

2 時限目

まずは単語から始めよう

お薬編

CD

3

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 1) medicine | 「薬」を指す代表選手 |
| 2) drug | 薬 |
| 3) tablet | 錠剤 |
| 4) pill | 丸薬 |
| 5) capsule | カプセル |
| 6) powder | 散剤, 粉薬 |
| 7) ointment | 軟膏 |

CD

4

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------|
| 1) stomach medicine | 胃薬 |
| 2) cold medicine | 風邪薬 |
| 3) headache medicine | 頭痛薬 |
| 4) digestive | 消化剤 |
| 5) ointment | きず薬 |
| 6) antibiotic | 抗生物質 |
| 7) cough medicine | 咳止め |
| 8) pain killer | 鎮痛剤 |
| 9) eye drops | 目薬 |
| 10) anti-pyretics, fever medicine | 解熱剤 |

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|-------------------------------------|---------|
| 1) Chinese medicine (herbal remedy) | 漢方薬 |
| 2) aspirin | アスピリン |
| 3) gargle | うがい薬 |
| 4) itch ointment | かゆみ止め軟膏 |
| 5) sleeping pills (tablets) | 睡眠薬 |
| 6) laxative (cathartic) | 下剤 |
| 7) herb | 薬草 |
| 8) insulin | インスリン |

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|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1) pharmacy | 薬局(米語, 一般的な言い方) |
| 2) dispensary | 薬局(英語, 病院内の薬局) |
| 3) drugstore | 薬を中心とした小売店 |
| 4) pharmacist (pharmaceutist) | 薬剤師 |
| druggist | (米語) 薬局の主人, drugstore の経営者 |
| chemist | (英語) 薬剤師 |

- 1) May I have a cold medicine? (風邪に効く薬をください。)
- 2) May I have a cough medicine?
(喉に効く薬をいただけますか。)
- 3) What is this medicine good for? (この薬は何に効きますか。)
- 4) These are multivitamins. (これは総合ビタミン剤です。)
- 5) This is your medicine. (これがあなたの薬です。)
- 6) Please follow all directions carefully when taking medication.
(服用の際はきちんと指示に従ってください。)

- 1) Please take this medicine with water.
(この薬を水と一緒に飲んでください。)
- 2) This medicine may make you drowsy.
(この薬を飲むと眠くなることがあります。)
- 3) Please take two pills three times a day.
(1日に3回、2錠ずつ飲んでください。)
- 4) Please take one tablet after meals, three times a day.
(1日3回、食後に1錠ずつ飲んでください。)
- 5) Please take care of yourself. (お大事に。)

Exercise

1. 次の日本語を英語にしなさい。

- (1) 錠剤
- (2) カプセル
- (3) 粉薬
- (4) 風邪薬
- (5) 胃腸薬
- (6) 軟膏
- (7) 薬草
- (8) 漢方薬
- (9) 目薬
- (10) 鎮痛剤

2. 次の日本語を英文にしなさい。

(1) この薬をお湯と一緒に飲んでください。

(2) この薬を食後に飲んでください。

(3) お大事に。

(4) この錠剤は頭痛に効きます。

(5) 風邪に効く薬をください。

3. 次の日本語を英語で表わしなさい。

(1) 1日3回

(2) 毎食後

(3) 水と一緒に

(4) 昔は「薬」という意味で使われ、現在では「麻薬」という意味で使われる単語。

解答

1 時限目

1

- (1) 看護婦 (2) 婦長 (3) 外科医 (4) 開業医 (5) 専門医
(6) 小児科医 (7) 精神科医 (8) 内科医 (9) 耳鼻咽喉科医
(10) 心臓病専門医

2

- (1) I am a nurse.
(2) Are you an internist or a surgeon?
(3) The student will become an obstetrician next year.
(4) I want to become a male nurse.

3

- (1) doctor (2) specialist (3) general practitioner (4) family doctor
(5) internist (6) surgeon (7) nurse (8) head nurse (9) dentist
(10) ear

2 時限目

1

- (1) tablet (2) capsule (3) powder (4) cold medicine
(5) stomach medicine (6) ointment (7) herb (8) Chinese medicine
(9) eye drops (10) pain killer

2

- (1) Please take this medicine with hot water.
(2) Please take this medicine after meals.
(3) Please take care of yourself.
(4) This tablet is good for headache.
(5) May I have a medicine for cold?

3

- (1) three times a day (2) after meals (3) with water (4) drug

第1回メディカル・イングリッシュ2

学生番号 () 氏名 ()

Forecast of Changes in the Number of Outpatients and Inpatients in Each Japanese Prefecture from 2005 to 2020

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Abstract

Visits to medical institutions increase with age. In the future Japan's overall population will decline, but its population of elderly persons aged 65 and older will increase through 2020. Accordingly, the number of outpatients and inpatients is anticipated to increase over the next 10 years. However, since the aging of the population will not progress uniformly across the country, future forecasts of the number of patients in each prefecture will be essential for discussing future health care. In view of that, the changes in the number of outpatients and inpatients from 2005 to 2020 were forecast based on each prefecture's estimated population in 2020 and consultation rate in 2008.

The areas where the number of patients is predicted to increase sharply over the next 10 years are large metropolitan areas such as the Kanto, Tokai, Kinki, and San-yo regions. On the other hand, although the number of inpatients is forecast to increase on a national basis, there are prefectures where the number of outpatients is predicted to decrease, such as in the Tohoku, San-in, Shikoku, and Kyushu regions.