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## 联合国在行动

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### 乌拉圭 : 上升的癌症发病率

#### 解说 :

Uruguay in South America, with a population of three million, is witnessing a spike in cancer rates. (6)

位于南美洲的乌拉圭

有三百萬人口。

该国正经历严峻的癌症发病率。

One quarter of its population is affected by cancer – a leading cause of death in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. (6)

该国总人口的四分之一受癌症侵袭，

癌症是二十一世纪人类致死的主因。

#### 奥马尔·阿芳索医生 :

*“We have rates of cancer incidence that are among the highest in the world, and right now, we have the highest rates in Latin America.” (11)*

我们处于全球癌症病发率的第一梯队。

现在，我国也是南美洲癌症发病率最高的国家。

#### 解说 :

The Uruguayan Centre of Molecular Imaging, CUDIM, is focusing on diagnosing and treating patients with cancer using nuclear medicine. (9)

乌拉圭分子影像中心正着手致力于，  
利用核医疗针对癌症病人进行诊断和治疗。

A large part of the problem is tobacco use. (3)

其诱发病因主要来自于烟草的吸食。

解说：

CUDIM is the only centre in the country with a PET/CT machine – or a high-tech body scanner which uses radioactive substances called tracers to detect illnesses such as cancer. (12)

乌拉圭分子影像中心是该国唯一具有 PET/CT 设备的机构。

这种先进的身体扫描仪通过叫做“跟踪器”的放射物质来检测诸如癌症之类的疾病。

Committed to assisting countries in Latin America such as Uruguay in the battle against cancer, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the IAEA based in Vienna, is providing technical cooperation and training. (13)

为了协助诸如乌拉圭的拉美国家对抗癌症，位于维也纳的国际原子能机构决定向他们提供技术合作和培训。

It is also introducing new high-tech equipment such as those already available in developed countries to diagnose and treat the disease using nuclear medicine. (10)

一些在发达国家已广泛使用的核医疗高新技术设备也被引进

用以诊断和治疗疾病。

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爱德华多·萨贝奥医生：

*“Nuclear medicine is a specialized area that uses radioactive substances, which are administered to a person and distributed to specific organs and tissues. Using this distribution of substances, // we can determine what’s the best way to treat the patient.” (26)*

核医学是一个专门领域通过将放射性物质作用于人体，分布至特殊器官和组织。

通过该放射性物质的使用

从而找到最有效的方法来治疗病人

解说：

Patients such as Susana Montero whose doctor found a nodule last week during an examination after she complained of back pain. He referred her to the center to undergo a PET scan to determine whether it was cancerous. (14)

一周前，苏珊娜·蒙特罗在感到后背疼痛后，通过检查，发现了体内长有肿瘤。医生建议她前往该中心，进行 PET 设备检查该肿瘤是否呈恶性。

苏珊娜：

*“I am feeling anxious because it’s the first time I am doing this exam. I couldn’t do a biopsy because the nodule is too close to the vascular area.” (19)*

我非常焦虑。因为这是我首次接受此类检查。

肿瘤的位置距离血管位置很近，所以我无法接受活体组织检查。

解说：

We asked Susana what was running through her mind during the test... (4)

我们问苏珊娜在检查过程中她都在想些什么

苏珊娜：

*“I thought of my family, my children, and my grand-children. I thought about many things.” (8)*

我想起了我的家人，我的孩子，我的孙儿，很多很多事情。

苏珊娜和医生：

*“The idea is that we are seeing the nodule, but it isn’t lit up. What we see when the radioactive material is captured, when the nodule is malignant, it lights up. It changes to let’s say a bright color. But it’s not lighting up.” (18)*

虽然我们发现了肿瘤，

但是肿瘤还不具有活性。

如果肿瘤是恶性的，那么放射物质捕捉下来的画面，颜色就会亮起来。

但是你的检查结果没有亮。

解说

This means that Susana’s nodule is benign, a relief for her. (4)

这证明了苏珊娜的肿瘤是良性的，这对她来说实属宽慰。

But nuclear medicine isn’t restricted to the diagnosis and treatment of cancer only. It’s also critical in pin pointing cardio vascular and other diseases at the onset. (11)

核医疗不仅仅局限于诊断和治疗癌症。

它还是用来精确定位初期心血管和其他疾病的重要手段。

Dr. Savio is overseeing experimentation with mice for Alzheimer’s disease. It’s a project spearheaded by graduate student, Ingrid Kreimerman. (10)

萨贝奥医生正在老鼠身上进行针对阿尔茨海默症监测试验

这是一项由名叫英格丽·科莱莫曼的研究生发起的先锋试验。

英格丽：

*“My thesis is based on the development of new radio-tracers for the detection of Alzheimer’s by means of marking astrocytes. Astrocytes are phenomena that appear in*

*Alzheimer's as well as in other neuro-degenerative diseases. // Right now we're at the transition phase.” (27)*

我的毕业论文是基于，

利用新型无线电跟踪器，

标记星形细胞的发展过程，

来监测阿尔茨海默症，

星形细胞是一种出现在阿尔茨海默及其他神经衰退疾病个体中的现象。

现在我们正处于过渡期。

解说：

Ingrid hopes to find a cure for Alzheimer's in a few years – something that Victoria Ibanez had been waiting for when her late mother was diagnosed with the disease. (10)

英格丽希望能在近年内为阿尔茨海默症找到治疗方法，

这也是维多利亚伊巴内斯曾经期盼的，

因为她已故的母亲也曾被诊断患有该病症。

维多利亚·伊巴内斯

*“This would be fantastic because they have been looking for a cure for years, but until now there is none.” (6)*

这么多年来，都没能找到有效的治疗方法。如果能找出对策，那么实在是太好了。

解说：

Currently some eight million people die each year from cancer. But according to medical experts and the IAEA, with early detection, through the use of nuclear medicine, some 30% of these deaths could be avoided. (13)

如今，每年约有八百万人死于癌症。

但据医学专家和国际原子能机构表明，如果通过使用核医疗进行早期检测，约 30% 的死亡可以被避免。

A reason to master the development of nuclear medicine to accurately diagnose and treat cancer in patients who desperately need help to beat the disease. (11)

当前在核医疗领域的发展，

将提高对癌症的精确诊断和治疗，

帮助那些无助的病人，战胜病魔。

This report was produced by Mary Ferreira for the United Nations.

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