

《单词百科:incontinence是什么意思?incontinence怎么发音?incontinence的解释和用法》

英语单词incontinence是什么意思?incontinence怎么读?incontinence怎么发音?简答网为您整理了incontinence的解释、用法、例句、词组等相关学习资料。下面跟小编一起来看一看吧!



incontinence怎么读

incontinence的读音:[ɪnˈkɒntɪnəns]

incontinence的意思

1、n.不能自制，无节制，失禁;

incontinence的相关词组

1、urinary incontinence 尿失禁;

incontinence的近义词

- 1、**dissoluteness** 放荡;
- 2、**incontinency** n.无节制; 不能自制; 不能保持; 失禁;
- 3、**license** vt. 同意;发许可证;
- 4、**self-gratification** n.自娱, 自我满足;

incontinence的双语例句

1、Objective To discuss the method and effect of biofeedback for fecal incontinence after operation for anorectal malformation.

目的探讨生物反馈治疗小儿肛门直肠畸形肛门成型术后排便失禁的方法和疗效。

2、Stress incontinence is the involuntary loss of urine produced by coughing, laughing or exercising.

压力性尿失禁指在咳嗽, 笑及锻炼时,小便不自主排出。

3、Results All the patients regained normal urination with no complications such as incontinence and impotence.

结果12例患者采用逆行法,6例采取顺行法完成尿道会师,手术均获成功且排尿正常。

4、Incontinence is not just a condition of old age.

大小便失禁不仅仅是一种老年病。

5、The incidence of female urinary incontinence was 29.

结果利川市成年女性尿失禁的总患病率为29。

6、Surgical treatment is indicated for urethral obstruction, recurrent urethral infection, urea incontinence, penile malformation, et al.

对伴有尿道梗阻、反复尿道感染、尿失禁、阴茎畸形等的患儿, 应行外科手术。

7、This means that urine and stool incontinence will accompany paralysis.

即瘫痪同时伴发大小便失禁。

8、Symptoms include memory loss, urinary incontinence, and muscle coordination problems.

病症有记忆力丧失、小便失禁、肌肉协调问题.

9、Objective To investigate clinical treatment procedures and benefits of stress incontinence and pelvic electric stimulation.

目的探讨盆底电刺激疗法治疗压力性尿失禁的治疗方案及疗效.

10、What about my incontinence patient?

尿失禁的病人怎么办 呢？

11、Urinary incontinence is an embarrassing and frustrating problem that affects many people, more commonly the elderly.

尿失禁是一种尴尬和令人沮丧的问题,影响很多人,更常见的老人.

12、Using in elder women may improve urinary incontinence and reduce the severity of bladder dysfunction.

年长的女性使用可改善尿失禁问题,减少膀胱功能障碍.

13、Risk factors for development of pressure ulcers include immobility, incontinence, and nutritional deficits.

风险因素对发展的压力溃疡包括固步自封,尿失禁,和营养赤字.

14、Patients should be questioned about fecal incontinence.

相关于是否有大便失禁的病史也应询问.

15、It includes brief information on the cause and management of urinary incontinence.

内容包括大、小便失禁的原因及处理.

16、Key Questions in Evaluating Patients for Urinary Incontinence.

评价尿失禁患者的关键问题.

17、The risk of USI increased with the severity of stress incontinence symptoms.

尿动力性应力尿失禁的风险是随著应力尿失禁症状的严重度而增加.

18、 Although talking about death is no longer a taboo, dementia and incontinence remain hard to discuss.

虽然谈论死亡已不是禁忌, 但人们仍避免谈及老年痴呆或是大小便失禁这些话题.

以上是简答网为您整理的incontinence怎么读的相关信息, 希望对大家有一定的帮助。
查看更多关于incontinence的用法、incontinence的释义、incontinence的相关详情请点击：<https://dict.jiandongshicai.cn/incontinence>

