

Moke Conversation – Lecture 6 (November 7th, 2024)

Specialist Training 专业医生的培养 (11-12 页)

张明 (Ming):

Do you know what the differences are between China and Canada in training specialists?

你知道中国和加拿大在专科医生培养上有什么不同吗?

莎拉 (Sarah):

I have some idea. In Canada, doctors must complete a residency program after medical school to become specialists, right?

有一点了解。加拿大的医生在医学院毕业后,必须先完成住院医师培训才可以成为专科医生,对吗?

张明 (Ming):

That's right. It's the same in China. However, doctors in China must obtain a "licensed physician" qualification before starting residency training. After residency, they still need to undergo further advanced specialist training.

对的。在中国也是这样。不过中国的医生在拿到“执业医师”资格后,才可以进入住院医师培训。然后,完成住院培训后还需要继续高级专科培训。

莎拉 (Sarah):

So, how long does it take to train a specialist in China?

那这样的话,培养一个专科医生大概需要多长时间?

张明 (Ming):

About 8 to 10 years, starting from undergraduate studies. To become a senior specialist, it takes additional time and requires passing strict evaluations.

大约 8 到 10 年,从大学本科算起的话。要成为高职称的专科医生,还需要额外的时间和严格的考核。

莎拉 (Sarah):

That sounds thorough! In Canada, it usually takes about 10 to 12 years from the start of undergraduate studies to become a specialist. If doctors want further training, they can opt for additional fellowship programs.

听起来很全面!在加拿大,从本科开始的话,培养专科医生大约需要 10 到 12 年。

如果医生还想进一步进修,可以选择额外的专科进修项目。

张明 (Ming):

I see. So Canada's training system focuses more on residency and fellowship stages, with certification mainly managed by national medical boards?

原来如此。所以加拿大的培养体系更集中在住院医师和进修阶段,主要由国家的医学委员会负责认证?

莎拉 (Sarah):

Yes, the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons and the College of Family Physicians are responsible for certification and continuing education, ensuring that doctors' knowledge and skills stay up-to-date.

是的,皇家内外科医师学会和家庭医师学会负责认证和继续教育,确保医生的知识和技能持续更新。

张明 (Ming):

It seems like each system has its own features! China's specialist training is more

stage-based, emphasizing clinical experience and research, while Canada's system is more standardized.

看来两国的体系各有特色!中国的专科医生培养是分阶段的,侧重临床经验和科研,而加拿大的体系更加标准化。

莎拉 (Sarah):

Exactly. Different training methods, but both aim to ensure that doctors are well-qualified to provide high-quality healthcare to patients.

确实如此,培养方式不同,但都是为了确保医生有足够的能力为患者提供高质量的医疗服务。

Comparison of Special Access Mechanism 专业医生访问机制的对比 (19-21 页)

李华 (Li Hua):

Emily, do you know the differences between China and Canada in terms of specialist referral mechanisms?

艾米丽,你知道中国和加拿大在专科医生转诊机制上有什么不同吗?

艾米丽 (Emily):

I know a bit. In Canada, if you want to see a specialist, you usually need a referral from a family doctor, right?

我知道一些。在加拿大,如果你想看专科医生,通常需要家庭医生的转诊,对吗?

李华 (Li Hua):

Yes, in Canada, family doctors are the main entry point for patients to access specialists. Without a referral from a family doctor, it's difficult for patients to book an appointment with a specialist directly.

对,在加拿大,家庭医生是患者进入专科的主要途径。没有家庭医生的转诊,患者很难直接预约专科医生。

艾米丽 (Emily):

What about in China? How does the specialist access system work there?

那在中国呢?你们的专科医生访问机制是怎样的?

李华 (Li Hua):

In China, patients can go directly to a hospital and register to see a specialist without needing a referral. So, many people choose to go straight to the specialist departments at large hospitals.

在中国,患者可以直接去医院挂号预约专科医生,不需要家庭医生的转诊。所以很多人会选择直接去大医院的专科。

艾米丽 (Emily):

Oh, I see. That way, patients can see specialists more quickly, but it must put a lot of pressure on large hospitals, right?

哦,明白了。这样的话,患者可以更快看到专科医生,但大医院的压力应该会更大吧?

李华 (Li Hua):

Exactly. That's why China has been promoting a tiered healthcare system in recent years, encouraging patients to visit primary care facilities first, and then be referred to larger hospitals if needed. If the condition is complex or requires specialist treatment, doctors will recommend the patient to a higher-level hospital.

没错。这就是为什么中国近年来在推广分级诊疗制度,鼓励患者先到基层医疗机构就诊,再转诊到大医院。如果病情复杂或者需要专科治疗,医生会推荐患者去更高级的医院。

艾米丽 (Emily):

That sounds a bit like the Canadian system. We go through the family doctor first, who screens and then refers patients to specialists. This helps optimize medical resources so specialists can prioritize more complex cases.

听起来有点像加拿大的系统。我们通过家庭医生筛查后,再转诊给专科医生,这样有助于优化医疗资源,专科医生就能优先处理更复杂的病情。

李华 (Li Hua):

Yes, both have pros and cons. The Chinese system allows patients direct access to

specialists, but it can lead to overcrowded hospitals. The Canadian system is more organized, but it might involve longer wait times.

是的,各有优缺点。中国的方式让患者更直接接触到专科医生,但也容易导致大医院人满为患。加拿大的系统则更有序,不过等待时间可能较长。

艾米丽 (Emily):

It seems like both systems aim to use medical resources more effectively and meet different healthcare needs.

看来这两种机制都是为了更好地利用医疗资源,适应不同的医疗需求。

李华 (Li Hua):

Exactly. They're suited to different countries and healthcare conditions.

没错。适合不同的国家和医疗条件。

Methods of Referral to a Specialist 转诊的专业医生的方法 (28-30 页)

李明 (Li Ming):

Alex, besides going through a family doctor, what other ways are there to get a referral to a specialist in Canada?

Alex,在加拿大除了通过家庭医生,还有哪些方法可以转诊到专科医生?

亚历克斯 (Alex):

The family doctor is definitely the most common way, but there are other options, like referrals from the emergency department. For example, if a patient has an acute heart issue, they can go to the ER, and the ER doctor can directly refer them to a cardiologist.

家庭医生确实是最常见的途径,但还有其他选择,比如急诊科转诊。比如患者出现急性心脏问题时,可以去急诊科,由急诊医生直接转诊给心脏科医生。

李明 (Li Ming):

Got it. If a patient doesn't have a family doctor, can they get a referral through a community health center?

明白了。那如果患者没有家庭医生,能通过社区健康中心得到转诊吗?

亚历克斯 (Alex):

Alex: Yes, they can. Community health centers provide primary care services for people without a family doctor. If they think a patient needs specialist care, they might help connect them with a specialist or recommend seeing a family doctor.

可以的。社区健康中心会为没有家庭医生的人提供基本医疗服务。如果他们认为患者需要专科治疗,可能会帮助联系专科医生或推荐去看家庭医生。

李明 (Li Ming):

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李明 (Li Ming):

What about private clinics? If a patient is willing to pay, can they also book a specialist directly?

那私人诊所呢?如果患者愿意自费,是不是也可以直接预约专科医生?

亚历克斯 (Alex):

That's right. In fields like mental health, plastic surgery, or physical therapy, patients can pay out of pocket to see a specialist at a private clinic. These costs are generally not covered by the public healthcare system.

对的,在一些领域,比如心理健康、整形外科或物理治疗,患者可以自费去私人诊所,直接预约专科医生。这类费用通常不由公共医保系统覆盖。

李明 (Li Ming):

This is very helpful! It seems Canada has quite a variety of referral methods to accommodate different needs and situations.

非常有帮助!看来加拿大的转诊方式还挺多样化的,能够适应不同的需求和情况。

亚历克斯 (Alex):

Exactly, each method has its purpose, allowing patients to access appropriate specialist care in different situations.

没错,每种方式都有它的作用,这样可以让学生在不同情况下获得适当的专科服务。

Most Common Types of Specialists 最常见的专业医生类别 (37-38 页)

张婷 (Ting):

Lisa, do you know what the most common types of specialists are?

Lisa,你知道有哪几类常见的专科医生吗?

丽莎 (Lisa):

I know a few. For example, cardiologists specialize in treating heart and blood vessel diseases, like hypertension and heart disease.

我知道一些。比如,心脏科医生,他们专门治疗心脏和血管疾病,比如高血压和心脏病。

张婷 (Ting):

That's right. There are also neurologists who mainly diagnose and treat disorders of the brain, spinal cord, and nervous system, like epilepsy and strokes.

没错。还有神经科医生,他们主要诊断和治疗脑部、脊髓和神经系统的疾病,比如癫痫和中风。

丽莎 (Lisa):

Oh, and dermatologists. They handle health issues related to the skin, hair, and nails, with common problems like eczema, acne, and skin cancer.

对了,还有皮肤科医生。他们负责皮肤、头发和指甲的健康,常见的问题有湿疹、痤疮和皮肤癌。

张婷 (Ting):

Ophthalmologists are also common; they help patients with vision issues, like

glaucoma and cataracts.

眼科医生也很常见,他们主要帮助患者解决视力问题,比如青光眼、白内障等。

丽莎 (Lisa):

And gastroenterologists, who specialize in digestive system disorders, like gastritis, irritable bowel syndrome, and liver disease.

还有消化科医生,专门处理消化系统疾病,比如胃炎、肠易激综合症和肝病。

张婷 (Ting):

Exactly. It seems like each type of specialist has a specific role to help patients with different health issues.

没错。看来每种专科医生都有特定的职责,帮助患者解决不同的健康问题。

丽莎 (Lisa):

Yes, so if there's a specific health issue, it's really important to see the right specialist.

是啊,所以如果出现特殊的健康问题,找到合适的专科医生会非常重要。