

COGNITIVE DECLINE & LANGUAGE: CUMULATIVE REFERENCES

认知退变及语言: 参考文献汇编

Glossary: Cumulative List¹

术语解释: 综合辑录

1956-2020 (303)

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Glossary Terms 词汇解释

- 1 **Accent.** A special emphasis given to a particular syllable in a word, word in a sentence, or note in a set of musical notes: The accent falls on the final syllable. ([Cambridge Dictionary Online](#)) **重音** (语音学). 是一种对词或特殊音节的模块化强调程度的变化。这些变化都是由口腔肌肉和舌头的动作所产生。([维基](#))
- 2 **Accentuation.** The act of emphasizing a particular feature of something or making something more noticeable, or an instance of this: Accentuation when reading poetry is very important. ([Cambridge Dictionary Online](#)) **加重音/强调**
- 3 **Acetylation.** Formation of an acetyl derivative. (Stedman, 25th ed) ([MeSH](#)) **乙酰化作用**. 一种乙酰基衍生物的形成。(中译 MeSH)
- 4 **Acetylcholine.** A neurotransmitter found at neuromuscular junctions, autonomic ganglia, parasympathetic effector junctions, a subset of sympathetic effector junctions, and at many sites in the central nervous system. ([MeSH](#)) **乙酰胆碱**. 一种神经递质。在脊椎动物中, 乙酰胆碱在神经肌接点、自主神经节、副交感神经效应器接点一个亚型, 交感神经效应器接点和中枢神经系统的多个位点是主要递质。由于被乙酰胆碱酯酶快速分解而通常不用于施药, 但可用于一些眼科应用。(中译 MeSH)
- 5 **Acoustic Stimulation.** Use of sound to elicit a response in the nervous system. ([MeSH](#)) **声刺激**. 用声音引导一种神经系统反应。(中译 MeSH)
- 6 **Action Naming Test (ANT).** The Action Naming Test (Obler and Albert 1979) was designed to study verb naming. Its 55 line drawings of actions range from common (e.g., running) to less common (e.g., knighting). ([Neuropsychological Assessment 2004 p.514](#)). **动作命名/动作图画命名测验**. 国内已经初步建立了图画名称为名词和**动词**的数据库...对动作图画命名的研究则较少。(《[心理学进展](#)》 8(4):662-669 (2018)).
- 7 **Activation Analysis.** A method of chemical analysis based on the detection of characteristic radionuclides following a nuclear bombardment. It is also known as radioactivity analysis. ([MeSH](#)) **活化分析**. 一种在核照射后基于独特放射性核素测定的化学分析方法。也已知为放射性分析。(中译 MeSH)
- 8 **Activation, Metabolic.** The conversion of an exogenous substance by a biological system resulting in the production on an active metabolite. ([MeSH](#)) **活化, 代谢**. 外源物质由生物系统转化并产生活性代谢产物。(中译 MeSH)
- 9 **Activities of Daily Living.** The performance of the basic activities of self care, such as dressing, ambulation, eating, etc., in rehabilitation. ([MeSH](#)) **康复日常生活活动**. 自我护理的基本活动行为, 如康复期间的穿衣、离床活动、饮食等。(中译 MeSH)

1. Glossary terms selected from each entry of CDL Bibliography selected are mostly based on **MeSH** (Medical Subject Headings, USA <https://meshb.nlm.nih.gov/search>.) and **cMeSH**/中译 MeSH (Chinese translation of MeSH, quoted from 医学主题文献库, https://chkdx.cnki.net/kns/MainWordDict/dict_list.aspx, OR, by <http://www.chkdx.cnki.net/>, accessed Dec. 25, 2020).

No	Glossary Terms 词汇解释
10	Acuity. The ability of a human to discern spatial variation in a scene. (<i>A Dictionary of Geology and Earth Sciences</i> (4 ed.) 2013) 空间敏感能力
11	Acute Exercise. A single bout of exercise. (MeSH) Exercise training or the “chronic exercise” intervention can be defined as a repeated amount of bouts of exercise during a short or long-term period of time while, the “acute exercise” can be defined as a single bout of exercise. (Front. Immunol. 2018) 即兴运动/单次运动
12	Adaptation, Biological. Changes in biological features that help an organism cope with its ENVIRONMENT. These changes include physiological (ADAPTATION, PHYSIOLOGICAL), phenotypic and genetic changes. (MeSH 2020) 适应, 生物学. 帮助一个生物体应付所处环境的生物学特性改变。这些改变包括生理学（适应, 生理学），表型和遗传的改变。(中译 MeSH 2018-2020)
13	Adaptation, Physiological. The non-genetic biological changes of an organism in response to challenges in its ENVIRONMENT. (MeSH 2020) 适应, 生理学. 有机体为应对环境的挑战而发生的非遗传性生物改变。(中译 MeSH 2018-2020)
14	Adaptation, Psychological. A state of harmony between internal needs and external demands and the processes used in achieving this condition. (From APA Thesaurus of Psychological Index Terms, 8th ed) (MeSH 2020) 适应, 心理学. 内在需要和外部需求间的一种和谐状态及用于达到这种状态的进程。(摘自美国心理学协会《心理学索引词叙词表》，第8版)(中译 MeSH 2018-2020)
15	Adaptive Capacity Model (ACM). Taking an evolutionary neuroscience approach suggests that physiological systems, including the brain, respond to activity-related stress by expanding capacity, and that reductions in capacity represent an energy-minimizing strategy in response to inactivity. (<i>Trends in Neurosciences</i> 40(7): 408-421.) 适应力模型
16	Adolescent Development. The continuous sequential physiological and psychological changes during ADOLESCENCE, approximately between the age of 13 and 18. (MeSH 2020) 青春期发育. 青春期间（大约 13 岁到 18 岁之间）连续持续的生理和心理的改变。(中译 MeSH 2018-2020)
17	Adrenergic Neurons. Neurons whose primary neurotransmitter is EPINEPHRINE. (MeSH 2020) 肾上腺素能神经元. 以肾上腺素为主要神经递质的神经元。(中译 MeSH 2018-2020)
18	Adult Neurogenesis. [It] is the process in which neurons are generated from neural stem cells in the adult. (Wiki. 2019,12.5) 成年神经发生. 研究成年神经发生具有重要的科学意义。神经发生的过程十分复杂，由一系列生物学事件构成，包括 NSCs 的增殖与分化，神经前体细胞增殖、迁移、分化产生成熟的神经元，以及新生神经元整合到现有的神经回路中。成年哺乳动物神经发生主要在大脑的两个神经源性区域，即侧脑室外侧壁的脑室下区 (subventricular zone, SVZ) 和海马齿状回的颗粒下层 (subgranular zone (SGZ) (《中国生物工程杂志》 2017, 37(5): 107-112)
19	Adult. A person having attained full growth or maturity. Adults are of 19 through 44 years of age. (Young Adult. A person between 19 and 24 years of age.) (MeSH 2020) 成年人. 一个完全发育或成熟的人。成年人年龄介于 19 岁到 44 岁。(年轻人. 年龄介于 19 岁到 24 岁之间的人)(中译 MeSH 2018-2020).
20	Advanced Oxidation Protein Products. A class of dityrosine-containing protein-derived molecules formed by OXIDATIVE STRESS. Their accumulation in plasma is associated with certain pathological conditions. (MeSH 2020) 晚期氧化蛋白产物. 一类由氧化性应激形成的含二酪氨酸的蛋白质衍生分子。其在血浆中的累积与某些病理条件有关。(中译 MeSH 2020)
21	Aerobic Exercise: Aerobic exercise is any form of exercise that is dependent on the use of the aerobic energy-generating process. (<i>Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews</i> 88(2018): 177-186.) 有氧运动

- Affect** (mood. related term). The feeling-tone accompaniment of an idea or mental representation. It is the most direct psychic derivative of instinct and the psychic representative of the various bodily changes by means of which instincts manifest themselves. (MeSH 2020) **情感**. 一种观念或心理表征的情调伴随。是本能及不同身体变化心理表征的最直接心理派生，以表现自身本能。(中译 MeSH 2018-2020)
- 22
- Age Cohort**. A group of people born in the same generation. In marketing and popular cultural history, distinctive labels are often retrospectively applied to distinguish the differing values and lifestyles of successive generations (such as baby boomers, generation X, generation Z, millennials). See also structures of feeling; compare peer group. (*A Dictionary of Media and Communication* 3 ed. 2020) **年龄族群**
- 23
- Age Factors**. Age as a constituent element or influence contributing to the production of a result. It may be applicable to the cause or the effect of a circumstance. It is used with human or animal concepts but should be differentiated from AGING, a physiological process, and TIME FACTORS which refers only to the passage of time. (MeSH 2020) **年龄因素**. 作为促使结果产生的一个要素或影响的年龄。可能适用于一种情况的原因和结果。与人或动物概念使用，但应该与老化这种生理过程和仅指时间通道的时间因素相区别。(中译 MeSH 2018-2020)
- 24
- Age Groups**. Persons classified by age from birth (INFANT, NEWBORN) to octogenarians and older (AGED, 80 AND OVER). (MeSH 2020) **年龄组**. 通过年龄对从出生(婴儿, 新生)到八十多岁及更老的人群(老年人,80 以上) 进行分类。(中译 MeSH 2018-2020)
- 25
- Age of Acquisition**. The age at which something is first learned. The age of acquisition effect is the tendency for words and other items of information learned early in life to be better retained than those learned later. AoA abbrev. (*A Dictionary of Psychology* (4 ed.), 2015) **语言习得年龄**
- 26
- Age of Onset**. The age or period of life at which a disease or the initial symptoms or manifestations of a disease appear in an individual. (MeSH 2020) **发病年龄**. 个体出现疾病或疾病的始发症状或表现的年龄或生命时期。(中译 MeSH 2018-2020)
- 27
- Aged, 80 And Over**. A person 80 years of age and older. (MeSH 2020) **老年人, 80 岁以上**. (中译 MeSH 2018-2020)
- 28
- Aged**. A person 65 through 79 years of age. For a person older than 79 years, AGED, 80 AND OVER is available. (MeSH 2020) **老年人**. 年龄介于 65 岁到 79 岁的人。对于超过 79 岁的人，参照“老年人, 80 以上”。(中译 MeSH 2018-2020)
- 29
- Agenesis of Corpus Callosum**. Birth defect that results in a partial or complete absence of the CORPUS CALLOSUM. It may be isolated or a part of a syndrome (e.g., AICARDI'S SYNDROME; ACROCALLOSAL SYNDROME; ANDERMANN SYNDROME; and HOLOPROSENCEPHALY). Clinical manifestations include neuromotor skill impairment and INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY of variable severity. (MeSH 2020) **胼胝体发育不全**. 导致的胼胝体部分或全部缺失的先天缺陷。它可能是单独综合征或综合征一部分(如, Aicardi 综合征; Acrocallosal 综合征; 和前脑无裂畸形)。临床表现包括神经肌肉功能损伤及不同程度的智力障碍。(中译 MeSH 2018-2020)
- 30
- Aging of the Population**. The demographic trend toward higher proportions of middle-aged and older persons with lower proportions of children and young adults that occurs when birth rates decline without a corresponding decline of death rates in infancy and childhood, over a period of a generation or more. (*A Dictionary of Public Health* (2 ed.) OUP 2018) **人口老龄化**. 亦称“人口老化”。人口中成年人与老年人的比例逐渐增加，而儿童与青少年的比例逐渐减少的过程。衡量人口老龄化程度的标准有多种。一种是人口中位年龄(即一半比它年老一半比它年轻的年龄)的提高；另一种是*老年人口系数的提高。人口老龄化是人口出生率下降和人口平均寿命延长所造成的人口现象。(上海辞书出版社《辞海：1999 年缩印本(音序)3》 第 1755 页)
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Glossary Terms 词汇解释

32 **Aging, Premature.** Changes in the organism associated with senescence, occurring at an accelerated rate. (MeSH 2020) **衰老, 过早.** 与衰老有关的有机体变化, 以一种加快速率发生。(中译 MeSH)

33 **Aging.** The gradual irreversible changes in structure and function of an organism that occur as a result of the passage of time. (MeSH 2020) **衰老.** 一种由时间流逝引起的有机体结构和功能的逐步不可逆改变。(中译 MeSH)

34 **Agnosia.** Loss of the ability to comprehend the meaning or recognize the importance of various forms of stimulation that cannot be attributed to impairment of a primary sensory modality. Tactile agnosia is characterized by an inability to perceive the shape and nature of an object by touch alone, despite unimpaired sensation to light touch, position, and other primary sensory modalities. (MeSH 2020) Voice agnosia. impaired ability to recognize people by their voices. Color agnosia. impaired ability to recognize colors, even though the eyes distinguish them. (*Science*, 328, 435-436) **失认症.** 理解含义或识别不同形式刺激重要性的能力丧失, 但不归因于原始感觉模态的病损。尽管对轻触、位置和其它原始感觉模态的感觉减退, 触觉性认识不能以单独触摸无法识别物体形状和性质为特征。(中译 MeSH)

35 **Agrammatism.** A form of aphasia in which there is an impairment in ability to arrange words in their correct order, to use function words properly, and/or to use accidence appropriately in an inflecting language. There is evidence to suggest that these deficits can occur separately. (*A Dictionary of Psychology* (4 ed.) OUP 2015) **失语法症** (agrammatism) 无法处理语法规则, 对句子之理解与表达均有困难, 常表现出 a. 句子结构不完整: 常省略介词、连接词、代名词、助词等, 而功能实词保留较好。b. 语序倒置、不合句法。(临床心理学特论(二)题库)

36 **Albumins.** Water-soluble proteins found in egg whites, blood, lymph, and other tissues and fluids. They coagulate upon heating. (MeSH 2020) **白蛋白类.** 在蛋白、血液、淋巴液及其它组织和液体中发现的水溶性蛋白质类。加热可凝固。(中译 MeSH)

37 **Alcmaeon.** Alcmaeon of Croton was an early Greek medical writer and philosopher-scientist. ... He was the first to identify the brain as the seat of understanding and to distinguish understanding from perception. Alcmaeon thought that the sensory organs were connected to the brain by channels (Poroi) and may have discovered the Poroi connecting the eyes to the brain (i.e., the optic nerve) by excising the eyeball of an animal, although it is doubtful that he used dissection as a standard method. He was the first to develop an argument for the immortality of the soul. ... Alcmaeon discussed a wide range of topics in physiology including sleep, death, and the development of the embryo. It is unclear whether he also presented a cosmology in terms of opposing powers, but we do have some testimonia concerning his views on astronomy. Alcmaeon had considerable impact on his successors in the Greek philosophical tradition. (*Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy*. 2017) **阿尔克米翁** (Alcmaeon) 希腊医生。公元前约 535 年生于意大利南部的克罗托内; ... 他是我们知道的第一个对人体进行解剖的人。他记载了他发现的神经以及连接耳和嘴的管道(今天称为欧斯塔基奥管即耳咽管, 这是为纪念两千年后此管的再次发现者欧斯塔基奥而命名的)。阿尔克米翁区分了动脉和静脉, 虽然他当时尚未认识到动脉是血管, 因为尸体中的动脉管是空的。他意识到脑子是人的智慧活动中枢, 六十年后德谟克利特和希波克拉底也是这样认为。然而, 这个观点未被亚里士多德所接受, 直到近代才告成立 ([百度百科](#))

38 **Alexia.** Pure. Loss of the power to comprehend written materials despite preservation of the ability to write (i.e., alexia without agraphia). This condition is generally attributed to lesions that "disconnect" the visual cortex of the non-dominant hemisphere from language centers in the dominant hemisphere. This may occur when a dominant visual cortex injury is combined with underlying white matter lesions that involve crossing fibers from the occipital lobe of the opposite hemisphere. (From Adams et al., *Principles of Neurology*, 6th ed, p483) (MeSH 2020) **失读症,** 单纯性。书写能力保留但理解书写材料能力丧失(如无失写症的失读症)。这种病症一般由能切断来自优势半球内语言中枢的非优势半球视皮质的损害造成。当优势视皮质损伤与累及来自对立半球枕叶交叉纤维的潜在白质病变联合时, 这种病可能发生。(摘自阿当姆等著《神经病学原理》, 第 6 版, 483 页)(中译 MeSH)

No

Glossary Terms 词汇解释

- 39 **Algorithms.** A procedure consisting of a sequence of algebraic formulas and/or logical steps to calculate or determine a given task. (MeSH 2020) **演算法.** 一个由代数公式的结果和/或演算或确定给定任务的逻辑步骤的过程。(中译 MeSH)
- 40 **Alleles.** Mutually exclusive forms of the same gene, occupying the same locus on homologous chromosomes, and governing the same biochemical and developmental process. (MeSH 2020) **等位基因.** 相同基因的互相排斥形式, 占据同源染色体上相同位点, 并管理相同生化 and 发育过程。(中译 MeSH)
- 41 **Allocentric Navigation.** [It] is typically seen in males and is beneficial primarily in large and/or unfamiliar environments. This likely has some basis in evolution when males would have to navigate through large and unfamiliar environments while hunting. The use of allocentric strategies when navigating primarily activates the hippocampus and parahippocampus in the brain. This navigation strategy relies more on a mental, spatial map than visible cues, giving it an advantage in unknown areas but a flexibility to be used in smaller environments as well. (Wiki. 2019.3.30) **非自我中心导航** (生物医药大辞典 2012)
- 42 **Allocentrism.** [It] is a collectivistic personality attribute whereby people center their attention and actions on other people rather than themselves. It is a psychological dimension which corresponds to the general cultural dimension of collectivism. (Wiki. 2019.7.13) **群体取向个性.** (国家教育研究院 2012)
- 43 **Alpha Rhythm.** Brain waves characterized by a relatively high voltage or amplitude and a frequency of 8-13 Hz. They constitute the majority of waves recorded by EEG registering the activity of the parietal and occipital lobes when the individual is awake, but relaxed with the eyes closed. (MeSH 2020) **α 节律.** 脑波四种类型之一, 以相对高电压或高波幅及 8-13Hz 频率为特征。构成由脑电图记录的多数波, 在人清醒闭眼松弛状态下脑电图记录顶叶和枕叶的活动。(中译 MeSH)
- 44 **Alpha2-6-Linked Sialic Acid Expression.** The alpha2-6 linkage represents one of three common glycosidic linkages (attachments) of the cell surface sugar, sialic acid. The presence of sialic acid in this linkage to glycoproteins on cell surfaces is determined mainly by the activity of the sialyltransferase gene ST6GAL1... The human expression of alpha2-6-linked sialic acids on the lining of the human airways can explain the specificity of influenza virus invasion and the relative protection of humans from the "bird flu". The available data predicts that other hominids would be much more susceptible to the "bird flu". (Center for Academic Research and Training in Anthropogeny) **α 2,6-链接的唾液酸表现.** 唾液酸 (sialic acid) 是一类酸性九碳单糖, 是所有神经氨酸或酮基-脱氧壬酮糖酸(KDN)的 N-或 O-衍生物的总称。唾液酸作为复合糖的组成部分镶嵌于所有细胞表面以及大多数脊椎动物糖蛋白和糖脂分子的末端最外侧。唾液酸家族成员已经达到五十多个, 其分子结构多样, 在生物体内分布广泛。唾液酸介导或调制了发育、炎症、病原感染、肿瘤发生发展等诸多生理和病理过程, 与人类健康和疾病密切相关。(《生命科学》第 23 卷第 7 期 2011 年 7 月 678-684 页)
- 45 **Alpha-Synuclein.** A synuclein that is a major component of LEWY BODIES that plays a role in neurodegeneration and neuroprotection. (MeSH 2020) **α -突触核蛋白.** 一种作为在神经退变和神经保护中起到作用的向心性多层圆形小体主要成分的核突触蛋白。(美国医学主题词 (中译 MeSH)
- 46 **Altered Protein.** Accumulation of altered proteins is the most common molecular symptom of ageing. Altered proteins are also associated with many age-related pathologies. Altered proteins are continuously produced but are normally selectively degraded by cellular proteases; their accumulation during ageing may be explained by either or both increased production or decreased elimination. Sources of altered proteins include erroneous synthesis by cytoplasmic and mitochondrial ribosomes, spontaneous deamidation, isomerization and racemization of unstable amino acids residues, damage inflicted by reactive oxygen and nitrogen species, and glycation and cross-linking by glucose and more reactive metabolites. (*Exp Gerontol* 41(5):464-73 (2006) **改变蛋白质**
- 47 **ALZ-50.** [It] is a monoclonal antibody that detects antigens enriched in the brain tissue of Alzheimer's disease (AD) patients. Although Alz-50 recognizes tau, an identified integral constituent of the AD paired helical filament (PHF), the exact nature of the antigenic site is unknown. (*J Neurosci.* 10(10):3295-304 (1990) **Alz-**

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Glossary Terms 词汇解释

50 抗体. 是为单细胞系/单克隆抗体, 能识别阿尔茨海默病人脑组织中充有的抗原。(《国外医学情报》1986年09期155页)

Alzheimer, Alois. Aloysius Alzheimer was a German psychiatrist and neuropathologist and a colleague of Emil Kraepelin. Alzheimer is credited with identifying the first published case of "presenile dementia", which Kraepelin would later identify as Alzheimer's disease.[2] (Wiki. 2019.9.12) **爱罗斯·阿尔茨海默** 德国精神病学家, 他首先发表了老年痴呆症的病例, 后来被命名为阿兹海默病。(维基百科)

Alzheimer's Disease History. Alzheimer's disease A neurological disease characterized by progressive loss of intellectual ability. The disease, which is named after German physician Alois Alzheimer (1864–1915), is associated with general shrinkage of the brain tissue, with deposits of β -amyloid protein and abnormal filaments composed of tau protein in the brain, and changes in the neurotransmitter systems within the brain that include a loss in the activity of cholinergic neurons. Some inherited forms are associated with a genetic locus on chromosome 21. (Hine 2019) **阿尔兹海默病发现史.** 1906年11月, 德国神经病理学家阿尔兹海默(Alois Alzheimer)在一次学术讲演中首次报道一例51岁死亡的女病人的临床和神经病理学特征。主要症状是抑郁、幻觉和痴呆逐渐加重。阿尔兹海默以银染法将死者大脑皮层作病理检查, 发现神经纤维成丛。同年, 此病例初步研究结果发表, 次年发表详细报告。1910年, 帕鲁西尼(G. Perusini)报告4名同类病例, 并强调了此病与一般衰老表现的区别, 故此病称“帕鲁西尼-阿尔兹海默病”, 即后来所称的早老性痴呆。近年倾向于认为它与老年性痴呆实属同一疾病, 仅以发病期不同分成两种类型, 并以阿尔兹海默病统称之。(谢德秋 2003)

Alzheimer's Disease. A degenerative disease of the BRAIN characterized by the insidious onset of DEMENTIA. Impairment of MEMORY, judgment, attention span, and problem solving skills are followed by severe APRAXIAS and a global loss of cognitive abilities. The condition primarily occurs after age 60, and is marked pathologically by severe cortical atrophy and the triad of SENILE PLAQUES; NEUROFIBRILLARY TANGLES; and NEUROFIL THREADS. (*Principles of Neurology* 6th ed, pp1049-57). (MeSH 2020) **阿尔茨海默病.** 一种以痴呆起病隐袭为特征的脑退行性疾病。在记忆、判断、注意力持续时间和问题解决技巧发生障碍后出现严重失用症和认知能力全部丧失。这种病症主要发生在60岁后, 并在病理学表现为严重皮质萎缩及衰老斑、神经原纤维缠结和神经毡线的三联。(摘自阿当姆等著《神经病学原理》, 第6版, 1049页-1057页)(中译MeSH)

Alzheimer's Disease Assessment Scale-Cognitive Subscale (ADAS-Cog). [It] is a brief neuropsychological assessment used to assess the severity of cognitive symptoms of dementia. It is one of the most widely used cognitive scales in clinical trials and is considered to be the "gold standard" for assessing antidementia treatments. The ADAS-Cog consist of 11 questions: 1) Word Recall Task, 2) Naming Objects and Fingers, 3) Following Commands, 4) Constructional Praxis, 5) Ideational Praxis, 6) Orientation, 7) Word Recognition Task, 8) Remembering Test Directions, 9) Spoken Language, 10) Comprehension, 11) Word-Finding Difficulty. (Wiki. 2019.8.8) **阿尔茨海默病评定量表认知分量表.** 其是目前运用最广泛的AD认知功能评价工具之一。ADAS-Cog自1983年问世, 1994年修订后, 在美国和欧洲等各国对其信效度与特质的研究一度成为热点并得到一致肯定的评价[7]。ADAS-Cog主要应用于两大领域: 一是AD患者认知损害纵向观察, 二是AD药物疗效研究。ADAS-Cog评价内容多较客观, 如语词回忆、辨认、物体命名等, 询问患者时如实记录并简单计算即可得到其相应的评分。(《中国临床心理学杂志》17(5):538(2009))

Alzheimer's Disease Assessment Scale-Cognitive Subscale 13 Item (ADAS-Cog 13). [It] includes all original [11] ADAS-Cog items with the addition of a number cancellation task and a delayed free recall task, for a total of 85 points. As in the parent instrument, higher scores indicated greater severity. (*Brain Imaging Behav* 6(4)(2012)) **阿尔茨海默病评估量表认知部分, 13项及11项.** (另见 Alzheimer's Disease Assessment Scale-Cognitive Subscale (ADAS-Cog) 中文解释)

Alzheimer's Disease Biomarkers. The Alzheimer's disease biomarkers are neurochemical indicators used to assess the risk or presence of the disease. The biomarkers can be used to diagnose Alzheimer's disease (AD) in a very early stage, but they also provide objective and reliable measures of disease progress. (Wiki. 2019.10.24) **阿兹海默症生物标志**

Alzheimer's Disease Neuroimaging Initiative (ADNI). Alzheimer's Disease Neuroimaging Initiative (ADNI) is a multisite study that aims to improve clinical trials for the prevention and treatment of Alzheimer's disease (AD) (Wiki. 2019.12.14) **阿兹海默症神经影像计划 (ADNI).** ADNI 是一个庞大的公开资料库, 里头有被诊断为阿兹海默症、轻度认知障碍 (mild cognitive impairment) 或无疾病的患者之 PET 扫描影像。(明日科学. 2020.3.9)

American School Sisters of Notre Dame. School Sisters of Notre Dame is a worldwide religious institute of Roman Catholic sisters founded in Bavaria in 1833 and devoted to primary, secondary, and post-secondary education. Their life in mission centers on prayer, community life and ministry. They serve as teachers, lawyers, accountants, nurses, administrators, therapists, social workers, pastoral ministers, social justice advocates and more. (Wiki. 2019.8.8) **美国圣母修女学校.** 圣母修女学校是世界范围内的天主教姊妹宗教机构, 于 1833 年在巴伐利亚 (德国?) 成立, 致力于小学, 中学和中学后教育。她们在宣教中的生活集中在祈祷, 社区生活和事工上。她们的服务职业有教师, 律师, 会计师, 护士, 行政人员, [1] 治疗师, 社会工作者, 牧师, 社会正义倡导者等等。(译自 Wiki. 2019.8.8)

Amino Acid Sequence. The order of amino acids as they occur in a polypeptide chain. This is referred to as the primary structure of proteins. It is of fundamental importance in determining PROTEIN CONFORMATION. (MeSH 2020) **氨基酸序列.** 在 1 条多肽链中出现的氨基酸次序。指的是蛋白质类一级结构。在决定蛋白质构象中有基础重要性。(中译 MeSH)

Amino Acids, Acidic. Amino acids with side chains that are negatively charged at physiological pH. (MeSH 2020) **氨基酸类, 酸性.** 在生理 pH 值带负电荷并有侧链的氨基酸类。(中译 MeSH)

Amino Acids, Basic. Amino acids with side chains that are positively charged at physiological pH. (MeSH 2020) **氨基酸类, 碱性.** 在生理 pH 值带正电荷并有侧链的氨基酸类。(中译 MeSH)

Amino Acids, Peptides, and Proteins. Amino acids and chains of amino acids connected by peptide linkages. (MeSH 2020) **氨基酸类, 肽类和蛋白质类.** 由肽键连接的氨基酸类和氨基酸链。(中译 MeSH)

Amnesia, Anterograde. Loss of the ability to form new memories beyond a certain point in time. This condition may be organic or psychogenic in origin. Organically induced anterograde amnesia may follow CRANIOCEREBRAL TRAUMA; SEIZURES; ANOXIA; and other conditions which adversely affect neural structures associated with memory formation (e.g., the HIPPOCAMPUS; FORNIX (BRAIN); MAMMILLARY BODIES; and ANTERIOR THALAMIC NUCLEI). (From Memory 1997 Jan-Mar;5(1-2):49-71) (MeSH 2020) **遗忘, 顺行性.** 在某一时间点后形成新记忆能力的丧失。这种病症可能具有器质性或精神性起因。器质性顺行性遗忘可能发生在颅脑损伤、癫痫、缺氧和其它对与记忆形成有关的神经结构有不利影响的病症之后。(摘自《记忆》, 1997 年 1 月-3 月; 5 卷 (1-2 期): 49 页-71 页) (中译 MeSH)

Amnesia, Retrograde. Loss of the ability to recall information that had been previously encoded in memory prior to a specified or approximate point in time. This process may be organic or psychogenic in origin. Organic forms may be associated with CRANIOCEREBRAL TRAUMA; CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENTS; SEIZURES; DEMENTIA; and a wide variety of other conditions that impair cerebral function. (From Adams et al., Principles of Neurology, 6th ed, pp426-9) (MeSH 2020) **遗忘, 逆行性.** 回忆特定或大约时间点之前记忆中信息的能力丧失。这个过程可能具有器质性或精神性起因。器质形式可能与颅脑损伤、脑血管意外、癫痫、痴呆和其它多种损害大脑功能的病症有关。(摘自阿当姆等著《神经病学原理》, 第 6 版, 426 页-429 页) (中译 MeSH)

Amnesia. Pathologic partial or complete loss of the ability to recall past experiences (AMNESIA, RETROGRADE) or to form new memories (AMNESIA, ANTEROGRADE). This condition may be of organic or psychologic origin. Organic forms of amnesia are usually associated with dysfunction of the DIENCEPHALON or HIPPOCAMPUS. (From Adams et al., Principles of Neurology, 6th ed, pp426-7) (MeSH 2020) **遗忘.** 回忆过往经历 (遗忘, 逆行性) 能力或形成新记忆 (遗忘, 顺行性) 能力的病理性局部或完全丧失。这种病症可能具有器质性或心理学起因。遗忘症的器质形式通常与间脑或海马的功能障碍有关。(摘自阿当姆等著《神经病学原理》, 第 6 版, 426-427 页) (中译 MeSH)

Amygdala. Almond-shaped group of basal nuclei anterior to the INFERIOR HORN OF THE LATERAL VENTRICLE of the TEMPORAL LOBE. The amygdala is part of the limbic system. (MeSH 2019) **杏仁核.** 颞叶内侧脑室下角前面基底核的杏仁状部分。杏仁核是边缘系统的一部分。(中译 MeSH)

Amyloid Beta-Peptides (Amyloid β -protein) Peptides generated from AMYLOID BETA-PEPTIDES PRECURSOR. An amyloid fibrillar form of these peptides is the major component of amyloid plaques found in individuals with Alzheimer's disease and in aged individuals with trisomy 21 (DOWN SYNDROME). The peptide is found predominantly in the nervous system, but there have been reports of its presence in non-neural tissue. (MeSH 2020) **淀粉样 β 蛋白肽.** 淀粉样 β 蛋白前体产生的肽类。形成这些肽类的淀粉纤维是阿尔茨海默病人和 21-三体 (唐氏综合症) 老年人中发现的淀粉样斑块的主要成分。这种蛋白质主要在神经系统中发现,但有报道称在非神经组织中也有出现。... **淀粉样 β -蛋白 (Amyloid β -protein).** 由位于 21 号染色体上的基因表达的一种 42000 蛋白质,它是早发性痴呆及 21-三体综合症的老年患者血管及血小板中淀粉样纤维的主要蛋白质的亚基。主要见于神经系统,但非神经组织中亦有所见。(中译 MeSH)

Amyloid Beta-Protein Precursor. A precursor to the AMYLOID-BETA PROTEIN (beta/A4). Alterations in the expression of the amyloid beta-protein precursor (ABPP) gene, located on chromosome 21, plays a role in the development of the neuropathology common to both ALZHEIMER DISEASE and DOWN SYNDROME. ABPP is associated with the extensive extracellular matrix secreted by neuronal cells. Upon cleavage, this precursor produces three proteins of varying amino acid lengths: 695, 751, and 770. The beta/A4 (695 amino acids) or beta-amyloid protein is the principal component of the extracellular amyloid in senile plaques found in ALZHEIMER DISEASE; DOWN SYNDROME and, to a limited extent, in normal aging. (MeSH 2020) **淀粉样 β 蛋白前体.** 淀粉样 β 蛋白质(β /A4)的一种前体。位于染色体 21 上的淀粉样 β 蛋白前体 (ABPP)基因表达的改变在阿尔茨海默病和唐氏综合症的神经病理学发展中起作用。ABPP 与神经元细胞分泌的大量细胞外基质相关。被剪切后,这种前体产生三种具有不同氨基酸长度: 695 个, 751 个和 770 个的蛋白质。 β /A4(69 个氨基酸) 或 β -淀粉样蛋白质是阿尔茨海默病、唐氏综合症中发现的衰老斑中胞外淀粉样蛋白的主要成分,并在正常老化中起到有限作用。(中译 MeSH)

Amyloid Precursor Protein Secretases. Endopeptidases that are specific for AMYLOID PROTEIN PRECURSOR. Three secretase subtypes referred to as alpha, beta, and gamma have been identified based upon the region of amyloid protein precursor they cleave. (MeSH 2020) **淀粉样前蛋白分泌酶.** 淀粉样蛋白前体特异性肽链内切酶。淀粉样蛋白前体有三种分泌酶亚型 α 、 β 、 γ 。(中译 MeSH)

Amyloid. A fibrous protein complex that consists of proteins folded into a specific cross beta-pleated sheet structure. This fibrillar structure has been found as an alternative folding pattern for a variety of functional proteins. Deposits of amyloid in the form of AMYLOID PLAQUES are associated with a variety of degenerative diseases. The amyloid structure has also been found in a number of functional proteins that are unrelated to disease. (MeSH 2019) **淀粉样蛋白.** 一种由淀粉样蛋白质和包括形成特殊淀粉样纤维的类肝素硫酸蛋白聚糖、层粘连蛋白、IV 型胶原、血清淀粉样 p 蛋白质和载脂蛋白 e 类在内的附加成分组成的胞外储存物质。许多已发现的不同淀粉样蛋白质形成体内原纤维的核心。然而,淀粉样蛋白可由任何在伸展或重折叠时表现出 β -褶线构象的蛋白质形成。淀粉样蛋白的一个普通特点是结合如刚果红和硫黄素等染料的能力。(中译 MeSH)

Amyloid- β Plaques. Amyloid is a general term for protein fragments that the body produces normally. Beta amyloid is a protein fragment snipped from an amyloid precursor protein (APP). In a healthy brain, these protein fragments are broken down and eliminated. Amyloid plaques are hard, insoluble accumulations of beta amyloid proteins that clump together between the nerve cells (neurons) in the brains of Alzheimer's disease patients. (BrightFocus Foundation, accessed on 2021.4.14) Amyloid beta ($A\beta$ or Abeta) denotes peptides of 36–43 amino acids that are crucially involved in Alzheimer's disease as the main component of the amyloid plaques found in the brains of Alzheimer patients. (Wiki contributors 2019.6.2) **乙型类淀粉蛋白斑块** (台湾行政院原子能委员 2019.1.7) 类淀粉蛋白 (英语: amyloid) 是一种不可溶的纤维性蛋白质,「淀粉样物质」,港澳台称为「类淀粉蛋白」。在器官中不正常的堆积,会造成类淀粉沉积症 (amyloidosis)。在许多神经性疾病,如阿兹海默症、帕金森氏症中,都可以观察到神经系统中出现

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Glossary Terms 词汇解释

大量类淀粉蛋白的累积沉淀。许多学者相信它可能导致脑部或其他器官退化或功能障碍。(维基 2019.4.16)

Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis [Lou Gehrig's disease or motor neuron disease] A degenerative disorder affecting upper MOTOR NEURONS in the brain and lower motor neurons in the brain stem and SPINAL CORD. Disease onset is usually after the age of 50 and the process is usually fatal within 3 to 6 years. Clinical manifestations include progressive weakness, atrophy, FASCICULATION, hyperreflexia, DYSARTHRIA, dysphagia, and eventual paralysis of respiratory function. Pathologic features include the replacement of motor neurons with fibrous ASTROCYTES and atrophy of anterior SPINAL NERVE ROOTS and corticospinal tracts. (From Adams et al., Principles of Neurology, 6th ed, pp1089-94) (MeSH 2020) **肌萎缩侧索硬化**. 一种影响脑中上位运动神经元及脑干和脊髓中下位运动神经元的退行性障碍。这种病通常 50 岁后发作, 发病过程通常在 3-6 年内有致死性。临床表现包括进行性肌无力、萎缩、肌成束、反射亢进、构音困难、吞咽困难和呼吸功能最终瘫痪。病理学特点包括运动神经元被纤维性星形细胞取代, 前脊神经根萎缩和皮质脊髓束。(阿当姆等著《神经病学原理》, 第 6 版, 1089-1094 页) (中译 MeSH)

Anaerobic Exercise. Anaerobic exercise is a form of physical exercise that is of a high enough intensity to cause the formation of lactate. (*Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews* 88(2018): 177-186) **无氧运动**. 是强度足够引起乳酸形成的体能锻炼。无氧运动被非耐力运动的运动员用于增强力量、速度和能力, 而被健美运动员用于打造肌肉量。利用无氧运动发展的那套肌肉能量系统与有氧运动发展出来的系统是不一样的, 良好的无氧供能系统使得人在短时间、高强度活动中具备更好的表现力, 持续时间仅几秒钟到两分钟。(维基. 2020.3.18)

Analysis of Variance (ANOVA). It refers to the attribution of variation in a variable to variations in one or more explanatory variables. The term was introduced by Sir Ronald Fisher in 1918. (*A Dictionary of Statistics* (3 ed. OUP, 2014) In statistics, a technique of data analysis based on analysis of variance (ANOVA) that uses statistical control to remove the effect of an extraneous variable, known or assumed to be correlated with the dependent variable, and analyses the portion of the variance in the dependent variable explained by one or more independent variables excluding the extraneous variable. In psychology, it is often used to suppress extraneous subject variables such as intelligence or age that cannot be controlled by randomization. See also analysis of covariance structures, covariate. ANCOVA abbrev. (*A Dictionary of Psychology* (4 ed.) OUP 2015) **方差分析**. 方差分析 (Analysis of Variance, 简称 ANOVA), 又称“变异数分析”, 是 R.A. Fisher 发明的, 用于两个及两个以上样本均数差别的显著性检验。由于各种因素的影响, 研究所得的数据呈现波动状。造成波动的原因可分成两类, 一是不可控的随机因素, 另一是研究中施加的对结果形成影响的可控因素。(百度. 本词条由“科普中国”科学百科词条编写与应用工作项目 审核)

Analysis of Variance. A statistical technique that isolates and assesses the contributions of categorical independent variables to variation in the mean of a continuous dependent variable. (MeSH 2020) **方差分析**. 一种以连续因变量方法隔离并评价明确独立变量对变量的贡献的统计技术。(中译 MeSH)

Analyze. Analyze is a software package developed by the Biomedical Imaging Resource (BIR) at Mayo Clinic for multi-dimensional display, processing, and measurement of multi-modality biomedical images. It is a commercial program and is used for medical tomographic scans from magnetic resonance imaging, computed tomography and positron emission tomography. The Analyze 7.5 file format [1] has been widely used in the functional neuroimaging field, and other programs such as SPM, FreeSurfer, AIR, MRICro and Mango are able to read and write the format. The files can be used to store voxel-based volumes. One data item consists of two files: One file with the actual data in a binary format with the filename extension .img and another file (header with filename extension .hdr) with information about the data such as voxel size and number of voxels in each dimension. SPM has defined changes to this format, among other things the voxel ordering within the file. (Wiki. 2019.5.18) **生物医学影像资源软件组, ANALYZE**

Angiogenesis. Angiogenesis is the formation of new blood vessels and a consequent increase in capillary density. (*Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews* 88(2018): 177-186) **血管新生** (英文 Angiogenesis) 是一个生理上新的微血管发展成一个血流供应系统的过程。而 Vasculogenesis 通常指自发性的血管形成, 另外 Intussusception 则是指较一般快速形成的血管新生过程。(维基. 2016.1.5) **血管生成** (Angiogenesis) 是指从已有的毛细血管或毛细血管后静脉发展而形成新的血管, 主要包括: 激活期

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Glossary Terms 词汇解释

血管基底膜降解；血管内皮细胞的激活、增殖、迁移；重建形成新的血管和血管网，是一个涉及多种细胞的多种分子的复杂过程。血管形成是促血管形成因子和抑制因子协调作用的复杂过程，正常情况下二者处于平衡状态，一旦此平衡打破就会激活血管系统，使血管生成过度或抑制血管系统使血管退化。(百度 2020)

Angular and Supramarginal Gyri of Inferior Parietal Lobule. The inferior parietal lobule is composed mainly of two distinct regions: caudally, the ANGULAR GYRUS (area 39), which itself is bounded by the visual occipital areas (areas 17, 18, and 19), and dorsally, the SUPRAMARGINAL GYRUS (area 40) which arches over the end of the lateral sulcus, adjacent to the inferior portion of the somatosensory cortex. The supramarginal gyrus seems to be involved in phonological and articulatory processing of words, whereas the angular gyrus (together with the posterior cingulate gyrus) seems more involved in semantic processing. The right angular gyrus appears to be active as well as the left, thus revealing that the right hemisphere also contributes to semantic processing of language. Together, the angular and supramarginal gyri constitute a multimodal associative area that receives auditory, visual, and somatosensory inputs. The neurons in this area are thus very well positioned to process the phonological and semantic aspect of language that enables us to identify and categorize objects. **Image Available at the Website.** (from website, *The Brain from Top to Bottom: Broca's area, Wernicke's area, and Other Language-Processing Areas in the Brain*) 顶下小叶的角回及缘上回 (CNKI 学术全文翻译及百度翻译: Inferior parietal lobule 顶叶下小叶, Angular gyri 角回及 supramarginal gyri 边缘上脑回)

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Angular and Supramarginal Gyri. With respect to the inventory of brain regions that support language, over a century of deficit-lesion correlational studies has shown that the association cortex in the lateral portion of the left cerebral hemisphere plays a crucial role. This cortex surrounds the sylvian fissure and runs from the pars triangularis and opercularis of the inferior frontal gyrus (Brodmann's areas (BA) 45, 44: Broca's area), through the angular and supramarginal gyri (BA 39 and 40), into the superior temporal gyrus (BA 22: Wernicke's area) in the dominant hemisphere (Fig. 1). (*The Oxford Companion to the Mind* (2 ed.). OUP, 2006) 脑角回及脑缘上回 (参见 **Angular and supramarginal gyri of Inferior parietal lobule** 顶下小叶的角回及缘上回)

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77 **Angular Gyrus** (See **Angular and supramarginal gyri of Inferior parietal lobule**) 脑角回

Animal Experimentation. The use of animals as investigational subjects. (MeSH 2020) 动物实验. 用动物做为调查研究的受试者. (中译 MeSH)

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Animal Testing On Non-Human Primates. Their use is controversial. According to the Nuffield Council on Bioethics, NHPs are used because their brains share structural and functional features with human brains, but "while this similarity has scientific advantages, it poses some difficult ethical problems, because of an increased likelihood that primates experience pain and suffering in ways that are similar to humans." [4] (Wiki. 2019.11. 8) 动物测验, 非人灵长目

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Animal Testing. Animals have been widely used for many years to test vaccines, pharmaceutical drugs, cosmetics, etc. This is a legal requirement under the US Food and Drugs Act and similar legislation in most other nations. The ethical constraints are specified in the regulations of research-granting agencies and internationally by the Council for International Organizations of the Medical Sciences, which has published guidelines on the ethical treatment of animals. (*A Dictionary of Public Health*, 2 ed. OUP. 2018) 动物测验 (animal experiment) 指在实验室内, 为了获得有关生物学、医学等方面的新知识或解决具体问题而使用动物进行的科学研究。动物实验必须由经过培训的、具备研究学位或专业技术能力的人员进行或在其指导下进行。(万方数据 2019.7.31)

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Anisotropy. A physical property showing different values in relation to the direction in or along which the measurement is made. The physical property may be with regard to thermal or electric conductivity or light refraction. In crystallography, it describes crystals whose index of refraction varies with the direction of the incident light. It is also called acolorotropy and colorotropy. The opposite of anisotropy is isotropy wherein the same values characterize the object when measured along axes in all directions. (MeSH 2020) 各向异性. 测量中表现出一种与方向有关的不同值的物理性质。这种物理性质可能关于热或电传导性, 或光折射。

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Glossary Terms 词汇解释

在晶体学中描述随入射光方向改变折射指数的结晶。也被称作偏等性和各向异性。与各向异性相对的是各向同性，在沿全方向测量时表现物体相同值。(中译 MeSH)

Anomaly Detection. In data mining, anomaly detection (also outlier detection) is the identification of rare items, events or observations which raise suspicions by differing significantly from the majority of the data. Typically the anomalous items will translate to some kind of problem such as bank fraud, a structural defect, medical problems or errors in a text. Three broad categories of anomaly detection techniques exist ([Wiki. 2020.01.03](#)) **异常检测.** 在数据挖掘中，异常检测（英语：anomaly detection）对不符合预期模式或数据集中其他项目的项目、事件或观测值的识别。通常异常项目会转变成银行欺诈、结构缺陷、医疗问题、文本错误等类型的问题。异常也被称为离群值、新奇、噪声、偏差和例外。(维基 2019.7.5)

Anomia (Anomic aphasics). A language dysfunction characterized by the inability to name people and objects that are correctly perceived. The individual is able to describe the object in question, but cannot provide the name. This condition is associated with lesions of the dominant hemisphere involving the language areas, in particular the TEMPORAL LOBE. (*Principles of Neurology* 6th ed. p484) (from MeSH 2020) **命名障碍.** 一种以能够正确感知人和物体但无法说出其名称为特征的语言功能障碍。病人能描述谈论中物体，但不能说出其名称。这种病症与包括语言区的优势半球，特别是颞叶的损害有关。(阿当姆等著《神经病学原理》，第6版，484页)(中译 MeSH)

Antemortem Diagnosis. Diagnosis of a disease or condition made before DEATH. (MeSH 2020) **去世前诊断.**

Anterior Cingulate Cortex. In the human brain, the anterior cingulate cortex (ACC) is the frontal part of the cingulate cortex that resembles a "collar" surrounding the frontal part of the corpus callosum. It consists of Brodmann areas 24, 32, and 33. It appears to play a role in a wide variety of autonomic functions, such as regulating blood pressure and heart rate. It is also involved in certain higher-level functions, such as attention allocation,[1] reward anticipation, decision-making, ethics and morality, impulse control (e.g. performance monitoring and error detection), and emotion. ([Wiki. 2019.12. 17](#)) **前扣带回** (anterior cingulate cortex) 是一个和前额叶的腹内侧皮质与杏仁核有紧密连接的神经网络。它分成两个部位：上半部的部分称为背侧前扣带回 (dorsal ACC) 负责的是选择注意力 (selective attention) 的功能。下半部则称为腹侧前扣带回 (ventral ACC) 或是 (subgenual ACC), 专司人的情绪调节，例如忧郁或焦虑。(交大友声 2013)

Anthocyanins. A group of FLAVONOIDS derived from FLAVONOLS, which lack the ketone oxygen at the 4-position. They are glycosylated versions of cyanidin, pelargonidin or delphinidin. The conjugated bonds result in blue, red, and purple colors in flowers of plants. (MeSH 2019) **花青苷类.** 一类来源于黄酮醇但在4位缺少酮氧的黄酮类化合物。是花青定，花葵素或翠雀定的糖基化形式。其共轭键致使植物花朵形成蓝色、红色和紫色。(中译 MeSH)

Antibodies. Immunoglobulin molecules having a specific amino acid sequence by virtue of which they interact only with the ANTIGEN (or a very similar shape) that induced their synthesis in cells of the lymphoid series (especially PLASMA CELLS). (MeSH 2020) **抗体.** 由于具有一条特异性氨基酸序列而仅与淋巴系细胞（特别是浆细胞）中诱导其合成的抗原或与其密切相关抗原相互作用的免疫球蛋白分子。(中译 MeSH)

Antibody Diversity. The phenomenon of immense variability characteristic of ANTIBODIES, which enables the IMMUNE SYSTEM to react specifically against the essentially unlimited kinds of ANTIGENS it encounters. Antibody diversity is accounted for by three main theories: (1) the Germ Line Theory, which holds that each antibody-producing cell has genes coding for all possible antibody specificities, but expresses only the one stimulated by antigen; (2) the Somatic Mutation Theory, which holds that antibody-producing cells contain only a few genes, which produce antibody diversity by mutation; and (3) the Gene Rearrangement Theory, which holds that antibody diversity is generated by the rearrangement of VARIABLE REGION gene segments during the differentiation of the ANTIBODY-PRODUCING CELLS. (MeSH 2020) **抗体多样性.** 抗体巨大的变异特性现象，使免疫系统能够特异性反应对抗所遇的本质不定抗原。抗体多样性由3种主要理论解释：(1) 种系理论，认为每种抗体产生细胞都含编码全部可能抗体特异性的基因，但仅表达被抗原刺激的基因；(2) 体细胞突变学说，认为抗体生成细胞仅含一些通过突变产生

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Glossary Terms 词汇解释

抗体多样性的基因；(3) G 基因重排理论，认为抗体多样性在抗体生成细胞分化时通过可变区基因节段的重排产生。(中译 MeSH)

89 **Antigen-Antibody Complex.** The complex formed by the binding of antigen and antibody molecules. The deposition of large antigen-antibody complexes leading to tissue damage causes IMMUNE COMPLEX DISEASES. (MeSH 2020) **抗原抗体复合物.** 抗原分子和抗体分子结合形成的复合物。引起组织损伤的巨大抗原-抗体复合体引起免疫复合物病。(中译 MeSH)

90 **Antigens.** Substances that are recognized by the immune system and induce an immune reaction. (MeSH 2020) **抗原.** 被免疫系统识别并诱导免疫反应的物质。(中译 MeSH)

91 **Antioxidants.** Naturally occurring or synthetic substances that inhibit or retard oxidation reactions. They counteract the damaging effects of oxidation in animal tissues. (MeSH2019) **抗氧化剂.** 抑制或延缓附加物质氧化的天然物质或合成物。抵抗动物组织内氧化产生的有害和损伤效应。(中译 MeSH)

92 **Aphasia, Broca** (agrammatism; nonfluent Aphasia). An aphasia characterized by impairment of expressive LANGUAGE (speech, writing, signs) and relative preservation of receptive language abilities (i.e., comprehension). This condition is caused by lesions of the motor association cortex in the FRONTAL LOBE (BROCA AREA and adjacent cortical and white matter regions). (MeSH 2019) **失语, 经皮质运动性.** 一种以表达性语言(讲话、书写、标记)和接受性语言相应保存能力(如理解力)的受损为特征的失语。这种病症由额叶(布罗卡皮层区及邻近皮质和白质区)内运动皮质联合区受损引起。病症范围由几乎全哑到言语流利性和速度降低。脑血管意外(特别是梗塞,大脑中动脉)是引起这种病症的相对常见原因。(摘自阿当姆等著《神经病学原理》,第6版,478页-479页)(中译 MeSH)

93 **Aphasia, Conduction.** A type of fluent aphasia characterized by an impaired ability to repeat one and two word phrases, despite retained comprehension. This condition is associated with dominant hemisphere lesions involving the arcuate fasciculus (a white matter projection between Broca's and Wernicke's areas) and adjacent structures. Like patients with Wernicke aphasia (APHASIA, WERNICKE), patients with conduction aphasia are fluent but commit paraphasic errors during attempts at written and oral forms of communication. (From *Principles of Neurology* 6th ed. p482; *Brain & Bannister, Clinical Neurology* 7th ed, p142; *Principles of Neural Science* 3d ed. p848) (MeSH 2020) **失语, 传导性.** 一种保留理解力但重复词语能力受损的流畅性失语。这种病症与优势半球,包括弓状神经束(一种布罗卡区和韦尼克区间的白质突出物)和邻近结构的受损有关。如同韦尼克失语症(失语,皮质感觉性)病人,传导性失语症患者言语流利,但在试图以书写或口述进行交流时会出现言语错乱。(摘自阿当姆等著《神经病学原理》,第6版,482页;布瑞恩与巴尼斯特著《临床神经病学》,第7版,142页;肯德尔等著《神经科学原理》,第3版,848页)(中译 MeSH)

94 **Aphasia, Primary Progressive** (primary progressive aphasia (nfvPPA)). A progressive form of dementia characterized by the global loss of language abilities and initial preservation of other cognitive functions. Fluent and nonfluent subtypes have been described. Eventually a pattern of global cognitive dysfunction, similar to ALZHEIMER DISEASE, emerges. Pathologically, there are no Alzheimer or PICK DISEASE like changes, however, spongiform changes of cortical layers II and III are present in the TEMPORAL LOBE and FRONTAL LOBE. (From *Brain* 1998 Jan 121(Pt 1):115-26) (MeSH 2019) **失语, 原发进行性.** 一种以言语能力和其它认知能力初期保存能力的全面丧失为特征的进行性痴呆。分为流利亚型和非流利亚型。最终进展为一种与阿尔茨海默病相似的全面认知功能障碍。从病理学来说,无阿尔茨海默样或皮克病样改变,但在颞叶和额叶出现 II 型和 III 型皮质层海绵状改变。(摘自《脑》,1998年1月;121卷(补刊1期):115页-126页)(中译 MeSH)

95 **Aphasia, Wernicke** (Fluent Aphasia, Wernicke's). Impairment in the comprehension of speech and meaning of words, both spoken and written, and of the meanings conveyed by their grammatical relationships in sentences. It is caused by lesions that primarily affect Wernicke's area, which lies in the posterior perisylvian region of the temporal lobe of the dominant hemisphere. (From *Brain & Bannister, Clinical Neurology*, 7th ed, p141; Kandel et al., *Principles of Neural Science*, 3d ed, p846) (MeSH 2019) **失语, 皮质感觉性.** 语言能力,口语、书面语意思及由语句中语法关系传达的意思的理解受损。主要由影响优势半球颞叶大脑

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Glossary Terms 词汇解释

外侧裂后部韦尼克区的损害引起。(摘自布兰.巴尼斯特著《临床神经病学》，第7版，141页；肯德尔等著《神经科学原理》，第3版，846页)(中译 MeSH)

96 **Aphasia.** A cognitive disorder marked by an impaired ability to comprehend or express language in its written or spoken form. This condition is caused by diseases which affect the language areas of the dominant hemisphere. Clinical features are used to classify the various subtypes of this condition. General categories include receptive, expressive, and mixed forms of aphasia. (MeSH 2019) **失语症.** 一种以理解力受损或无法以书面或语言形式进行表达的认知障碍。这种病症由影响优势半球语言区的疾病引起。临床特征用于划分该病症不同亚型。一般分为接受型失语，表达型失语和混合型失语。(中译 MeSH)

97 **Apical Dendrite.** An apical dendrite is a dendrite that emerges from the apex of a pyramidal cell.[1] Apical dendrites are one of two primary categories of dendrites, and they distinguish the pyramidal cells from spiny stellate cells in the cortices. Pyramidal cells are found in the prefrontal cortex, the hippocampus, the entorhinal cortex, the olfactory cortex, and other areas.[2] Dendrite arbors formed by apical dendrites are the means by which synaptic inputs into a cell are integrated.[3] The apical dendrites in these regions contribute significantly to memory, learning, and sensory associations by modulating the excitatory and inhibitory signals received by the pyramidal cells. (Wiki. 2019.3.12) **顶树突**

98 **Apolipoprotein E2.** One of three major isoforms of apolipoprotein E. In humans, Apo E2 differs from APOLIPOPROTEIN E3 at one residue 158 where arginine is replaced by cysteine (R158--C). In contrast to Apo E3, Apo E2 displays extremely low binding affinity for LDL receptors (RECEPTORS, LDL) which mediate the internalization and catabolism of lipoprotein particles in liver cells. ApoE2 allelic homozygosity is associated with HYPERLIPOPROTEINEMIA TYPE III. (MeSH 2020) **载脂蛋白 E2.** 载脂蛋白 E 的三种主要亚型之一。在人体中，载脂蛋白 E2 在由半胱氨酸(R158--C)取代精氨酸的 158 残基上，与载脂蛋白 E3 不同。与载脂蛋白 E3 相比，载脂蛋白 E2 对调控肝细胞内脂蛋白微粒内化和分解的 LDL 受体(受体, LDL)极低的亲和力。载脂蛋白 E2 等位同合性与 III 型高脂蛋白血症相关。(中译 MeSH)

99 **Apolipoprotein E3 (APOE3).** A 34-kDa glycosylated protein. A major and most common isoform of apolipoprotein E. Therefore, it is also known as apolipoprotein E (ApoE). In human, Apo E3 is a 299-amino acid protein with a cysteine at the 112 and an arginine at the 158 position. It is involved with the transport of TRIGLYCERIDES; PHOSPHOLIPIDS; CHOLESTEROL; and CHOLESTERYL ESTERS in and out of the cells. (MeSH 2020) **载脂蛋白 E3.** 一种 34-kDa 糖基化蛋白。载脂蛋白 E 的一种主要亚型。在人体中，载脂蛋白 E3 在 112 位点有半胱氨酸，在 158 位点有精氨酸的 299 氨基酸蛋白。与甘油三脂、磷脂、胆固醇和胆固醇酯在细胞间的转运有关。(中译 MeSH)

100 **Apolipoprotein E4.** A major and the second most common isoform of apolipoprotein E. In humans, Apo E4 differs from APOLIPOPROTEIN E3 at only one residue 112 (cysteine is replaced by arginine), and exhibits a lower resistance to denaturation and greater propensity to form folded intermediates. Apo E4 is a risk factor for ALZHEIMER DISEASE and CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES. (MeSH 2020) **载脂蛋白 E4.** 载脂蛋白 E 的一种亚型。在人体中，载脂蛋白 E4 与载脂蛋白 E3 仅在 112 残基(半胱氨酸被精氨酸取代)处有所不同，对变性的较低抗性和对形成折叠媒介物的更强趋向性。载脂蛋白 E4 是阿尔茨海默病和心血管疾病的风险因子。(中译 MeSH)

101 **Apolipoproteins E.** A class of protein components which can be found in several lipoproteins including HIGH-DENSITY LIPOPROTEINS, VERY-LOW-DENSITY LIPOPROTEINS, and CHYLOMICRONS. Synthesized in most organs, Apo E is important in the global transport of lipids and cholesterol throughout the body. Apo E is also a ligand for LDL receptors (RECEPTORS, LDL) that mediates the binding, internalization, and catabolism of lipoprotein particles in cells. There are several allelic isoforms (such as E2, E3, and E4). Deficiency or defects in Apo E are causes of YPERLIPOPROTEINEMIA TYPE III. (MeSH 2019) **载脂蛋白 E 类.** 除残留脂蛋白外，血浆极低密度脂蛋白，乳糜微粒及高密度脂蛋白亚组分的主要蛋白质组成，基于由脂蛋白脂肪酶介导的含甘油三酯脂蛋白类的血管内分解代谢。载脂蛋白 E 类被低密度脂蛋白受体和载脂蛋白 E 受体识别。任何载脂蛋白 E 代谢缺陷都会引起血浆载脂蛋白 E 水平增高。高水平载脂蛋白 e 与 III 型高脂蛋白血症有紧密关系。(中译 MeSH)

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Glossary Terms 词汇解释

Apolipoproteins. Protein components on the surface of LIPOPROTEINS. They form a layer surrounding the hydrophobic lipid core. There are several classes of apolipoproteins with each playing a different role in lipid transport and LIPID METABOLISM. These proteins are synthesized mainly in the LIVER and the INTESTINES. (MeSH 2019) **载脂蛋白类.** 与脂类结合的蛋白质被移除后仍存留的脂蛋白类的蛋白质组成。在脂质转运和代谢中起到重要作用。(中译 MeSH)

Apoptosis. One of the mechanisms by which CELL DEATH occurs (compare with NECROSIS and AUTOPHAGOCYTOSIS). Apoptosis is the mechanism responsible for the physiological deletion of cells and appears to be intrinsically programmed. It is characterized by distinctive morphologic changes in the nucleus and cytoplasm, chromatin cleavage at regularly spaced sites, and the endonucleolytic cleavage of genomic DNA (DNA FRAGMENTATION) at internucleosomal sites. This mode of cell death serves as a balance to mitosis in regulating the size of animal tissues and in mediating pathologic processes associated with tumor growth. (MeSH 2019) **细胞凋亡.** 细胞死亡二种机制之一(另一种为细胞病理性坏死)。细胞凋亡机制为生理性细胞删除,为细胞程序性死亡。表现为细胞核和细胞质的特征性形态变化,在规则空间位的染色质分裂,基因组 DNA;(DNA 碎片裂)在核小体间的内溶核分裂。这种细胞死亡模式与有丝分裂形成一种平衡,调节动物组织大小,调控与肿瘤生长有关的病理过程。(中译 MeSH)

Apraxias. A group of cognitive disorders characterized by the inability to perform previously learned skills that cannot be attributed to deficits of motor or sensory function. The two major subtypes of this condition are ideomotor (see APRAXIA, IDEOMOTOR) and ideational apraxia, which refers to loss of the ability to mentally formulate the processes involved with performing an action. For example, dressing apraxia may result from an inability to mentally formulate the act of placing clothes on the body. Apraxias are generally associated with lesions of the dominant PARIETAL LOBE and supramarginal gyrus. (From Adams et al., Principles of Neurology, 6th ed, pp56-7) (MeSH 2020) **失用症.** 一类表现为无法执行先前掌握技能并不能归咎于运动或感觉功能缺陷的认知障碍。这种病症的两种主要亚型为观念运动性(参失用症,念动性)和观念性失用症,失去对与行为执行有关的脑中过程阐述的能力。例如,穿衣失用症可能由脑中无法想出穿衣动作引起。失用症常由优势半球顶叶和缘上回的损害有关。(摘自阿当姆等著《神经病学原理》,第6版,56页-57页)(中译 MeSH)

Aptitude Tests. Primarily non-verbal tests designed to predict an individual's future learning ability or performance. (MeSH 2020) **才能试验.** 设计来预测个人未来学习能力或行为的主要非语言试验。(中译 MeSH)

Aptitude. The ability to acquire general or special types of knowledge or skill. (MeSH 2020) **能力倾向.** 获取一般或专门类型知识或技能的能力。(中译 MeSH)

Aquaporin 4. Aquaporin 4 is the major water-selective channel in the CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM of mammals. (MeSH 2020) **水通道蛋白 4.** 水通道蛋白 4 是哺乳动物中枢神经系统中一种主要的水选择性通道。(中译 MeSH)

Archives Of Neurology. Journal description: The Archives of Neurology is one of the family of specialty journals along with Journal of the American Medical Association as part of the scientific publications of the American Medical Association. The mission of the Archives of Neurology is to publish scientific information primarily important to those physicians caring for people with neurologic disorders but also for those interested in the structure and function of the normal and diseased nervous system. ([ResearchGate](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/312111111)) 期刊名称. 为美国医学会期刊特刊之一。

Arginine. An essential amino acid that is physiologically active in the L-form. (MeSH 2020) **精氨酸.** 一种以 L 型产生生理学活性的必需氨基酸。(中译 MeSH)

Aristotle (384–322 BC). Greek philosopher.... Aristotle's main contributions to the study of mind are to be found in his treatise De anima (On the Soul or Concerning Psyche) and in a series of short papers known collectively as the Parva naturalia. He regarded the study of psychology as a part of the general study of animate nature (see psyche): there is no division in his thought between the study of mind and the study of

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matter, and his psychological writings are continuous with his overtly biological works. (*The Oxford Companion to the Mind* 2 ed. OUP, 2006) **亚里士多德** (Aristotle 公元前 384~前 322). 古代先哲, 古希腊人。他是柏拉图的学生, 亚历山大的老师。... 作为一位百科全书式的科学家, 他几乎对每个学科都做出了贡献。他的写作涉及伦理学、形而上学、心理学、经济学、神学、政治学、修辞学、自然科学、教育学、诗歌、风俗, 以及雅典法律。亚里士多德的著作构建了西方哲学的第一个广泛系统, 包含道德、美学、逻辑和科学、政治和玄学。 ([百度百科](#). 本词条由“科普中国”科学百科词条编写与应用工作项目 审核)

Arousal. Cortical vigilance or readiness of tone, presumed to be in response to sensory stimulation via the reticular activating system. (MeSH 2020) **觉醒**. 皮质警觉或警备状态, 被认为通过网状激活系统来响应感觉刺激. (中译 MeSH)

Articulation Disorders. Disorders of the quality of speech characterized by the substitution, omission, distortion, and addition of phonemes. (MeSH 2020) **发音障碍**. 言语质量障碍, 表现为音素的替代、遗漏、失真和添加. (中译 MeSH)

Articulation. 1. The production of speech sounds: thus manner of articulation, place of articulation. 2. The property of being analysable into discrete units standing in specific relationships: hence double articulation (1). Sense 2 is the older. Thus in the classical tradition speech was distinguished as ‘articulate’ (literally ‘jointed’) from cries etc. that were ‘inarticulate’. (*The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Linguistics* 3 ed. OUP, 2014) The production of speech sounds by using the speech organs to modify the airstream, usually from the lungs. Consonants are classified chiefly by place of articulation and manner of articulation. [From Latin articulus a little joint, hence articulare to provide with joints + -ation indicating a process or condition] (*A Dictionary of Psychology* 4 ed. OUP, 2015) **发音**. 语言学名词, 是指人通过控制咽喉部的气流强弱、声带振动所发出的声音 (多指语言和音乐)。1、[pronunciation] 发出的语音;清晰的读音。[比如]: 英语发音的变化。2、[pronounce] 用发音器官发出语音或乐音。[比如]: 德语发音很好。生理基础: 1) 发音器官 (Speech Organs). 发音器官包括三大部分: 肺部、喉部、口部。发音器官又可以分为喉上器官和喉两大部分, 喉上器官由口腔、鼻腔和咽腔几个部分组成。发音器官又可细分为: 1.上下唇、2.上下齿、3.齿龈、4.硬颚、5.软颚、6.小舌、7.舌尖、8.舌面、9.舌根、10.咽头、11.会厌软骨、12.声带、13.喉头、14.气管、15.食道、16.口腔、17.鼻腔。2) 喉 (Larynx). 喉部是语音的主要声源, 这是喉纵切面图, 包括侧面和正面。3) 声带 (Vocal Cords). 从喉部纵切面图可以看到声带。声带是两条有弹性筋肉的带, 事实上是气管内壁延伸的末端。前端固定在甲状软骨上, 后端固定在杓状软骨的的声带突上。两条声带之间隔以声门裂, 声门裂前方是音声门, 后方是气声门。当呼吸时, 声门大开。当发声时声门关闭, 呼出的气流必须冲开声门而出, 由于伯努利效应, 声门复归关闭, 当声门下气压足够大时, 又冲开声门。如此反复开闭, 就形成声带周期性的颤动, 发出乐音性质的声音。4) 声腔. 喉腔、咽腔、口腔、唇腔和鼻腔组成人类发音器官的声腔, 是非常灵活富于变化的共振腔。声带音通过声腔时, 由于声腔形状的种种不同变化, 产生不同的公正共振, 形成种种不同的声音。 ([百度百科](#))

Artifacts. Any visible result of a procedure which is caused by the procedure itself and not by the entity being analyzed. Common examples include histological structures introduced by tissue processing, radiographic images of structures that are not naturally present in living tissue, and products of chemical reactions that occur during analysis. (MeSH 2020) **伪迹**. 任何操作的可见结果, 由操作本身而不是分析实体引起。通常例子包括组织加工引入的组织构造, 非自然出现于活组织中的结构放射摄影影像以及在分析期间产生的化学反应产物。 (中译 MeSH)

Asian Continental Ancestry Group (Asian as a narrower term). Individuals whose ancestral origins are in the southeastern and eastern areas of the Asian continent. (MeSH 2020) **亚洲大陆世系人群 (包括亚洲人)** 祖先起源于亚洲大陆的个体. (中译 MeSH)

Asian. (See **Asian Continental Ancestry Group**)

Aspartic Acid. One of the non-essential amino acids commonly occurring in the L-form. It is found in animals and plants, especially in sugar cane and sugar beets. It may be a neurotransmitter. (MeSH 2020) **天冬氨酸**.

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非必需氨基酸之一，常以 L 型出现。发现于动物和植物，特别是甘蔗和甜菜中。可能是一种神经递质。(中译 MeSH)

118 **Association Cortex.** Association cortices must be capable of effectively linking ideas, sensations (visual, auditory, olfactory, gustatory, somesthetic, or vestibular), emotions, and memories. (*Encyclopedia of the Neurological Sciences* 2003) **关联脑皮质**

Astrocytes. A class of large neuroglial (macroglial) cells in the central nervous system - the largest and most numerous neuroglial cells in the brain and spinal cord. Astrocytes (from "star" cells) are irregularly shaped with many long processes, including those with "end feet" which form the glial (limiting) membrane and directly and indirectly contribute to the BLOOD-BRAIN BARRIER. They regulate the extracellular ionic and chemical environment, and "reactive astrocytes" (along with MICROGLIA) respond to injury. (MeSH 2020)
119 **星形细胞.** 中枢神经系统中一类巨大神经胶质（大神经胶质）细胞，脑和脊髓中最大及最多的神经胶质细胞。星形细胞（来自“星”细胞）形状不规则，有许多长突起，其中具有“终纽”的星形细胞形成神经胶质（限制性）薄膜，直接或间接促成血脑屏障。能调节胞外离子和化学环境，“反应性星形细胞”（连同小神经胶质细胞）对损伤有反应。(中译 MeSH)

120 **Asymptomatic Diseases.** Diseases that do not exhibit symptoms. (MeSH 2020) **无症状疾病.** 未显现症状的疾病。(中译 MeSH)

121 **Asymptote.** A line that a curve approaches but only touches at infinity. (*A Dictionary of Physics* 8 ed. OUP, 2019) **渐近线.** 渐近线是指：曲线上一一点 M 沿曲线无限远离原点或无限接近间断点时，如果 M 到一条直线的距离无限趋近于零，那么这条直线称为这条曲线的渐近线。可分为垂直渐近线、水平渐近线和斜渐近线。(百度百科 本词条由“科普中国”科学百科词条编写与应用工作项目 审核)

122 **Ataxia.** Impairment of the ability to perform smoothly coordinated voluntary movements. This condition may affect the limbs, trunk, eyes, pharynx, larynx, and other structures. Ataxia may result from impaired sensory or motor function. Sensory ataxia may result from posterior column injury or PERIPHERAL NERVE DISEASES. Motor ataxia may be associated with CEREBELLAR DISEASES; CEREBRAL CORTEX diseases; THALAMIC DISEASES; BASAL GANGLIA DISEASES; injury to the RED NUCLEUS; and other conditions. (MeSH 2020) **共济失调.** 流畅完成协调随意运动的能力受损。这种病症可能影响肢体、躯干、眼、咽、喉和其它结构。共济失调可能由感觉或运动功能受损引起。感觉性共济失调可能由后柱损伤或周围神经疾病引起。运动性共济失调可能与小脑疾病、大脑皮质疾病、丘脑疾病、基底神经节疾病、红核损伤和其它病症有关。(MeSH 中文翻译)

123 **Athinoula A. Martinos Imaging Center/ Athinoula A. Martinos Center for Biomedical Imaging.** [It] is a core facility at MIT that provides access to state-of-the-art brain imaging technologies for MIT researchers and their collaborators throughout the world who study a wide range of topics in basic and clinical neuroscience. The center, which is housed within the McGovern Institute, offers a variety of imaging technologies, including magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), electroencephalography (EEG), near-infrared spectroscopy (NIRS) and magnetoencephalography (MEG). (*MIT McGovern Institute for Brain Research* 2020) **影像中心**

124 **Atom.** Smallest particle of matter that can take part in a chemical reaction, every element having its own characteristic atoms. The atom, once thought indivisible, consists of a central, positively charged nucleus orbited by negatively charged electrons, a balance that makes the atom neutral. The nucleus (identified in 1911 by Ernest Rutherford) is composed of tightly packed protons and neutrons. It occupies a small fraction of the atomic space but accounts for almost all of the mass of the atom. (*World Encyclopedia* 2004) **原子** (atom) 指化学反应不可再分的基本微粒，原子在化学反应中不可分割。但在物理状态中可以分割。原子由原子核和绕核运动的电子组成。原子构成一般物质的最小单位，称为元素。已知的元素有118种。因此具有核式结构。一个正原子包含有一个致密的原子核及若干围绕在原子核周围带负电的电子。而负原子的原子核带负电，周围的负电子带正电。正原子的原子核由带正电的质子和电中性的中子组成。负原子原子核中的反质子带负电，从而使负原子的原子核带负电。当质子数与电子数相同时，这个原子就是电中性的；否则，就是带有正电荷或者负电荷的离子。根据质子和中子数量的不同，原子的类型也不同：质子数决定了该原子属于哪一种元素，而中子数则确定了该原子是此元素的哪一个

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	同位素。原子构成分子而分子组成物质中同种电荷相互排斥，不同种电荷相互吸引。(百度百科 本词条由“科普中国”科学百科词条编写与应用工作项目 审核)
125	Atrophy. Decrease in the size of a cell, tissue, organ, or multiple organs, associated with a variety of pathological conditions such as abnormal cellular changes, ischemia, malnutrition, or hormonal changes. (MeSH 2020) 萎缩. 细胞、组织、器官或多脏器的体积缩小，与多种病理学条件，如异常细胞变化、缺血、营养不良或激素变化有关。(中译 MeSH)
126	Attention Control Training. A complex training process that enables an athlete to control attention. It involves developing intervention strategies that help athletes avoid undue stress by controlling their attention and to focus it more effectively. The training includes learning to recognize different attentional styles, learning to understand individual attention strengths and weaknesses, and learning to identify the specific attentional demands of a given sport, and to identify factors that can affect attention (e.g. competitors and spectators). (<i>The Oxford Dictionary of Sports Science & Medicine</i> 3 ed. OUP, 2007) 注意力控制训练
127	Attention Network Test (ANT). Normal individuals differ in the efficiency of each of the attentional networks. One way of exploring these differences is by using an Attention Network Test (ANT) designed to evaluate alerting, orienting, and executive attention.. (Michael I. Posner 2017, in <i>Reference Module in Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Psychology</i>) 注意网络测试 (《中国热带医学》2014年 第7期: 809-811)
128	Attention Schema Theory (AST). The attention schema theory (AST) of consciousness (or subjective awareness) is an evolutionary and neuropsychological scientific theory of consciousness which was developed by neuroscientist Michael Graziano at Princeton University. It proposes that brains construct subjective awareness as a schematic model of the process of attention. The theory is a materialist theory of consciousness. It shares similarities with the illusionist ideas of philosophers like Daniel Dennett, Patricia Churchland, and Keith Frankish. (Wiki. 2019.07.27) 注意力模型理论/注意力基模理论
129	Attention. Focusing on certain aspects of current experience to the exclusion of others. It is the act of heeding or taking notice or concentrating. (MeSH 2019) Sustained concentration on a specific stimulus, sensation, idea, thought, or activity, enabling one to use information-processing systems with limited capacity to handle vast amounts of information available from the sense organs and memory stores. (<i>A Dictionary of Psychology</i> 4 ed. OUP, 2015) 注意力. 集中于当前体验某一方面而忽略其它方面。是留意、注意或全神贯注的行为。(中译 MeSH)
130	Attentional Bias. An increased focus or awareness of certain stimuli over others, which influence behavior. (MeSH 2020) 注意偏向. 对某些特定刺激的关注或意识比其他刺激有增加，并影响行为。(中译 MeSH)
131	Attentional Blink. Temporary visual deficit or impaired visual processing occurring in a rapid serial visual presentation task. After a person identifies the first of two visual targets, the ability to detect the second target is impaired for the next few hundred milliseconds. This phenomenon is called attentional blink. (MeSH 2020) 注意瞬脱. 发生在快速连续性视觉处理中的短暂性视觉缺失或受损视觉处理。当一个人辨别两个视觉目标的第一个后，在几百毫秒对第二个目标的辨别能力受损。这种现象被称作注意瞬脱。(中译 MeSH)
132	Attentional Control (Executive Attention). Attentional control refers to an individual's capacity to choose what they pay attention to and what they ignore.[1] It is also known as ENDOGENOUS ATTENTION or EXECUTIVE ATTENTION. In lay terms, attentional control can be described as an individual's ability to concentrate. Primarily mediated by the frontal areas of the brain including the anterior cingulate cortex, attentional control is thought to be closely related to other executive functions such as working memory. (Wiki. 2020.01.18) 注意力控制 (注: Rothbart 所提出的一种气质向度) (国家教育研究院. 2012.心理学名词)
133	Attentional Networks. To assess hemispheric asymmetries of three attentional networks (alerting, orienting, and executive control), we employed a lateralized attention network test (LANT; Greene et al., 2008). (from <i>Frontiers in Psychology</i> 2:1-19) In recent years it has been possible to treat attention as an organ system with its own anatomy, circuitry and set of functions. We view attention in terms of three interrelated neural

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networks in the human brain. These networks carry out the specific functions of developing and maintaining the alert state, orienting to sensory input, and executive control. Damage to these networks or their chemical neuromodulators can produce specific neurological and psychiatric deficits. (*Psychiatr Prax* 2004 Nov.31 Suppl 2: S210-4) **注意力网络**. 美国学者 Posner 无论在注意力理论的发展, 以及应用注意力理论在儿童发展与教育的研究上, 皆扮演了一个领航者的角色。在 1970 年代认知心理学盛行之际, Posner 认为注意力功能并不是只有一种面向, 应该包含不同面向, 并且可能有不同之大脑机制以进行处理 (Posner & Boies, 1971)。最早被提出的注意力网络包含选择 (selection) 及容量 (capacity) 之理论概念。之后演变为执行功能 (executive function)、导向性 (orienting)、及警觉性 (alerting)。后续许多相关之神经解剖及脑造影的研究证据, 更加支持人类注意力功能在大脑中的处理可视为一种注意力系统 (attentional system) 的论点。Posner 与其同事提出一个注意力网络 (attention networks) 之架构 (Posner & Petersen, 1990; Posner & Raichle, 1996), 此系统包含三个网络, 分别处理不同面向的注意力功能, 包含警觉性网络 (alerting network), 导向性网络 (orienting network), 以及执行功能网络 (executive control network) (《教育心理学报》2011, 42 卷, 3 期, 51 7-54 2 页)

Attentional Shift (or shift of attention). [It] occurs when directing attention to a point increases the efficiency of processing of that point and includes inhibition to decrease attentional resources to unwanted or irrelevant inputs. Shifting of attention is needed to allocate attentional resources to more efficiently process information from a stimulus. Research has shown that when an object or area is attended, processing operates more efficiently. Task switching costs occur when performance on a task suffers due to the increased effort added in shifting attention. There are competing theories that attempt to explain why and how attention is shifted as well as how attention is moved through space. (Wiki. 2019.12.1) **注意力转移**: 注意力转换度 (国家教育研究院. 2012)

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Audiologists. Professionals skilled at diagnostic testing of hearing, HEARING IMPAIRMENT, and CORRECTION OF HEARING IMPAIRMENT by non-medical or non-surgical means. (MeSH 2020) **听力学家**. 用非医疗和非手术方式诊断测试听力、听力损害、听力损害修正的专业人员。(中译 MeSH)

135

Audiometry, Evoked Response. A form of electrophysiologic audiometry in which an analog computer is included in the circuit to average out ongoing or spontaneous brain wave activity. A characteristic pattern of response to a sound stimulus may then become evident. Evoked response audiometry is known also as electric response audiometry. (MeSH 2020) **测听法, 诱发反应**. 一种电生理测听法, 回路中使用模拟计算机来测定不间断或自发性脑电波活动的平均值。到时可能出现一种独特的音刺激反应模式。诱发反应测听法也被称作电反应测听法。(中译 MeSH)

136

Audiometry, Pure-Tone. Measurement of hearing based on the use of pure tones of various frequencies and intensities as auditory stimuli. (MeSH 2020) **测听法, 纯音**. 使用不同频率和强度的纯音作为听觉刺激的听觉测试。(中译 MeSH)

137

Audiometry, Speech. Measurement of the ability to hear speech under various conditions of intensity and noise interference using sound-field as well as earphones and bone oscillators. (MeSH 2020) **测听法, 言语**. 除耳机和骨振动器外, 使用声场在不同强度条件和噪声干扰下对言语听觉能力的测试。(中译 MeSH)

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Audiometry. The testing of the acuity of the sense of hearing to determine the thresholds of the lowest intensity levels at which an individual can hear a set of tones. The frequencies between 125 and 8000 Hz are used to test air conduction thresholds and the frequencies between 250 and 4000 Hz are used to test bone conduction thresholds. (MeSH 2020) **测听法**. 测试听觉敏锐度, 从而确定个体能听到一组音调的最低强度阈。频率介于 125 赫兹和 8000 赫兹用于测试气导阈; 频率介于 250 赫兹和 4000 赫兹用于测试骨导阈。(中译 MeSH)

139

Auditory Cortex. The region of the cerebral cortex that receives the auditory radiation from the MEDIAL GENICULATE BODY. (MeSH 2019) **听觉皮质**. 颞叶有关听觉的区域。(中译 MeSH)

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Auditory Diseases, Central. Disorders of hearing or auditory perception resulting from disease of the central auditory pathways or auditory association cortical areas. These include HEARING LOSS, CENTRAL;

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cortical deafness; and AUDITORY PERCEPTUAL DISORDERS. Above the level of the pons, bilateral lesions are usually required to produce auditory dysfunction. (MeSH 2020) **听觉疾病**, 中枢性. 中枢听觉通路或听觉相关皮质区的疾病引起的听力或听觉障碍。包括听觉丧失, 中枢性、皮质性聋和听觉障碍。在脑桥水平以上, 需要双向损害才引发听觉功能障碍。(中译 MeSH)

Auditory Pathways. NEURAL PATHWAYS and connections within the CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM, beginning at the hair cells of the ORGAN OF CORTI, continuing along the eighth cranial nerve, and terminating at the AUDITORY CORTEX. (MeSH2019) **听觉通路**. 中枢神经系统中的神经通路和连接, 始于 Corti 器毛细胞, 沿第八对脑神经行进, 终于听觉皮质。(中译 MeSH)

Auditory Perception. The process whereby auditory stimuli are selected, organized and interpreted by the organism; includes speech discrimination. (MeSH 2020) **听觉**. 听觉刺激被生物选择、组织和解释的过程, 包括言语识别。(中译 MeSH)

Auditory Perceptual Disorders. Acquired or developmental cognitive disorders of AUDITORY PERCEPTION characterized by a reduced ability to perceive information contained in auditory stimuli despite intact auditory pathways. Affected individuals have difficulty with speech perception, sound localization, and comprehending the meaning of inflections of speech. (MeSH 2019) **听觉障碍**. 听觉的获得性或发展性认知障碍, 尽管有完整听觉通路, 但对听觉刺激中包含的信息理解能力降低。受累者在言语知觉, 声源定位和言语音调变化意思的理解方面有困难。(中译 MeSH)

Auditory System. A generic name for the totality of structures in the nervous system that are involved in hearing. (*A Dictionary of Psychology* (4 ed.) OUP, 2015) Auditory system. The auditory system is a body system that is responsible for the sense of hearing. It is divided into two subsystems- the peripheral auditory system (outer ear, middle ear and inner ear) and the central auditory system (from the cochlear nucleus up to the primary auditory cortex). (Sincero, Sarah Mae, accessed on Dec. 21, 2019) **听觉系统**. 听觉系统由叁部份组成: 1. 外耳, 包括耳廓 (外耳) 及耳道。耳廓 (外耳) 收集声音後传入耳道。2. 中耳, 包括耳鼓 (耳膜)、叁块小耳骨 (锤骨、砧骨及镫骨) 和咽鼓管。耳鼓 (耳膜) 震动把声音传入中耳, 叁块耳骨将震动强化再传入内耳。咽鼓管的功用是平衡外耳与中耳之间的压力。咽鼓管闭塞会令患者感觉耳塞及说话时听到回音。3. 内耳, 包括耳蜗和半规管。叁块耳骨震动时, 耳蜗内的液体及毛细胞也被刺激移动。这些移动会转化为声音信号, 再经由听觉神经将讯息传送到大脑, 令我们理解声音的意思。(汇听 2017)

Auditory Threshold. The audibility limit of discriminating sound intensity and pitch. (MeSH 2020) **听阈**. 识别声音强度和音调的听觉极限。(中译 MeSH)

Autism Spectrum Disorder. Wide continuum of associated cognitive and neurobehavioral disorders, including, but not limited to, three core-defining features: impairments in socialization, impairments in verbal and nonverbal communication, and restricted and repetitive patterns of behaviors. (from DSM-V) (MeSH 2020) **自闭症谱系障碍**. 与认知和神经行为障碍相关的宽谱系, 包括但不限于三大核心特征定义: 有社会化障碍, 在口头和非语言沟通上存在障碍, 行为方式的受限和重复 (出自《诊断与统计手册》)。(中译 MeSH)

Autistic Disorder. A disorder beginning in childhood. It is marked by the presence of markedly abnormal or impaired development in social interaction and communication and a markedly restricted repertoire of activity and interest. Manifestations of the disorder vary greatly depending on the developmental level and chronological age of the individual. (DSM-IV) (MeSH 2019) **孤独性障碍**. 一种儿童期始发的障碍。表现为显著的社会交往和通讯的异常或受损及兴趣和活动的技能受限。该障碍表现根据个体发育水平和实足年龄而有较大差异。(《诊断与统计手册》第4版)(中译 MeSH)

Autoantibodies. Antibodies that react with self-antigens (AUTOANTIGENS) of the organism that produced them. (MeSH 2021) **自身抗体**. 与生物体产生的自体抗原 (自身抗原) 发生反应的抗体。(中译 MeSH)

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- 150 **Autobiographies as Topic.** Works about self-described narratives of a person's life. (MeSH 2020) **自传为专题的研究.**
- 151 **Autoimmunity.** Process whereby the immune system reacts against the body's own tissues. Autoimmunity may produce or be caused by AUTOIMMUNE DISEASES. (MeSH 2021) **自身免疫.**免疫系统对抗机体自身组织的过程。自身免疫可能产生自身免疫疾病或由自身免疫疾病引起。(中译 MeSH)
- 152 **Autolysosome.** Autolysosomes are defined herein as intracellular structures in which there is colocalization of cleaved DQTM-BSA fragments (a marker of lysosomes) with fluorescently tagged-LC3 or endogenous LC3 (a marker of autophagic structures).1.2.3. (*Methods in Enzymology*, 2017) **自溶酶体.** 双膜自噬体会与溶酶体融合形成自溶体, 自溶体可以被溶酶体水解酶降解。最后, 降解得到的大分子会被输送到胞质中被各种代谢回路重复使用。(《医学综述》2019(16):3212-3215+3220)
- 153 **Automatic Speech.** Historically, verbal expressions preserved in severe nonfluent aphasia, including counting, interjections, and memorized phrases, have been referred to as automatic speech. (*Annual Review of Applied Linguistics* 32, 62-80) Automatic speech. Overlearned or low-content language that can be produced with little awareness of meaning, such as consecutive numbers, days of the week, verses, prayers, expletives, or other common expressions. Synonym(s): nonpropositional speech. (*Medical Dictionary for the Health Professions and Nursing*. 2012) **机械式言语.**(数数, 感叹, 重复同样的话)
- 154 **Automation.** Controlled operation of an apparatus, process, or system by mechanical or electronic devices that take the place of human organs of observation, effort, and decision. (From *Webster's Collegiate Dictionary*, 1993) (MeSH 2020) **自动化.** 以机械或电子装置替代人的观察、劳作和决断完成仪器、工序或系统的受控操作。(摘自《韦氏大学词典》, 1993年)(中译 MeSH)
- 155 **Autonomic Nervous System.** The enteric, parasympathetic, and sympathetic nervous systems taken together. Generally speaking, the autonomic nervous system regulates the internal environment during both peaceful activity and physical or emotional stress. Autonomic activity is controlled and integrated by the central nervous system, especially the hypothalamus and the solitary nucleus, which receive information relayed from VISCERAL AFFERENTS; these and related central and sensory structures are sometimes (but not here) considered to be part of the autonomic nervous system itself. (MeSH 2020) **自主神经系统.** 肠, 副交感神经和交感神经系统的集合。一般说来, 自主神经系统在平静活动和身体或情绪刺激时调节内环境。自主活动由中枢神经系统控制和整合, 特别是接收传自内脏传入神经信息的下丘脑和孤束核。这些及相关中枢和感觉结构(此处不包括)有时被认为是自主神经系统本身的一部分。(中译 MeSH)
- 156 **Autonomic Pathways.** Nerves and plexuses of the autonomic nervous system. The central nervous system structures which regulate the autonomic nervous system are not included. (MeSH 2020) **自主神经通路.** 自主神经系统的神经和神经丛。不包括调节自主神经系统的中枢神经系统结构。(中译 MeSH)
- 157 **Autophagosomes.** Large spherical double-layered structures which function in AUTOPHAGY to engulf intracellular components such as ORGANELLES or pathogens. Their outer membrane then fuses with the LYSOSOME and the inner membrane and contents are digested by lysosomal HYDROLASES. (MeSH 2019) **自噬体.** 大球形双层结构, 对细胞器或病原菌等吞入细胞内的成分起自吞噬作用。外膜与溶酶体融合, 内膜和内容物由溶酶体水解酶消化。(中译 MeSH) **自噬小体,** 包覆细胞质进入双层膜的胞器, 能与溶体(lysosome)融合, 分解其成分。自噬小体是巨自噬作用(macroautophagy)的重要构造。(发现自噬作用机. 2016.10.07, 诺贝尔 2016 生理医学奖)
- 158 **Autophagy.** The segregation and degradation of damaged or unwanted cytoplasmic constituents by autophagic vacuoles (cytolysosomes) composed of LYSOSOMES containing cellular components in the process of digestion; it plays an important role in BIOLOGICAL METAMORPHOSIS of amphibians, in the removal of bone by osteoclasts, and in the degradation of normal cell components in nutritional deficiency states. (MeSH 2020) **自吞噬.** 受损或无用的细胞质成分通过溶酶体组成的自噬空泡(细胞溶酶体)进行分离和降解, 溶酶体在消化过程中含有细胞成分, 自吞噬在两栖动物的生物学变态中起到重要作用, 如破骨细胞对骨的清除, 和营养不良状态下正常细胞成分的降解。(中译 MeSH)

No

Glossary Terms 词汇解释

159 **Autopsy.** Postmortem examination of the body. (MeSH 2019) **尸体解剖.** 尸体剖检. (中译 MeSH)

Awareness. The act of "taking account" of an object or state of affairs. It does not imply assessment of, nor attention to the qualities or nature of the object. (MeSH 2019) **觉知.** 对对象或事态产生注意的行为。并非暗指对性质注意或对象本质的评估. (中译 MeSH)

Axons 轴突. Nerve fibers that are capable of rapidly conducting impulses away from the neuron cell body. (MeSH 2020) **轴突.** 能够快速传导离开神经元胞体的冲动的神经纤维. (中译 MeSH)

Balanced Bilingual. [It] refers to a person who has proficiency in two languages to the extent that his or her skills for each language match those of a native speaker. A balanced bilingual can match a native speaker in each of the languages he or she speaks. (*Psychology Dictionary* 2013) **平衡双语者**

Baltimore Experience Corps. The Baltimore Experience Corps, a volunteer service program (began in 1988) for older persons, is a collaboration of the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore City schools, Civic Ventures (a nonprofit corporation in San Francisco, Calif.), and the Greater Homewood Community Corporation. The program was also designed as a research study to determine if a new model of senior service improves the educational outcomes of children in elementary schools in Baltimore, as well as the health and functional status of older adults. [It] is dedicated to mobilizing the experience, wisdom and energies of older adults from the community to address the needs of inner-city elementary schools. By creating meaningful roles for older adults in schools, we create a powerful intergenerational matrix of influence that can improve the lives of the children, teachers and participating seniors. (*Baltimore Experience Corps*, accessed on Jan. 20, 2020) **美国巴尔的摩 (BALTIMORE)长者经验群体**

Basal Dendrite. A basal dendrite is a dendrite that emerges from the base of a pyramidal cell that receives information from nearby neurons and passes it to the soma, or cell body. Due to their direct attachment to the cell body itself, basal dendrites are able to deliver strong depolarizing currents and therefore have a strong effect on action potential output in neurons. (*Wiki*. 2019. 11.10) **基树突.**

Basal Forebrain. The region of the telencephalon located rostral and ventral to the STRIATUM comprising AMYGDALA; SEPTAL NUCLEI; SUBSTANTIA INNOMINATA and ventral pallidum. (MeSH 2020) **基底前脑.** 位于纹状体吻端和腹侧的端脑区域, 包含杏仁核、隔核、无名质和腹侧苍白球. (中译 MeSH)

Basal Ganglia Cerebrovascular Disease. A pathological condition caused by impaired blood flow in the basal regions of cerebral hemispheres (BASAL GANGLIA), such as INFARCTION, HEMORRHAGE, or ISCHEMIA in vessels of this brain region including the lateral lenticulostriate arteries. Primary clinical manifestations include involuntary movements (DYSKINESIAS) and muscle weakness (HEMIPARESIS). (MeSH 2019) **脑血管基底神经节疾病.** 脑基底神经节任何部分的梗塞、出血、缺血或缺氧。临床表现可能包括无意识动作或运动障碍及轻偏瘫（继发于内囊受累）。病因包括动脉粥样硬化，高血压，炎性疾病（如脉管炎）及动脉或心脏源性栓子。腔隙梗塞常发生于基底神经节。该部位出血与高血压有关，但可能也由颅内畸形血管破裂引起. (中译 MeSH)

Basal Ganglia Diseases. Diseases of the BASAL GANGLIA including the PUTAMEN, GLOBUS PALLIDUS, claustrum, AMYGDALA, and CAUDATE NUCLEUS. DYSKINESIAS (most notably involuntary movements and alterations of the rate of movement) represent the primary clinical manifestations of these disorders. Common etiologies include CEREBROVASCULAR DISORDERS, NEURODEGENERATIVE DISEASES, and CRANIOCEREBRAL TRAUMA. (MeSH 2019) **基底神经节疾病.** 包括豆状核壳，苍白球，屏状核，杏仁核和尾状核在内的基底神经节疾病。运动失调（主要为显著的不随意运动和运动速率改变）为这些疾病的主要临床表现。通常病因包括脑血管疾病、神经变性疾病和颅脑损伤. (中译 MeSH)

Basal Ganglia. Large subcortical nuclear masses derived from the telencephalon and located in the basal regions of the cerebral hemispheres. (MeSH 2019) **基底神经.** 来源于端脑并位于大脑半球基底区的巨大皮质下核质团块. (中译 MeSH)

No

Glossary Terms 词汇解释

Base Excision Repair (Biochemistry) Base excision repair, pathway by which cells repair damaged DNA during DNA replication. Base excision repair helps ensure that mutations are not incorporated into DNA as it is copied. (*Encyclopædia Britannica* 2020) **碱基切除修复** (base-excision repair, BER). 所有细胞中都带有不同类型、能识别受损核酸位点的糖苷水解酶,它能够特异性切除受损核苷酸上的 N-β-糖苷键,在 DNA 链上形成去嘌呤或去嘧啶位点,统称为 AP 位点。... DNA 分子中一旦产生了 AP 位点, AP 核酸内切酶就会把受损核苷酸的糖苷-磷酸键切开,并移去包括 AP 位点核苷酸在内的小片段 DNA,由 DNA 聚合酶I合成新的片断,最终由 DNA 连接酶把两者连成新的被修复的 DNA 链。(百度. 本词条由“科普中国”科学百科词条编写与应用工作项目 审核)

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Base Pair (bp). A pair of hydrogen-bonded nitrogenous bases (one purine and one pyrimidine) that join the component strands of the DNA double helix. Abbreviated bp. See deoxyribonucleic acid, genome size, gigabase, Hoogsteen base pairs, hydrogen bond, kilobase, megabase, nucleotide pair. (*A Dictionary of Genetics* (8 ed.) OUP, 2014) **碱基对**

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Base Pairing (bp or base pair). Pairing of purine and pyrimidine bases by HYDROGEN BONDING in double-stranded DNA or RNA. (MeSH) **碱基配对**. 双链 DNA 或 RNA 中嘌呤和嘧啶碱基通过氢键合进行配对。(中译 MeSH)

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Basic Cell Types of the Brain. The brain includes different cell types, and subclasses of the different cells. Neurons are the main signaling units, communicating with each other via synapses. The two main subclasses of neurons are inter neurons (local interconnections between neurons) and projection neurons. Among the non-neuronal cells are the endothelial cells lining blood vessels, ependymal cells lining the ventricular walls and glial cells. Glial cells are oligodendrocytes (insulating neuronal axons for faster signal transmission), microglia (the brain macrophage with a hematopoietic origin) and astrocytes which are involved in numerous functions such as blood brain barrier, homeostasis, neuronal growth and neurotransmitter recycling. The overview and preserved orientation have enabled us to annotate cell classes (ependymal, endothelial, neuron or glia) and subpopulations of cells (microglia, oligodendrocytes and astrocytes) as well as subcellular locations (axons, dendrites, synapse and glia endfeet) in both human and mouse brain. (images include) (*Human Protein Atlas Project* accessed on Feb. 18, 2020) **基本脑细胞类型**

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Basic Research. Research undertaken with the primary goal of contributing to knowledge or understanding of some phenomenon or phenomena by testing explicit hypotheses, generally contrasted with applied research. Also called theoretical research. Compare action research, descriptive research, evaluation research, exploratory research. (*A Dictionary of Psychology* 4 ed. OUP, 2015) **基础研究**. 研究方法区分为两大类型,一为基础研究(basic research)与一应用研究(applied research)。基础研究通常指涉纯粹的、理论性的、科学性的研究,用来探讨并取得新知识,阐述概念及概念之间的关系、验证假设与理论,基础研究不必然也毋须与技术或实际的问题有直接关联。应用研究则是另一个类型的研究,相对于基础研究,应用研究通常强调的是在真实的、特定的情境中为问题找出解决之道。然而基础研究与应用研究并非完全相反的概念,两者之间甚或有密切关系;例如基础研究的结果可能带来实用价值;而应用研究的结果可能发展出理论或基础研究的基石。在图书馆学与资讯科学中,最常被归类为应用研究的研究方法包括行动研究(action research)、实证研究(evidence-based research)与评估研究(evaluative research)、系统分析研究(systems analysis research)、与作业研究(operation research)等。(国家教育研究 2012)

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Basque language. Basque (Euskara) is a language spoken in the Basque Country, a region that straddles the westernmost Pyrenees in adjacent parts of Northern Spain and Southwestern France. Linguistically, Basque is unrelated to the other languages of Europe and is a language isolate in relation to any other known living language. (Wiki. 2020.6.25) **巴斯克语 (Euskara)**, 是一种使用于巴斯克地区(西班牙东北部的巴斯克和纳瓦拉两个自治州,以及法国西南部)的孤立语言。该语言在西班牙语称作 vasco,在法语称作 Basque,而巴斯克语里则称为 Euskara 或 euskera。巴斯克语的起源与系属争议很大。作为西欧唯一的孤立语言,巴斯克语与现存的任何语言没有发生学关系。(维基2020.1.31)

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Glossary Terms 词汇解释

Behavior Control. Manipulation of the behavior of persons or animals by biomedical, physical, psychological, or social means, including for nontherapeutic reasons. (MeSH 2020) **行为控制.** 人或动物的行为被生物学, 身体, 心理学或社会手段所操纵, 包括用于非治疗原因. (中译MeSH)

Behavior Rating Scale. Instrument designed to assess human or animal behavior, using a standardized format. (MeSH 2020) **行为评定量表.** 使用标准化的格式, 用以评估人类或动物的行为的办法. (中译 MeSH)

Behavioral Research. Research that involves the application of the behavioral and social sciences to the study of the actions or reactions of persons or animals in response to external or internal stimuli. (from American Heritage Dictionary, 4th ed) (MeSH 2020) **行为研究.** 有关人类或动物对外部或内部刺激的反应研究中行为和社会科学应用的研究. (中译 MeSH)

Behavioral Symptoms. Observable manifestations of impaired psychological functioning. (MeSH 2020) **行为症状.** 受损心理功能的可见表现. (中译 MeSH)

Behavioral Variant of Frontotemporal Dementia (bvFTD). [It]is the most common presentation of Frontotemporal degeneration. This variant is characterized by progressive atrophy (cell loss) in frontal and anterior temporal regions of the brain leading to alterations in complex thinking, personality and behavior. (Penn Frontotemporal Degeneration Center, accessed on March 4, 2020) **行为异常型额颞失智症.** 根据行为异常型额颞叶痴呆国际标准联盟 (FTDC) 公布的相关诊断标准, 行为异常型额颞叶痴呆定义为早期出现的人际沟通能力和 (或) 执行功能下降, 具有提示意义的症状与体征还包括早期去抑制、淡漠、同情心丧失、固定和刻板行为、异食癖等. (《中国现代神经疾病杂志》2015 年 7 月 15 卷 7 期 531-538)

Beijing Aging Brain Rejuvenation Initiative (BABRI). The Beijing Aging Brain Rejuvenation Initiative (BABRI) Project launched in 2008 by Beijing Normal University and aimed to build a database focusing on cognitive aging and brain health, encompasses 10000 samples from elderly individuals in local communities and over 5000 multimodal neuroimaging cases. After ten years of unremitting efforts, the BABRI database has taken shape with more than 7000 community-based cases for individuals above 50 years of age. Ever since, BABRI has been used to preliminarily establish cognitive aging norms for native Chinese senior citizens, revealing the incidence and risk factors for mild cognitive impairment and systematically identifying their specific neural characteristics that may potentially serve as biomarkers for early detection before the onset of disease. (Nature [A brain research centre in Beijing](#)) **北京BABRI老年脑健康计划.** 2008 年依托于北京师范大学发起的“北京BABRI老年脑健康促进计划”(BABRI)社区临床队列研究, 该研究计划在20年内建成覆盖10000名社区中老年样本、5000例多模态神经影像数据的本土化认知老化与脑健康数据库. 经过10年的不懈努力, 已完成7000余人次(≥ 50 岁)社区中老年人群的数据采集工作, 目前BABRI计划已经逐渐成长为一个初具规模的队列研究. 该计划进展10年来, 初步建立了中国人群的认知老化常模, 揭示了轻度认知障碍的发生率及其影响因素, 并系统阐释了轻度认知障碍及其高危因素脑损伤的影像特征, 为认知障碍早期预警提供了较为可靠的神经影像学指标. (《中国科学:生命科学》48: 721 (2018))

Beta Rhythm. Brain waves with frequency between 15-30 Hz seen on EEG during wakefulness and mental activity. (MeSH 2020) **β 节律.** 觉醒状态下脑电图显示频率大于 13Hz 的脑波. (中译 MeSH)

Beta-Galactosidase (β -Galactosidase). A group of enzymes that catalyzes the hydrolysis of terminal, non-reducing beta-D-galactose residues in beta-galactosides. Deficiency of beta-Galactosidase A1 may cause GANGLIOSIDOSIS GM1. (MeSH 2020) **β -半乳糖苷酶.** 对 β -半乳糖苷类中末端非还原 β -D-半乳糖残基的水解进行催化的酶类. β -半乳糖苷酶 A1 缺乏可能引起 GM1 型神经节苷脂累积病. (中译 MeSH)

Bias. Any deviation of results or inferences from the truth, or processes leading to such deviation. Bias can result from several sources: one-sided or systematic variations in measurement from the true value (systematic error) flaws in study design; deviation of inferences, interpretations, or analyses based on flawed data or data collection; etc. There is no sense of prejudice or subjectivity implied in the assessment of bias under these conditions. (MeSH 2020) **偏倚.** 来自引起偏差的事实或过程的任何结果或推断的偏差. 偏倚可由测量

No

Glossary Terms 词汇解释

中与真值不同的单向或系统变异（系统误差）、研究设计缺陷、推断解释偏差或基于缺陷数据或数据收集的分析引起。在这些条件下评估偏倚不存在主观或偏见。(中译 MeSH)

Bibliographies As Topic. Works about lists of books, articles, and other publications. (MeSH 2020) **书目专题.** 著作、文献或其它出版物的目录商讨，通常之间有某些联系，例如，由特定作者著写，有关特定主题或特定出版地点，与目录的区别在于其内容限于单条记录，图书馆或图书馆分类的支持。(摘自《美国图书馆协会图书馆和情报学词汇》，1983年)(中译 MeSH)

Big Data. Extremely large amounts of data which require rapid and often complex computational analyses to reveal patterns, trends, and associations, relating to various facets of human and non-human entities. (MeSH 2020) **大数据.** 大量的数据，需要快速且通常是复杂计算分析来揭示与人类和非人类实体的各个方面相关的模式、趋势和联系。(中译 MeSH)

Binding, Competitive. The interaction of two or more substrates or ligands with the same binding site. The displacement of one by the other is used in quantitative and selective affinity measurements. (MeSH 2020) **结合, 竞争性.** 两个或两个以上具有相同结合位点的底物或配体之间的相互作用。其中一方被另一方的取代用于定量和选择性亲和力测量。(中译 MeSH)

Biobehavioral Sciences. An interdisciplinary scientific approach to the study of complex interactions among biological, social, behavioral, environmental factors, and their effects on health outcomes. (MeSH 2020) **生物行为学.** 一个跨学科的科学方法，研究生物、社会、行为、环境因素之间复杂的相互作用以及它们对健康结果的影响。(中译 MeSH)

Biochemical marker. A variation in the chemical activity of an organism that accompanies a disorder, irrespective of whether it directly causes the disorder; an example is demonstrated in the dexamethasone suppression test. See also biological marker; clinical marker. (American Psychological Association. 2018) **生物化学标志**

Biochemical Phenomena. The chemical processes, enzymatic activities, and pathways of living things and related temporal, dimensional, qualitative, and quantitative concepts. (MeSH 2020) **生化现象.** 生物的化学过程、酶活性及通路，及有关的当时、空间、定性和定量概念。(中译 MeSH)

Biodiversity. The variety of all native living organisms and their various forms and interrelationships. (MeSH 2020) **生物多样性.** 所有天然活有机体及其不同形式和相互关系的多样性。(中译 MeSH)

Biofluid biomarkers. Huntington's disease (HD) is a chronic progressive neurodegenerative condition where new markers of disease progression are needed. So far no disease-modifying interventions have been found, and few interventions have been proven to alleviate symptoms. This may be partially explained by the lack of reliable indicators of disease severity, progression, and phenotype. Biofluid biomarkers may bring advantages in addition to clinical measures, such as reliability, reproducibility, price, accuracy, and direct quantification of pathobiological processes at the molecular level; and in addition to empowering clinical trials, they have the potential to generate useful hypotheses for new drug development. (*Huntington's Disease* pp 329-396) **生物流体生物标记**

Biogenic Monoamines. Biogenic amines having only one amine moiety. Included in this group are all natural monoamines formed by the enzymatic decarboxylation of natural amino acids. (MeSH 2020) **生物源单胺类.** 仅含 1 个胺部分的生物源胺类。包括所有通过天然氨基酸类酶脱羧形成的天然单胺。(中译 MeSH)

Biographies as Topic. Works about a written account of a person's life and the branch of literature concerned with the lives of people. (MeSH 2020) **传记专题.** 传记为专题的研究。(中译 MeSH)

Bioinformatics. The collection, storage, and analysis of DNA- and protein-sequence data using computerized systems. The data generated by genome projects and protein studies are held in various databanks and made available to researchers throughout the world via the Internet. Many computer programs have been developed

No

Glossary Terms 词汇解释

to analyse sequence data, enabling the user to identify similarities between newly sequenced material and existing sequences. This allows, for example, predictions about the structure and function of a protein from its amino-acid sequence data or from the nucleotide sequence of its gene. Genome-wide sequence analysis of newly discovered organisms, especially bacteria or protists, indicates the array of proteins they are likely to manufacture, and therefore the kind of lifestyle they are likely to lead. Also, comparisons between genomes of different species provides information about their possible evolutionary relationships. (*The Dictionary of Biology* 6 ed. OUP, 2014) **生物信息学**. 遗传与生物信息学 (genetics & bioinformatics) 结合了遗传学与生物信息学概念的一门综合学科. 遗传学是研究生物遗传和变异规律的科学. 具体内容涉及遗传物质的本质、遗传物质的传递和遗传信息的实现三个方面. 遗传物质的本质包括它的化学本质、它所包含的遗传信息、结构、组织和变化等; 遗传物质的传递包括遗传物质的复制、染色体的行为、遗传规律和基因在群体中的数量变迁等; 遗传信息的实现包括基因的功能、基因的相互作用、基因调控网络, 以及个体发育中基因的作用机制等. 目前, 生物信息学与遗传学的交叉研究已经成为遗传学研究的最前沿. 人类的常见心理疾患、行为等都是受遗传与环境共同作用的影响. 同时, 生物信息学的研究也对特定心理学研究对象的遗传学数据进行总结 (包括精神分裂症、抑郁症、自闭症、儿童多动症等的遗传学数据), 以数据库的形式进行呈现, 比如精神分裂症的遗传关联研究数据库 SZGene (<http://www.szgene.org/>) 和精神分裂症的基因资源库 SZGR (<https://bioinfo.uth.edu/SZGR/>) 等. (中国大百科全书 (第三版, 网络版 2019))

Biological Assay. A method of measuring the effects of a biologically active substance using an intermediate in vivo or in vitro tissue or cell model under controlled conditions. It includes virulence studies in animal fetuses in utero, mouse convulsion bioassay of insulin, quantitation of tumor-initiator systems in mouse skin, calculation of potentiating effects of a hormonal factor in an isolated strip of contracting stomach muscle, etc. (MeSH 2020) **生物学鉴定法**. 一种在体内或体外受控组织或细胞模型中使用中间物来测量生物活性物效应的方法. 包括动物子宫胎儿毒力研究, 胰岛素的鼠惊厥生物测试, 鼠皮肤肿瘤诱发系统的定量, 收缩胃肌离体肌条中激素因子潜在效应计算等. (中译 MeSH)

Biological Clocks. The physiological mechanisms that govern the rhythmic occurrence of certain biochemical, physiological, and behavioral phenomena in plants and animals. (MeSH 2020) **生物钟**. 对植物和动物特定生化、生理和行为现象的节律事件进行管理的生理机制. (中译 MeSH)

Biological Evolution. The process of cumulative change over successive generations through which organisms acquire their distinguishing morphological and physiological characteristics. (MeSH 2020) **生物进化**. 连续世代期间的累积变化过程, 生物体通过此过程获取其有区别的形态学和生理学特征. (中译 MeSH)

Biological Phenomena. Biological processes, properties, and characteristics of the whole organism in human, animal, microorganisms, and plants, and of the biosphere. (MeSH 2020) **生物学现象**. 人类、动物、微生物、植物及生物圈中全部有机体的生物学过程、性质和特征. (中译 MeSH)

Biological Therapy. Treatment of disease by the administration of substances which produce a biological reaction in the organism. It includes the use of sera, antitoxins, vaccines, cells, tissues, and organs. (From Dorland, 28th ed). (MeSH 2020) **生物疗法**. 通过使用在生物体内引发生物反应的物质来治疗疾病. 包括使用血清、抗毒素类、疫苗、细胞、组织和器官. (《多兰医学词典》第 28 版) (中译 MeSH)

Biological Variation, Individual. Differences in measurable biological values, characteristics, or traits, within one individual under different conditions for the individual such as fasting, season of the year, age, or state of wellness. (MeSH) **生物学变异, 个体**. 某个体在禁食、一年中的季节、年龄或健康状况等不同条件下, 可测量的生物价值, 特征或特性的差异. (中译 MeSH)

Biological variation, population. Differences in measurable biological values, characteristics, or traits, among individuals of a population or between population groups. (MeSH 2019) **生物学变异, 种群**. 在种群的个体或群体之间可测量的生物价值, 特征或特性的差异. (中译 MeSH)

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- Biomarkers (Biological marker).** A variation in the physiological processes of an organism that accompanies a disorder, irrespective of whether it directly causes the disorder. See also biochemical marker; clinical marker. ([American Psychological Association. 2018](#)) Measurable and quantifiable biological parameters (e.g., specific enzyme concentration, specific hormone concentration, specific gene phenotype distribution in a population, presence of biological substances) which serve as indices for health- and physiology-related assessments, such as disease risk, psychiatric disorders, ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE and its effects, disease diagnosis METABOLIC PROCESSES, SUBSTANCE ABUSE, PREGNANCY, cell line development, EPIDEMIOLOGIC STUDIES etc. (MeSH 2019) **生物标志物.** 作为健康和生理相关评估, 如疾病风险, 精神疾病, 环境暴露及其影响, 疾病诊断, 代谢过程, 物质滥用, 怀孕, 细胞系发育, 流行病学研究的指标的可测量和可计量生物学参数 (例如人口中特异性酶浓度, 特异性激素浓度, 特异性基因表型分布, 存在生物物质). (中译 MeSH)
- 202
- Biomarkers of ageing based on DNA methylation data.** They have enabled accurate age estimates for any tissue across the entire life course. ([Nature Reviews Genetics 19:371](#)) **老龄化生物标记物, 基于 DNA 甲基化数据.**
- 203
- Biomarkers, Pharmacological.** Measurable biological parameters that serve for drug development, safety and dosing (DRUG MONITORING). (MeSH 2020) **生物标记物, 药理学.** 用作药物研制, 安全性和剂量 (药物监测) 的可测量的生物学指标。(中译 MeSH)
- 204
- Biomedical Research.** Research that involves the application of the natural sciences, especially biology and physiology, to medicine. (from American Heritage Dictionary, 4th ed) (MeSH 2020) **生物医学研究.** 包括应用自然科学, 特别是生物学和生理学到医学的研究。(摘自《美国传统词典》第4版)(中译 MeSH)
- 205
- Biophysical Phenomena.** The physical characteristics and processes of biological systems. (MeSH 2020) **生物物理学现象.** 生物系统的物理特征和过程。(中译 MeSH)
- 206
- Bipolar Disorder.** A major affective disorder marked by severe mood swings (manic or major depressive episodes) and a tendency to remission and recurrence. (MeSH) **双相情感障碍.** 一种以严重心境不稳 (躁狂或严重抑郁发作) 和病情趋于缓解和复发为标志的主要情感失常。(中译 MeSH)
- 207
- Blood Chemical Analysis.** An examination of chemicals in the blood. (MeSH) **血液化学分析.** 血液中化学物质的检测。(中译 MeSH)
- 208
- Blood Circulation.** The movement of the BLOOD as it is pumped through the CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM. (MeSH 2020) **血液循环.** 由心血管系统泵出的血液的移动。(中译 MeSH)
- 209
- Blood Pressure.** PRESSURE of the BLOOD on the ARTERIES and other BLOOD VESSELS. (MeSH 2020) **血压.** 动脉和其它血管处血液压力。(中译 MeSH)
- 210
- Blood-Brain Barrier.** [It] is a semipermeable membrane that separates circulating blood from cerebrospinal fluid. It limits the diffusion of blood-borne substances into the extracellular fluid of the brain. ([Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews 88\(2018\):177-186, Glossary](#)) Specialized non-fenestrated tightly-joined ENDOTHELIAL CELLS with TIGHT JUNCTIONS that form a transport barrier for certain substances between the cerebral capillaries and the BRAIN tissue. (MeSH 2020) **血脑屏障.** 特殊的无孔紧连内皮细胞和紧密连接部在大脑毛细血管与脑组织间形成的特定物质转运屏障。(中译 MeSH)
- 211
- Blood-oxygen-level-dependent imaging (BOLD, BOLD-contrast imaging).** [It], is a method used in functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) to observe different areas of the brain or other organs, which are found to be active at any given time.[1] ([Wiki. 2019.4. 29](#)) **血氧水平/浓度依赖性显像** (《中国中西医结合影像学杂志》2019年04期 338-340)
- 212
- Blueberry Plants.** Several species of the genus Vaccinium which produce the edible blueberry fruit. (MeSH 2020) **紫黑浆果植物类.** 几个产食用蓝莓果实的越桔属植物种。(中译 MeSH)
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Bodily Secretions. Endogenous substances produced through the activity of intact cells of glands, tissues, or organs. They do not include hormones or enzymes. (MeSH 2020) **体内分泌物.** 由腺体、组织或器官的未受损细胞活动产生的内源性物质。不包括激素类或酶类。(中译 MeSH)

Body Constitution. The physical characteristics of the body, including the mode of performance of functions, the activity of metabolic processes, the manner and degree of reactions to stimuli, and power of resistance to the attack of pathogenic organisms. (MeSH 2020) **体质[身体特征].** 机体体格特征, 包括功能完成模式, 代谢过程活动, 刺激反应方式和程度及对病原微生物抵抗力。(中译 MeSH)

Body Mass Index. One of the anthropometric measures of body mass; it has the highest correlation with skinfold thickness or body density. (MeSH 2020) **人体质量指数.** 一项人体体重测量计量单位。与皮肤厚度关系最密切。(中译 MeSH)

BOLD-signal responsivity (Blood-oxygen-level-dependent imaging-signal responsivity). [It] is the load-dependent modulation of the BOLD signal. The function relating the BOLD signal to load can be monotonically increasing (e.g., linear) or follow a non-monotonic course (e.g., inverted U). (*Trends in Cognitive Sciences* (2012)16(5):292-305) **血氧浓度讯号反应性.**

Bone Marrow Cells. Cells contained in the bone marrow including fat cells (see ADIPOCYTES), STROMAL CELLS, MEGAKARYOCYTES, and the immediate precursors of most blood cells. (MeSH 2020) **骨髓细胞.** 骨髓内细胞, 包括脂肪细胞(参脂肪细胞)、间质细胞、巨核细胞和多数血细胞的直接前体。(中译 MeSH)

Bone Marrow. The soft tissue filling the cavities of bones. Bone marrow exists in two types, yellow and red. Yellow marrow is found in the large cavities of large bones and consists mostly of fat cells and a few primitive blood cells. Red marrow is a hematopoietic tissue and is the site of production of erythrocytes and granular leukocytes. Bone marrow is made up of a framework of connective tissue containing branching fibers with the frame being filled with marrow cells. (MeSH 2020) **骨髓.** 骨腔内充盈的软组织。骨髓有两种类型: 黄骨髓和红骨髓。黄骨髓在大型骨腔中发现, 并主要含脂肪细胞和少数原始血细胞。红骨髓是产生红细胞和粒性白细胞的造血组织。骨髓由含分枝纤维的结缔组织框架构成, 框架内充满髓细胞。(中译 MeSH)

Bootstrapping. In statistics, an approach to estimating the robustness or degree of error of a statistic when the distribution from which the statistic is drawn is unknown. An estimate of the distribution is constructed based on the data of the sample being analysed, often by repeatedly random sampling from the data itself and recalculating the statistic in order to produce a statistic distribution. (*A Dictionary of Geology and Earth Sciences* 4 ed. OUP, 2013) **自助法.** 在统计学中, 自助法(Bootstrap Method, Bootstrapping, 或自助抽样法)是一种从给定训练集中有放回的均匀抽样, 也就是说, 每当选中一个样本, 它等可能地被再次选中并被再次添加到训练集中。自助法由 Bradley Efron 于 1979 年在《Annals of Statistics》上发表。当样本来自能以正态分布来描述的总体, 其抽样分布为正态分布; 但当样本来自的总体无法以正态分布来描述, 则以渐进分析法、自助法等来分析。采用随机可置换抽样(random sampling with replacement)。对于小数据集, 自助法效果很好。(维基 2019.12.14)

Boston Naming Test (BNT). The Boston Naming Test (BNT), consisting of 60 black and white line drawings of objects, is a measure of confrontation naming that takes into account the finding that patients with dysnomia often have greater difficulties with the naming of low frequency objects. Thus, instead of a simple category of anomia, naming difficulties may be rank ordered along a continuum. Items on the BNT are ordered according to their ability to be named, which is thought to be correlated with their frequency. This type of picture-naming vocabulary test is useful in the examination of children with learning disabilities and the evaluation of adults with brain injury or dysfunction. (*Encyclopedia of Clinical Neuropsychology* 2011) **波士顿命名测验** (Boston naming test). 常用的一种检测命名障碍的方法。由美国心理学家 E.卡普兰, H.古德拉斯和 S.温特劳布于 1983 年合作发表。1986 年, 波士顿命名测试被分为难度相等的两个版本, 其中各有 30 幅图片, 分别作为治疗前后的比较。后被广泛应用于测量由于中风、阿尔茨海默病或其他痴呆症造成的失语症情况。波士顿命名测试包括 60 幅难度不同的线条图, 根据熟悉程度对其

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进行分级,从高频出现的熟悉事物到低频出现的事物。除非被试拒绝继续,否则实验者将逐个向被试展示第1~60幅图,被试有20秒的反应时间向实验者报告每幅图的名称。实验者用编码记录每个被试的反应。如果被试未能正确命名,实验者将给予目标词的音位提示(该名称的第一个音节)。被试完成测试后,实验者将根据反应编码用+或-号对每幅图记分。研究表明,命名障碍患者通常对高难度低频率和低难度高频率的事物有命名困难。所以,相比于失语症的简单分类,命名障碍应该以连续性的等级排序,而波士顿命名测试里的线条图应该以它们的出现频率排序。这种类型的图片命名测试也适用于检测儿童学习障碍或评估成人的脑损伤情况。(《中国大百科全书》第三版网络版 2019)

Brain Chemistry. Changes in the amounts of various chemicals (neurotransmitters, receptors, enzymes, and other metabolites) specific to the area of the central nervous system contained within the head. These are monitored over time, during sensory stimulation, or under different disease states. (MeSH 2020) **脑化学.** 大脑中枢神经系统区域中特有的各种化学物质的量的变化(神经递质、受体、酶和其他代谢物)。这些物质在感官刺激或不同疾病状态下随时间变化而变化。(中译 MeSH)

Brain Connectivity Analysis. The functional organization of the brain is characterized by segregation and integration of information being processed. A central paradigm in modern neuroscience is that anatomical and functional connections between brain regions are organized in a way such that information processing is near optimal. Functional interactions seem to be provided by synchronized activity, both locally and between distant brain regions. Brain networks thus consist of spatially distributed but functionally connected regions that process information. *Brain connectivity analysis* rests upon three different but related forms of connectivity [1]. **(i)Anatomical connectivity (AC)**, also called structural connectivity, which forms the connectome [2] through synaptic contacts between neighboring neurons or fiber tracks connecting neuron pools in spatially distant brain regions. The whole set of such fiber tracks in the brain is called white matter. On short time scales (sec, min), anatomical connections are quite persistent and stable, while for longer time spans substantial plasticity may be observed. **(ii)Functional connectivity (FC)** which is defined as the temporal dependency of neuronal activation patterns of anatomically separated brain regions. It reflects statistical dependencies between distinct and distant regions of information processing neuronal populations. Hence, it is basically a statistical concept which relies on such statistical measures as correlation, covariance, spectral coherence, or phase locking. Statistical dependencies are highly time dependent and fluctuate on multiple time scales ranging from milliseconds to seconds. **(iii)Effective connectivity (EC)** describes the influence one neuronal system exerts upon another, thus reflecting causal interactions between activated brain areas. It combines structural and effective connectivity into a wiring diagram which reflects directional effects within a neuronal network. Causality can be inferred from network perturbations or time series analysis (TSA). Techniques based on network perturbations generally need structural information as input, while TSA-based techniques, like Granger causality, may be considered model-free. (*Computational Intelligence and Neuroscience* 2012. Article ID 412512) **连通性分析 (connectivity analysis).** 连通性是指空间或集合的一种拓扑性质 [1]。直观地说,连通就是连成一片没有间断。数轴上的区间是连通的。连通性分析是根据指定的起始和终止结点,分析两点之间是否连通;或根据指定多个点,分析多个点之间是否互通。连通性分析是根据指定的起始和终止结点,分析两点之间是否连通;或根据指定多个点,分析多个点之间是否互通。在计算机科学中,连通性分析主要是分析多个点之间连通性,在很多领域都有应用,例如图论,电力网路设计,计算机网络之间连通性以及道路设计。通性分析方法主要有:邻接矩阵法和树搜索法。(百度百科. 本词条由“科普中国”科学百科词条编写与应用工作项目审核)

Brain Damage, Chronic. A condition characterized by long-standing brain dysfunction or damage, usually of three months duration or longer. Potential etiologies include BRAIN INFARCTION; certain NEURODEGENERATIVE DISORDERS; CRANIOCEREBRAL TRAUMA; ANOXIA, BRAIN; ENCEPHALITIS; certain NEUROTOXICITY disorders; metabolic disorders (see BRAIN DISEASES, METABOLIC) and other conditions. (MeSH 2020) **脑损害, 慢性.** 一种表现为长期脑功能障碍或损害,常持续三个月或更长的病症。病因可能包括脑梗塞、特定神经变性疾病、颅脑损伤、脑缺氧、脑炎、特定神经毒性疾病、代谢性疾病(参脑疾病,代谢性)和其它疾病。(中译 MeSH)

Brain Diseases. Pathologic conditions affecting the BRAIN, which is composed of the intracranial components of the CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM. This includes (but is not limited to) the CEREBRAL CORTEX; intracranial white matter; BASAL GANGLIA; THALAMUS; HYPOTHALAMUS; BRAIN STEM; and CEREBELLUM. (MeSH 2020) **脑疾病.** 对包括中枢神经系统颅内成分的脑有影响的病理

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	性疾病。影响范围包括（但不限于）大脑皮层、颅内白质、基底核、丘脑、下丘脑、脑干和小脑。(中译 MeSH)
226	Brain Ischemia. Localized reduction of blood flow to brain tissue due to arterial obstruction or systemic hypoperfusion. This frequently occurs in conjunction with brain hypoxia (HYPOXIA, BRAIN). Prolonged ischemia is associated with BRAIN INFARCTION. (MeSH 2019) 脑缺血. 由动脉梗阻或系统灌注不足引起的脑组织局限性血流量减少。常伴随脑缺氧(缺氧,脑)发生。长时间缺血与脑梗塞有关。(中译 MeSH)
227	Brain Maintenance. Brain maintenance (or relative lack of brain pathology). We define brain maintenance as follows: Brain maintenance: 'Individual differences in the manifestation of age-related brain changes and pathology allow some people to show little or no age-related cognitive decline'. (<i>Trends in Cognitive Sciences</i> (2012)16(5), 292-305) 脑健康维持
228	Brain Mapping. Imaging techniques used to colocalize sites of brain functions or physiological activity with brain structures. (MeSH 2019) 脑图. 用于大脑功能或生理活性与大脑结构共同定位的成像技术。(2019.10.5 (中译 MeSH)
229	Brain morphometry. [It] is a subfield of both morphometry and the brain sciences, concerned with the measurement of brain structures and changes thereof during development, aging, learning, disease and evolution. ...The field is rapidly evolving along with neuroimaging techniques—which deliver the underlying data—but also develops in part independently from them, as part of the emerging field of neuroinformatics, which is concerned with developing and adapting algorithms to analyze those data. (Wiki. 2019.3.13) 脑部形态测/计量 (台湾 2015 阳明大学脑科学研究所 2015)
230	Brain regeneration. Endogenous Regeneration of Brain. (MeSH 2020) 脑再生能力
231	BRAIN WAVES. Wave-like oscillations of electric potential between parts of the brain recorded by EEG. (MeSH 2020) 脑波. 由脑电图记录的大脑电位波状振荡。(中译 MeSH)
232	Brain. The part of CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM that is contained within the skull (CRANIUM). Arising from the NEURAL TUBE, the embryonic brain is comprised of three major parts including PROSENCEPHALON (the forebrain), MESENCEPHALON (the midbrain), and RHOMBENCEPHALON (the hindbrain). The developed brain consists of CEREBRUM, CEREBELLUM, and other structures in the BRAIN STEM. (MeSH scope 2019) 脑. 颅骨内包含的中枢神经系统部分，包括前脑、中脑和菱脑。由胚胎神经管前部发育而来。(中译 MeSH)
233	Brain-Computer Interfaces. Instrumentation consisting of hardware and software that communicates with the BRAIN. The hardware component of the interface records brain signals, while the software component analyzes the signals and converts them into a command that controls a device or sends a feedback signal to the brain. (MeSH 2020) 脑-机接口. 由硬件和软件组成的与大脑通信的仪器。接口的硬件组件记录脑信号，而软件组件分析信号并将其转换成命令来控制某装置或发送反馈信号至大脑。(中译 MeSH)
234	Brain-Derived Neurotrophic Factor (BDNF). BDNF is a protein belonging to the neurotrophin family of growth factors. BDNF acts on neurons to support the survival of existing neurons and encourages the growth of new neurons. (<i>Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews</i> 88(2018): 177-186) Brain-Derived Neurotrophic Factor. A member of the nerve growth factor family of trophic factors. In the brain BDNF has a trophic action on retinal, cholinergic, and dopaminergic neurons, and in the peripheral nervous system it acts on both motor and sensory neurons. (From Kendrew in <i>The Encyclopedia of Molecular Biology</i> 1994) (MeSH 2020) 脑源性神经营养因子. 一个营养因子的神经生长因子家族成员。脑源性神经营养因子在脑内对视黄醛、胆碱功能和多巴胺能神经元有营养作用，在周围神经系统内作用于运动和感觉神经元。(摘自肯德鲁著《分子生物学百科全书》1994年)(中译 MeSH)
235	Brain's Rich-Club Architecture (non-random modular and rich-club). An interesting property of neural networks is that elements rich in connections are central to the network organization and tend to interconnect strongly with each other, forming so-called rich clubs. (<i>Dialogues Clin Neurosci</i> 2018 Jun 20(2): 121-132,

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	or, <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> (2011) 31 (44):15775-15786) 脑核心子网路结构 . (Yi-Zhen Wu. 2016. PhD diss. in Chinese)
236	Breathing Exercises. Therapeutic exercises aimed to deepen inspiration or expiration or even to alter the rate and rhythm of respiration. (MeSH) 呼吸锻炼 . 加深吸气或呼吸, 甚至改变呼吸频率和节律的医疗体操. (中译 MeSH)
237	Broad Institute. Broad Institute of MIT and Harvard was launched in 2004 to improve human health by using genomics to advance our understanding of the biology and treatment of human disease, and to help lay the groundwork for a new generation of therapies. (Broad Institute 2020)
238	Broca Area. Functional neuroanatomical region of the inferior frontal gyrus consisting of pars opercularis and pars triangularis. It is important in SPEECH and LANGUAGE production. Injuries to Broca area are associated with BROCA APHASIA and APRAXIA. (MeSH 2020) 布罗卡区 . 额下回的功能性神经解剖区域, 它由岛盖部与三角部组成。此区域对言语的产生很重要。布罗卡区损伤与运动性失语和失用症有关. (中译 MeSH)
239	C9orf72 Protein. A widely-expressed protein of approximately 400 to 500 amino acids. Its N-terminal region (DENN domain) interacts with RAB GTP-BINDING PROTEINS and may regulate AUTOPHAGY, as well as PROTEIN TRANSPORT to ENDOSOMES. Expansion of the GGGGCC hexanucleotide repeat in the first intron of the C9orf72 gene is associated with FRONTOTEMPORAL DEMENTIA with AMYOTROPHIC LATERAL SCLEROSIS (FTDALS1). (MeSH 2019) 蛋白 C9orf72 . 广泛表达的蛋白质, 含约 400 至 500 个氨基酸。其 N 末端区域 (DENN 结构域) 与 rab GTP-结合蛋白质类相互作用, 可以调节自吞噬, 以及蛋白质转运至核内体。C9orf72 基因的第一个内含子中 GGGGCC 六核苷酸重复序列的扩增与肌萎缩侧索硬化 (FTDALS1) 的额颞痴呆相关. (中译 MeSH)
240	CA1 Region, Hippocampal. One of four subsections of the hippocampus described by Lorente de No, located furthest from the DENTATE GYRUS. (MeSH 2019) 海马, CA1 区 . 由 Lorente de No 描述的海马 4 分区之一, 位于齿状回远端. (中译 MeSH)
241	CA3 Region, Hippocampal. A subsection of the hippocampus, described by Lorente de No, that is located between the HIPPOCAMPUS CA2 FIELD and the DENTATE GYRUS. (MeSH 2020) 海马, CA3 区 . 一个由 Lorente de No 描述的海马分区, 位于海马 CA2 区和齿状回之间. (中译 MeSH)
242	Caenorhabditis elegans Proteins. Proteins from the nematode species CAENORHABDITIS ELEGANS. The proteins from this species are the subject of scientific interest in the area of multicellular organism MORPHOGENESIS. (MeSH 2020) 新小杆线虫蛋白质类 . 来自新小杆线虫的蛋白质类。这种线虫的蛋白质类在多细胞生物形态发生领域受科学关注. (中译 MeSH)
243	Caffeine. A methylxanthine naturally occurring in some beverages and also used as a pharmacological agent. Caffeine's most notable pharmacological effect is as a central nervous system stimulant, increasing alertness and producing agitation. It also relaxes smooth muscle, stimulates cardiac muscle, stimulates diuresis, and appears to be useful in the treatment of some types of headache. Several cellular actions of caffeine have been observed, but it is not entirely clear how each contributes to its pharmacological profile. Among the most important are inhibition of cyclic nucleotide phosphodiesterases, antagonism of adenosine receptors, and modulation of intracellular calcium handling. (MeSH 2020) 咖啡因 . 一种天然产生于某些饮料并也用作药物制剂的甲基黄嘌呤。咖啡因最显著药理作用是作为中枢神经系统兴奋剂, 提高警惕性并产生烦躁。也可松弛平滑肌, 刺激心肌, 促利尿, 并在不同类型头痛的治疗中有效。现已观察到几种咖啡因细胞作用, 但对其如何促进药理学分布理解不足。其中最重要作用包括抑制环核苷酸磷酸二酯酶, 拮抗腺苷受体和调节细胞内钙利用. (中译 MeSH)
244	Calcium. A basic element found in nearly all tissues. It is a member of the alkaline earth family of metals with the atomic symbol Ca, atomic number 20, and atomic weight 40. Calcium is the most abundant mineral in the body and combines with phosphorus to form calcium phosphate in the bones and teeth. It is essential for the normal functioning of nerves and muscles and plays a role in blood coagulation (as factor IV) and in

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many enzymatic processes. (MeSH 2020) **钙**. 一种发现于几乎所有有机组织碱性元素。属于碱土金属家族，原子符号 Ca，原子数 20，原子量 40。钙是体内最丰富无机物，并在骨骼和牙齿中与磷结合形成磷酸钙。对神经和肌肉的正常功能是必需的，并在血液凝固（如因子IV）和多种酶加工中起到作用。（中译 MeSH）

245 **cAMP Response Element-Binding Protein (CREB)**. CREB is a cellular transcription factor that binds to specific DNA sequences to regulate gene transcription. It is a key regulator of protein synthesis-dependent memory consolidation. (*Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews* 88(2018): 177-186) **cAMP** (Cyclic Adenosine Monophosphate), *see also* glossary term, Cyclic AMP. **环 AMP 反应性元件结合蛋白**

246 **Canavan Disease**. A rare neurodegenerative condition of infancy or childhood characterized by white matter vacuolization and demyelination that gives rise to a spongy appearance. Aspartoacylase deficiency leads to an accumulation of N-acetylaspartate in astrocytes. Inheritance may be autosomal recessive or the illness may occur sporadically. This illness occurs more frequently in individuals of Ashkenazic Jewish descent. The neonatal form features the onset of hypotonia and lethargy at birth, rapidly progressing to coma and death. The infantile form features developmental delay, DYSKINESIAS, hypotonia, spasticity, blindness, and megalencephaly. The juvenile form is characterized by ATAXIA; OPTIC ATROPHY; and DEMENTIA. (From Adams et al., Principles of Neurology, 6th ed, p944; Am J Med Genet 1988 Feb;29(2):463-71) (MeSH 2020) **卡纳万病**. 一种罕见的婴儿或儿童神经变性疾病，以白质空泡形成和脱髓鞘，出现海绵质表现为特征。天冬氨酸酰酶缺乏导致星形细胞中 N-乙酰天门冬氨酸堆积。卡纳万病可能为常染色体隐性遗传或偶尔发生。该疾病最常发生在阿什肯纳基犹太人人家系成员。新生儿型特点是出生后张力减退和嗜睡并快速进展为昏迷和死亡。幼儿型特点是发育延迟、运动障碍、张力减退、痉挛、失明和巨脑。青少年型以共济失调、视神经萎缩和痴呆为特征。（摘自阿当姆等著《神经病学原理》第 6 版，944 页；《美国医学遗传学杂志》1988.2, 29(2):463-471）（中译 MeSH）

247 **Capillary network**. Individual capillaries are part of a capillary bed, which is a network of capillaries. Capillary networks are able to control blood flow. (*Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews* 88(2018): 177-186) **毛细血管网**

248 **Capillary Permeability** (Microvascular Permeability). The property of blood capillary ENDOTHELIUM that allows for the selective exchange of substances between the blood and surrounding tissues and through membranous barriers such as the BLOOD-AIR BARRIER, BLOOD-AQUEOUS BARRIER, BLOOD-BRAIN BARRIER, BLOOD-NERVE BARRIER, BLOOD-RETINAL BARRIER and BLOOD-TESTIS BARRIER. Small lipid-soluble molecules such as carbon dioxide and oxygen move freely by diffusion. Water and water-soluble molecules cannot pass through the endothelial walls and are dependent on microscopic pores. These pores show narrow areas (TIGHT JUNCTIONS) which may limit large molecule movement. (MeSH 2019) **毛细血管通透性**. 血毛细血管内皮允许血液与外围组织及通过膜障碍，如血气屏障、血房水屏障、血脑屏障、血液神经屏障、血视网膜屏障和血睾屏障进行选择物质交换的性质。脂溶性小分子，如二氧化碳和氧气通过弥散自由移动。水和水溶性分子不能穿过内皮壁并依赖于显微毛孔。这些毛孔具有可能限制大分子移动的狭窄区域（紧密连接部）（中译 MeSH）

249 **Cardiorespiratory Fitness**. A measure of the functional capabilities of the heart, lungs and muscles, relative to the demands of specific exercise routines such as running or cycling. (MeSH 2020) **心肺耐力**. 测量心脏、肺和肌肉的功能能力，涉及如跑步或骑车等特定日常锻炼要求。（中译 MeSH）

250 **Cardiovascular Diseases**. Pathological conditions involving the CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM including the HEART; the BLOOD VESSELS; or the PERICARDIUM. (MeSH 2020) **心血管疾病**. 累及心血管系统，包括心脏、血管或心包的病理状态。（中译 MeSH）

251 **Cardiovascular fitness**. Cardiovascular fitness is a measure of the ability of the heart, blood cells and lungs to supply oxygen-rich blood to the muscles and the ability of the muscles to use oxygen to produce energy. (*Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews* 88(2018):177-186, Glossary) **心血管耐力**

252 **Cardiovascular System**. The HEART and the BLOOD VESSELS by which BLOOD is pumped and circulated through the body. (MeSH 2020) **心血管系统**. 泵血并使血液在体内循环的心脏和血管。（中译 MeSH）

Caregivers. Persons who provide care to those who need supervision or assistance in illness or disability. They may provide the care in the home, in a hospital, or in an institution. Although caregivers include trained medical, nursing, and other health personnel, the concept also refers to parents, spouses, or other family members, friends, members of the clergy, teachers, social workers, fellow patients, etc. (MeSH 2020) **医疗护理提供者.** 向在疾病或残疾中需要监督或协助的病人提供护理的人员。可能在家庭、医院或机构中提供护理。尽管医疗护理提供者包括受过训练的医生、看护和其它卫生人员,但此概念也指父母,配偶或其它家庭成员、朋友、教会人员、教师、社会工作者、同级病人等。(中译 MeSH)

Caspase 1. A member of the caspase family that is highly specific for interleukin-1beta (INTERLEUKIN-1). It plays a role in inflammation and mammalian APOPTOSIS. Interleukin-1beta converting enzyme is frequently abbreviated ICE. EC 3.4.22.36. (MeSH 2020) **半胱氨酸天冬氨酸蛋白酶 1.** 半胱天冬酶家族中一个对白细胞介素-1 β (白细胞介素-1) 高度特异的成员。在炎症和哺乳动物细胞凋亡中起作用。白细胞介素 1 β 转换酶常缩写为 ICE。酶代码 EC3.4.22.36。(中译 MeSH)

Caspases. A family of intracellular CYSTEINE ENDOPEPTIDASES. They play a key role in inflammation and mammalian APOPTOSIS. They are specific for aspartic acid at the P1 position. They are divided into two classes based on the lengths of their N-terminal prodomains. Caspases-1,-2,-4,-5,-8, and -10 have long prodomains and -3,-6,-7,-9 have short prodomains. EC 3.4.22.-. (MeSH 2020) **半胱氨酸天冬氨酸蛋白酶.** 一个胞内半胱氨酸内肽酶类家族。在炎症和哺乳动物细胞凋亡中起关键作用。对 P1 位天冬氨酸有特异性。基于 N 末端前结构域长度分为两类。半胱氨酸天冬氨酸蛋白酶-1, -2, -4, -5, -8 和-10 有长前结构域,半胱氨酸天冬氨酸蛋白酶-3, -6, -7, -9 有短前结构域。酶代码 EC3.4.22.-。(中译 MeSH)

Catalytic Domain. The region of an enzyme that interacts with its substrate to cause the enzymatic reaction. (MeSH 2020) **催化域.** 与底物相互作用引发酶反应的酶区域。(中译 MeSH)

Catecholamines. A general class of ortho-dihydroxyphenylalkylamines derived from tyrosine. (MeSH 2020) **儿茶酚胺类.** 一种来源于酪氨酸的正-二羟基苯烷基胺总类。(中译 MeSH)

Categorial grammar. A type of formal grammar, originally devised by the logician K. Ajdukiewicz in the 1930s. Its basis is a lexicon, in which words are assigned to categories of greater or lesser complexity: if a string of words is well-formed, these will combine, by a repeated operation of cancellation, to a designated simple category. E.g. run is a word with which a preceding noun (N) can form a sentence (S): men run. So, assign run to a complex category N\S, indicating precisely that. By the operation of cancellation, X followed by X\Y reduces to Y; hence N (men) plus N\S (run) reduces to, and is thus assigned as a whole to, a sentence category S. An adjective such as young can combine similarly, but in the opposite order, with a following noun. So, assign young to a complex category N/N. By the operation of cancellation, Y/X followed by X also reduces to Y. So, for the string young men run, the reduction will be in two stages. First, N/N (young) plus N (men) reduces to N: i.e. the form as a whole is also of this category. Then N (young men) plus N\S (run) will again reduce to S. Categorial grammars have the same weak generative capacity as context-free phrase structure grammars. For the operation of cancellation compare later concepts of unification. (*The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Linguistics* 3 ed. OUP, 2014) **范畴语法 (categorial grammar).** 是由著名数理逻辑专家巴尔-希列尔(Yehoshua Bar - Hillel, 1915 - 1975)提出的。在 1958 年,数学家兰姆贝克(J. Lambek)在《句子结构的数学》(The mathematics of sentence structure, 载 American Mathematical Monthly, Vol. 65, p154 - 170) 中,提出了句法类型演算的理论,根据这种理论,可以辨识一个符号串是不是语言中成立的句子。1959 年,巴尔-希列尔在《自然语言结构的判定程序》(Decision procedure for structure in natural language, 载 logique et analyse, 2 - e annee, No 5) 中,进一步发展了句法类型演算的理论,详细讨论了自然语言结构的判定程序。由于句法类型是一种范畴,因此,在 1960 年巴尔-希列尔等在《论范畴语法和短语结构语法》(On categorial and phrase structure grammars, 载 Bull. Res. Council Israel, Sec. F. 9, 1 - 16)中,把这种理论称为范畴语法(categorial grammar)。1970 年蒙塔鸠(R. Montague)将范畴语法应用于自然语言的句法研究,提出了泛语法(universal grammar)的理论,他把句法范畴和语义范畴结合起来,通过范畴语法建立自然语言到某个逻辑体系语义解释的对应关系,从而进一步建立句法描述与语义描述之间的同构关系。范畴语法还成为类型逻辑语义学(type logical semantics)的主要部分。(冯志伟 2013 《语言文字应用》3 期)

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Catholicism. The Christian faith, practice, or system of the Catholic Church, specifically the Roman Catholic, the Christian church that is characterized by a hierarchic structure of bishops and priests in which doctrinal and disciplinary authority are dependent upon apostolic succession, with the pope as head of the episcopal college. (From Webster, 3d ed; American Heritage Dictionary, 2d college ed) (MeSH 2020) **天主教.** 天主教派, 特别是罗马天主教徒的基督教信仰、实践或体系, 基督教派以主教和神父的教职政治结构为特征, 其中教义和惩戒权依赖于使徒传统, 教皇作为主教会首脑。(摘自《韦氏词典》第3版;《美国遗传学词典》第2学会版)(中译 MeSH)

Caudate Nucleus. Elongated gray mass of the neostriatum located adjacent to the lateral ventricle of the brain. (MeSH 2019) **尾状核.** 位于侧脑室旁的新纹状体长形灰色物质。(中译 MeSH)

CBMdisk. CBMdisk v3.1.0 is the code library that provides the core disk/file/archive manipulation functionality used in DirMaster. This release provides a wrapper implemented as a Python module that exposes the library through a Pythonic api. You can therefore use the full extent of the library's capabilities in your own Python applications. (**C-Forum**, accessed on March 17, 2020) **中国生物医学文献光盘数据库 (CBMdisk).** 中国生物医学文献光盘数据库是我国最早的综合性中文生物医学文献光盘数据库, 由中国医学科学院医学信息研究所于1994年研制开发。该数据库收录了900多种中国生物医学期刊以及汇编、会议论文的文献题录。该库涵盖了《中文科技资料目录(医药卫生)》、中文生物医学期刊目次数据库(CMCC)中收录的所有文献题录。CBMDISC的学科覆盖范围涉及了基础医学、临床医学、预防医学、药学、中医学及中药学等生物医学各个领域[1](《河北医科大学学报》2005(6): 685)

Cell biology. [It] is a branch of biology that studies the structure and function of the cell, also known as the basic unit of life.[1] Cell biology encompasses both prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells and can be divided into many sub-topics which may include the study of cell metabolism, cell communication, cell cycle, and cell composition. The study of cells is performed using several techniques such as cell culture, various types of microscopy, and cell fractionation. These have allowed for and are currently being used for discoveries and research pertaining to how cells function, ultimately giving insight into understanding larger organisms. Knowing the components of cells and how cells work is fundamental to all biological sciences while also being essential for research in biomedical fields such as cancer, and other diseases. Research in cell biology is interconnected to other fields such as genetics, molecular genetics, biochemistry, molecular biology, medical microbiology, immunology, and cytochemistry. (**Wiki. 2019.12. 9**) **Cell Biology.** The study of the structure, behavior, growth, reproduction, and pathology of cells; and the function and chemistry of cellular components. (MeSH 2020) **细胞生物学.** 对细胞的结构、行为、生长、繁殖、病理以及细胞成分功能和化学的研究。(中译 MeSH)

Cell Communication. Any of several ways in which living cells of an organism communicate with one another, whether by direct contact between cells or by means of chemical signals carried by neurotransmitter substances, hormones, and cyclic AMP. (MeSH 2019) **细胞交流.** 生物体活细胞间通过细胞间直接接触或神经递质、激素类和环AMP运输的化学信号进行通讯的方式。(中译 MeSH)

Cell Constituents. [They are] the nucleus, centrosomes, the cell membrane, the cytoplasm, mitochondria, the Golgi apparatus, and the lysosome. (for detailed explanation of each constituent see *Developmental Medicine & Child Neurology* (1964) 6:12-28) **细胞成分.** 包括, 细胞核, 中心体, 细胞膜, 细胞质, 线粒体, 高尔基体, 和 溶酶体。(这些细胞成分的功能请参照。(中译 MeSH)

Cell Cycle Checkpoints. Regulatory signaling systems that control the progression through the CELL CYCLE. They ensure that the cell has completed, in the correct order and without mistakes, all the processes required to replicate the GENOME and CYTOPLASM, and divide them equally between two daughter cells. If cells sense they have not completed these processes or that the environment does not have the nutrients and growth hormones in place to proceed, then the cells are restrained (or "arrested") until the processes are completed and growth conditions are suitable. (MeSH 2019) **细胞周期检测点.** 细胞周期中控制进程的信号调节系统。它们确保细胞按照正确顺序且无错误完成分裂, 全部进程依赖于基因组及细胞质的复制, 并且平分到两个子细胞中。如果细胞察觉到没有完成这些进程或者环境中缺少下一进程中的营养物质及生长激素, 那么细胞进程受限(或“停止”)直到进程完成以及生长条件适宜。(中译 MeSH)

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266 **Cell Death.** The termination of the cell's ability to carry out vital functions such as metabolism, growth, reproduction, responsiveness, and adaptability. (MeSH 2020) **细胞死亡.** 细胞执行生命功能, 如新陈代谢、生长、繁殖、应答和适应的能力丧失。(中译 MeSH)

267 **Cell Dedifferentiation.** A reverse developmental process in which terminally differentiated cells with specialized functions revert back to a less differentiated stage within their own CELL LINEAGE. (MeSH 2020) **细胞脱分化.** 具有专门功能的分化细胞再次变成未分化祖细胞的反向发育过程。脱分化和随后的增殖为组织再生和新干细胞谱系的形成提供基础。(中译 MeSH)

268 **Cell Movement (Motility, Cell).** The movement of cells from one location to another. Distinguish from CYTOKINESIS which is the process of dividing the CYTOPLASM of a cell. (MeSH 2019) **细胞运动.** 细胞从某一位置移动到另一位置。与分裂细胞质过程的胞质分裂相区别。(中译 MeSH)

269 **Cell Nucleus.** Within a eukaryotic cell, a membrane-limited body which contains chromosomes and one or more nucleoli (CELL NUCLEOLUS). The nuclear membrane consists of a double unit-type membrane which is perforated by a number of pores; the outermost membrane is continuous with the ENDOPLASMIC RETICULUM. A cell may contain more than one nucleus. (From Singleton & Sainsbury, Dictionary of Microbiology and Molecular Biology, 2d ed) (MeSH 2020) **细胞核.** 真核细胞内含染色体及 1 个或多个核仁(细胞核仁)的薄膜限制物体。核膜由双层单元型多孔薄膜构成, 外膜与内质网连续。一个细胞可能含 1 个以上胞核。(摘自辛格顿和塞恩斯伯里著《微生物学和分子生物学词典》第 2 版)(中译 MeSH)

270 **Cell Physiological Phenomena.** Cellular processes, properties, and characteristics. (MeSH 2020) **细胞生理学现象.** 细胞的过程、性质和特征。(中译 MeSH)

271 **Cell Plasticity.** The ability of a cell to change its PHENOTYPE in response to changes in the environment. (MeSH 2020) **细胞可塑性.** 细胞改变其表型以适应环境变化的能力。(中译 MeSH)

272 **Cell Proliferation.** All of the processes involved in increasing CELL NUMBER including CELL DIVISION. (MeSH 2019) **细胞增殖.** 与细胞数增加相关的所有过程。这些过程不仅仅包括作为细胞周期一部分的细胞分裂。(中译 MeSH)

273 **Cell Self Renewal.** The ability of certain cell types, such as progenitor cells or tumor cells, to go through numerous cycles of CELL DIVISION while still maintaining an undifferentiated or partially differentiated state. (MeSH 2020) **细胞自我更新.** 某些细胞类型, 例如祖细胞或肿瘤细胞, 要经过无数的细胞分裂周期仍然保持未分化或部分分化状态的能力。(中译 MeSH)

274 **Cells, Cultured.** Cells propagated in vitro in special media conducive to their growth. Cultured cells are used to study developmental, morphologic, metabolic, physiologic, and genetic processes, among others. (MeSH 2020) **细胞, 培养的.** 在体外有助于细胞生长的培养基中培养的细胞。培养的细胞用于研究其中的发育、形态学、代谢、生理学和遗传过程。(中译 MeSH)

275 **Cells.** The fundamental, structural, and functional units or subunits of living organisms. They are composed of CYTOPLASM containing various ORGANELLES and a CELL MEMBRANE boundary. (MeSH 2019,) Cells are made of molecules and molecules are made of atoms. Molecules are made of atoms. Cells are made by a multitude of molecules. The famous DNA, for example, is a long molecule mainly made of carbon atoms. So cells are made of molecules and, consequently of atoms. ([How are atoms and molecules related to cells? 2016](#)) **细胞.** 活生物体的基本、结构和功能单位或亚单位。包括含不同细胞器的细胞质和细胞膜边界。(中译 MeSH)

276 **Cellular Neurobiology.** Cellular neuroscience is a branch of neuroscience concerned with the study of neurons at a cellular level. This includes morphology and physiological properties of single neurons. Several techniques such as intracellular recording, patch-clamp, and voltage-clamp technique, pharmacology, confocal imaging, molecular biology, two photon laser scanning microscopy and Ca²⁺ imaging have been

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Glossary Terms 词汇解释

used to study activity at the cellular level. Cellular neuroscience examines the various types of neurons, the functions of different neurons, the influence of neurons upon each other, and how neurons work together. (Wiki. 2019.12.18) **细胞神经生物学**. 神经生物学的研究分支, 主要是以光镜和电镜研究神经系统细胞的结构和亚细胞结构, 以电生理技术研究神经元的生理和病理特点。(百度百科) 细胞和分子神经科学是在神经科学中最新和发展最快的分支学科之一。通过研究基因, 信号分子, 以及细胞形态的影响, 该领域的研究人员发现了正常脑发育和功能的关键因素, 以及许多病理状况的根本原因。(细胞和分子神经科学导论)

CELLULAR SENESCENCE (replicative senescence). Process by which cells irreversibly stop dividing and enter a state of permanent growth arrest without undergoing CELL DEATH. Senescence can be induced by DNA DAMAGE or other cellular stresses, such as OXIDATIVE STRESS. (MeSH 2019) **细胞衰老**. 细胞不可逆转地停止分裂并进入永久性生长停滞状态而不经历细胞死亡的过程。衰老可以通过 DNA 损伤或其他细胞应激诱导, 例如氧化性应激。(中译 MeSH)

Cellular stress. Cellular stress is a hallmark of aging and it would be useful in future to establish whether calcitriol treatment of normal cells exposed to cellular stressors such as starvation or hypoxia, results in modulation of miRNAs associated with cellular stress pathways. (From: *Molecular Basis of Nutrition and Aging* 2016) Cellular stress can mean many different mechanisms, whether the stress is mechanical, toxic, chemical, thermic, osmotic, ionizing... They all play a role in the aging process of our cells. In an organ, there is a balance between the growth and death of the cells that make it up, which is called tissue homeostasis. Each cell is able to grow to adapt to a physiological or pathological condition, change conformation or potentially multiply. It will also be capable of triggering a programmed death mechanism if the need arises or the pressure to which it is subjected is too great. During cellular stress, this homeostasis is in danger and the cell will have several possibilities to respond depending on the type of stress. Overall, as long as the stimulus is manageable, the cell will adapt. Otherwise, it will have to put in place response mechanisms that may vary. (LongLongLife:The different types of cellular stress in aging 2018.4.26) **细胞压力**

Centenarian. a person who is a hundred or more years old. (*Oxford Dictionary of English* 3 ed. OUP, 2015) **百岁以上长者**

Central Nervous System. The main information-processing organs of the nervous system, consisting of the brain, spinal cord, and meninges. (MeSH 2019) **中枢神经系统**. 神经系统的主要信息加工器官, 包括脑、脊髓和脑脊膜。(中译 MeSH)

Cerebellar Ataxia. Incoordination of voluntary movements that occur as a manifestation of CEREBELLAR DISEASES. Characteristic features include a tendency for limb movements to overshoot or undershoot a target (dysmetria), a tremor that occurs during attempted movements (intention TREMOR), impaired force and rhythm of rapidly alternating movements (adiachokinesia), and GAIT ATAXIA. (From Adams et al., Principles of Neurology, 6th ed, p90) (MeSH 2020) **小脑共济失调**. 以小脑疾病的表现发生的随意运动失调。特点包括肢体向目标过高或过低处运动趋势(辨距困难)、试图运动时发生震颤(意向性震颤)、快速交替运动的脉搏力与节律受损(轮替运动不能)和步态共济失调(摘自阿当姆等著《神经病学原理》, 第6版, 90页)(中译 MeSH)

Cerebellar Cortex. The superficial GRAY MATTER of the CEREBELLUM. It consists of two main layers, the stratum moleculare and the stratum granulosum. (MeSH 2020) **小脑皮质**. 小脑的表层灰质。主要包含两层: 小脑分子层和颗粒层(《多兰医学词典》, 第28版)(中译 MeSH)

Cerebellar Diseases. Diseases that affect the structure or function of the cerebellum. Cardinal manifestations of cerebellar dysfunction include dysmetria, GAIT ATAXIA, and MUSCLE HYPOTONIA. (MeSH 2020) **小脑疾病**. 影响小脑结构或功能的疾病。小脑功能失调的主要表现包括辨距困难、步态共济失调和肌张力过低。

Cerebellar granule cells. account for the majority of neurons in the human brain. These granule cells receive excitatory input from mossy fibers originating from pontine nuclei. Cerebellar granule cells project up through the Purkinje layer into the molecular layer where they branch out into parallel fibers that spread through

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Glossary Terms 词汇解释

- Purkinje cell dendritic arbors. These parallel fibers form thousands of excitatory granule-cell–Purkinje-cell synapses onto the intermediate and distal dendrites of Purkinje cells using glutamate as a neurotransmitter. (Wiki. 2020.1.2) **小脑颗粒细胞**. 人小脑颗粒细胞 (Human Brain : Normal Cerebellar Granule Cells) 分离自小脑皮层组织; 神经元是神经系统最基本的结构与功能单位, 小脑颗粒神经元是体积较小的神经元, 直径约 10 μ m, 在中枢神经系统中含量非常丰富, 近乎神经元数量的一半。由于小脑神经元的生长、分化和大 Chemicalbook 脑皮层神经元相似, 而且数量多、便于取材, 因此小脑颗粒神经元是研究神经元生长发育、神经轴突再生及神经疾病发生机制和临床神经药理的重要手段。小脑颗粒神经元是小脑主要的中间神经元, 在哺乳动物的小脑内数量最为丰富。(ChemicalBook, 2020.4.9 查阅)
- Cerebellum**. The part of brain that lies behind the BRAIN STEM in the posterior base of skull (CRANIAL FOSSA, POSTERIOR). It is also known as the "little brain" with convolutions similar to those of CEREBRAL CORTEX, inner white matter, and deep cerebellar nuclei. Its function is to coordinate voluntary movements, maintain balance, and learn motor skills. (MeSH 2020) **小脑**. 位于脑干后颅后窝的后脑部分。与动作协调有关。(中译 MeSH)
- 285
- Cerebral Arteries**. The arterial blood vessels supplying the CEREBRUM. (MeSH 2020) **脑动脉**. 大脑供血动脉。(中译 MeSH)
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- Cerebral blood volume (CBV)**: CBV is the volume of blood in a given amount of brain tissue. (*Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews* (2018) 88:177-186) **Cerebral Blood Volume**. Volume of circulating blood in a region of the brain. It is a functional measure of the brain perfusion status which relates changes in this to changes in CEREBROVASCULAR CIRCULATION that are often seen in brain diseases. (MeSH 2020) **脑血容量**. 大脑区域的循环血量。作为脑灌注状态的功能测量, 可将其变化与在脑疾病中常见的脑血管循环变化相关联。(中译 MeSH)
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- Cerebral Cortex**. The thin layer of GRAY MATTER on the surface of the CEREBRAL HEMISPHERES that develops from the TELENCEPHALON and folds into gyri and sulchi. It reaches its highest development in humans and is responsible for intellectual faculties and higher mental functions. (MeSH 2019) **大脑皮质**. 大脑半球表面灰质薄层, 从端脑发展, 并折叠入脑回。在人类得到最大发展, 负责智能和高等精神功能。(中译 MeSH)
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- Cerebral hypoperfusion**. A decrease in blood pressure and/or cardiac output results in cerebral hypoperfusion. When mild, cerebral hypoperfusion can lead to syncope, a temporary loss of consciousness and motor control characterized by a relatively rapid onset, brief duration, and spontaneous and full recovery. (*Primer on Cerebrovascular Diseases 2nd ed. 2017, 423-426*) **大脑血液低灌注 (脑供血不足)**. 脑供血不足是指人脑某一局部的血液供应不足而引起脑功能的障碍。脑供血不足的病因多与脑动脉硬化有关。脑供血不足发病率较高, 据统计 80 岁以上人群中脑供血不足占 80%, 60 岁以上人群中 70% 有不同程度的脑供血不足。其主要症状是反复出现头晕、头昏、头痛症状, 常伴有心烦、耳鸣、烦躁易怒、失眠多梦、记忆力减退、注意力不集中、健忘等症状。研究认为, 脑供血不足若不及时治疗, 很可能引起脑梗死, 甚至痴呆。(百度百科. 本词条由国家卫健委权威医学科普项目传播网络平台/百科名医网提供内容)
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- Cerebral Small Vessel Diseases (Cerebral Microangiopathies)**. Pathological processes or diseases where cerebral MICROVESSELS show abnormalities. They are often associated with aging, hypertension and risk factors for lacunar infarcts (see LACUNAR INFARCTION), LEUKOARAIOSIS and CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE. (MeSH 2019) **脑小血管疾病**. 大脑微血管表现异常的病理过程或疾病。常与年龄、高血压及腔隙性梗塞 (见腔隙梗塞)、脑白质缺血、大脑出血等危险因素相关。(中译 MeSH)
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- Cerebral Ventricles**. Four CSF-filled (see CEREBROSPINAL FLUID) cavities within the cerebral hemispheres (LATERAL VENTRICLES), in the midline (THIRD VENTRICLE) and within the PONS and MEDULLA OBLONGATA (FOURTH VENTRICLE). (MeSH 2020) **脑室**. 四个 CSF (见脑脊髓液) 填充的空腔, 在大脑半球内 (侧脑室), 中线内 (第三脑室) 以及脑桥和延髓内 (第四脑室)。(中译 MeSH)
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Glossary Terms 词汇解释

- Cerebrospinal Fluid.** Cerebrospinal fluid. The clear colourless fluid that fills the subarachnoid space, thereby immersing the entire central nervous system, and that circulates through the ventricles of the brain, within which it is secreted, before flowing passively into the venous bloodstream, the total volume of fluid (about 150 millilitres) being replaced in an adult human being every three or four hours. Also called neurolymph. See also choroid plexus, ependyma, ependymal cell, hydrocephalus. CSF abbrev. (*A Dictionary of Psychology* 3 ed. OUP, 2014) A watery fluid that is continuously produced in the CHOROID PLEXUS and circulates around the surface of the BRAIN, SPINAL CORD, and in the CEREBRAL VENTRICLES. (MeSH) **脑脊髓液.** 由脉络丛不断产生的水样液体, 在脑、脊髓表面以及脑室内循环。(中译 MeSH)
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- Cerebrovascular Circulation.** The circulation of blood through the BLOOD VESSELS of the BRAIN. (MeSH 2019) **脑血管循环.** 脑血管内血液循环。(中译 MeSH)
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- Cerebrovascular Disorders.** A broad category of disorders characterized by impairment of blood flow in the arteries and veins which supply the brain. These include CEREBRAL INFARCTION; BRAIN ISCHEMIA; HYPOXIA, BRAIN; INTRACRANIAL EMBOLISM AND THROMBOSIS; INTRACRANIAL ARTERIOVENOUS MALFORMATIONS; and VASCULITIS, CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM. In common usage, the term cerebrovascular disorders is not limited to conditions that affect the cerebrum, but refers to vascular disorders of the entire brain including the DIENCEPHALON; BRAIN STEM; and CEREBELLUM. (MeSH 2020) **脑血管障碍.** 一种以供应脑的动脉和静脉血流受损为特征的宽范畴疾病。包括脑梗死、脑缺血、脑缺氧、颅内栓塞和血栓形成、颅内动静脉畸形及中枢神经系统血管炎。术语脑血管障碍在通常使用中不限于影响大脑的疾病, 但适用于全脑, 包括间脑、脑干和小脑的血管病。(中译 MeSH)
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- Cerebrum Analysis.** Procedures for finding the mathematical function which best describes the relationship between a dependent variable and one or more independent variables. In linear regression (see LINEAR MODELS) the relationship is constrained to be a straight line and LEAST-SQUARES ANALYSIS is used to determine the best fit. In logistic regression (see LOGISTIC MODELS) the dependent variable is qualitative rather than continuously variable and LIKELIHOOD FUNCTIONS are used to find the best relationship. In multiple regression, the dependent variable is considered to depend on more than a single independent variable. (MeSH 2020) **回归分析.** 发现最好地描述一个因变量与一个或多个自变量之间关系的数学函数的手段。在线性回归(见线性模型)中这种关系被约束为一条直线并且最小二乘方分析被用于测定最佳拟合。Logistic 回归(见 Logistic 模型)中因变量是定性变量而不是连续变量并且似然函数被用于发现最佳关系。多元回归中, 因变量被认为依赖多个自变量。(中译 MeSH)
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- CEREBRUM.** Derived from TELENCEPHALON, cerebrum is composed of a right and a left hemisphere. Each contains an outer cerebral cortex and a subcortical basal ganglia. The cerebrum includes all parts within the skull except the MEDULLA OBLONGATA, the PONS, and the CEREBELLUM. Cerebral functions include sensorimotor, emotional, and intellectual activities. (MeSH 2019) **大脑.** 起源于端脑, 大脑由左右半球组成。每个半球包含外侧大脑皮质和皮质下基底核。大脑包括颅内除延髓、脑桥和小脑外所有部分。大脑功能包括感觉运动、情绪和智力活动。(中译 MeSH)
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- c-Fos** (see also **Genes, fos**, a broader term) c-Fos is a marker for recent neuronal activity (*Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews* 88(2018):177-186 Glossary) **c-fos 标记.** c-fos ,c-jun 是两种原癌基因,属于立(即)早基因(IEG),其表达产物 FOS 和 JUN 蛋白是两种转录因子,与核内 DNA 结合,参与调节体内许多过程如细胞周期,细胞分化,肿瘤转化及细胞凋亡。(正保医学教育网 2005-2020)
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- CGI121** (homolog of human CGI-121). In molecular biology, the kinase binding protein CGI-121 family of proteins includes the kinase binding protein CGI-121 and its homologues. CGI-121 has been shown to bind to the p53-related protein kinase (PRPK).[1] CGI-121 is part of a conserved protein complex, KEOPS. The KEOPS complex is involved in telomere uncapping and telomere elongation.[2] This family of proteins also include archaeal homologues. (Wiki. 2016.6.1). **激酶结合蛋白 CGI121**
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Glossary Terms 词汇解释

Chemical Phenomena. The composition, structure, conformation, and properties of atoms and molecules, and their reaction and interaction processes. (MeSH 2020) **化学现象.** 原子和分子的组成、结构、构象、性质, 以及其反应和相互作用过程. (中译 MeSH)

Chemokine CXCL12 (see also **Stromal cell-derived factor 1 (SDF-1)** as a narrower term). A CXC chemokine that is chemotactic for T-LYMPHOCYTES and MONOCYTES. It has specificity for CXCR4 RECEPTORS. Two isoforms of CXCL12 are produced by alternative mRNA splicing. (MeSH 2020) **趋化细胞因子 CXCL12.** 一种对 T 淋巴细胞和单核细胞有趋化性的 CXC 趋化因子。对 CXCR4 受体有特异性。CXCL12 的两种亚型由选择性 mRNA 剪接产生. (中译 MeSH)

Chemokines. Class of pro-inflammatory cytokines that have the ability to attract and activate leukocytes. They can be divided into at least three structural branches: C (CHEMOKINES, C), CC (CHEMOKINES, CC) and CXC (CHEMOKINES, CXC) according to variations in a shared cysteine motif. (MeSH 2019,) **趋化细胞因子类.** 能够吸引并激活白细胞的致炎细胞因子类。根据共享半胱氨酸基序中变型, 至少能分为三种结构分支: C (趋化因子类,C)、CC (趋化因子类,CC) 和 CXC (趋化因子类,CXC) (中译 MeSH)

Child Development Disorders, Pervasive. Severe distortions in the development of many basic psychological functions that are not normal for any stage in development. These distortions are manifested in sustained social impairment, speech abnormalities, and peculiar motor movements. (MeSH 2020) **儿童发育障碍,** 广泛性. 许多基本心理功能发育中的严重畸变, 对任何发育阶段都不正常。畸变表现为社交障碍、言语异常和古怪运动动作. (中译 MeSH)

Child. A person 6 to 12 years of age. An individual 2 to 5 years old is CHILD, PRESCHOOL. (MeSH 2019) **儿童.** 年龄介于 6 岁到 12 岁的人。2 岁到 5 岁为学龄前儿童. (中译 MeSH)

Childhood. The period between the end of infancy (about 2 years of age) and the onset of puberty, marking the beginning of adolescence (10–12 years of age). This period is sometimes divided into (a) early childhood, from 2 years through the preschool age of 5 or 6 years; (b) middle childhood, from 6 to 8–10 years of age; and (c) late childhood or preadolescence, which is identified as the 2-year period before the onset of puberty. (APA Dictionary of Psychology 2018) **童年期.** 个体从 6、7 岁到 11、12 岁的时期。相当于小学阶段。童年期儿童身体在继续增长, 进入学校以后主导活动起了根本变化, 促使儿童在心理方面发生质的变化。童年期的生理发展 脑的重量由 6~7 岁的 1280 克到 9 岁增到 1350 克, 12 岁时达到 1400 克, 和成人一样。6 岁后, 脑的任何一叶都迅速生长, 内抑制和分化抑制显著发展。中国学者对儿童脑电波的研究, 证明了童年脑功能的迅速发展, 到 13~14 岁趋向成熟。童年身体发展的特点, 主要是内部成熟, 特别是在 10~12 岁时期。而身高体重方面都要比幼儿期和少年期增长缓慢, 但身体变得更结实了。8~9 岁时, 白细胞数目增加到最高数值, 抵抗力提高, 一般生理的适应能力增强了...(A+ 醫學百科 2012)

Chimera. An individual that contains cell populations derived from different zygotes. (MeSH 2019) **嵌合体.** 含有来自不同合子的细胞群的个体. (中译 MeSH)

China National Knowledge Infrastructure (CNKI). CNKI has become the largest and mostly-used academic online library in China. It is a key national information construction project under the lead of Tsinghua University, and supported by PRC Ministry of Education, PRC Ministry of Science, Propaganda Department of the Communist Party of China and PRC General Administration of Press and Publication. (Wiki. 2020.1.11) **中国知网 (CNKI).** 中国国家知识基础设施 (National Knowledge Infrastructure, CNKI、其主要访问平台是中国知网) 是在教育部、中共中央宣传部、科技部、国家新闻出版广电总局、国家计委的大力支持下, 由清华大学直接领导的一项知识工程。新产品开发主要是在数字化全文学术资料和数字化软件平台两方面, 形成了中国最大的具有垄断地位的集各种全文学术信息于一体的网站——中国知网. (维基. 2019.11.18.)

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Glossary Terms 词汇解释

Chloroform. A commonly used laboratory solvent. It was previously used as an anesthetic, but was banned from use in the U.S. due to its suspected carcinogenicity. (MeSH 2020) **氯仿.** 一种常使用的实验室溶剂。以前被用作麻醉剂，但由于其致癌可疑性而在美国禁止使用。(中译 MeSH)

Cholesterol. The principal sterol of all higher animals, distributed in body tissues, especially the brain and spinal cord, and in animal fats and oils. (MeSH 2019) **胆固醇.** 所有高等动物的主要固醇，分布于身体组织中，特别是脑和脊髓，及分布于动物脂肪类和油类。(中译 MeSH)

Cholinergic Anti-inflammatory Pathway / Neuroimmunomodulation. Influences of the nervous system (brain, spinal cord, autonomic and peripheral nervous systems) upon the immune system, principally by biochemical (i.e., neurotransmitters, receptors, etc.) and by direct neural routes. This is a two-way information transfer system. (MeSH 2021) **胆碱能消炎通路 / 神经免疫调节.** 神经系统（脑、脊髓、自主和周围神经系统）主要通过生物化学（即神经递质、感受器）途径和直接神经途径对免疫系统产生的影响。属于 1 种双通路信息传送系统。(中译 MeSH)

Cholinergic Neurons. Neurons whose primary neurotransmitter is ACETYLCHOLINE. (MeSH 2019) **胆碱能神经元.** 以乙酰胆碱为主要神经递质的神经元。(中译 MeSH)

Cholinergic system. The cholinergic system is composed of organized nerve cells that use the neurotransmitter acetylcholine in the transduction of action potentials. These nerve cells are activated by or contain and release acetylcholine during the propagation of a nerve impulse. The cholinergic system has been associated with a number of cognitive functions, including memory, selective attention, and emotional processing. (*Encyclopedia of Clinical Neuropsychology* 2011) **胆碱能系统** (*生物医药大词典* 2012)

Chongqing VIP Information (维普咨询). Chongqing VIP Information Co., Ltd., formerly known as Database Research Center under Chongqing Branch of Institute of Scientific & Technical Information of China (CB-ISTIC), is China's first Chinese journal database research institution. Database Research Center of CB-ISTIC, established in 1989, served as the pioneer of database industry in China. In the same year, this Research Center independently developed and launched CB ISTIC/CEPC Periodicals ChinaBase, which is not only China's first Chinese Journal Literature database, but also China's largest self-built Chinese literature database. (*Company-Listing.Org* 2020) **维普中文科技期刊数据库.** 重庆维普资讯有限公司的前身为中国科技情报研究所重庆分所数据库研究中心，是中国第一家进行中文期刊数据库研究的机构。作为中国数据库产业的开拓者，数据库研究中心于同年自主研发并推出了《中文科技期刊篇名数据库》，成为中国第一个中文期刊文献数据库，也是中国最大的自建中文文献数据库。(重庆维普资讯有限公司; 公司简介)

Chromatin Assembly and Disassembly. The mechanisms effecting establishment, maintenance, and modification of that specific physical conformation of CHROMATIN determining the transcriptional accessibility or inaccessibility of the DNA. (MeSH 2020) **染色质组装和分解.** 对决定 DNA 转录可行性或非可行性的染色体特殊物理构成的确定、维持和修饰有影响的机制。(中译 MeSH)

Chromatin Immunoprecipitation Sequencing (ChIP-Seq). By combining chromatin immunoprecipitation (ChIP) assays with sequencing, ChIP sequencing (ChIP-Seq) is a powerful method for identifying genome-wide DNA binding sites for transcription factors and other proteins. Following ChIP protocols, DNA-bound protein is immunoprecipitated using a specific antibody. The bound DNA is then coprecipitated, purified, and sequenced. The application of next-generation sequencing (NGS) to ChIP has revealed insights into gene regulation events that play a role in various diseases and biological pathways, such as development and cancer progression. ChIP-Seq enables thorough examination of the interactions between proteins and nucleic acids on a genome-wide scale. (*Illumina* 2020) **染色质免疫沉淀-测序染色质免疫沉淀-测序** (英语: ChIP-sequencing, 简称为 ChIP-seq) 被用于分析蛋白质与 DNA 的交互作用。该技术将染色质免疫沉淀(ChIP)与大规模并行 DNA 测序结合起来以鉴定与 DNA 相关蛋白的结合部位。其可被用于精确绘制任意目的蛋白在全基因组上的结合位点。在此之前, ChIP-on-chip 是研究这些蛋白-DNA 联系的最常用的技术。(维基 2018.4.6) ChIP-Seq 的原理是: 首先通过染色质免疫共沉淀技术(ChIP)特异性地富集目的蛋白结合的 DNA 片段, 并对其进行纯化与文库构建; 然后对富集得到的 DNA 片段进行高通量测序。

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Glossary Terms 词汇解释

研究人员通过将获得的数百万条序列标签精确定位到基因组上，从而获得全基因组范围内与组蛋白、转录因子等相互作用的 DNA 区段信息。(百度 2020)

Chromatin Immunoprecipitation. A technique for identifying specific DNA sequences that are bound, in vivo, to proteins of interest. It involves formaldehyde fixation of CHROMATIN to crosslink the DNA-BINDING PROTEINS to the DNA. After shearing the DNA into small fragments, specific DNA-protein complexes are isolated by immunoprecipitation with protein-specific ANTIBODIES. Then, the DNA isolated from the complex can be identified by PCR amplification and sequencing. (MeSH 2019) **染色质免疫沉淀.** 一种辨识体内与相关蛋白结合的特定 DNA 序列的技术。包括使用染色体甲醛固定术将 DNA 结合蛋白与 DNA 交叉连接。将 DNA 剪切成小片段后，特定 DNA 蛋白复合体被具有蛋白特异性抗体的免疫沉淀法分离。然后，从复合体中分离的 DNA 可被 PCR 扩增和测序技术鉴别。(中译 MeSH)

Chromatin. The material of CHROMOSOMES. It is a complex of DNA, HISTONES, and nonhistone proteins (CHROMOSOMAL PROTEINS, NON-HISTONE) found within the nucleus of a cell. (MeSH 2020) **染色质.** 染色体物质。是细胞核内发现的一种 DNA、组蛋白和非组蛋白（染色体蛋白质类,非组蛋白）的复合体。(中译 MeSH)

Chromosomes. In a prokaryotic cell or in the nucleus of a eukaryotic cell, a structure consisting of or containing DNA which carries the genetic information essential to the cell. (From Singleton & Sainsbury, *Dictionary of Microbiology and Molecular Biology* 2d ed) (MeSH 2019,) **染色体.** 原核细胞或真核细胞核中一种含有携带对细胞必要的遗传信息的 DNA 的结构。(辛格尔顿和塞恩斯伯里著《微生物学和分子生物学词典》第 2 版)(中译 MeSH)

Chronic Disease. Diseases which have one or more of the following characteristics: they are permanent, leave residual disability, are caused by nonreversible pathological alteration, require special training of the patient for rehabilitation, or may be expected to require a long period of supervision, observation, or care. (*Dictionary of Health Services Management* 2d ed). (MeSH 2020) **慢性病.** 疾病具有一种或多种以下特点：持久性，遗留残疾，不可逆病理改变引起，病人康复需特殊训练或预计需要长期的监督、观察或护理。(《卫生服务管理词典》第 2 版)(中译 MeSH)

Cingulate sulcus in limbic area. The cingulate cortex is a section of the cerebral cortex found in the medial portion of the cerebral hemispheres. (*Your Brain Explained* 2015) **扣带沟, 脑缘支区** (百度)

Circumlocution (Periphrasis). In rhetoric, a wordy and indirect way of saying something, as when death in hospital is called negative patient care outcome. Such usage is often obscure, officious, pompous, authoritarian, and intimidating; the phrase periphrastic usage echoes the style it describes. See euphemism; jargon; litotes; periphrasis; pleonasm; poetic diction; poetry; redundancy; tautology. (*The Oxford Companion to the English Language* 2 ed. 2018) **迂回说法迂回说法 / 婉转曲折的说法** (生物大辞典 2012)

CiteSpace. [It] is a freely available Java application for visualizing and analyzing trends and patterns in scientific literature. It is designed as a tool for progressive knowledge domain visualization. (*CiteSpace 2003-2020*) **引文空间 (CiteSpace).** 引文空间 (CiteSpace) 是一款着眼于分析科学分析中蕴含的潜在知识，是在科学计量学、数据可视化背景下逐渐发展起来的一款引文可视化分析软件。由于是通过可视化的手段来呈现科学知识的结构、规律和分布情况，因此也将通过此类方法分析得到的可视化图形称为“科学知识图谱。”(CiteSpace 中文版指南 2015; 信息计量学 CiteSpace 使用教程 2018)

Cladistics. A special taxonomic system applied to the study of evolutionary relationships. In the branching diagrams or 'cladograms' used to portray these relationships, cladogenesis, or splitting of an evolutionary lineage, always creates two equal sister taxa: the branching is dichotomous. Thus, each pair of sister taxa constitutes a monophyletic group with a common stem taxon, unique to the group. See also phylogenetic systematics; see also area cladistics. (*A Dictionary of Plant Sciences* 4 ed. OUP, 2019) **支序分类学** (英语: Cladistics) 又称亲缘分支分类学，是一种生物分类的哲学，其指只依据演化树分支的顺序，而不参考形态上的相似性来排列物种。此一学派的主要贡献者一般认为是德国昆虫学家威利·汉宁根，他称此为种系发生系统学。分支研究的最终结果是由被称之为「分支图」的树状关系图来描绘出其假定的关

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Glossary Terms 词汇解释

系。现代的系统学研究会收集各方面的资料，包括 DNA 序列、生化数据和形态学上的数据等。(维基 2020.1.2)

Classical conditioning. One of the two major forms of conditioning, being the process of learning (1) through which an initially neutral stimulus, such as the ticking of a metronome, comes to elicit a particular response, such as salivation, as a consequence of being paired repeatedly with an unconditioned stimulus, such as food. Also called Pavlovian conditioning. (*A Dictionary of Psychology 4 ed. OUP, 2015*) **经典条件作用 (Classical Conditioning)** 也被称作巴普洛夫条件作用或者条件反射，它是联想学习的一种形式。在此过程中，有机体会学会将刺激联系起来。在经典条件作用下，中性刺激与有意义的刺激（无条件刺激）产生联结，并获得诱发类似反应的能力。经典条件作用首先被伊凡·巴普洛夫论证。引起经典条件作用典型程序包括不确定的刺激与一些较重要的刺激。那个在中性刺激中的刺激可以是在调查研究中任何不导致生物体明显的动作反应的事件，巴浦洛夫将此称为“条件刺激”(Conditioned Stimulus, CS)。相反地，那些个重要的刺激应能唤起先天的反应。巴浦洛夫将它们分别称为“无条件刺激”(Unconditioned Stimulus, US)和“无条件反应”(Unconditioned Response, UR)。如果条件刺激和无条件刺激被再三成对出现，最后这两个刺激开始相关联，生物体开始对条件刺激发生动作反应。巴浦洛夫将此称为“条件反应”(Conditioned Response, CR) 经典条件作用已经以多种不同方法在三个物种上被证实。(百度. 本词条由“科普中国”科学百科词条编写与应用工作项目审核)

Clinical Decision-Making. Process of formulating a diagnosis based on medical history and physical or mental examinations, and/or choosing an appropriate intervention. (MeSH) **临床决策.** 根据病史和身体或精神检查，制定一个诊断过程和/或选择一个适当的干预。(中译MeSH)

Clinical Decision-Making. Process of formulating a diagnosis based on medical history and physical or mental examinations, and/or choosing an appropriate intervention. (MeSH) **临床决策.** 根据病史和身体或精神检查，制定一个诊断过程和/或选择一个适当的干预。(cMeSH)

Clinical Linguistics. Clinical linguistics is the application of linguistic concepts, theories, and methods to the study of language disorders. These disorders can result from impairment of, or breakdown in, one or more of the following language components: prosody, phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, pragmatics, and discourse. (from *Oxford Bibliographies: Linguistics, OUP 2017*, accessed 2021.1.20) Clinical linguistics is a sub-discipline of applied linguistics involved in the description, analysis, and treatment of language disabilities, especially the application of linguistic theory to the field of Speech-Language Pathology. The study of the linguistic aspect of communication disorders is of relevance to a broader understanding of language and linguistic theory. The International Clinical Phonetics and Linguistics Association is the unofficial organization of the field and was formed in 1991. The Journal of Clinical Linguistics and Phonetics is the major research journal of the field and was founded by Martin J. Ball. Practitioners of clinical linguistics typically work in Speech-Language Pathology departments or linguistics departments. They conduct research with the aims of improving the assessment, treatment, and analysis of disordered speech and language, and offering insights to formal linguistic theories. While the majority of clinical linguistics journals still focus only on English linguistics, there is an emerging movement toward comparative clinical linguistics across multiple languages (Crystal, David (2013) *Clinical Linguistics & Phonetics*. 27 (4): 236–243) (Wiki. 2020.12.14) **临床语言学 (clinical linguistics)** 是应用语言学的一个分支，它在言语与语言治疗专业 (Speech and Language Therapy) 中成为重要科目。临床语言学，将语言学的理论和方法等应用于研究各种语言不能 (language disability) 的学科 (卢丹译于 Crystal, 2001 *the Handbook of Linguistics*, Oxford: Blackwell. 673-682. 发表于《和田师范专科学校学报》(汉文综合版) 2008.7 第 28 卷第五期 5 页) **病理语言学.** 运用医学技术和语言学的方法研究、治疗语言功能紊乱和言语障碍的学科，又称临床语言学。有的学者认为病理语言学就是神经语言学。1885 年现代语言学的先驱库尔德内曾著文章论述失语病症。几十年以后，语言学家索绪尔在一篇评述布洛克发现大脑言语中枢的文章中，对失语症研究也发表了独到的见解，并指出心理学和语法学有密切关系。20 世纪 50 年代以来，病理语言学愈来愈重视医学和语言学家的合作研究。(百度 2021)

Clinical Marker. An observable sign indicative of disorder. See also biochemical marker; biological marker. (American Psychological Association. 2018) **临床标志**

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Glossary Terms 词汇解释

Clinical Protocols. Precise and detailed plans for the study of a medical or biomedical problem and/or plans for a regimen of therapy. (MeSH 2020) 临床方案. 用于治疗计划中医学或生物医学的问题和/或计划的研究的精确和详细计划。(中译 MeSH)

Clinical Studies as Topic. Works about research studies that evaluate interventions or exposures on biomedical or health-related outcomes. The two main types of clinical studies are interventional studies (clinical trials) and observational studies. (MeSH 2020) 临床研究专题. 评估干预措施或暴露于生物学或健康相关结果的研究工作。临床研究的两种主要类型是干预性研究(临床试验)和观察性研究。(中译 MeSH)

Clinical Trial (Publication Type). A work that reports on the results of a clinical study in which participants are assigned to receive one or more interventions so that researchers can evaluate the interventions on biomedical or health-related outcomes. The assignments are determined by the study protocol. Participants may receive diagnostic, therapeutic, or other types of interventions. For clinical trials on veterinary animals see CLINICAL TRIAL, VETERINARY. Clinical Trials was used for both humans and non-humans prior to 2019. (MeSH 2020) 临床试验 (出版类型)

Clinical Trials as Topic. Pre-planned studies of the safety, efficacy, or optimum dosage schedule (if appropriate) of one or more diagnostic, therapeutic, or prophylactic drugs, devices, or techniques selected according to predetermined criteria of eligibility and observed for predefined evidence of favorable and unfavorable effects. This concept includes clinical trials conducted both in the U.S. and in other countries. (MeSH 2019) 临床试验专题. 对根据预定合格标准选择和为有利和不利效果的预定义证据而观测的一种或多种诊断、治疗或预防性药物、装置或技术的安全、功效或最佳疗程剂量(如果适当)的预先计划研究。此概念包括在美国和其他国家实施的临床试验。(中译 MeSH)

Cloning, Molecular. The insertion of recombinant DNA molecules from prokaryotic and/or eukaryotic sources into a replicating vehicle, such as a plasmid or virus vector, and the introduction of the resultant hybrid molecules into recipient cells without altering the viability of those cells. (MeSH 2020) 克隆, 分子. 原核生物和/或真核生物中重组 DNA 分子插入复制载体, 如质粒或病毒载体, 并将产生的杂种分子引入受体细胞, 而不改变受体细胞的活性。(中译 MeSH)

Cluster of Differentiation. The cluster of differentiation (also known as cluster of designation or classification determinant and often abbreviated as CD) is a protocol used for the identification and investigation of cell surface molecules providing targets for immunophenotyping of cells. In terms of physiology, CD molecules can act in numerous ways, often acting as receptors or ligands important to the cell. A signal cascade is usually initiated, altering the behavior of the cell (see cell signaling). Some CD proteins do not play a role in cell signaling, but have other functions, such as cell adhesion. CD for humans is numbered up to 371 (as of 21 April 2016). (Wiki. 2020.1.7) 分化簇. 分化簇(也被称为分化群或简称为 CD)指的是用来辨识那些用作免疫抗原辨识的细胞表面分子。在生理学上, CD 分子有许多用途, 通常用作细胞的重要受体或配体。CD 可用于细胞的讯号级联(瀑布式反应), 借此改变细胞的行为(见 cell signaling)。有些 CD 蛋白则与细胞传讯无关, 但有着其他功能, 如细胞黏附。人类的 CD 分子总数为 371(截至 2016 年 4 月 21 日)。(维基. 2019.11.26)

Cluster of differentiation-22 (CD22). CD22, or cluster of differentiation-22, is a molecule belonging to the SIGLEC family of lectins. It is found on the surface of mature B cells and to a lesser extent on some immature B cells. Generally speaking, CD22 is a regulatory molecule that prevents the overactivation of the immune system and the development of autoimmune diseases. (Wiki. 2020.1.1) CD22 is a transmembrane molecule that inhibits signaling by the B-cell receptor, serving as a [molecular switch](#) that changes the fate of stimulated B cells from proliferation to apoptosis.²⁶ (From: *Diagnostic Immunohistochemistry* 3rd ed. 2011) 分化簇-22 (英語: cluster of differentiation-22) CD22, 名为分化簇-22 (英語: cluster of differentiation-22), 是成熟 B 细胞表面的一种跨膜受体, 属于 SIGLEC 家族。CD22 表现於成熟 B 细胞的表面, 也表现於少量未成熟 B 细胞的表面, 其主要功能是避免免疫系统过度激活, 可降低罹患自體免疫性疾病的风险。CD22 是一种可高度特异性识别糖基化蛋白(如 CD45)的跨膜蛋白, 可通过 N 端的一个免疫球蛋白(Ig)结构域與唾液酸結合。因擁有 Ig 结构域, CD22 也属于免疫球蛋白超家族。人类体内, CD22

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主要功能为抑制 B 细胞表面受体的活化。另外，小鼠实验的结果发现 B 细胞运输至派亚氏淋巴囊的过程亦有 CD22 的参与。CD22 是 B 细胞受体中的一个辅助受体，其与连结在抗原 B 细胞受体表面的抗原连接后，自己会被磷酸化，进而活化一些磷酸酶以抑制免疫反应[4]。(维基. 2020.2.14)

Clustering Coefficient (Local). clustering coefficient of a node is defined as the number of edges between the neighbors of the node divided by the maximum possible number of edges. (*Trends in Cognitive Sciences* (2019) 23(8): 686-698) Many problems in network analysis converge to the question of the cohesion of a graph, aiming to determine the extent to which the nodes of a network are closely connected with one another. Numerous strategies exist to measure the cohesion of a network and therefore several metrics can be used (Kolaczyk 2009). In this respect, the clustering coefficient of a graph is widely used in network analysis. One can distinguish between local measurements of the clustering of nodes in a graph and global measurements of the clustering coefficient of an entire graph. (*Encyclopedia of Systems Biology* 2013) **聚集系数.** 在图论中，聚集系数（也称群聚系数、集群系数）是用来描述一个图中的顶点之间结集成团的程度的系数。具体来说，是一个点的邻接点之间相互连接的程度。例如生活社交网络中，你的朋友之间相互认识的程度。有证据表明，在各类反映真实世界的网络结构，特别是社交网络结构中，各个结点之间倾向于形成密度相对较高的网群。也就是说，相对于在两个节点之间随机连接而得到的网络，真实世界网络的聚集系数更高。聚集系数分为整体与局部两种。整体聚集系数可以给出一个图中整体的聚集程度的评估，而局部聚集系数则可以测量图中每一个结点附近的聚集程度。(维基 2020.2.10)

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CNRS (Centre national de la recherche scientifique). The French National Centre for Scientific Research is among the world's leading research institutions. Its scientists explore the living world, matter, the Universe, and the functioning of human societies in order to meet the major challenges of today and tomorrow. Internationally recognised for the excellence of its scientific research, the CNRS is a reference in the world of research and development, as well as for the general public. (CNRS) **法国国家科学研究院.** 法国国家科学研究院(CNRS)1939 年由国家所创立，是一所隶属于法国高等教育与研究部门的公立科研机构。它的主要任务在于进行学术研究并将研究成果回馈社会。(百度百科)

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Cobalt. A trace element that is a component of vitamin B12. It has the atomic symbol Co, atomic number 27, and atomic weight 58.93. It is used in nuclear weapons, alloys, and pigments. Deficiency in animals leads to anemia its excess in humans can lead to erythrocytosis. (MeSH 2019) **钴.** 一种作为维生素 B12 成分微量元素。原子符号 Co，原子数 27，原子量 58.93。用于核武器、合金和色素。动物缺乏钴会引起贫血，人体内过量会导致红细胞增多症。(中译 MeSH)

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Cochrane Library. The Cochrane Library (named after Archie Cochrane) is a collection of databases in medicine and other healthcare specialties provided by Cochrane and other organizations. At its core is the collection of Cochrane Reviews, a database of systematic reviews and meta-analyses which summarize and interpret the results of medical research. The Cochrane Library aims to make the results of well-conducted controlled trials readily available and is a key resource in evidence-based medicine. (Wiki. 2019.10.26) **考科蓝实证医学资料库.** 考科蓝合作组织 (The Cochrane Collaboration) 是一个国际性、非营利性且独立的机构，建立于 1993 年，以英国流行病学家 Archie Cochrane 的名字来命名。此组织致力于提供目前世上关于健康照护成效之最新的、最精确的讯息，并且宣传健康照护之系统性回顾以及促进临床试验之证据检索。考科蓝合作组织最主要的产品即为 Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews (CDSR)，每个月更新于 Cochrane Library 电子期刊中。Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 的作者皆为专业的健康照护工作者，并且志愿加入 53 个 Cochrane Review Groups (editorial team) 之一后（即 53 个文献回顾研究群组），与该群组的编辑团队共同来完成每一篇的文献，每一篇文献也都经过严格的品质审检后才能被出版 (实证医学知识网 2020)

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Code switching. Switching in speech between different languages, dialects, etc. E.g. two business associates meet and chat in one language; the meeting becomes formal and they switch to another. Often analysed into subtypes, e.g. as occurring within sentences or at sentence boundaries. Sometimes distinguished from code mixing, or from borrowing; sometimes not. The term 'code' is loosely used of any language or distinct variety of a language, whether or not it is actually thought of as a code (like the Morse code or a legal code) in any illuminating sense. (*The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Linguistics* 3 ed. OUP, 2014) Code-switching. 1. (sociolinguistics) Bilingual speakers shifting from one language to another. 2. More rarely, switching between

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discourse types. 3. (semiotics) Switching between subcodes in any sign system. (*Dictionary of Media and Communication* 3 ed. OUP, 2020) 编码系统转换 (生物医药大词典 2012)

340 **Cognition Disorders.** Disorders characterized by disturbances in mental processes related to learning, thinking, reasoning, and judgment. (MeSH 2019) 认知障碍. 有关思维、推理和判断的心理过程障碍。(中译 MeSH)

341 **Cognition.** Intellectual or mental process whereby an organism becomes aware of or obtains knowledge. (MeSH 2020) 认知. 生物体借以明白或获取知识的智力或心理过程。(中译 MeSH)

342 **Cognitive ability.** An ability to perform any of the functions involved in cognition more generally, another name for intelligence. (*A Dictionary of Psychology* 4 ed. OUP, 2015) 认知能力. 认知能力(cognitive abilities,cognitive ability); 认知能力是指人脑加工、储存和提取信息的能力,即人们对事物的构成、性能与他物的关系、发展的动力、发展方向以及基本规律的把握能力。它是人们成功的完成活动最重要的心理条件。知觉、记忆、注意、思维和想象的能力都被认为是认知能力。(百度. 本词条由“科普中国”科学百科词条编写与应用工作项目审核)

343 **Cognitive Aging.** Phenomenon that occurs when learning and memory abilities decrease naturally due to age. (MeSH 2020) 认知老化. 由于年龄的原因,学习记忆能力自然下降的现象。(中译 MeSH)

344 **Cognitive Chimara.** The human brain is a complex dynamical system, and how cognition emerges from spatiotemporal patterns of regional brain activity remains an open question. As different regions dynamically interact to perform cognitive tasks, variable patterns of partial synchrony can be observed, forming chimera states. (*Science Advances* (2019.4.3) 5(4) eaau8535) 认知嵌合体

345 **Cognitive Compensation (cognitive plasticity).** The ability to maintain everyday functioning despite quantifiable age-related decline in cognitive ability (i.e., memory, attention, executive functioning, speed of processing information). Compensation can be achieved in a number of ways, including reliance on pragmatics or experience, strategy use, task modification, cognitive plasticity or growth, and cognitive reserve (i.e., education, activity engagement). (*Encyclopedia of Geropsychology* 2017) 认知补偿

346 **Cognitive Control.** [It] is the process by which goals or plans influence behaviour. Also called executive control, this process can inhibit automatic responses and influence working memory. Cognitive control supports flexible, adaptive responses and complex goal-directed thought. Some disorders, such as schizophrenia and ADHD, are associated with impairments of executive function. (*Nature.com*, accessed, 2019.9.26) Cognitive control and consciousness. In a forced-choice reaction time task, responses are slower after an error. This is one example of dynamic adjustment of behaviour, i.e., control of cognitive processing, which according to Botvinick et al. (2001) refers to a set of functions serving to configure the cognitive system for the performance of tasks. (*The Oxford Companion to Consciousness*, ed. OUP, 2010) 认知控制. 认知类型 (Cognitive styles)是指个人在觉察、塑造、感受与解决问题方面形成的差异,此等差异是形成人格的重要部分;而「认知控制」乃是认知类型的部分,涉及个人分类物体时,所应用的认知方式的差异或分化程度。加德纳 (R. Gardner) 是首度公开指导研究心智认知方式,以了解个别差异的学者之一。他提供杂色物体供儿童分类,试图从中发现处理方法的特征。有些个体喜爱大类,而将许多物体聚在一起成为一堆;有些儿童则有不同程度的分化,因而归成较多新的种类,并不局限于一类。加德纳将此种情况称之为认知控制。另一方面,有些证据显示人可以对内部生理机制做某限度的认知控制;也显示人的内部生理机制可以受到制约学习的影响。金巴多、拉裴波特与巴隆等人 (Zimbardo, Rapaport & Baron) 一九六九年的研究,支持有人可以减少他们对身体疼痛的敏感度。倪贝托与夏赫特 (Nisbetl & Schachter) 认为有各种心理因素和社会因素可以改变对痛的知觉,而使电击所造成的伤害减少。练习瑜伽的人也宣称可以使生理历程减慢下来。这些显示人可以对身体功能做某种程度的认知控制。唯到目前为止,尚不知道对生理机制的认知控制之极限。(国家教育研究院 2012)

347 **Cognitive Development.** Cognitive development is a way of addressing the way a child learns to think, reason, and use language, which are vital to the child's overall growth and development.11 (From: *Health Professional and Patient Interaction* 9th ed. 2019) 认知发展论 (Cognitive-developmental theory或

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Theory of Cognitive Development) 是著名发展心理学家让·皮亚杰所提出, 被公认为20世纪发展心理学上最权威的理论。所谓认知发展(cognitive development)是指个体自出生后在适应环境的活动中, 吸收知识时的认知方式以及解决问题的思维能力, 其随着年龄增长而改变的历程。皮亚杰的研究方法不采用当时流行的等实验组及多人资料统计的方式, 而采用对于个别儿童(他自己的女儿)在自然的情境下连续、细密的观察纪录他们对事物处理的智能反应, 属于质的研究。而他这种研究方式, 广为现时儿童心理学家所采用。(教育百科)

348 **Cognitive Dysfunction** (cognitive decline as a broader term). Diminished or impaired mental and/or intellectual function. (MeSH 2019) **认知功能障碍**. 精神和/或认知功能的减弱或损伤。(中译 MeSH)

349 **Cognitive Engagement**. [It] is defined as the extent to which students' are willing and able to take on the learning task at hand. This includes the amount of effort students are willing to invest in working on the task (Corno and Mandinach 1983), and how long they persist (Richardson and Newby 2006; Walker et al. 2006). (*Adv Health Sci Educ Theory Pract* (2011)16(4):465–479) **认知投入**

350 **Cognitive Fatigue** (CF). Mental or Cognitive Fatigue (CF) can be defined as a decrease in cognitive resources developing over time on sustained cognitive demands, independently of sleepiness. CF can be observed in the context of various attentional and executive cognitive functions with, amongst others, developing difficulties to suppress irrelevant information during selective attention, increased perseverations and time needed to plan, weakened cognitive control and decreased high-level information processing, or even declining physical performance. CF is also a significant contributing factor in loss of productivity, poor academic performance, increased risks of accidents and reduced quality of life in normal and clinical populations. Although fatigue as a global phenomenon has been investigated for more than a century now, the impact of CF at personal and economic levels continues representing an alarming figure in modern societies. ([Frontiers Research Topic: Cognitive Fatigue](#), accessed on Feb. 10, 2020) **认知疲劳**。(参照 **Mental Fatigue**)

351 **Cognitive Functioning Assessment**. Completed by a psychologist to determine whether a person has a learning need or difficulty and to provide advice about effective methods of working with that person. A cognitive functioning assessment is usually sought when there are concerns about a service user's level of understanding and a local authority wants to ensure that social workers are able to work with the person in an effective way. (*A Dictionary of Social Work and Social Care* 2 ed. OUP, 2018) **认知功能性检测**

352 **Cognitive Functions of Language**. 1. Mental processes leading to the acquisition of knowledge and the mental representation of reality. 2. The role of language in relation to thought. See also categorization; cloak theory; linguistic determinism; linguistic functions; mould theory; philosophy of language; referential function; Sapir-Whorf hypothesis. ([The cognitive functions of language Behavioral and Brain Sciences](#) (2003) 25:6: 657-674)

353 **Cognitive Functions**. Cognitive function derives from the term cognition which refers to the internal mental processes studied in a subdiscipline of psychology termed cognitive psychology. These internal mental processes underlie how people **perceive, remember, speak, think, make decisions, and solve problems**. Cognitive function is a general term used to describe many different functions such as memory and attention thought to be components of the mind (Benjafield, Smilek, & Kingstone, 2010). Description: [1] Cognitive functions are internal and are inferred from behavior using measures such as accuracy in performing a task like recalling a list of words or the time taken to find some word on a page of text. ... [2] The study of cognitive functions involves not only identifying the processing stages but also the strategies used and the errors made. ... [3] This information on cognitive functions has been used in the development of psychological tests designed to examine cognitive functions (Hodges, 2007). ... [4] Another focus of study with regard to cognitive functions is the brain correlates of these functions. ([Encyclopedia of Behavioral Medicine](#) 2013) **认知功能**

354 **Cognitive Grammar**. A theoretical approach to language description, developed by Ronald Langacker, which models language in terms of general cognitive processes. A central tenet is that language cannot be separated from its function in the sense that language is viewed as a product of cognition and social interaction. See construction grammar; functional grammar; systemic functional linguistics. ([The Oxford Companion to](#)

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the English Language 2 ed. OUP, 2018) 认知文法: 透过对现存语言的分析及了解其背后产生的环境及习惯、隐喻等, 归纳出来的文法规则, 而不是透过数学的生成方程来产生的文法规则。(维基 2020.2.14)

Cognitive Mapping. The study of how people learn, store, process, and use spatial information about a place and how this shapes human spatial behaviour. The term ‘cognitive map’ is suggestive of the notion that people hold a map-like database in their minds to which they can add and use to tackle geographical tasks. Research tends to use psychologically derived tests in both natural and laboratory settings to evaluate cognitive map knowledge. See also cognitive geography. (*A Dictionary of Human Geography. OUP, 2013*) **认知图 (Cognitive Map)** 认知图这个名词是由学习论者 Tolman 所提出, 他将白鼠学习的行为, 解释为一种认知学习的方式; 认为白鼠学去找食物所在位置, 并非机械式地对环境刺激作直接反应, 而是在它走过之后, 会对于迷津通路有一个整体的概念, 亦即获得一个认知图。此种认知图的形成, 乃是白鼠认识迷津中某些特征作为符号标志, 然后辨别符号之间的关系而获得对迷津的整体认识。**认知图形成 (cognitive mapping)**是由一系列的心理转化所组成的过程; 个人借此获取、密码化、储藏、回忆及译解与其日常生活空间环境中各现象的相关位置与属性有关的资讯。而意象及认知图则为此等资讯所转换成的、具体化可供个人辨识、理解及参考用的精神图像。环境知觉及认知均常具体化为意象或认知图, 进而影响到人的行为。(姜太伦. 2002. 《环境科学大辞典》) **认知地图/认知映射.** 1980年代至今, 信息加工理论的加入, 20世纪80年代以来认知地图概念体系经历了由静态向动态转变的过程。心理学家们从信息加工角度重新审视了认知地图本质, 提出认知地图实质是认知映射 (cognitive mapping) 即一个包括获取、编码、存储、内部操作、解码和使用外部环境信息的动态过程。(百度 2020)

Cognitive Models of the Face Naming Process. Naming faces is a complex cognitive experience that involves several processes, including perception, memory retrieval and linguistic processing. In this sense, existing models have drawn on two perspectives in cognitive psychology: face processing and psycholinguistics. (*Psicothema (2009) 21(4):521-527*) **面貌命名过程认知模型**

Cognitive Modularity. Normal adult patients who sustain some form of sudden brain injury sometimes furnish the field of adult neuropsychology with fascinating cases that yield selective impairment of particular cognitive domains. Thus, after brain insult, prosopagnosics suddenly find it impossible to recognize familiar faces, whereas the rest of their spatial processing seems intact. Patients with agrammatism frequently have difficulty using the syntax and morphology of a language, while retaining fluent deployment of vocabulary and other cognitive domains. Acalculic patients display extreme difficulty with some aspects of numerical processing and yet, for instance, their linguistic, spatial, and social cognition reveal scores in the normal range. Such cases have led many neuropsychology theorists to claim that the adult brain is composed of independently functioning cognitive modules that can be selectively spared or impaired. For several decades, such theorizing remained in the form of box-and-arrow models in which one or more boxes in the information flow were crossed through. (*The Oxford Companion to the Mind 2 ed. OUP, 2006*) **认知模块.** 在认知科学与神经科学研究中, 大脑/心智模块化是一个重要概念, 一般指涉心智 (至少部分地) 由模块或相应内在神经结构构成。因此, 模块指大脑中某个特定的区域, 称为解剖模块化。同时, 此类特定区域处理各种相应信息, 称为功能模块化。不同学派对心智模块化这一论题进行了深入研究, 但对心智的功能架构是部分实现模块化, 还是可以彻底实现模块化有不同观点。福多是前一种观点的提倡者。基于乔姆斯基的语言习得装置设想以及其他心智哲学研究成果, 他提出负责感知、语言处理的边缘输入系统, 而非负责储存知识、确定信念与实现思维的中央处理系统可以实现模块化; 并且, 此类模块系统的形成皆由神经生物属性决定, 即模块是在外部环境的激活下发展成熟的, 而非刻意学习的结果。(毛眺源. 2019.11.5 简论语言的模块化属性. 中国社会科学网-中国社会科学报)

Cognitive Neuropsychology. The study of deficits or impairments in human cognitive function resulting from brain damage. Alongside cognitive psychology and artificial intelligence, it is one of the three main approaches to cognition and has been especially fruitful in research into processes such as reading and writing. For example, it has established that different routes exist for translating written words into speech, because some brain-damaged patients with surface dyslexia are able to read only by translating each letter into its corresponding sound and have great difficulty with orthographically irregular words like yacht, whereas others with deep dyslexia or phonological dyslexia can read only by whole-word recognition and have difficulty with simple non-words like blink, because they cannot translate letters into sounds. See also neurolinguistics. (*A Dictionary of Psychology 4 ed. OUP, 2015*) **认知神经心理学** 属于认知心理学的一个

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分支, 它是以有特定认知过程受损或未能正常获得某些认知能力的病人为研究对象, 来推知人类正常的认知结构和加工方式的学科, 是揭示认知过程及其脑机制的核心研究手段之一。(百度 2021)

Cognitive Neuroscience of Aging. Until very recently, our knowledge about the neural basis of cognitive aging was based on two disciplines that had very little contact with each other. Whereas the neuroscience of aging investigated the effects of aging on the brain independently of age-related changes in cognition, the cognitive psychology of aging investigated the effects of aging on cognition independently of age-related changes in the brain. The lack of communication between these two disciplines is currently being addressed by an increasing number of studies that focus on the relationships between cognitive aging and cerebral aging. This rapidly growing body of research has come to constitute a new discipline, which may be called cognitive neuroscience of aging. (*Cognitive Neuroscience of Aging: Linking cognitive and Cerebral Aging* 2004/2009)

359 老龄化认知神经科学

Cognitive Neuroscience. The area of neurobiology that aims to explain how the brain enables an animal to interact successfully with its environment. The term cognition has come to refer to that level of description that links molecular science to behaviour. (*Oxford Dictionary of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology* 2 ed. OUP, 2008) Field of study concerning MENTAL PROCESSES, LEARNING, and the brain regions associated with them. (MeSH 2019.) **认知神经科学.** 涉及心理过程、学习, 以及与之相关的大脑区域的研究领域。(2019.10.3 (中译 MeSH)) 认知神经科学 (英语: Cognitive neuroscience) 是一门科学学门, 旨在探讨**认知历程的生物学基础**。主要的目标为**阐明心理历程的神经机制**, 也就是大脑的运作如何造就心理或认知功能。认知神经科学为心理学和神经科学的分支, 并且**横跨众多领域**, 例如生理心理学、神经科学、认知心理学和神经心理学[2]。认知神经科学以认知科学的理论以及神经心理学、神经科学及计算机模型的实验证据为基础。由于其跨领域的特性, 认知神经科学家的背景除了上述提到的学科之外, 还有来自神经生物学、神经化学、精神病学、神经学、内分泌学、有机化学、物理学、语言学、哲学和数学等学门。认知神经科学采用的**研究方法**, 包括来自心理物理学、认知心理学、功能性神经造影 (英语: functional_neuroimaging)、电生理学、认知基因组学 (英语: cognitive_genomics) 和行为遗传学的实验典范。另外一部分重要的研究方向来自于**脑伤病人的研究**。脑部损伤所造成的认知功能受损, 提供认知神经科学许多重要的证据 (请参照: 神经心理学)。而理论的发展则来自计算神经科学和认知心理学。(维基 2019.9.14)

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Cognitive Psychology. The branch of psychology concerned with all forms of cognition, including attention, perception, learning (1, 2), memory, thinking, problem solving, decision making, and language (1). See also information processing. (*A Dictionary of Psychology* 4 ed. OUP, 2015) **认知心理学** (一种心理学研究方向) 认知心理学 (cognitive psychology), 20 世纪 50 年代中期在西方兴起的一种心理学思潮和研究方向。广义指研究人类的高级心理过程, 主要是认识过程, 如注意、知觉、表象、记忆、创造性、问题解决、言语和思维等。狭义相当于当代的信息加工心理学。即采用信息加工观点研究认知过程。其历史背景, 可以追溯到两千年前的古希腊时代。当时一些杰出的哲学家和思想家如柏拉图、亚里士多德等都对记忆和思维这类认知过程作过思索。除了哲学思想的影响外, 还可以从心理学本身的发展及与邻近一些学科交叉渗透的影响来考察。(顾明远. 1998. 《教育大辞典》上海教育出版社)

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Cognitive Remediation 认知矫正. Behavioral treatment that uses drill and practice, compensatory and adaptive strategies to facilitate improvement in targeted learning areas. (MeSH 2020) **认知矫正.** 使用练习和实践、补偿和适应策略去改进目标学习领域的行为治疗。(中译 MeSH)

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Cognitive representation. A mental representation (or cognitive representation), in philosophy of mind, cognitive psychology, neuroscience, and cognitive science, is a hypothetical internal cognitive symbol that represents external reality, or else a mental process that makes use of such a symbol: "a formal system for making explicit certain entities or types of information, together with a specification of how the system does this"[2]. Mental representation is the mental imagery of things that are not actually present to the senses. In contemporary philosophy, specifically in fields of metaphysics such as philosophy of mind and ontology, a mental representation is one of the prevailing ways of explaining and describing the nature of ideas and concepts. (Wiki. 2019.4.7) **认知表征 (心智表征).** 心智表征, 又称为认知表征, 在心灵哲学、认知心理学、神经科学以及认知科学等领域中, 指的是一种假设性的内在认知符号, 能够表示外在现实; 或是指一种利用某种符号的心理过程, 这种符号是个形式系统, 能够阐明某些实体或资讯类型, 同时也带

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有该系统如何完成工作的详细资讯。心智表征指的是,实际上并不存在于感官中的事物之心理意象,人们的心灵常常会有物体、事件和环境的意象。(维基 2018.12.29)

Cognitive Reserve Hypothesis. A clinical model, “the cognitive reserve hypothesis,” proposes that both increased brain volume and enhanced cognitive ability may contribute to healthy brain aging, reducing the likelihood of developing dementia. Selection for increased brain size and increased cognitive ability in hominid evolution may therefore have been important in selection for increased lifespan in the context of intergenerational social support networks. (*Am. J. Hum. Biol.* 17:673–689, 2005) **认知储备假设.** 认知储备是一种能力假设,即在成年人的大脑足以引起临床痴呆的病损时维持最优化的一种能力.个体的教育程度、职业、智力、健康等都能反映其认知储备能力.认知储备假设预测具有较高的认知能力将降低痴呆症的罹患风险因素,这些因素包括对成人认知能力的重要影响如饮食均衡、提供高品质的教育、职业的复杂性、稳定的社会关系及炎症反应、氧化应激、细胞凋亡及认知老化的神经病理.从这些方面看,认知储备对临床老化的影响可以理解为多个积极和消极的因素对老化认知功能保留的净结果. (《国际老年医学杂志》2011年2期 80-86页)

Cognitive reserve. The ability to optimize or maximize normal performance. (*Journal of the International Neuropsychological Society* 8(2002): 448-460) Capacity that enables an individual to cope with and/or recover from the impact of a neural injury or a psychotic episode. (MeSH 2019) **认知保留.** 使个人能够应对神经损伤或精神病分裂的影响,并且/或者从中恢复的能力. (2019.10.31 (中译 MeSH))

Cognitive Resource Theory. [It] is a leadership theory of industrial and organizational psychology developed by Fred Fiedler and Joe Garcia in 1987 as a reconceptualization of the Fiedler contingency model. The theory focuses on the influence of the leader's intelligence and experience on their reaction to stress. The essence of the theory is that stress is the enemy of rationality, damaging leaders' ability to think logically and analytically. However, the leader's experience and intelligence can lessen the influence of stress on his (or her) actions: intelligence is the main factor in low-stress situations, while experience counts for more during high-stress moments. Originating from studies into military leadership style, Cognitive Resource Theory can also be applied to other contexts such as the relationship between stress and ability in sport. The theory proposes the style of leadership required in certain situations, depending on the degree of stress, situational control and task structure. Training should focus on stress management so that a leader's intellect can be most effectively utilised and also to train leaders to take a directive approach when their knowledge will benefit the group but a less directive approach when group member abilities will contribute to performance. (Wiki. 2019.12.5) **认知资源理论.** 主要研究了领导者通过什么而获得有效的群体绩效领导理论,是对费德勒的权变理论的扩展和重新界定.费德勒与葛西亚在对先前理论的研究的基础上,发展出认知资源理论,将相关的个人认知能力列入权变领导的考虑项目之一,其中包括智力、承受压力的能力以及领导者的经验.这一理论假设睿智而有才干的领导者能制定更有效的计划、决策和活动策略,并能通过指导行为传达他们的计划、决策和策略.该理论还阐述了压力和认知资源对领导有效性的重要影响.该理论认为在领导者感到无压力的情境中,领导者的智力水平与群体绩效成正相关;在高压环境下,工作经验与工作绩效之间成正相关;在有支持性、无压力的领导环境下,指导型行为只有与高智力结合起来,才会导致高绩效水平. 认知资源理论基于两个假设:第一,睿智而有才干的领导者相比德才平庸的领导者能制定更有效的计划、决策和活动策略.第二,领导者通过指导行为传达了他们的计划、决策和策略. (MBA 智库 2015.8.28)

Cognitive resources. Cognitive resources refers to the idea that a person has a certain cognitive capacity, which can be used for carrying out various tasks” (Goldstein, 2011, p.87). Low-load tasks take up a small portion of cognitive resources, which means we are more likely to be distracted by external stimuli. High-load tasks take up more of our resources and make it harder to pay attention to other things. (*Psych 256: Cognitive Psychology SU14*, accessed on Dec. 14, 2019) **认知资源.** 认知资源是一种用于支持个体成功地执行认知加工的能量,个体必须使用认知资源才能成功地执行各种控制化的认知操作,如注意控制、记忆更新、短时记忆、反应抑制等(Schmeichel, 2007)。这种资源的实质是将人类能用于执行认知任务的注意看作一种有限的资源,并且只适用于控制性加工。(王甦. 认知心理学. 北京大学出版社, 2006) (引自心理科学进展 2013, Vol. 21, No. 2, 235–242). 澳大利亚心理学家 sweller 在 20 世纪 80 年代提出的认知负荷理论主要吸收和应用了认知心理学关于短时记忆和注意的研究成果. 认知负荷理论习惯上把注意称为“认知资源”,而且认为人在进行认知活动时,注意的资源是有限的. 因此,人在

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某一特定时间内只能有效地完成一种任务。如果在同一时间内要完成多种任务，就必须将有限的资源合理地分配这些任务中去。(博客“人的认知资源或工作记忆、注意容量是有限的 2014.8.19)

368 **Cognitive Screening Tools.** As the US population ages, the need grows for clinicians in all settings to be familiar with currently available cognitive screening tools. These tools, though not diagnostic, are useful in the early recognition of cognitive changes and of possible underlying dementia. No single cognitive screening tool is appropriate for use in all settings or with all populations. (*Clinician Reviews* (2013 January)23(1):12-18) **认知检查筛选工具**

369 **Cognitive Theories of Aging.** [They] seek to explain differences in measured cognitive ability between younger and older people. These differences may be due to a myriad of factors that include: real physical and sensory age-related changes, cohort effects, characteristics of cognitive tests, or differences in the mechanisms by which older and younger people process information. According to the American Heritage and Stedman's Medical Dictionary, cognition is defined as “the mental faculty of knowing, which includes perceiving, recognizing, conceiving, judging, reasoning, and imagining.” Cognition is often divided into smaller components that include intellectual ability, learning, and memory. Intelligence, defined as “the capacity to acquire and apply knowledge, especially toward a purposeful goal” can also be subdivided into “fluid” and “crystallized” intelligence. Fluid intelligence refers to knowledge and skills that are determined biologically, independent of experience or learning and may include abstract reasoning, spatial orientation, and perceptual speed. Crystallized intelligence is acquired through experience and education and includes tasks like verbal comprehension, word association, and social judgment. (*Encyclopedia of Aging and Public Health* 2008) **老龄化的认知理论**

370 **Coherence, Global and Local.** [It] is defined as the conceptual organization of discourse and can be divided into two types; global and local (Gloser & Deser, 1992). 1) Global coherence refers to how each utterance (sentence) relates to the topic, and 2) Local coherence refers to how each utterance (sentence) relates to the previous sentence. (The American-Speech-Language-Hearing Association <https://www.asha.org/events/convention/handouts/petersen-koutsoftas>, accessed 2019.12.12) **整体及局部连贯性**

371 **Cohort Effect.** Variation in health status arising from different causal factors to which each birth cohort in a population is exposed as environment and society change. (MeSH 2019) **队列效应.** 人口中各自出生队列暴露并作为环境和社会变化的不同偶然因素引起的卫生状况变化。(中译 MeSH)

372 **Cohort Studies.** Studies in which subsets of a defined population are identified. These groups may or may not be exposed to factors hypothesized to influence the probability of the occurrence of a particular disease or other outcome. Cohorts are defined populations which, as a whole, are followed in an attempt to determine distinguishing subgroup characteristics. (MeSH 2019) **队列研究.** 其中确定人口亚群被鉴定的研究。这些亚群可能或可能不暴露于假设影响特殊疾病或其它结局发生的因素。就整体而言，队列是试图测定有区别亚群特性中所跟随的确定人口。(中译 MeSH)

373 **Collections as Topic.** Works about items gathered and assembled in some order to facilitate access or use. (MeSH 2020) **汇编专题.** 以某种顺序收集和组织的作品，以方便存取或使用。(中译 MeSH)

374 **Comment (publication type).** Work consisting of a critical or explanatory note written to discuss, support, or dispute an article or other presentation previously published. It may take the form of an article, letter, editorial, etc. It appears in publications under a variety of names: comment, commentary, editorial comment,

375 **Communication Disorders.** Disorders of verbal and nonverbal communication caused by receptive or expressive LANGUAGE DISORDERS, cognitive dysfunction (e.g., MENTAL RETARDATION), psychiatric conditions, and HEARING DISORDERS. (MeSH 2020) **交流障碍.** 由接受性或表达性语言障碍、认知功能障碍（如精神发育迟滞）、精神疾病和听力障碍引起的语言和非语言交流障碍。(中译 MeSH)

376 **Community Participation.** Involvement of members of the community in the affairs of that community. (MeSH 2020) **公众参与.** 社区成员参与该社区事务。(中译 MeSH)

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- 377 **Community-Based Participatory Research.** Collaborative process of research involving researchers and community representatives. (MeSH 2020) 社区参与研究。研究员和社区代表参与的协作研究过程。(中译 MeSH)
- 378 **Comparative Study (publication type).** Comparison of outcomes, results, responses, etc for different techniques, therapeutic approaches or other inputs. (MeSH 2020) 比较研究 (出版物类型)
- 379 **Compensation (neural resources).** We propose that the term compensation should be used to refer to the cognition-enhancing recruitment of neural **Compensation (neural resources)** resources in response to relatively high cognitive demand. (*Nature Reviews Neuroscience* 19(11): 701-710) 补偿 (神经源)
- 380 **Compensation and Redress.** Payment, or other means of making amends, for a wrong or injury. (MeSH 2020) 补偿和赔偿。对错误或损害以付款或其它方式进行赔偿。(中译 MeSH)
- 381 **Competition of Languages.** ... the principal factors that determine the competition of languages are usually extralinguistic in nature, i.e., tied to economic and identity-related decisions of the speakers as well as political power. (*Language Competition and Shift in New Australia, Paraguay.* By Danae Perez, p.13. 2019) 不同语言竞争 (台湾语文研究 2 (2004):99-124)
- 382 **Complementary Therapies.** Therapeutic practices which are not currently considered an integral part of conventional allopathic medical practice. They may lack biomedical explanations but as they become better researched some (PHYSICAL THERAPY; DIET; ACUPUNCTURE) become widely accepted whereas others (humors, radium therapy) quietly fade away, yet are important historical footnotes. Therapies are termed as Complementary when used in addition to conventional treatments and as Alternative when used instead of conventional treatment. (MeSH 2020) 补充疗法。目前不被认为是常规对抗医疗实践组成部分的治疗实践。可能缺少生物医学解释,但在更充分研究后,某些疗法(物理疗法、膳食疗法、针灸)被广泛接受,而其它疗法(幽默疗法、镭疗法)逐渐消退,目前作为重要的历史脚注。常规疗法之外使用被称作辅助疗法,代替常规疗法使用被称作另类治疗。(中译 MeSH)
- 383 **Complex Network.** In the context of network theory, a complex network is a graph (network) with non-trivial topological features—features that do not occur in simple networks such as lattices or random graphs but often occur in graphs modelling of real systems. The study of complex networks is a young and active area of scientific research (since 2000) inspired largely by the empirical study of real-world networks such as computer networks, technological networks, brain networks and social networks. (Wiki. 2020.1.14) Complex network analysis is a collection of quantitative methods for studying the structure and dynamics of complex networked systems. (*Complex Networks in Software, Knowledge, and Social Systems*, p. 17-56 (2019)) 复杂网络。在网络理论的研究中,复杂网络是由数量巨大的节点和节点之间错综复杂的关系共同构成的网络结构。用数学的语言来说,就是一个有着足够复杂的拓扑结构特征的图。复杂网络具有简单网络,如晶格网络、随机图等结构所不具备的特性,而这些特性往往出现在真实世界的网络结构中。复杂网络的研究是现今科学研究中的一个热点,与现实中各类高复杂性系统,如的网际网路、神经网络和社会网络的研究有密切关系。(维基 2017.8.12)
- 384 **Complex sentence.** One which includes one or more subordinate clauses: e.g. They think [I am a pushover], with a subordinate clause in brackets. Distinguished both from a simple sentence and from a compound sentence. (*The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Linguistics* 3 ed. OUP, 2014) 复合句, 偏正复句。复合句至少有两个小句: 一个主句, 一个(或多个)从句。复合句并不一定“复杂”, 很多日常语句可以证明这一点: (If you go out for the day) please feed the cat.(如果要出门的话), 请喂猫。然而, 正式或文学散文文中的掉尾句(PERIODIC SENTENCES)却拥有几个分句, 通常一个分句嵌入(embedded)另一个分句。(《西方文体学辞典》59 页。清华大学出版社, 2004)
- 385 **Composite Cognitive Test Score / Cognitive Composite Test Score.** There are multiple approaches for selecting an appropriate cognitive endpoint for use in preclinical AD studies and therapeutic trials. For instance, a theoretically driven approach reasons that a composite should be constructed a priori from cognitive assessments known to decline during preclinical AD. A related approach is to construct composites

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specific to individual cognitive domains such as memory or executive functioning. Yet another is an empirically driven approach, in which the endpoint or composite is selected based on analyses demonstrating sensitivity (e.g., has the greatest power) to detect and track the outcome of interest such as preclinical AD decline. These approaches are not necessarily mutually exclusive for instance, theoretical knowledge of preclinical AD can be taken into account when empirically deriving a composite cognitive test score. Several different analysis methods are available to develop composites, including but not limited to latent variable analyses or partial least squares regression, principal components, item response theory, Rasch measurement theory, or item-level analysis. Although there have been some efforts focused on refining existing cognitive assessments, this may be best suited for MCI and early AD trials[36]. (Langbaum et al. *Alzheimer's & Dementia* 10 (2014): 667) **综合认知测试分数**

Comprehension. The act or fact of grasping the meaning, nature, or importance of; understanding. (American Heritage Dictionary, 4th ed) Includes understanding by a patient or research subject of information disclosed orally or in writing. (MeSH 2019) **理解力.** 抓住理解的意义、本质或重要性的行动或行为。(《美国遗传学词典》，第4版) 包括病人或研究对象对口述或书面信息的理解。(中译 MeSH)

Computational Biology. A field of biology concerned with the development of techniques for the collection and manipulation of biological data, and the use of such data to make biological discoveries or predictions. This field encompasses all computational methods and theories applicable to MOLECULAR BIOLOGY and areas of computer-based techniques for solving biological problems including manipulation of models and datasets. (MeSH 2020) **计算生物学.** 一门有关生物学数据收集和处理技术发展及利用该数据进行生物学发现或预测的生物学领域。该领域包括所有适用于分子生物学的计算方法和理论及以计算机为基础来解决包括模型和数据集处理在内的生物学问题的区域。(中译 MeSH)

Computational neuroscience. [It is] also known as theoretical neuroscience or mathematical neuroscience and is a branch of neuroscience which employs mathematical models, theoretical analysis [and] abstractions of the brain to understand the principles that govern the development, structure, physiology and cognitive abilities of the nervous system. In theory, computational neuroscience would be a sub-field of theoretical neuroscience which employs computational simulations to validate and solve the mathematical models. However, since the biologically plausible mathematical models formulated in neuroscience are in most cases too complex to be solved analytically, the two terms are essentially synonyms and are used interchangeably. The term mathematical neuroscience is also used sometimes, to stress the quantitative nature of the field. (Wiki. 2019.12.11) **计算神经科学.** 计算神经科学是使用数学分析和计算机模拟的方法在不同水平上对神经网络进行模拟和研究：从神经元的真实生物物理模型，它们的动态交互关系以及神经网络的学习，到脑的组织和神经类型计算的量化理论等，从计算角度理解脑，研究非程序的、适应性的、大脑风格的信息处理的本质和能力，探索新型的信息处理机理和途径，从而创造脑。它的发展将对智能科学、信息科学、认知科学、神经科学等产生重要影响。(百度)

Computer Simulation. Computer-based representation of physical systems and phenomena such as chemical processes. (MeSH 2019) **计算机模拟.** 以计算机为基础的物理系统和现象，如化学过程的显示。(中译 MeSH)

Computer-assisted Morphometry. A new method for assessing and distinguishing morphological variation in wild and domestic seed populations. Morphometry is the science of measuring two-dimensional and three-dimensional aspects and parameters of object morphology, including size, shape, and tomography. Compared to conventional measurement, computer-assisted morphometry is exponentially faster, more accurate, more precise, and more efficient while providing a substantially broader spectrum of measurements of morphological parameters. (Rovner and Gyulai. *Economic Botany* (2007) 61(2):154–172) **计算机辅助形态测定法**

Computing Methodologies. Computer-assisted analysis and processing of problems in a particular area. (MeSH 2020) **计算机方法学.** 特殊领域问题的计算机辅助分析和处理。(中译 MeSH)

Concept Formation. A cognitive process involving the formation of ideas generalized from the knowledge of qualities, aspects, and relations of objects. (MeSH 2020) **概念形成.** 一种认知过程，包括从物体性质、外观和关系的知识归纳而来的观念形成。(中译 MeSH)

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- 393 **Conceptual repetition priming.** [It] is largely unaffected by changes in the perceptual qualities of a stimulus between study and test, and it is greater following conceptual elaboration at study, such as encoding the meaning of study item. (*Handbook of Psychology. vol.4: Experimental Psychology* (2003), p. 467) **概念式重复启动**
- 394 **Conditioning, Classical.** Learning that takes place when a conditioned stimulus is paired with an unconditioned stimulus. (MeSH 2020) **条件反射, 经典.** 条件刺激与非条件刺激成对时发生的学习。(中译 MeSH)
- 395 **Conditioning.** Simple form of learning involving the formation, strengthening, or weakening of an association between a stimulus and a response. (MeSH 2020) **条件反射(心理学).** 适用于某些特殊反应学习的一般术语。(中译 MeSH)
- 396 **Conflict (Psychology).** The internal individual struggle resulting from incompatible or opposing needs, drives, or external and internal demands. In group interactions, competitive or opposing action of incompatibles: antagonistic state or action (as of divergent ideas, interests, or persons). (from Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, 10th ed) (MeSH 2020) **冲突(心理学).** 由不相容或对立的需求、驱使或外部和内部需要引起的个体内部挣扎。组织相互关系中, 竞争性或对立性不相容行动: 对抗状态或行动(观念、兴趣或人员有分歧)。(摘自《韦氏大学词典》, 第10版)(中译 MeSH)
- 397 **Conflict resolution** [It] refers to the process geared toward reaching an agreement in a dispute, debate, or any other form of conflict between two or more parties. It can take different forms: Participants may negotiate and attempt to solve their problems to mutual satisfaction, they may withdraw from the situation and avoid interacting with each other, they may fight and try to dominate their counterpart, or they may yield and give in to their adversary's position. (*Psychology Research and Reference*, accessed on March 11, 2020) **冲突解决模式** (Conflict Resolution Model) 「冲突解决模式」强调两个重点: 一是探索感觉, 一是解决冲突。探索感觉是解决冲突的第一要件, 即对别人有更多的了解, 对周遭的事件有更广泛的认知。解决冲突则是要学习推论事情, 想出可能的解决方法, 研议这些方法, 了解有关人员对这些方法的感受。(张景媛《教育大辞书》2000)
- 398 **Confounding Factors, Epidemiology.** Factors that can cause or prevent the outcome of interest, are not intermediate variables, and are not associated with the factor(s) under investigation. They give rise to situations in which the effects of two processes are not separated, or the contribution of causal factors cannot be separated, or the measure of the effect of exposure or risk is distorted because of its association with other factors influencing the outcome of the study. (MeSH 2020) **混杂因素, 流行病学的.** 引起或预防利害结局的因素, 为非中间变量, 与调查中因素不相关。会出现以下局面: 其中两个过程的结果不独立, 偶然因素影响不能被独立, 暴露或风险的影响由于其与其它影响研究结果的因素的关系而测量失真。(中译 MeSH)
- 399 **Confrontation naming test.** Confrontation naming refers to a type of task used in assessment when problems with anomia or word retrieval are of concern. Confrontation naming involves the selection of a specific label corresponding to a viewed picture of an object or action. (*Encyclopedia of Clinical Neuropsychology. living ed. 2017*, accessed on Sept 12, 2019) **对证命名测验.** 对证命名涉及词汇加工的几个方面。视觉物体识别系统利用物体的视觉特征在熟悉的可视物体中寻找匹配。被选中的视觉表征随后引发语义系统从储存的语义项目中通过分类寻找匹配项, 如动物、果蔬、工具、服装。并引发通过语音输出心理词典来搜索与之匹配的语音形式, 之后则与语音缓存和发音系统相连接。(每日头条 2017-09-29)
- 400 **Congenital Abnormalities.** Malformations of organs or body parts during development in utero. (MeSH 2020) **先天性畸形.** 器官或身体部分在子宫内发育过程中产生的畸形。(中译 MeSH)
- 401 **Congruency Sequence Effects (CSEs).** [It] refer to the observation that congruency effects in conflict tasks are typically smaller following incongruent compared to following congruent trials. This measure has long been thought to provide a unique window into top-down attentional adjustments and their underlying brain mechanisms. According to the renowned conflict monitoring theory, CSEs reflect enhanced selective attention

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following conflict detection. Still, alternative accounts suggested that bottom-up associative learning suffices to explain the pattern of reaction times and error rates. (*Front. Psychol.* (2014) 5:1001) Sequential congruency effects (CSEs) or conflict adaptation effects refer to the ability to flexibly and rapidly adapt interference control. (《心理学报》(2019) 51(8):914-923) 一致性序列效应 (**Sequential congruency effects**). 是指个体根据前一情境中的冲突信息,灵活适应当前环境的能力。(《心理学报》(2019) 51(8):914-923)

Conjugation. The inflection of verbs; also a class of verbs which share a pattern of inflection. Thus verbs of the 'first conjugation' in Latin followed a pattern which differed in various ways from those of the 'second conjugation'. They had an -a- in most forms where those of the second conjugation had an -e-: e.g. am-a-re 'to love' (first) but mon-e-re 'to advise' (second). They also had e.g. a present subjunctive in -e- (third singular am-e-t) where the second and other conjugations had -a-. A conjugation marker is a form which distinguishes one conjugation from another: thus the -a- and -e- of amare vs. monere are conjugation vowels, with no specific grammatical meaning. (*The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Linguistics* 3 ed. OUP, 2014) **变位** (英文: conjugation、拉丁文: conjugatio). 是指动词根据人称、数、性、时态、体、式的不同而产生的词形变化。变位是语法学中属于动词的特有范畴。静词的词形变化不能称为变位,而往往称为变格。(维基 2020.2.29)

Connected Speech. Connected speech, or connected discourse, in linguistics, is a continuous sequence of sounds forming utterances or conversations in spoken language. Analysis of connected speech shows sound changes affecting linguistic units traditionally described as phrases, words, lexemes, morphemes, syllables, phonemes or phones. [*A Dictionary of Linguistics & Phonetics*, David Crystal, Wiley-Blackwell, 2003.] Connected speech. Speech in the ordinary sense, as distinguished by sociolinguists from words uttered separately, e.g., as elicited in a sociolinguistic interview. (*The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Linguistics* 3 ed. OUP, 2014) **连贯言语**. 连贯言语发展是个体言语发展的一个方面。摆脱非言语线索和对话言语情境的帮助,能将一段话或几句话连续地叙述,其意思前后连贯,使听者能只根据言语线索理解其内容的完整的表达式言语的发展。在对话言语基础上发展起来的,比对话言语更复杂。(百度 2020)

Connectionist Model. Type of model that views cognitive processes as cooperative and competitive interactions among large numbers of simple computational units (Box 1). (*Wulff et al. Trends in Cognitive Sciences* (2019) 23(8): 686-698) Any of a class of theories hypothesizing that knowledge is encoded by the connections among representations stored in the brain rather than in the representations themselves. Connectionist models suggest that knowledge is distributed rather than being localized and that it is retrieved through spreading activation among connections. The connectionist model concept has been extended to artificial intelligence, particularly to its neural network models of problem solving. Compare information-processing model. (*APA Dictionary of Psychology*) Connectionist models of the mind (a subclass of which is neural networks) can be used to model a number of different behaviors, including language acquisition. They consist of a number of different nodes that interact via weighted connections that can be adjusted through by the system through different ways, the most common being backpropagation of error. (*Wikiversity* 2018.4. 8. under *Psycholinguistics/Connectionist Models*) **连接模型**. 人工神经网络 (Artificial Neural Networks, 简称为ANNs) 也简称为神经网络 (NNs) 或称作连接模型 (Connectionist Model), 是对人脑或自然神经网络 (Natural Neural Network) 若干基本特性的抽象和模拟。人工神经网络以对大脑的生理研究成果为基础的, 其目的在于模拟大脑的某些机理与机制, 实现某个方面的功能。国际著名的神经网络研究专家, 第一家神经电脑公司的创立者与领导人Hecht Nielsen给人工神经网络下的定义就是: “人工神经网络是由人工建立的以有向图为拓扑结构的动态系统, 它通过对连续或断续的输入作状态相应而进行信息处理。” 这一定义是恰当的。人工神经网络的研究, 可以追溯到 1957年Rosenblatt提出的感知器模型(Perceptron)。(MBA智库. 人工神经网络. 2016.10.13 更新)

Connective Tissue. Tissue that supports and binds other tissues. It consists of CONNECTIVE TISSUE CELLS embedded in a large amount of EXTRACELLULAR MATRIX. (MeSH 2019.) **结缔组织**. 支撑或结合其它组织的组织。含有嵌入大量细胞外基质的结缔组织细胞。(中译 MeSH)

Connectome. A comprehensive map of the physical interconnections of an organism's neural networks. This modular organization of neuronal architecture is believed to underlie disease mechanisms and the biological development of the CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM. (MeSH 2019) **连接组**. 一个有关生物体的神经网络

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	络物理互连的综合图谱。这种神经元结构的模块化组织被认为是中枢神经系统疾病机制和生物发展的基础。(中译 MeSH)
407	<p>Consensus Development Conferences as Topic. Presentations of summary statements representing the majority agreement of physicians, scientists, and other professionals convening for the purpose of reaching a consensus--often with findings and recommendations--on a subject of interest. The Conference, consisting of participants representing the scientific and lay viewpoints, is a significant means of evaluating current medical thought and reflects the latest advances in research for the respective field being addressed. (MeSH 2020) 总结性报告专题. 对为了达成关注主题的一致(常有所发现和建议)而召集起来的医师科学家和其他专家的多数同意有代表性的总结性报告陈述。由阐明科学和外行观点的参与者组成的会议是一种评估当前医学思想的重要方式,并反映各自陈述领域的最新研究进展。(中译 MeSH)</p>
408	<p>Consensus. General agreement or collective opinion; the judgment arrived at by most of those concerned. (MeSH 2020) 多数赞同. 普遍同意或共同意见。多数有关人员达成意见。(中译 MeSH)</p>
409	<p>Contactin Associated Protein 2 (CNTNAP 2). [It] is a Protein Coding gene. Diseases associated with CNTNAP2 include Pitt-Hopkins-Like Syndrome 1 and Autism 15. Among its related pathways are Cell adhesion molecules (CAMs) and Neuroscience. Gene Ontology (GO) annotations related to this gene include enzyme binding. An important paralog of this gene is CNTNAP5. (The GeneCards Human Gene Database Index, accessed 2021.1.15) A gene that encodes a neurexin and is expressed in the developing human cortex. (Vernes, S. C., et al. <i>The New England Journal of Medicine</i> (2008) 359(22): 2337-2345) A contactin subtype that plays a role in axon outgrowth, axonfasciculation, and neuronal migration. (MeSH 2020) 接触蛋白 2. 接触蛋白亚类,在轴突生长、轴突成束以及神经元迁移中起作用。(中译 MeSH)</p>
410	<p>Contactins. A family of immunoglobulin-related cell adhesion molecules that are involved in NERVOUS SYSTEM patterning. (MeSH 2020) 接触蛋白. 一个参与神经系统作用的免疫球蛋白相关细胞粘附分子蛋白家族。(中译 MeSH)</p>
411	<p>Context Cue. A contextual cue is any event noticed by the organism, with the exclusion of the target stimuli that form the learning experience (e.g., the CS and US in a Pavlovian conditioning situation). (From: Learning and Memory: A Comprehensive Reference, 2008) 情景/背景提示</p>
412	<p>Context Dependent Memory. In psychology, context-dependent memory is the improved recall of specific episodes or information when the context present at encoding and retrieval are the same. (Wiki 2020. 1.13) Context dependent memory refers to the phenomenon of how much easier it is to retrieve certain memories when the "context," or circumstances around the memory are same for both the original encoding and retrieval. Research shows improved recall of specific episodes or information when the context present at encoding and retrieval are the same. (Context Dependent Memory, from online glossary and accessed on Jan. 15, 2020) 背景依赖记忆</p>
413	<p>Context Processing. [It] involves a flexible and continually updated representation of task relevant information and is a core aspect of cognitive control. (PLoS ONE 13(5): e0197812) 情景/背景处理</p>
414	<p>Continental Population Groups. Groups of individuals whose putative ancestry is from native continental populations based on similarities in physical appearance. (MeSH 2020) 大陆人口群. 其假定祖先来自在身体外观相似的本地大陆人口的人群。(中译 MeSH)</p>
415	<p>Contingencies of reinforcement. In their simplest form, are comprised of antecedents (events that occur immediately before a behavior), responses or behaviors, and consequences (events that occur immediately after a behavior). The term contingencies refer to the relationship or interrelationship (Skinner, 1969) between these events. Reinforcement refers to consequences that increase the probability of the behavior occurring again under similar circumstances. Thus, contingencies of reinforcement describe an antecedent-behavior-consequence link in which the consequence increases the likelihood that a behavior will occur again in the presence of an antecedent. Contingencies of reinforcement are a key component in applied behavior analysis</p>

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(ABA) approaches to the treatment of autism spectrum disorders. (*Encyclopedia of Autism Spectrum Disorders* 2013) **强化相倚** (reinforcement contingency) 某一反应和由它引起的环境变化之间的一致性关系。例如，在一个鸽子啄圆盘的实验中，每当鸽子啄到盘子时就会有一粒食丸出现。鸽子啄食圆盘这一行为伴随着环境中的变化——呈现食丸。这种特定反应和与之相应的环境变化之间是一致性的关系，或者说强化相倚，通常能够增加鸽子之后的啄圆盘的速率。所以，如果想要增强鸽子的啄盘子的这一特定行为，那么食丸的呈现必须仅仅与鸽子啄圆盘的行为相并列，并有规律地出现。通过强化相倚的规律，可以借助强化和惩罚来塑造良好的行为，戒掉不良行为。(中国大百科全书 第三版专业版 (网络版).2019.12.02 更新)

Contingency awareness. 1. awareness of a relationship or connection between two occurrences. See co-occurrence. 2. awareness of the dependence of one variable on another. See covariation. (*APA Dictionary of Psychology*, accessed on Oct 6, 2019) 应变意识

Control Groups. Groups that serve as a standard for comparison in experimental studies. They are similar in relevant characteristics to the experimental group but do not receive the experimental intervention. (MeSH 2019,) **对照组.** 作为实验性研究中对比标准的组。与实验组有关特性相似，但不受实验干扰。(中译 MeSH)

Controlled Clinical Trial (publication type). A work that reports on a clinical trial involving one or more test treatments, at least one control treatment, specified outcome measures for evaluating the studied intervention, and a bias-free method for assigning patients to the test treatment. The treatment may be drugs, devices, or procedures studied for diagnostic, therapeutic, or prophylactic effectiveness. Control measures include placebos, active medicine, no-treatment, dosage forms and regimens, historical comparisons, etc. When randomization using mathematical techniques, such as the use of a random numbers table, is employed to assign patients to test or control treatments, the trial is characterized as a RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL. (MeSH 2020) **临床对照实验 (出版物类型)** (参照 Controlled Clinical Trials as Topic)

Controlled Clinical Trials as Topic. Clinical trials involving one or more test treatments, at least one control treatment, specified outcome measures for evaluating the studied intervention, and a bias-free method for assigning patients to the test treatment. The treatment may be drugs, devices, or procedures studied for diagnostic, therapeutic, or prophylactic effectiveness. Control measures include placebos, active medicines, no-treatment, dosage forms and regimens, historical comparisons, etc. When randomization using mathematical techniques, such as the use of a random numbers table, is employed to assign patients to test or control treatments, the trials are characterized as RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIALS AS TOPIC. (MeSH 2020) **临床对照试验专题.** 包括 1 项或多项试验疗法，至少 1 项控制疗法，评估研究干预的指定结果评价和指派病人试验疗法的中立方法的临床试验。治疗可能是用于诊断、治疗或预防作用的药物、装置或操作。控制措施包括安慰剂、活性药物、非疗法、剂型和食物疗法、历史对比等。当使用数学方法，如随机号码表的随机化被用于指派病人试验或控制疗法时，称之为随机对照试验专题。(中译 MeSH)

Controlled Processing. Any form of information processing requiring conscious attention or control, as in the performance of a novel or difficult task. Compared to automatic processing, controlled processing is generally much slower, requires more effort, is more easily impaired by fatigue or alcohol, and does not normally involve parallel processing of information from more than one sensory channel, but it can be developed faster and with less practice than automatic processing, often in a few trials, and it leaves the learner with greater control of the behaviour. See also dual-process model, mindfulness, principle of least effort. (*A Dictionary of Psychology* 4 ed. OUP, 2014) **控制历程** (Controlled Processes) 控制历程是指与自动化历程 (automatic processes) 相对的一种历程；控制历程是在一系列的讯息处理过程中，由于处理容量有限，个人只能在注意控制之下进行讯息处理。自动化历程则是指对平行的讯息处理，故处理的容量足够，可以不必占用太多注意管道就能自动的处理讯息。记忆活动涉及讯息操作，个人透过许多控制的历程而能主动地处理讯息，故控制历程是指个人自发性的记忆策略，如改变讯息的格式、重新组织讯息、复述讯息等。影响控制历程的因素有多种，包括作业本身的特质、记忆材料的本质、及个人先前的经验。(徐享良《教育大辞书》2000)

Cookie Theft Picture (Cookie Theft picture description task). Speech-language pathologists routinely use picture description tasks to assess expository discourse in clients with disorders such as aphasia and dementia.

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One picture description task – the Cookie Theft picture from the Boston Diagnostic Aphasia Examination – has come to dominate clinical settings more than any other task. In this article, I examine why this particular picture description task has proven to be so successful in assessing expository discourse in clients with language and cognitive disorders. Using data from the University of Pittsburgh Alzheimer and Related Dementias Study, recurrent cognitive-linguistic impairments in the Cookie Theft picture descriptions of clients with Alzheimer’s dementia are explored. These impairments are mostly pragmatic in nature. It is argued that the sensitivity of the Cookie Theft picture description task to these impairments makes it an ideal assessment tool for any investigation which aims to identify pragmatic markers of neurodegenerative diseases such as the dementias. (*Pragmatics and Society* (2019)10(2):153 - 176) **图像测验 Cookie Theft** 研究发现,传统的语言评估工具(如口语图片命名任务)主要用于检测患者词汇水平的损伤,对于沟通障碍较不敏感。相比之下,对患者的篇章分析是诊断认知沟通损伤的有效途径。原因在于对复杂的图片描述和事件描述更需要患者采用认知功能机制,因此容易探测到认知沟通损伤的情况。研究发现 Cookie Theft (取自波士顿诊断失语症测验)的生态效度类似于自发言语,并诱导出相对可预测的连续简洁的语言样本,可以同时检测语义能力和产出能力,而语义内容、词汇内容和句法复杂性的结合才能最优地反映语言损伤进程,所以它被国际上普遍用作考察认知沟通障碍的测验,如用来检测轻度认知障碍、进行性失语症、语义痴呆患者的语言受损情况。但是,这个测验受不同语言文化背景的影响很大,不同语言的结构、句式、语法等不同,产出的语言样本存在系统差异。因此,各个语言需要建立适合自身的该测验的常模。(《中国康复理论与实践》(2015) 21(10):1133-1137)

Co-Repressor Proteins. A subclass of repressor proteins that do not directly bind DNA. Instead, co-repressors generally act via their interaction with DNA-BINDING PROTEINS such as a TRANSCRIPTIONAL SILENCING FACTORS or NUCLEAR RECEPTORS. (MeSH 2020) **辅阻遏蛋白质类.** 不能直接结合 DNA 的阻遏蛋白质亚类。而辅阻遏物的作用一般是通过与 DNA 结合蛋白质类 (诸如转录沉默因子或细胞核受体) 相互作用来发挥的。(中译 MeSH)

Corona radiata. In neuroanatomy, a sheet of white matter that contains both descending and ascending axons carrying neural traffic to and from the cerebral cortex. (*A Dictionary of Biomedicine 2 ed. OUP, 2019*) The corona radiata is a highly cellular layer with an intercellular matrix consisting of proteins and a high concentration of carbohydrates, especially hyaluronic acid. (*From: Reference Module in Biomedical Sciences 2014*, accessed Oct 5, 2019) In neuroanatomy, the corona radiata is a white matter sheet that continues ventrally as the internal capsule and dorsally as the centrum semiovale. This sheet of both ascending and descending axons carries most of the neural traffic from and to the cerebral cortex. The corona radiata is associated with the corticopontine tract, the corticobulbar tract, and the corticospinal tract. (including images) (Wiki. 2018.11.27) **放射冠 (Corona radiata).** 脑放射冠是指由内囊到大脑皮层间的放射状纤维白质,不同功能的各种投射纤维在其间的空间排列规律目前尚不完全清楚,由于放射冠纤维排列较分散此处的梗死常表现为局限的神经系统症状(百度)

Corpus Callosum. Broad plate of dense myelinated fibers that reciprocally interconnect regions of the cortex in all lobes with corresponding regions of the opposite hemisphere. The corpus callosum is located deep in the longitudinal fissure. (MeSH 2020) **胼胝体.** 将两侧大脑半球的对应脑叶内皮质区域互连的密集有髓鞘神经纤维宽板。胼胝体位于大脑纵裂深部。(中译 MeSH)

Corpus Striatum. Striped GRAY MATTER and WHITE MATTER consisting of the NEOSTRIATUM and paleostriatum (GLOBUS PALLIDUS). It is located in front of and lateral to the THALAMUS in each cerebral hemisphere. The gray substance is made up of the CAUDATE NUCLEUS and the lentiform nucleus (the latter consisting of the GLOBUS PALLIDUS and PUTAMEN). The WHITE MATTER is the INTERNAL CAPSULE. (MeSH 2019) **纹状体.** 由新纹状体和旧纹状体(苍白球)构成的条纹状灰质和白质。在大脑半球中位于丘脑的前侧部。灰质由尾状核和豆状核(豆状核由苍白球和豆状核壳构成)构成。白质作为内囊。(中译 MeSH)

Corpus. body of processed data derived from language, such as recorded conversations or written text (e.g., BNC), often including various metadata, such the age of the source. (*Trends in Cognitive Sciences 23(8):686-698*) A collection of written or spoken material stored on a computer and used to find out how language is used (*Cambridge Dictionary, online*) 语料库。关于语料库的三点基本认识:语料库中存放的是在语言的

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实际使用中真实出现过的语言材料；语料库是以电子计算机为载体承载语言知识的基础资源；真实语料需要经过加工（分析和处理），才能成为有用的资源。（[百度](#)）

Correlation of Data. Determination of whether or not two variables are correlated. This means to study whether an increase or decrease in one variable corresponds to an increase or decrease in the other variable. (MeSH 2020) **相关性数据.** 确定两个变量是否相关。即研究一个变量的增加或减少是否对应另一个变量的增加或减少。（中译 MeSH）

Cortical disinhibition [It] has been proposed as a possible mechanism specifically within basal ganglia-thalamo-cortical circuits (*Brain and Development* (2008)30:231–237). **皮质抑制解除**

Cortical Excitability. Measurable changes in activities in the CEREBRAL CORTEX upon a stimulation. A change in cortical excitability as measured by various techniques (e.g., TRANSCRANIAL MAGNETIC STIMULATION) is associated with brain disorders. (MeSH 2020) **皮质兴奋.** 受刺激后，大脑皮质活性的可测量变化。通过各种技术（例如，经颅磁力刺激）测量的皮质兴奋性变化与脑疾病有关。（中译 MeSH）

Cortical Reorganization (cortical remapping). Cortical remapping, also referred to as cortical reorganization, is when a cortical map is affected by a stimulus, is changed and then creates a 'new' cortical map. Every part of the body is connected to a corresponding area in the brain which creates a cortical map. When something happens to disrupt the cortical maps such as an amputation or a change in neuronal characteristics, the map is no longer relevant. The part of the brain that is in charge of the amputated limb or neuronal change will be dominated by adjacent cortical regions that are still receiving input, thus creating a remapped area. Remapping can occur in the sensory or motor system. The mechanism for each system may be quite different. Cortical remapping in the somatosensory system happens when there has been a decrease in sensory input to the brain due to deafferentation or amputation, as well as a sensory input increase to an area of the brain. Motor system remapping receives more limited feedback that can be difficult to interpret. (*Journal of Neuroscience* (1998)18 (11): 4417–4423. (see also Wiki, cortical remapping for updates) **脑皮质重组** (脑皮质重构图)

Cortical Synchronization. EEG phase synchronization of the cortical brain region (CEREBRAL CORTEX). (MeSH 2020) **皮质同步化.** 大脑皮层区域的 EEG 阶段同步化（大脑皮层）。（中译 MeSH）

Cortico-. combining form representing cortex, especially with reference to the adrenal and cerebral cortices: corticosterone. (*New Oxford American Dictionary* 3 ed. OUP, 2015) **皮质链接.** 链接形式以表现皮质，特别指肾上腺皮质和大脑皮质，比如，皮质酮

Cortico-cortical Coherence. [It] is referred to the synchrony in the neural activity of different cortical brain areas. The neural activities are picked up by electrophysiological recordings from the brain (e.g. EEG, MEG, ECoG, etc.). It is a method to study the brain's neural communication and function at rest or during functional tasks. ([Wiki. 2019.8.27](#)) **皮质-皮质的一致性**

CorticoMetrics Software. The foundation of CorticoMetrics' software technology is *FreeSurfer*, a high-quality open-source suite of automated neuroimaging tools for brain morphometry, developed at Massachusetts General Hospital (MGH) and in use as a research tool by tens of thousands of brain researchers worldwide. ([CorticoMetrics](#), accesses on 2020.12.31) **软件 CorticoMetrics**

Corticosterone. An adrenocortical steroid that has modest but significant activities as a mineralocorticoid and a glucocorticoid. (From Goodman and Gilman's *The Pharmacological Basis of Therapeutics*, 8th ed, p1437) (MeSH 2020) **皮质酮.** 一种肾上腺皮质类固醇，具有如同盐皮质激素和糖皮质激素的适度但明显的活性。（摘自《吉蒙·古德蒙治疗学药理学基础》，第 8 版，1437 页）（美国医学主题词中英文注释释库。（中译 MeSH）

Cranial Cavity (intracranial space) The cranial cavity, also known as intracranial space, is the space within the skull. The space inside the skull is formed by eight cranial bones known as the neurocranium. The neurocranium is the upper back part that forms the protective case around the brain. The skull cap of the

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neurocranium covers the cranial cavity and the remainder of the skull is called the facial skeleton. The skull (minus the mandible) is also known as the cranium, and contains the brain. Meninges are protective membranes that surround the brain to minimize damage of the brain when there is head trauma. Meningitis is the inflammation of meninges caused by bacterial or viral infections. (Wiki 2020.11.6) **颅腔** (cranial cavity) 颅内的空腔。有容纳和保护脑子的作用。顶部略呈半球形，底部高低不平。由颅骨借缝隙或软骨紧密相连构成的腔隙，以容纳、保护脑、感觉器官及消化、呼吸器官的起始部。颅腔由头部的皮肤、肌肉和8块脑颅骨（额骨1、顶骨2、蝶骨1、枕骨1、筛骨1、颞骨2）围成的腔。颅腔内有脑。脑和椎管里的脊髓相连。脑和脊髓是指挥、调节人体各种生理活动的中枢。颅腔内有脑。脑和椎管里的脊髓相连。脑和脊髓是指挥、调节人体各种生理活动的中枢。(A+医学百科. 2012.11.2)

Craniocerebral Trauma. Traumatic injuries involving the cranium and intracranial structures (i.e., BRAIN; CRANIAL NERVES; MENINGES; and other structures). Injuries may be classified by whether or not the skull is penetrated (i.e., penetrating vs. nonpenetrating) or whether there is an associated hemorrhage. (MeSH 2020) **颅脑损伤**. 累及颅骨和颅内结构（如脑、颅神经、脑膜和其它结构）的外伤性损伤。损伤可能根据颅骨是否贯穿（如贯通和非贯通）或是否伴随出血而进行分类。(中译 MeSH)

C-Reactive Protein. A plasma protein that circulates in increased amounts during inflammation and after tissue damage. (MeSH 2019) **C-反应蛋白质**. 一种在炎症期间及组织损伤后循环总量增加的血浆蛋白质。(中译 MeSH)

Creatine. An amino acid that occurs in vertebrate tissues and in urine. In muscle tissue, creatine generally occurs as phosphocreatine. Creatine is excreted as CREATININE in the urine. (MeSH 2020) **肌酸**. 一种出现于脊椎动物组织和尿中的氨基酸。肌酸在肌肉组织中一般以磷酸肌酸形式出现。肌酸在尿中以肌酸酐形式排泄。(中译 MeSH)

Creutzfeldt-Jakob Syndrome. A rare transmissible encephalopathy most prevalent between the ages of 50 and 70 years. Affected individuals may present with sleep disturbances, personality changes, ATAXIA; APHASIA, visual loss, weakness, muscle atrophy, MYOCLONUS, progressive dementia, and death within one year of disease onset. A familial form exhibiting autosomal dominant inheritance and a new variant CJD (potentially associated with ENCEPHALOPATHY, BOVINE SPONGIFORM) have been described. Pathological features include prominent cerebellar and cerebral cortical spongiform degeneration and the presence of PRIONS. (From *N Engl J Med*, 1998 Dec 31;339(27) (MeSH 2020) **克-亚综合征**. 一种主要在50岁-70岁人群中流行的罕见可传染性脑病。受染个体可能出现睡眠障碍、人格改变、共济失调、失语、视力丧失、虚弱、肌肉萎缩、肌阵挛、进行性痴呆，并在疾病发作1年之内死亡。已描述1种常染色体显性遗传的家族型及1种新变异型CJD（可能与牛海绵状脑病有关）。病理特征包括显著小脑和大脑皮质海绵状变性及出现朊病毒。（摘自《新英格兰医学杂志》，1998年12月31日；339卷（27期）。(中译 MeSH)

Crisis Intervention. Brief therapeutic approach which is ameliorative rather than curative of acute psychiatric emergencies. Used in contexts such as emergency rooms of psychiatric or general hospitals, or in the home or place of crisis occurrence, this treatment approach focuses on interpersonal and intrapsychic factors and environmental modification. (APA *Thesaurus of Psychological Index Terms* 7th ed) (MeSH 2020) **危机干预**. 改善而未治愈精神病急症的短暂治疗方法。用于精神病医院或综合医院的急诊室，或用于家庭或出现危机的场所，这种治疗方法集中于人与人之间和内心因素及环境变异。（美国心理学协会《心理学索引词叙词表》，第7版）(中译MeSH)

CRISPR-Associated Protein 9 (Cas9). An RNA-guided endodeoxyribonuclease that associates with CRISPR SEQUENCES in STREPTOCOCCUS PYOGENES and other bacteria where it participates in an adaptive immune function to cleave foreign DNA complimentary to small GUIDE RNA (sgRNAs). Structurally, Cas9 consists of an ALPHA-HELIX module and a nuclease module connected by a single helix. The nuclease module contains two enzymatic domains: RuvC, which cleaves non-target DNA strand, and an HNH nuclease domain, which cleaves the target strand. Specificity for the DNA target depends on the presence of a protospacer adjacent motif (PAM) sequence, a 2-6 nucleotide DNA sequence immediately following the sequence targeted by Cas9. (MeSH 2019) **CRISPR-相关蛋白 9 (Cas9)**. 一种RNA引导的内脱氧核糖核酸酶，与酿脓链球菌和其他细菌中的CRISPR序列相关，参与适应性免疫功能，可切割与

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小引导 RNA (sgRNAs) 互补的外源 DNA。在结构上, Cas9 由一个 α -螺旋模块和一个核酸酶模块组成, 并由一个螺旋连接。核酸酶模块包含两个酶结构域: 切割非靶标 DNA 链的 RuvC 结构域和切割靶标链的 HNH 核酸酶结构域。对 DNA 靶标的特异性取决于前间区相邻基序 (PAM) 序列的存在, 即紧随 CAS9 靶点序列的 2-6 个核苷酸 DNA 序列。(中译 MeSH)

CRISPR-Cas Systems. Adaptive antiviral defense mechanisms, in archaea and bacteria, based on DNA repeat arrays called CLUSTERED REGULARLY INTERSPACED SHORT PALINDROMIC REPEATS (CRISPR elements) that function in conjunction with CRISPR-ASSOCIATED PROTEINS (Cas proteins). Several types have been distinguished, including Type I, Type II, and Type III, based on signature motifs of CRISPR-ASSOCIATED PROTEINS. (MeSH 2019) **CRISPR/Cas 系统.** 一类古生菌和细菌的适应性抗病毒防御机制, 基于名为成簇的规律间隔的短回文重复序列 (CRISPR 元件) 的 DNA 重复序列, 与 CRISPR 相关蛋白 (Cas 蛋白) 结合。目前已确定有几种类型, 包括 I、II、III 型, 均基于 CRISPR 相关蛋白信号基序。(中译 MeSH)

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CRISPR-Cas9. A technique for editing DNA in living cells that can block, repair, or modify specific genes. It is based on a system found in prokaryotes (both bacteria and archaea) that involves a genetic locus called CRISPR (clustered regularly interspaced short palindromic repeats) and CRISPR-associated protein 9 (Cas9). These components function to defend the prokaryote cell against infection with bacteriophages. The CRISPR sequences encode small RNA molecules, called CRISPR RNAs (crRNAs), which recognize and base-pair with complementary sequences in incoming viral DNA or RNA. This specific pairing guides CRISPR-associated protein 9 (Cas9) to cleave the virus DNA, thus protecting the cell from further viral infection. This system has been adapted so that the CRISPR-Cas9 mechanism can precisely locate and cut double-stranded DNA in eukaryotes, including humans, enabling target sequences to be cut out and new ones inserted at specific sites. This makes it a valuable tool for genome editing, e.g. in correcting mutations during gene therapy. A guide crRNA sequence is devised based on knowledge of the target site, and its complementary DNA is incorporated into a plasmid vector that also includes sequences encoding a Cas9 protein plus a reporter gene. Thus, when the vector is introduced to a cell, the crRNA and Cas9 protein are expressed and perform the required editing. (*A Dictionary of Biology 8 ed. OUP, 2019*) **CRISPR-Cas9 技术.** 是近年来发展迅速的一项基因定点修饰技术。该技术基于规律性短重复回文序列簇 (clustered regulatory interspaced short palindromic repeat, CRISPR) 和 Cas9 核酸酶 (CRISPR associated system [protein]9, Cas9) 构成的 CRISPR-Cas9 系统而形成。CRISPR-Cas9 系统是广泛存在于细菌和古生菌中的一种免疫机制。因为该机制可通过特异结合并剪切 DNA 片段的方式, 有效帮助菌体抵御包括噬菌体和质粒在内的一系列外源性 DNA 侵染。CRISPR-Cas9 系统在菌体中起到免疫作用。当噬菌体首次入侵宿主时, cas 基因编码的蛋白复合物会裂解噬菌体 DNA 上的短间隔序列。并将裂解片段整合到自身 DNA 的 CRISPR 位点的 5' 端。当噬菌体再次侵染该宿主时, 整合了噬菌体基因片段的宿主 CRISPR 位点就会转录形成 crRNA。cr-RNA 与一段 tracrRNA 形成二元复合体后, 与噬菌体 DNA 特异位点以 20nt 的长度互补配对结合, 继而引导 Cas9 核酸酶对结合位点进行切割。Cas9 核酸酶中存在一种晶体结构 (CrystalStructure), 这种结构由识别瓣叶 (recognitionlobe, REC) 和核酸酶瓣叶 (nuclease lobe, NUC) 组成。识别瓣叶主要功能是识别并结合 gRNA 和目标 DNA 的复合体。核酸酶瓣叶包含三个功能域: HNH、RuvC 和 PAM 相互作用区。HNH 负责剪切与 crRNA 互补的 DNA 链, 而 RuvC 则剪切非互补 DNA 链。由此完成对目标位点 DNA 双链的同时切割 (图 2)。(*《昆明医科大学学报》(2016) 37(5):118-122*)

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Cross-Cultural Comparison. Comparison of various psychological, sociological, or cultural factors in order to assess the similarities or diversities occurring in two or more different cultures or societies. (MeSH 2020) **文化交叉比较.** 为评估两种或多种不同文化或社会中存在的相似性或多样性, 对不同心理、社会或文化因素的比较。(中译 MeSH)

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Cross-Sectional Studies. Studies in which the presence or absence of disease or other health-related variables are determined in each member of the study population or in a representative sample at one particular time. This contrasts with LONGITUDINAL STUDIES which are followed over a period of time. (MeSH 2019) In medical research and social science, a cross-sectional study (also known as a cross-sectional analysis, transverse study, prevalence study) is a type of observational study that analyzes data from a population, or a representative subset, at a specific point in time—that is, cross-sectional data. (Wiki. 2019.9.16) **横断面研**

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究. 其中疾病是否出现或其它健康相关变量在研究人群各成员或某一特殊时期代表样本中决定的研究. 与某一段时期的纵向研究相反. (中译 MeSH)

Crosstalk (biology). Biological crosstalk refers to instances in which one or more components of one signal transduction pathway affects another. This can be achieved through a number of ways with the most common form being crosstalk between proteins of signaling cascades. In these signal transduction pathways, there are often shared components that can interact with either pathway. A more complex instance of crosstalk can be observed with transmembrane crosstalk between the extracellular matrix (ECM) and the cytoskeleton. (Wiki 2019.12.23). **串扰 (生物学)** 生物串扰是指一个信号转导途径的一个或多个组分影响另一个的情况。这可以通过多种方式实现, 最常见的形式是信号级联蛋白质之间的串扰。在这些信号转导途径中, 通常存在可以与任一途径相互作用的共享组分。通过细胞外基质 (ECM) 和细胞骨架之间的跨膜串扰可以观察到更复杂的串扰实例。(细胞与细胞外基质的动力学, 对组织工程的影响, 见“细胞与 ECM 的相互作用”部分)

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Cues. Signals for an action that specific portion of a perceptual field or pattern of stimuli to which a subject has learned to respond. (MeSH 2019) **提示.** 向某一行为发出信号, 受试者知道去反应的知觉区特殊部位或刺激类型. (中译 MeSH)

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Cultural Characteristics. Those aspects or characteristics which identify a culture. (MeSH 2020) **文化特征.** 鉴别一种文化的各方面或特性. (中译 MeSH)

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Cultural Diversity. Coexistence of numerous distinct ethnic, racial, religious, or cultural groups within one social unit, organization, or population. (From American Heritage Dictionary, 2d college ed., 1982, p955) (MeSH 2020) **文化多样性.** 一个社会单位、组织或人群中大批不同人种、种族、宗教或文化团体的共存。(摘自《美国遗传学词典》, 第2 大学版, 1982 年, 955 页) (中译 MeSH)

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Cultural Evolution. The continuous developmental process of a culture from simple to complex forms and from homogeneous to heterogeneous qualities. (MeSH 2020) **文化演化.** 文化从简单到复杂形式, 从同类到异类性质的持续性发展过程 (中译 MeSH)

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Cultured Neuronal Network. A cultured neuronal network is a cell culture of neurons that is used as a model to study the central nervous system, especially the brain. Often, cultured neuronal networks are connected to an input/output device such as a multi-electrode array (MEA), thus allowing two-way communication between the researcher and the network. This model has proved to be an invaluable tool to scientists studying the underlying principles behind neuronal learning, memory, plasticity, connectivity, and information processing. Cultured neurons are often connected via computer to a real or simulated robotic component, creating a hybrid or animat, respectively. Researchers can then thoroughly study learning and plasticity in a realistic context, where the neuronal networks are able to interact with their environment and receive at least some artificial sensory feedback. (Wiki. 2019.10.1) **人工培养的神经网络**

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Cyclic adenosine monophosphate (Cyclic AMP) Response Element-Binding Protein. Response Element-Binding Protein. A protein that has been shown to function as a calcium-regulated transcription factor as well as a substrate for depolarization-activated CALCIUM-CALMODULIN DEPENDENT PROTEIN KINASES. This protein functions to integrate both calcium and cAMP signals. (MeSH 2020) **环 AMP 反应性元件结合蛋白.** 一种被证明除了作为去极化激活的钙-钙调蛋白依赖性蛋白激酶的底物外, 还作为钙调节转录因子发挥作用的蛋白质。这种蛋白质整合钙和 cAMP 信号. (中译 MeSH)

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Cyclic adenosine monophosphate (Cyclic AMP). Cyclic adenosine monophosphate (cAMP) (see also Cyclic AMP). cAMP is a second messenger involved in many biological processes. It is used for intracellular signal transduction. (*Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews* (2018)88:177-186.) An adenine nucleotide containing one phosphate group which is esterified to both the 3'- and 5'-positions of the sugar moiety. It is a second messenger and a key intracellular regulator, functioning as a mediator of activity for a number of hormones, including epinephrine, glucagon, and ACTH. (MeSH 2020) **环 AMP.** 一种含 1 个被酯化到含糖部分 3'位和 5'位的磷酸基的腺嘌呤核苷酸。为第二信使和胞内关键调节因子, 并充当多种激素类, 包括肾上腺素、胰高血糖素和促肾上腺皮质激素的活性调控因子. (中译 MeSH)

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- Cyclin-Dependent Kinase Inhibitor p16** (p16/INK4/CDKN2A) A product of the p16 tumor suppressor gene (GENES, P16). It is also called INK4 or INK4A because it is the prototype member of the INK4 CYCLIN-DEPENDENT KINASE INHIBITORS. This protein is produced from the alpha mRNA transcript of the p16 gene. The other gene product, produced from the alternatively spliced beta transcript, is TUMOR SUPPRESSOR PROTEIN P14ARF. Both p16 gene products have tumor suppressor functions. (MeSH 2020) **细胞周期蛋白依赖激酶抑制剂 p16**. 一种 p16 肿瘤抑制基因 (基因,P16) 的产物。由于其作为 INK4 细胞周期蛋白依赖性激酶抑制剂的典型成员, 所以也被称为 INK4 或 INK4A。这种蛋白质由 p16 基因的 α mRNA 转录产生。其它由选择性剪接 β 转录物产生的基因产物为肿瘤抑制蛋白 P14ARF。p16 基因产物都具有肿瘤抑制功能。(中译 MeSH)
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- Cyclin-Dependent Kinase Inhibitor p21** (p21/CDKN1A). A cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor that mediates TUMOR SUPPRESSOR PROTEIN P53-dependent CELL CYCLE arrest. p21 interacts with a range of CYCLIN-DEPENDENT KINASES and associates with PROLIFERATING CELL NUCLEAR ANTIGEN and CASPASE 3. (MeSH 2020) **细胞周期蛋白依赖激酶抑制剂 p21**. 一种调控肿瘤抑制基因蛋白 p53 依赖性细胞周期停滞的细胞周期蛋白依赖激酶抑制剂。p21 与多种细胞周期蛋白依赖激酶类相互作用, 并与增生细胞核抗原和半胱天冬酶 3 联合。(中译 MeSH)
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- Cytodiagnosis**. Diagnosis of the type and, when feasible, the cause of a pathologic process by means of microscopic study of cells in an exudate or other form of body fluid. (Stedman, 26th ed) (MeSH 2020) **细胞诊断学**. 在可实行条件下, 通过对渗出物或其它形式体液中细胞的显微研究来诊断病理过程的类型和原因。(《斯特蒙实用医学词典》, 第 26 版)(中译 MeSH)
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- Cytogenetics**. A subdiscipline of genetics which deals with the cytological and molecular analysis of the CHROMOSOMES, and location of the GENES on chromosomes, and the movements of chromosomes during the CELL CYCLE. (MeSH 2020) **细胞遗传学**. 一门有关染色体的细胞学和分子分析、染色体上基因位点和细胞周期中染色体运动的遗传学分支学科。(中译 MeSH)
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- Cytokine Release Syndrome (Cytokin Storm?)**. A systemic inflammatory response triggered by a variety of factors used in IMMUNOTHERAPY. It is characterized by marked elevations of various inflammatory CYTOKINES and by the following associated conditions: DYSPNEA; FEVER; HEADACHE; HYPOTENSION; NAUSEA; RASH; TACHYCARDIA and/or HYPOXIA. (MeSH 2021) **细胞因子释放综合征**. 免疫疗法中由多种因素引起的全身炎症反应。其特征是各种炎性细胞因子类显著升高, 并伴有以下相关症状: 呼吸困难; 发热; 头痛; 低血压; 恶心; 皮疹; 心动过速和/或缺氧。(中译 MeSH)
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- Cytokines**. Non-antibody proteins secreted by inflammatory leukocytes and some non-leukocytic cells, that act as intercellular mediators. They differ from classical hormones in that they are produced by a number of tissue or cell types rather than by specialized glands. They generally act locally in a paracrine or autocrine rather than endocrine manner. (MeSH 2019) **细胞因子类**. 由炎性白细胞和一些非白细胞分泌的非抗体蛋白质类, 作为细胞间调节因子。与典型激素类的不同在于由大量组织或细胞类型产生, 而不是由专门腺体产生。一般在旁分泌或自分泌, 而不是内分泌中发挥局部作用。(中译 MeSH)
- 460
- Cytokines**. Non-antibody proteins secreted by inflammatory leukocytes and some non-leukocytic cells, that act as intercellular mediators. They differ from classical hormones in that they are produced by a number of tissue or cell types rather than by specialized glands. They generally act locally in a paracrine or autocrine rather than endocrine manner. (MeSH 2021) **细胞因子类**. 由炎性白细胞和一些非白细胞分泌的非抗体蛋白质类, 作为细胞间调节因子。与典型激素类的不同在于由大量组织或细胞类型产生, 而不是由专门腺体产生。一般在旁分泌或自分泌, 而不是内分泌中发挥局部作用。(中译 MeSH)
- 461
- Cytokinesis**. The process by which the CYTOPLASM of a cell is divided. (MeSH 2019) **胞质分裂**. 一个细胞胞质分裂的过程。(中译 MeSH)
- 462
- Cytology**. The medical and scientific study of cells. Cytology refers to a branch of pathology, the medical specialty that deals with making diagnoses of diseases and conditions through the examination of tissue samples from the body. Cytologic examinations may be performed on body fluids (examples are blood, urine,
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and cerebrospinal fluid) or on material that is aspirated (drawn out via suction into a syringe) from the body. Cytology also can involve examinations of preparations that are scraped or washed (irrigated with a sterile solution) from specific areas of the body. For example, a common example of diagnostic cytology is the evaluation of cervical smears (referred to as the Papanicolaou test or Pap smear). In order for cytologic evaluation to be carried out, the material to be examined is spread onto glass slides and stained. A pathologist then uses a microscope to examine the individual cells in the sample. ([Medical Definition of Cytology, Medterms Medical Dictionary A-Z List](#)) **细胞生物学**. 细胞生物学 (英语: cell biology) 旧称细胞学 (cytology), 是研究细胞的形态结构、生理机能、细胞周期、细胞分裂、细胞自噬、细胞凋亡, 以及各种胞器及讯息传递路径的学科。研究范围专注在生物学的微观下与分子层次。细胞生物学研究包括极大的多样性的单细胞生物, 如细菌和原生动物, 以及在多细胞生物如人类, 植物, 和海绵的许多专门的细胞。细胞生物学在显微、亚显微和分子水平三个层次上进行研究, 并不断向探究细胞与细胞间、细胞与细胞外界相互作用等领域拓展, 向探究细胞增殖、分裂、死亡等生命活动内在规律纵深。从生命结构层次看, 细胞生物学位于分子生物学与发育生物学之间, 同它们相互衔接, 互相渗透。细胞是生命的基本单位, 细胞的特殊性决定了个体的特殊性, 因此, 细胞生物学的研究和以下学科密切相关: 遗传学, 生物化学, 分子生物学, 免疫学和发育生物学. ([维基 2019.3.13](#))

464 **Cytophagocytosis**. The engulfment and degradation of cells by other cells. (MeSH 2020) **细胞吞噬作用**. 一些细胞被其它细胞吞食和降解的过程。(中译 MeSH)

465 **Cytoplasm** 细胞质. The part of a cell that contains the CYTOSOL and small structures excluding the CELL NUCLEUS, MITOCHONDRIA and large VACUOLES. (Glick, *Glossary of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology* 1990) (MeSH 2020) **细胞质**. 包含胞质溶胶和除细胞核、线粒体和大空泡外的小结构的细胞部分。(哥里克著《生物化学与分子生物学词典》, 1990年)(中译 MeSH)

466 **Cytosol**. Intracellular fluid from the cytoplasm after removal of ORGANELLES and other insoluble cytoplasmic components. (MeSH 2020) [**细**]胞质溶胶. 除去细胞器和其它不溶性细胞质成分后来自细胞质的细胞内液。(中译 MeSH)

467 **Dasatinib**. A pyrimidine and thiazole derived ANTINEOPLASTIC AGENT and PROTEIN KINASE INHIBITOR of BCR-ABL KINASE. It is used in the treatment of patients with CHRONIC MYELOID LEUKEMIA who are resistant or intolerant to IMATINIB. (MeSH 2020) **达沙替尼**. 一种嘧啶和噻唑的衍生物, 抗肿瘤药, BCR-ABL 激酶蛋白激酶抑制剂。它用于治疗对伊马替尼耐药或不能耐受的慢性粒细胞白血病患者。(中译 MeSH)

468 **Data Aggregation**. Process of searching, gathering, and presenting data in a summarized format. (MeSH 2019) **数据聚合**. 以汇总格式搜索、收集和呈现数据的过程。(中译 MeSH)

469 **Data Analysis**. Process of systematically applying statistical and/or logical techniques to describe and illustrate, condense and recap, and evaluate data (<https://ori.hhs.gov/education>). (MeSH 2020) **数据分析**. 系统地应用统计和/或逻辑技术来描述和说明、浓缩和概括以及评估数据的过程 (<https://ori.hhs.gov/education>) (中译 MeSH)

470 **Data Collection**. Systematic gathering of data for a particular purpose from various sources, including questionnaires, interviews, observation, existing records, and electronic devices. The process is usually preliminary to statistical analysis of the data. (MeSH 2019) **数据收集**. 为了某一特殊目的, 对各种资源, 包括问卷、采访、观察报告、现有记录和电子装置中的数据进行系统性收集。数据收集作为数据统计分析的启始步骤。(中译 MeSH)

471 **Data Harmonization**. [It] refers to all efforts to combine data from different sources and provide users with a comparable view of data from different studies. ([Data Sharing for Demographic Research \(DSDR\), Univ. of Michigan. 2019](#))**多面协调型综合数据**.

Data Interpretation, Statistical. Application of statistical procedures to analyze specific observed or assumed facts from a particular study. (MeSH 2019) **数据说明, 统计.** 应用统计程序来分析某一项特殊研究中所观测或假设的具体事实。(中译 MeSH)

Data Mining. Use of sophisticated analysis tools to sort through, organize, examine, and combine large sets of information. (MeSH 2020) **数据挖掘.** 使用高级分析工具来分类、组织、检查和组并大量信息。(美国医学主题词 Medical Subject Headings. (中译 MeSH))

Data Visualization. Facilitating understanding of the significance of data by placing it in a visual context. Patterns, trends and correlations that might go undetected in text-based data may be exposed and recognized easier. (MeSH 2020) **数据可视化.** 通过将数据置于视觉环境中, 帮助理解数据的重要性。基于文本型数据未被检测到的模式、趋势和相关性可能会更容易被发现和识别。(中译 MeSH)

Databases as Topic. Works on organized collections of records, standardized in format and content, that are stored in any of a variety of computer-readable modes. (MeSH 2019) **专题数据库.** 任何计算机可读模式中储存的格式与内容具标准的计算机记录的有组织收集。作为计算机可读文件创建的基础数据集。摘自《美国图书馆协会图书馆和情报学词汇》, 1983 年) (中译 MeSH)

Databases, Bibliographic. Extensive collections, reputedly complete, of references and citations to books, articles, publications, etc., generally on a single subject or specialized subject area. Databases can operate through automated files, libraries, or computer disks. The concept should be differentiated from DATABASES, FACTUAL which is used for collections of data and facts apart from bibliographic references to them. (MeSH 2020) **数据库, 文献型.** 一般对单学科或专门学科领域中书籍、文章、出版物的参考和引文的广泛完全收集。数据库可通过自动化文件、图书馆或计算机磁盘进行操作。此概念应与事实型数据库区分, 因为事实型数据库是对除文献参考之外的数据和事实的收集。(中译 MeSH)

Databases, Factual. Extensive collections, reputedly complete, of facts and data garnered from material of a specialized subject area and made available for analysis and application. The collection can be automated by various contemporary methods for retrieval. The concept should be differentiated from DATABASES, BIBLIOGRAPHIC which is restricted to collections of bibliographic references. (MeSH 2019) **数据库, 事实型.** 一般对从专门学科领域的资料中获取并适用于分析和应用的事实和数据的广泛完全收集。可通过各种现代方法完成自动化收集, 以便检索。此概念应与文献型数据库区分, 因为文献型数据库限于文献参考的收集。(中译 MeSH)

Databases, Factual. Extensive collections, reputedly complete, of facts and data garnered from material of a specialized subject area and made available for analysis and application. The collection can be automated by various contemporary methods for retrieval. The concept should be differentiated from DATABASES, BIBLIOGRAPHIC which is restricted to collections of bibliographic references. (MeSH 2020) **数据库, 事实型.** 一般对从专门学科领域的资料中获取并适用于分析和应用的事实和数据的广泛完全收集。可通过各种现代方法完成自动化收集, 以便检索。此概念应与文献型数据库区分, 因为文献型数据库限于文献参考的收集。(中译 MeSH)

Data-driven Methods. Commonplace in studies of human neuroanatomy and functional connectivity. (*Nature* (2016) 532:453-472) **数据资料驱动方法**

Dataset. Works consisting of organized collections of data, which have been stored permanently in a formalized manner suitable for communication, interpretation, or processing. (MeSH 2020) **专题数据集.** 根据研究计划描述或设计有组织收集的资料, 以适合传播、阐释和加工的正规方式永久存储。(中译 MeSH)

Datasets as Topic. Description or design of an organized collection of data from research projects, stored permanently in a formalized manner suitable for communication, interpretation, or processing. (MeSH 2020) **专题数据集.** 根据研究计划描述或设计有组织收集的资料, 以适合传播、阐释和加工的正规方式永久存储。(中译 MeSH)

de Novo Mutation (de novo variant). A genetic alteration that is present for the first time in one family member as a result of a variant (or mutation) in a germ cell (egg or sperm) of one of the parents, or a variant that arises in the fertilized egg itself during early embryogenesis. Also called de novo variant, new mutation, and new variant. (NIH National Cancer Institute) **新生突变** (de novo mutations, DNMs). 是指父母的生殖细胞在减数分裂过程中发生并遗传给下一代的突变, 在多种散发性疾病, 尤其是散发性神经精神疾病中扮演着重要的角色。基于核心家系的全外显子测序 (whole-exome sequencing, WES) 和全基因组测序 (whole-genome sequencing, WGS) 已经成为鉴定DNMs最直接有效的方法。(北京生命科学研究 2015.10.19)

Decision Making. The process of making a selective intellectual judgment when presented with several complex alternatives consisting of several variables, and usually defining a course of action or an idea. (MeSH 2020) **决策.** 面对几种多变数的复杂供选方案所做出的选择性智力判断过程, 通常定义行动方针或想法。(中译 MeSH)

Declarative Knowledge. [It] refers to facts or information stored in the memory, that is considered static in nature. Declarative Knowledge, also referred to as conceptual, propositional or descriptive knowledge, describes things, events, or processes, their attributes, and their relation to each other. (Training Industry Glossary 2019) **陈述性知识.** 也叫“描述性知识”。它是指个人具有有意识的提取线索, 而能直接加以回忆和陈述的知识。主要是用来说明事物的性质、特征和状态, 用于区别和辨别事物。这种知识具有静态的性质。陈述性知识要求的心理过程主要是记忆。陈述性知识的获得是指新知识进入原有的命题网络, 与原有知识形成联系。现代知识观根据反映活动的形式不同, 将知识分为陈述性知识和程序性知识。陈述性知识也叫描述性知识, 是个人能用语言进行直接陈述的知识。这类知识主要用来回答事物“是什么”“怎么样”的问题, 可用来区别和辨别事物。这种知识与人们日常使用的知识概念内涵较为一致, 也称为狭义的知识。(百度 2020 本词条由“科普中国”科学百科词条编写与应用工作项目审核)

Declarative memory. A storage system for declarative knowledge, involving structures in the temporal lobes, especially the hippocampus. Information contained in it is acquired by a form of learning that requires conscious awareness and that occurs quickly, often in a single trial, generally involving the formation of associations among multiple stimuli. Also called explicit memory. See also act*, episodic memory, mirror drawing, semantic memory. Compare procedural memory. (A Dictionary of Psychology 3 ed. OUP, 2014) **陈述性记忆.** (declarative memory) 能够有意识地回忆起的、对事件和事实的记忆。美国心理学家 D.L. 夏克特于 1985 年将记忆区分为程序性记忆和陈述性记忆。区别于程序性记忆, 陈述性记忆是能够有意识地回忆起的、对事件和事实的记忆。加拿大心理学家 E. 图尔文将其分为情景记忆和语义记忆。人们在生活中随时随地都在使用陈述性记忆, 如想起明天的会议时间, 或者回忆去年发生的一件事, 等等。陈述性记忆和程序性记忆的区别在于, 前者是对信息有意识的获取, 后者是无意识的获取。例如, 记得学骑自行车时的场景是陈述性记忆, 而获得的骑自行车的能力则是程序性记忆。陈述性记忆与外显记忆非常类似。有些情况下, 人们会把二者区分开来。此时, 外显记忆指任何有意识的记忆过程, 而陈述性记忆则偏重于任何能够用语言描述的记忆过程。如果认为任何有意识的记忆过程都能够用语言描述, 那么陈述性记忆和外显记忆就是等同的。(中国大百科全书 (第三版) 2019)

Declarative vs Procedural Knowledge. Declarative knowledge involves knowing THAT something is the case - that J is the tenth letter of the alphabet, that Paris is the capital of France. Declarative knowledge is conscious; it can often be verbalized. Metalinguistic knowledge, or knowledge about a linguistic form, is declarative knowledge. Procedural knowledge involves knowing HOW to do something - ride a bike, for example. We may not be able to explain how we do it. Procedural knowledge involves implicit learning, which a learner may not be aware of, and may involve being able to use a particular form to understand or produce language without necessarily being able to explain it. (Declarative versus Procedural Knowledge, accessed on 2012.1.1) **陈述性知识不同与程序性知识** (参见 Declarative Knowledge and Declarative Memory; Procedural Memory)

Decoding. The process, as some linguists perceive it, of understanding a sentence. If the use of this and similar terms were taken seriously, it would imply that when a person is spoken to they must recover in some sense a 'thought' or message that has been 'encoded' by the person speaking, through shared knowledge of the

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'code' that has been used. (*The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Linguistics* 3 ed. OUP, 2014) 解码. 亦称“译码”。与编码相逆的过程。将蕴含信息的一组码元恢复或翻译为消息，供收方提取信息之用。(上海辞书出版社《辞海》1999年缩印本(音序)2, 第1044页)

Dedifferentiation. Dedifferentiation is a reverse epigenetic reprogramming resulting in the loss of phenotypic specialization and reversion of cells to a less differentiated state that allows them to proliferate and redifferentiate into their parent cell type. (From: *Regenerative Biology and Medicine* 2nd. 2012) A process by which structures or behaviors that were specialized for a specific function lose their specialization and become simplified or generalized. (*Dictionary.com* 2020) 脱分化(去分化). 已分化的细胞经过诱导后失去其特有的结构和功能而转变成未分化细胞的过程叫脱分化(dedifferentiation)脱分化与再分化是植物组织培养的重要过程。已分化的细胞, 当受到创伤或进行离体培养(也受到创伤)时, 已停止分裂的细胞又重新恢复分裂, 细胞改变原有的分化状态, 失去原有结构和功能, 成为具有未分化特性的细胞的过程称脱分化, 又称去分化。(百度)

Deep Brain Stimulation. Therapy for MOVEMENT DISORDERS, especially PARKINSON DISEASE, that applies electricity via stereotactic implantation of ELECTRODES in specific areas of the BRAIN such as the THALAMUS. The electrodes are attached to a neurostimulator placed subcutaneously. (MeSH 2019) 深部脑刺激. 通过在脑特殊区域, 如丘脑立体定向植入电极来应用电流治疗运动障碍, 特别是帕金森病。电极附于皮下神经刺激器。(中译 MeSH)

Default mode network (DMN). An interconnected system of cortical areas that are active in a person who is in a state of wakeful rest, daydreaming, reminiscing, or contemplating future events, but not focused on a specific task involving the processing of external sensory (especially visual) input. It includes the parahippocampal gyrus, the medial prefrontal cortex, the posterior cingulate gyrus, the angular gyrus, and the medial, lateral, and inferior parietal lobe, and it is characterized by low-frequency EEG waves at about 0.1 Hz (one oscillation every 10 seconds). The term was introduced by the US neurologist Marcus E. Raichle (born 1937) and several collaborators in an article in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences in 2001. Also called the default network or the task-negative network. Compare task-positive network. DMN abbrev. (*A Dictionary of Psychology* 4 ed. OUP, 2015) 预设模式网路. 在神经科学中, 预设模式网路(Default Mode Network)是一个与大脑各区块有高度交互作用的大范围网路。一般而言预设模式网路在人将注意力放在外在的世界时开始动作, 此时大脑会处在清醒的休息状态, 例如做白日梦或放空时。人在想着自己或他人, 回忆往事或计划着将来时, 预设模式网路也是会处在活跃的状态。也就是当人放空的时候, 预设模式网路就会自然启动。人在处理一些有目地的任务时, 预设模式网路是关闭的, 所以预设模式网路也被当成是反任务的网路, 但当这些任务是与人际关系或自身生活经验相关时, 预设模式网路就会再次开始动作。预设模式网路与注意力网路是呈现负相关的, 也就是注意力提高时, 预设模式网路的活跃程度就会降低。已经有证据显示阿兹海默症与自闭症是因为预设模式网路的缺陷引发的。(维基 2018.7.2)

Degenerative Disease. A disease in which the function or structure of the affected tissues or organs changes for the worse over time. Osteoarthritis, osteoporosis, and Alzheimer disease are examples. (*NCI Dictionary of Cancer Terms*, accessed on May 18, 2020) 退行性疾病(degenerative disease) 是一种受害组织或器官的功能或结构逐步恶化的疾病, 可以由人体老化, 可以因生活方式的选择, 如运动或饮食习惯。退化性疾病往往与传染病形成鲜明的对照。退化性疾病的一些例子: 阿兹海默病(AD); 肌萎缩性脊髓侧索硬化症(ALS), 别称: 卢·贾里格症; 动脉粥样硬化(ASV); 进行性神经性腓骨肌萎缩症(CMT); 慢性创伤性脑病变(Chronic traumatic encephalopathy (CTE)); 埃勒斯-当洛二氏症候群(EDS); 原发性震颤(Essential tremor (ET)); 弗里德赖希氏共济失调(Friedreich's ataxia); 心血管疾病(CVD); 亨丁顿舞蹈症(HD); 老年黄斑变性(AMD); 马凡氏症候群(MFS); 多发性硬化症(MS)... (维基 2020.5.6)

Delirium. A disorder characterized by CONFUSION; inattentiveness; disorientation; ILLUSIONS; HALLUCINATIONS; agitation; and in some instances autonomic nervous system overactivity. It may result from toxic/metabolic conditions or structural brain lesions. (From Adams et al., *Principles of Neurology*, 6th ed, pp411-2) (MeSH 2019) 谵妄. 一种以意识错乱、注意迟钝、定向障碍、错觉、幻觉、烦躁及某些病

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例中的自主神经系统活动过度为特征的疾病。可能由毒性/代谢性疾病或结构性脑损害引起。(中译 MeSH)

Delivery of Health Care, Integrated. A health care system which combines physicians, hospitals, and other medical services with a health plan to provide the complete spectrum of medical care for its customers. In a fully integrated system, the three key elements - physicians, hospital, and health plan membership - are in balance in terms of matching medical resources with the needs of purchasers and patients. (Coddington et al., *Integrated Health Care: Reorganizing the Physician, Hospital and Health Plan Relationship*, 1994, p7) (MeSH 2020) **卫生保健提供, 整体性.** 一个联合医师、医院和其它医疗卫生机构, 按卫生计划向服务对象提供完整医疗保健的卫生保健制度。在完整联合系统中, 医师、医院和卫生计划成员这三个关键要素以医疗资源满足用户和病人需求的方式来取得平衡。(中译 MeSH)

Delta Rhythm (EEG). One of the four types of brain waves seen on EEG characterized by a high amplitude and a frequency of 4 Hz and below. They are considered the "deep sleep waves" observed during sleep in dreamless states, infancy, and in some brain disorders. (MeSH 2020) **δ 节律.** 脑电图显示的 4 种脑波之一, 以高波幅和 4Hz 及以下的频率为特征。δ 节律被认为是“深度睡眠波”, 在无梦状态、婴儿和某些脑疾病患者的睡眠中测到。(中译 MeSH)

Dementia, Vascular. An imprecise term referring to dementia associated with CEREBROVASCULAR DISORDERS, including CEREBRAL INFARCTION (single or multiple), and conditions associated with chronic BRAIN ISCHEMIA. Diffuse, cortical, and subcortical subtypes have been described. (From *Gerontol Geriatr* 1998 Feb. 31(1):36-44) (MeSH 2020) **痴呆, 血管性.** 一个适用于与脑血管障碍, 如脑梗塞(单发性或多发性)和慢性脑缺血相关疾病有关的痴呆的不精确术语。已发现弥散亚型、皮质亚型和皮质下亚型。(中译 MeSH)

Dementia. A neuropsychiatric disorder in which memory and intellectual functions are lost. The possible causes include pathological changes in the brain, such as those that occur in Alzheimer's disease, senile dementia, cerebrovascular disease, drug or alcohol addiction, and environmental toxins. The many varieties of dementia and Alzheimer's disease in particular are common enough to constitute a major public health problem and, in contemporary Western populations with small families and increasing numbers of elderly people with no close kin, a difficult economic and social problem. The term senile dementia is loosely used, but precise diagnosis is important because effective interventions vary and are dependent upon the underlying cause. No effective treatment of Alzheimer's disease or generalized cerebrovascular disease is available, but dementia caused by some toxins or by severe hypothyroidism respond to specific therapy. (Porta, Miquel and John M. Last 2018). **失智症.** 智力障碍的一种。以智力明显缺损为主并伴有人格改变的综合征。这种智力缺损是在智力已有正常发展之后出现的, 主要表现为记忆、理解、判断、计算和学习等能力障碍, 甚至时间、空间和人物定向障碍; 人格障碍往往为幼稚行为、不检点, 甚至出现原始情感和本能意向亢进。也可有抑郁、焦虑、妄想等表现。病程多为慢性进行性, 伴有大脑器质性病变。常不易恢复或不能完全恢复。见于老年性痴呆、脑动脉硬化性精神病、麻痹性痴呆和脑炎后遗症等疾病。根据大脑损害的病理变化的严重程度及病变涉及的范围大小, 可分为两类: (1)全面性痴呆。... (2) 部分性痴呆。(《心理學大辭典》上海教育出版社, 2003)

Demyelinating Diseases. Diseases characterized by loss or dysfunction of myelin in the central or peripheral nervous system. (MeSH 2019) **脱髓鞘疾病.** 以中枢或周围神经系统中髓磷脂的损失或功能障碍为特征的疾病。(中译 MeSH)

Dendrites. Extensions of the nerve cell body. They are short and branched and receive stimuli from other NEURONS. (MeSH 2019) **树突.** 神经细胞体的延长部分。短且分枝, 并接收来自其它神经元的刺激。(中译 MeSH)

Dendritic Arbor Development. One factor that makes a neuron uniquely suited for a particular function is its morphology, including where and how the dendrites extend. The nature of the dendritic arbor affects the connectivity and electrical properties of the neuron, and arbor abnormalities are associated with neurological diseases. Many classification schemes have been based on neuronal morphology but in an article from the December 2007 issue of *Neuron*, "Knot/Collier and Cut Control Different Aspects of Dendrite Cytoskeleton

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and Synergize to Define Final Arbor Shape”, Dr. Jinushi-Nakao, Dr. Arvind, and their colleagues demonstrate a mechanism by which different classes of dendritic arbors arise. ([Dan Peruzzi. MBF Bioscience 2008.9.3](#))
树突分支发展

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Dendritic arborization. [It] is also known as dendritic branching, is a multi-step biological process by which neurons form new dendritic trees and branches to create new synapses. The morphology of dendrites such as branch density and grouping patterns are highly correlated to the function of the neuron. ([Wiki. 2019.12.19](#))
树突分支化

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Dendritic Cells. Immunocompetent cells of the lymphoid and hemopoietic systems and SKIN, and possessing branching morphology. They function morphologically and phenotypically by processing ANTIGENS or presenting them to T-CELLS, thereby stimulating cellular immunity (IMMUNITY, CELLULAR). When found in the skin they are called LANGERHANS CELLS; when found in the lymph nodes, they are called interdigitating cells. (MeSH 2020) **树突细胞.** 淋巴样系统和造血系统及皮肤中具有分枝形态的免疫活性细胞。通过加工抗原并将其提呈至 T 细胞来发挥形态学和表型功能，从而刺激细胞免疫（免疫, 细胞）。皮肤中发现的称为郎格汉斯细胞；而淋巴结中发现的称之为交错突细胞。(中译 MeSH)

502

Dendritic Spines. Spiny processes on DENDRITES, each of which receives excitatory input from one nerve ending (NERVE ENDINGS). They are commonly found on PURKINJE CELLS and PYRAMIDAL CELLS. (MeSH 2020) **树突棘.** 树突上接收来自神经末梢（神经末梢）兴奋性输入信号的刺状突起。普遍发现于浦肯野细胞和锥体细胞。(中译 MeSH)

503

Dendrodendritic synapses. Synapses occurring between two dendrites. Held in contrast to axodendritic synapses that are polarized from an axonal bouton onto a dendrite. ([Trends in Neurosciences \(2014\)37\(2\):77-84](#)) **树突突触.** 树突（英语：Dendrites）是神经元解剖结构的一部分，为从神经元的细胞本体发出的多分支突起。树突为神经元的输入通道，其功能是将自其他神经元所接收的动作电位（电信号）传送到细胞本体。其他神经元的动作电位藉由位于树突分支上的多个突触传送到树突上。树突在整合自这些突触所接收到的信号、以及决定此神经元将产生的动作电位强度上，扮演了重要的角色。(维基 2020.1.16)

504

Dentate Gyrus. The dentate gyrus is a layer of neurons in the hippocampus that receives input from the entorhinal cortex. ([Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews 88\(2018\):177-186](#)) Gray matter situated above the gyrus hippocampi. It is composed of three layers. The molecular layer is continuous with the HIPPOCAMPUS in the hippocampal fissure. The granular layer consists of closely arranged spherical or oval neurons, called granule cells, whose AXONS pass through the polymorphic layer ending on the DENDRITES of pyramidal cells in the hippocampus. (MeSH 2020) **齿状回.** 位于海马回之上的灰质。包括三层，分子层在海马沟内与海马连续，颗粒层包括紧密排列的球状或卵状神经元，称之为颗粒细胞，其轴突经多形层终止于海马锥体细胞树突。(中译 MeSH)

505

Depression. Depressive states usually of moderate intensity in contrast with major depression present in neurotic and psychotic disorders. (MeSH 2020) **抑郁症.** 神经症性障碍和精神障碍中出现的抑郁状态，与重性抑郁相比强度适中。(中译 MeSH)

506

Depressive Disorder. An affective disorder manifested by either a dysphoric mood or loss of interest or pleasure in usual activities. The mood disturbance is prominent and relatively persistent. (MeSH 2020) **抑郁障碍.** 一种表现为心境烦躁不安或丧失对惯常行动的兴趣或乐趣的情感障碍。情绪障碍显著并相对持久。(中译 MeSH)

507

Detection task. Any task in which an observer tries to perceive a signal or a stimulus. See also receiver operating characteristic, signal detection theory. Compare identification task. ([A Dictionary of Psychology 4 ed. OUP, 2015](#)) **识别测试**

508

Diagnosis, Computer-Assisted. Application of computer programs designed to assist the physician in solving a diagnostic problem. (MeSH 2020) **诊断, 计算机辅助.** 应用设计的计算机程序来协助医生解决诊断难题。(中译 MeSH)

No

Glossary Terms 词汇解释

Diagnosis, Differential. Determination of which one of two or more diseases or conditions a patient is suffering from by systematically comparing and contrasting results of diagnostic measures. (MeSH 2020) **诊断, 鉴别.** 通过系统性比较和对比诊断测定结果来对两种或多种疾病或病症中病人所患疾病的测定。
509 (中译 MeSH)

Diagnosis. The determination of the nature of a disease or condition or the distinguishing of one disease or condition from another. Assessment may be made through physical examination, laboratory tests, or the like, and may be assisted by computerized programs designed to enhance the decision-making process. (MeSH 2020) **诊断.** 测定某种疾病或病症的性质, 或将某种疾病或病症与另一种进行区分。评估可能通过体格检查、实验室试验或相似方法来完成, 或通过设计的计算机程序来协助增强决策制定过程。(中译 MeSH)
510 MeSH)

Diagnosis-Related Groups. A system for classifying patient care by relating common characteristics such as diagnosis, treatment, and age to an expected consumption of hospital resources and length of stay. Its purpose is to provide a framework for specifying case mix and to reduce hospital costs and reimbursements and it forms the cornerstone of the prospective payment system. (MeSH 2020) **诊断相关患者组.** 一个通过将共有特性, 如诊断、治疗和年龄与期望的医院资源消费和住院时间进行联系来分类病人医疗护理的系统。其目的是向指定病例混合提供框架及减少医院费用和赔偿, 并构成了预期支付系统的基石。(中译 MeSH)
511 MeSH)

Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM). Categorical classification of MENTAL DISORDERS based on criteria sets with defining features. It is produced by the American Psychiatric Association. (DSM-IV, page xxii) (MeSH 2020) **精神障碍诊断及统计手册.** 以定义的特征制定的标准为基础的精神障碍范畴分类。由美国精神病学协会制定。(《诊断与统计手册》第4版, 22页)(中译 MeSH)
512

Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders 3rd ed. (DSM-III). The 3d edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders from the American Psychiatric Association published in 1980. (Rev Neurol (Paris) (1986)142(5):489-99.) **精神疾病诊断与统计手册 (第3版)**
513

Diagnostic Imaging. Any visual display of structural or functional patterns of organs or tissues for diagnostic evaluation. It includes measuring physiologic and metabolic responses to physical and chemical stimuli, as well as ultramicroscopy. (MeSH 2020) **诊断显像.** 对器官或组织的结构或功能形态的任何视觉显示, 用于诊断评价。除超显微镜检查外, 还包括测定对物理和化学刺激的生理和代谢反应。(中译 MeSH)
514

Diagnostic Screening Programs. Services for the presumptive identification of unrecognized disease in an apparently healthy, asymptomatic population by means of tests, examinations or other procedures that can be applied rapidly and easily to the target population. (from [World Health Organization](http://www.who.int/cancer/prevention/diagnosis-screening/screening/en/) <http://www.who.int/cancer/prevention/diagnosis-screening/screening/en/> Oct. 24, 2017) (MeSH 2019) **诊断筛查项目.** 通过测试、检查或其他可快速、方便地应用于目标人群的方法, 对看似健康、无症状人群中未识别疾病进行推定鉴别的服务。(摘自[世界卫生组织 2017](http://www.who.int/cancer/prevention/diagnosis-screening/screening/en/)) (中译 MeSH)
515

Dictionaries as Topic. Lists of words, usually in alphabetical order, giving information about form, pronunciation, etymology, grammar, and meaning. (MeSH 2020) **专题词典.** 通常以字母顺序编纂的用语名册, 提供有关词形、发音、语源、语法和含义的信息。(中译 MeSH)
516

Diencephalon. The paired caudal parts of the PROSENCEPHALON from which the THALAMUS, HYPOTHALAMUS, EPITHALAMUS, and SUBTHALAMUS are derived. (MeSH 2019) **间脑.** 成对的前脑尾侧部, 为丘脑、下丘脑、上丘脑和丘脑底部的起源。(中译 MeSH)
517

Diet Therapy. Adjusting the quantity and quality of food intake to improve health status of an individual. This term does not include the methods of food intake (NUTRITIONAL SUPPORT). (MeSH 2019.) **膳食疗法.** 通过调节食物摄入的分量和质量来改善个体健康状态。此概念不包括食物摄入方法 (营养支持)
518 (中译 MeSH)

DIET, FOOD, AND NUTRITION. Concepts involved with nutritional physiology, including categories of substances eaten for sustenance, nutritional phenomena and processes, eating patterns and habits, and measurable nutritional parameters. (MeSH 2019) **饮食, 食品及营养.** 涉及营养生理学, 包括为了生计吃的物质种类, 营养现象和过程, 饮食方式和习惯以及可衡量的营养参数等概念。(中译 MeSH)

Diet. Regular course of eating and drinking adopted by a person or animal. This does not include DIET THERAPY, a specific diet prescribed in the treatment of a disease. (MeSH 2020) **膳食.** 人或动物采用的有规律饮食过程。特别用于治疗疾病的膳食疗法不包括在内。(中译 MeSH)

Dietary Supplements. Products in capsule, tablet or liquid form that provide dietary ingredients, and that are intended to be taken by mouth to increase the intake of nutrients. Dietary supplements can include macronutrients, such as proteins, carbohydrates, and fats; and/or MICRONUTRIENTS, such as VITAMINS; MINERALS; and PHYTOCHEMICALS. (MeSH 2020) **营养保健品.** 胶囊、片剂或液态制剂中能够提供必需营养素, 如维生素、必需矿物质、蛋白质、草药或相似营养物质的制品。(美国食品和药物管理局背景资料简报, 1993年6月15日, 第2页)(中译 MeSH)

Difference between Stratified Sampling, Cluster Sampling, and Quota Sampling. What is the Difference Between Stratified Sampling and Cluster Sampling? The main difference between stratified sampling and cluster sampling is that with cluster sampling, you have natural groups separating your population. For example, you might be able to divide your data into natural groupings like city blocks, voting districts or school districts. With stratified random sampling, these breaks may not exist*, so you divide your target population into groups (more formally called "strata"). What is the Difference Between Stratified Sampling and Quota Sampling? The main difference between stratified sampling and quota sampling is in the sampling method: * With stratified sampling (and cluster sampling), you use a random sampling method; * With quota sampling, random sampling methods are not used (called "non probability" sampling). ([Data Science Central \(TechTarget Blog 2019.9.14\)](#)) **随机抽样[Random sampling]、分层抽样 [Stratified sampling]、整群抽样 [Cluster Sampling]、配额抽样 (Quota sampling) 的区别...** (2) 分层抽样是指在抽样时, 将总体分成互不相交的层, 然后按照一定的比例, 从各层独立地抽取一定数量的个体, 将各层取出的个体合在一起作为样本的方法。(3) 整群抽样又称聚类抽样, 是将总体中各单位归并成若干个互不交叉、互不重复的集合, 称之为群。然后以群为抽样单位抽取样本的一种抽样方式。应用整群抽样时, 要求各群有较好的代表性, 即群内各单位的差异要大, 群间差异要小。(数理统计方法 2018.5.2) 配额抽样和分层抽样有点相似。探究员会根据她对母群属性的认识定下一些分类指标(如性别), 然后按这些变值定下样本配额(如须访问多少男生和女生)。不同的是, 分层抽样属机率抽样的一种, 本质上采用随机原则; 配额抽样则依靠探究员有限的认知和主观的判断去确立配额, 属非机率的抽样方法。**(抽样与代表性 (Sampling and representativeness) 2021.1.2 参查网页)**

Diffuse Optical Imaging (DOI). [It] is a method of imaging using near-infrared spectroscopy (NIRS)[1] or fluorescence-based methods.[2] When used to create 3D volumetric models of the imaged material DOI is referred to as diffuse optical tomography, whereas 2D imaging methods are classified as diffuse optical topography. The technique has many applications to neuroscience, sports medicine, wound monitoring, and cancer detection. Typically DOI techniques monitor changes in concentrations of oxygenated and deoxygenated hemoglobin and may additionally measure redox states of cytochromes. The technique may also be referred to as diffuse optical tomography (DOT), near infrared optical tomography (NIROT) or fluorescence diffuse optical tomography (FDOT), depending on the usage. In neuroscience, functional measurements made using NIR wavelengths, DOI techniques may classify as functional near infrared spectroscopy fNIRS. ([Wiki. 2019.10. 2; see also Diffuse Optical Tomography and Imaging](#)) **扩散光学断层扫描术(Diffuse Optical Tomography; DOT)** 扩散光学断层扫描技术在生医光学领域是一项非常有潜力的造影技术, 它是利用近红外光来量测生物体中正常与不正常组织之散射与吸收的程度不同, 借此来重建影像, 主要的应用方面为大脑功能性检测以及乳癌侦测。(生医光学影像技术简介, 2021.1.15 查阅)

Diffuse Optical Tomography (DOT)/Diffuse optical imaging (DOI). [It] is a technique that is also referred to as diffuse optical tomography, near-infrared optical tomography, or fluorescence diffuse optical tomography. It is used for examination of biological tissues at a macroscopic scale. ([Armin Schneider &](#)

No

Glossary Terms 词汇解释

Hubertus Feussner, in *Biomedical Engineering in Gastrointestinal Surgery* 2017) An emerging biomedical noninvasive imaging technology, can be used for visualizing and continuously monitoring tissue and blood oxygenation levels that is useful for brain imaging and tumor detection. (生物医药大词典 2008-2021) **扩散层析技术/扩散光学断层扫描术** (Diffuse Optical Tomography; DOT) (线上词典, accessed on Jan. 19, 2020). 是新近发展的一种生物医学无损成像方法, 可用于组织和血氧水平的可视化实时探测, 对脑成像和肿瘤监测等具有重要意义。(生物医药大词典 2008-2021; 另可参考条目: Diffuse Optical Tomography and Imaging)

Diffuse Optical Tomography and Imaging. Diffuse Optical Tomography (DOT) and Imaging (DOI) are non-invasive techniques that utilize light in the near infrared spectral region to measure the optical properties of physiological tissue. The techniques rely on the object under study being at least partially light-transmitting or translucent, so it works best on soft tissues such as breast and brain tissue. By monitoring spatial-temporal variations in the light absorption and scattering properties of tissue, regional variations in oxy- and deoxy-hemoglobin concentration as well as cellular scattering can be imaged. Based on these measurements, spatial maps of tissue properties such as total hemoglobin concentration, blood oxygen saturation and scattering can be obtained using model-based reconstruction algorithms. DOT and DOI have been applied in various deep-tissue applications including breast cancer imaging, brain functional imaging, stroke detection, muscle functional studies, photodynamic therapy, and radiation therapy monitoring. (PicoQuant (Germany), accessed on 2020.1.19) **扩散光学断层扫描技术.** 在生医光学领域是一项非常有潜力的造影技术, 它是利用近红外光来量测生物体中正常与不正常组织之散射与吸收的程度不同, 藉此来重建影像, 主要的应用方面为大脑功能性检测以及乳癌侦测。目前不论在光学系统架构相关参数(例如: 光源与检测器相对位置、光源与检测器数目、光源波段等, 如图一所示)或是核心的影像重建演算法以及空间解析度(spatial resolution)方面都还有很大的进步空间。在硬体架构方面, 光源与检测器分布之相对位置将会影响到检测范围、深度, 而组织散射系数(scattering coefficient)与吸收系数(absorption coefficient)也将影响到影像重建演算法推导。(生医光学影像技术简介, accessed on 2020.1.19)

Diffusion Magnetic Resonance Imaging (diffusion MRI). A diagnostic technique that incorporates the measurement of molecular diffusion (such as water or metabolites) for tissue assessment by MRI. The degree of molecular movement can be measured by changes of apparent diffusion coefficient (ADC) with time, as reflected by tissue microstructure. Diffusion MRI has been used to study BRAIN ISCHEMIA and tumor response to treatment. (MeSH 2019) **弥散磁共振成像.** 一种将分子扩散测量(如水或代谢产物)融入MRI组织评定的诊断技术。分子运动程度能通过组织显微结构中反映的随时间变化的表现弥散系数(ADC)来测量。弥散MRI已用于研究脑缺血和肿瘤对治疗的反应。(中译 MeSH)

Diffusion Tensor Imaging (DTI MRI). The use of diffusion ANISOTROPY data from diffusion magnetic resonance imaging results to construct images based on the direction of the faster diffusing molecules. (MeSH 2019.) **弥散张量成像.** 利用来自弥散磁共振成像结果的弥散各向异性数据, 基于更快弥散分子的方向来构建图像。(中译 MeSH)

Diffusion tractography. MR diffusion tractography is a method for identifying anatomical connections in the living human brain. These connections form the substrate for information transfer between remote brain regions and are therefore central to our understanding of brain function. (NIH, accessed on Jan 29, 2020) **扩散神经纤维追踪技术**

Diffusion-weighted Magnetic Resonance Imaging (DW-MRI) tractography techniques. Diffusion-weighted magnetic resonance imaging (DWI or DW-MRI) is the use of specific MRI sequences as well as software that generates images from the resulting data that uses the diffusion of water molecules to generate contrast in MR images. It allows the mapping of the diffusion process of molecules, mainly water, in biological tissues, in vivo and non-invasively. Molecular diffusion in tissues is not free, but reflects interactions with many obstacles, such as macromolecules, fibers, and membranes. Water molecule diffusion patterns can therefore reveal microscopic details about tissue architecture, either normal or in a diseased state. A special kind of DWI, diffusion tensor imaging (DTI), has been used extensively to map white matter tractography in the brain. (Wiki. 2019.8.14) **扩散权重磁共振成像** (词泰科技有限公司, accessed on Nov. 22, 2019)

- Dipeptides.** Peptides composed of two amino acid units. (MeSH 2019) Dipeptide. A compound consisting of two amino acid units joined at the amino (–NH₂) end of one and the carboxyl (–COOH) end of the other. This peptide bond (see peptide) is formed by a condensation reaction that involves the removal of one molecule of water. (*A Dictionary of Biology 8 ed. OUP, 2019*) **二肽类.** 由两个氨基酸单元构成的肽类。
530 (2019.9.17 (中译 MeSH))
- Dipole.** Two equal and opposite charges that are separated by a distance. The dipole moment is the product of either charge and the distance between them. Some molecules behave as dipoles and measurement of the dipole moments can often provide information regarding the configuration of the molecule. (*A Dictionary of Physics 8 ed. OUP, 2019*) **偶极子.** 在电磁学裏, 有两种偶极子 (dipole) 电偶极子是两个分隔一段距离, 电量相等, 正负相反的电荷。磁偶极子是一圈封闭循环的电流。例如一个有常定电流运行的线圈。偶极子的性质可以用它的偶极矩描述. (维基. 2019.3.10)
531
- Discourse Analysis** (language analysis). Effectively of any analysis of discourse. Originally applied by Zellig Harris, in the 1950s, to an attempt to analyse units larger than words and sentences in the way that these themselves had been analysed. Compare textlinguistics. Subsequently of analyses of discourse with whatever motive: e.g. from the viewpoint of pragmatics; in studies of connections between sentences or clauses; of the use of vocabulary in relation to the political or other beliefs of speakers or writers; and so on. (*The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Linguistics 3 ed. OUP, 2014*) **话语分析** (discourse analysis)是研究语言的一种方法。通过对实际使用中的语言的观察, 探索语言的组织特征和使用特征, 并从语言的交际功能和语言的使用者的认知特征方面来解释语言中的制约因素。话语 (discourse), 是与语言, 话语系统、言语环境, 言语和文本等存在联系和区别的概念。话语是特定的社会语境中人与人之间从事沟通的具体言语行为, 及一定的说话人与听话人之间在特定社会语境中通过文本而展开的沟通的言语活动。包括说话人, 听话人, 文本, 沟通, 语境等要素. (百度 2020)
532
- Discourse.** In linguistics, a unit or piece of connected speech or writing that is longer than a conventional sentence. The analytical study of such sketches of language is known as *discourse analysis*. See pragmatics; rhetoric; text. (*The Oxford Companion to the English Language 2 ed. OUP, 2018*) 论述. 原指双方就特定主题相互问答应对的对话或交谈。拉丁字源为 *discoere*, 原意指在两地间往复地跑, 引申为两者之间互相向对方传递语言讯息, 犹如两人来回跑一般。进一步引申为以口语或写作向别人讲说或论述某项主题。由于当代对语言问题的关注和省思, 人们察觉到言词语汇并没有普遍一致的意义, 而是依说者的知识背景、所处社会制度、主观立场和谈论内容所属的领域, 赋予不同的意义, 因此各个说法有异。
533 (教育大辞书 2000)
- Discriminant Analysis.** A statistical analytic technique used with discrete dependent variables, concerned with separating sets of observed values and allocating new values. It is sometimes used instead of regression analysis. (MeSH 2020) **判别分析.** 一项使用离散因变量, 与分离观测值集合及分配新值相关的统计分析技术。有时用于取代回归分析。(中译 MeSH)
534
- Discriminant Conditioning.** In classical conditioning, discrimination is the ability to differentiate between a conditioned stimulus and other stimuli that have not been paired with an unconditioned stimulus. For example, if a bell tone were the conditioned stimulus, discrimination would involve being able to tell the difference between the bell sound and other similar sounds.1 (*Understanding Stimulus Discrimination in Psychology*, accessed 2019.10.25) **辨别制约**
535
- Discriminant validity.** A form of validity that, together with convergent validity, provides evidence of construct validity. It is based on the assumption that measures of unrelated hypothetical constructs ought not to correlate highly with one another if the measures are valid: they ought to discriminate between dissimilar constructs. The concept was introduced in an article by the US psychologists Donald T(homas) Campbell (1916–96) and Donald W(inslow) Fiske (1916–2003) in the journal *Psychological Bulletin* in 1959. See also multitrait–multimethod matrix. (*A Dictionary of Psychology 4 ed. OUP, 2015*) **区分效度** (discriminant validity): 在一项测验中, 如果可以在统计上证明那些理应与预设的建构 (construct) 不存在相关性的指标确实同此建构没有相关, 那么这项测验便具有区分效度。例如, 如果一项测验的理论假设创造性 (creativity) 和智力 (intelligence) 有很大区别, 而相关测验中的创造性得分和智力没有显著相关
536

No

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关系, 那么就可以认为这项测验具有良好的区分效度。区分效度 (discriminant validity) 是构思效度的又一个证据, 指的是在应用不同方法测量不同构念时, 所观测到的数值之间应该能够加以区分。(百度 2020. 本词条由“科普中国”科学百科词条编写与应用工作项目审核.)

537 **Discrimination (Psychology).** Differential response to different stimuli. (MeSH 2020) **辨别(心理学).** 对不同刺激的区别反应。(中译 MeSH)

538 **Discrimination Learning.** Learning that is manifested in the ability to respond differentially to various stimuli. (MeSH 2019) **辨别学习.** 在对不同刺激的区别反应能力中出现的 learning。(中译 MeSH)

539 **Disease Models, Animal.** Naturally occurring or experimentally induced animal diseases with pathological processes sufficiently similar to those of human diseases. They are used as study models for human diseases. (MeSH 2020) **疾病模型, 动物.** 具有与人类疾病完全相似的病理过程的自然发生或实验性诱导的动物疾病。它们被用作人类疾病的研究模型。(中译 MeSH)

540 **Disease Progression.** The worsening of a disease over time. This concept is most often used for chronic and incurable diseases where the stage of the disease is an important determinant of therapy and prognosis. (MeSH 2020) **疾病恶化.** 某种疾病随时间逐渐恶化。此概念最常用于慢性和难治愈疾病, 而疾病所处阶段作为治疗和预后的重要决定因素。(中译 MeSH)

541 **Disease.** A definite pathologic process with a characteristic set of signs and symptoms. It may affect the whole body or any of its parts, and its etiology, pathology, and prognosis may be known or unknown. (MeSH 2020) **疾病.** 一种确定的具有一系列特征性体征和症状的病理学过程。可能影响整个机体或任何部分, 其病因学、病理学和预后可能已知或未知。(中译 MeSH)

542 **Divided attention.** [It] is the condition of paying attention to more than one stimulus or to a stimulus presented in more than one modality. (Psychology Wiki. 2019) Divided attention could be defined as our brain's ability to attend to two different stimuli at the same time, and respond to the multiple demands of your surroundings. Divided attention is a type of simultaneous attention that allows us to process different information sources and successfully carry out multiple tasks at a time. This cognitive skills is very important, as it allows us to be more efficient in our day-to-day lives. (CogniFit, accessed on Nov. 23, 2019) **注意分配** (分配型注意力) 注意分配是指在同一时间内, 注意指向两种或两种以上的对象。这是注意在效率上的特征, 也就是通常所说的“一心二用”。(MBA 百科. 2014.9.1 更)

543 **DNA Breaks, Double-Stranded (DBS).** Interruptions in the sugar-phosphate backbone of DNA, across both strands adjacently.(MeSH 2020) **DNA 断裂, 双链.** DNA 糖-磷酸主链的断裂, 跨相邻双链。(中译 MeSH)

544 **DNA Damage.** Injuries to DNA that introduce deviations from its normal, intact structure and which may, if left unrepaired, result in a MUTATION or a block of DNA REPLICATION. These deviations may be caused by physical or chemical agents and occur by natural or unnatural, introduced circumstances. They include the introduction of illegitimate bases during replication or by deamination or other modification of bases; the loss of a base from the DNA backbone leaving an abasic site; single-strand breaks; double strand breaks; and intrastrand (PYRIMIDINE DIMERS) or interstrand crosslinking. Damage can often be repaired (DNA REPAIR). If the damage is extensive, it can induce APOPTOSIS. (MeSH 2020) **DNA 损伤.** 在正常的未受损结构中引入偏差的 DNA 损伤, 如果不修复, 会引起突变或 DNA 复制中断。这些偏差可能由物理或化学因素引起, 自然发生或人工诱导, 并引入环境中。包括在复制期间或通过脱氨基或其它碱基修饰引入的不合理碱基, DNA 主链碱基缺失, 留下脱碱基位点、单链断裂、双链断裂及链内 (嘧啶二聚物) 或链间交联。损伤常能被修复 (DNA 修复)。如果损伤广泛, 能引起细胞凋亡。(中译 MeSH)

545 **DNA Methylation.** Addition of methyl groups to DNA. DNA methyltransferases (DNA methylases) perform this reaction using S-ADENOSYLMETHIONINE as the methyl group donor. (MeSH 2020) **DNA 甲基化.** 在 DNA 上添加甲基。**DNA 甲基转移酶类 (DNA 甲基化酶).** 使用 S-腺苷甲硫氨酸作为甲基供体来完成该反应。(中译 MeSH)

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Glossary Terms 词汇解释

DNA Mutational Analysis. Biochemical identification of mutational changes in a nucleotide sequence. (MeSH 2020) **DNA 突变分析.** 核苷酸序列中突变的生化鉴定. (中译 MeSH)

DNA Primers. Short sequences (generally about 10 base pairs) of DNA that are complementary to sequences of messenger RNA and allow reverse transcriptases to start copying the adjacent sequences of mRNA. Primers are used extensively in genetic and molecular biology techniques. (MeSH 2020) **DNA 引物.** 与信使 RNA 的序列互补并允许逆转录酶启动复制 mRNA 毗邻序列的 DNA 短序列 (一般 10 个碱基对左右)。该引物广泛用于遗传和分子生物学技术. (中译 MeSH)

DNA Repair (with Base Excision Repair as narrower term). The reconstruction of a continuous two-stranded DNA molecule without mismatch from a molecule which contained damaged regions. The major repair mechanisms are excision repair, in which defective regions in one strand are excised and resynthesized using the complementary base pairing information in the intact strand; photoreactivation repair, in which the lethal and mutagenic effects of ultraviolet light are eliminated; and post-replication repair, in which the primary lesions are not repaired, but the gaps in one daughter duplex are filled in by incorporation of portions of the other (undamaged) daughter duplex. Excision repair and post-replication repair are sometimes referred to as "dark repair" because they do not require light. (MeSH 2020) **DNA 修复.** 含受损区域的分子内连续双链 DNA 分子无错配序列的重建。主要修复机制分为：切除修复，切除链中缺损区域，利用未受损链中互补碱基对信息来重新合成；光复活修复，消除紫外线的致死和诱变效应；复制后修复，不修复原发损伤，但子代双链间隙由其它 (未受损) 子代双链的一部分插入填充。切除修复和复制后修复因为不需要光，所以有时被称为“暗修复”。(中译 MeSH)

DNA Replication. The process by which a DNA molecule is duplicated. (MeSH 2020) **DNA 复制.** DNA 分子被复制的过程. (中译 MeSH)

DNA, Mitochondrial. Double-stranded DNA of MITOCHONDRIA. In eukaryotes, the mitochondrial GENOME is circular and codes for ribosomal RNAs, transfer RNAs, and about 10 proteins. (MeSH 2019,) **DNA, 线粒体.** 线粒体的双链 DNA。真核生物中，线粒体基因组为环状，编码核糖体 RNA、转录 RNA 和大约 10 种蛋白质. (中译 MeSH)

DNA. A deoxyribonucleotide polymer that is the primary genetic material of all cells. Eukaryotic and prokaryotic organisms normally contain DNA in a double-stranded state, yet several important biological processes transiently involve single-stranded regions. DNA, which consists of a polysugar-phosphate backbone possessing projections of purines (adenine and guanine) and pyrimidines (thymine and cytosine), forms a double helix that is held together by hydrogen bonds between these purines and pyrimidines (adenine to thymine and guanine to cytosine). (MeSH 2019,) **DNA.** 一种作为所有细胞的主要遗传物质的脱氧核糖核苷酸聚合物。真核生物和原核生物一般含双链 DNA，还有几个与单链区域短暂相关的重要生物学过程。由一个含有嘌呤 (腺嘌呤和鸟嘌呤) 和嘧啶 (胸腺嘧啶和胞嘧啶) 突出的多糖磷酸主链构成的 DNA 在这些嘌呤和嘧啶之间 (腺嘌呤-胸腺嘧啶, 鸟嘌呤-胞嘧啶) 形成一个由氢键连接在一起的双螺旋. (中译 MeSH)

DNA-Binding Proteins. Proteins which bind to DNA. The family includes proteins which bind to both double- and single-stranded DNA and also includes specific DNA binding proteins in serum which can be used as markers for malignant diseases. (MeSH 2020) **DNA 结合蛋白质类.** 结合 DNA 的蛋白质类。该蛋白家族包括结合双链 DNA 和单链 DNA 的蛋白质类，也包括血清内可用作恶性病标记物的特异性 DNA 结合蛋白质类. (中译 MeSH)

Documentation. Systematic organization, storage, retrieval, and dissemination of specialized information, especially of a scientific or technical nature (From ALA Glossary of Library and Information Science, 1983). It often involves authenticating or validating information. (MeSH 2020) **文献工作.** 特别具有科学或技术性质的专门信息的系统性组织、保存、检索和传播 (摘自《美国图书馆协会图书馆和情报学词汇》，1983 年)。常包括信息的验证或确认. (中译 MeSH)

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Glossary Terms 词汇解释

554 **Dominance, Cerebral.** Dominance of one cerebral hemisphere over the other in cerebral functions. (MeSH 2020) **半球优势, 大脑.** 在大脑功能上, 一侧大脑半球相比较另一侧的优势. (中译 MeSH)

555 **Dopamine.** One of the catecholamine NEUROTRANSMITTERS in the brain. It is derived from TYROSINE and is the precursor to NOREPINEPHRINE and EPINEPHRINE. Dopamine is a major transmitter in the extrapyramidal system of the brain, and important in regulating movement. A family of receptors (RECEPTORS, DOPAMINE) mediate its action. (MeSH 2020) **多巴胺.** 脑内儿茶酚胺神经递质之一。来源于酪氨酸, 并作为去甲肾上腺素和肾上腺素的前体。多巴胺在脑锥体束外系统中作为一种重要的递质, 在调节运动中起到重要作用。一个受体 (受体,多巴胺) 家族调控其作用. (中译 MeSH)

556 **Dopaminergic Neurons.** Neurons whose primary neurotransmitter is DOPAMINE. (MeSH 2020) **多巴胺能神经元.** 以多巴胺为主要神经递质的神经元. (中译 MeSH)

557 **Dorsal Attention Network** (*See* Task-positive Network)

558 **Dorsal Stream** (*See* Ventral and Dorsal Stream)

559 **Dorsomedial Prefrontal Cortex (DMPFC).** An important function of the DLPFC is the executive functions, such as working memory, cognitive flexibility, planning, inhibition, and abstract reasoning. However, the DLPFC is not exclusively responsible for the executive functions. All complex mental activity requires the additional cortical and subcortical circuits with which the DLPFC is connected. The DLPFC is also the highest cortical area that is involved in motor planning, organization and regulation. (Wiki. 2019. 10.4) **背外侧前额叶皮质**

560 **Double Cross-validation Process.** [It] comprises two nested cross-validation loops which are referred as internal and external cross-validation loops. In the outer (external) loop of double cross-validation, all data objects are divided into two subsets referred to as training and test sets. The training set is used in the inner (internal) loop of double cross-validation for model building and model selection, while the test set is exclusively used for model assessment. So in the internal loop, the training set is repeatedly split into calibration and validation data sets. The calibration objects are used to develop different models whereas the validation objects are used to estimate the models' error. Finally, the model with the lowest prediction errors (validation set) in the inner loop is selected. Then, the test objects in the outer loop are employed to assess the predictive performance of the selected model. This method of multiple splits of the training set into calibration and validation sets obviates the bias introduced in variable selection in case of usage of a single training set of fixed composition. (DTC Lab accessed on Jan. 19, 2020) **交叉验证.** 有时亦称循环估计, 是一种统计学上将数据样本切割成较小子集的实用方法。于是可以先在一个子集上做分析, 而其它子集则用来做后续对此分析的确认及验证。一开始的子集被称为训练集。而其它子集则被称为验证集或测试集。交叉验证的目标是在训练阶段定义一组用于“测试”模型的数据集, 以便减少像过拟合的问题, 得到该模型将如何衍生到一个独立的数据集的提示。交叉验证的理论是由 Seymour Geisser 所开始的。它对于防范根据数据建议的测试假设是非常重要的, 特别是当后续的样本是危险、成本过高或科学上不适合时去搜集..... (维基. 2019.5.14)

561 **Doublecortin.** A protein (441 aa) that seems to be expressed only in fetal brain, where it is important in neuronal migration. The protein is associated with microtubules and is often used as a marker for newly generated neurons. The gene is on the X chromosome and mutations lead, in males, to lissencephaly with severe mental retardation and epilepsy and in heterozygous females to subcortical laminar heterotopia (SCLH), also known as ‘double cortex’ syndrome, associated with milder mental retardation and epilepsy. A family of doublecortin like proteins (including the retinitis pigmentosa 1 (RP1) gene product and doublecortin-like kinase 1 (Dclk) has been identified, all with doublecortin-like (DCX) domains (usually in tandem). The domain is a microtubule-binding module and is involved in protein-protein interactions. Phylogenetically ancient, with homologues in invertebrates and unicellular organisms. (*A Dictionary of Biomedicine* 2 ed. OUP, 2019) **重组蛋白 Doublecortin/DCX** (Sino Biological US Inc)

562 **Down Syndrome.** A chromosome disorder associated either with an extra chromosome 21 or an effective trisomy for chromosome 21. Clinical manifestations include hypotonia, short stature, brachycephaly,

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upslanting palpebral fissures, epicanthus, Brushfield spots on the iris, protruding tongue, small ears, short, broad hands, fifth finger clinodactyly, Simian crease, and moderate to severe INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY. Cardiac and gastrointestinal malformations, a marked increase in the incidence of LEUKEMIA, and the early onset of ALZHEIMER DISEASE are also associated with this condition. Pathologic features include the development of NEUROFIBRILLARY TANGLES in neurons and the deposition of AMYLOID BETA-PROTEIN, similar to the pathology of ALZHEIMER DISEASE. (Menkes, Textbook of Child Neurology, 5th ed, p213) (MeSH 2019) **唐氏综合征**. 一种染色体疾病, 与额外 21 号染色体或 21 号染色体的有效三体性有关。临床表现包括张力过低、身材矮小、短头畸形、上斜面脸裂、内眦赘皮、虹膜布鲁什菲尔德斑、蛇舌、小耳、短宽手、第五指先天性侧弯、猿形臂和轻度到重度的精神发育迟缓。这种病症也伴有心脏和胃肠道畸形、白血病发病率显著增高及早发型阿尔茨海默病。病理学特点包括神经元内神经原纤维缠结生长和淀粉样 β 蛋白沉积, 与阿尔茨海默病的病理学特点相似。(门克斯著《儿童神经病学》, 第 5 版, 213 页)(中译 MeSH)

563 **Dreams.** A series of thoughts, images, or emotions occurring during sleep which are dissociated from the usual stream of consciousness of the waking state. (MeSH 2020) **梦**. 一连串在睡觉时出现的思维、影像或情感, 与清醒状态下的常规意识流分离。(中译 MeSH)

564 **Drug Effects.** Used with organs, regions, tissues, or organisms and physiological and psychological processes for the effects of drugs and chemicals. (MeSH 2020) **药物效应**

565 **Drug Monitoring.** The process of observing, recording, or detecting the effects of a chemical substance administered to an individual therapeutically or diagnostically. (MeSH 2020) **药物监测**. 对个体在治疗或诊断中服用的化学物质的效果进行观测、记录或检测的过程。(中译 MeSH)

566 **Drug Therapy.** The use of DRUGS to treat a DISEASE or its symptoms. One example is the use of ANTINEOPLASTIC AGENTS to treat CANCER. (MeSH 2020) **药物治疗**. 用药物治疗某种疾病或其症状。例如用抗肿瘤药治疗癌症。(中译 MeSH)

567 **Dual-process Model of Language Processing.** Any of a number of theories of social information processing that emerged in the 1980s and 1990s to explain social attitudes (1), stereotypes, person perception, memory, and decision making, although the roots of the idea can be traced at least as far back as the Principles of Psychology (1890, p. 451) of the US psychologist William James (1842–1910). According to these theories, two qualitatively different mechanisms of information processing operate in forming judgements, solving problems, or making decisions, the first being a quick and easy processing mode based on effort-conserving heuristics, and the second being a slow and more difficult rule-based processing mode based on effort-consuming systematic reasoning. The first type of process is often unconscious and tends to involve automatic processing, whereas the second is invariably conscious and usually involves controlled processing, and in some domains of application the first is affective and the second cognitive. The most influential dual-process theory is the elaboration likelihood model. Also called dual-process theory. (*A Dictionary of Psychology* 4 ed. OUP 2015) **双系统模型**. 双系统模型认为, 启发式系统与分析系统同时对决策或推理过程起作用, 当启发式系统与分析系统的作用方向一致时, 决策或推理的结果既合乎理性又遵从直觉, 而当两个系统的作用方向不一致时, 两个系统则存在竞争关系, 占优势的则可以控制行为结果。Kahneman 认为[5], 在两者的竞争中, 往往启发式系统会获胜, 这正是很多非理性偏差的根源。Sloman 则认为[6], 当两个系统的作用方向相同时, 行为结果并不能反映两个系统的存在, 只有两者作用方向相反, 才有可能出现决策与推理中的非理性行为。后来, Sloman 把两个系统作用方向相反的问题情景称为满足 S 标准 (S Criterion) 的情景。(《心理科学进展》(2007)15(5):721~845)

568 **Dyslexia, Acquired.** A receptive visual aphasia characterized by the loss of a previously possessed ability to comprehend the meaning or significance of handwritten words, despite intact vision. This condition may be associated with posterior cerebral artery infarction (INFARCTION, POSTERIOR CEREBRAL ARTERY) and other BRAIN DISEASES. (MeSH 2020) **诵读困难, 获得性**. 一种以视觉未受损情况下先前具有的能够理解手写文字意思和意义的的能力缺失为特征的感受性视觉性失语。这种病症可能与大脑后动脉梗塞 (梗塞, 大脑后动脉) 和其它脑疾病相关。(中译 MeSH)

Dyslexia. A cognitive disorder characterized by an impaired ability to comprehend written and printed words or phrases despite intact vision. This condition may be developmental or acquired. Developmental dyslexia is marked by reading achievement that falls substantially below that expected given the individual's chronological age, measured intelligence, and age-appropriate education. The disturbance in reading significantly interferes with academic achievement or with activities of daily living that require reading skills. (From DSM-IV) (MeSH 2019) **诵读困难[阅读障碍]**. 一种以视觉未受损情况下理解书面和印刷文字或短语的能力受损为特征的认知障碍。可能为发育性或获得性疾病。发育性阅读困难的特点是与给定个体实足年龄、测量的智力和年龄适当教育下所期望的阅读成绩相比有本质的下降。阅读困难严重干扰需要阅读技巧的学业成绩获日常生活活动。(摘自《诊断与统计手册》第4版)(中译 MeSH)

Dyssomnias. A broad category of sleep disorders characterized by either hypersomnolence or insomnia. The three major subcategories include intrinsic (i.e., arising from within the body) (SLEEP DISORDERS, INTRINSIC), extrinsic (secondary to environmental conditions or various pathologic conditions), and disturbances of circadian rhythm. (From Thorpy, Sleep Disorders Medicine, 1994, p187) (MeSH 2020) **睡眠异常**. 一种以嗜睡症或失眠为特征的粗略类型睡眠障碍。三种主要的子类包括内源性(即源自机体内部)(睡眠障碍,内源性)、外源性(继发于环境条件或不同的病理情况)和昼夜节律障碍。(摘自索培著《睡眠障碍医学》, 1994年, 187页)(中译 MeSH)

Early Bilingualism. There are two types: simultaneous early bilingualism and consecutive (or successive) early bilingualism. Simultaneous early bilingualism refers to a child who learns two languages at the same time, from birth. This generally produces a strong bilingualism, called additive bilingualism. This also implies that the child's language development is bilingual. Successive early bilingualism refers to a child who has already partially acquired a first language and then learns a second language early in childhood (for example, when a child moves to an environment where the dominant language is not his native language). This generally produces a strong bilingualism (or additive bilingualism), but the child must be given time to learn the second language, because the second language is learned at the same time as the child learns to speak. This implies that the language development of the child is partly bilingual. ([Bilingualism - Types of Bilingualism](#), accessed on Sept 13, 2019) **早期双语能力**

Early Diagnosis. Methods to determine in patients the nature of a disease or disorder at its early stage of progression. Generally, early diagnosis improves PROGNOSIS and TREATMENT OUTCOME. (MeSH 2020) **早期诊断**. 在病人疾病或紊乱的进展早期对其性质进行诊断的方法。一般来说, 早期诊断改善预后和治疗结果。(中译 MeSH)

Early Intervention (Education). Procedures and programs that facilitate the development or skill acquisition in infants and young children who have disabilities, who are at risk for developing disabilities, or who are gifted. It includes programs that are designed to prevent handicapping conditions in infants and young children and family-centered programs designed to affect the functioning of infants and children with special needs. (From Journal of Early Intervention, Editorial, 1989, vol. 13, no. 1, p. 3; A Discursive Dictionary of Health Care, prepared for the U.S. House of Representatives Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 1976) (MeSH 2020) **早期干预(教育)**. 对具有残疾或有发展为残疾的风险或有天赋的婴儿和幼儿的生长或技能掌握有促进作用的操作和程序。包括设计用于预防婴幼儿致残条件的程序和影响具有特殊需求的婴儿和儿童的机能的中心程序。(摘自《早期预防杂志社论》, 1989年, 13卷1期第3页;《卫生保健推论词典》, 用于美国众议院州际和对外贸易委员会, 1976年)(中译 MeSH)

Early Medical Intervention. Action taken to reduce susceptibility or exposure to health problems and to detect and treat disease in early stages. (MeSH 2020) **早期医学干预**. 降低易感性或揭示健康问题并在早期对疾病进行检查和治疗的行为。(中译 MeSH)

Early Right Anterior Negativity (ERAN). A specific ERP measure. ([Wiki. 2019, July 27](#)) **早右前负波**. 是对"期望违反"的脑电反映...(广州大学学报(社会科学版. 2017年05期 46.)

Ecolinguistics. An area of language study that considers the ecological role of language. This field of study has two main aims. The first is to develop theories of language which include humans and human interaction

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as part of a larger ecosystem. The second is to develop an applied linguistics which addresses a range of issues related to the environment, e.g. biodiversity or environmental justice. (*The Oxford Companion to the English Language* 2 ed., OUP, 2018) 语言生态学

Ecological and Environmental Phenomena. Ecological and environmental entities, characteristics, properties, relationships and processes. (MeSH 2020) 生态和环境现象. 生态和环境的实体、特性、性质、关系和过程。(中译 MeSH)

Edge detection. [It] includes a variety of mathematical methods that aim at identifying points in a digital image at which the image brightness changes sharply or, more formally, has discontinuities. The points at which image brightness changes sharply are typically organized into a set of curved line segments termed edges. The same problem of finding discontinuities in one-dimensional signals is known as step detection and the problem of finding signal discontinuities over time is known as change detection. Edge detection is a fundamental tool in image processing, machine vision and computer vision, particularly in the areas of feature detection and feature extraction.[Umbaugh 2010] (Wiki. 2019.11.19) 边缘检测 (英語: Edge detection) 是图像处理和计算机视觉中的基本问题, 边缘检测的目的是标识数字图像中亮度变化明显的点。图像属性中的显著变化通常反映了属性的重要事件和变化。这些包括 (i) 深度上的不连续、(ii) 表面方向不连续、(iii) 物质属性变化和 (iv) 场景照明变化。边缘检测是图像处理和计算机视觉中, 尤其是特征检测中的一个研究领域。... (维基. 2019.3.26)

Educational Status. Educational attainment or level of education of an individual. (MeSH 2020) 教育程度. 个体教育的教育造诣或水平。(中译 MeSH)

EEG Coherence. The mathematical measure of degree of similarity of the EEG recorded at two sensors. Coherence ranges from 0 to 1. If the phase—rising and falling—of the two signals are more similar over time, then it suggests functional connectivity—that those two areas of the brain are working together. (*Handbook of Research on Teaching Ethics in Business and Management Education* 2011) 脑波连贯性 (《台湾运动心理学报》(2006)8(1):1 – 15)

EEG Microstates. For the analysis of shorter, transient EEG events, it is possible to identify and quantify brain electric microstates as subsecond time epochs with stable field topography. () [They] are transient, patterned, quasi-stable states or patterns of an electroencephalogram. These tend to last anywhere from milliseconds to seconds and are hypothesized to be the most basic instantiations of human neurological tasks, and are thus nicknamed "the atoms of thought". [1] Microstate estimation and analysis was originally done using alpha band activity, though broader bandwidth EEG bands are now typically used. [2] The quasi-stability of microstates means that the "global [EEG] topography is fixed, but strength might vary and polarity invert." [3] (Wiki. 2019.10.4) 脑电微状态 瑞士研究者 Christoph M.Michel 和 ThomasKoenig 在 NeuroImage 发文, 介绍了一种用多通道 EEG 表征人脑静息态活动的办法。这种方法检测大脑的电微态, 即短时间内头皮电压分布保持半稳定性, 其反映大规模网络节点之间的活动具有准同时性。微状态代表了自发性意识加工的结构链, 它们的发生和时间动态决定了心理状态的质量。神经和精神疾病的意识加工紊乱表现为特定微状态的时间动态变化。脑电微状态与静息态网络密切相关, 其时间进程的无标度属性解释了为什么相似的脑网络可以在不同的时间尺度中被观察到。(研究全脑神经网络时间动态的工具: 脑电微状态介绍. 2020.2.11 查)

Effect Modifier, Epidemiologic. Factors that modify the effect of the putative causal factor(s) under study. (MeSH 2020) 效应修正因子, 流行病学. 对研究中假定病因的效应进行修正的因子。(中译 MeSH)

Effect Size. In statistics, the magnitude of an experimental outcome, represented by a numerical index, the most prominent of which is Cohen's *d* for the difference between two means. For the differences between *k* means of equal-sized samples compared by one-way analysis of variance, the usual effect size index *f* is the standard deviation of the *k* means divided by the pooled within-population standard deviation, and it is considered small if *f* = 0.10, medium if *f* = 0.25, and large if *f* = 0.40. For correlations, the value of the product-moment correlation coefficient *r* is its own index of effect size, and it is considered to be small if *r* = 0.10, medium if *r* = 0.30, and large if *r* = 0.50. For the chi-square test, the effect size index *w* is calculated by dividing the chi-square value by the number of scores and taking the square root, and it is considered small if

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$w = 0.10$, medium if $w = 0.30$, and large if $w = 0.50$. An effect size index represents the magnitude of an effect, independent of sample size. Effect size measures are often reported alongside the results of significance tests and are widely used in meta-analysis. (*A Dictionary of Psychology 4 ed. OUP, 2015*) (*See also Effect Size by Wiki*) **效应值**. 在统计学中, 效应值 (effect size, 或译效果量) 是量化现象强度的数值。效应值实际的统计量包括了二个变数间的相关程度、回归模型中的回归系数、不同处理间平均值的差异……等等。无论哪种效应值, 其绝对值越大表示效应越强, 也就是现象越明显。效应值与特效检验的概念是互补的。在估算统计检定力、需要的样本数与进行元分析时, 效应值经常扮演重要角色。在研究结果中报导效应值被视为恰当的或必须的。相对于统计学上的显著性, 效应值有利于了解研究结果的强度。特别是在社会科学和医学研究上, 效应值更显得重要。绝对与相对效应值可以传递不同的讯息, 又可互相补充讯息。(维基 2019.11.1; 另见张子超. 2000年12月. 教育大辞书)

Egocentric Navigation. [It] relies on more local landmarks and personal directions (left/right) to navigate and visualize a pathway. This reliance on more local and well-known stimuli for finding their way makes it difficult to apply in new locations, but is instead most effective in smaller, familiar environments. Evolutionarily, egocentric navigation likely comes from our ancestors who would forage for their food and need to be able to return to the same places daily to find edible plants. This foraging usually occurred in relatively nearby areas and was most commonly done by the females in hunter-gatherer societies. Females, today, are typically better at knowing where various landmarks are and often rely on them when giving directions. Egocentric navigation causes high levels of activation in the right parietal lobe and prefrontal regions of the brain that are involved in visuospatial processing. (Wiki 2019.3.30) **自我中心导航** (生物医药大辞典 2012-2021)

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Eigenvalue. In statistics, a quantity often used in multivariate statistics to indicate the relative contribution of a factor (2) or independent variable to the variance in a dependent variable. [From German eigen own + English value] (*A Dictionary of Psychology 4 ed. OUP 2015*) **特征值**. 特征值是线性代数中的一个重要概念。在数学、物理学、化学、计算机等领域有着广泛的应用。设 A 是 n 阶方阵, 如果存在数 m 和非零 n 维列向量 x , 使得 $Ax=mx$ 成立, 则称 m 是 A 的一个特征值 (characteristic value) 或本征值 (eigenvalue)。非零 n 维列向量 x 称为矩阵 A 的属于 (对应于) 特征值 m 的特征向量或本征向量, 简称 A 的特征向量或 A 的本征向量。(百度. 本词条由“科普中国”科学百科词条编写与应用工作项目审核)

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Elder Nutritional Physiological Phenomena. Nutritional physiology of adults aged 65 years of age and older. (MeSH 2020) **老年人营养生理学现象**. 不小于 65 岁的成年人的营养生理学。(中译 MeSH)

586

Electric Stimulation Therapy. Application of electric current in treatment without the generation of perceptible heat. It includes electric stimulation of nerves or muscles, passage of current into the body, or use of interrupted current of low intensity to raise the threshold of the skin to pain. (MeSH 2020) **电刺激疗法**. 治疗中使用电流, 而不产生可察觉热量。包括神经或肌肉的电刺激, 进入机体的电流通路或使用低强度断续电流来提高皮肤痛阈。(中译 MeSH)

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Electrocorticography. Recording of brain electrical activities in which the electrodes are placed directly on the CEREBRAL CORTEX. (MeSH 2020) **脑皮层电图学**. 电极直接放置在大脑皮层上, 对脑电活动的记录。(中译 MeSH)

589

Electrodiagnosis. Diagnosis of disease states by recording the spontaneous electrical activity of tissues or organs or by the response to stimulation of electrically excitable tissue. (MeSH 2020) **电诊断**. 通过记录组织或器官的自发电活动或电兴奋组织对刺激的反应来诊断疾病状态。(中译 MeSH)

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591 **Electroencephalography (EEG).** Recording of electric currents developed in the brain by means of electrodes applied to the scalp, to the surface of the brain, or placed within the substance of the brain. (MeSH 2019) **脑电描记术.** 通过放置于头皮、脑表面或脑物质内的电极来记录脑内产生的电流。(中译 MeSH)

592 **Electroencephalography Phase Synchronization.** Adjustment of BRAIN WAVES from two or more neuronal groups within or across a brain structure (e.g., cortical and limbic brain structures) to become

593 Electromagnetic Phenomena. Characteristics of ELECTRICITY and magnetism such as charged particles and the properties and behavior of charged particles, and other phenomena related to or associated with electromagnetism. (MeSH 2020) **电磁现象.** 电学和磁学, 如带电粒子的特性和带电粒子性质和行为, 及其它与电磁学相关的现象。(中译 MeSH)

594 **Electronic Data Processing.** A general or unspecified only prefer specific informatics & computer terms. (MeSH 2020) **电子数据处理.** 存储和处理大量数据的应用程序。(中译 MeSH)

595 **Electrophysiological Phenomena.** The electrical properties, characteristics of living organisms, and the processes of organisms or their parts that are involved in generating and responding to electricity. (MeSH 2020) **电生理学现象.** 活生物体的电性质和特性, 及参与电产生和反应的生物或其部分的过程。(中译 MeSH)

596 **Elicitation technique.** An elicitation technique is any of a number of data collection techniques used in anthropology, cognitive science, counseling, education, knowledge engineering, linguistics, management, philosophy, psychology, or other fields to gather knowledge or information from people. Elicitation, in which knowledge is sought directly from human beings, is usually distinguished from indirect methods such as gathering information from written sources. (Wiki. 2019.10.11) **启示技巧**

597 **EMBASE.** Embase (often styled EMBASE for Excerpta Medica dataBASE) is a biomedical and pharmacological bibliographic database of published literature designed to support information managers and pharmacovigilance in complying with the regulatory requirements of a licensed drug. Embase, produced by Elsevier... Through its international coverage, daily updates, and drug indexing with Emtree, Embase enables tracking and retrieval of drug information in the published literature. Each record is fully indexed and Articles in Press are available for some records and In Process are available for all records, ahead of full indexing. Embase's international coverage expands across biomedical journals from 95 countries and is available through a number of database vendors. (Wiki. 2019.10.6) [It] is a highly versatile, multipurpose and up-to-date biomedical research database. It covers the most important international biomedical literature from 1947 to the present day and all articles are indexed in depth using Elsevier's Life Science thesaurus Embase Indexing and Emtree®. The entire database is also conveniently available on multiple platforms. (Elsevier 2020, accessed on March 17, 2020) **EMBASE** 为一生物医学与药理学资料库, 提供最新之医学与药物相关资讯。资料库之特点有-- 新颖性: EMBASE 于收到期刊 15 天内, 即将其文章收录至资料库, 每一笔记录记载完整之书目资料。80% 文献附有完整摘要。完整之药理学相关文献: 每年收录超过 400,000 篇文献与摘要, 现资料库 总量逾 700 万笔文献, 反应最新之生物医学与药理学发展之最新趋势, 为研究药理学相关者不可或缺之资料库。与 Medline 资料库收录期刊种数 相比较, 有 46% 之期刊为 Medline 所无收录的; 48% 收录之期刊为与 BIOSIS 资料库不重复收录者。收录七十个国家, 国际性期刊 3,800 种, 含括学科范围有: Drug Research, Pharmacology, Pharmacy, Pharmacoeconomics, Pharmaceutics and Toxicology 药理学、药理学、配药学、生药学、制药学、毒物学 Human Medicine (Clinical and Experimental) 临床与实验医学 Basic Biological Research 基础生物学研究 Health Policy and Management 医疗公共政策与管理 Public, Occupational and Environmental Health 公共、职业与环境卫生 Substance Dependence and Abuse 毒品(药品)依赖及滥用 Psychiatry 精神科学 Forensic Science 法医学 Biomedical Engineering and Instrumentation 生物医学工程与仪器线上资料库每周更新, 线上检索代理系统有: DataStar, DIALOG, DIMDI, LEXIS/NEXIS, Ovid Online, and STN 等。在 HINT 系统上, 为每月更新。(国家图书馆 (台湾) 2020.3.17 查)

598 **Embryonic Development /Embryogenesis** Morphological and physiological development of **EMBRYOS** (MeSH) **胚胎发育.** 胚胎形态学和生理学的发育。(中译 Mesh)

Emotional Intelligence. The ability to understand and manage emotions and to use emotional knowledge to enhance thought and deal effectively with tasks. Components of emotional intelligence include empathy, self-motivation, self-awareness, self-regulation, and social skill. Emotional intelligence is a measurement of one's ability to socialize or relate to others. (MeSH 2020) **情感智力.** 理解和操控情感及使用情感知识来增强思维和有效处理任务的能力。情感智力由神入、自我激励、自我意识、自身调节和社会技能。它是对某人社会化或与其他人联系的能力的测试。(中译 MeSH)

Emotional memory. “Emotional memory” is shorthand for denoting the memory of experiences that evoked an emotional reaction. It is most commonly used to refer to the ability to consciously remember aspects of those experiences; in other words, the term is used to describe the effects of emotion on episodic memory. There is not a universally accepted definition for the term “emotion.” Although everyone has a subjective understanding of what it means to have an emotional response to something, pinpointing the necessary and sufficient features for such a response has proven to be difficult. Most memory researchers have considered an event to be “emotional” in nature if a person perceives the event to be pleasant or unpleasant in nature (to have positive or negative valence associated with it) or if the event elicits a change in the person's arousal level, altering how calm or how excited they are. These dimensions... (Encyclopedia of the Sciences of Learning. 2012. ed. Norbert M. Seel) **情绪记忆.** 情绪记忆是对曾经体验过的情绪和情感的记忆。(百度本词条由“科普中国”科学百科词条编写与应用工作项目审核) 引起情绪和情感的已经过去,但情绪和情感的体验可保存在记忆中。在一定条件下,这种情绪和情感又会重新被体验到。例如,当某人回想起以前一次战斗胜利的情景时,当时的情绪和情感也会再现,好像再一次体验到了胜利的喜悦和欢快。比较强烈的、对人有重大意义的情绪和情感保持较久并容易再现。情绪记忆可能是积极愉快的体验,也可能是消极不愉快的体验。情绪记忆的性质和强度也会发生变化,这是由过去引起情绪体验的事物与主体当前需要的关系决定的。情绪记忆对人具有动机作用:积极愉快的情绪记忆可以激励人的行动,消极不愉快的情绪记忆可以降低人的活动能力。情绪记忆对文学家和艺术家具有特别重要的意义,对于文艺欣赏和艺术趣味的培养也是必需的。(《中国大百科全书》第三版(网路版)2019)

Emotion-Focused Therapy. Intervention that relies on free expression of emotions with coaching to enhance awareness of emotional experiences. (MeSH 2020) **情绪聚焦疗法.** 依赖于辅导提高情感体验的意识,使情绪自由表达的干预。(中译 MeSH)

Empirical Research. The study, based on direct observation, use of statistical records, interviews, or experimental methods, of actual practices or the actual impact of practices or policies. (MeSH 2019) [It] is based on observed and measured phenomena and derives knowledge from actual experience rather than from theory or belief. (PennState Univ. Library 2020.5.12) In a wide sense, an empirical belief is one capable of being confirmed or disconfirmed by sense experience. More narrowly, the term may be restricted so that the confirmation must avoid the use of intermediate theory, since otherwise the belief becomes theoretical in contrast with empirical. In this sense an empirical quality of things is one that can be represented in sense experience, as opposed to an inferred or postulated theoretical property. A purely empirical theory trades only in empirical qualities. See empiricism. (*The Oxford Dictionary of Philosophy* 3 ed. OUP, 2016) **实证研究.** 基于直接观察,使用统计性记录、访谈录或实验方法对实践或政策的实际实行或实际影响的研究。(中译 MeSH) 实证研究 (empirical research) 是通过观察获取经验,再将经验归纳为理论。与之对应的另一种研究方法是规范研究(normative research),规范研究从某些假设出发,通过逻辑演绎得到理论。两者的主要区别是:规范研究采用的是演绎法(deduction),侧重逻辑而脱离现实,往往用来提出纯理论。实证研究采用归纳法(induction),侧重经验贴近现实,用来验证已有理论或由观察总结新理论。举个例子,A由已知的几条几何公理为基础进行逻辑推演得到了勾股定理。B则四处考察,收集沿途所见直角三角形三边长度数据,发现所有直角三角形直角边平方的和都等于斜边的平方,于是归纳得到勾股定理。两者的结论是一样的,只不过A靠的是理性,B靠的是经验。(知乎 2013.10.30)

Empirical Study. 1) Research design based on experimentation. 2) Research design based on observation and analysis of an existing body of evidence (data). See also classic experiment, observational study experimental study. (*A Dictionary of Business Research Methods* OUP, 2016) **实证研究** (Empirical Research). 所谓实证研究是指从大量的经验事实中通过科学归纳,总结出具有普遍意义的结论或规

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律, 然后通过科学的逻辑演绎方法推导出某些结论或规律, 再将这些结论或规律拿回到现实中进行检查的方法论思想。(MBA 智库 2016.9.19)

Encephalopathy, Bovine Spongiform (Mad Cow Disease). A transmissible spongiform encephalopathy of cattle associated with abnormal prion proteins in the brain. Affected animals develop excitability and salivation followed by ATAXIA. This disorder has been associated with consumption of SCRAPIE infected ruminant derived protein. This condition may be transmitted to humans, where it is referred to as variant or new variant CREUTZFELDT-JAKOB SYNDROME. (*Vet Rec* 1998 Jul 25, 143(41):101-5) (MeSH 2020) 一种与脑内异常朊病毒蛋白质类有关的传染性**海绵状脑病**。受累动物易兴奋和分泌唾液, 然后出现共济失调。这种疾病与感染羊瘙痒症的反刍动物源性蛋白质消耗有关。传染人类后被称为变型或新型 Creutzfeldt-Jakob 综合征。(《兽医记录》1998年7月; 143卷(41期):101页-105页)(中译 MeSH)

Encoding. Converting information into a different form or representation, especially (in psychology) the process whereby physical sensory information is transformed into a representation suitable for storage in memory and subsequent retrieval. (*A Dictionary of Psychology* 4 ed. OUP, 2015; “Memory” is a single term that reflects a number of different abilities: holding information briefly while working with it (working memory), remembering episodes of one’s life (episodic memory), and our general knowledge of facts of the world (semantic memory), among other types. Remembering episodes involves three processes: encoding information (learning it, by perceiving it and relating it to past knowledge), storing it (maintaining it over time), and then retrieving it (accessing the information when needed). (R. Biswas-Diener & E. Diener (Eds), *Noba Textbook Series: Psychology* 2021) **编码**。日常生活中, 人们随时透过感觉器官接收各式各样的讯息。有些讯息短暂地停留在脑中, 有些则被牢牢记住。事实上, 人类要将这些讯息转化成记忆, 至少需要三个讯息运作阶段, 包含「编码(encoding)」、「储存(storage)」和「检索(retrieval)」。**编码**。将外界所得到的刺激转化成一种可被大脑储藏起来的过程。就好比程式语言, 人类必须使用程式语言才能与机器沟通, 而外界的刺激不能被大脑接受, 必须经过适当的转换。(超普通心理学 2016)

Endangered Languages. Languages described as “endangered” are contracting in number of speakers, function, or structure and vocabulary, as the speakers shift either partially or completely to the use of another language. The term moribund languages is sometimes applied to those that children are no longer learning at home. Language death, a term coined by Dorian 1981 and now often used synonymously with language extinction, refers in its original, more narrow sense to the structural changes in languages that occur in the last generations of speakers. The last speakers are often “semi-speakers” because of incomplete language learning or the decline of their knowledge of the language (language attrition) after cessation of daily use. (*International Encyclopedia of Linguistics* 2 ed. OUP, 2014) **濒危语言** (endangered language) 指的是使用人数越来越少的、行将灭绝的语言。在语言学中并没有形成对语言濒危性鉴定的统一方法。判断的标准有许多种, 联合国教科文组织发布的 2009 版世界濒危语言地图册 (*Atlas of the World’s Languages in Danger*) 将语言按现状分为 6 个等级, 分别是: 1) 无危: 被群体内所有年龄层使用, 且跨年龄层传播顺畅无阻。2) 脆弱: 被群体内绝大多数儿童使用, 但被限于特定场景或领域(如在家)。3) 危险: 在群体内不再被儿童作为母语在家学习。4) 重大危险: 多被群体内祖父母一代使用; 群体内的父母一代能够理解该语言, 但并不会对同年龄层或其儿童使用。5) 极度危险: 仅被群体内祖父母一代部分地、偶尔地使用。6) 灭绝: 1950 年以来失去了所有使用者的语言。中国的满语就处于极度危险状态, 因为现在只有黑龙江省黑河市、富裕县少数边远村屯大约 100 人能听懂, 约 50 位老人能说。有些语言, 尽管使用的人数上万, 也仍然被鉴定为濒危语言, 因为该语言只有越来越少的青少年和儿童把它作为第一语言学习使用。例如中国境内一些弱勢的汉语变体语言。相比之下, 处在文明边缘的一些语言, 即使使用人数不足百人, 只要该语言的所有使用者(包括青少年和儿童)仍然将该语言作为主要的(或唯一的)交流语言, 那么这门语言的前景就被认为是乐观的。(维基. 2020.2.29)

Endocrine Cells. Secretory cells of the ductless glands. They secrete HORMONES directly into the blood circulation (internal secretion) to be carried to the target cells. The secreted chemicals can be PEPTIDES; STEROIDS; NEUROPEPTIDES; or BIOGENIC AMINES. (MeSH 2020) **内分泌细胞**。无管腺体的分泌细胞。直接分泌激素类到血循环(内分泌), 然后运至靶细胞。所分泌的化学物质可能是肽类、甾类、神经肽类或生物胺类。(中译 MeSH)

No

Glossary Terms 词汇解释

Endocrine Glands. Ductless glands that secrete HORMONES directly into the BLOOD CIRCULATION. These hormones influence the METABOLISM and other functions of cells in the body. (MeSH 2020) **内分泌腺.** 直接分泌激素进入血液循环的无管腺体。所分泌的激素影响机体内代谢和其它细胞功能。(中译 MeSH)

608

Endocrine System. The system of glands that release their secretions (hormones) directly into the circulatory system. In addition to the ENDOCRINE GLANDS, included are the CHROMAFFIN SYSTEM and the NEUROSECRETORY SYSTEMS. (MeSH 2020) **内分泌系统.** 直接释放分泌物 (激素类) 到循环系统的腺系统。除内分泌腺外还包括嗜铬系统和神经分泌系统。(中译 MeSH)

609

Endopeptidases. A subclass of PEPTIDE HYDROLASES that catalyze the internal cleavage of PEPTIDES or PROTEINS. (MeSH 2020) **内肽酶类.** 一个对肽类或蛋白质类的内部裂解进行催化的肽水解酶亚类。(中译 MeSH)

610

Endophenotypes. Measurable biological (physiological, biochemical, and anatomical features), behavioral (psychometric pattern) or cognitive markers that are found more often in individuals with a disease than in the general population. Because many endophenotypes are present before the disease onset and in individuals with heritable risk for disease such as unaffected family members, they can be used to help diagnose and search for causative genes. (MeSH 2020) **内在表型.** 可测量的生物学 (生理学的、生物化学的及解剖学的特征), 行为 (心理测试模式) 或认知的标记物, 常见于带病个体而非正常人群中。由于许多内在表型存在于发病前个体及对某疾病具有遗传风险, 如未受影响的家庭成员, 的个体中, 因此他们可用于帮助诊断和寻找成因基因。(中译 MeSH)

611

Endoplasmic Reticulum Stress. Various physiological or molecular disturbances that impair ENDOPLASMIC RETICULUM function. It triggers many responses, including UNFOLDED PROTEIN RESPONSE, which may lead to APOPTOSIS; and AUTOPHAGY. (MeSH 2020) **内质网应激.** 各种可减弱内质网功能的生理学或分子干扰。它可以触发多种应答, 包括可以导致凋亡和自吞噬的未折叠蛋白反应。(中译 MeSH)

612

Endoplasmic Reticulum. A system of cisternae in the CYTOPLASM of many cells. In places the endoplasmic reticulum is continuous with the plasma membrane (CELL MEMBRANE) or outer membrane of the nuclear envelope. If the outer surfaces of the endoplasmic reticulum membranes are coated with ribosomes, the endoplasmic reticulum is said to be rough-surfaced (ENDOPLASMIC RETICULUM, ROUGH) otherwise it is said to be smooth-surfaced (ENDOPLASMIC RETICULUM, SMOOTH). (King & Stansfield, A Dictionary of Genetics, 4th ed) (MeSH 2020) **内质网.** 许多细胞的细胞质内池系统。内质网在某些地方与质膜 (细胞膜) 或核被膜外膜相连。内质网膜外层覆有核糖体, 就称之为糙面内质网 (内质网, 糙面), 此外还有光面内质网 (内质网, 光面) (金和斯坦斯菲尔德著《遗传学词典》, 第 4 版) (中译 MeSH)

613

Endothelial Cells. Highly specialized cells that line the ENDOTHELIUM. They are polygonal in shape and joined together by TIGHT JUNCTIONS. The tight junctions allow for variable permeability to specific macromolecules that are transported across the endothelial layer. (MeSH 2020) **内皮细胞.** 沿内皮排列的高度特化细胞。为多边形, 通过紧密连接部结合。紧密连接部对穿过内皮层转运的特异大分子有可变的通透性。(中译 MeSH)

614

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615

Endothelial nitric oxide synthase (eNOS) [see also Nitric Oxide Synthase Type III]. The eNOS enzyme is one of three isoforms that synthesise nitric oxide. It has a protective function in the cardiovascular system. (*Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews* 88(2018): 177-186) **一氧化氮合酶III型.**

616

No

Glossary Terms 词汇解释

Endothelial progenitor cells (EPCs). EPCs play a role in the regeneration of the endothelial lining of blood vessels. (*Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews* (2018) 88:177-186) Cells derived from BONE MARROW that circulate in the adult bloodstream and possess the potential to proliferate and differentiate into mature ENDOTHELIAL CELLS. (MeSH 2020) **内皮祖细胞.** 从骨髓分化, 在成人血流中循环且具有增殖并分化为成熟内皮细胞潜能的细胞。(中译 MeSH)

617

Endothelium (endothelial cells). The endothelium lines the interior surface of blood vessels that forms an interface between circulating blood in the lumen and the rest of the vessel wall. (*Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews* 88(2018): 177-186) Endothelium. A layer of epithelium that lines the heart, blood vessels (ENDOTHELIUM, VASCULAR), lymph vessels (ENDOTHELIUM, LYMPHATIC), and the serous cavities of the body. (MeSH 2020) **内皮.** 一层沿心脏、血管(内皮,血管)、淋巴管(内皮,淋巴管)和机体浆膜腔排列的上皮。(中译 MeSH)

618

Endurance Training. Exercise programs of relatively long duration and moderate intensity, which enhance maximal oxygen uptake, increasing PHYSICAL STAMINA. (MeSH 2020) **耐力训练.** 持续时间较长且强度适中的运动项目, 可提高最大摄氧量, 增强体力。(中译 MeSH)

619

Energetic Masking and Informational Masking. Occasionally a speech signal will be masked by noise (i.e., sounds other than the voice of the person we are trying to hear). There are two main ways that noise can interfere with the speech signal. First, the noise can physically interfere with the speech signal (i.e., outside of the perceiver, in the acoustic environment). This is often referred to as **energetic masking** (Pollack, 1975). Second, the noise can perceptually interfere with the speech signal (i.e., inside the perceiver, in the perceptual process). This is often referred to as **informational masking** (Pollack, 1975 Watson et al., 1976). (Lidestam et al. 2014. Comparison of informational vs. energetic masking effects on speechreading performance. (*Front Psychol* (2014)5: 639) **能量掩蔽和信息掩蔽.** 在实际生活与工作环境中, 存在着各种噪音, 在声音加工的各个阶段干扰人对目标言语信号的追踪和识别, 这种现象被称作噪音的听觉掩蔽(Watson, 2005)。噪音可产生能量掩蔽(energetic masking)和信息掩蔽(informational masking)两类干扰。其中, 能量掩蔽发生在听觉外周阶段, 不同声源的信息同时出现, 在时间和频率上发生重叠, 这种重叠对目标音的表征产生一定破坏, 导致听觉外周对目标音的编码失真, 从而对识别目标音产生干扰(杨志刚, 张亭亭, 宋耀武, 李量, 2014; Watson, 1987)。信息掩蔽是指除能量掩蔽以外, 由于干扰声音与目标声音在信息模式上的相似性, 从而在较高的神经和心理加工水平上所产生的掩蔽作用(吴艳红等, 2005; Brungart, 2001; Calandruccio, Bradlow, & Dhar, 2014)。出现这种掩蔽作用时, 对目标信号进行加工的部分神经和心理资源会被用于加工干扰声音。(《心理与行为研究》(2018)16(1):22-30)

620

Energy Minimization. In the field of computational chemistry, energy minimization (also called energy optimization, geometry minimization, or geometry optimization) is the process of finding an arrangement in space of a collection of atoms where, according to some computational model of chemical bonding, the net inter-atomic force on each atom is acceptably close to zero and the position on the potential energy surface (PES) is a stationary point (described later). The collection of atoms might be a single molecule, an ion, a condensed phase, a transition state or even a collection of any of these. The computational model of chemical bonding might, for example, be quantum mechanics. (Wiki. 2020.2.12) **节能(能量最小化)**

621

Entorhinal Cortex. Cerebral cortex region on the medial aspect of the PARAHIPPOCAMPAL GYRUS, immediately caudal to the OLFACTORY CORTEX of the uncus. The entorhinal cortex is the origin of the major neural fiber system afferent to the HIPPOCAMPAL FORMATION, the so-called PERFORANT PATHWAY. (MeSH 2019.) **内嗅皮层.** 海马旁回内侧多层大脑皮质的细胞结构界限清楚区域, 直接位于钩回的嗅皮质尾侧。内嗅皮层作为传入海马的主要神经纤维系统(所谓穿通通路)的起点。(《斯特蒙实用医学词典》, 第 25 版)(中译 MeSH)

622

Entropy (information theory). Generally, entropy refers to disorder or uncertainty, and the definition of entropy used in information theory is directly analogous to the definition used in statistical thermodynamics. The concept of information entropy was introduced by Claude Shannon in his 1948 paper "A Mathematical Theory of Communication". (Wiki. 2020.1.31) **熵(信息论).** 熵的概念最早起源于物理学, 用于度量一个

623

No

Glossary Terms 词汇解释

热力学系统的无序程度。在信息论里面，熵是对不确定性的测量。但是在信息世界，熵越高，则能传输越多的信息，熵越低，则意味着传输的信息越少。(维基 2019.7.22)

Entropy Analysis. [It] is a computational method used to quantify the complexity in a system, and loss of brain complexity is hypothesized to be related to mental disorders. ... Entropy analysis in fMRI signals has been successfully applied to different diseases such as autism (Lai et al., 2010), attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (Sato et al., 2013; Sokunbi et al., 2013), schizophrenia (Sokunbi et al., 2014), multiple sclerosis (Zhang et al., 2016), and chronic fatigue syndrome (Shan et al., 2018). (*Journal of Affective Disorders* 250(2019):270-277) **熵分析方法.** 非线性方法在脑信号分析中扮演着越来越重要的角色，其中基于熵的分析方法具有广阔的应用前景和实用价值。近年来研究者们提出了各种各样的熵理论，在各种信号的分析中得到了广泛的应用。...包括信息熵、近似熵、样本熵和转移熵，对于计算困难的转移熵，给出了可行的计算方法。(脑信号的熵分析方法研究 2016 年 硕士论文摘要)

624

Entropy. [It] is a measure of order and disorder. If left alone, aging systems go spontaneously from a youthful, low entropy and order, to an old, high entropy and disorder. (from Daniel Hershey, Entropy theory of aging systems. 2010) Entropy. The measure of that part of the heat or energy of a system which is not available to perform work. Entropy increases in all natural (spontaneous and irreversible) processes. (From Dorland, 28th ed) (MeSH 2020) **熵.** 对做功未利用的系统热量或能量部分的测量。所有自然（自发和不可逆）过程中熵增加。(摘自《多兰医学词典》，第 28 版)(中译 MeSH)

625

Environment (language). Here, the entirety of language and language related input to sensory organs. (*Trends in Cognitive Sciences* (2019)23(8), 686-698) **环境 (语言)**

626

Environment and Public Health. Natural and man-made environments and their impact on public health. (MeSH 2020) **环境和公共卫生.** 自然和人工环境及其对公共卫生的影响。(中译 MeSH)

627

Environment Cumulative Exposure (language). Over the course of a lifetime, an average European attends about 10.9 years of schooling, watches more than 100 000 hours of TV [30], works 10 different jobs, and is part of a countless number of conversations with family, friends, and coworkers. These experiences are the fundamental basis for learning and shaping an individual's mental representations. Some have argued that older adults can be considered experts in a general sense in that they possess different memory representations because they have been exposed to more environmental input overall, and these have important implications for cognition. Consistent with Heaps' law, which states that the number of word types grows with the amount of linguistic input, both simulation and empirical work suggest individuals' vocabulary increases continuously across the life span. Moreover, computational models of lifelong word and association learning have been shown to successfully account for performance declines in older adults relative to younger adults, for instance, in word-pair learning and recognition, suggesting that the exposure to different amounts of information alone could account for age differences in word-pair memory performance. DIFFERENT ENVIRONMENTS Older and younger adults differ not only in quantity of experience but also in its content. Younger and older adults differ in occupational status, social networks, and their use of the Internet and social media. These differences in experience further contribute to shaping the contents of younger and older adults' lexical and semantic representations. Regrettably, the extent to which differences in the amount and content of information exposed to younger and older adults determines their lexical and semantic representations and cognitive performance remains largely unexplored. (*Trends in Cognitive Sciences* (2019)23(8):686-698) **环境累积性接触及不同性 (语言)**

628

Environment. The external elements and conditions which surround, influence, and affect the life and development of an organism or population. (MeSH 2020) **环境.** 围绕、作用和影响生物体或种群的生存和发展的外部成分和条件。(中译 MeSH)

629

Environmental Exposure. The exposure to potentially harmful chemical, physical, or biological agents in the environment or to environmental factors that may include ionizing radiation, pathogenic organisms, or toxic chemicals. (MeSH 2020) **环境暴露.** 环境内潜在有害化学、物理或生物因子，及可能包括电离辐射、病原性微生物或有毒化学物质在内的环境因素的暴露。(中译 MeSH)

630

No

Glossary Terms 词汇解释

- Environmental Medicine.** Medical specialty concerned with environmental factors that may impinge upon human disease, and development of methods for the detection, prevention, and control of environmentally related disease. (MeSH) **环境医学.** 与可能影响人类疾病的环境因素及环境相关疾病的检测、预防和控制方法进展有关的医学专业。(中译MeSH)
631
- Environmental Pollutants.** Substances which pollute the environment. Use for environmental pollutants in general or for which there is no specific heading. (MeSH 2020) **环境污染物.** 污染环境的物质。总论性或无专指主题词时用环境污染物。(中译 MeSH)
632
- Environmental Psychology.** The field that studies interactions between individuals and the built and natural environment. It includes investigating behaviors that inhibit or foster sustainable, climate-healthy, and nature-enhancing choices. (MeSH 2020) **环境心理学.** 学习个体和建筑与自然环境的相互关系的领域。它包括研究抑制或促进可持续, 气候健康, 强化自然的选择行为。(中译 MeSH)
633
- Enzymes.** Compounds that catalyze a biochemical process e.g., assimilation, absorption of food in which many enzymes are involved, secreted by salivary, gastric, and intestinal glands. Enzymes are essential for most biochemical processes. Their deficiency or malfunction causes many diseases. (*A Dictionary of Public Health 2 ed. OUP, 2018*) **酶类.** 具有催化活性的生物分子。可能自然产生或合成制造。酶类通常是蛋白质类, 尽管也鉴定出催化 RNA (RNA,催化) 和催化 DNA (DNA,催化) 分子。(中译 MeSH)
634
- Epidemiologic Study Characteristics.** Works about types and formulations of studies used in epidemiological research. (MeSH 2020) **流行病学研究特征.** 有关在流行病学研究中使用和研究类型和组成的相关工作。(中译 MeSH)
635
- Epigenesis, Genetic.** A genetic process by which the adult organism is realized via mechanisms that lead to the restriction in the possible fates of cells, eventually leading to their differentiated state. Mechanisms involved cause heritable changes to cells without changes to DNA sequence such as DNA METHYLATION; HISTONE modification; DNA REPLICATION TIMING; NUCLEOSOME positioning; and heterochromatization which result in selective gene expression or repression. (MeSH 2020) **后成说, 遗传.** 一个成年生物经由引起细胞可能结局限制并最终导致细胞分化状态的机制识别所借助的遗传过程。有关机制引起细胞遗传改变, 但没有引起导致选择性基因表达或阻抑的 DNA 序列, 如 DNA 甲基化、组蛋白修饰、DNA 复制时限、核小体选位和异染色质化的变化。(中译 MeSH)
636
- Epigenetic Biomarkers.** Epigenetic modifications and regulators represent potential molecular elements which control relevant physiological and pathological features, thereby contributing to the natural history of human disease. These epigenetic modulators can be employed as disease biomarkers, since they show several advantages and provide information about gene function, thus explaining differences among patient endophenotypes. In addition, epigenetic biomarkers can incorporate information regarding the effects of the environment and lifestyle on health and disease, and monitor the effect of applied therapies. Technologies used to analyze these epigenetic biomarkers are constantly improving, becoming much easier to use. (*Review. Crit Rev Clin Lab Sci. Nov-Dec 2017;54(7-8):529-550*). (See also *Epigenetic Biomarkers and Diagnostics*. By José Luis García-Giménez; Carolina Abril-Tormo; Amsterdam, Netherlands: Academic Press 2016) **表观基因组的生物标记物**
637
- Epigenetic Clock.** The term ‘epigenetic clock’ is used to denote two distinct but related things. The first is as a synonym of a highly accurate age estimator based on DNA methylation levels, and the second is the concept of an innate process in the body that continues inexorably, resulting in ageing. Age estimators as epigenetic clocks... Innate biological processes as epigenetic clocks... (*Nature Reviews Genetics 19:372*) **表观基因组时钟**
638
- Epigenomics.** The systematic study of the global gene expression changes due to EPIGENETIC PROCESSES and not due to DNA base sequence changes. (MeSH 2020) **表观基因组.** 对整体基因表达改变的系统研究, 这些改变是由于表观进程而不是由于 DNA 序列的改变造成的。(中译 MeSH)
639

Epilepsy. A disorder characterized by recurrent episodes of paroxysmal brain dysfunction due to a sudden, disorderly, and excessive neuronal discharge. Epilepsy classification systems are generally based upon: (1) clinical features of the seizure episodes (e.g., motor seizure), (2) etiology (e.g., post-traumatic), (3) anatomic site of seizure origin (e.g., frontal lobe seizure), (4) tendency to spread to other structures in the brain, and (5) temporal patterns (e.g., nocturnal epilepsy). (From Adams et al., *Principles of Neurology*, 6th ed, p313) (MeSH 2019) **癫痫.** 一种以突然的过度紊乱神经元放电引起的阵发性脑功能障碍反复发作作为特征的疾病。癫痫分类系统一般基于以下几方面：(1)发作临床特征（如运动性发作）；(2)病因学（如创伤后）；(3)发作源点的解剖部位（如额叶发作）；(4)播散至脑内其它结构的趋势；(5)时间模式（如夜发性癫痫）。(摘自阿当姆等著《神经病学原理》，第6版，313页) (中译 MeSH)

Epinephrine. The active sympathomimetic hormone from the ADRENAL MEDULLA. It stimulates both the alpha- and beta- adrenergic systems, causes systemic VASOCONSTRICTION and gastrointestinal relaxation, stimulates the HEART, and dilates BRONCHI and cerebral vessels. It is used in ASTHMA and CARDIAC FAILURE and to delay absorption of local ANESTHETICS. (MeSH 2020) **肾上腺素.** 多数物种的肾上腺髓质产生的活性拟交感神经激素。同时刺激 α -和 β -肾上腺素反应系统，引起全身血管收缩和胃肠道松弛，刺激心脏并扩张支气管和脑血管。用于哮喘和心力衰竭，并用于延迟局部麻醉药吸收。(中译 MeSH)

Episodic Memory. A type of long-term memory for personal experiences and events, such as being stung by a bee many years ago, getting married a few months ago, reading a particular book yesterday, or having an egg for breakfast a few minutes ago. Such knowledge is characteristically stored as information about specific experiences and events occurring at particular times and places, and it affords a sense of personal continuity and familiarity with the past. It accounts for only a small proportion of human memory, most of our memories having no basis in personal experience. The concept was introduced in 1972 by the Estonian-born Canadian psychologist Endel Tulving (born 1927), who distinguished it from semantic memory and from procedural memory. Also called autobiographical memory. (*A Dictionary of Psychology* 4 ed. OUP, 2015) **情景记忆** 或“情节记忆”。长时记忆的一种。与“语义记忆”相对。1972年加拿大心理学家图尔文1972年依据长时记忆储存的信息内容划分的。此类记忆接收和存储关于个体在特定的时间内经历的情景或事件以及与之相联系的各种时空关系信息，是个人亲身经历的各种事情的记忆，具有自传体性质。如“1988年我游览了长江三峡”。它以个人经历为参照，以时间和空间为框架，并处于经常变化的状态，易受干扰，有时不易提取，而且推理能力较小。一些脑损伤病人的实例支持了情景记忆的存在。关于长时记忆的命题网络，具有一定的描述情景记忆的能力。(《心理学大辞典 上卷》第943页. 上海教育出版社 2003)

Error Analysis. [It] is a branch of applied linguistics. It is concerned with the compilation, study and analysis of errors made by second language learners and aims at investigating aspects of second language acquisition. Closely related to error analysis is the concept of interlanguage. Some researchers distinguish error analysis from transfer analysis, which compares the learner's data with the respective first language, whereas error analysis compares the learner's data with the target language norm and identifies and explains errors accordingly (cf. James 1998). (*Glottopedia*.; see also Wiki) **错误分析理论.** C.Frises 和 R.Lado 等一些美国语言学家和语言学家提出了对比分析理论 (contrastive analysis)。他们认为：通过对学习者的母语 (mother tongue) 和目的语 (target language) 对比研究，可以预见学习者在学习该目的语中可能会犯的错误的，但是局限性也逐渐的暴露了出来。为了对学习者的错误进行系统性的分析研究，以确定其错误的来源，为教学过程中消除这些错误提供依据，一种分析语言错误的新理论“错误分析理论 (error analysis)”产生了。(百度; 另见百度: 偏误分析.)

Error Distribution. One of the most important things a model can tell us is how certain it is in a prediction. An answer to this question can come in the form of an error distribution. An error distribution is a probability distribution about a point prediction telling us how likely each error delta is. The error distribution can be every bit as important as the point prediction. (Ryan Burn (*Mathematical Engineer*, accessed on May 9, 2020) **误差分布.** 正态分布是德国数学家高斯在研究误差理论时发现的，因此正态分布又叫作高斯分布或随机误差分布，简称为误差分布。根据中心极限定理，由数量足够大的独立随机变量共同起作用时其各自所占的比例或影响。又[要]是均匀地小就不必考虑它们是什么样的分布，其总和或平均值的分布均可视作服从或近似地服从正态分布。(CNKI 概念知识库. 2020.5.9. 查)

Error-related negativity (ERN). [It] sometimes referred to as the Ne, is a component of an event-related potential (ERP). ERPs are electrical activity in the brain as measured through electroencephalography (EEG) and time-locked to an external event (e.g., presentation of a visual stimulus) or a response (e.g. an error of commission). A robust ERN component is observed after errors are committed during various choice tasks, even when the participant is not explicitly aware of making the error [1] however, in the case of unconscious errors the ERN is reduced.[2][3] An ERN is also observed when non-human primates commit errors.[4] (Wiki. 2019.8.16) **消极误差.** 为事件相关电位的一个现象。

Ethnic group. Ethnic Groups. A group of people with a common cultural heritage that sets them apart from others in a variety of social relationships. (MeSH 2020) An ethnic group or ethnicity is a category of people who identify with each other, usually on the basis of presumed similarities such as common language, ancestry, history, society, culture, nation or social treatment within their residing area.[1][2]... Depending on which source of group identity is emphasized to define membership, the following types of (often mutually overlapping) groups can be identified: Ethno-linguistic, emphasizing shared language, dialect (and possibly script) – example: French Canadians. Ethno-regional, emphasizing a distinct local sense of belonging stemming from relative geographic isolation – example: South Islanders of New Zealand (Wiki. 2020.2.9) **人种群.** 一个具有使其在多种社会关系中与其他人群分离的共有文化遗产的群体。(中译 MeSH) **族群** (英语: Ethnic Group). 是指一群人, 他们认为彼此共享了相同的祖先、血缘、外貌、历史、文化、习俗、语言、地域、宗教、生活习惯与国家体验等, 因此形成一个共同的群体。为区分我族及「他者」的分类方式之一。族群含义在 20 世纪后有转变, 从原来以少数民族或少数族裔的意思, 到后来以文化特征区分, 而最新的看法则认为族群是社会过程后的产生的结果。因此, 族群可能因历史及时空环境, 基于历史、文化、语言、地域、宗教、血缘祖先认同、行为、生物/外貌特征而形成「一群」与其它有所区别的群体。(维基 2019.12.30)

Ethnoregion. A geographical region inhabited primarily by a specific ethnic group. (Wiktionary 2019.2.21) **人种群/族群区域**

Ethno-Regional Group. Ethno-regional, emphases a distinct local sense of belonging stemming from relative geographic isolation – example: South Islanders of New Zealand...At the 2013 Census of Population and Dwellings, 88.2 percent of South Islanders identified as of European ethnicity, 8.7 percent as Māori, 5.6 percent as Asian, 2.2 percent as Pacific Peoples, 0.8 percent as Middle Eastern/Latin American/African, and 2.1 percent as another ethnicity (mainly 'New Zealander'). (Wiki. 2020.2.11. South Island) **地域人种群/族群.** 强调同属一个地方的人种群/族群, 其地理位置相对隔离, 比如纽西兰南岛人种群/族群。

Etiology. Used with diseases for causative agents including microorganisms and includes environmental and social factors and personal habits as contributing factors. It includes pathogenesis. (MeSH 2019) Etiology (aetiology). Literally, the science of causes; Causality. In common usage, cause, the causal process. See also pathogenesis. (*A Dictionary of Epidemiology* 6 ed. OUP, 2016) **病原学.** 又称为病因学。形成疾病的因素。因为不同性质的病原, 大致上可以分成直接病因与助因两类。直接病因最常见的是创伤, 或者是因为感染或辐射暴露导致的疾病。直接病因不一定要很明显, 有些可能是基因上缺陷因素的疾病, 但在疾病表现上需要一段时间形成。助因是无法单独导致疾病的因素, 往往不那麼清晰且多发性, 例如贫穷与营养不良都可能是肺结核的助因。(维基 2019.10.15)

Eukaryota. One of the three domains of life (the others being BACTERIA and ARCHAEA), also called Eukarya. These are organisms whose cells are enclosed in membranes and possess a nucleus. They comprise almost all multicellular and many unicellular organisms, and are traditionally divided into groups (sometimes called kingdoms) including ANIMALS, PLANTS, FUNGI and various algae and other taxa that were previously part of the old kingdom Protista. (MeSH 2020) **真核生物.** 三个生命界 (其它为细菌界和古细菌界) 之一, 也称之为真核域。这些生物的细胞被包裹在膜内并具有 1 个胞核。包括几乎所有的多细胞生物及许多单细胞生物, 并在传统上分为几类 (有时也称为界), 包括动物、植物、真菌、不同藻类及其它在以前作为原生生物旧界部分的分类群。(中译 MeSH)

Eukaryotic Cells. Cells of the higher organisms, containing a true nucleus bounded by a nuclear membrane. (MeSH 2020) **真核细胞.** 高等生物的细胞, 含有 1 个由核膜包裹的真细胞核。(中译 MeSH)

652 **European Continental Ancestry Group (whites as related term).** Individuals whose ancestral origins are in the continent of Europe. (MeSH 2020) 欧洲大陆世系人群 (白人为相关词汇) 其祖先起源于欧洲大陆的个体。(中译 MeSH)

653 **Evaluation Studies as Topic.** Studies determining the effectiveness or value of processes, personnel, and equipment, or the material on conducting such studies. For drugs and devices, CLINICAL TRIALS; DRUG EVALUATION; and DRUG EVALUATION, PRECLINICAL are available. (MeSH 2019) 评价研究专题。对指导此项研究的过程、人员和设备或材料的效用或价值有决定性的研究。对药物和装置、临床试验、药物评价和临床前药物评价都适用。(中译 MeSH)

654 **Evaluation Study** (publication type). Works consisting of studies determining the effectiveness or utility of processes, personnel, and equipment. (MeSH 2020) 评估研究 (出版内容类型)

655 **Event-Related Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging (efMRI).** [It] is a technique in magnetic resonance imaging that can be used to detect changes in the BOLD (Blood Oxygen Level Dependent) hemodynamic response to neural activity in response to certain events. Within fMRI methodology, there are two different ways that are typically employed to present stimuli. One method is a block related design, in which two or more different conditions are alternated in order to determine the differences between the two conditions, or a control may be included in the presentation occurring between the two conditions. By contrast, event related designs are not presented in a set sequence; the presentation is randomized and the time in between stimuli can vary. efMRI attempts to model the change in fMRI signal in response to neural events associated with behavioral trials. According to D'Esposito, "event-related fMRI has the potential to address a number of cognitive psychology questions with a degree of inferential and statistical power not previously available." Each trial can be composed of one experimentally controlled (such as the presentation of a word or picture) or a participant mediated "event" (such as a motor response). Within each trial, there are a number of events such as the presentation of a stimulus, delay period, and response. If the experiment is properly set up and the different events are timed correctly, efMRI allows a person to observe the differences in neural activity associated with each event. (Wiki. 2018.8.9) 事件相关的功能性磁共振造影

656 **Event-Related Potential (ERP)** (Evoked Potentials as a broader term) [It] is also called Potentials, Event-Related. Another name for an evoked potential, especially an EEG response to a specific sensory, motor, or cognitive stimulus (5), associated with the sequential processing of information. When evoked by an external event, it is called an exogenous event-related potential, and when evoked by an internal mental process, it is called an endogenous event-related potential. Particular event-related potentials are generally named by the letter P or N, depending on whether their voltage deflections are positive or negative, followed by a number indicating the latency of the waveform's peak in milliseconds. For example, the first major deflection in response to an auditory click is usually a positive deflection peaking 50 ms after the stimulus, therefore called P50; but sometimes they are labelled P1, P2, P3 or N1, N2, N3, and so on, the numbers indicating their ordinal positions in the waveform (first, second, and so on). See contingent negative variation, n140, n400, p50, p200, p300, p600. See also average evoked potential, readiness potential, string length. ERP abbrev. (*A Dictionary of Psychology* 4 ed. OUP, 2015) 事件相关电位。(属于诱发电位) 是一种特殊的脑诱发电位, 通过有意地赋予刺激以特殊的心理意义, 利用多个或多样的刺激所引起的脑的电位。它反映了认知过程中大脑的神经电生理的变化, 也被称为认知电位, 也就是指当人们对某课题进行认知加工时, 从头颅表面记录到的脑电位。(百度, 2019.11.22 查。本词条由“科普中国”科学百科词条编写与应用工作项目审核)

657 **Event-Related Potential (ERP), P300a.** The P3a (P300a), or novelty P3,[1] is a component of time-locked (EEG) signals known as event-related potentials (ERP). The P3a is a positive-going scalp-recorded brain potential that has a maximum amplitude over frontal/central electrode sites with a peak latency falling in the range of 250–280 ms. The P3a has been associated with brain activity related to the engagement of attention (especially orienting and involuntary shifts to changes in the environment) and the processing of novelty.[2] (Wiki. 2019.2.10) 事件相关电位 P300a

658 **Event-Related Potentials, P300.** A late-appearing component of the event-related potential. P300 stands for a positive deflection in the event-related voltage potential at 300 millisecond poststimulus. Its amplitude increases with unpredictable, unlikely, or highly significant stimuli and thereby constitutes an index of mental

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activity. (From Campbell, Psychiatric Dictionary, 6th ed) (MeSH 2019) **事件相关电位, P300**. 一种事件相关电位的晚出现组成。P 代表正电压电位, 300 代表 300 毫秒刺激后。其振幅随着不可预知的、未必可能的或非常显著的刺激而增大, 由此就作为心理活动的 1 个指数。(摘自坎贝尔著《精神病学词典》, 第 6 版) (中译 MeSH)

Evidence review (See also systematic review as a publication type). An evidence review summarises the available evidence, revealing what is known about the impacts, outcomes and delivery of similar projects. It should also tell you about what is still not known, or difficult to establish. This is all critical information for evaluation planning. (Creative & Credible. 2015) **实证评述** (参见系统评述, 是为出版内容类型)

Evidence-Based Medicine. An approach of practicing medicine with the goal to improve and evaluate patient care. It requires the judicious integration of best research evidence with the patient's values to make decisions about medical care. This method is to help physicians make proper diagnosis, devise best testing plan, choose best treatment and methods of disease prevention, as well as develop guidelines for large groups of patients with the same disease. (from JAMA 296 (9), 2006) (MeSH 2019) **循证医学** 系统的发现、评价和使用同时期研究成果, 作为临床决策基础的过程。循证医学探询问题、发现和评价相关数据并利用这些信息来开展每日临床实践。遵循 4 个步骤: 根据病人问题来阐述明确的临床问题、搜索资料以获取相关临床文献、评价 (批判性评价) 证据从而得到其有效性和有用性、在临床实践中完成有用成果。术语“循证医学”于 20 世纪 80 年代由加拿大麦克马斯特医学院创造, 来标记这种已在该学院发展超过 10 年的临床学习策略。(摘自《英国医学杂志》, 1995 年; 310 期: 1122 页) (中译 MeSH) **循证医学** (英语: Evidence-based medicine, 缩写为 EBM), 意为遵循证据的医学, 又称实证医学, 港台地区也译为证据医学。其核心思想是医疗决策 (即病人的处理, 治疗指南和医疗政策的制定等) 应在现有的最好的临床研究依据基础上作出, 同时也重视结合个人的临床经验。循证医学创始人之一 David Sackett 教授在 2000 年新版怎样实践和讲授循证医学中, 再次定义循证医学为慎重、准确和明智地应用当前所能获得的最好的研究依据, 同时结合医生的个人专业技能和多年临床经验, 考虑病人的价值和愿望, 将三者完美地结合制定出病人的治疗措施。循证医学不同于传统医学。传统医学是以经验医学为主, 即根据非实验性的临床经验、临床资料和对疾病基础知识的理解来诊治病人。循证医学并非要取代临床技能、临床经验、临床资料和医学专业知识, 它只是强调任何医疗决策应建立在最佳科学研究证据基础上。(万方数据 2019.7.30 查阅)

Evidence-Based Medicine. The process of systematically finding, appraising, and using contemporaneous research findings as the basis for clinical decisions. Evidence-based medicine asks questions, finds and appraises the relevant data, and harnesses that information for everyday clinical practice. Evidence-based medicine follows four steps: formulate a clear clinical question from a patient's problem; search the literature for relevant clinical articles; evaluate (critically appraise) the evidence for its validity and usefulness; implement useful findings in clinical practice. The term "evidence based medicine" (no hyphen) was coined at McMaster Medical School in Canada in the 1980's to label this clinical learning strategy, which people at the school had been developing for over a decade. (From BMJ 1995;310:1122) (MeSH 2020) **循证医学**. 系统的发现、评价和使用同时期研究成果, 作为临床决策基础的过程。循证医学探询问题、发现和评价相关数据并利用这些信息来开展每日临床实践。遵循 4 个步骤: 根据病人问题来阐述明确的临床问题、搜索资料以获取相关临床文献、评价 (批判性评价) 证据从而得到其有效性和有用性、在临床实践中完成有用成果。术语“循证医学”于 20 世纪 80 年代由加拿大麦克马斯特医学院创造, 来标记这种已在该学院发展超过 10 年的临床学习策略。(摘自《英国医学杂志》, 1995 年; 310 期: 1122 页) (中译 MeSH)

Evidence-Based Pharmacy Practice. The practice of pharmacy in which the pharmacist makes decisions, taking into account the best available current research evidence, the pharmacist's expertise, and the needs and preferences of the patient. (MeSH 2020) **循证药学实践**.

Evidence-Based Practice. A way of providing health care that is guided by a thoughtful integration of the best available scientific knowledge with clinical expertise. This approach allows the practitioner to critically assess research data, clinical guidelines, and other information resources in order to correctly identify the clinical problem, apply the most high-quality intervention, and re-evaluate the outcome for future improvement. (MeSH 2020) **循证实践**. 一种提供卫生保健的方法, 通过对带有临床专家经验的最适用

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科学知识的周到整合来指导。这种方法允许从医者批判性评价研究数据、临床指导方针和其它信息资源，以便为了未来改善而正确鉴别临床问题、应用最高质量干预和重新评价结果。(中译 MeSH)

Evoked Potentials (Event-Related Potential (ERP) as a narrower term). Electrical responses recorded from nerve, muscle, SENSORY RECEPTOR, or area of the CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM following stimulation. They range from less than a microvolt to several microvolts. The evoked potential can be auditory (EVOKED POTENTIALS, AUDITORY), somatosensory (EVOKED POTENTIALS, SOMATOSENSORY), visual (EVOKED POTENTIALS, VISUAL), or motor (EVOKED POTENTIALS, MOTOR), or other modalities that have been reported. (MeSH 2019) **诱发电位** (包括事件诱发电位). 中枢神经系统内由感觉感受器或从感受器到皮质的感觉传导途径上某点的刺激诱发的电反应。诱发刺激可为听觉性(诱发电位,听觉)、躯体感觉性(诱发电位,躯体感觉)或视觉性(诱发电位,视觉),尽管其它形式也有过报道。事件相关电位有时在使用上与诱发电位同义,但常与除刺激反应之外的运动、认知或心理生理任务的执行有关。(中译 MeSH)

Evoked Potentials, Auditory. The electric response evoked in the CEREBRAL CORTEX by ACOUSTIC STIMULATION or stimulation of the AUDITORY PATHWAYS. (MeSH 2019) **诱发电位, 听觉.** 大脑皮质内由声刺激或听觉通路刺激诱发的电反应。(中译 MeSH)

Evoked Potentials, Motor. The electrical response evoked in a muscle or motor nerve by electrical or magnetic stimulation. Common methods of stimulation are by transcranial electrical and transcranial magnetic stimulation. It is often used for monitoring during neurosurgery. (MeSH 2020) **诱发电位, 运动.** 肌肉或运动神经内由电或磁刺激诱发的电反应。常见刺激方式是经颅电刺激和经颅磁刺激。常用于神经外科期间的监护。(中译 MeSH)

Evoked Potentials, N400. A negative waveform component of the electrical response that peaks approximately 300-600 milliseconds after a stimulus. (MeSH 2020) **诱发电位, N400.** (中译 MeSH)

Evoked Potentials, P200 A positive waveform component of the electrical response peaking approximately 100-250 milliseconds after a stimulus. (MeSH 2020) **诱发电位 P200.**

Evoked Potentials, P300 (Event-Related Potentials, P300). A large positive evoked potential that occurs approximately 300 milliseconds after the presentation of a stimulus, especially one that is unexpected, interesting, or potentially important, and that is believed to indicate that the stimulus has been appraised. A low-amplitude P300 is a firmly established sign of schizophrenia. The P300 latency increases between 1 and 2 milliseconds per year of the adult lifespan. Also called the P300 potential or P300 wave. (*A Dictionary of Psychology* 4 ed. OUP, 2015) **Event-Related Potentials, P300.** A late-appearing component of the event-related potential. P300 stands for a positive deflection in the event-related voltage potential at 300 millisecond poststimulus. Its amplitude increases with unpredictable, unlikely, or highly significant stimuli and thereby constitutes an index of mental activity. (From Campbell, *Psychiatric Dictionary*, 6th ed) (MeSH 2020) **事件相关电位, P300** (event-related potential, P300) 给予或撤去对感觉系统的特定刺激时, 脑部产生的电位变化。所谓事件, 就是刺激物。由计算机的叠加平均技术在诱发脑电位上的应用而产生。20世纪60年代初开始用于心理学问题的研究, 是心理生理学的重要研究方法。在某些条件下, 大脑可以在无意识状态下自动加工产生, 有时甚至可以在规律性刺激突然消失时出现。为一些困难的心理学课题, 如非注意、非随意注意、感觉记忆、无意识记忆等的认知原理的研究提供了条件, 也为一些脑功能疾患的诊断提供了客观指标。研究心理学问题时, 遇到的特殊技术问题是如何排除各种伪迹。目前已可自动校正眨眼、身体(特别是头部)运动带来的伪迹和来自仪器的一定范围的直流漂移、市电干扰等。这主要以计算机软件来实现。已经发现, 许多波, 如P300、N400、CNV、MMN、运动预备电位等, 具有较大的应用与学术价值。对当代心理学贡献突出, 被誉为观察脑内信息加工的窗口, 已形成独特的研究领域。(事件相关电位 (event-related potential) 《心理学大辞典》下卷. 上海教育出版社, 2003)

Evoked Potentials, Somatosensory. The electric response evoked in the cerebral cortex by stimulation of afferent pathways from peripheral nerves to cerebrum. (MeSH 2020) **诱发电位, 躯体感觉.** 大脑皮质内由从周围神经到大脑的传入通路的刺激诱发的电反应。(中译 MeSH)

Evoked Potentials, Visual. The electric response evoked in the cerebral cortex by visual stimulation or stimulation of the visual pathways. (MeSH 2019) **诱发电位, 视觉.** 大脑皮质内由视觉刺激或视通路刺激诱发的电反应。(中译 MeSH)

Evolutionary Neuroscience. [It] is the scientific study of the evolution of nervous systems. Evolutionary neuroscientists investigate the evolution and natural history of nervous system structure, functions and emergent properties. The field draws on concepts and findings from both neuroscience and evolutionary biology. Historically, most empirical work has been in the area of comparative neuroanatomy, and modern studies often make use of phylogenetic comparative methods. Selective breeding and experimental evolution approaches are also being used more frequently. Conceptually and theoretically, the field is related to fields as diverse as cognitive genomics, neurogenetics, developmental neuroscience, neuroethology, comparative psychology, evo-devo, behavioral neuroscience, cognitive neuroscience, behavioral ecology, biological anthropology and sociobiology. Evolutionary neuroscientists examine changes in genes, anatomy, physiology, and behavior to study the evolution of changes in the brain. They study a multitude of processes including the evolution of vocal, visual, auditory, taste, and learning systems as well as language evolution and development. In addition, evolutionary neuroscientists study the evolution of specific areas or structures in the brain such as the amygdala, forebrain and cerebellum as well as the motor or visual cortex. (Wiki. 2020.3.25) **演化神经学**

Excitatory' Neurons & Inhibitory Neurons. The disruption of this balance is thought to be critical in conditions such as epilepsy. In simple terms there are two types of neurons in the brain: those which increase activity in other cells ('excitatory' neurons) and those which decrease activity ('inhibitory' neurons). The balance between the activity of these two types of nerve cell is thought to be implicated in epilepsy, amongst other neurological disorders. (Epilepsy Research UK, accessed on Feb. 18, 2020) **兴奋性神经元 & 抑制性神经元**

Executive Function. A set of cognitive functions that controls complex, goal-directed thought and behavior. Executive function involves multiple domains, such as CONCEPT FORMATION, goal management, cognitive flexibility, INHIBITION control, and WORKING MEMORY. Impaired executive function is seen in a range of disorders, e.g., SCHIZOPHRENIA; and ADHD. (MeSH 2020) **执行功能.** 一组控制复杂有意图思想和行为的认知功能。执行功能包括多个领域, 如概念形成、目标管理、认知灵活性、抑制控制和工作记忆。执行功能受损见于一系列疾病, 如精神分裂症和注意力缺陷多动症。(中译 MeSH)

EXECUTIVE PROCESSES. General purpose cognitive mechanisms for goal-oriented organization and manipulation of information stored in working memory, and for switching among several tasks and sources of information. (Hedden, T. and J. D. E. Gabrieli (2004). *Neuroscience* (2014)5:87-96) **执行过程.** 认知机制--基于有目标地组织及操作记忆信息和转换作业及信息源。

Exercise Test (Cardiopulmonary Exercise Test). Controlled physical activity, more strenuous than at rest, which is performed in order to allow assessment of physiological functions, particularly cardiovascular and pulmonary, but also aerobic capacity. Maximal (most intense) exercise is usually required but submaximal exercise is also used. The intensity of exercise is often graded, using criteria such as rate of work done, oxygen consumption, and heart rate. (MeSH 2020) **运动试验.** 为了对生理功能(特别是心血管和肺, 也包括有氧代谢能力)进行评价而完成的较静止时更为用力的受控体育活动。极量(最强烈)运动通常必需, 但也使用亚极量运动。运动强度常分等级, 利用的标准包括功率、氧耗量和心率。(中译 MeSH)

Exercise Therapy. Motion of the body or its parts to relieve symptoms or to improve function, leading to PHYSICAL FITNESS, but not PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING. (MeSH 2020) **运动疗法.** 身体或身体部分通过运动来减轻症状或改善功能, 使身体健康, 但并非体育和训练。(中译 MeSH)

Exercise Tolerance. The exercise capacity of an individual as measured by endurance (maximal exercise duration and/or maximal attained work load) during an EXERCISE TEST. (MeSH 2020) **运动耐量.** 在运动试验时以耐力(最长运动持续时间和/或最高工作负荷)测量的个体运动能力。(中译 MeSH)

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Exercise. Physical activity which is usually regular and done with the intention of improving or maintaining PHYSICAL FITNESS or HEALTH. Contrast with PHYSICAL EXERTION which is concerned largely with the physiologic and metabolic response to energy expenditure. (MeSH 2020) **运动** (Exercise). 通常有规律并为了改善或维持身体素质或健康而进行的体育运动。与主要有关对能量消耗的生理和代谢反应的用力相对比。(中译 MeSH)

Exercise-induced hypoxemia. The state of low or zero arterial oxygen saturation in the blood during bouts of intense exercise. (*Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews* 88(2018):177-186) 运动导致低氧血症

Exercise-induced hypoxia. Exercise-induced hypoxia is a condition in which the body is deprived of a sufficient supply of oxygen at the tissue level, induced by exercise. (*Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews* 88(2018):177-186) 运动导致缺氧

Exosomes. A type of extracellular vesicle, containing RNA and proteins, that is secreted into the extracellular space by EXOCYTOSIS when MULTIVESICULAR BODIES fuse with the PLASMA MEMBRANE. (MeSH 2019) **外泌体**. 多泡体与质膜融合时, 由多泡体分泌进入胞外环境的小囊泡。多泡体在积累由内颗粒膜向内出芽产生的小囊泡(有时称为“管腔内囊泡”)时由内颗粒形成。(中译 MeSH)

Experimental Study. As customarily used, this term applies to experiments on human subjects, e.g., randomized controlled trials, for which ethical approval is mandatory. (*A Dictionary of Public Health 2 ed. OUP, 2018*) A study in which the investigator intentionally alters one or more factors and controls the other study conditions in order to analyze the effects of so doing. A study in which conditions are under the direct control of the investigator. (*A Dictionary of Epidemiology 6 ed. OUP, 2016*) Research design in which the allocation of subjects to the intervention group and the control group has been determined by the application of some random method, and where the general principles associated with the scientific method of research have been applied. (*A Dictionary of Business Research Methods OUP, 2016*) **实验研究**. 实验研究法是指研究者在控制足以影响实验结果的无关干扰变项之下, 探讨独立变项(independent variables)与依变项(dependent variables)之间是否存在有因果关系的一种研究方法。这个研究法的设计主要目的是在探究独立变项与依变项之间的因果关系, 其作法是操纵独立变项, 然后检讨其对依变项的影响。因此在设计过程中, 会把受试对象区分为实验组和控制组, 再依不同组别施以不同的实验处理, 然后藉由操纵独立变项来观察依变项所受到的影响, 以探究其因果关系。实验研究法的研究过程, 一般包括下列四个步骤: (1)操控独立变项使其产生系统的改变; (2)控制独立变项以外的无关干扰变项, 使其保持恒定; (3)观察依变项是否随着独立变项的改变而改变; (4)分析和讨论独立变项与依变项之间的因果关系。(教育大辞书 2000, 国家教育研究院网页)

Explicit learning (learning, explicit vs implicit). Skills and knowledge can be acquired either implicitly, where the learning takes place without the learner being aware of it, or explicitly, where the individual is conscious of what is being learned and how it is being acquired. Since this distinction became important in cognitive psychology, a variety of criteria have been proposed for distinguishing implicit from explicit learning and not all of them sit gently with each other. We will take a common-sense approach and assume that explicit learning represents the acquisition of knowledge modulated by the use of consciously controlled mental operations while implicit learning is characterized by learning that takes place largely independently of awareness both of the process and of the products of acquisition. (*A Dictionary of Psychology 4 ed. OUP, 2015*) **外显学习**. 类似于有意识的问题解决, 是有意识的、做出努力的和清晰的学习过程。(MBA 智库百科. 2018.7.19)

Explicit memory. Memory that is revealed when performance on a task requires conscious recollection of information previously learnt. The term was introduced by the Canadian psychologist Peter Graf (born 1951) and the US psychologist Daniel L. Schacter (born 1952) in an article in the *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition* in 1985. Compare implicit memory. (*A Dictionary of Psychology 4 ed. OUP, 2015*) **外显记忆**. 外显记忆是记忆的一种类别, 是指需要有意识的努力才能使信息恢复的记忆, 与之相对的是无需意识的努力就能使信息恢复的内隐记忆。外显记忆不等同于陈述性记忆, 其既可以包括陈述性记忆也可以包括程序性记忆。(百度, 本词条由“科普中国”科学百科词条编写与应用工作项目 审核; 2019.9.6 查阅)

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Glossary Terms 词汇解释

- 686 **Expressed Emotion.** A measurement of collective behavior and attitudes that exist towards a specific person—a measurement of the social environment or social relationships of an individual. (MeSH 2020) **表达的情绪.** 由家庭成员或挚亲表达的消极情绪, 如愤怒或敌意的频率和特性, 常导致高复发率, 特别是在精神分裂症患者之中。(美国心理学协会《心理学索引词叙词表》, 第7版)(中译 MeSH)
- 687 **Extracellular Fluid.** The fluid of the body that is outside of CELLS. It is the external environment for the cells. (MeSH 2020) **细胞外液.** 细胞外的体液。作为细胞的外环境。(中译 MeSH)
- 688 **Extracellular Space (interstitial space).** Interstitial space between cells, occupied by INTERSTITIAL FLUID as well as amorphous and fibrous substances. For organisms with a CELL WALL, the extracellular space includes everything outside of the CELL MEMBRANE including the PERIPLASM and the cell wall. (MeSH 2020) **细胞外隙.** 细胞间的间质间隙, 其中除无定形和纤维性物质外, 还含有间隙液。对于具有细胞壁的生物体, 细胞外隙包括细胞膜之外的任何物质, 包括周质和细胞壁。(中译 MeSH)
- 689 **Extreme Groups Approach.** Analysis of continuous variables sometimes proceeds by selecting individuals on the basis of extreme scores of a sample distribution and submitting only those extreme scores to further analysis. This sampling method is known as the extreme groups approach (EGA). EGA is often used to achieve greater statistical power in subsequent hypothesis tests. (*Psychological Methods* (2005) 10(2):178–192) **极限组分析方法**
- 690 **Facial Recognition.** Ability to identify an individual and interpret their feelings and emotions based on their facial expressions. (MeSH 2019) **面部识别.** 从面部表情识别并翻译出个人感受和情感的能力。(中译 MeSH)
- 691 **Factor Analysis, Statistical.** A set of statistical methods for analyzing the correlations among several variables in order to estimate the number of fundamental dimensions that underlie the observed data and to describe and measure those dimensions. It is used frequently in the development of scoring systems for rating scales and questionnaires. (MeSH 2019) **因素分析, 统计学.** 一组用于分析几个变量之间相互关系, 以便评价构成观测数据基础的基本量纲数量及描述和测量这些量纲的统计学方法。常用于量表和问卷等评分系统的开发。(中译 MeSH)
- 692 **Failure to Recover from Proactive Interference (frPSI).** [It] is one such cognitive marker that is associated with volumetric reductions in the hippocampus, precuneus, and other AD-prone regions, and to amyloid load in the brain. (*J Alzheimers Dis* (2017)59(1):131-139) **顺向干扰复原失败**
- 693 **Familiarity.** A form of remembering in which a situation, event, place, person, or the like provokes a subjective feeling of recognition and is therefore believed to be in memory, although it is not specifically recalled. (*American Psychological Association. 2018. APA Dictionary of Psychology*) **熟悉度/熟悉性** (心理学名词 (第二版) 157. 元照出版公司, 2016)
- 694 **Fasciculus.** A small bundle or bunch, especially a bundle of nerve fibres such as the arcuate fasciculus, fasciculus cuneatus, fasciculus gracilis, inferior longitudinal fasciculus, superior longitudinal fasciculus, subthalamic fasciculus, or uncinata fasciculus. Also called a fascicle. (*A Dictionary of Psychology 4 ed. OUP, 2015*) **纤维束.** 纤维束指在中枢神经系统内, 起止、行程和功能相同的神经纤维集聚并走行在一起, 称为纤维束(传导束)。如脊髓丘脑束, 皮质脊髓束等。(百度. 本词条由“科普中国”百科科学词条编写与应用工作项目 审核)
- 695 **Fasting** (intermittent fasting as a narrower term). Abstaining from all food. (MeSH 2020) **禁食** (包括间歇禁食). 戒绝所有食物。(中译 MeSH)
- 696 **Fear Conditioning.** Fear conditioning is a type of classical conditioning that involves pairing an aversive stimulus (such as an electric shock) with either a neutral context (such as a location) or stimulus (such as a tone). This results in the expression of a fear response in the presence of the context or stimulus alone. (*Nature*, accessed on Feb 12, 2020) Fear conditioning is a simple form of associative learning, in which an animal

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learns to associate the presence of a neutral stimulus, termed the conditioned stimulus (CS), such as a light or a tone, with the presence of a motivationally significant stimulus, termed the unconditioned stimulus (US), such as an electric shock to the foot. (From: [Progress in Brain Research, 2013](#)) **条件性恐惧行为** (fear conditioning) 将恐惧刺激（如电击、噪声或难闻气味）与中性刺激（如声音）多次匹配呈现后，机体对原中性刺激产生的恐惧行为。是一种联结型学习。条件性恐惧行为基于 I.P.巴甫洛夫经典条件反射理论。从条件反射的角度看，配对的中性刺激与恐惧刺激分别是条件刺激和非条件刺激，而恐惧行为则是条件反应。从低等动物蜗牛到人类都可以产生条件性恐惧行为。啮齿类动物（如大、小鼠）在恐惧时会表现出特有的僵直状态，因此在动物的条件性恐惧行为实验中，可将啮齿类动物的僵直行为作为测量指标之一。实验中，首先给予动物一个声音信号（条件刺激），随后给予电击（非条件刺激）。多次匹配呈现后，实验动物将会对这个跟随有电击的声音产生僵直反应，说明其习得了条件性恐惧行为。条件性恐惧行为的测试可以在训练结束后立即开展，也可在几天后进行，测试时间的不同可为研究条件性恐惧信号在短时记忆和长时记忆中如何存储和编码提供重要信息。条件性恐惧行为对研究恐惧记忆的获得、消退、巩固和再巩固机制，对临床治疗焦虑症、创伤后应激障碍、恐惧症等心理疾病，对研究行为和学习记忆的神经编码和神经通路等，具有重要作用。([中国大百科全书（第三版）专业版，网络版，2019.12.25 更新](#))

Fear. The affective response to an actual current external danger which subsides with the elimination of the threatening condition. (MeSH 2019) **恐惧.** 对现实中面临的外部危险产生的情感反应，随着危险情况的解除而减退。(中译 MeSH)

Feedback, Sensory / Sensorimotor feedback. A mechanism of communicating one's own sensory system information about a task, movement, skill, etc. (MeSH 2020) **反馈, 感觉.** 某人自身有关任务、运动、技能等的感觉系统信息进行通讯的机制。(中译 MeSH)

Fibrils. Fibrils are structural biological materials found in nearly all living organisms. Not to be confused with fibers or filaments, fibrils tend to have diameters ranging from 10-100 nanometers (whereas fibers are micro to milli-scale structures and filaments have diameters approximately 10-50 nanometers in size). Fibrils are not usually found alone but rather are parts of greater hierarchical structures commonly found in biological systems. Due to the prevalence of fibrils in biological systems, their study is of great importance in the fields of microbiology, biomechanics, and materials science. (Wiki. 2019.8.4) **原纤维**

Finnish Geriatric Intervention Study to Prevent Cognitive Impairment and Disability (FINGER). In the Finnish Geriatric Intervention Study to Prevent Cognitive Impairment and Disability (FINGER), a proof-of-concept randomised controlled trial, we aimed to assess a multidomain approach to prevent cognitive decline in at-risk elderly people from the general population. ([Lancet 385:2255-2263](#)) **芬兰老年医学介入研究 (FINGER (Finnish Geriatric Intervention Study to Prevent Cognitive Impairment and Disability))** FINGER 认知损伤与失能的预防是最先发表的研究。FINGER 的目标是评估改善饮食、进行体能运动及心智训练对于促进认知健康的效果，同时提供定期健康咨询并检查心血管健康。([科学人杂志. 2017.8.1 翻译文章](#))

Fissure. A fissure is a large furrow that divides the brain into lobes and also into the two hemispheres as the longitudinal fissure. (Wiki 2020.9.12) **裂隙 (生物大词典 2012-2021)**

Flanker Compatibility Effect. (Eriksen flanker task flanker effect). A shorter choice reaction time in response to a target stimulus closely flanked by compatible than incompatible stimuli. For example, if target stimuli are presented in the middle of five-letter strings, and participants are instructed to press one key whenever the target is H or K and a different key whenever the target is S or C, then HHKHH has compatible flankers and SSKSS incompatible flankers. Reaction times are significantly shorter with compatible flankers or without flankers than with incompatible flankers, suggesting that incorrect responses compete with correct ones (compare Stroop effect) and that the levels of processing of stimuli deliberately excluded from attention are deeper than required by the task. The effect was first reported by the US psychologists Charles W(alter) Eriksen (1923–2018) and James E. Hoffman (born 1948) in the journal Perception and Psychophysics in 1973, and by Barbara A(nn) Eriksen (born 1931) and Charles W(alter) Eriksen in a second article in the same journal in 1974, after which it was frequently used to study selective attention. Also called the Eriksen flanker task or

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flanker effect. FCE abbrev. (*A Dictionary of Psychology* 4 ed. OUP, 2015) 伴侧一致性干扰效果 (来自陈毅聪 硕士论文 2012)

Flanker task. [It] also known as the Eriksen flanker task, was designed in the early 1970s by Eriksen and Eriksen. Like most of the paradigms in this library, it is popular and there are many variants of the original. The basic effect is that when you need to respond to stimuli "flanked" by irrelevant stimuli, the irrelevant stimuli can still affect your response. There is a similarity between other paradigms in which this type of interference from an irrelevant stimulus or stimulus feature occurs (like the Stroop task or the Simon task). (*PsyToolkit*. 2018, May 11) **弗兰克任务.** 考察冲突控制(干扰控制)能力的经典范式,也是应用最广泛的心理学实验范式之一。又称侧抑制任务。由 C.W.埃里克森等人于 1974 年最先采用。最初埃里克森利用弗兰克任务探究干扰字母对目标字母识别的影响,后来逐渐改成呈现 5 个箭头,中央箭头的朝向与两侧箭头的朝向可能一致(一致试次),也可能不一致(不一致试次),让被试判断中央箭头的朝向。通常,不一致试次相对于一致试次,其反应时更长、错误率更高,这反映了两侧箭头的朝向对中央箭头的朝向判断产生了干扰。弗兰克任务也可以用于考察人类的高级执行功能。研究发现,不一致试次之后相对于一致试次之后的冲突效应更小,这就是冲突适应效应。冲突适应反映了个体可以根据情境因素调节自己的控制水平,冲突监测理论是解释冲突适应的经典理论。该理论认为,前扣带回负责监测前一个试次中的冲突信号,并将提高控制水平的需求传递给背侧前额叶来实现控制水平的调节。当然,也有研究者认为冲突适应效应并不涉及高级执行功能,而是由刺激-反应重复或特征整合等低水平因素所引起,是一种自下而上的加工。弗兰克任务也经常用于特殊群体的抑制能力研究。需要注意的是,弗兰克任务所反映的冲突控制能力在特殊群体中是否受到削弱不能一概而论。例如,精神分裂症患者的冲突控制能力相对于正常组并无显著差异,而注意缺陷多动症患者的冲突控制能力相对于正常组通常受到显著削弱。(中国大百科全书(第三版)专业版,网络版. 2019.12.2.更新)

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Flash visual Evoked Potential (FVEP). Flash-VEP represents a method commonly used to evaluate the visual function when pattern VEP cannot be recorded due to opaque media, low visual acuity, instable fixation of various reasons and reduced compliance in children, mentally disabled and patients with malingering. (*Investigative Ophthalmology & Visual Science* (2004)45, 5486) 闪光诱发电位,视觉

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Flavonoids. A group of phenyl benzopyrans named for having structures like FLAVONES. (MeSH 2020) **黄酮类.** 属生物黄酮类,广泛分布于被子植物中,以唇形科、玄参科、爵麻科、苦苣苔科、菊科等植物中存在较多。该类化合物中以芹菜素和木犀草素最为常见。(中译 MeSH)

705

Flemish. Flemish also called Flemish Dutch, Belgian Dutch, or Southern Dutch, is a Lower Franconian / Dutch dialect. It is spoken in the whole northern region of Belgium as well as French Flanders and the Dutch Zeelandic Flanders by approximately 6.5 million people. The term is used in at least five ways. (*Wiki*. 2019.9.7) **弗拉芒语(荷兰语).** 又称弗拉芒荷兰语(Vlaams-Nederlands)或比利时荷兰语(Belgisch-Nederlands ['bɛlyis 'ne:dərlɑnts] 聆聽),是比利时荷兰语的旧名称。荷兰语属印欧语系、日耳曼语族西支。是比利时北部弗兰德地区的方言。从 13 世纪开始,该地区出现了繁荣的商业城市,弗拉芒语的地位逐渐确定。比利时北部同荷兰南部相连,历史上荷兰、比利时曾是一个国家,所以弗拉芒语实际上即是南部荷兰语。但由于两地文化和宗教不同,习惯上使用不同的名称来称呼同一种语言。从比利时西部的科特赖克至东部的奥伊彭以北,可以划一条语言分界线,把比利时分为两半,以北荷兰语区,以南为法语区,使用法语瓦隆方言。只有首都布鲁塞尔地区使用以法语为主。1980 年荷兰和比利时两国签约成立“荷兰语联盟”。条约规定两国将共同促进荷兰与比利时北部荷兰语区之间在语言和文学方面的一体化,并在语言文学的教学和科研方面进行合作,双方鼓励在国际上推广和使用荷兰语。此后比利时不再使用弗拉芒语这一名称,而改称荷兰语。荷兰语在比利时的使用人数约 600 多万。加上与其毗邻的荷兰,全球使用总人数约 2200 万人。(维基 2019.5.3)

706

FLENI (Fundación para la Lucha contra las Enfermedades Neurológicas de la Infancia). FLENI is a non-profit organization that was established by renowned neurosurgeon Dr. Raúl Carrea in Argentina in 1959 with the initial goal to help prevent and fight children's neurological diseases. (*Help Argentina*, accessed on 2021.1.4) **FLENI 儿童神经疾病基金会.** 其为一个非盈利机构,由阿根廷神经外科医生 Raúl Carrea 于 1959 年建立,初始目标为防止及治疗儿童神经疾病。

707

Fluency. [It] is typically defined as a feeling of ease associated with a cognitive operation, and has been shown to influence a variety of judgments based on, for instance, conceptual or perceptual similarity (for overview, see Oppenheimer, 2008. The secret life of fluency. *Trends in Cognitive Sciences* (2008)12(6):237–241). **流畅性.** 是个体对加工信息难易程度的一种主观体验(Oppenheimer, 2008), 它分为知觉流畅性、概念流畅性、提取流畅性等(Reber, Wurtz, & Zimmermann, 2004)。其中知觉流畅性涉及个体对刺激较低水平的加工, 反映了个体对知觉外部信息难易程度的主观感受。它本身并不是一种认知操作, 只是一种有关认知操作的感受。例如, 当看到模糊印刷的书籍, 人们能够意识到上面的字迹很难看清。当一幅图片的颜色十分暗淡时, 人们能够意识到要知觉画中的事物需要更多的努力。(百度)

708

Fluid Intelligence. A fundamental factor (2) of human intelligence, derived from factor analysis, corresponding roughly to non-verbal reasoning, requiring rapid understanding of novel relationships, measured by tests such as Raven's Progressive Matrices. The concept was introduced in an article by the English-born US psychologist Raymond B(ernard) Cattell (1905–98) in the journal *Psychological Bulletin* in 1941 and became widely known after the publication of his book *Abilities: Their Structure, Growth and Action* (1971). Also called fluid ability. Compare crystallized intelligence. (*A Dictionary of Psychology* 4 ed. OUP, 2015) **流体与晶体智力.** 流体智力与晶体智力(英语: Fluid and crystallized intelligence), 各缩写为 Gf 和 Gc, 心理测量学术语, 是构成一般智力的因素。晶体智力和流体智力的概念最初于 1971 年由美国心理学家雷蒙德·卡特尔加以区分。晶体智力是指应用先前已获得的知识经验的能力; 反之, 流体智力是指在混乱状态中发现意义(新知识)、解决新问题的能力。晶体智力在大半个成年期持续逐渐稳定地增长, 直到 60 岁以后才开始下降; 流体智力则在成年初期达到峰值, 随后逐渐下降(如反应时间)(维基. 2019.11.13)

709

Fluorescent Antibody Technique. Test for tissue antigen using either a direct method, by conjugation of antibody with fluorescent dye (FLUORESCENT ANTIBODY TECHNIQUE, DIRECT) or an indirect method, by formation of antigen-antibody complex which is then labeled with fluorescein-conjugated anti-immunoglobulin antibody (FLUORESCENT ANTIBODY TECHNIQUE, INDIRECT). The tissue is then examined by fluorescence microscopy. (MeSH 2020) **荧光抗体技术.** 通过直接方法: 抗体与荧光染料接合(荧光抗体技术, 直接)或间接方法: 形成抗原-抗体复合物, 然后标记荧光素接合的抗免疫球蛋白抗体(荧光抗体技术, 间接)来完成的组织抗原检验。然后通过荧光显微镜对组织进行检查。(中译 MeSH)

710

Fluorescent Dyes. Agents that emit light after excitation by light. The wave length of the emitted light is usually longer than that of the incident light. Fluorochromes are substances that cause fluorescence in other substances, i.e., dyes used to mark or label other compounds with fluorescent tags. (MeSH 2020) **荧光染料.** 光刺激后发光的物质。发射光波长通常长于入射光波长。荧光染料作为引起其它物质内荧光性的物质, 即用于标示或标记其它具有荧光标记的化合物的染料。(中译 MeSH)

711

Fluorodeoxyglucose F18. The compound is given by intravenous injection to do POSITRON-EMISSION TOMOGRAPHY for the assessment of cerebral and myocardial glucose metabolism in various physiological or pathological states including stroke and myocardial ischemia. It is also employed for the detection of malignant tumors including those of the brain, liver, and thyroid gland. (From Martindale, The Extra Pharmacopoeia, 30th ed, p1162) (MeSH 2020) **氟脱氧葡萄糖 F18.** 静脉注射用于进行正电子成像术, 从而对处于不同生理或病理状态(包括卒中和心肌缺血)下的脑和心肌的葡萄糖代谢进行评估。它也用于检测累及脑、肝和甲状腺的恶性肿瘤。(摘自《马丁戴尔大药典》, 第 30 版, 1162 页)(中译 MeSH)

712

Fluorodeoxyglucose Positron Emission Tomography (FDG-PET). If the biologically active tracer molecule chosen for PET is fludeoxyglucose (FDG), an analogue of glucose, the concentrations of tracer imaged will indicate tissue metabolic activity as it corresponds to the regional glucose uptake. Use of this tracer to explore the possibility of cancer metastasis (i.e., spreading to other sites) is the most common type of PET scan in standard medical care (representing 90% of current scans). Metabolic trapping of the radioactive glucose molecule allows the PET scan to be utilized.[2] The same tracer may also be used for PET investigation and diagnosis of types of dementia. Less often, other radioactive tracers, usually but not always labeled with fluorine-18, are used to image the tissue concentration of other types of molecules of interest. (Wiki. 2019, Sept. 23) **氟脱氧葡萄糖正电子发射断层摄影术**

713

- Focused attention.** [It] is the brain's ability to concentrate its attention on a target stimulus for any period of time. Focused attention is a type of attention that makes it possible to quickly detect relevant stimuli. We use focused attention, or mental focus, to attend to both internal stimuli (feeling thirsty) and external stimuli (sounds) and is an important skill that allows us to carefully and efficiently carry out tasks in our daily lives. (Cogfit, accessed on Jan. 24, 2020) **焦点注意力**
- 714
- Follow-Up Studies.** Studies in which individuals or populations are followed to assess the outcome of exposures, procedures, or effects of a characteristic, e.g., occurrence of disease. (MeSH 2020) **随访研究.** 跟随个体或群体来评估暴露结果、过程或某特性效应, 如疾病发生的研究. (中译 MeSH)
- 715
- Forecasting.** The prediction or projection of the nature of future problems or existing conditions based upon the extrapolation or interpretation of existing scientific data or by the application of scientific methodology. (MeSH 2019) **预测.** 以现存科学数据的外推或解释为基础或应用科学方法论来对未来问题或现存情况的本质进行预见或设想. (中译 MeSH)
- 716
- Forest Plot.** A plot that summarizes different estimates of the same quantity, such as results of different studies included in a Meta-Analysis. 6, 9, 229, 230 The name was introduced at a time when the graph had vertical lines representing the studies. (*A Dictionary of Epidemiology* 6 ed. OUP, 2016) **森林图.** forest plot 是以统计指标和统计分析方法为基础, 用数值运算结果绘制出的图型。它在平面直角坐标系中, 以一条垂直的无效线(横坐标刻度为 1 或 0) 为中心, 用平行于横轴的多条线段描述了每个被纳入研究的效应量和可信区间(confidence interval, CI), 用一个棱形(或其它图形)描述了多个研究合并的效应量及可信区间。它非常简单和直观地描述了 Meta 分析的统计结果, 是 Meta 分析中最常用的结果表达形式。(百度)
- 717
- Forkhead Box Protein P2 (FOXP2).** The forkhead box P2 protein is active in several tissues, including the brain, both before and after birth. Studies suggest that it plays important roles in brain development, including the growth of nerve cells (neurons) and the transmission of signals between them. It is also involved in synaptic plasticity, which is the ability of connections between neurons (synapses) to change and adapt to experience over time. Synaptic plasticity is necessary for learning and memory. The forkhead box P2 protein appears to be essential for the normal development of speech and language. Researchers are working to identify the genes regulated by forkhead box P2 that are critical for learning these skills. ([Genetics Home Reference](#), accessed in 2021.1.4; *see also* FOXP2 Gene) **叉头框蛋白 P2** (参见 FOXP2 gene or Forkhead Box Protein P2 Gene)
- 718
- Forkhead Box Protein P2 Gene (FOXP2 Gene).** The FOXP2 gene provides instructions for making a protein called forkhead box P2. This protein is a transcription factor, which means that it controls the activity of other genes. It attaches (binds) to the DNA of these genes through a region known as a forkhead domain. Researchers suspect that the forkhead box P2 protein may regulate hundreds of genes, although only some of its targets have been identified. The forkhead box P2 protein is active in several tissues, including the brain, both before and after birth. Studies suggest that it plays important roles in brain development, including the growth of nerve cells (neurons) and the transmission of signals between them. It is also involved in synaptic plasticity, which is the ability of connections between neurons (synapses) to change and adapt to experience over time. Synaptic plasticity is necessary for learning and memory. The forkhead box P2 protein appears to be essential for the normal development of speech and language. Researchers are working to identify the genes regulated by forkhead box P2 that are critical for learning these skills. ([MedlinePlus:Genetics Home Reference](#), accessed 2021.1.15) **叉头框蛋白 P2 基因 (FOXP2 Gene).** 是一个与言语功能的发育有关的基因。在人类, FOXP2 基因位于第 7 对染色体上。FOXP2 基因在许多其它具有复杂发声、及发声学习能力的动物, 例如鸣禽中, 也有发现。该基因的异常在人类导致特定的先天性言语障碍。语言学家一般认为 FOXP2 不仅与言语运动控制有关, 也与语法、语义等更高级的语言功能有关。其主要理由在于: FOXP2 异常同时导致语言理解困难; 通过脑功能成像发现, 患有 FOXP2 异常的病人在语言相关的皮层区域也有异常表现, 而不局限于脑的运动系统。寻找 FOXP2 的工作始于对“KE”(或称“K”)家族的研究。该家族的一些成员患有遗传性的言语障碍, 且有三代在世的家族成员受其害。进一步的研究显示, 该基因为常染色体显性。通过对患病与无病的家族成员的染色体的扫描, 研究人员将该基因定位在第 7 号染色体上。这个基因最初被称为 SPCH1。接下来又通过细菌人工染色体手段
- 719

No

Glossary Terms 词汇解释

对该染色体上的相关区域进行了测序。在基因测序开展期间，他们又找到了另一位患有这种先天性言语障碍，但不属于 KE 家族的病人。对这个新样本的染色体扫描显示，第 7 对染色体一处有断裂。
([维基 2018.12.23](#))

720

Forkhead Transcription Factors. A subclass of winged helix DNA-binding proteins that share homology with their founding member fork head protein, *Drosophila*. (MeSH 2020, *see also* Forkhead Box Proteins.)
叉头转录因子. 一种翼螺旋 DNA 结合蛋白的亚类，与其基础成员叉头蛋白，果蝇属具有同源性。(中译 MeSH)

721

Form Perception (Contour Perception). The sensory discrimination of a pattern shape or outline. (MeSH 2019)
形状知觉. 模型形状或轮廓的感觉辨别。(中译 MeSH)

722

Formulaic language. A term to capture an entry in the lexicon which is a continuous or discontinuous pre-fabricated chunk of language. Formulaic language refers to ready-made linguistic items, such as idioms/proverbs, and conversational speech formulas, which are stored and retrieved as a whole item rather than by having been generated by any grammatical rules or processes. These sequences are considered non-compositional in the sense that users have no need to analyse them in order to use them effectively or to understand their meaning. Examples include: on the other hand, as well as, Hi how are you?. (*The Oxford Companion to the English Language* 2 ed. OUP 2018)
公式化语言. 公式性语言是一个复杂的现象,包括各种预制的或半预制的语块。这类语块常作为整体储存在语言使用者的记忆里,在使用时直接从记忆中提取,无需经过语法的生成和分析。本文探讨公式性语言在交际中的两大功能:(1) 压缩处理时间,为语言处理过程提供捷径,(2) 维持社会交际和互动,实现交际目标。文章同时还讨论了语言使用中公式性与创造性的关系问题。(公式性语言的功能《外语与外语教学》2(2004):7-10)

723

FOX Proteins / Forkhead Box Protein. FOX proteins are a family of transcription factors that play important roles in regulating the expression of genes involved in cell growth, proliferation, differentiation and longevity. (*Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews* 88(2018): 177-186.) (*see also* Forkhead Transcription Factors)
叉头框蛋白类 (参见叉头转录因子)

724

Fractional Anisotropy (FA). Fractional anisotropy is a method that is used to emphasize and evaluate white matter fiber tracts. This method has been applied to MRI scans in diffusion weighted images. If full tensor data acquisition is applied, the fractional anisotropy (FA) is calculated from the eigenvalues λ_1 , λ_2 , and λ_3 of the diffusion tensor... (*Encyclopedia of Clinical Neuropsychology* 2011; *see also* Wiki.: Fractional Anisotropy.)
各向异性分数. 各向异性程度,反映分子在空间位移的程度,且与组织的方向有关。用来定量分析各向异性的参数很多,有各向异性分数(fractional anisotropy, FA)、相对各向异性(relative anisotropy, RA)、容积比指数(volume ratio, VR)等。这些指数均是通过弥散张量的本征值(即 λ_1 、 λ_2 和 λ_3)计算得出的。(百度:弥散张量成像. 本词条由“科普中国”科学百科词条编写与应用工作项目审核)
部分非等向性指标 (Fractional anisotropy, FA) 是一个标准差的概念,介于0~1之间,当越接近1的时候,表示扩散的方向性越明显,也就是椭圆较细长;而越接近0的时候,则表示水的扩散没有受到什么限制。另外两个指标则是径向(Radial diffusivity, DR)以及轴向(Axial diffusivity, DA)的扩散,如表一所示。(磁共振影脑部功能性影像分析应用 2017)

725

Framingham Heart Study. Study into the epidemiology and risk factors of cardiovascular disease. (MeSH 2020)
佛莱明汉心血管病研究

726

Framingham Risk Score. An assessment tool that predicts a 10-year risk of developing cardiovascular disease based on gender, age, total and HDL cholesterol, blood pressure, and smoking, enabling preventative treatment. It does not incorporate the presence of diabetes or familial history of cardiovascular disease into the scoring. (*A Dictionary of Nursing* 7 ed. OUP, 2017)
佛莱明汉危险因素评分表 (心血管危险因素评分表)

727

Free Radicals. Highly reactive molecules with an unsatisfied electron valence pair. Free radicals are produced in both normal and pathological processes. They are proven or suspected agents of tissue damage in a wide variety of circumstances including radiation, damage from environment chemicals, and aging. Natural and pharmacological prevention of free radical damage is being actively investigated. (MeSH 2019.)
自由基. 带

No

Glossary Terms 词汇解释

有 1 个未满足电子化合价对的高反应性分子。正常和病理过程都能够产生自由基。其被证明或怀疑作为包括辐射在内的多种环境中组织损伤、环境化学制品损害及衰老的因子。目前正对自由基损害的天然和药理学预防进行积极的研究。(中译 MeSH)

FreeSurfer Software Suite. An open source software suite for processing and analyzing (human) brain MRI image. (FreeSurfer 2013) FreeSurfer contains a set of programs with a common focus of analyzing magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) scans of brain tissue. It is an important tool in functional brain mapping and contains tools to conduct both volume based and surface based analysis. (Wiki. 2019.10.16) **FreeSurfer 组合软件.** 是美国 MIT Health Sciences&Technology 和 Massachusetts General Hospital 共同开发的磁共振数据处理软件。该软件是一款用于分析脑神经数据的工具集合，它提供了一系列的算法来量化人脑的功能、连接以及结构属性，能对高分辨率的磁共振图像进行三维重建，生成展平或胀平图像，并能得到皮质厚度、面积、灰质容积等解剖参数。(FreeSurfer 使用手册, accessed on Jan 19, 2020)

Frequency Transformation. A method for the design of filters based on transforming the behaviour of a low-pass filter into either a high-pass or band-pass characteristic frequency transformation. (*A Dictionary of Mechanical Engineering* 2 ed. OUP, 2019; See also *A Dictionary of Electronics and Electrical Engineering* 5 ed. OUP, 2018) **频率变换** (frequency transformation). 是设计滤波器的一种方法，把一个频带范围变换到另一个相应的频带范围，称之为频率变换。利用频率变换可设计各种类型的频率选择滤波器。其基本思想是：根据给定的待设计指标，先变换成相应的低通原型滤波器的设计指标；然后按照低通滤波器的设计方法，设计出一个低通原型滤波器；最后再通过频率变换，求得所要求的实际低通、高通、带通或带阻滤波器，频率变换有模拟频率变换与数字频率变换，可根据设计对象的要求来选取。(百度. 本词条由“科普中国”科学百科词条编写与应用工作项目审核)

Frontal Lobe White Matter Rate (FLWM R). Calculated transverse relaxation rate of the frontal lobe white matter (FLWM), an indirect measure of the structural integrity of white matter.. (*Arch. Neurol.* (2003) 60: 393–398) **额叶白质横向弛豫率.** 弛缓或译作弛豫，在核磁共振(NMR)现象学上，针对磁化强度的演化分成两个面向：纵向弛缓...横向弛缓 (维基.2018.1.7.)

Frontal Lobe. The anterior part of the cerebral hemisphere. (MeSH 2020) **额叶.** 大脑半球的前部。(中译 MeSH)

Frontoparietal network. [It] is critical for our ability to coordinate behavior in a rapid, accurate, and flexible goal-driven manner. In this review, we outline support for the framing of the frontoparietal network as a distinct control network, in part functioning to flexibly interact with and alter other functional brain networks. This network coordination likely occurs in a 4 Hz to 73 Hz θ/α rhythm, both during resting state and task state. Precision mapping of individual human brains has revealed that the functional topography of the frontoparietal network is variable between individuals, underscoring the notion that group-average studies of the frontoparietal network may be obscuring important typical and atypical features. Many forms of psychopathology implicate the frontoparietal network, such as schizophrenia and attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder. (*Dialogues Clin Neurosci.* (2018) 20(2):133–140) **额顶神经网络**

FRONTOSTRIATAL SYSTEM. The frontal lobes and the basal ganglia (striatum and other related structures) are powerfully interconnected by several anatomically segregated loops from the frontal cortex to the striatum through the thalamus and back to the frontal cortex. So, many motor, cognitive and emotional actions are mediated by interactions among the components of this frontostriatal system. (*Neuroscience* (2004) 5:87-96) **额叶纹状体神经系统**

FRONTOTEMPORAL DEMENTIA (semantic dementia). The most common clinical form of FRONTOTEMPORAL LOBAR DEGENERATION, this dementia presents with personality and behavioral changes often associated with disinhibition, apathy, and lack of insight. (MeSH 2019) **额颞痴呆.** 最为常见的临床型额颞叶退化，表现为人格和行为改变，常伴随脱抑制、情感淡漠和缺乏洞察力。(中译 MeSH)

Frontotemporal Lobar Degeneration. Heterogeneous group of neurodegenerative disorders characterized by frontal and temporal lobe atrophy associated with neuronal loss, gliosis, and dementia. Patients exhibit progressive changes in social, behavioral, and/or language function. Multiple subtypes or forms are

No

Glossary Terms 词汇解释

recognized based on presence or absence of TAU PROTEIN inclusions. FTLD includes three clinical syndromes: FRONTOTEMPORAL DEMENTIA, semantic dementia, and PRIMARY PROGRESSIVE NONFLUENT APHASIA. (MeSH 2020) **额颞叶退化**. 以伴随神经元损失、神经胶质增生和痴呆的额叶和颞叶萎缩为特征的异质性神经变性疾病。患者表现出社会、行为和/或语言功能的进行性变化。基于 TAU 蛋白包涵体的存在与否，将其划分为多种亚型或形式。包括三种临床综合征：额颞痴呆、词义性痴呆和原发性进展性非流利型失语症。(中译 MeSH)

736 **Fruit**. The fleshy or dry ripened ovary of a plant, enclosing the seed or seeds. (MeSH 2019) **水果**. 新鲜或干制的成熟植物子房，内含种子。(中译 MeSH)

737 **Full Scale IQ**. [It] is a score derived from administration of selected subtests from the Wechsler Intelligence Scales designed to provide a measure of an individual's overall level of general cognitive and intellectual functioning. It is a summary score derived from an individual's performance on a variety of tasks that measure acquired knowledge, verbal reasoning, attention to verbal materials, fluid reasoning, spatial processing, attentiveness to details, and visual-motor integration. (*Encyclopedia of Clinical Neuropsychology 2011*) **总智商**

738 **Functional and Structural Connectivity**. Structural connectivity in the brain is the basis of functional connectivity. (*Brain Connect. (2016) 6(2): 99–108*) Functional connectivity is defined as the temporal correlation (measured as a Pearson's r) in the high amplitude, low-frequency spontaneously generated BOLD signal between voxels (cubic "pixel" in a three-dimensional brain image) or brain regions (Fox & Raichle, 2007). (From: *Neurobiology of Language 2016, according to ScienceDirect*) **功能及结构连接性**. 脑结构连接性是其功能连接性的基础。

739 **Functional Compensation**. It refers to the process by which individuals who have suffered damage to the central nervous system (CNS) resulting in permanent injury compensate for deficits in various domains of functioning through the adaptive implementation of behavioural, cognitive, or physical strategies designed to enhance residual skills or to introduce alternative skills. Functional compensation uses residual structures to achieve recovery, emphasizing a behavioural rather than a neural model (Heilman & Valenstein, 2003). Instead of, or in complement to, rerouting neuronal connections, an individual with CNS damage independently develops, or is assisted in learning, new solutions to problems using existing structures. (*Encyclopedia of Clinical Neuropsychology 2011*) **功能补偿**.

740 **Functional Connectivity**. Functional connectivity is operationally defined as the temporal correlation between the time series of different brain regions. (A more general definition of functional connectivity is the presence of statistical dependencies between two sets of neurophysiological data ...) (*Encyclopedia of Neuroscience v.1, 391, 2009*) **脑功能连接**. (brain functional connectivity) 广泛分布 (尤其是相距较远) 的神经元间的共变关系或者空间分离的脑区之间的功能整合关系。从本质上讲，脑功能连接是一个统计概念。不同于脑结构连接，脑功能连接与脑区之间相似的激活模式有关，并不一定需要存在空间上的物理连接。另一个不同点是，脑功能连接与时间高度相关，神经元之间在多个时间尺度上的波动统计模式一般只有几十到几百毫秒。此外，脑功能连接不可对特定的方向性效应作出明确的推论。20 世纪 90 年代中期，研究人员利用功能性磁共振成像 (fMRI) 和正电子成像术 (PET) 首次发现脑功能连接。研究人员通常使用静息态功能磁共振来测量功能连接，并根据相关性、一致性和独立成分分析来分析功能连接的时间相似性。这些方法都假设在短时间内 (如任务期间或数据收集期间)，脑功能连接保持不变。另外，也可用动态功能连接研究短时间内的功能连接变化。估计脑功能连接的方式有多种，例如计算神经元间在时间或频域上的相关系数、协方差、光谱相干性和锁相等。(中国大百科全书 (第三版) 专业版, 网络版, 2019.12.02 更新)

741 **Functional Laterality**. Behavioral manifestations of cerebral dominance in which there is preferential use and superior functioning of either the left or the right side, as in the preferred use of the right hand or right foot. (MeSH 2019) **功能偏侧化**. 大脑半球优势化的行为表现，对左侧或右侧的优先使用及某侧功能优越性，例如优先使用右手或右脚。(中译 MeSH)

No

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Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging (fMRI): a method dependent on venous blood oxygen level in the brain. Changes in deoxyhaemoglobin level, which are related to neuronal activity, acts as an endogenous paramagnetic contrast agent. (*Trends in Cognitive Sciences* (2012)16(5), 292-305) 功能磁共振成像
742

Functional Neuroimaging. Methods for visualizing REGIONAL BLOOD FLOW, metabolic, electrical, or other physiological activities in the CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM using various imaging modalities. (MeSH 2020) 功能性神经影像技术. 利用不同显像模式对中枢神经系统的局部血流、代谢、电或其它生理活性可视化的方法. (中译 MeSH)
743

GABAergic Neurons. Neurons whose primary neurotransmitter is GAMMA-AMINO BUTYRIC ACID. (MeSH 2020) γ 氨基丁酸能神经元. 以 γ 氨基丁酸为主要神经递质的神经元. (中译 MeSH)
744

Galvanic Skin Response (Skin conductance response). A change in electrical resistance of the skin, occurring in emotion and in certain other conditions. (MeSH 2019; see also, *A Dictionary of Psychology* 4 ed. OUP, 2015, and MIT Media Lab, accessed on Oct. 2, 2019) 皮电反应. 一种皮肤电阻的变化, 在激动及其它特定情况下发生. (中译 MeSH)
745

Gamma Rhythm. Brain waves characterized by a relatively high voltage or amplitude and a frequency of approximately 30-100 Hz. They are primarily observed during network engagement and sensory processing activities, during both waking and sleeping states. (MeSH 2020) γ 节律. 脑电波具有相对高的电压或振幅和频率约为 30-100 赫兹的特征。主要是在清醒和睡眠状态时网络衔接和感觉处理活动中观察到的。
746 (中译 MeSH)

Gamma secretase (Intramembrane protease γ -secretase). Gamma secretase is a multi-subunit protease complex, itself an integral membrane protein, that cleaves single-pass transmembrane proteins at residues within the transmembrane domain. Proteases of this type are known as intramembrane proteases. The most well-known substrate of gamma secretase is amyloid precursor protein, a large integral membrane protein that, when cleaved by both gamma and beta secretase, produces a short 37-43[verification needed] amino acid peptide called amyloid beta whose abnormally folded fibrillar form is the primary component of amyloid plaques found in the brains of Alzheimer's disease patients. Gamma secretase is also critical in the related processing of several other type I integral membrane proteins, such as Notch, ErbB4, E-cadherin, N-cadherin, ephrin-B2, or CD44. (Wiki. 2019.9.23) γ -分泌酶. Gamma (γ)分泌酶是一组重要的膜整合蛋白酶, 可以对多种底物进行代谢, 所以 gamma(γ)分泌酶的功能较为广泛, 在体内具有重要作用。特别地, gamma (γ) 分泌酶与阿尔茨海默病 (Alzheimer's disease, AD) 的关系非常密切。在 AD 的 Beta (β) 淀粉样蛋白 (Beta (β) amyloid, A β) 生成过程中, gamma(γ) 分泌酶的作用十分关键。(《生物化学与生物物理进展》(2005) 32(10):924-928) γ -分泌酶是膜内裂解蛋白复合物, 其负责从淀粉样蛋白前体蛋白 (APP) 产生淀粉样蛋白 β (A β)。除早老素 (PSEN) 外, 成熟且活跃的 γ -分泌酶复合物由三个额外的亚基组成: Nicastrin (Nct), PSEN 增强子 2 (Pen-2) 和前咽 1 (APH-1) A 或 B. γ -分泌酶复合物蛋白水解酶 1 型跨膜蛋白, 其中包括 APP, Notch 受体和配体, Erb4 受体和 N-钙黏着蛋白。用 DAPT 抑制 γ -分泌酶显著降低了所有基因型神经元中细胞外 A β 38, A β 40 和 A β 42 的产生。抑制或调节 γ -分泌酶的化合物可被认为是 AD 的潜在治疗剂, 因为它们的使用似乎是预防老年斑 (SP) 形成的合理策略。
747 (化源网, 专业化工搜索引擎.2019.6.28)

Gamma-Aminobutyric Acid (GABA). The most common inhibitory neurotransmitter in the central nervous system. (MeSH 2020) γ -氨基丁酸. γ -氨基丁酸. 中枢神经系统中最常见的抑制性神经递质. (中译 MeSH)
748

Gamma-aminobutyric acid receptor subunit alpha-2(GABRA2). [It] is a protein in humans that is encoded by the GABRA2 gene.[5] GABRA2 is an alpha subunit that is part of GABA-A receptors, which are ligand-gated chloride channels and are activated by the major inhibitory neurotransmitter in the mammalian brain, GABA. Chloride conductance of these channels can be modulated by agents, such as benzodiazepines (psychoactive drugs) that bind to the GABA-A receptor. GABA-A receptors are composed of two alpha, two beta, and one gamma subunits. They have at least 16 distinct subunits identified, including GABRA2.[6] This receptor is found mainly in specific regions of the brain, such as the hippocampus.[7] Subunit isoforms are seen
749

No

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around in various locations in the brain throughout growth. The combination of subunits has a large effect on the pharmacological and biophysical characteristics.[8] GABRA2 has been found to mediate anxiolytic activity, which plays a key role in emotional and behavioral control. Most of GABRA2 modifications have been found to be linked to alcoholism and adolescent behavior. (Wiki. 2019.8.22) γ -氨基丁酸受体亚基 $\alpha 2$ (褪黑素对谷氨酸... 《中国组织化学与细胞化学杂志》2007 年 01 期 45-51)

Gender Identity A person's concept of self as being male and masculine or female and feminine, or ambivalent, based in part on physical characteristics, parental responses, and psychological and social pressures. It is the internal experience of gender role. (MeSH 2020) **性别特性**. 某人作为雄性和男性或雌性和女性或矛盾性别的自我概念, 部分基于体格特征、亲代反应及心理和社会压力。作为性别角色的内在感受。(中译 MeSH)

Gene Cluster. A gene family is a set of homologous genes within one organism. A gene cluster is part of a gene family. A gene cluster is a group of two or more genes found within an organism's DNA that encode for similar polypeptides, or proteins, which collectively share a generalized function and are often located within a few thousand base pairs of each other. The size of gene clusters can vary significantly, from a few genes to several hundred genes.[1] Portions of the DNA sequence of each gene within a gene cluster are found to be identical; however, the resulting protein of each gene is distinctive from the resulting protein of another gene within the cluster. Genes found in a gene cluster may be observed near one another on the same chromosome or on different, but homologous chromosomes. An example of a gene cluster is the Hox gene, which is made up of eight genes and is part of the Homeobox gene family. (Wiki. 2019.12.10) Many genes are arranged along the chromosomes in groups of related genes. These groups are called gene clusters. Related genes may be arranged in more than one physical cluster and a whole set of related genes is called a gene family. Gene clusters and gene families vary in importance in different taxonomic groups; they seem to be much rarer, for example, in insects than in mammals. Examples of gene clusters are the globin gene family... (Ridley, Mark. 2004. *Evolution*. 3rd ed. Wiley-Blackwell) **基因簇** (Gene cluster). 指基因家族中的各成员紧密成簇排列成大串的重复单位, 定于染色体的特殊区域。他们属于同一个祖先的基因扩增产物。也有一些基因家族的成员在染色体上排列并不紧密, 中间还含有一些无关序列。但总体是分布在染色体上相对集中的区域。基因簇中也常常包括一些没有生物功能的假基因。(生物医药大辞典 2012-2021)

Gene Expression Profiling. The determination of the pattern of genes expressed at the level of GENETIC TRANSCRIPTION, under specific circumstances or in a specific cell. (MeSH 2019,) **基因表达谱**. 对特异环境下或特异细胞中遗传转录水平表达的基因模式的测定。(中译 MeSH)

Gene Expression Regulation. Any of the processes by which nuclear, cytoplasmic, or intercellular factors influence the differential control of gene action at the level of transcription or translation. These processes include gene activation and genetic induction. (MeSH 2020) **基因表达调控**. 胞核、胞质或细胞间因子借以在转录或翻译水平影响基因作用的差别控制的任何过程。包括基因激活和遗传诱导。(中译MeSH)

Gene Expression. The phenotypic manifestation of a gene or genes by the processes of GENETIC TRANSCRIPTION and GENETIC TRANSLATION. (MeSH 2020) **基因表达**. 基因通过遗传转录和遗传翻译进行表现型显示。(中译 MeSH)

Gene Knock-in Techniques. Techniques used to add in exogenous gene sequence such as mutated genes; REPORTER GENES, to study mechanisms of gene expression; or regulatory control sequences, to study effects of temporal changes to GENE EXPRESSION. (MeSH 2020) **基因敲入技术**. 用于加入外源基因序列, 如突变基因、报告基因的技术, 用来研究基因表达机制或调节控制序列及研究短暂变化对基因表达的影响。(中译 MeSH)

Gene Knockout Techniques. Techniques to alter a gene sequence that result in an inactivated gene, or one in which the expression can be inactivated at a chosen time during development to study the loss of function of a gene. (MeSH 2020) **基因敲除技术**. 基因序列改变技术, 产生灭活基因或在发育选定时间灭活基因表达, 以研究基因功能缺失。(中译MeSH)

Gene Promoter (see also Promoter Regions, Genetic). Gene promoters are the ignition system of genes and harbor regions of DNA (cis-acting elements) that provide binding sites for mostly nuclear proteins (transcription factors) that enhance or suppress transcriptional activation. (From *Methods in Enzymology* 2011) **启动子**. 在遗传学中, 启动子 (promoter) 是指一段能使特定基因进行转录的脱氧核糖核酸 (DNA) 序列。启动子可以被 RNA 聚合酶辨认, 并开始转录合成 RNA。在核糖核酸 (RNA) 合成中, 启动子可以和调控基因转录的转录因子产生相互作用, 控制基因表达 (转录) 的起始时间和表达的程度, 包含核心启动子区域和调控区域, 就像“开关”, 决定基因的活动, 继而控制细胞开始生产哪一种蛋白质。启动子位于控制基因表达的调控序列中、基因转录起始位点的上游 (DNA 反义链的 5' 方向), 长约 100~1000 个碱基对。启动子本身并无编译功能, 但它拥有对基因转译氨基酸的指挥作用, 就像一面旗帜, 其核心部分是非编码区上游的 RNA 聚合酶结合位点, 指挥聚合酶的合成, 这种酶指导 RNA 的复制合成。因此该段位的启动子发生突变 (变异), 将对基因的表达有着毁灭性作用。 (维基 2019.7.19) 另见 Promoter Regions, Genetic 启动区, 遗传。

757

Gene Set Enrichment Analysis (GSEA). [It] is a computational method that determines whether an a priori defined set of genes shows statistically significant, concordant differences between two biological states (e.g. phenotypes). (GSEA and MSigDB website, accessed on May 11, 2020) **基因集富集分析** (Gene Set Enrichment Analysis, GSEA) 的基本思想是使用预定义的基因集 (通常来自功能注释或先前实验的结果), 将基因按照在两类样本中的差异表达程度排序, 然后检验预先设定的基因集合是否在这个排序表的顶端或者底端富集。基因集合富集分析检测基因集合而不是单个基因的表达变化, 因此可以包含这些细微的表达变化, 预期得到更为理想的结果。 (Public Library of Bioinformatics. 2020.5.11 查阅)

758

Gene-Environment Interaction. The combined effects of genotypes and environmental factors together on phenotypic characteristics. (MeSH 2019) **基因-环境相互作用**. 基因型和环境因素对表型特征的协同作用。 (中译 MeSH)

759

Generalization, Stimulus. The tendency to react to stimuli that are different from, but somewhat similar to, the stimulus used as a conditioned stimulus. (MeSH 2020) **泛化, 刺激**. 对与条件刺激不同但有些相似的刺激产生反应的趋向。 (中译 MeSH)

760

Genes, Fos (see also c-Fos as a narrower term) Retrovirus-associated DNA sequences (fos) originally isolated from the Finkel-Biskis-Jenkins (FBJ-MSV) and Finkel-Biskis-Reilly (FBR-MSV) murine sarcoma viruses. The proto-oncogene protein c-fos codes for a nuclear protein which is involved in growth-related transcriptional control. The insertion of c-fos into FBJ-MSV or FBR-MSV induces osteogenic sarcomas in mice. The human c-fos gene is located at 14q21-31 on the long arm of chromosome 14. (MeSH 2020) **基因, fos**. 最初从 Finkel-Biskis-Jenkins 鼠肉瘤病毒 (FBJ-MSV) 和 Finkel-Biskis-Reilly 鼠肉瘤病毒 (FBR-MSV) 分离出的逆转录病毒相关 DNA 序列 (fos)。原癌基因蛋白质 c-fos 编码 1 种参与生长相关转录控制的核蛋白。c-fos 插入 FBJ-MSV 或 FBR-MSV 诱发鼠成骨性肉瘤。人 c-fos 基因位于 14 号染色体长臂 14q21-31 上。 (中译 MeSH)

761

Genes, Suppressor. Genes that have a suppressor allele or suppressor mutation (SUPPRESSION, GENETIC) which cancels the effect of a previous mutation, enabling the wild-type phenotype to be maintained or partially restored. (MeSH 2020) **基因, 抑制**. 具有一个消除先前突变效应的抑制等位基因或抑制突变 (抑制, 遗传) 的基因, 使野生表型得到维持或局部修复。 (中译 MeSH)

762

Genes. A category of nucleic acid sequences that function as units of heredity and which code for the basic instructions for the development, reproduction, and maintenance of organisms. (MeSH 2019) **基因**. DNA 分子 (或关于某些 RNA 病毒) 上代表遗传功能单位的特定核苷酸序列。多数真核基因包含由非编码区 (内含子) 间断的编码区 (密码子), 从而标记为断裂基因。 (中译 MeSH)

763

Genes. Specific sequences of nucleotides along a molecule of DNA (or, in the case of some viruses, RNA) which represent the functional units of HEREDITY. The majority of eukaryotic genes contain coding regions (CODONS) that are interrupted by non-coding regions (INTRONS) and are therefore labeled split genes.

764

No	Glossary Terms 词汇解释
	(MeSH 2020) 基因. DNA分子（或关于某些RNA病毒）上代表遗传功能单位的特定核苷酸序列。多数真核基因包含由非编码区（内含子）间断的编码区（密码子），从而标记为断裂基因。(中译MeSH)
765	Genetic Association Studies. The analysis of a sequence such as a region of a chromosome, a haplotype, a gene, or an allele for its involvement in controlling the phenotype of a specific trait, metabolic pathway, or disease. (MeSH 2020) 遗传相关性研究. 遗传相关性研究对参与控制特异性状、代谢途径或疾病的表型的染色体区、单元型、基因或等位基因等序列的研究。(中译 MeSH)
766	Genetic Background. The entire genetic composition of a strain or individual that interacts with a gene of interest. (MeSH 2020) 遗传背景. 一类菌株的整个遗传组成或者与目的基因相互作用的个别细菌。(中译 MeSH)
767	Genetic Carrier Screening. Identification of individuals who are heterozygous at a GENETIC LOCUS for a recessive PHENOTYPE. (MeSH 2020) 遗传载体筛选. 对隐性表型遗传位点杂合个体的鉴定。(中译 MeSH)
768	Genetic Diseases, Inborn. Diseases that are caused by genetic mutations present during embryo or fetal development, although they may be observed later in life. The mutations may be inherited from a parent's genome or they may be acquired in utero. (MeSH 2020) 遗传性疾病, 先天性. 由胚胎或胎儿发育期间出现的遗传突变引起的疾病, 尽管这些疾病可能在日后观测到。突变可能从亲代基因组遗传或在子宫内发生。(中译 MeSH)
769	Genetic Engineering. Directed modification of the gene complement of a living organism by such techniques as altering the DNA, substituting genetic material by means of a virus, transplanting whole nuclei, transplanting cell hybrids, etc. (MeSH 2020) 遗传工程. 对活生物体基因补偿的定向修饰, 通过改变 DNA、借助病毒置换遗传物质、移植整个胞核、移植细胞杂交等技术来完成。(中译 MeSH)
770	Genetic Enhancement. The use of genetic methodologies to improve functional capacities of an organism rather than to treat disease. (MeSH 2019) 遗传增强. 利用遗传方法论改善生物体功能容量而不是治疗疾病。(中译 MeSH)
771	Genetic Loci. Specific regions that are mapped within a GENOME. Genetic loci are usually identified with a shorthand notation that indicates the chromosome number and the position of a specific band along the P or Q arm of the chromosome where they are found. For example the locus 6p21 is found within band 21 of the P-arm of CHROMOSOME 6. Many well known genetic loci are also known by common names that are associated with a genetic function or HEREDITARY DISEASE. (MeSH 2020) 基因位点. 基因组内映射的特异区域。通常以指明染色体数和所处染色体 P 臂或 Q 臂的特异带位置的缩写符号来辨别。例如, 位点 6p21 位于 6 号染色体的 P 臂带 21 内。许多已知基因位点也通过与遗传功能或遗传病相关的通用名来得知。(中译 MeSH)
772	Genetic Markers. A phenotypically recognizable genetic trait which can be used to identify a genetic locus, a linkage group, or a recombination event. (MeSH 2020) 遗传标记. 一种可用于鉴定基因位点、连锁群或重组事件的表型可辨别遗传性状。(中译MeSH)
773	Genetic Phenomena. The biological processes, properties, and objects that are involved in maintaining, expressing, and transmitting from one organism to another, genetically encoded traits. (MeSH 2020) 遗传学现象. 从一个生物体到另一生物体基因编码特征的维持、表达并传输的生物学过程、属性及对象。(中译 MeSH)
774	Genetic Pleiotropy. A phenomenon in which multiple and diverse phenotypic outcomes are influenced by a single gene (or single gene product.) (MeSH 2019) 遗传多效性. 由一个单基因（或单基因产物）影响而出现多种且不同表现型的现象。(中译 MeSH)

No

Glossary Terms 词汇解释

Genetic Predisposition To Disease. A latent susceptibility to disease at the genetic level, which may be activated under certain conditions. (MeSH 2020) **疾病遗传易感性.** 一种在遗传水平对疾病的潜在易感性, 可能在特定条件下激活. (中译 MeSH)

Genetic Research. Research into the cause, transmission, amelioration, elimination, or enhancement of inherited disorders and traits. (MeSH 2020) **遗传学研究.** 对遗传疾病和性状的起因、传递、改善、消除或增强的研究. (中译 MeSH)

Genetic Screen. A genetic screen or mutagenesis screen is an experimental technique used to identify and select for individuals who possess a phenotype of interest in a mutagenized population. Hence a genetic screen is a type of phenotypic screen. Genetic screens can provide important information on gene function as well as the molecular events that underlie a biological process or pathway. While genome projects have identified an extensive inventory of genes in many different organisms, genetic screens can provide valuable insight as to how those genes function. (Wiki. 2019.12.25) **基因组扫描**

Genetic Variation. The phenotypic and genotypic differences among individuals in a population. (MeSH 2020) **遗传变异.** 在一个种群中个体间表型与基因型的差异 (中译 MeSH)

Genetics. The branch of science concerned with the means and consequences of transmission and generation of the components of biological inheritance. (Stedman, 26th ed) (MeSH 2020) **遗传学.** 有关生物学遗传组分传递和发生的方式和结果的科学分支. (《斯特蒙实用医学词典》, 第 26 版) (中译 MeSH)

Genome. The genetic complement of an organism as represented in its DNA, or in some cases, its RNA. (MeSH 2020) **基因组.** 某生物的遗传互补, 在其 DNA 中表现, 或在某些情况下在其 RNA 中表现. (中译 MeSH)

Genome-Wide Association Study. An analysis comparing the allele frequencies of all available (or a whole GENOME representative set of) polymorphic markers, in unrelated patients with a specific symptom or disease condition and healthy controls to identify markers associated with a specific disease or condition. (MeSH 2020) **全基因组关联研究.** 一种对具有特异疾病症状的不相关病人与健康对照组内所有可用 (或整个基因组) 多形态标记物的等位基因频率进行对比, 以鉴定与特异疾病相关的标记物的分析方法. (中译 MeSH)

Genomic DNA. Genomic or nuclear DNA is a highly complex and inherently unstable molecule and is susceptible to damaging agents, such as UV, ROS, and environmental chemicals. (From: *Brocklehurst's Textbook of Geriatric Medicine and Gerontology 7th ed. 2010*) The DNA constituting the genome of a cell or organism, as distinguished from extrachromosomal DNAs, such as plasmids. Abbreviation: gDNA ([Dictionary.com](#)) **基因组DNA (gDNA, genomic DNA)** 是指有机体在单倍体状态下的DNA全部含量。广义的基因组也指某一体系(如核或细胞器)中的DNA, 它包括编码或细胞中固有的核糖体DNA(rDNA)、线粒体DNA(mtDNA)、tRNA基因及其它RNA编码。基因组脱氧核糖核酸是染色体DNA, 这一概念与染色体外DNA(如质粒)相对, 常简称为gDNA。生物的基因组(由gDNA编码)是遗传的生物学信息, 从生物的一代传到下一代。基因组被转录产生RNA, 这是生物功能所必须的。一些RNA 经过剪接过程被移除内含子, 在成熟的信使RNA (mRNA) 中只留下外显子。成熟的mRNA接下来可被核糖体翻译为蛋白质。(百度. 2020.5.12 查阅)

Genomic Instability. An increased tendency of the GENOME to acquire MUTATIONS when various processes involved in maintaining and replicating the genome are dysfunctional. (MeSH 2020) **基因组不稳定性.** 当参与维持和复制基因组的各种过程出现功能失调时, 基因组发生突变的趋势增加. (中译 MeSH)

Genomic Screen. The basic aim of a genomic screen is to modify gene function and see what happens to the resulting phenotype. Simple phenotypic changes can be screened, such as cell viability or proliferation, or the more complex expression of cell surface proteins. A classic genetic screen is said to be in the forward direction—the expression of multiple genes is altered, clones displaying the phenotype of interest selected, and the responsible genetic change identified. This is said to be a phenotype-to-genotype approach, in contrast

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Glossary Terms 词汇解释

- to a hypothesis-led reverse screen, usually performed ‘gene by gene’. In this case, specific genetic changes are made to genes of interest to generate a highly redundant mutant population, followed by assessment of the resultant phenotype. ([Functional Genomic Screening](#), accessed on May 5, 2020) **基因组扫描**. 从全基因组的遗传标记中寻找与特定性状或基因紧密连锁的标记, 并在染色体上定位相关基因的方法. (百度 以上内容由全国科学技术名词审定委员会审定公布, 2020.5.5 查阅)
- 785 **Genotype**. The genetic constitution of the individual, comprising the ALLELES present at each GENETIC LOCUS. (MeSH 2020) **基因型**. 个体的遗传组成. 基因的特征. (中译 MeSH)
- 786 **Genu**. Any knee-shaped structure, especially the bend at the front of the corpus callosum. (*A Dictionary of Psychology* 4 ed. OUP, 2015) **膝部**. [胼胝体]最前侧的部分叫做膝部 (Genu). ([维基](#). 2019.6.27)
- 787 **Geographic Mapping**. Creating a representation of areas of the earth or other celestial bodies, for the purpose of visualizing spatial distributions of various information. (MeSH 2020) **地理制图**. 创建地球或其它天体的区域表征, 以达到各种信息空间分布的可视化. (中译 MeSH)
- 788 **Geography**. The science dealing with the earth and its life, especially the description of land, sea, and air and the distribution of plant and animal life, including humanity and human industries with reference to the mutual relations of these elements. (From Webster, 3d ed) (MeSH 2020) **地理学**. 有关地球及其生命, 特别是陆地、海洋和大气的描述及植物和动物生命的分布的科学, 包括有关这些元素相互关系的人类和人类产业. (摘自《韦氏词典》, 第3版) (中译 MeSH)
- 789 **Geriatric Assessment**. Evaluation of the level of physical, physiological, or mental functioning in the older population group. (MeSH 2020) **老年人心身评价**. 对老年人中身体、生理或精神功能水平的评价. (中译 MeSH)
- 790 **Geriatricians**. Physicians specializing in physiological and pathological aspects of aging and the aged, including the clinical problems of senescence and senility. (MeSH 2020) **老年病学家**. 专门从事衰老和老年人生理和病理研究的医师, 研究内容包括衰老和老年化的临床问题. (中译 MeSH)
- 791 **Geriatrics**. The branch of medicine concerned with the physiological and pathological aspects of the aged, including the clinical problems of senescence and senility. (MeSH 2020) **老年医学**. 有关老年人生理学和病理学方面, 包括老年化和衰老的临床问题的医学分支. (中译 MeSH)
- 792 **Germline Knockout Of Trem2 (Trem2r47h)**. The R47H variant in the triggering receptor expressed on myeloid cells 2 gene (TREM2), a modulator of the immune response of microglia, is a strong genetic risk factor for Alzheimer disease (AD) and possibly other neurodegenerative disorders. (*JAMA Neurol* 2015 Aug;72(8):920-7) **人类 trem2 基因 r47h**. 《新英格兰医学》杂志发表了阿尔茨海默病的最新研究成果. 该研究报道一种编码 2 型髓样细胞激发受体 (triggering receptor expressed on myeloid cells, TREM2) 的基因错义突变与阿尔茨海默病有重要的关联. 研究人员对 2261 例冰岛居民进行了基因组测序, 并鉴定了很可能影响到蛋白功能的变异型序列, 发现了在编码 TREM2 基因中的一种少见的错义突变 (R47H 或 rs75932628-T) 能导致阿尔茨海默病的发病几率大大增加 (OR, 2.92; 95%CI, 2.09-4.09). 随后, 在美国、挪威、荷兰、德国等国家的病例对照研究中也证实了相同的关联性 (OR, 2.90 95% CI, 2.16 - 3.91). 同时, 研究还发现携带 rs75932628-T 基因突变的 80-100 岁无痴呆的老年人与非携带者相比, 其认知功能更差 (P=0.003). 在对近 5 万例人群样本进行分析后发现, TREM2 基因的一个单核苷酸多态性位点 (SNP) 突变, rs75932628-T, 能够大大增加阿尔茨海默病患病几率的. 该突变使得 TREM2 蛋白第 47 位的精氨酸变为组氨酸 (R47H). 这一突变在正常人群中出现的频率为 0.37%, 而在阿尔茨海默病人中出现的频率高达 1.9% ... ([厦门人瑞生物医药科技有限公司](#) 2012, 2019.7.14 查阅)
- 793 **Geropsychology**. [It] is an increasing field of clinical practice within professional psychology. Due to the rapid increase in the proportion of older people across countries, a growing number of psychologists work with older adults, their families and caregivers, and aged-care systems concerned. (*Encyclopedia of Critical Psychology* ed. Thomas Teo. Springer 2014) **老年心理学**. (生物大词典 2012-2021) 老年心理学是研究个

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Glossary Terms 词汇解释

体和群体成年以后增龄老化过程的心理活动变化、特点、规律的一门科学。是研究老年期个体的心理特征及其变化规律的发展心理学分支，又称老化心理学。(百度. 本词条由“科普中国”科学百科词条编写与应用工作项目审核)

Gerstmann Syndrome. A disorder of cognition characterized by the tetrad of finger agnosia, dysgraphia, dyscalculia, and right-left disorientation. The syndrome may be developmental or acquired. Acquired Gerstmann syndrome is associated with lesions in the dominant (usually left) PARIETAL LOBE which involve the angular gyrus or subjacent white matter. (From Adams et al., Principles of Neurology, 6th ed, p457) (MeSH 2020) **格斯特曼综合征**[Gerstmann syndrome, GSS]. 一种以手指失认症、书写困难、计算困难和左右失认的四联症为特征的认知障碍。这种综合征可能具有发育性或获得性。获得性格斯特曼综合征与优势（通常为左侧）顶叶内累及角回或下方白质的病变有关。(摘自阿当姆等著《神经病学原理》第6版, 457页)(中译 MeSH)

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Gerstmann-Straussler-Scheinker Disease. An autosomal dominant familial prion disease with a wide spectrum of clinical presentations including ATAXIA, spastic paraparesis, extrapyramidal signs, and DEMENTIA. Clinical onset is in the third to sixth decade of life and the mean duration of illness prior to death is five years. Several kindreds with variable clinical and pathologic features have been described. Pathologic features include cerebral prion protein amyloidosis, and spongiform or neurofibrillary degeneration. (From Brain Pathol 1998 Jul;8(3):499-513; Brain Pathol 1995 Jan;5(1):61-75) (MeSH 2020)

Gerstmann-Straussler-Scheinker 病 (格斯特曼疾病) 一种常染色体显性家族性朊病毒病，具有广泛临床表现，包括共济失调、痉挛性轻截瘫、锥体外束征和痴呆。临床上在 30-60 岁的人群中发作，死亡前平均持续时间为 5 年。几个具有可变临床和病理特点的家族已被描述。病理特点包括大脑朊病毒蛋白淀粉样变性及海绵状或神经原纤维变性。(摘自《脑病理学》1998 年 7 月 8 卷(3 期) 499 页-513 页;《脑病理学》1995 年 1 月 5 卷(1 期) 61 页-75 页)(中译 MeSH)

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Gipsa-Lab. [It] is a CNRS research unit joint with Grenoble-INP (Grenoble Institute of Technology), Université Joseph Fourier and Université Stendhal. ... Gipsa-lab is a multidisciplinary research unit developing both basic and applied researches on complex signals and systems. Gipsa-lab is internationally recognized for the research achieved in Automatic Control, Signal and Images processing, Speech and Cognition. The research unit develops projects in the strategic areas of energy, environment, communication, intelligent systems, Life and Health and language engineering... The scientific approach is based on the development of advanced methods in automatic control, speech processing, signal and images processing. These methods include the concepts of networks, control systems, modeling, analysis. One main objective is to improve the acquisition chain from the observation up to the process control, the interpretation or the enhancement of multi-component, multi-modal or multi-observation information, for a reliable and robust diagnosis. (Gipsa-lab, accessed on Feb. 19, 2020) **法国国家科学研究中心, Gipsa 实验室.**

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Gist Information (Gist Memory). Thus, with regard to the study phase of memory, it has been suggested that age deficits in memory are due, in part, to the fact that older adults encode less detailed information...and to some degree rely on more general or gist information... (Stevens' Handbook of Experimental Psychology and Cognitive Neuroscience vol.1, 324. accessible online as Jan 23, 2020) Results revealed that recall of both macropropositions (gist information) and micropropositions (detail information) decreased significantly in AD and in MCI as compared with control participants. This experiment also revealed that the impairment was comparable between gist and detail memory. (Neuropsychology 2006 Sep;20(5):566-77) Memory formation is proposed to be a dual process that involves the simultaneous memorisation of both detailed information (item-specific memory) and gist information (gist memory). (BMJ Open 2015; 5(11):e009795) **要旨讯息 (要旨记忆).** (国家教育研究院:双语词汇、学术名词暨辞书信息网 2012)

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Glia Maturation Factor. A factor identified in the brain that influences the growth and differentiation of NEURONS and NEUROGLIA. Glia maturation factor beta is the 17-kDa polypeptide product of the GMFB gene and is the principal component of GLIA MATURATION FACTOR. (MeSH 2020) **胶质细胞成熟因子.** 一种在脑内鉴定的影响神经元和神经胶质的生长和分化的因子。胶质细胞成熟因子 β 是 GMFB 基因的 17-kDa 多肽产物，并作为胶质细胞成熟因子的主要成分。(中译 MeSH)

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Glossary Terms 词汇解释

Gliosis. The production of a dense fibrous network of neuroglia includes astrocytosis, which is a proliferation of astrocytes in the area of a degenerative lesion. (MeSH 2019) **神经胶质增生.** 稠密神经胶质纤维网的产生。包括变性损害区域内星形细胞增生。(中译 MeSH)

Global Cognition Composite Score. Calculated from 4 neuropsychological tests, each representing 1 of 4 cognitive domains. Cohorts varied in the neuropsychological tests administered, so for each domain we used a single common test or type: delayed word list recall for memory, semantic fluency for language, and Trail Making Test A and B for processing speed and executive functioning, respectively (S6 Table). (*PLoS Med* (2019)16(7): e1002853) **全球认知综合分数**

Global Cognitive Function. Average of 19 tests (See the tests in the link below). Cogn_global is the main variable for overall (i.e. global) cognitive function. This variable replaces GLOBCOG. Raw scores from a battery of cognitive tests were converted to Z scores and averaged to yield a global cognitive function summary. Mean and standard deviation at baseline were used to compute the z-scores. Z-score has mean 0 and standard deviation of 1. Each z-score corresponds to a point in a normal distribution. z-score describes how much a point deviates from a mean or specific point. A negative z-score simply means that someone has an overall score that is lower than the average of the entire cohort at baseline. from: *RADC* accessed 2021.1.15; *Neurology* 2015 Sep 15;85(11):984-91) **整体认知功能** (《台湾医学》(2011.7.1)15(4):429-437)

Global Health. A multi- and interdisciplinary field concerned with improving health and achieving equity in health for all people. It transcends national boundaries, promotes cooperation and collaboration within and beyond health science fields, and combines population-based disease prevention with individually-based patient care. (MeSH 2020) **全球健康.** 致力于改善健康和实现全人类健康公平性的一个综合的跨学科领域。它跨越国界, 促进健康科学领域内甚至超越此领域的合作与协作, 并将基于人群的疾病预防与基于患者个体的护理相结合。(中译 MeSH)

Global Sulcal Index (g-SI). The global sulcal index (g-SI) for each hemisphere represents the ratio between the total sulcal area (blue) and the outer cortical area (red). (Images from *PLoS ONE* (2012)7(2):e31083) **整体脑沟指数**

Global Tractography. It is the process of finding the full track configuration that best explains the measured DWI data. As opposed to streamline tracking, global tractography is less sensitive to noise, and the density of the resulting tractogram is directly related to the data at hand. (from *Mrtrix*, accessed on Oct 1, 2019) **整体纤维跟踪** (《中国图象图形学报》(2020)25(8): 1513-1528)

Globus Pallidus (Pallidum). The representation of the phylogenetically oldest part of the corpus striatum called the paleostriatum. It forms the smaller, more medial part of the lentiform nucleus. (MeSH 2020) **苍白球.** 纹状体的种系发生最老部位(旧纹状体)的表现。形成豆状核的较小内侧部。(中译 MeSH)

Glomerulus. Spherical neuropil containing the terminal fields of OSNs and the apical dendrites of mitral, tufted, and periglomerular cells. The glomerular neuropil is compartmentalized into regions containing either the axodendritic synapses of OSNs or the local circuit dendrodendritic synapses between mitral/tufted cell dendrites and the periglomerular cell dendrites. Each glomerulus is molecularly specific in that it receives afferent input from OSNs expressing the same OR (odorant receptor). (*Trends in Neurosciences* (2014)37(2), 77-84.) **肾小球** (英语: glomerulus, 又称肾丝球、丝球体) 是肾元中的用于将血液过滤生成原尿的一团毛细血管丛, 被鲍氏囊所包裹, 是尿液形成的重要构造。(维基 2019.7.25)

Glucose Metabolism Disorders. Pathological conditions in which the BLOOD GLUCOSE cannot be maintained within the normal range, such as in HYPOGLYCEMIA and HYPERGLYCEMIA. Etiology of these disorders varies. Plasma glucose concentration is critical to survival for it is the predominant fuel for the CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM. (MeSH 2020) **葡萄糖代谢障碍.** 血糖不能维持在正常范围之内的病理状态, 例如低血糖症和高血糖症。这些疾病的病因各有不同。血浆葡萄糖浓度对生存非常关键, 因为它是中枢神经系统的主要能量来源。(中译 MeSH)

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Glossary Terms 词汇解释

- Glucose.** A primary source of energy for living organisms. It is naturally occurring and is found in fruits and other parts of plants in its free state. It is used therapeutically in fluid and nutrient replacement. (MeSH 2019) **葡萄糖.** 一种用于活生物体的原始能量来源。天然产生，并在植物的果实和其它部位以游离态存在。808 在治疗上用于液体和营养置换。(中译 MeSH)
- Glutamates.** Derivatives of GLUTAMIC ACID. Included under this heading are a broad variety of acid forms, salts, esters, and amides that contain the 2-aminopentanedioic acid structure. (MeSH 2020) **谷氨酸盐(酯)类.** 谷氨酸的盐类和酯类。(中译 MeSH) 809
- Glutamic Acid.** A non-essential amino acid naturally occurring in the L-form. Glutamic acid is the most common excitatory neurotransmitter in the CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM. (MeSH 2020) **谷氨酸.** 一种以左旋形式天然产生的非必需氨基酸。谷氨酸是中枢神经系统中最为常见的兴奋性神经递质。(中译 MeSH) 810
- Glutamine.** A non-essential amino acid present abundantly throughout the body and is involved in many metabolic processes. It is synthesized from GLUTAMIC ACID and AMMONIA. It is the principal carrier of NITROGEN in the body and is an important energy source for many cells. (MeSH 2019) **谷氨酰胺.** 一种大量存在于体内并参与许多代谢过程的非必需氨基酸。由谷氨酸和铵合成。作为体内主要氮载体及许多细胞的重要能量来源。(中译 MeSH) 811
- Glycoproteins.** Conjugated protein-carbohydrate compounds including mucins, mucoid, and amyloid glycoproteins. (MeSH 2020) **糖蛋白类.** 共轭的蛋白质-糖类化合物，包括粘蛋白类、类粘蛋白和淀粉样糖蛋白类。(中译 MeSH) 812
- Glymphatic System.** A vascular waste clearance system in the brain analogous to the lymphatic system that facilitates transporting of solutes and waste products from CEREBROSPINAL FLUID (CSF) and brain INTERSTITIAL FLUID (ISF). CSF from the SUBARACHNOID SPACE enters the brain periarterial spaces, into the interstitium via channels (e.g., AQUAPORIN 4 PROTEIN) on astrocytic endfeet and exchanges with brain ISF before perivenous drainage of solutes and waste. (MeSH 2020) **胶质淋巴系统.** 大脑中类似于淋巴系统的血管废物清除系统，有助于脑脊液(CSF)和脑间质液(ISF)中溶质和废物的运输。来自蛛网膜下腔的 CSF 进入脑动脉周围空间，通过星形胶质细胞足突通道(如，水通道蛋白 4 蛋白)进入间质，并在静脉排出溶质和废物之前与大脑 ISF 交换。(中译 MeSH) 813
- GmbH.** GmbH is an abbreviation of the German phrase "Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung," which means "company with limited liability." It's a suffix used after a private limited company's name in Germany (versus AG, which is used to indicate a public limited company). ([Investopedia](#), accessed on 2019.12.3) **GmbH (Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung)** 是德国、奥地利、瑞士等国家的一种公司组织形式，类似于美国的有限责任公司 (Limited Liability Company, LLC) ([百度 2020](#)) 814
- Gonadal Steroid Hormones.** Steroid hormones produced by the GONADS. They stimulate reproductive organs, germ cell maturation, and the secondary sex characteristics in the males and the females. The major sex steroid hormones include ESTRADIOL; PROGESTERONE; and TESTOSTERONE. (MeSH 2020) **性腺甾类激素.** 性腺分泌的甾类激素。刺激生殖器官和生殖细胞成熟及男性和女性的第二性征。主要的性甾类激素包括雌二醇、孕酮和睾酮。(中译 MeSH) 815
- Gonadotropin-Releasing Hormone.** A decapeptide that stimulates the synthesis and secretion of both pituitary gonadotropins, LUTEINIZING HORMONE and FOLLICLE STIMULATING HORMONE. GnRH is produced by neurons in the septum PREEPTIC AREA of the HYPOTHALAMUS and released into the pituitary portal blood, leading to stimulation of GONADOTROPHS in the ANTERIOR PITUITARY GLAND. (MeSH 2020) **促性腺激素释放激素.** 一种刺激垂体促性腺素类、促黄体激素和滤泡刺激激素的合成和分泌的十肽。GnRH 由下丘脑的中隔视前区内神经元产生，并释放到垂体门静脉血液中，引起前叶垂体内促性腺激素细胞的兴奋。(中译 MeSH) 816

Go-NoGo Task. Measurement of reaction times is one of the fundamental concepts in cognitive psychology. Typically, reaction time (RT) is measured as the time between the onset of a stimulus or response cue and a participant's response (often a button press, but may be vocal, motor responses, or other behaviors). ([Go-NoGo Task](#), accessed on Feb. 7, 2020) **实验程式 Go/noGo.** ([科学人杂志 \(2008.8.1\) 72 期 2 月号](#))

Goulet, Ska, and Kahn's Paper (1994). Title: Is there a decline in picture naming with advancing age? Abstract: This review of 25 studies of the picture-naming accuracy of normal aging individuals shows that an age-related decline in picture naming is an inconsistent finding. Naming performance of older adults varied throughout the studies reviewed in this paper. This variability is attributed to the research methods used and to subject characteristics. To date, there are no studies that have considered all "nuisance factors" (e.g., health status, medication) in such a way that would allow support for a decrease in picture-naming accuracy associated with primary aging. ([J Speech Hear Res. 1994 Jun;37\(3\):629-44](#))

Grammar. 1. The branch of linguistics concerned with sentence structure, especially syntax and morphology (2). 2. The system of implicit rules governing a speaker's use of a language, especially semantics and phonology. See also case grammar, context-dependent grammar, context-free grammar, finite-state grammar, generative grammar, phrase-structure grammar, pivot grammar, transformational grammar, universal grammar. [From Greek *grammatikos* concerning letters] ([A Dictionary of Psychology 4 ed. OUP, 2015](#)) Any systematic account of the structure of a language; the patterns that it describes; the branch of linguistics concerned with such patterns. Often restricted to the study of units that can be assigned a meaning. Distinguished in that light from phonology: e.g. singing is a grammatical unit, as are sing and -ing, while [s] or the syllable [si] are phonological. Also opposed, though again not always, to a dictionary or the lexicon. E.g. the meanings of sing belong to its entry in the lexicon; the functions of -ing to grammar, where they are described for verbs in general. When limited in both these ways, the study of grammar reduces to that of morphology and syntax. Chomsky's term in the 1960s for the knowledge of a language developed by a child who learns to speak it. A grammar in the widest sense was thus at once a set of rules (2) said to be internalized by members of a speech community, and an account, by a linguist, of such a grammar. This internalized grammar is effectively what was later called I-language. ([The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Linguistics 3 ed. OUP, 2014](#)) **语法** (语言的行文法则) 语法是语言学的一个分支, 研究按确定用法来运用的"词类"、"词"的屈折变化或表示相互关系的其他手段以及词在句中的功能和关系。语言学的一个分支, 研究按确定用法来运用的词类、词的屈折变化或表示相互关系的其他手段以及词在句中的功能和关系。 [1] 基本含义: 1) 语法: 语法 (grammar) 这个术语有两层含义, 一个指结构规律本身, 即平常说的语法事实; 另一个指语法学。语法学是研究、描写、解释语法结构规律的科学, 是对客观存在着的语法系统的认识和说明。语法学的任务是描写、解释组成词、短语句子的规则和格式。语法学分词法和句法两个部分, 词法的研究范围包括词类和各类词的构成、词形变化 (形态)。句法的研究范围是短语、句子的结构规律和类型。2) 语法体系: 语法体系也有两种含义: 一个指语法系统, 即客观存在的语法事实、语法规律的系统性, 也就是说语法是各种规则交织成的整体, 是自成系统的。另一个指语法学体系, 即语法学说的系统性。一个民族的语法系统只有一个, 一个民族的语法学体系可以不止一个。(在现代汉语第 2 页) ([百度](#))

Grammatical Category. A category whose members distinguish grammatical meanings. Contrasted in that way with a lexical category; compare functional category. ([The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Linguistics 3 ed. OUP, 2014](#)) In linguistics, a class of units such as noun, verb, prepositional phrase, finite clause and features such as case, countability, gender, number. These may in turn be subcategorized into kinds of noun, case, etc. Since nouns may be subclassified in various ways that do not coincide, they are said to be cross-classified in such pairs as countable/uncountable, common/proper, animate/inanimate. Grammatical units such as subject and object, which refer to functional relationships between the parts of a sentence or clause, are often termed functional categories. See functional grammar, part of speech. ([The Oxford Companion to the English Language 2 ed. OUP, 2018](#)) **语法范畴.** 是各种语法形式表示的语法意义的概括。从语法形式上看, 包括所有显性语法形式和隐性语法形式, 从语法意义上看, 包括所有结构意义、功能意义和表述意义。狭义语法范畴是词的形态变化表示的语法意义的概括, 又称形态语法范畴。语法意义是从各种具体词语的意义和用法中进一步抽象出来的高度抽象的意义。广义语法范畴是一个比语法意义更广的概念。语法范畴就是语法意义的类, 由词的变化形式所表示的意义方面的聚合, 由词形的变化表现出来的语法范畴, 是有形态变化的语言所具有的。([百科](#))

Grammatical Comprehension. As a specific language skill that is required for decoding verbal messages in interactions. (*Brain Sci* (2020,10, 5)10: doi:10.3390/brainsci10080510; see also Robinson et al. 1996) 语法理解
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Grammatical Meaning. Any aspect of meaning described as part of the syntax and morphology of a language as distinct from its lexicon. Thus especially the meanings of constructions and inflections, or of words when described similarly. Such words include, in particular, ones belonging to closed rather than open classes, or those seen as marking a syntactic unit. Thus he has a grammatical meaning in opposition to other members of a closed class of personal pronouns; if as the marker e.g. of an indirect question in I asked if they were coming. A 'grammatical word' or 'grammatical morpheme' is accordingly a unit described, with whatever justification, in this mode. E.g., in the walls, both the and the plural inflection (-s) are distinguished as grammatical units from the lexical unit wall. (*The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Linguistics* 3 ed. OUP, 2014)
语法意义. 就是语法单位在组合和聚合中所产生的各种关系意义, 是词进入语法组合之后由语法结构所赋予的词义之外的意义。由语法形式表示的反映词语的组合方式、组合功能、表述功能等的高度抽象的意义。如主谓关系、动宾关系等是反映组合方式的, 名词、动词等是反映词语的组合功能的, 陈述、疑问等是反映词语的表述功能的。至于性、数、格、人称、时体等范畴意义, 也是反映上述方式和功能的。... (百度) 相对于词汇意义而言。语言中一定的语法成分或结构关系所反映出来的意义。例英语 pencils(铅笔)和 books(书本)中的“-s”是个语法成分, 它表示的“名词复数”就是语法意义。“梨花开开了”由陈述对象(梨花)和陈述内容(开了)构成的陈述关系也是一种语法意义。(《当代百科知识大词典》第 117 页. 1989) 语法意义. 语言结构中语法成分和结构关系所具有所表示的意义。如英语 workers (工人们, 复数), 其中词尾-s 这个语法成分所具有的表示名词复数的意义, 就是-s 的语法意义。又如汉语“人民的军队”中语法成分“的”所具有的表示领属关系的意义, 就是“的”的语法意义。再如“花儿红”这一结构用语序先后表示的主谓关系的意义, 就是语法意义。语法意义总是通过一定的语法形式表现出来的, 它是同一类词或同一类结构所共有的。(上海辞书出版社《辞海 四》第 2608 页. 2002)
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Grandmother Hypothesis. It an adaptationist explanation for the fact that the human female life span extends beyond the period of fertility. Human female reproductive life spans are variable in length but reproductive senescence occurs much faster than somatic aging. Menopause, permanent cessation of menses, effectively represents the end of the reproductive life span and is a universal for human females who live into old age. A third of the average human female life span is postmenopause. Since fertility declines typically begin in the decades before menopause, the grandmother hypothesis refers more generally to the end of reproductive capacity rather than the end of menstrual bleeding per se. Such long female postreproductive life spans are rare in the animal kingdom and, apart from humans, have only been confirmed to exist outside of captivity in a few species, mainly cetaceans. (*Grandmother Hypothesis, Grandmother Effect, and Residence Patterns. In The International Encyclopedia of Anthropology* 2017) 祖母假说. “祖母假说”称当祖母帮助喂养断奶的孙辈, 她们的女儿可以在较短的时间间隔后生产更多的孩子, 孩子断奶的时间变得越来越早, 但更晚开始自己觅食和达到成年, 女人绝经后活得时长和现代人类差不多。一些足够长寿到成为祖母的古代女性允许她们的女儿生更多的孩子, 这样她们的长寿基因就传给了更多的后代, 而这些后代也有较大几率拥有较长的寿命。(头条百科 2019.8.11 查阅)
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Granule Cell. Any of the small multipolar neurons that are the principal interneurons of the neocortex and are abundantly present in the cerebellum. See also parallel fibre. Compare pyramidal cell. (*A Dictionary of Psychology* 4 ed. OUP, 2015) The granule cells are the only intrinsic excitatory neurons, the other four neuron types (Purkinje, basket, stellate, and Golgi) involved in computation are all inhibitory and target deep cerebellar nuclei, soma of Purkinje cells, and dendrites of Purkinje and granule cells, respectively. (From: *Pharmacology and Physiology for Anesthesia*, 2013) 颗粒细胞
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Graph Index Complexity. In recent years complexity of the brain structure in healthy and disordered subjects has been studied increasingly. But to the best of the authors' knowledge, researchers so far have investigated the structural complexity only in the context of two restricted networks known as Small-World and Scale-free networks; whereas other aspects of the structural complexity of brain activities may be affected by aging and neurodegenerative disorders such as the Alzheimer's disease and autism spectrum disorder. In this study, two general complexity metrics of graphs, Graph Index Complexity and Offdiagonal Complexity are proposed as general measures of complexity, not restricted to SWN only. They are adopted to measure the structural
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complexity of the weighted graphs instead of the common binary graphs. Fuzzy Synchronization Likelihood is applied to the EEGs and their sub-bands, as a functional connectivity metric of the brain, to construct the functional connectivity graphs. Two applications are used to evaluate the efficacy of the complexity measures: diagnosis of autism and aging, both based on EEG. (*Neurosci Lett.* 2017 May 22; 650:103-108) 图谱复杂指数

826 **Graph Modularity Measure.** There are several metrics for the quality of a graph clustering, e.g. Newman modularity. These enable you to compare two candidate clusterings of the same graph. (*Data Science Stack Exchange*, accessed 2021.1.5) 图像模块度/模组化计量

827 **Graph Theory.** A branch of mathematics concerned with networks of points connected by lines. The subject of graph theory had its beginnings in recreational math problems (see number game), but it has grown into a significant area of mathematical research, with applications in chemistry, operations research, social sciences, and computer science. (*Encyclopædia Britannica*, accessed on Sept 24, 2019) 图论 (Graph Theory). 是数学的一个分支。它以图为研究对象。图论中的图是由若干给定的点及连接两点的线所构成的图形, 这种图形通常用来描述某些事物之间的某种特定关系, 用点代表事物, 用连接两点的线表示相应两个事物间具有这种关系。(百度. 本词条由“科普中国”科学百科词条编写与应用工作项目审核. 2020.1.18 查阅)

828 **Gray Matter.** Region of CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM that appears darker in color than the other type, WHITE MATTER. It is composed of neuronal CELL BODIES; NEUROPIIL; GLIAL CELLS and CAPILLARIES but few MYELINATED NERVE FIBERS. (MeSH 2020) In the brain grey matter forms the cerebral cortex and the outer layer of the cerebellum in the spinal cord the grey matter lies centrally and is surrounded by white matter. (*Concise Medical Dictionary 9 ed. OUP, 2015*) 灰质. 中枢神经系统中颜色深于其他部分(白质区)的区域。它是由神经元细胞体、神经纤维、神经胶质细胞和毛细血管组成, 几乎没有髓神经纤维。(中译 MeSH) 灰质 (英语: Gray matter), 又称为皮质 (英语: Cortex), 是一种神经组织, 是中枢神经系统的重要组成部分。灰质由神经元, 神经胶质细胞, 微血管组成。灰质的灰色源于神经元的细胞体和微血管。中枢神经系统的另一个重要组成部分为白质。灰质主要分布于以下这些部位: 大脑半球的表面(即大脑皮质), 小脑的表面(即小脑皮质), 小脑深部核团, 丘脑, 下丘脑, 基底核, 脑干(黑质, 红核, 橄榄核, 脑神经的核团等), 以及脊髓的深部(即脊髓灰质)(前角, 后角, 和侧角)(*维基百科 2020.9.27*)

829 **Green Fluorescent Proteins.** Protein analogs and derivatives of the *Aequorea victoria* green fluorescent protein that emit light (FLUORESCENCE) when excited with ULTRAVIOLET RAYS. They are used in REPORTER GENES in doing GENETIC TECHNIQUES. Numerous mutants have been made to emit other colors or be sensitive to pH. (MeSH 2020) 绿色荧光蛋白. 受紫外线刺激时发光(荧光)的维多利亚水母绿荧光蛋白的蛋白类似物和衍生物。在遗传技术中用于报告基因。形成大量突变体来散发其它颜色或对 PH 值敏感。(中译 MeSH)

830 **Grounded Theory.** The generation of theories from analysis of empirical data. (MeSH 2019) 扎根理论. 通过分析经验数据得到的理论。(中译 MeSH)

831 **Group of Eight Summits (G8 Summits).** The Group of Eight was an inter-governmental political forum from 1997 until 2014. It had formed from the Group of Seven after including the country of Russia, and resumed operating under that name after Russia was disinvited in 2014... (*Wiki. 2019.9.20*) 八国首脑高峰会议. 八大工业国组织(简称「G8」), 从1997年至2014年间曾经是一个跨国经济组织, 因2014年起因俄罗斯会籍被冻结而复称七大工业国组织后, G8正式步入历史。G8为世界上主要的已发展国家所组成的国际建制, 前身G5创始于1973年, 成员包括美国、加拿大、英国、法国、德国、意大利、日本及被冻结席位的俄罗斯。2014年, 俄罗斯于克里米亚危机中占领克里米亚半岛及介入顿巴斯战争, 被冻结会籍至今, 因而改称为G7。2018年, 德国和美国总统特朗普曾经提出过让俄罗斯回归, 但遭受大部份成员国的否决后, 俄罗斯方面亦表明无意重返G7(重组G8), 因此G8已经名存实亡。(*维基. 2020.1.15*)

Group Structure. The informal or formal organization of a group of people based on a network of personal relationships which is influenced by the size and composition, etc., of the group. (MeSH 2020) **团体结构.** 一群人基于个人关系网络而构建的非正式或正式组织, 受群体大小和组成的影响。(中译 MeSH)

Growth and Development. The series of changes to the shape, size, components, and functions of an individual organism that occur over time as the organism progresses from its initial form to full size and maturity. (MeSH 2019) **生长发育.** 生物体从原始形式发展至足够大和成熟过程中其个体形状、大小、组成和功能的连续变化。(中译 MeSH)

Guidelines as Topic. A systematic statement of policy rules or principles. Guidelines may be developed by government agencies at any level, institutions, professional societies, governing boards, or by convening expert panels. The text may be cursive or in outline form but is generally a comprehensive guide to problems and approaches in any field of activity. For guidelines in the field of health care and clinical medicine, PRACTICE GUIDELINES AS TOPIC is available. (MeSH 2020) **方针政策专题.** 一种对政策规则或法则的系统陈述。方针政策可能由各级别政府部门、机构、专业协会和管理委员会制定, 或通过召开专家座谈会来制定。文件可能草拟或处于提纲形式, 但一般是对任何活动领域内问题和方法的综合指导。对于卫生保健和临床医学的方针政策, 开业医师诊疗工作准则专题更适用。(中译 MeSH)

Gyrification. [It] is the process of forming the characteristic folds of the cerebral cortex.[1] The peak of such a fold is called a gyrus (plural: gyri), and its trough is called a sulcus (plural: sulci). The neurons of the cerebral cortex reside in a thin layer of gray matter, only 2–4 mm thick, at the surface of the brain.[2] Much of the interior volume is occupied by white matter, which consists of long axonal projections to and from the cortical neurons residing near the surface. Gyrification allows a larger cortical surface area and hence greater cognitive functionality to fit inside a smaller cranium. In most mammals, gyrification begins during fetal development. Primates, cetaceans, and ungulates have extensive cortical gyri, with a few species exceptions, while rodents generally have none. Gyrification in some animals, for example the ferret, continues well into postnatal life.[3] (Wiki. 2019.12.1) **脑回化**

Gyrus (Gyri). A ridge, especially one of the convolutions on the surface of the brain that are separated by sulci. See angular gyrus, cingulate gyrus, dentate gyrus, Heschl's gyrus, inferior temporal gyrus, parahippocampal gyrus, postcentral gyrus, precentral gyrus, superior temporal gyrus. gyri pl. (*A Dictionary of Psychology* 4 ed. OUP, 2015) **脑回.** 大脑的表面凹凸不平, 凸起的被称为脑回脑回 (Gyri), 为大脑皮质中呈现隆起的部位。与呈现裂缝状的脑沟相对。出现脑回和脑沟的原因是, 演化过程中折叠结构使颅内相同容量下人类可以有更多大脑皮质。较低等的动物则脑沟脑回较少。(百度)

Gyrus Cinguli (Cingulate Cortex). One of the convolutions on the medial surface of the CEREBRAL HEMISPHERES. It surrounds the rostral part of the brain and CORPUS CALLOSUM and forms part of the LIMBIC SYSTEM. (MeSH 2019) **扣带回.** 位于大脑半球内侧面的脑回之一。围绕脑嘴侧和大脑半球间联合, 并形成边缘系统的 1 部分。(中译 MeSH)

Haemodynamic Response Function. The time course of changes in blood flow, volume and oxygenation level that occur in the brain in response to neural activity. *Neuroscience* (2004)5:87-96 in Glossary) **血液反应函数.** 在分析大脑功能性核磁共振(fMRI:functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging)数据时,血液反应函数(HRF:Haemodynamic Response Function)描述活化过程中脑部反应的时间动态, 而一般惯用形式的血液反应函数是对于简短刺激的一个理想且不受噪音干扰的反应,多数较传统的统计分析方法在解释讯号时会使用期望的血氧浓度反应(expected BOLD response),而这个期望的反应是惯用的血液反应函数和刺激函数的褶积而得到,一般将它放入设计矩阵当作回归式。(台湾成功大学统计学系学位论文 2012 年 摘要)

HAROLD (Hemispheric Asymmetry Reduction in Older Adults). A model of the effects of aging on brain activity during cognitive performance is introduced. The model is called HAROLD (hemispheric asymmetry reduction in older adults), and it states that, under similar circumstances, prefrontal activity during cognitive performances tends to be less lateralized in older adults than in younger adults. The model is supported by functional neuroimaging and other evidence in the domains of episodic memory, semantic memory, working

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memory, perception, and inhibitory control. Age-related hemispheric asymmetry reductions may have a compensatory function or they may reflect a dedifferentiation process. They may have a cognitive or neural origin, and they may reflect regional or network mechanisms. The HAROLD model is a cognitive neuroscience model that integrates ideas and findings from psychology and neuroscience of aging. (*Psychology and Aging* (2002 Mar)17(1):85-100) Age-related neurofunctional changes are characterised by a significant reduction in the functional hemispheric lateralisation in the prefrontal cortex (PFC) (*Exp Brain Res* 2013 Feb;224(3):393-410) **老化导致半球不对称性降低模型** (Hemispheric Asymmetry Reductions in Old Adults, HAROLD). HAROLD 模型认为, 老化导致半球功能不对称性降低, 因而在诸多认知活动中, 双侧相应脑区都有激活, 以弥补因老化而带来的脑神经网络激活不足现象 (Cabeza, 2002) (*《心理科学进展》* (2017) 25(9): 1487)

Health Behavior. Behaviors expressed by individuals to protect, maintain or promote their health status. For example, proper diet, and appropriate exercise are activities perceived to influence health status. Life style is closely associated with health behavior and factors influencing life style are socioeconomic, educational, and cultural. (MeSH 2020) **保健行为.** 个体为了保护、维持或改善其卫生状况而表现出的行为。例如, 适当膳食和恰当运动被视作影响卫生状况的活动。生活方式与保健行为密切相关, 而社会经济、教育和文化等因素可影响生活方式。(中译 MeSH)

Health Care Costs. The actual costs of providing services related to the delivery of health care, including the costs of procedures, therapies, and medications. It is differentiated from HEALTH EXPENDITURES, which refers to the amount of money paid for the services, and from fees, which refers to the amount charged, regardless of cost. (MeSH 2020) **卫生保健费用.** 有关卫生保健提供等服务的实际费用, 包括操作、治疗和用药的费用。区别于卫生经费支出及费用和收费, 因为后两者分别指服务支付总额和不计成本的费用总额。(中译 MeSH)

Health Care Quality, Access, and Evaluation. The concept concerned with all aspects of the quality, accessibility, and appraisal of health care and health care delivery. (MeSH 2020) **卫生保健质量, 获取和评价.** 有关卫生保健和卫生保健提供的质量、易接受性和评价等方面的概念。(中译 MeSH)

Health Care Reform. Innovation and improvement of the health care system by reappraisal, amendment of services, and removal of faults and abuses in providing and distributing health services to patients. It includes a re-alignment of health services and health insurance to maximum demographic elements (the unemployed, indigent, uninsured, elderly, inner cities, rural areas) with reference to coverage, hospitalization, pricing and cost containment, insurers' and employers' costs, pre-existing medical conditions, prescribed drugs, equipment, and services. (MeSH 2020) **卫生保健改革.** 在向病人提供和分配服务的过程中通过重新评价、服务改善及排除错误和误用来改革和改善卫生保健制度。包括卫生服务重建及有关覆盖度、住院、划价和经费控制、承保人和雇主费用、预先确诊疾病、处方药、设备和服务的最广泛人口统计学元素 (失业、贫困、未保险、老年、内城、乡村) 的健康保险。(中译 MeSH)

Health Care Surveys. Statistical measures of utilization and other aspects of the provision of health care services including hospitalization and ambulatory care. (MeSH 2020) **卫生保健调查.** 对包括住院和门诊医疗在内的卫生保健服务提供的利用和其它方面的统计测量。(中译 MeSH)

Health Impact Assessment. Combination of procedures, methods, and tools by which a policy, program, or project may be judged as to its potential effects on the health of a population, and the distribution of those effects within the population. (MeSH 2020) **健康影响评估.** 通过程序, 方法和工具的相组合来判断一个政策, 计划或项目对人群健康的潜在影响, 以及这些影响在人群中的分布。(中译 MeSH)

Health Policy. Decisions, usually developed by government policymakers, for determining present and future objectives pertaining to the health care system. (MeSH 2019) **卫生政策.** 通常由政府决策者制定的决策, 用于决定现在和将来有关于卫生保健制度的目标。(中译 MeSH)

Health Span. The term life span is familiar to most of us. The word has a relatively new frequent companion: health span. A person's health span is the length of time that the person is healthy—not just alive. (*Merriam-Webster Dictionary* 2020). **健康生活的时间长度**

No

Glossary Terms 词汇解释

Health Status. The level of health of the individual, group, or population as subjectively assessed by the individual or by more objective measures. (MeSH 2020) **卫生状况.** 个体、组织或人群的卫生水平, 由个体进行主观评价或通过更客观测量来评价。(中译 MeSH)

Health Surveys. A systematic collection of factual data pertaining to health and disease in a human population within a given geographic area. (MeSH 2020) **卫生调查.** 一项对指定地理区域内人群卫生和疾病的事实性数据的系统收集。(中译 MeSH)

Healthy Aging. The development and maintenance of optimal physical, mental, spiritual, and social well-being and function with advancing age. (MeSH 2019) **健康老龄化.** 随着年龄的增长, 发展和维持最佳的身体、心理、精神和社交状态和机能。(中译 MeSH)

Healthy Lifestyle. A pattern of behavior involving LIFE STYLE choices which ensure optimum health. Examples are eating right; maintaining physical, emotional, and spiritual wellness, and taking preemptive steps against communicable diseases. (MeSH 2020) **健康生活方式.** 涉及生活方式选择的行为模式, 以确保最利于健康。比如: 吃的健康, 保持身体、情感和精神健康, 并采取预防措施抵抗传染病。(中译 MeSH)

Heaps' Law. Empirical law according to which vocabulary size (i.e., the number of distinct word types) in a document grows with document size (i.e., the number of tokens). Also called Herdan's law. (*Trends in Cognitive Sciences* 23(8): 686-698) **Heaps' 定律.** 在给定的语料中, 其独立的term数 (vocabulary的size) $v(n)$ 大致是语料大小 (n) 的一个指数函数。(语言统计学三大定律. 链接中有图像)

Hearing Disorders. Conditions that impair the transmission of auditory impulses and information from the level of the ear to the temporal cortices, including the sensorineural pathways. (MeSH 2020) **听力障碍.** 从耳到颞皮层 (包括感觉神经通路) 传导听觉冲动和信息受到损害的状况。(中译 MeSH)

Hearing Loss, Central. Hearing loss due to disease of the AUDITORY PATHWAYS (in the CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM) which originate in the COCHLEAR NUCLEI of the PONS and then ascend bilaterally to the MIDBRAIN, the THALAMUS, and then the AUDITORY CORTEX in the TEMPORAL LOBE. Bilateral lesions of the auditory pathways are usually required to cause central hearing loss. Cortical deafness refers to loss of hearing due to bilateral auditory cortex lesions. Unilateral BRAIN STEM lesions involving the cochlear nuclei may result in unilateral hearing loss. (MeSH 2020) **听觉丧失, 中枢性.** 由听觉通路 (中枢神经系统内) 疾病引起的听觉丧失, 而听觉通路起源于脑桥耳蜗神经核, 双侧向上延伸至中脑、丘脑, 然后进入颞叶内听觉皮质。通常需要双侧听觉通路损伤来引起中枢性听觉丧失。皮质性聋指双侧听觉皮质损害引起的听觉丧失。累及耳蜗神经核的单侧脑干损害可能引起单侧听觉丧失。(中译 MeSH)

Hearing Loss, Mixed Conductive-Sensorineural. Hearing loss due to damage or impairment of both the conductive elements (HEARING LOSS, CONDUCTIVE) and the sensorineural elements (HEARING LOSS, SENSORINEURAL) of the ear. (MeSH 2020) **听觉丧失, 传导感音神经混合性.** 耳部传导元件 (听力丧失, 传导性) 和感觉神经元件 (听力丧失, 感音神经性) 由损害或病损导致听力丧失。(中译 MeSH)

Hearing Loss, Sensorineural. Hearing loss resulting from damage to the COCHLEA and the sensorineural elements which lie internally beyond the oval and round windows. These elements include the AUDITORY NERVE and its connections in the BRAINSTEM. (MeSH 2020) **听觉丧失, 感音神经性.** 由耳蜗及内部位于卵圆窗处的感觉神经元件损伤引起的听觉丧失。这些元件包括听觉神经及其脑干内联接。(中译 MeSH)

Hearing Loss. A general term for the complete or partial loss of the ability to hear from one or both ears. (MeSH 2020) **听觉丧失.** 用于单耳或双耳听力完全或部分丧失的一般术语。(中译 MeSH)

Hearing. The ability or act of sensing and transducing ACOUSTIC STIMULATION to the CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM. It is also called audition. (MeSH 2019) **听力.** 对声音的知觉。(中译 MeSH)

No

Glossary Terms 词汇解释

Heart Ventricles. The lower right and left chambers of the heart. The right ventricle pumps venous BLOOD into the LUNGS and the left ventricle pumps oxygenated blood into the systemic arterial circulation. (MeSH 2019) **心室.** 心脏的右下和左下腔室。右心室将静脉血泵入肺，而左心室将含氧血泵入全身动脉循环。
859 (中译 MeSH)

Heart. The hollow, muscular organ that maintains the circulation of the blood. (MeSH 2020) **心脏.** 维持血液循环的中空肌性器官。(中译 MeSH)
860

Hematopoietic Stem Cells. Progenitor cells from which all blood cells derived. They are found primarily in the bone marrow and also in small numbers in the peripheral blood. (MeSH 2019,) **造血干细胞.** 作为所有血细胞起源的祖细胞。(中译 MeSH)
861

Hemispherectomy 大脑半球切除术. A neurosurgical procedure that removes or disconnects the epileptogenic CEREBRAL CORTEX of a hemisphere. Hemispherectomy is usually performed for patients with intractable unilateral EPILEPSY due to malformations of cortical development or brain lesions. Depending on the epileptogenic area in the hemisphere, cortical removal can be total or partial. (MeSH 2020) **大脑半球切除术.** 一种切除或切断脑半球致癫痫大脑皮质的神经外科手术。通常对患有由皮质发育畸形或脑损伤引起的顽固性单侧癫痫的病人实施。根据脑半球内致癫痫区域而进行完全或部分皮质切除。(中译 MeSH)
862

Hemispheric Asymmetry Reduction in Older Adults Model (HAROLD). See HAROLD.
863

Hemodynamics. The movement and the forces involved in the movement of the blood through the CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM. (MeSH 2020) **血流动力学.** 有关于血液在心血管系统内流动的运动和动力。(中译 MeSH)
864

Heschl's Gyrus. Heschl's gyrus, also known as transverse temporal gyrus, is part of the temporal lobe and contains the primary auditory cortex (Brodmann area 41). It is entirely hidden within the Sylvian fissure, with the planum temporale and superior temporal gyrus located lateral to it. ([Radeopaedia](#), accessed on Dec. 21, 2019) The **transverse temporal gyri** (also called Heschl's gyri or Heschl's convolutions) are found in the area of primary auditory cortex buried within the lateral sulcus of the human brain, occupying Brodmann area 41. It is the first cortical structure to process incoming auditory information. **颞横回** (Gyri temporales transversi). 又称赫氏回或赫氏卷积, 位于埋在人脑外侧沟内的主要听觉皮层区域, 占布罗德曼区域
865 41。这是处理传入听觉信息的第一个关键皮质结构。(译于 [IMAIOS SAS 2008-2021](#) 相关英文说明)

Heterochromatin Protein 1 (HP1). A nonhistone protein that binds to heterochromatin and to the telomeres of Drosophila polytene chromosomes. It is a highly conserved protein with homologs in yeast, plants, and mammals. HP1 is required for the proper segregation of chromosomes during mitosis in embryos. It can enter nuclei and bind to specific chromosomal sites, where it causes localized condensation of DNA and represses the transcriptional activity of neighboring genes. The gene Suppressor of variegation 205 encodes HP1. It is located on the left arm of chromosome 2 at 31.1. Loss-of-function mutant alleles are recessive lethals and cause end-to-end fusions of telomeres. Reduced function alleles cause variegation. The HP1 proteins are now known to be universal nonhistone chromosomal proteins that are involved in establishing and maintaining higher-order chromatin structure. In humans there are three distinct proteins, each encoded by a different autosomal gene: HP1 α (at 12q13.13), HP1 β (at 17q21.32), and HP1 γ (at 7p15.2). See Appendix C, 1986,
866 James and Elgin. ([A Dictionary of Genetics 8 ed. OUP, 2014](#)) **异染色质蛋白 1.**

Heterochromatin. The region of the chromosome that is condensed, and thus stains differently, during interphase and during division compare euchromatin. Heterochromatin is transcriptionally inactive and can be constitutive, present in all cells, or facultative, present in only some cell types, e.g., the inactive X chromosome of females. (John Lackie. 2010. A Dictionary of Biomedicine) The portion of chromosome material that remains condensed and is transcriptionally inactive during INTERPHASE. (MeSH 2019) **异染色质.** 保持固缩并在分裂间期无转录活性的染色体物质。(中译 MeSH)
867

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Glossary Terms 词汇解释

868 **Heterochronic Parabiosis.** The concept of organismal and systemic ageing has been tested radically using heterochronic parabiosis, which enables the exchange of blood, including its cells and factors, between young and old organisms (*Nature* (2016)539:180) 异质异体共生技术 (*Genes Online* 2016.10.13)

869 **Heterogeneous Disorder.** Heterogeneous medical condition or heterogeneous disease in medicine are those medical conditions which have several etiologies, like hepatitis or diabetes. Medical conditions are normally defined pathologically (liver inflammation) or clinically (excessive urination) and not etiologically, and therefore it is normal to have more than one cause for them. The word is used as an opposition to homogeneous, meaning that given a group of patients, the disease is the same for all of them. When a condition is heterogeneous, it is normally divided in endotypes. (*Wiki*. 2019.5.30) 多源疾病

870 **Heterozygote.** An individual having different alleles at one or more loci regarding a specific character. (MeSH 2020) (*See also* Homozygous) 杂合子. 在 1 个或多个有关种性状的位点具有不同等位基因的个体. (中译 MeSH)

871 **Hexanucleotide (Genetics).** A codon containing six nucleotides. (*Wiktionary*, accessed on 2021.1.5) 六核苷酸. ALS 最常见的突变基因是 C9orf72: 高达近五成有家族病史的 ALS 及二到三成偶发型的 ALS 身上发现, C9orf72 基因上有过度的六核苷酸重复扩张序列 (hexanucleotide repeat expansion, HRE) (*The Investigator Taiwan* 2015.10.24)

872 **Hierarchical Linguistic Structure.** Combinations of the individual elements of human language are not only linear but also hierarchical in nature. This means that human language consists not only of precedence relations (e.g. coordination) but also of dominance relations (e.g. subordination). This can be demonstrated at every level of linguistic analysis: phonological, morphological, syntactic, semantic, and also at the level of discourse. (*The Center for Academic Research and Training in Anthropogeny*, accessed on Nov. 20, 2019) Hierarchy is the edifice of essentials from one stage to the other stage. It is an informal affiliation. The language is the bumpy construction of hierarchy. Generally, hierarchy is the representation of a pyramid where altitude of the pyramid will correspond to the grade and thickness stands for the excellence of that stage virtual to the complete... There are six levels of the Hierarchy of language: Phonology, Morphology, Lexical, Syntax, Semantics, Pragmatics (*Hierarchy Structure* 2018.) 层次语言结构

873 **Hierarchical Regression.** [It] is a way to show if variables of your interest explain a statistically significant amount of variance in your Dependent Variable (DV) after accounting for all other variables. This is a framework for model comparison rather than a statistical method. In this framework, you build several regression models by adding variables to a previous model at each step later models always include smaller models in previous steps. In many cases, our interest is to determine whether newly added variables show a significant improvement in R² (the proportion of explained variance in DV by the model). (*University of Virginia Library* 2019) 层次回归分析. 其是心理、教育、社会学领域常用的一种统计方法, 使用这种方法用意是: 你有 a, b, c 三个自变数 (independent variables), 你想要看这些变数个别对 Y 的影响. 如果你将 a, b, c 一次放进回归分析里面, 你可以得到整体的解释力. 如果你想的话, 你也可以算 effect size, 得到 a, b, c 个别对 Y 的影响有多大. 然而, 有时候研究者有理论或实际依据, 认为 a, b, c 必须依照不同的顺序放入回归分析. 如果将 a, b, c 依序个别放入, 那我们就有三个 models, hierarchical 指的就是这些 models 之间有层次性或阶层性的关系, 才会这么命名的. 这种作法其实就相当于简单的路径分析 (path analysis) 了. 常常与 hierarchical regression 搞混的统计方法是 hierarchical linear modeling (阶层线性模式), 这部分详情请见什么是阶层线性模式 (hierarchical linear modeling). 这两者的不同是: 层次回归分析的「层次」指的是 models 之间的层次, 而 HLM 的层次指的是 data 是有层次性的, 比如说学生是 class 的一部分, 所以学生是第一层, class 就是第二层. (*研究生 2.0, 2016*) 分层回归分析 (hierarchical regression analysis) (*双语词汇、学术名词暨辞书信息网* 2012)

874 **High-Definition Transcranial Alternating Current Stimulation (HD-tACS).** To overcome limitations in focality and targeting control, technologies using arrays of electrodes, such as “High Definition” tDCS (HD-tDCS) (*Wagner & DiPietro, in Neuromodulation* 2 ed.2018) 高清晰度经颅交流电刺激. HD-tACS 在 tACS 的基础上提供更精确皮层结构的目标 (*Tencent Cloud: Nature Neuroscience*, accessed 2021.1.15)

Higher Nervous Activity. A term used in Eastern European research literature on brain and behavior physiology for cortical functions. It refers to the highest level of integrative function of the brain, centered in the CEREBRAL CORTEX, regulating language, thought, and behavior via sensory, motor, and cognitive processes. (MeSH 2020) **高级神经活动.** 一个在有关脑和行为生理学的东欧研究文献中用于皮质功能的术语。指位于大脑皮质并经由感觉、运动和认知过程来调节语言、思维和行为的脑综合功能的最高水平。(中译 MeSH)

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Higher Order Association Areas (Higher Order Association Cortex). Higher order association cortex carries out complex mental processes not associated with any particular sense. Each sensory and motor association areas sends signals to higher order association areas, which combine this information to form the basis of the highest mental processes. These highest mental processes, like language, thinking, and planning, do not depend on specific sensory information. For example, language can use vision (reading, sign language) and touch (Braille for the blind), as well as hearing. Figure 2-2e shows the primary areas and their association areas in colors and the higher order association areas in grey. The arrows show the flow of information from primary areas to sensory association areas to higher order association areas. ([Dictionary by Indiana Univ?](#), accessed on April 5, 2020) Higher-order integrative cortical areas, called association areas, intervene between the sensory inputs and motor outputs. Hierarchical organization of the cortex was proposed in the 1870s by the famous British neurologist, John Hughlings Jackson. These association areas are the site of cognitive processing and are the focal areas in the rapidly developing field of cognitive neuroscience. ([Neuroscience Online: Chapter 9](#), 2020.10.20 Last Review) **高阶脑皮质关联区域**

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Higher Order Cognition (HOC). We define higher-order cognition as information processing phenomena in which the metacognitive factors of monitoring and control play the fundamental role. This term is practically synonymous with complex cognition, because compound problems on the processes of monitoring and control to much greater extent than simple problems do. In this chapter, we review the literature on the relationships between human intelligence and complex, higher-order information processing. ([Cognition and Intelligence ch 7, 122. Cambridge University Press, 2005](#)) Higher order cognition is composed of a range of sophisticated thinking skills. Among the functions subsumed under this category of neurodevelopmental function are concept acquisition, systematic decision making, evaluative thinking, brainstorming (including creativity), and rule usage. ([Melvin D. Levine, in Developmental-Behavioral Pediatrics 4th ed. 2009](#)) **高级认知.** 执行功能是指负责组织和控制目标导向性行为的高级认知加工过程,能够让个体克服自动化的或者已建立的想法和反应[4]。执行功能的综合模型认为,基本的执行功能成分包括抑制控制、工作记忆和认知灵活性 3 个基本要[...] (《首都体育学院学报》(2016)28(06):566-571)

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High-Intensity Focused Ultrasound Ablation. The use of focused, high-frequency sound waves to destroy tissue. It is sometimes used in conjunction with but is distinct from INTERVENTIONAL ULTRASONOGRAPHY. (MeSH 2020) **高强度聚焦超声消融.** 利用聚焦高频声波来破坏组织。有时与介入性超声检查联合使用,但与其不同。(中译 MeSH)

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Hippocampal Dysfunction. Hippocampus (Addis et al. 2014) A phylogenetically primitive structure in the limbic system of the brain, folded into the inner surface of each temporal lobe between the thalamus and the main part of the cerebral cortex, having a cross-section shaped like a sea horse, involved in emotion, motivation, navigation by cognitive maps, learning, and the consolidation of long-term memory (only declarative memory and not procedural memory). The entire hippocampal formation consists of Ammon's horn (the hippocampus proper) together with the subiculum and the dentate gyrus. ([A Dictionary of Psychology 4 ed. OUP, 2015](#)) **海马.** 端脑内一个特殊的古皮质结构。位于侧脑室下角的底壁。因其形状酷似海马的形状而得名。其组织结构可分为六层:分子层、锥体细胞层、多形细胞层、放射层、空隙层和白质层。前三层是细胞结构层,后三层是神经纤维层,主要由海马的传入和传出纤维组成。(《心理学大辞典》上海教育出版社, 2003)

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Hippocampal Sclerosis (HS). [It] is a neuropathological condition with severe neuronal cell loss and gliosis in the hippocampus, specifically in the CA-1 (Cornu Ammonis area 1) and subiculum of the hippocampus. It was first described in 1880 by Wilhelm Sommer. ([Wiki. 2019.8.24](#)) **海马硬化症.** 由脑部缺血、低灌注引起的血管性痴呆 (《英汉·汉英医学新词语》中山大学出版社 2007) **海马硬化症.** 是一种特殊的病理

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Glossary Terms 词汇解释

改变, 表现为海马神经元丢失及苔状纤维发芽现象。研究发现海马神经元的丢失导致存活细胞的突触重组, 使细胞间的同步化及兴奋性异常增高, 产生自发性的发作。(问大夫, 2020.2.24 查阅)

Hippocampus. In humans, the hippocampus is in the temporal lobe and may play a role in learning and memory. (*Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews* 88(2018): 177-186.) A curved elevation of GRAY MATTER extending the entire length of the floor of the TEMPORAL HORN of the LATERAL VENTRICLE (see also TEMPORAL LOBE). The hippocampus proper, subiculum, and DENTATE GYRUS constitute the hippocampal formation. Sometimes authors include the ENTORHINAL CORTEX in the hippocampal formation. (MeSH 2020) **海马.** 沿侧脑室下角底部延伸的灰质弯曲抬高。海马、下托和齿状回构成了海马结构。有时著者将内嗅皮层归入海马结构。(中译 MeSH)

Hippocrates. ... Greek physician who lived during Greece's Classical period and is traditionally regarded as the father of medicine. ... (*Encyclopædia Britannica* 2020) **希波克拉底.** 为古希腊伯里克利时代之医师, 约生于公元前 460 年, 后人普遍认为其为医学史上杰出人物之一。在其所身处之上古时代, 医学不发达, 他却能将医学发展成为专业学科, 使之与巫术及哲学分离[2][3], 并创立以之为名的医学学派, 对古希腊之医学发展贡献良多, 故今人多尊称之为「医学之父」... (维基. 2020.1.22.)

Histamine. An amine derived by enzymatic decarboxylation of HISTIDINE. It is a powerful stimulant of gastric secretion, a constrictor of bronchial smooth muscle, a vasodilator, and also a centrally acting neurotransmitter. (MeSH 2020) **组胺.** 一种由组氨酸酶促脱羧衍生的胺。能强效刺激胃分泌、收缩支气管平滑肌、扩张血管, 并属于 1 种中枢作用性神经递质。(中译 MeSH)

Histology. The study of the structure of various TISSUES of organisms on a microscopic level. (MeSH 2020) The study of the structure of tissues by means of special staining techniques combined with light and electron microscopy. (*Concise Medical Dictionary 8 ed. Current Online Version, OUP 2014*) **组织学.** 在显微水平对有机体各种组织结构的研究。(中译 MeSH) 组织学(英语: histology)是一门对生物组织的微观研究, 研究它们的形成、构造和功能。组织是指生物体中相同或相似的细胞集合以执行特定功能的细胞群称为。动物体基本上是由上皮组织、结缔组织、肌肉组织和神经组织所构成。与组织学相关的生物学门类包括了细胞生物学与解剖学等, 细胞的层级是在组织之下; 解剖学研究的对象是器官, 其层级位于组织之上; 形态学则是对整个生物体的研究。通常组织学的研究对象只有动物的组织。在组织学的研究中, 显微镜是非常重要的研究工具。组织学的艺术包含了依有兴趣的部位挑选适当的染剂, 很多现行的染剂都是利用抗体的化学性质, 来标定有兴趣的目标。1906 年, 诺贝尔生理医学奖授予意大利组织学家 C.Golgi 和西班牙组织学家 R.Cajal, 因为他们发明了镀银染色法和开创性研究了神经系统组织结构。(维基. 2020.3.2)

Histone Acetylation. The post-translational modification of histones by histone acetyl transferases (HATs; EC 2.3.1.-) which add acetyl groups to N-terminal lysine residues. Acetylation reduces the binding affinity between histones and DNA, facilitating transcription by making it easier for RNA polymerase and transcription factors to access the promoter region. Acetylation of histone H4 is considered to be important in replication-dependent nucleosome assembly. Deacetylation (by histone deacetylases (HDACs) has the opposite effect. (*A Dictionary of Biomedicine 2 ed. OUP, 2019*) **组蛋白乙酰化.** 组蛋白乙酰化通过重构更高层级的染色质结构, 弱化组蛋白与 DNA 之间的相互作用, 以及为转录激活复合体提供结合位点来促进转录, 转录激活复合体包括含有布罗莫结构域的蛋白质, 该蛋白质能够结合乙酰化赖氨酸。组蛋白去乙酰化则通过相反的机制来抑制转录, 这些机制包括高级染色质组蛋白乙酰化结构的组装, 以及排除含有布罗莫结构域的转录激活复合体。组蛋白低乙酰化是异染色质沉默的标志。(2012 修订, *Cell Signaling Technology*, accessed on 2021.1.5)

Histone Acetyltransferases. Enzymes that catalyze acyl group transfer from ACETYL-CoA to HISTONES forming CoA and acetyl-histones. (MeSH 2020) **组蛋白乙酰转移酶.** 是催化酰基从乙酰辅酶 A 转移到组蛋白从而形成辅酶 A 和乙酰组蛋白的酶。(中译 MeSH)

Histone deacetylase 3 (HDAC3). It is an enzyme encoded by the HDAC3 gene in both humans and mice...HDAC3 is a Class I member of the histone deacetylase superfamily (comprising four classes based on function and DNA sequence homology) that is recruited to enhancers to modulate both the epigenome and

No

Glossary Terms 词汇解释

nearby gene expression. HDAC3 is found exclusively in the cell nucleus where it is the sole endogenous histone deacetylase biochemically purified in the nuclear-receptor corepressor complex containing NCOR and SMRT (NCOR2). Thus, HDAC3 unlike other HDACs, has a unique role in modulating the transcriptional activities of nuclear receptors. (Wiki. 2020.4.13) **组蛋白脱乙酰酶** 3

Histone Deacetylases. Deacetylases that remove N-acetyl groups from amino side chains of the amino acids of HISTONES. Some of these belong to the SIRTUINS protein family. (MeSH 2020) **组蛋白脱乙酰基酶类**. 将组蛋白的氨基酸氨基侧链上 N-乙酰基移除的脱乙酰基酶。其中某些酶属于 SIRTUINS 蛋白家族。(中译 MeSH)

888

Histones. Small chromosomal proteins (approx 12-20 kD) possessing an open, unfolded structure and attached to the DNA in cell nuclei by ionic linkages. Classification into the various types (designated histone I, histone II, etc.) is based on the relative amounts of arginine and lysine in each. (MeSH 2020) **组蛋白类** (DNA 的小染色体蛋白)。具有 1 个开放展开结构并通过离子键连接细胞核内 DNA 的小染色体蛋白 (大约 12-20kD)。基于各自含有的精氨酸和赖氨酸的相对含量而分为不同类型 (指定为组蛋白I、组蛋白II等) (中译 MeSH)

889

Historical Article (Historical Survey Narrower term). An article or portion of an article giving an account of past events or circumstances significant in a field of study, a profession, a discovery, an invention, etc. The concept of history is very wide, ranging from the dawn of time to the present. This publication type is often checked in conjunction with BIOGRAPHY. (MeSH 2020) **历史性文章** (历史回顾调研)

890

History of Medicine. Study of past events and development in the field of Medicine. (MeSH 2020) **医学史**. 研究医学历史事件及发展。

891

History, Ancient. The period of history before 500 of the common era. (MeSH 2020) **历史, 古代**. 公元 500 年前的时代。(中译 MeSH)

892

History, Medieval. The period of history from the year 500 through 1450 of the common era. **历史, 中世纪**. 公元 500 年到 1450 年的时代。(中译 MeSH)

893

Homeostasis. The processes whereby the internal environment of an organism tends to remain balanced and stable. (MeSH 2020) **内环境稳定**. 生物体内部环境趋于平衡和稳定的过程。(中译 MeSH)

894

Hominid. A member of the family Hominidae including humans and related fossil species. Two genera are recognized: Australopithecus and Homo. (Wiki. 2021.1.3) **人科** (hominid) (Hominidae) 人类在分类学上所规属的一个科。也包括已灭绝的灵长类种群或谱系。现存的只有人类, 其他的都已只能从化石得出推断。通常将人科划为 3 个属: 腊马古猿属(Ramapithecus)、南方古猿属(Australopithecus)和智人(Homo)。人科动物在非洲出现约在距今 500 万和 100 万年之前; 在欧洲出现约在距今 60 万到 80 万年之前。(《英汉百科知识辞典》第 463 页. 南京大学出版社, 2012)

895

Hominidae. Family of the suborder HAPLORHINI (Anthropoidea) comprising bipedal primate MAMMALS. It includes modern man (HOMO SAPIENS) and the great apes: gorillas (GORILLA GORILLA), chimpanzees (PAN PANISCUS and PAN TROGLODYTES), and orangutans (PONGO PYGMAEUS). (MeSH 2019) **人科**. 灵长目的一科。包括拉玛古猿属(Ramapithecus)、南方古猿属(Australopithecus)和人属(Homo)。其中, 南方古猿的一些进步类型, 已能制造工具。人科起源的时间在第三纪中新世。(《辞海: 1999 年缩印本(音序)3》第 1755 页. 上海辞书出版社) 人科动物, 人类 (Hominidae) 所有种类之通称, 属**灵长目类人猿亚目人超科** (Hominoidea); 现仅 1 属 1 种, 即智人 (现代人) Homo sapiens。分布于世界所有大洲, 早期类型仅分布于亚洲、非洲和欧洲的温暖地区。直立步行, 臂不过膝, 体毛退化, 手足分工, 下颌骨浅且粗壮, 犬齿和下第一前臼齿退化、牙釉质厚、3 个**臼齿**的磨耗相差很大, 大脑极为发达, 有语言和劳动, 有社会性和阶级性。可分为 2 个亚科: 南方古猿亚科 Australopithecine 和人亚科 Homininae。前者是最早直立行走的灵长类, 即最早的人类, 早期发现的化石可分成南方古猿属 Australopithecus (如非洲种 A.africanus、阿法种 A.afarensis) 和**傍人属** Paranthropus (傍人鲍氏种 P.boisei) (百度, 2021.1.5 查阅)

896

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Glossary Terms 词汇解释

897 **Homocysteine.** A thiol-containing amino acid formed by a demethylation of METHIONINE. (MeSH 2019)
高半胱氨酸. 一种由甲硫氨酸脱甲基形成的含硫醇氨基酸。(中译 MeSH)

898 **Homologous Recombination.** An exchange of DNA between matching or similar sequences. (MeSH 2020)
同源重组. 匹配或相似序列间的 DNA 交换。(中译 MeSH)

899 **Homozygote.** An individual in which both alleles at a given locus are identical. (MeSH 2020) **纯合子.** a 指
 定位点上两个等位基因相同的个体。(中译 MeSH)

Homozygous. [It] describes the genetic condition or the genetic state where an individual has inherited the same DNA sequence for a particular gene from both their biological mother and their biological father. It's often used in the context of disease. We talk about a situation where an individual has inherited a mutant allele or an error in DNA sequence from their mother and they have inherited the identical mutant allele from their father. We would then say that individual is homozygous for that mutation. They have two identical copies of the deleterious version of that gene and, as a result, they are then going to be predisposed to the genetic condition the gene codes for. ([National Human Genome Research Institute](#), accessed on Oct. 15, 2019) **纯合子/同型合子.** 在生物学与进化计算中, 基因座(英语: locus), 也称为“基因位点”或“位点”, 是指染色体上的固定位置, 例如某个基因的所在。而基因座上的 DNA 序列可能有许多不同的变化, 各种变化形式称为等位基因(allele)。基因座在基因组中的排列位置称为基因图谱(genetic map), 基因作图(Gene mapping)则是测定基因座与特定性状关系的过程。二倍体与多倍体细胞的某些染色体上, 在同一基因座上有相同的等位基因, 这类细胞称为纯合子/同型合子(homozygous)。若是相同基因座上含有不同的等位基因, 则称作杂合子/异型合子(heterozygous) ([维基. 2019.3.6](#))

901 **Hormesis.** Biphasic dose responses of cells or organisms (including microorganisms) to an exogenous or intrinsic factor, in which the factor induces stimulatory or beneficial effects at low doses and inhibitory or adverse effects at high doses. (MeSH 2020) **毒物刺激作用.** 细胞或有机体(包括微生物)对外源或内源因素的双相剂量反应, 在影响因素低剂量时产生激活或有益效应, 在高剂量时产生抑制或有害效应。(中译 MeSH)

902 **Human Artifacts.** Artifacts are objects that have been altered or created by humans. The word “fossil” is often confused with the word “artifact,” however a fossil can only become an artifact after it has been manipulated by a human. ([Darwin and Wallace website](#), accessed on March 14, 2020) **人类伪迹**

903 **Human Development.** Continuous sequential changes which occur in the physiological and psychological functions during the life-time of an individual. (MeSH 2020) **人类发展.** 人在生存期间其生理学和心理学功能发生的持续性改变。(中译 MeSH)

904 **Human Evolution.** The process by which human beings developed on Earth from now-extinct primates. Viewed zoologically, we humans are Homo sapiens, a culture-bearing upright-walking species that lives on the ground and very likely first evolved in Africa about 315,000 years ago. We are now the only living members of what many zoologists refer to as the human tribe, Hominini, but there is abundant fossil evidence to indicate that we were preceded for millions of years by other hominins, such as Ardipithecus, Australopithecus, and other species of Homo, and that our species also lived for a time contemporaneously with at least one other member of our genus, H. neanderthalensis (the Neanderthals). In addition, we and our predecessors. ([Encyclopædia Britannica](#) 2020) **人类演化.** ...在人类演化的脉络下, 「人类」这个专有名词指的是「人属」, 但人类演化的研究往往包括其他人科动物, 如南方古猿, 人属是在大约230万至240万年前的非洲, 从南方猿人属分支出来。[2][3]科学家们估计, 人类大约在距今500万到700万年之间, 从他们与黑猩猩的共同祖先分支出来。其后发展的若干人属物种和亚种, 已告灭绝。这些包括栖息在亚洲的直立人、栖息在欧洲的尼安德塔人。古智人(早期智人)大约在距今25万年至40万年间演变出来。(维基 2020.5.31)

905 **Human Experimentation.** The use of humans as investigational subjects. (MeSH 2020) **人类实验.** 将人类作为研究对象。(中译 MeSH)

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Glossary Terms 词汇解释

906 **Humans.** Members of the species *Homo sapiens*. (MeSH 2020) 人类. 智人种的成员. (中译 MeSH)

Huntington Disease. A familial disorder inherited as an autosomal dominant trait and characterized by the onset of progressive CHorea and DEMENTIA in the fourth or fifth decade of life. Common initial manifestations include paranoia poor impulse control DEPRESSION, HALLUCINATIONS, and DELUSIONS. Eventually intellectual impairment loss of fine motor control ATHETOSIS and diffuse chorea involving axial and limb musculature develops, leading to a vegetative state within 10-15 years of disease onset. The juvenile variant has a more fulminant course including SEIZURES, ATAXIA, dementia and chorea. (From Adams et al., Principles of Neurology, 6th ed, pp1060-4) (MeSH 2019) 杭廷顿病. 一种以常染色体显性性状遗传的家族性疾病, 以 30-50 岁人群的进行性舞蹈症和痴呆发作为特征。最初的常见表现包括偏执狂、冲动控制障碍、抑郁、幻觉和妄想。进而发展为终末智力损害、精细运动控制丧失、手足徐动症及累及轴肌和肢肌的弥散舞蹈症, 导致在疾病发作 10-15 年之内进入植物状态。幼年型具有 1 个更加突发的过程, 包括癫痫样发作、共济失调、痴呆和舞蹈症。(摘自阿当姆等著《神经病学原理》,第 6 版, 1060 页-1064 页)(中译 MeSH)

Hydrogen Peroxide (H₂O₂). A strong oxidizing agent used in aqueous solution as a ripening agent, bleach, and topical anti-infective. It is relatively unstable and solutions deteriorate over time unless stabilized by the addition of acetanilide or similar organic materials. (MeSH 2019,) 过氧化氢. 一种在水溶液中用作催熟剂、漂白剂和局部抗感染剂的强氧化剂。稳定性相对较差, 其溶液在不加入乙酰苯胺或相似有机物质的情况下随着时间而变质. (中译 MeSH)

Hypermetabolism. [It] is the physiological state of increased rate of metabolic activity and is characterized by an abnormal increase in the body's basal metabolic rate.[citation needed] Hypermetabolism is accompanied by a variety of internal and external symptoms, most notably extreme weight loss, and can also be a symptom in itself. This state of increased metabolic activity can signal underlying issues, especially hyperthyroidism. Patients with Fatal familial insomnia, an extremely rare and strictly hereditary disorder, also presents with hypermetabolism; however, this universally fatal disorder is exceedingly rare, with only a few known cases worldwide. The drastic impact of the hypermetabolic state on patient nutritional requirements is often understated or overlooked as well. Hypermetabolism. typically occurs after significant injury to the body. In hospitals and institutions, the most common causes are infections, sepsis, burns, multiple traumas, fever, long-bone fractures, hyperthyroidism, prolonged steroid therapy, surgery and bone marrow transplants. Hypermetabolism may occur in particular in the brain after traumatic brain injury. The cause and location of hypermetabolic symptoms within the body can be accurately detected by PET scan. Symptoms will usually subside once the underlying illness or injury is treated. (Wiki 2019.9.27) 代谢亢进

Hypertension. Persistently high systemic arterial BLOOD PRESSURE. Based on multiple readings (BLOOD PRESSURE DETERMINATION), hypertension is currently defined as when SYSTOLIC PRESSURE is consistently greater than 140 mm Hg or when DIASTOLIC PRESSURE is consistently 90 mm Hg or more. (MeSH 2020) 高血压. 全身动脉血压的持续性增高。根据多重读数(血压测定), 以始终大于 140mmHg 的收缩压或 90mmHg 或更高的舒张压来确定. (中译 MeSH)

Hypofunction. decreased or insufficient function especially of an endocrine gland. (*Merriam-Webster Dictionary* 2020) 功能衰退, 内分泌

Hypometabolism. A condition (as in myxedema or hypothyroidism) marked by an abnormally low metabolic rate. (*Merriam-Webster Dictionary* 2020) 代谢不足/代谢减退 (国家教育研究院双语词汇 2012)

Hypoperfusion. Hypoperfusion is a term that describes "a reduced amount of blood flow". When ischemia develops due to low blood flow, we may describe this as "hypoperfusion". Causes for hypoperfusion include low blood pressure, heart failure or loss of blood volume. (London Health Science Center 2020) 血液低灌注

Hypothalamus. Ventral part of the diencephalon extending from the region of the optic chiasm to the caudal border of the mammillary bodies and forming the inferior and lateral walls of the third ventricle. (MeSH 2020)

No

Glossary Terms 词汇解释

下丘脑. 从视交叉区延伸至乳头状体尾侧边缘并形成第三脑室下壁和侧壁の間脑腹侧部。(中译 MeSH)

Hypothesis. A tentative explanation for a phenomenon, subject to criticism by rational argument and refutation by empirical evidence. See also alternative hypothesis, hypothetico-deductive method, null hypothesis. Compare model, theory (2). hypotheses pl. (*A Dictionary of Psychology* 4 ed. OUP, 2015) A conjectured statement that implies or states a relationship between two or more variables. A hypothesis is usually formed from facts already known or research already carried out, and is expressed in such a way that it can be tested or appraised as a generalization about a phenomenon. See also experimental hypothesis, Null hypothesis. (*The Oxford Dictionary of Sports Science & Medicine* 3 ed. OUP, 2007) **假说.** 即指按照预先设定, 对某种现象进行的解释, 即根据已知的科学事实和科学原理, 对所研究的自然现象及其规律性提出的推测和说明, 而且数据经过详细的分类、归纳与分析, 得到一个暂时性但是可以被接受的解释。任何一种科学理论在未得到实验验证之前表现为假设学说或假说。有的假设还没有完全被科学方法所证明, 也没有被任何一种科学方法所否定, 但能够产生深远的影响。如 1900 年德国物理学家马克斯·普朗克为解决黑体辐射谱而首先提出量子论(量子假说), 1913 年丹麦物理学家尼尔斯·玻尔提出的玻尔原子理论大大推进了现代物理学发展进程。(维基 2018. 9.14)

915

Hypoxemia. [It] is an abnormally low level of oxygen in the blood. More specifically, it is oxygen deficiency in arterial blood. Hypoxemia has many causes, often, and can cause tissue hypoxia as the blood is not supplying enough oxygen to the body. (Wiki. 2020.3.31) **低氧血症** (hypoxemia; mionecticblood). 低氧血症是指血液中含氧不足, 动脉血氧分压 (PaO₂) 低于同龄人的正常下限, 主要表现为血氧分压与血氧饱和度下降。成人正常动脉血氧分压 (PaO₂): 83~108mmHg。各种原因如中枢神经系统疾患, 支气管、肺病变等引起通气和(或)换气功能障碍都可导致缺氧的发生。因低氧血症程度、发生的速度和持续时间不同, 对机体影响亦不同。低氧血症是呼吸科常见危重症之一, 也是呼吸衰竭的重要临床表现之一。(百度. 本词条由国家卫健委权威医学科普项目传播网络平台/百科名医网 提供内容)

916

Hypoxia, Brain. A reduction in brain oxygen supply due to ANOXEMIA (a reduced amount of oxygen being carried in the blood by HEMOGLOBIN), or to a restriction of the blood supply to the brain, or both. Severe hypoxia is referred to as anoxia, and is a relatively common cause of injury to the central nervous system. Prolonged brain anoxia may lead to BRAIN DEATH or a PERSISTENT VEGETATIVE STATE. Histologically, this condition is characterized by neuronal loss which is most prominent in the HIPPOCAMPUS; GLOBUS PALLIDUS; CEREBELLUM; and inferior olives. (MeSH 2019) **缺氧, 脑.** 脑部供氧减少。严重缺氧被称作缺氧症, 作为中枢神经系统损伤的相对常见原因。长时间脑缺氧可能引起脑死亡或持续植物人状态。这种病症在组织学上以海马、苍白球、小脑和下橄榄体内神经元丢失为特征。(摘自阿当姆等著《神经病学原理》第 6 版, 1109 页-1111 页)(中译 MeSH)

917

Hypoxia. Sub-optimal OXYGEN levels in the ambient air of living organisms. (MeSH 2020) **缺氧.** 在空气中环境中活生物体处于次优的含氧水平。(中译 MeSH)

918

I-kappa B Kinase. A protein serine-threonine kinase that catalyzes the PHOSPHORYLATION of I KAPPA B PROTEINS. This enzyme also activates the transcription factor NF-KAPPA B and is composed of alpha and beta catalytic subunits, which are protein kinases and gamma, a regulatory subunit. (MeSH 2020) **I-κB 激酶.** 一种催化 I-κB 蛋白磷酸化的蛋白质丝氨酸-苏氨酸激酶。这种酶也激活转录因子 NF-κB, 由作为蛋白激酶的 α 和 β 催化亚单位和调节亚单位 γ 组成。(中译 MeSH)

919

Image Enhancement. Improvement of the quality of a picture by various techniques, including computer processing, digital filtering, echocardiographic techniques, light and ultrastructural microscopy, fluorescence spectrometry and microscopy, scintigraphy, and in vitro image processing at the molecular level. (MeSH 2020) **图像增强.** 通过计算机处理、数字滤波、超声心动图技术、光学和超微结构显微镜检查、荧光光谱法和显微镜检查、闪烁扫描术及体外分子水平图像加工来改善图像的质量。(中译 MeSH)

920

Image Interpretation, Computer-Assisted. Methods developed to aid in the interpretation of ultrasound, radiographic images, etc., for diagnosis of disease. (MeSH 2020) **图像解释, 计算机辅助.** 协助解释超声、放射摄影影像以诊断疾病的方法。(中译 MeSH)

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Glossary Terms 词汇解释

Image Processing, Computer-Assisted. A technique of inputting two-dimensional images into a computer and then enhancing or analyzing the imagery into a form that is more useful to the human observer. (MeSH 2020) **图像处理, 计算机辅助.** 一项将二维图像输入计算机, 然后增强或分析该图像, 使其成为对观测者更为有用的形式的技术. (中译 MeSH)

Imagination. A new pattern of perceptual or ideational material derived from past experience. (MeSH 2020) **想像.** 一种基于过去经历的新型知觉或观念素材. (中译 MeSH)

Imaging of the Regional Cerebral Blood Flow (rCBF imaging). [It] using MRI, PET or SPECT techniques. (*Trends in Cognitive Sciences* (2012)16(5), 292-305) **脑血流图.** 脑血流图又叫脑电阻图, 它是利用电阻变化的原理, 描记随心脏跳动而变化的脑血流波动图形。脑血流图能够较客观地反映脑血管的紧张度、血管的弹性和搏动性供血量的变化, 对判断功能性脑血管病有一定的参考价值。(百度 2020)

Imitation (Music). In music imitation is the act of repeating a melody, theme or motif but with variation in voice by way of transposition, inversion, etc., however in each repetition, the character of the melody, theme or motif stays the same... (*Artopium's Music Dictionary* 2018) In music, imitation is the repetition of a melody in a polyphonic texture shortly after its first appearance in a different voice. The melody may vary through transposition, inversion, or otherwise, but retain its original character. The intervals and rhythms of an imitation may be exact or modified imitation occurs at varying distances relative to the first occurrence, and phrases may begin with voices in imitation before they freely go their own ways. (Wiki.2018.10.28) **模仿 (音乐)**

Immunoglobulins. Multi-subunit proteins which function in IMMUNITY. They are produced by B LYMPHOCYTES from the IMMUNOGLOBULIN GENES. They are comprised of two heavy (IMMUNOGLOBULIN HEAVY CHAINS) and two light chains (IMMUNOGLOBULIN LIGHT CHAINS) with additional ancillary polypeptide chains depending on their isoforms. The variety of isoforms include monomeric or polymeric forms, and transmembrane forms (B-CELL ANTIGEN RECEPTORS) or secreted forms (ANTIBODIES). They are divided by the amino acid sequence of their heavy chains into five classes (IMMUNOGLOBULIN A; IMMUNOGLOBULIN D; IMMUNOGLOBULIN E; IMMUNOGLOBULIN G; IMMUNOGLOBULIN M) and various subclasses. (MeSH 2020) **免疫球蛋白类.** 血液及其它组织内存在的糖蛋白类。根据结构和活性分为 5 种 (免疫球蛋白 A、免疫球蛋白 D、免疫球蛋白 E、免疫球蛋白 G 和免疫球蛋白 M) (中译 MeSH)

Immunohistochemical Markers. [They are monoclonal antibodies used to identify specific proteins in tissue sections. The antibody binds to the protein being assessed and a color reagent stains the protein, if in fact that protein is present in the tissue. (*Pacific Oral & Maxillofacial Pathology Laboratory*, accessed on Jan 6, 2021)] **免疫组织化学标记**

Immunohistochemistry. Histochemical localization of immunoreactive substances using labeled antibodies as reagents. (MeSH 2019.) **免疫组织化学.** 使用标记抗体作为试剂对免疫反应物质的组织化学定位. (中译 MeSH)

Immunologic Factors. Biologically active substances whose activities affect or play a role in the functioning of the immune system. (MeSH 2020) **免疫因子.** 其活性对免疫系统功能有影响或在其中起作用的生物活性物质. (中译 MeSH)

Implicit Learning. Acquisition of information occurring largely without conscious effort or explicit knowledge of what is learned. The second part of the definition is controversial because of the difficulty of proving that participants lack knowledge of what they have learned. The concept was introduced in 1967 by the US psychologist Arthur S. Reber (born 1940) in an article in the *Journal of Verbal Learning and Verbal Behavior* in which he reported evidence that, after viewing a series of letter strings formed according to an artificial finite-state grammar, participants who had little conscious insight into the underlying rule structure were nevertheless able to classify new letter strings as to whether or not they conformed to the grammar. See also wug test. Compare implicit memory. (*A Dictionary of Psychology* 4 ed. OUP, 2015). **内隐学习.** 是指

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Glossary Terms 词汇解释

人们对复杂规则知识的无意识获取。内隐学习提出的首要意义就在于，它揭示了人们对环境事件联系和外界刺激规律的把握，至少在相当程度上要归因于某种无意识的学习机制。(MBA 智库百科 2015.2.2)

Implicit Memory. A type of memory that is revealed when learning facilitates performance on a task that does not require conscious or intentional recollection of what was learnt. In a typical test, learners are shown a list of words or pictures, and then they are given an ostensibly unrelated task of recognizing fragmented forms of words or pictures in brief displays, and evidence for implicit memory is found in their ability to recognize the fragmented forms better if they have previously studied them. Evidence suggests that densely amnesic patients, who perform badly on standard memory tests, often perform normally on tests of implicit memory. The term was introduced by the Canadian psychologist Peter Graf (born 1951) and the US psychologist Daniel Lawrence Schacter (born 1952) in an article in the *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition* in 1985. Compare explicit memory. (*A Dictionary of Psychology* 4 ed. OUP, 2015). **内隐记忆.** 亦称“间接测验”、“伴随测验”。记忆测验的一种，与“外显记忆测验”相对。用来证明内隐记忆存在的记忆测验。在测验中，给予被试不同的指导语以控制其反应方向，不要求被试作有意识的回忆，只要求测验任务与学习任务存在某种关系(如语音、语义或形状相似等)。不要求被试使用学习阶段的某些经验来完成测验任务。测验逻辑是若被试确实未意识到学习任务与测验任务的某些关系，而事实上这些关系又影响了被试的测验成绩，则我们只能说这是无意识的。罗狄杰等将这种记忆测验分为知觉型内隐测验和概念型内隐测验。他们假定完成这两类测验时存在不同的认知操作和神经系统活动。(《心理学大辞典 上卷》第 864 页, 上海教育出版社, 2003)。内隐记忆。记忆的一种类别。按照是否意识到，可以将记忆分为外显记忆和内隐记忆。内隐记忆，在心理学上是指在不需要意识或有意回忆的条件下，个体的过去经验对当前任务自动产生影响的现象，又称自动的、无意识的记忆。(百度. 本词条由“科普中国”科学百科词条编写与应用工作项目 审核. 2019.9.6 查阅)

Improvisation (Music). (also known as musical extemporization). Term referring to the spontaneous performance of music without previous preparation or any written notes. (*Artopium's Music Dictionary* 2018) [It] is the creative activity of immediate ("in the moment") musical composition, which combines performance with communication of emotions and instrumental technique as well as spontaneous response to other musicians.[1] (Wiki. 2019.9.21) **即兴演奏式音乐.**

In silico experimentation. In silico (Pseudo-Latin for "in silicon", alluding to the mass use of silicon for computer chips) is an expression meaning "performed on computer or via computer simulation" in reference to biological experiments. The phrase was coined in 1989 as an allusion to the Latin phrases *in vivo*, *in vitro*, and *in situ*, which are commonly used in biology (see also systems biology) and refer to experiments done in living organisms, outside living organisms, and where they are found in nature, respectively. (Wiki. 2019.9.7) In silico 是指「在砵之中」，也就是说「进行於电脑中，或是经由电脑模拟」之意，此用语是衍生自另外两个在生物学上常用的片语：*in vivo*（生物活体内）及 *in vitro*（生物活体外）(维基 2015.4.7)

In Vitro Techniques. Methods to study reactions or processes taking place in an artificial environment outside the living organism. (MeSH 2020) **体外研究技术.** 研究发生在生物体外的人造环境中的反应或过程的方法。(中译 MeSH)

In Vivo. Studies that are *in vivo* (Latin for "within the living" often not italicized in English[1][2][3]) are those in which the effects of various biological entities are tested on whole, living organisms or cells, usually animals, including humans, and plants, as opposed to a tissue extract or dead organism. This is not to be confused with experiments done *in vitro* ("within the glass"), i.e., in a laboratory environment using test tubes, Petri dishes, etc. Examples of investigations *in vivo* include: the pathogenesis of disease by comparing the effects of bacterial infection with the effects of purified bacterial toxins the development of non-antibiotics, antiviral drugs, and new drugs generally and new surgical procedures. Consequently, animal testing and clinical trials are major elements of *in vivo* research. *In vivo* testing is often employed over *in vitro* because it is better suited for observing the overall effects of an experiment on a living subject. In drug discovery, for example, verification of efficacy *in vivo* is crucial, because *in vitro* assays can sometimes yield misleading results with drug candidate molecules that are irrelevant *in vivo* (e.g., because such molecules cannot reach their site of *in vivo* action, for example as a result of rapid catabolism in the liver).[4] (Wiki. 2019.9.7) **在活体.** *In vivo* 为拉丁文「在活体内」之意。在科学文献中，*in vivo* 常指进行於完整且存活的个体内的组

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Glossary Terms 词汇解释

织的实验，以区别在生物体上移除下来的组织或死亡的组织上进行的实验（对应的拉丁文为 *in vitro*）
([维基 2019.8.20](#))

936 **Incidence.** The number of new cases of a given disease during a given period in a specified population. It also is used for the rate at which new events occur in a defined population. It is differentiated from PREVALENCE, which refers to all cases, new or old, in the population at a given time. (MeSH 2020) **发病率.** 特定人群在指定时期内出现指定疾病新病例的数目。也用在确定人群中新事件的发生率。与代表指定时期内人群中全部新旧病例的患病率有区别。(中译 MeSH)

937 **Incidental memory.** Incidental memory refers to memories that are acquired without intention. (*Encyclopedia of Clinical Neuropsychology* 2011) A memory that is acquired without conscious effort or intention to remember. (*APA Dictionary of Psychology*, Online) **无意识记忆.** 是心理学概念之一。是指对大脑对外界信息的存储功能即记忆进行的一种分类概念。按心理活动是否带有意志性和目的性分类，可以将记忆分为无意记忆和有意记忆两种。（其中的“意”，心理学上的解释是指“意识”，意识问题很复杂，我们在这里将他解释为“意志性”和“目的性”，仅为了掌握。）结合记忆过程，还可以进一步分为：无意识记、无意回忆、有意识记和有意回忆四种。无意识记忆又可称为程序性记忆、非陈述性记忆和内隐记忆。亦称“潜意识记忆”、“无意识记忆”。与外显记忆相对，指人脑内部潜在的不需意识参与的一种无觉察的记忆，亦即不依赖于对先前经验的有意识恢复的一种自然的记忆。... 主要来自五个不同但又相互交叉的研究领域... ([百度. 科普中国](#)”科学百科词条编写与应用工作项目 审核)

938 **Independent Component Analysis (ICA)** [It] is a statistical and computational technique for revealing hidden factors that underlie sets of random variables, measurements, or signals. ([Hyvärinen, Aapo, Professor of Computer Science](#), accessed on May 12, 2020) **独立成分分析.** 在统计学中，独立成分分析或独立分量分析（Independent components analysis，缩写：ICA）是一种利用统计原理进行计算的方法。它是一个线性变换。这个变换把数据或信号分离成统计独立的非高斯的信号源的线性组合。（[维基 2020.4.18](#)）

939 **Independent datasets.** A dataset is a set or collection of data about various factors studied about people or objects in a study. Thus, in a study on athletes' diet and weight, for example, there may be several datasets, such as diet of football players, diet of baseball players, diet of judo players (and so on) and weight of football players, weight of baseball players, weight of judo players (and so on). That is, diet of football players is one dataset, diet of baseball players is another dataset, and so on. Independent datasets are those that do not depend on each other. For example, in this study, the dataset 'diet of football players' does not depend on the dataset 'diet of baseball players'. Dependent datasets, in contrast, are those that depend on each other. For example, the dataset 'weight of football players' depends on the dataset 'diet of football players'. Datasets are simply ways of organizing the varied data in an experiment and are typically done so in a tabular format. ([Editage Insights 2019.12.09](#)) **独立数据集**

940 **Independent Living.** A housing and community arrangement that maximizes independence and self-determination. (MeSH 2019) **独立生活.** 一种使独立性和自主决定最大化的居住和社区安排。（中译 MeSH）

941 **Individuality.** Those psychological characteristics which differentiate individuals from one another. (MeSH 2020) **个性.** 将人与人进行区分的心理特征。（中译 MeSH）

942 **Inductive Reasoning.** Argument that seeks to reach generalizations by reasoning from an assembly of particular observations. Francis Bacon was its first proponent as applied to science. It remains an important mode of (and a collection of methods for) scientific reasoning. Its status as a “logic” has long been debated, and many authors prefer to use the term Induction instead of “inductive logic.” Scholars have argued that statistical theories are attempts to put induction on a logically sound footing.^{1, 39, 40, 41, 42, 85, 128} See also deductive logic; hypothetico-deductive method; inference. (*A Dictionary of Epidemiology* 6 ed. OUP, 2016) **归纳推理.** 是一种由个别到一般的推理。由一定程度的关于个别事物的观点过渡到范围较大的观点，由特殊具体的事例推导出一般原理、原则的解释方法（[百度. 本词条由“科普中国”科学百科词条编写与应用工作项目 审核](#)）

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Glossary Terms 词汇解释

943 **Infant, Newborn.** An infant during the first month after birth. (MeSH 2020) **婴儿, 新生.** 出生后一个月之内的婴儿。(中译 MeSH)

944 **Infant.** A child between 1 and 23 months of age. (MeSH 2019) **婴儿.** 年龄介于 1-23 个月之间的儿童。(中译 MeSH)

945 **Inference.** Reasoning from premises to conclusions; or a conclusion arrived at by this process. When the premises are particular observations and the conclusion a general law or principle, then the mode of inference is called induction (1) when the premises are axioms, postulates, or assumptions and the conclusion a logical inference or theorem, then the mode of inference is called deduction. ([A Dictionary of Psychology 4 ed. OUP, 2015](#)) **推理.** 亦称“推论”。由一个或几个已知判断(前提)推出另一未知判断(结论)的思维形式。例如:“所有的液体都是有弹性的,水是液体,所以水是有弹性的。”推理是客观事物的一定联系在人们意识中的反映。由推理得到的知识是间接的、推出的知识。要使推理的结论真实,必须遵守两个条件:(1)前提真实;(2)推理的形式正确。推理有演绎推理、归纳推理、类比推理等。(《辞海:1999年缩印本(音序)3》第2143页。上海辞书出版社)

946 **Inferential Comprehension.** [It] is the ability to process written information and understand the underlying meaning of the text. This information is then used to infer or determine deeper meaning that is not explicitly stated. Inferential comprehension requires readers to: combine ideas. draw conclusions. Inferential comprehension requires readers to: 1) combine ideas 2) draw conclusions 3) interpret and evaluate information 4) identify tone and voice. A higher and more complex level of comprehension involves critical analysis which requires readers to: 1) be critical 2) form opinions 3) identify authors' points of view and attitudes 4) identify and consider the authority of texts and their messages 5) infer motives of characters and themes. Critical analysis can be introduced in very early reading. The use of the 'Six Thinking Hats' strategy is one effective way of developing critical thinking skills: Teaching strategies for inferential comprehension. Early Stage 1 – talking out the meaning of texts; Stage 1 – making inferences about characters' feelings and motives; Stage 2 – inferring implied meaning; Stage 2[3]– inferring meaning between words and images; Stage 3[4] – inferring information from a number of places; Stage 4[5] – making bridging inferences by linking cohesive devices; Stage 5[6] – making inferences based on implicit causal and temporal relationships. ([New South Wales Government 2019.12.6](#)) **推理性理解力**

947 **Inferior Parietal Lobule (Subparietal District).** [It] lies below the horizontal portion of the intraparietal sulcus, and behind the lower part of the postcentral sulcus. Also known as Geschwind's territory after Norman Geschwind, an American neurologist, who in the early 1960s foresaw its importance.[1, 2011] ... Inferior parietal lobule has been involved in the perception of emotions in facial stimuli,[2] and interpretation of sensory information. The Inferior parietal lobule is concerned with language, mathematical operations, and body image, particularly the supramarginal gyrus and the angular gyrus.[3] ([Wiki. 2019.4.13](#)) **下顶小叶 (维基. 2019.2.6.)** 顶下小叶 (See 参见 Angular and Supramarginal gyri of Inferior parietal lobule)

948 **Inflammasomes.** Multiprotein complexes that mediate the activation of ASPASE-1. Dysregulation of inflammasomes has also been linked to a number of autoinflammatory and autoimmune disorders. (MeSH 2020) **炎性体.** 介导半胱氨酸天冬氨酸蛋白酶-1 激活的多蛋白复合物。炎性体失调与许多自身炎症性和自体免疫疾病相联系。(中译 MeSH)

949 **Inflammation.** A pathological process characterized by injury or destruction of tissues caused by a variety of cytologic and chemical reactions. It is usually manifested by typical signs of pain, heat, redness, swelling, and loss of function. (MeSH 2019) **炎症.** 一种以多种细胞学和化学反应引起的组织损伤或破坏为特征的病理过程。通常表现为疼痛、发热、发红、肿胀等典型症状及功能的丧失 (中译 MeSH)

950 **Inflammatory Markers.** The inflammatory markers are a disparate set of biomarkers that are used clinically to assess a patient for: presence/absence of an active inflammatory disease process; and activity of a known disease. Possible disease processes may include infective, malignant and autoimmune diseases, although it is now recognized that these markers may be raised, often only mildly, in a broad spectrum of disease, from atherosclerosis to mental illness, because many diseases are now known/suspected to have an inflammatory component. ([Radiopeadia](#), accessed 2021.1.14) Inflammation is the body's innate response to

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injury or insult, including infection, trauma, surgery, burns, and cancer. Certain proteins are released into the bloodstream during inflammation; if their concentrations increase or decrease by at least 25%, they can be used as systemic inflammatory markers. Although there are many inflammatory markers, also known as acute phase reactants, those most commonly measured in clinical practice (and discussed in this topic) are C-reactive protein (CRP), erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR), and procalcitonin (PCT). PCT is a newer marker of inflammation that may, in certain cases, identify or exclude bacterial infections and guide antibacterial treatments. 1, 2 Because these markers are nonspecific, the tests alone are not diagnostic for a particular condition, but they may help to identify a generalized inflammatory state along with other tests and aid in the differential diagnosis. In some diseases, serial measurements of CRP also may be of prognostic value. 3. (ARUP Laboratories Consult 2021.1.5) **炎症标志物**. 炎症是具有血管系统的活体组织对致炎因子发生的防御为主的反应。炎症标志物是指机体受到微生物入侵或组织损伤等炎症性刺激时, 机体内含量骤然升高的蛋白。对炎症标志物的含量进行检测在监测炎症疾病的活动情况和严重性、观察治疗效果等方面具有重要的指导意义。常见的炎症标志物有降钙素原 (PCT)、血清淀粉样蛋白 A (SAA)、C 反应蛋白 (CRP)、白细胞介素 6 (IL-6)、肿瘤坏死因子 (TNF) 等。(炎症标志物专题 2018)

Inflection ((Especially Bre) Inflexion). Inflection. In linguistic morphology, inflection (or inflexion) is a process of word formation,[1] in which a word is modified to express different grammatical categories such as tense, case, voice, aspect, person, number, gender, mood, animacy, and definiteness.[2] The inflection of verbs is called conjugation, and one can refer to the inflection of nouns, adjectives, adverbs, pronouns, determiners, participles, prepositions and postpositions, numerals, articles etc., as declension. (Wiki. 2019.11.24) A grammatical form of a word. Some languages make more use of inflections than others: latin is highly inflected for nouns, adjectives, pronouns, and verbs, whereas french is highly inflected for verbs but less so for other parts of speech. Generally, verbs inflect for mood; tense; person; number, while nouns and adjectives inflect for number and gender. Such inflections may involve affixes, sound and spelling changes (including stress shifts), suppletion, or a mixture of these. In English, there are relatively few inflections. (*The Oxford Companion to the English Language* 2 ed. OUP, 2018) **屈折变化** (《汉学研究》第 18 卷特刊 2000.12 (民国 89 年 12 月))

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Inflectional Morpheme. Inflectional morphemes vary (or "inflect") the form of words in order to express the grammatical features that a given language chooses, such as singular/plural or past/present tense. Thus Boy and boys, for example, are two different forms of the "same" word. In English, we must choose the singular form or the plural form; if we choose the basic form with no affix, we have chosen the singular. Inflectional Morphemes generally: 1) do not change basic syntactic category: thus big, bigg-er, bigg-est are all adjectives. 2) express grammatically-required features or indicate relations between different words in the sentence. Thus in Lee love-s Kim, -s marks the 3rd person singular present form of the verb, and also relates it to the 3rd singular subject Lee. 3) occur outside any derivational morphemes. Thus in ration-al-iz-ation-s the final -s is inflectional, and appears at the very end of the word, outside the derivational morphemes -al, -iz, -ation. 4) In English, are suffixes only. (Linguistic Lecture: Morphology., accessed on March 5, 2020) **屈折语素/构 xing 形态 (Inflectional morpheme)**: 与其他语素结合后, 会改变其时态、单复数等等, 如动词遇到第三人称单数时须加上后缀-s, 这样的语素只会改变文法, 并不改变语意。(维基 2019.9.24)

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Inflectional Morphology. Branch of morphology concerned with inflections: hence especially with both the semantic and the formal structure of paradigms. An inflectional affix is similarly an affix described as an inflection, a process by which e.g. such an affix is added is an inflectional formation, and so on. Distinguished from derivational morphology. But the distinction is not seen as valid in all languages, and has also been challenged in principle, e.g. in Lexical Morphology. (*The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Linguistics* 3 ed. OUP, 2014); Inflectional morphology expresses grammatical and semantic features. Generative linguistics, and especially its most recent account of language, the Minimalist program (Chomsky, 1995), attributes a special place to the functional morphology in grammar and acquisition. (*The Handbook of Advanced Proficiency in Second Language Acquisition* 2018) Morphology is divided into two sub - branches: inflectional morphology and lexical or derivational morphology . the former studies the inflections and the latter is the study of word formation (Web Dictionary accessed on 2021.1.6) **屈折形态学**. 形态学可分为两个分支科学: 屈折形态学和词汇或派生形态学。前者研究词的屈折变化, 后者研究词的构成 (线上词典, 2021.1.6 查阅)

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No	Glossary Terms 词汇解释
954	Information Masking (<i>see</i> Energetic Masking and Informational Masking 能量掩蔽和信息掩蔽; <i>see also</i> Editorial JAAA online)
955	Information-Specific Theories. The type or structure of the postulated memory units can influence the effect of cognitive ageing, are able to account for this emerging pattern, but in some cases require further development to account for comprehensive cognitive changes such as general slowing. (<i>Phil. Trans. R. Soc. Lond. B</i> (1997)352:1845) 信息-特殊理论
956	Information-Universal Theories. involving mechanisms such as general slowing that are independent of the type or structure of the information being processed, require additional mechanisms to account for this pattern of cognitive aging. (<i>Phil. Trans. R. Soc. Lond. B</i> (1997)352:1845) 信息-综合理论
957	Inhibition (Psychology). The interference with or prevention of a behavioral or verbal response even though the stimulus for that response is present; in psychoanalysis the unconscious restraining of an instinctual process. (MeSH 2020) 抑制(心理学). 干扰或阻止某种行为或语言反应, 即使反应诱发刺激仍存在。在精神分析中作为本能过程的潜意识抑制。(中译 MeSH)
958	Inhibitory Control. Inhibitory control, also known as response inhibition, is a cognitive process and more specifically, an executive function – that permits an individual to inhibit their impulses and natural, habitual, or dominant behavioral responses to stimuli (a.k.a. prepotent responses) in order to select a more appropriate behavior that is consistent with completing their goals. Self-control is an important aspect of inhibitory control. For example, successfully suppressing the natural behavioral response to eat cake when one is craving it while dieting requires the use of inhibitory control. (Wiki. 2019.12.26) 抑制控制力
959	Inhibitory Deficit Hypothesis, Or Inhibitory Theory. [It] is an attention-based, general model of cognition that accounts for age differences in patterns of spared and impaired functioning in healthy older adults, patterns also seen in other populations such as those with attention deficits, those with depression, and individuals who are out of phase with their circadian rhythms. (<i>Encyclopedia of Adulthood and Aging</i> 2015) 抑制能力缺陷假说/理论
960	Inhibitory Neurons (See also Excitatory' neurons & Inhibitory Neurons) . Inhibition is as important as excitation, if not more so. The neurons that perform this function are known as inhibitory neurons, and they have the special property of making sure our brain functions smoothly and is accident-free. When activated, inhibitory neurons release the neurotransmitter. (Knowing Neurons, accessed on 2021.1.6) 抑制性神经元
961	Inhibitory. Tending to cause inhibition (1, 2, 3, 4, 5). In neurophysiology, characteristic of neurons that restrain other neurons from firing, or neurotransmitters such as GABA, the action of which tends to prevent neurons from firing, or synapses (1) at which the transmission of nerve impulses tends to prevent postsynaptic neurons from firing. See also inhibitory postsynaptic potential. Compare excitatory. (<i>A Dictionary of Psychology</i> 4 ed. OUP, 2015) 抑制性
962	Inpatients. Persons admitted to health facilities which provide board and room, for the purpose of observation, care, diagnosis or treatment. (MeSH 2020) 住院病人. 允许在提供食宿的卫生设施中入住的人员, 以便进行观察、护理、诊断或治疗。(中译 MeSH)
963	INSERM (Institut National de la Santé et de la Recherche Médicale (French National Institute of Health and Medical Research) The Institut national de la santé et de la recherche médicale (Inserm, French pronunciation: [insɛʁm]) is the French National Institute of Health and Medical Research. (Wiki. 2020.4.23) What is Inserm? Improving Human Health Created in 1964, INSERM is a French public institution with a scientific and technical vocation, under the dual auspices of the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Research. INSERM Is the only French public research body entirely dedicated to human health. Its researchers are committed to studying all diseases, whether common or rare, through their research in the fields of biology, medicine and public health. INSERM's principal mission is to facilitate exchange between: • Basic research, sometimes defined as "guided by curiosity", designed to shed light on the unknown, without any specific objective; • Clinical research, conducted in patients; • Therapeutic or

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diagnostic research, the purpose of which is to study diseases; • Public health research, aimed at gaining a better understanding of health mechanisms, notably through the study of particular population groups... (National de la Santé et de la Recherche Médicale 2007) 法国国家健康与医学研究院 (百度百科)

Instrumental [Instrumental Music]. An instrumental is a musical composition or recording without lyrics, or singing, although it might include some inarticulate vocals, such as shouted backup vocals in a Big Band setting. Through semantic widening, a broader sense of the word song may refer to instrumentals. The music is primarily or exclusively produced using musical instruments.... The opposite of instrumental music, that is, music for voices alone, without any accompaniment instruments, is a cappella, an Italian phrase that means "in the chapel". (Wiki. 2020.2.29) **器乐** (instrumental music). 器乐是相对于声乐而言, 完全使用乐器演奏而不用人声或者人声处于附属地位的音乐。演奏的乐器可以包括所有种类的弦乐器、木管乐器、铜管乐器和打击乐器, 有的器乐曲也应用部分人声作为效果, 但部分作曲家有时也加入一些人声, 例如《贝多芬第九交响曲》的《欢乐颂》合唱部分, 但总的来说交响曲属于器乐而不属于声乐。另外像人声演奏的口哨、哼唱等也经常加入到器乐曲中增加某些效果。(百度)

Instrumental Melody. A melody composed and intended to be performed primarily on a specific instrument rather than on any instrument or voice. The melody is idiomatic to the intended instrument and would not be comfortable nor easy to perform with the voice or on another type of instrument. (Artopium 2018) **器乐旋律**. 什么是旋律。体现音乐的主要思想或全部思想, 用调式关系和节奏关系组织起来的, 具有独立的许多音的横向单声部进行, 叫旋律。通俗讲也就是单声部乐曲和歌曲。旋律是音乐的灵魂和基础。旋律可分为声乐曲与器乐曲两种。声乐旋律是为入声演唱的。因而与人声, 语言关系非常密切。其特点是: 音域比较狭窄、节奏比较简单, 富于歌唱性和抒情性; 器乐旋律是为乐器演奏的, 它与乐器的构造有着直接关系。一般讲器乐旋律音域较宽广, 节奏、速度、力度变化较大, 富于技巧性。如钢琴的饿音域最宽。(什么是音乐中的旋律 2018)

Instrumentation. Used with diagnostic or therapeutic procedures, analytic techniques, and specialties or disciplines, for the development or modification of apparatus, instruments, or equipment. (MeSH 2019) **检测仪器**. 检测仪器 设计、制造、利用物理仪器或仪器系统来侦检、观测、量测、自动控制、自动计算、通讯连线或数据处理。(维基词典 2018.10.22)

Insula. The insula is a small region of the cerebral cortex located deep within the lateral sulcus, which is a large fissure that separates the frontal and parietal lobes from the temporal lobe. (Neuroscientifically Challenged, website accessed on 2019.9.30) **岛叶**. 是大脑皮质的一部分。它是向内凹陷的皮层区域, 被包埋在外侧裂之内, 无法直接从完整的脑的外部观察到。它与额叶, 颞叶和顶叶的皮层相连通。额叶, 颞叶和顶叶在面向外侧裂, 与岛叶相邻的部分叫做“岛盖”(Operculum)。岛叶。岛叶有时也被称为“赖耳岛”(Island of Reil)。一些学者将岛叶看作大脑皮质和端脑独立的一个区域, 与额叶, 颞叶等并列; 另外一些学者将岛叶视为颞叶的一部分。根据一些观点, 岛叶是脑的边缘系统的一部分。(维基. 2017.9.21)

Insulin. A 51-amino acid pancreatic hormone that plays a major role in the regulation of glucose metabolism, directly by suppressing endogenous glucose production (GLYCOGENOLYSIS, GLUCONEOGENESIS) and indirectly by suppressing GLUCAGON secretion and LIPOLYSIS. Native insulin is a globular protein comprised of a zinc-coordinated hexamer. Each insulin monomer containing two chains, A (21 residues) and B (30 residues), linked by two disulfide bonds. Insulin is used as a drug to control insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus (DIABETES MELLITUS, TYPE 1). (MeSH 2019) **胰岛素**. 一种由胰腺β细胞分泌的蛋白质激素。在葡萄糖代谢的调节中起主要作用, 一般促进葡萄糖的细胞利用。也作为蛋白质和脂类代谢的重要调节物。用作药物来控制胰岛素依赖性糖尿病。(中译 MeSH)

Intellectual Disability. Subnormal intellectual functioning which originates during the developmental period. This has multiple potential etiologies, including genetic defects and perinatal insults. Intelligence quotient (IQ) scores are commonly used to determine whether an individual has an intellectual disability. IQ scores between 70 and 79 are in the borderline range. Scores below 67 are in the disabled range. (from Joynt, Clinical Neurology, 1992, Ch55, p28) (MeSH 2019) **智力障碍**. 在发育期发生的低于正常的智力功能。具有多种

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潜在病因, 包括遗传缺陷和围产期损伤。智商 (IQ) 得分通常用于检测个体是否存在智力障碍。IQ 得分介于 70-79 表明处于智力障碍范围边缘。得分低于 67 处于智力障碍范围内。(乔恩特著《临床神经病学》, 1992 年, 第 55 章, 28 页)(中译 MeSH)

Intelligence quotient (IQ). An indicator of individual intelligence developed by the French psychologist Alfred Binet (1857–1911) that uses specialized tests of verbal and numerical capacity and ability to grasp abstract concepts, comprehend relationships, and cope with unusual intellectual challenges. The validated test instruments, e.g., the Wechsler scales for adults and for children measure several dimensions of intelligence. It is essential to ensure that individual(s) being tested are culturally familiar with the examples and concepts used in test items, but even so the validity of IQ tests is sometimes questioned. (*A Dictionary of Public Health* 2007) Intelligence quotient (IQ). an index of intellectual development. In childhood and adult life it represents intellectual ability relative to the rest of the population in children it can also represent rate of development (mental age as a percentage of chronological age). Most intelligence tests are constructed so that the resulting intelligence quotients in the general population have a mean of about 100 and a standard deviation of about 15. An IQ of below 80 is considered to be indicative of learning disability. (*Concise Medical Dictionary 9 ed.*

OUP, 2015) **智商.** 即智力商数 (Intelligence Quotient), 系个人智力测验成绩和同年龄被试成绩相比的指数, 是衡量个人智力高低的标准。智商概念是德国心理学家施特恩于 1914 年首先提出的。(百度. 本词条由“科普中国”科学百科词条编写与应用工作项目 审核, 2019.11.6 查阅)

Intelligence Tests. Standardized tests that measure the present general ability or aptitude for intellectual performance. (MeSH 2020) **智力测验.** 对智力行为所需普通能力或才能进行测定的标准化测验。(中译

971 MeSH)

Intelligence. The ability to learn and to deal with new situations and to deal effectively with tasks involving abstractions. (MeSH 2020) **智力.** 学习和解决新情况并有效处理抽象相关任务的能力。(中译 MeSH)

972

Intention to Treat Analysis. Strategy for the analysis of RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIALS AS TOPIC that compares patients in the groups to which they were originally randomly assigned. (MeSH 2020) **意向治疗分析.** 对最初随机指定分组的患者进行比较的随机对照试验专题的分析策略。(中译 MeSH)

973

Intention. What a person has in mind to do or bring about. (MeSH 2020) **意图.** 某人脑中想做或想实现的。(中译 MeSH)

974

Interactive Data Language (IDL) processing script. IDL, short for Interactive Data Language, is a programming language used for data analysis. It is popular in particular areas of science, such as astronomy, atmospheric physics and medical imaging. IDL shares a common syntax with PV-Wave and originated from the same codebase, though the languages have subsequently diverged in detail. There are also two free implementations, GNU Data Language (GDL) and Fawly Language (FL). (*Wiki. 20193.14*) **Interactive Data Language (IDL).** 用于科学数据分析的程序语言

975

Interactive Tutorial (Interactive Media). Video recordings or other files in which the progress of the instruction or content is determined by user response. (MeSH 2020) **互动指导 (互动媒体)**

976

Intercellular communication. Formation of a multicellular organism starts with a small collection of similar cells in an embryo and proceeds by continuous cell division and specialization to produce an entire community of cooperating cells, each with its own role in the life of the organism. Through cell cooperation, the organism becomes much more than the sum of its component parts. (*Encyclopædia Britannica* 2020., accessed on Feb. 21, 2020) The transfer of information from one cell to another. Cells signal each other by direct contact with each other or by the release of a substance from one cell that is taken up by another cell. Intercellular communication is important for cells to grow and work normally. Cells that lose the ability to respond to signals from other cells may become cancer cells. Also called cell-cell signaling and cell-to-cell signaling. (*NCI Dictionary of Cancer Terms*, accessed on Feb. 21, 2020) **细胞通讯.** 是指一个细胞发出的信息通过

977

介质传递到另一个细胞产生相应的反应。细胞有三种通讯方式: 第一种通过化学信号分子, 这是动物和植物最普遍采用的通讯方式; 第二种通过相邻细胞表面分子的粘着; 第三种通过细胞与细胞外基质的粘着。(百度. 本词条由“科普中国”科学百科词条编写与应用工作项目 审核)

- Interdisciplinary Communication.** Communication, in the sense of cross-fertilization of ideas, involving two or more academic disciplines (such as the disciplines that comprise the cross-disciplinary field of bioethics, including the health and biological sciences, the humanities, and the social sciences and law). Also includes problems in communication stemming from differences in patterns of language usage in different academic or medical disciplines. (MeSH 2020) **学科间信息交流.** 在观念交叉影响的意义上说, 是涉及两个或多个学科(如包含生物伦理学交叉学科领域的学科, 包括保健学和生物科学、人文科学、社会科学和法律)的交流。还包括因在不同学术或医学学科中语言使用方式不同产生的交流问题。(中译 MeSH)
- 978
- Interdisciplinary Placement.** Teaching strategy of shared learning based cross-discipline experiences and placements. (MeSH 2020) **学科布局.** 基于交叉学科经验和定位的共享学习教学策略。(中译 MeSH)
- 979
- Interdisciplinary Research.** Research combining mastery in distinct fields or disciplines that apply and exchange tools, concepts, ideas, data methods, or results around a common project. (MeSH 2020) **跨学科研究.** 围绕一个共同的项目, 应用和交换工具、概念、思想、数据方法或结果, 将掌握在不同领域或学科中结合起来的研究。(中译 MeSH)
- 980
- Interleukin-1.** A soluble factor produced by monocytes, macrophages, and other cells which activates T-lymphocytes and potentiates their response to mitogens or antigens. IL-1 consists of two distinct forms, IL-1 alpha and IL-1 beta which perform the same functions but are distinct proteins. The biological effects of IL-1 include the ability to replace macrophage requirements for T-cell activation. The factor is distinct from INTERLEUKIN-2. (MeSH 2020) **白细胞介素-1.** 一种由单核细胞、巨噬细胞及其它细胞产生的可激活 T 淋巴细胞并使其对有丝分裂原或抗原反应的可溶性因子。IL-1 的包括 IL-1 α 和 IL-1 β 这两种功能相同但属于不同蛋白质类的形式。IL-1 的生物效应包括替代 T 细胞活化所需巨噬细胞的能力。该因子不同于白细胞介素-2。(中译 MeSH)
- 981
- Interleukin-6.** A cytokine that stimulates the growth and differentiation of B-LYMPHOCYTES and is also a growth factor for HYBRIDOMAS and plasmacytomas. It is produced by many different cells including T-LYMPHOCYTES, MONOCYTES, and FIBROBLASTS. (MeSH 2019) **白细胞介素-6.** 刺激人 B 细胞生长和分化并也作为杂交瘤和浆细胞瘤的生长因子的因子。由包括 T 细胞、单核细胞和成纤维细胞在内的多种不同细胞产生。(中译 MeSH)
- 982
- Interleukins.** Soluble factors which stimulate growth-related activities of leukocytes as well as other cell types. They enhance cell proliferation and differentiation, DNA synthesis, secretion of other biologically active molecules and responses to immune and inflammatory stimuli. (MeSH 2020) **白细胞介素类.** 除了其它细胞类型外, 还刺激白细胞的生长相关活动的可溶性因子。可增强细胞增殖和分化、DNA 合成、其它生物活性分子的分泌及对免疫和炎症刺激的反应。(中译 MeSH)
- 983
- Interlobar Sulci of Central Sulcus.** interlobar sulci include the continuation of the central sulcus, the cingulate sulcus, the sulcus of the corpus callosum, the parietoccipital sulcus, the subparietal sulcus and the collateral sulcus. (*Front Neuroanat* (2018)12:93) The interlobar sulci furrows dividing the cerebral lobes from one another. (IMIOS, accessed on Feb. 15, 2020) **脑叶间的脑沟.** (线上词典. 2020.2.15 查阅) 叶间沟, 脑中央沟的
- 984
- Interlobar Sulci.** The interlobar sulci furrows dividing the cerebral lobes from one another. (IMIOS, accessed on Feb. 15, 2020) **脑叶间的脑沟.** (线上词典 2020.2.15 查阅)
- 985
- Internal-External Control.** Personality construct referring to an individual's perception of the locus of events as determined internally by his or her own behavior versus fate, luck, or external forces. (ERIC Thesaurus, 1996). (MeSH 2019) **体内外控制.** 涉及个人对事件场所感知的人格构建, 在内部由他或她对命运, 运气, 或外力产生的行为来决定。(《科教资源信息中心叙词表》, 1996 年)(中译 MeSH)
- 986
- International Affective Picture System** 国际情绪图片系统. The International Affective Picture System (IAPS) is a database of pictures designed to provide a standardized set of pictures for studying emotion and
- 987

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attention [1] that has been widely used in psychological research.[2] The IAPS was developed by the National Institute of Mental Health Center for Emotion and Attention at the University of Florida. In 2005, the IAPS comprised 956 color photographs ranging from everyday objects and scenes – such as household furniture and landscapes – to extremely rare or exciting scenes – such as mutilated bodies and erotic nudes. (Wiki. 2019.10.12) 国际情绪图片系统 (IAPS) (《中国心理卫生杂志》(2004)18(9):631-634)

988 **International Cooperation.** The interaction of persons or groups of persons representing various nations in the pursuit of a common goal or interest. (MeSH 2020) 国际合作. 在追求一个共同的目标或利益时代表不同国家的人们或组织的相互作用。(中译 MeSH)

989 **Internationality.** The quality or state of relating to or affecting two or more nations. (MeSH 2020) 国际性. 关于或影响到两个或更多国家的性质或状态。(中译 MeSH)

990 **INTERNEURONS.** Most generally any neurons which are not motor or sensory. Interneurons may also refer to neurons whose axons remain within a particular brain region as contrasted with projection neurons which have axons projecting to other brain regions. (MeSH 2020) 中间神经元. 通常任何不属于运动或感觉神经元的神经元。与其轴突投射到其它脑区的投射神经元相比，中间神经元也可能指其轴突保留在特殊脑区的神经元。(中译 MeSH)

991 **Interpersonal Relations.** The reciprocal interaction of two or more persons. (MeSH 2020) 人际关系. 两人或更多人的相互作用。(中译 MeSH)

992 **Interprofessional Relations.** The reciprocal interaction of two or more professional individuals. (MeSH 2020) 职业间关系. 两个或更多专业人士的相互作用。(中译 MeSH)

993 **Intersectoral Collaboration.** Cooperative actions and ventures among health and health-related groups and organizations intended to improve health outcomes. (MeSH 2020) 跨部门合作. 卫生和卫生相关团体与组织之间旨在改善健康结果的合作行动和尝试。(中译 MeSH)

994 **Interstitial Fluid.** The fluid in spaces between the tissue cells, constituting about 16% of the weight of the body; closely similar in composition to LYMPH. (MeSH 2020) 间质液 (细胞组织)

995 **Interview, Psychological.** A directed conversation aimed at eliciting information for psychiatric diagnosis, evaluation, treatment planning, etc. The interview may be conducted by a social worker or psychologist. (MeSH 2020) 交谈, 心理学. 一次旨在获取信息以用于精神病学诊断、评估、治疗计划等的直接交谈。这种交谈可以由社会工作者或心理学家指导。(中译 MeSH)

996 **Intracellular transport pathways.** Movement of molecules within cells by a process known as membrane transport is critical for normal cell function and also exploited by bacteria to promote infection. The pathway that connects the import pathway to the export pathway is essential for the function of a large number of proteins, however this connecting pathway is poorly characterised. (Intracellular Transport Pathways Project, 2009) 细胞内运输通路

997 **Intracellular transport.** [It] is the movement of vesicles and substances within a cell. Intracellular transport is contrasted with intercellular transport, the directed movement of vesicles and substances between cells. Eukaryotic cells transport packets of components to particular intracellular locations by attaching them to molecular motors that haul them along microtubules and actin filaments. Since intracellular transport heavily relies on microtubules for movement, the components of the cytoskeleton play a vital role in trafficking vesicles between organelles and the plasma membrane by providing mechanical support. Through this pathway, it is possible to facilitate the movement of essential molecules such as membrane-bounded vesicles and organelles, mRNA, and chromosomes. (Wiki. 2020.4.19) 细胞内运输 (intracellular transport) 是真核生物细胞内膜结合细胞器与细胞内环境进行的物质交换。包括细胞核、线粒体、叶绿体、溶酶体、过氧化物酶体、高尔基体和内质网等与细胞内的物质交换。(百度 2020.5.13 查阅)

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Intramembrane Proteases (IMPs). [It] is also known as intramembrane-cleaving proteases (I-CLiPs), are enzymes that have the property of cleaving transmembrane domains of integral membrane proteins.[1][2][3] All known intramembrane proteases are themselves integral membrane proteins with multiple transmembrane domains, and they have their active sites buried within the lipid bilayer of cellular membranes.[4] (Wiki. 2019.9.23) **膜内蛋白酶.** 膜内蛋白酶可催化脂质双分子层内的肽键水解, 在各种细胞过程中发挥重要作用。膜内蛋白酶包括四大类: rhomboid 丝氨酸蛋白酶、金属蛋白酶 S2P、Rce1 型谷氨酰蛋白酶, 和天冬氨酰蛋白酶如信号肽酶和 γ -分泌酶。(生物通 2016.2.25)

Intra-Parietal Sulcus In Parietal Lobe. The intraparietal sulcus (IPS) is located on the lateral surface of the parietal lobe, and consists of an oblique and a horizontal portion. The IPS contains a series of functionally distinct subregions that have been intensively investigated using both single cell neurophysiology in primates[1][2] and human functional neuroimaging.[3] Its principal functions are related to perceptual-motor coordination (e.g., directing eye movements and reaching) and visual attention, which allows for visually-guided pointing, grasping, and object manipulation that can produce a desired effect. The IPS is also thought to play a role in other functions, including processing symbolic numerical information,[4] visuospatial working memory[5] ... (Wiki. 2020.1.17) **顶内沟, 脑顶叶** (生物大词典. 2012-2021)

Introductory Journal Article. Prefatory summary to a special issue or section of a journal devoted to a specific topic. This introductory text can be of varying length and substance. (MeSH 2020) **介绍型期刊文章**

Iron. A metallic element with atomic symbol Fe, atomic number 26, and atomic weight 55.85. It is an essential constituent of HEMOGLOBINS, CYTOCHROMES, and IRON-BINDING PROTEINS. It plays a role in cellular redox reactions and in the transport of OXYGEN. (MeSH 2019) **铁.** 一种发现于特定矿物质、几乎所有土壤和矿泉水中的金属元素。原子符号为 Fe、原子数为 26 及原子量为 55.85。是血红蛋白、细胞色素和其它呼吸酶系统组成的重要成分。主要功能是参与转运氧进入组织(血红蛋白)和细胞氧化机制。铁储备的耗尽可以导致缺铁性贫血。用于促进贫血的血液生成。(中译 MeSH)

Irrelevant Information. Sometime, a problem may contain information which is either not needed at all to solve the problem, or needed but only if the problem is to be solved in the slowest of ways. Regardless of the case, irrelevant information can be misleading and confusing. (Brilliant Math & Science, Wiki., accessed on March 11, 2020) **无关信息**

Isoquinolines. A group of compounds with the heterocyclic ring structure of benzo(c)pyridine. The ring structure is characteristic of the group of opium alkaloids such as papaverine. (From Stedman, 25th ed) (MeSH 2021) **异喹啉类.** 一类具有苯并[c]吡啶杂环结构的化合物。环状结构具有阿片生物碱类, 如罂粟碱的特性。(中译 MeSH)

Item Memory. As distinct from source memory, refers to the recall of a specific, central piece of information (e.g., church bells ringing). Source memory, on the other hand, refers to the context of the memory item, e.g., the church, the town, the occasion, the year. (Basil Chiasson. 2015, May 24) **项目记忆**

Jet Lag Syndrome. A chronobiologic disorder resulting from rapid travel across a number of time zones, characterized by insomnia or hypersomnolence, fatigue, behavioral symptoms, headaches, and gastrointestinal disturbances. (From Cooper, Sleep, 1994, pp593-8). (MeSH 2020) **飞行时差反应综合征.** 一种因快速穿越许多时区而产生的时间生物学功能失调, 以失眠或嗜睡、疲劳、行为症状、头痛和胃肠道紊乱为特征。(摘自《睡眠》, 1994 年, 593-598 页)(中译 MeSH)

Kana. A syllabic writing system, used in conjunction with kanji in Japanese writing. It consists of two written forms: hiragana, used to express particles and grammatical distinctions, is based on Chinese cursive script and is widely used in newspapers and general literature, and katakana, an angular script based mainly on Chinese logographs, is used mainly for loan words and foreign words. See also kanji. [Japanese: literally borrowed or provisional characters, distinguishing them from kanji, regarded as real characters] (A Dictionary of Psychology 4 ed. OUP, 2015) **日语假名.** 假名(日语: 仮名 / かな Kana*) 为日本独有的表音文字, 主要有平假名、片假名、万叶假名等不同的表记法。「假名」的名称由来, 是因为相对于「真名」

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(即汉字)。现时「假名」的日语读音是「かな」，但其实古时「假名」叫做「かりな」，之后简化成为「かな」，再简化成今日的读音。[原创研究?] 论及假名之起因，则不得不提「万叶假名」之形成。如日本、韩国、越南等国，虽有自身的语言，却苦于没有纪录的方法，仅能利用口耳相传来传述古事。汉字传入之后，各国纷纷以汉字为用，日本、朝鲜半岛皆兴起了「言文二途」之制，即口语使用本国语言，书写时则只能使用汉文。然而中、日两种语言之文法结构迥异，全以汉字行书，有难以表达之处。于是发明了万叶假名，以补足用汉文纪录日语之不足。万叶假名是将汉字视作单纯表音符号的一种标记法。例如当时可以写「与」→等于今天的「よ、ヨ (yo)」，写「乃」→等于今天的「の、ノ (no)」之类。众人抄写万叶假名之时，因作为万叶假名之表音汉字其实并不需要如表意汉字般严谨，却需要繁琐的书写汉字，导致各种简化方法遂渐渐出现。如「与」→「与」→「よ、ヨ」之俦。在约定成俗的简化之后，渐渐成为现代所见之假名。不过，一直到近代统一假名之前，假名仍有多种体系[2]，正是上述假名非一时一地一人之作的佐证。假名和谚文虽然分别作为日本和韩国的国家文字，但和谚文不同的是，假名和汉字混合使用，为日语的表音文字一部分。(维基 2019.12.28)

Kanji. The Japanese logographic writing system based mainly on Chinese logographs. A character in this system is also called a kanji. See also kana. (*A Dictionary of Psychology 4 ed. OUP, 2015*) 日本汉字. 日本汉字 (日语: 汉字 / かんじ Kanji */?), 又称日语汉字、日文汉字, 是书写日语时 (特别是现代日语) 所使用的汉字。日本汉字的写法基本上与现代中文使用的汉字 (包括简体字和繁体字) 大同小异。古代日本几乎完全使用汉字书写文言文。自近代以来, 出现一部分由日本人独创的汉字, 称为日制汉字或和制汉字, 日本官方定为国字, 当中部分已被中文收录。和制汉字主要指未被中文吸收的汉字。

《诸桥大汉和辞典》是最大的日本汉字字典, 共记载接近五万个汉字, 不过在战后的现代日文中常用汉字大约只有两千余个。(维基 2020.2.11)

kappa. Medical Definition of kappa: a cytoplasmic factor in certain paramecia that mediates production of paramecin and thereby makes the medium in which such microorganisms are grown toxic to members of strains not possessing the factor. (*Merriam-Webster Dictionary. 2020*, accessed on March 15, 2020) 卡巴/卡巴粒. 卡巴粒 (kappa particle, k particle). 放毒型草履虫分泌的直径为 0.2-0.5 微米的毒素, 可杀死其他品系的草履虫, 存在与草履虫的细胞质中。卡巴粒特性: 卡巴粒 kappa particle, k particle, 亦称 k 粒。它存在于放毒型草履虫的细胞质中, 能进行自体复制, 显有与病毒相似的性质, 一般认为是寄生性病毒。卡巴粒的直径为 0.2-0.5 微米, 长度为 0.5-5 微米。在具有放毒作用强的放毒型中, 一个细胞内有 400-1600 个卡巴粒, 这种粒子也可向草履虫的培养液中释放, 可杀死摄取这种粒子的敏感型草履虫。与卡巴粒相类似的粒子有 λ 、 σ 、 γ 、 δ 等粒子。(华人百科, 2020.3.15 查阅)

Ketone Bodies. The substances beta-hydroxybutyric acid, acetoacetic acid, and acetone, which are produced by fatty acid and carbohydrate metabolism in the liver in approximately a 78:20:2 ratio. Acetoacetate is produced from acetyl-CoA. Most is enzymatically converted to beta-ketobutyrate, but a small amount is spontaneously decarboxylated to acetone. The ketone bodies can be used as fuels by muscle and brain tissue. In starvation and uncontrolled diabetes mellitus, large quantities are produced, causing metabolic acidosis and elevated blood and urine levels of all three ketone bodies. (Dorland, 28th ed) (MeSH 2020) 酮体类. 由肝脏内脂肪酸和碳水化合物代谢生成的 β -羟丁酸、乙酰乙酸、丙酮, 比例大概是 78:20:2。乙酰乙酸由乙酰辅酶 A 生成。多数在酶作用下转变为 β -酮丁酸, 但少量自动脱羧基生成丙酮。酮体类可以用作肌肉和脑组织能源。在饥饿和非受控糖尿病中生成大量酮体, 引起代谢性酸中毒并且三种酮体在血液和尿液中水平升高。(《多兰医学词典》, 第 28 版) (中译 MeSH)

Ketones. Organic compounds containing a carbonyl group =C=O bonded to two hydrocarbon groups. (MeSH 2020) 酮类. 酮是羰基与两个烃基相连的化合物。(中译 MeSH)

Kidney Glomerulus. A cluster of convoluted capillaries beginning at each nephric tubule in the kidney and held together by connective tissue. (MeSH 2020) 肾小球. 一个起始于肾脏肾小管并通过结缔组织联接的卷曲毛细血管簇。(中译 MeSH)

Kinase, Endopeptidase and Other Proteins of Small Size (KEOPS). (*Biochem Soc Trans (2009) Feb;37(Pt 1):29-35*) 磷酸转移酶类, 内肽酶类及其它小蛋白类 (KEOPS).

Kinase. In biochemistry, a kinase is an enzyme that catalyzes the transfer of phosphate groups from high-energy, phosphate-donating molecules to specific substrates. This process is known as phosphorylation, where the substrate gains a phosphate group and the high-energy ATP molecule donates a phosphate group. This transesterification produces a phosphorylated substrate and ADP. Conversely, it is referred to as dephosphorylation when the phosphorylated substrate donates a phosphate group and ADP gains a phosphate group (producing a dephosphorylated substrate and the high energy molecule of ATP). These two processes, phosphorylation and dephosphorylation, occur four times during glycolysis.[2][3][4] Kinases are part of the larger family of phosphotransferases. Kinases should not be confused with phosphorylases, which catalyze the addition of inorganic phosphate groups to an acceptor, nor with phosphatases, which remove phosphate groups. The phosphorylation state of a molecule, whether it be a protein, lipid, or carbohydrate, can affect its activity, reactivity, and its ability to bind other molecules. Therefore, kinases are critical in metabolism, cell signalling, protein regulation, cellular transport, secretory processes, and many other cellular pathways, which makes them very important to human physiology. (Wiki. 2020.12.31) **激酶.** 激酶(kinase)是一类生物化学里的分子,从高能供体分子(如ATP)转移磷酸基团到特定靶分子(底物)的酶,这一过程谓之磷酸化。最大的激酶族群是蛋白激酶。蛋白激酶作用于特定的蛋白质,并改变其活性。这些激酶在细胞的信号传导及其复杂的生命活动中起到了广泛的作用。其他不同的激酶作用于小分子物质(脂质、糖、氨基酸、核苷等等),或者为了发出信号,或者使它们为代谢中各种生化反应作好准备。一般而言,磷酸化的目的是“激活”或“能化”底物分子,增大它的能量,以使其可参加随后的自由能负变化的反应。所有的激酶都需要存在一个二价金属离子(如Mg²⁺或Mn²⁺),该离子起稳定供体分子高能键的作用,且为磷酸化的发生提供可能性。“激酶”的本意指的是使底物分子“激动”的酶,所以一般指从一个三磷酸核苷转移磷酸基至受体分子的酶,底物分子通过这个磷酸基的转移获得能量而被激活(变得更不稳定),所以很多的激酶需要从ATP转移磷酸基。激酶有时也可以由AMP及焦磷酸转移磷酸基,虽然一般来说,AMP和焦磷酸不能称之为高能化合物,但是“高能”与“低能”是相对的,没有绝对的标准,与磷酸化酶使用无机磷酸作为磷酸基供体相比,AMP与焦磷酸显然也是“高能”的。(百度 2020)

Kinematics, Branch of physics and a subdivision of classical mechanics concerned with the geometrically possible motion of a body or system of bodies without consideration of the forces involved (i.e., causes and effects of the motions). (The Editors of *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, accessed on Dec. 27, 2019) **运动学** (kinematics). 研究物体(质点)运动(motion)的一门科学称为运动学。运动学只讨论物体(质点)之位移、速度、加速度等之运动关系,而不讨论力之作用,即不讨论运动之成因。运动力学(参见 kinetics)则探讨力与运动之关系。二者合称为动(态)力学(参见 dynamics) (王宝玺. 2002年12月. 力学名词辞典)

Knowledge Discovery. A process that searches for hidden and important connections among information or results. (MeSH 2020) **知识发现**

Kruskale-Wallis H test. The Kruskal-Wallis H test (sometimes also called the "one-way ANOVA on ranks") is a rank-based nonparametric test that can be used to determine if there are statistically significant differences between two or more groups of an independent variable on a continuous or ordinal dependent variable. It is considered the nonparametric alternative to the one-way ANOVA, and an extension of the Mann-Whitney U test to allow the comparison of more than two independent groups. (Lærd Statistics 2018) **KRUSKAL-WALLIS H 测验** (Kruskal-Wallis test) 由 William Kruskal 与 W. Allen Wallis 两位统计学家将无母数方法中,双样本中位数检定推广至多组样本后所提出。使用: 1) 当资料中样本数较小时(通常以样本笔数<30为区分标准)。2) 当资料中包含多组样本(三组以上之样本),且欲了解多组样本间母体中位数是否有差异。补充: 1) 当资料中样本数较大时(样本笔数≥30)、包含多组样本(三组以上之样本),且欲了解多组样本间母体平均数是否有差异,可使用(独立)多样本平均数差异检定(或称变异数分析) Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)进行分析。2) 母体中位数经常和平均数一样,因此检定中位数差即检定平均数差。(台湾云端资料分析暨导引系统 (Data Analysis & Guiding System-Cloud) 2013)

Kuru. A prion disease found exclusively among the Fore linguistic group natives of the highlands of NEW GUINEA. The illness is primarily restricted to adult females and children of both sexes. It is marked by the subacute onset of tremor and ataxia followed by motor weakness and incontinence. Death occurs within 3-6 months of disease onset. The condition is associated with ritual cannibalism, and has become rare since this practice has been discontinued. Pathologic features include a noninflammatory loss of neurons that is most

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prominent in the cerebellum, glial proliferation, and amyloid plaques. (From Adams et al., *Principles of Neurology*, 6th ed, p773) (MeSH 2020) **库鲁病**. 一种仅见于新几内亚高地 Fore 语土著人的朊病毒病。该疾病主要限于成年女性和男女儿童。以震颤和共济失调亚急性发作及伴随的运动无力和失禁为特征。疾病发作 3-6 个月内死亡。该病与仪礼食人俗有关并且自从中止这种习俗后已很少发病。病理特征包括在小脑最为显著的非炎性神经元缺失、神经胶质增生和淀粉质斑块。(阿当姆等著《神经病学原理》,第 6 版, 773 页)(中译 MeSH)

1018 **Language Analysis (See Discourse Analysis)**

Language and Environment. The first ideas concerning language and environment were expressed by Edward Sapir and are now known as the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis which states that the language a person speaks influences the way the world is perceived and interacted with. Now there are four different approaches to the relationship between languages and their environments and all of them emerge from different schools of linguistic thought. As said by Chomsky and cognitive linguists the human language is independent of the environment, according to one other theory the language is constructed by the world. Structuralists and poststructuralists claim that the world is constructed by the language, while ecolinguists suggest that the language is interconnected with the environment as language constructs it and is constructed by it. (Brown K.

1019 (Editor). *Encyclopedia of Language and Linguistics* 2nd ed. 2005)) **语言与环境**

Language and Power. Five dynamic language–power relationships in communication have emerged from critical language studies, sociolinguistics, conversation analysis, and the social psychology of language and communication. Two of them stem from preexisting powers behind language that it reveals and reflects, thereby transferring the extralinguistic powers to the communication context. Such powers exist at both the micro and macro levels. At the micro level, the power behind language is a speaker’s possession of a weapon, money, high social status, or other attractive personal qualities—by revealing them in convincing language, the speaker influences the hearer. At the macro level, the power behind language is the collective power (ethnolinguistic vitality) of the communities that speak the language...(Oxford Research Encyclopedia. 2017.

1020 **Communication) 语言与势力**

Language Arts. Skills in the use of language which lead to proficiency in written or spoken communication. (MeSH 2020) **语言艺术**. 使书面或口头交流变得精通的语言使用技巧。(中译 MeSH)

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Language Change. See change. Used of change in the structure etc. of a given language, as opposed to ‘language shift’, of the replacement in a population of one language by another. (*The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Linguistics* 3 ed. OUP, 2014) **语言变化**

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1023 **Language Competition (see Competition of Languages) 语言竞争**

Language Comprehension. [It] is an important aspect of day to day functioning in adulthood. Comprehension of written and spoken language relies on the ability to correctly process word and phrase meanings, sentence grammar, and discourse or text structure. Difficulties in any of these domains can produce comprehension problems. Age-related memory declines have been reported in many studies comparing younger and older adults on language comprehension tasks. Therefore, it is believed memory capacity limitations in older adults may cause language comprehension problems (Wingfield and Stine-Morrow)... more. ([Encyclopedia.com 2020.1.16](https://www.encyclopedia.com/2020/1/16/language-comprehension)) **语言理解** (外文名: language comprehension) 是指人们借助于听觉或视觉的语言材料,在头脑中建构意义的一种主动、积极的过程。它可以揭示语言材料所蕴含的意义 [百度](https://www.baidu.com/s?wd=语言理解). 本词条由“科普中国”科学百科词条编写与应用工作项目 审核) “语言理解”是心理语言学集中讨论的话题,其研究包括:(1)言语感知;(2)词汇提取;(3)句子加工;(4)语篇理解。简而言之,就是研究人们是如何理解语言的...更多。(百度:心理语言学的语言理解 2016.5.18)

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Language Development Disorders. Conditions characterized by language abilities (comprehension and expression of speech and writing) that are below the expected level for a given age, generally in the absence of an intellectual impairment. These conditions may be associated with DEAFNESS; BRAIN DISEASES; MENTAL DISORDERS; or environmental factors. (MeSH 2020) **语言发展障碍**. 以语言能力(言语和写

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作的理解和表达)低于指定年龄预期水平为特征的病症,一般不伴有智能缺陷。这些病症可能与耳聋、脑疾病、精神障碍或环境因素有关。(中译 MeSH)

Language Development. The gradual expansion in complexity and meaning of symbols and sounds as perceived and interpreted by the individual through a maturational and learning process. Stages in development include babbling, cooing, word imitation with cognition, and use of short sentences. (MeSH 2019) **语言发展.** 个体在成熟和学习过程中所领悟和理解的符号和声音的复杂性和意义的逐渐扩展。发育阶段包括咿呀语、喔啊声、根据认知进行言词模仿及使用短句。(中译 MeSH)

Language Disorders. Conditions characterized by deficiencies of comprehension or expression of written and spoken forms of language. These include acquired and developmental disorders. (MeSH 2019) **语言障碍.** 以语言的书写和言语形式的理解或表达缺陷为特征的病症。包括获得性和发育性障碍。(中译 MeSH)

Language Dominance. [It] is, on its face, a relatively simple concept. It refers to the degree of bilingualism manifested by individuals who know two languages, that is, the relative level of proficiency in each of the languages. A person may know both equally well, in which case we speak of balanced bilingualism. Or, the speaker may exhibit greater control of one over the other, in which case we consider the first language to be dominant over the second. (*NABE Journal (2013) 3(1): 41-54*) **语言优势**

Language Evolution. [It] is the application of evolutionary theory to the study of language. We tend to think of evolution as being mainly a process that affects biological populations, so it's worth starting with a definition of that. ([Language Evolution at the University of Pennsylvania](#), accessed on Feb. 21, 2020) **语言演化.** 语言和生物的演变还是有着根本的区别。很多语言学家认为,语言是一种社会因素,所以不能完全用生物学的方式来套。但一些统计学方面的研究认为语言可能的确存在选择的能力,最近,美国心理学家发表了一项挑战主流假设的新研究。他们发现,如同生物体可以在各自的生态位上发展出同样的进化策略,语言也会适用学习和使用它们的社会环境。研究者通过统计分析认为,越是常见和流行的语言,越是有简单的结构以维持生存。(百度)

Language Incrementation. In later stages of acquisition, the child then begins the process of “incrementation” of the language, where innovations and adaptations can occur—supported by observations of a greater rate of lexical change for later acquired vocabulary items. In other words, transmission of the language involves replicating the structures within the language community, whereas diffusion documents the role of influence and change in language structure across language groups. (*Cognition (2019) 186:147-158*) **语言递增增殖处理**

Language Shift. A term in linguistics for a massive shift in use from one language to another, as in Ireland from gaelic to English (18–20c). In 1964, the US linguist Joshua A. Fishman introduced the dual notion language maintenance and language shift (LMLS) to discuss the situation of ‘the minority language or small national language faced by pressures related to a much bigger national or international language’. To the latter, of which English is the pre-eminent example, he has given the name language of wider communication (LWC). (*The Oxford Companion to the English Language 2 ed. OUP, 2014*) Change in a community from one language to another: Compare language change. (*The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Linguistics 3 ed. OUP, 2014*) Also known as language transfer or language replacement or language assimilation, is the process whereby a speech community shifts to a different language, usually over an extended period of time. ... An example is the shift from Gaulish to Latin during the time of the Roman Empire. ([Wiki. 2020.3.5](#)) **语言转移.** 语言转移也称为语言交替、语言变化、语言转换、语言迁移、语言替代 (Languages shift、Language transfer、Language replacement、Assimilation), 是指某语言的使用群体改用另一种语言的现象。作为语言转移的一个因素,是文化和社会地位的绝对优势,并通过建立的通用语而减少少数民族语言的使用。(维基 2019.12.19)

Language Tests. (including Boston Naming Test). Tests designed to assess language behavior and abilities. They include tests of vocabulary, comprehension, grammar and functional use of language, e.g., Development Sentence Scoring, Receptive-Expressive Emergent Language Scale, Parsons Language Sample, Utah Test of Language Development, Michigan Language Inventory and Verbal Language Development Scale, Illinois Test of Psycholinguistic Abilities, Northwestern Syntax Screening Test, Peabody Picture Vocabulary Test, Ammons

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Full-Range Picture Vocabulary Test, and Assessment of Children's Language Comprehension. (MeSH 2019) **语言试验**. 设计用于评估语言行为和能力的试验。包括对词汇、理解力、语言的语法和功能使用的试验, 例如发育语句评分、感受-表达应急语言表、佩森语言抽样、犹他语言发育试验、密歇根语言目录和言语发展表、伊利诺伊心理语言能力试验、西北句法筛选试验、皮博迪图片词汇试验、安蒙全程图片词汇试验及儿童语言理解(能力)评价。(中译 MeSH)

Language Transfer. [It] is the application of linguistic features from one language to another by a bilingual or multilingual speaker. Language transfer may occur across both languages in the acquisition of a simultaneous bilingual, from a mature speaker's first language (L1) to a second (L2) or third (L3) language they are acquiring, or from an L2 back to the L1.[1] Language transfer (also known as L1 interference, linguistic interference, and crosslinguistic influence) is most commonly discussed in the context of English language learning and teaching, but it can occur in any situation when someone does not have a native-level command of a language, as when translating into a second language. Language transfer is also a common topic in bilingual child language acquisition as it occurs frequently in bilingual children especially when one language is dominant [2]. (Wiki. 2020.1.17) **语言移转** (英文: language transfer、linguistic interference) 指的是说话者或写作者在使用第二语言时, 也运用了他们母语知识的一种现象。标准的定义为一种语言对学习另一种语言的影响, 因此这种现象其实不限定第一语言被移转到第二语言的情况, 有时第二语言也能被移转至第三语言。(维基 2019.4.6)

Language Use. [It] refers to the communicative meaning of language. It can be compared to usage, which refers to the rules for making language and the structures we use to make it. (British Council and BBC, accessed on 2021.1.6) **语言使用**. 区别于语言用法。

Language. A verbal or nonverbal means of communicating ideas or feelings. (MeSH 2020) **语言**. 一种交流观点和情感的言语或非言语方式。(中译 MeSH)

Language-Independent (software). Synonym of language-agnostic. Antonyms: language-dependent. (Wiktionary 2019.9.23). Language-independent may refer to: 1) Language-independent specification, a programming language specification applicable toward arbitrary language bindings; 2) Language independent arithmetic, a series of ISO/IEC standards on computer arithmetic; 3) Language independent data types, a collection of datatypes defined independently of programming language. (Wiki. 2018.3.8) **软件 Language-Independent**

Late Bilingualism. [It] refers to bilingualism when the second language is learned after the age of 6 or 7 especially when it is learned in adolescence or adulthood. Late bilingualism is a consecutive bilingualism which occurs after the acquisition of the first language (after the childhood language development period). This is what also distinguishes it from early bilingualism. With the first language already acquired, the late bilingual uses their experience to learn the second language. (Bilingualism - Types of Bilingualism, accessed on Sept 13, 2019) **晚期双语能力**

Late Bilinguals. They acquired L2 in their adolescent years. (*Frontiers in Psychology* (2011)2: 1-19) **晚期双语者**

LATE Neuropathological Changes (LATE-NC). It is a TDP-43 proteinopathy of advanced age, especially in subjects older than age 80. Following the convention proposed by a working group for the neuropathological criteria of Alzheimer's disease (Montine et al., 2012), we use LATE to refer to the disease, and LATE-NC as the term to indicate LATE neuropathological changes. The term LATE is intended to encompass several previously used designations related to TDP-43 proteinopathy that may be Associated with cognitive impairment, including hippocampal sclerosis, hippocampal sclerosis of ageing, hippocampal sclerosis dementia, cerebral age-related TDP-43 with sclerosis, and TDP-43 pathologies in the elderly. (*Brain* (2019)142(6):1503-1527) **边缘系统为主年龄相关 TDP-43 脑病变: 神经病理变化**

Late Onset Disorders. Pathological conditions (Disorder, SYNDROME, or DISEASE) whose SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS manifest late in the life of an individual. (MeSH 2020) **迟发型障碍**. 在病理情况下(障碍, 综合征或疾病)的症状和体征明显迟钝于一般水平。(中译 MeSH)

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Late Positive Component. The late positive component or late positive complex (LPC) is a positive-going event-related brain potential (ERP) component that has been important in studies of explicit recognition memory. (Wiki. 2019.8.29) **晚期正成分.** 事件相关电位, 根据其物理属性, 例如在 P300 后出现的正成分被统称为晚期正成分 (late positive component) (维基: 事件相关电位 2019.5.16)

Latency (engineering). Latency is a time interval between the stimulation and response, or, from a more general point of view, a time delay between the cause and the effect of some physical change in the system being observed. (Wiki. 2020.1.5) **延迟.** 也译潜伏时间, 它是指做出触发动作与得到回应之间的时间间隔。延迟实际上是任何物理相互作用在有限速度内传播产生的结果。该速度始终低于或等于光速。因此, 不论触发的性质, 任何空间维度不为零的物理系统都将存在某种延迟。(维基 2018.3.28)

Latency of the P2. An electroencephalographic component of the flash visual evoked potential (FVEP), is significantly longer in those with AD or MCIa when compared with controls. (*Int J Geriatr Psychiatry* 30(2015), 72–79) **诱发电位 P200 延迟.**

1044 **Lateral Fissure** 外侧沟 (see **Lateral Sulcus**)

Lateral Sulcus. The lateral sulcus (also called Sylvian fissure or lateral fissure) is one of the most prominent features of the human brain. The lateral sulcus is a deep fissure in each hemisphere that separates the frontal and parietal lobes from the temporal lobe. The insular cortex lies deep within the lateral sulcus. (Wiki. 2019.12.25) **外侧沟** (英: Lateral sulcus), 亦称为外侧裂或侧脑沟, 是脑的最为显著的一个解剖构造。外侧沟的分隔大脑三个主要“叶”。外侧沟的下方是颞叶, 上方是额叶和顶叶。其中, 额叶位于顶叶的前部。两者被中央沟分隔。(维基 2019.4.12)

Lateral Ventricles. Cavity in each of the cerebral hemispheres derived from the cavity of the embryonic neural tube. They are separated from each other by the SEPTUM PELLUCIDUM, and each communicates with the THIRD VENTRICLE by the foramen of Monro, through which also the choroid plexuses (CHOROID PLEXUS) of the lateral ventricles become continuous with that of the third ventricle. (MeSH 2020) **侧脑室.** 从胚胎神经管腔发展而来的大脑半球各侧的腔室。彼此间通过透明隔来分离, 每侧侧脑室都通过室间孔与第三脑室相通, 而侧脑室的脉络丛 (脉络丛) 也通过室间孔与第三脑室的脉络丛连续。(中译 MeSH)

Lateralization. Any asymmetry in the function of the nervous system, particularly a functional specialization between left and right cerebral hemispheres of the brain in vertebrates (see cerebrum). Such asymmetries occur in a wide range of animals, from invertebrates to humans... (2019. *A Dictionary of Biology* 8 ed. 2019) **脑侧化** (Brain Lateralization) 大脑功能虽有重叠之处, 但各有专司的范围; 某些功能重在左半球, 有些则重在右半球。这种现象称为大脑功能的偏侧化, 简称脑侧化, 或称为大脑功能的不对称性 (asymmetry)。(《教育大辞书》国家教育研究院. 2012.12)

Lateralized Attention Network Test (LANT). The attention network test (ANT) is a brief computerized battery measuring three independent behavioral components of attention: Conflict resolution (ability to overcome distracting stimuli), spatial Orienting (the benefit of valid spatial pre-cues), and Alerting (the benefit of temporal pre-cues). Imaging, clinical, and behavioral evidence demonstrate hemispheric asymmetries in these attentional networks. We constructed a lateralized version of the ANT (LANT), with brief targets flashed in one or the other visual hemifield. (*Brain and Cognition* (2008)66(1):21-31) **偏侧化注意网络测试** (《安徽医科大学学报》(2018)8: 1280-1285)

Leadership. The function of directing or controlling the actions or attitudes of an individual or group with more or less willing acquiescence of the followers. (MeSH 2019) **领导.** 在下属的大致自愿默许下, 指导或控制个人或组织的作用或态度的功能。(中译 MeSH)

Learning. Relatively permanent change in behavior that is the result of past experience or practice. The concept includes the acquisition of knowledge. (MeSH 2019) **学习.** 由过往经历或实践引起的相对持久的行为改变。此概念包括知识的获取。(中译 MeSH)

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Left Anterior Temporal Pole. Lately, a few studies have investigated the role of the most anterior part of the left anterior temporal lobe, the left temporal pole in particular, and argued that the left anterior temporal pole is the area responsible for mapping meaning on to sound through evidence from tasks such as object naming. However, another recent study indicates that bilateral anterior temporal damage is required to cause a clinically significant semantic impairment. (*Brain* 134(Pt 10):3094-3105). **左前颞极.** 每个大脑半球可分为三个面,即宽阔而凸隆的背外侧面,较平坦的内侧面和不规则的底面。半球的前端,称额极;后端称枕极;颞叶的前端,称颞极。(《运动解剖学、运动医学大辞典》116页。人民体育出版社,2000)

Leg. The inferior part of the lower extremity between the KNEE and the ANKLE. (MeSH 2020) **腿.** 膝与踝之间的下肢下部。(中译 MeSH)

Leisure Activities. Voluntary use of free time for activities outside the daily routine. (MeSH 2020) **闲暇活动.** 在日常工作之外随意使用空闲时间进行运动。(中译 MeSH)

Letter. A letter is a short scientific article that only includes a particular aspect of a scientific problem. It is, in effect, a shorter version of an original research article. ([Answered by Editage Insights on 30 Mar, 2017](#)) **信件(学术期刊)** 学术期刊发表的学术短文只表达研究问题的某一方面。其实为原创研究文章的缩短版。

Leukemia. A progressive, malignant disease of the blood-forming organs, characterized by distorted proliferation and development of leukocytes and their precursors in the blood and bone marrow. It is classified according to degree of cell differentiation as acute or chronic, and according to predominant type of cell involved as myelogenous or lymphocytic. (Dorland, 28th ed) (MeSH 2020) **白血病.** 一种进行性恶性造血器官疾病,以血液和骨髓内白细胞及其前体细胞的异常增殖和发展为特征。根据细胞分化程度分为急性白血病或慢性白血病,根据相关的主要细胞类型分为髓性白血病和淋巴细胞白血病。(中译 MeSH)

Leukoaraiosis (periventricular white matter disease). Non-specific white matter changes in the BRAIN, often seen after age 65. Changes include loss of AXONS MYELIN pallor, GLIOSIS, loss of ependymal cells, and enlarged perivascular spaces. Leukoaraiosis is a risk factor for DEMENTIA and CEREBROVASCULAR DISORDERS. (MeSH 2019) **脑白质缺血.** 脑部非特异性白质变化,常见于65岁以后。白质变化包括轴突丧失、髓磷脂苍白、神经胶质增生、室管膜细胞丧失和血管周间隙扩大。脑白质缺血是痴呆和脑血疾病的危险因素。(中译 MeSH)

Leukocyte/Leucocyte. Leukocytes are the major cellular components of the inflammatory and immune response that protect against infection and neoplasia and assist in the repair of damaged tissue. ([From: Nuclear Medicine 4 ed. 2014](#)) any white blood cell, i.e. one not containing an oxygen-transporting pigment such as hemoglobin. Vertebrate leukocytes include the polymorphonuclear leukocytes, lymphocytes, and monocytes; they are distinguished by size, shape, and staining characteristics. ([Oxford Dictionary of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology 2 ed. OUP, 2008](#)) **白细胞** (英文名: leukocyte, white blood cell, 简称: WBC) 是一类无色、球形、有核的血细胞。正常成人白细胞总数为(4.0~10.0) $\times 10^9/L$, 可因每日不同时间和机体不同的功能状态而在一定范围内变化。白细胞不是一个均一的细胞群,根据其形态、功能和来源部位可以分为三大类:粒细胞、单核细胞和淋巴细胞,其中粒细胞又可根据胞质中颗粒的染色性质不同,分为中性粒细胞、嗜酸粒细胞和嗜碱粒细胞三种。白细胞是人体与疾病斗争的“卫士”。当病菌侵入人体体内时,白细胞能通过变形而穿过毛细血管壁,集中到病菌入侵部位,将病菌包围、吞噬。如果体内的白细胞的数量高于正常值,很可能是身体有了炎症。(百度.本词条由“科普中国”科学百科词条编写与应用工作项目 审核)

Leukomalacia, Periventricular. Degeneration of white matter adjacent to the CEREBRAL VENTRICLES following cerebral hypoxia or BRAIN ISCHEMIA in neonates. The condition primarily affects white matter in the perfusion zone between superficial and deep branches of the MIDDLE CEREBRAL ARTERY. Clinical manifestations include VISION DISORDERS; CEREBRAL PALSY; PARAPLEGIA; SEIZURES; and COGNITIVE DISORDERS. (From Adams et al., *Principles of Neurology* 6th ed. p1021; Joynt, *Clinical Neurology* 1997, Ch4, pp30-1) (MeSH 2020) **白质软化病, 脑室周围.** 新生儿在脑缺氧或脑缺血后发生

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的脑室附近白质的变性。这种病症主要影响大脑中动脉的浅支和深支之间灌注区内白质。临床表现包括视觉障碍、脑性瘫痪、截瘫、癫痫样发作和认知障碍。(中译 MeSH)

Lewy Bodies. Intracytoplasmic, eosinophilic, round to elongated inclusions found in vacuoles of injured or fragmented neurons. The presence of Lewy bodies is the histological marker of the degenerative changes in LEWY BODY DISEASE and PARKINSON DISEASE but they may be seen in other neurological conditions. They are typically found in the substantia nigra and locus coeruleus but they are also seen in the basal forebrain, hypothalamic nuclei, and neocortex. (MeSH 2019) **Lewy 体 (路易体).** 见于受损或碎裂神经元的空泡内的胞质内的嗜酸性圆形或长形包涵体。Lewy 体的出现作为 Lewy 体病和帕金森病内变性性改变的组织学标志, 但可能见于其它神经疾病。典型性发现于黑质和蓝斑, 但也见于基底前脑、下丘脑核群和新皮质 (中译 MeSH)

Lewy Body Disease. A neurodegenerative disease characterized by dementia, mild parkinsonism, and fluctuations in attention and alertness. The neuropsychiatric manifestations tend to precede the onset of bradykinesia, MUSCLE RIGIDITY, and other extrapyramidal signs. DELUSIONS and visual HALLUCINATIONS are relatively frequent in this condition. Histologic examination reveals LEWY BODIES in the CEREBRAL CORTEX and BRAIN STEM. SENILE PLAQUES and other pathologic features characteristic of ALZHEIMER DISEASE may also be present. (From *Neurology* 1997, 48:376-380, *Neurology* 1996, 47:1113-1124) **Lewy 体病 (路易体病).** 一种以痴呆、轻度帕金森症及注意力和警觉度波动为特征的神经变性疾病。神经精神表现先于运动缓慢、肌僵硬及其它锥体外束征发生。妄想和幻觉在这种病症中相对常见。通过组织学检查发现在大脑皮质和脑干内有 Lewy 体。可能也出现衰老斑及其它阿尔茨海默病的病理学特征。(中译 MeSH)

Lexical Access. The process by which a person retrieves items from a lexicon (2): The entire vocabulary of an individual. The US psychologist George A. Miller (1920–2012) estimated in 1991 that the average high-school graduate has a passive lexicon of about 60,000 words that are understood but not necessarily used. Also called a mental lexicon. (*A Dictionary of Psychology* 4 ed. OUP, 2015) **词汇接触 (生物医药大词典 2012-2021)** 字义触接。认知心理学家大多认为阅读理解是复杂的认知历程。盖聂(Ellen D. Gagné)认为阅读理解的历程包含四个阶段: 一是解码(decoding), 二是文字理解(literal comprehension), 三是推论理解(inferential comprehension), 四是理解监控(comprehension monitoring)。解码意指将文字辨识出来, 主要的解码历程是比对(matching)与转录(recoding)。比对是指见字形直接接触字义, 不必经过发音历程; 转录是指看见字形后必须透过字音的转介而间接接触字义。文字理解包含字义触接(lexical access)与语法剖析(parsing)两个历程。前者指阅读者自长期记忆中搜寻出字义的过程, 后者指阅读者分析句子的构成规则, 以了解句子的意义。推论理解指对文章内涵的深入了解, 包含统整(integration)、摘要(summarization)与慎思(elaboration).....理解监控是阅读理解的最高层次, 包括设定阅读目标、选择阅读策略、阅读目标的查核与补救(remediation)等。(《教育大辞书》2000)

Lexical Borrowing Rates. Lexical borrowing rates vary greatly among language, but it is important to bear in mind that the rates also reflect varying degrees of knowledge about each language. Some languages have a long written history and have been thoroughly studied for centuries; others were only recently documented, and very little is known about their histories. A low borrowing rate may thus indicate that a language has adopted few loanwords during its history, but it could also mean that linguistics have not yet identified some of its loanwords. (*Loanwords in the World's Languages: A Comparative Handbook* 2009). **词汇借用频率.** 文化间直接借用的词汇大多是名词, 这主要是因为名词是命名各种事物、概念的词类且容易融入到借入语的语法结构中。当然借用也发生在动词、形容词、副词等其它词类上, 只不过频率要小得多。(《河北理工大学学报》(社会科学版) 2009(01):122-124)

Lexical Category. A class of lexical units, especially as distinguished by the syntactic constructions its members enter into. Often, therefore, the equivalent of a traditional part of speech: e.g. nouns in English are a lexical category with the members tree, sky, moonlight, etc. Specifically distinguished, e.g. in theories of Universal Grammar, from a functional category. (*The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Linguistics* 3 ed. OUP, 2014) **词汇范畴.** 韩礼德的词汇范畴理论主要包括“搭配”和“集”, 他用它们来解释句子是否正确。“搭配”所涉及的是词汇的动态意义, 笔者认为它有三种词义关系类型; “集”所涉及的是词汇的静态意义, 它有四种词义关系类型。一个词在言语实践中的动态意义与它在词典中的静态意义构成了词的语

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义结构,“搭配”和“集”除了指出一个词在语法范畴中的词类特征以外,还要说清楚这个词在搭配上的次范畴特征。(《外语与外语教学》(2002)6:16-18)

1064 **Lexical Decision Task.** An experimental task in which participants or subjects are required to decide as quickly as possible whether strings of letters are or are not words. LDT abbrev. (*A Dictionary of Psychology* 4 ed. OUP, 2015) 词汇判断作业 (台湾认知神经科学研究所研究生论文 2007)

1065 **Lexical Functional Grammar (LFG).** [It] is a constraint-based grammar framework in theoretical linguistics. It posits two separate levels of syntactic structure, a phrase structure grammar representation of word order and constituency, and a representation of grammatical functions such as subject and object, similar to dependency grammar. The development of the theory was initiated by Joan Bresnan and Ronald Kaplan in the 1970s, in reaction to the theory of transformational grammar which was current in the late 1970s. It mainly focuses on syntax, including its relation with morphology and semantics. There has been little LFG work on phonology (although ideas from optimality theory have recently been popular in LFG research). (Wiki. 2019.5.13) 词汇功能语法. 词汇功能语法 (Lexical-Functional Grammar, LFG) 是语言学中诸多语法理论之一, 强调语法功能 (例如, 主语、宾语等) 和词汇在语法当中核心的地位, 并且提出语言当中各个结构 (语音、功能、讯息、语意、论元等) 是平行存在并且相互对应。此理论除了运用在世界上各语言语法的描写分析外, 还广泛使用在计算机语言学领域。近十年来在第二语言习得领域兴起的语言处理理论也是以词汇功能语法理论为基础。(维基 2018.1.25)

1066 **Lexical Meaning.** The meaning of the base (such as the word play) in a paradigm (such as plays, played, playing) (*Merriam-Webster Dictionary* 2020) 词汇意义. 是表达式意义之一。语词形式所表达的内容。每个语词都是音义的结合体。词义是词的意义, 包括词汇意义和语法意义, 即词的内容, 词的形式是语音。词汇学讲的词义通常是指词汇意义, 即狭义的词义, 广义的词义还包括词的语法意义, 即词性。(百度)

1067 **Lexical Phonology.** [It] is an approach to phonology that accounts for the interactions of morphology and phonology in the word building process. The lexicon plays a central, productive role in the theory. It consists of ordered levels, which are the domain for certain phonological or morphological processes. (*SIL Glossary of Linguistic Terms*) 词汇音韵学

1068 **Lexical Retrieval and Mental Lexicon.** Both production and comprehension of language are largely lexically driven. In production, the concepts that are selected for expression trigger the retrieval of lexical items (words, inflections, etc.) from the mental lexicon. This means that their syntactic and phonological properties become available for incremental grammatical and phonological encoding. In comprehension, the recognition of a word leads to the retrieval of its semantic and syntactic properties, as specified in the mental lexicon. These properties guide the incremental parsing and interpretation of the utterance. Lexical access is therefore at the core of language use (Levelt et al. *Behavioral and Brain Sciences* (1999)22:1–38; Friederici et al. *Mem Cognit.* 1999 May;27(3):438-53.). 词汇记取与个人记忆词汇库。

1069 **Lexical Retrieval.** One of the central processes in language is lexical retrieval, the process of getting from a concept to a spoken word. This process became one of the central targets for researchers of biolinguistics, and specifically, for brain research. (Friedmann et al. *The Cambridge Handbook of Biolinguistics* 2013) 词汇记取。

1070 **Lexical Semantics.** [It] is the study of word meaning. Descriptively speaking, the main topics studied within lexical semantics involve either the internal semantic structure of words, or the semantic relations that occur within the vocabulary. (*Oxford Research Encyclopedia of Linguistics* 2017) 词汇语义学 (百度)

1071 **Lexical-Functional Grammar.** A theory of grammar with two levels (c-structure and f-structure), developed since the 1980s by Joan Bresnan and associates, which—as its name implies—attaches more importance to the lexicon and grammatical functions (1) than to purely syntactic rules, in contrast to Generative Grammar (2). (*The Oxford Dictionary of English Grammar* 2 ed. OUP, 2014) 词汇功能语法 (Lexical-Functional Grammar, LFG) 是语言学中诸多语法理论之一, 强调语法功能 (例如, 主语、宾语等) 和词汇在语法

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当中核心的地位，并且提出语言当中各个结构（语音、功能、讯息、语意、论元等）是平行存在并且相互对应。(维基 2018.1.25)

Lexicon (Mental Lexicon). The entire vocabulary of an individual. The US psychologist George A. Miller (1920–2012) estimated in 1991 that the average high-school graduate has a passive lexicon of about 60,000 words that are understood but not necessarily used. Also called a mental lexicon. (*A Dictionary of Psychology* 4 ed. OUP, 2015) 词典 (心理词汇/辞典)

Lexicon. In theoretical frameworks the lexicon is a special component consisting of lexical entries which may contain not only semantic information about each item, but also much more complete phonological and syntactic information than ordinary dictionaries would offer. There is a lively debate about the question of how much information should be contained in the lexicon. (*The Oxford Dictionary of English Grammar* 2 ed. OUP, 2014) 词汇. 词汇，又称语汇，是一种语言里所有的（或特定范围的）词和固定短语的总和。例如汉语词汇、英语词汇或一般词汇、基本词汇、文言词汇、方言词汇等；还可以指某一个人或某一作品所用的词和固定短语的总和，如“老舍的词汇”、“《鲁迅全集》的词汇”等等。词汇是词的集合体，词汇和词的关系是集体与个体的关系，好比树林和树的关系。在线新华字典现已经收录 20959 个汉字、52 万个词语。(百度)

Life Change Events. Those occurrences, including social, psychological, and environmental, which require an adjustment or effect a change in an individual's pattern of living. (MeSH 2020) 生活变动事件. 这些在个体的生活模式上需要调整或发生变化的社会、心理和环境事件。(中译 MeSH)

Life Expectancy. Based on known statistical data, the number of years which any person of a given age may reasonably be expected to live. (MeSH 2020) 预期寿命. 一个在已知统计数字的基础上对指定年龄个体预期生存年数的计算。(中译 MeSH)

Life History Traits (Life History Strategies). Morphological or behavioral traits influenced by various living conditions that a population encounters especially as it pertains to REPRODUCTION and survival of the population (see POPULATION DYNAMICS) such as age at first reproductive event, number and size of offspring, and lifespan. (MeSH 2020) 生命史程特征 (生命史程策略). 人们受所遇到各种生活条件影响的形态或行为特征，这些条件特别包括与人口的生殖和生存有关的（参见人口动力学），如首次生殖年龄、后代的数量和规模、寿命等。(中译 MeSH)

Life Style. Typical way of life or manner of living characteristic of an individual or group. (From APA, Thesaurus of Psychological Index Terms, 8th ed) (MeSH 2020) 生活方式. 作为某一个体或群体所特有的典型生活方式或生存方法。(中译 MeSH)

Life. The state that distinguishes organisms from inorganic matter, manifested by growth, metabolism, reproduction, and adaptation. It includes the course of existence, the sum of experiences, the mode of existing, or the fact of being. Over the centuries inquiries into the nature of life have crossed the boundaries from philosophy to biology, forensic medicine, anthropology, etc., in creative as well as scientific literature. (Random House Unabridged Dictionary, 2d ed; Dr. James H. Cassidy, NLM History of Medicine Division) (MeSH 2020) 生命. 有机体与无机物质进行区分的状态，表现为生长、代谢、繁殖和适应。它包括生存过程、经验总结、存在模式或存在事实。数世纪以来，对生命本质的探查已跨越哲学到生物学、法医学、人类学的界限，在科学文献之外还有了创新。(中译 MeSH)

Limbic Encephalitis. A paraneoplastic syndrome marked by degeneration of neurons in the medial temporal lobe. Clinical features include behavioral changes, HALLUCINATIONS, loss of short term memory, anosmia, AGEUSIA, and DEMENTIA. Circulating anti-neuronal antibodies (anti-Hu; also called ANNA 1) and small cell lung carcinomas are frequently associated with this condition. (From Pathology 1997 Sep;18(5):406-10; J Int Neuropsychol Soc 1996 Sep;2(5):460-6; Brain 1997 Jun;120(Pt 6):923-8) (MeSH 2020) 边缘叶脑炎. 一种以内侧颞叶中神经元变性为标志的副肿瘤综合征。临床表现包括行为变化、幻觉、短期记忆丧失、嗅觉丧失、味觉丧失和痴呆。循环的抗神经元抗体（抗-hu 抗体，也称为 ANNA1）和小细胞肺癌常与这种病症相关。(中译 MeSH)

Limbic System. A set of forebrain structures common to all mammals that is defined functionally and anatomically. It is implicated in the higher integration of visceral, olfactory, and somatic information as well as homeostatic responses including fundamental survival behaviors (feeding, mating, emotion). For most authors, it includes the AMYGDALA, EPITHALAMUS, GYRUS CINGULI, hippocampal formation (see HIPPOCAMPUS), HYPOTHALAMUS, PARAHIPPOCAMPAL GYRUS, SEPTAL NUCLEI, anterior nuclear group of thalamus, and portions of the basal ganglia. (Parent, *Carpenter's Human Neuroanatomy*, 9th ed, p744; NeuroNames, <http://rprcsgi.rprc.washington.edu/neuronames/index.html> (September 2, 1998). (MeSH 2020) **边缘系统.** 所有哺乳动物所共有的一套在功能和解剖方面已确定的前脑结构。除了那些包括基本生存行为(喂养、交配、情绪)在内的内环境稳定性反应外,还与内脏、嗅觉和肉体信息的高级整合有关。对多数著者来说,它包括杏仁核、上丘脑、扣带回、海马结构(参海马)、下丘脑、海马旁回、中隔核、丘脑前核群及基底核部分。(中译 MeSH)

Limbic-Predominant Age-Related TDP-43 Encephalopathy (LATE). Transactive response DNA binding protein of 43 kDa (TDP-43) proteinopathy in limbic brain structures is commonly observed in subjects past 80 years of age. This proteinopathy has been associated with substantial cognitive impairment that mimicked Alzheimer's disease clinical syndrome in retrospective studies. Despite evidence from many sources attesting to the public health impact of age-related TDP-43 proteinopathy, there is as yet no consensus-based nomenclature. To address this problem, we propose new terminology: limbic-predominant age-related TDP-43 encephalopathy (LATE). (*Brain* (2019)142(6): 1503-1527) Limbic-predominant age-related TDP-43 encephalopathy, is a proposed diagnosis for a form of dementia. It is defined by a buildup of misfolded TDP-43 protein in the brain, especially the limbic system, typically in patients over 85 years. LATE is suspected to be present in about a quarter of people over 85, and is often comorbid with other forms of dementia, such as Alzheimer's disease. TDP-43 is also implicated in frontotemporal lobar degeneration and amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS) diseases. (Wiki. 2019.8.21) **边缘系统为主年龄相关 TDP-43 脑病变** (Limbic-predominant age-related TDP-43 encephalopathy, LATE) (From: [中央广播电台 台北 2019.5.2](#)) **晚发型失智症/新型失智症** (LATE, limbic-predominant age-related TDP-43 encephalopathy) LATE 病患脑中却是种较不为人所知的蛋白 TDP-43, 这种蛋白散布沉积在大脑海马回(hippocampus)和杏仁体(amygdala)。海马回、杏仁体都属于脑部边缘系统(limbic system)的一部分, LATE 的第一个英文字母正是边缘系统的缩写。边缘系统由海马回、杏仁体、嗅觉皮质、视丘、下视丘等组成,环绕在脑干周围。其功能是视觉、听觉、触觉、嗅觉与味觉讯息经过边缘系统形成记忆和情感。海马回、杏仁体都是与人们情感记忆思考至关重要的区域。LATE 与阿兹海默氏症这类神经退化疾病是渐进而无法改变的,它会慢慢破坏患者的记忆和思考能力,最后甚至无法从事日常生活中最简单的事情 (Case Press/Case 报科学. 2019.7.16, accessed in 2019)

Limited Cognitive Resource Hypothesis. This proposes that depression and PTSD are typically characterised by depleted cognitive resources, especially in executive functioning that 'supervises' the retrieval process ([On The Psychologist... Website](#), accessed on Dec. 14, 2019) **有限认知资源假说**

Linear-Non-Linear Logic. [It] is a presentation of intuitionistic linear logic that decomposes the ! modality into an adjunction of between a syntax for a cartesian logic and a linear logic with cartesian variables. The semantics of linear-non-linear logic is more direct than that of intuitionistic linear logic: it is based on a symmetric monoidal adjunction where the source of the left adjoint is a cartesian monoidal category. (nLab. 2018.4.20) **非线性逻辑**

Lingua Franca. Any language used for communication between groups who have no other language in common: e.g. Swahili in much of East and Central Africa where it is not native. Compare langue véhiculaire, also pidgin; in reference to Africa, in particular, these categories are not always easily distinguished. (*The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Linguistics* 3 ed. OUP, 2014) **族际通用语** (Lingua Franca) 源自意大利语,意思是“法兰克语”,据认为,这个词起初是指中世纪时期产生于地中海地区的一种在语言不通的人们之间使用的贸易语言。现在这个词用来指任何一种用于社团交际的“辅助性”语言,使用的目的不仅是为了贸易(如亚马逊西北部的泰特诺语(Titano),也可为政治服务。英语是世界上用于国际间交流最重要的语言。(《西方文体学辞典》第 195 页. 清华大学出版社, 2004)

Linguistic Category Model (LCM). The linguistic category model (LCM), which classifies predicates on a scale from abstract to concrete, is a tool for systematic analysis of language. It has been used extensively to analyze not only communication in experimental settings but also newspaper editorials and transcripts of current and historical court cases. The availability of the LCM opens novel ways of analyzing written and spoken language in communication by clarifying the processes driving linguistic choices in formulating messages and the impact of these messages on recipients. This entry begins by explaining the language processes underlying the model, and then discusses how the model works and some research applications. 1085 (*Encyclopedia of Group Processes & Intergroup Relations* 2010) 语言范畴模型

Linguistic Competence (vs Linguistic Performance). [It] is the system of linguistic knowledge possessed by native speakers of a language. It is distinguished from linguistic performance, which is the way a language system is used in communication. Noam Chomsky introduced this concept in his elaboration of generative grammar, where it has been widely adopted and competence is the only level of language that is studied. ... Many other linguists – functionalists, cognitive linguists, psycholinguists, sociolinguists and others – have rejected this distinction, critiquing it as a concept that considers empirical work irrelevant, leaving out many important aspects of language use. Also, it has been argued that the distinction is often used to exclude real data that is, in the words of William Labov, "inconvenient to handle" within generativist theory. (Wiki. 2020.1.20) 语言运用能力 (别于语言表现). 语言运用能力与语言表现(Linguistic performance). 前者意指一种语言体系的知识, 应该是指整体能力, 包括理解、组织、表达等。因之, 语言是思考工具 (思考是一种语言过程)。后者仅指临场表现(有的会读、会了解, 却写不好、讲不好)。语言学家诺姆裘姆司基(Noam Chomsky)当初提出 Linguistic competence 一词时, 仅特指语法能力(syntactic competence), 而相对于 Linguistic performance(语言表现); 其他学者则有人予以广义化, 而泛指沟通能力(communicative competence), 包括语法能力、辞汇能力等。(语概. 2009.11.7) 1086

Linguistic Distance. The degree of contrast between two dialects, measured by the percentage of items differing from a fixed set (Wiki. 2020.1.23) 语言距离 1087

Linguistics. The science of language, including phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, pragmatics, and historical linguistics. (Random House Unabridged Dictionary, 2d ed) (MeSH 2019) 语言学. 1088 包括语音学、音韵学、词态学、语法学、语义学、语用学及历史语言学在内的语言科学。(中译 MeSH)

Lipoproteins (IDL). A mixture of very-low-density lipoproteins (VLDL), particularly the triglyceride-poor VLDL, with slow diffuse electrophoretic mobilities in the beta and alpha₂ regions which are similar to that of beta-lipoproteins (LDL) or alpha-lipoproteins (HDL). They can be intermediate (remnant) lipoproteins in the de-lipidation process, or remnants of mutant CHYLOMICRONS and VERY-LOW-DENSITY LIPOPROTEINS which cannot be metabolized completely as seen in FAMILIAL DYSBETALIPOPROTEINEMIA. (MeSH 2020) 脂蛋白类 (IDL). 一种极低密度脂蛋白的混合物, 特别是甘油三酯缺乏的极低密度脂蛋白, 在 β 和 α₂ 区域具备缓慢弥散的电泳泳动度, 与 β 脂蛋白 (LDL) 或者 α 脂蛋白 (HDL) 相似。在去脂过程中可以是中间物 (残体) 脂蛋白, 或者是乳糜微粒和极低密度脂蛋白突变体的残体, 在家族异常 β 脂蛋白血症, 不能进行完全的新陈代谢。(中译 MeSH) 1089

Lipoproteins. Lipid-protein complexes involved in the transportation and metabolism of lipids in the body. They are spherical particles consisting of a hydrophobic core of TRIGLYCERIDES and CHOLESTEROL ESTERS surrounded by a layer of hydrophilic free CHOLESTEROL, PHOSPHOLIPIDS, and POLIPOPTEINS. Lipoproteins are classified by their varying buoyant density and sizes. (MeSH 2019) 脂蛋白类. 其中脂类在血液中转运的脂质-蛋白质复合体。脂蛋白颗粒由 1 个被兼性单层磷脂类、胆固醇和载脂蛋白类围绕的球状甘油三酯或胆固醇酯疏水核构成。(中译 MeSH) 1090

Liquid-Liquid Extraction. The removal of a soluble component from a liquid mixture by contact with a second liquid, immiscible with the carrier liquid, in which the component is preferentially soluble. (McGraw-Hill Dictionary of Scientific and Technical Terms, 6th ed) (MeSH 2020) 液-液萃取. 通过与另一种不溶于载液的溶剂接触, 从液体混合物中去除一种优先溶于该溶剂的可溶性成分。(中译 MeSH) 1091

No

Glossary Terms 词汇解释

- 1092 **Literacy Acquisition.** ... “the ability to understand, respond to, and use those forms of written language that are required by society and valued by individuals and communities”. ... Literacy acquisition can be seen as having three aspects: 1) learning the code, 2) making meaning, 3) thinking critically. ([Ministry of Education, New Zealand](#)) 读写习得
- 1093 **Literacy.** Ability to read and write. (MeSH 2020) 读写能力. 读和写的能力. (中译 MeSH)
- 1094 **Literature Based Discovery.** A process that searches for hidden and important connections among information embedded in published literature. (MeSH 2020) 基于文献的发现
- 1095 **Liver.** A large lobed glandular organ in the abdomen of vertebrates that is responsible for detoxification, metabolism, synthesis and storage of various substances. (MeSH 2019) 肝. 脊椎动物腹部一个巨大的叶状腺器官, 具有解毒、代谢、合成和贮存不同物质的作用. (中译 MeSH)
- 1096 **LLAMA Tests.** The LLAMA tests (Meara, 2005) are native language-independent, computer-based assessments of aptitude for learning foreign language. The LLAMA tests consist of four sub-tests, each assessing aptitude for a different language learning modality: written vocabulary (LLAMA B), phonetic memory (LLAMA D), sound-symbol correspondence (LLAMA E), and grammatical inferencing (LLAMA F). ... The LLAMA tests are first language-independent assessments of language learning aptitude for vocabulary, phonetic working memory, sound-symbol correspondence (not used in this study), and grammatical inferencing. ([Brain and Language 188\(2019\), 42-47](#)) 语言学习能力试验
- 1097 **Loanword.** [It] is a word adopted, normally with little change in form, from another language. Examples in English are blitz (from German), locale (from French), and kiosk (from Turkish). A loan translation is a word used in translation from another language: loanword itself is a loan translation of German Lehnwort. ([Fowler's Concise Dictionary of Modern English Usage 3 ed. OUP, 2015](#)) Loanwords are words adopted by the speakers of one language from a different language (the source language). A loanword can also be called a **borrowing**. The abstract noun borrowing refers to the process of speakers adopting words from a source language into their native language. ([Major Periods of Borrowing](#), accessed on Feb. 20, 2020) 借词 (loanword). 借词就是一种语言从另一种语言中“借”来的词, 这种词通常都是音译词, 比如“沙发”、“麦克风”等。英语里的tea、kung fu借自中文. 意译词和仿译词不是借词。(百度) 又称为外来词, 是一种语言从别的语言借来的词汇。(维基. 2020.2.6)
- 1098 **Lobe and Lobule (anatomy).** In anatomy, a lobe is a clear anatomical division or extension of an organ (as seen for example in the brain, lung, liver, or kidney) that can be determined without the use of a microscope at the gross anatomy level. This is in contrast to the much smaller lobule, which is a clear division only visible under the microscope. ([Wiki. 2019.11.30](#)) 叶[及小叶](解剖学). 解剖学上的叶 (lobe) 是指在不用显微镜的宏观尺度下, 器官就呈现的明确部位划分[1], 有分叶的器官像是脑、肺、肝脏或肾。叶和小叶 (lobule) 不同, 后者只能在组织学中只能看出其划分[2]。腺叶间管 (Interlobar duct) 会连接不同的叶, 而腺小叶间管 (interlobular duct) 会连接不同的小叶。(维基 2019.5.5)
- 1099 **Loewenstein-Acevedo Scale for Semantic Interference and Learning (LASSI-L).** [It is] a sensitive test of proactive semantic interference (PSI), retroactive semantic interference, and, uniquely, the ability to recover from the effects of PSI. ([Am J Geriatr Psychiatry \(2016\)24\(10\): 804–813. in its abstract](#)) 语义干扰和学习量表
- 1100 **Longitudinal Studies.** Studies in which variables relating to an individual or group of individuals are assessed over a period of time. (MeSH 2019) 纵向研究. 其中有关个体或群体的变量在一定时期内评估的研究. (中译 MeSH)
- 1101 **Long-Term Potentiation.** A persistent increase in synaptic efficacy, usually induced by appropriate activation of the same synapses. The phenomenological properties of long-term potentiation suggest that it may be a cellular mechanism of learning and memory. (MeSH 2020) 长时程增强. 通常由相同突触的适当激活诱发的突触效能的持续增强. 其现象学特性暗示它可能是一种学习和记忆的细胞机制. (中译 MeSH)

No

Glossary Terms 词汇解释

Long-Term Synaptic Depression. A persistent activity-dependent decrease in synaptic efficacy between NEURONS. It typically occurs following repeated low-frequency afferent stimulation, but it can be induced by other methods. Long-term depression appears to play a role in MEMORY. (MeSH 2020) **长期突触抑制.** 神经元之间突触效能的持续功能依赖性降低。典型发生在重复低频传入刺激之后,但可由其它方法诱发。长期抑制似乎在记忆中起作用。(中译 MeSH)

Loudness Perception. The perceived attribute of a sound which corresponds to the physical attribute of intensity. (MeSH 2020) **响度感觉.** 所感受到的与物理强度属性相应的声音属性。(中译 MeSH)

Low Resolution Brain Electromagnetic Tomography (LORETA). [It] Is a technique for functional imaging of the human brain that computes the three dimensional distribution of electric neuronal activity (throughout cortical grey matter) from non-invasive measurements of scalp electric potential differences (EEG: electroencephalogram), with high time resolution in the millisecond range... (In *Handbook of Research on Innovations in the Diagnosis and Treatment of Dementia* 2015) **低解析度电磁断层** (陈韦哲 2016 博士论文, 国立台湾大学)

Low-Dimensional Manifold (See "Low-Dimensional Topology" and "Manifold"). **低维流形** (《信号处理》(2019)35(10),1753-1761)

Low-dimensional topology. In mathematics, low-dimensional topology is the branch of topology that studies manifolds, or more generally topological spaces, of four or fewer dimensions. Representative topics are the structure theory of 3-manifolds and 4-manifolds, knot theory, and braid groups. This can be regarded as a part of geometric topology. It may also be used to refer to the study of topological spaces of dimension 1, though this is more typically considered part of continuum theory. (Wiki. 2020.1.12) **低维拓扑学/低维布局**

Lucifer Yellow. [It] is a fluorescent dye used in cell biology. The key property of *Lucifer yellow* is that it can be readily visualized in both living and fixed cells using a fluorescence microscope. (Wiki. 2019.1.30) **荧光黄/荧光素.** 荧光素, 又名荧光黄、荧光生、荧光红。荧光素是发光物质的基质。使许多生物具有荧光的物质。它与 ATP 形成复合物(荧光素腺苷), 然后再与荧光素酶(Luciferase)结合。氧化过程中激活的荧光素发光。整个反应用作活的生物的检出或对很低程度的细菌污染作定量分析。例如用荧光光度计计量。(百度. 本词条认证专家为刘勇副教授审核, 西南大学资源环境学院。)

Lung Diseases. Pathological processes involving any part of the LUNG. (MeSH 2020) **肺疾病.** 涉及肺任何部分的病理过程。(中译 MeSH)

Luria-Nebraska Neuropsychological Battery. A series of tests designed to assess neuropsychological function. The battery is used to diagnose specific cerebral dysfunction and also to determine lateralization. (MeSH 2019) Luria-Nebraska **神经心理学成套测验.** 一系列旨在评估神经心理学功能的测验。这类成套测验用于诊断特异性大脑功能障碍, 并也用于测定单侧化。(中译 MeSH)

Lymphatic Vessels. Tubular vessels that are involved in the transport of LYMPH and LYMPHOCYTES. (MeSH 2020) **淋巴管.** 参与转运淋巴和淋巴细胞的管状脉管。(中译 MeSH)

Lysosomes. A class of morphologically heterogeneous cytoplasmic particles in animal and plant tissues characterized by their content of hydrolytic enzymes and the structure-linked latency of these enzymes. The intracellular functions of lysosomes depend on their lytic potential. The single unit membrane of the lysosome acts as a barrier between the enzymes enclosed in the lysosome and the external substrate. The activity of the enzymes contained in lysosomes is limited or nil unless the vesicle in which they are enclosed is ruptured. Such rupture is supposed to be under metabolic (hormonal) control. (From Rieger et al., Glossary of Genetics: Classical and Molecular, 5th ed) (MeSH 2020) **溶酶体.** 动物和植物组织内一类以其水解酶内容及这些酶的结构连锁潜伏期为特征的形态学异类细胞质颗粒。它的细胞内功能依赖于其溶解潜能。溶酶体的单层单位膜作为溶酶体所含酶类与外部底物之间的屏障。除非对其包裹的膜泡破裂, 否则溶酶体所含酶类的活动受限或没有活动。而膜泡破裂被认为受代谢(激素)控制。(中译 MeSH)

No

Glossary Terms 词汇解释

Macaca Fascicularis Cynomolgus macaques are especially useful for reproductive and developmental toxicology when lower species are not pharmacology relevant or given their close resemblance to human. From: *The Nonhuman Primate in Nonclinical Drug Development and Safety Assessment 2011*) 食蟹猕猴[2] (学名: *Macaca fascicularis*), 也称菲律宾猕猴、长尾猕猴。成年身长约为 40 至 47 厘米, 尾长为 50 至 60 厘米。成年雄性体重 5 至 7 千克, 雌性体重约为 3 至 4 千克。[3]主要分布在亚洲东南部的香港、印度尼西亚、老挝、越南、马来西亚、菲律宾等国家地区。另一方面, 食蟹猕猴也面临被捕捉作医学实验或药物实验的威胁。国际自然保护联盟物种存续委员会的入侵物种专家小组 (ISSG) 列为世界百大外来入侵种 (维基. 2018.7.26) 近年来, 国内使用食蟹猴等非人灵长类动物作为实验动物已经具有一定规模且成熟的供给环境与科研背景数据。区别于其他实验动物, 食蟹猴作为有智慧和个性的灵长动物, 饲养管理难度较大, 实验操作具有较高的危险性, 且可能具有危害性较大的人畜共患病。食蟹猴作为国家二级保护动物, 实验过程受到政府严格的监督与约束。(姜翼寅 2017 兽医硕士论文, 南京农业大学)

Machine Learning. A type of ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE that enable COMPUTERS to independently initiate and execute LEARNING when exposed to new data. (MeSH 2020) 机器学习. 一款使计算机接触到新数据时能够独立发起和执行学习的人工智能。(中译 MeSH)

Macrophages. The relatively long-lived phagocytic cell of mammalian tissues that are derived from blood MONOCYTES. Main types are PERITONEAL MACROPHAGES; ALVEOLAR MACROPHAGES; HISTIOCYTES; KUPFFER CELLS of the liver; and OSTEOCLASTS. They may further differentiate within chronic inflammatory lesions to EPITHELIOID CELLS or may fuse to form FOREIGN BODY GIANT CELLS or LANGHANS GIANT CELLS. (from The Dictionary of Cell Biology, Lackie and Dow, 3rd ed.) (MeSH 2020) 巨噬细胞. 哺乳动物组织内生存期相对长并来源于血液单核细胞的吞噬细胞。来源于不同部位的巨噬细胞具有显著不同的性质。主要类型有腹膜巨噬细胞、肺泡巨噬细胞、组织细胞、肝枯否细胞及破骨细胞。它们可能在慢性炎性病变内进一步分化形成上皮样细胞或可能融合形成异物巨细胞或郎汉斯巨细胞。(中译 MeSH)

Macular Degeneration. Degenerative changes in the RETINA usually of older adults which results in a loss of vision in the center of the visual field (the MACULA LUTEA) because of damage to the retina. It occurs in dry and wet forms. (MeSH 2020) 黄斑变性. 视网膜的黄斑内变性性改变。(中译 MeSH)

Magnetic Field Therapy. The magnetic stimulation of specific target tissues or areas of the body for therapeutic purposes via the application of magnetic fields generated by magnets or electromagnets. (MeSH 2020) 磁场疗法. 利用磁体或电磁体产生的磁场, 对特异靶器官或身体部位进行磁力刺激, 以达到治疗目的。(中译 MeSH)

Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) Morphometry. Anatomical Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) provides detailed information about the morphological features – usually shape and size -- of various brain regions in vivo. Recent availability of MRI scanners having field strengths of 3 Tesla or higher, have yielded images of exquisite quality in which brain tissues are differentiated with excellent spatial resolution, and in which investigators can delineate brain structures and study their correlations with various clinical, psychological, and other biological measures. Typical morphological features of interest include the volumes of specific regions (e.g., the frontal lobes, amygdala, hippocampus, or basal ganglia) and the localized volumes of subregions (e.g., the dentate gyrus of the hippocampus, or the basolateral nucleus of the amygdala) that are inferred from curves that describe the surfaces of that brain region. Quantification of the sizes and shapes of structures is termed morphometry and can be accomplished using either manual or automated techniques. (*J Am Acad Child Adolesc Psychiatry* (2008 Jun) 47(6):619–621) 磁共振成像计量学

Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI). Magnetic Resonance Imaging. Non-invasive method of demonstrating internal anatomy based on the principle that atomic nuclei in a strong magnetic field absorb pulses of radiofrequency energy and emit them as radiowaves which can be reconstructed into computerized images. The concept includes proton spin tomographic techniques. (MeSH 2020) 磁共振成像. 展示内部结构的无创性方法, 基于强磁场内原子核吸收射频能量脉冲并以能够被改造为计算机影像的无线电波

No

Glossary Terms 词汇解释

形式发射的原理。包括质子旋转断层成像技术 (中译 MeSH, 另见介绍功能磁力共振技术 Dr Henry Mak Ka-Fung 麦嘉丰医生, 香港大学)

Magnetic Resonance Imaging 3T (MRI 3T; 3 Tesla MRI). A procedure in which radio waves and a powerful magnet linked to a computer are used to make detailed pictures of areas inside the body. These pictures can show the difference between normal and abnormal tissue. 3T MRI has a stronger magnet and makes better images of organs and soft tissue than other types of MRI do. It is used to make images of the brain, the spine, the soft tissue of joints, and the inside of bones and blood vessels. Also called 3 Tesla magnetic resonance imaging and 3 Tesla MRI. (National Cancer Institute, USA.gov, accessed on 2021.1.7) **3T 磁力共振成像.** 1. 5T 和 3T 的“T”代表特斯拉。特斯拉被定义为用于描述 MRI 中使用的磁体强度的测量单位。磁体是 MRI (磁共振成像) 中的 M, 该磁体是获取 MRI 图像的基础。磁体的强度直接影响这些图像的质量, 但是有几个其他因素决定哪种磁强度最适合被成像的人以及被扫描或成像的特定身体部位。那么磁体的强度如何影响图像呢? 当身体处于 MRI 中扫描时, 身体内的细胞会释放出我们称之为“信号”的细胞。MRI 磁体的强度与从一个人的身体接收的信号量直接相关 (技术人员称之为 NMV - 净磁化矢量)。来自身体的信号是用于创建图像的信号。因此, 磁场强度越高, MR 扫描仪可以从身体捕获的信号越多。(医疗影像技术资深专家, 公众号: 医影之家(imaginghome) 2018.9.5, 2021.1.7 查阅)

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Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy. Spectroscopic method of measuring the magnetic moment of elementary particles such as atomic nuclei, protons or electrons. It is employed in clinical applications such as NMR Tomography (MAGNETIC RESONANCE IMAGING). (MeSH 2019) **磁共振波谱学.** 测定原子核、质子或电子等基本粒子的磁矩的分光镜方法。在临床应用, 如 NMR 断层摄影术 (磁共振成像) 中使用。(中译 MeSH)

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Magnetoencephalogram (MEG). The magnetoencephalogram (MEG) is a record of magnetic fields, measured outside the head, produced by electrical activity within the brain. Typically MEG sensors are housed in a helmet shaped container (or dewar) in which the subject places their head during the measurement process. The magnetic fields are produced by the same underlying electrical changes that give rise to the electroencephalogram (EEG), that is they are due mainly to post-synaptic currents flowing across pyramidal neurons. Unlike the electroencephalogram however the magnetic fields outside the head are hardly affected by the conductivity of the tissues within the head. Accurate reconstruction of the neuronal activity that produced the external magnetic fields therefore requires simpler models than with EEG. The high spatial and temporal resolution with which brain activity can be measured can be used to reveal how groups of neurons communicate and has important clinical applications. (Scholarpedia (2010)5(7):3172) **脑磁图.** 将受检者的头部置于特别敏感的超冷电磁测定器中, 通过特殊的仪器可测出颅脑的极微弱的脑磁波, 再用记录装置把这种脑磁波记录下来, 形成图形, 这种图形便称作脑磁图。人的颅脑周围也存在着磁场, 这种磁场称为脑磁场。但这种磁场强度很微弱, 要用特殊的设备才能测知并记录下来。需建立一个严密的电磁场屏蔽室, 在这个屏蔽室中, 将受检者的头部置于特别敏感的超冷电磁测定器中, 通过特殊的仪器可测出颅脑的极微弱的脑磁波, 再用记录装置把这种脑磁波记录下来, 形成图形, 这种图形便称作脑磁图。它是反映脑的磁场变化, 此与脑电图反映脑的电场变化不同。脑磁图对脑部损伤的定位诊断比脑电图更为准确, 加之脑磁图不受颅骨的影响, 图像清晰易辨, 故对脑部疾病是一种崭新的手段, 为诊断发挥其特有的作用, 要与脑电图结合起来, 互补不足。脑电图易受过多电活动的干扰, 也受颅骨影响, 波幅衰减等, 其诊断更准确。(百度. 本词条由“科普中国”科学百科词条编写与应用工作项目 审核. 资源提供: 中国电子学会. 2020.5.18 查阅)

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Magnetoencephalography (MEG). The measurement of magnetic fields over the head generated by electric currents in the brain. As in any electrical conductor, electric fields in the brain are accompanied by orthogonal magnetic fields. The measurement of these fields provides information about the localization of brain activity which is complementary to that provided by ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY. Magnetoencephalography may be used alone or together with electroencephalography, for measurement of spontaneous or evoked activity, and for research or clinical purposes. (MeSH 2019) **脑磁图描记术.** 对脑内电流产生的头部磁场的测量。如同任何电导体, 脑内电场都伴有垂直的磁场。对这些磁场的测量能提供与脑电描记术所提供信息互补的脑活动定位相关信息。脑磁图描记术可能单独使用或与脑电描记术联合使用, 用于测量自发或诱发活动及在研究或临床中使用。(中译 MeSH)

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No

Glossary Terms 词汇解释

Maintenance (neural resources). We propose that the term maintenance be used to refer to the preservation of neural resources, which entails ongoing repair and replenishment of the brain in response to damage incurred at the cellular and molecular levels owing to ‘wear and tear’7. (*Nature Reviews Neuroscience* 2018)19(11):701-710) **维护 (神经源)**

Malformations of Cortical Development, Group I (Malformations Due to Abnormal Neuronal and Glial Proliferation or Apoptosis). Cortical malformations secondary to abnormal neuronal and glial CELL PROLIFERATION or APOPTOSIS in NEUROGENESIS. This group includes congenital MICROCEPHALIES; MICROLISSENCEPHALIES, megalencephalies, HEMIMEGALENCEPHALIES and cortical dysplasias with balloon cells. (MeSH 2020) **大脑皮质发育变形, I 组.** 在神经发生过程中, 皮质畸形继发于异常的神经元和神经胶质细胞增生或细胞凋亡。这组类型包括先天性小头畸形、小头畸形、巨脑、皮质发育畸形和球样细胞皮质发育不良。(中译 MeSH)

Mammals. Warm-blooded vertebrate animals belonging to the class Mammalia, including all that possess hair and suckle their young. (MeSH 2020) **哺乳动物.** 归属哺乳纲的温血脊椎动物, 包括所有具有毛发并哺乳其幼仔的动物。主要包括三类动物: 胎生的胎盘类动物和有袋类动物及卵生的单孔类动物。(中译 MeSH)

Manganese. A trace element with atomic symbol Mn, atomic number 25, and atomic weight 54.94. It is concentrated in cell mitochondria, mostly in the pituitary gland, liver, pancreas, kidney, and bone, influences the synthesis of mucopolysaccharides, stimulates hepatic synthesis of cholesterol and fatty acids, and is a cofactor in many enzymes, including arginase and alkaline phosphatase in the liver. (From AMA Drug Evaluations Annual 1992, p2035) (MeSH 2019,) **锰.** 一种原子符号 Mn, 原子数 25, 原子量 54.94 的痕量元素。集中在细胞线粒体中, 多数位于垂体、肝、胰腺、肾和骨, 影响粘多糖合成、刺激胆固醇和脂肪酸类的肝合成并在许多酶类, 如肝内精氨酸酶和碱性磷酸酶中作为辅因子。(中译 MeSH)

Manifold. In mathematics, a manifold is a topological space that locally resembles Euclidean space near each point. More precisely, each point of an n-dimensional manifold has a neighborhood that is homeomorphic to the Euclidean space of dimension n. In this more precise terminology, a manifold is referred to as an n-manifold. (*Wiki. 2020.2.25*) **流形.** (英語: Manifolds) 是可以局部欧几里得(Euclid) 空间化的一个拓扑空间, 是欧几里得 (Euclid) 空间中的曲线、曲面等概念的推广。欧几里得空间就是最简单的流形的实例。地球表面这样的球面则是一个稍微复杂的例子。一般的流形可以通过把许多平直的片折弯并粘连而成。流形在数学中用于描述几何形体, 它们为研究形体的可微性提供了一个自然的平台。(维基 2020.2.18)

Marker Gene. A detectable genetic trait or segment of DNA that can be identified and tracked. A marker gene can serve as a flag for another gene, sometimes called the target gene. A marker gene must be on the same chromosome as the target gene and near enough to it so that the two genes (the marker gene and the target gene) are genetically linked and are usually inherited together. (*MedicineNet: medterms medical dictionary a-z list*, accessed 2021.1.7) **标记基因.** 是一种编码可被检测的蛋白质或酶的基因, 类似于报告基因, 已经应用于植物基因工程和动物基因工程的研究领域。在植物基因表达调控的研究中, 如花色苷代谢中, 如查尔酮CHS基因, 转录因子MYB10基因等。在植物基因工程研究领域, marker gene必须必备三个条件。第一, 可以用来构建沉默或者过表达载体, 载体在植物进行表达后可以产生直观的表型变化。第二, 植物中的其他基因, 可以与含有marker gene的载体重新构成二元或者三元载体, 进行过表达或者沉默, 并引起表达量的变化。第三, 形如, 含有marker gene的载体通过农杆菌介导的方法侵染植物, 可引起多个基因的表达量的变化。(百度. 2020.5.19查阅)

Mass Screening. Organized periodic procedures performed on large groups of people for the purpose of detecting disease. (MeSH 2020) **普查.** 为了检测疾病而对大批人群实施的有组织周期性程序。(中译 MeSH)

Mathematical Computing. Computer-assisted interpretation and analysis of various mathematical functions related to a particular problem. (MeSH 2020) **数学计算.** 对特殊问题相关的不同数学函数进行的计算机辅助判断和分析。(中译 MeSH)

No

Glossary Terms 词汇解释

Mathematical Concepts. Numeric or quantitative entities, descriptions, properties, relationships, operations, and events. (MeSH 2020) **数学概念.** 数字或数量的实体、描述、性质、关系、运算和事件。(中译 MeSH)

Mean Diffusivity. Mean diffusivity (MD) or trace is a scalar measure of the total diffusion within a voxel. These measures are commonly used clinically to localize white matter lesions that do not show up on other forms of clinical MRI. (Wiki. 2019.12.28) Mean diffusivity (MD) is a summary measure of the average diffusion properties of a voxel and is equivalent to the estimated ADC over three orthogonal directions. (From: *Encyclopedia of Basic Epilepsy Research* 2009.) **平均弥散率** (mean diffusivity MD), 为了对组织某一体素或区域的弥散状况进行全面的评价, 必须要消除各向异性弥散的影响, 并用一不变的参数来表示, 也就是说这一参数的变化不依赖于弥散的方向。在弥散张量的几个元素中, 弥散张量迹 (the trace of the diffusion tensor) 就是一个不变参数, $\text{Tr}(D)=D_{XX}+D_{YY}+D_{ZZ}$, 平均弥散率 $\text{MD}=1/3 \text{Tr}(D)=1/3 (D_{XX}+D_{YY}+D_{ZZ})$ 。MD 反映分子整体的弥散水平 (平均椭球的大小) 和弥散阻力的整体情况。MD 只表示弥散的大小, 而与弥散的方向无关。MD 越大, 组织内所含自由水分子则越多。(百度:弥散张量成像. 本词条由“科普中国”科学百科词条编写与应用工作项目 审核)

Mechanistic Study. A mechanistic study aims to uncover a mechanism. It can be a mechanism of the disease (exactly how does the disease do damage to the body), or a mechanism of a drug (exactly how does the drug prevent or repair the damage) that is being investigated. (Biology: What is a “mechanistic study”? accessed 2021.1.7) **机制研究.** 病理机制研究。

Medial Temporal Lobe (MTL). [It] contains several structures related to important cognitive and emotional functions. The hippocampus and its adjacent parahippocampal cortex, entorhinal cortex, and perirhinal cortex are the primary regions deemed responsible for the formation of memories and spatial cognition. Another core limbic structure in the medial temporal lobe is the amygdala, which drives numerous types of emotional responses and interact with other regions to encode emotional valence in various situations: e.g., with the hippocampus to couple emotions to memory and with the medial prefrontal cortex to attribute valence to environmental cues. (Peter Mulders et al, in *Neurobiology of Depression*, 2019, 361-373) **内侧颞叶**

Median Nerve. A major nerve of the upper extremity. In humans, the fibers of the median nerve originate in the lower cervical and upper thoracic spinal cord (usually C6 to T1), travel via the brachial plexus, and supply sensory and motor innervation to parts of the forearm and hand. (MeSH 2019) **正中神经.** 一条重要的上肢神经。在人类, 正中神经的纤维起于下颈部脊髓和上胸脊髓 (通常 C6-T1), 经由臂丛延伸, 并对前臂和手部的部分区域提供感觉和运动神经支配 (中译 MeSH)

Mediation (Statistics). In statistics, a mediation model seeks to identify and explain the mechanism or process that underlies an observed relationship between an independent variable and a dependent variable via the inclusion of a third hypothetical variable, known as a mediator variable (also a mediating variable, intermediary variable, or intervening variable). (Wiki. 2019.12.9) **中介变项.** 在统计学中, 一个中介模型是一个旨在确定并解释一些中间的过程, 透过显示独立变数与控制变数之间的第三个假设变数, 即中介变数[1]。在原本独立变数和控制变量直接的因果关系之间之外, 这个中介模型尝试显示, 独立变数是会影响中介变数, 因而进一步影响控制变数。因此, 中介变数用来阐明独立变数与控制变数的关系。(维基 2019.11.23)

Mediator Complex. A large protein complex which acts as a signaling adaptor protein that allows communication between the various regulatory and functional components of GENETIC TRANSCRIPTION including DNA POLYMERASE II; GENERAL TRANSCRIPTION FACTORS; and TRANSCRIPTION FACTORS that are bound to upstream ENHANCER ELEMENTS. The mediator complex was originally studied in YEAST where at least 21 subunits were identified. Many of the yeast subunits are homologs to proteins in higher organisms that are found associated with specific nuclear receptors such as THYROID HORMONE RECEPTORS and VITAMIN D RECEPTORS. (MeSH 2020) **中介体复合物.** 一种作为信号衔接蛋白发挥作用的大蛋白复合物, 允许包括 DNA 聚合酶II、普通转录因子和结合上游增强子元件的转录因子在内的遗传转录各种调节性和功能性成分之间的通讯。中介体复合物最初在酵母中研究并至少鉴定出 21 个亚单位。许多酵母亚单位与高等生物内与甲状腺激素受体和维生素 D 受体等特异性核受体相关的蛋白质类有同源性。(中译 MeSH)

No

Glossary Terms 词汇解释

Medical Informatics Computing. Precise procedural mathematical and logical operations utilized in the study of medical information pertaining to health care. (MeSH 2020) **医学信息学计算.** 在卫生保健相关医学信息的研究中使用的精确程序性数学和逻辑运算。(中译 MeSH)

Medical Records. Recording of pertinent information concerning patient's illness or illnesses. (MeSH 2020) **天病案.** 对患者疾病相关信息的记录。

Medical Subject Headings (U.S.A). Controlled vocabulary thesaurus produced by the NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE [USA]. It consists of sets of terms naming descriptors in a hierarchical structure that permits searching at various levels of specificity. (MeSH 2020) **医学主题词表(美国).** 由国立医学图书馆研制的受控词表叙词表。由层次结构中允许在不同专业水平搜索的叙词命名术语集合构成。(中译 MeSH)

Medical Writing. The practice of writing usually by a skilled or specialized writer focused on the reporting or dissemination of medical information for a target audience. (MeSH 2020) **医学写作.** 技术熟练的或专门的作家，专注于报告或传播医疗信息而为目标读者进行的写作。(中译 MeSH)

Meditation. A state of consciousness in which the individual eliminates environmental stimuli from awareness so that the mind can focus on a single thing, producing a state of relaxation and relief from stress. A wide variety of techniques are used to clear the mind of stressful outside interferences. It includes meditation therapy. (Mosby's Medical, Nursing, and Allied Health Dictionary, 4th ed) (MeSH 2020) **沉思.** 一种意识状态，其中个体意识不受周围刺激干扰，以便使头脑集中于单一事物，产生一种从应激松弛和缓解的状态。多项技术用于从头脑中清除外部应激性干扰。包括沉思疗法 (中译 MeSH)

MEDLARS. A computerized biomedical bibliographic storage and retrieval system operated by the NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE. MEDLARS stands for Medical Literature Analysis and Retrieval System, which was first introduced in 1964 and evolved into an online system in 1971 called MEDLINE (MEDLARS Online). As other online databases were developed, MEDLARS became the name of the entire NLM information system while MEDLINE became the name of the premier database. MEDLARS was used to produce the former printed Cumulated Index Medicus, and the printed monthly Index Medicus, until that publication ceased in December 2004. MEDLARS. (MeSH 2020) **生物医学文献库 MEDLARS.** 由国立医学图书馆操控的一个计算机化生物医学文献存储和检索系统。MEDLARS 代表医学文献分析和检索系统，最初于 1964 年引进并于 1971 年进展为联机系统，称之为 MEDLINE (MEDLARS 联机)。随着其它联机数据库的发展，MEDLARS 作为整体 NLM 信息系统的名称，同时 MEDLINE 作为最初数据库的名称。MEDLARS 用于出版以前印刷的累积医学索引和每月印刷的医学索引，直到 2004 年 12 月出版停止。(中译 MeSH)

MEDLINE. The premier bibliographic database of the NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE. MEDLINE (MEDLARS Online) is the primary subset of PUBMED and can be searched on NLM's Web site in PubMed or the NLM Gateway. MEDLINE references are indexed with MEDICAL SUBJECT HEADINGS (MeSH), MEDLINE. (MeSH 2020) **文献库 MEDLINE.** 国立医学图书馆的最初[最重要]文献数据库。MEDLINE (MEDLARS 联机) 是 PUBMED 的主要子集并可通过 PubMed 或 NLM 入口在 NLM 网站上进行检索。MEDLINE 参考文献使用医学主题词表 (MeSH) 进行索引。(中译 MeSH)

Mega-studies/Gigantic studies. Large-scale behavior studies involving hundreds or thousands of stimuli and/or participants. (*Trends in Cognitive Sciences* (2019)23(8): 686-698) For example, Gigantic study of Chinese babies yields slew of health data (*Nature* 559:13-14 (2018)) **巨型研究.** 比如，中国首个大规模母婴队列研究 (*科学通报* 2018.12.25, 2021.1.7 查阅)

Melatonin. A biogenic amine that is found in animals and plants. In mammals, melatonin is produced by the PINEAL GLAND. Its secretion increases in darkness and decreases during exposure to light. Melatonin is implicated in the regulation of SLEEP, mood, and REPRODUCTION. Melatonin is also an effective antioxidant. (MeSH 2020) **褪黑激素.** 一种发现于动物和植物的生物胺。褪黑激素在哺乳动物中由松果

No

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腺产生。黑暗时分泌增多，而在光照时分泌减少。它与睡眠、心情和生殖的调节有关，也属于一种有效的抗氧化剂。(中译 MeSH)

Melody. In music, a sequence of notes that makes a recognizable musical pattern. The term is most commonly used of the dominant part or voice (the 'tune') in Romantic and light music, in which harmonic accompaniment is nearly always subordinate. Music featuring several melodies simultaneously and harmoniously is termed 'contrapuntal' or polyphony, and is characteristic of the late Baroque period. (*World Encyclopedia. Publisher: Philip's. Current Online, 2014*)

1147 **旋律.** 体现音乐的主要思想或全部思想，用调式关系和节奏关系组织起来的，具有独立的许多音的横向单声部进行，叫旋律。通俗讲也就是单声部乐曲和歌曲。旋律是音乐的灵魂和基础。旋律可分为声乐曲与器乐曲两种。声乐旋律是为人声演唱的。因而与人声，语言关系非常密切。其特点是：音域比较狭窄、节奏比较简单，富于歌唱性和抒情性；器乐旋律是为乐器演奏的，它与乐器的构造有着直接关系。一般讲器乐旋律音域较宽广，节奏、速度、力度变化较大，富于技巧性。(百度)

Membrane Glycoproteins. Glycoproteins found on the membrane or surface of cells. (MeSH 2019) **膜糖蛋白.** 细胞膜或细胞表层的糖蛋白。(中译 MeSH)

1148

Membrane Proteins. Proteins which are found in membranes including cellular and intracellular membranes. They consist of two types, peripheral and integral proteins. They include most membrane-associated enzymes, antigenic proteins, transport proteins, and drug, hormone, and lectin receptors. (MeSH 2020) **膜蛋白质类.** 细胞膜和细胞内膜内发现的蛋白质类。所含两种类型分别为外周蛋白和镶嵌蛋白。包括多数膜相关酶、抗原蛋白质类、转运蛋白质类及药物、激素和外源凝集素的受体。(中译 MeSH)

1149

Membrane-spanning 4-domains, subfamily A (MS4A). The MS4A family includes at least 16 paralogs. Each gene has been probably generated by an ancestral cascade of intrachromosomal duplications during vertebrate evolution. Unfortunately, this gene family is poorly characterized, although a role in immunity has already been shown for several members this cluster, including MS4A1 (CD20), MS4A2 and MS4A4B [28]. However, the function in humans of many other members remains obscure and a more general involvement of MS4A family members as ion channel adaptor proteins in non-immune tissues is suspected [28]. (*Genome Med. (2011)3(5): 33*) Late onset Alzheimer's disease (AD) is a multifactorial disorder, with AD risk influenced by both environmental and genetic factors. Recent genome-wide association studies (GWAS) have identified genetic loci associated with increased risk of developing AD. The MS4A (membrane-spanning 4-domains subfamily A) gene cluster is one of the most significant loci associated with AD risk, and MS4A6A expression is correlated with AD pathology. (*Redox Biology (2018)14: 686-693*)

1150 **4次跨膜蛋白亚型 A (membrane-spanning 4-domains subfamily A, MS4A)** 基因家族是一个新的基因家族,自 2001 年被定义以来,在人类中迄今共有 16 个成员被发现,包括 MS4A1 (CD20)、MS4A2 (FcεRIβ) 和 MS4A3 (HTm4) 等。MS4A 基因家族在细胞增殖和分化过程中起到重要作用,而其异常表达也与多种临床疾病密切相关,本文就 MS4A 家族与临床疾病的关系作一综述。(《临床检验杂志》2016 年第 3 期: 202-204)

Memory and Learning Tests. Tests designed to evaluate general and specific areas of behaviors and abilities associated with memory and/or learning. (MeSH 2019) **记忆与学习测验.** 用于评估一般和特定领域中与记忆和学习相关的行为和/或能力的测试。(中译 MeSH)

1151

Memory Consolidation. Neurological process involving the conversion of learned information into long-term memory. (MeSH 2020) **记忆巩固.** 涉及学习到的信息转化为长期记忆的神经过程。(中译 MeSH)

1152

Memory Disorders (memory deficits). Disturbances in registering an impression, in the retention of an acquired impression, or in the recall of an impression. Memory impairments are associated with DEMENTIA, CRANIOCEREBRAL TRAUMA, ENCEPHALITIS, ALCOHOLISM (see also ALCOHOL AMNESTIC DISORDER), SCHIZOPHRENIA and other conditions. (MeSH 2019) **记忆障碍.** 在印象记录、已有印象保持或印象回忆时发生的障碍。记忆缺陷与痴呆、颅脑损伤、脑炎、酒精中毒(也参酒精性遗忘症)、精神分裂症及其它病症有关。(中译 MeSH)

1153

Memory Encoding. [It] is the crucial first step to creating a new memory. It allows the perceived item of interest to be converted into a construct that can be stored within the brain, and then recalled later from short-term or long-term memory. Encoding is a biological event beginning with perception through the senses. The process of laying down a memory begins with attention (regulated by the thalamus and the frontal lobe), in which a memorable event causes neurons to fire more frequently, making the experience more intense and increasing the likelihood that the event is encoded as a memory. Emotion tends to increase attention, and the emotional element of an event is processed on an unconscious pathway in the brain leading to the amygdala. Only then are the actual sensations derived from an event processed. (*The Human Memory, website 2010-2021*, accessed 2021.1.7) **记忆编码 (长期记忆).** 信息的最初加工, 在记忆中形成表征的过程。个体将目标项目存入大脑, 通过编码, 信息得到最初的加工, 从而在记忆中对外部信息形成心理表征。个体通过编码获得新信息, 并与已有经验建立联系。在整个记忆系统中, 编码有不同的层次和水平。编码是一个展开的过程, 包括对外界信息进行反复地感知、思考、体验和操作。新的信息需与已有的知识结构形成联系, 并融入旧知识结构中, 才能获得和巩固。但在某些情况下, 当实物与个体的需要、兴趣、情感密切联系时, 尽管只经历一次, 个体也能牢固地记住它。例如, 学生接到高校录取通知书时的愉悦心情, 往往是终生难忘的。短时记忆中的信息编码包括听觉编码、视觉编码和语义编码等类型, 但以听觉编码为主。尽管有时信息以视觉形式被大脑探测到, 但短时记忆中依然会通过听觉的形式进行编码。(《中国大百科全书(第三版)专业版, 网络版, 2019.12.25. 更新》)

1154

Memory Span. The number of items, such as words, numbers, or letters, that a person can recall immediately after presentation. It is a measure of the capacity of short-term memory. Compare dynamic memory span. (*A Dictionary of Psychology 4 ed. OUP, 2015*) **记忆广度 (Memory Span).** 在短期记忆的时限内, 个人经由视觉或听觉, 对只给一次练习或同时呈现的刺激事物中, 短期间内回忆所能记忆的事物, 大约只可以回忆五到九个讯息单位。此种短期记忆的贮存数量称为记忆广度, 或称为立即记忆广度。(《教育大辞书》2000, 国家教育研究院双语词汇、学术名词暨辞书信息网)

1155

Memory, Episodic (episodic memory). Type of declarative memory, consisting of personal memory in contrast to general knowledge. (MeSH 2019) **记忆, 情景.** 陈述性记忆的类型, 是由不同于一般知识的个人记忆构成的。(中译 MeSH)

1156

Memory, Long-Term. Remembrance of information from 3 or more years previously. (MeSH 2020) **记忆, 长期.** 对 3 年前及更早年份信息的记忆。(中译 MeSH)

1157

Memory, Short Term (Working Memory). Remembrance of information for a few seconds to hours. (MeSH 2020) **记忆, 短时.** 信息短暂储存数秒至数小时, 与储存数天、数年或终生的长期记忆相对。(中译 MeSH)

1158

Memory. Complex mental function having four distinct phases: (1) memorizing or learning, (2) retention, (3) recall, and (4) recognition. Clinically, it is usually subdivided into immediate, recent, and remote memory. (MeSH 2019) **记忆.** 具有记录或学习、保持、回忆和识别等 4 个不同阶段的复杂精神功能。在临床上通常细分为瞬时记忆、近期记忆和远事记忆。(中译 MeSH)

1159

Menopause, Premature. The premature cessation of menses (MENSTRUATION) when the last menstrual period occurs in a woman under the age of 40. It is due to the depletion of OVARIAN FOLLICLES. Premature MENOPAUSE can be caused by diseases; OVARIECTOMY; RADIATION; chemicals; and chromosomal abnormalities. (MeSH 2020) **绝经, 过早.** 40 岁以下妇女出现末次月经日期的过早月经(行经)停止。由卵泡衰竭引起。疾病、卵巢切除术、辐射、化学药品和染色体畸变也可以引起过早绝经。(中译 MeSH)

1160

Menopause. The last menstrual period. Permanent cessation of menses (MENSTRUATION) is usually defined after 6 to 12 months of AMENORRHEA in a woman over 45 years of age. In the United States, menopause generally occurs in women between 48 and 55 years of age. (MeSH 2020) **天绝经.** 末次月经日期。通常 45 岁以上妇女闭经 6-12 个月后确定为永久性月经(行经)停止。在美国一般发生在 48 岁-55 岁的妇女。(中译 MeSH)

1161

No

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1162 **Men's Health.** The concept covering the physical and mental conditions of men. (MeSH 2020) **男人健康.** 适用于男性身体和精神状况的概念。(中译 MeSH)

1163 **Mental Competency.** The ability to understand the nature and effect of the act in which the individual is engaged. (From Black's Law Dictionary, 6th ed). (MeSH 2020) **精神能力.** 对个体所从事行为的本质和效应进行理解的能力。(中译 MeSH)

1164 **Mental Disorders.** Psychiatric illness or diseases manifested by breakdowns in the adaptational process expressed primarily as abnormalities of thought, feeling, and behavior producing either distress or impairment of function. (MeSH 2019) **精神障碍.** 表现为适应过程障碍的精神疾病，主要以引起苦恼或功能障碍的思想、情感和行为的异常为表现。(中译 MeSH)

1165 **Mental Fatigue.** Fatigue arising in consequence of mental effort.. (MeSH 2020) **精神疲劳.** 由精神努力引起的疲劳。(中译 MeSH)

1166 **Mental Grammar.** Linguistics is part of the broad field of cognitive science, which studies the human mind. Linguistics focus specifically on the mental grammar: the system that all speakers of a language have in their minds, which allows them to understand each other. The mental grammar of every language includes phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics. (Catherine Anderson. 2018. *Essentials of Linguistics. Hamilton*) **心理语法.** 我们在世界上看到的大多数复杂系统...在整个宇宙中，最让我们印象深刻的两大开放式复杂构造——生命和心智都是基于离散组合系统，这或许并非巧合。许多生物学家认为，如果遗传不是以离散的形式出现，我们所谓的“进化”就不可能发生。因此，语言的工作机制是：每个人的大脑中都包含了一部词典，它囊括了所有词语及其代表的概念，即“心理词典”(mental dictionary)，此外还包含了一套遣词造句的规则，以便传达各个概念之间的逻辑关系，即“心理语法”(mental grammar)。我们将在下一章探索词语的世界，而本章的任务是剖析语法的构造。(心理词典和心理语法。《语言本能：探索人类语言进化的奥秘》2017)

1167 **Mental Health.** Emotional, psychological, and social well-being of an individual or group. (MeSH 2020) **精神卫生[精神健康]** 人体调节能力良好的状态。(中译 MeSH)

1168 **Mental Lexicon.** A lexicon as assumed by many psycholinguists to be represented in the minds of speakers. (*The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Linguistics 3 ed. OUP, 2014*) **心理词典.** 永久性地储存于记忆中的词及词义的心理表征。又称心理词汇、心理词库、大脑词库、内部词汇...(中国大百科全书 (第三版, 网络版) 2019.12.25 更新)

1169 **Mental Navigation Tests.** Measures of spatial cognition and memory. (MeSH 2020) **心理导航试验.** 对空间认知及记忆的度量。(中译 MeSH)

1170 **Mental Processes.** Conceptual functions or thinking in all its forms. (MeSH 2020) **心理过程.** 所有形式的概念性功能或思考。(中译 MeSH)

1171 **Mental Recall.** The process whereby a representation of past experience is elicited. (MeSH 2020) **回忆.** 过去经历表达被引出的过程。(中译 MeSH)

1172 **Mental Representation (Representation).** 1. In theories of cognition and perception based on 'direct realism', a direct mapping of sensory stimuli in the brain. For a semiotician, this would be an indexical model. See also direct perception. 2. Mental models: in psychological theories such as constructivism, the hypothesized concept that individuals generate internal abstract models of external situations. This is commonly invoked in relation to visual perception, in which 3D-models of spatial relations may be posited (Marr). It is also used to explain the making of inferences in the comprehension of discourse (compare frame; schema). For a semiotician, if such representations are spatialized and based on resemblance, this would be an iconic model. 3. Propositional representation (symbolic representation): a hypothesized information-processing concept that individuals internally encode information into syntactical structures analogous to

No

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those of language: a universal 'language of the mind' (see also philosophy of language). For a semiotician, the arbitrariness of the symbol system would make this a symbolic model. (*A Dictionary of Media and Communication* 3 ed. OUP 2020) **心智表征**. 又称为认知表征, 在心灵哲学、认知心理学、神经科学以及认知科学等领域中, 指的是一种假设性的内在认知符号, 能够表示外在现实; 或是指一种利用某种符号的心理过程, 这种符号是个形式系统, 能够阐明某些实体或资讯类型, 同时也带有该系统如何完成工作的详细资讯. (维基. 2019.12.29)

Mental Status and Dementia Tests. Tests designed to assess various aspects of neurocognitive function and/or dementia. (MeSH 2020) **精神状态与痴呆测验**. 旨在评估神经认知功能和/或痴呆的各方面测试. 1173 (中译 MeSH)

Mental Status Schedule. Standardized clinical interview used to assess current psychopathology by scaling patient responses to the questions. (MeSH 2020) **精神状态检查表**. 通过衡量病人对问题的反应来评估当前精神病理状态的标准化临床交谈. (中译 MeSH) 1174

Mentalization. The mental process by which an individual implicitly and explicitly interprets the actions of self and others as meaningful on the basis of intentional mental states such as personal desires, needs, feelings, beliefs, and reasons. (MeSH 2020) **心智化**. 个体根据个人欲望、需要、感受、信仰和理由等故意的心理状态, 隐含和明确地将自己和他人行为解释为有意义的心理过程. (中译 MeSH) 1175

Mesencephalon (Midbrain). The middle of the three primitive cerebral vesicles of the embryonic brain. Without further subdivision, midbrain develops into a short, constricted portion connecting the PONS and the DIENCEPHALON. Midbrain contains two major parts, the dorsal TECTUM MESENCEPHALI and the ventral TEGMENTUM MESENCEPHALI, housing components of auditory, visual, and other sensorimotor systems. (MeSH 2019) **中脑**. 胚胎脑的三个原始脑泡的中间部分。没有对其进一步细分, 中脑发育成为 1 个连接脑桥和间脑的短小缢缩部分。由背侧中脑顶盖和腹侧中脑被盖这两个主要部分组成, 内含听觉、视觉及其它感觉运动系统的成分. (中译 MeSH) 1176

Mesoderm. The middle germ layer of the embryo. (MeSH 2020) **中胚层**. 胚胎的中间胚层. (中译 MeSH) 1177

Meta-Analysis as Topic. A quantitative method of combining the results of independent studies (usually drawn from the published literature) and synthesizing summaries and conclusions which may be used to evaluate therapeutic effectiveness, plan new studies, etc., with application chiefly in the areas of research and medicine. (MeSH 2020) **元分析专题**. 一种联合独立研究结果 (通常由出版文献引导) 及综合总结和结论的定量方法, 可能用于评价治疗效果、规划新研究等, 主要应用于研究和医学领域. (中译 MeSH) 1178

Meta-Analysis. Set of techniques for combining the results of a number of research studies and analysing them statistically as a single data set. The US statistician and psychologist Gene V. Glass (born 1940), who introduced the term in an article in the journal *Educational Researcher* in 1976, defined it as 'the statistical analysis of a large collection of results from individual studies for purposes of integrating the findings' (p. 3). Often confused with metaanalysis. See also effect size, file drawer problem. (*A Dictionary of Psychology* 4 ed. OUP, 2015) **Meta-Analysis (Publication Type).** Works consisting of studies using a quantitative method of combining the results of independent studies (usually drawn from the published literature) and synthesizing summaries and conclusions which may be used to evaluate therapeutic effectiveness, plan new studies, etc. It is often an overview of clinical trials. It is usually called a meta-analysis by the author or sponsoring body and should be differentiated from reviews of literature. (MeSH 2019) **元分析[文章] (出版类型)** 统计分析的一种。对大量同类问题的研究成果进行定量性综合的统计分析方法。美国学者格拉斯 1976 年提出。他将资料分析划分为三个水平: (1)初始分析。是对单个研究资料的最初分析, 通常是统计方法的直接应用。(2)二次分析。是对初始问题的再研究或用“旧资料”回答新问题而对资料进行的再分析。(3)元分析。是对大量分析结果(它们来自各个单独的研究, 即初始分析和二次分析的研究结果)“综合”或“整合”式的资料统计分析。(《心理学大辞典》1609 页, 上海教育出版社, 2003). 2019.7.30 查阅, 中华数字书苑) 1179

Metabolic Checkpoints. [They] are cellular mechanisms that ensure the accurate 'translation' of a cell's metabolic status into a proper cellular response and are composed of metabolic signals, sensors, transducers 1180

No

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and effectors. (*Nature Immunology* (2012)13:907–915) **代谢调控点**. 代谢和细胞死亡之间的密切联系逐渐受到越来越多的关注.许多与代谢相关的蛋白在细胞程序性死亡通路中起着关键性作用.一些曾被认为参与调节细胞死亡的蛋白也被证实有调控代谢环路的作用.此外,很多代谢中间产物都密切参与影响细胞死亡的信号转导通路的级联反应.某些代谢调控点不仅接收代谢变量传来的信息,而且能够发送调控细胞生存的信号.通常,这些调控点通过激活某一细胞器或在细胞整体水平上启动适应性反应来应对代谢失调,从而建立新的稳态.然而,当代谢紊乱过于严重或持续时间过长时,这些代谢调控点将启动凋亡或程序性坏死等方式调控细胞死亡.对细胞代谢和死亡通路的交叉调控进行探讨,以期为基于靶向代谢途径阻断或诱导细胞死亡的新药研发提供线索. (*《国际生物医学工程杂志》* 2018年 04期:319-324)

Metabolic Diseases. Generic term for diseases caused by an abnormal metabolic process. It can be congenital due to inherited enzyme abnormality (METABOLISM, INBORN ERRORS) or acquired due to disease of an endocrine organ or failure of a metabolically important organ such as the liver. (Stedman, 26th ed) (MeSH 2020) **代谢疾病**. 对异常代谢过程所引起疾病的总称.可能由于遗传酶活性异常而先天发生(代谢缺陷,先天性)或由于内分泌器官的疾病或代谢重要器官(例如肝)的衰竭而后天发生.(中译 MeSH)

Metabolic Networks and Pathways. Complex sets of enzymatic reactions connected to each other via their product and substrate metabolites. (MeSH 2020) **代谢网络和途径**. 酶促反应的复杂集合,通过其产物和基质代谢产物互相连接.(中译 MeSH)

Metabolism. The chemical reactions in living organisms by which energy is provided for vital processes and activities and new material is assimilated. (MeSH 2020) **代谢**. 活体内发生的化学反应,为重要过程和活动提供所需的能量并吸收新物质.(中译 MeSH)

Metabolite. A substance that takes part in the process of metabolism. Metabolites are either produced during metabolism or are constituents of food taken into the body. (*Concise Medical Dictionary 9 ed. OUP, 2015*) **代谢物**. 代谢产物(英语: Metabolite),又称代谢物是代谢的中间或最后产物,这个词汇是通常指的是小分子.他们有诸如作为燃料、结构、讯号、刺激、抑止酵素(通常作为酵素的辅因子)、防卫或作用在其他有机分子上(如:色素、气味分子或费洛蒙)。在一般成长,发育以及繁殖的阶段,就有初级代谢产物的参与.工业中被大量制造的乙烯,就是初级代谢产物中的一种.而次级代谢产物则不会接参与那些过程,但它们在生理功能上具有重要的意义.它们囊括了抗生素和色素,像是树脂和松烯.放线菌素就是一种次级代谢产物,它们是从一级代谢产物的色胺酸转变而来的,但不是所有的抗生素都会把一级代谢产物当前体来使用.在代谢途径中,糖类中的葡萄糖和果糖就属于代谢产物. (*维基* 2020.2.7)

Metacognition. Awareness and understanding of one's own thought processes. (MeSH 2019) **元认知**. 认识和理解自己的思维过程.(中译 MeSH)

Metalinguistic. Function of language in referring to itself; compare metalanguage. Called by Jakobson the 'metalingual' function. Negation, for example, is 'metalinguistic' if it concerns the form and not the meaning of an utterance: e.g. in 'I wasn't [hə'ra:st] (harássed), I was [h'harəst] (hárássed)'; 'I'm not "visually deprived", I'm blind'. (*The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Linguistics 3 ed. OUP, 2014*) **元语言学功能**. 指语言功能用于语言本身.比如,否定性:如果它指的是语言形式而不是具体言语的意思。

Metaphor. The application of a concept to that which it is not literally the same but which suggests a resemblance and comparison. Medical metaphors were widespread in ancient literature the description of a sick body was often used by ancient writers to define a critical condition of the State, in which one corrupt part can ruin the entire system. (From *Med Secoli Arte Sci*, 1990 2(3):abstract 331) (MeSH 2019) **隐喻**. 对不完全相同但能暗示相似性和比较的概念应用.医学隐喻在古代文献中广泛应用,对患病身体的描述常被古代著者用于定义国家的危险状况,其中部分恶化能毁坏整体系统.(中译 MeSH)

Metazoa. A group (sometimes given the rank of subkingdom) comprising all multicellular animals, including the Porifera (sponges) and Placozoa, which in some former classifications were placed in a separate subkingdom, Parazoa. Compare eumetazoa. (*A Dictionary of Biology 8 ed. OUP, 2019*) Animals, Unicellular or multicellular, heterotrophic organisms, that have sensation and the power of voluntary movement. Under

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the older five kingdom paradigm, Animalia was one of the kingdoms. Under the modern three domain model, Animalia represents one of the many groups in the domain EUKARYOTA. (MeSH 2021) **后生动物** (Metazoa.)是除原生动物外所有其他动物的总称(后生动物亚界)。动物界除原生动物门以外的所有多细胞动物门类的总称...(百度. 本词条由“科普中国”科学百科词条编写与应用工作项目 审核)

Methods. A series of steps taken in order to conduct research. (MeSH 2020) **方法.** 达到研究目的的一系列步骤。(中译 MeSH)

Methylation. Addition of methyl groups. In histo-chemistry methylation is used to esterify carboxyl groups and remove sulfate groups by treating tissue sections with hot methanol in the presence of hydrochloric acid. (From Stedman, 25th ed) (MeSH 2020) **甲基化.** 甲基的加成。在组织化学甲基化中用于酯化羧基并消除硫酸基, 在含有盐酸的情况下使用热甲醇处理组织切片来完成。(中译 MeSH)

Mice, Transgenic. Laboratory mice that have been produced from a genetically manipulated EGG or EMBRYO. (MeSH 2020) **小鼠, 转基因.** 经过遗传学处理的卵细胞或胚胎繁殖而成的实验室小鼠。(中译 MeSH)

Microangiopathy. Microangiopathy (or microvascular disease, or small vessel disease) is an angiopathy (i.e. disease of blood vessels) affecting small blood vessels in the body.[1] It can be contrasted to macroangiopathy, or large vessel disease. Cerebral small vessel disease refers to a group of diseases that affect the small arteries, arterioles, venules, and capillaries of the brain. Age-related and hypertension-related small vessel diseases and cerebral amyloid angiopathy are the most common forms. (Wiki. 2019.12.4) **微血管病**

Microbiology. The scientific study of microorganisms (e.g. bacteria, viruses, and fungi). ... (*A Dictionary of Biology* 8 ed. OUP, 2019) **微生物学.** The study of microorganisms such as fungi, bacteria, algae, archaea, and viruses. (MeSH 2020) **微生物学.** 对真菌、细菌、藻类、古细菌、病毒等微生物的研究。(中译 MeSH)

Microglia. It is one of the two basic classes of glia (the non-nervous cells of the central nervous system), having a mainly scavenging function (see macrophage). Compare macroglia. (Martin 2015. Concise Medical Dictionary, 9 ed.) The third type of glial cell, along with astrocytes and oligodendrocytes (which together form the macroglia). Microglia vary in appearance depending on developmental stage, functional state, and anatomical location; subtype terms include ramified, perivascular, ameboid, resting, and activated. Microglia clearly are capable of phagocytosis and play an important role in a wide spectrum of neuropathologies. They have also been suggested to act in several other roles including in secretion (e.g., of cytokines and neural growth factors), in immunological processing (e.g., antigen presentation), and in central nervous system development and remodeling. (MeSH 2020) **小神经胶质细胞.** 第三种神经胶质细胞, 除此之外还有星形细胞和少突神经胶质细胞(联合形成大神经胶质细胞)。其表象变化取决于发育阶段、功能状态和解剖学位置, 包括分枝、血管周、阿米巴样、静止性和活化亚型。它具有明显的吞噬作用并在大范围神经病理学中起到重要作用。在分泌(如细胞因子类和神经生长因子类)、免疫学过程(如抗原呈递)、中枢神经系统发育和重塑等几种功能中起作用。(中译 MeSH) **微膠細胞(Microglia)** 是膠質細胞中最小的一種, 數量少, 胞體細長或橢圓, 突起細長, 有分支, 表面有許多小棘突。CNS 損傷時, 其可轉變為巨噬細胞, 吞噬細胞碎屑及退變的髓鞘, 所以, Microglia 有吞噬功能, 有人認為它來源於血液中的 Monocytes (Doctor.get.com. 2015, 2019.7.12 查閱)

Microgliosis. It is an intense reaction of CNS microglia to pathogenic insults. One of the characteristic features of microgliosis is an increase in the number of activated microglia at the site of lesion. (Li and Zhang 2016. Neuroscientist. 22(2):165-70. doi: 10.1177/1073858415572079) Gliosis. Scar tissue resulting when damaged astrocytes (large neuroglial cells in the brain) form plaque, resulting in a form of sclerosis. (*A Dictionary of Psychology* 4 ed. OUP, 2015) **小神经胶质细胞增生. 胶质细胞增生**为在中枢神经系统受损处, **星形胶质细胞**的大量增生。星状细胞为相对较大的一种**胶质细胞**, 具有多种功能, 并会在**神经元**受损处堆积。脑中特定部位的胶质细胞增生及神经元的失去常被发源于各种神经退化性疾病(neurodegenerative disorder), 例如科尔萨科夫氏症候群 (Korsakoff's syndrome), **多发性硬化症**, 及**艾滋病痴呆综合症** (AIDS dementia complex)。(百度 2020)

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Micronucleus, Germline. The smaller, reproductive, transcriptionally inert nucleus in the cells of ciliate PROTOZOANS, as distinguished from the larger, vegetative, transcriptionally active MACRONUCLEUS. Micronuclei participate in MEIOSIS and autogamy during GENETIC CONJUGATION. (MeSH 2020) **微核, 种系.** 纤毛原虫细胞中较小、生殖、无转录活性核, 与较大营养性转录活性大核相区别。微核在遗传接合时参与减数分裂和自配生殖。(中译 MeSH)

Microscopy, Confocal (Confocal microscopy). A light microscopic technique in which only a small spot is illuminated and observed at a time. An image is constructed through point-by-point scanning of the field in this manner. Light sources may be conventional or laser, and fluorescence or transmitted observations are possible. (MeSH 2019) **显微镜检查, 共焦.** 一项光学显微技术, 其中仅有小块被照亮并在某段时间观察。以这种方式对某区域逐点扫描后形成图像。可能使用常规光源或激光, 并且荧光或透射观察是可能的。(中译 MeSH)

Microscopy. The use of instrumentation and techniques for visualizing material and details that cannot be seen by the unaided eye. It is usually done by enlarging images, transmitted by light or electron beams, with optical or magnetic lenses that magnify the entire image field. With scanning microscopy, images are generated by collecting output from the specimen in a point-by-point fashion, on a magnified scale, as it is scanned by a narrow beam of light or electrons, a laser, a conductive probe, or a topographical probe. (MeSH 2020) **显微镜检查.** 使用仪器和技术来显影肉眼无法观察到的物质和细节。通常通过放大图像、光或电子束透射及使用放大整体图像野的光学透镜或磁透镜来完成。扫描显微镜法是通过窄光束或电子束、激光、电导探针或分区绘图探针, 在放大尺度下逐点收集样本的输出信号来产生图像。(中译 MeSH)

1199 **Microstates (EEG).** (See EEG Microstates)

Microtubule-Associated Proteins. High molecular weight proteins found in the MICROTUBULES of the cytoskeletal system. Under certain conditions they are required for TUBULIN assembly into the microtubules and stabilize the assembled microtubules. (MeSH 2020) **微管相关蛋白质类.** 细胞支架系统的微管内发现的高分子量蛋白。在特定条件下对微管蛋白装配微管并稳定装配的微管是必需的。(中译 MeSH)

Microvessels (Microvascular Network). The finer blood vessels of the vasculature that are generally less than 100 microns in internal diameter. (MeSH 2019) **微血管.** 脉管系统内一般内径小于 100 微米的微细血管。(中译 MeSH)

1202 **Middle Aged.** An adult aged 45 - 64 years. (MeSH 2019) **中老年人.** 年龄介于 45 岁到 64 岁。(中译 MeSH)

Mild cognitive impairment (MCI) is the stage between the expected **cognitive decline** of normal aging and the more serious **decline** of dementia. It can involve problems with memory, language, thinking and judgment that are greater than normal age-related changes. (Mayo Clinic 1998-2021) **轻度认知障碍 (Mild cognitive impairment)** 简称 MCI, 是一个介于正常认知功能与轻度失智症之间的一种过渡阶段, 虽然有少部分的患者会由 MCI 回复到正常的认知功能, 但就大部分的患者而言, 这是一个会退化到失智症的高危险群。MCI 的特征为开始出现轻度的认知障碍, 例如容易忘记最近发生的事情、思绪或说话中断、忘词、忘记约会或一些特殊的日子; 记忆以外的认知功能, 例如做决定、估算复杂工作所需的时间或步骤、处理复杂的财务问题、计划或组织能力等亦会发生困难, 但不至于影响日常生活、工作与社交。与失智症最大之差异在于, MCI 不会影响到个案的**日常生活功能 (Activities of daily living)** ([关键评论 \(台湾\)](#))

MIND-BODY THERAPIES. Treatment methods or techniques which are based on the knowledge of mind and body interactions. These techniques can be used to reduce the feeling of tension and effect of stress, and to enhance the physiological and psychological well-being of an individual. (MeSH 2020) **身心疗法.** 基于心灵和身体相互作用知识的治疗方法或技术。这种技术可被用于减少紧张感和压力的影响, 并提高个人生理和心理的幸福感。(中译 MeSH)

Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE). A brief 30-point questionnaire that is used to screen for cognitive impairment in the diagnosis of dementia. It is also used to estimate the severity of cognitive impairment and to follow the course of cognitive changes in an individual over time, thus making it an effective way to document response to treatment. It tests functions including arithmetic, memory, and orientation. (*Concise Medical Dictionary* 9 ed. OUP, 2015) **简短智能测验** (英文简称 MMSE) 是一份有 30 条问题的问卷, 用作评估认知障碍。医学界常用此来检查失智症病人。此问卷也藉着在不同时间点评估病人的认知障碍程度, 从而得出治疗的成效。测验时间约 10 分钟, 测试有关於算术、记忆和方向的问题。由 Folstein 等人於 1975 年推出。(维基 2019.5.1)

Mirror Neurons. Neurons that fire when an animal acts or observes the same action of another thus coding the motor response. They were originally discovered in the premotor and parietal cortex of the monkey and studies have shown that neurons that have a similar mechanism are present in humans. Mirror neurons are theorized to be related to social cognition. (MeSH 2019) **镜像神经元.** 当动物执行动作或观察到其它动物的相同动作时能作出反应从而编码运动反应的神经。它们最初是在猴子的运动前区和顶叶皮层被发现, 并且研究表明人脑中这类神经元也表现出类似的作用机制。镜像神经元与社会认知有关。(中译 MeSH)

Mismatch Negativity (MMN). The MMN reflects the brain's ability to perform automatic comparisons between consecutive stimuli and provides an electrophysiological index of sensory learning and perceptual accuracy. (*Clin Neurophysiol* (2009 Mar)120(3): 453–463) The mismatch negativity (MMN) or mismatch field (MMF) is a component of the event-related potential (ERP) to an odd stimulus in a sequence of stimuli. It arises from electrical activity in the brain and is studied within the field of cognitive neuroscience and psychology. (Wiki. 2019.3.24) **失匹配负波.** 在某种标准刺激 (刺激需要达到一定的强度) 连续作用于人脑的过程中, 突然插入一个偏差刺激后在头皮表面所产生的一个明显的负电位变化。(中国大百科全书 (第三版) 专业版. 2019.12.02 更新。) 失匹配负波(MMN)是一种皮层事件相关电位, 主要反映大脑对变异刺激信号的自动处理功能, 是一种自动识别、分析的前注意加工过程.MMN诱发方式与P300相同, 采用的是被动的Oddball模式,不同的是MMN反映与任务无关的自动加工过程。其为在连续相同的标准刺激中加入一种偏差刺激, 在N1后出现一个更为偏向负侧的小波,常于刺激后150~300 ms之间出现。(听力学及言语疾病杂志》(2012) 20(5):499-503)

Mitochondria. Semiautonomous, self-reproducing organelles that occur in the cytoplasm of all cells of most, but not all, eukaryotes. Each mitochondrion is surrounded by a double limiting membrane. The inner membrane is highly invaginated, and its projections are called cristae. Mitochondria are the sites of the reactions of oxidative phosphorylation, which result in the formation of ATP. They contain distinctive RIBOSOMES, transfer RNAs (RNA, TRANSFER), AMINO ACYL T RNA SYNTHETASES and elongation and termination factors. Mitochondria depend upon genes within the nucleus of the cells in which they reside for many essential messenger RNAs (RNA, MESSENGER). Mitochondria are believed to have arisen from aerobic bacteria that established a symbiotic relationship with primitive protoeukaryotes. (King & Stansfield, *A Dictionary of Genetics* 4th ed) (MeSH 2020) **线粒体.** 存在于多数但并非全部真核生物的所有细胞胞质内的半自主性自再生细胞器。每个线粒体外被双层界膜。内膜高度内陷, 其突出物被称为嵴。氧化磷酸化反应发生在线粒体, 能产生 ATP。线粒体含有特征性核糖体、转移 RNA (RNA,转移)、氨酰基 TRNA 合成酶类及延伸因子和终止因子。线粒体的信使 RNA (RNA,信使) 依赖于所在细胞胞核内基因。它被认为起源于已与原始真核生物确立共生关系的需氧细菌 (中译 MeSH)

Mitochondrial Proteins. Proteins encoded by the mitochondrial genome or proteins encoded by the nuclear genome that are imported to and resident in the MITOCHONDRIA. (MeSH 2019) **线粒体蛋白质类.** 由线粒体基因组编码的蛋白质类或由核基因组编码的进入并留在线粒体内的蛋白质类。(中译 MeSH)

Mitochondrial Theory of Ageing. The mitochondrial theory of aging has two varieties: free radical and non-free radical. The first is one of the variants of the free radical theory of aging. It was formulated by J. Michel in 1980 and was developed in the works of A. V. Linnan (1989). The second was proposed by A. N. Lobachev in 1978. Mitochondrial free radical theory of aging, MFRTA, proposes that free radicals produced by mitochondrial activity damage cellular components, leading to aging. (Wiki. 2019.11.24) Mitochondrial theory of aging, a variant of free radical theory of aging, proposes that accumulation of damage to

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mitochondria and mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) leads to aging of humans and animals. It has been supported by the observation that mitochondrial function declines and mtDNA mutation increases in tissue cells in an age-dependent manner. (*Zhonghua Yi Xue Za Zhi* 中华医学杂志 (Taipei). 2001 May;64(5):259-70) **粒线体老化理论**. 老化以及伴随老化而来的疾病, 其成因是一种人称自由基的活性分子, 而它们会在细胞正常呼吸作用时从粒线体渗漏出来。粒线体并不是完全「防火花」的装置。当它们利用氧气燃烧食物时, 溢散的自由基火花会破坏邻近的构造, 包括粒线体本身的基因, 和距离更远的细胞核基因。细胞内的基因每天大约会被自由基攻击一万到十万次, 具体来说就是每秒都会有基因遭到摧残。这些损伤多半都可以轻松地被修复, 然而频繁的攻击还是会造成不可逆的突变, 永久性地更动基因序列, 而这样的突变会在一生当中不断累积。受损严重的细胞陆续死亡, 像这样持续的耗损就是老化和退化性疾病背后的原因。许多残酷的遗传疾病也和自由基攻击粒线体基因所造成的突变有关。这些疾病的遗传模式通常很古怪, 而且在每一代患者间的严重性也不一致, 不过一般而言都会随着年纪增长愈见恶化。粒线体遗传疾病常会侵袭代谢旺盛的组织如肌肉组织和脑组织, 导致癫痫、运动障碍、眼盲、耳聋和肌肉退化... (基因上线 [Gene Online 2016.6.24](#))

Mitochondrial unfolded protein response (UPR^{mt}). [It] is a conserved transcriptional response activated by multiple forms of mitochondrial dysfunction and regulated by mitochondrial-to-nuclear communication. 1211 (*Nature Reviews Molecular Cell Biology* 19:109–120(2018)) **线粒体未折叠蛋白反应**

Mitral and Tufted Cells (Tufted cells) The primary projection neurons found in the olfactory bulb and receiving synapses from OSNs (olfactory sensory neurons). (*Trends in Neurosciences* (2013) 37(2):77-84) **僧帽和簇状细胞**. [它们]为哺乳动物嗅球中的投射神经元, 它们均接受嗅感神经元的输入, 并将信息进一步传递给嗅皮层。形态学研究表明这两类神经元拥有不同的树突和轴突投射模式僧帽细胞... (嗅球中僧帽和簇状细胞在嗅觉信息处理上差异的研究 2018, 2021.1.7 查阅) 1212

Mnemonic. Of or relating to a technique used to aid memory, such as the rhyming method familiar to most English-speaking people in the mnemonic Thirty days hath September...for remembering how many days there are in each month, or the acronym method known by most musicians in the mnemonic Every Good Boy Deserves Favour for remembering the five lines of the treble clef in musical notation (E, G, B, D, F)... (*A Dictionary of Psychology* 4 ed. OUP, 2015) **记忆术** (英语: Mnemonic) 又译助忆, 是一种辅助记忆的方法, 例如诗、韵文或是图像。人们在日常生活中经常使用缩写、口诀来记忆一些复杂的内容。例如, 学生在学习眼球的解剖结构的时候会使用“一孔(瞳孔)、二体(晶状体、玻璃体)、叁层膜(外膜、中膜、内膜)”的口诀来辅助记忆。中国大陆北方流传着“一叁五七八十腊, 叁十一天永不差”的口诀来帮助记忆一年中有 31 天的月份。除了中文, 其他语言也有各种记忆法。例如, 使用 People Can't Memorize Computer Industry Acronyms (中文意思: 人们记不住计算机业的缩写) 这句话来记忆英文缩写 PCMCIA。研究表示记忆术可以提高记忆效率。在一个单词记忆实验中, 采用记忆术的学生比没有采用记忆术的学生记得住更多的单词。这个试验在不同的环境和年龄组中得到同样的结论. ([维基. 2018.12.19](#)) 1213

Model of Sensorimotor Integration. [It] is the pitch perturbation response, in which speakers respond rapidly to shifts of the pitch in their auditory feedback. (*Sci Rep.* (2019 Apr 5) 9(1):5686) **感觉运动整合模式** 1214

Model of the Lexicon. Theoretical analysis and experimental evidence converge in support of model of the lexicon which assumes that lexical information is represented in a number of independent lexical components. This distributed model of the lexical system assumes that there are independent input and output lexical components which, in tern, consist of independent orthographic and phonological lexical components. The input lexicons are connected to the output lexicons through a lexical-semantic components. (*Annual Review of Neuroscience* (1988)11:395-421) **词汇模型** 1215

Model System. A model system is scientists' jargon for a particular species of animal that has been developed over many years to be experimentally powerful to answer particular questions...(Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory 2020, in Transcript) **模型系统** 1216

Models of Lexical and Sentence Production. An immediate question that one might raise about this architecture is why it is necessary to have two distinct levels mediating between the message to be conveyed 1217

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and the spoken sentence. Can't the functional and positional levels be parsimoniously reduced to a single stage of grammatical encoding? In fact, the "two-stage" model of production is a feature of most con-temporary models of lexica' and sentence production. The need for distinct levels is motivated first by distributional properties of normal speech errors. One primary error distinction supporting the reality of two levels involves the comparison of word and segment exchanges. Word exchanges typically involve words from the same grammatical class exchanging across phrases (e.g., "forgot to add the *roof* to the *list*" → "forgot to add the *list* to the *roof*"; Garrett, 1980). Segment exchanges, in contrast, tend to involve segments of lexical elements that differ in grammatical class but fall within the same phrase (e.g., "this is the *larietal pobe*" → "this is the *larietal pobe*"; Garrett, 1982b). Word exchange errors appear to implicate a level at which words are specified for grammatical class, but not yet organized into phrases; sound exchanges appear to arise as segments are retrieved during ordered word form encoding. (*Handbook of Cognitive Neuropsychology: What Deficits Reveal About the Human Mind* 2001, P.376) 词汇语句生成模型

Models of Neural Computation. [They] are attempts to elucidate, in an abstract and mathematical fashion, the core principles that underlie information processing in biological nervous systems, or functional components thereof. (Wiki. 2019.9.21) **神经计算模型.** 神经系统处理信息的一种基本算法, 即并行分布处理。(线上字典, 2020.1.18 查阅)

Models, Animal. Non-human animals, selected because of specific characteristics, for use in experimental research, teaching, or testing. (MeSH 2020) **模型, 动物.** 由于特有特性而选择用于实验研究、教学或试验的非人类动物。(中译 MeSH)

Models, Biological. Theoretical representations that simulate the behavior or activity of biological processes or diseases. For disease models in living animals, DISEASE MODELS, ANIMAL is available. Biological models include the use of mathematical equations, computers, and other electronic equipment. (MeSH 2020) **模型, 生物学.** 模仿生物学过程或疾病的行为或活动的理论研究。对于活体动物的疾病模型, 适用动物疾病模型。生物学模型包括数理方程、计算机及其它电子设备的使用。(中译 MeSH)

Models, Cardiovascular. Theoretical representations that simulate the behavior or activity of the cardiovascular system, processes, or phenomena; includes the use of mathematical equations, computers and other electronic equipment. (MeSH 2020) **模型, 心血管.** 模拟心血管系统、过程或现象的行为或活动的理论研究。包括数理方程、计算机及其它电子设备的使用。(中译 MeSH)

Models, Molecular. Models used experimentally or theoretically to study molecular shape, electronic properties, or interactions; includes analogous molecules, computer-generated graphics, and mechanical structures. (MeSH 2020) **模型, 分子.** 在实验或理论上用于研究分子形状、电子性质或相互作用的模型。包括相似分子、计算机产生的图形和机械结构。(中译 MeSH)

Models, Neurological. Theoretical representations that simulate the behavior or activity of the neurological system, processes or phenomena; includes the use of mathematical equations, computers, and other electronic equipment. (MeSH 2019) **模型, 神经学.** 模拟神经学系统、过程或现象的行为或活动的理论研究。包括数理方程、计算机及其它电子设备的使用。(中译 MeSH)

Models, Psychological. Theoretical representations that simulate psychological processes and/or social processes. These include the use of mathematical equations, computers, and other electronic equipment. (MeSH 2020) **模型, 心理学.** 模拟心理过程和/或社会过程的理论研究。包括数理方程、计算机及其它电子设备的使用。(中译 MeSH)

Models, Statistical. Statistical formulations or analyses which, when applied to data and found to fit the data, are then used to verify the assumptions and parameters used in the analysis. Examples of statistical models are the linear model, binomial model, polynomial model, two-parameter model, etc. (MeSH 2020) **模型, 统计学.** 当应用于数据并发现适合数据时, 用于验证分析所使用的假设和参数的统计方程或分析。统计学模型包括线性模型、二项式模型、多项式模型、双参数模型等。(中译 MeSH)

Models, Theoretical. Theoretical representations that simulate the behavior or activity of systems, processes, or phenomena. They include the use of mathematical equations, computers, and other electronic equipment. (MeSH 2020) **模型, 理论.** 模拟系统、过程或现象的行为或活动的理论研究。包括数理方程、计算机及其它电子设备的使用。(中译 MeSH)

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Modern Language Aptitude Test. The Modern Language Aptitude Test (MLAT) was designed to predict a student's likelihood of success and ease in learning a foreign language. It is published by the Language Learning and Testing Foundation. The Modern Language Aptitude Test was developed to measure foreign language learning aptitude. Language learning aptitude does not refer to whether or not an individual can or cannot learn a foreign language (it is assumed that virtually everyone can learn a foreign language given adequate opportunity). According to John Carroll and Stanley Sapon, the authors of the MLAT, language learning aptitude refers to the "prediction of how well, relative to other individuals, an individual can learn a foreign language in a given amount of time and under given conditions". The MLAT has primarily been used for adults in government language programs and missionaries, but it is also appropriate for students in grades 9 to 12 as well as college/university students so it is also used by private schools and school and clinical psychologists. Similar tests have been created for younger age groups. For example, the Pimsleur Language Aptitude Battery was designed for junior high and high school students while the MLAT-E is for children in grades 3 through 6. (Wiki. 2019.6.16.) **现代语言学能测验** (The modern Language Aptitude Test). Spolsky 指出, 在美国的二、三十年代, 因为学校安排的外语学习时间太少, 外语学习的效果普遍很差, 所以教育主管部门委托研究人员设计诊断测试以找出原因, 这就是语言学能测试的起源。这些测试一方面预测学习者在特定的环境下可能达到什么样的学习水平, 另一方面预测什么样的人可能在外语教学中获益更多。在 19250-1930 年间出现了三个测试, 最早的是 Stoddard & Vander Beke 的测试, 第二个是 Hunt 等的语言学能测试, 第三个是 Luria-Orleans 的现代语言诊断测试[29], 但它们都没有稳固的理论基础。在第二次世界大战期间, 进入美国军方强化语言训练课的入学标准主要是以前的教育背景, 随着军方对语言培训需求的增加, 美国陆军部资助了 Dorcus 领导的一个小组来进行语言学能测试研究, 遗憾的是他们研究设计的学能测量表并不比早期的诊断测试更具有预测力[29]。之后语言学能测试研究迎来了黄金期, 其高潮的标志是两个最著名的语言学能测试, 即 Carroll 等的现代语言学能测试(Modern Language Aptitude Test), 简称 MLAT, 和 Pimsleur 的皮姆斯纽语言学能测量表(Pimsleur Language Aptitude Battery), 简称 PLAB。(《外国语》2008 年第 5 期 第 80-90 页) **现代语言学能测验** (The modern Language Aptitude Test). 用于预测一个学生能否轻松成功地学习外语。由 Language Learning and Testing Foundation 出版。

1227

Modularity (networks). Modularity is one measure of the structure of networks or graphs. It was designed to measure the strength of division of a network into modules (also called groups, clusters or communities). Networks with high modularity have dense connections between the nodes within modules but sparse connections between nodes in different modules. Modularity is often used in optimization methods for detecting community structure in networks. However, it has been shown that modularity suffers a resolution limit and, therefore, it is unable to detect small communities. Biological networks, including animal brains, exhibit a high degree of modularity. (Wiki. 2019.11.12) **模块度/模组化(网络).** 模块度也称模块化度量值, 是目前常用的一种衡量网络社区结构强度的方法, 最早由 Mark Newman 提出了[1]。模块度的定义为: 模块度值的大小主要取决于网络中节点的社区分配 C, 即网络的社区划分情况, 可以用来定量的衡量网络社区划分质量, 其值越接近 1, 表示网络划分出的社区结构的强度越强, 也就是划分质量越好。因此可以通过最大化模块度 Q 来获得最优的网络社区划分。(维基. 2018.12.11) **模块度.** 也称模块化度量值, 是目前常用的一种衡量网络社区结构强度的方法。(百度 2020. 本词条由“科普中国”科学百科词条编写与应用工作项目 审核)

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Modularity Theory. The theory of modularity suggests that there are functionally specialized regions in the brain that are domain specific for different cognitive processes.[4] (Wiki. 2017.10. 19. **Functional specialization (brain)**). **模块化理论.**“模块”是指“半自律性的子系统, 通过和其他同样的子系统按照一定的规则相互联系而构成的更加复杂的系统或过程”。而把复杂的系统分拆成不同模块, 并使模块之间通过标准化接口进行信息沟通的动态整合过程就叫做模块化。...日本著名学者青木彦昌先生在 2003 年将“模块”定义为: 可组成系统的、具有某种确定独立功能的半自律性的子系统, 可以通过标准

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化的界面结构与其他功能的半自律性子系统，按照一定的规则相互联系而构成更加复杂的系统。(百度 2020.)

1230 **Modulation.** The systematic time variation of the amplitude, frequency, or phase of a periodic signal. (*A Dictionary of Mechanical Engineering 2 ed. OUP, 2019*) 调节/调整.

1231 **Molecular Biology.** The study of the structure and function of large molecules associated with living organisms, in particular proteins and the nucleic acids DNA and RNA. Molecular genetics is a specialized branch, concerned with the analysis of genes and their expression (see dna sequencing). (*A Dictionary of Biology 8 ed. OUP, 2019*) Molecular Biology. A discipline concerned with studying biological phenomena in terms of the chemical and physical interactions of molecules. (MeSH 2020) 分子生物学. 一门以分子的化学和物理相互作用的方式研究生物学现象的学科。(中译 MeSH)

1232 **Molecular Chaperones.** A family of cellular proteins that mediate the correct assembly or disassembly of other polypeptides, and in some cases their assembly into oligomeric structures, but which are not components of those final structures. It is believed that chaperone proteins assist polypeptides to self-assemble by inhibiting alternative assembly pathways that produce nonfunctional structures. Some classes of molecular chaperones are the nucleoplasmins, the CHAPERONINS, the HEAT-SHOCK PROTEINS 70, and the **Heat-Shock Proteins 90.** (MeSH 2020) 分子监控蛋白类. 一个对其它多肽类的正确装配或解装配及某些情况下装配到非最终结构成分的低聚物结构中进行调控的细胞蛋白质家族。这种监控蛋白类被认为通过对产生无功能结构的选择性装配途径抑制来协助多肽类自装配。某些分子监控蛋白类为核质蛋白、伴侣蛋白、热休克蛋白质 70 和热休克蛋白质 90。(中译 MeSH)

1233 **Molecular Diagnostic Techniques.** MOLECULAR BIOLOGY techniques used in the diagnosis of disease. Included are such techniques as IN SITU HYBRIDIZATION of chromosomes for CYTOGENETIC ANALYSIS; OLIGONUCLEOTIDE ARRAY SEQUENCE ANALYSIS of gene expression patterns in disease states; identification of pathogenic organisms by analysis of species specific DNA sequences; and detection of mutations with PCR (POLYMERASE CHAIN REACTION). (MeSH 2020) 分子诊断技术. 用于疾病诊断的分子生物学技术。包括用于细胞遗传学分析的染色体原位杂交，疾病状态下基因表达模式的寡核苷酸序列分析，通过物种特异性 DNA 序列分析来鉴定致病微生物及用 PCR（聚合酶链反应）检测突变。(中译 MeSH)

1234 **Molecular Epidemiology.** The application of molecular biology to the answering of epidemiological questions. The examination of patterns of changes in DNA to implicate particular carcinogens and the use of molecular markers to predict which individuals are at highest risk for a disease are common examples. (MeSH 2020) 分子流行病学. 应用分子生物学来解决流行病学难题。常使用的方法包括：检验 DNA 模式变化来揭示特殊致癌物，及使用分子标记物来预测哪种个体对疾病有高危风险性。(中译 MeSH)

1235 **Molecular Evolution.** [It] is the process of change in the sequence composition of cellular molecules such as DNA, RNA, and proteins across generations. The field of molecular evolution uses principles of evolutionary biology and population genetics to explain patterns in these changes. (Wiki. 2020) 分子演化. 是指细胞分子（如 DNA、RNA 和蛋白质）的序列组成在不同世代间发生改变，或是指研究此现象的学门。此研究领域主要使用演化生物学和族群遗传学的原理来解释分子演化的规律。(维基 2019.10.29)

1236 **Molecular Framework.** Molecular biology has transformed cellular neurobiology and has led to a new conceptual framework for signaling, a molecular framework that encompasses not only signaling in nerve cells but in all the cells of the body. (*Neuron (1998)20:445-468*) [It] forms the basis for which compounds are organized, indexed, and visualized within Tripod. There are two types of framework currently being generated when compounds are registered in Tripod: Fragment and topology. (*Tripod Development (NIH.gov website) 2020*) 分子学概念框架

1237 **Molecular Imaging.** The use of molecularly targeted imaging probes to localize and/or monitor biochemical and cellular processes via various imaging modalities that include RADIONUCLIDE IMAGING; ULTRASONOGRAPHY; MAGNETIC RESONANCE IMAGING; fluorescence imaging; and MICROSCOPY.

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(MeSH 2020) **分子成像**. 经由放射性核素显像、超声检查、磁共振成像、荧光成像和显微镜检查等显像模式, 使用分子靶向成像探针来定位和/或监控生物化学和细胞的过程. (中译 MeSH)

Molecular Mechanism. The word mechanism in cell biology typically refers to a molecular mechanism that is explored rigorously by genetic and biochemical testing. (*Journal of Cell Biology* (2015) 208 (2):143) **分子机制**. 是指生物机体结构组成部分的相互关系, 以及其间发生的各种变化过程的物理、化学性质和相互关系。现代分子医学的目的, 就是从分子机制的角度解释疾病发生、发展等过程, 并从中发展出相关的疾病风险预测、预防、诊断和治疗技术。通过分子医学实验室研究, 可利用分子、细胞生物学等研究手段阐明疾病发生发展的分子机制, 筛选疾病诊断的生物标志物, 确定疾病治疗/干预的靶点, 从而实现药物的创制。在临床上, 医生可基于分子医学的临床决策, 通过基因组医学实现风险预测, 通过生物标志物实现疾病诊断, 通过个性化医疗实现疾病治疗. (北京嘉美实验室: 分子机制的研究

1238 2021.1.7 查阅网页)

Molecular Oxygen (O₂). [It] is a diatomic molecule that is composed of two oxygen atoms held together by a covalent bond. Molecular oxygen is essential for life, as it is used for respiration by many organisms. It's also essential for fossil fuel combustion. Molecular oxygen is very chemically reactive, and tends to form oxides by reaction with other elements and compounds quite easily. We rely on photosynthesis of plants to replenish the molecular oxygen in the atmosphere - if photosynthesis stopped, eventually the atmospheric oxygen content would drop to near zero. (*Energy Education: Molecular oxygen, last updated 2017.8.29*) **分子氧** (生物大辞典 2012.1.7 查阅网页)

1239

Molecule. One of the fundamental units forming a chemical compound the smallest part of a chemical compound that can take part in a chemical reaction. In most covalent compounds, molecules consist of groups of atoms held together by covalent or coordinate bonds. Covalent substances that form macromolecular crystals have no discrete molecules (in a sense, the whole crystal is a molecule). Similarly, ionic compounds do not have single molecules, being collections of oppositely charged ions. (*A Dictionary of Chemistry 6 ed. OUP, 2008*) Molecules are made of atoms. Cells are made by a multitude of molecules. The famous DNA, for example, is a long molecule mainly made of carbon atoms. (*How are atoms and molecules related to cells?* accessed 2021.1.7) **分子**. 能够独立存在、由一种或几种元素的若干原子按一定方式结合而成的保持物质化学性质的一种最小微粒。分子有一定的体积和质量, 并在不停地运动着。(《当代百科知识大词典》第 559 页. 南京大学出版社, 1989)

1240

Monitoring Process. The monitoring process is a less effortful mental process. In theory, during thought suppression, a person makes a mental note to wait and then see if an uninvited thought recurs. The monitoring process checks for instances of the thought to be suppressed. When the monitoring process detects an unwanted thought (e.g., while on a diet, you notice the recurrent mental image of your favorite dessert food), the operating process attempts to replace the unwanted thought with something else (e.g., you try to distract yourself by reading the newspaper). If both processes operated harmoniously all of the time, people would be quite proficient at suppressing undesired thoughts. (*Psychology: Ironic Processes*, accessed on March 11, 2020) **监控性** (self-monitoring) 监控性的发展伴随着个体思维能力的发展。在发展心理学中, 思维的监控性被视为元认知领域内问题, 是自我不断地进行自觉监视、控制和调节的过程。随着年龄的增长, 青少年会对自己的思维过程进行不断地反思, 即青少年思维活动中的自我意识和监控能力逐渐显化。思维监控是指为了保证达到预期目的, 在思维过程中将思维个体作为意识的对象, 不断地对其进行积极主动的定向、控制、调节的能力。思维监控的发展是青少年思维发展的一个显著特点, 也是其思维发展趋于成熟的一个标志. (百度 2020. 本词条由“科普中国”科学百科词条编写与应用工作项目 审核)

1241

Monoamine. An amine such as adrenalin (epinephrine), noradrenalin (norepinephrine), serotonin, or dopamine containing only one amino group (NH₂) (*A Dictionary of Psychology 4 ed. OUP, 2015*) **单胺类**. 单胺类物质 (monoamine substances) 单胺类神经递质主要包含肾上腺素 (E)、去甲肾上腺素 (NE)、5-羟色胺 (5-HT)、多巴胺 (DA). (百度 2020.)

1242

Monogenic Disorder. Monogenic disorders are Mendelian disorders for which changes in a single gene are implicated in the disease process and that usually exhibit characteristic inheritance patterns (ie, additive,

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dominant, or recessive genetic models). (From: *Kaplan's Essentials of Cardiac Anesthesia 2 ed, 2018*) **单基因病** (monogenic disease) 主要指由一对等位基因突变导致的疾病, 分别由显性基因和隐性基因突变所致。所谓显性基因是指等位基因 (一对同源染色体同位置上控制性对性状的基因) 中只要其中之一发生了突变即可导致疾病的基因, 隐性基因是指只有当一对等位基因同时发生了突变即可导致疾病的基因。隐形基因是指只有当一对等位基因同时发生了突变才能致病的基因。常见的单基因病有家族性高胆固醇血症、葡萄糖-6-磷酸酶缺乏症 (俗称蚕豆病)、血友病 A、苯丙酮尿症、视网膜母细胞瘤等。(百度: 科普中国, 本词条由国家卫健委权威医学科普项目传播网络平台/百科名医网 提供内容, 2021.1.7 查阅)

Monolingual. Not bilingual or multilingual. Thus, in a strict sense, having a single native language. (*The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Linguistics 3 ed. OUP, 2014*) **单语者**

Montreal Cognitive Assessment (MoCA). The Montreal Cognitive Assessment (MoCA) is a widely used screening assessment for detecting cognitive impairment.[1] It was created in 1996 by Ziad Nasreddine in Montreal, Quebec. It was validated in the setting of mild cognitive impairment, and has subsequently been adopted in numerous other settings clinically. (Wiki. 2019.6.22). **蒙特利尔认知评估量表.** MoCA 由加拿大 Nasreddine 等根据临床经验并参考 MMSE (简明精神状态检查) 的认知项目和评分而制定, 2004 年 11 月确定最终版本, 是一个用来对认知功能异常进行快速筛查的评定工具。包括了注意与集中、执行功能、记忆、语言、视结构技能、抽象思维、计算和定向力等 8 个认知领域的 11 个检查项目。总分 30 分, ≥ 26 分正常, 其敏感性高, 覆盖重要的认知领域, 测试时间短, 适合临床运用。但其也受教育程度的影响, 文化背景的差异、检查者使用 MoCA 的技巧和经验, 检查的环境及被试者的情绪及精神状态等均会对分值产生影响, 对于轻度认知功能障碍 (mild cognitive impairment, MCI 量表 (2 张)) 的筛查更具敏感性。(百度 2021.1.7 查阅)

Morphological And Microscopic Findings. Morphological findings useful in differentiation and classification of results in CYTODIAGNOSIS and related techniques. (MeSH 2020) 形态和微观研究. 形态学的发现, 有益于细胞诊断技术和相关技术结果的区别和分类。(中译 MeSH)

Morphological Process. Any of the formal processes or operations by which the forms of words are derived from stems or roots. E.g. reran is derived from the root run by two morphological processes, one adding re- (run \rightarrow rerun), the other changing u to a (rerun \rightarrow reran). For types of morphological process see affix; compound; modification (2) reduplication; subtraction; suppletion. (*The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Linguistics 3 ed. OUP, 2014*) **词法处理过程**

Morphology. In linguistics, the study of the structure of words, as opposed to syntax, the study of the arrangement of words in the higher units of phrases, clauses, and sentences. The two major branches are inflectional morphology (the study of inflections) and lexical morphology (the study of word-formation). See accident; inflection; linguistic typology; morpheme. (*The Oxford Companion to the English Language 2 ed. OUP, 2018.*) Morphology, the study of words, how they are formed, and their relationship to other words in the same) language (维基 2020.9.19 注释 1) **词法学.** 又称形态学、构词学, 是语言学的一个分支, 研究单词 (word) 的内部结构和其形成方式。如英语的 dog、dogs 和 dog-catcher 有相当的关系, 英语使用者能够利用他们的背景知识来判断此关系, 对他们来说, dog 和 dogs 的关系就如同 cat 和 cats, dog 和 dog-catcher 就如同 dish 和 dishwasher。构词学正是研究这种单字间组成的关系, 并试着整理出其组成的规则。(维基 2020.2.4)

Morphometry. The measurement of shape. Morphometrics is the study of variation and change in the form (size and shape) of organisms or objects. There are various methods for extracting data from shapes and for using data on the distribution of objects in a two-dimensional section to predict the shapes and the distribution of these objects in three dimensions. (*A Dictionary of Biomedicine 2 ed. OUP, 2019*) The process of measuring the shape and dimensions of landforms, living organisms, or other objects; (also) the shape and dimensions of an object so measured (*Oxford English Dictionary 2021*, accessed 2021.1.7) **Morphometrics or morphometry** refers to the quantitative analysis of form, a concept that encompasses size and shape. (Wiki. 2020.12.31) **形态测量学** (英语: morphometrics) 是指对大小、形状等形态 (form) 的定量分析, 其名称源于希腊语的 μορφή (morphē, 意为“形态”) 与-μετρία (metria, 意为“测量”)。形态测量学在对

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Glossary Terms 词汇解释

生物体的分析中十分常用，可用于分析化石记录、变异对形状的影响、形态的发育变化、不同生态因素与形状之间的协方差，以及估计形状的数量遗传参数等。形态测量分析能量化性状的演化重要度，并通过测量形态的变化来研究其个体发生学、功能或演化关系。形态测量学的一个主要目标是从统计学上检验不同因素对形状影响的假说。形态测量学的方法主要包括传统形态测量方法、基于地标点 (landmark) 的几何形态测量学方法以及基于轮廓的形态测量学方法。(维基 2018.2.27)

Morris Water Maze. Morris water navigation task, also known as the Morris water maze (should not be confused with water maze), is a behavioral procedure mostly used with rodents. It is widely used in behavioral neuroscience to study spatial learning and memory. It enables learning, memory, and spatial working to be studied with great accuracy, and can also be used to assess damage to particular cortical regions of the brain. It is used by neuroscientists to measure the effect of neurocognitive disorders on spatial learning and possible neural treatments, to test the effect of lesions to the brain in areas concerned with memory, and to study how age influences cognitive function and spatial learning. The task is also used as a tool to study drug-abuse, neural systems, neurotransmitters, and brain development. (Wiki. 2019.7. 20) **水迷宫 Morris.** Morris 水迷宫不仅用于研究与空间学习记忆相关的脑区功能评价，被广泛应用于学习记忆、老年痴呆、海马/外海马研究、智力与衰老、新药开发/筛选/评价、药理学、毒理学、预防医学、神经生物学、动物心理学及行为生物学等多个学科的科学研究和计算机辅助教学等领域，在世界上已经得到广泛地认可，是医学院校开展行为学研究尤其是学习与记忆研究的首选经典实验。(百度 2020)

Mortality. All deaths reported in a given population. (MeSH 2020) **死亡率.** 指定人群内报告的所有死亡情况。(中译 MeSH)

Motility and Migration. Cell motility is regarded as random cell movement, occurring in almost every cell culture, while cell migration is a response to a cell attractant or repellent. (Cell Motility and Cell Migration, accessed on 2020.2.21) **细胞迁移 (cell migration)** 也称为细胞爬行、细胞移动或细胞运动，是指细胞在接收到迁移信号或感受到某些物质的梯度后而产生的移动。细胞迁移为细胞头部伪足的延伸、新的黏附建立、细胞体尾部收缩在时空上的交替过程。细胞迁移是正常细胞的基本功能之一，是机体正常生长发育的生理过程，也是活细胞普遍存在的一种运动形式。胚胎发育、血管生成、伤口愈合、免疫反应、炎症反应、动脉粥样硬化、癌症转移等过程中都涉及细胞迁移。(百度 2020. 本词条由“科普中国”科学百科词条编写与应用工作项目 审核。)

Motivation. Those factors which cause an organism to behave or act in either a goal-seeking or satisfying manner. They may be influenced by physiological drives or by external stimuli. (MeSH 2020) **动机.** 引起生物体寻找目标或满足等行为或举止的因素。可能受生理驱力或外界刺激的影响。(中译 MeSH)

Motor Activity. Body movements of a human or an animal as a behavioral phenomenon. (MeSH 2020) **运动活动.** 作为 1 种行为现象的人类或动物的物理活动。(中译 MeSH)

Motor Cortex (premotor cortex, a narrower concept). Area of the FRONTAL LOBE concerned with primary motor control located in the dorsal PRECENTRAL GYRUS immediately anterior to the central sulcus. It is comprised of three areas: the primary motor cortex located on the anterior paracentral lobule on the medial surface of the brain; the premotor cortex located anterior to the primary motor cortex; and the supplementary motor area located on the midline surface of the hemisphere anterior to the primary motor cortex. (MeSH 2020) **运动皮质.** 有关初级运动控制的额叶区域。位于中央沟前部。(中译 MeSH)

Motor Neuron Disease. Diseases characterized by a selective degeneration of the motor neurons of the spinal cord, brainstem, or motor cortex. Clinical subtypes are distinguished by the major site of degeneration. In AMYOTROPHIC LATERAL SCLEROSIS there is involvement of upper, lower, and brainstem motor neurons. In progressive muscular atrophy and related syndromes (see MUSCULAR ATROPHY, SPINAL) the motor neurons in the spinal cord are primarily affected. With progressive bulbar palsy (BULBAR PALSYP, PROGRESSIVE), the initial degeneration occurs in the brainstem. In primary lateral sclerosis, the cortical neurons are affected in isolation. (Adams et al., Principles of Neurology, 6th ed, p1089) (MeSH 2020) **运动神经元病.** 以脊髓、脑干或运动皮质的选择性运动神经元变性为特征的疾病。临床亚型根据变性的主要部位来区分。肌萎缩侧索硬化累及上位、下位和脑干运动神经元。进行性肌萎缩及相关综合征(参

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见肌萎缩,脊髓性) 主要累及脊髓内运动神经元。进行性延髓麻痹(延髓麻痹,进行性)的最初变性发生在脑干。原发性侧索硬化仅累及皮质神经元。(中译 MeSH)

Motor Neurons. Neurons which activate muscle cells. (MeSH) **运动神经元.** 激活肌细胞的神经元。(中译 MeSH)

Motor Theory of Speech Perception. [It] is the hypothesis that people perceive spoken words by identifying the vocal tract gestures with which they are pronounced rather than by identifying the sound patterns that speech generates. It originally claimed that speech perception is done through a specialized module that is innate and human-specific. Though the idea of a module has been qualified in more recent versions of the theory, the idea remains that THE ROLE OF THE SPEECH MOTOR SYSTEM is not only to produce speech articulations but also to detect them. (Wiki. 2019.12.14) **言语知觉肌动理论** (言语知觉的运动理论 (Motor theory of speech perception). 是一种认为人们通过辨认发音的声道姿势而非语言的发音习惯来理解话语的假说。它最初声称言语知觉是通过一个人类天生特有的特殊模块完成的。虽然这个模块在近几年的理论中得到认证,但人们还是认为言语运动系统的角色不仅是产生发音,还有检测它们。相比于言语知觉这个领域,该假设在领域外获得的关注更多。而镜像神经元的发现使得其关注度更加高。镜像神经元将运动的产生与认知联系起来,其中包括了由声道产生的运动[5]。 (维基 2020.1.10)

Movement. The act, process, or result of passing from one place or position to another. It differs from LOCOMOTION in that locomotion is restricted to the passing of the whole body from one place to another, while movement encompasses both locomotion but also a change of the position of the whole body or any of its parts. Movement may be used with reference to humans, vertebrate and invertebrate animals, and microorganisms. Differentiate also from MOTOR ACTIVITY, movement associated with behavior. (MeSH 2020) **运动** (Movement). 从一个地方或位置到另一地方或位置的行为、过程或结果。与行走的区别在于行走局限于两个地方之间的整体移动,而运动包括行走,但也包括整体或各部分的位置变化。运动可能适用于人类、脊椎和无脊椎动物及微生物。区别于运动活动及行为相关运动。(中译 MeSH)

Multifactorial Inheritance. A phenotypic outcome (physical characteristic or disease predisposition) that is determined by more than one gene. Polygenic refers to those determined by many genes, while oligogenic refers to those determined by a few genes. (MeSH 2019) **多因子遗传.** 一种由一种以上基因决定的表现型结果 (物理特性或病态倾向)。多基因遗传由许多基因决定,而寡基因遗传由少数基因决定。(中译 MeSH)

Multigene Family. A set of genes descended by duplication and variation from some ancestral gene. Such genes may be clustered together on the same chromosome or dispersed on different chromosomes. Examples of multigene families include those that encode the hemoglobins, immunoglobulins, histocompatibility antigens, actins, tubulins, keratins, collagens, heat shock proteins, salivary glue proteins, chorion proteins, cuticle proteins, yolk proteins, and phaseolins, as well as histones, ribosomal RNA, and transfer RNA genes. The latter three are examples of reiterated genes, where hundreds of identical genes are present in a tandem array. (King & Stanfield, A Dictionary of Genetics, 4th ed) (MeSH 2020) **多基因族.** 一组由某些祖先基因的复制和变异传下的基因。这些基因可能在相同染色体上成簇或分散于不同染色体。多基因族包括除组蛋白类、核糖体 RNA 和转移 RNA 基因外,那些编码血红蛋白类、免疫球蛋白类、组织相容性抗原、肌动蛋白类、微管蛋白、角蛋白、胶原、热休克蛋白、唾液胶蛋白、绒毛膜蛋白、表皮蛋白、卵黄蛋白质类和菜豆球蛋白的基因。而编码组蛋白类、核糖体 RNA 和转移 RNA 的基因属于重复基因,在 1 个串联排列中存在数百个相同基因。(中译 MeSH)

Multiple Regression Model [i.e. cubic regression mode]. The extension of the linear regression model to the case where there is more than one explanatory variable (see regression). ... In practice the explanatory variables may be related as in the quadratic regression, the cubic regression model, and the general polynomial regression model (also termed a curvilinear regression model). (*A Dictionary of Statistics 3 ed. OUP, 2014*) **多元回归分析模型**

Multiple Sclerosis. An autoimmune disorder mainly affecting young adults and characterized by destruction of myelin in the central nervous system. Pathologic findings include multiple sharply demarcated areas of demyelination throughout the white matter of the central nervous system. Clinical manifestations include visual loss, extra-ocular movement disorders, paresthesias, loss of sensation, weakness, dysarthria, spasticity,

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ataxia, and bladder dysfunction. The usual pattern is one of recurrent attacks followed by partial recovery (see MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS, RELAPSING-REMITTING), but acute fulminating and chronic progressive forms (see MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS, CHRONIC PROGRESSIVE) also occur. (Adams et al., Principles of Neurology, 6th ed, p903) (MeSH 2020) **多发性硬化**. 一种主要影响年轻人并以中枢神经系统内髓磷脂破坏为特征的自身免疫性疾病。病理学发现包括遍布中枢神经系统白质的多发性边界清楚的脱髓鞘区域。临床表现包括视力丧失、眼外运动障碍、感觉异常、感觉丧失、虚弱、构音困难、痉挛状态、共济失调和膀胱功能障碍。通常为伴随部分恢复的反复发作（参见多发性硬化, 复发缓解性），但也发生急性暴发型和慢性进行型（参见多发性硬化, 慢性进行性）。(中译 MeSH)

Multiplex network. Network containing multiple types of edges permitting the simultaneous representation of qualitatively distinct information such as semantic and phonological information. (*Trends in Cognitive Sciences* (2019)23(8): 686-698) A multiplex network is a network model composed of a multiplicity of overlapping networks that capture the different types of connections between nodes within the network. 1264 (*European Physical Journal B* (2015) 88(48)) **多重网络/多层网络**

Multiscale Entropy Analysis. Software Description: The method of multiscale entropy (MSE) analysis is useful for investigating complexity in physiologic signals and other series that have correlations at multiple (time) scales. (*PhysioNet: Multiscale Entropy Analysis*. 2004, August 4, accessed 2021.1.7) **多尺度熵分析** 1265 (《太赫兹科学与电子信息学报》(2016)14(3):438-442)

Multisensory Integration. [It] also known as multimodal integration, is the study of how information from the different sensory modalities (such as sight, sound, touch, smell, self-motion, and taste) may be integrated by the nervous system.[1] A coherent representation of objects combining modalities enables animals to have meaningful perceptual experiences. Indeed, multisensory integration is central to adaptive behavior because it allows animals to perceive a world of coherent perceptual entities.[2] Multisensory integration also deals with how different sensory modalities interact with one another and alter each other's processing. (Wiki. 2020.5.28) **多重感觉统合** (心理学名词(第二版) 2016) **多重感官的整合**. 多重感官的整合 (multisensory integration)能使我们对事物可以有整体统一的认知，并提高我们对事物认知的精确度。举例来说，日常生活中与人面对面的交谈通常是藉由多重感官整合来完成：我们接收到来自对方的视觉(唇语)与听觉(讲话声音)讯号。来自各感官信道(视觉与听觉)刺激彼此的时间靠近与否，是多重感官讯息能否整合的关键因素。然而视觉与听觉刺激的接收并不一定要是绝对的同时发生才能产生多重感官的整合。过去的行为研究发现，视觉领先声音会比声音领先视觉还要不容易察觉发生讯号时间不同步的状况。(陈巧瑜国立台湾大学硕士论文, 2011) 1266

Multispectral Segmentation. [It] is a method for differentiating tissue classes of similar characteristics in a single imaging modality using several independent images of the same anatomical slice in different modalities (e.g., T2, proton density, T1, etc.). This increases the capability of discrimination between different tissues as a consequence of different responses of the tissues to particular pulse sequences. (Wiki. 2019.11.16) **多频谱 MRI 影像切割**. 核磁共振技术 (Magnetic Resonance Imaging, MRI) 为现今临床上重要的检测技术，其核磁共振技术最大优点是对人体不具侵袭性，且可以多方向扫描，并提供三度空间、高对比度的影像。可有利于医师对疾病的诊断更加准确，以提高治疗的正面效果。当一病人被安排做 MRI 造影后，对人体某一器官切面部位，会产生一系列的多频谱影像 (multispectral image)。如果把一系列的切面影像叠在一起组合而成后，便形成人体一个立体的三维结构。医师就藉由这个立体结构得到一些医学诊断的资讯，如器官的形状、位置与体积大小。虽然经由多频谱影像可获得更多的资讯，但也造成病理判读上的困扰。因此，我们将这些多频谱影像经过精准的转换法处理后，形成单一强化组织影像让医生更容易的对病理做诊断 (林耿呈国立中央大学博士论文 2013) 1267

Multistage Sampling (Multistage Cluster Sampling). In statistics, multistage sampling is the taking of samples in stages using smaller and smaller sampling units at each stage.[1] Multistage sampling can be a complex form of cluster sampling because it is a type of sampling which involves dividing the population into groups (or clusters). Then, one or more clusters are chosen at random and everyone within the chosen cluster is sampled. Using all the sample elements in all the selected clusters may be prohibitively expensive or unnecessary. Under these circumstances, multistage cluster sampling becomes useful... Although cluster 1268 sampling and stratified sampling bear some superficial similarities, they are substantially different. ... In

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stratified sampling, a random sample is drawn from all the strata, where in cluster sampling only the selected clusters are studied, either in single- or multi-stage. (Wiki. 2018.8.27) **多阶段抽样 (整群/聚类抽样)**. 多阶段抽样 (Multistage sampling) : 是指将抽样过程分阶段进行, 每个阶段使用的抽样方法往往不同, 即将各种抽样方法结合使用, 其在大型流行病学调查中常用。... 多阶段抽样区别于分层抽样 (stratified random sampling), 也区别于整群抽样 (cluster sampling), 其优点在于适用于抽样调查的面特别广, 没有一个包括所有总体单位的抽样框, 或总体范围太大, 无法直接抽取样本等情况。可以相对节省调查费用。...将总体分为若干个一阶单元, 如果在每一个一阶单元中, 都随机抽取部分二阶单元, 由这些二阶单元中的总体基本单元组成的样本, 在抽样的方式上, 就相当于**分层抽样**; 如果在全部的一阶单元中, 只抽取了部分一阶单元, 并对抽中的一阶单元中的所有的基本单元都做全面调查, 这就是**整群抽样**。(百度 2020. 本词条由“科普中国”科学百科词条编写与应用工作项目 审核)

Multitasking Behavior. Simultaneous task performance, or switching between tasks in a concentrated period of time. (MeSH 2019) as of Oct. 30, 2019,) **多任务行为**. 同步执行任务, 或在集中时间段内任务之间切换。(中译 MeSH)

Multivariable Linear Mixed Model. Psychologists often use special computer programs to perform meta-analysis. Until recently, this had been necessary because standard statistical packages did not provide procedures for such analysis. This paper introduces linear mixed models as a framework for meta-analysis in psychological re-search, using a popular general purpose statistical package, SAS. (*Behavior Research Methods, Instruments, & Computers* (2001)33 (2):102-107) **多变量线性混合模型**

Multivariate Analysis. A set of techniques used when variation in several variables has to be studied simultaneously. In statistics, multivariate analysis is interpreted as any analytic method that allows simultaneous study of two or more dependent variables. (MeSH 2020) **多元分析**, 当几个变量的变化需要同时研究时所使用的一组技术。多元分析在统计学中被解释为任何允许同时研究两项或多项因变量的分析方法。(中译 MeSH)

Multivariate, Spatio-Temporal Partial Least Squares Analysis (ST-PLS Analysis). This approach allows the determination of distributed patterns that differentiate tasks, and the time course of this differentiation. Two PLS analyses were conducted. The first was a ST-PLS, which identified task-dependent changes in activity... The second analysis was a seed-behavior ST-PLS (ST-sbPLS), which examined the correlations for a selected region of interest (ROI) with RT, accuracy, and the rest of the brain. (*Journal of Cognitive Neuroscience* (2005)17(7):1026–1042) **多元时空偏最小二乘法分析**

Multivoxel Pattern Analysis (MVPA). [It] represents a promising technique that is currently exploited to investigate the information contained in distributed patterns of neural activity to infer the functional role of brain areas and networks. Functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) exploits blood-oxygen-level-dependent (BOLD) contrasts to map neural activity associated with a variety of brain functions including sensory processing, motor control, and cognitive and emotional functions. (*Computational and Mathematical Methods in Medicine. Volume* (2012) Article ID 961257, abstract) **多体素模式分析**

Muscle Cells. Mature contractile cells, commonly known as myocytes, that form one of three kinds of muscle. The three types of muscle cells are skeletal (MUSCLE FIBERS), cardiac (MYOCYTES, CARDIAC), and smooth (MYOCYTES, SMOOTH MUSCLE). They are derived from embryonic (precursor) muscle cells called MYOBLASTS. (MeSH 2020) **肌细胞**. 构成三种肌肉之一的成熟收缩性细胞, 通常称为肌细胞。这三种肌细胞类型为骨骼 (肌纤维)、心脏 (肌细胞,心脏) 和平滑 (肌细胞,平滑肌)。来源于被称为成肌细胞的胚胎 (前体) 肌细胞。(中译 MeSH)

Muscle Energy. Muscle Energy Technique (MET) is a form of a manual therapy which uses a muscle's own energy in the form of gentle isometric contractions to relax the muscles via autogenic or reciprocal inhibition, and lengthen the muscle. As compared to static stretching which is a passive technique in which therapist does all the work, MET is an active technique in which patient is also an active participant. MET is based on the concepts of Autogenic Inhibition and Reciprocal Inhibition. If a sub-maximal contraction of the muscle is followed by stretching of the same muscle it is known as Autogenic Inhibition MET, and if a submaximal contraction of a muscle is followed by stretching of the opposite muscle than this is known as Reciprocal

No	Glossary Terms 词汇解释
	<p>Inhibition MET [1]. (<i>Physiopedia</i>, accessed 2021.1.7) 肌肉能量技术 (Muscle Energy Technique, MET) 是一种利用肌肉自身能量进行干预的手法治疗技术。它使用轻柔的等长收缩, 通过自发抑制或交互抑制, 放松并拉长肌肉。与全凭治疗师的被动静态肌肉拉伸相比, MET 是一种需要患者主动参与的主动治疗技术。(什么是肌肉能量技术 (MET) 2019.1.22, 查阅 2021.1.7)</p>
1276	<p>Muscle Stretching Exercises. Exercises that stretch the muscle fibers with the aim to increase muscle-tendon FLEXIBILITY, improve RANGE OF MOTION or musculoskeletal function, and prevent injuries. There are various types of stretching techniques including active, passive (relaxed), static, dynamic (gentle), ballistic (forced), isometric, and others. (MeSH 2020) 肌肉牵张运动. 肌纤维牵张的锻炼, 以提高肌腱的柔性, 改善关节活动度或肌肉骨骼的功能, 和预防损伤。有各种类型牵张术包括主动的、被动的(松弛的)、静止的, 动态的(温和的), 冲击的(行军的), 等长的和其它。(中译 MeSH)</p>
1277	<p>Muscle, Skeletal. A subtype of striated muscle, attached by TENDONS to the SKELETON. Skeletal muscles are innervated and their movement can be consciously controlled. They are also called voluntary muscles. (MeSH 2020) 肌, 骨骼. 所含纤维在任一骨端与身体骨性支架连接的横纹肌。发现于肢体肌和中轴肌。(中译 MeSH)</p>
1278	<p>Muscles (Muscle Tissue). Contractile tissue that produces movement in animals. (MeSH 2019) 肌肉. 使动物产生运动的收缩组织。(中译 MeSH)</p>
1279	<p>Music Therapy. The use of music as an adjunctive therapy in the treatment of neurological, mental, or behavioral disorders. (MeSH 2020) 音乐疗法. 在神经学、精神或行为障碍的治疗中使用音乐作为辅助治疗。(中译 MeSH)</p>
1280	<p>Music. Sound that expresses emotion through rhythm, melody, and harmony. (MeSH 2020) 音乐. 通过节奏、旋律和和声来表达情感的声音。(中译 MeSH)</p>
1281	<p>Musical Memory. Musical memory refers to the ability to remember music-related information, such as melodic content and other progressions of tones or pitches. The differences found between linguistic memory and musical memory have led researchers to theorize that musical memory is encoded differently from language and may constitute an independent part of the phonological loop. The use of this term is problematic, however, since it implies input from a verbal system, whereas music is in principle nonverbal.[1] (Wiki. 2020.2.17) 音乐记忆</p>
1282	<p>Mutation Rate. The number of mutations that occur in a specific sequence, GENE, or GENOME over a specified period of time such as years, CELL DIVISIONS, or generations. (MeSH 2020) 突变率. 在一段特定的时间例如几年、细胞分裂或者几代之内, 发生于特定的序列、基因或者基因组内的突变数量。(中译 MeSH)</p>
1283	<p>Mutation. Any detectable and heritable change in the genetic material that causes a change in the GENOTYPE and which is transmitted to daughter cells and to succeeding generations. (MeSH 2020) 突变. 遗传物质内任何可检测和可遗传的变化, 能引起基因型的变化并能传给子细胞和下一代。(中译 MeSH)</p>
1284	<p>Myelin Sheath. The lipid-rich sheath surrounding AXONS in both the CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEMS and PERIPHERAL NERVOUS SYSTEM. The myelin sheath is an electrical insulator and allows faster and more energetically efficient conduction of impulses. The sheath is formed by the cell membranes of glial cells (SCHWANN CELLS in the peripheral and OLIGODENDROGLIA in the central nervous system). Deterioration of the sheath in DEMYELINATING DISEASES is a serious clinical problem. (MeSH 2019) 髓鞘. 中枢和周围神经系统的轴突周围的含脂质鞘。髓鞘是 1 种电绝缘体, 给予更快和更为高效的冲动传导。它由神经胶质细胞(周围神经系统中许旺细胞及中枢神经系统中少突胶质细胞)的细胞膜形成。脱髓鞘疾病的髓鞘退化是 1 个严重的临床难题。(中译 MeSH)</p>
1285	<p>Myelin. A phospholipid produced by the Schwann cells of the nervous system. Myelin forms an insulating layer around the nerve fibres (see myelin sheath). (<i>A Dictionary of Biology</i> 8 ed. OUP, 2019) 髓磷脂 (英</p>

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Glossary Terms 词汇解释

语: Myelin) 为包绕在神经元的轴突外部的物质, 每隔一段距离便有中断部份, 形成一节一节的形状。中断的部分称为“兰氏结”(Ranvier's node)。髓磷脂由 30% 蛋白质和 70% 的各类脂质组成。后者主要含有鞘氨醇、脑苷脂、脂肪酸和磷脂酰胆碱(少数为磷脂酰乙醇胺)等, 在高等动物的脑髓鞘和红细胞膜中特别丰富[1]。髓鞘(myelin sheath) 是由施旺细胞(Schwann's cell) 或其它类型的神经支持细胞形成的。(维基 2018.1.14)

Myelination. [It] refers to an increase in the fatty sheath surrounding neuronal processes and fibers that increases the efficiency of electrical transmission. (From: *Fundamentals of Cognitive Neuroscience* 2013) Myelination is a highly orchestrated process that involves different cell types and molecular signals leading, in the central nervous system (CNS), to the ensheathment of axons by the plasma membranes of oligodendrocytes (OLs) in a spiral fashion to form an alternation of internodal segments (wrapped axon), and nodes of Ranvier (unwrapped axon). (*Vitamins and Hormones* (2018)106:253-281) **髓鞘化** (myelination). 髓鞘化是指髓鞘发展的过程, 它使神经兴奋在沿神经纤维传导时速度加快, 并保证其定向传导。髓是新生儿的神经系统发展必不可少的过程。是神经元发展过程中一个较晚、较缓慢的阶段。在这个阶段中, 神经节细胞制造出绝缘的脂质鞘, 从而加快了 许多脊椎动物神经传导的速度。始于脊髓, 然后是后脑、中脑和前脑。髓鞘化的速度较慢, 甚至可以持续数十年。(百度) **髓鞘形成** (myelinogenesis, myelination) 在某种神经轴索的周围, 出现髓鞘的过程称髓鞘形成。在中枢神经系统的少突神经胶质, 在末梢神经的雪旺氏细胞, 分别沿着轴索增殖、排列, 然后这些细胞膜把轴索包裹起来, 进而由2层细胞膜呈螺旋状将轴索围卷若干层, 这只能在高度分辨力电子显微镜下看到, 它是一个以轴索为中心的同心圆状的紧密层状构造。形成时期, 可因动物不同而有差异, 据说大白鼠的脑于生后14天开始此过程。髓鞘具有与其他生物膜不同的化学组成。(百度)

Myeloid Cells. The classes of BONE MARROW-derived blood cells in the monocytic series (MONOCYTES and their precursors) and granulocytic series (GRANULOCYTES and their precursors). (MeSH 2020) **髓系细胞**. 单核细胞系(单核细胞及其前体细胞)和粒细胞系(粒细胞及其前体细胞)内骨髓衍生血细胞类。(中译 MeSH)

Myoblasts. Embryonic (precursor) cells of the myogenic lineage that develop from the MESODERM. They undergo proliferation, migrate to their various sites, and then differentiate into the appropriate form of myocytes (MYOCYTES, SKELETAL; MYOCYTES, CARDIAC; MYOCYTES, SMOOTH MUSCLE). (MeSH 2020) **成肌细胞**. 从中胚层发育而来的肌细胞系胚胎(前体)细胞。经过增殖, 迁移到不同部位, 然后分化成为适当形式的肌细胞(骨骼肌细胞、心肌细胞、平滑肌细胞)。(中译 MeSH)

N2, Event-Related Potential (ERP). The N200, or N2, is an event-related potential (ERP) component. An ERP can be monitored using a non-invasive electroencephalography (EEG) cap that is fitted over the scalp on human subjects. An EEG cap allows researchers and clinicians to monitor the minute electrical activity that reaches the surface of the scalp from post-synaptic potentials in neurons, which fluctuate in relation to cognitive processing. EEG provides millisecond-level temporal resolution and is therefore known as one of the most direct measures of covert mental operations in the brain. The N200 in particular is a negative-going wave that peaks 200-350ms post-stimulus and is found primarily over anterior scalp sites. Past research focused on the N200 as a mismatch detector, but it has also been found to reflect executive cognitive control functions, and has recently been used in the study of language (Folstein & Van Petten, 2008; Schmitt, Münte, & Kutas, 2000). (Wiki:N200 (neuroscience) 2019.5.31) **事件相关电位 N2**

N-Acetylaspartic Acid. N-acetylaspartate (NAA) is an amino acid derivative, formed by the acetylation of l-aspartic acid, present in very high concentrations (up to 10mM) in mammalian brain and localized predominantly in neurons (Tallan et al., 1956; for extensive review see Moffett et al., 2007). (From: *The Effects of Drug Abuse on the Human Nervous System* 2014) **N-乙酰-DL-天冬氨酸**. 是一种化学物质, 分子式是 C₆H₉NO₅ (N-acetyl-dl-aspartic acid, or, N-acetylaspartic acid) (中国化工制造网:化工字典 2009; 另见百度)

Naming Task. A task in which an individual is required to name an object from its picture or its description or simply to produce names from a certain category (e.g., birds). Naming tasks are used to assess language

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Glossary Terms 词汇解释

impairments and difficulties recalling general knowledge from semantic memory. (*APA Dictionary of Psychology*, accessed on 2019.8.31) 命名作业

Naming to Definition Task. Referential tasks involve the language–world relation as mediated by perception, particularly by vision (i.e., picture naming, word–picture matching), while inferential tasks require the ability to deal with semantic relations among lexical items. Examples of inferential tasks are word–word matching, which requires selecting which word among various alternatives is best related in meaning to a probe word, and NAMING TO DEFINITION, IN WHICH SUBJECTS ARE ASKED TO RECOVER A TARGET WORD FROM A VERBAL DEFINITION. Property/sentence verification, sentence completion, and semantic relatedness decision can likewise be considered as inferential tasks (Calzavarini, 2017; 2019)

1292 (*Neuropsychologia* (2020)137:107275) 命名动词定义作业

Naming. Naming is our ability to refer to an object, person, place, concept, or idea by its proper name. To name an object, you need access to your internal dictionary, find the specific word that you're looking for, and say it outloud. This is done in three systems. Phase 1 (the semantic system): Recovering information about the object that you want to name. Phase 2 (phonological lexical system): Recovering the best word for the object or idea. This is the key process in Naming. Phase 3 (phoneme storage): Recovering each of the phonemes that make up the chosen word. These three phases are independent, which means that one of them can be altered without affecting the others. As such, the ability to remember a specific word is unrelated to the information that you have about the object that you want to name. This is what happens when we have something on the "tip of your tongue". (*CogniFit*, accessed on 2020.2.3) 命名. 是我们通过其专有名称来关联对象, 人, 地点, 概念或想法的能力。要命名一个对象, 您需要访问您自身的内部字典, 找到您要查找的特定词, 然后大声说出来。这是三个系统。阶段 1 (或语义系统): 回想有关您要命名的对象的信息。例如, 如果您在街上看到一位老同学, 首先记起他是您的同学, 在您的 x 班上, 并且他是 John, Tim 和 Bill 的朋友。阶段 2 (语音词汇系统): 回想对对象或想法的最佳字词。使用同样的例子, 你的同学的名字是 Jeff, 这将是形容他的最合适的词。这是命名中的关键过程。阶段 3 (音素存储): 回想构成所选单词的每个音素。例如, Jeff 将是“/j/, /e/, /f/”。这三个阶段是独立的, 这意味着其中任何一个阶段都可以更改, 而不影响其他的。因此, 记忆特定工作的能力与您要对其命名的对象的信息无关。你可能会在街上看到你的老同学, 记得你怎么认识他, 描述和你在一起的课程, 记得他的朋友, 但记不得他名字。这就是当我们有时有“呼之欲出”[舌尖现象] 的情况...

1293 (*CogniFit: 什么是命名?* accessed on 2020.2.3)

Narrative Discourse. [It] is a discourse that is an account of events, usually in the past, that employs verbs of speech, motion, and action to describe a series of events that are contingent one on another, and that typically focuses on one or more performers of actions. (*SIL Glossary of Linguistic Terms* 2003) 叙事话语

1294

National Institutes of Health (U.S.). An agency of the PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE concerned with the overall planning, promoting, and administering of programs pertaining to health and medical research. (MeSH 2020) 国立卫生研究院(美国). 公共卫生署的 1 个对卫生和医学研究相关方案进行总体规划、促进和管理的机构。(中译 MeSH)

1295

National Library of Medicine (NLM, U.S.) An agency of the NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH concerned with overall planning, promoting, and administering programs pertaining to various aspects of documentation and library services in the field of medicine. (MeSH 2020) 国立医学图书馆(美国). 国立卫生研究院的 1 个对医学领域内文献和图书馆服务的不同方面相关的方案进行总体规划、促进和管理的机构。(中译 MeSH)

1296

Natural Science Disciplines. The sciences dealing with processes observable in nature. (MeSH 2020) 自然科学学科. 有关自然界中可观察过程的科学。(中译 MeSH)

1297

Natural selection. The process that confers reproductive advantage on individuals with particular phenotypes so that there is an increase in the proportion of the population that has the alleles responsible for the phenotype. Darwin used the term in contrast to the ‘artificial selection’ practised by animal and plant breeders. (*A Dictionary of Biomedicine* 2 ed. OUP, 2019) 自然选择. 自然选择 (Natural selection) 指生物在生存斗争中适者生存、不适者被淘汰的现象, 最初由 C·R·达尔文提出。达尔文从生物与环境相互作用的观

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Glossary Terms 词汇解释

点出发, 认为生物的变异、遗传和自然选择作用能导致生物的适应性改变。自然选择由于有充分的科学事实作根据, 所以能经受住时间的考验, 百余年来在学术界产生了深远的影响。(百度 2020. 本词条由“科普中国”科学百科词条编写与应用工作项目 审核)

Negotiating. The process of bargaining in order to arrive at an agreement or compromise on a matter of importance to the parties involved. It also applies to the hearing and determination of a case by a third party chosen by the parties in controversy, as well as the interposing of a third party to reconcile the parties in controversy. (MeSH 2020) **谈判.** 参与方为了就某件重要事情达成协议或折衷而进行的交涉过程。除了第三方为了调解争论各方进行干涉外, 也用于争论各方所选第三方对某案例的听证和决定。(中译 MeSH)

Neocortex. The largest portion of the CEREBRAL CORTEX in which the NEURONS are arranged in six layers in the mammalian brain: molecular, external granular, external pyramidal, internal granular, internal pyramidal and multiform layers. (MeSH 2020) **新皮质.** 大脑皮质的最大部分。由排列为 6 层的神经元构成。(中译 MeSH)

Neoteny. The retention of the juvenile body form, or particular features of it, in a mature animal. For example, the axolotl, a salamander, retains the gills of the larva in the adult. Neoteny is thought to have been an important mechanism in the evolution of certain groups, such as humans, who are believed to have developed from the juvenile forms of apes. Most strikingly, adult humans retain a skull shape that closely resembles that of an infant, giving a large brain case, whereas in the closely related chimpanzees, the skull undergoes a dramatic change of shape into adulthood, with a much smaller brain case. See also heterochrony. (*A Dictionary of Biology* 8 ed. OUP, 2019) **幼态延续** (英语: Neoteny) 又译作“幼态持续,”是指一个物种把幼年的甚至胎儿期的特征保留到幼年以后甚至成年期的现象。幼态延续在演化过程中起到重要的作用, 经过多世代演化, 可以造成某种生物将幼态状态保持在成熟个体中, 形成新的品种, 这个过程是由于基因突变或基因之间互相作用造成的。(维基 2019.6.30)

Neovascularization, Physiologic (Angiogenesis, Physiological). The development of new BLOOD VESSELS in restoration of BLOOD CIRCULATION during the healing process. (MeSH 2020) **新生血管化, 生理性.** 在愈合过程中为了恢复血循环而发生的新生血管生成。(中译 MeSH)

Nerve Degeneration. Loss of functional activity and trophic degeneration of nerve axons and their terminal arborizations following the destruction of their cells of origin or interruption of their continuity with these cells. The pathology is characteristic of neurodegenerative diseases. Often the process of nerve degeneration is studied in research on neuroanatomical localization and correlation of the neurophysiology of neural pathways. (MeSH 2020) **神经变性.** 神经轴突及其末梢分枝在其来源细胞破坏或与这些细胞连续性中断之后出现的功能活性缺失和营养性变性。其病理学以神经变性疾病为特征。神经变性过程常在神经解剖学定位及神经通路的神经生理学关系研究中进行研究。(中译 MeSH)

Nerve Fibers, Myelinated. A class of nerve fibers as defined by their structure, specifically the nerve sheath arrangement. The AXONS of the myelinated nerve fibers are completely encased in a MYELIN SHEATH. They are fibers of relatively large and varied diameters. Their NEURAL CONDUCTION rates are faster than those of the unmyelinated nerve fibers (NERVE FIBERS, UNMYELINATED). Myelinated nerve fibers are present in somatic and autonomic nerves. (MeSH 2019) **神经纤维, 有髓鞘.** 一类特别根据其神经鞘排列的结构定义的神经纤维。其轴突完全包裹在髓鞘内。这类神经纤维相对巨大并且具有不同的直径。其神经传导速率要快于无髓鞘神经纤维(神经纤维, 无髓鞘)。它存在于体神经核自主神经。(中译 MeSH)

Nerve Fibers. Slender processes of NEURONS, including the AXONS and their glial envelopes (MYELIN SHEATH). Nerve fibers conduct nerve impulses to and from the central nervous system. (MeSH 2019) **神经纤维.** 神经元的细长突起, 包括轴突及其神经胶质包膜(髓鞘)。神经纤维对传入和传出中枢神经系统的神经冲动进行传导。(中译 MeSH)

Nerve Growth Factors (see also Neurotrophin). Factors which enhance the growth potentialities of sensory and sympathetic nerve cells. (MeSH 2020) **神经生长因子类.** 增强感觉和交感神经细胞的生长潜能的因子。(中译 MeSH)

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Glossary Terms 词汇解释

Nerve Net. A meshlike structure composed of interconnecting nerve cells that are separated at the synaptic junction or joined to one another by cytoplasmic processes. In invertebrates, for example, the nerve net allows nerve impulses to spread over a wide area of the net because synapses can pass information in any direction. (MeSH 2019) as of Oct. 27, 2019.) **神经网络.** 一种网状结构, 所包含的互连神经细胞在突触接头处分离或通过胞质突相互结合。以无脊椎动物为例, 由于突触能在任何方向传递信息, 所以其神经网络能向广泛区域传导神经冲动。(中译 MeSH)

Nerve Tissue. Differentiated tissue of the central nervous system composed of NERVE CELLS, fibers, DENDRITES, and specialized supporting cells. (MeSH 2020) **神经组织.** 由神经细胞、纤维、树突和专门的支持细胞所构成的中枢神经系统的分化组织。(中译 MeSH)

Nervous System Malformations. Structural abnormalities of the central or peripheral nervous system resulting primarily from defects of embryogenesis. (MeSH 2020) **神经系统畸形.** 主要由胚胎发育缺陷引起的中枢或周围神经系统的结构畸形。(中译 MeSH)

Nervous System Physiological Phenomena. Characteristic properties and processes of the NERVOUS SYSTEM as a whole or with reference to the peripheral or the CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM. (MeSH 2020) **神经系统生理学现象.** 参照外周或中枢神经系统, 整体神经系统的特征属性和过程。(中译 MeSH)

Nervous System. The entire nerve apparatus, composed of a central part, the brain and spinal cord, and a peripheral part, the cranial and spinal nerves, autonomic ganglia, and plexuses. (Stedman, 26th ed). (MeSH 2020) **神经系统.** 整体的神经器官, 由中央部、脑和脊髓、周围部、颅神经和脊神经、自主神经节和神经丛构成。(中译 MeSH)

Network. collection of objects, called nodes, joined by edges. Nodes represent elementary components of the system (e.g., words) whereas edges represent the connections or associations between pairs of units (e.g., associations between a cue word with the word produced as a response). (*Trends in Cognitive Sciences* (2019)23(8):686-698, see Glossary) **网络** (由节点和连线构成的图) 网络是由若干节点和连接这些节点的链路构成, 表示诸多对象及其相互联系。(百度. 本词条由“科普中国”科学百科词条编写与应用工作项目 审核)

Network-Based Statistic Procedure (NBS Procedure). Network-based statistic (NBS), Matlab toolbox for testing hypotheses about the human connectome. NBS has been widely used to identify connections and networks comprising the connectome that are associated with an experimental effect or a between-group difference. ([NeuroImaging Tools & Resources Collaboratory](#), accessed on Sept 9, 2019) **基于网络的统计步骤.** 是 MATLAB (MATrix LABoratory 矩阵实验室) 的工具箱, 一款由美国 The MathWorks 公司出品的商业数学软件。MATLAB 是一种用于算法开发、数据可视化、数据分析以及数值计算的高级技术计算语言和交互式环境。除了矩阵运算、绘制函数/数据图像等常用功能外, MATLAB 还可以用来创建用户界面及与调用其它语言(包括 C、C++、Java、Python 和 FORTRAN)编写的程序。尽管 MATLAB 主要用于数值运算, 但利用为数众多的附加工具箱(Toolbox)它也适合不同领域的应用, 例如控制系统设计与分析、图像处理、信号处理与通讯、金融建模和分析等。另外还有一个配套软件包 Simulink, 提供一个可视化开发环境, 常用于系统模拟、动态/嵌入式系统开发等方面。(维基 2020.1.28.)]

Neural Circuit. A network of nerves and their interconnections. (*The Oxford Dictionary of Sports Science & Medicine* 3 ed. OUP, 2007) A neural circuit is a population of neurons interconnected by synapses to carry out a specific function when activated.[1] Neural circuits interconnect to one another to form large scale brain networks.[2] Biological neural networks have inspired the design of artificial neural networks, but artificial neural networks are usually not strict copies of their biological counterparts. (Wiki. 2020.8.8) **神经回路** (《生理学名词》科学出版社 1989) 由于神经系统由众多的神经元组成, 神经元与神经元又通过突触建立联系, 而每个神经元又有大量的突触, 于是便构成了极端复杂的信息传递和加工的神经回路 (nerve

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circuity)。单个神经元极少单独地执行某种功能，神经回路才是脑内信息处理的基本单位。(百度. 本词条由“科普中国”科学百科词条编写与应用工作项目 审核; 2019.10.17 查阅)

Neural Circuitry (Neural Circuits). Our body organs are well integrated into a control framework that is represented by coordinated neural and hormonal signals. The key component of this system is the circuitry of the autonomic nervous system, which regulates bodily functions that are not consciously directed. Historically, this system is divided into sympathetic and parasympathetic subdivisions—a yin and yang control mechanism for stress responses (fight or flight) and homeostasis (rest and digest), respectively. (Science354(6314):833-834 (18 Nov 2016)) **神经回路群.** 由于神经系统由众多的神经元组成，神经元与神经元又通过突触建立联系，而每个神经元又有大量的突触，于是便构成了极端复杂的信息传递和加工的神经回路 (nerve circuitry)。单个神经元极少单独地执行某种功能，神经回路才是脑内信息处理的基本单位。最简单的神经回路就是反射弧 (reflex arc)，它一般由感受器、传入神经、神经系统的中枢部位、传出神经以及效应器五个基本部分组成 (见图)。一定的刺激作用于感受器，使感受器产生兴奋，兴奋以神经冲动的方式经传入神经传向中枢，经过中枢处理加工后，又沿着传出神经到达效应器，并支配效应器做出反应。但是神经元的连接方式远远不止于此，除了一对一的连接之外，还有发散式、聚合式、环式等，使得神经冲动能够以各种方式传导。(A+ 医学百科 2011.3.2) 由于神经系统由众多的神经元组成，神经元与神经元又通过突触建立联系，而每个神经元又有大量的突触，于是便构成了极端复杂的信息传递和加工的神经回路 (nerve circuitry)。单个神经元极少单独地执行某种功能，神经回路才是脑内信息处理的基本单位。(百度. 本词条由“科普中国”科学百科词条编写与应用工作项目 审核; 2021.1.7 查阅)

1315

Neural Compensation. [It] refers to neural activation of additional brain regions or networks (and thus cognitive strategies) that typically are not activated. ... Therefore, a key to be able to measuring the neural compensatory capacity is to employ a highly cognitive demanding task. (Front Aging Neurosci (2018)10: 71) **神经补偿**

1316

Neural Computation. [It] is the hypothetical information processing performed by networks of neurons. Neural computation is affiliated with the philosophical tradition known as Computational theory of mind, also referred to as computationalism, which advances the thesis that neural computation explains cognition. (Wiki. 2019.6.16) **神经计算.** 神经系统处理信息的一种基本算法，即并行分布处理。(在线词典, 2020.4.3 查阅)

1317

Neural Conduction. The propagation of the NERVE IMPULSE along the nerve away from the site of an excitation stimulus. (MeSH 2020) **神经传导.** 神经冲动沿远离兴奋刺激部位的神经进行传导。(中译 MeSH)

1318

Neural Correlate. Brain activity that corresponds with and is necessary to produce a particular experience. For example, the neural correlates of consciousness are the events that must occur in the brain for consciousness to become manifest. (Neuroscientifically Challenged, accessed on 2020.6.29) **神经相关机制** (孟昭安 2012 硕士论文, 中央大學認知與神經科學研究所)

1319

Neural Correlates of Consciousness (NCC). It can be defined as the minimal neuronal mechanisms jointly sufficient for any one specific conscious percept (Crick & Koch 1990). (Scholarpedia 2013) The Neuronal Correlates of Consciousness (NCC) constitute the smallest set of neural events and structures sufficient for a given conscious percept or explicit memory. This case involves synchronized action potentials in neocortical pyramidal neurons. (Wiki. 2020.6.9) **意识的神经基础** (国家教育研究院(台湾) 2012)

1320

Neural Inhibition. The function of opposing or restraining the excitation of neurons or their target excitable cells. (MeSH 2020) **神经抑制.** 抵制或抑制神经元及其靶位可兴奋细胞的兴奋的功能。(中译 MeSH)

1321

Neural Networks (Computer). A computer architecture, implementable in either hardware or software, modeled after biological neural networks. Like the biological system in which the processing capability is a result of the interconnection strengths between arrays of nonlinear processing nodes, computerized neural networks, often called perceptrons or multilayer connectionist models, consist of neuron-like units. A homogeneous group of units makes up a layer. These networks are good at pattern recognition. They are adaptive, performing tasks by example, and thus are better for decision-making than are linear learning

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machines or cluster analysis. They do not require explicit programming. (MeSH 2019 **神经网络(计算机)**). 一个以生物神经网络为模型的硬件或软件兼容性计算机系统结构。类似于生物系统,其中在非线性进程节点的数组之间的互相联系使其具有处理能力,而这种计算机化的神经网络常被称作感知器或多层连接器模型,由神经元样单位构成。同类单位构成 1 层。这些网络善于模式识别。具有适应性,能根据范例完成任务并由此比线性学习机或聚类分析更利于决策制定。不需要显程序。(中译 MeSH)

1323 **Neural Pathways.** Neural tracts connecting one part of the nervous system with another. (MeSH 2019) **神经通路**. 连接神经系统内两个部分的神经管道。(中译 MeSH)

1324 **Neural Systems.** Circuits that subservise similar functions are grouped in neural systems that serve broader behavioral purposes. The most general functional definition divides neural systems into sensory systems like vision or hearing that acquire and process information from the environment, and motor systems that allow the organism to respond to such information by generating movements. There are, however, large numbers of cells and circuits that lie between these relatively well defined input and output systems. These are collectively referred to as associational systems, and they carry out the most complex and least well characterized brain functions... (*Neuroscience. 2 ed. 2001: Neural Systems*) **神经系统**

1325 **Neuregulin-1.** A peptide factor originally identified by its ability to stimulate the phosphorylation the erbB-2 receptor (RECEPTOR, ERBB-2). It is a ligand for the erbB-3 receptor (RECEPTOR, ERBB-3) and the erbB-4 receptor. Variant forms of NEUREGULIN-1 occur through alternative splicing of its mRNA. (MeSH 2018) **神经调节蛋白-1**. 一种最初根据其能够刺激 erbB-2 受体(受体,ERBB-2)磷酸化而鉴定的肽因子。作为 erbB-3 受体(受体,ERBB-3)和 erbB-4 受体的 1 种配体。神经调节蛋白 1 通过其 mRNA 的选择性剪接而产生变型。(中译 MeSH)

1326 **Neurexin.** A family (NCP family) of highly variable cell-surface molecules involved in synaptic transmission and/or synapse formation. There are three neurexin genes, each producing two variants (α and β) that have identical cytoplasmic domains but differ in their extracellular domain. Neurexin I α binds α -latrotoxin and α -neurexins regulate presynaptic N- and P/Q-type calcium channels and are required for normal neurotransmitter release. β -Neurexin binds to presynaptic neuroligin and is involved in adhesion. (*A Dictionary of Biomedicine 2 ed. OUP, 2019*) **神经连接蛋白** (neurexin). 神经细胞表面的一次穿膜受体蛋白,具有高度的多态性,其胞外部分与层粘连蛋白同源。在轴突的引导和突触的发生中起作用(百度 2019. 内容由全国科学技术名词审定委员会审定公布)

1327 **Neurites.** In tissue culture, hairlike projections of neurons stimulated by growth factors and other molecules. These projections may go on to form a branched tree of dendrites or a single axon or they may be reabsorbed at a later stage of development. "Neurite" may refer to any filamentous or pointed outgrowth of an embryonal or tissue-culture neural cell. (MeSH 2020) **神经突**. 在组织培养中由生长因子及其它分子刺激的毛发样神经元突出物。这些突出物可能继续形成树突的分枝或单个轴突或在稍后的发育时期被重吸收。“神经突”可能指胚胎或组织培养的神经细胞的任何丝状或尖锐长出物。(中译 MeSH)

1328 **Neuritic Plaques.** Neuritic plaques. The presence of neuritic plaques and neurofibrillary tangles in the brain are used to diagnose Alzheimer disease in autopsy. Neuritic plaques—also called senile, dendritic, or amyloid plaques—consist of deteriorating neuronal material surrounding deposits of a sticky protein called amyloid beta-Peptides... (*Encyclopaedia Britannica 2020*) **神经炎性斑块**. 老年斑(也称为神经炎性斑)是指在大脑灰质中,处在胞外的 β -淀粉样沉积物。这种老年斑沉积物可能与退化神经结构、过多的小神经胶质和星细胞有关。这些沉积物也可能是衰老的副产物。然而,大量的老年斑和神经纤维缠结,是阿尔茨海默氏病的特异症状。异常的神经突中的老年斑是主要由配对螺旋丝构成,它是神经纤维缠结的组成部分。老年斑形状尺寸不定,平均而言其尺度在 50 微米左右。在阿尔茨海默氏病中,这些斑块主要是由 β -淀粉样肽构成。这些多肽有自动聚集的倾向,而且科学家认为它有神经毒性。(维基 2018.1.20)

1329 **Neuroanatomical Tract-Tracing Techniques.** Methods used to label and follow the course of NEURAL PATHWAYS by AXONAL TRANSPORT of injected NEURONAL TRACT-TRACERS. (MeSH 2020) **神经解剖示踪技术**. 通过注入神经元示踪剂的轴突运输来标记和跟踪神经通路过程的方法。(中译 MeSH)

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Neuroanatomy. Study of the anatomy of the nervous system as a specialty or discipline. (MeSH 2020) **神经解剖学.** 作为 1 门专业或学科对神经系统的解剖学进行研究. (中译 MeSH)

Neurobehavioral Manifestations. Signs and symptoms of higher cortical dysfunction caused by organic conditions. These include certain behavioral alterations and impairments of skills involved in the acquisition, processing, and utilization of knowledge or information. (MeSH 2020) **神经行为学表现.** 由器质性疾病引起的高等皮质功能障碍的体征和症状。包括特定行为改变及与知识或信息的获取、加工和利用相关的技能的损害. (中译 MeSH)

Neurobiology. The study of the structure, growth, activities, and functions of NEURONS and the NERVOUS SYSTEM. (MeSH 2020) **神经生物学.** 对神经元和神经系统的构造, 生长, 活动和功能的研究. (中译 MeSH)

Neurochemistry. The study of the composition, chemical structures, and chemical reactions of the NERVOUS SYSTEM or its components. (MeSH 2020) **神经化学.** 对神经系统及其组成部分的构成, 化学结构, 和化学反应的研究. (中译 MeSH)

Neurocognition. Neurocognition concerns the cognitive functions as closely linked to the function of particular areas, neural pathways, or cortical networks in the brain, ultimately served by the substrate of the brain's neurological matrix (i.e. at the cellular and molecular level). Therefore, their understanding is closely linked to the practice of neuropsychology and cognitive neuroscience, two disciplines that broadly seek to understand how the structure and function of the brain relate to cognition and behaviour. ([Wiki. 2020.5.7](#)) Any form of cognition that is associated with the functioning of one or more specific areas of the brain. ([Your Dictionary](#)) **神经认知**

Neurocognitive Disorders. Diagnoses of DEMENTIA and AMNESTIC DISORDER are subsumed here. (DSM-5) (MeSH 2020) **神经认知障碍.** 包括痴呆和遗忘症的诊断. (《诊断与统计手册》第 5 版) (中译 MeSH)

Neurocomputational Models. How humans behave in social settings is of central interest to the behavioral sciences. Classic theories propose that social behavior can be predicted based on either motives of the agent (e.g. [1]) or characteristics of the specific social situation (e.g. [2]). While these theories have been invaluable for structuring research, many of them have been purely qualitative. This has made it hard to predict the strength of corresponding behavioral effects and to determine how factors captured by different theories interact in a given setting. One way to overcome these problems is to employ neurocomputational models of affective and cognitive processes underlying social behavior. Most of these models were developed to capture decision-making, learning, and motivation in non-social settings, and some of them even originated in academic disciplines not focused on behavior (e.g. computer science). However, adaptations of these models allow researchers to formally integrate both personal and situational characteristics into a model of the dynamic control of social behavior. ([Current Opinion in Psychology \(2018\)24:41–47.](#)) **神经计算模型**

Neurocomputational Speech Processing. [It] is computer-simulation of speech production and speech perception by referring to the natural neuronal processes of speech production and speech perception, as they occur in the human nervous system (central nervous system and peripheral nervous system). This topic is based on neuroscience and computational neuroscience. ([Wiki. 2019.7.2](#)) **神经计算语音处理** (Rouat J. et al. 2007. In Progress in Nonlinear Speech Processing, 58-77)

Neurodegeneration (Medicine). Degeneration of the nervous system, especially of neurons in the brain. ([Oxford Dictionary of English 3 ed. OUP, 2015](#)) Neurodegeneration is the progressive loss of structure or function of neurons, including death of neurons. Many neurodegenerative diseases – including amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's disease, and Huntington's disease – occur as a result of neurodegenerative processes. Such diseases are incurable, resulting in progressive degeneration and/or death of neuron cells.[1] As research progresses, many similarities appear that relate these diseases to one another on a sub-cellular level. There are many parallels between different neurodegenerative disorders including atypical

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protein assemblies as well as induced cell death.[2][3] Neurodegeneration can be found in many different levels of neuronal circuitry ranging from molecular to systemic. (Wiki. 2019.10.3) **神经退化/神经变性**

Neurodegenerative Diseases. Hereditary and sporadic conditions which are characterized by progressive nervous system dysfunction. These disorders are often associated with atrophy of the affected central or peripheral nervous system structures. (MeSH 2020) **神经变性疾病.** 以进行性神经系统功能障碍为特征的遗传性和散发性疾病。这些疾病常伴随受累中枢或周围神经系统结构的萎缩。(中译 MeSH)

Neurodevelopmental Disorders. These are a group of conditions with onset in the developmental period. The disorders typically manifest early in development, often before the child enters grade school, and are characterized by developmental deficits that produce impairments of personal, social, academic, or occupational functioning. (From DSM-V). (MeSH 2020) **神经发育障碍.** 这些都是发育进展期起始的一组情况。该失常表现一般在发育初期, 通常在孩子进入小学前, 而且以发育缺陷为特点, 产生的个人、社会、学术或职业功能的障碍。(摘自 DSM-V) (中译 MeSH)

Neurodynamics. The dynamics of neurones (see neural network). This can involve phenomena that occur in other many-body systems, such as feedback and oscillations. Considerable insight into neurodynamics has been obtained using nuclear magnetic resonance imaging. (*A Dictionary of Physics* 8 ed. OUP, 2019) **神经动力学.** Shacklock 博士认为神经系统的功能运作是「牵一发而动全身」的概念, 因此神经系统任何一个局部的问题都会影响整个神经系统的资讯整合和正常生理功能。“临床神经动力学”的实证研究也显示神经组织的动态力学因素会对神经生理功能产生重要的影响。“临床神经动力学”和传统的神经松动术(nervemobilization)有很大的差异, 神经松动术仅是“临床神经动力学”的一部分, 且观念与方法都因实证研究的累积而不断修正与进化。“临床神经动力学”对于基础与临床科学研究的著墨很深, 因此对于阐述临床诊疗的视角更为全面而精准。(台湾复健医学会. 2019.5.3)

Neuroendocrine Cells. Specialized NEURONS that produce hormones, such as NEUROPEPTIDES or BIOGENIC AMINES. They generally are in the NERVOUS SYSTEM, such as HYPOTHALAMUS, but can be found in other organs or systems. These neurons contain dense neurosecretory granules and PROPROTEIN CONVERTASES allowing the rapidly release of NEUROHORMONES into the blood circulation upon stimulation. (MeSH 2020) **神经内分泌细胞.** 产生激素类, 如神经肽类或生物胺类的特殊神经元。一般位于神经系统, 如下丘脑内, 但也能在其它器官或系统中发现。这些神经元含致密神经分泌颗粒和前蛋白转化酶, 使神经激素类能在兴奋后快速释放进入血循环。(中译 MeSH)

Neurofeedback. A technique to self-regulate brain activities provided as a feedback in order to better control or enhance one's own performance, control or function. This is done by trying to bring brain activities into a range associated with a desired brain function or status. (MeSH 2020) **脑电生物反馈.** 一种为了更好的抑制或增强自身的性能、控制力或功能, 而对自我调节的大脑活动提供反馈的技术。这是由试图将大脑活动带入一个大脑的期望功能或状态的相关范围来实现的。(中译 MeSH)

Neurofibrillary Tangles. Abnormal structures located in various parts of the brain and composed of dense arrays of paired helical filaments (neurofilaments and microtubules). These double helical stacks of transverse subunits are twisted into left-handed ribbon-like filaments that likely incorporate the following proteins: (1) the intermediate filaments: medium- and high-molecular-weight neurofilaments; (2) the microtubule-associated proteins map-2 and tau; (3) actin; and (4) UBIQUITINS. As one of the hallmarks of ALZHEIMER DISEASE, the neurofibrillary tangles eventually occupy the whole of the cytoplasm in certain classes of cell in the neocortex, hippocampus, brain stem, and diencephalon. The number of these tangles, as seen in post mortem histology, correlates with the degree of dementia during life. Some studies suggest that tangle antigens leak into the systemic circulation both in the course of normal aging and in cases of Alzheimer disease. (MeSH 2020) **神经原纤维缠结.** 位于脑内不同部位并包含致密的成对螺旋丝(神经丝和微管)排列的异常结构。这些横向亚单位的双螺旋堆叠缠绕形成的左旋带状纤维能够结合以下蛋白质类: (1)中间丝: 中和高分子量神经丝; (2)微管相关蛋白质 map-2 和 tau; (3)肌动蛋白; (4)泛素类。作为阿尔茨海默病的 1 个标志, 神经原纤维缠结最终将占据新皮质、海马、脑干和间脑的特定类细胞内全部细胞质。死后组织学发现这些缠结的数量与生存时痴呆的程度相关。某些研究表明缠结抗原同时在正常衰老及阿尔茨海默病中进入体循环。(中译 MeSH)

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Neurofibrils. The delicate interlacing threads, formed by aggregations of neurofilaments and neurotubules, coursing through the CYTOPLASM of the body of a NEURON and extending from one DENDRITE into another or into the AXON. (MeSH 2020) **神经原纤维.** 由神经丝和神经微管聚集形成的精细交织线, 穿过神经元体部的细胞质并从 1 根树突延伸到另 1 根树突或进入轴突. (中译 MeSH)

Neurogenesis. Formation of NEURONS which involves the differentiation and division of STEM CELLS in which one or both of the daughter cells become neurons. (MeSH 2019) **神经发生.** 与干细胞的分化和分裂有关的神经元形成, 其中干细胞的 1 个或 2 个子细胞成为神经元. (中译 MeSH)

Neurogenic Inflammation. Inflammation caused by an injurious stimulus of peripheral neurons and resulting in release of neuropeptides which affect vascular permeability and help initiate proinflammatory and immune reactions at the site of injury. (MeSH 2020) **神经原性感染.** 由周围神经元的有害刺激引起的炎症, 所引起释放的神经肽类能影响血管通透性并帮助在损伤部位启动促炎症反应和免疫反应. (中译 MeSH)

Neuroglia (glia, glia cell). The non-neuronal cells of the nervous system. They not only provide physical support, but also respond to injury, regulate the ionic and chemical composition of the extracellular milieu, participate in the BLOOD-BRAIN BARRIER and BLOOD-RETINAL BARRIER, form the myelin insulation of nervous pathways, guide neuronal migration during development, and exchange metabolites with neurons. Neuroglia have high-affinity transmitter uptake systems, voltage-dependent and transmitter-gated ion channels, and can release transmitters, but their role in signaling (as in many other functions) is unclear. (MeSH 2020) **神经胶质.** 神经系统的非神经元细胞。不仅提供物理支撑, 还能对损伤产生反应, 调节细胞外环境的离子和化学组成, 参与血脑屏障和血视网膜屏障, 形成神经通路的髓磷脂鞘, 指导发育期间神经元迁移并与神经元交换代谢产物。神经胶质具有高亲和性递质摄取系统, 电压依赖性和递质门控性离子通道并能释放递质, 但其在信号传导 (及许多其它功能) 中的作用尚不清楚. (中译 MeSH)

Neuroimaging. Non-invasive methods of visualizing the CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM, especially the brain, by various imaging modalities. (MeSH 2020) **神经影像.** 通过各种显像模式得到中枢神经系统尤其是大脑显像的无创方法. (中译 MeSH)

Neuroimmunomodulation. Influences of the nervous system (brain, spinal cord, autonomic and peripheral nervous systems) upon the immune system, principally by biochemical (i.e., neurotransmitters, receptors, etc.) and by direct neural routes. This is a two-way information transfer system. (MeSH 2020) **神经免疫调节.** 神经系统 (脑、脊髓、自主和周围神经系统) 主要通过生物化学 (即神经递质、感受器) 途径和直接神经途径对免疫系统产生的影响。属于 1 种双通路信息传送系统. (中译 MeSH)

Neuroinflammation. [It] is defined as the activation of the brain's innate immune system in response to an inflammatory challenge and is characterized by a host of cellular and molecular changes within the brain. (From: *Reproductive and Developmental Toxicology* 2 ed. 2017) **Neuroinflammation. 神经元炎症**

Neurolinguistic Programming. A set of models of how communication impacts and is impacted by subjective experience. Techniques are generated from these models by sequencing of various aspects of the models in order to change someone's internal representations. Neurolinguistic programming is concerned with the patterns or programming created by the interactions among the brain, language, and the body, that produce both effective and ineffective behavior. (MeSH 2020) **神经语言学程序设计.** 一组有关通讯如何影响及如何受主观经验影响的模型。通过对这些模型各个方面的测序而产生的技术用于改变某人的内部表征。神经语言学程序设计与能够产生有效和无效行为的脑、语言和身体之间相互作用所产生的模式或程序设计相关. (中译 MeSH)

Neurolinguistics. Branch of neurology or linguistics concerned with processes and structures in the brain associated with the knowledge and use of language. Compare psycholinguistics. (*The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Linguistics* 3 ed. OUP, 2014) The study of language (1) through an analysis of deficits and impairments of language function resulting from neurological damage. See cognitive neuropsychology. (*A Dictionary of Psychology* 4 ed. OUP, 2015; See also *Encyclopaedia Britannica: Neurolinguistics*)...As you can see, neurolinguistics is deeply entwined with psycholinguistics, which is the study of the language

No

Glossary Terms 词汇解释

processing steps that are required for speaking and understanding words and sentences, learning first and later languages, and also of language processing in disorders of speech, language, and reading. Information about these disorders is available from the American Speech-Language Hearing Association (ASHA), at <http://www.asha.org/public/>. (Lise Menn 2012? on LSA website; See also Wiki. 2021.1.7) this term is used mainly in Europe, and in some centres in the USA, to describe the application of linguistic theories to the classification and analysis of acquired disorders of language or speech in patients with brain damage (for example, [aphasia](#)). Some work has also considered the corresponding development disorders of speech, reading, and writing in children (see [language development in children](#)), as well as the dissolution of language in dementing diseases. **While ideas from linguistic theories have been applied to aphasia for many years** (e.g. Steinthal 1871, Pick 1913, Isserlin 1922, Jakobson 1956), the term **neurolinguistics** and more systematic application of linguistic ideas have only become widespread since 1970. **In 1969**, the neurologist Henri Hécaen and the linguist Armand Dubois declared the object of neurolinguistics to be, *first*, the establishment of ‘a purely linguistic typology’ of neurologically caused verbal disorders, and, *second*, the achievement of an experimentally verifiable correlation of lesion sites with the linguistic types. In practice, however, it has proved difficult to use solely linguistic criteria of classification, and Hécaen's own 1972 scheme classifies patients on the basis of clinical and psychological, as well as linguistic, features: ‘sensory aphasia’, for example, has three aspects—a disorder of semantic relations, a failure of auditory decoding at a phonemic level, and a disorganization of attention. **Neurolinguistic researchers** have used various types of linguistic theory, for example Luria's (1947) linguistic theories come from the structuralism of the Prague school (See [neurolinguistics](#), Luria on); Lecours and Lhermitte (1979) use Martinet's theories, while Weigl (1981), Whitaker (1971), and others adopt the perspectives of transformational generative grammar (See [language: chomsky's theory](#)). Progress towards the secondary aim of discovering the anatomical substrates of various functions has not proved impressive, partly because of the lack of agreement on what constitutes a proper classification of aphasia in linguistic terms. It is becoming clear that the relationship between linguistic theories and brain structures will not be simple; many workers would now see the development of a neuropsychology of language as a prerequisite for the further advance of neurolinguistics. (Published 1987) See [language: neuropsychology](#); Luria on speech and brain processes. David Howard/Brian Lewis Butterworth. (*The Oxford Companion to the Mind* 2 ed. OUP, 2004) (See also *International Encyclopedia of Linguistics* 2 ed. OUP, 2003) **神经语言学** 是人类大脑神经对于语言的理解, 产出和习得之研究。作为一个跨学科领域, 神经语言学运用了来自不同领域的方法, 如神经科学、语言学、认知科学、神经生物学、沟通障碍、神经心理学和计算机科学的方法和理论。不同背景的研究人员被吸引而来, 带来各种实验技术以及广泛的理论观点。在神经语言学中有许多成果是来自心理语言学和理论语言学的模型, 而这些模型着重在大脑如何执行理论和心理语言学提出的语言产出与理解所必需的过程。神经语言学家研究由大脑处理语言信息的相关生理机制, 并藉由失语症、脑成像、电生理、和计算器建模, 来评估语言学和心理学理论。神经语言学始于19世纪起对失语症, 语言障碍和脑损伤的研究。失语症研究试图找出脑损伤和语言处理的关联性。第一个将特定大脑区域和语言处理链接起来的人是法国外科医生保罗布罗卡, 他对许多生前有语言障碍者进行尸检, 发现他们大多有脑损伤或病灶 于左侧额叶, 这个区域现在被称为布若卡氏区。在19世纪初颅相学家宣称不同脑部区块有不同的功能, 而语言大部分是由脑的额叶区域控制, 但布罗卡的研究可能是第一个提供证据证实这样的关系, 这个发现对神经语言学和认知科学等领域来说是“划时代”且“关键”的。后来, 卡尔·韦尼克, 以他命名的韦尼克区, 提出了在大脑不同区域对不同语言任务的特化, 布罗卡区驱动语言产出, 韦尼克区处理听觉言语理解。布罗卡和韦尼克的发现建立起失语症研究的领域和语言可以通过检查大脑物理特性进行研究的想法。失语症研究也基于二十世纪Korbinian Brodmann的研究而发展, Korbinian Brodmann拓谱了脑表层, 并以其细胞和功能差异分为数个区域, 这些区域被称作Brodmann区并在神经语言学中广泛使用。“神经语言学”一词的出现归因于Edith Crowell Trager, Henri Hecaen和Alexander Luria, 在20世纪40年代末和50年代; Alexander Luria的作品“神经语言学的问题”很可能是第一本使用神经语言学的书籍。20世纪70年代Harry Whitaker在美国普及神经语言学, 并于1974年的创立期刊“脑与语言”虽然失语症研究是神经语言学的历史核心, 近年来领域大大拓宽, 这要部分归功于新的脑成像技术(如PET和fMRI)技术和对时间敏感的电生理技术(EEG和MEG), 可以在人们从事各种语言任务时显出大脑的活动模式; 在1980年发现的N400让电生理技术成为语言研究的一个可行的方法, N400是大脑对语言语义理解的反应证明。N400是第一个确立和语言相关的大脑反应, 并且因N400的发现EEG和MEG已经越来越广泛地用于进行语言研究。(维基 2020.10.25 请参考原文)

Neurologic Manifestations. Clinical signs and symptoms caused by nervous system injury or dysfunction.

1354 (MeSH 2020) **神经病学表现.** 由神经系统损伤或功能障碍引起的临床体征和症状。(中译 MeSH)

Neurological Determinisms. Societal negativity regarding ageing. This negativity is even more pronounced in much of neuroscience, which has a perspective on ageing that the late British gerontologist Tom Kitwood referred to as “neurological determinism”. (*The Lancet Neurology* (2009)8(6): 516-517) Neurological determinism (everything we do is determined by the prior arrangement of our neurons) (from *An Interdisciplinary Journal of Philosophy* (2009)52(4):412-428) **脑神经决定论.** ...这种否定自由意志的科学观点有时称为「脑神经决定论(neuro-determinism)」，它主张我们的行动都是由脑神经历程所决定，思想意识只是副现象(epiphenomena)，即不过是神经历程的副产品。哲学家 Julian Baggini (2015) 曾提过一个生动的比喻描述这个观点：思想意识就像汽笛声一样，伴随火车的引擎产生，不可能影响引擎的运作；以为我们的行为是由有意识的决定所驱动，就像相信火车的汽笛声可以拉动火车一样。 ...
1355 (香港立场新闻. 2017.12.15.)

Neurology. A medical specialty concerned with the study of the structures, functions, and diseases of the nervous system. (MeSH 2020) **神经疾病学.** 一门有关对神经系统结构、功能和疾病进行研究的医学专业。(中译 MeSH)
1356

Neuromodulation. [It] is the physiological process by which a given neuron uses one or more chemicals to regulate diverse populations of neurons. Neuromodulators typically bind to metabotropic, G-protein coupled receptors (GPCRs) to initiate a second messenger signaling cascade that induces a broad, long-lasting signal. This modulation can last for hundreds of milliseconds to several minutes. Some of the effects of neuromodulators include: alter intrinsic firing activity, increase or decrease voltage-dependent currents, alter synaptic efficacy, increase bursting activity and reconfiguration of synaptic connectivity. Major neuromodulators in the central nervous system include: dopamine, serotonin, acetylcholine, histamine, norepinephrine and several neuropeptides. Neuromodulators can be packaged into vesicles and released by neurons, secreted as hormones and delivered through the circulatory system. A neuromodulator can be conceptualized as a neurotransmitter that is not reabsorbed by the pre-synaptic neuron or broken down into a metabolite. Some neuromodulators end up spending a significant amount of time in the cerebrospinal fluid (CSF), influencing (or "modulating") the activity of several other neurons in the brain. (Wiki. 2020.2.28) **神经调节 (Neuromodulation)** 是一种神经传导过程。在此过程中，一个特定神经元使用一个或多个神经传导物质来控制一系列神经元。被一小群神经元覆盖住的神经调节质会在神经系统中大范围地被释放出来，进而影响到许多的神经元。在中枢神经系统中，主要的神经调节质包括多巴胺、血清素、乙酰胆碱、组织胺、去甲基肾上腺素。此定义与传统突触传导过程相反。传统突触传导描述神经传导过程为一个突触前神经元直接影响另一个突触后神经元。(维基 2019.11.28)
1357

Neuromodulatory Systems. The major neurotransmitter systems are the noradrenaline (norepinephrine) system, the dopamine system, the serotonin system, and the cholinergic system. Drugs targeting the neurotransmitter of such systems affects the whole system, and explains the mode of action of many drugs. Most other neurotransmitters, on the other hand, e.g. glutamate, GABA and glycine, are used very generally throughout the central nervous system. (Wiki. 2020.2.28) **神经调节系统** (参见 Neuromodulation 神经调节)
1358

Neuromorphology. [It] is the study of nervous system form, shape, and structure. The study involves looking at a particular part of the nervous system from a molecular and cellular level and connecting it to a physiological and anatomical point of view. The field also explores the communications and interactions within and between each specialized section of the nervous system. Morphology is distinct from morphogenesis. Morphology is the study of the shape and structure of biological organisms, while morphogenesis is the study of the biological development of the shape and structure of organisms. Therefore, neuromorphology focuses on the specifics of the structure of the nervous system and not the process by which the structure was developed. Neuromorphology and morphogenesis, while two different entities, are nonetheless closely linked. (Wiki. 2019.9.24) **Neuronal Morphology:** The overall shape of neurons—their morphology—can vary dramatically and often relates to their function. Some neurons have few dendritic processes and a single axon, others have very convoluted dendritic arbors, while others have axons that can span the length of the organism. The diverse morphologies are often used to define the type of neuron. The number of inputs—synaptic connections—can influence how a cell responds to signals. Therefore, the morphology of the dendrites, and the number of synapses they contain, is an important feature that can determine the type of neuron. In the peripheral nervous system, the dendrites can also define the receptive field of a cell—the physical space on the body that they are sensitive to. (JoVE Core Biology 18.5 Neuron)
1359

No

Glossary Terms 词汇解释

- Structure**, accessed 2021.1.8) **神经元形态学**. 神经元的整体形状, 其形态, 可以有很大的变化, 而且往往与其功能有关。有些神经元有很少的树突突起和一个单一的轴突, 另一些神经元有非常复杂的树突树突, 而另一些神经元的轴突可以跨越生物体的长度。不同的形态常常被用来定义神经元的类型。突触连接的数量可以影响细胞对信号的反应。因此, 树突的形态及其包含的突触数量是决定神经元类型的重要特征。在外周神经系统中, 树突还可以定义细胞的感受野, 即它们对身体上的物理空间敏感。(JoVE Core Biology 18.5 **神经元结构** 2021.1.8 查阅)
- Neuromuscular Diseases**. A general term encompassing lower MOTOR NEURON DISEASE; PERIPHERAL NERVOUS SYSTEM DISEASES; and certain MUSCULAR DISEASES. Manifestations include MUSCLE WEAKNESS; FASCICULATION; muscle ATROPHY; SPASM; MYOKYMIA; MUSCLE HYPERTONIA, myalgias, and MUSCLE HYPOTONIA. (MeSH 2020) **神经肌肉疾病**. 一个包括下运动神经元病、周围神经系统疾病和特定肌疾病的综合术语。临床表现包括肌无力、肌束震颤、肌肉萎缩、痉挛、肌纤维颤搐、肌张力过强、肌痛和肌张力过低。(中译 MeSH)
- 1360
- Neuronal Plasticity**. The capacity of the NERVOUS SYSTEM to change its reactivity as the result of successive activations. (MeSH 2020) Neuroplasticity (Brain plasticity). The ability of the brain to develop new neurons and/or new synapses in response to stimulation and learning. Recent research shows that the brain retains its plasticity throughout life, more or less, depending on the person's state of health, etc. Following injury to the brain, neuroplasticity may allow uninjured areas to take over the processes previously carried out by the injured areas. (Elizabeth Martin, ed. 2015. Concise Medical Dictionary (9 ed.))
- 1361 **神经元可塑性**. 神经系统在连续激活后改变其反应性的能力。(中译 MeSH)
- Neuronal Tract-Tracers**. Substances used to identify the location and to characterize the types of NEURAL PATHWAYS. (MeSH 2019) **神经元示踪剂**. 用于辨别部位及表现神经通路类型特征的物质。(中译 MeSH)
- 1362
- Neurons** (nerve cells). The basic cellular units of nervous tissue. Each neuron consists of a body, an axon, and dendrites. Their purpose is to receive, conduct, and transmit impulses in the NERVOUS SYSTEM. (MeSH 2020) **神经元**. 神经组织的基本细胞单位。每个神经元都由体部、轴突和树突构成。其作用是接受、传导和传递神经系统中冲动。(中译 MeSH)
- 1363
- Neuropathology**. The branch of medicine and biomedical science concerned with diseases of the nervous system. (MeSH 2020) **神经病理学**. 医学和生物医学学科分支, 涉及神经系统疾病。(中译 MeSH)
- 1364
- Neuropeptides**. Peptides released by NEURONS as intercellular messengers. Many neuropeptides are also hormones released by non-neuronal cells. (MeSH 2020) **神经肽类**. 由神经元分泌的作为细胞内信使的肽类。许多神经肽类也属于非神经元细胞释放的激素类。(中译 MeSH)
- 1365
- Neuropharmacology**. The branch of pharmacology dealing especially with the action of drugs upon various parts of the nervous system. (MeSH 2020) **神经药理学**. 特别与药物对神经系统不同部位的作用相关的药理学分支。(中译 MeSH)
- 1366
- Neurophysiological Monitoring**. The systematic checking of the condition and function of a patient's CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM during disease periods or following injuries, using various NEUROLOGICAL DIAGNOSTIC TECHNIQUES. (MeSH 2020) **神经生理监测**. 在患病期间或受损伤之后, 应用多种神经病学诊断技术, 对病人的中枢神经系统状况和功能的系统检查。(中译 MeSH)
- 1367
- Neuropil**. A dense intricate feltwork of interwoven fine glial processes, fibrils, synaptic terminals, axons, and dendrites interspersed among the nerve cells in the gray matter of the central nervous system. (MeSH 2020) **神经毡**. 一种在中枢神经系统灰质的神经细胞间散开的互相编织的细微神经胶质突起、纤丝、突触末梢、轴突和树突的密集复杂神经纤维网。(中译 MeSH)
- 1368
- Neuroprotection**. The physiological processes and techniques used by the body to prevent neuronal injury and degeneration in the central nervous system following acute disorders or as a result of chronic
- 1369

No

Glossary Terms 词汇解释

neurodegenerative diseases. (MeSH 2020) **神经保护**. 机体用来防止在急性病症或慢性神经退行性疾病作用下中枢神经系统中神经元损伤和变性, 用的生理过程和技巧. (中译 MeSH)

Neuroprotective Agents. Drugs intended to prevent damage to the brain or spinal cord from ischemia, stroke, convulsions, or trauma. Some must be administered before the event, but others may be effective for some time after. They act by a variety of mechanisms, but often directly or indirectly minimize the damage produced by endogenous excitatory amino acids. (MeSH 2020) **神经保护药**. 计划用于预防缺血、中风、惊厥或创伤对大脑或脊髓损害的药物。一些必须在事件之前被给药, 但是其余可以在之后一段时间有效。它们通过许多种机制起作用, 但通常直接或间接使由内源兴奋性氨基酸类引起的损害降到最低. (中译 MeSH)

Neuropsychiatric Disorders. Neuropsychiatry is concerned with disorders of affect, cognition, and behaviour that arise from overt disorder in cerebral function, or from indirect effects of extracerebral disease. The term has largely replaced the earlier expression 'organic psychiatry', which originated in the classification of mental disorders as either 'organic' or 'functional' on the basis of the presence or absence of pathological changes in the brain...(*Oxford Textbook of Medicine 5 ed.: Neuropsychiatric disorders. Last update Sept. 2018*) **神经精神障碍**

Neuropsychiatry. A subfield of psychiatry that emphasizes the somatic substructure on which mental operations and emotions are based, and the functional or organic disturbances of the central nervous system that give rise to, contribute to, or are associated with mental and emotional disorders. (From Campbell's Psychiatric Dictionary, 8th ed.) (MeSH 2020) **神经精神病学**. 精神病学的一个分支学科, 强调身体基础在精神因素和情感基础上, 中枢神经系统功能性或器质性异常引起、促成或与精神和情感障碍有关. (中译 MeSH)

Neuropsychological batteries. A battery approach to neuropsychological assessment is the administration of multiple measures that cover a wide range of cognitive abilities to fully characterize an individual's neuropsychological strengths and weaknesses. ... Neuropsychological batteries generally contain a measure of general intellectual functioning or premorbid functioning as well as assessments of basic neuropsychological functions that may include attention, executive function, language, memory, visuospatial perception and construction, and psychomotor function. Performance on a test of general intellectual function serves as a context in which performance across neuropsychological domains can be considered. Selection of individual tests that comprise a neuropsychological battery is very likely to depend on the assessment setting, nature of the presenting problem and differential diagnosis, and the theoretical orientation of the clinician. (*Encyclopedia of Clinical Neuropsychology 2011*) **神经心理学成套测验** (参见 **Neuropsychological Tests** 神经心理学测验)

Neuropsychological Tests. Tests designed to assess neurological function associated with certain behaviors. They are used in diagnosing brain dysfunction or damage and central nervous system disorders or injury. [i.e.] Bender-Gestalt Test, Language Tests, Luria-Nebraska Neuropsychological Battery, Memory and Learning Tests, Mental Navigation Tests, Mental Status and Dementia Tests, Psychiatric Status Rating Scales, Stroop Test, Trail Making Test, Wisconsin Card Sorting Test. (MeSH 2020) **神经心理学测验**. 为评价与某些行为有关的神经系统功能而设计的测验。它们被用于诊断脑功能障碍或损害以及中枢神经系统紊乱或损伤. (中译 MeSH)

Neuropsychology. A branch of psychology which investigates the correlation between experience or behavior and the basic neurophysiological processes. The term neuropsychology stresses the dominant role of the nervous system. It is a more narrowly defined field than physiological psychology or psychophysiology. (MeSH 2019) **神经心理学**. 研究经验或行为与基本神经生理学过程之间相互关系的心理学的一个分支。术语神经心理学强调神经系统的主导作用。它是一个比生理心理学或心理生理学更[窄的定义]勉强被定义的字段。(2019.10.3 (中译 MeSH))

NeuroRacer. Custom-designed three-dimensional video game. (*Nature (2013)501: 97-101*) **NeuroRacer.** 定制设计的立体视频游戏

No

Glossary Terms 词汇解释

Neuroradiology. Explore the latest in neuroimaging, including new functional technologies and imaging markers of dementia, depression, ALS, and more. ([American Medical Association. 2020](#)) Neuroradiology is a subspecialty of diagnostic radiology which focuses on diagnosing abnormalities of the head, brain, spine and neck using a range of neuroimaging techniques. Neuroradiologists interpret neuroimages of the brain, spine and spinal cord, face and neck and peripheral nerves to diagnose strokes, tumours, genetic conditions, aneurysms, Alzheimer's Disease and many other neurological conditions. They also work with a multi-disciplinary team, including neurosurgeons, in instances of [traumatic vascular injury to the head and neck](#). (Inside Radiology, last modified on 14/10/2016) 神经放射学

Neurosciences. The scientific disciplines concerned with the embryology, anatomy, physiology, biochemistry, pharmacology, etc., of the nervous system. (MeSH 2019) 神经科学. 与神经系统的胚胎学、解剖学、生理学、生物化学、药理学等有关的科学学科。(中译 MeSH)

Neurosecretion. The production and release of substances such as NEUROTRANSMITTERS or HORMONES from nerve cells. (MeSH 2020) 神经分泌. 来自神经细胞的物质 (如神经递质或激素类) 的产生和释放。(中译 MeSH)

Neurosecretory Systems (Neuroendocrine System) A system of NEURONS that has the specialized function to produce and secrete HORMONES, and that constitutes, in whole or in part, an ENDOCRINE SYSTEM or organ. (MeSH 2020) 神经分泌系统. 一种有专门产生和分泌激素类功能的神经元系统, 并全部或部分组成内分泌器官或系统。(中译 MeSH)

Neurosurgery. A surgical specialty concerned with the treatment of diseases and disorders of the brain, spinal cord, and peripheral and sympathetic nervous system. (MeSH 2020) 神经外科学. 一种与脑、脊髓以及周围和交感神经系统疾病或紊乱治疗有关的外科专业。(中译 MeSH)

Neurotransmission Imaging with PET or SPECT. Based on the use of a biological compound or an analogue for imaging of neurotransmission, reuptake, receptor status or displacement. ([Trends in Cognitive Sciences \(2012\)16\(5\):292-305](#)) Neurotransmission imaging. In recent years, investigators have used a variety of techniques to study human neurotransmission in health and disease. One of the most promising of these techniques is molecular or neurotransmitter imaging, which, despite being an emerging technique, has made significant contribution to our understanding of human neurotransmission (1,2). Molecular imaging has been used by numerous investigators to establish maps of the functional anatomy of neuroreceptor/radioligand interaction (3,4). Recently, it has been applied to the detection of dynamic changes in neurotransmitter activity induced by behavioral, cognitive, or pharmacologic interventions (5-12). ([Pediatric PET Imaging, 385-403. Springer-Verlag New York, 2016](#)) 神经递质显像. 中枢神经递质和受体显像是神经核医学重点研究领域之一。由于其可观察到 X2CT 和 MR I 无法解释的脑内微量受体的存在及其变化而具有独特优势 [1]。鉴于受体与配体特异性结合性能, 利用发射正电子或单光子的核素标记特定的配体, 通过 PET 或 SPECT 探测仪器进行断层显像, 对活体人脑特定解剖部位受体结合位点进行精确定位和获取受体功能代谢影像, 并借助理学数学模型, 可以获得定量或半定量脑内受体与配体特异性结合浓度、有关代谢参数及人脑受体的分布、数目(密度) 和功能(亲和力), 从而对一些与受体有关的疾病作出诊断; 用于指导、观察精神和神经性疾病合理用药、疗效评价和预后判断; 同时为神经生物学研究提供一种新方法。(《同位素》(2000)13(4):227-234)

Neurotransmitter Agents (Including neurotransmitters). Substances used for their pharmacological actions on any aspect of neurotransmitter systems. Neurotransmitter agents include agonists, antagonists, degradation inhibitors, uptake inhibitors, depleters, precursors, and modulators of receptor function. (MeSH 2020) 神经递质剂. 在神经递质系统的任何方面发挥他们药理作用的物质。神经递质剂包括激动剂、拮抗剂、分解抑制剂、摄取抑制剂、消耗剂、前体物质和受体功能调节剂。(中译 MeSH)

Neurotransmitter. Any of about 50 chemical substances, usually a small amine or a peptide but also a substance such as the gas nitric oxide, by which a neuron communicates with another neuron or with a muscle or gland via a synapse (1). In the central nervous system glutamate is the main excitatory neurotransmitter and GABA the main inhibitory one; in the peripheral nervous system acetylcholine is predominant for motor

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neurons and glutamate for sensory neurons. Dopamine functions as a neurotransmitter mainly in the midbrain, noradrenalin (norepinephrine) mainly in the peripheral nervous system and in the pons and medulla oblongata, and serotonin mainly near the midline of the brainstem. Other important neurotransmitters include adenosine, adrenalin (epinephrine), aspartic acid, glutamic acid, histamine, oxytocin, substance P, and vasopressin. (*A Dictionary of Psychology 4 ed. OUP, 2015*) **神经递质**. (英文 neurotransmitter) 在突触传递中是担当“信使”的特定化学物质，简称递质。随着神经生物学的发展，陆续在神经系统中发现了大量神经活性物质。[1] 在中枢神经系统（CNS）中，突触传递最重要的方式是神经化学传递。神经递质由突触前膜释放后立即与相应的突触后膜受体结合，产生突触去极化电位或超极化电位，导致突触后神经兴奋性升高或降低。神经递质的作用可通过两个途径中止：一是再回收抑制，即通过突触前载体的作用将突触间隙中多余的神经递质回收至突触前神经元并贮存于囊泡；另一途径是酶解，如以多巴胺（DA）为例，它经由位于线粒体的单胺氧化酶（MAO）和位于细胞质的儿茶酚胺邻位甲基转移酶（COMT）的作用被代谢和失活。（[百度](#). 本词条由“科普中国”科学百科词条编写与应用工作项目 审核）

Neurotransmitters. Endogenous signaling molecules secreted by neurons that alter the behavior of neurons or effector cells. Neurotransmitter is used here in its most general sense, including not only messengers that act directly to regulate ion channels, but also those that act through second messenger systems, and those that act at a distance from their site of release. Included are neuromodulators, neuroregulators, neuromediators, neurohormones, and neurohumors, whether or not acting at synapses. (MeSH 2020) **神经递质群**. 简称“递质”。神经系统的突触，不论是在周围神经系统或中枢神经系统，最大多数是化学突触，其传递神经冲动的方式是由突触前神经元释放某种特殊化学物质来作用于突触后神经元，从而对突触后神经元产生兴奋性或抑制性效应。这种特殊化学物质称为“神经递质”。不同的化学突触利用不同的递质。递质的种类很多，目前最肯定的有乙酰胆碱、去甲肾上腺素、5-羟色胺、多巴胺、 γ -氨基丁酸、甘氨酸、谷氨酸以及若干种多肽。（《辞海：1999年缩印本（音序）3》第1869页，上海辞书出版社）

Neurotrophin (see also **Nerve Growth Factors**): A member of a family of related neuronal trophic factors, including nerve growth factor and BDNF. Neurotrophin is involved in the support and maintenance of neurons. (*Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews (2018)88:177-186*) **神经营养因子**. (neurotrophin, NT) 是一类由神经所支配的组织（如肌肉）和星形胶质细胞产生的且为神经元生长与存活所必需的蛋白质分子。神经营养因子通常在神经末梢以受体介导式入胞的方式进入神经末梢，再经逆向轴浆运输抵达胞体，促进胞体合成有关的蛋白质，从而发挥其支持神经元生长、发育和功能完整性的作用。近年来，也发现有些 NT 由神经元产生，经顺向轴浆运输到达神经末梢，对突触后神经元的形态和功能完整性起支持作用。（[百度 2020](#)，本词条由“科普中国”科学百科词条编写与应用工作项目 审核）

Neurotrophins. A family of basic proteins (200–300 aa) important for the survival of different classes of embryonic neurons. Neurotrophin-3 (NT-3; hippocampal-derived neurotrophic factor, NGF-2. 257 aa) is similar to nerve growth factor (NGF) and brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF) but has a different pattern of neuronal specificity and regional expression. The receptors are a related family of tyrosine kinases. See also GDGF and ciliary neurotrophic factor. (*A Dictionary of Biomedicine 2 ed. OUP, 2019*) Neurotrophins are a family of proteins that induce the survival, development, and function of neurons. They belong to a class of growth factors, secreted proteins that can signal particular cells to survive, differentiate, or grow. Growth factors such as neurotrophins that promote the survival of neurons are known as neurotrophic factors. Neurotrophic factors are secreted by target tissue and act by preventing the associated neuron from initiating programmed cell death – allowing the neurons to survive. Neurotrophins also induce differentiation of progenitor cells, to form neurons. (Wiki. 2020.2.17) **神经营养因子群**

Neutron Activation. Analysis Activation analysis in which the specimen is bombarded with neutrons. Identification is made by measuring the resulting radioisotopes. (McGraw-Hill Dictionary of Scientific and Technical Terms, 4th ed) (MeSH 2020) **中子活化分析**. 用中子轰击样本的活化分析。通过测量因而产生的放射性同位素进行鉴定。（中译 MeSH）

Newman-Girvan's Modularity. [It] measures the “strength” of partition of a network into modules (also called communities or clusters) [2] has rapidly become an essential element of many community detection methods. Despite of the known drawbacks [4], [5], modularity is by far the most used and best known quality function, particularly because of its successes in many social and biological networks [2] and the ability to auto-detect the optimal number of clusters [6], [7]. (Dinh et al. 2016. *Network Clustering via Maximizing*

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Modularity Newman and Girvan (2004) propose a modularity metric to evaluate the quality of a particular division of a network into communities. ... It is defined as the sum of differences between the fraction of edges falling within communities and the expected value of the same quantity under the random null model. Newman-Girvan (*Transactions in GIS* (2017 June)17(3):463-481) **模块度/模组化 (Newman-Girvan)**. 模块性度量的凝聚聚类算法

News. Works consisting of an announcement or statement of recent or current events of new data and matters of interest in the field of medicine or science. In some publications, such as "Nature" or "Science," the news reports are substantively written and herald medical and scientific data of vital or controversial importance. 1390 (MeSH 2020) **专业新闻**. 医学或科学新闻

Newspaper Article. Work consisting of a news item appearing in a general-interest newspaper or other general news periodical, containing information of current and timely interest in the field of medicine or science. This publication type should not be confused with NEWS Publication Type, reserved for news reports published in various medical or other scientific journals, such as "Nature". (MeSH 2020) **新闻文章**. 普通新闻 1391 闻

Newspapers as Topic. Publications printed and distributed daily, weekly, or at some other regular and usually short interval, containing news, articles of opinion (as editorials and letters), features, advertising, and announcements of current interest. (Webster's 3d ed) (MeSH 2020) **报纸为专题**. 按每日、每周或其它规律短期间隔出版和发行, 包括新闻、观点性文章(如社论和书信)、专题、广告和热点公告的出版物. 1392 (中译 MeSH)

NF-kappa B. Ubiquitous, inducible, nuclear transcriptional activator that binds to enhancer elements in many different cell types and is activated by pathogenic stimuli. The NF-kappa B complex is a heterodimer composed of two DNA-binding subunits: NF-kappa B1 and relA. (MeSH 2020) **NF-κB 核转录激活因子**. 普遍存在的、可诱导的结合许多不同细胞类型增强子元件的原子核转录激活因子并被病原刺激活化. 1393 NF-κB 复合物是由两种 DNA 结合亚基组成: NF-kappaB1 和 relA. (中译 MeSH)

NG2 Proteoglycan. Neural/glial antigen 2, or NG2, is a rat integral membrane proteoglycan found in the plasma membrane of many diverse cell types. (Wiki. 2017.12.19) **NG2 蛋白聚糖 (NG2 proteoglycan)** 具有最大核心蛋白的穿膜蛋白聚糖, 主要存在于神经元细胞中, 在发育的间质细胞和人黑色素瘤细胞中也有。其细胞外结构域上连接着 2~3 条硫酸软骨素链。(百度 2020.) 1394

NIH (National Institutes of Health). A part of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, NIH is the largest biomedical research agency in the world. (from [National Institutes of Health \(NIH\)](#)) 美国国立卫生研究院. 美国国立卫生研究院 (National Institutes of Health, NIH Office of the Director, NIH) 是美国主要的医学与行为学(medical and behavioral research)研究机构, 拥有 27 个研究所及研究中心和 1 个院长办公室(office of the director, OD), 任务是探索生命本质和行为学方面的基础知识并充分运用这些知识延长人类寿命, 以及预防、诊断和治疗各种疾病和残障。NIH 不仅拥有自己的实验室从事医学研究, 还通过各种资助方式和研究基金全力支持各大学、医学院校、医院等的非政府科学家及其他国内外研究机构的研究工作, 并协助进行研究人员培训, 促进医学信息交流。世界一流的科学家在 NIH 的支持下, 自由探索科学问题, 取得了辉煌的成就, 极大地改善了人类的健康和生存状况。(百度) 1395 度)

Nitric Oxide Synthase Type III (see also **Endothelial nitric Oxide Synthase**). A CALCIUM-dependent, constitutively-expressed form of nitric acid synthase found primarily in ENDOTHELIAL CELLS. (MeSH 2020) **一氧化氮合酶III型**. 一种主要发现于内皮细胞的一氧化氮合酶的钙依赖性组成性表达形式. 1396 (中译 MeSH)

NLR Family, Pyrin Domain-Containing 3 Protein. An NLR protein that contains an N-terminal PYRIN DOMAIN and ATP-binding site and 9 C-terminal LEUCINE-rich repeats; it is expressed primarily by MACROPHAGES. It is a core component of the INFLAMMASOME and directs its assembly in response to 1397 pathogen infection and damage-associated stimuli. Mutations in the NLRP3 gene are associated with

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FAMILIAL COLD AUTOINFLAMMATORY SYNDROME. (MeSH 2020) **NLRP3 蛋白质** (参见 **NLR Proteins** 蛋白质类, NLR)

NLR Proteins. Intracellular signaling proteins that are defined by the presence of a NUCLEOTIDE-binding region and LEUCINE-rich repeats. Their general structure consists of any of a variety of effector domains at their N-termini such as a caspase recruitment domain (CARD), a central nucleotide-binding domain, and a variable number of C-terminal leucine-rich repeats. They are important for pathogen recognition in the INNATE IMMUNE RESPONSE of animals and plants. Members of the NLR protein family include the NOD SIGNALING ADAPTOR PROTEINS. (MeSH 2020) **NLR 蛋白质类.** 由存在核苷酸结合区域和富含亮氨酸的重复序列定义的细胞内信号蛋白质。一般结构由其 N-末端的多种效应结构域的任一个, 例如胱天蛋白酶募集结构域 (CARD), 一个中心核苷酸结合结构域和可变量的 C-末端亮氨酸重复序列组成。对动物和植物的先天性免疫应答中的病原体识别很重要。NLR 蛋白家族的成员包括 Nod 信号衔接蛋白。(中译 MeSH)

NLRP3 (nod-like receptor family pyrin domain containing 3). The NLRP3 gene (also known as CIAS1) provides instructions for making a protein called cryopyrin. Cryopyrin is a member of a family of proteins called nucleotide-binding domain and leucine-rich repeat containing (NLR) proteins, which are found in the fluid inside cells (cytoplasm). Cryopyrin is found mainly in white blood cells and in cartilage-forming cells (chondrocytes). NLR proteins are involved in the immune system, helping to start and regulate the immune system's response to injury, toxins, or invasion by microorganisms. These proteins recognize specific molecules, become activated, and respond by helping to engage components of the immune system. Cryopyrin recognizes bacterial particles; chemicals such as asbestos, silica, and uric acid crystals; and compounds released by injured cells. Once activated, groups of cryopyrin molecules assemble themselves along with other proteins into structures called inflammasomes, which are involved in the process of inflammation. Inflammation occurs when the immune system sends signaling molecules as well as white blood cells to a site of injury or disease to fight microbial invaders and facilitate tissue repair. (from NIH Genetics Home Reference. 2019, Nov. 26) **NLRP3 基因** (参看 **NLR Proteins** 蛋白质类, NLR)

Node Degree. the degree of a node is the number of other nodes connected to it. (*Trends in Cognitive Sciences* (2019)23(8): 686-698) The degree of a node is the number of edges connected to the node. In terms of the adjacency matrix A, the degree for a node indexed by i in an undirected network is $k_i = \sum_j a_{ij}$, where the sum is over all nodes in the network. (from *Math Insight*, accessed 2021.1.8) **节点度 (Node Degree).** 图论中: 节点度是指和该节点相关联的边的条数, 又称关联度。特别地, 对于有向图, 节点的入度是指进入该节点的边的条数; 节点的出度是指从该节点出发的边的条数。(百度, 2020.4.28查阅)

Noise. Any sound which is unwanted or interferes with HEARING other sounds. (MeSH 2020) **噪声.** 任何不需要的或干扰听力的其他声音。(中译 MeSH)

Nonagenarian. A person who is between 90 and 99 years old (*Oxford Dictionary of English* 3 ed. OUP, 2015) **90-99 岁长者**

Non-Declarative Knowledge. Knowledge that does not involve awareness and understanding of factual information about the world, including especially procedural knowledge. Non-declarative memory. Memory for non-declarative knowledge, involving memory systems that do not draw on the individual's general knowledge. See also mirror drawing, procedural memory Compare declarative knowledge. (*A Dictionary of Psychology* 4 ed. OUP, 2015) **非陈述性记忆.** 记忆的储存与回忆、与知觉和意识无关, 也不涉及在海马滞留的时间, 如习惯动作和技巧。(国家教育研究院双语词汇、学术名词暨辞书信息网 2012 (台湾))

Non-Neuronal Cholinergic System. The system of ACETYLCHOLINE-synthesizing enzymes, transporters, receptors and degrading enzymes that characterize non-neuronal cholinergic cells such as airway and skin EPITHELIAL CELLS. (MeSH 2020) **非神经元型胆碱能系统.** 乙酰胆碱合成酶、转运蛋白、受体和降解酶的系统, 表征为非神经元胆碱能细胞, 如气道和皮肤上皮细胞。(中译 MeSH)

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Non-Pharmacological Interventions (NPIs). [They] are science-based and non-invasive interventions on human health. They aim to prevent, care, or cure health problems. They may consist in products, methods, programs or services whose contents are known by users. They are linked to biological and/or psychological processes identified in clinical studies. They have a measurable impact on health, quality of life, behavioral and socioeconomic markers. Their implementation requires relational, communicational and ethical skills.
1405 (Plateforme CEPS, 2017, from Blog en Sante, L16, accessed on Oct 7, 2019) 非药物干预

Noradrenergic Neurons. Neurons whose primary neurotransmitter is NOREPINEPHRINE. (MeSH 2020)
1406 肾上腺素能除外的神经元. 不以肾上腺素为主要神经递质的神经元. (中译 MeSH)

Norepinephrine. Precursor of epinephrine that is secreted by the adrenal medulla and is a widespread central and autonomic neurotransmitter. Norepinephrine is the principal transmitter of most postganglionic sympathetic fibers and of the diffuse projection system in the brain arising from the locus ceruleus. It is also found in plants and is used pharmacologically as a sympathomimetic. (MeSH 2020) 去甲肾上腺素. 由肾上腺髓质分泌的一种泛发的中枢自主神经递质的肾上腺素前体。是大多数节后交感神经纤维以及起于蓝斑的大脑内弥漫性投射系统的主要递质。也在植物中被发现并在药理学中被用作拟交感神经药。
1407 (中译 MeSH)

Normality. The state of conforming to a type, standard, or regular pattern. (Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, 10th ed) (MeSH 2020) 规范化。
1408

Normative Analysis. Approach which focuses on the moral and ethical context of political decisions, and examines the value judgements which underpin assumptions about the worth of different actions and outcomes. Often contrasted with empirical analysis, normative studies address how people, politicians, and institutions ought to behave, not just how they do. (*A Concise Oxford Dictionary of Politics and International Relations* 4 ed. OUP, 2018) 规范分析. 规范分析是指根据一定的价值判断为基础, 提出某些分析处理经济问题的标准, 树立经济理论的前提, 作为制定经济政策的依据, 并研究如何才能符合这些标准。是对经济行为或政策手段的后果加以优劣好坏评判的研究方法。它要回答的是“应该是什么”的问题。从法学角度或者说从法学方法论角度而言, 规范分析法是以规范法学为基础的, 而规范法学又是实证分析主义法学派的主要观点, 因此站在法学方法论的角度而言, 尽管规范分析和实证分析为对立的两种方法, 但也有共同之处。即都以规范法学作为基本立足点。他们的不同之处, 就在于第一段所说的, 规范分析以一定价值判断为基础对“规范”(法学中通俗来说就是法律条文)进行完善、解释等; 而实证分析则以数据为主对“规范”(法条)进行分析。(百度 2020)
1409

Normative Data. Data that conform to the expected or usual range of normal. Especially in psychology, test results that are normal and used as a baseline for assessing abnormal function. (*A Dictionary of Public Health* 2 ed. OUP, 2018) Normative data is data from a reference population that establishes a baseline distribution for a score or measurement, and against which the score or measurement can be compared. Normative data is typically obtained from a large, randomly selected representative sample from the wider population. They can be used to easily transform individual scores or measurements directly into standardized z-scores, T scores, or quantiles. Examples of psychological tests that make use of normative data in scoring include the Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale (WAIS), the Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children (WISC), and the Vineland Adaptive Behavior Scales. Normative data can also incorporate additional variables such as age and gender, when these variables are expected to have significant effects on the distribution of measurements; head-circumference-for-age, height-for-age, and weight-for-age norms provided by the CDC (Kuczmariski...) (*Encyclopedia of Autism Spectrum Disorders* 2013) 规范性检测/检测常模 (一般正常数值; 常模性资料) 常模是一种供比较的标准量数, 由标准化样本测试结果计算而来, 即某一标准化样本的平均数和标准差。它是人才测评用于比较和解释测验结果时的参照分数标准。测验分数必须与某种标准比较, 才能显示出它所代表的意义。测验常模简称常模即指一定人群在测验所测特性上的普遍水平或水平分布状况。可分为组间常模和组内常模两大类。前者有年级、年龄常模, 反映不同群体在测验上表现的差异。后者有百分等级、标准分数、离差智商等常模。常模的构成要素为: 1、原始分数; 2、导出分数; 3、对常模团体的有关具体描述。(百度 2020. 本词条由“科普中国”科学百科词条编写与应用工作项目审核) 正常值. 是统计学用语, 指应用统计方法来确定的某种生理指标的正常波动范围。(百度, 2019.12.11 查阅)
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Normative Research. [It] differs from descriptive studies because the target is not only to gather facts but also to point out in which respects the object of study can be improved. Usually the project even includes planning an approach for carrying out the necessary improvements. Depending on whether the project continues as practical development or not, there are two styles of normative research: 1. General normative research (fig. on the right) produces theory of practice for a professional activity, such as design, which can consist of recommendations, rules, standards, algorithms, advices or other tools for improving the object of study. It does not necessarily include any practical operations of development. This type of study is discussed under the title Theory of Design. 2. Normative case study (fig. on the left) purports to find out methods to ameliorate physically the object, for example by reducing known human problems in the daily lives and work processes of people, by developing an activity or a new product. When the project includes also carrying out the improvements, it is called "research and development", R&D. ([Normative Point of View 2007](#), accessed on Dec. 11, 2019) **规范研究.** 规范性研究方法, 主要是一种运用演绎和归纳方法, 这一研究方法更注重从逻辑性方面概括指明“应该怎样, 应当怎样, 或应该怎样解决”的方法。它涉及伦理标准和价值判断问题。其主要特点是在进行分析以前, 要先确定相应的准则, 然后再依据这些准则来分析判断研究对象目前所处的状态是否符合这些准则。如果不符合, 那么其偏离的程度如何, 应该如何调整等。李保玉. 云南大学 公共管理学院. 实证研究? 还是规范研究? ([科学网博客](#), 2019.12.11 查阅)

Novel Object Recognition. The object recognition test (ORT) is a commonly used behavioral assay for the investigation of various aspects of learning and memory in mice. The ORT is fairly simple and can be completed over 3 days: habituation day, training day, and testing day. During training, the mouse is allowed to explore 2 identical objects. On test day, one of the training objects is replaced with a novel object. Because mice have an innate preference for novelty, if the mouse recognizes the familiar object, it will spend most of its time at the novel object. (*J Vis Exp.* (2017)126:55718. [in abstract](#)) **新物体识别实验.** 新物体识别试验是识别记忆的一种高度验证方法。该实验可以测试衡量记忆增强混合物, (消极的) 特定几个混合物对记忆的影响, 遗传学或者年龄对记忆力的影响等。基本构思很简洁: 把老鼠放置在两个或者更多的物体上停留一段时间。然后用一个新物体代替原来的物体。如果记忆正常, 相对熟悉的物体, 老鼠探测新物体会花费更长时间去探索新物体。如果探索两种物体花费的时间相同, 就可以被视为记忆缺失。([诺达思 2020.2.27](#); [新奇事物认知测试 \(Novel object recognition test\)](#)).

NS-V Mice. Mice with NCOR1 and NORC2 depletion specifically in GABAergic neurons. (*Nature Neuroscience* (2019)22(205–217)). **Ns-V 小鼠.** γ 氨基丁酸能神经元里无核受体辅抑制子 1&2 的小鼠

Nuclear Lamina. A lattice of fibrils which covers the entire inner surface of the nuclear envelope and interlinks nuclear pores (NUCLEAR PORE). (MeSH 2020) **核纤层.** 一层覆盖核被膜整个内面并连接核孔的纤丝网格。(中译 MeSH)

Nuclear Medicine Department, Hospital. Hospital department responsible for the administration and management of nuclear medicine services. (MeSH 2020) **核医学科, 医院.** 负责核医学服务的实施和管理的医院科室。(中译 MeSH)

Nuclear Medicine. A specialty field of radiology concerned with diagnostic, therapeutic, and investigative use of radioactive compounds in a pharmaceutical form. (MeSH 2020) **核医学.** 一门与药物形态放射性化合物的诊断、治疗和研究使用有关的放射学专业领域。(中译 MeSH)

Nuclear Receptor Co-Repressor 1. A nuclear protein that regulates the expression of genes involved in a diverse array of processes related to metabolism and reproduction. The protein contains three nuclear receptor interaction domains and three repressor domains and is closely-related in structure to NUCLEAR RECEPTOR CO-REPRESSOR 2. (MeSH 2020) **核受体辅抑制子 1.** 一种对参与多种与代谢和繁殖相关的过程的基因表达进行调节的核蛋白。这种蛋白含有 3 个核受体相互作用结构域和 3 个阻遏物结构域并在结构上与核受体辅抑制子 2 紧密相关。(中译 MeSH)

Nuclear Receptor Co-Repressor 2 (SMRT). A nuclear co-repressor protein that shows specificity for RETINOIC ACID RECEPTORS and THYROID HORMONE RECEPTORS. The dissociation of this co-repressor from nuclear receptors is generally ligand-dependent, but can also occur by way of its

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phosphorylation by members of the MAP KINASE SIGNALING SYSTEM. The protein contains two nuclear receptor interaction domains and four repressor domains and is closely-related in structure to NUCLEAR RECEPTOR CO-REPRESSOR 1. (MeSH 2020) **核受体辅抑制子 2**

Nuclear Respiratory Factor 1. A transcription factor that controls the expression of variety of proteins including CYTOCHROME C and 5-AMINOLEVULINATE SYNTHETASE. It plays an important role in maintenance of the RESPIRATORY CHAIN of MITOCHONDRIA. (MeSH 2019) **核呼吸因子 1.** 一种控制包含细胞色素 C 和 5-氨基酮戊酸合成酶在内多种蛋白质类表达的转录因子。在维持线粒体呼吸链中起重要作用。(中译 MeSH)

Nuclear Respiratory Factors. A family of transcription factors that control expression of a variety of nuclear GENES encoding proteins that function in the RESPIRATORY CHAIN of the MITOCHONDRIA. (MeSH 2020) **核呼吸因子.** 一个控制多种在线粒体呼吸链中发挥作用的核基因编码蛋白质类表达的转录因子家族。(中译 MeSH)

Nucleic Acids, Nucleotides, and Nucleosides. Complex compounds of high molecular weight occurring in living cells. These are basically of two types, ribonucleic (RNA) and deoxyribonucleic (DNA) acids, both of which consist of nucleotides (nucleoside phosphates linked together by phosphate bridges). (MeSH 2020) **核酸类, 核苷酸类和核苷类.** 存在于活细胞内的高分子量复杂化合物。主要有两种: 核糖核酸 (RNA) 和脱氧核糖核酸 (DNA), 两者均包含核苷酸类 (由磷酸桥接的核苷酸盐类)。(中译 MeSH)

Nucleic Acids. High molecular weight polymers containing a mixture of purine and pyrimidine nucleotides chained together by ribose or deoxyribose linkages. (MeSH) **核酸类.** 包含由核糖或脱氧核糖链连接的嘌呤和嘧啶核苷酸类的混合物的高分子量聚合物。(中译 MeSH)

Nucleocytoplasmic Trafficking. describes the process whereby molecules destined for the nucleoplasm or cytoplasm move across the nuclear envelope. This transport regulates transcription and translation by respective control of transnuclear movements of transcription factors and messenger RNA. Transport across the nuclear envelope occurs through large MDa pores embedded in the inner and outer nuclear membranes, and is a dynamic, adaptable process modulated by biochemical and biophysical cellular milieus. (*Curr Res Cardiol* (2016)3(2):43-52) **细胞核细胞质转录**

Nucleocytoplasmic Transport Proteins. Proteins involved in the process of transporting molecules in and out the cell nucleus. Included here are: NUCLEOPORINS, which are membrane proteins that form the NUCLEAR PORE COMPLEX; KARYOPHERINS, which carry molecules through the nuclear pore complex; and proteins that play a direct role in the transport of karyopherin complexes through the nuclear pore complex. (MeSH 2020) **细胞核细胞质转运蛋白质类.** 参与分子转运进出细胞核过程的蛋白质类。包括作为形成核孔复合体的膜蛋白质类的核孔蛋白类, 携带分子穿过核孔复合体的核胞浆转运蛋白类及在核胞浆转运蛋白复合体转运穿过核孔复合体时发挥直接作用的蛋白质类。(中译 MeSH)

Nucleotide Pair. a hydrogen-bonded pair of purine-pyrimidine nucleotide bases on opposite strands of a double-helical DNA molecule. Normally, adenine pairs with thymine, and guanine pairs with cytosine; also called complementary base pairs. See Chargaff's rules, deoxyribonucleic acid. (*A Dictionary of Genetics* 8 ed. OUP, 2014) **核苷酸对.** (英文名称: nucleotide pair) 一对互补配对的核苷酸。(百度 2020)

Nucleotides. The monomeric units from which DNA or RNA polymers are constructed. They consist of a purine or pyrimidine base, a pentose sugar, and a phosphate group. (From King & Stansfield, A Dictionary of Genetics, 4th ed) (MeSH 2020) **核苷酸类.** 核苷酸类构成 DNA 或 RNA 聚合物的单体单元。由 1 个嘌呤或嘧啶碱基、1 个戊糖和 1 个磷酸基构成。(中译 MeSH) **核苷酸** (英语: Nucleotide). 是核酸的基本组成单位。核苷酸以一个含氮碱基为核心, 加上一个五碳糖和一个或者多个磷酸基团组成。含氮碱基有五种, 分别是腺嘌呤 (A)、鸟嘌呤 (G)、胞嘧啶 (C)、胸腺嘧啶 (T) 和尿嘧啶 (U)。五碳糖为脱氧核糖者称为脱氧核糖核苷酸 (DNA 的单体), 五碳糖为核糖者称为核糖核苷酸。(维基: RNA 的单体)

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Nucleus Accumbens (Accumbens). Collection of pleomorphic cells in the caudal part of the anterior horn of the lateral ventricle, in the region of the olfactory tubercle, lying between the head of the caudate nucleus and the anterior perforated substance. It is part of the so-called ventral striatum, a composite structure considered part of the basal ganglia. (MeSH 2020) **伏核**. 嗅结节区侧脑室前角尾部的多形细胞聚集体, 位于尾状核头部和前穿质之间。作为所谓复侧纹状体的组成部分, 而此纹状体被认为是基底神经节部分的组合结构。(中译 MeSH)

Nucleus. In physics, central core of an atom. Made up of nucleons (protons and neutrons), the nucleus accounts for almost all of an atom's mass. Because protons are positively charged and neutrons have no charge, a nucleus has an overall positive charge; this is cancelled out, however, by the negatively charged electrons that orbit the nucleus. (*World Encyclopedia 2014. Publisher: Philip's*) **晶核** (nucleus) 查看图片 (1) 凝固时由晶胚长成的、在液体中能够稳定存在的最小晶体。晶体的整个结晶过程就是晶核的不断形成和不断长大, 由局部到整体的发展过程。依据晶核形成机理分为均匀成核和非均匀成核。均匀成核是指在大体积过饱和体系中自然形成晶核, 体系各部分成核的概率相同。非均匀成核是指晶核优先形成在外来粒子或器壁上。...(中国大百科全书(第三版)专业版, 网络版 2019.12.25 更新)

Numerical Analysis, Computer-Assisted. Computer-assisted study of methods for obtaining useful quantitative solutions to problems that have been expressed mathematically. (MeSH 2019) **数值分析**, 计算机辅助. 为获取对数学表达的问题有用的定量解决方法的计算机辅助研究。(中译 MeSH)

Numerical Cognition. Numerical cognition is a subdiscipline of cognitive science that studies the cognitive, developmental and neural bases of numbers and mathematics. As with many cognitive science endeavors, this is a highly interdisciplinary topic, and includes researchers in cognitive psychology, developmental psychology, neuroscience and cognitive linguistics. This discipline, although it may interact with questions in the philosophy of mathematics is primarily concerned with empirical questions. (*Psychology Wiki. 2019*, accessed 2021.1.8) **数量认知**

Numerosity Perception. [It] is the perception of the number of items in an array, presented, audibly, visually or in other sensory modes. Subitizing and counting are two concepts in this area. (*Psychology Wiki. 2019*, accessed 2021.1.8) **数值知觉**

Nuns. Members of a religious community of women typically living under vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience. Communities of nuns exist in numerous religious traditions, including Buddhism, Christianity, Jainism, and Taoism. In the Roman Catholic tradition, there are many religious institutes of nuns and sisters (the female equivalent of male monks or friars), each with its own charism or special character. Traditionally, nuns are members of enclosed religious orders and take solemn religious vows, while sisters do not live in the papal enclosure and formerly took vows called "simple vows". (*Wiki. 2020.12.26*) **修女**. (英语: Nun), 是天主教、东正教、圣公会以及信义宗的女性修行人员, 通常须发三愿(即神贫、贞洁、服从), 从事祈祷和协助神父进行传教。修女必须领洗 5 年以上才可提出申请, 并需加入女修会, 在初学院修道至少 6 年。此外, 要正式成为修女, 需经过誓发初愿、复愿、终身愿等过程, 表示自己对天主的献身。在誓发终身愿后, 便终身不能结婚。修女是基督宗教中离家进修会的女教徒, 并非神职人员。正式而言, 神职人员三级制度包含: 主教、司铎(神父)与执事。(维基 2020.10.10)

Nursing Assessment. Evaluation of the nature and extent of nursing problems presented by a patient for the purpose of patient care planning. (MeSH 2020) **护理估计**[护理评估]. 为了病人医疗护理计划对病人提出的护理问题的性质和程度的评估。(中译 MeSH)

Nursing. Used with diseases for nursing care and techniques in their management. It includes the nursing role in diagnostic, therapeutic, and preventive procedures. (MeSH 2020) **护理**

Nutrient Sensing. Nutrient sensing is an important feature influencing life expectancy, for example, via the target of rapamycin (Tor) signaling pathway (Bitto et al., 2016; Kennedy and Lamming, 2016), (*Conn's Handbook of Models for Human Aging 2 ed. 2018*) Nutrient sensing is a cell's ability to recognize and respond to fuel substrates such as glucose. Each type of fuel used by the cell requires an alternate pathway of utilization

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and accessory molecules. In order to conserve resources a cell will only produce molecules that it needs at the time. The level and type of fuel that is available to a cell will determine the type of enzymes it needs to express from its genome for utilization. Receptors on the cell membrane's surface designed to be activated in the presence of specific fuel molecules communicate to the cell nucleus via a means of cascading interactions. In this way the cell is aware of the available nutrients and is able to produce only the molecules specific to that nutrient type. (Wiki. 2019.10.19) **营养感应**. 包括人在内的高等动物都是由细胞组成, 为了深入揭示生命本质和营养的意义, 后续将以细胞作为研究靶标。从生物进化的角度看, 随着外界营养因素的不断变化, 动物机体进化出一套完善的营养感应 (Nutrition Sensing) 和营养应答 (Nutrition Response) 反馈系统。该系统首先让细胞随时感知外界营养水平: 当营养素充足时, 细胞感知并获取养分来加速自身的生长和代谢; 当营养素缺乏时, 细胞通过调节自身代谢水平, 激活自噬来达到养分的循环利用从而维持其存活; 如果一种或多种营养素浓度过高或过低时, 由于过高的代谢水平而诱发营养应激 (Nutrition Stress), 导致细胞损伤甚至死亡。近年来, 细胞自噬的发现及其反馈调节机制的阐明为营养感应和营养应答反馈系统提供了全新模式。细胞自噬作为细胞感应营养水平的关键应答通路, 对维持细胞的存活至关重要。当自噬被异常激活会引起细胞损伤, 最终导致细胞死亡。营养应答和营养应激是细胞感知营养水平做出的 2 种截然不同的反应。营养应答是当细胞感知营养水平变化、激活下游的信号通路并最终达到细胞代谢平衡的过程。而营养应激是细胞由于外界的营养素水平异常引起代谢异常并最终引起细胞应激, 此时细胞的代谢稳态被打破, 细胞受到损伤。(《中国畜牧杂志》(2018)2:1-3)

Nutrition Assessment. Evaluation and measurement of nutritional variables in order to assess the level of nutrition or the NUTRITIONAL STATUS of the individual. NUTRITION SURVEYS may be used in making the assessment. (MeSH 2019) **营养评价**. 为评价个体的营养水平或营养状况而进行的营养变量评估和测定。营养调查可以用来进行评估。(中译 MeSH)

Nutrition Physiology. Nutrition is defined as the process whereby living organisms take in and transform extraneous solid and liquid substances necessary for the maintenance of life, growth, the normal functioning of organs and the production of energy. (From: Human Growth and Development (Second Edition), 2012) (MeSH 2020) **营养生理学**。(中译 MeSH)

Nutrition Therapy. Improving health status of an individual by adjusting the quantities, qualities, and methods of nutrient intake. (MeSH 2020) **营养疗法**. 通过调整营养摄入的总量、质量和方法来改善个体健康状况。(中译 MeSH)

Nutritional Requirements. The amounts of various substances in food needed by an organism to sustain healthy life. (MeSH 2020) **营养需要**. 生物体为维持健康生活所需要的食物中不同物质总量。(中译 MeSH)

Nutritional Status. State of the body in relation to the consumption and utilization of nutrients. **营养状况**. 有关营养物消耗与利用的身体状态。(中译 MeSH)

Nutritive Value. An indication of the contribution of a food to the nutrient content of the diet. This value depends on the quantity of a food which is digested and absorbed and the amounts of the essential nutrients (protein, fat, carbohydrate, minerals, vitamins) which it contains. This value can be affected by soil and growing conditions, handling and storage, and processing. (MeSH 2020) **营养价值**. 食物对于饮食中营养含量的供量表示。这种价值依赖于消化和吸收的食物量及其所含必需营养素 (蛋白质、脂肪、碳水化合物、矿物质、维生素类) 的总量。这种价值受土壤和生长条件、处理和储藏及加工的影响。(中译 MeSH)

Object Naming. Naming is our ability to refer to an object, person, place, concept, or idea by its proper name. To name an object, you need access to your internal dictionary, find the specific word that you're looking for, and say it outloud. This is done in three systems. Phase 1 (the semantic system): Recovering information about the object that you want to name. For example, if you see an old classmate on the street, you identify that he was a classmate, that he was in your x class, and that he was friends with John, Tim, and Bill. Phase 2 (phonological lexical system): Recovering the best word for the object or idea. Using the same example, your old classmate's name was Jeff, which would make it the most appropriate name to call him. This is the key

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process in Naming. Phase 3 (phoneme storage): Recovering each of the phonemes that make up the chosen word. For example, Jeff would be "/j/, /e/, /f". These three phases are independent, which means that one of them can be altered without affecting the others. As such, the ability to remember a specific word is unrelated to the information that you have about the object that you want to name. (CogFit, accessed on Jan 8, 2020)
实体命名

Observation (Scientific Method). The act of regarding attentively and studying facts and occurrences, gathering data through analyzing, measuring, and drawing conclusions, with the purpose of applying the observed information to theoretical assumptions. Observation as a scientific method in the acquisition of knowledge began in classical antiquity; in modern science and medicine its greatest application is facilitated by modern technology. Observation is one of the components of the research process. (MeSH 2020) 观测。
以应用可观察到信息获得理论性假设为目的, 仔细注意和研究事实及事件且通过分析、测量收集数据并引出结论的行为。观测作为获取知识的一种科学方法开始于古典古代, 在现代科学和医学中通过现代技术促进了它的最大应用。观测是研究过程的组成部分之一。(中译 MeSH)

Observational Studies as Topic (Publication Type). Works about clinical studies in which participants may receive diagnostic, therapeutic, or other types of interventions, but the investigator does not assign participants to specific interventions (as in an interventional study). (MeSH 2020) 观察研究专题。参与者可能接受诊断、治疗或其他类型干预措施的临床研究, 但研究者没有给参与者指定特定的干预措施 (区别于干预研究)。(中译 MeSH)

Observational Study (Publication Type). A work that reports on the results of a clinical study in which participants may receive diagnostic, therapeutic, or other types of interventions, but the investigator does not assign participants to specific interventions (as in an interventional study). (MeSH 2020) 观察研究成果

Observational Study, Veterinary (Publication Type). Reports on studies of the results of a clinical study in which animal subjects may receive diagnostic, therapeutic, or other types of interventions, where the investigator does not assign participants to specific interventions. (MeSH 2020) 动物观察研究

Occipital Lobe. Posterior portion of the CEREBRAL, HEMISPHERES responsible for processing visual sensory information. It is located posterior to the parieto-occipital sulcus and extends to the preoccipital notch. (MeSH 2019) 枕叶。大脑半球后部。(中译 MeSH)

Oculomotor Muscles. The muscles that move the eye. Included in this group are the medial rectus, lateral rectus, superior rectus, inferior rectus, inferior oblique, superior oblique, musculus orbitalis, and levator palpebrae superioris. (MeSH 2020) 动眼肌。使眼睛运动的肌肉。改组肌肉包括内直肌、外直肌、上直肌、下直肌、下斜肌、上斜肌、眼眶肌及上睑提肌。(中译 MeSH)

Oculomotor Nerve. The 3d cranial nerve. The oculomotor nerve sends motor fibers to the levator muscles of the eyelid and to the superior rectus, inferior rectus, and inferior oblique muscles of the eye. It also sends parasympathetic efferents (via the ciliary ganglion) to the muscles controlling pupillary constriction and accommodation. The motor fibers originate in the oculomotor nuclei of the midbrain. (MeSH 2020) 动眼神经。第3脑神经。动眼神经发送运动纤维给眼睑提肌和眼上直肌、下直肌及下斜肌。也发送副交感神经输出(经由睫状神经节)给控制瞳孔收缩和调节的肌肉。运动纤维起源于中脑动眼神经核。(中译 MeSH)

Oddball Paradigm (Oddball Task). The oddball paradigm is an experimental design used within psychology research. Presentations of sequences of repetitive stimuli are infrequently interrupted by a deviant stimulus. The reaction of the participant to this "oddball" stimulus is recorded... (Wiki. 201710.22) **Oddball task**. A task in which stimuli are presented in a continuous stream and participants must detect the presence of an oddball stimulus. The oddball is a stimulus that occurs infrequently relative to all other stimuli, and has distinct characteristics (e.g., a different tone among auditory stimuli). (Cognitiveatlas, accessed on Oct 3, 2019) **怪球范式** (oddball paradigms) 从内隐层面考察大脑认知加工情况的事件相关电位 (Event-Related Potential, ERP) 的实验方法。怪球范式下, 对同一感觉通道施加两种刺激, 刺激出现的概率有很大的差别, 一种刺激出现概率很大, 如 85% (标准刺激); 另一种刺激出现概率很小, 如 15% (新异刺

No

Glossary Terms 词汇解释

激, 又称偏差刺激)。两种刺激以随机顺序呈现, 一般要求被试忽略标准刺激而对新异刺激进行反应。要保证对新异刺激的正确反应, 被试就必须抑制对标准刺激的反应。基于此, 研究者通过赋予新异刺激不同的特性以考察被试认知加工特点。(中国大百科全书 第三版, 专业版, 网络版. 2019.12.2 更新)

Odorant Receptor (OR). A 7-transmembrane G-protein coupled receptor that binds molecular features of odorants with moderate selectivity. Binding of an odorant initiates a signaling cascade that opens cyclic nucleotide-gated channels and an action potential. There are 1200 different ORs identified thus far in the main olfactory epithelium of mice. (*Trends in Neurosciences* (2014)37(2):77-84) **Receptors, Odorant.** Proteins, usually projecting from the cilia of olfactory receptor neurons, that specifically bind odorant molecules and trigger responses in the neurons. The large number of different odorant receptors appears to arise from several gene families or subfamilies rather than from DNA rearrangement. (MeSH 2019) **受体, 有气味性物质.** 蛋白质类, 通常从嗅觉受体神经元的纤毛突出, 特异性结合有气味分子并激发神经元内反应。大量不同有气味性物质受体似乎起于几个基因家族或亚科, 而不是起于 DNA 重排。(中译 MeSH)

1452 **Offdiagonal Complexity.** (See **Graph Index Complexity** 图谱复杂指数)

Olfactory Bulb (with Olfactory Glomerulus as a narrower term). Ovoid body resting on the CRIBRIFORM PLATE of the ethmoid bone where the OLFACTORY NERVE terminates. The olfactory bulb contains several types of nerve cells including the mitral cells, on whose DENDRITES the olfactory nerve synapses, forming the olfactory glomeruli. The accessory olfactory bulb, which receives the projection from the VOMERONASAL ORGAN via the vomeronasal nerve, is also included here. (MeSH 2020) **嗅球.** 位于筛骨筛板上且嗅神经在此终止的卵形体。嗅球含有包括在其树突处嗅神经联合会形成嗅小球的僧帽细胞在内的多种神经细胞。通过犁鼻神经接收来自犁鼻器投射的副嗅球也包括在内。(中译 MeSH)

Olfactory Cortex (including Anterior olfactory nucleus). Basal forebrain and medial part of temporal lobe areas that receive synaptic inputs from the OLFACTORY BULB. (MeSH 2019) **嗅觉皮层.** 基底前脑和颞叶区内侧区域, 接收来自嗅球的突触输入。(中译 MeSH)

Olfactory Pathways. Set of nerve fibers conducting impulses from olfactory receptors to the cerebral cortex. It includes the OLFACTORY NERVE; OLFACTORY BULB; olfactory tract, olfactory tubercle, anterior perforated substance, and olfactory cortex. The term rhinencephalon is restricted to structures in the CNS receiving fibers from the olfactory bulb. (MeSH 2020) **嗅通路.** 传导来自嗅感受器冲动到大脑皮层的神经纤维束。包括嗅神经、嗅球、嗅束、嗅结节、前穿质和嗅皮质。词语嗅脑限指中枢神经系统中接收来自嗅球的纤维的结构。(中译 MeSH)

Olfactory Receptor Neurons (Olfactory Sensory Cilia, a Narrower term). Neurons in the OLFACTORY EPITHELIUM with proteins (RECEPTORS, ODORANT) that bind, and thus detect, odorants. These neurons send their DENDRITES to the surface of the epithelium with the odorant receptors residing in the apical non-motile cilia. Their unmyelinated AXONS synapse in the OLFACTORY BULB of the BRAIN. (MeSH 2020) **嗅觉受体神经元.** 具有结合然后发现有气味物质的蛋白(受体, 有气味性物质)的嗅上皮神经元。这些神经元发送其树突到带有位于非运动性纤毛顶端的有气味性受体的上皮表面。其无髓鞘轴突联合会于大脑嗅球。(中译 MeSH)

Olfactory Sensory Neuron (OSN): a bipolar neuron whose apical dendrite arborizes into multiple cilia at the surface of the olfactory epithelium within the lumen of the nasal cavity. The cilia are surrounded by mucous. A thin 0.2 mm unmyelinated axon extends from the basal pole of the OSN and travels as part of the olfactory nerve to the olfactory bulb, without branching until it arborizes within 1 of the 3700 glomeruli in the olfactory bulb. (*Trends in Neurosciences* (2014)37(2):77-84; see also Wiki: [Olfactory Receptor Neurons](#)) Neurons in the OLFACTORY EPITHELIUM with proteins (RECEPTORS, ODORANT) that bind, and thus detect, odorants. These neurons send their DENDRITES to the surface of the epithelium with the odorant receptors residing in the apical non-motile cilia. Their unmyelinated AXONS synapse in the OLFACTORY BULB of the BRAIN. (MeSH 2020) **嗅觉受体神经元.** 具有结合然后发现有气味物质的蛋白(受体, 有气味性物质)的嗅上皮神经元。这些神经元发送其树突到带有位于非运动性纤毛顶端的有气味性受体的上皮表面。其无髓鞘轴突联合会于大脑嗅球。(中译 MeSH)

No

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Oligodendrocyte Precursor Cells (Oligodendrocyte progenitor cells) Neuroglial cells that first appear during mid-embryogenesis in the central nervous system of mammals and give rise to OLIGODENDROCYTES. Mitotically-active populations remain through late adulthood and are capable of regenerating MYELIN lost to disease or injury. (MeSH 2020) **少突胶质细胞前体细胞**. 最早出现在哺乳动物胚胎中期的中枢神经系统的神经胶质细胞, 能产生少突胶质细胞。有丝分裂活性的种群会持续存在到成年晚期, 并且能使因疾病或伤害而失去的髓磷脂再生。(中译 MeSH)

Oligodendrocyte Transcription Factor 2 (Olig2). A basic helix-loop-helix transcription factor that is required for differentiation of OLIGODENDROCYTES and motor neurons in the spinal cord, and development of somatic motor neurons in the hindbrain. (MeSH 2020) **少突胶质细胞转录因子 2**. 一种碱性螺旋-环-螺旋转录因子, 是脊髓中少突胶质细胞和运动神经元分化以及后脑体细胞运动神经元发育所必需的。(中译 MeSH)

Oligodendroglia (Oligodendrocytes). A class of large neuroglial (macroglial) cells in the central nervous system. Oligodendroglia may be called interfascicular, perivascular, or perineuronal (not the same as SATELLITE CELLS, PERINEURONAL of GANGLIA) according to their location. They form the insulating MYELIN SHEATH of axons in the central nervous system. (MeSH 2020) **少突神经胶质**. 一类中枢神经系统巨大神经胶质(大神经胶质)细胞。少突神经胶质根据其位置可称作束间、血管周、神经元周少突神经胶质(不同于神经节神经元周卫星细胞)。它们形成中枢神经系统轴突的绝缘性髓鞘。(中译 MeSH)

Oligomer. An oligomer is a molecular complex of chemicals that consists of a few repeating units, in contrast to a polymer, where the number of monomers is, in principle, infinite. Dimers, trimers, and tetramers are, for instance, oligomers composed of two, three, and four monomers, respectively. (Wiki. 2019.11.24) **低聚物**. 又称寡聚物, 旧称齐聚物。指的是由较少的重复单元所组成的聚合物。其相对分子质量介于小分子和高分子之间。其英语“oligomer”词头 oligo 来源于希腊语, 意为“一些”。不同的研究者对于低聚物的范围有着不同的定义, 一般指由 10-20 个重复单元所组成的聚合物。油脂类的物质有很多都是低聚物, 比如机油、润滑油、液体石蜡乃至食用油。低聚物的性质与高聚物不同, 能溶解、蒸馏、形成晶形或无定形物质。低聚物的物理化学性能随分子量不同而变化, 是一个不完全聚合的聚合物。如未交联固化前的环氧树脂、不饱和聚酯、低分子量聚醚等。某些单体在不同的条件下, 能生成不同的聚合物。例如苯乙烯在用过氧化二苯甲酰作引发剂时生成高聚物, 在用硫酸作催化剂时生成低聚物。(百度 2020 本词条由“科普中国”科学百科词条编写与应用工作项目 审核)

Operations Research. A group of techniques developed to apply scientific methods and tools to solve the problems of DECISION MAKING in complex organizations and systems. Operations research searches for optimal solutions in situations of conflicting GOALS and makes use of mathematical models from which solutions for actual problems may be derived. (From Psychiatric Dictionary, 6th ed). (MeSH 2020) **运筹学**. 在复杂组织机构和系统中, 为应用科学方法和手段解决决策制定问题而发展形成的一组技术。在目标相矛盾的情况下, 运筹学寻找最优解决方法并利用从中可以得到现存问题解决方法数学模型的数学模型。(中译 MeSH)

Optical Measuring. [It] uses human eyes to compare specific sample features against standards that are set in advance. It's often just one of many evaluative techniques in use in the facility, including various test, inspection and calibration techniques. (QCI Quality Digest: An Introduction to Optical Measurement, accessed 2021.1.8) **光学测量术**

Optogenetics. The combination of genetic and optical methods in controlling specific events with temporal precision in targeted cells of a functioning intact biological system. (MeSH 2020) **光遗传学**. 在功能完整的生物系统的靶细胞中, 控制具有瞬时精度的。特定事件的遗传和光学方法的组合。(中译 MeSH)

Optotrak System. [It] is a camera-based motion capture system released by Northern Digital, and the Optotrak is a particular product line of motion capture systems they sell. It uses infrared light emitting diodes (IR LEDs) as the position markers. When an IR LED is on, it will be seen by a camera (or, as per the user

No

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guide, a 'position sensor'). Since a position sensor has three sensors in it which are placed slightly apart, the three images of the marker with the IR LED in it will be slightly different. The marker will be seen as a 'blob' in the cameras' image. It is possible to work with this extracted, 'raw' or 'centroid' data, but also the Optotrak system can use a few different algorithms to determine where that marker is, and return 3D coordinates. (GitHub: [About the Optotrak system 2018.5.29](#), accessed 2021.1.8) **系统 Optotrak.** 为 Northern Digital 公布的照像机为基础的动作捕捉系统。

Orbitofrontal Cortex. The orbitofrontal cortex (OFC) is a prefrontal cortex region in the frontal lobes of the brain which is involved in the cognitive process of decision-making. In non-human primates it consists of the association cortex areas Brodmann area 11, 12 and 13; in humans it consists of Brodmann area 10, 11 and 47. The OFC is considered anatomically synonymous with the ventromedial prefrontal cortex. Therefore, the region is distinguished due to the distinct neural connections and the distinct functions it performs. It is defined as the part of the prefrontal cortex that receives projections from the medial dorsal nucleus of the thalamus, and is thought to represent emotion and reward in decision making. It gets its name from its position immediately above the orbits in which the eyes are located. Considerable individual variability has been found in the OFC of humans. A related area is found in rodents. (Wiki. 2020.1.9) **眶额皮质** (英语: orbitofrontal cortex, 缩写 OFC), 又译为眼窝前额皮质、眼眶额叶皮质、前额叶基底部, 是位于大脑额叶前下方的前额叶皮质, 是与决策的认知过程有关的一个脑区。非人类灵长类动物的眶额皮质包括皮质联合区布罗德曼 11 区、12 区与 13 区, 人类的眶额皮质则包括布罗德曼 10 区、11 区与 47 区。眶额皮质被认为与腹内侧前额叶皮质在解剖学上是一致的。它的独特之处在于其神经连接及其功能。眶额皮质接受丘脑背内侧核的投射, 涉及决策过程的情绪和奖赏。其覆盖于眼眶之上, 并因而得名。无论是在人类还是其他灵长类动物中, 眶额皮质有着显然的个体差异。在鼠类大脑中也发现了与其相关的脑区。(维基 2018.4.3)

Organelles. Specific particles of membrane-bound organized living substances present in eukaryotic cells, such as the MITOCHONDRIA, the GOLGI APPARATUS, ENDOPLASMIC RETICULUM, LYSOSOMES, PLASTIDS and VACUOLES. (MeSH 2020) **细胞器.** 存在于真核细胞中的膜结合机化活质的特殊微粒。
1467 (中译 MeSH)

Organizations. Administration and functional structures for the purpose of collectively systematizing activities for a particular goal. (MeSH 2020) **组织机构.** 为使带有特殊目的的活动全部系统化而形成的管理和机能结构。(中译 MeSH)

Orthographic Lexicon. Following Coltheart and colleagues (2001; Coltheart 2004) we use "orthographic lexicon" to refer to the memory system which allows efficient visual word perception and correct word production. The question for cognitive neuroscience is how and where in the brain the orthographic lexicon is represented. (from *Reading and Dyslexia* 57-69, in abstract. Springer 2018) **字形词汇系统** (陈香瑜 2014 硕士论文, 国立中央大学认知与神经科学研究所)

Orthographic Processing. [It is a process by] using the visual system to form, store, and recall words. Readers look at letters and words on the page and use their knowledge of sound/symbol relationships to sound out tricky words. Eventually the visual memory of this word makes it a solid memory in the brain to be called on later. A word memorized in its entirety is called a sight word. Otherwise, every word we read or write would have to be sounded out, meaning that reading and writing would take a lot longer. (Study.com: [What is Orthographic Processing?](#) accessed 2021.1.8) **拼字 (正字) 处理**

Orthography. 1. Correct spelling or the principles underlying spelling. Compare cacography. 2. A system of writing. (A *Dictionary of Psychology* 4 ed. OUP, 2015) **正字法.** 乃关于文字使用的规范性法则, 是确定正规使用的、书写和语法符合相关规范的文字。大部分的正字运动由政府强制推行。汉字正字法的基本要求就是: 要使用规范字, 不使用不规范字, 首先要消灭错别字。(百度 2020) **正字法 (Orthography),** 又叫正写法, 系一种语言入面规范概书方式, 包括为串字 (啲用字母概语言)、标准字、标点订立标准。(维基 2017.9.9)

Orthologue or (esp. US) **Ortholog.** A gene, protein, or biopolymeric sequence that is evolutionarily related to another by descent from a common ancestor, having diverged as a result of a speciation event. Orthologues usually perform the same or highly similar functions in their different host species e.g., human and bovine

No

Glossary Terms 词汇解释

rhodopsins. (*Oxford Dictionary of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology* 2 ed. OUP, 2008) 直系同源。在一个或多个物种中有相似的结构域的基因。而旁系同源。在同一物种中有一个或多个来自于同一祖先的基因。(生物大辞典, 2021.1.8 查阅)

Oscillation. A periodic motion about an equilibrium position. Examples of oscillations occur in the pendulum, simple harmonic motion, a tuning fork, and vibrations in molecules and solids. An electrical oscillation occurs when an electric charge, current, or potential difference changes in a periodic way about an equilibrium value. One oscillation is one complete period of the periodic motion the number of oscillations per second is called the frequency of the oscillation. (*A Dictionary of Physics* 8 ed. OUP, 2019) 波动
1473

Ottawa 3dy Scale. The Ottawa 3DY [day, date, dlrow, year] is a screening tool developed to detect an altered mental status that consists of 4 questions: What is the **Day**? What is the **Date**? Spell the word “world” backwards [**DIrow**]; and What is the **Year**? If any of the questions are answered incorrectly, the patient is likely to have cognitive impairment. Its initial derivation and validation, using data collected as part of the Canadian Longitudinal Study of Health and Aging, demonstrated an achieved sensitivity of 82% and specificity of 55%. (*The American Journal of Emergency Medicine* (Dec 2020) 38(12):2545-2551 “Evaluation of the Ottawa 3DY as a screening tool...”) 渥太华 3DY 测量表
1474

Outcome and Process Assessment (Health Care). Evaluation procedures that focus on both the outcome or status (OUTCOME ASSESSMENT (HEALTH CARE);) of the patient at the end of an episode of care - presence of symptoms, level of activity, and mortality; and the process (PROCESS ASSESSMENT (HEALTH CARE);) - what is done for the patient diagnostically and therapeutically. (MeSH 2020) 结果与过程评价(卫生保健)。在一个治疗过程片段结尾, 集中于病人的结果或状态[结果评价(卫生保健)]和过程[过程评价(卫生保健)]的评价步骤; 结果评价是从症状存在情况、活动力、死亡率评价, 过程评价是指在诊断和治疗上对病人做了什么。(中译 MeSH)
1475

Outcome Assessment (Health Care). Research aimed at assessing the quality and effectiveness of health care as measured by the attainment of a specified end result or outcome. Measures include parameters such as improved health, lowered morbidity or mortality, and improvement of abnormal states (such as elevated blood pressure). (MeSH 2020) 结果评价 (卫生保健)。针对评价卫生保健的质量和效果的研究, 用某个特定最终结果的达成来衡量。衡量包括诸如改善健康的参数、较低发病率或死亡率和病态(如升高的血压)的改善。(中译 MeSH)
1476

Overlearning. Learning in which practice proceeds beyond the point where the act can just be performed with the required degree of excellence. (MeSH 2019) 学习过度。这种学习在实施时超出了所需优秀水平合理完成某事的界点。(中译 MeSH)
1477

Oxidative Enzyme. An oxidative enzyme is an enzyme that catalyses an oxidation reaction. Two most common types of oxidative enzymes are peroxidases, which use hydrogen peroxide, and oxidases, which use molecular oxygen. They increase the rate at which ATP is produced aerobically. Oxidative enzymes are responsible for the browning of fruits like apples. When the surface of apples are exposed to the oxygen in the air, the oxidative enzymes like polyphenol oxidase and catechol oxidase oxidize the fruit (electrons are lost to the air). Such browning can be prevented by cooking the fruit or lowering the pH (which destroys, inactivates, or denatures the enzyme) or by preventing oxygen from getting to the surface (such as by covering the fruit). (Wiki. 2019.11.22) 氧化酶 (生物大辞典 2012-2021)
1478

Oxidative Stress. A disturbance in the prooxidant-antioxidant balance in favor of the former, leading to potential damage. Indicators of oxidative stress include damaged DNA bases, protein oxidation products, and lipid peroxidation products (Sies, Oxidative Stress, 1991, pxv-xvi). (MeSH 2019) 氧化性应激。促氧化剂-抗氧化剂平衡状态下如果倾向于促氧化剂引起的一种失调, 会导致潜在性损伤。氧化性应激的指征包括损坏的 DNA、蛋白质氧化产物和脂质过氧化产物。(中译 MeSH)
1479

Oxygen Consumption. The rate at which oxygen is used by a tissue microliters of oxygen STPD used per milligram of tissue per hour the rate at which oxygen enters the blood from alveolar gas, equal in the steady state to the consumption of oxygen by tissue metabolism throughout the body. (Stedman, 25th ed, p346)
1480

No

Glossary Terms 词汇解释

(MeSH 2019) **氧耗量**. 组织利用氧的比率, 即干燥状态标准温度和压力下每小时每毫克组织利用氧的微升数; 也是氧从肺泡气进入血液的比率, 与稳定状态下全身各组织代谢的耗氧量相等。(《斯特蒙实用医学词典》, 第 25 版, 346 页) (中译 MeSH)

1481 **Oxygen**. An element with atomic symbol O, atomic number 8, and atomic weight [15.99903 15.99977]. It is the most abundant element on earth and essential for respiration. (MeSH 2019) **氧**. 一种原子符号为 O、原子数为 8、原子量为 16 的元素。它是地球上最丰富的元素并是呼吸所必需的。(中译 MeSH)

1482 **Pain Threshold**. Amount of stimulation required before the sensation of pain is experienced. (MeSH 2020) **痛阈**. 在感觉到疼痛前所需的刺激总量。(中译 MeSH)

1483 **Paired Associative Stimulation**. Paired associative stimulation (PAS) refers to a paradigm consisting of slow-rate repetitive low-frequency median nerve stimulation combined with transcranial magnetic stimulation (TMS) over the contralateral motor cortex. This protocol has been shown to induce plastic changes of excitability in the human motor cortex. Its principles of design were shaped after associative long-term potentiation (LTP) in experimental animals, a cellular mechanism likely to be relevant for learning and memory. PAS-induced changes of cortical excitability share a number of physiological properties with LTP. Of particular importance is the fact that the sign of PAS-induced changes of the size of amplitudes of the motor evoked potentials (MEPs) depends on the exact interval between the afferent and the magnetic pulse during the intervention. A number of observations suggest that PAS-induced excitability changes may have functional significance. PAS-induced plasticity may contribute to elucidating the pathogenesis of neurological disorders where neuroplasticity is thought to have a pathogenetic role. Finally, PAS-induced plasticity may itself have therapeutic potential. (*Suppl Clin Neurophysiol* (2004)57:563-9) **成对经颅磁刺激**. 成对经颅磁刺激 (paired pulse TMS, ppTMS) 每次成对 (配对) 输出两个脉冲, ppTMS 的两个脉冲的间歇从 0 毫秒至 50 毫秒, 可以调节。两个脉冲可以输出到同一个刺激线圈, 成对刺激同一个部位, 也可以分别输出到两个刺激线圈, 成对相继刺激不同部位。第一个刺激为条件刺激, 第二个刺激为实验刺激。成对关联刺激 (paired associative stimulation, PAS) 属于成对刺激其中一种, 成对关联刺激一定需要两个线圈, 一个刺激大脑皮质, 一个刺激外周神经, 这样组成的成对刺激才称之为成对关联刺激。英智科技公司是国内唯一实现单线圈成对刺激的厂家, 为神经生理研究提供了更多手段。(英智科技 2019.12.20 查阅)

1484 **Paired Helical Filaments**. Tau protein, a neuronal microtubule-associated protein, forms insoluble fibers ("paired helical filaments") in Alzheimer's disease and other tauopathies. (*Biochemistry*.(2004 Feb 17) 43(6):1694-703) The presence of abundant neurofibrillary tangles in certain areas of the brain constitutes one of the defining pathological characteristics of Alzheimer disease. The predominant component of the tangle is an abnormal fibrous assembly known as the paired helical filament (PHF). The PHF is formed by a twisted double-helical ribbon of subunits that gives rise to an image alternating in width between 8 nm and 20 nm with a cross-over spacing of 80 nm. (*Proc Natl Acad Sci* (1991Mar15)88(6):2288-2292) **双螺旋细丝** (paired helical filaments, PHFs) **成对螺旋纤维**. 巴伐利亚精神病学家 Alois Alzheimer 在 93 年前的 1907 年观察到的 AD 大脑中的传统指征老年(神经炎)斑和神经原纤维缠结(NFT)的累积仍然保留为 AD 的神经病理学特征。胞内神经原纤维结构(神经原纤维缠结、营养不良性轴突和神经纤维网丝)的常见共同特征在于成对螺旋纤维(PHF)。PHFs 的主要蛋白亚单位是异常高磷酸化形式的微管结合蛋白 tau(Grundke-Iqbal 等 1986; Wischik 等 1988 ab)。带有神经原纤维改变的神经元变性, 且这种变性的程度直接与受侵害个体的痴呆程度有关(Blessed 等 1968) (摘自 Google Patents. CN1492879A. 2004 (PDF 档第 4 页), 2020.2.29 另见其英文版, 及《中国老年学杂志》2009 年 第 2 期: 251-53)

1485 **Paired-Associate Learning**. Learning in which the subject must respond with one word or syllable when presented with another word or syllable. (MeSH 2020) **成对联想学习**. 其中当呈现给受试者一个词或音节时受试者必须用一个词或音节作出反应的学习。(中译 MeSH)

1486 **Palilalia**. Speech disorder described as the involuntary repetition of words or larger units. *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Linguistics* 3 ed. OUP, 2014) A disorder of speech in which a word spoken by the individual is rapidly and involuntarily repeated. It is seen, with other tics, in Tourette's. It is also encountered when encephalitis or other processes damage the extrapyramidal system of the brain. (*Concise Medical Dictionary*

No

Glossary Terms 词汇解释

- 10 ed. OUP, 2020) A speech abnormality symptomatic of some forms of tic disorder and other mental disorders, characterized by repetition of words or speech fragments with a characteristic acceleration during each cluster of repeated speech. Compare echolalia. (*A Dictionary of Psychology* 4 ed. OUP, 2015) **重复言语**(palilalia). 是言语障碍的一种。患者重复自己所说的一句话的最末几个字或词的病态表现。此时患者意识到这是不必要的,却不能克服,也不因当时环境影响而产生变化。如患者说:“这是一个什么问题,问题、问题……”多见于脑器质性疾病及伴发癫痫的精神障碍。(参考了心理学大辞典(上卷)上海教育出版社,2003)([百度](#) 2020)
- Palinphrasia.** Involuntary repetition of words or phrases in speaking. Also called paliphrasia. See also palilalia. (*APA Dictionary of Psychology* 2018) **言语重复症** (Palinphrasia) [心理学概念]使思维活动暂时固定于此,不能随环境的改变而改变话题,患者能意识到这样是不必要的,但却难以克服,无法改变思维内容。多见于脑器质性疾病及癫痫伴发的精神障碍。(百度 2020)
- 1487
- Parahippocampal Gyrus.** A convolution on the inferior surface of each cerebral hemisphere, lying between the hippocampal and collateral sulci. (MeSH 2019) **海马旁回**. 各自大脑半球膈面上的一个脑回,位于海马沟和侧副沟之间。(中译 MeSH)
- 1488
- Parametric Modulation Analyses.** Parametric Modulation refers to the modulation of the amplitude of a hemodynamic response based on some parameter. For example, a task might manipulate the memory load, pain intensity, or risk. One might be interested in measuring the relationship between the parameter and the hemodynamic response. One could imaging plotting the amplitude of the response against the parameter, then fitting a line to this scatter plot. This linear model would have two parameters: an intercept/offset and a slope. Exploring the parametric modulation is the same as asking questions about the slope (is it different than 0? more than 0? less than 0?). The following describes how this is accomplished in FSFAST. (from [FsFastParametricModulation](#) (Harvard), accessed 2021.1.8) **参数矩阵调制分析**
- 1489
- Paraphasia.** Paraphasia is a speech disorder with neurological origins. Although the hearing and comprehension of speech may not be inhibited, the production of speech is not correct. The individual may be able to speak fluently, but with errors. The errors range from the mispronunciations of single words to the combination of words in inappropriate or meaningless ways. Because the sounds or words are mixed up, it may be difficult to understand the intended meaning. There are three types of paraphasia... (*Encyclopedia of Autism Spectrum Disorders* 2013, accessed 2021.1.8) **语误障碍**. 1.语音不准。2.语言谬误。(百度 2020)
- 1490
- Parasomnias.** Movements or behaviors associated with sleep, sleep stages, or partial arousals from sleep that may impair sleep maintenance. Parasomnias are generally divided into four groups: arousal disorders, sleep-wake transition disorders, parasomnias of REM sleep, and nonspecific parasomnias. (From Thorpy, *Sleep Disorders Medicine*, 1994, p191) (MeSH 2020) **深眠状态**. 与睡眠、睡眠期、睡眠中部分觉醒有关的活动或行为,可影响睡眠保持。深眠状态一般分为四类:觉醒障碍、睡眠-觉醒过渡障碍、快眼动睡眠深眠状态和非特异性深眠状态。(中译 MeSH)
- 1491
- Parietal Lobe.** Upper central part of the cerebral hemisphere. (MeSH 2020) **顶叶**. 大脑半球的上中央部。(中译 MeSH)
- 1492
- Parkinson Disease.** A progressive, degenerative neurologic disease characterized by a TREMOR that is maximal at rest, retropulsion (i.e. a tendency to fall backwards), rigidity, stooped posture, slowness of voluntary movements, and a masklike facial expression. Pathologic features include loss of melanin containing neurons in the substantia nigra and other pigmented nuclei of the brainstem. LEWY BODIES are present in the substantia nigra and locus coeruleus but may also be found in a related condition (LEWY BODY DISEASE, DIFFUSE) characterized by dementia in combination with varying degrees of parkinsonism. (Adams et al., *Principles of Neurology*, 6th ed, p1059, pp1067-75) (MeSH 2019) **帕金森病**. 一种以震颤(静止时最严重)、后退步态(即倾向向后跌倒)、僵硬、弯腰体位、自主动作缓慢和面具样面部表情为特征的进展性变性神经疾病。病理表现包括黑色素的缺失,黑色素包括黑质内的神经元和脑干其它着色细胞核。Lewy 体存在于黑质和蓝斑中,但也可能存在于以痴呆和不同程度帕金森症为特征的相关疾病(Lewy 体病,弥漫性)中。(中译 MeSH)
- 1493

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Glossary Terms 词汇解释

Part of Speech. A category to which a word is assigned in accordance with its syntactic functions. In English the main parts of speech are noun, pronoun, adjective, determiner, verb, adverb, preposition, conjunction, and interjection. (*New Oxford American Dictionary* 3 ed. OUP, 2015) Word class. Any class of word established by similarities in syntax or in grammar generally. Often specifically of major word classes, such as the parts of speech. (*The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Linguistics* 3 ed. OUP 2014) 词类 (part of speech). 按照词在结构中能起的作用, 即词的句法功能分的类。... 汉语的词主要可以分为两个大类, 14 小类。大类即实词和虚词, 名词、动词、形容词、数词、量词、代词、区别词共 7 小类是实词, 副词、介词、连词、助词、叹词、语气词、拟声词等 7 小类是虚词。(百度 2020)

Partial Hemispherectomy. The procedure consists of removing frontal and temporal lobes, and complete disconnection of the remaining cortex and CORPUS CALLOSUM. (MeSH 2020) 部分大脑半球切除术。

Partial Least Squares Regression (PLS regression). [It] is a statistical method that bears some relation to principal components regression; instead of finding hyperplanes of maximum variance between the response and independent variables, it finds a linear regression model by projecting the predicted variables and the observable variables to a new space. Because both the X and Y data are projected to new spaces, the PLS family of methods are known as bilinear factor models. (Wiki. 2020.1.5) 偏最小二乘法. 是一种新型的多元统计数据分析方法, 它于 1983 年由伍德(S.Wold)和阿巴诺(C.Albano)等人首次提出。近几十年来, 它在理论、方法和应用方面都得到了迅速的发展。长期以来, 模型式的方法和认识性的方法之间的界限分得十分清楚。而偏最小二乘法则把它们有机的结合起来, 在一个演算法下, 可以同时实现回归建模(多元线性回归)、数据结构简化(主成分分析)以及两组变数之间的相关性分析(典型相关分析)。这是多元统计数据分析中的一个飞跃。(MBA 智库. 2015.4.22; 维基. 2019.10.22.)

Pathogenicity. The capacity of a microorganism to cause disease. (MeSH 2020, related to Virulence) 病源性/致病性 (另见相关条目: Virulence 毒力)

Pathologic Processes. The abnormal mechanisms and forms involved in the dysfunctions of tissues and organs. (MeSH 2019) 病理过程. 有关组织和器官功能障碍的异常机制和形式。(中译 MeSH)

Pathological Conditions, Anatomical. An abnormal structural condition of the human body, usually macroscopic, that is common to a variety of different diseases. (MeSH 2020) 病理状态, 解剖学. 一种肉眼可见的人体异常结构状态, 是许多不同疾病所共有的。(中译 MeSH)

Pathological Conditions, Signs and Symptoms. Abnormal anatomical or physiological conditions and objective or subjective manifestations of disease, not classified as disease or syndrome. (MeSH 2019) 病理状态, 体征和症状. 疾病的异常解剖或生理状态及主客观表现, 不被列为疾病或综合征。(中译 MeSH)

Pathology, Clinical. A subspecialty of pathology applied to the solution of clinical problems, especially the use of laboratory methods in clinical diagnosis. (Dorland, 28th ed.) (MeSH 2019) 病理学, 临床. 病理学的一个分科, 适用于解决临床问题, 特别是临床诊断中实验法的应用。(中译 MeSH)

Pathology, Molecular. A subspecialty of pathology concerned with the molecular basis (e.g., mutations) of various diseases. (MeSH 2020) 病理学, 分子. 一门有关不同疾病的分子基础(如突变)的病理学分科。(中译 MeSH)

Pathophysiology. The study of the physiological processes associated with disease. (*Oxford Dictionary of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology* 2 ed. OUP, 2006; see also Wiki: Pathophysiology) 病理生理学. 医学基础理论学科之一。主要研究患病机体的机能、代谢的变化, 了解这些变化发展的原因和机理以及转归, 达到阐明疾病的本质为疾病的诊断和防治提供理论依据。(《中国百科大辞典》第 1028 页. 华夏出版社, 1990)

Patient Selection. Criteria and standards used for the determination of the appropriateness of the inclusion of patients with specific conditions in proposed treatment plans and the criteria used for the inclusion of subjects

No

Glossary Terms 词汇解释

in various clinical trials and other research protocols. (MeSH 2019) **病人选择**. 用于涉及特殊疾病的病人在建议的治疗计划中确定适当程度的规范和标准及用于各种临床试验和其它研究方案中受试者的规范. (中译 MeSH)

Patient Selection. Criteria and standards used for the determination of the appropriateness of the inclusion of patients with specific conditions in proposed treatment plans and the criteria used for the inclusion of subjects in various clinical trials and other research protocols. (MeSH 2021) **病人选择**. 用于涉及特殊疾病的病人在建议的治疗计划中确定适当程度的规范和标准及用于各种临床试验和其它研究方案中受试者的规范. (中译 MeSH)

1505

Pattern Recognition, Physiological. The analysis of a critical number of sensory stimuli or facts (the pattern) by physiological processes such as vision (PATTERN RECOGNITION, VISUAL), touch, or hearing. (MeSH 2020) **模式识别, 生理学**. 通过生理进程, 如视觉 (模式识别, 视觉), 触觉或听觉来分析感觉刺激或事实 (模式) 的一个临界数值. (中译 MeSH)

1506

Pattern Recognition, Visual. Mental process to visually perceive a critical number of facts (the pattern), such as characters, shapes, displays, or designs. (MeSH 2020) **模式识别, 视觉**. 视觉上发觉许多关键性事实 (模式) 如字符、外形、显示或图样的心理过程. (中译 MeSH)

1507

Pearson Correlation (product-moment correlation). A measure of association between two variables when the relationship is linear and the sample data are measured at the interval or ratio scale. The correlation coefficient produced is usually denoted by r and can take values between -1.0 and $+1.0$. (*A Dictionary of Business Research Methods* OUP, 2016) **皮尔逊积矩相关系数**. 在统计学中, 皮尔逊积矩相关系数 (英语: Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient, 又称作 PPMCC 或 PCCs[1], 文章中常用 r 或 Pearson's r 表示) 用于度量两个变量 X 和 Y 之间的相关程度 (线性相关), 其值介于 -1 与 1 之间。在自然科学领域中, 该系数广泛用于度量两个变量之间的线性相关程度。它是由卡尔·皮尔逊从弗朗西斯·高尔顿在 19 世纪 80 年代提出的一个相似却又稍有不同的想法演变而来。[2][3] 这个相关系数也称作“皮尔森相关系数 r ” (维基 2019.10.22)

1508

Pedigree. The record of descent or ancestry, particularly of a particular condition or trait, indicating individual family members, their relationships, and their status with respect to the trait or condition. (MeSH 2019) **系谱**. 对家系或世系, 特别是对其特殊疾病或性状的记录, 可表明各个家庭成员、他们的关系及他们关于性状或疾病所处的地位. (中译 MeSH)

1509

Peer Review, Research. The evaluation by experts of the quality and pertinence of research or research proposals of other experts in the same field. Peer review is used by editors in deciding which submissions warrant publication, by granting agencies to determine which proposals should be funded, and by academic institutions in tenure decisions. (MeSH 2020) **同行评议, 研究**. 由专家对同领域其他专家的研究或研究计划质量和适当性的评估。编辑用同行评议决定哪些投稿正当出版, 授权机构用同行评议决定哪些计划给予拨款, 学术机构用同行评议作聘用决定. (中译 MeSH)

1510

Penna Ageing Model. The problem of aging has been studied recently (1) by computer simulations to understand how the survival rates for younger and older individuals evolve in time and affect the preservation of the species, (2) The lowering of survival rates as time goes by is called senescence. Mutations play an important role in senescence, modifying the survival rates, either increasing them (helpful mutations) or decreasing them (deleterious mutations). In this paper we introduce a simple model for aging using the so-called "bit string strategy." This approach has been applied to other biological systems. (Penna, T. J. P., *A bit-string model for biological aging J. Stat. Phys* (1995)78:1629) This review deals with computer simulation of biological aging, particularly with the Penna model of 1995. They are based on the mutation accumulation theory of half a century ago. The results agree well with demographical reality, and also with the seemingly contradictory influence of predators on the aging of prey. (Stauffer, D., *The Penna Model of Biological Aging. Bioinform Biol Insights* (2007)1:91–100) **老龄化模型, Penna 的**

1511

Peptide Chain. A peptide is a short chain of amino acids. The amino acids in a peptide are connected to one another in a sequence by bonds called peptide bonds. Typically, peptides are distinguished from proteins by

1512

No

Glossary Terms 词汇解释

their shorter length, although the cut-off number of amino acids for defining a peptide and protein can be arbitrary. Peptides are generally considered to be short chains of two or more amino acids. Meanwhile, proteins are long molecules made up of multiple peptide subunits, and are also known as polypeptides. Proteins can be digested by enzymes (other proteins) into short peptide fragments. Among cells, peptides can perform biological functions. For example, some peptides act as hormones, which are molecules that when released from cells affect other areas of the body. (MeSH 2019) **肽链**. 肽链 peptide chain 是生物名词, 由多个氨基酸脱水缩合形成肽键(化学键)连接而成。两个氨基酸相连为二肽, 依此类推还有三肽、四肽……10 个以下氨基酸组成的称寡肽(小分子肽), 超过十个就是多肽, 而超过五十个就被称为蛋白质。大分子蛋白质多是组成氨基酸超过 100 的长肽链。肽键就是氨基酸的 α -羧基与相邻的另一氨基酸的 α -氨基脱水缩合的共价键, 故肽链两端有自由的 α -氨基或 α -羧基, 分别称为氨基末端或羧基末端。随着组成氨基酸单元的不同, 其性质和功能有很大差异。(百度 2021)

Peptide Fragments. Partial proteins formed by partial hydrolysis of complete proteins or generated through PROTEIN ENGINEERING techniques. (MeSH 2019) **肽碎片**. 由完全蛋白部分水解形成的不完全蛋白。
1513 (中译 MeSH)

Peptides. Members of the class of compounds composed of AMINO ACIDS joined together by peptide bonds between adjacent amino acids into linear, branched or cyclical structures. OLIGOPEPTIDES are composed of approximately 2-12 amino acids. Polypeptides are composed of approximately 13 or more amino acids. PROTEINS are linear polypeptides that are normally synthesized on RIBOSOMES. (MeSH 2020) **肽类**. 通过线状、分支状或环状结构内相邻氨基酸间肽键而连接在一起的氨基酸组成的一类化合物。寡肽类是由大约 2-12 个氨基酸组成的。多肽类是由大约 13 个或 13 以上氨基酸组成的。蛋白质是正常在核糖体上合成的线状多肽类。(中译 MeSH)
1514

Perception. The process by which the nature and meaning of sensory stimuli are recognized and interpreted. (MeSH 2020) **知觉**. 感觉刺激的性质和意义被识别和理解的过程。(中译 MeSH)
1515

Perceptual Encoding. Encoding is a biological event beginning with perception through the senses. The process of laying down a memory begins with attention (regulated by the thalamus and the frontal lobe), in which a memorable event causes neurons to fire more frequently, making the experience more intense and increasing the likelihood that the event is encoded as a memory. Emotion tends to increase attention, and the emotional element of an event is processed on an unconscious pathway in the brain leading to the amygdala. Only then are the actual sensations derived from an event processed. ([The Human Memory: Perceptual Encoding](#), accessed in 2020) **感知编码**. 人在信息处理时主要采用的听觉编码、视觉编码和语义编码。
1、听觉编码: 经实验表明短时记忆主要以听觉编码为主, 同时也存在视觉编码和语义编码。
2、视觉编码: 长时记忆中, 人们也将视觉表象编入长时记忆。...
3、语义编码: 将信息成功地编码进入长时记忆是相对深度水平加工的结果。为了做到深度加工, 人们往往忽略了刺激的物理特征或其他细节, 集中在信息的意义方面。因此, 在短时记忆中主要涉及的是听觉代码, 而在长时记忆中主要涉及的是语义代码。或者说, 在长时记忆中, 人们更多地对一般意义或一般的观念编码, 而不是去记事物的特定细节。(百度 2020, 本词条由“科普中国”科学百科词条编写与应用工作项目 审核)
1516

Perceptual Identification (PI) Priming. [It is] on plasticity in pre-lexical perceptual systems. (*Neuropsychologia* (1998)36(5):421-440) **知觉辨认启动/知觉辨认促发**
1517

Perceptual Identification. see *The Journal of General Psychology* (1955)53(1):21-28 **Perceptual Identification and Perceptual Organization**. Perceptual Identification Task. Task used to study implicit memory. The subject must identify a stimulus (word, image, etc.) presented in a degraded form. ([Cognitive Psychology of Human Memory](#), a thesaurus, accessed 2021.1.8) **知觉辨认** (perceptual identification) 是在试验中, 被试首先学习一系列单字, 然后要求他在快速显示 (30ms) 的条件下辨认学过的单字以及另外一些没有学过的单字。通常的结果是, 学过的单字辨认显著高于未学过的。是用来测量内隐记忆的方式之一。(百度 2021)
1518

No

Glossary Terms 词汇解释

Perceptual Masking. The interference of one perceptual stimulus with another causing a decrease or lessening in perceptual effectiveness. (MeSH 2020) **知觉掩蔽.** 某种知觉刺激对另一种引起知觉效力下降或减轻的刺激的影响。(中译 MeSH)

Perceptual Memory. Long-term memory for visual, auditory, and other perceptual information, including memory for people's faces and voices, the appearance of buildings, familiar tunes, the flavours of particular foods and drinks, and so on. Stored information of this type does not fall into the category of episodic memory, and it is therefore often included in semantic memory, but this is avoided in careful usage because it is not (and in some cases cannot be) encoded in words. It should not be confused with sensory memory. (*A Dictionary of Psychology* 4 ed. OUP, 2015) **知觉记忆**

Performance and Analysis. The detailed examination of observable activity or behavior associated with the execution or completion of a required function or unit of work. (MeSH 2020) **作业完成和分析.** 对与所需工作职能或单位的执行或完成相关的可见活动或行为进行详细检查。(中译 MeSH)

Performance IQ. [It] is a score derived from the administration of selected subtests from the Wechsler Intelligence Scales, designed to provide a measure of an individual's overall visuospatial intellectual abilities. The Performance IQ is a measure of fluid reasoning, spatial processing, attentiveness to details, and visual-motor integration. (*Encyclopedia of Clinical Neuropsychology* 2011) **作业智商** (国家教育研究院双语词汇(台湾))

Pericytes. Unique slender cells with multiple processes extending along the capillary vessel axis and encircling the vascular wall, also called mural cells. Pericytes are imbedded in the BASEMENT MEMBRANE shared with the ENDOTHELIAL CELLS of the vessel. Pericytes are important in maintaining vessel integrity, angiogenesis, and vascular remodeling. (MeSH 2020) **周细胞.** 沿毛细血管轴延伸并环绕血管壁的具有多种进程的唯一薄细胞, 也称作周细胞。周细胞嵌入与血管内皮细胞共用的基膜中。周细胞对于维持血管完整、血管发生和血管重构很重要。(中译 MeSH)

Peripheral Nervous System. The nervous system outside of the brain and spinal cord. The peripheral nervous system has autonomic and somatic divisions. The autonomic nervous system includes the enteric, parasympathetic, and sympathetic subdivisions. The somatic nervous system includes the cranial and spinal nerves and their ganglia and the peripheral sensory receptors. (MeSH 2019) **周围神经系统.** 脑和脊髓外的神经系统。周围神经系统具有自主分布和躯体分布。自主神经系统包括小肠分布、副交感神经分布和交感神经分布。躯体神经系统包括颅神经和脊神经及其神经节和周围感觉感受器。(中译 MeSH)

Peripheral Vascular Diseases. Pathological processes involving any one of the BLOOD VESSELS in the vasculature outside the HEART. (MeSH 2020) **外周血管疾病.** 累及心脏外脉管系统中任一血管的病理过程。(中译 MeSH)

Perirhinal Cortex. An area in the temporal lobe that is important for memory encoding and retrieval. It is bordered caudally by the parahippocampal cortex (see HIPPOCAMPUS) and ventrally and medially by the ENTORHINAL CORTEX. (MeSH 2019) **鼻周皮质.** 颞叶中对记忆编码和检索非常重要的区域。尾部边缘为海马旁回(见海马), 腹侧和内侧边缘为内嗅皮质。(中译 MeSH)

Personality. Behavior-response patterns that characterize the individual. (MeSH) **人格.** 表现个人特质的行为反应模式。(中译 MeSH)

Perspective. A perspective piece is a scholarly review of fundamental concepts or prevalent ideas in a field. Perspective pieces usually present a personal point of view critiquing widespread notions pertaining to a field. These are usually short articles. A perspective piece is very similar to an opinion piece or a commentary, and these terms are often used synonymously. (*Editage Insights* 2017.3.30) **观点**

Perturbation Theory. [It] comprises mathematical methods for finding an approximate solution to a problem, by starting from the exact solution of a related, simpler problem. A critical feature of the technique is a middle

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step that breaks the problem into "solvable" and "perturbation" parts. Perturbation theory is applicable if the problem at hand cannot be solved exactly, but can be formulated by adding a "small" term to the mathematical description of the exactly solvable problem. ([Wiki. 2019.11.2](#)) 摄动理论/微扰理论

1530 **Phagocytes.** Cells that can carry out the process of PHAGOCYTOSIS. (MeSH 2020) 吞噬细胞. 能够执行吞噬作用过程的细胞. (中译 MeSH)

1531 **Phagocytosis.** The engulfing and degradation of microorganisms, other cells that are dead, dying, or pathogenic and foreign particles by phagocytic cells (PHAGOCYTES). (MeSH 2019) 吞噬作用. 微生物、其它细胞和异质颗粒被吞噬细胞(食菌细胞)的吞没. (中译 MeSH) 吞噬作用 (phagocytosis) 将颗粒状物质吞入细胞内的过程。原生动植物摄取营养物质的重要手段。在多细胞动物，部分细胞特化成吞噬细胞，通过吞噬活动完成保持自身稳定和对外防御的功能。在人体，中性粒细胞和单核吞噬细胞系统执行这一重任。占白细胞总数 60~70% 的中性粒细胞是通过吞噬作用消灭入侵病原体的最重要的细胞。单核吞噬细胞系统，包括血液中的单核细胞和由此衍生的各种组织内的巨噬细胞，除发挥吞噬作用外，另一重要功能是参与机体的特异性免疫反应。(刘白 1992 《中国大百科全书 现代医学II》第 1318 页, 2019.7.31 查阅中华数据书苑)

1532 **Pharmacologic Actions.** A broad category of chemical actions and uses that result in the prevention, treatment, cure or diagnosis of disease. Included here are drugs and chemicals that act by altering normal body functions, such as the REPRODUCTIVE CONTROL AGENTS and ANESTHETICS. Effects of chemicals on the environment are also included. (MeSH 2020) 药理作用. 一种对疾病产生预防、治疗、治愈或诊断效果的宽范畴化学作用和用途。包括那些通过改变正常身体功能来发挥功效的药物和化学药品，例如生殖控制药和麻醉药。化学药品对环境的影响也包括在内。(中译 MeSH)

1533 **Pharmacology.** The study of the origin, nature, properties, and actions of drugs and their effects on living organisms. (MeSH 2020) 药理学. 对药物来源、性状、性质和作用及其对活生物体疗效的研究。(中译 MeSH)

1534 **Pharmacy.** The practice of compounding and dispensing medicinal preparations. (MeSH 2020) 药学. 配料和配制药用制剂的实践。(中译 MeSH)

1535 **Phase Locking Value (PLV).** [It] is a statistic that can be used to investigate task-induced changes in long range synchronization of neural activity from EEG data. This method is introduced in Lachaux et al., (1999). ([Praneeth in blog, data analysis, MATLAB 2011.8.10](#)) 相位锁定值. 稳态视觉诱发电位 (SSVEP) 被广泛用于脑-机接口和脑电的稳态标记频率检测中。在这些研究中，都需要解决一个问题:当视觉刺激的频率发生变化时，如何通过分析 SSVEP 信号，快速准确地跟踪上这种变化。该文依据稳态视觉诱发电位与视觉刺激之间的时间锁定关系，提出用相位同步化方法来解决这个问题。(清华大学学报(自然科学版) 2008(9):1507-1510)

1536 **Phase Transition.** The term phase transition (or phase change) is most commonly used to describe transitions between solid, liquid, and gaseous states of matter, as well as plasma in rare cases. A phase of a thermodynamic system and the states of matter have uniform physical properties. During a phase transition of a given medium, certain properties of the medium change, often discontinuously, as a result of the change of external conditions, such as temperature, pressure, or others. For example, a liquid may become gas upon heating to the boiling point, resulting in an abrupt change in volume. The measurement of the external conditions at which the transformation occurs is termed the phase transition. Phase transitions commonly occur in nature and are used today in many technologies. ([Wiki. 2019.12.9](#)) 相变 (phase change) 系统中的均匀一部分称为相，一般而言，相可分为两部分：(1)完全均匀的物理系统（液、固、气），(2)具有相同成分及相同物理、化学性质的均匀部分。一般所指的相变係指前者之变化，由液相转化为固相或气相，反之亦然。在一多相平衡状态时，因温度、压力之改变，导致相之平衡状态的改变，亦可称之为相变。(《力学名词辞典》2002)

1537 **Phenol.** An antiseptic and disinfectant aromatic alcohol. It is active against a wide range of micro-organisms including some fungi and viruses, but is only slowly effective against spores. It has been used to disinfect skin

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and to relieve itching. (From Martindale, The Extra Pharmacopoeia, 30th ed, p801) (MeSH 2019) **苯酚**. 一种防腐剂和消毒剂。能有效抑制多种微生物，包括某些真菌和病毒，但仅缓慢有效的抑制孢子。酚被用于消毒皮肤和止痒。(中译 MeSH)

1538 **Phenotype**. The outward appearance of the individual. It is the product of interactions between genes, and between the GENOTYPE and the environment. (MeSH 2019) **表型**. 个体的外部表象。作为基因间、基因型和环境间相互作用的产物。(中译 MeSH)

1539 **Phenotypic Correlation**. A phenotypic correlation is the correlation between records of two traits on the same animal and is usually estimated by the product- moment correlation statistic. The genetic correlation, on the other hand... (*Biometrics* (1961)17(3):474-480) **表型相关**. 群体中不同数量性状的表型值之间的相关。(百度. 以上内容由全国科学技术名词审定委员会审定公布)

1540 **Phonation**. The process of producing vocal sounds by means of VOCAL CORDS vibrating in an expiratory blast of air. (MeSH 2020) **发声**. 声带在呼气气流下振动产生语声的过程。(中译 MeSH)

1541 **Phonetics**. The science or study of speech sounds and their production, transmission, and reception, and their analysis, classification, and transcription. (Random House Unabridged Dictionary, 2d ed) (MeSH 2020) **语音学**. 言语声调及其产生、传播和接收的科学或研究，及对其进行的分析、分类和转录。(中译 MeSH)

1542 **Phonological Representation**. [It] is the mental representation of the sounds and combinations of sounds that comprise words in a particular spoken language. Phonological representations can be described at the acoustic level, the linguistic level, or the cognitive level. At the acoustic level, the phonological representation for a word form is analyzed in terms of the raw signal, for example, in terms of pitch, loudness, and duration. At the linguistic level, the word form is described in terms of the vocal tract and the ways that it constrains the production of speech sounds, for example, the manner of production and the place of articulation. At the cognitive level, the phonological representation is described in terms of its assumed constituent elements, namely consonant phonemes and vowel phonemes. (*Encyclopedia of the Sciences of Learning* 2012) **语音达意**

1543 **Phonology**. Phonology deals with sound without reference to meaning. (*Int J Psychiatry Med* (2000)30(2):145-164) The study of sound patterns in languages, sometimes regarded as part of phonetics, sometimes as a separate study included in linguistics. Phonologists study both phonemes (vowels and consonants) and prosody (stress; rhythm, and intonation) as subsystems of spoken language. Phonological patterns relate the sounds of speech to the grammar of the language; a common 20c model has three levels or components: phonology, syntax, and semantics. Patterns that can be measured on laboratory instruments are generally regarded as part of phonetics, whereas phonological patterns tend to be more abstract and idealized... (*The Oxford Companion to the English Language* 2 ed. OUP, 2018) **音位学** (英语: Phonology 或 Phonemics), 又称音系学、音韵论、音素学或音韵学[1][2], 为语言学分支学科, 是研究某一语言的音位的学问[3]。音位学家针对某一语言的语音系统进行科学分析, 研究不同的声音元素是如何被串接、组合起来而形成一个特定的语言(如英语), 并且表达出特定的意义。在汉语语境下的音位学通常指汉语音韵学, 然而其内涵并非针对汉语所做之音位学, 而是汉语之历史语言学[4]。音位学是研究音的结构的两大学科分支之一, 另一分支为语音学, 二者的区别在于音位学侧重研究语音的功能, 语音学侧重研究语音的产生[5]。语音: 即音, 泛指人类所发出的声音。音位: 亦称音素、语素, 某一语言或方言中用于区别意义的最小语音单位。音系: 某一语言中语音的组织规律, 包括语音的对立及互补分布、配列规则(英文)及语素的变体等[6]:2-3。语音学: 研究人类语音的学问。(维基. 2019.9.9)

1544 **Phosphoprotein Associated With Glycosphingolipid-Enriched Microdomains 1(PAG 1)**. PAG 1 is a protein that in humans is encoded by the PAG1 gene. The protein encoded by this gene is a type III transmembrane adaptor protein that binds to the tyrosine kinase csk protein. It is thought to be involved in the regulation of T cell activation. (Wiki. 2019.6.6) **磷蛋白有关的富有糖苷神经鞘脂区 1**

1545 **Phosphoproteins**. Phosphoproteins are proteins that are phosphorylated, usually by kinases. They may be part of signal transduction cascades in which one kinase phosphorylates one kinase (making it a phosphoprotein) or multiple kinases, to amplify and propagate a cellular signal. (from *Nature Subject*,

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accessed on Feb. 27, 2020) Phosphoproteins are a group of proteins that are chemically bonded to a substance containing phosphoric acid. Phosphorylation and dephosphorylation of these proteins is carried out by protein kinases and phosphatases, respectively. Phosphoproteins are usually involved in signal transduction pathways that underlie many cellular processes. Phosphorylation regulates the activity of many enzymes, thereby altering their function. ([MESO Scale Diagnostics: Phosphoproteins](#), accessed in 2020) **磷蛋白类**. 为一类结合蛋白质,其中非蛋白质的辅基部分是磷酸残基。(中译 MeSH)

Phosphorylation. The introduction of a phosphoryl group into a compound through the formation of an ester bond between the compound and a phosphorus moiety. (MeSH 2019) **磷酸化**. 通过在化合物与磷部分之间形成 1 个酯键而将 1 个磷酸基引入该化合物。(中译 MeSH)

Phosphotransferases. A rather large group of enzymes comprising not only those transferring phosphate but also diphosphate, nucleotidyl residues, and others. These have also been subdivided according to the acceptor group. (From Enzyme Nomenclature, 1992) EC 2.7. (MeSH 2020) Including Kinase. **磷酸转移酶类**. 一个相当大的酶类, 不仅转移磷酸, 还转移二磷酸、核苷酸残基及其他。根据受体类别对其进行细分。(摘自《酶命名法》, 1992 年) 酶代码 EC2.7. (中译 MeSH) 包括激酶。

Photomicrography. Photography of objects viewed under a microscope using ordinary photographic methods. (MeSH 2020) **显微摄影术**. 使用普通的摄影方法, 在显微镜下观察到的物体摄影术。(中译 MeSH)

Phylogeny. The relationships of groups of organisms as reflected by their genetic makeup. (MeSH 2020) **种系发生**. 根据基因构成而反映出的生物群落关系。(中译 MeSH)

Physical and Rehabilitation Medicine. A medical specialty concerned with the use of physical agents, mechanical apparatus, and manipulation in rehabilitating physically diseased or injured patients. (MeSH 2020) **物理医学与康复医学**. 一门有关在身体患病或损伤的患者康复期间使用物理因素、机械仪器及操作的医学专业。(中译 MeSH)

Physical Endurance. The time span between the beginning of physical activity by an individual and the termination because of exhaustion. (MeSH 2019) **身体耐力**. 个体从开始体育活动到筋疲力尽停止该活动之间的时间间隔。(中译 MeSH)

Physical Examination. Systematic and thorough inspection of the patient for physical signs of disease or abnormality. (MeSH 2020) **体格检查**. 对患者进行系统和彻底的检查, 以期发现身体病症或异常。(中译 MeSH)

Physical Fitness. A state of well-being in which performance is optimal, often as a result of physical conditioning which may be prescribed for disease therapy. (MeSH 2020) **身体素质**. 一种处于最佳行为表现的健康状态, 常作为用于疾病治疗的身体调节的结果。(中译 MeSH)

Physiological Phenomena. The functions and properties of living organisms, including both the physical and chemical factors and processes, supporting life in single- or multi-cell organisms from their origin through the progression of life. (MeSH 2020) **生理学现象**. 活的生物体的功能和性能, 包括物理化学两种因素和过程, 在生命起源及整个生命过程中, 维持单细胞或多细胞生物的生命。(中译 MeSH)

Physiopathology. A branch of biology or medicine that combines physiology and pathology especially in the study of altered bodily function in disease. ([Merriam-Webster Dictionary 2020](#)) **病理生理学** (英文名字 Pathologic Physiology), 是基础医学理论学科之一, 它同时还肩负着基础医学课程到临床课程之间的桥梁作用。病理生理学的任务是研究疾病发生的原因和条件, 研究整个疾病过程中的患病机体的机能、代谢的动态变化及其发生机理, 从而揭示疾病发生、发展和转归的规律, 阐明疾病的本质, 为疾病的防治提供理论基础。(百度 2020; 另见[维基. 2019.8.12](#))

Pick Disease of the Brain. A rare form of DEMENTIA that is sometimes familial. Clinical features include APHASIA; APRAXIA; CONFUSION; ANOMIA; memory loss; and personality deterioration. This pattern is consistent with the pathologic findings of circumscribed atrophy of the poles of the FRONTAL LOBE and TEMPORAL LOBE. Neuronal loss is maximal in the HIPPOCAMPUS, entorhinal cortex, and AMYGDALA. Some ballooned cortical neurons contain argentophylic (Pick) bodies. (From *Brain Pathol* (1998 Apr)8(2):339-54; Adams et al., *Principles of Neurology* 6 ed.1057-9) (MeSH 2020) **脑皮克病.** 一种罕见的痴呆,有时具有家族性。临床特征包括失语、失用症、意识错乱、命名障碍、记忆丧失和人格败坏。这种痴呆与额极和颞极的局限性萎缩的病理发现相一致。海马、内嗅皮层和杏仁核内神经元损失最多。某些膨胀的皮质神经元含有嗜银(Pick)体。(中译 MeSH)

Picture Description Task. [It] is a constrained task that relies less on episodic memory and more on semantic knowledge and retrieval, within the cognitive demands of a communication context. Picture description tasks can be easily evaluated with standardized measures, and if the picture is visible throughout the task they rely less on episodic memory. Picture stimuli most frequently cited in the literature are Norman Rockwell prints such as "Easter Morning" (Tomoeda, Bayles, Trosset, Azuma, & McGeagh, 1996) and the "Cookie Theft" picture from the Boston Diagnostic Aphasia Examination (BDAE; Goodglass & Kaplan, 1983). The "Cookie Theft" picture is the most widely used overall, and was designed to include aspects of person, time, place, and actions, and depicts key vocabulary that is acquired early in life (Giles, Patterson, & Hodges, 1996). Picture description tasks could be informative at the MCI and pre-MCI phase, not only to help inform diagnosis, but also to reveal the earliest point at which cognitive-communication intervention could be most useful. In this review, we set out to examine picture description tasks and explore the ways in which the literature reports on their utility in both MCI and AD dementia. (*J Clin Exp Neuropsychol* (2018)40(9), 917-939) **看图描述作业** (参考 **Cookie Theft Picture** 测验 Cookie Theft)

Picture naming. [It] has become an important experimental paradigm in cognitive psychology. To name a picture can be considered an elementary process in the use of language. Thus, its chronometric analysis elucidates cognitive structures and processes that underlie speaking. Essentially, these analyses compare picture naming with reading, picture categorizing, and word categorizing. Furthermore, techniques of double stimulation such as the paradigms of priming and of Stroop-like interference are used. (*Cognition* (1992) 42(1-3): 61-105) **图像命名**

Pitch (music). Pitch is a perceptual property of sounds that allows their ordering on a frequency-related scale, or more commonly, pitch is the quality that makes it possible to judge sounds as "higher" and "lower" in the sense associated with musical melodies. Pitch can be determined only in sounds that have a frequency that is clear and stable enough to distinguish from noise. Pitch is a major auditory attribute of musical tones, along with duration, loudness, and timbre. Pitch may be quantified as a frequency, but pitch is not a purely objective physical property; it is a subjective psychoacoustical attribute of sound. Historically, the study of pitch and pitch perception has been a central problem in psychoacoustics, and has been instrumental in forming and testing theories of sound representation, processing, and perception in the auditory system. (Wiki. 2020.2.25) **音高.** 音高音高指各种不同高低的聲音,即音的高度,音的基本特征的一種。音的高低是由振動頻率決定的,兩者成正相關關係:頻率(即單位時間內振動次數的多少)高則音"高",反之則"低"。1.音高是構成語音的要素之一。漢語里音高變化的不同引起聲調不同,有區別詞義的作用,如"媽"(音高不變)、“麻”(音高上升)、“馬”(音高先下降後上升)、“罵”(音高下降)。普通話中的音高變化不同,形成了普通話的四個聲調。值得注意的是,音高的不同不會引起聲調的變化,音高變化的不同才會引起聲調的變化。2.音高:指人耳對聲音調子高低的主觀感覺。主要取決於頻率的高低與響度的大小。頻率低的調子給人以低沉、厚實、粗獷的感覺;頻率高的調子給人以亮麗、明亮、尖刻的感覺。(百度 2020)

Pitch Discrimination. The ability to differentiate tones. (MeSH 2020) **音調辨別.** 區分音調的能力。(中譯 MeSH)

Pitch Perception Proficiency. [It] is known to predict aptitude for learning new phonology. (*Brain and Language* (2019)188:42-47) **音調感覺能力**

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Pitch Perception. A dimension of auditory sensation varying with cycles per second of the sound stimulus. (MeSH 2020) **音调知觉.** 音刺激每秒周数有所差异的听觉范围. (中译 MeSH)

Pitch Perturbation Response. A robust model of sensorimotor integration is the pitch perturbation response, in which speakers respond rapidly to shifts of the pitch in their auditory feedback. (in the abstract of *Scientific Reports* (2019) 9(1):5686) Pitch and Amplitude Perturbation (Jitter and Shimmer). Basic idea: Phonated speech is called quasiperiodic, with quasi being Latin for “sort of” or “more-or-less. Naturally spoken voiced speech is never perfectly periodic. Basic idea: Phonated speech is called quasiperiodic, with quasi being Latin for “sort of” or “more-or-less. Naturally spoken voiced speech is never perfectly periodic. Random cycle-to-cycle variability in f0 (or, equivalently, t0 – the fundamental period) is called pitch perturbation or jitter. Random cycle-to-cycle variability in the amplitude of glottal pulses is called amplitude perturbation or shimmer. (PowerPoint title, "Perturbation (jitter/shimmer)" at [homepages.wmich.edu](http://homepages.wmich.edu/~hillenbr/PerturbationDemo) > ~hillenbr > PerturbationDemo, accessed 2021.1.8) **音调干扰反应**

Pitch Reflex Phenomenon. As we talk we constantly monitor our voice through auditory feedback. We then use this feedback to send commands to our motor system to alter our speech. For example, speakers may need to increase the volume of their voice whilst talking in a noisy environment. The area that co-ordinates this automatic reflex (called Pitch Reflex Phenomenon) has been found to be highly vulnerable to Alzheimer’s disease. In a study comparing healthy, aged matched controls to individuals suffering from Alzheimer’s disease, it was found that AD patients compensated for background noise much more than healthy controls. This compensation was also sustained for much longer than required. The degree of increased pitch compensation was linked to decreased executive function (skills such as), whilst the degree of sustained compensation was associated with memory impairment. (Brain Matters, blog. 2017.1.30) **音调反射现象**

Placebo and Sham Treatment. [They] are methods used in medical trials to help researchers determine the effectiveness of a drug or treatment. Placebos are inactive substances used to compare results with active substances. And in sham treatments, the doctor goes through the motions without actually performing the treatment. (MyHealth.Alberta.ca:Placebo and sham treatment 2019.8.22) **安慰剂及假治疗.** 安慰剂效应 (英语: placebo effect, 来自拉丁文「placebo」解“我将安慰”), 又名伪药效应、假药效应、代设剂效应; 指病人虽然获得无效的治疗, 但却“预料”或“相信”治疗有效, 而让病患症状得到舒缓的现象. (维基. 2019.9.8) 假治疗则指医生虽然使用其方法但并未进行治疗 (译)

Placebos (Sham Treatments). Any dummy medication or treatment. Although placebos originally were medicinal preparations having no specific pharmacological activity against a targeted condition, the concept has been extended to include treatments or procedures, especially those administered to control groups in clinical trials in order to provide baseline measurements for the experimental protocol. (MeSH 2019) **安慰剂.**任何虚假的药物处理或治疗。尽管安慰剂最初是对目标病症具有非特异性药理学活性的药用制剂, 但这个概念已经扩展到包括治疗或操作, 特别是对临床试验中对照组给药, 以便提供用于实验治疗方案的基准测量结果. (中译 MeSH)

Plant Extracts. Concentrated pharmaceutical preparations of plants obtained by removing active constituents with a suitable solvent, which is evaporated away, and adjusting the residue to a prescribed standard. (MeSH 2020) **植物提取物.** 通过适当溶剂提取有效成分而获得的植物浓缩性药用制剂, 浓缩后调整残液达到预备标准. (中译 MeSH)

Plaque, Amyloid. Accumulations of extracellularly deposited AMYLOID FIBRILS within tissues. (MeSH 2020) **斑块, 淀粉样蛋白.** 组织内的淀粉样蛋白原纤维沉积于细胞外的积聚物. (中译 MeSH)

Policy Making. The decision process by which individuals, groups or institutions establish policies pertaining to plans, programs or procedures. (MeSH 2019) **政策制订.** 个体、组织或机构制定有关计划、项目或规程的策略的决策过程. (中译 MeSH)

Poly(PR). A proline-arginine (PR) dipeptide repeat protein synthesized from expanded G4C2 repeats. ... proline-arginine" (PR) repeat proteins [poly(PR) proteins] have proven especially toxic in various model

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systems. (*Science* (2019)363(6428): eaav2606) 脯氨酸-精氨酸二肽类重复蛋白. 综合于重复的六位组核苷酸 G4C2 (GGGGCC), 在不同模型中被证明特别有害. (译)

Polymerase Chain Reaction (Pcr). In vitro method for producing large amounts of specific DNA or RNA fragments of defined length and sequence from small amounts of short oligonucleotide flanking sequences (primers). The essential steps include thermal denaturation of the double-stranded target molecules, annealing of the primers to their complementary sequences, and extension of the annealed primers by enzymatic synthesis with DNA polymerase. The reaction is efficient, specific, and extremely sensitive. Uses for the reaction include disease diagnosis, detection of difficult-to-isolate pathogens, mutation analysis, genetic testing, DNA sequencing, and analyzing evolutionary relationships. (MeSH 2019,) **聚合酶链反应.** 在体外使用少量的短寡核苷酸侧翼序列 (引物) 产生大量带有确定长度和序列的特异性 DNA 或 RNA 片段的方法。重要的步骤包括双链靶分子的热变性、引物复性形成其互补序列及复性引物在 DNA 聚合酶的酶促合成作用下的延伸。聚合酶链反应高效、特异并且非常敏感。可用于疾病诊断、难分离病原体的检测、突变分析、遗传测试、DNA 测序和分析进化关系. (中译 MeSH)

Polymers. Compounds formed by the joining of smaller, usually repeating, units linked by covalent bonds. These compounds often form large macromolecules (e.g., BIOPOLYMERS; PLASTICS). (MeSH 2020) **聚合物.** 由较小并通常重复的单位通过共价键链接形成的化合物。这些化合物常形成巨大的大分子 (例如生物聚合物、塑料). (中译 MeSH)

Polymicrogyria. eterogeneous disorders of cortical malformation characterized by excessive and small fused gyri and shallow sulci of the CORTEX with abnormal cortical lamination. It is considered a malformation secondary to abnormal post-migrational development of the neurons during cerebral cortical development and is associated with EPILEPSY and learning difficulties. (MeSH 2020) **多小脑回.** 皮质畸形的异构失常, 以过小的融合脑回和异常皮质层的皮层脑沟变浅为特征。它被认为是在大脑皮质发育过程中神经元发育异常移动后的继发畸形, 并且和癫痫和学习障碍有关. (中译 MeSH)

Polymorphism, Genetic. The regular and simultaneous occurrence in a single interbreeding population of two or more discontinuous genotypes. The concept includes differences in genotypes ranging in size from a single nucleotide site (POLYMORPHISM, SINGLE NUCLEOTIDE) to large nucleotide sequences visible at a chromosomal level. (MeSH 2019) **多态现象, 遗传学.** 在单个相互交配群体中两种或多种不连续基因型的有规律和同时的发生。遗传学多态现象包括大小在单个核苷酸位点 (多态现象, 单核苷酸) 到染色体水平可见的巨大核苷酸序列之间的基因型中的差异. (中译 MeSH)

Polymorphism, Single Nucleotide. A single nucleotide variation in a genetic sequence that occurs at appreciable frequency in the population. (MeSH 2020) **多态现象, 单核苷酸.** 一种在人群中以可觉察的频率发生的遗传序列中单核苷酸变异. (中译 MeSH)

Polyphenols. A large class of organic compounds having more than one PHENOL group. (MeSH 2019) **多酚类.** 一大类含有一个以上苯酚基的有机化合物. (中译 MeSH)

Population Dynamics. The pattern of any process, or the interrelationship of phenomena, which affects growth or change within a population. (MeSH 2020 ; see the term also in *A Dictionary of Biology* 8 ed. OUP, 2019) **人口动力学.** 影响人口增长或变化的任何过程或现象相互关系. (中译 MeSH)

Population Geography. The study of human populations; their composition, growth, distribution, and migratory movements with an emphasis on the last two. It is concerned with the study of demographic processes which affect the environment, but differs from demography in that it is concerned with the spatial expression of such processes. Population, Space and Place is the journal of the UK Population Geography Research Group. (*A Dictionary of Geography* 5 ed. OUP, 2015) **人口地理学.** 主要研究世界及各国各地区人口增长、结构、分布和迁移, 尤其侧重于人口过程的空间表现形式及地域差异。它是一门研究人口变动与地理环境内在联系的科学, 探索人口与自然地理、人文地理的关系, 为寻求合理的人口分布与地区结构开辟道路。(《当代百科知识大词典》第 385 页. 南京大学出版社, 1989 查于 *中华数字书苑*)

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Population Health. The health outcomes of a group of individuals, including the distribution of such outcomes within the group. These populations are often geographic regions, such as nations or communities, but they can also be other groups. (From Am J Public Health. 2003 March; 93(3): 380–383). (MeSH 2020)
 1579 人口卫生. 一群人的健康结果, 包括这些结果在该组中的分布。这些人口通常是地理区域性的, 如国家或社区, 但也可以是其他群体。(中译 MeSH)

Positron Emission Tomography (PET scan). Technique based on 3D detection of coincidence photons from a radioactive tracer for molecular imaging of different physiological processes with high sensitivity. (*Trends in Cognitive Sciences* (2012)16(5):292-305) Positron-Emission Tomography. An imaging technique using compounds labelled with short-lived positron-emitting radionuclides (such as carbon-11, nitrogen-13, oxygen-15 and fluorine-18) to measure cell metabolism. It has been useful in study of soft tissues such as CANCER; CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM; and BRAIN. SPECT is closely related to PET, but uses isotopes with longer half-lives and resolution is lower. (MeSH 2020) 正电子发射断层摄影术. 通过使用短寿命发射正电子的放射性核素(如碳-11,氮-13,氧-15和氟-18)标记的化合物来测量细胞代谢的一种显像技术。在软组织,如肿瘤、心血管系统和脑的研究中是有用的。SPECT与PET紧密相关,但使用的是半衰期较长的同位素,解析度较低。(中译 MeSH)
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Positron Emission Tomography Computed Tomography (PET CT scan). An imaging technique that combines a POSITRON-EMISSION TOMOGRAPHY (PET) scanner and a CT X RAY scanner. This establishes a precise anatomic localization in the same session. (MeSH 2019) 正电子发射计算机断层摄影术. 一种结合正电子发射断层摄影术(PET)扫描仪和CT X射线扫描仪的成像技术。在会诊中能提供精确的解剖定位。(中译 MeSH)
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Post Hoc Analysis. In a scientific study, post hoc analysis (from Latin post hoc, "after this") consists of statistical analyses that were not specified before the data was seen. This typically creates a multiple testing problem because each potential analysis is effectively a statistical test. Multiple testing procedures are sometimes used to compensate, but that is often difficult or impossible to do precisely. Post hoc analysis that is conducted and interpreted without adequate consideration of this problem is sometimes called data dredging by critics because the statistical associations that it finds are often spurious. (Wiki. 2019.4.22) 事后检定, 事后比较 (A Posteriori Test, Unplanned Comparisons). 如果我们在实际实验或搜集资料之前,并未特别选择k个实验处理组之中的一对或几对平均数来加以比较,而是在变异数分析的整体性F值(overall F)达到显著水准之后,才决定要找出到底C2k,或 $[k(k-1)]/2$ 对平均数可能组合之中「那一对平均数之间有显著差异存在」,就叫做「事后检定」。这是属于一种「试探性资料分析」(exploratory data analysis)。...事后检定较常用的方法有杜凯(Tukey)的HSD(Honestly Significant Difference)法及薛费法(Scheffé Method)。事后比较特别严格,等于把 α 定得很小,以保证所做的好几个事后比较犯第一类型错误的总概率不致超过原来进行ANOVA时所定的 α 值。进行事后比较时,可以有正交比较(orthogonal comparisons)和非正交比较(nonorthogonal comparisons)(《教育大辞书》2000) 事后比较检定 (Post hoc tests. 对于多重处理的研究数据相互比较,主要的分析工具是变方分析(ANOVA)。但是ANOVA如果显示处理之间有显著差异,则必须采用事后比较检定(Post hoc tests)用以测试处理组与对照组是否有显著差异。这种统计技术称为多重比较测定 (Multiple comparison analysis testing). (多重比较分析检定 - BSE Lab 首页)
 1582

Posterior–Anterior Shift in Aging (PASA phenomena). A consistent finding from functional neuroimaging studies of cognitive aging is an age-related reduction in occipital activity coupled with increased frontal activity. This posterior–anterior shift in aging (PASA) has been typically attributed to functional compensation. (*Cerebral Cortex* (2008)18: 1201-1209) 老龄化脑活动区后至前转移 (枕叶至额叶)
 1583

Postmortem Changes. Physiological changes that occur in bodies after death. (MeSH 2020) 死后变化。
 1584 死亡后身体发生的生理学变化。(中译 MeSH)

Practice Management. Business management of medical and dental practices that may include capital financing, utilization management, and arrangement of capitation agreements with other parties. (MeSH 2020)
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医业管理. 对医学和牙科实践的经营管理, 包括资本筹集、利用管理及与其他方均摊协定的商定。(中译 MeSH)

Pragmatic Language. [It] refers to the social language skills that we use in our daily interactions with others. This includes what we say, how we say it, our non-verbal communication (eye contact, facial expressions, body language etc.) and how appropriate our interactions are in a given situation. ([Sensationalkids](#), accessed on Feb. 22, 2020) **语用语言**

Pragmatics. The branch of linguistics dealing with language in use. Contrasted with syntax and semantics. The term is defined in a variety of ways, but it is often used in connection with the communicative functions of language, in contrast to syntactic or semantic analysis. Thus I've borrowed this book from the library in different contexts may have the pragmatic implication so I don't want to watch TV, or so I don't want to go out, or even I wasn't going to buy it. (*The Oxford Dictionary of English Grammar 2 ed.*, OUP, 2014) **语用学** (英语: Pragmatics) 是语言学的一个分支学科, 与符号学理论相互交叉、渗透, 研究语境对语言含义产生的影响与做出的贡献。语用学包括言语行为理论、对话内涵义、交流中的对话, 以及从哲学、社会学、语言学及人类学等角度解析人类语言行为的研究。语用学分析研究语言行为(如招呼、回答、劝说)的文化准绳与发言规则。语用学还研究语言用于成事的方式。不同的文化之间皆有约定俗成、客套的对话, 为了避免跨文化交流之中, 因为语言规范的差异而在交谈之中产生误解, 社会语言学的知识与务实能力是语言学习者所不能忽视的。(维基. 2020.1.14)

Preclinical Alzheimer's Disease 临床前期阿尔茨海默病。[It] is a newly defined stage of the disease reflecting current evidence that changes in the brain may occur years before symptoms affecting memory, thinking or behavior can be detected by affected individuals or their physicians. ([Alzheimers and Dementia Blog – Alzheimer's Association of Northern California and Northern Nevada](#). 2018) **临床前期阿尔茨海默病**

Predictor. An estimator of the value of the dependent variable given by the estimated regression equation. (*A Dictionary of Economics 5 ed.* OUP, 2017) **Predictor variable.** The name often given in regression analysis and multiple regression to an independent variable whose effect on the dependent variable is examined. The term predictor variable is preferred by many statisticians because it is not varied independently by the investigator. (*A Dictionary of Psychology 4 ed.* OUP, 2015) **预报值**

Prefrontal Cortex. The rostral part of the frontal lobe, bounded by the inferior precentral fissure in humans, which receives projection fibers from the MEDIODORSAL NUCLEUS OF THE THALAMUS. The prefrontal cortex receives afferent fibers from numerous structures of the DIENCEPHALON, MESENCEPHALON, and LIMBIC SYSTEM as well as cortical afferents of visual, auditory, and somatic origin. (MeSH 2019; see the term also in *A Dictionary of Psychology 4 ed.* OUP, 2015) **额叶前皮质.** 额叶的嘴状部分, 限于人类中央前沟, 接收从丘脑内侧背核发出的投射纤维。额叶前皮质接收从间脑、中脑和边缘系统发出的传入纤维, 以及视觉、听觉和体来源的皮质传入。(中译 MeSH; 另见: 前额皮质) 《心理学大辞典 上卷》第 921 页. 上海教育出版社, 2003)

Preliminary Data. First-released version of study results in a series of data collection efforts used for the purpose of generating further interest in and or funding of a research study. (MeSH 2020) **初步数据.** 在一系列数据收集工作中首次发布的研究结果, 目的在于对研究产生进一步的兴趣和/或获得研究资助。(中译 MeSH)

Premotor Cortex. The premotor cortex is an area of motor cortex lying within the frontal lobe of the brain just anterior to the primary motor cortex. ([Wiki](#). 2019.9.11) **前运动皮质.** 前运动区的功能和躯体, 四肢, 面部等的运动密切相关。研究表明前运动区参与视觉支配的手臂抓握运动 (Reaching movement)。前运动区的腹侧部分属于布洛卡区, 与言语发生功能相关。另外, 最近发现前运动区中有镜像神经元。镜像神经元是在动物体执行某个动作或观察其他人或动物执行同一动作是都发放冲动的神经元。其功能可能与动作的模仿, 学习, 以及解读他人意图有关。(维基. 2018.4.6)

Presbycusis. Gradual bilateral hearing loss associated with aging that is due to progressive degeneration of cochlear structures and central auditory pathways. Hearing loss usually begins with the high frequencies then

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progresses to sounds of middle and low frequencies. (MeSH 2019) **老年性聋**. 由于耳蜗结构和中枢听觉通路渐进性退化的与年龄有关的渐进性两侧听觉丧失。听力损失通常首先对高频声音, 然后逐渐发展到中和低频. (中译 MeSH)

Presenilin-1 (PSI). [It] is Integral membrane protein of Golgi and endoplasmic reticulum. Its homodimer is an essential component of the gamma-secretase complex that catalyzes the cleavage of membrane proteins such as NOTCH RECEPTORS and AMYLOID BETA-PEPTIDES precursors. PSEN1 mutations cause early-onset ALZHEIMER DISEASE type 3 that may occur as early as 30 years of age in humans. (MeSH 2019) **早老素-1**. 高尔基体和内质网的膜内在蛋白质。它的同型二聚体是构成能催化膜蛋白如 NOTCH 受体和淀粉样 β -蛋白前体裂解的 γ 分泌酶复合物的主要成分。PSEN1 突变可使人类早在 30 岁时就出现早发阿尔茨海默病 3 型. (中译 MeSH)

Presenilins. Integral membrane proteins and essential components of the gamma-secretase complex that catalyzes the cleavage of membrane proteins such as NOTCH RECEPTORS and AMYLOID BETA-PROTEIN precursors. Mutations of presenilins lead to presenile ALZHEIMER DISEASE with onset before age 65 years. (MeSH 2020) **早老素**. 膜内在蛋白且是能催化膜蛋白如 NOTCH 受体和淀粉样 β -蛋白前体裂解的 γ 分泌酶复合物的主要成分。早老素突变可导致在 65 岁前就发生早发性阿尔茨海默病. (中译 MeSH)

Prevalence. The total number of cases of a given disease in a specified population at a designated time. It is differentiated from INCIDENCE, which refers to the number of new cases in the population at a given time. (MeSH 2020) **患病率**. 在特定时间特定人群中一个特定疾病的案例总数。区别于发病率, 发病率指在特定时间人群中新增案例数. (中译 MeSH)

Preventive Health Services. Services designed for HEALTH PROMOTION and prevention of disease. (MeSH 2020) **预防卫生服务**. 为卫生促进和疾病预防而计划的服务. (中译 MeSH)

Primary Cell Culture. The initial culturing of cells derived directly from fresh TISSUES. (MeSH 2020) [It] is the removal of the pieces/biopsy (dimension of about 1×1×1cm) from tissue or organs in aseptic conditions and then obtaining cells via mechanic (tissue explant culture Fig. 17.2A and B), chemical, or enzymatic digestion method from this biopsy. (From: *Omics Technologies and Bio-Engineering 2018*) **原代细胞培养**. 直接取自新鲜组织的细胞的初始培养. (中译 MeSH) **初代细胞 & 细胞培养**. 初代细胞 (Primary Cell) 是指直接从活体组织中分离出的细胞, 与一般学术上常用的细胞株(Cell Line) 不同, 具有有限的细胞寿命无法无限地继代培养, 但却具有最接近活体状态的细胞型态与功能特性, 因此使用初代细胞进行细胞实验, 不但更能真实反映出活体中细胞的实际分子作用机制, 同时亦可应用来佐证加强细胞株实验的可信度. (伯森生物科技: 人类正常初代细胞, 2021.1.8 查阅) **细胞培养**(英语: cell culture) 是一种现代生物学技术, 是将真核生物或原核生物细胞培养在受控制的状态下, 使其生长。这项技术的发展与方法, 与组织培养或器官培养关系密切。细胞培养的例行步骤包括解冻细胞、换盘、分盘、换细胞培养液、结冻细胞等步骤. (维基百科 2020.4.16)

Primary Mental Abilities. A set of seven basic or fundamental cognitive capacities proposed in 1938 by the US psychologist Louis Leon Thurstone (1887–1955), on the basis of factor analysis, as an interpretation of the group factors or clusters of correlations between certain types of test items and subtests. They are labelled verbal comprehension (V), word fluency (W), number (N), spatial ability (S), associative memory (M), perceptual speed (P), and reasoning (R) or induction (I). Compare g. PMA abbrev. (A *Dictionary of Psychology* 4 ed. OUP, 2015) **语文流畅测试**.

Primary Prevention. Specific practices for the prevention of disease or mental disorders in susceptible individuals or populations. These include HEALTH PROMOTION, including mental health; protective procedures, such as COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CONTROL; and monitoring and regulation of ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTANTS. Primary prevention is to be distinguished from SECONDARY PREVENTION and TERTIARY PREVENTION. (MeSH 2020) **一级预防**. 在敏感个体或人群中预防疾病或精神障碍的特殊实践。这些包括卫生促进 (包括精神卫生)、防护程序 (如传染病控制) 以及监

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测和管理环境污染物。一级预防区别于预防并发症或药物、手术操作后效应的二级预防以及改善疾病后效应的三级预防。(中译 MeSH)

Primary Progressive Nonfluent Aphasia. A form of frontotemporal lobar degeneration and a progressive form of dementia characterized by motor speech impairment and AGRAMMATISM, with relative sparing of single word comprehension and semantic memory. (MeSH 2019) **原发性进展性非流利型失语症.** 一种以运动语言障碍和语法缺失为特征的额颞叶退化和进行性痴呆, 伴有单字理解和语义记忆的相对不足。
1601 (中译 MeSH)

Primary Somatosensory Cortex. The primary somatosensory cortex is located in the postcentral gyrus, and is part of the somatosensory system... At the primary somatosensory cortex, tactile representation is orderly arranged (in an inverted fashion) from the toe (at the top of the cerebral hemisphere) to mouth (at the bottom). However, some body parts may be controlled by partially overlapping regions of cortex. Each cerebral hemisphere of the primary somatosensory cortex only contains a tactile representation of the opposite (contralateral) side of the body. The amount of primary somatosensory cortex devoted to a body part is not proportional to the absolute size of the body surface, but, instead, to the relative density of cutaneous tactile receptors on that body part. The density of cutaneous tactile receptors on a body part is generally indicative of the degree of sensitivity of tactile stimulation experienced at said body part. For this reason, the human lips and hands have a larger representation than other body parts. (Wiki. 2019.12.26) **第一躯体感觉皮质**
1602

Primates. An order of mammals consisting of more than 300 species that include LEMURS; LORISIDAE; TARSIERS; MONKEYS; and HOMINIDS. They are characterized by a relatively large brain when compared with other terrestrial mammals, forward-facing eyes, the presence of a CALCARINE SULCUS, and specialized MECHANORECEPTORS in the hands and feet which allow the perception of light touch. (MeSH 2020 ; see the term also in *A Dictionary of Biology 8 ed. OUP 2019*) **灵长目.** 一种由 300 多个物种组成的哺乳动物目, 包括狐猴属、懒猴科、跗猴科、猴子和人类。它们的特征有: 比其他陆地哺乳动物相对大的大脑, 向前的眼睛, 存在距状沟, 在手和脚上有专门的用于感知轻触的机械感受器。(中译 MeSH: 另见《英汉百科知识辞典》第 807 页. 南京大学出版社, 1992)
1603

Prime. A cue (3) given to facilitate a particular response. See priming (1). (*A Dictionary of Psychology 4 ed. OUP 2015*) **启发信号 / 暗示 / 提示**
1604

Priming. 1. In a task involving recall, recognition, or some other form of cognitive performance, the provision of a contextual cue [In research into memory, a stimulus that aids the recall of information not recalled spontaneously], prime [A cue given to facilitate a particular response], or prompt that provides information about either the identity or the time of appearance of a target stimulus and that may facilitate a response (in facilitative priming) or inhibit it (in inhibitory priming). When primes provide information that influences expectancies of targets, as in associative priming in which primes are meaningfully related to targets, expectation-dependent or strategic priming may occur, whereas when primes are unrelated to targets only automatic priming can occur, though it occurs more quickly. Associative priming that is dependent on verbal meaning, as when the prime bread is provided for the target butter, is called semantic priming; and a common type of associative priming that is not dependent on verbal meaning is initial letter priming, when the first letter of the word to be remembered is provided as a cue. Associative priming based on the sounds of words is called phonological priming: see yolk phenomenon. 2. Reduced reaction time (quicker responding) resulting from a signal warning of the imminent presentation of the stimulus. Compare negative priming. (*A Dictionary of Psychology 4 ed. OUP, 2015*) **启动效应 (priming effect)** 是指由于之前受某一刺激的影响而使得之后对同一刺激的知觉和加工变得容易的心理现象。有研究者认为, 这是内隐记忆的体现。情绪启动的方法一般采取情绪—符合词语和情绪—不符合词语作为刺激, 使用词语诱发相应的情绪状态。(百度 2020, 本词条由“科普中国”科学百科词条编写与应用工作项目 审核) **促发.** 大陆译作启动效应, 是一种内隐记忆的效应, 而这个效果是指受到一种刺激 (即知觉模式) 时, 会影响到另一个刺激的反应。Meyer 和 Schvaneveldt 在 1970 年代初期的生殖实验中, 让研究中的许多物种促发并开花。(维基 2019.3.29)
1605

Principal-Components Analysis. A statistical technique applied to a correlation matrix to combine observed variables into weighted linear combinations of the original variables called principal components, which are all uncorrelated with one another. The first principal component explains the maximum proportion of the
1606

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variance, and successive principal components explain progressively smaller portions of the variance. This technique is closely related to factor analysis. See also cluster analysis, correspondence analysis. PCA abbrev. (*A Dictionary of Psychology* 4 ed. OUP, 2015) **主成分分析**. 把原来多个指标化为少数几个综合指标的一种统计方法。它是原始变量的线性组合, 但比原始变量更集中、更典型地表明研究对象的特征, 其实质是利用方差-协方差矩阵, 找出特殊向量及其对应的特征值。通过一系列的对称阵的正交交换, 计算出主成分载荷和得分, 使众多复杂的要素组合成较少的几个主要成分, 并根据得分对原始数据进行分类。主成分分析可进行地理类型的划分, 并可利用主成分得分编制类型图。(南京大学出版社《简明人文地理学辞典》第 350 页, 1988) 在多元统计分析中, 主成分分析(英語: Principal components analysis, PCA) 是一種统计分析、简化数据集的方法。它利用正交变换来对一系列可能相关的变量的观测值进行线性变换, 从而投影为一系列线性不相关变量的值, 这些不相关变量称为主成分 (Principal Component)。具体地, 主成分可以看做一个线性方程, 其包含一系列线性系数来指示投影方向。PCA 对原始数据的正则化或预处理敏感 (相对缩放)。 [维基. 2019.10.26](#)

Prion Diseases. A group of genetic, infectious, or sporadic degenerative human and animal nervous system disorders associated with abnormal PRIONS. These diseases are characterized by conversion of the normal prion protein to an abnormal configuration via a post-translational process. In humans, these conditions generally feature DEMENTIA; ATAXIA; and a fatal outcome. Pathologic features include a spongiform encephalopathy without evidence of inflammation. The older literature occasionally refers to these as unconventional SLOW VIRUS DISEASES. (From Proc Natl Acad Sci USA 1998 Nov 10;95(23):13363-83) (MeSH 2020) **朊病毒病**. 与异常朊病毒有关的一组遗传的、有传染性的或散在退化性人类和动物神经系统疾病。这些疾病以正常朊病毒蛋白通过翻译后转变为异常结构为特征。在人类, 这些情况通常以痴呆、共济失调和致命性结局为特征。病理特征包括没有炎症证据的海绵状脑病。较早的文献有时称它们为非传统的慢病毒疾病。(中译 MeSH)

Prion Proteins (PrP). Membrane glycosylphosphatidylinositol-anchored glycoproteins that may aggregate into rod-like structures. The prion protein (PRNP) gene is characterized by five TANDEM REPEAT SEQUENCES that encode a highly unstable protein region of five octapeptide repeats. Mutations in the repeat region and elsewhere in this gene are associated with CREUTZFELDT-JAKOB DISEASE, FATAL FAMILIAL INSOMNIA, GERSTMANN-STRAUSSLER DISEASE, Huntington disease-like 1, and KURU. (MeSH 2020) **朊病毒蛋白**. 膜糖基磷脂酰肌醇固定糖蛋白, 可聚集成棒状结构。朊病毒蛋白 (PRNP) 基因的特征为五个串联重复序列, 其编码五个八肽重复序列的高度不稳定性蛋白质区域。在这个重复区域的基因突变或此基因其他位置突变和克雅氏病、家族致命性失眠症、Gerstmann-Straussler-Scheinker 病、亨廷顿病样 1 和库鲁病相关。(中译 MeSH)

Prions. Small proteinaceous infectious particles which resist inactivation by procedures that modify NUCLEIC ACIDS and contain an abnormal isoform of a cellular protein which is a major and necessary component. The abnormal (scrapie) isoform is PrPSc (PRPSC PROTEINS) and the cellular isoform PrPC (PRPC PROTEINS). The primary amino acid sequence of the two isoforms is identical. Human diseases caused by prions include CREUTZFELDT-JAKOB SYNDROME; GERSTMANN-STRAUSSLER SYNDROME; and INSOMNIA, FATAL FAMILIAL. (MeSH 2020) **朊病毒**. 通过修饰核酸程序的抗失活并含有主要和必需成分细胞蛋白质异常亚型的小蛋白质感染颗粒。异常 (羊瘙痒症) 亚型是 PrPSc (PrPSc 蛋白质类) 以及细胞亚型 PrPC (PrPC 蛋白质类)。这两种亚型的主要氨基酸序列相同。朊病毒引起的人类疾病包括 Creutzfeldt-Jakob 综合征、Gerstmann-Straussler 综合征和致死性家族性失眠症。(中译 MeSH)

PRISM (Portable, Reusable Integrated Software Modules), Graphpad. GraphPad Prism combines scientific graphing, comprehensive curve fitting (nonlinear regression), understandable statistics, and data organization. While it won't replace a heavy-duty statistics program, Prism lets you easily perform basic statistical tests commonly used by laboratory and clinical researchers. ([University of Rochester website 1996-2021](#), accessed 2021.1.9) GraphPad Prism is a commercial scientific 2D graphing and statistics software available for both Windows and Macintosh computers. Alternatives to GraphPad Prism are SciDAVis, and interfaces to R. ([Wiki. 2018.10.23](#)) GraphPad Prism v7.0 [5 Apr 2016] Many improvements in graphs, and nonlinear regression, statistical analyses. ([GraphPad Prism versions](#), accessed 2021.1.9) **生物统计绘图软件**. 是科学绘图统计分析软体, 结合生物统计, 迴归及科学绘图于一体, ... 绘图迅速、各种 2D 绘图方式、页面编排容易、最容易使用的曲线套配 Curve fitting (具有线性及非线性功能) 曲线套配主要以生

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物统计常用的曲线为主。统计功能主要以生物统计常用的统计功能为主。(全杰科技股份有限公司 2021.1.9 查阅) 医学绘图软件 GraphPad Prism 8.3.0 是一款专业的医学绘图软件。Prism 在科学图表的绘制方面可以视为 Sigmaplot 的替代软件, 但是却又包含了简单的电子表格, 可以直接输入原始数据, 软件自动计算标准偏差和 p value, 此外, 也包含了其他几项数值分析的能力。(XYZ 教育王 2021.1.9 查阅)

Problem Solving. A learning situation involving more than one alternative from which a selection is made in order to attain a specific goal. (MeSH 2020) **问题解决.** 有关从一个以上的选择余地中为获得特殊目标进行选择的一种学习状态。(中译 MeSH)

Procedural Memory. A storage system for procedural knowledge, information within it being acquired through a form of learning that is relatively slow, requiring repetition over many trials, often involving associations of sequential stimuli and permitting storage of information about predicative relations between events, expressed primarily by improved performance at skilled tasks, often occurring without conscious awareness or understanding of what is being learned and therefore being a form of non-declarative memory. It is distinguished from episodic memory and semantic memory. See also act*, mirror drawing. Compare declarative memory. (*A Dictionary of Psychology* 4 ed. OUP, 2015) **程序性知识**(procedural knowledge) 与 **程序记忆** (procedural memory) 程序性知识与产生: 现代认知心理学家普遍认为知识有两大类, 一类为陈述性知识, 另一类是知识是程序性知识(procedural knowledge), 其为个体并非有意义地提取线索, 只能借助于某种作业形式间接推测因而其存在的知识。程序性记忆与历程: 在學習過程中, 最初以陳述性知識的形式習得, 在大量練習後程式性知識具有自動化的特點。學習者掌握的程序性知識, 也會促進學習新的陳述性知識。程序性記憶是對程序性知識的記憶, 即「知其所以然」之技能性知識, 瞭解「如何做」的記憶。個體可經由充分練習, 達到自動化與精緻化的程度, 此時可同時從事兩件事而不感到費力, 例如一邊開車一邊講手機, 而開車時的程序仍然保持自然而流暢, 並不因打電話而影響開車。(教育百科)

Procedural Memory. A storage system for procedural knowledge, information within it being acquired through a form of learning that is relatively slow, requiring repetition over many trials, often involving associations of sequential stimuli and permitting storage of information about predicative relations between events, expressed primarily by improved performance at skilled tasks, often occurring without conscious awareness or understanding of what is being learned and therefore being a form of non-declarative memory. It is distinguished from episodic memory and semantic memory. See also act*, mirror drawing. Compare declarative memory. (*A Dictionary of Psychology* 4 ed. OUP, 2015) **程序性记忆.** 个体对具体事物操作法则的记忆。与“陈述性记忆”相对。迪金逊 1980 年提出, 以区别对学习情景和过程的陈述性记忆。如记住怎样安置货架上的各种货物, 怎样操作机车等。颞叶内侧某些区域受伤的病人, 能学会新的手工操作技术, 如照着镜子描图等, 但记不住学习这种技术的过程和地点。(《心理学大辞典 上卷》第 137 页. 上海教育出版社 2003) 是关于“怎样做某事”的记忆。它被用于获得、保持和使用知觉的、认知的和运动的技能。关于某一行为的程序性记忆通常会转化为无意识的、自动的行为表现。而要将自动化的程序性记忆转化为陈述性的知识是十分困难的。当重复某个过程达到足够多的次数时, 个体会开始将这个过程的各个部分统合成一个单元。(中国大百科全书(第三版网络版) 2019.12.25 更新)

Processing Fluency. Processing fluency is the ease with which information is processed. Perceptual fluency is the ease of processing stimuli based on manipulations to perceptual quality. Retrieval fluency is the ease with which information can be retrieved from memory. (Wiki. 2019.9.3: **Processing fluency**) **感知流畅性** (Perceptual fluency / Processing fluency). 我们在感知一件事物的时候, 会根据它的复杂程度, 整合记忆中已有的信息来对它做出判断。因此, 一件事物出现的频率越高, 我们对它进行感知的次数越多, 这个过程就越流畅、越容易。这种感知时的流畅性让我们觉得轻松不累, 从而潜意识里转换为对所感知事物的好感。(科技生活周刊 2015.10.21)

Processing Negativity (PN). ... The auditory ERP waveform generated by a word consists of a series of positive and negative voltage deflections or components in the electroencephalographic (EEG) activity evoked by the word. Figure 1 illustrates three components typically observed; an initial negativity, the N1 component, peaking in the 100-ms latency region, followed by a positive peak (P2) at a latency in the region of 200 ms, followed by a prolonged negativity extending over the latency range from about 400 to about 1000

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ms. This prolonged negativity is best described as “processing negativity” or PN. Previous research (Mehta et al, 2009) has demonstrated that it reflects at least four processes: attention, phonological processing, semantic processing, and immediate memory. The PN component in word processing has often been labeled the “N400” because of the pioneering study of Kutas and Hillyard (1980). (*International Journal of Audiology* (2014)53(4):235-242) **处理中负波成分**. 被事件所引发的正负电压波动可以被称为“峰”、“波”或“(脑电)成分”,是事件相关电位研究的主要对象。一般而言,事件相关电位的主要成分(尤指事件发生100毫秒后出现的“晚”成分)遵循两种命名体系。第一套体系依据的是该成分与相应事件的时间关系,或者说该成分的“潜伏期”,例如在刺激呈现后100毫秒左右达到峰值的正成分被称为“P100”,负成分被称为“N100”;第二套体系依据的是该成分的序列性,例如刺激诱发的第一个显著的正成分被称为“P1”,而第一个负成分被称为“N1”。大多数主要的脑电成分同时具有两种称谓,例如“P300”和“P3”。巧合的是,在以毫秒为单位的刻度上,脑电成分的潜伏期数值往往接近其序列位置的100倍,以致N1=N100, P1=P100, P3=P300。由于存在这种对应关系,因此两种命名尚不至于带来研究与交流的不便。由于历史原因,两套体系经常混用而不加区分。例如,同一份研究报告可能会对较早出现的成分使用第一种命名法,称其为N1、P1;而对较晚的成分使用第二种方法,称其为P300、N400,这种情况是非常普遍的。由于脑电成分的潜伏期并不稳定(如“P300”在后来的研究中发现潜伏期分布范围较广),部分研究者更推崇使用第二种命名法。但是这一问题在学界内还未形成共识。(维基2020.2.29)

Processing Speed (Cognitive Ability). Processing speed is one of the main elements of the cognitive process, which is why it is one of the most important skills in learning, academic performance, intellectual development, reasoning, and experience. Processing speed is a cognitive ability that could be defined as the time it takes a person to do a mental task. It is related to the speed in which a person can understand and react to the information they receive, whether it be visual (letters and numbers), auditory (language), or movement. In other words, processing speed is the time between receiving and responding to a stimulus.

Slow or poor processing speed is not related to intelligence, meaning that one does not necessarily predict the other. Slow processing speed means that some determined tasks will be more difficult than others, like reading, doing math, listening and taking notes, or holding conversations. It may also interfere with executive functions, as a person with slow processing speed will have a harder time planning, setting goals, making decisions, starting tasks, paying attention, etc. Processing speed implies a greater ability to easily do simple or previously-learned tasks. This refers to the ability to automatically process information, which means processing information quickly and without doing it consciously. The higher the processing speed, the more efficient you are able to think and learn. Processing speed is the time that lapses from when you receive information until you understand it and start to respond. (*Cognifit: Processing Speed*, accessed on 2019.12.9)

1616 **处理速度** (认知能力)

Prodromal Symptoms. Clinical or physiological indicators that precede the onset of disease. (MeSH 2020)

1617 **前驱症状**. 疾病发作之前的临床或生理指标。(中译 MeSH)

Prodrome. A precursor or premonitory sign (1) or symptom of a developing disorder or attack, such as an aura (2) before an attack of epilepsy. prodromal adj. Of or denoting a prodrome. (*A Dictionary of Psychology*

1618 4 ed. OUP, 2015) **前兆**

Product Surveillance, Postmarketing. Surveillance of drugs, devices, appliances, etc., for efficacy or adverse effects, after they have been released for general sale. (MeSH 2020) **产品监测, 售后**. 在药物、装置、器械等被准予普遍出售后对其有效性或不良反应的监督。(中译 MeSH)

1619

Prognosis. A prediction of the probable outcome of a disease based on a individual's condition and the usual course of the disease as seen in similar situations. (MeSH 2020) **预后**. 基于个体情况以及相似情形下所

1620 见疾病的通常病程对疾病可能结局的预测。(中译 MeSH)

Program Development. The process of formulating, improving, and expanding educational, managerial, or service-oriented work plans (excluding computer program development). (MeSH 2020) **规划制订**. 制订、

1621 改善和扩大教育的、管理的或定向服务的工作计划(除计算机程序开发外)的过程。(中译 MeSH)

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Proline. A non-essential amino acid that is synthesized from GLUTAMIC ACID. It is an essential component of COLLAGEN and is important for proper functioning of joints and tendons. (MeSH 2020) **脯氨酸.** 从谷氨酸合成的一种非必需氨基酸。是胶原的一种主要成分并且对关节和腱发挥固有功能重要。(中译 MeSH)

Promoter Regions, Genetic. DNA sequences which are recognized (directly or indirectly) and bound by a DNA-dependent RNA polymerase during the initiation of transcription. Highly conserved sequences within the promoter include the Pribnow box in bacteria and the TATA BOX in eukaryotes. (MeSH 2020) **启动区, 遗传.** 在转录起始的过程中被 DNA-依赖性 RNA 聚合酶识别 (直接或间接) 的 DNA 序列。启动子中的高度保守序列包括细菌的 Pribnow 盒和真核生物的 TATA 盒。(中译 MeSH)

Proof of Concept Study. An empirical investigation which pertains to the development of prototypes or models that demonstrate the feasibility of novel concepts, ideas, principles, schema or their practical application. (MeSH 2020) **概念验证研究.** 一项与原型或模型开发相关的经验调查, 证明新概念、想法、原则、模式或其实际应用的可行性。(中译 MeSH)

Proportional Hazards Model. Proportional hazards models are A CLASS OF SURVIVAL MODELS in statistics. Survival models relate the time that passes, before some event occurs, to one or more covariates that may be associated with that quantity of time. In a proportional hazards model, the unique effect of a unit increase in a covariate is multiplicative with respect to the hazard rate. ... Sir David Cox observed that if the proportional hazards assumption holds (or, is assumed to hold) then it is possible to estimate the effect parameter(s) without any consideration of the hazard function. This approach to survival data is called application of the Cox proportional hazards model, sometimes abbreviated to Cox model or to proportional hazards model. (Wiki. 2019.12.11) **COX 回归模型, 又称“比例风险回归模型 (proportional hazards model, 简称 Cox 模型)”**, 是由英国统计学家 D.R.Cox(1972)年提出的一种半参数回归模型。该模型以生存结局和生存时间为因变量, 可同时分析众多因素对生存期的影响, 能分析带有截尾生存时间的资料, 且不要求估计资料的生存分布类型。由于上述优良性质, 该模型自问世以来, 在医学随访研究中得到广泛的应用, 是迄今生存分析中应用最多的多因素分析方法。(百度, 本词条由“科普中国”科学百科词条编写与应用工作项目 审核; 2021.1.9 查阅; 另见 [R 数据分析暨导引系统及永析统计及论文咨询顾问](#)的相关解释)

Prosencephalon. The anterior of the three primitive cerebral vesicles of the embryonic brain arising from the NEURAL TUBE. It subdivides to form DIENCEPHALON and TELENCEPHALON. (Stedmans Medical Dictionary, 27th ed) (MeSH 2019) **前脑.** 起于神经管的胚胎脑的三个原始脑泡中前面的。它再分以形成间脑和端脑。(中译 MeSH)

Prosody. From the Ancient Greek word for a song with an accompaniment. Thence, traditionally, the study of metres in verse; and, in linguistics, of rhythm and intonation in speech: e.g. an intonational contour, as falling, rising, etc., is a prosodic contour, or is one kind of prosodic unit. (*The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Linguistics* 3 ed. OUP, 2014) **韵律.** 在语言学, 韵律 (英语: prosody) 指的是讲话的过程中非独立音段 (元音辅音) 的成分, 即音节或更大单位的性质。这些性质形成语调、声调、重读和节奏等语言功能。韵律可以反映出说话者或话语的多种特征: 说话者的感情状态、话语的形式 (陈述、疑问还是命令)、是否存在反讽或挖苦、强调、对比、焦点, 以及其他无法由语法和词汇表达来编码的语言元素。(维基 2019.7.30)

Prosopagnosia. The inability to recognize a familiar face or to learn to recognize new faces. This visual agnosia is most often associated with lesions involving the junctional regions between the temporal and occipital lobes. The majority of cases are associated with bilateral lesions, however unilateral damage to the right occipito-temporal cortex has also been associated with this condition. (From *Cortex* (1995 Jun)31(2):317-29) (MeSH 2020) **面容失认症.** 无力识别熟悉的面容或学习识别新面容。这种视觉失认症最通常与涉及颞叶和枕叶之间接合区域的损害有关。多数案例与双向损害有关, 然而对右侧枕颞皮质的单向损害也与这种情况有关。(中译 MeSH)

- Prospective Memory (PM).** [It] is memory for actions to be performed in the future and therefore one of the most important cognitive domains in everyday life. (From: *Handbook of Clinical Neurology* 2018, accessed on Dec. 11, 2019) Prospective memory. [It] is a form of memory that involves remembering to perform a planned action or recall a planned intention at some future point in time.[1] Prospective memory tasks are common in daily life and range from the relatively simple to extreme life-or-death situations. Examples of simple tasks include remembering to put the toothpaste cap back on, remembering to reply to an email, or remembering to return a rented movie. Examples of highly important situations include a patient remembering to take medication or a pilot remembering to perform specific safety procedures during a flight. (Wiki. 2019.11.10) **前瞻记忆 (Prospective Memory).** 对预定事件或未来要执行行为的记忆, 即对于某种意向的记忆。与回溯记忆相对。前瞻记忆中的信息指向未来, 要求人们记得去做一些事情, 其标志是未来时间点上预定的事件或行为是否发生。... (中国大百科全书 第三版专业版, 网络版. 2019.12.25. 更新)
- 1629 新)
- Protease Inhibitors.** Compounds which inhibit or antagonize biosynthesis or actions of proteases (ENDOPEPTIDASES). (MeSH 2020) **蛋白酶抑制[复合物].** 抑制或对抗肽酶类(内肽酶类)的生物合成或功能的复合物。(中译 MeSH)
- 1630
- Proteasome Endopeptidase Complex (proteasome).** A large multisubunit complex that plays an important role in the degradation of most of the cytosolic and nuclear proteins in eukaryotic cells. It contains a 700-kDa catalytic sub-complex and two 700-kDa regulatory sub-complexes. The complex digests ubiquitinated proteins and protein activated via ornithine decarboxylase antizyme. (MeSH 2020) **蛋白酶体内肽酶复合物.** 一种巨大多亚单位复合物, 在真核细胞大多数细胞溶质蛋白质和核蛋白质的降解中起到重要作用。包含一个 700-kDa 催化性子复形和两个 700-kDa 调节性子复形。这种复合物分解泛素化蛋白和经由鸟氨酸脱羧酶抗酶蛋白激活的蛋白质。(中译 MeSH)
- 1631
- Protein Aggregates.** Any mixture of secondary, tertiary, or quaternary protein molecules which appear as clumps in or outside the cell. (MeSH 2020) **蛋白聚集体.** 在细胞内或细胞外作为团块出现的任何二级、三级或四级蛋白质分子的混合物。(中译 MeSH)
- 1632
- Protein Aggregation, Pathological.** A biochemical phenomenon in which misfolded proteins aggregate either intra- or extracellularly. Triggered by factors such as MUTATION, POST-TRANSLATIONAL MODIFICATIONS, and environmental stress, it is generally associated with ALZHEIMER DISEASE; PARKINSON DISEASE; HUNTINGTON DISEASE; and TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS. (MeSH 2020) **蛋白聚集, 病理性.** 错误折叠的蛋白质聚集在细胞内或细胞外的一种生化现象。由突变、翻译后修饰和环境压力等因素引发, 它通常和阿尔茨海默病、帕金森病、亨廷顿舞蹈病和 2 型糖尿病相关。(中译 MeSH)
- 1633
- Protein Kinase B (PKB)** (see also Proto-Oncogene Proteins c-akt): PKB plays a role in cellular processes such as apoptosis, transcription, glucose metabolism and cell migration. (*Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews* 88(2018):177-186) **原癌基因蛋白质 c-akt2.**
- 1634
- Protein Phosphatases & Kinases.** A kinase is an enzyme that attaches a phosphate group to a protein. A phosphatase is an enzyme that removes a phosphate group from a protein. Together, these two families of enzymes act to modulate the activities of the proteins in a cell, often in response to external stimuli. A veritable red light/green light system, kinases generally turn a protein on, while a phosphatase turns the protein off. (New England Biolab, accessed on 2021.1.9) **蛋白质磷酸酶类&激酶类.** 蛋白磷酸酶是具有催化已经磷酸化的蛋白质分子发生去磷酸化反应的一类酶分子, 与蛋白激酶相对应存在, 共同构成了磷酸化和去磷酸化这一重要的蛋白质活性的开关系统。蛋白磷酸酶是具有催化已经磷酸化的蛋白质分子发生去磷酸化反应的一类酶分子, 与蛋白激酶相对应存在, 共同构成了磷酸化和去磷酸化这一重要的蛋白质活性的开关系统。(百度 2020)
- 1635
- Proteins.** Linear POLYPEPTIDES that are synthesized on RIBOSOMES and may be further modified, crosslinked, cleaved, or assembled into complex proteins with several subunits. The specific sequence of AMINO ACIDS determines the shape the polypeptide will take, during PROTEIN FOLDING, and the
- 1636

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Glossary Terms 词汇解释

function of the protein. (MeSH 2020) **蛋白质类**. 在核糖体上合成的线性多肽类并能进一步被修饰、交叉连接、分裂或组合成为具有几个亚单位的复合蛋白质类。氨基酸的特殊序列决定蛋白质折叠期间多肽将要成为的形状以及蛋白质的功能。(中译 MeSH)

1637 **Proteolysis**. Cleavage of proteins into smaller peptides or amino acids either by PROTEASES or non-enzymatically (e.g., Hydrolysis). It does not include Protein Processing, Post-Translational. (MeSH 2020) **蛋白质分解**. 肽酶类或非酶类作用(如水解)将蛋白质分解为小肽或氨基酸类。它不包括翻译后的蛋白质加工。(中译 MeSH)

1638 **Proteome**. The protein complement of an organism coded for by its genome. (MeSH 2020) **蛋白质组**. 通过其基因组编码的生物体的蛋白质补体。(中译 MeSH) 蛋白质组的概念是由澳大利亚学者 Wilkins 和 Williams 等人于 1994 年提出, 根据他们的定义, "proteome"一词源于"protein"与"genome"杂合。另有学者认为, "proteome"代表一个完整生物全套蛋白质或反映不同细胞的组合。由此, 有三种含义, 指的是由一个细胞, 一个组织或一种生物的基因组所表达的全部相应的蛋白质。作为基因表达产物的蛋白质, 其种类和数量在不同的时间及环境下是不同的, 同一时刻取得的蛋白质组的数据, 由于所处不同的生理病理状态, 是不同的, 即蛋白质组是一个动态的概念。(《[生物医药大词典](#), 2019.8.6 查阅)

1639 **Proteomic Analyses**. Proteomic analysis (proteomics) refers to the systematic identification and quantification of the complete complement of proteins (the proteome) of a biological system (cell, tissue, organ, biological fluid, or organism) at a specific point in time. Mass spectrometry is the technique most often used for proteomic analysis. ([Nature.com](#)., accessed on Aug. 6, 2019) **蛋白质分析**.

1640 **Proteomics**. The systematic study of the complete complement of proteins (PROTEOME) of organisms. (MeSH 2020) **Proteome**. The entire complement of proteins synthesized by a cell or organism at a given time. This can be determined by analysing protein constituents of cell contents using such techniques as gel electrophoresis, high-throughput liquid chromatography, microarrays, and mass spectrometry, coupled with automated database searching to identify proteins. A complementary approach is to infer the potential proteome from analysis of the genome (see genomics). However, unlike the genome, the proteome is constantly changing due to the influence of intracellular and extracellular factors. See proteomics. ([A Dictionary of Biology, 8 ed. OUP 2019](#)) **蛋白质组学**. 生物体蛋白质类的完整补体的系统研究。(中译 MeSH) 蛋白质组学(英语: proteomics, 又译作蛋白质体), 是对蛋白质特别是其结构和功能的大规模研究, 是在 90 年代初期, 由 Marc Wilkins 和学者们首先提出的新名词。更重要的是, 基因组是相当稳定的实体, 而蛋白质组通过与基因组的相互作用而不断发生着改变。一个生命体在其机体的不同部分以及生命周期的不同阶段, 其蛋白表达可能存在巨大的差异。蛋白质组是由有机体或系统产生或修饰的整套蛋白质。这随着时间和细胞或有机体经历的不同要求或压力而变化[1]。蛋白质组学是一个跨学科领域, 它从人类基因组计划的遗传信息中受益匪浅[2], 它还涵盖了新兴的科学研究和从细胞内蛋白质组成, 结构和其独特活动模式的整体水平探索蛋白质组学。它是功能基因组学的重要组成部分。蛋白质组学研究的关键技术包括质谱分析、X 射线晶体学、核磁共振和凝胶电泳。(维基 2019.2.26; 查阅于 2019.8.6)

1641 **Proteostasis (Protein Homeostasis)**. Regulation of the concentration, folding, interactions, and cellular localization of each of the proteins that comprise the PROTEOME. (MeSH 2020) **蛋白内稳态**. 组成蛋白质组的每一种蛋白质的浓度、折叠、相互作用和细胞定位的调节。(中译 MeSH)

1642 **Proteostasis Deficiencies**. Disorders caused by imbalances in the protein homeostasis network - synthesis, folding, and transport of proteins; post-translational modifications; and degradation or clearance of misfolded proteins. (MeSH 2020) **蛋白质稳态缺乏症**. 由蛋白质稳态网络内蛋白质合成、折叠和转运, 翻译后修饰及错折叠蛋白降解或清除的不平衡引起的疾病。(中译 MeSH)

1643 **Proton Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy**. Spectroscopy technique which measures changes in organic compounds by tracking the spectral energy of absorption of HYDROGEN atoms. (MeSH 2019) **质子磁共振波谱**. 通过跟踪氢原子的吸收光谱能测定有机化合物变化的光谱技术。(中译 MeSH)

No

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Protons. Stable elementary particles having the smallest known positive charge, found in the nuclei of all elements. The proton mass is less than that of a neutron. A proton is the nucleus of the light hydrogen atom, i.e., the hydrogen ion. (MeSH 2019) **质子.** 具有最小已知阳电荷的稳定的基本粒子, 在所有元素的细胞核中发现。质子的质量小于中子。质子是氢原子的核, 即, 氢离子。(中译 MeSH)

1644

Proto-Oncogene Proteins c-akt (Protein kinase B as a narrower term). A protein-serine-threonine kinase that is activated by PHOSPHORYLATION in response to GROWTH FACTORS or INSULIN. It plays a major role in cell metabolism, growth, and survival as a core component of SIGNAL TRANSDUCTION. Three isoforms have been described in mammalian cells. (MeSH 2020) **原癌基因蛋白质 c-akt.** 一种通过磷酸化激活来响应于生长因子或胰岛素的蛋白质-丝氨酸-苏氨酸激酶。对细胞代谢, 生长和以信号转导的一个核心组份存活起到重要作用。在哺乳动物细胞中已经描述了三种亚型。(中译 MeSH)

1645

Protozoa. A name formerly given to a group of unicellular or acellular, usually microscopic protists, now classified in various phyla (see apicomplexa; ciliophora; rhizopoda; zoomastigota). **It is no longer considered either descriptively useful or taxonomically valid.** (*A Dictionary of Biology* 8 ed. OUP, 2019) **原生动物门 (Protozoa)** 是原生物界的一门, 为最原始、最简单、最低等的生物。它们的主要特征是身体由单个细胞构成的, 因此也称为单细胞动物。原生动物门种类约有 30000 种。原生动物是单细胞, 细胞内有特化的各种胞器, 具有维持生命和延续后代所必需的一切功能, 如行动、营养、呼吸、排泄和生殖等。每个原生动物都是一个完整的有机体。(百度. 本词条由“科普中国”科学百科词条编写与应用工作项目 审核, 2021.1.9 查阅. [请看英文解释](#))

1646

PrP 27-30 Protein. Protease-resistant core of PrPSC, the abnormal isoform of prion proteins (PRIONS). PrP 27-30 is produced by limited proteolysis of the N-terminus of PrPSc. (MeSH 2020) **PrP27-30 蛋白质.** PrPSC 的蛋白酶抗核心, 朊病毒蛋白质类 (朊病毒) 的异常亚型。由 PrPSc 氨基端的限制性蛋白水解产生。(中译 MeSH)

1647

PrPC Proteins. Normal cellular isoform of prion proteins (PRIONS) encoded by a chromosomal gene and found in normal and scrapie-infected brain tissue, and other normal tissue. PrPC are protease-sensitive proteins whose function is unknown. Posttranslational modification of PrPC into PrPSC leads to infectivity. (MeSH 2020) **PrPC 蛋白质类.** 由染色体基因编码的朊病毒蛋白质类 (朊病毒) 正常细胞亚型, 发现于正常和羊瘙痒症感染的脑组织以及其他正常组织内。PrPC 是功能不详的蛋白酶敏感蛋白。PrPC 翻译后修饰成为 PrPSC 导致传染性。(中译 MeSH)

1648

PrPSc Proteins. Abnormal isoform of prion proteins (PRIONS) resulting from a posttranslational modification of the cellular prion protein (PrPC PROTEINS). PrPSc are disease-specific proteins seen in certain human and animal neurodegenerative diseases (PRION DISEASES). (MeSH 2020) **PrPSc 蛋白质类.** 因细胞朊病毒蛋白 (PrPC 蛋白质类) 翻译后修饰引起的朊病毒蛋白质类 (朊病毒) 异常细胞亚型。PrPSc 是在某些人类和动物的神经变性疾病 (朊病毒病) 中看到的疾病特异性蛋白质类。(中译 MeSH)

1649

Psychiatric Status Rating Scales. Standardized procedures utilizing rating scales or interview schedules carried out by health personnel for evaluating the degree of mental illness. (MeSH 2020) **精神病状态评定量表.** 为评估精神疾病程度由健康人执行的利用量表或访谈列表的标准化程序。(中译 MeSH)

1650

Psychoacoustics. The science pertaining to the interrelationship of psychologic phenomena and the individual's response to the physical properties of sound. (MeSH 2020) The branch of psychology concerned with the perception of sound and its physiological effects. (*A Dictionary of Psychology* 4 ed. OUP, 2015) **精神声学.** 关于心理学现象和个体对声音物理性质的反应之间相互关系的科学。(中译 MeSH)

1651

Psychoanalytic Interpretation. Utilization of Freudian theories to explain various psychologic aspects of art, literature, biographical material, etc. (MeSH 2020) **精神分析学解释.** 利用弗洛伊德学说来解释艺术、文学、传记材料等不同的心理学方面。(中译 MeSH)

1652

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Glossary Terms 词汇解释

- Psycholinguistics.** A word introduced by collective agreement at an academic conference in 1953 to denote the psychology of language, including language acquisition by children and all aspects of the production and comprehension of speech and writing. (*A Dictionary of Psychology* 4 ed. OUP, 2015) Any study of language in or from the viewpoint of psychology. Seen in the 1960s as including two main subfields: the empirical study of the development of language in children ('developmental psycholinguistics'); and the investigation through experiments of the psychological mechanisms for the production and understanding of speech ('experimental psycholinguistics'). **Usual since then of experimental studies only. The boundary with *neurolinguistics* has now become increasingly fluid** (*The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Linguistics* 3 ed. OUP, 2014)
- 1653 **Psycholinguistics.** A discipline concerned with relations between messages and the characteristics of individuals who select and interpret them; it deals directly with the processes of encoding (phonetics) and decoding (psychoacoustics) as they relate states of messages to states of communicators. (MeSH 2020) **心理语言学.** 有关信息与选择并解释这些信息的个体特性之间关系的一门学科; 直接处理编码(语音学)和解码(精神声学)过程, 因为它们使信息状态与传达者状态之间产生联系。(中译 MeSH)
- 1654 **Psychological Phenomena.** Mechanisms and underlying psychological principles of mental processes and their applications. (MeSH 2020) **心理现象.** 心理过程及其应用的机制和潜在心理学法则。(中译 MeSH)
- 1655 **Psychological Tests.** Standardized tests designed to measure abilities, as in intelligence, aptitude, and achievement tests, or to evaluate personality traits. (MeSH 2019) **心理学试验.** 设计用于测量能力(如智力、才能和成就测验)或用于评估人格特质的标准化测验。(中译 MeSH)
- 1656 **Psychology, Experimental.** The branch of psychology which seeks to learn more about the fundamental causes of behavior by studying various psychologic phenomena in controlled experimental situations. (MeSH 2019) **心理学, 实验.** 心理学分支, 在经控制的实验形势下试图通过研究不同心理学现象了解行为的更多基本原因。(中译 MeSH)
- 1657 **Psychology, Positive.** The scientific study of the strengths that enable individuals and communities to thrive. It is founded on the belief that people want to lead meaningful and fulfilling lives, to cultivate what is best within themselves, and to enhance their experiences of love, work, and play. (<https://ppc.sas.upenn.edu/>) (MeSH 2020) **正向心理学.** 积极心理学是心理学的一个最新分支, “研究能使个人和社区繁盛的力量和美德”。正面心理学家希冀“发现和培养天才和能力”, 并“使正常的生活更充实”, 而不仅仅是治疗精神病。(维基. 2019.7.18)
- 1658 **Psychometric Properties.** Appraisal of human characteristics—such as achievement, ability, proficiency, attitude, belief, or another construct—is routinely accomplished through administration of a test, which is itself often carefully developed and administered by standardized protocols. Examinees and other test users are usually interested only in the results yielded by a test administration; generally they are not attuned to characteristics or technical features of the instrument itself. Still, many persons who use test results realize that the usefulness and appropriateness of test-score interpretation is a direct result of the test's internal characteristics. **The internal attributes of a test are technically termed its psychometric properties.** Psychometric properties are characteristics of tests and other measures of human characteristics that identify and describe attributes of an instrument, such as its reliability or appropriateness for use in a particular circumstance. Most commonly, psychometric properties provide information about a test's appropriateness, meaningfulness, and usefulness—in other words, its validity. (*Psychology Research and Reference*, accessed in 2020) **心理计量特性.** 信度、效度与反应性等心理计量特性, 是检测评估工具精确程度的主要指标。信度(reliability)指使用同一评估工具重复测量同一特质时, 获得一致结果的程度。效度(validity)指评估结果的正确性, 即评估工具能测量所欲量测特质的程度。反应性(responsiveness / sensitivity to change)指评估工具对于欲量测特质些微变化的侦测能力。(Ching-Lin Hsieh网页: 精确 (precise), 2021.1.9查阅)
- 1659 **Psychometrics.** The measurement of individual differences in psychological functions (such as intelligence and personality) by means of standardized tests. (*Concise Medical Dictionary* 10 ed. OUP, 2020) Psychometrics is the construction and validation of measurement instruments and assessing if these instruments are reliable and valid forms of measurement. In behavioral medicine, psychometrics is usually concerned with measuring individual's knowledge, ability, personality, and types of behaviors. Measurement usually takes place in the form of a questionnaire, and questionnaires must be evaluated extensively before

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being able to state that they have excellent psychometric properties, meaning a scale is both reliable and valid. (*Encyclopedia of Behavioral Medicine* 2013) **心理测量学** (psychometrics) 是指依据一定的心理学理论, 使用一定的操作程序, 给人的能力、人格及心理健康等心理特性和行为确定出一种数量化的价值。广义的心理测量不仅包括以心理测验为工具的测量, 也包括用观察法、访谈法、问卷法、实验法、心理物理法等方法进行的测量。心理测量是通过科学、客观、标准的测量手段对人的特定素质进行测量、分析、评价。这里的所谓素质, 是指那些完成特定工作或活动所需要或与之相关的感知、技能、能力、气质、性格、兴趣、动机等个人特征, 他们是以一定的质量和速度完成工作或活动的必要基础。(百度 2020, 本词条由“科普中国”科学百科词条编写与应用工作项目 审核)

Psychomotor Agitation. A feeling of restlessness associated with increased motor activity. This may occur as a manifestation of nervous system drug toxicity or other conditions. (MeSH 2020) **精神运动性激动.** 一种与运动活动增加有关的多动感觉。可作为神经系统药物毒性或其他状况的一种表现出现。(中译 MeSH)

Psychomotor Disorders. Abnormalities of motor function that are associated with organic and non-organic cognitive disorders. (MeSH) **精神运动性障碍.** 与器质性或非器质性认知障碍相关的运动功能异常。(中译 MeSH)

Psychomotor Performance. The coordination of a sensory or ideational (cognitive) process and a motor activity. (MeSH 2020) **精神运动性行为.** 感觉的或观念的(认知的)过程与运动活动之间的协调。(中译 MeSH)

Psychophysical Testing. Psychophysical testing is performed prior to and during electric stimulation mapping to identify possible deficits in auditory cortical function associated with stimulation of specific sites. (From: *Handbook of Clinical Neurology* 2015) **心理物理法(Psychophysical Methods)** 对刺激和感觉(或感觉反应)之间关系的数量化研究。它涉及四个方面的问题:(1)刺激量的值在达到多大才能引起感觉或感觉反应;(2)一个阈上刺激呈现以后,它的强度要改变多少才能被人觉察到;(3)如何才能使一个刺激产生的感觉和另一个刺激相等;(4)随着刺激大小的改变,感觉或感觉反应会有什么变化。心理物理法就是用来解决这些问题的方法,它包括经典方法、心理量表法和信号检测法三种研究手段。其中,经典方法是用来测定感觉阈限的方法,心理量表法主要用于阈上感觉的测量,信号检测法是20世纪50年代新引入心理学的研究工具,它能排除实验时被试的动机、态度等主观因素对感受性测量的影响。研究心理量和物理量之间关系的心理学研究方法。可分为两大类,即:测量感觉阈限的方法和制作心理量表的方法。(百度, 2020.5.13查阅)

Psychophysiology. The study of the physiological basis of human and animal behavior. (MeSH 2020) **心理生理学.** 研究人类和动物行为的生理学基础。(中译 MeSH)

Psychotherapy. A generic term for the treatment of mental illness or emotional disturbances primarily by verbal or nonverbal communication. (MeSH 2020) **心理疗法.** 精神疾病或情绪失调主要通过言语或非言语交流的治疗的通用词。(中译 MeSH)

Public Health. Branch of medicine concerned with the prevention and control of disease and disability, and the promotion of physical and mental health of the population on the international, national, state, or municipal level. (MeSH 2020) **公共卫生.** 有关在国际、国家、州或市水平的疾病和残疾的预防和控制、以及人口心身健康的提升的医学分支。(中译 MeSH)

Publications. Copies of a work or document distributed to the public by sale, rental, lease, or lending. (From ALA Glossary of Library and Information Science, 1983, p181). (MeSH 2020) **出版物.** 作品或文件的复制品通过售卖、出租、租得或借贷被分发给公众。(中译 MeSH)

PubMed. A bibliographic database that includes MEDLINE as its primary subset. It is produced by the National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI), part of the NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE. PubMed, which is searchable through NLM's Web site, also includes access to additional citations to selected life sciences journals not in MEDLINE, and links to other resources such as the full-text of articles at participating publishers' Web sites, NCBI's molecular biology databases, and PubMed Central. PubMed.

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(MeSH 2020) **文献数据库 PubMed**. 以 MEDLINE 作为其简单子集的一种文献数据库。由国家生物技术信息中心 (NCBI)、部分国立医学图书馆研制。可通过国立医学图书馆的网址检索, 也包括不在 MEDLINE 中所选的生命科学期刊附加引文入口, 以及连接到其他资源 (如参与的出版商网址、NCBI 的分子生物学数据库和 PubMed 中心的全文文章). (中译 MeSH)

Pulse pressure. The difference between systolic blood pressure and diastolic blood pressure. (*The Oxford Dictionary of Sports Science & Medicine 3 ed. OUP, 2007*) Pulse pressure is the difference between systolic and diastolic blood pressure. It is measured in millimeters of mercury (mmHg). It represents the force that the heart generates each time it contracts. Resting blood pressure is normally approximately 120/80 mmHg, which yields a pulse pressure of approximately 40 mmHg. (Wiki. 2020.1.29) **脉压**. 脉压指的是收缩压[systolic blood pressure] 和舒张压[diastolic]之间的差值, 正常范围是 30~50mmHg, 在 20~30mmHg 之间或 50~60mmHg 之间临界值, 此时如果伴随心脑血管病危险因素者应当积极治疗. (百度 2020)

Pulvinar. Large mass of nuclei forming the most caudal portion of the THALAMUS and overhanging the GENICULATE BODIES and the dorsolateral surface of the MIDBRAIN. It is divided into four parts: the lateral, medial, inferior, and oral pulvinar nuclei. (MeSH 2019) **丘脑枕**. 形成丘脑最尾部并且悬于膝状体和中脑背外侧表面之上的大量细胞核。被分为四部分: 外侧、内侧、下方和口部的丘脑后结节核. (中译 MeSH)

Pupil. The aperture in the iris through which light passes. (MeSH 2020) **瞳孔**. 虹膜中光穿过的小孔. (中译 MeSH)

Pupillometry. [It is] the measurement of pupil size and reactivity, is a key part of the clinical neurological exam for patients with a wide variety of neurological injuries. It is also used in psychology. (Wiki. 2019.10.22) **瞳孔测量法**

Purkinje Cells. The output neurons of the cerebellar cortex. (MeSH 2020) **浦肯野细胞**. 小脑皮层的输出神经元. (中译 MeSH)

Putamen. The largest and most lateral of the BASAL GANGLIA lying between the lateral medullary lamina of the GLOBUS PALLIDUS and the EXTERNAL CAPSULE. It is part of the neostriatum and forms part of the LENTIFORM NUCLEUS along with the GLOBUS PALLIDUS. (MeSH 2019) **豆状核壳**. 位于苍白球外侧髓板和外囊之间的基底神经节
大和最侧部。它是部分新纹状体并连同苍白球一起构成部分豆状核. (中译 MeSH)

Pyramidal Cells. Projection neurons in the CEREBRAL CORTEX and the HIPPOCAMPUS. Pyramidal cells have a pyramid-shaped soma with the apex and an apical dendrite pointed toward the pial surface and other dendrites and an axon emerging from the base. The axons may have local collaterals but also project outside their cortical region. (MeSH 2019) **锥体细胞**. 大脑皮质和海马内的投射神经元。具有一个带顶的角锥形胞体、一个指向软膜表面和其他树突的顶树突以及自底部出现的轴突。轴突可有局限的络脉但也在其周质区之外投射. (中译 MeSH)

Pyrin Domain. A protein interaction domain of the death domain superfamily. It is characterized by a 6-helix bundle similar to those that occur in DEATH DOMAIN RECEPTORS. Pyrin domains are present in a variety of proteins, especially those that function in INFLAMMASOMES; AUTOPHAGY; and APOPTOSIS. They form homodimers or heterodimers with death domain proteins to facilitate the assembly of signaling complexes. (MeSH 2020) **热蛋白结构域**. 死亡域超家族的蛋白质相互作用结构域。以 6 螺旋束为特征, 类似于在死亡结构域受体。热蛋白结构域存在于多种蛋白质中, 尤其是在炎症、自噬、凋亡中起作用的
那些蛋白。可与死亡结构域蛋白形成同二聚体或异二聚体以促进信号复合物的装配. (中译 MeSH)

Pyrin. A tripartite motif protein that consists of an N-terminal pyrin domain, a central coiled-coil region and B-box type ZINC FINGER, and C-terminal regions that mediate homotrimerization and interactions with other proteins (the B30.2/SPRY DOMAIN). It is expressed primarily by mature GRANULOCYTES and associates with the cytoskeleton in the perinuclear area as well as AUTOPHAGOSOMES, where it coordinates the assembly of AUTOPHAGY-RELATED PROTEINS and degradation of INFLAMMASOME

No

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components. It functions in INNATE IMMUNITY and INFLAMMATION; mutations in the Pyrin protein (MEFV) gene are associated with FAMILIAL MEDITERRANEAN FEVER. (MeSH 2020) **热蛋白**. 三联基序蛋白，由 N-末端热蛋白结构域、中心卷曲螺旋区域和 B 盒型锌指、以及介导同源三聚化和与其他蛋白质 (B30.2 / SPRY 结构域) 相互作用的 C 末端区域组成。主要由成熟的粒细胞表达，并在核周区域以及自噬体中与细胞骨架结合，可协调自噬相关蛋白质的装配并降解炎性体组分。在先天免疫和炎症中起作用；热蛋白 (MEFV) 基因的突变与家族性地中海热相关。(中译 MeSH)

Qigong. An ancient Chinese system of postures, exercises, breathing techniques, and meditations designed to improve and enhance the body's QI. (MeSH 2020) **气功**. 一套古老的中式锻炼方法包括体势、运动、呼吸及意念四类手段，用于提高和加强身体中的“气”。(中译 MeSH)

Quadriceps Muscle. The quadriceps femoris. A collective name of the four-headed skeletal muscle of the thigh, comprised of the rectus femoris, vastus intermedius, vastus lateralis, and vastus medialis. (MeSH 2019) **四头肌**. 股四头肌。股四头骨骼肌的集合名，包括股直肌、股中间肌、股外肌和股内肌。(中译 MeSH)

Qualitative Research. Research that derives data from observation, interviews, or verbal interactions and focuses on the meanings and interpretations of the participants (From Holloway and Wheeler, "Ethical issues in qualitative nursing research," *Nursing Ethics*, 1995 Sep; 2(3): 223-232). (MeSH 2020) **定性研究**. 从观察、访视或口头交流得到数据并且重点是参加者的意思和解释的研究。(中译 MeSH)

Quality Assurance, Health Care. Activities and programs intended to assure or improve the quality of care in either a defined medical setting or a program. The concept includes the assessment or evaluation of the quality of care; identification of problems or shortcomings in the delivery of care; designing activities to overcome these deficiencies; and follow-up monitoring to ensure effectiveness of corrective steps. (MeSH 2020) **质量保证, 卫生保健**. 在一确定的医疗环境或规划中有意保证或提高保健质量的活动和项目。这个概念包括保健质量的评估或评价、保健递送中问题或缺点的鉴定、设计活动以克服这些不足、以及随访监测以确保纠正步骤的有效性。(中译 MeSH)

Quality of Life. A generic concept reflecting concern with the modification and enhancement of life attributes, e.g., physical, political, moral and social environment; the overall condition of a human life. (MeSH 2020) **生活质量**. 反映有关生活属性 (如物质、政治、道德和社会环境; 人类生活的全部条件) 的修改和促进的一般概念。(中译 MeSH)

Quantitative Trait, Heritable. A characteristic showing quantitative inheritance such as SKIN PIGMENTATION in humans. (From *A Dictionary of Genetics*, 4th ed) (MeSH 2020) **数量性状, 遗传**. 人类中显示多基因遗传例如皮肤色素沉着的一种特性。(中译 MeSH)

Quasi-experiment. A quasi-experiment is an empirical interventional study used to estimate the causal impact of an intervention on target population without random assignment. Quasi-experimental research shares similarities with the traditional experimental design or randomized controlled trial, but it specifically lacks the element of random assignment to treatment or control. Instead, quasi-experimental designs typically allow the researcher to control the assignment to the treatment condition, but using some criterion other than random assignment (e.g., an eligibility cutoff mark).[1] In some cases, the researcher may have control over assignment to treatment. Quasi-experiments are subject to concerns regarding internal validity, because the treatment and control groups may not be comparable at baseline. With random assignment, study participants have the same chance of being assigned to the intervention group or the comparison group. As a result, differences between groups on both observed and unobserved characteristics would be due to chance, rather than to a systematic factor related to treatment (e.g., illness severity). Randomization itself does not guarantee that groups will be equivalent at baseline. Any change in characteristics post-intervention is likely attributable to the intervention. With quasi-experimental studies, it may not be possible to convincingly demonstrate a causal link between the treatment condition and observed outcomes. This is particularly true if there are confounding variables that cannot be controlled or accounted for. (Wiki. 2020.2.15) **准实验研究** (Quasi-experimental Research) 准实验研究是社会科学的一种方法。相对于真正的实验研究而言，采用一定的操控程序，利用自然场景，灵活地控制实验对象。包括对照组无前测设计和非对等控制组设计。与真正的实验设计不同之处在于，没有随机分配实验对象到实验组和控制组，严谨性略低，因而所产

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	生的因果结论的效度比真正的实验研究低,但优点在于所要求的条件灵活,在无法控制所有可能影响实验结果的无关变量时,具有广泛的应用性。(百度 2020.)
1685	Quercetin. A flavonol widely distributed in plants. It is an antioxidant, like many other phenolic heterocyclic compounds. Glycosylated forms include RUTIN and quercetrin. (MeSH 2020) 槲皮素. 广泛分布于植物中的一种黄酮醇。是一种抗氧化剂,类似其他许多的酚的杂环化合物。糖基化形式包括芦丁和槲皮甙。(中译 MeSH)
1686	Questionnaires. Predetermined sets of questions used to collect data - clinical data, social status, occupational group, etc. The term is often applied to a self-completed survey instrument. (MeSH 2020) 调查问卷
1687	R. [It] is a system for statistical computation and graphics. It consists of a language plus a run-time environment with graphics, a debugger, access to certain system functions, and the ability to run programs stored in script files. (R FAQ: Frequently Asked Questions on R 2.1 What is R?, accessed in 2020) 系统 R. 为统计计算及图像系统。
1688	Race Factors. A constituent element or influence that could be used in studies for racial disparities as variables such as those related to risk factors and disease and or differential access to services. (MeSH 2020) 种族因素. 可用于种族差异研究中变量的构成要素或影响因素,例如与风险因素和疾病和/或差异获取服务。(中译 MeSH)
1689	Radioactive Tracers. Radioactive substances added in minute amounts to the reacting elements or compounds in a chemical process and traced through the process by appropriate detection methods, e.g., Geiger counter. Compounds containing tracers are often said to be tagged or labeled. (Hawley's Condensed Chemical Dictionary, 12th ed) (MeSH 2020) 放射性示踪剂. 在化学过程中以微小数量被加到反应元素或化合物上、并且整个过程通过适当的检测方法(如盖革计数器)被跟踪的放射性物质。包含示踪剂的化合物通常称为被标记或被示踪。(中译 MeSH)
1690	Radiochemistry. The study of the chemical and physical phenomena of radioactive substances. (MeSH 2020) 放射化学. 对放射性物质的化学和物理现象的研究。(中译 MeSH)
1691	Random Forest/Random Decision Forests. It is an ensemble machine learning technique capable of performing both regression and classification tasks using multiple decision trees and a statistical technique called bagging. Bagging along with boosting are two of the most popular ensemble techniques which aim to tackle high variance and high bias. A RF instead of just averaging the prediction of trees it uses two key concepts that give it the name random: 1) Random sampling of training observations when building trees 2) Random subsets of features for splitting nodes. In other words, Random forest builds multiple decision trees and merge their predictions together to get a more accurate and stable prediction rather than relying on individual decision trees. (DCoder: Data Science 2019.6.4) Random Decision Forest (RDF) based classifiers are one of the most often used models for classification and are comparable in performance to PLS discriminant analysis. In order to create an RDF classifier you first have to define both a set of spectral descriptors and a set of training data. (EPINA Image Lab 2020.1.4, accessed 2021.1.9 see also Wiki) 随机森林/随机决策森林. 在机器学习中,随机森林是一个包含多个决策树的分类器,并且其输出的类别是由个别树输出的类别的众数而定。这个术语是 1995 年由贝尔实验室的何天琴 (Tin Kam Ho) 所提出的随机决策森林 (random decision forests) 而来的。然后 Leo Breiman 和 Adele Cutler 发展出推论出随机森林的演算法。而"Random Forests"是他们的商标。这个方法则是结合 Breimans 的"Bootstrap aggregating"想法和 Ho 的"random subspace method"以建造决策树的集合。(维基 2020.3.4)
1692	Randomized Controlled Trials as Topic. Clinical trials that involve at least one test treatment and one control treatment, concurrent enrollment and follow-up of the test- and control-treated groups, and in which the treatments to be administered are selected by a random process, such as the use of a random-numbers table. (MeSH 2020) 随机对照试验专题. 至少包含一种试验疗法和一种对照疗法的临床试验,试验组和对照组同时登记和随访并且给予的治疗通过随机过程被选择,如使用随机号码表。(中译 MeSH)

Rapid serial visual presentation (RSVP) [It] is a scientific method for studying the timing of vision. In RSVP, a sequence of stimuli are shown to an observer at one location in their visual field. The observer is instructed to report one of these stimuli - the target - which has a feature that differentiates it from the rest of the stream. For instance, observers may see words which have all grey letters with the exception of one red letter. They are told to report the red letter. People make errors in this task in the form of reports of stimuli that occurred before or after the target. The position in time of the letter they report, relative to the target, is an estimate of the timing of visual selection on that trial. (Wiki. 2019.9.30) **快速序列视觉呈现任务** (rapid serial visual presentation task) 通过让被试识别快速呈现的序列视觉刺激中的目标刺激, 研究注意瞬脱时间维度的实验范式。注意瞬脱现象指被试对单词流中前一个目标词的准确辨认会使得他们很难辨认出在该词后约 500 毫秒内呈现的另一个单词。在快速序列视觉呈现任务中, 给被试呈现一系列视觉序列刺激, 每个序列包括大约 20 个刺激 (字母、词语、数字、图片等), 呈现速率为每秒 6~20 个刺激。序列中通常包括两个目标刺激, 其余的为分心刺激。每个刺激物呈现在计算机屏幕的同一位置, 前一个刺激消失后出现下一个刺激, 每个刺激呈现时间相等, 约 100 毫秒。第一个目标刺激 (T1) 出现位置大约在第 4~11 位, 第二个目标刺激 (T2) 出现在 T1 后的第 1~9 个位置。快速序列视觉呈现任务分为单任务和双任务。在单任务中, 要求被试忽略 T1 而正确识别 T2, 这时对每个位置的 T2 判断正确率在 95% 以上。双任务要求被试正确判断 T1, 并且正确判断 T2。当 T2 出现在 T1 后 200~500 毫秒时间间隔时, 被试识别 T2 的正确率会显著降低, 也就是注意瞬脱现象。快速序列视觉呈现任务也常用于控制实验过程中被试的注意。在某些脑成像研究中, 研究者想要考察被试在注意和非注意两种条件下大脑皮质对特定视觉刺激的反应, 就经常让被试在视觉刺激呈现的同时完成快速序列视觉呈现任务。由于这个任务需要大量的注意资源, 因此可以控制被试的注意集中在这个任务上, 以创造对其他视觉刺激的非注意实验条件。(《中国大百科全书》第三版网络版 2019-12-25 更新)

1693

Rats, Inbred F344. An inbred strain of rat that is used for general BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH purposes. (MeSH 2019) **大鼠, 近交 F344.** 用于一般生物医学研究的大鼠近交系。(中译 MeSH)

1694

Re1 Silencing Transcription Factor (REST Factor). A mammalian silencer protein that restricts sodium channel gene expression to neurons GenBank U22314. (Heading Mapped to ***Repressor Proteins**) (MeSH Supplementary Concept Data 2019) [It] is a Protein Coding gene. (GeneCards, accessed on 2019.12.11) [It] is a repressor of neuronal genes during embryonic development that is downregulated once terminal neuronal differentiation has occurred 6-8. (*Nature*(2014)507(7493):448) Another name: neuronal restricted silencing factor (abbr.: NRSF). A transcription factor (116 kDa) that contains a central DNA-binding domain comprising eight zinc fingers and flanked by two repressor domains. It binds a 21–23 bp conserved response element called response element-1 (RE-1), or neuronal restricted silencing element (NRSE). This element is present in neuron-specific genes, and binding of REST represses the expression of such genes. The N-terminal domain of REST associates with a histone deacetylase and other proteins (depending on the genetic context). The C-terminal domain associates with a corepressor (called CoREST), which serves as a molecular beacon for the assembly of other components of the repressor machinery. (*Oxford Dictionary of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology 2 ed. OUP, 2008*) **抑制元素 1 沉默转录因子** (神经元限制性沉默因子)。抑制元素 1 沉默转录因子/神经元限制性沉默因子(REST/NRSF)是一种转录抑制因子, 它是一种 DNA 锌指结合蛋白, 通过与一些基因中的特异的作用元件(NRSE)相结合, 可以使其序列中的组蛋白发生去乙酰化, 通过表观遗传重构来沉默靶基因, 从而抑制靶基因的转录。(《中国药理学通报》2018) 34(12): 1652-1654) **神经元限制性沉默因子 NRSF/REST** (neuron-restrictive silencer factor, NRSF; 又称 RE-1 silencing transcription factor, REST) 是一种具有锌指结构的蛋白质, 通过与特异的作用元件 NRSE (neuron-restrictive silencer element, NRSE; 又称 Repressor element, RE1) 相结合, 调节靶基因的转录。NRSF/REST 通过与多种辅助因子的相互作用不同程度地影响靶基因的表达, 其功能受到干扰则导致多种病理状态。(《生物化学与生物物理进展》(2011)38(9):791~796)

1695

Reaction Time. The time from the onset of a stimulus until a response is observed. (MeSH 2019) **反应时间.** 从刺激开始直到观察到反应的时间。(中译 MeSH)

1696

Reading. Acquiring information from text. (MeSH 2020) **阅读.** 根据文字获得信息。(中译 MeSH)

1697

Recency Effect. A memory phenomenon in which the most recently presented facts, impressions, or items are learned or remembered better than material presented earlier. This effect can occur in both formal learning situations and social contexts. For example, it can result in inaccurate ratings of a person's abilities due to the inordinate influence of the most recent information received about that person. Also called law of recency; principle of recency; recency error. Compare negative recency; primacy effect. (*APA Dictionary of Psychology*, accessed on 2021.1.9) **近因效应.** 所谓近因效应: 与首因效应相反, 是指在多种刺激一次出现的时候, 印象的形成主要取决于后来出现的刺激, 即交往过程中, 我们对他人最近、最新的认识占了主体地位, 掩盖了以往形成的对他人的评价, 因此, 也称为“新颖效应”(MBA 智库 2021.1.9 查阅)

Receptor cross-talk. interaction between two receptors such that one receptor, when activated, modulates the action of the other. This type of interaction often involves the production by the first receptor of a second messenger, which then modulates the action of the second receptor. (*Oxford Dictionary of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology 2 ed. OUP 2008*) **受体传导交流**

Receptor, IGF Type 1. A protein-tyrosine kinase receptor that is closely related in structure to the INSULIN RECEPTOR. Although commonly referred to as the IGF-I receptor, it binds both IGF-I and IGF-II with high affinity. It is comprised of a tetramer of two alpha and two beta subunits which are derived from cleavage of a single precursor protein. The beta subunit contains an intrinsic tyrosine kinase domain. (MeSH 2020) **受体, IGF1 型.** 结构上与胰岛素受体密切相关的一种蛋白酪氨酸激酶受体。尽管通常被称为 IGF-I 受体, 但它高亲和性地结合 IGF-I 和 IGF-II。它由一个具有来自单个前体蛋白分裂的两个 α 亚单位和两个 β 亚单位的四聚体组成。 β 亚单位包含一个内在酪氨酸激酶域。(中译 MeSH)

Receptors, Dopamine D2. A subfamily of G-PROTEIN-COUPLED RECEPTORS that bind the neurotransmitter DOPAMINE and modulate its effects. D2-class receptor genes contain INTRONS, and the receptors inhibit ADENYLATE CYCLASE. (MeSH 2019) **受体, 多巴胺 D2.** G 蛋白偶联受体的一个亚科, 结合神经递质多巴胺并且调节其作用。D1 类受体基因含有内含子, 并且该受体抑制腺苷酸环化酶。(中译 MeSH)

Receptors, GABA. Cell-surface proteins that bind GAMMA-AMINOBUTYRIC ACID with high affinity and trigger changes that influence the behavior of cells. GABA-A receptors control chloride channels formed by the receptor complex itself. They are blocked by bicuculline and usually have modulatory sites sensitive to benzodiazepines and barbiturates. GABA-B receptors act through G-proteins on several effector systems, are insensitive to bicuculline, and have a high affinity for L-baclofen. (MeSH 2020) **受体, GABA (受体, γ -氨基丁酸 (GABA).** 高亲和力结合 γ -氨基丁酸并激发影响细胞行为变化的细胞表面蛋白质类。GABA-A 受体控制由受体复合物本身形成的氯化物通道。它们被荷包牡丹碱阻滞并且通常具有对苯二氮卓类和巴比妥酸盐类敏感的调节位点。GABA-B 受体通过几个效应器系统上的 G 蛋白起作用, 对荷包牡丹碱敏感, 并且对巴氯芬具有高亲和力。(中译 MeSH)

Receptors, GABA-A. Cell surface proteins which bind GAMMA-AMINOBUTYRIC ACID and control an integral membrane chloride channel. GABA-A receptors are the most prevalent inhibitory neurotransmitter receptors in the brain. Several isoforms have been cloned, and they belong to a superfamily which includes nicotinic receptors, glycine receptors, and 5HT-3 receptors. Most GABA-A receptors have separate modulatory sites sensitive to benzodiazepines and to barbiturates. (MeSH 2020) **受体, GABA-A.** 结合 γ -氨基丁酸并控制一个完全的细胞膜氯离子通道的细胞表面蛋白质类。GABA-A 受体是脑内最普遍的抑制性神经递质受体。几种亚型已被克隆出, 并且它们属于一个包括烟碱受体、甘氨酸受体和 5HT-3 受体的超家族。多数 GABA-A 受体具有对苯二氮卓类和巴比妥酸盐类敏感的调节位点。(中译 MeSH)

Receptors, Neurotransmitter. Cell surface receptors that bind signalling molecules released by neurons and convert these signals into intracellular changes influencing the behavior of cells. Neurotransmitter is used here in its most general sense, including not only messengers that act to regulate ion channels, but also those which act on second messenger systems and those which may act at a distance from their release sites. Included are receptors for neuromodulators, neuroregulators, neuromediators, and neurohumors, whether or not located at synapses. (MeSH 2020) **受体, 神经递质.** 结合神经元释放的信号分子并将这些信号转化为影响细胞行为的细胞内变化的细胞表面受体。最一般意义上这里被用的神经递质, 不仅包括调节离子通道的信

No

Glossary Terms 词汇解释

使,也包括在第二信使系统上起作用的那些和距离它们释放部位远处起作用的那些。神经调质、神经调节剂、神经介质、神经体液的受体被包括,不论是否位于突触。(中译 MeSH)

Receptors, Notch. A family of conserved cell surface receptors that contain EPIDERMAL GROWTH FACTOR repeats in their extracellular domain and ANKYRIN repeats in their cytoplasmic domains. The cytoplasmic domain of notch receptors is released upon ligand binding and translocates to the CELL NUCLEUS where it acts as transcription factor. (MeSH 2020) **受体, 凹口.** 一个保守细胞表面受体家族,胞外域包含表皮生长因子重复序列,胞浆区包含锚蛋白重复序列。notch 受体胞浆区紧接着配体结合释放,并在与之易位的细胞核中作为转录因子。(中译 MeSH)

1705

Receptors, TNF-Related Apoptosis-Inducing Ligand. Tumor necrosis factor receptor family members that are widely expressed and play a role in regulation of peripheral immune responses and APOPTOSIS. The receptors are specific for TNF-RELATED APOPTOSIS-INDUCING LIGAND and signal via conserved death domains that associate with specific TNF RECEPTOR-ASSOCIATED FACTORS in the CYTOPLASM. (MeSH 2020) **受体, 肿瘤坏死因子相关凋亡诱导配体.** 肿瘤坏死因子受体家族成员广泛表达并调节外周免疫反应和凋亡。受体对肿瘤坏死因子相关诱导凋亡配体有特异性,通过细胞质中与特定的 TNF 受体相关因子结合的保守的死亡结构域发送信号。(中译 MeSH)

1706

Receptors, Urokinase Plasminogen Activator. An extracellular receptor specific for UROKINASE-TYPE PLASMINOGEN ACTIVATOR. It is attached to the cell membrane via a GLYCOSYLPHOSPHATIDYLINOSITOL LINKAGE and plays a role in the co-localization of urokinase-type plasminogen activator with PLASMINOGEN. (MeSH 2020) **受体, 尿激酶纤维蛋白溶酶原激活物.** 一种对尿激酶型纤维蛋白溶酶原激活物有特异性的胞外受体。通过 1 个糖基磷脂酰肌醇键与细胞膜粘附,并在尿激酶型纤维蛋白酶原激活物与纤维蛋白溶酶原的共区域化中起作用。(中译 MeSH)

1707

Recited speech. 1) longer units of overlearned linguistic material, namely recited speech, 2) The memorization and recitation of larger units of language (recited speech) (*J Neurolinguistics*(2013)26(6):594-601) **诵读式讲话.** 拉长语音的单位。

1708

Recognition (Psychology). The knowledge or perception that someone or something present has been previously encountered. (MeSH 2019) **识别(心理学).** 现在某人或某事以前已遇到的知识或概念。(中译 MeSH)

1709

Recognition Memory. A subcategory of declarative memory, is the ability to recognize previously encountered events, objects, or people. When the previously experienced event is reexperienced, this environmental content is matched to stored memory representations, eliciting matching signals. Recognition memory can be subdivided into two component processes: recollection and familiarity, sometimes referred to as "remembering" and "knowing", respectively. Recollection is the retrieval of details associated with the previously experienced event. In contrast, familiarity is the feeling that the event was previously experienced, without recollection. Thus, the fundamental distinction between the two processes is that recollection is a slow, controlled search process, whereas familiarity is a fast, automatic process. (Wiki. 2019.11.4) **识别记忆**

1710

Recollection (Psychology). The action of recalling past incidents and activities, an operation that takes place automatically in everyday life, as well as in the course of ERI E association; is additionally triggered by hypnotic suggestion, photographs, and also holidays or other special occasions. Also includes intense and comprehensive recall for past occurrences or details related to a particular time period or location. See also: episodic memory. (*Psychology Dictionary*, accessed on June 29, 2020) The action or faculty of remembering or recollecting something (*Oxford Dictionary of English* 3 ed. OUP, 2015) **回忆**

1711

Recollective Retrieval. In dual-recall theory, recollective retrieval is defined as direct access of verbatim traces of prior presentations of individual items from the study list. ... The nonrecollective form of retrieval, on the other hand, is defined as a reconstruction operation plus a slave familiarity judgment operation. (*J Mem Lang* (2010 Oct)63(3):425-445) **追忆/唤觉/觉悟**

1712

No

Glossary Terms 词汇解释

Recruitment, Neurophysiological. The spread of response if stimulation is prolonged. (Campbell's Psychiatric Dictionary, 8th ed.) (MeSH 2020) **募集反应**, 神经生理学. 如果刺激被延长反应的传播. (中译 MeSH)

1713

Reflex. An involuntary movement or exercise of function in a part, excited in response to a stimulus applied to the periphery and transmitted to the brain or spinal cord. (MeSH 2020) **反射**. 某一部位的一种不随意运动或功能训练, 对外周刺激感到兴奋并且传送到脑或脊髓. (中译 MeSH)

1714

Region of Interest (ROI). A region of interest (often abbreviated ROI), are samples within a data set identified for a particular purpose. The concept of a ROI is commonly used in many application areas. For example, in medical imaging, the boundaries of a tumor may be defined on an image or in a volume, for the purpose of measuring its size. The endocardial border may be defined on an image, perhaps during different phases of the cardiac cycle, for example, end-systole and end-diastole, for the purpose of assessing cardiac function. In geographical information systems (GIS), a ROI can be taken literally as a polygonal selection from a 2D map. In computer vision and optical character recognition, the ROI defines the borders of an object under consideration. In many applications, symbolic (textual) labels are added to a ROI, to describe its content in a compact manner. Within a ROI may lie individual points of interest (POIs). (Wiki. 2020.1.25) **感兴趣区域 (ROI (region of interest))**. 在图像处理领域, 感兴趣区域(ROI) 是从图像中选择一个图像区域, 这个区域是你的图像分析所关注的重点。圈定该区域以便进行进一步处理。使用 ROI 圈定你想读的目标, 可以减少处理时间, 增加精度。ROI 属于 IVE 技术的一种, IVE 指的是 Intelligent video encoding, 即智能视频编码, IVE 技术可以根据客户要求对视频进行智能编码, 并在不损失图像质量的前提下, 优化视频编码性能, 最终降低网络带宽占用率和减少存储空间。在监控画面中, 有些监控区域是不需要被监控或无关紧要, 例如天空, 墙壁, 草地等等监控对象, 普通网络监控摄像机对整个区域进行视频编码(压缩)并传输, 这样就给网络带宽和视频存储带来了压力。而 ROI 智能视频编码技术却很好的解决了这个问题, ROI 功能的摄像机可以让用户选择画面中感兴趣的区域, 启用 ROI 功能后, 重要的或者移动的区域将会进行高质量无损编码, 而对那些不移动, 不被选择的区域降低其码率和图像质量, 进行标准清晰度视频压缩, 甚至是不传输这部分区域视频, 达到节省网络带宽占用和视频存储空间。(百度 2020.)

1715

Regional Cerebral Blood Flow (rCBF). [It] is defined as the amount of blood flow to a specific region of the brain in a given time. (*Encyclopedia of Clinical Neuropsychology*, 2011) **区域性脑血流** (《心理学名词》科学出版社 1999.)

1716

Regions of Interest Evaluation (ROI Evaluation). Based on defining a priori regions to be evaluated in the image data. ROIs can be delineated manually or automatically from the imaging data. (*Trends in Cognitive Sciences* (2012)16(5), 292-305) **感兴趣区域评估** (参见 **Region of Interest (ROI)** 感兴趣区域)

1717

Regions Related to Language Processing and Monitoring. Frontal and parietal/temporal regions, Left occipital and parietal/temporal regions, Right superior frontal gyrus. (*NeuroImage*(2014 Jan)84:495-504) **语言处理及监控相关脑区域**.

1718

Regulation of Protein Function (Protein Function Regulation). A critical function of proteins is their activity as enzymes, which are needed to catalyze almost all biological reactions. Regulation of enzyme activity thus plays a key role in governing cell behavior. This is accomplished in part at the level of gene expression, which determines the amount of any enzyme (protein) synthesized by the cell. A further level of control is then obtained by regulation of protein function, which allows the cell to regulate not only the amounts but also the activities of its protein constituents. (*The Cell: A Molecular Approach 2nd ed.* 2000) **蛋白功能调控**

1719

Regulatory Elements, Transcriptional. Nucleotide sequences of a gene that are involved in the regulation of GENETIC TRANSCRIPTION. (MeSH 2020) **调控元件, 转录**. 参与基因转录调节的一个基因核苷酸序列. (中译 MeSH)

1720

No

Glossary Terms 词汇解释

Rehabilitation of Speech And Language. Disorders Procedures for assisting a person with a speech or language disorder to communicate with maximum efficiency. (MeSH 2019) **言语和语言障碍康复.** 协助具有言语和语言障碍的人达到最高效率交流的手段。(中译 MeSH)

1721

Rejuvenation. The phenomenon of youthfulness, vitality, and freshness being restored. This can apply to appearance, TISSUES, organ functions, or other areas. (MeSH 2020) **复壮.** 少壮、活力和精神饱满的现象恢复。可适用于外表、组织、器官功能或其他方面。(中译 MeSH)

1722

Relational Encoding. Relational encoding, the ability to associate or integrate unrelated pieces of information, depends upon two distinct mnemonic mechanisms: generation of an association between the to-be-encoded items and the integration or binding of those items into a cohesive memory trace. (*NeuroImage* (2014)84:19-26) **联想编码**

1723

Religious Philosophies. Sets of beliefs on the nature of the universe or Man, practiced as a religion. (MeSH 2020) **宗教哲学.** 关于宇宙或人类本质的信念集合，作为一种宗教被实践。(中译 MeSH)

1724

Repetition Priming. A type of procedural memory manifested as a change in the ability to identify an item as a result of a previous encounter with the item or stimuli. (MeSH 2020) Repetition priming refers to the change in responding to a word or an object as a result of a previous encounter with that same item, either in the same task or in a different task. (From: *Encyclopedia of the Human Brain* 2002) **重复启动.** 一种程序记忆，表现为因为之前碰到的事物或刺激而使辨别事物的能力改变。(中译 MeSH) 重复启动 (repetition priming) 是指启动范式的一种。在学习和测验阶段，要求刺激的呈现与反应形式都完全一样 (如知觉辨认、词汇判断等测验)。可以说足直接启动的特例。(《心理学大辞典 上卷》第 142 页, 上海教育出版社, 2003)

1725

1726 **Replicative Senescence** (see **Cellular Senescence**) **复制功能衰老** (参见 **Cellular Senescence** 细胞衰老)

1727 **Representation** (see **Mental Representation**) **表征** (参见 **Mental Representation** 心智表征).

Repressor Proteins (Transcriptional Silencing Factors). Proteins which maintain the transcriptional quiescence of specific GENES or OPERONS. Classical repressor proteins are DNA-binding proteins that are normally bound to the OPERATOR REGION of an operon, or the ENHANCER SEQUENCES of a gene until a signal occurs that causes their release. (MeSH 2019) **阻遏蛋白质类.** 正常被结合到一个操纵子的操纵基因位点的蛋白质类，因此阻遏结构基因的转录。在酶诱导中，诱导酶的底物结合到阻遏蛋白，引起其从操纵子的释放并为转录释放结构基因。在酶抑制中，酶序列的最终产物结合到游离的阻遏蛋白，合成的复合物然后结合到操纵子并阻止结构基因的转录。(中译 MeSH)

1728

Reproducibility of Results. The statistical reproducibility of measurements (often in a clinical context), including the testing of instrumentation or techniques to obtain reproducible results. The concept includes reproducibility of physiological measurements, which may be used to develop rules to assess probability or prognosis, or response to a stimulus reproducibility of occurrence of a condition; and reproducibility of experimental results. (MeSH 2020) **结果可重复性.** 测量结果 (常常在临床语义中) 统计上的可重复性，包括仪器或技术的探测以获得可重复性结果。该概念包括可用于制定规则以评估概率及预后或对刺激作出反应的生理学测量结果的可重复性，情况发生的可重复性，以及实验结果的可重复性。(中译 MeSH)

1729

Research (Medicine). Critical and exhaustive investigation or experimentation, having for its aim the discovery of new facts and their correct interpretation, the revision of accepted conclusions, theories, or laws in the light of newly discovered facts, or the practical application of such new or revised conclusions, theories, or laws. (Webster, 3d ed) (MeSH 2020) **医药科学研究.** 批评性和详尽的调查或实验，目标是发现新事实和它们的正确解释，在新发现的事实根据下修正公认结论、理论或法律，或者这种新的或修正的结论、理论或法律的实际应用。(中译 MeSH)

1730

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Glossary Terms 词汇解释

Research Article. An original research article is a detailed study reporting original research conducted by the author. It includes hypothesis, background study, methods, results, interpretation of findings, and a discussion of possible implications. Original research articles are usually long articles. (*Editage Insights* 2017.3.30; see also **Research Report**) **研究文章**(另见 **Research Report** 研究报告)

Research Design. A plan for collecting and utilizing data so that desired information can be obtained with sufficient precision or so that an hypothesis can be tested properly. (MeSH 2020) **研究设计**。在进行研究之前, 由研究者制订的整个研究过程需要遵循的步骤和方法。是整个研究工作的蓝图, 集中体现研究人员的设想、构思和预测, 用最经济的人力、物力, 选择最有成功希望的方法与途径, 以求达到最大的效果。(中译 MeSH)

Research Report. Detailed account or statement or formal record of data resulting from empirical inquiry. (MeSH 2020) **研究报告**。由试验调查得出的数据的详细说明或报告或合法记录。(中译 MeSH)

Research Subject Selection. Criteria or standards used for the determination of the appropriateness of the inclusion of subjects in clinical trials and other research protocols. (MeSH 2020; see also **Patient Selection**) **研究对象选择**。决定临床实验及其他研究协议中有关对象适合及包括性的准则及标准。(译; 另见 **Patient Selection** 病人选择)

Research Subjects. Persons who are enrolled in research studies or who are otherwise the subjects of research. (MeSH 2020) as of Oct. 27, 2019,) **研究对象**。被加入到调查研究中的人或在其他方面是研究的受试者。(中译 MeSH)

Reserve (Neural Resources). We believe that reserve should be defined as a cumulative improvement, due to genetic and/or environmental factors, of neural resources that mitigates the effects of neural decline caused by ageing or age-related diseases. (*Nature Reviews Neuroscience* (2008)19(11): 701-710) **保留** (神经源)

Residence Characteristics. Elements of residence that characterize a population. They are applicable in determining need for and utilization of health services. (MeSH 2020) **居住特征**。表现人口特征的居住元素。适用于卫生服务的需要确定和利用。(中译 MeSH)

Resilience, Psychological. The human ability to adapt in the face of tragedy, trauma, adversity, hardship, and ongoing significant life stressors. (MeSH) **弹性, 心理**。人类在面对悲剧、创伤、灾难、苦难和不断重大生命应激源时适应的能力。(中译MeSH)

Resistance Training. A type of strength-building exercise program that requires the body muscle to exert a force against some form of resistance, such as weight, stretch bands, water, or immovable objects. Resistance exercise is a combination of static and dynamic contractions involving shortening and lengthening of skeletal muscles. (MeSH 2020) **抗阻训练**。一类塑造力量的训练方案, 需要身体肌肉对某些形式抗力, 如重量、拉伸带、水或固定物体施加作用力。耐力训练是一种包括骨骼肌缩短和伸长的静态和动态收缩的结合。(中译MeSH)

Respiration. The act of breathing with the LUNGS, consisting of INHALATION, or the taking into the lungs of the ambient air, and of EXHALATION, or the expelling of the modified air which contains more CARBON DIOXIDE than the air taken in (Blakiston's Gould Medical Dictionary, 4th ed.). This does not include tissue respiration (= OXYGEN CONSUMPTION) or cell respiration (= CELL RESPIRATION). (MeSH 2020) **呼吸**。用肺呼吸的行为, 包括吸气(或将环境空气吸入肺内)和呼气(或将含有比吸入的空气更多二氧化碳的改性空气排出)。这不包括组织呼吸(即氧耗量)或细胞呼吸。(中译 MeSH)

Response Elements. Nucleotide sequences, usually upstream, which are recognized by specific regulatory transcription factors, thereby causing gene response to various regulatory agents. These elements may be found in both promoter and enhancer regions. (MeSH 2020) **反应元件**。核苷酸序列, 通常逆流, 被特殊

No

Glossary Terms 词汇解释

调控转录因子识别, 所以引起对不同调控因子的基因反应。这些元素可在启动子和增强子区被发现。(中译 MeSH)

1742 **Response Inhibition.** [It] refers to the suppression of actions that are inappropriate in a given context and that interfere with goal-driven behavior. (*J Cogn Neurosci* (2008 May)20(5):751-61) 反应抑制

1743 **Retinal Diseases.** Diseases involving the RETINA. (MeSH 2020) 视网膜疾病. 累及视网膜的疾病。(中译 MeSH)

1744 **Retinoblastoma Binding Protein p48 (RbAp48).** A histone-binding protein that modifies histone acetylation. (*Science Translational Medicine* (2013)5(200):200ra115; See also **Retinoblastoma-Binding Protein 4**) 视网膜母细胞瘤结合蛋白 48(另见 **Retinoblastoma-Binding Protein 4** 视网膜母细胞瘤结合蛋白 4)

1745 **Retinoblastoma-Binding Protein 4 (RBBP4)** [related to RbAp48, or Retinoblastoma p48-Binding Protein]. A retinoblastoma-binding protein that is involved in CHROMATIN REMODELING, histone deacetylation, and transcription repression. Although initially discovered as a retinoblastoma binding protein it has an affinity for core HISTONES and is a subunit of chromatin assembly factor-1 where it plays a role in the deposition of NUCLEOSOMES on newly synthesized DNA. (MeSH 2020) 视网膜母细胞瘤结合蛋白 4. 一种参与染色质重建、组蛋白脱乙酰基和转录阻抑的视网膜母细胞瘤结合蛋白。尽管最初发现作为一种视网膜母细胞瘤结合蛋白, 但它具有对核心组蛋白类的亲和性并作为在核小体沉积于新合成 DNA 中起作用的染色质装配因子-1 的 1 个亚单位。(中译 MeSH)

1746 **Retrograde Transport.** The movement of worn-out components of neurons along microtubules from axons and dendrites back to the cell body or soma for degradation by lysosomes. Compare anterograde transport. (MeSH 2020) 回溯性传输

1747 **Retrospective Studies.** Studies used to test etiologic hypotheses in which inferences about an exposure to putative causal factors are derived from data relating to characteristics of persons under study or to events or experiences in their past. The essential feature is that some of the persons under study have the disease or outcome of interest and their characteristics are compared with those of unaffected persons. (MeSH 2020) 回顾性研究. 用于验证病原学假设的研究, 其中关于对假定偶然因素暴露的推断是基于有关研究下的人群特征或他们以前的事件或经历的数据。本质特征是研究下的一些人具有该疾病且他们的特征与那些未受影响人进行比较。(中译 MeSH)

1748 **Reverse Transcription.** The biosynthesis of DNA carried out on a template of RNA. (MeSH 2020) 反转录. 在一个 RNA 模板上执行的 DNA 生物合成。(中译 MeSH)

1749 **Review (publication type).** A critical evaluation or assessment of a cultural artefact such as a book or a film, or of an event such as a concert. Reviews include the personal opinions of the reviewer or critic and therefore are not normally required to demonstrate impartiality, although they are nonetheless expected to be accurate. (*A Dictionary of Journalism OUP, 2014*) An article or book published after examination of published material on a subject. It may be comprehensive to various degrees and the time range of material scrutinized may be broad or narrow, but the reviews most often desired are reviews of the current literature. The textual material examined may be equally broad and can encompass, in medicine specifically, clinical material as well as experimental research or case reports. State-of-the-art reviews tend to address more current matters. A review of the literature must be differentiated from HISTORICAL ARTICLE on the same subject, but a review of historical literature is also within the scope of this publication type. (MeSH 2020) 评论.

1750 **Review article.** An essay or other form of written comment that gives an account and critique of a published piece of research such as an academic journal, article, book, thesis, or report. (*A Dictionary of Business Research Methods OUP, 2016*) 评论文章

1751 **Review Literature as Topic.** Works about published materials which provide an examination of recent or current literature. These articles can cover a wide range of subject matter at various levels of completeness and

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Glossary Terms 词汇解释

comprehensiveness based on analyses of literature that may include research findings. The review may reflect the state of the art and may also include reviews as a literary form. (MeSH 2020) **综述文献专题**. 提供近来或当前文献调查的出版物。综述基于包括研究发现的文献分析在不同水平的完整性和全面性上能覆盖大范围的主题。综述能反映技术发展水平。也包括作为一种文学形式的综述。(中译 MeSH)

Review, Academic (a narrower term of Review). Work consisting of a more or less comprehensive review of the literature on a specific subject, with usually an extensive critical analysis and synthesis of the literature. 1752 (MeSH 2021) **评论, 学术**

Rey Auditory Verbal Learning Test (RAVLT). [It] evaluates a wide diversity of functions: short-term auditory-verbal memory, rate of learning, learning strategies, retroactive, and proactive interference, presence of confabulation of confusion in memory processes, retention of information, and differences between 1753 learning and retrieval. (StatisticsSolutions, accessed on Oct. 24, 2019) **听觉口语学习测验, Rey**

Rey-Osterrieth Complex Figure Test. The Rey-Osterrieth complex figure test (ROCF) is a neuropsychological assessment in which examinees are asked to reproduce a complicated line drawing, first by copying it freehand (recognition), and then drawing from memory (recall). Many different cognitive abilities are needed for a correct performance, and the test therefore permits the evaluation of different functions, such as visuospatial abilities, memory, attention, planning, working memory and (executive functions). (Wiki. 2019.8.4) **复杂图形测试/验, Rey-Osterrieth**. 复杂图形测验 (complex figure test, CFT) 最早在 1941 年由 Ruy 设计而成, 当时作为一种评定脑损伤患者视空间结构能力及视觉记忆的工具。1944 年(Osterrieth 用自己的评分系统将 Rey 的施测程序标准化并首次提供了 230 例儿童和 60 例成人的常模, 此后便成为现今所广泛应用的神经心理测验—Rey-Osterrieth 复杂图形 (Rey-Osterrieth complex figure, ROCF) 测验 (图 7-2-1), 在临床工作及研究中用于评定视觉空间结构能力和非语言记忆。(《神经心理评估》2 版 176 页, 海科学技术出版社, 2016; 查阅于 2021.1.9 中华数字书苑) Rey-Osterrieth 复杂图形测验 CFT[Complex Figure Test]用于评估视觉构建能力和视觉记忆。检测非言语记忆 (或长/短时记忆)以及视空间处理功能。要求受试者徒手照图绘制图形, 无时间限制。检测者应该记录下受试者采用的一般方法和组织技巧。有的检测者准备一系列不同颜色的铅笔, 每隔 30s 换一支递给受试者, 但在一般的门诊工作中可能不需要这样做。间隔一段时间后 (通常是 30~40min), 在预先不告知受试者需回忆图形的情况下, 要求其回忆并再次绘制此图。也有一些神经心理学家仅在延迟几分钟后 1754 就进行回忆测试。(Rey-Osterrieth 复杂图形测验(CFT)系统, 2021.1.9 查阅)

Ribonucleoproteins. Complexes of RNA-binding proteins with ribonucleic acids (RNA). (MeSH 2020) **核糖核蛋白类**. RNA 结合蛋白质类与核糖核酸(RNA)的复合物。(中译 MeSH) 1755

Rich-club coefficient. [It] is a metric on graphs and networks, designed to measure the extent to which well-connected nodes also connect to each other. Networks which have a relatively high rich-club coefficient are said to demonstrate the rich-club effect and will have many connections between nodes of high degree. The rich-club coefficient was first introduced in 2004 in a paper studying Internet topology. This effect[which?] has been measured and noted on scientific collaboration networks and air transportation networks. It has been shown to 1756 be significantly lacking on protein interaction networks. (Wiki. 2019.8.20) **核心子网路系数**

Risk Assessment. The qualitative or quantitative estimation of the likelihood of adverse effects that may result from exposure to specified health hazards or from the absence of beneficial influences. (Last, Dictionary of Epidemiology, 1988) (MeSH 2020) **危险性评估**. 对可因暴露于特定健康危害或缺乏有益影响引起的不良反应的可能性进行的定性或定量测定。(中译 MeSH) 1757

Risk Reduction Behavior. Reduction of high-risk choices and adoption of low-risk quantity and frequency 1758 alternatives. (MeSH 2020) **降低风险行为**

RNA (Ribonucleic Acid). A polynucleotide consisting essentially of chains with a repeating backbone of phosphate and ribose units to which nitrogenous bases are attached. RNA is unique among biological macromolecules in that it can encode genetic information, serve as an abundant structural component of cells, and also possesses catalytic activity. (Rieger et al., Glossary of Genetics: Classical and Molecular, 5th ed) 1759 (MeSH 2020) **RNA/核糖核酸**. 缩写为 RNA, 即 Ribonucleic Acid) 基本上由具有磷酸盐和核糖单位

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Glossary Terms 词汇解释

的重复骨干的含氮碱基结合到其上的链组成的一种多核苷酸。RNA 在生物学大分子中是独特的，它能编码遗传信息，充当细胞的一种大量的结构成分，并且也具有催化活性。(中译 MeSH)

RNA Sequence Analysis (Sequence Analysis, RNA). A multistage process that includes cloning, physical mapping, subcloning, sequencing, and information analysis of an RNA SEQUENCE. (MeSH 2019) **核糖核酸测序分析**

RNA Sequencing (RNA-seq). A technique used to study gene expression by determining the nature and quantity of RNAs in a sample. It exploits the increasing availability of inexpensive next-generation DNA sequencing to produce an accurate and quantitative assay of the RNA transcripts in a given tissue, and is replacing DNA microarray analysis for many applications. There are several variants of the technique, focusing on different aspects of the RNA transcriptome, including messenger RNA (mRNA), ribosomal RNA, and noncoding RNA, but all employ the same essential steps. ... (*A Dictionary of Biology* 8 ed. OUP, 2019) **核糖核酸测序**. 简称 RNA 测序 (英语: RNA Sequencing, 英文简称 RNA-Seq, 也被称为全转录组散弹枪法测序 Whole Transcriptome Shotgun Sequencing[1], 简称 WTSS) 是基于第二代测序技术的转录组学研究方法。RNA 测序是使用第二代测序的能力, 在给定时刻从一个基因组中, 揭示 RNA 的存在和数量的一个快照的技术。[2] 首先提取生物样品的全部转录的 RNA, 然后反转录为 c-DNA 后进行的二代高通量测序, 在此基础上进行片段的重叠组装, 从而可得到一个的转录本。进而可以形成对该生物样品当前发育状态的基因表达状况的全局了解 (global)。进一步说, 若和下一阶段的生物样品的 RNA-Seq 转录组进行比较, 则可以得到全部的 (在转录层面) 基因表达的上调及下调--这就形成了表达谱, 针对关键基因则可以形成你要想要的通路 (英语: pathway) 的构建 ...([维基:核糖核酸测序 2019.2.20](#). 查阅于 2019.7.31)

RNA, Double-Stranded. RNA consisting of two strands as opposed to the more prevalent single-stranded RNA. Most of the double-stranded segments are formed from transcription of DNA by intramolecular base-pairing of inverted complementary sequences separated by a single-stranded loop. Some double-stranded segments of RNA are normal in all organisms. (MeSH 2019) **Rna, 双链**. 包含两个链的 RNA, 不同于更普遍的单链 RNA。大多数双链的片段从 DNA 转录中由被单链环分隔的反向互不序列的分子内碱基配对形成。RNA 的一些双链片段在所有生物体中是正常的。(中译 MeSH)

RNA, Messenger. RNA sequences that serve as templates for protein synthesis. Bacterial mRNAs are generally primary transcripts in that they do not require post-transcriptional processing. Eukaryotic mRNA is synthesized in the nucleus and must be exported to the cytoplasm for translation. Most eukaryotic mRNAs have a sequence of polyadenylic acid at the 3' end, referred to as the poly(A) tail. The function of this tail is not known for certain, but it may play a role in the export of mature mRNA from the nucleus as well as in helping stabilize some mRNA molecules by retarding their degradation in the cytoplasm. (MeSH 2020) **RNA, 信使**[传导物质]. 充当蛋白质合成模板的 RNA 序列。细菌的 mRNAs 通常是初级转录物, 也就是说它们不需要转录后加工。真核的 mRNA 在核内被合成且必须被输出到细胞质翻译。大多数真核 mRNA 在 3'端具有一个多聚腺苷酸序列, 被称作多聚尾。这个尾的功能尚不明确, 但它可能在成熟 mRNA 从核的输出以及通过延缓它们在细胞质内退化来帮助稳定一些 mRNA 分子中发挥作用。(中译 MeSH)

Root Cause Analysis. Multi-step systematic review process used for improving safety by investigation of incidents to find what happened, why it happened, and to determine what can be done to prevent it from happening again. (MeSH 2020) **根本原因分析**. 用于通过事件调查以发现发生了什么, 为什么发生, 并确定可以做些什么以防止它再次发生来提高安全性的多步骤系统性回顾过程。(中译 MeSH)

Rostral Migratory Stream. The rostral migratory stream (RMS) is a specialized migratory route found in the brain of some animals along which neuronal precursors that originated in the subventricular zone (SVZ) of the brain migrate to reach the main olfactory bulb (OB). The importance of the RMS lies in its ability to refine and even change an animal's sensitivity to smells, which explains its importance and larger size in the rodent brain as compared to the human brain, as our olfactory sense is not as developed.[3] This pathway has been studied in the rodent, rabbit, and both the squirrel monkey and rhesus monkey.[4] When the neurons reach the OB they differentiate into GABAergic interneurons as they are integrated into either the granule cell layer or periglomerular layer. ([Wiki. 2020.1.10](#)) **吻测迁移流** (王靖榕 2010 硕士学位论文, 台湾大学解剖学暨生物细胞学研究所; [吉林大学学报\(医学版\) 2013. 6: 1186-89](#))

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Glossary Terms 词汇解释

- Rumination, Cognitive.** Obsessive thinking about an idea, situation, or choice. (MeSH 2020) 沉迷不悟, 1766 认知. 不能节制的思维现象. (translated by this database's authors)
- Rural Population. The inhabitants of rural areas or of small towns classified as rural. (MeSH 2019) 农村人 1767 口. 农村地区或分类为农村的小城镇的居民. (中译 MeSH)
- Saccades.** An abrupt voluntary shift in ocular fixation from one point to another, as occurs in reading. (MeSH 1768 2019) 眼扫视. 眼注视从一点到另一点的突然自动转移, 比如发生在阅读中. (中译 MeSH)
- Saccharomyces Cerevisiae (Baker Yeast).** A species of the genus SACCHAROMYCES, family Saccharomycetaceae, order Saccharomycetales, known as "baker's" or "brewer's" yeast. The dried form is used as a dietary supplement. (MeSH 2020) 酿酒酵母菌. 糖霉菌目、酵母菌科、酵母菌属的一个种, 叫做“贝克”或“啤酒”酵母. 干燥形式被用作一种食品添加剂. (中译 MeSH) 1769
- Saccharomyces cerevisiae Proteins (Baker Yeast Protein).** Proteins obtained from the species SACCHAROMYCES CEREVISIAE. The function of specific proteins from this organism are the subject of intense scientific interest and have been used to derive basic understanding of the functioning similar proteins in higher eukaryotes. (MeSH 2020) 酿酒酵母蛋白质类. 从酿酒酵母菌种中获得的蛋白质类. 来自这种生物体的特殊蛋白质类的功能是强烈科学兴趣的主题, 并且已被用于取得对高等真核生物中功能类似蛋白质类的基本理解. (中译 MeSH) 1770
- Sample Size.** The number of units (persons, animals, patients, specified circumstances, etc.) in a population to be studied. The sample size should be big enough to have a high likelihood of detecting a true difference between two groups. (From Wassertheil-Smoller, Biostatistics and Epidemiology, 1990, p95) (MeSH 2019) 样本大小. 在要研究的人口单位(人、动物、病人、特定事件等)的数量. 样本大小应足够大以具有探测两组间真实差异的高可能性. (中译 MeSH) 1771
- Sampling Studies.** Studies in which a number of subjects are selected from all subjects in a defined population. Conclusions based on sample results may be attributed only to the population sampled. (MeSH 2020) 抽样研究. 许多受试者被从一特定人群的所有受试者中选择的研究. 基于样本结果的结论可能仅归于群体抽样. (中译 MeSH) 1772
- Sandwich Priming.** In the present research, a new version of the masked priming paradigm, sandwich priming, was introduced in an effort to minimize the impact of lexical inhibition. Masked sandwich priming involves briefly presenting the target itself prior to the presentation of each prime. (*J Exp Psychol Learn Mem Cogn* (2009 May)35(3):618-39) 三文治隐蔽式启动. 所谓三文治掩蔽是指对启动刺激有两次掩蔽, 启动刺激呈现前有掩蔽, 呈现后又有掩蔽. 在这种实验条件下, 在短的启动-靶刺激 SOA 条件下发现了被掩蔽的启动词的情感启动效应[1]. 这种掩蔽程序的优点就在于避免了被试的有意识评价, 更能够证明情感自动加工的特点. (《心理科学进展》 2004;12(6):824~832) 1773
- Scaffolding Theory of Aging and Cognition (STAC).** Proposed in 2009, [it] is a conceptual model of cognitive aging that integrated evidence from structural and functional neuroimaging to explain how the combined effects of adverse and compensatory neural processes produce varying levels of cognitive function. (*Neuropsychol Rev* (2014) 24(3):355-370) STAC provides an integrative view of the aging mind, suggesting that pervasive increased frontal activation with age is a marker of an adaptive brain that engages in compensatory scaffolding in response to the challenges posed by declining neural structures and function. (*Annu. Rev. Psychol.* 60, 173-196) 老龄化认知鹰/支架理论. 老龄化与认知的鹰架理论. 2009 年有老化认知神经科学研究者提出老年与认知的鹰架理论, 认为老年的大脑就像老屋, 但只要适当给予支持, 有如搭起鹰架修补外墙, 这个屋子便可继续住 50 年、100 年. 大脑是有可塑性的, 可往正向发展; 如果我们能够在老年人的大脑与认知系统搭建支持性的鹰架, 也就能够帮助老化的大脑更为稳定、不容易受到疾病的侵袭. (《科学人》 2018.10.31) 1774

Scaffolding Theory of Aging and Cognition, Revised ((STAC-r) Unlike the original STAC model, STAC-r incorporates life-course factors that serve to enhance or deplete neural resources, thereby influencing the developmental course of brain structure and function, as well as cognition, over time. Life-course factors also influence compensatory processes that are engaged to meet cognitive challenge, and to ameliorate the adverse effects of structural and functional decline. The revised model is discussed in relation to recent lifespan and longitudinal data as well as emerging evidence about the effects of training interventions. STAC-r goes beyond the previous model by combining a life-span approach with a life-course approach to understand and predict cognitive status and rate of cognitive change over time. (*Neuropsychol Rev* (2014) 24:355-370) 老龄化与认知的鹰架理论, 修改版.

1775

Scaffolding Theory. [It] was first introduced in the late 1950s by Jerome Bruner, a cognitive psychologist. He used the term to describe young children's oral language acquisition. Helped by their parents when they first start learning to speak, young children are provided with informal instructional formats within which their learning is facilitated. A scaffolding format investigated by Bruner and his postdoctoral student Anat Ninio whose scaffolding processes are described in detail is joint picture-book reading (Ninio & Bruner, 1978). By contrast, bed-time stories and read alouds are examples of book-centered parenting events (Daniels, 1994) without scaffolding interaction. Scaffolding is inspired by Lev Vygotsky's concept of an expert assisting a novice, or an apprentice. Scaffolding is changing the level of support to suit the cognitive potential of the child. Over the course of a teaching session, one can adjust the amount of guidance to fit the child's potential level of performance. More support is offered when a child is having difficulty with a particular task and, over time, less support is provided as the child makes gains on the task. Ideally, scaffolding works to maintain the child's potential level of development in the zone of proximal development (ZPD). An essential element to the ZPD and scaffolding is the acquisition of language. According to Vygotsky, language (and in particular, speech) is fundamental to children's cognitive growth because language provides purpose and intention so that behaviors can be better understood.[9] Through the use of speech, children are able to communicate to and learn from others through dialogue, which is an important tool in the ZPD. In a dialogue, a child's unsystematic, disorganized, and spontaneous concepts are met with the more systematic, logical and rational concepts of the skilled helper. Empirical research suggests that the benefits of scaffolding are not only useful during a task, but can extend beyond the immediate situation in order to influence future cognitive development. ([Wiki.: Instructional Scalfolding, 2019.12.5](#)) 支架理论 (scaffolding Theory) 苏联心理学家维高斯基(Lev S. Vygotsky, 1896~1934)对认知发展提出一种与皮亚杰(Jean Piaget, 1896~1980)认知发展论不同的理论。在维高斯基的认知发展论中, 最受重视的是他倡议的近侧发展区(Zone of Proximal Development, ZPD)。所谓「近侧发展区」指介於儿童自己独自表现所能达到的能力水准, 与经由别人给予协助後可能达到的能力水准, 此二种水准之间的一段差距。在这种情形下, 别人给予儿童的协助, 包括成人的协助或的互动等社会支持, 对儿童的认知发展具有促进发展的作用。根据维高斯基的这种观点, 布鲁纳、罗斯和吴德(Bruner, Ross & Wood)於一九七六年将儿童得自成人或同侪的这种社会支持隐喻为「支架支持」(scaffolding), 强调在教室内的师生互动历程中, 教师宜扮演社会支持者的角色, 犹如盖房子时支架的作用一样。换言之, 最初儿童需要在成人或同侪的支持下学习。但是, 当儿童的能力渐渐增加之後, 社会支持就逐渐减少, 而将学习的责任渐渐转移到儿童自己身上, 如同房子盖好後, 要把支架逐渐移开。因此, 维高斯基的社会建构论的主张有时可称为支架理论。(刘威德《教育大辞书》2000, 摘自国家教育研究院双语词汇)

1776

Schizophrenia. A severe emotional disorder of psychotic depth characteristically marked by a retreat from reality with delusion formation, hallucinations, emotional disharmony, and regressive behavior. (MeSH 2018) 精神分裂症. 一种达到精神病程度的严重情绪障碍, 以逃避现实并伴有妄想形成、幻觉、情绪失调和退行性行为为特征。(中译 MeSH)

1777

Schizophrenic Language. The artificial language of schizophrenic patients - neologisms (words of the patient's own making with new meanings). (MeSH 2020) 精神分裂症语言. 精神分裂症患者的人工语言-语词新作 (患者自己制造的具有新意思的言语) (中译 MeSH)

1778

Science. The systematic observation of natural phenomena for the purpose of discovering laws governing those phenomena. The body of knowledge accumulated by such means. (From Dorland, 28th ed) (MeSH)

1779

No	Glossary Terms 词汇解释
	2020) 科学 . 对自然现象的系统观察, 以发现掌控这些现象的定律为目的。通过这种方式积累知识体。(中译 MeSH)
1780	Scopus . [It] is a source-neutral abstract and citation database curated by independent subject matter experts. (Elsevier. 2020) Scopus 引文数据库 . 是最大的同侪审查文献摘要和引用资料库, 包含科学期刊, 书籍和会议记录。Scopus 提供科学、技术, 医学, 社会科学, 艺术及人文科学领域的世界研究成果综合概述, 并具备智慧工具来追踪、分析研究并将研究视觉化. (Elsevier 2020)
1781	Scrapie . A fatal disease of the nervous system in sheep and goats, characterized by pruritus, debility, and locomotor incoordination. It is caused by proteinaceous infectious particles called PRIONS. (MeSH 2020) 羊瘙痒症 (英語: Scrapie). 一种致死性绵羊和山羊神经系统疾病, 以瘙痒、虚弱和运动失调为特征。由朊病毒这种蛋白质感染颗粒引起. (中译 MeSH)
1782	Secondary Motor Areas . Motor areas of the cerebral cortex, other than primary motor cortex, located in the frontal lobe. These areas all contain corticospinal neurons and make synaptic connections with primary motor cortex. Six areas have been identified in primates including two areas on the lateral surface of hemisphere (dorsal premotor area, PMd and ventral premotor area, PMv) and four areas on the medial wall of the frontal lobe including supplementary motor area (SMA) and three cingulate motor areas (CMAr, CMAd, CMAv). (Encyclopedia of Neuroscience 2009) 第二运动皮质区域 . 初级运动皮质以外的大脑运动皮质. (译)
1783	Secondary Somatosensory Cortex . The human secondary somatosensory cortex (S2, SII) is a region of cortex in the parietal operculum on the ceiling of the lateral sulcus. Region S2 was first described by Adrian in 1940, who found that feeling in cats' feet was not only represented in the primary somatosensory cortex (S1) but also in a second region adjacent to S1.[1] (Wiki. 2019.4.19) 第二躯体感觉皮质
1784	Seizures . Clinical or subclinical disturbances of cortical function due to a sudden, abnormal, excessive, and disorganized discharge of brain cells. Clinical manifestations include abnormal motor, sensory and psychic phenomena. Recurrent seizures are usually referred to as EPILEPSY or "seizure disorder." (MeSH 2020) 癫痫发作 . 临床或亚临床皮质功能障碍, 由脑细胞的突然、异常、过度和紊乱放电引起。临床表现包括异常的运动、感觉和精神现象。反复癫痫发作通常被称作“癫痫”或“癫痫症”。(中译MeSH)
1785	Selection, Genetic . Differential and non-random reproduction of different genotypes, operating to alter the gene frequencies within a population. (MeSH 2020) 选择, 遗传学 . 不同基因型的差异生殖和非随机生殖, 引起种群内基因频率的变化. (中译 MeSH)
1786	Selective Attention . Focusing concentration on a single stimulus or class of stimuli to the exclusion of others. The US psychologist William James (1842–1910) famously pointed out in his Principles of Psychology (1890) that this ability must be acquired: ‘The baby, assailed by the eyes, ears, nose, skin and entrails all at once, feels it all as one great blooming, buzzing confusion’ (p. 488). See attenuation theory, bottleneck theory, cocktail party phenomenon, filter theory, flanker compatibility effect, Kamin blocking. (A Dictionary of Psychology 4 ed. OUP, 2015) 选择性注意 . 选择性注意即受传者是否注意到媒介及其信息。这是受众心理选择过程的第一个环节, 受众对媒介的接触具有很强的选择性, 他们往往从自己原有的意见、观点和兴趣出发, 将自己“暴露”在经过选择的传媒及其内容的面前。受众更倾向于接触与原有态度较为一致的信息, 而尽量回避那些与己见不合的信息。这样, 对传播者来说, 最为重要的便是使自己所传递的信息对受众更具吸引力。(MBA 百科 2019.11.20 更新)
1787	Selective Neuronal Vulnerability . The pathology associated with the neurodegenerative diseases only affects particular neurons (‘selective neuronal vulnerability’). (Neuroscience (2018)21(10):1350-1358) 选择性神经元脆弱性 (译)
1788	Self-Control . An individual's ability to manage and monitor their emotions, behaviors, and desires in the face of external demands in order to function in society. (MeSH 2020) 自我控制 . 面对外部需求时, 为发挥社会功能, 一个人管理和监控自己的情绪, 行为和欲望的能力. (中译 MeSH)

No

Glossary Terms 词汇解释

Semantic Associations. Typically, semantic associations facilitate both production and comprehension processes. ([Language Production Lab](#), accessed 2021.1.10) Our understanding of the world is built upon semantic associations in our brains, which are interconnected schemas of thought that help us make sense of our perceptions. ([Bown & Gackenbach, in *Emotions, Technology, and Digital Games* 2016](#)) 语义联想. 所谓语义联想, 就是人们听到、看到一组或一段文字时, 自然而然理解的意思, 这种理解是人脑不经过思考直接感受到的信息, 这也是自然语言的一种基本属性。(刘倩雅《现代国际》2013 第 01 期)

Semantic Categories. Semantic categories are used to generalize natural language concepts (e.g. words, phrases). Simple semantic categories generalize words, while complex ones generalize phrases. ([Handbook of Research on Social Dimensions of Semantic Technologies and Web Services 2009](#); see also [SLT Tinfo: Semantic Categories](#)) 语义范畴. 语义范畴是美国塔尔斯基语义理论中的基本概念。形式语言中表达式的等价类。所谓两个语言表达式属于同一语义范畴, 指的是(1)存在一个句子函项, 包含两个语言表达式之一; (2)所有含两个表达式之一的句子函项, 如果用另一表达式替换它后仍为句子函项。 [1] 对作为句子函项的一部分的语言表达式划分成互相排斥的类, 其标准是这样的: 两个表达式是同类的, 当且仅当, 它们属于同一语义范畴。由于可以证明: 属于同一语义范畴是一种二元关系, 且满足白返、对称、传递性。也就是说, 属于同一语义范畴是一种等价关系 (百度 2020)

Semantic Classification Task. A task in which the subject classifies stimuli based on meaning; the detection and classification of semantic relationships between words. ([Cognitive Atlas](#), accessed 2021.1.10) 语义分类作业

Semantic Cognition. [It] refers to the appropriate use of acquired knowledge about the world. This requires representation of knowledge as well as control processes which ensure that currently-relevant aspects of knowledge are retrieved and selected. ([Nature Scientific Reports \(2018\)8:8145](#)) [It] refers to our ability to use, manipulate and generalize knowledge that is acquired over the lifespan to support innumerable verbal and non-verbal behaviours. Semantic cognition relies on two principal interacting neural systems: representation and control. We refer to this two-system view as the controlled semantic cognition framework. ([Nature Reviews Neuroscience \(2017\)18:42–55](#)) (See also [Semantic Cognition: A Parallel Distributed Processing Approach MIT Press, 2014](#)) 语义认知

Semantic Content. Semantic content, conceptual content, propositional content and cognitive content are synonymous in many contexts. It is a kind of content directly valuable in semantic terms (as having a reference, a sense, some truth values, etc.). It is a content made of concepts. Moreover, it is a content identifiable with a certain proposition. In addition, it is a kind of content able of having cognitive relevance. It makes a difference in the premises, or consequences, of our theoretical or practical reasoning. The three kinds of entities able of having semantic content are linguistic items, actions and psychological entities. Sentences and certain parts of sentences of natural languages may bear semantic content. Actions, in particular speech acts, also would have semantic content. Finally, the mental states that are usually called “propositional attitudes” (beliefs, desires, memories, etc.) also would have semantic content. It is very difficult to determine whether the semantic content in each one of those three cases can be independent of the semantic content of the other ones. Both the so called Gricean program and informational accounts of semantic content make any semantic content dependent on the semantic content that we can find in some mental states, and the semantic content of mental states dependent on objective informational relations. ([GlossariumBITri:Semantic Content by Manuel Liz \(8/11/2009\)](#).) 语义内容. 语言在实际交际使用中, 语言符号的选用, 除了表达一定的语义内容之外, 在一定的语境中还表达某些蕴含的语用意义, 即会话含义。这类语用意义(会话含义) 并不是单纯建立在语义逻辑推理基础上的, 而是根据会话原则、语境以及会话的字面意义对言外之意 (即会话含义和交际意图) 所做出的推断。推断出说话者的暗示、社会态度、未言明的意图和猜测等.... 语用意义是人们思维和交际想要表达的深层含义, 它通过语义内容在一定的情景中表达出来, 那么, 语用意义就像我们大脑中想要表达的深层意义, 而语义内容就像我们用语言表达出来的浅层意义。用数学符号把他们表示出来就是:语用意义~深层意义, 语义内容~浅层意义; 深层意义通过浅层意义在语境中表现。那么, 语用意义是如何通过语义内容来表达的呢? (《华北电力大学学报》(社会科学版)(2004)4:75-78)

Semantic Degradation. There may not necessarily be a loss of semantic knowledge but rather a degraded semantic memory system in which word meaning and conceptual knowledge of a particular target may be weakly represented or weakly interconnected. Thus, we prefer to use the term semantic degradation rather than semantic loss. (*Aging, Neuropsychology, and Cognition* (2000)7(3):170) 语义降解

Semantic Dementia. Implications for the neural basis of language and meaning. (Dementia and Language, in *International Encyclopedia of Linguistics 2 ed.* OUP, 2010) Semantic dementia is a degenerative disorder that causes a progressive loss of semantic knowledge which can occur across both verbal and nonverbal domains. (From: Encyclopedia of Neuroscience, 2009) Semantic dementia (SD), also known as semantic variant primary progressive aphasia (svPPA), is a progressive neurodegenerative disorder characterized by loss of semantic memory in both the verbal and non-verbal domains. However, the most common presenting symptoms are in the verbal domain (with loss of word meaning).[1][2][3] SD is one of the three canonical clinical syndromes associated with frontotemporal lobar degeneration (FTLD), with the other two being frontotemporal dementia and progressive nonfluent aphasia... (Wiki. 2019.12.25) 语意型失智症. 在语言功能的表现: 病人在语言表现流畅但内容空洞、也常会见到语意型错语; 覆诵的能力相对较为保留; 理解方面对于单字理解有困难, 但对于语法的理解相对保留; 在命名上会具有明显的困难, 也难以藉由语意或是语音的提示而改善表现..... 语意型失智症 (Semantic dementia) 为额颞叶退化 (Frontotemporal lobe degeneration) 的一种症状, 临床表现为流畅但空洞的语言、伴随着命名的困难和语意的丧失 (SHS 大脑科学专题—语意型失智症 (7 之 5) 2012.2.20)

Semantic Encoding. [It] is the process of encoding sensory input that has particular meaning or can be applied to a particular context, rather than deriving from a particular sense. It is believed that, in general, encoding for short-term memory storage in the brain relies primarily on acoustic encoding, while encoding for long-term storage is more reliant (although not exclusively) on semantic encoding. (*The Human Memory: Semantic Encoding*, accessed 2021.1.10) 语义编码. 语义编码是意义编码的形式之一, 也是长时记忆最主要的编码方式。它是按语言发生的顺序以系统方式来表征信息的, 包括言语听觉和言语运动两个方面的信息。语义编码的特征是串行加工, 是按节点和线有意义的联系。长时记忆中的所有信息都是按照一个节点和许多关系而编码的, 语义成分间的联系, 即概念、事件和情节的信息可以用语义网络的形式来表示。 (百度 2020, 本词条由“科普中国”科学百科词条编写与应用工作项目 审核)

Semantic Feature. An element of a word's denotation or denotative meaning. For example, young, male, and human are semantic features of the word boy. Also called a semantic component. (*A Dictionary of Psychology* 3 ed. OUP 2014) 语义特征

Semantic fluency test (Bousfield & Sedgewick, 1944). [It] requires a subject to generate as many words as possible from a given semantic category (e.g., “fruits”) within a limited time, usually 1 min. Semantic fluency is a simple yet powerful test. (*Cortex* (2014 May)54:150-164) 语意流畅度测验 (Semantic Association of Verbal Fluency): 本项评估分为两个部份, 第一个部份为动物 (animal fluency)、水果 (fruit fluency) 与蔬菜 (vegetable fluency) 等三类的类别流畅度测验 (category fluency) (Lezak, 2004; Monsch et al., 1992), 该作业是请受试者尽量说出所知的动物、水果与蔬菜等三类的物品, 每一类的回答时间为一分钟。虽然过去文献在评估失智症时, 都是将这三个类别合并计算, 但是因为本研究需要澄清正常不识字老人对各类别流畅度测验的反应是否一致, 因此, 本研究将分别计算受试者在这三个项目的正确回答数。第二个部份是采用CASI的分量表—思绪流畅度(list-generating fluency), 项目为四脚动物, 进行时间为30秒... (《中华心理學刊》(2007民96)49(1):76)

Semantic Interference 语义干扰. Anything that blocks the acquisition, recall, or retention of words. (*Medical Dictionary* 2009, accessed 2021.1.10) 语义干扰

Semantic Knowledge. [It] is a type of long-term memory, commonly referred to as semantic memory, consisting of concepts, facts, ideas, and beliefs (e.g., Tulving 1983). Semantic memory is thus distinct from episodic or autobiographical memories, which are unique to an individual and tied to a specific time and place. (A. Martin, in *International Encyclopedia of the Social & Behavioral Sciences* 2001.) 语义知识. 一类长期记忆, 通常称为 语义记忆. (译)

Semantic Memory (Psychology). A type of long-term memory for factual information about the world, excluding personal episodes in one's life, typical examples being knowledge of the dates of the Second World War, the chemical formula for water, and the Spanish word for a book. The concept was introduced in 1972 by the Estonian-born Canadian psychologist Endel Tulving (born 1927), who distinguished it from episodic memory and procedural memory. (*A Dictionary of Psychology 4 ed. OUP, 2015*) **语义记忆 (心理学).** 加拿大心理学家 E.图尔文于 1972 年提出了语义记忆和情景记忆。它是习得一般知识的基础, 这种一般知识往往基于个体的经验与群体的文化, 关于单词、数字、概念、原理等知识的记忆都有赖于语义记忆。...对语义记忆的理论解释模型有很多, 主要包括: 网络模型、特征模型、联结模型、统计模型等。在关于遗忘症病人的研究中, 发现遗忘症患者的情景记忆受损严重, 但语义记忆相对完好, 为两种记忆类型说提供了脑区分隔的证据。语义记忆的主要脑区定位在额叶, 其编码和提取都与左侧额叶有关。一般认为人类在 4 岁前已经出现语义记忆。(《中国大百科全书》3 版, 网络版 2019.12.25 更新; 1801 另可参考(《心理学大辞典 下卷》第 1602 页. 上海教育出版社 2003)

Semantic priming effect.. When two consecutive words are related, the amplitude of the PN wave elicited by the second word is attenuated when compared with the condition in which the words are unrelated (Deacon et al, 1995). In semantic priming tasks the amplitude of the PN waveform of the ERP elicited by a word that is related to a preceding or prime word is compared to the amplitude of the PN waveform of the ERP elicited by an unrelated word. The PN component elicited by the related word is less negative than the PN component elicited by the unrelated word. This is the semantic priming effect; it is illustrated in Figure 2 as the difference between the waveforms elicited by the related preceding word versus the unrelated preceding word. (*International Journal of Audiology (2014)53:235-242*) **语义启动效应.** 是指启动效应的一种。对一个词或其他刺激的加工使人的认知系统为加工随后的语义上有关的词或其他刺激进入准备和启动状态, 从而对随后的加工活动起有利的促进作用。D. E. 迈尔等人在词汇判定实验中, 呈现一串字母, 要求被试判定字母串是否为英语单词。字母串成对呈现, 在被试对第一个字母串作出反应后, 立即呈现第二个字母串, 其中既有合法的词, 也有无意义的字母组合 (《心理学大辞典》(下卷)上海教育出版社, 2003) 1802

Semantic Processing. [It] is the processing that occurs after we hear a word and encode its meaning. Semantic processing causes us to relate the word we just heard to other words with similar meanings. Once a word is perceived, it is placed in a context mentally that allows for a deeper processing. Therefore, semantic processing produces memory traces that last longer than those produced by shallow processing since shallow processing produces fragile memory traces that decay rapidly. Semantic processing is the deepest level of processing and it requires the listener to think about the meaning of the cue. Studies on brain imaging have shown that, when semantic processing occurs, there is increased brain activity in the left prefrontal regions of the brain that does not occur during different kinds of processing. One study used MRI to measure the brain activity of subjects while they made semantic decisions. The participants then took a memory test after a short period of time. When the subjects showed high confidence and correctly retained the information, the fMRI measured increased activity in the left prefrontal regions. (Wiki. 2017.11. 27) **语义处理** 1803

Semantic System. The meaning of language is represented in regions of the cerebral cortex collectively known as the 'semantic system'. (*Nature (2016)532:453-472*) **语义系统.** 语言的语义系统可分为线性系统和非线性系统, 由本义引申义假借义构成的经典系统、从人事角度完整了词汇内涵的系统是线性系统, 线性系统展示了语言的完整性和统一性。有多个意义上无转义联系的语义成分叠合成的语义系统是非线性系统, 非线性系统展示了语言的复杂性和多样性。语言包括两个子系统: 一个是语音系统, 一个是语义系统。语音系统不用过多的解释, 就是我们平时说话的音调音节, 比如说四个语音[p]、[l]、[i]、[d]。但是我们把他们组合起来发音, 听起来像英语单词的次序, 这时候你会发现[plid]和[pild]是行得通的, 而其他的却行不通。行得通的次序听起来像英语, 否则就不是, 因为它们不代表任何东西, 语义就是代表某种东西或者意识。从另一方面来说, 语义是通过一定的语音或者是语音的次序来传达的。比如说在英语里, (DEAD BODY OF A PERSON) 用来表达单词 corpse (尸体), 在这种情况下, 我们说这个概念或语义被编进了词汇。在英语里, 没有一个单词代表 (DEAD PLANT) 的概念。当特定的语音和特定的意思一致时, 一个语言的单位产生了。相同的语音能够重组来表达其他的事物。在某些情况下, 相同语音的次序能表达不同的事物 (比如同音字和多音词), 这表明了语音和语义构成了语言的两个子系统。(百科 2020) 1804

Semantic Variant Primary Progressive Aphasia (svPPA). It is the progressive loss of the meanings of words. If there are additional major problems in identifying objects or faces, the condition is also called semantic dementia. Other language skills, including the ability to produce speech and to repeat phrases and sentences spoken by others, are unaffected. However, although the affected person may continue to speak fluently, their speech becomes vague and difficult to understand because many words are omitted or substituted. As the disorder progresses, people with svPPA (also known as PPA-S) may also exhibit changes in behavior similar to those seen in bvFTD, such as disinhibition and rigid food preferences. ([Association for Frontotemporal Degeneration](#), Accessed 2021.1.10.) **语义变异原发性进行性失语.** 语义变异型 PPA (semantic variant PPA) 又被称作语义痴呆症 (semantic dementia), 这类 PPA 主要是由进行性的语义理解缺失而导致, 临床主要表现为对证命名受损 (impaired confrontational naming)、严重的命名不能、单个单词理解力障碍、言语逐渐缺失意义、出现赘语和语义错误, 但语言表达流利、语法正确, 保留了理解和重复能力 (Grossman & Ash, 2004; Knibb & Hodges, 2005)。最典型的特征是词汇—语义知识的渐进损伤, 而且是多通道损伤。语义变异型 PPA 主要由一种称作 TDP-43 的阳性泛激素病 (positive ubiquitin-opathy) 引起, 通常与颞叶 (temporal lobes) 前部的萎缩有关, 且左侧脑区的情况更为严重 (Kertesz & Harciarek, 2014) (《北京第二外国语学院学报》2017 年第 1 期: 30-44 (见 32 页))

Semantic-Feature Hypothesis. The proposition that the order of appearance of words in the course of a child's language acquisition are governed by the type and complexity of the semantic features that they contain. SFH abbrev. ([A Dictionary of Psychology 3 ed. OUP 2014](#)) **语义特征假说.** 语义特征论 (Semantic Feature Theory) 幼儿是如何学习到语言中正确的意义呢? 关于这个问题的解释, 主要的有两种主要的观点, 一种是从特点性特征说明语意的发展; 另一种则是以基模论与原型论的推演方式说明语意的发展 (陈长益. 《教育大辞书》2000, 国家教育研究院双语词汇)

Semantics. The relationships between symbols and their meanings. (MeSH 2019) **语义学.** 符号及其意义之间的关. (中译 MeSH)

Semiotic language Framework/semiotic language model. The semiotic language model is hierarchical, going from simple to more complex language units (corresponding roughly to sounds, parts of words and words, sentences, paragraphs, and expressed meaning [33]). ([Int J Psychiatry Med \(2000\)30\(2\):145-164. on.147.](#)) **符号语言框架/模型**

Semiotic System. [It] is hierarchical, going from simple to more complex units of language, with the hierarchical ranks of phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics. This language hierarchy is used as an organizing tool to provide a context for the discrete data on language decline in DAT. (2000. [Int J Psychiatry Med \(2000\) 30\(2\):145-164](#)) **符号学系统**

Semiotics. The general study of symbolic systems, including language. The subject is traditionally divided into three areas: syntax, or the abstract study of the signs and their interrelations; semantics, or the study of the relation between the signs and those objects to which they apply; and pragmatics, or the relationship between users and the system (C. W. Morris, Foundations of the Theory of Signs, 1938). The tradition of semiotics that follows Saussure is sometimes referred to as semiology. ([The Oxford Dictionary of Philosophy 3 ed. OUP, 2016](#)) The study of signs in language. Semiotics is sometimes restricted to non-linguistic communication, including possibly body language and the kinds of visual signs and symbols that 'translate' into words, e.g. traffic signs and signals, company logos, and such old established signs as a barber's pole or the three balls of a pawnbroker's sign. However, semiotics may also include language: see the quotation at semiotic. ([The Oxford Dictionary of English Grammar 2 ed. OUP, 2014](#)) A general science of 'signs', of which, according to many scholars in the 20th century, linguistics is part. ... ([The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Linguistics 3 ed. OUP, 2014](#)) **符号学 (semiotics).** 符号学为一门研究符号的科学。但在索绪尔的术语中, 信号 (signal)、指引 (index)、图示 (icon)、象征 (symbol) 等都是符号 (sign) 的替用词。这些词具有的共同要素是, 他们都指称两个关系项之间的一种关系。这些词汇之间并没有竞争性, 因此符号可以说是一个音像和一个概念的结合。索绪尔则以「能指」(signifier) 和「所指」(signified) 来指称。能指构成了表达面, 所指构成了内容面。能指和所指的区分对符号学研究是很重要的。每一个面向又含有两个层次, 即形式和内质 (substance)。形式是可以依语言学方法加以完全、简明和一

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贯描述的，无须依赖语言学以外的前提；内质则是语言现象特点的总和，它必须依赖语言学以外的前提才能加以描述。...罗兰巴特认为，符号学仍有待建立，因此还不可能提出任何一部符号学分析方法的手册。而且，由于其普遍性（指它是一切符号系统的科学），符号学不可能被教授，除非这些符号系统是从经验上构成的... (叶乃静《图书馆学与资讯科学大辞典》2012，国家教育研究院双语词汇)

Senescence. The problem of aging has been studied recently (1) by computer simulations to understand how the survival rates for younger and older individuals evolve in time and affect the preservation of the species, (2-4) The lowering of survival rates as time goes by is called senescence. Mutations play an important role in senescence, modifying the survival rates, either increasing them (helpful mutations) or decreasing them (deleterious mutations). (T. J. P. Penna. *J. Stat. Phys* (1995)78:1629) **衰老**

Senolytic Therapies. [They] are those that selectively destroy senescent cells in old tissues in order to produce rejuvenation, turning back the progression of numerous age-related conditions. Unusually for early stage research, these initial senolytics are actually quite effective, considered in the grand scheme of things. Thus they have moved directly to human trials in some cases. The first data on their ability to produce the same outcomes in humans as in mice emerged this year, and more data will continue to roll out over the next few years as the first trials run and complete. The results reported in today's open access paper provide an important demonstration for those not yet convinced that the animal data is relevant. (Fighting Aging 2019.9.18, accessed 2021.1.10) **药物 senolytic 治疗** (另见 **Senolytic**)

Senolytic. Senolytic (from the words senescence and -lytic, "destroying") is among a class of small molecules under basic research to determine if they can selectively induce death of senescent cells. A goal of this research is to develop agents to delay, prevent, alleviate, or reverse age-related diseases. A related concept is "senostatic", which means to suppress senescence. (Wiki. 2019.11.24) **缓衰老药物 Senolytic.** 最近，来自美国的一个研究小组，确定了一类新的药物，可在动物模型中显著减缓老化过程——缓解虚弱症状，改善心脏功能，延长健康寿命。科学家将这种新的药物称为“senolytics”。这一新的研究结果发表于[2015]三月九日出版的《Aging Cell》杂志 (生物通, accessed on Feb. 7, 2020)

Sensation. The process in which specialized SENSORY RECEPTOR CELLS transduce peripheral stimuli (physical or chemical) into NERVE IMPULSES which are then transmitted to the various sensory centers in the CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM. (MeSH 2019,) **感觉.** 外部或内部环境中物理或化学变化被专门受体转导为神经冲动，然后这些冲动直接或通过中枢神经系统被传入神经元传导至效应器。(中译 MeSH)

Sensorimotor Cortex. A composite area of the cerebral cortex concerned with motor control and sensory perception comprising the motor cortex areas, the somatosensory areas, the gustatory cortex, the olfactory areas, the auditory cortex, and the visual cortex. (MeSH 2020) **感觉运动皮质.** 大脑皮层的复合区域，和运动控制和感官知觉有关，包括运动皮层区、体感区、味觉皮层、嗅区、听觉皮层和视觉皮层。(中译 MeSH)

Sensorimotor Integration. Sensorimotor integration is a complex process in the central nervous system that produces task-specific motor output based on selective and rapid integration of sensory information from multiple sources. (From: *Progress in Brain Research*, 2015) **感觉运动整合**

Sensory Deprivation. The absence or restriction of the usual external sensory stimuli to which the individual responds. (MeSH 2020) **感觉缺失.** 个体能产生反应的通常外部感觉刺激的缺失或限制。(中译 MeSH)

Sensory Gating. The ability of the BRAIN to suppress neuronal responses to external sensory inputs, such as auditory and visual stimuli. Sensory filtering (or gating) allows humans to block out irrelevant, meaningless, or redundant stimuli. (MeSH 2020) **感觉门控.** 脑对外部感觉输入信号，如听觉和视觉刺激的神经元反应进行抑制的能力。感觉过滤（或门控）允许人类封闭不相关、无意义或多余的刺激。(中译 MeSH)

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Sequence Deletion. Deletion of sequences of nucleic acids from the genetic material of an individual. (MeSH 2019) **序列缺失.** 个体遗传物质的核酸序列缺失. (中译 MeSH)

Sequential Bilingualism. That of any individual who has acquired one language first and another later. Seen as distinct from simultaneous bilingualism. (*The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Linguistics* 3 ed. OUP, 2014) **接续型双语掌握**

Sequential Learning. For most higher organisms, the order in which events occur is of paramount importance (e.g., spoken language, music, animal communication, and motor skills). The cognitive and neural processes involved in learning about the proper ordering of events and stimuli are called sequential learning. Sequential learning can be applied toward encoding a specific sequence in its entirety (e.g., A-C-E-F) as well as learning the distributional properties among multiple sequences, in which the learner induces the fragments or underlying regularities common to all exemplars (e.g., noticing that the fragment A-B occurs in the following three sequences: A-B-D-E, C-A-B-A, D-A-B-C). Hierarchical sequential patterns can also be acquired, a type of learning that may be crucial for much of human cognition and behavior, especially language processing... (Encyclopedia of the Sciences of Learning. 2012. ed. Norbert M. Seel) **Sequence learning.** In cognitive psychology, sequence learning is inherent to human ability because it is an integrated part of conscious and nonconscious learning as well as activities. (Wiki. 2019.8.31) **循序学习** (国家教育研究院双语词汇 2012)

Serial Digit Learning. Serial Digit Learning (Schinka, J. A. 1974 Ph.D. dissertation) is a supraspan learning task that involves repeated presentation of a sequence of either eight or nine digits. There are three alternate forms for each length. As a general rule, the nine-digit sequences (SD9) are administered to persons under 65 years of age who have 12 or more years of education, whereas the eight-digit sequences (SD8) are administered to persons who are over 65 years of age or have fewer than 12 years of education. Examinees are given up to 12 trials to achieve the criterion of two consecutive correct repetitions. The sequences are presented verbally at the rate of one digit per second. The test can be administered in 5–10 min. There is more than one scoring method for Serial Digit Learning. Originally, each trial was scored as correct or incorrect. The current method allows two points for correct response and one point for “near miss” responses (i.e., omission, addition, or substitution of... (*Encyclopedia of Clinical Neuropsychology* 2011) **系列数字学习/序列数字学习**

Serial Learning. Learning to make a series of responses in exact order. (MeSH 2020) **系列学习.** 按照正确的顺序来学习完成一系列反应. (中译 MeSH)

Serotonin. A neurotransmitter that contributes to feelings of well-being and happiness. (*Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews* (2018)88:177-186) A biochemical messenger and regulator, synthesized from the essential amino acid L-TRYPTOPHAN. In humans it is found primarily in the central nervous system, gastrointestinal tract, and blood platelets. Serotonin mediates several important physiological functions including neurotransmission, gastrointestinal motility, hemostasis, and cardiovascular integrity. Multiple receptor families (RECEPTORS, SEROTONIN) explain the broad physiological actions and distribution of this biochemical mediator. (MeSH 2020) **血清素.** 一种生物化学信使和调节物, 由 L-色氨酸这种必需氨基酸合成。在人体内主要发现于中枢神经系统、胃肠道和血小板。血清素调控几种重要的生理功能, 包括神经传递、胃肠活动、止血和心血管完整性。多个受体家族 (受体,血清素) 能够解释这种生物化学调节物的广泛生理作用和分布. (中译 MeSH)

Serum. The clear portion of BLOOD that is left after BLOOD COAGULATION to remove BLOOD CELLS and clotting proteins. (MeSH 2019) **血清.** 血液凝固后剩下的去除血细胞和凝固蛋白质的血液澄清部分. (中译 MeSH)

Severity Of Illness Index. Levels of severity of illness within a diagnostic group which are established by various measurement criteria. (MeSH 2020) **疾病严重程度指数.** 某个诊断组内疾病的严重水平, 由各种测量标准确定. (中译 MeSH)

Sex Differences in Intelligence. Sex differences in general intelligence and in specific abilities have been investigated since the early years of the 20th century. By around 1990 a general consensus had emerged that

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there is no difference between males and females in general intelligence, reasoning ability, and verbal comprehension, but there are differences in a number of specific abilities. Males perform better on average in spatial, visualization, and mathematical ability, and in general knowledge, while females perform better on average on verbal fluency, verbal memory, perceptual speed, spelling, and foreign language acquisition. These differences are present in Europeans, Africans, Chinese, and Japanese. They appear to have some biological basis and are to some degree determined by prenatal and post-natal exposure to testosterone which masculinizes the brain and produces the typical male profile of abilities. (*The Oxford Companion to the Mind* 2 ed. OUP, 2006) 性别的智力区别

Sex Factors. Maleness or femaleness as a constituent element or influence contributing to the production of a result. It may be applicable to the cause or effect of a circumstance. It is used with human or animal concepts but should be differentiated from SEX CHARACTERISTICS, anatomical or physiological manifestations of sex, and from SEX DISTRIBUTION, the number of males and females in given circumstances. (MeSH 2019)

1828 **性别因素.** 作为构成要素或影响对结果的产生起到促进作用的雄性或雌性。可能适用于某个环境的发生或结果。它在人类或动物概念中使用，但应区别于性征（性别的解剖学和生理学表现）和性别分布（指定环境中雄性和雌性的数量）。(中译 MeSH)

Sex Hormones. The steroid hormones estrogen and progesterone, and testosterone and anabolic steroids. Estrogen and progesterone, secreted by the ovaries, are responsible for feminine sex characteristics, regulation of the menstrual cycle, and the metabolic and other physiological changes that occur in pregnancy. Testosterone and anabolic steroids are secreted mainly by the testes, also by the suprarenal glands. They are responsible for masculine sex characteristics, hair distribution, and muscle development. (*A Dictionary of Public Health* 2 ed. OUP, 2018) 性激素类。

1829 一类天然性激素或具有类似天然性激素性质的合成性激素化合物,包括雌激素类和雄激素类。性激素类药物同性激素,作用于性器官,影响第二性征发育和成熟,也参与下丘脑-垂体轴的反馈调节。(中译MeSH)

Sex. The totality of characteristics of reproductive structure, functions, PHENOTYPE, and GENOTYPE, differentiating the MALE from the FEMALE organism. (MeSH 2019) 性(生殖)。

1830 生殖结构、功能、表现型和基因型的总体特性,借以区分雄性和雌性生物。(中译 MeSH)

Sexual Dimorphism. Phenomenon of morphological differences (besides primary sexual characters) that distinguish the males from the females of a species. For example, male deer often have larger antlers than females, and the males of many birds have differing plumage (often more brightly coloured). Sexual dimorphism is known to have been common in ammonites (Ammonoidea), and many fossils originally thought to have represented separate species are now recognized as dimorphs within one species (e.g. the Jurassic *Kosmoceras jason* and *K. gulielmi* are dimorphs within *K. jason*). See also dimorphism. (*A Dictionary of Geology and Earth Sciences* 5 ed. OUP, 2020) 性别二态性。“性”对动物形态的塑造程度与进化程度密切相关。在原始的有性生殖中,雌体和雄体在形态结构上的差别往往难以区分,而随着动物的进化,很多物种的雌体和雄体在形态结构上存在明显的差异,即呈现出明显的“性别二态性”。在一些高等动物中,性别二态性十分明显,有些表现在体重上,有些则表现在形态、结构或颜色上。性别二态性是指同一物种不同性别之间的差别。最基本的两性异形是生殖构造(第一性征),但因为所有有性别的生物都有生殖构造的差异;一般来说两性异形主要用在指其他与生殖没有直接关系的特征(第二性征),包括体型、颜色、用作求偶或打斗的身体器官,如:装饰羽毛、鹿角、犄角和獠牙等。雌雄异体的动物,其外部所表现的性状随性别而异,称为雌雄差异或性别二态性。其甚者,同种雌雄可误认为是不同种别,鸟类就有这种例子,孔雀就表现的非常典型。另外, *Bonellia* 属螻蛄雄性寄生在雌性个体(雄性 1 毫米,雌性 70 毫米),看来好像是另一种动物。性别二态性有时也包括声音、香味、发光性的有无等差异。在人类中,男女的差异虽不甚显著,但身体的大小、身形轮廓、各部分的比例、皮下脂肪量、体毛等仍显有差别。(百科 2020, 本词条由“科普中国”科学百科词条编写与应用工作项目

1831 审核)

Sexual Population. We consider a well-mixed population of N haploid individuals. Individuals reproduce sexually, producing each offspring with a different mate. (*Genetics* (2014 Apr)196(4):1167–1183). This idea is sometimes referred to as the two-fold cost of sexual reproduction. It was first described mathematically by John Maynard Smith.[6] In his manuscript, Smith further speculated on the impact of an asexual mutant

1832 arising in a sexual population, which suppresses meiosis and allows eggs to develop into offspring genetically

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identical to the mother by mitotic division.[7] The mutant-asexual lineage would double its representation in the population each generation, all else being equal. ([Wiki: Evolution of sexual reproduction 2020.3.4](#)) **有性种群**。... 能使生物多样性爆发出来的另外一个内部根据是生物的有性繁殖。有性繁殖的优势是后代多。有一种海葵，每年年末的月圆之夜，一天就可以排出上千万枚卵。有性繁殖的另一个优势是增加基因变异量。实验证明，无性种群发生 10 个基因变化，只能产生 11 个基因型，而有性种群发生 10 个基因变化，则可产生 5900 多个基因型。基因型的迅速增加必然促使生物走向多样性，产生出更多的物种。... 生物有性繁殖的普遍性，使物种不体数量的激增和不同种类的爆发成为可能。(生命大爆发《创造》2008 年 06 期)

Sholl Analysis. [It] is a method of quantitative analysis commonly used in neuronal studies to characterize the morphological characteristics of an imaged neuron, first used to describe the differences in the visual and motor cortices of cats. Sholl was interested in comparing the morphology of different types of neurons, such as the star-shaped stellate cells and the cone-shaped pyramidal cells, and of different locations in the dendritic field of the same type of neurons, such as basal and apical processes of the pyramidal neuron. He looked at dendritic length and diameter (Sholl, p. 389, Fig. 1) and also the number of cells per volume (Sholl, p. 401, The packing density of perikarya). ([Wiki. 2019.6.5](#)) **Sholl 技术**. 早在 1953 年就由伦敦大学学院的 Donald Sholl 所提出，之后就以他的名字命名。[Sholl 1953. Dendritic organization in the neurons of the visual and motor cortices of the cat. *Journal of Anatomy*, 1953, 87(4):387-406]. 他提出了一套完整的，定量分析神经元轴突和树突的方法。Sholl Analysis 的原理其实并不复杂：将一组同心圆叠加到神经元上（通常在胞体），通过计算与每个圆相交的分支数，得出对不同区域的神经元树突和轴突的分支模式，从而定量表征被成像神经元形态特征。Sholl Analysis 这个插件 2014 年发表在 Nature Methods，是一个独立的插件，同时也能在 Simple Neurite Tracer 中打开。能够对 2D/3D 的未追踪神经元和已有路径进行快速的 Sholl 分析。(ImageJ 实用技巧, accessed on Jan. 25, 2020)

1833

Sialic Acid Binding Ig-Like Lectin 2. A lectin and cell adhesion molecule found in B-LYMPHOCYTES. It interacts with SIALIC ACIDS and mediates signaling from B-CELL ANTIGEN RECEPTORS. (MeSH 2020) **唾液酸结合性免疫球蛋白样凝集素 2**. 一种发现于 B 淋巴细胞的凝集素和细胞粘附分子。可与唾液酸相互作用并介导来自 B 细胞抗原受体的信号。(中译 MeSH)

1834

Sialic Acids. A group of naturally occurring N- and O-acyl derivatives of the deoxyamino sugar neuraminic acid. They are ubiquitously distributed in many tissues. (MeSH 2020) **唾液酸类**. 一类天然的脱氧氨基糖神经氨酸的 N-和 O-酰基衍生物。在许多组织中广泛分布。(中译 MeSH)

1835

Sigmoid Function. A sigmoid function is a mathematical function having a characteristic "S"-shaped curve or sigmoid curve. A common example of a sigmoid function is the logistic function shown in the first figure and defined by the formula:

$$S(x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-x}} = \frac{e^x}{e^x + 1}.$$

([Wiki. 2020.3.30](#)) **Sigmoid 函数**. Sigmoid 函数是一个在生物学中常见的 S 型函数，也称为 S 型生长曲线。在信息科学中，由于其单增以及反函数单增等性质，Sigmoid 函数常被用作神经网络的激活函数，将变量映射到 0,1 之间。(百度 2020, 本词条由“科普中国”科学百科词条编写与应用工作项目 审核)

1836

Signal Transduction. Signal transduction (also known as cell signaling) is the transmission of molecular signals from a cell's exterior to its interior. Signals received by cells must be transmitted effectively into the cell to ensure an appropriate response. This step is initiated by cell-surface receptors. ([Toctris Bioscience: Signal Transduction](#), accessed 2021.1.15) The intercellular or intracellular transfer of information (biological activation/inhibition) through a signal pathway. In each signal transduction system, an activation/inhibition signal from a biologically active molecule (hormone, neurotransmitter) is mediated via the coupling of a receptor/enzyme to a second messenger system or to an ion channel. Signal transduction plays an important role in activating cellular functions, cell differentiation, and cell proliferation. Examples of signal transduction systems are the GAMMA-AMINOBUTYRIC ACID-postsynaptic receptor-calcium ion channel system, the receptor-mediated T-cell activation pathway, and the receptor-mediated activation of phospholipases. Those

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coupled to membrane depolarization or intracellular release of calcium include the receptor-mediated activation of cytotoxic functions in granulocytes and the synaptic potentiation of protein kinase activation. Some signal transduction pathways may be part of larger signal transduction pathways; for example, protein kinase activation is part of the platelet activation signal pathway. (MeSH 2020) 信号传导. 通过信号途径完成的胞内或胞间信息(生物激活/抑制)转移。在每个信号转导系统中,来自生物活性分子(激素、神经递质)的激活/抑制信号通过受体/酶与第二信使系统或离子通道的偶联来调节。信号传导在激活细胞功能、细胞分化和细胞增殖中起到重要作用。信号转导系统包括 γ -氨基丁酸-突触后受体-钙离子通道系统、受体介导的T细胞活化途径及受体介导的磷脂酶类活化。那些与膜去极化或胞内钙释放偶联的包括粒细胞内细胞毒功能的受体介导活化及蛋白激酶活化的突触强化。某些信号传导途径可能是较大信号传导途径的组成部分,例如蛋白激酶活化是血小板活化信号途径的组成部分。(中译 MeSH)

Silencer Elements, Transcriptional. Nucleic acid sequences that are involved in the negative regulation of GENETIC TRANSCRIPTION by chromatin silencing. (MeSH 2019) 沉默子, 转录. 通过染色质沉默来参与遗传转录负向调控的核酸序列。(中译 MeSH)

1838

Silver Staining of Bielschowsky (Chemistry). The Bielschowsky method is used to stain neurofibrils. Sections are sensitized with silver nitrate followed by secondary impregnation with an ammoniacal silver solution. Silver is deposited on the neurofibrillary tangles (NFT) and axonal or dendritic processes of senile plaques. Silver is reduced to visible, metallic silver by formalin. As a result, neurofibrils, NFT and neuronal processes appear black. Unreduced silver is removed with sodium thiosulfate. (LabCE, accessed on Oct. 28, 2019) **Silver staining** is a powerful technique for protein identification in gels as **silver** binds to chemical sidechains of the amino acids, including the carboxyl and sulfhydryl groups. It was introduced in 1972 and later adapted for protein separation from the polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis. (Conduct Science. 2020. **Silver Staining Protocol**, accessed 2021.1.10) **神经纤维银染法**, Bielschowsky (词都 2019.10.28 查阅) 1. 神经元神经纤维缠结可以用银染色(Bielschowsky 银染)发现。在所有病例中,围绕核的神经纤维丝(neurofibrils),似 Pick 体的不规则颗粒,以及胶质细胞与神经元内包涵体都可在银染色及 tau 相关的免疫化学法下观察。2. 采用 H&E 染色显示 Alzheimer 病引起的神经纤维缠结。大脑 Alzheimer 病神经纤维缠结的显微镜图像在细胞质出现粉红色的细长丝。他们由细胞骨架中间丝组成。(医学教育网, 2021.1.10 查阅)

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Simon Effect. The Simon effect is the difference in accuracy or reaction time between trials in which stimulus and response are on the same side and trials in which they are on opposite sides, with responses being generally slower and less accurate when the stimulus and response are on opposite sides. (From: *Encyclopedia of Neuroscience*, 2009, accessed on 8/31/2019) **赛门效应** (Simon Effect) 最早由美国心理学家 R.J.西蒙等人于 1969 年在做一项关于听觉刺激的研究时发现。在西蒙等人的研究中,要求被试对所听到的高音和低音分别按左、右键进行反应。高音和低音随机出现在左耳和右耳,要求被试当听到高音时按右键,听到低音时按左键。结果显示,当高音出现在右耳时,被试的反应时要快于高音出现在左耳;当低音出现在左耳时,被试的反应时要快于低音出现在右耳。为证实西蒙效应并不是一种暂时的现象,西蒙等人进行了另一项研究。实验仍然是要求被试对出现在耳朵内的高音和低音进行左、右按键反应。只不过,这个实验要求被试必须连续做 5 天,每天做 216 试次,每天的实验任务都是一样的。结果显示,被试的反应时逐渐降低,但是西蒙效应并没有消失。西蒙效应相关的理论主要包括:①编码理论...②双路径模型...③躯体特异性假说 (body-specificity hypothesis)... (中国大百科全书 (第三版专业网络版) 2019.12.2 更新)

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Simon Task. The Simon Task is a behavioral measure of interference/conflict resolution. In this task participants are asked to respond to visual stimuli by making a rightward response to one stimulus (e.g., a circle) and a leftward response to another (e.g., a square). The stimuli are sometimes presented on the right side of the display and sometimes on the left. The location/side of the display on which the stimuli appear is irrelevant to accurate performance on the task, but it influences participants' patterns of responding by either matching (i.e., congruent trials) or not matching (i.e., incongruent trials) the side (left or right) of the correct button press associated with the shape. The main dependent measures of interest contrasts reaction time and accuracy for congruent trials (e.g., a circle on the right side of the screen) vs incongruent trials (e.g., a circle on the left side of the screen). This Simon Effect is indicated by lower accuracy and/or longer reaction time for incongruent vs congruent trials. This effect is taken as a measure of interference or conflict between a

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goal-relevant dimension (i.e., the identity of the shape) and a non-goal-relevant dimension (i.e., the location of the shape). ([Columbia University Medical Center: SOBC Validation Process](#), accessed 2021.1.10) The Simon task and the Simon effect are named after J. R. Simon. Together with his colleague, he first described this effect in 1963. In essence, it shows that people respond faster and more accurately if there is a match between stimulus and response features (e.g., location, when for example stimulus and response are both located on the left side of one's body). The effect is also known as a stimulus-response compatibility effect. There are many variants of the stimulus-response compatibility available. Like the Stroop effect, it is easy to notice consciously how difficult a mismatch between a stimulus and response can be. ([PsyToolkit 2018.5.11](#), access on Dec. 29, 2019) 西蒙作业 (参考 **Simon Effect** 西蒙效应).

Simultaneous Bilingualism. That of any individual who has acquired two languages as native at the same time. Seen as distinct from sequential bilingualism. ([The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Linguistics 3 ed. OUP, 2014](#)) 共时双语习得

Singing. The act of manipulating voice to produce sounds augmented by musical tonality and rhythm. (MeSH 2020) 歌唱. 控制嗓音产生声音并通过配乐的音调和节奏增强声效的行为。(中译 MeSH)

Single cell sequencing examines the sequence information from individual cells with optimized [next-generation sequencing](#) (NGS) technologies, providing a higher resolution of cellular differences and a better understanding of the function of an individual cell in the context of its microenvironment. For example, in cancer, sequencing the DNA of individual cells can give information about mutations carried by small populations of cells. In development, sequencing the RNAs expressed by individual cells can give insight into the existence and behavior of different cell types.^[2] In microbial systems, a population of the same species can appear to be genetically clonal, but single-cell sequencing of RNA or epigenetic modifications can reveal cell-to-cell variability that may help populations rapidly adapt to survive in changing environments ([Wiki. 2020.12.7](#)) **单细胞测序** (英语: Single cell sequencing) 采取优化的下一代 DNA 测序技术 (NGS) 检测单细胞的序列, 可以获得特定微环境下的细胞序列差异以方便研究其功能差异等[1]。对个体细胞的 DNA 测序可以帮助我们了解例如在癌症中的小范围细胞的变异; 对其进行 RNA 测序可以帮助我们了解和鉴别不同的细胞类型与其表现的基因, 对研究发育生物学等有较大裨益。(维基. 2019.3.5)

Single Photon Emission Computed Tomography (SPECT). A technique based on the use of rotating scintillation cameras to create 3D images of the distribution of different radiopharmaceuticals. ([Trends in Cognitive Sciences \(2012\)16\(5\):292-305](#)) **单光子发射型计算机断层摄影术** (see also **Tomography, Emission-Computed, Single-Photon** 断层摄影术, 发射型计算机, 单光子)

Single-Case Studies as Topic. Trials that consider an individual patient as the sole unit of observation in a study investigating the efficacy or side-effects of different interventions to determine the optimal intervention for an individual patient using objective data-driven criteria. (MeSH 2020) **单独案例专题研究**

Single-Cell Analysis. Assaying the products of or monitoring various biochemical processes and reactions in an individual cell. (MeSH 2019) **单细胞分析.** 对单个细胞的产物进行含量测定或监测单个细胞内的多种生化过程和反应。(中译 MeSH) **单细胞分析.** 细胞是生物体结构和功能的基本单位。为了揭示生命活动的规律,必须以研究细胞为基础,深入探索细胞的生长与分化、代谢与繁殖、运动与通讯、衰老与凋亡、遗传与进化等生命过程中的化学本质和规律。由于研究手段在灵敏度和样品体积等方面的限制,通常的生命科学研究主要以大量的细胞为研究对象。但是,同种细胞的不同个体间存在着显著的微观不均一性(异质性),基于大量细胞的实验结果难以反映单细胞水平上的生命活动规律。因此,基于单细胞的生命科学研究将能在更深的层次上揭示生命活动的本质和规律,为探究重大疾病的起因、发展和治疗提供更可靠的科学依据。2012年,美国《Science》杂志成功预测了单细胞研究将成为2013年6大重点研究之首。同年,美国国立卫生研究院(NIH)发布了单细胞分析计划,计划5年内投入9000万美元以上,用于单细胞分析工具的研发。2013年,《Science》杂志展望单细胞研究将成为21世纪生命科学的主要突破口。尽管单细胞分析技术在很多应用领域中是至关重要的,如神经科学、干细胞生物学、发育生物学、癌症诊断和个性化药物筛选等等,然而单细胞分析技术面临着巨大的挑战。哺乳动物细胞一般较小(直径通常为10~30 μm),体积为10⁻¹³~10⁻¹¹ L,所测组分含量常在10⁻¹⁸~10⁻¹⁵ mol水平,有时甚至低至10⁻²¹ mol,一些对细胞起关键作用的生物分子的含量更低,使得检测与分析变得非

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常困难。另一方面,单细胞分析要求细胞在分析后仍保持存活,目前大多数的单细胞分析技术均难以胜任。(刘&刘 2016. 单细胞分析技术研究进展,《色谱》34(12):1154-1160).

Single-Cell RNA Sequencing (scRNA-seq). [It] provides the expression profiles of individual cells. Although it is not possible to obtain complete information on every RNA expressed by each cell, due to the small amount of material available, patterns of gene expression can be identified through gene clustering analyses. (Wiki. 2020.1.10) **单细胞 RNA 测序.** 也称 scRNA-Seq。通常而言,一般的组织细胞 RNA-seq 实验会产生 1000 万个读数,如果一个基因的频率超过 50RPKM,即每百万读数中每千个碱基中超过 50 个,这一基因即被认为有表达。泊松分布下[是一种统计与概率学里常见到的离散机率分布,由法国数学家西莫恩·德尼·泊松在 1838 年时发表], 1kb 长的基因有超过 500 个读数和 4% 的最小变异系数,即 CV 值;哺乳动物细胞通产含有 200,000 个 mRNA,因此至少要用 50 个单细胞一起才能到达最小 CV 值;考虑到逆转录的效率和环境干扰等因素,为得到准确的表达和细胞种类的识别,需要使用的细胞数量实际要更多。(维基. 2019.3.5)

Sirtuin 1 (Silent Mating Type Information Regulation 2 Homolog 1). A sirtuin family member found primarily in the CELL NUCLEUS. It is an NAD-dependent deacetylase with specificity towards HISTONES and a variety of proteins involved in gene regulation. (MeSH 2019.) **抗衰老酶 1.** 一种主要发现于细胞核的抗衰老酶家族成员。属于 1 种 NAD 依赖性脱乙酰基酶,对组蛋白类及多种参与基因调节的蛋白质类具有特异性。(中译 MeSH)

Sirtuin 7 (SIRT7). [It] is a Protein Coding gene. Among its related pathways are NAD metabolism and Metabolism. Gene Ontology (GO) annotations related to this gene include chromatin binding and NAD-dependent histone deacetylase activity (H3-K18 specific). An important paralog of this gene is SIRT6. (GeneCards Human Gene Database, accessed on Dec. 14, 2019) **去乙酰转化酶/抗衰老酶 SIRT7.** SIRT7 是哺乳动物 Sirtuins 家族中的一员,定位于核仁,是一种高度特异性的 H3K18Ac (组蛋白 H3 的乙酰化 18 位赖氨酸残基)去乙酰化酶。近年来的研究发现 SIRT7 可通过多种途径参与调控核糖体 RNA 转录、细胞代谢、细胞应激以及 DNA 损伤修复等生理过程。此外, SIRT7 还与衰老、心脏疾病及脂肪肝等密切相关。特别是 SIRT7 在多种肿瘤如肝癌、胃癌、乳腺癌、膀胱癌、结直肠癌、胰腺癌和头颈鳞状细胞癌等发生发展中起着重要的调节作用。文中综述了 SIRT7 的细胞及分子生物学作用,并系统总结了其在人类疾病中的研究现状。(《生物工程学报》(2019)35(1):13-26)

Sirtuins. A homologous family of regulatory enzymes that are structurally related to the protein silent mating type information regulator 2 (Sir2) found in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*. Sirtuins contain a central catalytic core region which binds NAD. Several of the sirtuins utilize NAD to deacetylate proteins such as HISTONES and are categorized as GROUP III HISTONE DEACETYLASES. Several other sirtuin members utilize NAD to transfer ADP-RIBOSE to proteins and are categorized as MONO ADP-RIBOSE TRANSFERASES, while a third group of sirtuins appears to have both deacetylase and ADP ribose transferase activities. (MeSH 2019) **抗衰老酶.** 一个同源的蛋白家族,包括 NAD-依赖性蛋白去乙酰化酶,通过对 ADP 核糖部分 (NAD) 和从蛋白质移除的乙酰基形成 O-乙酰-ADP-核糖进行催化来脱乙酰化蛋白质类。源于酿酒酵母菌的 Sir2p 作为基础成员,并且该家族还包括其他同源物 (Sir2 同源染色体)。某些组蛋白脱乙酰基酶类 (Sir2 样 HDACs) 属于这个蛋白家族。(中译 MeSH)

Situation Model. A situation model is a cognitive representation of the events, actions, and, more generally, the circumstances of the problem (van Dijk & Kintsch, 1983. (From: *Psychology of Learning and Motivation* 1994) **情境模型.** ...Walter Kintsch和Teun A. van Dijk使用情境模型 (situation model, 在他们1983年的著作 *Strategies of Discourse Comprehension*里) 展示了心智模型的相关性于认知和演讲生产的领悟。(维基 2020.2.11)

Skin Aging. The process of aging due to changes in the structure and elasticity of the skin over time. It may be a part of physiological aging or it may be due to the effects of ultraviolet radiation, usually through exposure to sunlight. (MeSH 2020) **皮肤衰老.** 随着时间的逝去,皮肤的结构和弹性发生变化,从而引起的衰老过程。皮肤衰老可能作为生理性衰老的组成部分,或是由紫外线辐射 (通常是在日光下暴露) 引起。(中译 MeSH)

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Skull (Cranium). The SKELETON of the HEAD including the FACIAL BONES and the bones enclosing the BRAIN. (MeSH 2020) **颅骨.** 头部骨骼, 包括面骨和脑周围骨. (中译 MeSH)

Sleep Deprivation. The state of being deprived of sleep under experimental conditions, due to life events, or from a wide variety of pathophysiologic causes such as medication effect, chronic illness, psychiatric illness, or sleep disorder. (MeSH 2020) **睡眠剥夺.** 实验条件, 生活事件或多种病理生理原因 (如药物影响、慢性疾病、精神疾病或睡眠障碍) 引起的睡眠被剥夺状态. (中译 MeSH)

Sleep Hygiene. Habits and practices conducive to getting the right amount and quality of sleep, and include responding to environmental factors that may influence one's sleep. (MeSH 2020) **睡眠卫生.** 有助于获得适当睡眠量和睡眠质量的习惯和做法, 包括应对可能影响睡眠的环境因素. (中译 MeSH)

Sleep Stages. Periods of sleep manifested by changes in EEG activity and certain behavioral correlates; includes Stage 1: sleep onset, drowsy sleep; Stage 2: light sleep; Stages 3 and 4: delta sleep, light sleep, deep sleep, telencephalic sleep. (MeSH 2020) **睡眠期.** 以EEG活动变化及特定行为联系为表现的睡眠时期。包括第1阶段: 睡眠开始, 瞌睡期; 第2阶段: 浅睡期; 第3、4阶段: δ 睡眠期、浅睡期、深睡期、端脑睡眠期. (中译 MeSH)

Sleep Wake Disorders. Conditions characterized by disturbances of usual sleep patterns or behaviors. SLEEP WAKE DISORDERS may be divided into three major categories: DYSSOMNIAS (i.e. disorders characterized by insomnia or hypersomnia), PARASOMNIAS (abnormal sleep behaviors), and SLEEP WAKE DISORDERS secondary to medical or psychiatric disorders. (From Thorpy, Sleep Disorders Medicine, 1994, p187) (MeSH 2020) **睡眠觉醒障碍.** 以通常睡眠模式或行为紊乱为特征的疾病。睡眠觉醒障碍可分为三大类: 睡眠异常 (即以失眠或嗜睡为特征的疾病)、异态睡眠 (异常睡眠行为), 和继发于医学或精神疾病的睡眠觉醒障碍. (中译 MeSH)

Sleep, REM. A stage of sleep characterized by rapid movements of the eye and low voltage fast pattern EEG. It is usually associated with dreaming. (MeSH 2020) **睡眠, 快速眼运动.** 一个睡眠阶段, 以快速眼运动和低电压快型 EEG 为特征。通常与做梦有关. (中译 MeSH)

Sleep, Slow-Wave. A stage of sleep characterized by synchronized wave activity as observed by ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAM; the waves exhibit a frequency of 0.5 to 2 Hz, and a peak-to-peak amplitude greater than 75 microvolts. (MeSH 2020) **睡觉, 慢波.** 以脑电图所观察到的同步波活动为特征的睡眠阶段, 波的频率为 0.5 至 2 赫兹, 且峰间振幅大于 75 微伏. (中译 MeSH)

Small-World Network. A small-world network is a type of mathematical graph in which most nodes are not neighbors of one another, but the neighbors of any given node are likely to be neighbors of each other and most nodes can be reached from every other node by a small number of hops or steps. (Wiki. 2019.9.30. "Small-World Network") **Small-World Brain Networks.** Many complex networks have a small-world topology characterized by dense local clustering or cliquishness of connections between neighboring nodes yet a short path length between any (distant) pair of nodes due to the existence of relatively few long-range connections. This is an attractive model for the organization of brain anatomical and functional networks because a small-world topology can support both segregated/specialized and distributed/integrated information processing. Moreover, small-world networks are economical, tending to minimize wiring costs while supporting high dynamical complexity. (*Neuroscientist* (2006 Dec) 12(6):512-23) **小世界网络.** 在网络理论中, 小世界网络是一类特殊的复杂网络结构, 在这种网络中大部份的节点彼此并不相连, 但绝大部份节点之间经过少数几步就可到达。在日常生活中, 有时你会发现, 某些你觉得与你隔得很“遥远”的人, 其实与你“很近”。小世界网络就是对这种现象 (也称为小世界现象) 的数学描述。用数学中图论的语言来说, 小世界网络就是一个由大量顶点构成的图, 其中任意两点之间的平均路径长度比顶点数量小得多。除了社会人际网络以外, 小世界网络的例子在生物学、物理学、计算机科学等领域也有出现。许多经验中的图可以由小世界网路来作为模型。万维网、公路交通网、脑神经网络和基因网路都呈现小世界网路的特征。小世界网络最早是由邓肯·瓦茨 (Duncan Watts) 和斯蒂文·斯特罗加

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茨 (Steven Strogatz) 在 1998 年引进的, 将高集聚系数和低平均路径长度作为特征, 提出了一种新的网络模型, 一般就称作瓦茨-斯特罗加茨模型 (WS 模型), 这也是最典型的小世界网络的模型. (维基 2020.2.10)

Social Cognition. The cognitive activity that accompanies and mediates social behaviour, including the acquisition of information about the social environment, the organization and transformation of this information in memory, and its effects on social behaviour. It includes impression formation, person perception, attribution, and social categorization. See also mirror neuron. (*A Dictionary of Psychology* 4 ed. OUP, 2015) **社会认知**, 是个体如何理解与思考他人, 根据环境中的社会信息形成对他人或事物的推论。社会认知是个人对他人的心理状态、行为动机、意向等作出推测与判断的过程。社会认知的过程既是根据认知者的过去经验及对有关线索的分析而进行的, 又必须通过认知者的思维活动 (包括某种程度上信息加工、推理、分类和归纳) 来进行。社会认知是个体行为的基础, 个体的社会行为是社会认知过程中作出各种裁决的结果. (百度 2020, 本词条由“科普中国”科学百科词条编写与应用工作项目 审核)

Social Cognitive Neuroscience. An interdisciplinary research field devoted to the understanding of behaviour and experience at three levels of analysis: the social level, including both motivational and social factors; the cognitive level, focusing on information-processing mechanisms influencing social-level phenomena; and the neural level, concerned with brain mechanisms underlying cognitive-level processes. This approach typically involves brain imaging and neuropsychological methods to test social psychological phenomena, with cognitive psychology bridging the neural and the social ... (*A Dictionary of Psychology* 4 ed. OUP, 2015) **社会认知神经学**

Social Perception. The perceiving of attributes, characteristics, and behaviors of one's associates or social groups. (MeSH 2020) **社会知觉**. 对某人同伴或社会群体的属性、特征和行为的感知. (中译 MeSH)

Socioenvironmental Therapy. Therapy whose primary emphasis is on the physical and social structuring of the environment to promote interpersonal relationships which will be influential in reducing behavioral disturbances of patients. (MeSH 2020) **社会环境疗法**. 这种疗法以环境的物理和社会结构为重点促进人际关系, 能有效减少患者的行为障碍. (中译 MeSH)

Somatic Cell Genetics. A method used to identify which chromosome carries a particular gene, without sexual crossing. The general principle is to produce unstable heterokaryons (often human–mouse heterokaryons) between the cell with the gene of interest and another cell and then isolate a series of clones in which different chromosomes have been lost. It is then possible to deduce which chromosome carries the gene. (*A Dictionary of Biomedicine* 2 ed. OUP 2019). **体细胞遗传学** (somatic cell genetics). 体细胞遗传学(somatic cell genetics)是以体外培养的高等动植物和人的体细胞为主要研究对象的遗传学分支学科, 体细胞遗传学以高等生物的体细胞为实验材料, 采用细胞离体培养、细胞融合和遗传物质在细胞间转移等方法, 研究真核细胞的基因结构功能及其表达规律等, 克隆技术的发展和成就, 使人们期望通过离体细胞的遗传操作, 探索改良作物性状的新途径, 成为当前蓬勃发展的生物技术研究中的重要组成部分, 也是体细胞遗传学中最活跃的一个领域. (华人百科 2020.4.27 查阅)

Somatic Cell. A cell in a multicellular organism that does not produce gametes, i.e. the cells of the body with the exception of the germ cells. Compare somatic mesoderm. (*A Dictionary of Biomedicine* 2 ed. OUP 2019). Any cell of the eukaryotic body other than those destined to become sex cells. In diploid organisms, most somatic cells contain the 2n number of chromosomes; in tetraploid organisms, somatic cells contain the 4n number. (*A Dictionary of Genetics* 8 ed. OUP, 2014) **Somatic.** 1. Relating to all the cells of an animal or plant other than the reproductive cells. Thus a somatic mutation is one that is not heritable. 2. Relating to organs and tissues of the body other than the gut and its associated structures. The term is applied especially to skeletal muscles, the sense organs, and the nervous system. Compare visceral. (*A Dictionary of Biology* 8 ed. OUP 2019). **体细胞** (英文: somatic cell) 是相对于生殖细胞的概念。这类细胞的遗传信息不会像生殖细胞那样遗传给下一代。高等生物的细胞大部分都是体细胞, 除了精子和卵细胞以及它们的母细胞之外。体细胞产生的突变不会对下一代产生影响。在基因治疗中区分体细胞和生殖细胞尤为重要. (维基 2019.10.22)

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Glossary Terms 词汇解释

1869 **Somatosensory Cortex.** Area of the parietal lobe concerned with receiving sensations such as movement, pain, pressure, position, temperature, touch, and vibration. It lies posterior to the central sulcus. (MeSH 2019) **躯体感觉皮质.** 有关于全身感觉接收的顶叶区域。位于中央沟后部。(中译 MeSH)

1870 **Sound Localization.** Ability to determine the specific location of a sound source. (MeSH 2019) **声定位.** 测定声源特定位置的能力。(中译 MeSH)

1871 **Source Localization Algorithms.** The time of arrival (TOA), time difference of arrival (TDOA), received signal strength (RSS), and direction of arrival (DOA) of the emitted signal are commonly used measurements for source localization. (*Handbook of Position Location: Theory, Practice, and Advances 2011, Chapter 2*) **源项定位演算法则**

1872 **Source Memory.** [It] refers to recalling the source of learned information, such as knowledge of when or where something was learned. Often, memories are triggered by contextual information (i.e., time and place). (*Encyclopedia of Clinical Neuropsychology 2011*) Memory for where, from whom, or how certain knowledge or information was acquired. For example, a person who knows that all insects have six legs, and also remembers learning this fact from *Gardeners' Question Time* on the radio while driving to a family gathering on Christmas day in 1995, has excellent source memory for this particular item of knowledge. **Reality monitoring** is a special form of source memory that involves distinguishing between genuine external sources and one's own imagination as sources of information. (*A Dictionary of Psychology 4th ed. 2015*) **来源记忆.** 记忆过去某个特定事件不仅包括记住它的内容(项目或内容记忆),而且包括记住事件所发生的背景(来源记忆)...(《心理学动态》2000年第02期56-60页)

1873 **Space Perception.** The awareness of the spatial properties of objects; includes physical space. (MeSH 2020) **空间知觉.** 对物体空间性质的觉知。包括物理空间。(中译 MeSH)

1874 **Spatial Acuity.** Detection of the shape of a test object perceiving polygons of the same size but with different numbers of sides. (*Medical Dictionary*, accessed on Sept. 6, 2019) **空间辨别力**

1875 **Spatial Analysis.** Investigative techniques which measure the topological, geometric, and or geographic properties of the entities studied. (MeSH 2019) **空间分析.** 使用其拓扑,几何,地理属性来研究实体的技术。(中译 MeSH)

1876 **Spatial Attention.** Visual spatial attention is a form of visual attention that involves directing attention to a location in space. Similar to its temporal counterpart visual temporal attention, these attention modules have been widely implemented in video analytics in computer vision to provide enhanced performance and human interpretable explanation of deep learning models. SPATIAL ATTENTION allows humans to selectively process visual information through prioritization of an area within the visual field. A region of space within the visual field is selected for attention and the information within this region then receives further processing. Research shows that when spatial attention is evoked, an observer is typically faster and more accurate at detecting a target that appears in an expected location compared to an unexpected location. Spatial attention is distinctive from other forms of visual attention such as object-based attention and feature-based attention. These other forms of visual attention select an entire object or a specific feature of an object regardless of its location, whereas SPATIAL ATTENTION selects a specific region of space and the objects and features within that region are processed. (*Wiki. 2020.2.25*) **空间注意力**

1877 **Spatial Behavior.** Reactions of an individual or groups of individuals with relation to the immediate surrounding area including the animate or inanimate objects within that area. (MeSH 2020) **空间行为.** 个体或组织的反应,有关于所处周围环境,包括该环境中的有生命或无生命物体。(中译 MeSH)

1878 **Spatial Learning.** A process through which individuals encode information about their environmental CUES to facilitate SPATIAL NAVIGATION. (MeSH 2020) **空间学习.** 通过关于他们环境提示信息的个体编码过程进行空间导航。(中译 MeSH)

Spatial Navigation (Spatial Visualization). Process by which organisms use various cues to develop a route to a destination and their ability to travel such a planned route. (MeSH 2020) **空间导航.** 有机体应用不同提示以显示到达目的地路线和航行计划路线能力的过程。(中译 MeSH)

Spatio-Temporal Analysis. Techniques which study entities using their topological, geometric, or geographic properties and include the dimension of time in the analysis. (MeSH 2019) **时空分析.** 在分析中使用其拓扑, 几何, 地理属性以及时间维度来研究实体的技术。(中译 MeSH)

Spearman Rank Correlation Coefficient. In statistics, a correlation coefficient computed on scores that consist of or have been converted to ranks. It is mathematically equivalent to the product-moment correlation coefficient after converting the raw scores to ranks. Also called rho. Symbol: ρ . See also correlation. [Named after the English statistician and psychologist Charles Spearman (1863–1945) who devised it] (*A Dictionary of Psychology* 4 ed. OUP, 2015) **相关系数, Spearman** (Spearman's rank correlation coefficient). 在统计学中, 以查尔斯·斯皮尔曼命名的斯皮尔曼等级相关系数, 即 spearman 相关系数。经常用希腊字母 ρ 表示。它是衡量两个变量的依赖性的非参数指标。它利用单调方程评价两个统计变量的相关性。如果数据中没有重复值, 并且当两个变量完全单调相关时, 斯皮尔曼相关系数则为+1 或-1。(百度 2020, 本词条由“科普中国”科学百科词条编写与应用工作项目 审核) **排序相关系数, Spearman.** 不需常态分布为前提, 计量两变项间直线关系强弱之值。一般型态变项 (等距尺度、等比尺度) 与序位尺度变项间的直线关系判定; 或两序位尺度变项间的直线关系判定, 皆可使用 r_s 。补充: 与有母数分析法中 Pearson 积差相关系数 r 相对应之无母数分析数值。样本数 10 以上适用。系数范围 -1 ~ +1, 接近 ± 1 表示高度相关。计算 r_s 所得的检力较 r 所得者为低, 若变项符合 r 之假设前提, 建议尽可能使用 r 。(国立台湾大学 CLHieh 网页, accessed on Feb. 6, 2020)

Specific Language Disorder. Language disorder that delays the mastery of oral language skills or in children who have no hearing loss or other developmental delays. (MeSH) **Specific language impairment (SLI).** A speech defect or deficiency in language, 'specific' in the sense that it is not a symptom of some wider disorder. Thus the person affected is not physically deformed, or deaf, or autistic, etc. (*The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Linguistics* 3 ed. OUP, 2014) **Specific Language Disorder.** Language disorder that delays the mastery of oral language skills or in children who have no hearing loss or other developmental delays. (MeSH 2020) **特定型语言障碍.** 特定型语言障碍(Specific Language Impairment (SLI)). 许多儿童发育障碍和精神发育疾病都对儿童的语言发展有一定程度的影响, 我们较为熟知的包括唐氏综合症、自闭症、多动症等。这些病症在大众群体中“知名度”较高, 人们对它们的了解大多来自于媒体的宣传, 或是在工作或生活中接触过患者和他们的家人。然而, 当被问及是否听过说过“特定型语言障碍 (Specific Language Impairment, 以下简称 SLI)”时, 大多数人的反应是“从没听说过”, 尽管这一病症已经有 150 多年的历史, 且是最常见的儿童发育障碍之一。(本章节选自美国言语-语言听力协会 (特定型语言障碍 (Specific Language Impairment SLI, 培声听力语言中心 2018.7.5 提供; 2020.3.13 查阅) 指个案在身心其他方面的发展皆正常, 只有在语言出现发展迟缓或是缺陷者, 其语言学习困难并非源自於其智能缺陷、感官缺陷、严重的情绪和行为问题, 或是有明显的神经损伤。是异质性极高的群体。影响层面可能是语言的接收或表达, 甚至是两者皆出现缺陷。受影响的语言要素(音韵、构词、语法、语意、语用、阅读和书写), 可能单一、多重或全面性。(特定型语言障碍 Specific Language Impairment (SLI), 陈颖 2010.3.1 提供; 2019.12.29 查阅)

Speech Acoustics. The acoustic aspects of speech in terms of frequency, intensity, and time. (MeSH 2020) **言语声学.** 以频率、强度和时间来表示的言语声学方面。(中译 MeSH)

Speech Articulation Tests. Tests of accuracy in pronouncing speech sounds, e.g., Iowa Pressure Articulation Test, Deep Test of Articulation, Templin-Darley Tests of Articulation, Goldman-Fristoe Test of Articulation, Screening Speech Articulation Test, Arizona Articulation Proficiency Scale. (MeSH 2020) **言语发音试验.** 言语声调发音的准确性试验, 例如衣阿华发音试验、深层发音试验、Templin-Darley 发音试验、Goldman-Fristoe 发音试验、筛查言语发音试验、亚利桑那发音熟练等级。(中译 MeSH)

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Glossary Terms 词汇解释

Speech Discrimination Tests. Tests of the ability to hear and understand speech as determined by scoring the number of words in a word list repeated correctly. (MeSH 2020) **言语识别测验.** 对言语听说和理解能力的试验, 通过正确复述单词表中言词数量的得分来测定. (中译 MeSH)

Speech Disorders. Acquired or developmental conditions marked by an impaired ability to comprehend or generate spoken forms of language. (MeSH 2019) **言语障碍.** 获得性或发育性疾病, 以理解或产生口头语言的能力受损为标志. (中译 MeSH)

Speech Fluency. [It] is a term used in Speech Pathology that describes sounds, syllables, words and phrases when joined together. There are various forms of fluency, whether referred to speaking another language, reading, or singing. Speech fluency adheres to an individual's ability to speak smoothly and easily. ([SpeechEasy.](#), accessed on Feb. 22, 2020) **言语流畅性** (verbal fluency). 是个体运用语言进行信息传递的流利程度, 它是表现人类言语能力的一个基本标准。言语流畅性主要包括两种类型: 音位流畅性 (phonemic fluency)和语义流畅性(semantic fluency)。与它们相应的测量工具分别是音位流畅性测验 (phonemic fluency test) 和语义流畅性测验(semantic fluency test) (《[现代生物医学进展](#)》(2006)6(8):73)

Speech Intelligibility. Ability to make speech sounds that are recognizable. (MeSH 2020) **言语理解力.** 产生可识别言语声调的能力. (中译 MeSH)

Speech Motor Control. [It] refers to the systems and strategies that regulate the production of speech, including the planning and preparation of movements (sometimes called motor programming) and the execution of movement plans to result in muscle contractions and structural displacements. ([J Commun Disord](#) 2000 Sep-Oct)33(5):391-427.) **言语运动控制**

Speech Perception. The process whereby an utterance is decoded into a representation in terms of linguistic units (sequences of phonetic segments which combine to form lexical and grammatical morphemes). (MeSH 2020) **言语知觉.** 言语解码形成语言单元(结合形成语句和语法词素的语音分段顺序)表达的过程. (中译 MeSH)

Speech Production Measurement. Measurement of parameters of the speech product such as vocal tone, loudness, pitch, voice quality, articulation, resonance, phonation, phonetic structure and prosody. (MeSH 2019) **言语参数测量.** 对言语参数, 例如声调、响度、音调、语音质量、清晰度、共鸣、发声、语音结构和韵律的测量. (中译 MeSH)

Speech Reception Threshold Test. A test to determine the lowest sound intensity level at which fifty percent or more of the spondaic test words (words of two syllables having equal stress) are repeated correctly. (MeSH 2020) **言语接受阈试验.** 一项测定最低声强级的试验, 而在该声强级下, 50%或更多的扬扬格试验言词(由两个具有相等重音的音节构成的言词)被正确复述. (中译 MeSH)

Speech Therapy. Treatment for individuals with speech defects and disorders that involves counseling and use of various exercises and aids to help the development of new speech habits. (MeSH 2020) **言语疗法.** 语言缺陷和语言障碍患者的治疗方法, 涉及辅导使用各种练习和教具去帮助开发新的言语习惯. (中译 MeSH)

Speech. [It] involves voluntary initiation and involvement of a complex set of muscles around the larynx, throat, and mouth, together with interruption of the rhythm of breathing and utilization of the muscles of expiration. Like other patterns of voluntary movement, speech originates in the cerebral cortex. Several other parts of the brain (notably the cerebellum), together with sensory feedback, modify and regulate the outgoing nerve impulses to the motor neurons whose axons activate the relevant muscles. ([The Oxford Companion to the Body OUP, 2003](#)) Communication through a system of conventional vocal symbols. (MeSH 2020) **言语.** 通过常规的声音符号系统进行的信息交流. (中译 MeSH) 人们运用语言进行交际的过程叫言语。语言和言语是两个不同的概念。语言是社会现象, 是语言学研究的对象; 言语则是心理现象, 是心理学研究的对象。言语是指人们对语言的运用, 它有两个意思: 一是指人的说和写的过程, 是人的一种行为,

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Glossary Terms 词汇解释

叫言语活动，也叫言语行为；二是指人说出来的话，写出来的东西，也叫言语作品。(百度，本词条由“科普中国”科学百科词条编写与应用工作项目 审核; 2021.1.11 查阅)

Speech-Language Pathology. The study of speech or language disorders and their diagnosis and correction. (MeSH 2019; *see also Clinical Linguistics*) **言语语言病理学.** 对言语或语言障碍及其诊断和矫正的研究。(中译 MeSH; 另见 **Clinical Linguistics** 临床语言学)

Speed–Accuracy Trade-Off (SAT). The complex relationship between an individual’s willingness to respond slowly and make relatively fewer errors compared to their willingness to respond quickly and make relatively more errors is described as the speed–accuracy tradeoff. (*Encyclopedia of Clinical Neuropsychology* 2011) The response-signal speed–accuracy trade-off (SAT) procedure was used to provide an in-depth investigation of the impact of aging on the dynamics of short-term memory retrieval. (*Journal of Memory and Language* 067(2), 285-294) **速度-准确性权衡** (speed-accuracy trade off). 反应速度与反应准确性之间存在的互换关系。反应时在心理学研究中被广泛使用，反应时的快慢常被作为衡量个体加工的自动化程度、概念的激活水平及注意需求量等的指标。在使用反应时技术时，会涉及两个非常重要的变量，即速度和准确性。这两个变量在数量上存在互换关系，即此消彼长，反映人类心理加工能力有限的特征。当个体急于完成某项任务时，可能比缓慢地完成任务时要犯更多的错误；反之，当个体试图准确地完成某项任务时，为了达到预期的准确性，个体就必须放慢工作速度。.... (*中国大百科全书 (第三版专业版网络版)* 2019.12.25 更新.)

Spike-Timing-Dependent Plasticity. [It] is a biological process that adjusts the strength of connections between neurons in the brain. The process adjusts the connection strengths based on the relative timing of a particular neuron's output and input action potentials (or spikes). The STDP process partially explains the activity-dependent development of nervous systems, especially with regard to long-term potentiation and long-term depression. (Wiki. 2019.12.11) **脉冲时序依赖可塑性 (STDP)**。是一种调整大脑中神经连结强度的生理过程。具体来说，是根据一个特定神经元的动作电位输入与输出的相对时间，去调整连接的强度。脉冲时序依赖可塑性 (STDP) 部分解释了神经系统中的活性依赖发育，具体来讲如长期增强作用和长期抑制作用。在脉冲时序依赖可塑性 (STDP) 中，如果神经元的某个输入信号总是发生在整个神经元输出信号前的瞬间，该输入信号会变得更强效。而如果某个输入信号总是发生在神经元输出信号后的瞬间，该输入信号则会变得更弱效，所以得名“脉冲时序依赖可塑性”。由此，有可能导致突触后神经元兴奋的输入信号在未来发挥的作用愈大，同时不能激发突触后脉冲的输入在之后的刺激中在未来发挥的作用愈小。(维基 2019.11.15)

Splenium. The rounded tip at the back of the corpus callosum, primarily concerned with integrating visual information from the left and right visual fields. (*A Dictionary of Psychology* 4 ed. OUP, 2015) **压部.** 胼胝体最后侧的部分叫做压部 (Splenium) (维基 2019.6.27)

Spoken Discourse. Spoken discourse is the ongoing, situated interpretation of a speaker’s communicative intentions, of which the addressee’s expected and actual reactions are an integral part. The creation of discourse is thus a joint endeavor, involving the active cooperation of all the participants. (*Encyclopedia of Language and Linguistics* 2ed, vol 13, pp.227-230, Elsevier Ltd., 2006) Connected speech and language analysis is the study of an individual's spoken discourse, usually elicited by a target stimulus, the results of which can facilitate understanding of how language deficits typical of MCI and AD dementia manifest in everyday communication. (*J Clin Exp Neuropsychol* (2018) 40(9):917-939) **言语语篇**

Sporadic, Late-Onset Alzheimer’s Disease. Early-onset comes in two forms, either familial or sporadic while Late-onset is sporadic. (Helix, Research Blog, 2018.8.14.) **自发, 晚发阿尔茨海默病** (许玮真 2000 硕士论文, 台北医学大学; 2020.2.13 查阅)

Sports Medicine. The field of medicine concerned with physical fitness and the diagnosis and treatment of injuries sustained in sports activities. (MeSH 2020) **运动医学.** 有关身体素质及体育活动损伤的诊断和治疗的医学领域。(中译 MeSH)

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Glossary Terms 词汇解释

SPR-4 Protein, C Elegans (Suppressor of Presenilin Protein 4. Gene, Spr-4; Organism, Caenorhabditis Elegans) Probable transcriptional regulator, which participates in the transcriptional repression of the presenilin protein hop-1 (PubMed:12668626, PubMed:24670762). Might play a role in the oxidative stress response (PubMed:24670762). (UniProt Consortium 2002-2021, access 2021.1.11) 早老素蛋白 4 抑制, 新小杆线虫

SRPX2 Protein (Sushi Repeat-Containing Protein X Linked 2 Gene). a secreted protein that modulates synapse density in dissociated hippocampal neurons. The SRPX2 gene is mutated in human patients suffering from rolandic (sylvian) epilepsy with associated oral and speech dyspraxia (9) and is a target of the FOXP2 gene (10), suggesting that SRPX2 may be involved in neural connectivity and language in humans. (*Science*(2013)342, 987-991) 含 sushi 重复蛋白 X 连锁 2(SRPX2). 是一种具有细胞外基质蛋白性的硫酸软骨素蛋白聚糖 (刘揆亮等《胃肠病学》2014 年 02 期 124-126 页)

Standard deviation (SD) and standard error. A statistical measure, standard deviation describes the degree of deviation of a set of values in a distribution from the mean of those values. In statistical terms, it is calculated by adding up the square of the deviation of each individual value (a total known as the sum of squares or SSTO) and dividing by the number of values in order to obtain an average. This is known as the variance. Where all values are equal, the variance is zero. The standard deviation is obtained by taking the square root of the variance. The standard error is an application of the standard deviation to the problem of measuring the accuracy of a single sample in a data set. (*Dictionary of the Social Sciences, OUP, 2002*) **标准误差.** 指各单位标志值与平均数离差的平方的算术平均数的平方根。通常以 s 或 σ 表示。(《简明教育辞典》第 382 页. 陕西人民教育出版社, 1988) **标准差** (又称标准偏差、均方差, 英语: Standard Deviation, 缩写 SD), 数学符号 σ (sigma), 在概率统计中最常使用作为测量一组数值的离散程度之用。标准差定义: 为方差开算术平方根, 反映组内个体间的离散程度; 标准差与期望值之比为标准离差率。测量到分佈程度的结果, 原则上具有两种性质: 为非负数值 (因为开平方後再做平方根); 与测量资料具有相同单位 (这样才能比对)。一个总量的标准差或一个随机变量的标准差, 及一个子集样品数的标准差之间, 有所差别。(Wiki.2020.7.16, accessed on 2021.1.11)

Statistical Analysis System (SAS). [It] (previously "**Statistical Analysis System**") [1] is a statistical software suite developed by SAS Institute for advanced analytics, multivariate analysis, business intelligence, criminal investigation, [2] data management, and predictive analytics. (Wiki. 2019.9.23) **统计分析系统** (Statistics Analysis System), 著名的商用统计学软件。(维基. 2019.6.15)

Statistical Package For The Social Sciences (SPSS). One of the major computer packages permitting many types of statistical analysis. (*A Dictionary of Statistics 3 ed. OUP, 2014*) **社会科学统计组合工具, SPSS.** 为一系列用于统计学分析运算、数据挖掘、预测分析和决策支持任务的软件产品及相关服务的总称, 有 Windows 和 macOS 等版本。1968 年, 美国斯坦福大学三位研究生开发出最早的 SPSS 软件, 当时主要面向中小型计算机和企业用户, 产品统称 SPSSx 版, [例如], SPSS 13.0.1 (2005) (维基. 2019.12.14)

Statistical Parametric Mapping (SPM). [It] refers to the construction and assessment of spatially extended statistical processes used to test hypotheses about functional imaging data. These ideas have been instantiated in software that is called SPM. The SPM software package has been designed for the analysis of brain imaging data sequences. The sequences can be a series of images from different cohorts, or time-series from the same subject. The current release is designed for the analysis of fMRI, PET, SPECT, EEG and MEG. (*SPM, last modified on 2019.6.24*) **统计参数图.** 随着脑成像的数据不断增长, 在统一的框架内对这些数据进行有效的整合及比对就显得越发重要。统计参数图(Statistical Parametric Mapping, SPM) 提供了一种被广泛接受的基本概念, 这种概念可以用来处理各种不同形式的数据 (《统计参数图》是 2010 年科学出版社出版的图书。(百度, (2019.9.9 查阅)

Statistics as Topic. The science and art of collecting, summarizing, and analyzing data that are subject to random variation. The term is also applied to the data themselves and to the summarization of the data. (MeSH 2020) **统计学专题.** 对易受随机变化影响的数据进行收集、概述和分析的科学和技术。这个术语也适用于数据本身和数据的概括。(中译 MeSH)

Stem Cells. Relatively undifferentiated cells that retain the ability to divide and proliferate throughout postnatal life to provide progenitor cells that can differentiate into specialized cells. (MeSH 2019) **干细胞.** 在出生后保留有分裂和增殖能力的相对未分化细胞, 所提供的祖细胞能分化为特化细胞. (中译 MeSH)

Sternberg Task (Sternberg Memory Search Task). A recognition task in which a short sequence of symbols (such as digits) is presented and then removed; a single symbol is then presented, and the respondent has to decide whether or not it was part of the original sequence. Experiments reveal that the mean reaction time increases linearly with the number of items in the sequence, and the slope of the function suggests a scanning process of serial comparison in which respondents compare the target symbol with each member of the original sequence at an average rate of 25–30 symbols per second. [Named after the US psychologist Saul Sternberg (born 1949) who published the first experiment using this procedure in the journal *Science* in 1966] (*A Dictionary of Psychology* 4 ed. OUP, 2015); see also [CognitionLab](#), accessed on April 5, 2020) **司腾伯格记忆扫描程序 (Sternberg's Memory-Scanning Procedure)** 「司腾伯格记忆扫描程序」是司腾伯格 (RJ Sternberg) 为了研究一个人从短期记忆中提取讯息的速度能够有多快的问题, 于一九六六年所发明的一套实验程序。这个实验程序中的认知作业是这样的: 在一系列尝试中的每一尝试里, 受试者都看到一组的字, 称为记忆组, 以及几个稍后才呈现的字, 称为探测字。受试者的工作是尽可能快速地决定探测字是否曾出现在记忆组中。司腾伯格的研究发现: 在记忆组中的字数与平均反应时间之间的关系是近似一条直线的关系。记忆组刺激集合每增加一个字, 约需多花三十八毫秒; 也就是说受试者是一个接一个地扫描或比较短期记忆中的字列。司腾伯格的研究也发现对探测字是否曾出现在记忆组中的判断, 「是」或「否」的反应之线性函数的斜率相同。这个结果显示扫描历程是尽举式(exhaustive)的扫描程序, 而不是自我中断式(self-terminating)。换言之, 受试者是在所有手部被扫描后, 才作「是」或「否」的判断, 而不是探测字一出现就停止扫描。(《教育大辞书》2000. 查阅于国家教育研究院 [双语词汇](#))

Stimulus. In the behaviourism of the US psychologist Burrhus F(rederic) Skinner (1904–90) and his followers, any event, whether physical or mental, that evokes a response. See also adequate stimulus, conditioned stimulus, reaction time, sign stimulus, supernormal stimulus, unconditioned stimulus. stimuli pl.

1911 **S** abbrev. (*A Dictionary of Psychology* 4 ed. OUP, 2015) **刺激**

Stratified Random Sampling. [It] is a method for sampling from a population whereby the population is divided into subgroups and units are randomly selected from the subgroups. Stratification of target populations is extremely common in survey sampling. Stratified sampling techniques are often used when designing business, government, and social science surveys; therefore, it is important for researchers to understand how to design and analyze stratified samples. To obtain a stratified sample, members of a population are first divided into nonoverlapping subgroups of units called strata. The strata must be mutually exclusive and exhaustive, and there is an assumption of homogeneity within the strata. Following stratification, a sample is selected from each stratum, often through simple random sampling. (*SAGE Encyclopedia of Educational Research, Measurement, and Evaluation* 2018) **分层抽样法.** 也叫类型抽样法。就是将总体单位按其属性特征分成若干类型或层, 然后在类型或层中随机抽取样本单位。分层抽样的特点是: 由于通过划类分层, 增大了各类型中单位间的共同性, 容易抽出具有代表性的调查样本。该方法适用于总体情况复杂, 各单位之间差异较大, 单位较多的情况。(百度 2020, 本词条由“科普中国”科学百科词条编写与应用工作项目 审核)

Stress Resistance. [It] is a term that is used by Johns Hopkins stress expert, Dr. George Everly, to describe a person who isn't bothered by stress at all. This person just let's stress roll right off his or back. It's almost like an immunity to stress. And just like a real vaccination some people cultivate this state of immunity by deliberately exposing themselves to controlled doses of stress. Adult drivers all go through this very same process when they first learn how to drive. We start out terrified by it (for good reason) and eventually get to the point where it isn't stressful at all. ([HaffPost: Porter, James E. 2017.7.5](#)) **应激抵抗力**

Stress Tolerance. [It] is what Stanford University stress expert Robert Sapolsky refers to as your stress signature. Everyone has different sensitivity levels to stress. There are certain areas of the brain that have receptors for stress chemicals, and counter-intuitively, the more receptors you have in these areas the less

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sensitive you are to stress. To put it another way, someone with a lot of receptors in this area is going to have a high tolerance for stress. ([HaffPost: Porter, James E. 2017.7.5](#)) 应激耐性

Stress, Physiological. The unfavorable effect of environmental factors (stressors) on the physiological functions of an organism. Prolonged unresolved physiological stress can affect HOMEOSTASIS of the organism, and may lead to damaging or pathological conditions. (MeSH 2020) 应激, 生理性. 环境因素 (应激因子) 对生物体在生理功能上的不利影响。长期未解决的生理应激可影响生物体的内环境稳定, 导致损害或病理状况。(中译 MeSH)

Stress-Response Hormesis. “Stress-response hormesis” to distinguish it from hormesis in the broader sense. The principle of stress-response hormesis is nicely captured by the well-known maxim of the nineteenth-century German philosopher Friedrich Nietzsche: “That which does not kill us makes us stronger.” ([Cell Metab \(2008 Mar\)7\(3\):200-3](#)) 应激反应激活效应

Striatum (Corpus Striatum). A large mass of striped white and grey matter of the forebrain or prosencephalon in front of and around the thalamus in each cerebral hemisphere, the afferent part of the basal ganglia, mainly involved in movement planning and control and habit formation. It includes the putamen (connected mainly to the primary somatosensory cortex, the primary motor cortex, and the supplementary motor area) and the caudate nucleus (connected to widespread cortical association areas). Often confused with the corpus striatum, of which it is a part, or the striate cortex, to which it is unrelated. Also called the neostriatum. ([A Dictionary of Psychology 4 ed. OUP, 2015](#)) Corpus Striatum. Striped GRAY MATTER and WHITE MATTER consisting of the NEOSTRIATUM and paleostriatum (GLOBUS PALLIDUS). It is located in front of and lateral to the THALAMUS in each cerebral hemisphere. The gray substance is made up of the CAUDATE NUCLEUS and the lentiform nucleus (the latter consisting of the GLOBUS PALLIDUS and PUTAMEN). The WHITE MATTER is the INTERNAL CAPSULE. (MeSH 2020) 纹状体. 由新纹状体和旧纹状体 (苍白球) 构成的条纹状灰质和白质。在大脑半球中位于丘脑的前侧部。灰质由尾状核和豆状核 (豆状核由苍白球和豆状核壳构成) 构成。白质作为内囊。(中译 MeSH)

Stroke Rehabilitation. Restoration of functions to the maximum degree possible in a person or persons suffering from a stroke. (MeSH 2020) 脑卒中康复. 使中风的人或人群最大可能地恢复健康。(中译 MeSH)

Stroke. A group of pathological conditions characterized by sudden, non-convulsive loss of neurological function due to BRAIN ISCHEMIA or INTRACRANIAL HEMORRHAGES. Stroke is classified by the type of tissue NECROSIS, such as the anatomic location, vasculature involved, etiology, age of the affected individual, and hemorrhagic vs. non-hemorrhagic nature. (From Adams et al., *Principles of Neurology*, 6th ed, pp777-810) (MeSH 2020) 卒中. 一类病理状态, 以脑缺血或颅内出血造成神经系统功能的突发非抽搐性丧失为特征。卒中根据组织坏死类型, 如解剖位置、累及脉管系统、病因学、受累者年龄和出血性与非出血性质来分类。(中译 MeSH)

Stromal Cell-Derived Factor 1 (SDF-1). A chemokine protein expressed in many tissues and cell types such as the brain and heart. ([Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews \(2018\)88:177-186.](#)) 间质细胞衍生因子 1 (see also **Chemokine CXCL12** 趋化细胞因子 CXCL12):

Stroop Test. Timed test in which the subject must read a list of words or identify colors presented with varying instructions and different degrees of distraction. (Campbell's Psychiatric Dictionary. 8th ed.) (MeSH 2020) **Stroop 测验.** 其中受试者必须阅读一系列单词或辨别具有不同指令和不同程度注意力分散的颜色的限时测验。(中译 MeSH) 斯特鲁普 实验 (Stroop test) 及斯特鲁普效应 (英语: Stroop Effect), 又译 Stroop 效应、司楚卜效应、史楚普效应, 是由美国的实验心理学家约翰·莱德利·斯特鲁普于 1935 年最先以英语提出的效应, 因此以他的名字命名。这个效应展示了人们对事物的认知过程已是一个自动化的历程。当有一个新的刺激出现时, 如果它的特征和原先的刺激相似或符合一致, 便会加速人们的认知; 反之, 若新的刺激特征与原先的刺激不相同, 则会干扰人们的认知, 使人们的所需的反应时间变长。在心理学中, 斯特鲁普效应是干扰对处理任务时反应时间的论证。例如, 将一个颜色的名称 (例如「蓝色」、「绿色」、「红色」、「橘色」) 以不是它所代表的颜色显示时 (例如文字「红色」以绿色油墨显示, 而非红色油墨; 或是文字「橘色」是以蓝色油墨显示而非橘色油墨), 对比於

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文字及其颜色一致时,前者必须花较长的时间来辨识文字的颜色,而且辨识过程也更容易出错。斯特鲁普效应也被用来创造一个心理学上著名的实验,即「斯特鲁普实验」(Stroop Test),或称为「斯特鲁普颜色与文字实验」(Stroop Color and Word Test,简称 SCWT)。斯特鲁普颜色与文字实验(SCWT)是一个在神经心理学领域被广泛运用于临床与调查中的实验。此实验评估人们在处理一个特定刺激特徵、而此刺激妨碍同时第二个刺激特性的处理时,抑制认知干扰的能力。(维基 2019.10.27)

Structural Biology. [It] is the study of the molecular structure and dynamics of biological macromolecules, particularly proteins and nucleic acids, and how alterations in their structures affect their function. Structural biology incorporates the principles of molecular biology, biochemistry and biophysics. (Nature Research webpage, accessed 2021.1.11) **结构生物学.** 这个概念的发展可以源自於 20 世纪初期 X 光绕射 (X-ray diffraction) 现象的发现。科学家们以生物巨分子的结构,更具体的提出假设,设计实验而验证生物体中的各式生理现象。(Investigatortaiwan, posted 2015.2.26, accessed in 2020)

Structural MRI. Structural magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) is a non-invasive technique for examining the anatomy and pathology of the brain (as opposed to using functional magnetic resonance imaging [fMRI] to examine brain activity. This produces images which can be used for clinical radiological reporting as well as for detailed analysis. Some MRI scan sequences are volumetric, meaning that measurements can be made of specific brain structures to calculate volumes of tissue... (Joanna Wardlaw. Edinburgh Imaging: Structural MRI, published on 2019, Jan 13). **结构磁共振成像** (《生物化学与生物物理进展》(2019)46(09):879-899)

1924 **Study Characteristics.** Type of empirical method used. (MeSH 2020) **研究特征.** 实验方法类别

Study Heterogeneity. In statistics, study heterogeneity is a problem that can arise when attempting to undertake a meta-analysis. Ideally, the studies whose results are being combined in the meta-analysis should all be undertaken in the same way and to the same experimental protocols: study heterogeneity is a term used to indicate that this ideal is not fully met...The presence of heterogeneity may affect the statistical validity of the summary estimate of effect. Although this can be difficult to establish, the V_n statistic represents a direct measure of statistical validity.[6] As a statistic used to test the null hypothesis of statistical validity it has its limitations but this can be partly overcome by using it in conjunction with the Q statistic.(Wiki. 2019.10.22)

1925 **研究中的异质性**

Subarachnoid Space. The space between the arachnoid membrane and PIA MATER, filled with CEREBROSPINAL FLUID. It contains large blood vessels that supply the BRAIN and SPINAL CORD. (MeSH 2019) **蛛网膜下腔.** 充满脑脊液的蛛网膜和软脑膜之间的空间。含有大量供应大脑和脊髓的血管。(中译 MeSH)

Subcortical (Areas). Located beneath or below the cerebral cortex, of or relating to structures or processes in the nervous system below the level of the cerebral cortex. (A Dictionary of Psychology 4 ed. OUP, 2015)

1927 **大脑皮层下(区域)**

Subcortical Structures. If we imagine our brain as a peach, on the cross section of that peach we'd see the outer skin, the flesh and an inner stone. The skin is analogous to the cerebral cortex, the fleshy part is the deep white matter and the stone represents the subcortical structures. Subcortical structures are a group of diverse neural formations deep within the brain which include the diencephalon, pituitary gland, limbic structures and the basal ganglia. They are involved in complex activities such as memory, emotion, pleasure and hormone production. They act as information hubs of the nervous system, as they relay and modulate information passing to different areas of the brain. This page will introduce you to the core of our brain, embodied in the subcortical structures. (KenHub: Subcortical structures. Reviewed 2020.10.29, accessed 2021.1.11) **脑皮层下结构**

Subgranular Zone (SGZ). A brain region in the hippocampus where adult neurogenesis occurs. (Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews (2018)88:177-186) **海马齿状回的颗粒层下区** (基金成果快讯 2017.7.28)

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Subjective Well-Being (SWB). [It] is a self-reported measure of well-being, typically obtained by questionnaire. (Wiki. 2019.11.13) **主观幸福感** 主观幸福感 (Subjective Well-Being, 简称 SWB) 主要是指人们对其生活质量所做的情感性和认知性的整体评价。在这种意义上, 决定人们是否幸福的并不是实际发生了什么, 关键是人们对所发生的事情在情绪上做出何种解释, 在认知上进行怎样的加工。与心理幸福感 (psychological well-being, PWB) 一样, 主观幸福感日益受到重视。因而 SWB 是一种主观的、整体的概念, 同时也是一个相对稳定的值, 它是评估相当长一段时期的情感反应和生活满意度。 (百度, 本词条由“科普中国”科学百科词条编写与应用工作项目 审核; 2021.1.11 查阅)

Subsequent Memory Effect. The 'subsequent memory effect' may be defined as significantly greater activation of a particular brain region during memory encoding for trials in which later retrieval was successful compared to that in trials in which later retrieval was unsuccessful. (*Cognitive Brain Research* (2003 Apr)16(2):162-166) Commonly observed event-related potential (*Front Hum Neurosci* (2017)11: article 30) **相继记忆效应** (subsequent memory effect (SME)). 人脑某些区域的活动在记忆成功时与记忆失败时相比差异显著, 即相继记忆效应 (subsequent memory effects, SME)。这是记忆成功形成时大脑活动的一种特异性反映。1980年, Sanquist 等的 ERP 研究首次提出“相继记忆效应”, 随后 Paller 等将这种现象称为 Dm 效应 (Differential neural activity based on memory, Dm) [2,3]。 (《心理科学进展》(2007)15(3):401-408)

Substance. Any material that has a definite chemical composition. It may be a chemical element, a compound, or an alloy. Ores and minerals are naturally occurring substances and comprise mixtures of elements and compounds. A **substance hazardous to health** is any substance that can cause harm to human health by being toxic, irritant, corrosive, harmful, sensitizing, carcinogenic, mutagenic, or toxic to reproduction. (*A Dictionary of Chemical Engineering* OUP, 2014.) **物质 (化学物质)**. 根据学科的不同, “物质”概念的具体指称有所不同[1]。在化学中, 物质是指任何有特定分子标识的有机物质或无机物质, 包括: (1)整体或部分地由化学反应的结果产生的物质或者天然存在物质的任何化合物; (2)任何元素或非化合的原子团。化学物质包括元素、化合物(含其中添加剂, 杂质), 副产物, 反应中间体和聚合物。但不包括混合物、制品(剂), 物品。分子能独立存在, 是保持物质化学性质的最小微粒。原子是化学变化中的最小微粒, 在化学反应中, 原子重新组合成新物质。原子结合形成分子。离子是带电的原子或原子团。 (百度, 本词条由“科普中国”科学百科词条编写与应用工作项目 审核; 2020.5.14 查阅)

Substrate (Plural Substrates) (Biochemistry). [It] is what an enzyme acts upon. (biology) A surface on which an organism grows, or to which an organism or an item is attached. The rock surface of a rockpool is the substrate for a sessile organism such as a limpet. (Wiktionary. 2019.12.18) **酶作用物, 酶解物, 底质** (生物医药大词典 2012-2012)

Subventricular Zone (SVZ). A developmental remnant of the specialized proliferative epithelia surrounding the lateral ventricles. Located on the lateral wall, it is composed of stem cells, intermediate progenitor cells, neuroblasts, and glia. In contrast to most ventricular regions, the SVZ continues to generate new interneurons, periglomerular and granule cells, in the adult. These migrate to the olfactory bulb via an extremely well delineated pathway, the rostral migratory stream. (*Trends Neurosci* (2014 Feb; 37(2):77-84) **侧脑室下区**. 于成年后大脑中仍然持续有神经新生的位置并不多, 主要分为两区, 其一是位于海马回内的齿状回 (dentate gyrus, 简称 DG), 长期以来海马回一直被认为是负责学习和情绪反应的神经核; 另一区则是位于侧脑室下区(subventricular zone, 又简称 SVZ), 此区大部分的细胞会迁徙至嗅球。(黄国正副教授短文, 生物医学系长庚大学; 2021.1.11 查阅)

Sulcal Span. [It] was defined as the average 3D distance between opposing gyral banks along the normal projections to the medial sulcal mesh [41], [42]. (*PLoS One* (2012)7(2): e31083) **脑沟跨度**

Sulcus (Sulci). Any of the grooves or furrows between the gyri or convolutions of the brain, such as the calcarine sulcus, central sulcus, lateral sulcus, longitudinal fissure, parieto-occipital sulcus, or superior temporal sulcus. Also called a fissure, especially when referring to one of the longer and deeper grooves. sulci pl. (*A Dictionary of Psychology* 4 ed. OUP, 2015) **大脑沟 (Sulcus)**. 大脑皮质在大脑表面形成众多皱褶, 大的皱褶为脑沟, 沟底的皮质较薄。是划分脑回和大脑分叶的重要标志。(百度, 本词条由“科普中国”科学百科词条编写与应用工作项目 审核; 2021.1.11 查阅)

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Sulcus, Central Sulcus. [image included] It is also called the central fissure, the central sulcus is a prominent sulcus that runs down the middle of the lateral surface of the brain, separating the frontal lobe from the parietal lobe. (Neuroscientifically Challenged, [website by Marc Dingman](#), accessed Sept 30, 2019) [脑]中央沟. (生物医药大词典, 2021.1.11 查阅)

Sulcus, Cingulate Sulcus. [image included] Sulcus found on the medial wall of the cerebral hemispheres. The cingulate sulcus is adjacent to the cingulate gyrus, also known as the cingulate cortex. It separates the cingulate cortex and limbic lobe from the frontal and parietal lobes. (Neuroscientifically Challenged, [website by Marc Dingman](#), accessed Sept 30, 2019) [脑]扣带沟 (生物医药大词典 2012)

Sulfhydryl Compounds (Thiols). Compounds containing the -SH radical. (MeSH 2019) 巯基化合物. 含有-SH 原子团的化合物. (中译 MeSH)

Superior Colliculi. The anterior pair of the quadrigeminal bodies which coordinate the general behavioral orienting responses to visual stimuli, such as whole-body turning, and reaching. (MeSH 2019) 上丘. 四叠体的前一对, 含有视觉功能中枢. (中译 MeSH)

Superior Frontal Sulcus In Frontal Lobe. The superior frontal sulcus is a sulcus between the superior frontal gyrus and the middle frontal gyrus. (Wiki. 2019.1.4) 脑额上沟 (生物大词典 2012)

Superior Parietal Gyrus. Parietal Lobe: The parietal lobe is the region that shows the greatest interhemispheric and interindividual sulcal variability. It contains two main gyri: the **superior parietal gyrus** and the inferior parietal gyrus. The superior parietal gyrus (also called P1; see Fig. 3B) ([Mazoyer et al, in Handbook of Medical Imaging 2000](#)) [脑]顶上回 顶叶前界为中央沟, 后界以顶枕沟及枕前切迹的连线与枕叶分界, 下界以外侧裂后部达到顶枕线的连线与颞叶分界。临床上顶-颞-枕区结构的损害密切相关, 因此难以归类于某一叶。顶叶分为中央后回、顶上回与顶下回。**顶叶损害的临床表现** 1、中央后回与顶上回损害主要产生皮质性感觉障碍(见“感觉障碍”), 右侧顶叶病损可出现特殊的认识障碍。任一侧顶叶损害均可出现病变对侧轻偏瘫及肌张力降低, 也可见肢体的退缩回避反应, 与额叶损害相反的强握反射。幼年期患病者因有肢体营养发育障碍, 可出现病变对侧单侧性手部小肌萎缩和手发育过小, 并伴植物神经症状。(百度:大脑皮质(见顶叶一节)本词条由“科普中国”百科科学词条编写与应用工作项目 审核; 2021.1.11 查阅)

Superior Temporal Gyrus (STG) (from Aine et. al. 2005). The top gyrus running horizontally on the lateral surface of the temporal lobe, a small part of which (Heschl's gyrus) is occupied by the primary auditory cortex. Also called the temporal operculum. (Andrew M. Colman (2015) Superior temporal gyrus (STG) ([A Dictionary of Psychology 4 ed. OUP, 2015](#)) 脑颞上回. 是位于颞叶上的大脑外侧沟与颞上沟之间的部分。它的背侧面形成大脑外侧沟的下壁, 其后部有 2~3 个斜向前外的小回, 称为颞横回(transverse temporal gyrus), 也称 Heschl 氏回, 是听觉的皮质中枢。颞横回接受双侧来源的信息, 但对侧的是主要的。传导低频冲动的纤维投至这一区的前外部, 高频的在后内部。(《运动解剖学、运动医学大辞典》124 页. 人民体育出版社, 2000. 2019.6.15 查于中华数据书苑)

Superior Temporal Sulcus in Temporal Lobe. The superior temporal sulcus (STS) is the sulcus separating the superior temporal gyrus from the middle temporal gyrus in the temporal lobe of the brain. The superior temporal sulcus is the first sulcus inferior to the lateral fissure. ... Studies reveal multisensory processing capabilities. Research has documented activation in the STS as a result of five specific social inputs, and thus the STS is assumed to be implicated in social perception. It showed increased activation related to: voices versus environmental sounds, stories versus nonsense speech, moving faces versus moving objects, biological motion, and theory of mind (false belief stories versus false physical stories). It is involved in the perception of where others are gazing (joint attention) and is thus important in determining where others' emotions are being directed. (Wiki. 2020.1.20) 脑颞上沟 (生物大词典, 2020 查阅)

Supervised Machine Learning. A MACHINE LEARNING paradigm used to make predictions about future instances based on a given set of labeled paired input-output training (sample) data. (MeSH 2020) 监督机器

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Glossary Terms 词汇解释

学习. 基于一组给定的标记了的输入输出训练（样本）的数据对未来实例作出预测的机器学习范例。(中译 MeSH)

Supramarginal Gyrus. The **supramarginal gyrus** is a portion of the **parietal lobe** of the brain. It is one of the two parts of the **inferior parietal lobule**, the other being the **angular gyrus**. It plays a role in phonological processing and emotional responses. (*Radiopeadia*, accessed 2021.1.11) **脑缘上回.** [顶叶]分为背外侧面与内侧面。背外侧面：有与中央沟平行的中央后沟，也常分为上下两段。它与中央沟之间的部分是中央后回。顶间沟常始自中央后沟上段，与背内侧缘平行向后，至顶枕沟上端下方，转向下形成枕横沟。顶间沟将顶叶后部分为上、下两部：上部称顶上小叶，下部称顶下小叶。**顶下小叶的前部围绕外侧裂后支末端的部分，称缘上回；**后部围绕颞上沟末端的部分，称角回；(百度:顶叶(见解剖学特点部分) 本词条由“科普中国”百科科学词条编写与应用工作项目 审核；2021.1.11 查阅)

Surveys and Questionnaires. Collections of data obtained from voluntary subjects. The information usually takes the form of answers to questions, or suggestions. (MeSH 2020) **调查问卷.** 对志愿者进行数据收集的一种形式。这些数据一般是通过问答或者建议的形式给出。(中译 MeSH)

Suspected Non-Alzheimer (SNAP). Suspected non-Alzheimer (non-amyloid- β) pathophysiology (by biomarkers) (*Brain* (2019)142(6):1503-1527) **疑性非阿尔茨海默病.** 疑性非阿尔茨海默病(非淀粉样蛋白- β)病理生理学(根据生物标志)

Switching. Any of various communication techniques that provide point-to-point transmission between dynamically changing data sources and sinks. See also circuit switching, message switching, packet switching. (*A Dictionary of Computer Science 7 ed. OUP, 2016*) **变换能力**

Sylvian Fissure 脑外侧沟 (see **Lateral Sulcus 外侧沟**)

Symptom Assessment. Evaluation of manifestations of disease. (MeSH 2020) **症状评估.** 对疾病临床表现的评估。(中译 MeSH)

Synapses. Specialized junctions at which a neuron communicates with a target cell. At classical synapses, a neuron's presynaptic terminal releases a chemical transmitter stored in synaptic vesicles which diffuses across a narrow synaptic cleft and activates receptors on the postsynaptic membrane of the target cell. The target may be a dendrite, cell body, or axon of another neuron, or a specialized region of a muscle or secretory cell. Neurons may also communicate via direct electrical coupling with ELECTRICAL SYNAPSES. Several other non-synaptic chemical or electric signal transmitting processes occur via extracellular mediated interactions. (MeSH 2020) **突触.** 神经元借以与靶细胞相通的专门接合点。典型突触中，神经元突触前末梢释放的 1 种化学递质储存于突触小泡，然后散播于狭窄的突触间隙并激活靶细胞的突触后膜受体。靶位可能是树突、细胞体或另一神经元的轴突，或是肌细胞或分泌细胞的专门区域。神经元可能也经由直接的电偶联与电突触相通。其他几种非突触化学或电信号传递过程经由胞外介导的相互作用来发生。(中译 MeSH)

Synaptic Transmission (Neurotransmission). The communication from a NEURON to a target (neuron, muscle, or secretory cell) across a SYNAPSE. In chemical synaptic transmission, the presynaptic neuron releases a NEUROTRANSMITTER that diffuses across the synaptic cleft and binds to specific synaptic receptors, activating them. The activated receptors modulate specific ion channels and/or second-messenger systems in the postsynaptic cell. In electrical synaptic transmission, electrical signals are communicated as an ionic current flow across ELECTRICAL SYNAPSES. (MeSH 2020) **突触传递.** 神经元跨突触与靶位（神经元、肌细胞或分泌细胞）的通讯。在化学突触传递中，突触前神经元释放的神经递质散播于突触间隙，结合特异性突触受体并将其激活。激活的受体调控突触后细胞内特异性离子通道和/或第二信使系统。在电性突触传递中，电信号作为 1 股离子电流跨电突触传递。(中译 MeSH)

Synaptogenesis. Synaptogenesis. The formation of a synapse. (*A Dictionary of Biomedicine 2 ed. OUP 2019*) Synaptogenesis is a long developmental process involving synapse formation, synapse maintenance (stabilization), and activity-dependent synapse refinement and elimination, and is important for the establishment of the neuronal network and the precision of brain circuitry (Cohen-Cory, 2002). (**From:**

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Glossary Terms 词汇解释

Reproductive and Developmental Toxicology (Second Edition), 2017) **新突触形成/突触生成**. 研究表明发育早期会形成大量的原始突触, 这些突触多数不成熟, 要激活这些突触需要电活动, 当突触前轴突产生兴奋, 并且与此同时在其他突触输入信号的影响下突触后神经元被强烈激活, 由突触前轴突所导致的突触形成即可以得到加强; 如果在突触前轴突兴奋的同时突触后神经元被其他突触的输入信号微弱激活, 则突触的形成将被削弱, 最终通过这些电活动将有大量的原始突触退化, 而留存精简后的成熟突触[9].(《中国医药生物技术》 2009.10)4 (5):370-373)

Syntactic Complexity. [It] can be measured in terms of the number of immediate constituents of a syntactic construction. This property has been shown to depend on the frequency of a construction type and vice versa. (*Glottopedia* 2014.9.14, accessed in 2020) **句法复杂度**. 句法复杂度指语言使用中句法结构的多样性及复杂度. (陆小飞教授学术讲座, 对外经济贸易大学. 2015.6.4)

Syntactic Process. Any process formulated in accounts of syntax by which one form, structure, or construction is changed into another. E.g. a representation of Something held me up might be derived by a syntactic process from that of Something held up me; as an active construction that might be changed to a passive (I was held up by something) that might in turn be changed, by a further process, to the structure of an interrogative (Was I held up by something?). Hence, in particular, a transformation. (*The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Linguistics* 3 ed. OUP, 2014) **句法处理**. 句法处理的目标是判定句子的各种结构性成分, 比如怎样将一个句子分解成短语, 将短语再分解为子短语, 直到分解到词为止, 从而得到句子的实际结构. 这些结构性关系对判断. (博客园, 2020.3.11 查阅)

Syntax. [It] is the analysis of the structure of phrases and sentences. Variables of syntax include differing sentence types, linear word order, differing kinds of clauses, pronomial and prepositional usage, and forms of propositional relations [32, 37]. Variation of syntactic elements can be ordered on dimensions of concreteness/abstraction, alogicality-logicality, as well as other components of simplicity-complexity, [11, 15, 30, 32, 38-41]. The differentiation of syntactic models into the concrete, alogical, simple as opposed to abstract, logical, complex has served for more than 100 years as the basis for the testing and diagnosis of brain damaged from normal populations in the seminal works of Jackson [42], Monakow [43], Head [44], Goldstein [45], Luria [40], and others who found that organic brain deterioration hinders the mental processing of abstract, logical, complex syntactic forms. These pioneering works, however, were based on populations of war, tumor, and accident victims. In this article there is an analysis of research findings relating to syntactic processing in the population of Alzheimer patients. (*Int J Psychiatry Med* (2000)30(2):145-164) **句法**. 句法 (英語: Syntax) 是一个语言学概念, 指一门语言里支配句子结构, 决定词、短语、从句等句子成分如何组成其上级成分, 直到组成句子的规则或过程; 研究句法的语言学分支称为句法学, 其终极目标是探究所有自然语言通用的普遍句法规则. 汉语句法研究主要关注语序. (维基. 2019.8.23)

Systematic Review (Publication Type). A review of primary literature in health and health policy that attempts to identify, appraise, and synthesize all the empirical evidence that meets specified eligibility criteria to answer a given research question. Its conduct uses explicit methods aimed at minimizing bias in order to produce more reliable findings regarding the effects of interventions for prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation that can be used to inform decision making. (MeSH 2020) **系统综述 (出版内容类型)**. 是文献探讨一种, 为研究有关一特定主题所有高质素的报告, 并将之识别, 评论并集合. (维基 2018.1.6)

Systematic Reviews as Topic. Works about a review of primary literature in health and health policy that attempt to identify, appraise, and synthesize all the empirical evidence that meets specified eligibility criteria to answer a given research question. Its conduct uses explicit methods aimed at minimizing bias in order to produce more reliable findings regarding the effects of interventions for prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation that can be used to inform decision making. **系统评价专题**. 研究健康和卫生政策中主要文献的著作, 试图通过识别、评估和综合符合特定资格标准的所有经验证据, 以回答特定的研究问题. 其行为采用明确的方法, 旨在使偏见最小化, 以便就干预措施对预防、治疗和康复的影响产生更可靠的结果, 可用于指导决策. (中译 MeSH)

T1 Weighted Image (also referred to as T1WI or the "spin-lattice" relaxation time). [It] is one of the basic pulse sequences in MRI and demonstrates differences in the T1 relaxation times of tissues. (*Radiopaedia*, 1960 accessed on 2019.10.7) **T1 加权成像**. T1, T2 是两个用于测定电磁波的物理量, 它们可以作为成像的

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Glossary Terms 词汇解释

数据。根据 T1 来成像的, 就叫“T1 加权成像”(T1-weighted imaging), 临床工作中也经常简称“T1”。T2 以此类推。(知乎医学话题: T1、T2 是什么意思? 2020.2.15 查阅) 在磁共振造影过程中射频、梯度磁场开关及讯号撷取的时程安排称为脉冲序列 (pulse sequence) ... [关于]加权影像, 足够大的讯号强度是形成清楚影像必须具备的条件, 但足够的影像对比也是很重要的。所谓影像对比是两个物质或组织之间影像讯号杂讯比的差值, ... 同一种脉冲序列中, 因为扫描参数的不同, 也能取得不同对比的影像。以自旋回讯脉冲序列为例, 当使用不同的 TR 或 TE 扫描参数时, 则可以得到不同对比的 T1 加权(T1-weighted), T2 加权(T2-weighted)及氢质子密度加权(proton density- weighted, PD-weighted)的影像。其中 T1 加权影像可凸显组织间 T1 的差异, 在 T1 加权影像中, T1 弛豫时间长的组织会呈现低讯号, T1 弛豫时间短的组织则会呈现高讯号。T2 加权影像则可凸显组织间 T2 的差异, 在 T2 加权影像中, T2 弛豫时间短的组织会呈现低讯号, T2 弛豫时间长的组织则会呈现高讯号。至于氢质子密度加权的影像中, 可凸显组织间氢质子密度的差异, 氢质子密度大的组织则会呈现高讯号, 氢质子密度小的组织则会呈现低讯号。显影剂会改变组织的 T1 弛豫时间及 T2 弛豫时间, 进而改变组织间的影像对比。(科技大观园: 磁共振造影的原理及应用, 2019.3.16. 查阅于 2021.1.11)

Target Discrimination. The ability of a detection or guidance system to distinguish a target from its background or to discriminate between two or more targets that are close together.

(*McGraw-Hill Dictionary of Scientific & Technical Terms*, 6 ed. 2003) 目标鉴别(区别) (target discrimination) (国家教育研究院双语词汇, 2020 查阅)

Task Performance and Analysis. The detailed examination of observable activity or behavior associated with the execution or completion of a required function or unit of work. (MeSH 2020) 作业完成和分析. 对与所需工作职能或单位的执行或完成相关的可见活动或行为进行详细检查。(中译 MeSH)

Task-Positive Network. An interconnected system of cortical areas involved in attention-demanding activities, including orienting responses and responses to external sensory input, especially top-down processing. It includes the inferior frontal lobe, the frontal eye fields of the motor cortex, parts of the inferior parietal lobe areas, and the dorsolateral prefrontal cortex. Compare default mode network. Also called the dorsal attention network. TPN abbrev. (*A Dictionary of Psychology* 4 ed. OUP, 2015) 任务正激活网络 (《中国临床心理学杂志》2010 年 04 期 415-417, 421)

Task-Switching. Task switching is defined as the ability to switch attention from an initially important feature to another that subsequently conveys information about where to respond correctly to obtain a reward (Butts et al., 2013. From: *Hormones, Brain and Behavior* 3 ed., 2017) Task switching (psychology). Task switching, or set-shifting, is an executive function that involves the ability to unconsciously shift attention between one task and another. In contrast, cognitive shifting involves conscious change in attention. Together, these two functions are subcategories of the broader cognitive flexibility concept. Task switching allows a person to rapidly and efficiently adapt to different situations. It is often studied by cognitive and experimental psychologists, and can be tested experimentally using tasks like the Wisconsin Card Sorting Test. (Wiki. 2019.4.29) 作业转换。(龙姿蓁 2009 硕士论文, 国立中央大学)

tau Proteins. Microtubule-associated proteins that are mainly expressed in neurons. Tau proteins constitute several isoforms and play an important role in the assembly of tubulin monomers into microtubules and in maintaining the cytoskeleton and axonal transport. Aggregation of specific sets of tau proteins in filamentous inclusions is the common feature of intraneuronal and glial fibrillar lesions (NEUROFIBRILLARY TANGLES; NEUROFILAMENT THREADS) in numerous neurodegenerative disorders (ALZHEIMER DISEASE; TAUOPATHIES). (MeSH 2020) τ 蛋白质类. 主要在神经元内表达的微管相关蛋白。 τ 蛋白质类构成几种亚型并在微管蛋白单体装配形成微管及细胞骨架和轴突运输的维持中起到重要作用。丝状包涵体内特异 τ 蛋白质类的聚集是大量神经变性疾病(阿尔茨海默病、Tau 病变)的神经细胞内和神经胶质纤维病损(神经原纤维缠结、神经毡线)的共有特征。(中译 MeSH)

Tau. In biochemistry, tau is a protein associated with microtubules and implicated in neurodegenerative diseases such as Alzheimer's disease, some forms of frontotemporal lobar degeneration, and chronic traumatic encephalopathy (Wiki. 2020.12.21) **Tau 蛋白** (英语: Tau proteins), 又译涛蛋白。一种微管相关蛋白, 在中枢神经系统的神经元非常丰富而少见于其它细胞, 在中枢神经系统的星形胶质细胞和少突胶质

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Glossary Terms 词汇解释

细胞中表达量也很低。tau 蛋白有缺陷并不再正常稳定微管时，可导致神经系统病变和失智症，如阿兹海默病。(维基 2019.3.18)

Tauopathies. Neurodegenerative disorders involving deposition of abnormal tau protein isoforms (TAU PROTEINS) in neurons and glial cells in the brain. Pathological aggregations of tau proteins are associated with mutation of the tau gene on chromosome 17 in patients with ALZHEIMER DISEASE; DEMENTIA; PARKINSONIAN DISORDERS; progressive supranuclear palsy (SUPRANUCLEAR PALSY, PROGRESSIVE) and corticobasal degeneration. (MeSH 2020) **Tau 病变.** 以脑神经元和神经胶质细胞内异常 tau 蛋白亚型 (tau 蛋白质类) 的沉积为特征的神经变性疾病。在阿尔茨海默病、痴呆、帕金森障碍、进行性核上麻痹 (核上性麻痹, 进行性) 和皮质基底节变性患者中, tau 蛋白质类的病理性聚集与染色体 17 的 tau 基因突变相关。(中译 MeSH)

TDP-43 Proteinopathies. Diseases characterized by the presence of abnormally phosphorylated, ubiquitinated, and cleaved DNA-binding protein TDP-43 in affected brain and spinal cord. Inclusions of the pathologic protein in neurons and glia, without the presence of AMYLOID, is the major feature of these conditions, thus making these proteinopathies distinct from most other neurodegenerative disorders in which protein misfolding leads to brain amyloidosis. Both frontotemporal lobar degeneration and AMYOTROPHIC LATERAL SCLEROSIS exhibit this common method of pathogenesis and thus they may represent two extremes of a continuous clinicopathological spectrum of one disease. (MeSH 2020) **TDP-43 蛋白病.** 以受累脑和脊髓内出现异常磷酸化、泛素化和分裂的 DNA 结合蛋白 TDP-43 为特征性疾病。神经元和神经胶质内病理性蛋白的包涵体 (未出现淀粉样蛋白) 作为这类疾病的主要特性, 因此这些蛋白病与多数其它由蛋白质错折叠引起脑淀粉样变性的神经变性性疾病有区别。额颞叶退化和肌萎缩侧索硬化都表现出这种共同的发病机制, 因此它们可能代表 1 种疾病连续临床病理范围的两个极端。(中译 MeSH)

TE-averaged PRESS. The TE-Averaged PRESS technique has been shown by our group to detect an unobstructed glutamate signal at 3T that is resolved from glutamine and NAA at 2.35 ppm. TE-Averaged PRESS therefore provides an unambiguous measurement of glutamate as well as other metabolites such as NAA, choline, creatine, and myo-inositol. ...TE-Averaged PRESS has been implemented as a single voxel technique and was used to show differences in glutamate levels between normal subjects and Multiple Sclerosis patients... (*NeuroImage* (2006 May)30(4):1171) **磁共振波谱扫描/共振波谱均值扫描 (TE-averaged PRESS)** (《临床放射学杂志》(2010)29(06):716-720)

Telencephalon. The anterior subdivision of the embryonic PROSENCEPHALON or the corresponding part of the adult prosencephalon that includes the cerebrum and associated structures. (MeSH 2019) **端脑.** 胚胎前脑 (前脑) 的前部或成人前脑的对应部分, 包括大脑及相关结构。(中译 MeSH)

Telomerase. An essential ribonucleoprotein reverse transcriptase that adds telomeric DNA to the ends of eukaryotic CHROMOSOMES. (MeSH 2020) **端粒末端转移酶.** 一种添加端粒 DNA 到真核染色体末端所必需的核糖核蛋白逆转录酶。(中译 MeSH)

Telomere Attrition. As cells divide, the telomere ends of chromosomes get shorter. Eventually, the enzyme that adds telomeric repeat sequences, telomerase, gets silenced and the telomeres are too short for cells to divide. Shortened telomeres are associated with aging cells that are senescent. Telomeres at the ends of chromosomes, like all other sections of DNA, are prone to DNA damage, including double-strand breaks (DSBs). And unlike the rest of the chromosome, telomere DSBs aren't fixed by the DNA repair pathway, as this would frequently lead to fused chromosomes and genomic instability. That's why we have telomerase. However, telomerase expression is silenced in many adult cells, to curb rampant cell proliferation and tumorigenesis, and so telomeres get progressively shorter with age. (Merck KGaA, Darmstadt, Germany and/or its affiliates, accessed 2021.1.11) **端粒磨损**

Telomere Biology. Telomeres are the protective end-complexes at the termini of eukaryotic chromosomes. Telomere attrition can lead to potentially maladaptive cellular changes, block cell division, and interfere with tissue replenishment. Recent advances in the understanding of human disease processes have clarified the roles of telomere biology, especially in diseases of human aging and in some aging-related processes. (*Science*

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(2015)350(6265):1193). Telomeres, which cap the ends of linear chromosomes, are only a small proportion of the total genome content, but their function is critical. The telomere structure facilitates full replication of the chromosome, and prevents chromosome ends from engaging in fusions. Cell division-dependent shortening of telomeres is associated with ageing, and several human diseases result from telomere (from [Nature Web Focus: Telomere Biology](#), accessed 2021.1.11) **端粒生物学**

Telomere Homeostasis. Maintenance of TELOMERE length. During DNA REPLICATION, chromosome ends lose some of their telomere sequence (TELOMERE SHORTENING.) Various cellular mechanisms are involved in repairing, extending, and recapping the telomere ends. (MeSH 2020) **端粒内环境稳定.** 端粒长度的维持。在 DNA 复制过程中, 染色体末端释放部分端粒序列 (端粒缩短)。各种细胞机制涉及修复、扩展和端粒末端更新。(中译 MeSH)

1974

Telomere Shortening. The loss of some TELOMERE sequence during DNA REPLICATION of the first several base pairs of a linear DNA molecule; or from DNA DAMAGE. Cells have various mechanisms to restore length (TELOMERE HOMEOSTASIS.) Telomere shortening is involved in the progression of CELL AGING. (MeSH 2020) **端粒缩短.** 线性 DNA 分子前几个碱基对的 DNA 复制中, 端粒序列的损失; 或 DNA 损伤引起的端粒序列的损失。细胞有多种修复其长度的机制 (端粒内环境稳定)。端粒缩短参与细胞衰老的进展。(中译 MeSH)

1975

Telomere. A terminal section of a chromosome which has a specialized structure and which is involved in chromosomal replication and stability. Its length is believed to be a few hundred base pairs. (MeSH 2020) **端粒.** 染色体末端具有专门结构的部分, 与染色体复制和稳定性有关。其长度被认为有几百个碱基对。(中译 MeSH)

1976

Telomere-Binding Proteins. Proteins that specifically bind to TELOMERES. Proteins in this class include those that perform functions such as telomere capping, telomere maintenance and telomere stabilization. (MeSH 2020) **端粒结合蛋白质类.** 特异性结合端粒的蛋白质类。这类蛋白包括完成端粒加帽、端粒维持和端粒稳定等功能的蛋白。(中译 MeSH)

1977

Temporal Lobe. Lower lateral part of the cerebral hemisphere responsible for auditory, olfactory, and semantic processing. It is located inferior to the lateral fissure and anterior to the OCCIPITAL LOBE. (MeSH 2020) **颞叶.** 大脑半球的侧下部。(中译 MeSH)

1978

Temporal Order. Arrangement of events in time. Temporal arrangement. Temporal property - a property relating to time. Chronological sequence, chronological succession, succession, successiveness, sequence - a following of one thing after another in time; "the doctor saw a sequence of patients." Timing - the time when something happens ([The Free Dictionary](#)) **时间性顺序**

1979

Temporal Orientation. [It] is a cognitive structure for processing information by comparing events in relationship to when they occur. This involves the critical skill of telling time and much more. (Garner, K. B. *Getting to "Got It!"* Chap.7. ASCD, 2007) **时间定向**

1980

Terminology as A Topic. Works about the terms, expressions, designations, or symbols used in a particular science, discipline, or specialized subject area. (MeSH 2019) **科学术语专题.** 在特殊的科学、学科或专门学科领域中使用的术语、表达、命名或符号。(中译 MeSH)

1981

Tertiary Prevention. Measures aimed at providing appropriate supportive and rehabilitative services to minimize morbidity and maximize quality of life after a long-term disease or injury is present. (MeSH 2020) **三级预防.** 针对在长期疾病或损伤后提供适当的支持性和康复性服务以最大限度的降低患病率和提高生活质量的措施。(中译 MeSH)

1982

Testis. The male gonad containing two functional parts: the SEMINIFEROUS TUBULES for the production and transport of male germ cells (SPERMATOGENESIS) and the interstitial compartment containing LEYDIG CELLS that produce ANDROGENS. (MeSH 2019) **睾丸.** 睾丸是雄性性腺, 包括以下两个功

1983

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	能部分：产生和传送雄性生殖细胞（精子发生）的细精管及包含分泌雄激素的莱迪希细胞的间质隔室。（中译 MeSH）
1984	Thalamus. Paired bodies containing mostly GRAY MATTER and forming part of the lateral wall of the THIRD VENTRICLE of the brain. (MeSH 2020) 丘脑. 主要包含灰质并构成第三脑室侧壁部分的成对物体。丘脑是间脑的主要组成部分，通常被分为细胞聚集体，称之为核团。（中译 MeSH）
1985	Theoretical Research. See Basic Research 基础研究。
1986	Therapeutic Uses. Uses of chemicals which affect the course of conditions, diseases, syndromes or pathology to benefit the health of an individual. (MeSH 2020) 治疗应用. 使用能够影响病症、疾病、综合征或病理过程的化学药品，以利于个体的健康。（中译 MeSH）
1987	Therapeutics. the branch of medicine that deals with different methods of treatment and healing (therapy), particularly the use of drugs in the cure of disease. (<i>Concise Medical Dictionary 9 ed. OUP, 2015</i>) Therapeutics. Procedures concerned with the remedial treatment or prevention of diseases. (MeSH 2020) 治疗学. 有关疾病的补救性治疗或预防的操作。（中译 MeSH）
1988	Therapies, Investigational. Treatments which are undergoing clinical trials or for which there is insufficient evidence to determine their effects on health outcomes; coverage for such treatments is often denied by health insurers. (MeSH 2020) 治疗, 临床研究性. 处于临床试验或不能充分证明对健康结果的的作用的治疗。对这种治疗的保险常被健康承保人拒绝。（中译 MeSH）
1989	Theta Rhythm (EEG). One of four types of brain waves, characterized by a frequency of 4-7 Hz, usually observed in the temporal lobes when the individual is awake, but relaxed and sleepy. (MeSH 2020) 节律 Theta θ. 四种脑电波之一，以 4-7Hz 的频率为特征，当个体清醒（放松状态下）和睡眠时通常在颞叶观测到。（中译 MeSH）
1990	Thigh. The portion of the leg in humans and other animals found between the HIP and KNEE. (MeSH 2020) 股. 人类和其它动物腿的一部分位于髋部和膝之间。（中译 MeSH）
1991	Third Ventricle. A narrow cleft inferior to the corpus callosum, within the diencephalon, between the paired thalami. Its floor is formed by the HYPOTHALAMUS, its anterior wall by the lamina terminalis, and its roof by EPENDYMA. It communicates with the FOURTH VENTRICLE by the CEREBRAL AQUEDUCT, and with the LATERAL VENTRICLES by the interventricular foramina. (MeSH 2020) 第三脑室. 一条位于胼胝体下、间脑内及成对丘脑间的狭窄裂缝。其底部、前壁、顶部分别由下丘脑、终板、室管膜形成。经由脑导水管、室间孔分别与第四脑室和侧脑室相通。（中译 MeSH）
1992	Three-Dimensional Reconstruction (3D Reconstruction). In computer vision and computer graphics, 3D reconstruction is the process of capturing the shape and appearance of real objects. This process can be accomplished either by active or passive methods.[1] If the model is allowed to change its shape in time, this is referred to as non-rigid or spatio-temporal reconstruction.[2] (<i>Wiki. 2019.9.13</i>) 三维重建. 三维重建的英文术语名称是 3D Reconstruction. 三维重建是指对三维物体建立适合计算机表示和处理的数学模型,是在计算机环境下对其进行处理、操作和分析其性质的基础,也是在计算机中建立表达客观世界的虚拟现实的关键技术（百度，本词条由“科普中国”科学百科词条编写与应用工作项目 审核；2021.1.11 查阅）
1993	Timbre. Tone-colour; that which distinguishes the quality of tone or v. of one instr or singer from another, e.g. fl from cl, sop. from mez., etc. (<i>The Oxford Dictionary of Music 6 ed. OUP, 2013</i>) The tone-colour or quality of a musical sound, the property that distinguishes the sound of a continuous tone played on two different musical instruments or sung by two different voices at the same pitch and intensity. In German it is called Klangfarbe, literally sound colour. In phonetics, it is the characteristic tonal quality distinguishing one vowel from another. [From French timbre the sound of a bell, from Latin tympanum a drum] (<i>A Dictionary of Psychology 4 ed. OUP, 2015</i>) 音色 （Timbre）是指不同声音的频率表现在波形方面总是有与众不同

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的特性，不同的物体振动都有不同的特点。不同的发声体由于其材料、结构不同，则发出声音的音色也不同。...‘音色’包含了三方面的内容：1/声音的音高，即音频的强度或幅度；2/声音的音调，即音频的频率或每秒变化的次数；3/声音的音色，即由泛音或谐波成分总的波形来决定。声音是由发声的物体振动产生的，当其整体振动时发出基音，但同时其各部分也有复合的振动，各部分振动产生的声音组合成泛音。由于部分小于整体，所有不同的泛音都比基音的频率高，但强度都相当弱，否则无法调准乐器的音高了。(百度, 2020 查阅)

1994 **Time Factors.** Elements of limited time intervals, contributing to particular results or situations. (MeSH 2019) **时间因素.** 有限的时间间隔元素，促成特殊的结果或形势。(中译 MeSH)

1995 **Time Frequency Analysis.** Time-frequency analysis identifies the time at which various signal frequencies are present, usually by calculating a spectrum at regular intervals of time. ... (WaveMetrics, accessed on 2020.2.7) In signal processing, time–frequency analysis comprises those techniques that study a signal in both the time and frequency domains simultaneously, using various time–frequency representations. Rather than viewing a 1-dimensional signal (a function, real or complex-valued, whose domain is the real line) and some transform (another function whose domain is the real line, obtained from the original via some transform), time–frequency analysis studies a two-dimensional signal – a function whose domain is the two-dimensional real plane, obtained from the signal via a time–frequency transform. (Wiki. 2020.1.15) **时频分析.** 时频分布是一项让我们能够同时观察一个讯号的时域和频域资讯的工具，而时频分析就是在分析时频分布。传统上，我们常用傅立叶变换来观察一个讯号的频谱。然而，这样的方法不适合用来分析一个频率会随着时间而改变的讯号，由于傅立叶转换只分析了一维的讯号分布，而时频分析却能分析二维(时域跟频域)的讯号分布，因此在讯号处理中更常被运用。(维基 2020.1.15)

1996 **Time Perception.** The ability to estimate periods of time lapsed or duration of time. (MeSH 2020) **时间知觉.** 估计流逝时间或持续时间的能力。(中译 MeSH) 时间知觉是心理学、认知语言学[1]和神经科学中的一个重要概念，也称为时间感 (维基 2019.12.19)

1997 **Time.** The dimension of the physical universe which, at a given place, orders the sequence of events. (McGraw-Hill Dictionary of Scientific and Technical Terms, 6th ed) (MeSH 2020) **时间.** 一种物理宇宙的维度，在特定地方，决定事件发生顺序。(中译 MeSH)

1998 **Time-Window-Of-Integration (TWIN) model.** For crossmodal interaction in saccadic eye movements [TWIN] were developed by the authors. (*Neuropsychologia* (2008)46(10):2556) It is a quantitative stochastic framework to account for the temporal rules of multisensory integration. (*J Cogn Neurosci* (2004 Jul-Aug)16(6):1000-9) **眼扫视整合视窗模型**

1999 **Tip-Of-The-Tongue Phenomenon.** The recall of certain attributes of an item of information being sought in memory without being able to recall the information itself. For example, a person trying to recall the capital of Nicaragua may recall that it begins with the letter M, and may know that it has three syllables, but may nevertheless not be able to recall its full name: Managua. If asked to guess, such a person might suggest names such as Minorca, Montana, or Monica. Apart from the initial letter or sound and number of syllables, which according to research are most often recalled when the phenomenon occurs, the principal stressed syllable and the final letter or sound are also sometimes recalled—see serial position effect. The phenomenon was first investigated and named by the US psychologists Roger (William) Brown (1925–97) and David McNeill (born 1933) in an article in the *Journal of Verbal Learning and Verbal Behavior* in 1966. See also ugly sister effect. TOT abbrev. (*A Dictionary of Psychology* 4 ed. OUP, 2015) **舌尖现象** (英语: Tip of the tongue, 或者 TOT), 也是常说的“话在嘴边”, 是一种不能从记忆中回忆词语的现象, 时常伴有部分回忆, 但又焦急说不出的情况。这个现象名字的由来是英语中“it's on the tip of my tongue”这一说法[2]。经历舌尖现象的人通常能回忆起一或多个目标词语的特点, 例如其中的一个字, 与目标词语有相似读音或者意思的词语, 甚至目标词语的一个音节。(维基 2018.8.26)

2000 **Tissues.** Collections of differentiated CELLS, such as EPITHELIUM, CONNECTIVE TISSUE, MUSCLES and NERVE TISSUE. Tissues are cooperatively arranged to form organs with specialized functions such as RESPIRATION, DIGESTION, REPRODUCTION, MOVEMENT and others. (MeSH 2019) **组织.** 分化细

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胞的聚集体,例如上皮、结缔组织、肌肉和神经组织。组织协同排列形成的器官具有专门功能,例如呼吸、消化、生殖、运动及其他功能。(中译 MeSH)

Tomography, Emission-Computed, Single-Photon (Single-photon emission computed tomography (**Spect**)). A method of computed tomography that uses radionuclides which emit a single photon of a given energy. The camera is rotated 180 or 360 degrees around the patient to capture images at multiple positions along the arc. The computer is then used to reconstruct the transaxial, sagittal, and coronal images from the 3-dimensional distribution of radionuclides in the organ. The advantages of SPECT are that it can be used to observe biochemical and physiological processes as well as size and volume of the organ. The disadvantage is that, unlike positron-emission tomography where the positron-electron annihilation results in the emission of 2 photons at 180 degrees from each other, SPECT requires physical collimation to line up the photons, which results in the loss of many available photons and hence degrades the image. (MeSH 2020) **体层摄影术**, 发射型计算机, 单光子。这种计算机体层摄影术所使用的放射性核素能发射指定能量的单光子。摄影机在患者周围旋转 180 度或 360 度, 以便在沿弧多个位置捕捉影像。然后根据器官内放射性核素的三维分布, 使用计算机重现经轴、矢状和冠状影像。**SPECT** 的优势在于除了器官的大小和容量外, 还能用于观察生物化学和生理过程。与正电子发射层描记术(其中正负电子湮灭导致了 2 个光子在相互 180 度的发射)不同的是, **SPECT** 需要物理校准来调整光子, 所以会损失许多可用光子, 从而削弱影像。(中译 MeSH)

2001

Tomography, Optical. Projection of near-IR light (INFRARED RAYS), in the 700-1000 nm region, across an object in parallel beams to an array of sensitive photodetectors. This is repeated at various angles and a mathematical reconstruction provides three dimensional MEDICAL IMAGING of tissues. Based on the relative transparency of tissues to this spectra, it has been used to monitor local oxygenation, brain and joints. (MeSH 2020) **体层摄影术**, 光学。700-1000nm范围内近红外线(红外线)以平行光束穿过1个物体投射到易感光感测器上。在各个角度重复投射, 精确的重现能提供组织的三维医学成像。基于组织对这条光谱的相对透光度, 它被用于监测局部氧合、脑和关节。(中译MeSH)

2002

Tomography. Imaging methods that result in sharp images of objects located on a chosen plane and blurred images located above or below the plane. (MeSH 2020) **体层摄影术**. 在所选平面及平面上下分别形成物体清晰影像和模糊影像的成像法。(中译 MeSH)

2003

Topology. The branch of geometry concerned with the properties of geometrical objects that are unchanged by continuous deformations, such as twisting or stretching. Mathematical approaches employing topology are of great importance in modern theories of the fundamental interactions and in many other branches of physics. (*A Dictionary of Physics* (8 ed.), ed. OUP, 2019; see also, *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Mathematics* 5 ed. OUP, 2014, and *Encyclopædia Britannica*) **拓扑学**. 属数学数学的一门分科, 是研究几何图形在一对一双方连续的变换下不变性质的学科。(中译 MeSH) **拓扑学**(topology), 是研究几何图形或空间在连续改变形状后还能保持不变的一些性质的学科。它只考虑物体间的位置关系而不考虑它们的形状和大小。在拓扑学里, 重要的拓扑性质包括连通性与紧致性。拓扑英文名是 **Topology**, 直译是“地志学”, 最早指研究地形、地貌相类似的有关学科。拓扑学是由几何学与集合论里发展出来的学科, 研究空间、维度与变换等概念。这些词汇的来源可追溯至哥特佛莱德·莱布尼茨, 他在 17 世纪提出“位置的几何学”(geometria situs)和“位相分析”(analysis situs)的说法。莱昂哈德·欧拉的柯尼斯堡七桥问题与欧拉示性数被认为是该领域最初的定理。(百度, 本词条由“科普中国”科学百科词条编写与应用工作项目审核。2020.1.18 查阅)

2004

Tourette Syndrome. Tourette (too-RET) syndrome is a disorder that involves repetitive movements or unwanted sounds (tics) that can't be easily controlled. For instance, you might repeatedly blink your eyes, shrug your shoulders or blurt out unusual sounds or offensive words. Tics typically show up between ages 2 and 15, with the average being around 6 years of age. Males are about three to four times more likely than females to develop Tourette syndrome. (*Mayo Clinic*, accessed 2021.1.20) A neuropsychological disorder related to alterations in DOPAMINE metabolism and neurotransmission involving frontal-subcortical neuronal circuits. Both multiple motor and one or more vocal tics need to be present with TICS occurring many times a day, nearly daily, over a period of more than one year. The onset is before age 18 and the disturbance is not due to direct physiological effects of a substance or a general medical condition. The disturbance causes marked distress or significant impairment in social, occupational, or other important areas

2005

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of functioning. (From DSM-IV, 1994; Neurol Clin 1997 May;15(2):357-79) (MeSH 2020) **多动秽语综合征**. 一种神经心理学障碍, 与多巴胺代谢及包括额-皮质下神经元回路的神经传递所发生的变化有关。在 1 年以上的时期内几乎每天多次发生多发性运动抽搐及 1 次或多次的发声抽动。在 18 岁之前发作, 并且这种障碍不是由某种物质或一般医学疾病的直接生理效应引起。这种综合征在社会、职业或其他重要职能领域中引起显著的苦恼或重大损害。(摘自《诊断与统计手册》第 4 版, 1994 年;《临床神经病学》, 1997 年 5 月; 15 卷 (2 期): 357 页-379 页) (中译 MeSH)

Tracer. A substance used for PET imaging which takes part in physiological or molecular processes, labelled with a positron emitting radionuclide. The choice of tracer determines which molecular or physiological function is imaged with the PET scanner. (*Trends in Cognitive Sciences* (2012)16(5):292-305) **示踪剂** (参考 **Radioactive Tracers** 放射性示踪剂, 及 **Neuronal Tract-tracers** 神经元示踪剂)

Tract-Based Spatial Statistics (TBSS). There is much recent interest in using magnetic resonance diffusion imaging to provide information about anatomical connectivity in the brain, by measuring the anisotropic diffusion of water in white matter tracts. One of the measures most commonly derived from diffusion data is fractional anisotropy (FA), which quantifies how strongly directional the local tract structure is. Many imaging studies are starting to use FA images in voxelwise statistical analyses, in order to localise brain changes related to development, degeneration and disease. However, optimal analysis is compromised by the use of standard registration algorithms; there has not been a satisfactory solution to the question of how to align FA images from multiple subjects in a way that allows for valid conclusions to be drawn from the subsequent voxelwise analysis. Furthermore, the arbitrariness of the choice of spatial smoothing extent has not been resolved. TBSS aims to solve these issues via a) carefully tuned nonlinear registration, followed by b) projection onto an alignment-invariant tract representation (the "mean FA skeleton"). TBSS aims to improve the sensitivity, objectivity and interpretability of analysis of multi-subject diffusion imaging studies. (*TBSS, last edited 2012.4.9*) **基于文本的空间统计**. 近年来, 利用磁共振扩散成像测量白质束中水的各向异性扩散, 从而提供有关大脑解剖连接的信息, 引起了广泛的兴趣。分数各向异性(FA)是由扩散数据导出的最常用的测量方法之一, 它量化了局部束结构的强方向性。许多影像学研究开始在体素统计分析中使用 FA 图像, 以定位与发育、退化和疾病相关的大脑变化。然而, 使用标准配准算法会影响最优分析; 到目前为止, 还没有一个令人满意的解决方案来解决如何对齐来自多个对象的 FA 图像的问题, 以便从随后的体素分析中得出有效的结论。此外, 空间平滑度选择的任意性尚未得到解决。在本文中, 我们提出了一种新的方法, 旨在通过(a)仔细调整非线性配准, 然后(b)投影到一个对齐不变的域表示(“平均 FA 骨架”)来解决这些问题。我们将这种新方法称为基于文本的空间统计(TBSS)。TBSS 旨在提高多学科扩散成像研究分析的敏感性、客观性和可解释性。我们详细描述了 TBSS, 并给出了几个扩散成像研究的结果。(*Tract-based spatial statistics: Voxelwise analysis of multi-subject diffusion data, NeuroImage* (2006),31(4):1487-1505. 基于文本的空间统计. 多主题扩散数据的体素分析, 2020 年查阅于 <http://www.gilebu.com/333/>)

Tractography. Tractography is an extension of DTI whereby the directional information obtained in each voxel is used to generate virtual, three-dimensional white matter maps. (From: *Encyclopedia of Basic Epilepsy Research* 2009) In neuroscience, tractography is a 3D modeling technique used to visually represent nerve tracts using data collected by diffusion MRI.[1] It uses special techniques of magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) and computer-based diffusion MRI. The results are presented in two- and three-dimensional images called tractograms. (Wiki. 2019.7.13) **神经纤维追踪技术**

Trail Making Test (Halstead-Reitan Neuropsychological Battery). The subject's ability to connect 25 numbered and lettered circles in sequence in a specific length of time. A score of 12 or below is suggestive of organic brain damage. (MeSH 2019) (See also Wiki. 2020.3.18) **接龙试验/路径描绘测验**. 受试者在特定时间内将 25 个写有数字和字母的圆环依次连接的能力。12 分及 12 分以下的得分暗示有器质性脑损害。(中译 MeSH) 路径描绘测验包括 A、B 两部分, A 部分是由任意排列的数字所组成, 受测者要以最快的速度将数字依先后顺序加以串联; B 部分的测验元素除了包含数字外, 另有同样是任意排列的英文字母, 受测者必须依序在数字与字母间交替串联。测验是以完成串联所需的时间来计分 (2020.4.6.查阅于网页,“注意力研究 & 职能治疗: 路径描绘测验”)

No

Glossary Terms 词汇解释

Transcranial Alternating Current Stimulation (tACS). [It] is a low-intensity sinusoid (<2 mA) current across an electrode placed on the head. This causes a low-intensity electric field to oscillate across a targeted brain region. (Soterix Medical 2019) 经颅交流电刺激

Transcranial Direct Current Stimulation (tDCS). A technique of brain electric stimulation therapy which uses constant, low current delivered via ELECTRODES placed on various locations on the scalp. (MeSH 2019) ...**Anodal stimulation** acts to excite neuronal activity while cathodal **stimulation** inhibits or reduces neuronal activity. (John Hopkin Medicine, accessed on 2020.7.5) 经颅直流电刺激. 一种大脑电刺激疗法技术, 它使用的恒定低电流经由放置在头皮各个位置的电极材料传输. (中译 MeSH)

Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation (TMS). A technique that involves the use of electrical coils on the head to generate a brief magnetic field which reaches the CEREBRAL CORTEX. It is coupled with ELECTROMYOGRAPHY response detection to assess cortical excitability by the threshold required to induce MOTOR EVOKED POTENTIALS. This method is also used for BRAIN MAPPING, to study NEUROPHYSIOLOGY, and as a substitute for ELECTROCONVULSIVE THERAPY for treating DEPRESSION. Induction of SEIZURES limits its clinical usage. (MeSH 2020) 经颅磁力刺激. 一种在脑部使用电线圈, 产生一个能够延伸到大脑皮层的短暂电磁场的技术. 与肌电图描记法反应监测一起使用, 通过能诱导运动诱发电位的必需阈值来评定皮质兴奋性. 这种方法也用于脑地形图分析系统, 来研究神经生理学, 并作为抑郁电惊厥疗法的一种代替. 癫痫的诱导作用限制了其临床应用. (中译 MeSH)

Transcription Factors. Endogenous substances, usually proteins, which are effective in the initiation, stimulation, or termination of the genetic transcription process. (MeSH 2020) 转录因子. 通常为蛋白质类的内源性物质, 对遗传转录过程的启动、刺激或终止都有作用. (中译 MeSH)

Transcription, Genetic. The biosynthesis of RNA carried out on a template of DNA. The biosynthesis of DNA from an RNA template is called REVERSE TRANSCRIPTION. (MeSH 2020) 转录, 遗传. 在 DNA 模板上完成的 RNA 生物合成. 在 RNA 模板上完成的 DNA 生物合成被称作反转录. (中译 MeSH)

Transcriptome. The pattern of GENE EXPRESSION at the level of genetic transcription in a specific organism or under specific circumstances in specific cells. (MeSH 2019) 转录组. 特异生物体或特异环境下的特异细胞在遗传转录水平的基因表达模式. (中译 MeSH) 转录组 (transcriptome) 为功能基因组学在描述基因表达模式的一个概念, 指一个细胞内的一套 mRNA 转录物, 包含了某一环境条件、某一生命阶段、某一生理或病理(功能)状态下, 生命体的细胞或组织所表达的基因种类和水平. (阎书凤 2015 《英汉·汉英医学新词语》第 251 页. 2007; 查阅于中华数字书苑)

Transgenes. Genes that are introduced into an organism using GENE TRANSFER TECHNIQUES. (MeSH 2020) 转基因. 使用基因转移技术引入某生物体的基因. (中译 MeSH)

Transgenic Research. Journal Name. Transgenic Research focusses on transgenic and genome edited higher organisms. Manuscripts emphasizing biotechnological applications are strongly encouraged. Intellectual property, ethical issues, societal impact and regulatory aspects also fall within the scope of the journal. Transgenic Research aims to bridge the gap between fundamental and applied science in molecular biology and biotechnology for the plant and animal academic and associated industry communities. The Journal is Associated with the International Society for Transgenic Technologies (ISTT) ISSN: 0962-8819 (Print) 1573-9368 (Online) (from Springer Journal webpage, access on 2021.1.11) 转基因研究

Translational Medical Research. The application of discoveries generated by laboratory research and preclinical studies to the development of clinical trials and studies in humans. A second area of translational research concerns enhancing the adoption of best practices. (MeSH 2020) 转化医学研究. 将实验室研究和临床前研究产生的发现应用于人类临床试验和研究的发展. 第二领域的转化型研究关注加强最佳实践的应用. (中译 MeSH)

Transport Vesicles. Vesicles that are involved in shuttling cargo from the interior of the cell to the cell surface, from the cell surface to the interior, across the cell or around the cell to various locations. (MeSH 2019)

No

Glossary Terms 词汇解释

2020) **转运小泡**. 参与细胞内部与细胞表面之间物质穿梭及穿过细胞或细胞周到达不同位置的囊泡。(中译 MeSH)

Treatment Failure. A measure of the quality of health care by assessment of unsuccessful results of management and procedures used in combating disease, in individual cases or series. (MeSH 2019) **治疗失败**

2020

Treatment Outcome. Evaluation undertaken to assess the results or consequences of management and procedures used in combating disease in order to determine the efficacy, effectiveness, safety, practicability, etc., of these interventions in individual cases or series. (MeSH 2020) **治疗结果**. 评估疾病治疗过程中所用手段或操作的结果或后果, 以便确定对个体病例或病例系列进行干预的效果、功效、安全性、实用性等。(中译 MeSH)

2021

Triggering Receptor Expressed on Myeloid Cells 2 (TREM2 and Soluble TREM2). TREM-2 is a protein that in humans is encoded by the TREM2 gene. ... Soluble TREM2 has been detected in human cerebrospinal fluid (CSF), where it was found to be elevated in CSF of patients with multiple sclerosis and other inflammatory neurological conditions in comparison to patients without inflammatory neurologic disorders.[13] (Wiki. 2019.4.7) **Triggering receptor expressed on myeloid cells 2 (TREM-2)**. One of a family of receptors that regulate myeloid cell function. TREM-2 is expressed on macrophages, microglia, and pre-osteoclasts and signals through the adaptor DAP12. Defects of TREM-2 and DAP12 result in a rare syndrome characterized by presenile dementia and bone cysts. (*A Dictionary of Biomedicine 2 ed. OUP, 2019*) **髓样细胞触发受体2&可溶性髓样细胞触发受体2**. 阿尔茨海默病 (AD)是一种以细胞外 β 淀粉样蛋白 (β)沉积形成的淀粉样斑块、细胞内过度磷酸化tau蛋白形成的纤维缠结及神经炎症为特征性病理表现的神经退行性病变。近年来研究发现, 髓样细胞触发受体2 (TREM2) 基因突变显著增加阿尔茨海默病的发病风险。TREM2在中枢神经系统 (CNS) 中仅表达于小胶质细胞, 小胶质细胞作为CNS中最主要的一道免疫防线, 吞噬中枢神经系统特异性碎片及 β 和tau等异常聚集蛋白, **还可调节可溶性炎症介质的释放**, 以应对中枢神经系统损伤。(《*实际神经病学神经外科学杂志*》(2018)45(6): 625-628) **可溶性TREM-2 对炎症的抑制性作用**: TREM-2 是包括 G+菌、G-菌和酵母菌等在内的病原微生物的吞噬受体, TREM-2及其介导的信号通路能明显减弱巨噬细胞产生与释放促炎介质的能力。Takahashi 等 [14] ...可溶性mTREM-2/IgG 嵌合蛋白可以阻断G+菌、G-菌和酵母菌等在内的病原微生物与细胞表面的TREM-2 结合 [16] ...可溶性TREM-2 抑制性作用与阿尔茨海默病: 小神经胶质细胞是存在于大脑中枢神经组织中的巨噬细胞, 它们的激活现被确认是人类阿尔茨海默病的特征之一 [17] 。(可溶性髓样细胞触发受体-2与炎症反应《*中国药物与临床*》2016年第3期353-356页) (另见: **人类 TREM2基因R47H突变检测 (荧光PCR法)** 厦门人瑞生物医药科技有限公司; 2篇硕士论文, 厦门大学: 钟力2015. DAP12/TREM2复合物在神经炎症中的功能研究; 王哲 2016. **TREM2 突变加剧神经退行性疾病发生风险的作用机制研究**)

2022

Triglycerides. [They] are a type of fat (lipid) found in your blood. When you eat, your body converts any calories it doesn't need to use right away into triglycerides. The triglycerides are stored in your fat cells. Later, hormones release triglycerides for energy between meals. (*Mayo Clinic 1998-2020.*) **甘油三酯** (triglyceride, TG, triacylglycerol, TAG, or triacylglyceride) 甘油三酯 (TG) 是脂质的组成成分, 是甘油和 3 个脂肪酸所形成的脂。脂质组成复杂, 除甘油三酯外, 还包括胆固醇、磷脂、脂肪酸以及少量其他脂质。正常情况下, 血浆中的甘油三酯保持着动态平衡。血浆中的甘油三酯的来源主要有两种: ①外源性: 由食物中摄取的脂肪于肠道内, 在胆汁酸、脂酶的作用下被肠黏膜吸收, 在肠黏膜上皮细胞内合成甘油三酯。②内源性: 体内自身合成的甘油三酯主要在肝脏, 其次为脂肪组织。甘油三酯的主要功能是供给与储存能源, 还可固定和保护内脏。血清甘油三酯测定是血脂分析的常规项目。(百度, **本词条认证专家为, 慎慧, 研究员, 审核; 同济大学附属东方医院 检验科; 2019.12.13 查阅**)

2023

Tropomyosin Receptor Kinase B (TrkB). Trk receptors are a family of tyrosine kinases that regulate synaptic strength and plasticity in the nervous system. TrkB has a high affinity to bind to BDNF, and this binding causes the activation of several intracellular cascades that regulate neuronal development and plasticity, long-term potentiation, and apoptosis. (*Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews 88(2018):177-186*) **原肌球蛋白受体激酶 B (Tropomyosin receptor kinase B)** 原肌球蛋白受体激酶 (tropomyosin-related kinase, Trk) 是 NTF(神经营养因子(neurotrophic factor, NTF)的高亲和力受体, 人和大鼠由原癌基因 Trk 编码, 相对分子质量

2024

No

Glossary Terms 词汇解释

为 $(120\sim 160)\times 10^3$ (120~160 kD), 平衡结合常数(K_d)为 10 mol/L, 解离速度较慢($T_{1/2}$ 约为 30 min), 不易为胰蛋白酶水解, 不溶于 Triton X-100。Trk 家族是一组与 NTF 结合并介导 NTF 信号转导的受体酪氨酸激酶, 分别称为 TrkA、TrkB 和 TrkC, 具有不同的 NTF 选择性。TrkA 可与神经生长因子(nerve growth factor, NGF) 和神经营养因子 (neurotrophin, NT)-3 结合; TrkB 能与脑源性神经生长因子(brain-derived neurotrophic factor, BDNF) NT-4/5 和 NT-3 结合; TrkC 只能与 NT-3 结合。(原肌球蛋白相关激酶与脑缺血《国际脑血管病杂志》2008 年 第 3 期 229-232 页)

Tropomyosin. A protein found in the thin filaments of muscle fibers. It inhibits contraction of the muscle unless its position is modified by TROPONIN. (MeSH 2020) **原肌球蛋白.** 一种存在于肌纤维的细肌丝内的蛋白。能抑制肌肉收缩, 除非其部位被肌钙蛋白修饰。(中译 MeSH)

T-Test. A test to calculate the probability that mean values for a particular measurement are significantly different in two sets of data. (*A Dictionary of Geology and Earth Sciences* (5 ed. OUP, 2020) In inferential statistics, a test most often used to establish the significance of the difference between the means of two samples of scores. It is calculated by dividing the difference between the means by the standard error of this difference. ...See also independent samples t test, one-sample t test, related scores t test. [Probably an abbreviation of true test] (*A Dictionary of Psychology* 4 ed. OUP, 2015) **T 检验,** 亦称 student t 检验(Student's t test), 主要用于样本含量较小(例如 $n < 30$), 总体标准差 σ 未知的正态分布。[1]t 检验是用 t 分布理论来推论差异发生的概率, 从而比较两个平均数的差异是否显著。它与 f 检验、卡方检验并列。

2026 (百度, 2020 查阅)

2027 **Tufted cells** (*See Mitral and Tufted Cells* 僧帽和簇状细胞.)

Tumor Necrosis Factor-Alpha (TNF- α). Serum glycoprotein produced by activated MACROPHAGES and other mammalian MONONUCLEAR LEUKOCYTES. It has necrotizing activity against tumor cell lines and increases ability to reject tumor transplants. Also known as TNF-alpha, it is only 30% homologous to TNF-beta (LYMPHOTOXIN), but they share TNF RECEPTORS. (MeSH 2019) **肿瘤坏死因子-A.** 由活化巨噬细胞及其它哺乳动物单核白细胞产生的血清糖蛋白。具有引起肿瘤细胞系坏死的活性并能增加排斥肿瘤移植的能力。它也被称作 TNF- α , 与 TNF- β (淋巴毒素) 仅具有 30% 同源性, 但两者共享 TNF 受体。(中译 MeSH)

Two-Streams Hypothesis. The two-streams hypothesis is a model of the neural processing of vision as well as hearing.[1] The hypothesis, given its initial characterisation in a paper by David Milner and Melvyn A. Goodale in 1992, argues that humans possess two distinct visual systems.[2] Recently there seems to be evidence of two distinct auditory systems as well. As visual information exits the occipital lobe, and as sound leaves the phonological network, it follows two main pathways, or "streams". The ventral stream (also known as the "what pathway") leads to the temporal lobe, which is involved with object and visual identification and recognition. The dorsal stream (or, "where pathway") leads to the parietal lobe, which is involved with processing the object's spatial location relative to the viewer and with speech repetition. (Wiki. 2020.1.13) **双流假说** (英語: two-streams hypothesis) 是一个颇具影响力的视觉信息神经处理模型。这一假说认为人类大脑中拥有两种视觉系统, 当视觉信息从枕叶传出后经由两条路径传递, 其中参与物体识别的腹流 (ventral stream) 进入颞叶, 而参与空间位置信息处理的背流 (dorsal stream) 则最终进入顶叶。因而腹流又被称为内容通路 (what pathway), 背流又被称为空间通路 (where pathway)。(维基. 2015.9.2)

Uber eine eigenartige Erkrankung der Hirnrinde (On an unusual illness of the cerebral cortex), Paper by A. Alzheimer published in Allgemeine Zeitschrift für Psychiatrie und Psychisch-gerichtliche Medizin by 1907, 64: 146-48. (*Alzheimer and Stelzmann et al 1995 trans. Clinical Anatomy* 8:429-431). **论一种脑皮质区的特殊病变** (Uber eine eigenartige Erkrankung der Hirnrinde). (蔡庆桦 2019.《天下杂志》独立评论)]

Ultrasonic Therapy. The use of focused, high-frequency sound waves to produce local hyperthermia in certain diseased or injured parts of the body or to destroy the diseased tissue. (MeSH 2020) **超声疗法.** 使用聚焦高频声波在身体特定患病或损伤部位产生局部高温或破坏患病组织。(中译 MeSH)

Ultrasonic Vocalizations (USVs). [It] occur at frequencies ranging from approximately 20–100 kHz.[1] They are emitted by animals such as bats and rodents, and have been extensively studied in rats and mice. As opposed to sonic vocalizations, ultrasonic vocalizations cannot be detected by the human ear. USVs serve as social signals,[2] and are categorized according to their frequency. Different categories of USVs are elicited in response to different situations and varying affective states.[3] The behavioural functions of USVs vary as a rat or mouse pup reaches the juvenile/adult stage of their development.[1] The brain mechanisms behind calling behaviour have also been studied, and some studies have used pharmacological manipulation. (Wiki. 2019.12.3) **超声波发声**

Ultrasonics. A subfield of acoustics dealing in the radio frequency range higher than acoustic SOUND waves (approximately above 20 kilohertz). Ultrasonic radiation is used therapeutically (DIATHERMY and ULTRASONIC THERAPY) to generate HEAT and to selectively destroy tissues. It is also used in diagnostics, for example, ULTRASONOGRAPHY, ECHOENCEPHALOGRAPHY and ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY, to visually display echoes received from irradiated tissues. (MeSH 2019) **超声学.** 一个所处理的无线电频率范围高于声波（超过 20 千赫）但通常局限于 500,000Hertz 以上频率的声学分支学科。超声辐射在治疗（透热疗法和超声疗法）中被用于产生热或选择性破坏组织。也能应用于诊断，例如超声检查、脑超声描记术和超声心动描记术，视觉显示接受自被照射组织的回声。(中译 MeSH)

Ultrasound Scan. An ultrasound scan uses high-frequency sound waves to create images of the inside of the body. It is suitable for use during pregnancy. Ultrasound scans, or sonography, are safe because they use sound waves or echoes to make an image, instead of radiation. (*Medical News Today*. 2017.6.23) **超声波扫描.** 超声波是一种高于 20kHz 的声波，远高于人类可以听到的范围。它能够穿过皮肤，将身体各个器官及组织显示成图像。超声波扫描对人体无痛无害，不会有辐射也不需要相应显影剂，所以检查非常安全可靠。(香港专科, 2020.5.14 查阅) **医学超声检查**（超声检查、超音波诊断学）（英语：Medical ultrasound）是一种基于超音波的医学影像诊断技术，使肌肉和内臟器官等軟組織可视化，包括其尺寸、结构和病理学病灶。产科超声检查广泛用於妊娠时的產前診斷。超声频率的选择是对影像的空间分辨率和患者探查深度的折中。典型的诊断超声扫描操作采用的频率范围为 2 至 13 百萬赫。虽然物理学上使用的名词“超声”用于指所有频率在人耳听阈上限（20,000 赫兹）以上，但在医学影像学中通常指频带比其高百倍以上 的声波。超声诊断学的历史并不悠久，是在 20 世纪才开始运用，但在现在的医学诊断学中，却有着难以取代的作用。现在超声检查在医学中广泛应用。它可能起诊断作用，也可能在治疗过程中起引导作用(例如活检或积液引流)。通常使用手持式探头(通常称为探头)放置于患者身上并移动扫查，一种水基凝胶被涂在患者身体和探头之间起耦合作用。(维基 2020.12.23)

Ultrastructure. Used with tissues and cells (including neoplasms) and microorganisms for microanatomic structures, generally below the size visible by light microscopy. (MeSH 2020) (See also Wiki. 2019.9.15.) **超微结构.** 电子显微镜下所观察到的器官、组织或细胞内的细微构造的统称。(《医学遗传学词典》南京大学出版社, 1995) **亚显微结构**, 又称**超微结构**, 是指在普通光学显微镜下无法分辨的各种微细结构。根据阿贝理论，普通光学显微镜的分辨率极限为~200 纳米，也就是说如果所观测物体的尺寸在 200 纳米附近或小于 200 纳米，则无法进行观测，这样的物体（如细胞骨架、病毒颗粒等）就可以认为具有亚显微结构。(维基. 2017.1.1)

Unbalanced Bilingual. An individual who speaks two languages but is more skilled in one language than in the other. Unbalanced Bilingual: "It's more common to be an unbalanced bilingual person than its balanced counterpart." (*Psychology Dictionary* 2013) **非平衡双语者**

Uncertainty. The condition in which reasonable knowledge regarding risks, benefits, or the future is not available. (MeSH 2020) **不确定度.** 其中有关风险、利益或未来的合理知识不可获取的状况。(中译 MeSH)

Unconditioned Response. In classical conditioning, a response such as salivation that follows an unconditioned stimulus such as food naturally without any prior process of conditioning (1). Unconditioned is a slight mistranslation of unconditional, the term originally used by the Russian physiologist Ivan Petrovich Pavlov (1849–1936), referring to a response that occurs unconditionally, that is, without conditioning. Also called an unconditioned reflex or an unconditional reflex, presupposing that it consists of a reflex arc.

No

Glossary Terms 词汇解释

Compare conditioned response. UR abbrev. (*A Dictionary of Psychology* 4 ed. OUP, 2015) (See also [VerywellMind. 2019, Sept. 29.](#)) **无条件反应/非制约反应** (unconditioned response). 由无条件刺激诱发的反应。与条件反应相对。无条件刺激与无条件反应是原因与结果的关系。例如，在 I.P.巴甫洛夫的实验中，食物可以引起狗分泌唾液，因为食物是无条件刺激，分泌唾液是由于食物的作用。所以产生分泌唾液这种反应便是无条件反应。...条件反应与无条件反应的主要区别在于，条件反应需要学习，是后天习得的，而无条件反应不需要学习，是先天的。(中国大百科全书 (第三版专业版网络版) 2019.12.25. 更新) **非制约反应**. 非制约刺激引起的非制约反应 (Unconditioned Response、UR)，是天生且不需经过学习的连结，比如感到紧张 (US) 因而心跳加速 (UR)，此种关系称为非制约反射；中性刺激，原本不能引发该反应，然而经过学习後，原来的中性刺激，便称为制约刺激 (Conditioned Stimulus、CS)，能引起制约反应 (Conditioned Response、CR)，比如因脚步声 (CS) 而心跳加速 (CR)，此种关系称为制约反射 ([维基 2020.10.18](#))

Unfolded Protein Response. A cellular response to environmental insults that cause disruptions in PROTEIN FOLDING and/or accumulation of defectively folded protein in the ENDOPLASMIC RETICULUM. It consists of a group of regulatory cascades that are triggered as a response to altered levels of calcium and/or the redox state of the endoplasmic reticulum. Persistent activation of the unfolded protein response leads to the induction of APOPTOSIS. (MeSH 2019) **未折叠蛋白反应**. 一种对引起蛋白质折叠断裂和/或内质网内缺陷折叠蛋白质蓄积的环境刺激的细胞反应。它由一系列被触发作为对钙水平改变和/或内质网的氧化还原态的调节级联反应。未折叠蛋白反应的持续激活导致细胞凋亡的诱发。(中译 MeSH)

2039

Upregulation. The process of increasing the response to a stimulus; specifically : increase in a cellular response to a molecular stimulus due to increase in the number of receptors on the cell surface (Medical Definition of [Merriam-Webster Dictionary 2020](#)) **上调**.

2040

Urban Population. The inhabitants of a city or town, including metropolitan areas and suburban areas. (MeSH 2019) **市区人口**. 某个城市或城镇，包括大都市市区和市郊区的居民。(中译 MeSH)

2041

Uric Acid. An oxidation product, via XANTHINE OXIDASE, of oxypurines such as XANTHINE and HYPOXANTHINE. It is the final oxidation product of purine catabolism in humans and primates, whereas in most other mammals URATE OXIDASE further oxidizes it to ALLANTOIN. (MeSH 2019) **尿酸**. 一种由羟氧嘌呤，如黄嘌呤和次黄嘌呤通过黄嘌呤氧化酶催化形成的氧化产物。作为人类和灵长类体内嘌呤代谢的最终氧化产物，然而在多数其它哺乳动物中，尿酸氧化酶进一步将其氧化为尿囊素。(中译 MeSH)

2042

Vaccines. Suspensions of killed or attenuated microorganisms (bacteria, viruses, fungi, protozoa, or rickettsiae), antigenic proteins derived from them, or synthetic constructs, administered for the prevention, amelioration, or treatment of infectious and other diseases. (MeSH 2021) **疫苗**. 包含灭活或减毒微生物 (细菌、病毒、真菌、原虫或立克次体)、其抗原蛋白质类或合成组分的悬液，用于预防、改善或治疗传染性及其它疾病。(中译 MeSH)

2043

Validation Studies as Topic. Research using processes by which the reliability and relevance of a procedure for a specific purpose are established. (MeSH 2020) **有效性研究专题**. 利用过程的研究，以确定对特殊目的操作的可靠性和关联性。(中译 MeSH)

2044

Variable. Anything that is subject to variation in psychological research, any stimulus (1), response, or extraneous factor that is changeable and that may influence the results of the research. See also dependent variable, extraneous variable, independent variable, intervening variable, mediating variable, value (of a variable), variate. (*A Dictionary of Psychology* 4 ed. OUP, 2015) **变量**.

2045

Vascular Diseases. Pathological processes involving any of the BLOOD VESSELS in the cardiac or peripheral circulation. They include diseases of ARTERIES; VEINS; and rest of the vasculature system in the body. (MeSH 2020) **血管疾病**. 累及心脏或外周循环内任何血管的病理过程。包括体内动脉、静脉及其余脉管系统的疾病。(中译 MeSH)

2046

No

Glossary Terms 词汇解释

- Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor (VEGF):** A signal protein belonging to a subfamily of growth factors. It is produced by cells that stimulate the formation of blood vessels. (*Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews* (2018)88:177-186) **Vascular Endothelial Growth Factors.** A family of angiogenic proteins that are closely-related to VASCULAR ENDOTHELIAL GROWTH FACTOR A. They play an important role in the growth and differentiation of vascular as well as lymphatic endothelial cells. (MeSH 2020) **血管内皮生长因子.** 一个与血管内皮生长因子 A 密切相关的血管生成蛋白家族。除淋巴内皮细胞外，还在血管内皮细胞的生长和分化中起到重要作用。(中译 MeSH)
- 2047
- Vascular Patency.** The degree to which BLOOD VESSELS are not blocked or obstructed. (MeSH 2020) **血管未闭.** 血管未被阻滞或阻塞的程度。(中译 MeSH)
- 2048
- Vascular Stiffness.** Loss of vascular ELASTICITY due to factors such as AGING; and ARTERIOSCLEROSIS. Increased arterial stiffness is one of the RISK FACTORS for many CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES. (MeSH 2020) **血管僵硬.** 衰老和动脉硬化等因素导致的血管弹性丧失。动脉僵硬增加是多数心血管疾病的危险因素之一。(中译 MeSH)
- 2049
- Vector-space Model.** Computational models that learn high-dimensional word representations from their cooccurrences in language corpora (see corpus). (*Trends in Cognitive Sciences* (2019)23(8): 686-698.) The Vector-Space Model (VSM) for Information Retrieval represents documents and queries as vectors of weights. Each weight is a measure of the importance of an index term in a document or a query, respectively. The index term weights are computed on the basis of the frequency of the index terms in the document, the query or the collection. At retrieval time, the documents are ranked by the cosine of the angle between the document vectors and the query vector. For each document and query, the cosine of the angle is calculated as the ratio between the inner product between the document vector and the query vector, and the product of the norm of the document vector by the norm of the query vector. The documents are then returned by the system by decreasing cosine. (*Encyclopedia of Database Systems* 2019) **向量空间模型 (vector space model).** 向量空间模型 (vector space model, 简称VSM) 是常用的资讯检索模型, 是将文件表达成数学概念 (亦即几何空间中的向量) 的一种方式, 以方便计算文件之间的相似程度, 或便利探讨文件与词汇之间的各种关系。向量空间模型, 主要由Salton等人于1975年提出。(国家教育研究院双语词汇: 图书馆学与资讯科学大辞典 2012)
- 2050
- Vegetables.** A food group comprised of EDIBLE PLANTS or their parts. (MeSH 2019) **蔬菜.** 由食用植物或其部分组成的食物组。(中译 MeSH)
- 2051
- Ventral Stream and Dorsal Stream.** The division of labour between vision-for-perception and vision-for-action is reflected in the fact that two anatomically distinct ‘streams’ of visual projections have evolved in the cerebral cortex of primates. One set of projections, called the ventral stream, arises in primary visual cortex at the back of the brain and projects forward to the temporal lobe. Another set of projections, called the dorsal stream, also arises in primary visual cortex but projects instead to the parietal lobe. The ventral stream plays a critical role in transforming incoming visual information into perceptual representations that embody the enduring characteristics of objects and their relations. Such representations enable us to identify objects, to attach meaning and significance to them, and to establish their causal relations—operations that are essential for accumulating knowledge about the world. In contrast, the dorsal stream uses moment-to-moment information about the location and disposition of objects with respect to the observer for the control of goal-directed actions. But even though the two systems transform visual information in quite different ways, they work together in the production of adaptive behaviour. In general terms one could say that the selection of appropriate goal objects depends on the perceptual machinery of the ventral stream, while the visual control of the goal-directed action is carried out by dedicated on-line control systems in the dorsal stream. (*The Oxford Companion to the Mind* 2 ed., by Richard L. Gregory. OUP, 2006) **腹流和背流.** 腹流又被称为内容通路 (what pathway), 背流又被称为空间通路 (where pathway) (维基 2015.9.2)
- 2052
- Ventricular Function.** The hemodynamic and electrophysiological action of the HEART VENTRICLES. (MeSH 2019) **心室功能.** 心室的血液动力和电生理功能。(中译 MeSH)
- 2053

No

Glossary Terms 词汇解释

Ventrolateral Prefrontal Cortex (VLPFC) (in Addis et al. 2014). Ventrolateral prefrontal cortex (VLPFC) (Addis et al. 2014) is part of the prefrontal cortex, is located on the inferior frontal gyrus, is bounded superiorly by the inferior frontal sulcus and inferiorly by the lateral sulcus, being attributed to the anatomical structures of Brodmann's area (BA) 47, 45 and 44 (considered the subregions of the VLPFC – the anterior, mid and posterior subregions). Specific functional distinctions have been presented between these three subregions. There are also specific functional differences in activity in the right and left VLPFC. Neuroimaging studies employing various cognitive tasks have shown that right VLPFC region is a critical substrate of control. ([Wiki. 2020.12.12](#)). **腹内侧前额叶皮质**. 腹内侧前额叶皮层位于大脑前端, 眼睛的正上方, 大小与一个垒球接近。它是控制一系列情绪和行为 (例如冲动行为和计划不周) 的大脑部位的组成部分。([百度](#), 2021.1.12 查阅)

Verbal Attention. [It] is an important task because it represents the individual's baseline capacity to focus on critical information and resist attentional capture by distraction (Shipstead et al. 2014), apart from the influence of interruption. Thus, it is suggested that Verbal Attention measures the integrity of attention that provides multi-item maintenance in primary memory (Cowan 2001). Verbal Attention results may be both reflective and predictive of situations where information needs to be actively maintained for cued searches to retrieve relevant information. (*Essentials of WJ IV Cognitive Abilities Assessment* p. 154. John Wiley & Sons, 2016) **语言注意力**

Verbal Behavior. Includes both producing and responding to words, either written or spoken. (MeSH 2019) **言语行为**. 同时包括产生书面或口头言语及对其产生反应。(中译 MeSH)

Verbal Fluency Tests. [They] are a kind of psychological test in which participants have to produce as many words as possible from a category in a given time (usually 60 seconds). This category can be semantic, including objects such as animals or fruits, or phonemic, including words beginning with a specified letter, such as p, for example.[1] The semantic fluency test is sometimes described as the category fluency test or simply as "freelisting". The COWAT (Controlled oral word association test) is the most employed phonetic variant.[2][3] Although the most common performance measure is the total number of words, other analyses such as number of repetitions, number and length of clusters of words from the same semantic or phonetic subcategory, or number of switches to other categories can be carried out.[4][5] ([Wiki. 2019.10.13](#)) **语文/语言流畅性测验**

Verbal fluency. [It] is a cognitive function that facilitates information retrieval from memory. Successful retrieval requires executive control over cognitive processes such as selective attention, selective inhibition, mental set shifting, internal response generation, and self-monitoring. Tests of verbal fluency evaluate an individual's ability to retrieve specific information within restricted search parameters (Lezak, Howieson, Loring, Hannay, & Fischer, 2004). The two most common parameters are (1) semantic fluency, tested by asking the examinee to generate semantic category exemplars (most commonly names of animals) and (2) phonemic fluency, assessed by asking the examinee to generate words beginning with a single letter, most commonly F, A, and S. (*Encyclopedia of Clinical Neuropsychology*. 2011) **语文流畅性** (国家教育研究院 **双语词汇**, 2021.1.12 查阅)

Verbal IQ [It] is a score derived from the administration of selected subtests from the Wechsler Intelligence Scales, designed to provide a measure of an individual's overall verbal intellectual abilities. The Verbal IQ score is a measure of acquired knowledge, verbal reasoning, and attention to verbal materials. (*Encyclopedia of Clinical Neuropsychology* 2011) **语文智商** (国家教育研究院 **双语词汇**, 2021.1.12 查)

Verbal Learning. Learning to respond verbally to a verbal stimulus cue. (MeSH 2019) **言语学习**. 学习对言语刺激信号作出言辞反应。(中译 MeSH)

Verbal Memory. Verbal memory is a rather broad concept that refers to memory for verbally presented information. There are a variety of tasks for measuring verbal memory capability, including learning of word lists, story recall (or logical memory), and learning of sequences of paired words. In list learning, the subject is required to recall an auditorily presented word list immediately or several minutes after the list presentation. The former recall condition is referred to as "immediate recall" and the latter as "delayed recall." With story

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Glossary Terms 词汇解释

recall, the subject listens to a short story and is asked to tell anything about the story under immediate and delayed (usually 30 min) recall conditions. In paired word learning, a sequence of word pairs is presented and recall of the second word of each pair is demanded when the tester utters each of the first words. As these tasks suggest, verbal memory primarily indicates acquisition or registration of memory for spoken materials. (*Encyclopedia of Neuroscience*. Berlin, Heidelberg: Springer. 2009, accessed on June 15, 2019) 语文记忆/言语记忆. 是指对学习过的口语与文字材料的记忆。(国家教育研究院双语词汇: 教育大辞书 2000) 言语记忆. 是由调查者用来检查应答者对单词和口语的记忆能力目的此测试检查受访者关于言语记忆功能的总体范围。因此, 它比总体精神状态的检测更加具体和灵敏, 可用于评估言语记忆中的重大问题以及一些由年龄引起的轻微变化。(美国国立卫生研究院, RTI 研究所组编, 张军翻译《标准健康问卷和人体测量方法 = Phenotypes and exposures toolkits》八、言语记忆., 第 570 页。上海科学技术出版社, 2017. 查阅于 2019.6.15)

Verbal Recognition Memory (VRM). Verbal Recognition Memory assesses verbal memory and new learning. It measures the ability to encode and subsequently retrieve verbal information, with recall tapping into fronto-temporal networks and recognition assessing hippocampal areas. (*Cambridge Cognition*, accessed on Oct 29, 2019) 语言识别记忆

Vestibular Neuronitis. Idiopathic inflammation of the vestibular nerve, characterized clinically by the acute or subacute onset of vertigo, nausea, and imbalance. The cochlear nerve is typically spared and hearing loss and tinnitus do not usually occur. Symptoms usually resolve over a period of days to weeks. (Adams et al., *Principles of Neurology*, 6th ed, p304) (MeSH 2020) 前庭神经炎. 前庭神经的特发性炎症, 临床以急性或亚急性眩晕发作、恶心和平衡失调为特征。耳蜗神经典型性不受累, 通常不发生听力损失和耳鸣。数天至数周后症状通常消退。(中译 MeSH)

Virtual Reality. Using computer technology to create and maintain an environment and project a user's physical presence in that environment allowing the user to interact with it. (MeSH 2020) 虚拟现实. 使用计算机技术创建和维持一个环境, 投影用户的物理存在于该环境中, 并允许用户与其进行交互。(中译 MeSH)

Virulence Factors. Those components of an organism that determine its capacity to cause disease but are not required for its viability per se. Two classes have been characterized: TOXINS, BIOLOGICAL and surface adhesion molecules that effect the ability of the microorganism to invade and colonize a host. (From Davis et al., *Microbiology*, 4th ed. p486) (MeSH 2020) 毒力因子类. 决定其致病能力但不是生存所必需的生物成分。已鉴定出的两类包括生物毒素类及使微生物侵入并寄居宿主的表面粘附分子。(中译 MeSH)

Virulence. The degree of pathogenicity within a group or species of microorganisms or viruses as indicated by case fatality rates and/or the ability of the organism to invade the tissues of the host. The pathogenic capacity of an organism is determined by its VIRULENCE FACTORS. (MeSH 2020) 毒力. 微生物或病毒的致病强度, 以病死率和/或生物侵入宿主组织的能力来表示。某种生物的致病能力由其毒力因子类决定。(中译 MeSH)

Viruses. Minute infectious agents whose genomes are composed of DNA or RNA, but not both. They are characterized by a lack of independent metabolism and the inability to replicate outside living host cells. 病毒. (MeSH 2020) 其基因组由 DNA 或 RNA (非两者共同) 构成的微小传染性病原体。缺少独立代谢并不能在活体宿主细胞外复制。(中译 MeSH)

Vision Disorders. Visual impairments limiting one or more of the basic functions of the eye: visual acuity, dark adaptation, color vision, or peripheral vision. These may result from EYE DISEASES; OPTIC NERVE DISEASES; VISUAL PATHWAY diseases; OCCIPITAL LOBE diseases; OCULAR MOTILITY DISORDERS; and other conditions (From Newell, *Ophthalmology: Principles and Concepts*, 7th ed, p132). (MeSH 2020) 视觉障碍. 对视敏度、暗适应、色觉或周边视觉等基本眼功能的一种或多种产生限制的视力缺损。可能由眼疾病、视神经疾病、视通路疾病、枕叶疾病、眼球运动障碍及其它疾病引起。视觉残疾指个体不能完成特定视觉任务, 如阅读、写作、定向或独立移动。(中译 MeSH)

No

Glossary Terms 词汇解释

Vision, Ocular. The process in which light signals are transformed by the PHOTORECEPTOR CELLS into electrical signals which can then be transmitted to the brain. (MeSH 2020) **视觉, 眼.** 光信号由感光细胞转化成可被传送到大脑的电信号的过程. (中译 MeSH)

2069

Visual Acuity. Acuteness or clearness of vision, especially of form vision, which is dependent mainly on the sharpness of the retinal focus. (MeSH 2020) **视敏度.** 视觉(特别是立体视觉)的敏锐或清晰, 主要依赖于视网膜聚焦的锐度. (中译 MeSH)

2070

Visual Attention. The term “visual attention” refers to a set of cognitive operations that mediate the selection of relevant and the filtering out of irrelevant information from cluttered visual scenes. (*Encyclopedia of Neuroscience* 2009) **视觉注意力.** 由 Rizzolatti 等人所提出的注意力的前运动理论(the premotor theory of attention) 认为负责视觉注意力以及动作控制的机制为同一个(Rizzolatti, 1983; Sheliga et al., 1994; Sheliga et al., 1995)。部分来自行为以及脑造影实验的结果支持了前运动理论的看法(Sheliga et al. 1995, Corbetta et al., 1998), 相反的, 来自神经细胞活化纪录的实验显示了负责这两个机制的大脑区域可能在空间上重叠但在时间向度上是分离的(Hanes and Schall, 1996)。Juan(2008)等人在人类的跨频磁刺激实验也观察到类似的结果, 他们发现受试者在执行视觉搜寻作业时有两个独立的时间点可以施打跨频磁刺激有效的延长眼球跳视反应时间。这样的结果被认为是支持这两个机制在时间向度上分离的证据。(许文彦硕士论文 2008 认知神经科学研究所, 国立中央大学)

2071

Visual Cortex. Area of the OCCIPITAL LOBE concerned with the processing of visual information relayed via VISUAL PATHWAYS. (MeSH 2020) **视皮质.** 有关视力的枕叶区域. (中译 MeSH)

2072

Visual Perception. The selecting and organizing of visual stimuli based on the individual's past experience. (MeSH 2020) **视知觉.** 基于个体过往经验对视觉刺激的选择和组织. (中译 MeSH)

2073

Visuospatial Ability. Visuospatial ability refers to a person's capacity to identify visual and spatial relationships among objects. Visuospatial ability is measured in terms of the ability to imagine objects, to make global shapes by locating small components, or to understand the differences and similarities between objects. (*NeuRA Library:Visuospatial ability*; accessed 2021.1.12) **视觉空间能力.** 视空间功能在人类日常生活中发挥着重要的作用, 如寻找路线、定位地点及目标、使用地图导航等, 是在环境中独立活动的必要条件。它的内容丰富, 主要包括视空间感知功能(visuospatial perception,VSP)、视空间结构能力(visuospatial construction)、视空间记忆/视空间工作记忆(visuospatial working memory,VWM)、视空间执行能力(visuospatial exeutive function,VEF)及视空间注意力(visuospatial attention)等。VSP 是其中的基础和第一要素, 它的减退会影响视空间功能中的其他内容, 造成视空间功能整体的减退。也可以说, 视空间功能狭义上就是指 VSP. (《国际神经病学神经外科学杂志》(2014)41(5): 464-467)

2074

Visuospatial Memory. Verbal memory is storage of phonological information, and visuospatial memory is storage of color, shape, movement, and location information. (From: *Continuous Issues in Numerical Cognition* 2016) **视觉空间记忆.** 视空间记忆/视空间工作记忆(visuospatial working memory,VWM) VWM 既是视空间功能的一部分, 也是工作记忆的重要组成部分, 主要功能是产生、操作和存贮视觉信息, 是一个短时存储系统。Baddeley 等[12]通过研究认为工作记忆包括一个中央执行器(the central executive)和语音环路(phonological loop)、情景缓冲系统(episodic buffer)以及视空间处理器(visuospatial sketch pad)三个子系统, 它主要涉及知觉组织、扫描, 编码、储存, 抑制无关或干扰信息, 对知觉任务进行保持注意等方面, 每个方面在个体之间都可能存在差异。人类的学习、语言以及社会认知等复杂认知的完成都需要 VWM 的参与。Olsen 等[13]的通过一系列物体方位的测试发现通过眼球的移动实现注意力的转换可能与视空间记忆产生的机制相关。(《国际神经病学神经外科学杂志》(2014)41(5): 464-467)

2075

Vital Gate Theory (Life Gate (mingmen)Doctrine, LGD). The theory/doctrine is related to Traditional Chinese. LGD is decentralized in a unified compiled teaching book 《中医基础理论》(Fundamental Theory of Traditional Chinese Medicine). In Ming Dynasty, Life Gate Doctrine originated from the requirement of interpreting the life-propelling force and the force mechanism, and was established with Neo-Confucianism as its central foundation. But for the reason of lacking practical ground, the doctrine declined in Qing Dynasty.

2076

No

Glossary Terms 词汇解释

(《北京中医药大学学报》(2016) 39(8):624-629) **命门学说**. 属中医各家学说. 历代医家就命门的位置、功能等认识不同而形成的多种学说。(中译 MeSH) 命门学说兴于明代,衰于清代,在现代统编教材《中医基础理论》中处于边缘地位。其兴起源于对阐述生命原动力及动力机制的需求,并以宋明理学为核心基础构建;其衰落的主要原因是命门学说自身的存在缺少实证基础。现代处于边缘位置,主要是有两个特点:第一,在介绍命门学说的章节中,缺少命门学说原本的理论框架;第二,出现了以命门学说理论框架部分结构构建的新概念,即以“动力—肝、心、脾、肺、肾”这一结构重新构建新的概念。这种现象主要体现在肝主疏泄的理论构建上,其原因主要有两个:第一,主流思想的改变,使命门学说的核心结构与核心理论的结构存在差异,相互排斥,使得命门学说原本的问题被放大;第二,对生命动力及原动力的解释是中医理论不可缺少的部分。厘清这一点,对中医脏象理论研究和中医临床实践都有积极的意义。(《北京中医药大学学报》(2016) 39(8):624-629)

Vocabulary, Controlled. A specified list of terms with a fixed and unalterable meaning, and from which a selection is made when CATALOGING; ABSTRACTING AND INDEXING; or searching BOOKS; JOURNALS; and other documents. The control is intended to avoid the scattering of related subjects under different headings (SUBJECT HEADINGS). The list may be altered or extended only by the publisher or issuing agency. (From Harrod's Librarians' Glossary, 7th ed, p163) (MeSH 2020) **词表, 受控**. 一个由具有固定和不变意义的术语构成的专指词表, 在编目、文摘编写和标引及搜索图书、杂志及其它文献时选择使用。对其进行受控是为了避免不同主题词下相关主题的分散。词表仅由出版商或出版机构修改或扩展。(中译 MeSH)

Vocabulary. The sum or the stock of words used by a language, a group, or an individual. (From Webster, 3d ed) (MeSH 2020) **词汇**. 由一种语言、一个组织或个体使用的词量或词库。(中译 MeSH)

Vocal Cord Dysfunction. A disorder characterized by an intermittent abnormal VOCAL CORDS movement toward the midline during inspiration or expiration resulting in upper AIRWAY OBSTRUCTION. (MeSH 2020) **声带功能障碍**. 一种疾病, 特征为在吸气和呼气过程中声带向中线活动间歇性异常而导致上气道梗阻。(中译 MeSH)

Vocal Cords. The folds of mucous membrane along either wall of the larynx from the angle between the laminae of the thyroid cartilage to the vocal process of the arytenoid cartilage. (MeSH 2020) **声带**. 沿喉壁从甲状软骨板之间的角到杓状软骨声带突的粘膜褶皱。(中译 MeSH)

Vocal Melody. Vocal music is a type of singing performed by one or more singers, either with instrumental accompaniment, or without instrumental accompaniment (a cappella), in which singing provides the main focus of the piece. Music which employs singing but does not feature it prominently is generally considered to be instrumental music (e.g. the wordless women's choir in the final movement of Holst's symphonic work The Planets) as is music without singing. Music without any non-vocal instrumental accompaniment is referred to as a cappella.[1]Vocal music typically features sung words called lyrics, although there are notable examples of vocal music that are performed using non-linguistic syllables, sounds, or noises, sometimes as musical onomatopoeia, such as jazz scat singing. **A short piece of vocal music with lyrics is broadly termed a song, although in different styles of music, it may be called an aria or hymn.**Vocal music often has a sequence of sustained pitches that rise and fall, creating a melody, but some vocal styles use less distinct pitches, such as chants or a rhythmic speech-like delivery, such as rapping. As well, there are extended vocal techniques that may be used, such as screaming, growling, throat singing, or yodelling. Vocal music is probably the oldest form of music, since it does not require any instrument besides the human voice. All musical cultures have some form or type of vocal music. (Wiki. 2021.1.4) A vocal melody is then crafted to work with the chord changes, beats and grooves that have been established. (Broadcast Music, accessed on March 12, 2020) **声乐旋律**. 声乐旋律与人声、语言有着紧密联系。一般讲声乐旋律音域比较狭窄,歌唱性是声乐旋律的最大特点。器乐旋律来源于声乐旋律,但由于器乐旋律是为乐器演奏的,因而与乐器的特点有着直接的联系。一般讲器乐旋律音域较宽,速度和力度的变化较大,富于节奏性和技巧性,但歌唱性也同样是器乐旋律的重要方面。(2016.10.16. **声乐旋律与器乐旋律两者的关系是怎样的?** 查阅于 2021.1.12)

Vocal Music. Vocal music is a genre of music performed by one or more singers, with or without instrumental accompaniment, in which singing provides the main focus of the piece. Music which employs singing but

No

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does not feature it prominently is generally considered instrumental music as is music without singing. Music without any non-vocal instrumental accompaniment is referred to as a cappella. Vocal music typically features sung words called lyrics, although there are notable examples of vocal music that are performed using non-linguistic syllables, sounds, or noises, sometimes as musical onomatopoeia. A short piece of vocal music with lyrics is broadly termed a song. Vocal music is probably the oldest form of music, since it does not require any instrument besides the human voice. All musical cultures have some form of vocal music. ([Definitions.](#), accessed on 2020.3.12; *see also Vocal Melody*) 声乐. 是指用人声演唱的音乐形式。声乐是以人的声带为主, 配合口腔、舌头、鼻腔作用于气息, 发出的悦耳的、连续性、有节奏的声音。按音域的高低和音色的差异, 可以分为女高音、女中音、女低音和男高音、男中音、男低音。每一种人声的音域, 大约为二个八度。声乐包括: 美声唱法、民族唱法和通俗唱法, 2006 年中国又出现了原生态唱法。通常声乐指美声唱法。[vocal music]:指歌唱的音乐,可以有乐器伴奏。(百度 2020 查阅)

Vocal Parameter. The strength of the consensus protocol relates to a clear definition of six vocal parameters (overall severity, roughness, breathiness, tension, pitch, and loudness) and the fact that it was designed after a task force project to understand trends in psychoacoustic analysis and after considering all available protocols (such as GRBAS, John Laver, and SVEA protocols). ([Communication Disorders in Multicultural and International Populations 4ed. 2012](#)) 发音参数. 发音参数合成:这种万法对人的发音过程进行直接模拟,它定义了唇、舌、声带的相关参数,如开口度、舌高度、舌位置、声带张力等。(程序员教程 (第二版) 第 153 页)

2083

Voice Quality. That component of SPEECH which gives the primary distinction to a given speaker's VOICE when pitch and loudness are excluded. It involves both phonatory and resonatory characteristics. Some of the descriptions of voice quality are harshness, breathiness and nasality. (MeSH 2020) 语/嗓音质量. 在排除声调和响度的情况下作为指定发言者语音主要区别的言语组成。同时包括发音和共鸣特性。某些语音质量描述为嘶哑、气息声和鼻音。(中译 MeSH)

2084

Voice. The sounds produced by humans by the passage of air through the LARYNX and over the VOCAL CORDS, and then modified by the resonance organs, the NASOPHARYNX, and the MOUTH. (MeSH 2020) 语/嗓音. 人体内, 气体在穿过喉并到达声带时通过共鸣器官, 如鼻咽和口腔修饰而产生的声音。(中译 MeSH)

2085

Volume Oxygen Maximu (VO2 Max). VO2 Max is the maximum rate of oxygen consumption measured during incremental exercise. The name is derived from V – volume, O2 – oxygen, Max –maximum ([Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews \(2018\) 88:177-186](#)) VO2 max is measured in milliliters of oxygen used in one minute per kilogram of body weight (mL/kg/min). It is based on the premise that the more oxygen an athlete consumes during high-level exercise, the more the body will generate adenosine triphosphate (ATP) energy in cells. ([Quinn, Elizabeth.. VeryWellfit: VO2 Max Testing in Athletes, last updated 2020.3.24](#), accessed on 2021.1.12) 最大摄氧量. 最大摄氧量是指人体在进行有大量肌肉群参加的长时间剧烈运动中, 当心肺功能和肌肉利用氧的能力达到本人的极限水准量, 单位时间内(通常以每分钟为计算单位)所能摄取的氧量称为最大摄氧量(maximal oxygen uptake, VO2max)。最大摄氧量也称作最大吸氧量(maximal oxygen intake)或最大耗氧量(maximal oxygen consumption)。最大摄氧量(以下中文均以 VO2max) 的表示方法有绝对值和相对值两种。绝对值是指机体在单位时间(1 分钟)内所能吸的最大氧量, 通常以 1L/min(升/分)为单位; 相对值则按每千克体重计算的最大摄氧量, 以 ml/kg/min(毫升/公斤/体重/分)为单位。正常成年男子最大摄氧量约为 3.0-3.5 L/min, 相对值为 50-55ml/kg/min; 女子较男子略低, 其绝对值为 2.0-2.5 L/min, 相对值为 40-45 ml/kg/min。(台湾运动生理学网站. 2004.10.25, 查阅于 2021.1.12)

2086

Volumetric Analysis. A method of quantitative analysis using measurement of volumes. For gases, the main technique is in reacting or absorbing gases in graduated containers over mercury, and measuring the volume changes. For liquids, it involves titrations. (A Dictionary of Chemistry (7 ed.) ed. Rennie and Law, 2016) The measurement of the volume of a body or part of a body to estimate its density. Volumetric analysis is based on Archimedes principle. ([The Oxford Dictionary of Sports Science & Medicine 3 ed. OUP, 2007](#)) 容量分析. 依据于阿基米德定律, 物体或物体群的体积估计其密度的测量分析。(阿基米德定律: 流体静力学的一个重要原理, 它指出, 浸入静止流体中的物体受到一个浮力, 其大小等于该物体所排开的流体重量, 方向竖直向上并通过所排开流体的形心。这结论是阿基米德首先提出的, 故称阿基米德原理。

2087

No

Glossary Terms 词汇解释

结论对部分浸入液体中的物体同样是正确的。同一结论还可以推广到气体。(百度, 本词条由“科普中国”科学百科词条编写与应用工作项目 审核; 2019.10.28 查阅)

Volumetric Magnetic Resonance Imaging (vMRI). [It] is a non-invasive brain imaging technique done to measure the volume and structure of specific regions of the brain. It is useful for many things, but primarily for discovering atrophy (wasting away of body tissue) and measuring its progression. In the CoGeNT lab, vMRI is used to monitor atrophy of certain key brain regions affected by Alzheimer's disease, including the hippocampus, medial temporal lobe, posterior cingulate gyrus and lateral parietal region. ([Department of Neurology and Ophthalmology Web Page](#), Michigan State Univ., including image; accessed on 2019.10.9) [容积测量磁共振成像]. 容积测量法指借助计算机图像处理技术直接计算全脑容积或区域脑容积。该方法多基于 MRI 图像, 但因 MRI 图像的颅内分割技术大多需要利用手工或半手工方法剔除头皮和颅骨结构, 难以实现完全自动化, 而 CT 扫描可实现完全自动化, 且检查费用低, 故也存在一些基于 CT 图像的容积测量方法。随着技术的进步, 容积测量方法由最初的人工感兴趣区域(ROI)测量, 发展为完全自动分割测量脑容积。目前我国的容积测量方法主要包括 ROI 测量、基于 CT 的脑容积自动定量测量、全自动分割容积分析法等。由于头颅大小个体差异, 实际工作中无法将脑容积测量结果直接用于评定脑萎缩, 需要将颅腔容积进行标准化处理[14], 目前普遍采用 Fisher 等[15]提出的脑分数值法, 即脑容积与颅腔容积的比值(BPF)。(《国际神经病学神经外科学杂志》(2015)42(5): 459-462)

2088

Voxel Based Analysis (VBA). Technique for image processing and analysis of structural and functional image data voxel by voxel. Working Memory: temporary maintenance, storage and updating of representations. ([Trends in Cognitive Sciences \(2012\)16\(5\):292-305](#)) 体素分析

2089

Voxel-Based Morphometry (VBM). Voxel based morphometry (VBM) is a technique using MRI that allows investigation of focal differences in brain anatomy, using the statistical approach of parametric mapping. (From: [Handbook of Clinical Neurology 2014](#), accessed on Sept 9, 2019) [It] is a computational approach to neuroanatomy that measures differences in local concentrations of brain tissue, through a voxel-wise comparison of multiple brain images. (Wiki. 2019.7.19) 基于体素的形态计量学 (voxel-based morphometry, VBM)是一种基于体素对脑结构磁共振成像 (magnetic resonance imaging, MRI)自动、全面、客观的分析技术, 可以在活体脑进行精确的形态学研究。VBM 通过定量计算分析 MRI 中每个体素的脑灰、白质密度或体积的变化来反映相应解剖结构的差异, 是评价脑部灰、白质病变的一种新的方法。(百度, 2019.9.9 查阅)

2090

Voxel-wise Modelling. In voxel-wise modelling, features of interest are first extracted from the stimuli and then regression is used to determine how each feature modulates BOLD responses in each voxel. ([Nature \(2016\)532:453-472](#)) 模型, Voxel-wise Voxel-Wise 模型, 这个模型将外界信号 (如声音或者图片) 和相对应的大脑反应 (也就是 BOLD 信号) 进行「寻找信号中的特征」。... 通过寻找外界信号中的特征, 然后拟合为相应的 BOLD 信号。因为核磁共振扫描图上, 是按照一个一个立体像素 (voxel) 为单位的 (后面会详细介绍什么是体素)。而这个模型是通过将每个 Voxel 的 BOLD 信号, 都和外界信号拟合。拟合是什么意思呢? 简单地说, A 拟合 B, 就是强行将 A 和 B 联系起来, 并将之间的这个联系量化。因为每个 Voxel 都要经过这样的分析, 所以这个模型叫 Voxel-wise。... 什么是体素呢? 像素就是二维的成像最小单元, 体素就是三维的最小单元。也是 fMRI 结果的最小单元。我们扫的就是这一小块一小块「肉」的血流信号, 然后可以用这个血流信号来间接反映大脑的神经活动。(知乎:原来大脑是这么工作的 2020.4.4 查阅)

2091

Vulnerable Populations. Groups of persons whose range of options is severely limited, who are frequently subjected to COERCION in their DECISION MAKING, or who may be compromised in their ability to give INFORMED CONSENT. (MeSH 2020) 易伤人群. 选择范围被严格限制的人群, 在决策制定时常易受强迫或在其知情同意提供时妥协。(中译 MeSH)

2092

Waist Circumference. The measurement around the body at the level of the ABDOMEN and just above the hip bone. The measurement is usually taken immediately after exhalation. (MeSH 2020) 腰围. 对腹部水平及髋骨之上的身体周长的度量。这种测量通常在呼气后立即实施。(中译 MeSH)

2093

Wallerian Degeneration. Degeneration of distal aspects of a nerve axon following injury to the cell body or proximal portion of the axon. The process is characterized by fragmentation of the axon and its MYELIN SHEATH. (MeSH 2019) **Waller 变性.** 轴突的胞体或近端损伤后神经轴突的远侧变性。这个过程以轴突及其髓鞘的碎裂为特征。(中译 MeSH)

2094

Wechsler [intelligence] scales. This term describes several survey instruments to assess intelligence levels in adults and children. The Wechsler-Bellevue scale was developed in the 1950s by the American psychologist David Wechsler (1896–1981) to assess adult intelligence. It is a set of standardized questions on aspects of verbal, numerical, social, and perceptual intelligence. Wechsler and his colleagues developed modified forms to assess the intelligence of children. (*A Dictionary of Public Health 2 ed. 2018*) **韦氏智力量表.** 韦氏量表又称韦氏智力量表(Wechsler Intelligence Scale)由美国心理学家韦克斯勒所编制,是继比奈——西蒙智力量表之后为国际通用的另一套智力量表(百度,本词条由“科普中国”科学百科词条编写与应用工作项目 审核.2019.11.6 查阅)

2095

Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale (WAIS) (WAIS scores). The Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale (WAIS) is the most commonly used adult IQ test for measuring intelligence. A previous version of the test was known as the Wechsler-Bellevue Intelligence Scale (WBIS), which was published in 1939. This test was composed of elements of other intelligence tests such as the Binet-Simon scale which was the precursor to the Stanford-Binet Intelligence Scale. This first true version of the WAIS Wechsler test was originally published in 1955 by its namesake David Wechsler. The first edition of the WAIS test included both verbal and non-verbal items within the test, with the non-verbal items known as “performance scales”. To an extent, this was new territory in intelligence testing, and by the 1960s the WAIS test had become the most popular intelligence test in use. The decades since its inception have seen the Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale revised multiple times ... (<https://wechsleriqtest.com/wechsler-adult-intelligence-scale/>, accessed 2019.11.21) **韦克斯勒成人智力量表** (韦氏成人智力量表) (Wechsler intelligence scale) 韦氏量表由一系列智力量表组成,包括韦克斯勒-贝鲁弗量表和在此基础上形成的韦克斯勒成人智力量表、韦克斯勒儿童智力量表、韦克斯勒幼儿智力量表及修订版、简化版系列量表。..... 由于智力测验的内容和常模经过一段时间后会过时,韦氏智力量表一直在不断更新。韦克斯勒幼儿智力量表分别在 1967 年、2002 年、2012 年进行了修订,韦克斯勒儿童智力量表分别在 1949 年、1974 年、1991 年、2003 年、2014 年进行了修订,韦克斯勒成人智力量表分别在 1955 年、1981 年、1997 年、2008 年进行了修订。这些测验取得了巨大成功。截至 2016 年 9 月,最新版本为韦氏幼儿智力量表第三版(WPPSI-III),韦氏儿童智力量表第五版(WISC-V),韦氏成人智力量表第四版(WAIS-IV)。其中 WPPSI-III 适用年龄范围为 3 岁~7 岁 3 个月的幼儿,WISC-V 适用年龄范围为 6 岁~16 岁 11 个月的儿童,WAIS-IV 适用年龄范围为 16 岁~90 岁 11 个月的成人。..... 韦氏量表在中国亦有深远的影响。其首次正式译制由林传鼎和张厚粲主持,针对韦氏儿童智力量表 1974 修订版(即 WISC-II)进行了译制和修订。经过十多所院校参与协作,先后在 11 个省市进行了施测,最后制定了中国常模,正式版本于 1986 年出版。与此同时,根据临床需要,在湖南医学院龚耀先领导下,一些医学心理学家针对韦氏成人智力量表进行了使用、译制和修订。张厚粲修订的中文版《韦氏儿童智力量表—第四版》于 2008 年在中国地区公开发售。其他版本量表亦有广泛研究。韦氏量表的优点主要有:①便于测量各种智力因素。②测验覆盖的年龄范围广。③发展了离差智商的计算方法。韦氏量表的缺点为:①实施起来比较复杂,而且时间比较长。②三套量表难度的衔接不好。如追踪测量,先做儿童量表后做成人量表时,后者的智商往往高于前者很多(排除了学习效应因素)。③分测验中有些起点偏高,可能由于取样时排除了智力低下的人,所以不便于测量低智力的受试者。(中国大百科全书 第 3 版,专用网络版 2019.12.2 更新)

2096

Wedge Argument. An assertion that an action apparently unobjectionable in itself would set in motion a train of events leading ultimately to an undesirable outcome. (From Cambridge Dictionary of Philosophy, 1995) (MeSH 2019) **伦理辩论.** 宣称某种本身明显无异议的行为将启动一连串最终导致不良结果的事件。(中译 MeSH)

2097

Weighted Phase Lag Index. [It] is a functional connectivity measure that quantified how consistently 90° (or 270°) phase 'lagging' one EEG signal was compared to another. 248-channel EEG was recorded as eight subjects performed a visual oddball discrimination and response task during standing and walking (0.8 or 1.2 m/s) on a treadmill. (*Journal of NeuroEngineering and Rehabilitation* (2012) 9:Article number: 47)

2098 **Weighted Phase Lag 指数.** 一个功能性连接的度量, 用于脑电图信号滞后比较。

WEIRD. An acronym for "Western, educated, industrialized, rich and democratic", cultural identifier of psychology test subjects. (Wiki. 2020.5.13) **WEIRD 群体** (western 西方的, educated 受过教育, industrialized 工业化的, rich 富有的, and democratic 民主的) 研究者们指出, 以往关于大五人格的研究主要集中在一个精英群体, 他们通常生活在富裕的、工业化和民主化的西方国家, 并且接受了良好的教育 (通常是大学生), 心理学界称之为“WEIRD 群体” (western, educated, industrialized, rich, and democratic), 字面意义就是“奇特的群体”...因为在人群中仅占 5% 的大学生并不能代表全人类。换句话说, 大多数人都属于 WEIRD 群体。什么是“大五人格”? 大五人格量表是心理学领域最常用的测试之一, 研究人员常常借助它研究不同人格特质与行为、职业成就、人际关系等方面的关联。但是, 大五人格量表的建立主要基于对西方精英群体的研究, 最近一项新研究发现它实际上对包括中国在内的多个发展中国家并不适用。研究论文于 2019 年 7 月 10 日在 *Science Advances* 发表。在心理学研究中, 人格 (personality) 是构成一个人思想、情感及行为的独特行为模式。许多心理学家都尝试对人格进行分类归纳, 而大五人格就是其中影响最广泛的一个体系。大五人格的诞生可以追溯到美国心理学家卡特尔 (Raymond Bernard Cattell) 编制的《卡特尔十六种人格因素量表》 (Cattell's Sixteen Personality Factor, 简称 16PF), 他采用因素分析的方法, 提取出 16 种人格的根源特质。1961 年, 美国心理学家托普斯 (Ernest C. Tupes) 和克里斯托 (Raymond E. Christal) 在此基础上对人格特质的划分进行了进一步研究, 他们比较分析了八个不同的人格测评结果, 发现尽管施测样本、施测环境或者施测方式不同, 但是最后总能提取出 5 个相同的因素, 它们分别是开放性、尽责性、外倾性、宜人性、神经质。到 1987 年, 美国心理学家科斯塔 (Costa) 和麦克雷 (McCrae) 在大五人格理论的基础之上, 编制了大五人格量表。领研网: 大五人格量表不适用于中国等发展中国家人群 2019.07.31, 查阅于 2021.1.12)

2099

Wernicke Area. Functional region comprising posterior part of the SUPERIOR TEMPORAL GYRUS in the dominant cerebral hemisphere (see CEREBRAL DOMINANCE) and often portions of the PARIETAL LOBE. Along with BROCA AREA it is important in SPEECH and LANGUAGE processes. A lesion in the area is associated with WERNICKE APHASIA and CONDUCTION APHASIA. (MeSH 2020) **Wernicke 区.** 功能区域包含主导地位的大脑半球 (见大脑半球优势) 的颞上回后部和顶叶的通常部分。连同布罗卡区一起, 在言语和语言加工中很重要。此区域的病变和韦尼克失语症与传导失语症相关。(中译 MeSH)

2100

White Matter Hyperintensities (WMHs). [They] are lesions in the brain that show up as areas of increased brightness when visualised by T2-weighted magnetic resonance imaging (MRI). WMH's are also referred to as Leukoaraiosis and are often found in CT or MRI's of older patients. The prevailing view is that these intensities are a marker of small-vessel vascular disease and in clinical practice, are indicative of cognitive and emotional dysfunction, particularly in the ageing population. The initial discovery of WMH's was made in the late 1980's by Hachinski and colleagues. They described WMH's as patchy low attenuation in the periventricular and deep white matter. (PsychSecenHub. 2019.1.13, accessed 2021.1.12) **脑实质白斑 (国家教育研究院双语词汇 2012)** 脑部磁振造影可以评估脑部因为小血管病变造成的变化, 现在的人因为高血压、糖尿病、高血脂、生活方式及压力等等的问题, 造成小血管的病变。脑部的小血管发生变化之后, 可能会造成脑实质出现白斑、小洞性梗塞或者是微小的出血。脑实质的白斑, 就像老人斑一样随着年龄的增加越来越多, 然而, 脑实质白斑的多寡与每个人的遗传因素、血压控制以及其他种种有相当大的个体差异, 「有些人除了白斑之外, 也可能发生的一些小洞梗塞, 单一的小梗塞有可能不会造成明显的症状, 一旦数量累积比较多之后, 可能会造成所谓的血管性失智症,」陈雅芳表示。脑部磁振造影可检查脑实质白斑: 脑部磁振造影的一个强项, 就是可以评估脑实质白斑的多寡, 以及小洞梗塞的有无与数量, 甚至观察微出血的序列, 评估小血管病变对脑部造成的影响。了解脑部磁振造影结果后, 就要与医师配合进行血压的控制、生活方式的调整、或者是药物的运用, 避免进一步更严重的影响。(Heho 健康: 林以臻 2018.12.7, 查阅于 2020)

2101

No

Glossary Terms 词汇解释

White Matter Tracts (White Matter Fibers)[or white matter fiber track]. [It], in the brain, also known as white matter fibers, are classified into three categories: projection fibers, association fibers, [and] Commissural fibers. The white matter can be observed well on T1W, T2W and FLAIR sequences. Some white matter tracts are quite well demonstrated especially on T2W and FLAIR sequences because of their specific location and due to differences in the myelination and water content seen in the pediatric population. However, diffusion tensor imaging (DTI) provides more detailed and clinically beneficial information. ([Radiopaedia](#), 2020 查阅) **白质示踪 (白质纤维束)** (《南方医科大学学报》(2007) 27(8):1244-1250)

White Matter. The region of CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM that appears lighter in color than the other type, GRAY MATTER. It mainly consists of MYELINATED NERVE FIBERS and contains few neuronal cell bodies or DENDRITES. (MeSH 2019) **白质.** 呈现出比其他类型, 例如灰质, 颜色稍浅的中枢神经系统区域。它主要包括有髓神经纤维, 并且包含几个神经元胞体或树突。(中译 MeSH)

2104 **Whites.** See **European Continental Ancestry Group.**

Whole Genome Sequencing. Techniques to determine the entire sequence of the GENOME of an organism or individual. (MeSH 2020) **全基因组测序.** 确定生物体或个体基因组整个序列的技术。(中译 MeSH)

Wisconsin Card Sorting Test. A neuropsychological test designed to assess EXECUTIVE FUNCTION typically assigned to the FRONTAL LOBE (e.g., abstract thinking, and strategic planning). The subjects are asked to sort numbered response cards according to different principles and to alter their approach during testing. (MeSH 2020) **威斯康星卡片分类测验.** 神经心理学测试, 旨在评估通常分配给额叶的执行功能(例如抽象思维和战略规划)。在测试期间, 要求受试者根据不同的原则以及改变他们的方法对编号响应卡进行排序。(中译 MeSH)

Within-Subjects Factors. [They] involve comparisons of the same subjects under different conditions. For example, in the "ADHD Treatment" study, each child's performance was measured four times, once after being on each of four drug doses for a week. Therefore, each subject's performance was measured at each of the four levels of the factor "Dose." Note the difference from between-subjects factors for which each subject's performance is measured only once and the comparisons are among different groups of subjects. A within-subjects factor is sometimes referred to as a repeated-measures factor since repeated measurements are taken on each subject. An experimental design in which the independent variable is a within-subjects factor is called a within-subjects design. ([Online Statistics Education](#), accessed on 2020.1.19) **研究对象内因素.** within-subject variables: 每一个受试者在每个水平下检验 (教育及心理统计(六): 名词区别, 2014.4.25, 查阅于 2021.1.12)

Wnt Signaling Pathway. A complex signaling pathway whose name is derived from the DROSOPHILA Wg gene, and the vertebrate INT gene. The signaling pathway is initiated by the binding of WNT PROTEINS to cell surface WNT RECEPTORS which interact with the AXIN SIGNALING COMPLEX and an array of second messengers that influence the actions of BETA CATENIN. (MeSH 2019) **Wnt 信号通路.** 名字源于突变导致无翅表型的果蝇属 Wg 基因和鼠乳房瘤病毒整合位点附近的脊椎动物 INT 基因的复杂信号通路。该信号通路开始于 WNT 蛋白与细胞表面 WNT 受体结合并与影响 β 连环素活性的 AXIN 信号复合物和大量第二信使相互作用。(中译 MeSH)

Women. Human adult females as cultural, psychological, sociological, political, and economic entities. (MeSH 2020) **妇女.** 作为文化、心理、社会、政治和经济实体的人类成年女性。(中译 MeSH)

Word Association Tests. Lists of words to which individuals are asked to respond ascertaining the conceptual meaning held by the individual. (MeSH 2020) **词联想测验.** 个体被询问其所认为概念意思的单词表。(中译 MeSH)

Word Frequency Effect. The word frequency effect is a psychological phenomenon where recognition times are faster for words seen more frequently than for words seen less frequently. Word frequency depends on individual awareness of the tested language. The phenomenon can be extended to different characters of the

No

Glossary Terms 词汇解释

word in non-alphabetic languages such as Chinese. A word is considered to be high frequency if the word is commonly used in daily speech, such as the word "the". A word is considered to be low frequency if the word is not commonly used, such as the word "strait". Some languages such as Chinese have multiple levels of daily speech that impact frequency of words. There is frequency at the character level or at the word level. There is also an effect of frequency at the orthographic level. Lower frequency words benefit more from a single repetition than higher frequency words. (Wiki. 2019.12.12) **词频效应** (英语: word frequency effect) 为认知心理学中一种心理现象, 意即字词辨识时间会随着该字出现的频率而改变。读者对于出现频率较高的词, 辨识速度会比低频词来得快。但辨识速度又会受到读者对受测语言的熟练程度影响。这种现象可以延伸至其他不同的词语构造中, 如中文这类「非拼音文字」。若一个词在日常谈话中经常使用, 如英文单字「the」, 则会被认为是高频词; 反之, 低频词即是人们日常谈话中较不常使用的字词, 如「strait」。中文在日常谈话中则会有不同使用层级的区别而影响词汇出现的频率。在字元与字词当中亦有不同的出现频率, 而在拼写的频率上也会有所不同。(维基. 2017.9.18)

Word-Monitoring Task. In a typical word monitoring paradigm, subjects monitor ongoing language input for a pre-designated target word. Independent variables include the nature and position of the target word and the context in which it is embedded. Dependent variables may be response latencies, error rates or brain imaging data. The word monitoring paradigm addresses issues such as the role of acoustic and phonetic information in identifying spoken words, orthographic information in identifying visual words, and the ways in which semantic, syntactic and pragmatic context contribute to word identification. Forms of this task are suitable for studies with special populations, including young children and brain-damaged individuals.

(*Language and Cognitive Processes* (1996)11(6):689-694) **文字监控作业.** Karmiloff-Smith 等人 (1997) 以内隐作业 (文字监控作业, word monitoring task) 来检验威廉氏症的文法知识。这个作业是先告诉受试者一个目标字 (target word, 例如「DOG」), 接着让受试者听句子, 如果听到句子里头出现目标字的话便按键反应, 研究者因此可以记录受试者的反应时间。Karmiloff-Smith 他们操弄句子的文法的一致性与否, 来检验受试者是否会因为句子合乎文法与否, 而影响到他们听到目标字的按键反应时间。(教育部生命教育身心科学教育手册:语言能力, 2021.1.12 查阅)

2112

Word-stem completion (WSC) priming. [It is] on a modification mechanism that influences lexical retrieval. (*Neuropsychologia* (1998)36(5): 421-440)

2113

2114 **Working Memory.** See **Memory, Short Term** 记忆, 短时

Workup. Chiefly US a diagnostic examination of a patient: a full neurological workup. (*New Oxford American Dictionary* 3 ed. OUP, 2015) Workup. A thorough medical diagnostic examination including laboratory tests and x-rays. (*Dictionary.com*) **病情检查** (生物医药大词典)

2115

X (as in Age x Task). sometimes used in acronyms and other abbreviations to represent the word "cross". (Wiki. 2019, May 30). **X.** 在英文中有时用为“cross”的缩略字; 如, Age x Task.

2116

YKU80 (Yeast KU protein). Subunit of telomeric Ku complex (Yku70p-Yku80p) involved in telomere length maintenance, structure and telomere position effect; required for localization of telomerase ribonucleoprotein via interaction with TLC1 guide RNA; relocates to sites of double-strand cleavage to promote nonhomologous end joining during DSB repair; colocalizes with quiescent cell telomere hyperclusters 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 (*Stanford University Genome Database:YKU80 / YMR106C Overview*, accessed on 2020.2.28) 酵母菌 Ku 蛋白. Yku 蛋白是由 Yku70 和 Yku80 所组成的一异二聚物。它的功能主要参与在双股断裂 DNA 的修复以及染色體端粒的维持上。有许多的证据显示 Yku 蛋白可能是端粒蛋白复合物中的一部份。(吴宗竹 2005 硕士论文) Ku 蛋白是 DNA 结合蛋白, 能与 DNA 末端及 DNA 损伤导致的双链 DNA 断裂(DSBs)结合。由 Ku70/Ku80 两亚基紧密结合形成的异二聚体结构, 与 DNA 依赖的蛋白激酶催化亚基(DNA-PKcs)结合形成 DNA 依赖的蛋白激酶全酶(DNA-PK), 在 DSBs 的非同源末端结合(NHEJ)修复途径中发挥重要作用。(占大钱 等 2006.. *世界华人消化杂志* 14(22): 2217-2222)

2117

Yoga. A major orthodox system of Hindu philosophy based on Sankhya (metaphysical dualism) but differing from it in being theistic and characterized by the teaching of raja-yoga as a practical method of liberating the

2118

No	Glossary Terms 词汇解释
	<p>self. It includes a system of exercises for attaining bodily or mental control and well-being with liberation of the self and union with the universal spirit. (From Webster, 3d ed) (MeSH 2020) 瑜伽. 一个重要的传统印度哲学体系，基于数论派（形而上学二元论）但区别在于其有神论，以瑜伽教义作为解放自我的实践方法。它包括一个达到身体或精神控制及健康并伴随自我解放和宇宙精神结合的运动系统。(中译 MeSH)</p>
2119	<p>Young Adult. age 19-24. (MeSH 2019) 年轻人. 年龄介于 19 岁到 24 岁之间的人。(2019.9.19(中译 MeSH))</p>
2120	<p>Zygote. The fertilized OVUM resulting from the fusion of a male and a female gamete. (MeSH 2019) 合子. 由雄配子和雌配子融合形成的受精卵。(中译 MeSH)</p>