't the boy's parents agree with the Japanese doctor?
- Who told them that the Japanese doctor was correct?

**B** 本文のまとめです。（ ）に入る適切な語を下から選び、書き入れなさい。

A (①) -year-old boy fell and broke his (②). His parents took him to the (③) room of a big hospital. The doctor wanted to put the boy's leg in (④) for a few (⑤) because of the (⑥) of his leg. His parents asked the doctor to put a (⑦) on his leg immediately. At last his leg was put (⑧) a cast. But what the doctor had recommended was (⑨).

cast	ten	leg	swelling	days
correct	traction	in	emergency	

## Words & Phrases

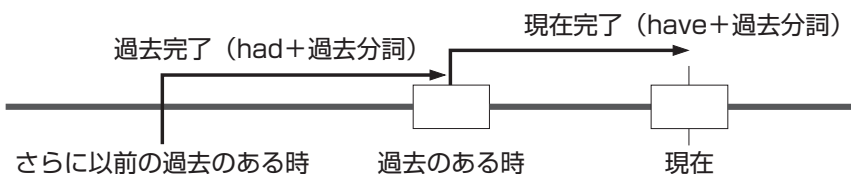


日本語の意味に合うように ( ) に適切な語を書き入れなさい。

1. I have studied nursing less ( ) a year.  
看護の勉強をしてから1年たっていません。
2. Have you ( ) your leg before?  
足を骨折したことがありますか。
3. My neck needs to be put in ( ).  
私の首は牽引される必要があります。
4. I haven't heard ( ) such an accident.  
そんな事故のことは聞いたことがない。
5. The doctor ( ) a cast on my leg.  
医者は私の足にギプスをつけた。
6. I don't want to take the ( ) of such treatment.  
私はそのような治療を受ける危険をおかしたくない。
7. Your arm is ( ) in a cast.  
あなたの腕にはギプスがつけられている。

## Recalling Grammar

現在完了と過去完了



The bus **has** already **started**. It's too late.

バスはもう出発していた。もう遅い。

When I got to the bus stop, the bus **had** already **started**.

私がバス停に着いた時、バスはもう出発していた。

**Quiz** 本文のどこに過去完了が使われていたでしょうか。本文に下線を引きなさい。



## Talking to Each Other 病室での看護師との会話



- A: Good morning, Ms. Hayashi. How are you feeling?  
 B: Good morning, Sayaka. I'm better, thank you.  
 A: Good. I'm sure you will get well soon, Ms. Hayashi.  
 B: How long will I be here in hospital?  
 A: For a week or so, I think. But ask Dr. Yamada, please.  
 B: I see. Many thanks, Sayaka.

名前を言い合うことは  
大切です。

- ① 音声を聴いて、発音、イントネーションを確認しなさい。
- ② ペアで練習しなさい。
- ③ 名前を変えて、いろいろな人と会話をしなさい。



## 病気 (3)

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> the flu(=influenza) インフルエンザ                | <input type="checkbox"/> Parkinson's disease パーキンソン病  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> TB (tuberculosis) 結核                       | <input type="checkbox"/> dementia 認知症 (痴呆)            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> STD (sexually transmitted disease)<br>性感染症 | <input type="checkbox"/> Alzheimer's disease アルツハイマー病 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> epidemic 疫病                                | <input type="checkbox"/> autism 自閉症                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> cholera コレラ                                | <input type="checkbox"/> depression うつ病               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> dysentery 赤痢                               | <input type="checkbox"/> mania そう病                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> malaria マラリア                               | <input type="checkbox"/> hysteria ヒステリー症              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> sty(=hordeolum) ものもらい、麦粒種                  | <input type="checkbox"/> neurosis 神経症、ノイローゼ           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> insomnia 不眠症                               |   |
- 
- |  |                     |
|--|---------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> I have the flu.       | インフルエンザです。          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> This boy is autistic. | この子は自閉症です。          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> She is hysterical.    | 彼女はヒステリーの発作を起こしている。 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Are you neurotic?     | ノイローゼ状態ですか。         |

下線部を上上の語句の適切なものに変えて、簡単な会話をしなさい。

- A: Do you have the flu?  
 B: No, I'm fine.



## Multi-Practice

### Invitation Card (招待状をつくりましょう)

①～⑩に、下の指示に従って適切な語を補いなさい。

① \_\_\_\_\_

② \_\_\_\_\_

③ / / \_\_\_\_\_

Dear ④ \_\_\_\_\_,

I would like to invite you to ⑤ \_\_\_\_\_

on ⑥ \_\_\_\_\_ at ⑦ \_\_\_\_\_. The party begins at 7 o'clock.

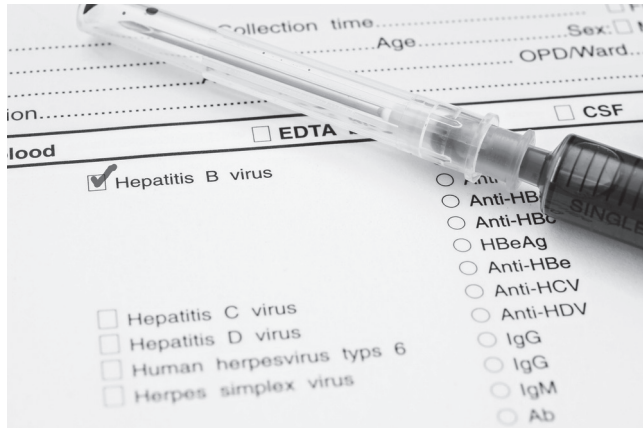
The party is an informal one. We are hoping you will attend. We're inviting ⑧ \_\_\_\_\_ to join us. We know they would be delighted to see you here.

Please let me know only if you can't come. Our phone number/ email address is ⑨ \_\_\_\_\_. If we don't hear from you, we'll be expecting you.

Best Wishes,

⑩ \_\_\_\_\_

- ① あなたの名前      ② あなたの住所      ③ 今日の日付      ④ 招待状を送る相手の名前  
 ⑤ あなたやあなたの友だちの誕生日会、歓迎会 (welcome party) など  
 ⑥ 会を行う日付      ⑦ 会を行う場所      ⑧ ほかの招待客の名前  
 ⑨ 電話番号あるいはメール・アドレス      ⑩ あなたのサイン



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## Listening Practice








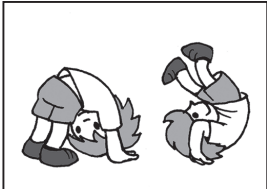

3歳の男の子の保護者の記録です。

この子の行動と絵が一致する場合は Yes、そうでない場合は No にチェックをつけなさい。

CD65-73



065  
073

1.   Yes  No
2.   Yes  No
3.   Yes  No
4.   Yes  No
5.   Yes  No
6.   Yes  No
7.   Yes  No
8.   Yes  No
9.   Yes  No



## Reading



病気で治療できるが治癒されないって、どういうことでしょうか。

Q: Hi, I have a question. My health teacher told me that hepatitis B has no cure, but someone said that it is treated. What's that all about?

A: Thank you for your good question. The term "cure" generally means that the patient no longer has that particular condition after medical treatment. Some  
5 diseases can be cured, but others have no cure. Your health teacher is right. Hepatitis B can't be cured. The person with hepatitis B will always have the condition, but medical treatments can help to manage the disease.

Medical doctors use medication, therapy, surgery, and other treatments to help lessen the symptoms and effects of a disease. Sometimes these  
10 treatments are cures. In other words, they get rid of the disease. For example, doctors treat athlete's foot using antifungal creams, powders, or sprays that kill the fungus causing the disease.

When a disease can't be cured, doctors often use treatments to help control it. For example, one type of diabetes happens when the pancreas  
15 does not make enough insulin to get glucose into cells where it's needed. Doctors treat people with diabetes using insulin injections and other methods so they can continue to live normal lives. Right now there's no cure for diabetes. So some people need insulin treatments for the rest of their lives.

The good news is that researchers are constantly coming up with  
20 advances in medicine. So it's possible that a disease that can be treated but not cured today may be cured in the future.

## NOTES

cure 「治癒」 treat 「治療する」 no longer 「もはや～でない」 particular 「(何かに特徴的な) ある」 medication 「薬剤治療」 therapy (= psychotherapy) 「心理療法」 get rid of ... 「…をとり除く」 an athlete's foot 「水虫」 antifungal 「抗真菌性の」 diabetes (複) 「糖尿病」 pancreas 「膵臓」 glucose 「グルコース、ぶどう糖」  
come up with 「見つける」



### Finding Main Ideas

本文をよく読んで、cure と treat のどちらかを適切な形にして ( ) に補いなさい。

1. Hepatitis B can't be ( ).
2. Persons with hepatitis B can be ( ) so that they can live normal lives.
3. Right now diabetes can't be ( ).
4. Doctors give insulin injections to ( ) people with diabetes.
5. A disease that can be ( ) but not ( ) today may be ( ) in the future.



### Finding Details

本文の内容と一致していれば○を、一致していなければ×を記しなさい。

- 1. Every disease has its particular condition.
- 2. Medical doctors lessen the symptoms of a disease using medical treatments.
- 3. All the diseases can be cured after treatments.
- 4. Insulin injections are needed to treat hepatitis B.
- 5. Using antifungal powder for an athlete's foot is one way of treatments.
- 6. Thanks to advances in medicine, more diseases may be cured.
- 7. A student's health teacher said to him, "Hepatitis B has no cure."

## Words & Phrases



日本語の意味に合うように、( ) を補いなさい。

1. もはや～ない

The patient ( ) ( ) has that condition.

2. ～の病気もあれば、～でないものもある

( ) diseases can be cured, but ( ) have no cure.

3. 取り除く、治す

These treatments ( ) ( ) ( ) the disease.

4. ～の原因となる

Antifungal creams kill the fungus ( ) the disease.

5. 病気に対処する

Doctors often use this treatment to help ( ) the disease.

6. 日常生活をおくる

People with diabetes can continue to ( ) ( ) ( ).

7. ～を見つける

Researchers are ( ) ( ) ( ) advances in medicine.

8. 将来に

The disease may be cured ( ) ( ) ( ).

## Recalling Grammar

that の用法

that には種々の使われ方があります。

- ・ 接続詞 My teacher told me that hepatitis B has no cure.  
B型肝炎は治癒されないと、先生が言いました。
- ・ 代名詞 What's that all about?  
それはどういうことですか？
- ・ 形容詞 The patient has that condition.  
患者にはその症状があります。
- ・ 関係代名詞 antifungal creams that kill the fungus causing the disease  
病気の原因となった菌を殺す抗真菌性クリーム

**Quiz** 本文の最後に長い文があります。文中の that と斜線を利用して、意味を考えなさい。

It's possible//that a disease that can be treated but not cured today/may be cured in the future.





## Talking to Each Other 旅行前の会話



- A: Have you ever gotten sick while you were in a foreign country?  
 B: No, luckily I haven't. Are you going abroad?  
 A: Yeah, on business. Do you know the most common illnesses while traveling?  
 B: Well, colds, stomachaches, headaches....  
 A: OK, I'll take medicine for colds, headaches and stomachaches, and what else should I take?  
 B: Don't worry too much. The best thing to do is just to rest when you feel tired.

- ① 音声を聴いて、発音、イントネーションを確認しなさい。  
 ② ペアで練習しなさい。  
 ③ 下線部の病気を覚えて、いろいろな人と会話をしなさい。



## 病気 (4)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> brain death 脳死            | <input type="checkbox"/> diarrhea 下痢                      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> euthanasia 安楽死            | <input type="checkbox"/> feces 大便、排泄物                     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> drug addiction 薬物依存症      | <input type="checkbox"/> constipation 便秘                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> miscarriage 流産            | <input type="checkbox"/> dislocation 脱臼                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> eczema 湿疹                 | <input type="checkbox"/> hypertension 高血圧                 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> atopic eczema アトピー性湿疹     | <input type="checkbox"/> hypotension 低血圧                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Down's syndrome ダウン症      | <input type="checkbox"/> leukemia 白血病                     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> genetic abnormality 遺伝子異常 | <input type="checkbox"/> leukocyte (white blood cell) 白血球 |
- He was declared to be brain dead. 彼は脳死と宣言された。
- The word 'euthanasia' literally means a good death.  
 「安楽死」は文字通りよい死という意味だ。
- She miscarried. 彼女は流産した。
- I'm constipated. 便秘です。
- She dislocated her shoulder. 彼女は肩を脱臼した。

下線部を上語句の適切なものに変えて、簡単な会話をしなさい。

- A: Are you familiar with brain death?  
 B: Sure. / No, I'm afraid not.



## Multi-Practice

### EARLY SIGNS OF DEMENTIA CHECKLIST (認知症初期症状チェックリスト)

次のチェックリストは認知症に特徴的な様子の一部を表しています。

仮に対象者 (client) を設定して記入しなさい。

N/A = not applicable 該当しない

PERSONALITY CHANGES (性格の変化)	Yes	No	N/A
1 Does client show changes of mood? (気分の変化)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 Does client show emotional instability, anxiety or nervousness? (情緒不安定、不安、神経質)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DECREASE IN PERFORMANCES (動作の低下)	Yes	No	N/A
3 Does client show a decrease in quality of work or a decrease in working pace? (仕事の質やペースの低下)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4 Does client show deterioration in performance of household chores? (家事動作の低下)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DETERIORATION OF LANGUAGE SKILLS (言語技能の低下)	Yes	No	N/A
5 Does client show a deterioration of speech or speech fluency? (話さなくなる)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6 Does client show decreased reactivity when spoken to? (話しかけられても反応がない)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DETERIORATION (機能低下)	Yes	No	N/A
7 Does client lose his/her way in the neighbourhood or his/her own room? (近所や自分の家で迷う)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8 Does client reverse day/night rhythm? (昼夜の逆転)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9 Does client want to eat, go to work at the wrong moment? (変なときの食事や出勤)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10 Does client no longer recognise family? (家族を認識できない)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
INCONTINENCE (失禁)	Yes	No	N/A
11 Does client occasionally show urinary incontinence? (ときどき失禁)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12 Does client show fecal incontinence? (便失禁)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ACADEMIC SKILLS (知的技能)	Yes	No	N/A
13 Has client's ability to read deteriorated? (読む能力の低下)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
14 Has client's writing worsened? (書けなくなる)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
15 Has client's ability to do arithmetic deteriorated? (計算できない)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



## Reading



モデルになるためにどのくらいやせなければいけないのでしょうか？  
Megはどうしたのでしょうか？

When seeing a 19-year-old girl's ribs poking out above her tiny waist, her modeling agent said to her, "You are still too big to be a model. You should go home and eat no carbs."



© Azman L/iStockphoto.com

5 As a teenage schoolgirl living in Australia, Meg lost 20 kg to pursue her dream to become a catwalk and photographic model and dropped down to a size 6-8. She weighed just 56.5 kg. It gave her a Body Mass Index (BMI) of 17.6 for her 179 cm height, well below the healthy BMI range of 20 to  
10 25.

Meg said, "I was anorexic from the age of 16. I would eat carrots and celery for dinner. I had social anxiety because I could never eat out with my friends. I was scared of gaining weight. I have 35 inch hips now, and to make my hips smaller, I will have to shave my bone."

15 Lots of girls look up to these ultra thin models they see in magazines and on the catwalks, and so they are doing what agencies tell them to do and eating what they tell them to eat. Meg thought, "It's wrong. No one wants to see girls wearing an outfit that is too big for them and with their bones poking out."

Meg decided to quit modeling when she went to see her agent. He said, "Your  
20 hips and your legs are still too big and you need to get leaner. Call me when you have lost weight." Meg answered, "No way. I can't get any skinnier."

Now Meg always answers to girls who ask her what they should eat, "You eat whole foods. You can have all the carbs you should avoid, such as fruits, vegetables, potatoes, rice and pasta. It's sustainable in the long term."

## NOTES

poke out 「突き出る」 carbs = carbohydrates 「炭水化物」 size 6-8 「オーストラリアの女性の服のサイズで、日本のXSに当たる」 Body Mass Index (BMI) 「体格指数」 anorexic 「拒食症の」 look up to 「憧れる」 outfit 「服」



### Finding Main Ideas

Meg はモデルになることを夢見ていましたが、結局どうなったのでしょうか。  
解答にチェック（✓）を入れなさい。

- 1. Meg は高価な服を着るのが嫌でモデルになるのをやめた。
- 2. Meg はやせるのが嫌でモデルになるのをやめた。
- 3. Meg はモデルをしたいが、太ってしまった。
- 4. Meg はモデルをしたいが、違う仕事をしたくなった。



### Finding Details

次の質問に答えなさい。

1. Who said to Meg, “You should go home and eat no carbs”?
2. How many kilograms did she weigh when she was a schoolgirl?
3. How tall was she at that time?
4. When was she anorexic and scared of gaining weight?
5. Which do lots of girls look up to, models or modeling agents?
6. When did Meg decide to quit modeling?
7. Does she think girls can eat carbs?

## Words & Phrases



日本語の意味に合うように ( ) に適当な語を入れなさい。

1. あなたはモデルをするにはまだ太り過ぎだ。

You are still ( ) big to be a model.

2. メグの体重は 56.5 kg だった。

Meg ( ) just 56.5 kg.

3. メグは 16 歳から拒食症だった。

Meg was ( ) from the ( ) of 16.

4. メグは体重が増えるのが怖かった。

Meg was ( ) of gaining weight.

5. 女性が大き過ぎる服を着ているのをだれも見たくない。

No one wants to see girls ( ) an outfit that is too big for them.

6. 体重が減ったら電話しなさい。

Call me when you have ( ) weight.

## Recalling Grammar

時制

現在、過去、未来など、動詞の形で時間の関係を表します。

I **had** social anxiety.

社会不安を感じた。

I **could** never eat out with my friends.

友達と外食することができなかった。

I **was** scared of gaining weight.

体重が増えるのを恐れた。

I **have** 35 inch hips now.

いまは 35 インチの腰周りだ。

I **will** have to shave my bone to make my hips smaller.

ヒップをもっと小さくするには骨を削らなければならない。

**Quiz** 与えられた動詞を適切な時制にしなさい。

1. You ( ) at home with your mother yesterday.      be  
2. We ( ) in Kyoto next year.      live  
3. She ( ) to nursing school every weekday.      go



## Talking to Each Other 病院のスタッフの会話



- A: Hi, Yoshiko. How was your weekend?
- B: Pretty good.
- A: What did you do?
- B: I went to a karaoke bar. I sang lots of songs. It was fun!
- A: Oh, really? Who were you with?
- B: My boss and colleagues.

① 音声を聴いて、発音、イントネーションを確認しなさい。

② ペアで練習しなさい。

③ 下線部を適当に変えて、いろいろな人と会話をしなさい。

例: How was the concert yesterday / last night?  
Nice. / Great. / So-so. / Terrible.



## 治療・手術

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> acupuncture 針治療                | <input type="checkbox"/> dialysis 透析                         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> shiatsu 指圧                     | <input type="checkbox"/> IV (intravenous)                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> aromatherapy アロマセラピー           | (=intravenous drip) 点滴                                       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> abortion 中絶                    | <input type="checkbox"/> shot(=injection) 注射                 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> blood transfusion 輸血           | <input type="checkbox"/> shot of penicillin ペニシリン注射          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> chemotherapy 化学療法              | <input type="checkbox"/> suture 縫合                           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> gene therapy 遺伝子治療             | <input type="checkbox"/> artificial respiration 人工呼吸         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> organ transplant 臓器移植          | <input type="checkbox"/> CPR (cardiopulmonary resuscitation) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> incision(=surgical cutting) 切開 | 心肺蘇生   |
- Please come along and donate blood. 来て献血してください。
- His head wounds needed 10 stitches. 彼は頭の傷で十針縫った。

下線部を上語句の適切なものに変えて、簡単な会話をしなさい。

- A: What kind of treatment is necessary for me?
- B: You need a blood transfusion.



## Multi-Practice

### Outfitted for Health (健康の準備)

健康のために毎日心がけることです。適切な語を 1 語選んで入れなさい。

1. Take a (                    ).
2. Don't eat lots of (                    ).
3. Don't stay up all (                    ).
4. Drink (                    ).
5. Get plenty of (                    ).
6. Keep (                    ) clean.
7. Don't sit (                    ) day.
8. Wash your (                    ).
9. Brush your (                    ).
10. Do (                    ).
11. Eat (                    ) foods.
12. Don't eat (                    ) much.

all  
exercise  
night  
hands  
healthy  
sweets  
sleep  
too  
bath  
teeth  
water  
cuts

次の文はグラフィック・デザイナーの人が健康に気遣って行なっていることです。

上の表現を参考にして、空所を補いなさい。

I'm a graphic designer, and I (                    ) in front of my computer.

ほとんど 1 日中、座っています

I'll make an effort to (                    ) about five minutes every two hours.

運動をする

I like junk food, but I'll manage to (                    ) for lunch.

健康に良い食べ物を食べる

I (                    ) and rinse my mouth every time I come home.

手を洗う

I take a shower or (                    ) before I go to bed. I'll try to (                    ).

風呂

十分な睡眠をとる

このほかに、健康のためにあなたが行なっていることがあれば、追加してください。



# You Need a Breast Self-Examination

乳がん自己検診しましょう



## Listening Practice

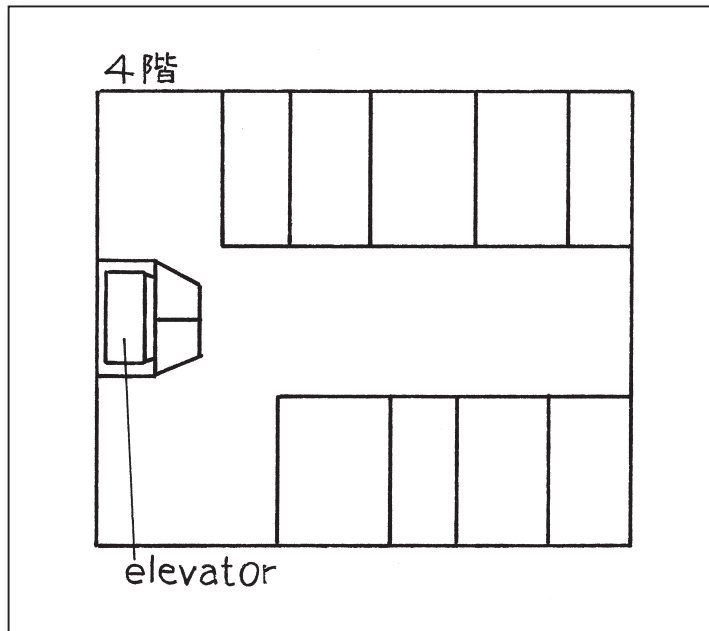


A, B の患者さんが病院で場所を訊いています。二人の行く場所を図の中に (A), (B) と書きなさい。

CD81  
081  
CD82  
082

Patient A: ENT (耳鼻咽喉科)

Patient B: Pediatrics (小児科)



**Reading**

乳がん検診を受けていますか。機会を見て検診することは大切です。  
その前に自己検診のしかたを知っておきましょう。

If you take a few minutes to do a breast self-examination once a month, you can make a lifetime of difference. Do you know that nearly 70 % of all breast cancers are found through self-exams? If you find a breast cancer early, the 5-year survival rate will be 98 %. If you find a lump, make an appointment with your  
5 doctor soon. However, don't panic. Eight out of ten lumps are not cancerous. Let's see how to do a breast self-exam.

**In the Shower**

With fingers flat, move gently over every part of each breast. Use your right hand to examine the left breast, left hand for the right breast. Check for any lump,  
10 hard knot, or thickening. Carefully observe any changes in your breasts.

**Before a Mirror**

Inspect your breasts with your arms at your sides. Next, raise your arms high overhead. Look for any changes in the contour of each breast, a swelling, a dimpling of the skin, or changes in the nipples. Then rest your palms on your  
15 hips and press firmly to flex your chest muscles. Left and right breasts will not exactly match — few women's breasts do.

**Lying Down**

Place a pillow under your right shoulder and put your right arm behind your head. With the fingers of your left hand flat, press your right breast gently in small  
20 circular motions, moving vertically or in a circular pattern covering the entire breast. Use light, medium, and firm pressure. Squeeze the nipple; check for discharge and lumps. Repeat these steps for your left breast.

**NOTES**

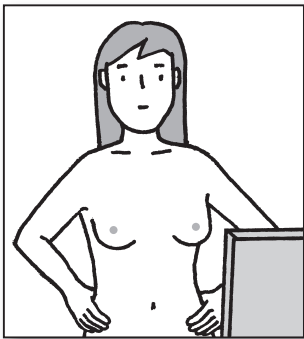
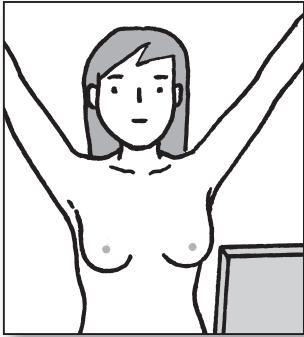
a breast self-examination 「乳がん自己検診」 survival rate 「生存率」 lump 「しこり」 make an appointment with ... 「…に予約を取る」 eight out of ten 「10のうち8、8割がた」 cancerous 「ガン性の」 with fingers flat 「指を平にして」 hard knot 「凝り」 thickening 「厚い部分」 contour 「輪郭」 swelling 「腫れ」 dimpling 「くぼみ」 nipples 「乳首」 flex 「収縮する、動かす」 vertically 「縦に」 squeeze 「押す、つまむ」 discharge 「乳排出」



### Finding Main Ideas

次の絵を乳がん自己診断の手順に沿って正しい順に並べなさい。

A



B



C



① \_\_\_\_\_ ⇨ ② \_\_\_\_\_ ⇨ ③ \_\_\_\_\_



### Finding Details

本文の内容に合うように、( ) に適切な語を書き入れなさい。

- Nearly ( ) of all breast cancers are found through self-exams.
- The 5-year survival rate of a person who finds a breast cancer earlier is ( ).
- ( ) out of ten lumps found in a breast self-exam are not cancerous.
- Check for any ( ), hard knot, or thickening in the shower.
- Before a mirror, look for any changes in the contour of each breast, a swelling, a dimpling of the skin, or changes in the ( ).
- Lying down, press your right (left) breast gently in small ( ) motions with the fingers of your left (right) hand flat.

## Words & Phrases



日本語の内容に合う語句を補いなさい。

1. You should do a breast self-examination once ( ) month. (一月に一回)
2. You will ( ) an appointment with your doctor soon. (予約をとる)
3. Let's see ( ) to do a breast self-exam. (～の方法)
4. ( ) fingers flat, move gently over your chest. (指を平にして)
5. Look ( ) any changes. (探る)
6. ( ) women's breasts do. (=exactly match) (ほとんど～ない)
7. Place a pillow ( ) your right shoulder. (～の下に)
8. Put your right arm ( ) your head. (～の後に)
9. Check ( ) discharge and lumps. (調べる)

## Recalling Grammar

前置詞

of (～の)	through (～を通して)	with (～で)	out of (～から、のうち)
over (～の上方に)	for (～のために)	in (～の中に)	at (～場所、時に)
on (～上に、日に)	under (～の下に)	behind (～の後に)	

名詞の前において、属性、移動、場所、時間、様態などを表します。  
また、動詞や名詞などと連語になる場合が多くあります。

例 check for ..., look for ... …を調べる

( ) に適切な前置詞を選んで書き入れなさい。

for in of out of with

1. Nearly 70 % ( ) your body is made of water.
2. I have made an appointment ( ) the eye doctor.
3. Nine ( ) ten students are women.
4. Do you see any changes ( ) your eyes?
5. Look ( ) a lump in your neck.



## Talking to Each Other 病院で迷った人との対話



- A: Excuse me, are you part of the hospital staff?  
 B: Yes, what can I do for you?  
 A: I seem to be lost here. Where am I now?  
 B: You are now in front of the X-ray room. Where are you going?  
 A: Well, I want to go to the pharmacy.  
 B: All right. Go straight, and turn right at the corner.

- ① 音声を聴いて、発音、イントネーションを確認しなさい。  
 ② ペアで練習しなさい。  
 ③ 下線部を適当に変えて、いろいろな人と会話をしなさい。  
 (病院の場所については、P.35, 41 を参照)



## 薬剤関連

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> anesthesia 麻酔  | <input type="checkbox"/> laxative 下剤                      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> anesthetic 麻酔薬   | <input type="checkbox"/> painkiller 痛み止め                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> antibiotic 抗生物質  | <input type="checkbox"/> sedative 鎮静剤                     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> antihistamine 抗ヒスタミン剤  | <input type="checkbox"/> tranquilizer 精神安定剤               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> antifungal drug 抗菌剤  | <input type="checkbox"/> ointment 軟膏                      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> aspirin アスピリン  | <input type="checkbox"/> Chinese herbal medicine 漢方薬      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> eye / ear / nasal drops<br>目・耳・鼻の点滴薬                           | <input type="checkbox"/> dose (薬の一定量の) 投与、服用              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> mouthwash うがい薬   | <input type="checkbox"/> prescription 処方せん                |
| <input type="checkbox"/> You may need a general (local) anesthetic. 全身(局所)麻酔薬が必要かもしれない。 | <input type="checkbox"/> OTC (over-the-counter) drugs 市販薬 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Gargle with this mouthwash. これでうがいをしてください。                     |   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> There is a lethal dose of salt. 塩の致死量の投与がある。                   |   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> You should use prescribed sedatives. 処方された鎮静剤を使用すべきだ。          |   |

下線部を上上の語句の適切なものに変えて、簡単な会話をしなさい。

- A: What kind of medicine should I take?  
 B: You should take aspirin.



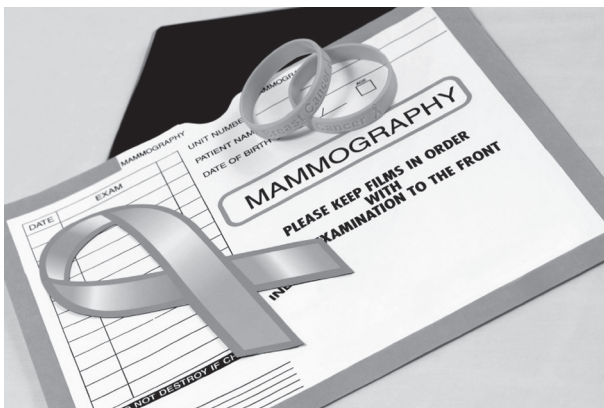
## Multi-Practice

### Top 10 ways to prevent breast cancer

乳がん予防のための 10 か条は、どういうことでしょうか？

**You can do much to reduce your risk of developing breast cancer significantly. Here are the top 10 ways to lower your chances of getting breast cancer.**

1. Lose weight
2. Eat right
3. Exercise daily
4. Limit your alcohol use
5. Breastfeed your baby
6. Don't take postmenopausal hormone therapy
7. Stay away from secondhand smoke
8. Avoid environmental carcinogens
9. See your healthcare provider for a clinical breast exam
10. Get a mammogram



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CD86-91

## Listening Practice



病院での会話です。それぞれの会話は、どの絵の場面でしょうか。絵に番号を記さない。

1.



2.



3.



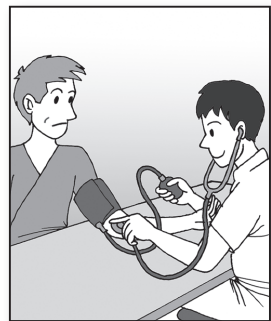
4.



5.



6.





## Reading



インドネシア人の Hana は、日本の病院で高齢者の世話をしていますが、問題をかかえています。何でしょうか。

Now we live in an aging society. The increase of the aging population in Japan has created a new social situation. Japan needs a labor force in a field not so popular among the Japanese youth. Nurses and caregivers will be needed, so Japan has accepted some candidates in several Asian countries, like Indonesia and  
5 the Philippines.

Hana worked for five years as a nurse in Indonesia before coming to Japan. “I became a nurse and wanted to work in other countries like Japan. But I first had to battle the country’s tough immigration policy. Japanese is a very difficult language to me, and the exam is so hard,” said Hana. She spent her mornings  
10 helping to feed and change the clothing of elderly people at a hospital in Tokyo and her evenings cramming for the test. She has failed the test twice. She can have one more shot at it before being sent home.

As Hana does, foreign nurses must pass the exam in Japanese within three years or go home. In the meantime, they work as nursing aides. Hospitals pay  
15 their board and provide Japanese language training. Most end up returning home, unable to master written Japanese, which is required for the national nursing license examination.

The Japanese Nursing Association backs the stringent tests for foreigners, saying that proficiency in Japanese is a safety requirement. Some efforts, however,  
20 have been made to improve the passing rate, giving foreigners extra time for the test and allowing some nurses, who failed three times, to apply for a special one-year extension.

The government seems to have been reluctant to rely on foreigners to meet the nursing shortfall. It allowed only a few hundred nurses to come, a small number  
25 compared with Japan’s one million nurses. Hana says, “I just can’t see the government really working to facilitate the anchoring of foreign nurses in Japan.”

## NOTES

an aging society 「高齢化社会」 caregiver 「介護福祉士」 immigration policy 「入国管理政策」 have a shot at ... 「…をやってみることができる」 in the meantime 「その間に」 board 「食事、食費」 end up 「最後に…となる」 back 「支持する」 stringent 「厳しい」 facilitate 「促進する」 anchor 「繋ぎ留める」





### Finding Main Ideas

内容の正しいほうにチェックを入れなさい。

1. ハナの希望は何ですか。
  - a) 看護師の資格をとってインドネシアに帰りたい。
  - b) 看護師の資格をとって日本で働きたい。
2. ハナが国家試験に受からない原因は何ですか。
  - a) 日本語の話し言葉が難しい。
  - b) 日本語の書き言葉が難しい。
3. 日本政府の外国人雇用に対する態度はどちらであると思いますか。
  - a) 積極的
  - b) 消極的



### Finding Details

本文の内容に一致していれば○を、一致していなければ×を記しなさい。

- 1. Young people in Japan are not much interested in working as nurses.
- 2. None of foreign nurses can pass the national nursing license examination.
- 3. Hana's first nursing training began in Japan.
- 4. Hana has already had the national test three times.
- 5. Foreign nurses have to go home when they have failed the test three times.
- 6. Sentences written in Japanese are difficult to people coming from Indonesia.
- 7. Hana can't expect that the Japanese Government will accept more foreigners as nurses.

## Words & Phrases



日本語の内容に合うように、動詞を下の欄から選んで適切な形にして（ ）に入れなさい。

compare    help    return    spend    age    nurse

1. 高齢者人口

Japan is a country with the increase of the (                    ) population.

2. ～と較べて

Japan allowed only a few hundred nurses to come, a small number (                    ) with Japan's one million nurses.

3. 食事の世話をして過ごす

Hana (                    ) mornings (                    ) to feed elderly patients.

4. 自国にもどる

Most end up (                    ) home.

5. 看護補助として

Foreign nurses work as (                    ) aides.

## Recalling Grammar

受動態

be+ 過去分詞の形で、「～される」、「～されている」の意味を表します。

Hana has one more shot at the test before being sent home.  
自国に送られる

Proficiency in written Japanese is required for the national nursing license examination.  
要求される、されている

Some efforts have been made to improve the passing rate.  
～がなされてきた (完了形)

**Quiz** 与えられた動詞を用いて、文を完成しなさい。

1. Nurses and caregivers will (                    ) (                    ).                    need
2. Some nurses (                    ) (                    ) to apply for a one-year extension.                    allow



## Talking to Each Other 入院に関する会話



1. A: I hear you had surgery for sinusitis. (副鼻腔炎, 蓄膿症)  
 B: Yes, I was in hospital last spring.  
 A: How long did you stay?  
 B: Well, about ten days.
2. A: How long will I be in hospital?  
 B: You will be hospitalized for two weeks or so.  
 A: Two weeks! That's a long time, but I suppose it's necessary.  
 B: Which do you prefer, a private room or a room with other patients?  
 A: Well, a room with other patients is OK.

- ① 音声を聴いて、発音、イントネーションを確認しなさい。  
 ② ペアで練習しなさい。  
 ③ 下線部を適当に変えて、いろいろな人と会話をしなさい。



## 医療関係の道具

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> catheter カテーテル<br>(尿道, 血管などに挿入する管) | <input type="checkbox"/> diaper おむつ               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> bandage (傷などに巻く) 包帯                | <input type="checkbox"/> gauze ガーゼ                |
| <input type="checkbox"/> dressing 傷の手当てに使う包帯など              | <input type="checkbox"/> scalpel メス               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> crutch 松葉づえ                        | <input type="checkbox"/> tweezers ピンセット           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> cast ギプス                           | <input type="checkbox"/> respirator 呼吸器           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> stethoscope 聴診器                    | <input type="checkbox"/> respiration/breathing 呼吸 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> sphygmomanometer 血圧計               | <input type="checkbox"/> syringe/injector 注射器     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> stretcher 担架                       | <input type="checkbox"/> inject 注射する              |
- 
- |  |                |
|--|----------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> The doctor inserted a catheter.             | 医師はカテーテルを挿入した。 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> You will need a pair of crutches.           | あなたは松葉づえが必要です。 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> We carry him on a stretcher.                | 私たちは彼を担架で運ぶ。   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> The wound is covered with a piece of gauze. | その傷はガーゼを貼られる。  |

下線部を上 の 語句の適切なものに変えて、簡単な会話をしなさい。

A: Excuse me, will you please get me the catheter?

B: Sure. Here it is.



## Multi-Practice

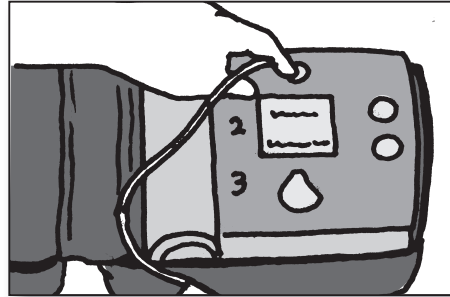
### How to Use AED

AED の使い方を示しています。絵を見て、与えられた指示文から適切な文を選びなさい。

1.



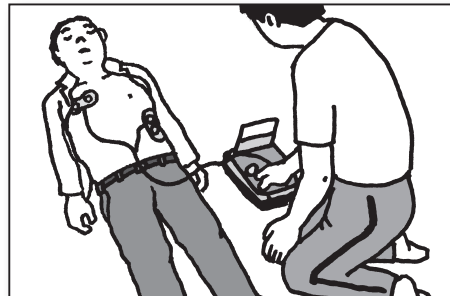
2.



3.



4.

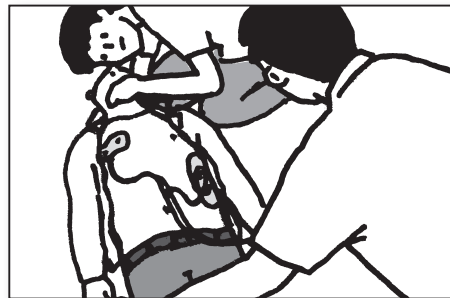


Place pads on patient during electrocardiogram analysis.

5.



6.



Press defibrillation button when instructed.  
Confirm circulation.

Turn on AED.

Prepare AED.

Place defibrillation pads on patient.

electrocardiogram analysis 心電図解析

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

p. 8 *Sugar*, 1999; p.14 Hairs by Jaimie Rosenthal, *Chicken Soup for the Surviving Soup*, Health Communication, Inc.; p.20 *The Daily Yomiuri*, 1999; p.26 *The Complete Book of Science*, American Education Publishing; p.32 *Emergency First Aid*, Dorling Kindersley, 1997; p.44 What kids should know about child abuse and neglect, Prevent Child Abuse New York <http://www.preventchildabuse.org/pdf/whatkidsshouldknow.pdf>; p.56 *The American Medical Association Family Medical Guide*, Random House, 1994; p.62. *Japan Health Handbook*, 講談社インターナショナル, 1995; p.80 Breast Self-Exam (BSE) The National Breast Cancer Foundation

# INDEX

## あ

赤く炎症のある	sore
足首	ankle
足の裏	sole
足の指のつめ	toenail
アスピリン	aspirin
アトピー性湿疹	atopic eczema
アルツハイマー病	Alzheimer's disease
アレルギー	allergy
アロマセラピー	aromatherapy
安楽死	euthanasia

## い

胃炎	gastritis
医者	doctor / medical practitioner
痛み止め	painkiller
遺伝子異常	genetic abnormality
遺伝子治療	gene therapy
インフルエンザ	the flu / influenza

## う

うがい薬	mouthwash
受付	reception
うつ病	depression

## え

栄養士	dietitian
A型肝炎	hepatitis A
疫病	epidemic
炎症	inflammation

## お

横隔膜	diaphragm
嘔吐	vomit
悪寒	chill
おむつ	diaper

## か

ガーゼ	gauze
介護福祉士	caregiver / carer
外来患者	outpatient
化学療法	chemotherapy
かかと	heel

カテーテル（尿道、血管などに挿入する管）

	catheter
花粉症	pollen allergy / hay fever
噛み傷	bite
かゆみ	itching
カルテ	(medical) chart / medical record
管（血管など）	vessel
肝炎	hepatitis
眼科	ophthalmology
眼科医	eye doctor
看護師	nurse
患者	patient
関節	joint
関節炎	arthritis
完全看護	full nursing care
漢方薬	Chinese herbal medicine

## き

気管	trachea / windpipe
傷あと	scar
ギプス	cast
救命救急士など	paramedic
胸郭	rib cage
胸骨	breastbone / sternum
切り傷	cut
筋肉	muscle
筋肉系	muscular system
筋肉のけいれん	cramp

## け

毛穴	pore
けいれん	convulsion
外科	surgery
外科医	surgeon
下剤	laxative
血圧計	sphygmomanometer
血液	blood
血液内科	hematology
結核	TB (tuberculosis)
下痢	diarrhea
腱	tendon
肩甲骨	shoulder blade / scapula

健康保険証 health insurance certificate (card)  
言語療法士 speech therapist

## こ

抗菌剤 antifungal drug  
高血圧 hypertension  
抗生物質 antibiotic  
抗ヒスタミン剤 antihistamine  
肛門 anus  
呼吸 breathing / respiration  
呼吸器 respirator  
腰 lower back  
腰 (肋骨と尻の間) waist  
骨髄 bone marrow  
骨盤 pelvis  
こぶ bump  
凝り stiffness  
コレラ cholera

## さ

臍帯 umbilical cord  
さえないこと dullness  
鎖骨 collarbone / clavicle  
刺し傷 sting  
寒気 chill  
産科 obstetrics  
産科医 obstetrician  
産科病棟 maternity ward

## し

指圧 shiatsu  
歯科医 dentist  
歯科衛生士 dental hygienist  
歯科技工士 dental technician  
子宮 uterus / womb  
じくじくした痛み sore  
歯痛 toothache  
膝蓋骨 kneecap / patella  
湿疹 eczema  
失神 fainting  
市販薬 OTC (over-the-counter) drugs  
耳鼻咽喉科 otolaryngology  
耳鼻咽喉科医 ENT (ear, nose and throat) doctor  
自閉症 autism

充血 redness  
出血 bleeding  
照会 (医師の) referral  
錠剤 pill  
小腸 small intestine  
小児科 pediatrics  
小児科医 pediatrician  
静脈 vein  
褥瘡 bed sore / pressure sore  
食中毒 food poisoning  
食堂 cafeteria  
食道 esophagus  
助産師 midwife  
処方せん prescription  
尻 (座ったときに床に接触する部分) buttocks  
尻 (腰から下の膨んだ部分全体) hips  
神経科 neurology  
神経科医 neurologist  
神経症 neurosis  
人工呼吸 artificial respiration  
診察券 hospital identification card

腎臓 kidney  
靱帯 ligament  
診断書 medical certificate  
心肺蘇生 CPR (cardiopulmonary resuscitation)

## す

頭蓋骨 skull  
膵臓 pancreas  
頭痛 headache  
すね shin

## せ

正看護師 registered nurse  
性感染症 STD (sexually transmitted disease)  
生殖器 genitals / reproductive organs  
精神安定剤 tranquilizer  
脊髓 spinal cord  
脊髄神経 spinal nerve  
脊柱 spinal column  
脊椎 vertebra / vertebrae (複)  
赤痢 dysentery  
切開 incision / surgical cutting

背骨	backbone / spine
喘息	asthma
前腕	forearm

## そ

臓器移植	organ transplant
そう病	mania

## た

大腿部	thigh
大腸	colon
大腸炎	colitis
大便	feces
ダウン症	Down('s) syndrome
脱臼	dislocation
脱腸	rupture / hernia
打撲傷	bruise
担架	stretcher
胆石	gallstone
胆嚢	gallbladder

## ち

膣	vagina
注射	shot / injection
注射器	injector / syringe
注射する	inject
中絶	abortion
腸	bowel / intestine
聴診器	stethoscope
直腸	rectum
鎮静剤	sedative

## つ

痛風	gout
つめ	nail

## て

低血圧	hypotension
手のひら	palm
手の指のつめ	finger nail
てんかん	epilepsy
点滴	IV (intravenous) / intravenous drip
臀部 (座ったときに床に接触する部分)	buttocks

## と

瞳孔	pupil
----	-------

透析	dialysis
糖尿病	diabetes
動脈	artery
投与 (薬の一定量の)	dose
床ずれ	bedsore / pressure sore

## な

ナースステーション	nurses' station
内科	internal medicine
内科医	physician
内服薬	medicine / internal medicine
軟膏	ointment
軟骨	cartilage

## に

握りこぶし	fist
入院	hospital admittance
入院 (期間)	hospitalization
入院患者	inpatient
認知症 (痴呆)	dementia

## ね

眠気	drowsiness
ねんざ	sprain

## の

ノイローゼ	neurosis
脳梗塞	brain (cerebral) infarction
脳死	brain death
脳出血	brain (cerebral) hemorrhage
脳卒中	stroke
のどの痛み	sore throat

## は

パーキンソン病	Parkinson's disease
肺炎	pneumonia
排泄物	feces
吐き気	nausea
白内障	cataract
麦粒種	sty / hordeolum
白血球	leukocyte (white blood cell)
白血病	leukemia
鼻血	nosebleed



鼻の点滴薬	nasal drops
針治療	acupuncture
腫れ	swelling

## ひ

鼻炎	rhinitis
ひきつけ	convulsion / fit / seizure
肘	elbow
ヒステリー症	hysteria
ひっかき傷	scratch
泌尿器科	urology
泌尿器科医	urologist
皮膚科	dermatology
皮膚科医	dermatologist
病室	patient's room
病棟	ward
疲労	fatigue
貧血	anemia
ピンセット	tweezers

## ふ

腹痛	stomachache
腹部	abdomen
服用（薬の一定量の）	dose
ふくらはぎ（腓腹）	calf / calves（複）
婦人科	gynecology
婦人科医	gynecologist
不眠症	insomnia

## へ

へそ	navel / belly button
へその緒	umbilical cord
ペニシリン注射	shot of penicillin
ヘルニア	rupture / hernia
便秘	constipation

## ほ

縫合	suture
放射線科	radiology department
放射線技師	X-ray technician
包帯（傷などに巻く）	bandage
包帯（傷の手当てに使う包帯など）	dressing
保健師	public health nurse
発作	fit / seizure
発疹	rash

## ま

麻酔	anesthesia
麻酔薬	anesthetic
松葉づえ	crutch
麻痺	numbness
マラリア	malaria

## み

耳の点滴薬	ear drops
-------	-----------

## め

メス	scalpel
目の点滴薬	eye drops
めまい	dizziness

## も

網膜	retina
ものもらい	sty / hordeolum

## や

薬剤	drug
薬剤師	pharmacist
薬物依存症	drug addiction
やけど	burn
薬局	pharmacy

## ゆ

輸血	blood transfusion
----	-------------------

## よ

腰痛	backache
----	----------

## り

理学療法士	physical therapist
流産	miscarriage
緑内障	glaucoma
臨床検査技師	medical technologist
リンパ	lymph
リンパ球	lymphocyte
リンパ腺	lymph gland

## ろ

老人科	geriatrics
肋骨	rib

## わ

わきの下	armpit
------	--------

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