

# 《美国医师执照考试》

## 图书基本信息

书名：《美国医师执照考试》

13位ISBN编号：9787565904813

10位ISBN编号：7565904813

出版时间：2013-1

出版社：北京大学医学出版社

页数：308

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## 内容概要

《美国医师执照考试:High-Yield系统解剖学(第4版)》内容高度概括,重点突出有利于读者快速掌握学科的核心知识。编排新颖、既有基础知识要点的介绍,又有以疾病为核心的综合归纳,并体现了相关学科的横向联系。语言规范、地道,既有利于读者快速掌握专业词汇,又有利于医学英语思维的培养。《美国医师执照考试:High-Yield系统解剖学(第4版)》是参加美国医师执照考试的必备辅导用书,也可作为我国医学院校从事双语教学的教材和参考用书,对教师进行英语授课,学生学习、参加考试具有重要的参考价值。

# 《美国医师执照考试》

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# 《美国医师执照考试》

## 书籍目录

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## 章节摘录

版权页：插图： b. When a person is supine aspirated material most commonly enters the right lower lobar bronchus and lodges within the superior bronchopulmonary segment (#6) of the right lower lobe. c. When a person is lying on the right side aspirated material most commonly enters the right upper lobar bronchus and lodges within the posterior bronchopulmonary segment (#2) of the right upper lobe. d. When a person is lying on the left side aspirated material most commonly enters the left upper lobar bronchus and lodges within the inferior lingular (#5) bronchopulmonary segment of the left upper lobe.

**Lungs (Figure 6-3)**

**A. RIGHT LUNG**

1. The right lung consists of three lobes (upper, middle, and lower) separated by a horizontal fissure and an oblique fissure.
2. The horizontal fissure runs at the level of costal cartilage 4 and meets the oblique fissure at the midaxillary line.
3. The diaphragmatic surface consists of the middle lobe and lower lobe.

**B. LEFT LUNG**

1. The left lung consists of two lobes (upper and lower) separated by an oblique fissure.
2. The left upper lobe contains the cardiac notch, where the left ventricle and pericardial sac abut the lung. The lingula (which is the embryologic counterpart to the right middle lobe) lies just beneath the cardiac notch.
3. The diaphragmatic surface consists of the lower lobe.

**C. BRONCHOPULMONARY SEGMENT**

1. The bronchopulmonary segment contains a segmental bronchus, a branch of the pulmonary artery, and a branch of the bronchial artery, which run together through the central part of the segment.
2. The tributaries of the pulmonary vein are found at the periphery between two adjacent bronchopulmonary segments. These veins form surgical landmarks during segmental resection of the lung.
3. The bronchopulmonary segments are both named and numbered as follows:

a. Right Lung . Upper lobe: apical (#1), posterior (#2), \* anterior (#3) . Middle lobe: lateral (#4), medial (#5) . Lower lobe: superior (#6), medial basal (#7), anterior basal (#8), lateral basal (#9), posterior basal (#10)

b. Left Lung . Upper lobe: apical (#1), posterior (#2), anterior (#3), superior lingular (#4), inferior lingular (#5) . Lower lobe: superior (#6), anterior basal (#8), lateral basal (#9), posterior basal (#10); note that #7 is absent.

**D. BREATH SOUNDS**

1. Breath sounds from the upper lobe of each lung can be auscultated on the anterior superior aspect of the thorax.
2. Breath sounds from the lower lobe of each lung can be auscultated on the posterior inferior aspect of the back.
3. Breath sounds from the middle lobe of the right lung can be auscultated on the anterior thorax near the sternum just inferior to intercostal space #4.

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## 编辑推荐

《美国医师执照考试:High-Yield系统解剖学(第4版)》由北京大学医学出版社出版。

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