

GLOSSARY - ANTIBIOTICS

English	Simple Chinese	Explanation of term	Chinese explanation
Antibiotic	抗生素	An antimicrobial that kills or inhibits bacteria.	用来杀死或抑制细菌的抗菌剂。
Antimicrobial drug	抗微生物药物	According to WHO definition: "Any substance of natural, synthetic, or semisynthetic origin which at low concentrations kills or inhibits the growth of micro-organisms but causes little or no host damage. This definition includes antimicrobials, but excludes anticoccidials, disinfectants and antiseptics, metals such as zinc, and other compounds such as natural oils."	世界卫生组织认为：通过使用较低浓度的任何自然的，合成的或是半合成的物质，从而达到杀死或抑制微生物增长，并且不会给机体造成损害的药物。这一定义包含抗菌剂但不包括抗球虫药，消毒剂，防腐剂，锌以及天然油等混合物。
Antimicrobial resistance (AMR)	抗微生物药物 耐药性	Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) is resistance of a microorganism to an antimicrobial drug that was originally effective for treatment of infections caused by it.	抗微生物药物耐药性 (AMR) 是指用于治疗微生物所引起感染的药物变得无效，这就是微生物对抗菌药物产生的耐药性。

Critically important antibiotics	至关重要的抗生素	The World Health Organisation (WHO) has developed and applied criteria to rank antimicrobials (which include antibiotics ¹) according to their relative importance in human medicine ² . The list is designed to help guide usage in farm animals and thus preserve the effectiveness of currently available antimicrobials. The antimicrobials are classified into three groups: critically important, highly important, and important. Critically important antibiotics include cephalosporins and fluoroquinolones; one example of the latter is ciprofloxacin, relied on as a first line treatment for severe Salmonella and Campylobacter infections in adults.	世界卫生组织研究并使用标准为抗微生物药物分级（这包括抗生素 ¹ ），这是根据他们在人类药学 ² 上的相关性而制定的。该名单旨在给农场动物使用抗生物方面提供指导，从而起到保护现有抗微生物药物的有效性。抗微生物药物被分为三种：至关重要，非常重要和重要。至关重要抗生素包括头孢菌素和氟喹诺酮；环丙沙星就是氟喹诺酮的一种，这是用于治疗成年人严重的沙门氏菌和弯曲杆菌感染时的首选抗生素。
Environmental pathogens	环境病原体	Environmental pathogens are microorganisms that are usually present in the environment of the farms, and can be harmful to animals living in that environment if the right conditions (such as lower immunity of the animals, higher number of microorganisms in the environment, etc.) are established.	环境病原体是指通常出现在农场环境中的微生物，在一定条件下（如动物免疫力低，环境中出现大量的微生物等）会对农场动物产生危害。
European Medicines Agency (EMA)	欧洲药品局 (EMA)	European Union agency responsible for the protection of public and animal health through the scientific evaluation and supervision of medicines.	这是一个欧盟机构，通过科学评估和对药品的监督，实现对公众和动物健康的保护。

<p>Fast growing breeds</p>	<p>快速生长品种</p>	<p>These breeds of animals have been genetically selected to grow at a higher speed than the normal standard for that breed. This fast development usually brings severe consequences to the health of the animal, for example due to poor bone structure, that lead to poor animal welfare due to the pain and limitations associated with that.</p>	<p>这些物种是通过基因选择的结果，它们的成长速度高于该物种的普通标准。快速生长通常会给动物的健康带来严重的后果，如不良的骨架结构会导致疼痛及自身限制，而这又造成了不良动物福利。</p>
<p>Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)</p>	<p>联合国粮农组织</p>	<p>Agency of the United Nations which the aims are to the eradication of hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition; the elimination of poverty and the driving forward of economic and social progress for all; and, the sustainable management and utilization of natural resources, including land, water, air, climate and genetic resources for the benefit of present and future generations.</p>	<p>联合国的专门机构，其宗旨是战胜饥饿，食品不安全和营养不良；消除贫困，全面拉动经济和社会进步；可持续管理，使用自然资源，包括土地，水，空气，气候和遗传资源，造福现世和后代子孙。</p>
<p>Food and Drug Administration (FDA)</p>	<p>美国食品药品监督管理局</p>	<p>Federal Agency of the United States Department of Health and Human Services responsible for protecting and promoting public health through the control and supervision of food safety, tobacco products, dietary supplements, prescription and over-the-counter pharmaceutical drugs (medications), vaccines, biopharmaceuticals, blood transfusions, medical devices, electromagnetic radiation emitting devices (ERED), cosmetics, animal foods & feed and veterinary products.</p>	<p>这是美国卫生及公共服务部的联邦政府机构，通过控制和监管食品安全，烟草制品，膳食补充剂，处方药及非处方药，疫苗，生物制药，输血，医疗器械，电磁辐射发射装置（ERED），化妆品，动物食品和饲料及兽医产品来保护公共卫生。</p>

Growth promotion	促生长	Giving antibiotics to improve the growth rates of animals. At low doses of particular antibiotics, food conversion rates improve, most likely due to changing the composition of gut microflora, which enables animals to grow faster using less feed. This practice is banned in the EU but widely practised outside Europe.	为促进动物生长率而给它们抗生素。
Metaphylactic	群体性防治	Giving treatment to a group of animals when some are showing signs of illness.	群养动物中部分显示发病征兆时对整个群体进行治疗。
Microbial population	微生物群种	Number of microorganisms present in a given area (e.g. 1000 E.coli/ml).	在指定区域内微生物的数量（如：1000大肠杆菌 / 毫升）。
Mixing and Regrouping	混群和返群	Different moments in the production cycle of animals that require those animals either to change from their original group to a new group of animals (regrouping) or for two or more groups of animals to be mixed in a same pen (mixing).	动物的生产周期中的不同时刻要求这些动物要么从原来的群体换到新的群体（重组），要么将两个或多个动物群体混合在同一栏舍（混合）中。
Morbidity	发病率	Number of animals that express clinical signs of illness in a given time period, divided by the total number of animals in the same unit (farm, pen, age group, etc.) in the same time period.	在某一时期内动物出现某种疾病征兆的数量，除以同期同一单元（农场，栏舍，年龄段等）内的动物总数。
Mortality	死亡率	Number of animals that die on a given time period, divided by the total number of animals in the same unit (farm, pen, age group, etc.) in the same time period.	在给定时期内死亡的动物数量，除以同期同一单元内（农场，栏舍，年龄段等）的动物总量。

Mutilation	肢体残毁	A painful procedure that interferes with the bone structure or sensitive tissues of an animal. These procedures, often carried without adequate pain relief, may be done to prevent abnormal or unwanted behaviours (e.g. tail biting in pigs, injurious pecking in laying hens), to improve meat quality (e.g. castration), or to ease handling (e.g. dehorning).	改变骨架或动物敏感组织的一种疼痛操作。这些操作过程中通常不使用足够的止痛剂，或是为了防止动物的异常或多余行为（如：猪只的咬尾行为，蛋鸡的有害啄伤行为），又或是为了改善肉质（如去势），或减轻处理（如去角）。
National Office of Animal Health (NOAH)	国家动物卫生局	National office that represents the UK animal medicine industry: our aim is to promote the benefits of safe, effective, quality medicines for the health and welfare of all animals.	代表英国动物医药产业的国家机构：我们的目标是推广安全，有效，高质量的药物，造福动物福利和健康。
Prophylactic	预防治疗	Giving a treatment in anticipation of a disease. On-farm this is often to a group of animals when there is a perceived risk of infection.	针对预期疾病的治疗。在养殖场，这通常是在预设某种疾病感染几率很高的情况下针对一群动物所做的预防。
Responsible Use of Medicines in Animals (RUMA)	对动物负责任用药联盟	independent non-profit group involving organisations that represent all stages of the food chain from 'farm to fork' that was established to promote the highest standards of food safety, animal health and animal welfare in the British livestock industry.	这是一个独立的非盈利组织，代表着从“农场到餐桌”的食品链各个阶段的组织，该组织是为了促进英国畜牧业食品安全，动物健康和动物福利的最高标准而建立的。

Routine mutilations	常规肢体残毁	The mutilation of all animals done at herd/flock level rather than individual level. Procedures carried in a preventive manner before a problem occurs and without trying to identify the underlying issues (such as inappropriate housing, feeding, handling) making the mutilation necessary.	所有动物进行的群体性而非个体性致残。该操作是问题出现前的防范措施，并不指明根本问题（如不当的养殖，饲喂处理，）因而是必须的。
Stocking density	饲养密度	Number of animals per m ² . Different species, ages, groups of production or even production systems, have different space requirements. It is considered that the stocking density it is too high when an animal is not given enough space to lay down comfortably, turn around, have space to exercise and express its natural behaviours. Compassion in World Farming advocates the allometric curve as the method to use to accurately calculate the space requirements for each species.	每平方米存在的动物数量。不同的品种，年龄，饲养群体甚至是饲养体系对此要求都不同。如果动物没有足够的空间躺，翻身，活动或进行自然行为，那么其饲养密度就过于密集。世界农场动物福利协会使用动物异速生长曲线来准确测量每个品种需要的空间。
Therapeutic	治疗	Giving a treatment when clinical disease is identified.	临床疾病确诊后进行治疗。
Veterinarian	兽医	According to OIE's definition, "Veterinarian refers to a person with appropriate education, registration or licensed by the relevant veterinary statutory body of a country to practice veterinary medicine/science in that country".	世界动物卫生组织认为：兽医应受过恰当的教育，在国家兽医法定机构注册或执业，从而能够在一国从事该职业。

Virulence of a pathogen	病原体毒性	Level of capacity of the pathogen to infect the host. The level of virulence of a same type of microorganism may vary in different conditions.	病原体感染宿主的能力大小。同种微生物的毒性在不同条件下也会不同。
Weaning stress	断奶应激	Piglet stress associated with the separation from the mother with the goal to end the lactation period.	仔猪由于断乳而产生与母猪的分离焦虑。
World Health Organization (WHO)	世界卫生组织	A specialized agency of the United Nations which the primary role is to direct international health within the United Nations' system and to lead partners in global health responses.	联合国的属下的专门机构，其主要目的是在联合国体系内管理国际卫生，并引导合作伙伴应对全球健康问题。
World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)	世界动物卫生组织	Intergovernmental organization coordinating, supporting and promoting animal disease control which the main objective is to control epizootic diseases and thus to prevent their spread.	这是一个政府间组织，旨在合作，支持和促进对动物疾病的控制，控制传染性疾病，防止它们的传播。