

# 《当代护理英语教程》

## 图书基本信息

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## 内容概要

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戴月珍，毕业于上海外国语学院英语系英美文学专业。现任复旦大学外文学院大学英语部副教授，主要从事医学博士生和硕士生的英语教学工作。参编卫生部英语培训系列《英语测试技巧》（1993）及《英语测试技巧详解》（1993）、《全国职称英语等级考试卫生类模拟试题集》（1998）、《医学英语教学短文阅读》（2003）、《医学英语视听说教程——健康通识》（2007）、《医学英语视听说教程——医学教育与健康服务》（2007）、《医学英语视听说教程——疾病预防与治疗》（2007），主编《当代护理英语教程——护理学概览》（2010）、《当代护理英语教程——常见疾病护理》（2011）；发表论文“改进高校公共英语课教学法探讨”（1994），“Teaching English through Authentic English”（1998），“The Profound Influence of King Alfred, the Great on the Development of English”（2004），“On the Light of the World by Ernest Hemingway”（2004）等。

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## 章节摘录

The routes of injection include intravenous , intramuscular , subcutaneous , and intradermal.

Intradermal and subcutaneous injections are usually more effectively administered with smaller-bore and shorter needles. You are going into or just under the skin and a tiny needle is best for this because a larger-bore or longer needle gives far more opportunity to go too deep and give the injection as an intramuscular one instead of how it was intended to be given. Insulin , the PPD testa , and several other injections are in this category.

Intramuscular injections go into the muscle itself. This requires a longer needle but the size of the bore can vary from small to large depending on the medication. Smaller needles pierce the skin more easily and will deliver more dilute solutions effectively. Larger doses of medication or something that is an irritant like Ativan , Vistaril or Phenergan needs to go deep and requires a larger-bore needle because of the thickness of the solution itself. It may also help in the case of very thick medications to dilute them with an appropriate diluent to assist in the case of injection.

Intravenous injections also vary in thickness , amount , and irritability. These injections require care in choosing the size and length of the intravenous catheter based on the nurse's knowledge of the medication and its properties. Some medications will require the placement of a central line because of the irritant tendencies of the substance. Others can be given through a small , short catheter in a rapid infusion. The matter of injection depends on the medication and the desired purpose. Many meds can be given IV or IM\*.

Intravenous infusions tend to act much more quickly , and wear off more quickly , than an intramuscular injection.

Intramuscularly administered medications are absorbed through the muscle into the bloodstream , take longer to take effect , and tend to last longer because of the time involved in absorption , distribution , and elimination. For an IM injection you want to use a needle that is big enough to effectively administer the medication that is ordered without causing undue discomfort to the patient. If you are giving an injection that is recommended to be administered using the Z-track technique , a longer needle is more effective regardless of the bore size you choose because it will deliver the medication more deeply into the muscle , thus preventing any accidental oozing of a potentially irritating medication out of the desked iection site. The last thing to consider is the size of the patient.

A 1 1 / 2 inch needle is not necessary for an elderly patient who weighs 96 pounds. If you choose a longer needle for a small patient , you may just go past the muscle to the bone. Conversely, a needle an inch long may not deliver an intramuscular injection to an obese patient , but rather may give them a subcutaneous dose of the medication , which can interfere with the effectiveness of the medication. It Can also cause tissue damage. The most important thing to use while choosing a needle size , both gauge and length , is common sense and your training as a nurse. Look at the size of the patient , the viscosity of the medication , the ordered route of administration. the proper technique , and choose your needle accordingly. Use the smallest and shortest needle possible to achieve the desired effect. ....

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