

# 雲南醫生懷善心 千里捐髓救港人

News Buddy

Yunnan Angel in White Donates hematopoietic stem cells to Save Hong Kong patients

原文

摘錄自4月20日香港《文匯報》：4月19日，一袋雲南志願者捐獻的造血幹細胞乘飛機送往香港，前一日完成捐獻的萬鑫還沉浸在配型成功並順利完成捐獻的激動和興奮中，她對香港文匯報記者說：「相隔千里能配型成功，我和他一定很有緣，希望我的造血幹細胞能幫助這位香港同胞快快好起來。」萬鑫是雲南保山一名鄉鎮衛生院的護士，早在14年前，她就成為造血幹細胞捐獻志願者，今次成功案列，是雲南省幹細胞捐獻給香港患者首例。

據了解，造血幹細胞移植是目前治療白血病等血液疾病最有效的手段之一。然而，尋找配型合適的幹細胞供者卻是一項艱巨的任務。在非血緣人群中，配型成功率往往低至百萬分之一到十萬分之一。因此，每一次成功的配型和捐獻都顯得尤為珍貴。

萬鑫當初入庫是因為本身也是學醫，救死扶

傷的使命感讓她覺得這就是自己應該做的，所以就和好幾名同學一起填了申請加入了骨髓庫。「我也知道配型成功的機率是很低的，所以之後也沒有多想過這個事情。」萬鑫說後來的工作和生活中，也都很少會提起這個事情，直到2023年12月5日。

說起當日接到電話告知她配型成功，萬鑫記得非常清楚，「是的，就是那天，我太激動了，可能一輩子都不會忘記這個日子。」電話裏工作人員問她是否還願意捐獻幹細胞，萬鑫只重複兩個字「願意，願意！」不過工作人員還是讓她回家和家人商量一下。

在獲得家人支持後，接下來，一切都在為順利完成捐獻做準備。萬鑫說通過初配成功後，還進行了一次高分辨配型，這一次也幸運地成功了。然後她進行了全面的體檢，「很開心一切符合要求。」萬鑫說，自己心裏一直只想著一點：盡快完成捐獻，給患者帶去生的希

望。「中間有一次推遲了體檢的時間，我當時特別著急，生怕耽誤了。」

自從肯定表示了「願意」，萬鑫一下子覺得責任上了身，「我必須養好自己的身體，確保整個過程順利！」從那天起，不怎麼喝牛奶的她開始每天早餐一杯牛奶，晚上一杯牛奶，清淡營養的飲食替換了原來的食譜。愛熬夜常加班的她，也「硬性規定」自己每天最晚11點必須睡覺。「我覺得身體有了變化，最明顯的，就是增重了4公斤，4個月來也從來沒有生過病。」

4月18日，做好了一切準備，萬鑫躺在了醫院捐獻病床上。「還好，我不是太緊張，看起來跟我平時獻血差不多。」當天，陪在他身邊的有醫生護士還有自己的弟弟，「大家都鼓勵我，跟我聊天，每個人都很照顧我。」萬鑫說，捐獻過程大約經歷了4個小時，感受着血從身體裏流出，分離了幹細胞再流回自己體



◆雲南「白衣天使」萬鑫捐獻造血幹細胞救助香港患者。資料圖片

內，自己沒有不舒服，沒有害怕，想着遠在香港的同胞很快能用自己的幹細胞迎來生的希望，只覺得作為一名醫務工作者，這就是自己應該做的。

譯文

On April 19, a bag of hematopoietic stem cells donated by a volunteer from Yunnan was sent to Hong Kong by plane. Wan Xin, who had completed the donation the day before, was still immersed in the excitement and thrill of the successful matching and smooth completion of the donation, and said to a reporter, "It must be fate for us to have a successful matching thousands of miles apart, and I hope that my blood stem cells can help this Hong Kong compatriot get well soon." Wan Xin is a nurse in a township health center in Baoshan, Yunnan Province, as early as 14 years ago, she became a volunteer hematopoietic stem cell donor, and this case is the first successful case of stem cell donation to a Hong Kong patient in Yunnan Province.

It is understood that hematopoietic stem cell transplantation is currently one of the most effective means of treating leukemia and other blood diseases. However, finding a suitable stem cell donor is a difficult task. In non-related people, the

success rate of matching is often as low as one in a million to one in a hundred thousand. Therefore, every successful match and donation is especially valuable.

Wan Xin first joined the bank because she was a medical student, and her sense of mission to save lives and help others made her feel that this was what she should do, so she and her classmates filled out an application to join the bone marrow bank. "I also knew that the chances of a successful match were very low, so I didn't think much about it afterward," Wan Xin said. Wan Xin said that she rarely mentioned this matter in her work and life until December 5, 2023, when she received a phone call informing her of the match.

Speaking of the day she received a phone call informing her of the successful match, Wan Xin remembers very clearly, "Yes, that was the day, I was so excited that I probably won't forget this day for the rest of my life. On the phone, the staff asked her if she was still willing to donate

stem cells, and Wan Xin only repeated two words, "yes, yes! But the staff told her to go home and talk to her family."

After receiving her family's support, everything was prepared for the successful completion of the donation. Wan Xin said that after the initial match was successful, she underwent a high-resolution match, which was also fortunately successful. She then underwent a comprehensive physical examination and was "very happy that everything met the requirements." Wan Xin said that she had only one thing on her mind: to complete the donation as soon as possible to bring hope to the patients. "There was a delay in the physical examination, and I was particularly anxious about the delay."

Since the affirmation of "yes", Wan Xin immediately felt responsible, "I must maintain my health to ensure that the whole process is smooth!" From that day on, she began to drink a glass of milk for breakfast and a glass of milk at night, replacing her original recipes with a light and nutri-

tious diet. She also made it mandatory for her to go to bed by 11:00 p.m. every day, as she loved to stay up late and work overtime. "I think there are changes in my body, the most obvious is that I have gained 4 kilograms, and I have never been sick in 4 months".

On April 18th, after making all the preparations, Wan Xin lay on the hospital donation bed. "I'm not too nervous, and it looks almost like I'm donating blood," he said. On that day, he was accompanied by doctors and nurses, as well as his own brother, "Everyone encouraged me, talked to me, and everyone took care of me." Wan Xin said that the donation process took about 4 hours. Feeling the blood flowing out of his body, separated from the stem cells and then flowing back into his body, she did not feel uncomfortable or scared, thinking that his compatriots in Hong Kong would soon be able to use their own stem cells to meet the hope of life, and she only felt that as a medical worker, this is what she should do.

◆ 琬琰

## 大街小巷名堂多 道路英文別記錯

貼地英文

這是一個在三藩市的真人真事，女子說：「我已到了第二街。」幾秒後，朋友應告訴她，他也到了第二街，但兩人並未見面，事主十分迷惑。這不是一個多元宇宙的故事，女子口中的第二街是Second Street，而她的朋友卻到了Second Avenue。Street是街，Avenue譯為大街，Avenue一般較寬闊，有樹種在兩旁，三藩市的老華僑也把Avenue叫為「亞運油」。尖沙咀也有類似的情況，柯士甸道Austin Road和相連的柯士甸路Austin Avenue。

在美國，差不多每個城鎮都有一條Main Street，往往是他們的活動中心。美輪美奐的大道叫Boulevard，中文會譯作林蔭大道，譯名很好，它不但兩旁有一排一排的樹，在來往線中間也會有樹排；若配以棕櫚樹palm tree，真是熱帶風情之選。最有名的林蔭大道必定是洛杉磯的日落大道(Sunset Boulevard)，它連接比華利山和荷里活。

在鄉郊rural(或suburban)，由郊區轉入住宅地方的巷叫Lane。超人(Superman)故事中的女主角是Lois Lane(凌露絲)，麻省有間漫畫店竟在店後私人小路掛上Lois Lane的路牌，不知店主是超人粉絲還是為了宣傳。Lane很多時是有盡頭的路road end，不要說成「死路一條」dead end。

有些迂迴winding road或會橫越小丘、內湖的車道是Drive，三藩市有條通往住宅區往海邊的Seal Rock Drive，在路末端遠眺的岩石上，的確是海豹的休息地。城市規劃好的地方，會定出一些路列為旅遊景點路線Scenic Drives，這不是一個路名。

### 蘋果陷入infinite loop

美國人把我們的Roundabouts稱為Circle，雖然也有叫它為roundabouts，即是連接幾條大公路的圓形轉線樞紐區，紐約市曼哈頓的哥倫布圓環(Columbus Circle)就是紐約地標之一。這圓形區又



◆ 柯士甸道

資料圖片

叫rotary或loop，也可用在一個較大的區域，如阿拉巴馬州的Ross Clark Circle，當地人稱它為The Circle，有二十二公里長。

還有一個環迴路叫法是beltway，包圍華盛頓等區的叫Capital Beltway，是一條103公里的環迴州際公路。

老師教我編寫電腦程式時，有一種失敗設計叫無限迴轉infinite loop，就是留在同一處不停打轉。蘋果電腦總部內圍區的環迴路就取名Infinite Loop，總部地址也可拿來惡搞。其他的科技公司也是愛表現自我，他們的總部headquarters很多用了Way為路名，例如微軟的Microsoft Way和臉書的Hacker Way，大有I did my way的傲氣。提示：Headquarters無論用在單數或眾數也是一樣，以一個s結尾。

學習就是要不恥下問，我對曾一條名為El Camino Real的加州古路有不解之處，為何第三個字不是平時讀的real，聽起更似re+L？原來，除了road和avenue之類，Real也是路。幸好有位墨西哥裔同學指正，El Camino Real是西班牙字，這路由西班牙傳教士命名，英語意思是The Royal Road。西班牙語和英語的文法有不同，等同Royal的Real是放在末端。

◆ 康源 專業英語導師

## 語法學習有技巧 找出規律最重要

恒大清思

現代漢語大部分的詞都是雙音節的，而漢字基本上是單音節的，我們一說到詞，第一印象可能就是由兩個漢字組成的語言片段。

其實詞不一定只有兩個音節，雙音節的也不一定便是詞。比如「吃」、「喝」是單音節的，而「巧克力」、「冰淇淋」是多音節的。那雙音節、又有完整意義的是否就是詞？比如「門窗」，乍看之下，會以為它是並列複合詞，由兩個意義相近的語素構成。

語素是語言最小的意義結合體，不能獨立運用。

### 「門窗」不是詞？

事實上，根據現代漢語的分析標準，「門窗」更應該理解為並列短語而不是詞。短語是分析性的，整體意義是組成成分意義的簡單加合，而各成分在意義上相對獨立，並可獨立運用，也就是說，並列成分之間可以插入其他的詞。詞是綜合性的，結構凝固，不能插入其他的詞，意義往往融合，不是組成成分意義的簡單相加。「門窗」的意義是分析性的，能擴展為「門和窗」。

「門」是一個詞，「窗」也是一個詞，可以獨立運用。我們可以說「把門窗關好」，也可以說「把門和窗關好」，既符合語言習慣，意義也完全一樣。因此，「門窗」是並列短語。



◆ 詞不一定只有兩個音節，雙音節的也不一定便是詞。比如「巧克力」就是一個多音節的詞。資料圖片

再舉「開關」為例。「開關」的意義是綜合性的。「開」和「關」結合之後出現了質的改變，意義融合，表示提供電源的按鈕，而不再是開關兩個動作的簡單加合。「開關」也不能擴展為開和關。因此，「開關」屬於詞而不是短語。

由於粵語單音節詞極多，在判別現代漢語的詞和短語時，必須避免受到粵語影響。比如粵語「着衫」，直譯為「穿衣」顯然是不規範的，《漢語大詞典》裏也沒有「穿衣」這個條目。「穿衣服」才符合規範，而且「穿衣服」是短語而不是詞，由動詞「穿」和名詞「衣服」組成。學習語法，便是要找出語言的規律。要分辨詞和短語，必須考慮詞彙意義和內部結構，字數多寡並不是判別的指標。

◆ 陳美亞博士  
香港恒生大學中文系副教授