

本集内容

New hope for brain cancer patients 个性化疫苗给脑肿瘤病人带来新希望

学习要点

有关“medicine 医学”的词汇

边看边答

Which two things are used to make the personalised vaccine?

文字稿

This is a glioblastoma. It was found three years ago in Nigel's brain. Now all traces appear to have gone.

这是一个恶性胶质瘤，三年前在奈杰尔的大脑里被发现。但现在肿瘤的所有痕迹似乎已经消失了。

Nigel is a patient at London's King's College Hospital. And one of more than 300 volunteers on a trial of a personalised **vaccine**.

奈杰尔是伦敦国王学院医院的一名病人，也是三百多位自愿参加一项个性化**疫苗**试验患者中的一员。

The trial extended average survival from 17 to 23 months. One in three patients survived for 40 months. And a few are still alive seven years on.

这个试验将患者的平均存活时间从 17 个月延长到了 23 个月。平均每三位患者中有一位存活了 40 个月。还有一些患者七年过后仍存活。

So how does the **treatment** work?

那么这个**治疗方法**是如何起作用的呢？

First surgeons remove the patient's **tumour**. They mix it with cells from their **immune system**. Once outside the brain, the tumour cannot hide from the body's defences. And the immune cells learn to attack it.

首先，外科医生切除病人的**肿瘤**。接着把肿瘤和病人**免疫系统**中的细胞混合。肿瘤在被切除后就不能躲避病人自身的防御系统，从而免疫细胞将学会如何抵抗它。

These cells are turned into a personalised vaccine, individual to each patient who receives it.

这些**细胞**被制成个性化疫苗，每位患者都有自己的疫苗。

Kat Charles was not part of the trial. So she paid to have the vaccine privately three years ago.

凯特·查尔斯没有参与这个试验。所以她三年前开始自己付钱购买疫苗。

Every six months, she has a top-up injection. And so far, there's no trace of her tumour.

每六个月，她就会注射一针。到目前为止，没有发现肿瘤的痕迹。

3,000 people a year in the UK are diagnosed with glioblastoma. So an effective immunotherapy vaccine would be a significant advance in the treatment of brain cancer.

在英国，每年有三千多人被诊断患有恶性胶质瘤。因此，有效的免疫治疗疫苗将是脑肿瘤治疗的重大突破。

词汇

vaccine 疫苗

treatment 治疗，疗法

tumour 肿瘤

immune system 免疫系统

cells 细胞

视频链接: <https://bbc.in/2NzhW13>

你知道吗?

Learning a second language might boost brain power. The US researchers from Northwestern University say bilingualism is a form of brain training - a mental "work out" that fine-tunes the mind.

学习第二语言可能提高脑力。来自美国西北大学的研究人员称双语是一种大脑训练的形式，一种“脑力锻炼”，可以微调大脑。

问题答案

It is made from the patient's tumour and cells from their own immune system.