博幼基金會
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1151012 大專院校學生英翻中短文翻譯題目

British and Thai researchers say malaria parasites that are resistant to key drugs have spread rapidly in South East Asia. Parasites have moved from Cambodia to Laos, Thailand, and Vietnam, where half of the patients are unable to take the preferred drugs as treatment. The researchers say the findings raise the “terrifying prospect” drug resistance and could spread to Africa. However, experts said the implications may not be as severe as first thought. Does this mean the disease is becoming untreatable? In fact, there are alternative drugs that can be used instead. This could include using artemisinin alongside other drugs or using a three-drug combination to overcome resistance. There are about 219 million malaria cases around the world each year. Symptoms of malaria include cycles feeling cold and shivering, followed by high temperature and severe sweating.

malaria 瘧疾　　parasite 寄生蟲　　resistant to 抵抗

implication 影響　　alternative 替代性的　　artemisinin 青蒿素

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英國和泰國研究人員表示，對關鍵藥物有抗藥性的瘧疾寄生蟲在東南亞迅速蔓延。寄生蟲已經從柬埔寨遷移到寮國、泰國和越南，該地區有一半的患者無法用首選的藥物治療。研究人員指出，這些發現增加了「前景讓人恐懼」的抗藥性，並可能蔓延至非洲。然而，專家表示，其影響可能不像最初想像的那般嚴重。這是否意味著這種疾病變得無法治療？其實，有替代性的藥物可以用於取代。這可能包括使用青蒿素的同時也使用其它藥物，或使用三種混合藥物來克服抗藥性。全世界每年大約有 2.19 億瘧疾病例。感染瘧疾的症狀包括循環性感覺寒冷和顫抖，伴隨著高燒和大量出汗。