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Anatomical Terminology

Topic 1

The Latin alphabet. Phonetics. Reading rules. Stress.

ANATOMICAL TERMINOLOGY

THE LATIN ALPHABET

There are 25 letters in the Latin alphabet:

Letter	Name	Pronunci-ation	Examples – Latin (English)
Aa	a	a	as in “under”: cáput (head)
Bb	be	b	as in “bath”: bráchium (shoulder)
Cc	tse	ts k	as in “plants”: cérvix (neck) as in “coner”: cósta (rib), crísta (crest)
Dd	de	d	as in “danger”: déxter (right)
Ee	e	e	as in “met”: vértebra
Ff	ef	f	as in “fast”: fácies (surface, face)
Gg	ge	g	as in “get”: gáster (stomach)
Hh	ha	h (english like)	as in “hand”: hómo (man)
Ii	I	i	as in “sit”: vagína (vagina)
Jj	yot	(j)	as in “yes”: májor (large)
Kk	ka	k	as in “key”: skéleton
Ll	el	l	as in “life”: lábium (lip)
Mm	em	m	as in “medical”: meátus (passage)
Nn	en	n	as in “night”: násus (nose)
Oo	o	o	as in “spot”: córpus (body)
Pp	pe	p	as in “palmer”: pálpebra (eyelid)

Qq	ku	k	as in “quite”: quádriceps (four-headed)
Rr	er	r	as in “rend”: ren (kidney)
Ss	es	s z	as in “solve”: solútio (solution) as in“nose”: incisúra (slit or notch)
Tt	te	t	as in “ten”: tráctus (tract)
Uu	u	u	as in “put”: púlmo (lung)
Vv	ve	v	as in “van”: válva (valve)
Xx	iks	ks	as in “next”: rádix (root)
Yy	ypsilon (igrek)	i	as in “crystal”: týmpanum (drum)
Zz	zeta	z	as in “zero”: zygóma (check-bone)

The Classification of the Sounds

The letters **a, e, o, u, i, y** are vowels;

The letters **b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, x, z** are consonants.
The vowels are subdivided into **monophthongs** and **diphthon**

Diphthongs

A diphthong is a combination of two vowels pronounced like one sound or one syllable. There are four diphthongs in the Latin language:
ae, oe, au, eu, the first two of which are pronounced like one sound.
The diphthong ae is pronounced like **[e]**
e. g. peritonaéum [peritonéum]
vértebrae [vértebre]
The diphthong oe is pronounced like the English **[e :]**
e. g. oedéma [edéma]
oesóphagus [ezófagus]

For separate reading of vowels of the mentioned above diphthongs, in case they belong to different syllables, the demarcation mark («) is used:

e. g. díploë [díploe] (spongious substance of flat bones)
áër [áer] (air)

The diphthong au is pronounced like the English **[‘au]**

e. g. áuris [auris] (ear)

The diphthong eu is pronounced like the English **[eu]**

e. g. pneumonía [pneumonia]

The pronunciation of the consonants

Cc - [ts] - before the sounds **[e], [i],** expressed through **e, ae, oe, i, y.**

- [k] - before consonants,

- before vowels **a,o,u**

Exercise

Read the words. Explain the pronunciation of the letter c:

Medicína, cérebrum, cylíndricus, coélia, caécus, coróna, cáncer, acútus, dúctus, sic, cránium, sácer, vértebra coccygéa, córnu coccygéum, fáscia cervicális, dúctus hepáticus commúnis, fascículus cuneátus, crísta seu pécten.

Hh is pronounced like a sound intermediate between the English [h] and [g]

e. g. hómo [(g)homo] (a human being)

hiátus [(g)hiatus] (an aperture, opening or foramen)

Ll is pronounced very softly,

e. g. lábium [l'abium]
(lip) pelvínus [pel'vinus]

Ss - [s] – in most cases, i. e. at the beginning and at the end of words, before consonants and vowels;
- [z] - between two vowels; between a vowel and consonants m, n, r, l

Exercise:

Read the words paying attention to the pronunciation of the letter "s":

Búrsa, cápsula, os, músculus, discus, adipósus, fibrósus, compósitus, pulpósus, exténsio,transitórius, os sácrum, básis óssis sácri, procéssus supérior, transvérsus, ánser, tuberósitas, cápsula fibrósa, fossa incisíva.

Zz - [z] – in the words of Greek origin
-[ts] – in the words borrowed from modern languages for example: Zíncum [tsinkum] (German)
influénza [influentsa] (Spanish)

Qq – is always used in the combination with letter u and is pronounced like [kw]
e. g. squáma [skwama]

quadrátus [kwadrat ngu

ngu - [ngu] – before consonants
- **[ngv]** - before vowels

e. g. língua [lingva], sánguis [sangvis],
but língula [lingula], ángulus [angulus]
ti- + vowel – [tsi]

+ consonant – [ti], but after s, x before vowels - [ti]

e. g. articulátio [artikulatsio]

eminéntia [eminentsia]
but: óstium [ostium]
míxtio [mikstio]
Greek combinations of consonants – digraphs **ch**
– is pronounced like [kh], e. g. núcha [nukha]

ph – is pronounced like [f], e. g. xiphoídeus [ksifoideus]
rh – is pronounced like [r], e. g. rháphe [rafe]
th – is pronounced like [t], e. g. thorax [toraks]
The combination of consonants **sch** is pronounced like [skh]
e. g. íschium [ishium]

Exercise:

Read the terms paying attention to the pronunciation:

Embryológia, histológia, ócciput, viscera, zygóma, Zincum, máximus, fléxio, sacrum, basis óssis sácri, coccyx, colúmna, tubérculum, cartilágo, músculus, grácilis, óssa, tuberósitas, subscapuláris, transversárius, cáudam, aër, dysphnóë, oedéma, líneae transvérsae, oblíquus, unguis, articulátio, inaequális, linguláris, aërátio, schema, phárynx, ánthropos, thyreoídeus, circumdúctio, rháphe.

TASKS FOR CONTROL

I. Answer the questions:

1. What is a term?
2. What is the function of a definition?
3. What is "terminology"?
4. What pecularities does the modern language of physicians have?
5. What systems of terms are included into the medical terminology?
6. What scientists made contribution into the development of the international medical terminology?

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. In Latin the sound [e] is expressed through the vowel "e" and the diphtongs. . . . …
2. At the beginning of a word before a vowel or between two vowels the letter " …" or the letter “j” is used to denote the sound [j].
3. The sound [k] is mostly expressed through the letter …

4. "C" is pronounced like [ts] only before the two vowel-sounds:…
5. In the term "caput costae" the letter "c" is read like …
6. In the word "spatium" the combination of letters "ti" is read like …
7. The combination of sounds [kw] is expressed through the letters …
8. The sound [f] is expressed either through the letter … or the digraph …
9. "S" between vowels is read like …
10. The combination of letters "ngu" before vowels is pronounced like …

EXERCISES

I. Read the terms, explain the pronunciation of vowels and consonants:

Anatómia, embryológia, histológia, cytológia, hómo sápiens, cáput, vértex, ócciput, cóllum, trúncus, dórsum, abdómen, víscera, pes,crus,fémur, mánus, pálma, córpus, cóstae, vértebrae; forámen vertebrále, incisúrae verbtebráles, procéssus spinósus, sácer, sacra, sacrum, basis ossis sacri, tubérculum antérius, arcus postérior, coccygéus, vértebrae coccygéae, pediculus arcus vértebrae.

2. Read the terms:

Línea dorsális fixus
Massa médius húmidus
Dens hiátus trapézius
Fóvea tuberósitas interspinális
Apex intervertebrális conjúngere
Pars hepar jácere
Spinósus cervix juxta
Forámen transvérsus Zoológia
Supérior radix tubérculum május
Déntes próminens círculus májor

3. Read and explain the pronunciation of diphthongs:

Cóstae vérae caécus, caeca, caecum
Cóstae spúriae aurícula
Aegrótus aponeurósis
Aegrótae oedéma
Incisúrae costáles aéger
Fóveae costáles inaequális

líneae transvérsae junctúrae cartilagíneae
álae sácri coelíacae
cellúlae mastoídeae dýspnoë
semicanális **túbae auditívae**
aërátio

4. Write out the words in which the combinations of letters "qu" and "ngu" are pronounced correspondingly like [kw] and [ngv]:

1. Aquaedúctus 2. língua 3. ángulus mandíbulae 4. squáma 5. quadrátus 6. fóvea sublinguális 7. pars squamósa 8. únguis 9. trianguláris 10. inaequális 11. línea oblíqua 12. sánguis 13. fréquens 14. Linguláris 15. inguinális 16. úngula

ACCENTUATION (STRESS)

In the Latin language the stress is dynamic, that is, the syllable under stress is pronounced with a greater force of voice. The last syllable is never stressed. The second or third from the end syllable is under stress which depends on whether the second from the end syllable is short or long.

If it is long, then it is under stress, if not – the stress shifts to the previous syllable. So, one must know, which syllable is short and which is long to correctly put stress on it.

The syllable is considered long if:

1. it contains a diphthong:
e. g. glu-taé-us (glutaeus) – pertaining to buttock
o-zaén-a (ozaena) - bad cold in the head

2. the vowel of the second from the end syllable is followed by two consonants, by **"x"** or **"z"** :

e. g. pro-céss-us (processus) – process

re-fléx-us (reflexus) –reflex

The syllable is short if:

1. the vowel of the second from the end syllable is followed by another vowel :
e. g. lí-ne-a (linea) – line
an-té-ri-or (anterior)

2. the vowel of the second from the end syllable is followed by the combination of

letters **"b, p, t, r, d, c"**, plus **"r"** or **"l":**

e. g. vér-tebr-a

pál-pebr-a

The sign of length is "-" over the stressed syllable; the sign of brevity is " - " over the unstressed syllable:

e. g. tým-păn-um, but mem-brān-a

But if one remembers some suffixes with a short vowel, he will be better orientated in correct reading.

N. B! = Nota bene = Pay attention!

Suffix is a morpheme, which takes position after the root of the word and before its ending, i. e. it takes second from the end of the word position and thus may be either stressed or unstressed.

Long suffixes:

- ūura (noun) – - Engl. –ure; -tion

incisura, fissura, natura, fractura, aperture;

-āt- (adjective.) - Engl. - ate; -ated

oblongatus digitatus, medicatus;

-ōs (us,a,um) - Engl. –ous

tuberosus, squamosus, fibrosus, petrosus,

spinosus ;

īv(us,a,um) - Engl. – ive

incisivus, conjunctivus, progressivus, auditivus;

-īn(us,a,um) - Engl. – ine; -ic caninus,

pelvinus, anserinus, equinus; āl(is,e) -

Engl. – al

costalis, temporalis, lacrimalis, lateralis;

ār(is, e) - Engl. – ar; -ary; -al

angularis, articularis, clavicularis, maxillaris.

Short suffixes:

-ĭc(us,a,um) (adj.) - Engl. – ic

e. g. caroticus, tympanicus, lymphaticus, acusticus;

-ŭl- (noun) – Engl. – ule; -cle

-cŭl- e. g. angulus, musculus, pediculus, clavicula,

capsula;

-ŏl- e. g. alveolus, foveola.

EXERCISES:

I. Put stresses and explain:

Incisura lineae columna, angulus processus xiphoideus, costale facies mandibularis, clavicularis petrosus appendix, tuberculum dorsalis depressor, fovea cerebrum connexus, crista apertura ligamentum laterale, jugularis eminentia tuberculum costae,posterior spatium spatia intercostalia,articularis palpebra costae spuriae

3. Read the terms, minding the stress; memorize the terms:

1. caput – head
2. cranium – skull
3. clavicula – clavicle
4. maxilla – upper jaw
5. mandibula – lower jaw
6. articulatio – joint
7. costa – rib
8. musculus – muscle
9. facies – face, surface
10. tuberculum – tubercle
11. dexter, dextra, dextrum – right
12. sinister, sinistra, sinistrum – left
13. major, majus – major, greater
14. minor, minus – minor, lesser
15. medianus(a)um – in the middle of
16. profundus(a)um – deep, profound

Topic 2

Grammar. Morphological elements of noun Grammatical catigories. Declension. Gender. Dictionary form of a noun. Structure of anatomical term. Uncoordinated attribute.

Tasks for Control:

Answer the questions:

1. What syllable is usually stressed in a Latin word?
2. Say, when the vowel is long. Give examples.
3. Say, when the vowel is short. Give examples.

Put stress in the following words. Give the necessary explanation:

1. transversus 2. externus 3. xiphoideus 4. pterygoideus 5. vertebra thoracica 6. glandula ciliaris 7. incisura angularis 8. canalis opticus 9. facies superior 10. fovea trochlearis

Give Latin equivalents to the following words:

1. mandible
2. tubercle
3. head
4. rib
5. articulation
6. muscle
7. right
8. left
9. face
10. clavicle

THE STRUCTURE OF AN ANATOMICAL TERM

We are going to study basics of the Latin Grammar on the basis of the Anatomical Terminology.

The aim is to be able to analyze the terms from the point of view of their structure, to construct Latin terms in accordance with the rules of the Latin Grammar.

The **anatomical term** is a word used to name a definite unit or structure of a human body. Anatomical terms may consist of one, two, three, four and more words (up to 8).

One-Word Terms

They consist of one noun in singular or plural:

Costa (rib), costae (ribs)

Two-Word Terms

They may consist of:

a. two nouns in singular or plural: *corpus vertĕbrae (body of vertebra), corpŏra vertebrārum (bodies of vertebrae)*

b. a noun with an adjective: *vertĕbra thoracĭca (thoracic vertebra)*

Three-Word Terms

They may consist of:

a. three nouns: *ligamentum tubercŭli costae (ligament of tubercle of rib)*

b. a noun and two adjectives: *processus articulāris superĭor (superior articular process)*

c. two nouns and an adjective: *sulcus nervi spinālis (furrow of the spinal nerve)*

Multiword Terms

They may consist of several nouns and adjectives in singular and plural:

Facĭes temporālis alae minōris ossis sphenoidālis (temporal surface of the smaller wing of the sphenoid bone).

NOUN

A noun is characterized by the following grammar categories:

The grammatical categories of a noun are as follows:

1. Gender

2. Number

3. Case

4. Declension

There are three genders in Latin: masculine (masculīnum), feminine (feminīnum) and neuter (neutrum). In contrast to Latin English nouns have only a natural gender, i.e. according to their sex: nouns designating males are masculine (man, boy), nouns designating females are feminine (woman, girl), and nouns designating inanimates are in the neuter gender.

Latin nouns have grammatical gender. Their gender is determined by the ending of Nominative singular.

Thus, nouns ending in **-a** are feminine: scapŭla (shoulder blade), nouns ending in **–us** are masculine: muscŭlus (muscle), nouns ending in **–um** are neuter etc.

The genders of a noun are indicated in the dictionaries with the letters:

· m - masculine
· f - feminine
· n – neuter

NUMBER

In common with English there are two numbers in Latin - **singular**(singulāris) and **plural**(plurālis). Number is the grammatical category showing whether we speak of one thing ore more than one. In English the plural is formed by the endings –s or –es. In Latin the ending of the plural varies according to the gender and declension:

Vertĕbrae (vertebrae), nervi (nerves), corpŏra (bodies), facĭes (surfaces) etc.

CASE

Case is defined as the change of the noun form according to its relation to other words. In modern English we can speak about “common case” and “possessive case”. In contrast to English there are six cases in Latin, but only **two cases** are used in the anatomical terminology:

English	Latin and abbreviation
Nominative	Nominatīvus (Nom.)
Genitive	Genetīvus (Gen.)

Nominative indicates the subject and answers the questions **who, what**.

Genitive indicates the possession and answers the questions **whose, of what.**

Dictionary Form:

You should learn Latin nouns in their **“Dictionary Form”**. The dictionary form of a noun consists of **three components**:

The full form of Nominative singular;

The Genitive singular ending;

The designation of gender (with the letters m, f, n).

E.g.: ala, ae f -*wing***;**

sternum, i n -*breast bone***;**

ductus, us m -*duct***.**

V. DECLENSION

There are five declensions in Latin; that is, **five categories of nouns**, each with its own endings. The declension is determined by the Genitive singular endings.

First declension

The nouns of **feminine** which end in **-a** are ascribed to the first declension. The Genitive form of the first declension nouns ends in **–ae.**

E.g.: costa, ae f -*rib*

vertĕbra, ae f -*vertebra*

<u>Second declension</u>

To the second declension are referred **masculines** which end in **–us** and **–er,** and **neuters** which end in **–um, -on**. The Genitive form of the second declension nouns ends in **–i.**

E.g.: nasus, i m -*nose***;**

collum, i n -*neck***;**

olecrănon, i n -*tip of the elbow;*

cancer, cri m -cancer.

Attention!!! – In the anatomical terminology there are no nouns which end in –er. The ending –on have the following anatomical terms:

· acromĭon, i n – *acromial process*

· colon, i n – *large intestine*

· encephălon, i n – *brain*

· ganglĭon, i n – *ganglion*

· olecrănon, i n **-***tip of the elbow*

Third declension

The third declension includes nouns of **all the three genders** which have **different endings**in Nominative singular and **–is** in Genitive singular.

E.g.: canālis, is m -*canal***;**

regĭo, ōnis f -*region***;**

os, ossis n -*bone***.**

Fourth declension

The fourth declension includes masculines which end in **–us**, and the neuters which end with **–u**. The Genitive singular form of these nouns ends in **–us**.

E.g.: arcus, us m -*arch***;**

cornu, us n –*horn.*

Attention!!! - In the anatomical terminology there are only two neuters of the 4th declension which end in –u: cornu, us n (*horn***), genu, us n (***knee***).**

Attention!!! -In the anatomical terminology there is only a limited number of masculines of the fourth declension. You should remember some of them as follow

· aqu(a)eductus, us m	*aqueduct*
· arcus, us m	*arch*
· ductus, us m	*duct*
· meātus, us m	*tract, passage*
· processus, us m	*process*
· sinus, us m	*sinus; hollow*
· textus, us m	*tissue*

Fifth declension

The fifth declension includes nouns of feminine which end in **–es** in Nominative singular and in **-ei** in Genitive singular.

E.g.: facĭes, ēi f –*surface, face***(this is the only noun of the fifth declension you meet in the exercises).**

VI. STEM OF NOUNS

To make a Genitive form from the Nominative form you should determine the **stem of the noun**. To determine the stem you should detach the ending from the noun:

E.g.:

Dictionary form	Genitive	Stem
crista, ae f	crist - ae	crist -
collum, i n	coll – i	coll -
facĭes, ēi f	faci – ēi	faci -
pars, partis f	part – is	part -
vomer, ĕris m	voměr - is	voměr -
caput, ĭtis n	capĭt - is	capĭt -

VII. Exercises

1. ***Make up the dictionary form of nouns:***

arcus (arch), bulbus (bulb; any rounded mass), concha (concha), incisūra (slit or notch), sulcus (furrow or groove), cornu (horn), nasus (nose), amnion (amnion), tubercŭlum (tubercle; small rounded swelling), scapŭla (shoulder blade), adĭtus (enter), septum (dividing wall), ganglion (nerve node), collum (neck), porus (opening, pore), fossa (shallow depression or cavity), encephălon (brain), colon (part of large intestine), olecrănon (elbow appendix), muscŭlus (muscle), ramus (branch), genu (knee), nodus (node), pleura (membrane lining chest and covering lungs), lingua (tongue; language), sinus (cavity, sinus), orgănon (organ).

2. Determine the declension of the nouns:

facies, ēi f (surface); pars, partis f (part); ala, ae f (wing); magister, tri m (teacher); nervus, i m (nerve); ramus, i m (branch); sphincter, ēris m (sphincter); colon, i n (part of large intestine); plexus, us m (network, chiefly of veins or nerves); forāmen, ĭnis n (opening); ligamentum, i n (ligament); dens, dentis m (tooth); tuber, ĕris n (thickend portion of underground stem; rounded swelling); tempus, ŏris n (temple, time); genu, us n (knee); articulatio, ōnis f (joint); cartilāgo, ĭnis f (cartilage); meniscus, i m (meniscus); diaphragma, ătis n (septum between thorax and abdomen, diaphragm); canālis, is m (canal); cervix, īcis f (neck).

3. Pay attention to the word order:

spina scapŭlae (spine of shoulder bone); raphe palāti (suture of palate); skelĕton membri (skeleton of a limb); ossa cranii (bones of skull); fossa glandŭlae (cavity of gland); vena portae (portal vein); septum nasi (dividing wall of nose); crista tubercŭli (crest of tubercle); processus radii (appendix of radial bone); caput fibŭlae (head of fibular bone); corpus tibiae (body of shin bone); facies acromii (surface of acromion); linea nuchae (line of neck nape); sulcus sinus (furrow of sinus); basis cranii (base of skull); angŭlus mandibŭlae (angle of lower jaw).

4. Determine the gender of the nouns:

septum (dividing wall); substantia (substance, material); encephălon (brain); ocŭlus, i (eye); nasus, i (nose); scapŭla (shoulder blade); arcus, us (arch); acromion (acromion); lingua (tongue, language); mandibŭla (lower jaw); processus, us (appendix); cranium (skull); dorsum (back); incisūra (slit or notch); clavicŭla (collar-bone); skelĕton (skeleton); cornu (horn); meātus, us (passage); palātum (palate); humĕrus, i (humeral bone); lympha (lymph); cerebrum (brain); concha (concha); maxilla (upper jaw); ductus, us (duct); olecrănon (elbow appendix); tubercŭlum (tubercle); lamĭna (plate); ramus, i (branch); ganglion (nerve node); vertebra (vertebra; each segment of vertebral column); sinus, us (sinus).

5. Pay attention to the word order:

collum costae (scapŭlae) (neck of rib (shoulder blade)); corpus fibŭlae (humĕri, maxillae, tibiae) (head of fibular bone (humeral bone, upper jaw, shin bone)); incisūra mandibŭlae (scapŭlae) (notch of lower jaw (shoulder blade)); radix dentis (linguae) (root of tooth (tongue)); angŭlus costae (mandibŭlae) (angle of rib (lower jaw)).

6. Translate terms into Latin:

muscle of neck; capsule of nerve node; back of saddle; tuber of upper jaw; body of vertebra, head of rib; arch of aorta; notch of lower jaw; base of skull; cavity of nose; passage of nose; neck of shoulder blade; sheath of process; aperture of cohlear canaliculus; crest of the costal head; canaliculus (small canal) of chorda tympani; ligament of the costal tubercle; plate of arch (of vertebra); wing of cock's crest; aperture of aqueduct of vestibule; vestibule of nose; dividing wall of nose; base of cochlea; small pit of process; small foot of arch of vertebra; surface of the costal tubercle.

MEMORIZE THE TERMS

1st Declension

1. ala, ae f – wing
2. aorta, ae f – aorta
3. arteria, ae f – artery
4. costa, ae f – rib
5. concha, ae f – shell
6. lamina, ae f – plate
7. crista, ae f – crest, ridge
8. lingua, ae f – tongue, language
9. mandibula, ae f – mandible, lower jaw
10. maxilla, ae f – maxilla, upper jaw
11. scapula, ae f – scapula
12. spina, ae f – spine, a thorn, backbone
13. patella, ae f – patella, knee cup
14. sutura, ae f – suture
15. tibia, ae f – tibia
16. fibula, ae f – fibula
17. incisura, ae f –

2nd Declension

1. angulus, i m – angle
2. digitus, i m – finger

3. cavum, i n – cavity, channel
4. humerus, i m – humerus
5. cranium, i n – skull
6. radius, i m – radius
7. ligamentum, i n– ligament
8. membrum, i n - extremity,limb
9. musculus, i m – muscle
10. nasus, i m – nose
11. septum, i n – septum, partition
12. collum, i n – neck, neck like
13. sulcus, i m – sulcus, groove; portion of an organ
14. tuberculum, i n - tubercle

3rd Declension

1. corpus, oris n – body
2. foramen, inis n – foramen; an aperture or perforation; opening
3. os, ossis n – bone
4. tuber, eris n – tuber; protuberance, eminence
5. caput, itis n – head
6. basis, is f – base
7. canalis, is m – canal; some tubular structure
8. dens, dentis m - tooth

4th Declension

1. arcus, us m – arc – part of the circumference of a circle or a structure resembling it;
2.cornu, us n – horn
3. genu, us n – knee
4.ductus, us m – duct; canal, a tubular structure,

5.meatus, us m – a passage (as for air) or channel

6. processus, us m – process, a projection or outgrowth
7. sinus, us m – sinus; cavity, channel

5th Declension

facies, ei f – face, surface

MEMORIZE LATIN PROVERBS AND PROFESSIONAL SAYINGS:

1. Non est medicina sine lingua Latina – There is no medicine without the Latin language.
2. Habitus aegroti – The physical characteristics of a patient
3. Lapsus linguae – The slip of the tongue
4. Lapsus memoriae – Absent-mindedness; (error of memory)
5. Modus vivendi – The mode of life

Topic 3

Adjective. Grammatical categories.Declination.Dictionary form.Two groups of adjectives. Coordination - the kind of subordinate connection. "

TEMA: «Adjective. Grammatical categories. Declination. Dictionary form. Two groups of adjectives. Syntax of the noun phrase: coordination - the kind of subordinate connection. "

The aim of the lesson:

To form new theoretical knowledge in the subject

To form practical abilities on finding the information on the given subject.

To form practical abilities on work with scientific and popular scientific literature.

Concrete tasks:

A student should know:

1. Grammatical categories of Noun.

2. Grammatical categories of Adjectives.

3. The dictionary form of Noun and Adjectives.

4. Grammatical agreement of adjectives with nouns.

A student should be able:

1. To form dictionary form of adjectives with endings –us and -is.

2. Coordinate adjectives with nouns in Nom. sing and Gen. Sing.

3. To translate the terms from Latin into Russian and from Russian into Latin with coordinated attributes.

Questions for defining the initial level:

1. What grammatical categories does the Latin noun have?
2. How to define the stem of a noun?
3. How many declinations are in Latin?
4. How to define the declinations of a noun?
5. Name the signs of the declination of a noun
6. What kind of attribute is called coordinated?
7. How is an adjective coordinated with a noun?

The content

Adjective. Grammatical categories. Declination. Dictionary form. Two groups of adjectives.

Adjective is a word expressing a quality of a thing: major (*large*), longus (*long*), frontalis (*frontal*).

In all Latin terms **the position of adjectives is after the noun** with which it has grammatical agreement.

According to their endings all Latin adjectives can be divided into two groups: the first and the second group.

II. THE 1ST GROUP OF ADJECTIVES

The adjectives of the 1st group have different forms for every gender:

	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	longus	longa	longum
Genitive	longi	longae	longi

These adjectives are declined on the pattern of the 1st and 2nd declensions. They have identical Nominative and Genitive forms with nouns: masculine– us (-i), feminine –a (-ae), neuter –um (-i).

Their dictionary form consists of **three components**:

1. **Adjective in the masculine form;**
2. **The feminine ending;**
3. **The neuter ending.**

E.g.: transversus, a, um (transverse); internus, a, um (internal); profundus, a, um (profound).

The stem of the 1st group adjectives is obtained from the Nominative form by removing the gender ending:

- **longus** **stem: long-**
- **transversum** **stem: transvers-**
- **externa** **stem: extern-**

The adjectives ending in **–er** fall also into this adjective group. In the anatomical terminology only some of them are used:

Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	DictionaryForm	English
dexter	dextra	dextrum	dexter, tra, trum	right
sinister	sinistra	sinistrum	sinister, tra, trum	left
liber	libĕra	libĕrum	liber, ĕra, ĕrum	free
ruber	rubra	rubrum	ruber, bra, brum	red

As for **the stem** of adjectives with the**ending - er** in masculine it is obtained from the Nominative form by removing the feminine ending.

DictionaryForm	Feminine	Stem
dexter, tra, trum	dextra	dextr-
sinister, tra, trum	sinistra	sinistr-

ruber, bra, brum	rubra	rubr-
liber, ĕra, ĕrum	libĕra	liber-

III. THE 2ND GROUP OF ADJECTIVES

The adjectives of the 3rd declension fall into this group. The adjectives of the 2nd group are the adjectives of the **frontālis** type:

	Masculine	**Feminine**	**Neuter**
Nominative	**frontāl<u>is</u>**	**frontāl<u>is</u>**	**frontāl<u>e</u>**
Genitive	**<u>frontālis</u>**		

As indicated in the table the adjectives of this group have identical Nominative masculine and feminine forms ending in –is and the neuter ending–e. The Genitive form is identical for all genders.

Their dictionary form consists of **two components**:

1. The common masculine and feminine Nominative form;

2. The neuter ending –e.

E.g: **frontālis, e (frontal); cervicālis, e (cervical).**

<u>The stem of the 2nd group adjectives</u> is obtained from the Nominative form by removing the gender ending:

- vertebrālis — stem: vertebrāl-
- temporālis — stem: temporāl-

IV. THE 2ND GROUP ADJECTIVES OF ONE FORM FOR ALL GENDERS

In the anatomical terminology some adjectives of one form for all genders are used. In the dictionary form of such adjectives the Nominative form (common for all genders) is first indicated, and then the Genitive ending with the stem part.

Reme mber these adjectives:

- **simplex, ĭcis** ***simple***
- **multĭplex, ĭcis** ***multiple***
- **teres, ĕtis** ***round***

The stem of such adjectives is obtained from the Genitive form singular by removing the ending.

Dictionaryform	**Gen. Singular**	**Stem**
simplex, ĭcis	simplĭcis	simplĭc-
multĭplex, ĭcis	multiplĭcis	multiplĭc-
teres, ĕtis	terĕtis	terĕt-

V. AGREEMENT OF ADJECTIVES AND NOUNS

To agree a noun and an adjective means to use them in the same Gender, Number and Case.

To agree a noun and an adjective you should:

1. Determine gender, number and case of the noun;
2. Determine group of the adjective by its dictionary form;
3. Agree the adjective and the noun by gender, number and case.

For example, you translate from English into Latin the following anatomical terms: *mastoid process, vertebral foramen.*

•*Process – processus*: gender - masculine, singular, Nominative. *Mastoid – mastoiděus, a, um*: adjective of the 1st group. We agree the adjective *mastoiděus* in the masculine gender, singular number, Nominative case:**processus mastoiděus**.

•*Foramen – forāmen*: neuter, singular, Nominative. *Vertebral – vertebrālis, e*: adjective of the 2nd group. We agree the adjective *vertebrālis*in the neuter gender, singular number, Nominative case: **foramen vertebrāle**.

VI. EXERCISES

1. Translate the following terms into Latin according to grammatical agreement:

pharyngeal network; deep cervical lymphatic node; oval opening; thoracic fascia; transverse palatine raphe; stony branch; internal capsule; middle temporal artery; spinous opening; parietal lobe; superficial vein.

2. Translate the following terms into Latin according to grammatical agreement:

articular process of vertebra; bony septum of nose; palatine process of upper jaw; valve of coronary sinus; middle fossa of skull; left lumbar trunk.

3. Translate the following terms into Latin according to grammatical agreement:

ligament of vertebral column; fibrous capsule of thyroid gland; furrow (groove) of occipital artery; aperture of frontal sinus.

4. Translate the following terms into Latin according to grammatical agreement:

pulmonary surface; lateral ligament; right plate; palatine process; vertebral ganglion (nerve node); costal arch; frontal crest; occipital angle; medial head;

sacral canal; superficial vein; simple joint; medial root; costal surface;
arched (arch-shaped)crest.

5. Make up grammatical agreement of the following adjectives with the given nouns:

1 sulcus, i m	transversus, a, um
ligamentum, i n	
linea, ae f	

2 sulcus, i m os, ossis n processus, us m	palatīnus, a, um
3 sutūra, ae f angŭlus, i m tuber, ĕris n	frontālis, e
4 valvŭla, ae f plexus, us m sinus, us m	venōsus, a, um
5 processus, us m facies, ēi f tubercŭlum, i n	articulāris, e
6 muscŭlus, i m fossa, ae f	pterygoiděus, a um
7 arcus, us m os, ossis n	zygomatĭcus, a, um
8 facies, ēi f ganglion, i n	internus, a, um

6. Make up Genitive forms of the following adjectives:

1. cervicālis, e	7. thoracĭcus, a, um
2. internus, a, um	8. medius, a, um
3. sinister, tra, trum	9. lumbālis, e
4. simplex, ĭcis	10. laterālis, e
5. osseus, a, um	11. temporālis, e
6. lymphatĭcus, a, um	12. vertebrālis, e

VII. VOCABULARY

1st groupofadjectives

1.	coronarĭus, a,um	coronary
2.	fibrōsus, a, um	fibrous
3.	internus, a, um	internal

4.	lymphatĭcus, a,um	lymphatic
5.	mastoiděus, a, um	mammiform
6.	medĭus, a, um	middle
7.	ossĕus, a, um	bony
8.	palatīnus, a, um	palatine
9.	petrōsus, a, um	stony
10.	pharyngēus, a, um	pharyngeal
11.	profundus, a, um	deep
12.	pterygoiděus, a, um	wing-shaped,pterygoid
13.	sinister, tra, trum	left
14.	spinōsus, a, um	spinous
15.	thoracĭcus, a, um	thoracic
16.	thyreoideus, a, um	thyroid
17.	transversus, a, um	transverse
18.	venōsus, a, um	venous
19.	zygomatĭcus, a, um	zygomatic

2nd group of adjectives

20. arciformis, e	arch-shaped
21. articulāris, e	articular
22. cervicālis, e	cervical
23. ethmoidālis, e	sieve-shaped
24. frontālis, e	frontal
25. horizontālis, e	horizontal
26. lateralis,e	lateral
27. lumbulis,e	lumber
28. occipitalis,e	occipital
29.orbitalis,e	orbital
30. ovalis,e	oval

30. ovālis, e	oval
31. parietālis, e	parietal
32. pulmonālis,e	pulmonary
33. sagittālis, e	sagital
34. sphenoidālis, e	wedge-shaped,sphenoid
35. superficiālis, e	superficial
36. temporālis, e	temporal
37. vertebrālis, e	vertebral

Control questions

1. What are the grammatical categories of an adjective?
2. In what groups are they divided?
3. What kind of adjectives do belong the first group and how are they declined?
4. What kind of adjectives do belong the second group and how are the adjective declined?
5. What is the dictionary form of adjectives with one gender ending ,two endings and three endings ?

Sample Test №4

1. Translate the following terms into Latin according to grammatical agreement:

pharyngeal network;
deep cervical lymphatic node; oval opening;
thoracic fascia; transverse palatine raphe;

2. Translate the following terms into Latin according to grammatical agreement:

palatine process of upper jaw; valve of coronary sinus; middle fossa of skull; left lumbar trunk

3. Translate the following terms into Latin according to grammatical agreement:

pulmonary surface; lateral ligament; right plate; palatine process; vertebral ganglion (nerve node); costal arch; frontal crest; occipital angle; medial head;

Topic 4

Comparative degree of adjectives

DEGREES OF COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES. Comparative degree: forming and declination.

The aim of the lesson:

1. To form new theoretical knowledge on the topic

2. To form practical abilities on an independent information retrieval on the set topic

3. To form practical abilities in forming and declination of adjectives in comparative degree with nouns.

Concrete tasks:

A student should know:

1. The rule of adjective formation in comparative degree.

2. Dictionary form of adjectives in comparative degree

3. Declination of adjectives in comparative degree.

4. The most frequently used adjectives in comparative degree in anatomical terminology.

5. Coordination principle of adjectives with nouns

6. The peculiarities of formation and usage of adjectives *big* and *small* in anatomical terminology.

A student should be able to:

1. Form comparative degree of adjectives

2. Decline adjectives in comparative degree

3. Translate anatomical terms from Latin into English and from English into Latin.

Questions for defining of initial level

1. What is adjective?

2. What are the grammatical categories of an adjective?

3. What groups are the adjectives in positive degree divided into?

4. What adjectives belong to the I st group and how are they declined?

5. What adjectives belong to the II group and how are they declined?

6. What is included in the dictionary form of adjectives with three gender endings?

7. What is included in the dictionary form with two gender endings?

8. What is the peculiarity of the adjective dictionary form with one gender ending?

9. What are the degrees of comparison in Latin?

The content

The adjectives are gradable. This means that the person or thing referred to can possess more or less of the quality mentioned. The usual way to indicate the amount of a quality in Latin is by adding specific suffixes to the word's stem.

There are three degrees of comparison of adjectives in Latin:

•Positive degree: The positive degree expresses a quality of thing or person for itself, without comparing to a similar quality of other things or persons. It is the basic form of adjective, by which it is presented in the dictionaries: longus, a, um; frontālis, e.

•Comparative degree.

•Superlative degree.

II. THE COMPARATIVE DEGREE

The comparative degree expresses a higher quality of thing or person as compared with the same quality of other things or persons. It is formed by adding the suffixes –ĭor for masculine & feminine and–ĭus for neuter to the stem of adjectives (obtained from the genitive form without its ending).

The dictionary form of the adjectives has two components:

1. Nominative singular masculine & feminine form with the suffix **–ĭor;**

2. Suffix **–ĭus** of the Nominative singular neuter form.

E.g.: anterĭor, ĭus

You should remember the adjectives in comparitive degree used in the anatomical terminology:

Masculine& feminine	***Neuter***	***Genitiveform***	***English***	***Dictionary form***
anterior	**anterius**	**anteriōris**	anterior	anterior, ius
posterior	**posterius**	**posteriōris**	posterior	posterior, ius
superior	**superius**	**superiōris**	upper, superior	superior, ius
inferior	**inferius**	**inferiōris**	lower, inferior	inferior, ius
major	**majus**	**majōris**	great, greater, major	major, jus
minor	**minus**	**minōris**	small, lesser, minor	minor, us

Examples of different English translations of the comparative degree:

1) **Lat.** Tuberculummajus (humĕri) - **Eng.** *Greater* tubercle of humeri

2) **Lat**. Forāmenoccipitālemagnum - **Eng.** *Great* occipitalforamen

3) **Lat.** Nervuspetrōsusmajor - **Eng.** *Greater* petrosalnerve

4) **Lat.** Nervusoccipitālismajor - **Eng.** *Greater* occipitalnerve

5) **Lat.** Nervusauriculārismagnus - **Eng.** *Great* auricularnerve

The stem of the adjectives in the comparative degree coincides with the Nominative masculine & feminine form terminated by–ior.The comparative degree is declined on the pattern of the 3rd declension. The Genitive singular form in the comparative degree is formed by adding the ending–is to the stem.

E.g.: stem - superior + Genitive ending of the 3rd declension–is= superiōris for masculine & feminine & neuter.

The adjectives in the comparative degree are placed on the last position:

E.g.: nervus cutanĕus brachĭi laterālis inferĭor – *inferior lateral cutaneous nerve of the arm*

Declination of adjectives in comparative degree.

Adjectives in comparative degree are declined according to the 3d declention.

The most frequently used adjectives in anatomical terminology in the form of the Comparative degree.

In anatomical terminology only 6 adjectives are used in the form of the comparative degree. They should be remembered in their dictionary form.

Latin dictionary form	Genitive form	Stem
anterior, ius		
posterior, ius		
superior, ius		
inferior, ius		
major, jus		

minor, us

Peculiarities of formation and usage of adjectives *big* and *small.*

a) The positive and the comparative degree of adjectives *big* and *small* are formed from different stems:

Positive degree	Comparative degree
magnus, a, um - big	major, jus - big
parvus, a, um - small	minor, us - small

б)Forms magnus / parvus are used, if a solitary anatomical structure is indicated:

forāmen (occipitāle) magnum— foramen (occipital) magnum
arteriapancreatĭca magna — greater pancreatic artery vena magna
cerĕbri — great cerebral vein nervusaureculārismagnus — great
auricular nerve muscŭlus adductor magnus — adductor magnus muscle
nucleusmagnus — large nucleus

2. Forms major / minor are used, if dimensions of two similar and placed next to each other anatomical structures are compared:

ala major / ala minor — greater wing / lesser wing
pelvis major / pelvis minor — greater pelvis / lesser pelvis nervuspetrōsus major / nervuspetrosus minor — greater petrosal nerve /

Control questions

1. Give the indications of comparative degree of adjectives of masculine, feminine and the neuter gender.

2. What endings in Gen.sing have adjectives of all genders in comparative degree?

3. How can you form Gen.sing of adjectives of all genders in the comparative degree? Give examples.

4. How do adjectives in the comparative degree agree with nouns?

Exercises

1. *Give orally the dictionary form of the following adjectives*:

articulāris, composĭtum, dextrum, frontālis, impar, interna, libĕrum, nasāle, palatīna, sapiens, simplex, teres, thoracĭcum, minor, anterius, minus, superior

2. *Correspond the following adjectives with the nouns*:

atriculatio, ōnis f (composĭtus, a, um; sinister, tra, trum; simplex, ĭcis); caput, ĭtis n (minor, us; longus, a, um; brevis, e)

cornu, us n (occipitālis, e; hyoideus, a, um; superior, ius) facies, ēi f (costālis, e; posterior, ius; dexter, tra, trum) ganglion, i n (impar, ăris; sublinguālis, e; superior, ius); ligamentum, i n (teres, ĕtis; brevis, e; minor, us);

margo, ĭnis m (dexter, tra, trum; liber, ĕra, ĕrum; nasālis, e); musculus, i m (teres, ĕtis; major, jus; latissĭmus, a, um); nervus, i m (hypoglossus, a, um; occipitālis, e);

processus, us m (articularis, e; palatīnus, a, um; brevis, e)

3. Make up grammatical agreement of the adjectives with the nouns in Latin:

arch (dental, venous, left); artery (deep, lingual, right); bone (short, palatine, hyoid); canal (long, short, sacral); crest (lacrimal, external); duct (hepatic, sublingual); head (upper, lower); joint (complex, simple); process (palatine, costal); region (cervical, mastoid); tubercle (carotid, lateral); vein (deep, sacral); vertebra (prominent, thoracic); vessel (left, lymphatic)

4. Give the dictionary form of each word and translate the following terms into Latin in Nominative and Genitive cases:

articular surface; costal arch; deep lymphatic vessel; frontal crest; lateral vein; anterior ethmoidal opening; left hepatic duct; long ligament; medial root; labial artery; occipital angle; oval opening; palatine process; superficial vein; vertebral column; lesser wing; lower lip; greater petrosal nerve; teres minor muscle

5. Write down the dictionary form and translate into English:

arcus anterior atlantis; concha nasālissuprēma; crista tuberculimajoris; facies anterior partispetrōsae; fossa cranii anterior; labium faciēiinferius; muscŭluslongissĭmuscapĭtis; musculuspalpebraesuperiōris; pars libĕramembri superiōris; sulcus sinus petrōsiinferiōris;

Vocabulary

I. Latin-English vocabulary

1st declension

arteria, ae f— artery concha, ae f— concha, shell

fossa, ae f— fossa, little hole palpebra, ae f— eyelid

2nd declension

labium, i n— lip ligamentum, i n— ligament membrum, i n— limb muscŭlus, i m— muscle

3rd declension

articulatio, ōnis f— joint atlas, antis m— atlas (the first cervical vertebra) margo, ĭnis m— margin, border

pars, partis f— part

4th declension

arcus, us m— arch

1st group of adjectives including forms of the superlative degree

composĭtus, a, um— complex dexter, tra, trum— right hyoideus, a .um— hyoid, sublingual (bone) hypoglossus, a, um— hypoglossal, sublingual (nerve) latissĭmus, a, um— latissimus (muscle), the broadest liber, ĕra, ĕrum— free longus, a, um— long magnus, a, um— large (vein), magnus (m. adductor), great (nerve) mastoideus, a, um— mastoid palatīnus, a, um— palatine petrōsus, a, um— petrosal sacer, cra, crum— sacral (bone) sinister, tra, trum— left suprēmus, a, um— supreme

Adjectives in the form of comparative degree

anterior, ius — anterior inferior, ius — inferior, lawer major, ius — major, greater minor, minus — minor, lesser posterior, ius — posterior superior, ius — superior, upper

2nd group of adjectives

alāris, e — alar articulāris, e — articular brevis, e — short communĭcans, ntis — communicating costālis, e — costal

frontālis, e — frontal

impar, ăris — impar, unpaired nasālis, e — nasal occipitālis, e — occipital sacrālis, e — sacral simplex, ĭcis — simple sublinguālis, e — sublingual (excepting nerve and bone) teres, ĕtis — round (excepting foramen)

II. English- English-Latin glossary

arch— arcus, us m artery— arteria, ae f articular — articulāris, e back — dorsum, i n carotid — carotĭcus, a, um cervical— cervicālis, e column — columna, ae f complex— composĭtus, a, um costal— costālis, e

crest — crista, ae f

deep — profundus, a, um dental— dentālis, e dorsi (= of the back) — dorsum, i n external— externus, a, um hepatic — hepatĭcus, a, um hyoid — hyoideus, a, um (os) joint — articulatio, ōnis f lacrimal— lacrimālis, e lateral— laterālis, e lawer — inferior, ius left — sinister, tra, trum lesser — minor, us lingual— linguālis, e long — longus, a, um lymphatic — lymphatĭcus, a, um mastoid — mastoideus, a, um medial— mediālis, e occipital— occipitālis, e oval— ovālis, e

palatine — palatīnus, a, um petrosal— petrōsus, a, um prominent — promĭnens, entis pterygoid — pterygoideus, a, um right — dexter, tra, trum sacrālis, e (exeptos) — sacral short — brevis, e simple — simplex, ĭcis sublingual— sublingualis, e (except for os and nervus) superficial— superficiālis e superior — superior, ius upper — superior, ius vein— vena, ae f venous — venōsus, a, um vertebral— vertebrālis, e vessel— vas, vasis n wing — ala, ae f

Sample Test 5

1. Correspond the following adjectives with the nouns:

atriculatio, ōnis f (composĭtus, a, um; sinister, tra, trum; simplex, ĭcis); caput, ĭtis n (minor, us; longus, a, um; brevis, e)

cornu, us n (occipitālis, e; hyoideus, a, um; superior, ius) facies, ēi f (costālis, e; posterior, ius; dexter, tra, trum) ganglion, i n (impar, ăris; sublinguālis, e; superior, ius); ligamentum, i n (teres, ĕtis; brevis, e; minor, us);

2. Make up grammatical agreement of the adjectives with the nouns in Latin:

arch (dental, venous, left) artery (deep, lingual, right) bone (short,palatine, hyoid) canal (long, short, sacral) crest (lacrimal, external) duct (hepatic, sublingual) head (upper, lower)

3. Write down the dictionary form and translate into English:

arcus anterior atlantis concha

nasālissuprēma crista

tuberculimajoris facies anterior

partispetrōsae fossa cranii anterior

Topic 5

The Superlative Degree of adjectives. Degrees of comparison derived from different stems. General information about adjectives. Substantivisation.

Prefixes. Complex adjectives.

The Superlative Degree. Degrees of comparison derived from different stems. Substantivation. Prefixes. Complex adjectives.

The aim of the lesson

1. To form new theoretical knowledge on the topic

2. To form practical abilities on an independent information retrieval on the set topic

3. To form practical abilities in forming and declination of adjectives in the superlative degree .Matching adjectives to a superlative degree with nouns.

4. To form practical skills in word formation (affixation, combining stems)

5. To revise the grammar about adjectives

Concrete tasks

A student should know:

1. The rule of forming the superlative degree of an adjective.

2. The dictionary form of an adjective in the superlative degree

3. Declination of adjectives in the superlative degree.

4. Degrees of comparison, formed from different stems.

5. The most frequently used prefixes in anatomical terminology

6. Suffixes of adjectives

A student should be able:

1. To form the superlative degree of an adjective.

2. To decline adjectives in the superlative degree.

3. To translate multiword anatomy-histological terms

Questions for defining initial level:

1. What grammatical categories does the adjective have?
2. What groups are the adjectives divided into in the positive degree?
3. What adjectives belong to the first group and how are they declined?
4. What adjectives belong to the second group and how are they declined?
5. How is the comparative degree of an adjective formed?

6. How are the adjectives in comparative degree declined?
8. How the comparative degree of adjectives big *and small is* formed?
9. How are the adjectives with the meaning *upper, lower, front, rear* translated into English?

The content of the lesson

III. THE SUPERLATIVE DEGREE

The superlative degree expresses a highest quality of thing or person as compared with the same quality of other things or persons.

You should remember the adjectives in superlative degree used in the anatomical terminology:

- **Latissĭmus, a, um** ***broadest***
- **Longissĭmus, a, um** ***longest***
- **Maxĭmus, a, um** ***greatest***
- **Minĭmus, a, um** ***least***
- **Suprēmus, a, um** ***supreme***

The dictionary form of the adjectives in the superlative degree coincides with the dictionary form of the 1st group adjectives and consists of **three components**:

1. Adjective in the masculine form;
2. The feminine ending;
3. The neuter ending.

The superlative degree is declined according to the pattern of the 1st and 2nd declensions, i.e. the adjectives have the masculine & neuter genitive ending–i, and the feminine genitive ending–ae.

EXERCISES

1. Make up the dictionary form of the adjectives:

brevior (shorter); longior (longer); minor (small, minor); major (great, greater, major); anterior (anterior); posterior (posterior); superior (upper, superior); inferior (lower, inferior); simplicior (simpler).

2. Translate into Latin and make up grammatical agreement of the following nouns: lower (sinus, part, spine); small (tubercle, opening, fossa); anterior (sulcus, tubercle, crest, opening, ligament); posterior (arch, surface, ligament); higher (process, opening, slit); great (sulcus, wing, head); small and great (horn).

3. Make up Genitive singular forms, find the stem: major, jus (great, major); albior, ius (white); minor, us (small, minor); latior, ius (wider); inferior, ius (lower); simplicior, ius (simpler); superior, ius (upper, superior); longior, ius (longer); brevior, ius (shorter); posterior, ius (posterior); anterior, ius (anterior).

4. Make up Genitive singular forms: tubercŭlum obturatorium posterius (posterior obturative tubercle); processus superior (superior process); incisūra ischiadĭca major (greater ischiadic slit); forāmen superius (superior opening); ramus superior (superior branch); arcus posterior (posterior arch); incisūra superior (superior slit); labium inferius (lower lip); facies posterior (posterior surface); cornu majus et minus (small and great horn);

caput majus (greater head); ligamentum posterius (posterior ligament); sulcus major (greater sulcus), ala major (greater wing).

5. Make up grammatical agreement of following adjectives with nouns: tubercŭlum thyr(e)oidĕ... superi... (superior thyroid tubercle); fissūra orbitāl... inferi... (lower orbital fissure); linea glutē... anteri... (anterior gluteal line); forāmen ethmoidāl... anter... (anterior ethmoidal opening); spīna tympanĭc... min... (small tympanic spine); processus articulār... inferi... (lower articular process); plexus hypogastrĭc.. superi... (superior hypogastric network); ligamentum longitudināl... anteri... (anterior longitudinal ligament).

6. Translate into Latin: a) small tubercle; small horn; small pelvis b) anterior arch; anterior plate; anterior leg c) superior angle; superior surface; superior lip

7. Make up Genitive singular forms: facies anterior (anterior surface); angŭlus inferior (lower angle); cornu majus (greater horn); ganglion superius (superior ganglion (nerve node)); pelvis minor (small pelvis); tubercŭlum majus (greater tubercle); arcus posterior (posterior arch); radix anterior (anterior root).

8. Determine the case of each word and the part of speech:

facies anterior partis petrōsae; linea temporālis superior; fovea articulāris processus articulāris superiōris; ala minor ossis sphenoidālis; arcus dentālis inferior; processus articulāris superior vertebrae lumbālis;

ramus dexter venae portae; muscŭlus palpebrae superiōris; crista tubercŭli majōris; sulcus nervi petrōsi majōris; caput superius muscŭli pterygoiděi laterālis; tubercŭlum mediāle processus posteriōris tali; pars laterālis ossis occipitālis; hiātus canālis nervi petrōsi minōris; nervus cutaněus brachii laterālis inferior; processus maxillāris conchae nasālis inferiōris; ligamentum longitudināle anterius columnae vertebrālis.

9. Translate into Latin using superlative degree: gluteus maximus muscle; the longest muscle of neck; superior nuchal line; longissimus chest muscle; supreme nasal concha; the widest back muscle bursa ;gluteus minimus muscle; the widest back muscle; scalenus minimus muscle; little (the fifth) finger.

VOCABULARY

1. brevis, e short
2. bulbus, i m bulb
3. bursa, ae f pouch, sac
4. cavus, a, um caval, hollow
5. cervix, īcis f neck
6. cingŭlum, i n girdle
7. cutaněus, a, um cutaneous
8. dexter, tra, trum right
9. digĭtus, i m finger; toe
10. glutaeus, a, um pertaining to buttocks
11. hyoiděus, a, um sublingual, hypoglossal
12. jugulāris, e jugular
13. longitudinālis, e longitudinal, lengthwise
14. mediālis, e medial
15. nasālis , e nasal
16. nervus, i m nerve
17. ostĭum, i n mouth, aperture, opening
18. palpěbra, ae f eyelid
19. scalēnus, a, um stairs-shaped
20. talus, i m ankle bone, talus
21. tendo, ĭnis m tendon

22. thorax, ācis m chest

23. tibiālis, e tibial

Positive degree of comparison

24. magnus, a, um large, great

25. parvus, a, um little, small

Comparative degree

26. anterĭor, ĭus anterior, front

27. inferĭor, ĭus lower

28. major, us large

29. minor, us small

30. posterĭor, ĭus back

31. superĭor, ĭus higher, upper

Superlative degree

32. latissĭmus, a, um widest

33. longissĭmus, a, um longest

34. maxĭmus, a, um largest

35. minĭmus, a, um smallest

36. suprēmus, a, um highest

a) ;

Topic 6

Final lesson. Preparation for the test No.1 “Multiword anatomic histological term with the coordinated and uncoordinated attribute”

Final lesson. Preparation for the test No.1 "Multiword anatomic histological term with the coordinated and uncoordinated attribute"

The aim of the lesson:

- To revise grammar material: adjective, types of attribute, structural types of anatomic histological terms.
- to revise vocabulary
- to train practical skills in translation of anatomic histological terms from English into Latin and from Latin into English

Concrete task:

A student should know

- a dictionary form and features of the I,II,III,IV,V declinations of nouns
- a dictionary form and declinations of adjectives of the first group
- a dictionary form and declinations of adjectives of the second group
- a dictionary form and declinations of adjectives in the comparative degree and if adjectives of one endings
- structural types of anatomic histological terms
- consequence of actions while translating multiword anatomic histological actions from English into Latin and from Latin into English
- vocabulary notes

Студент должен уметь:

A student should be able to :

- define the gender and declination of a noun
- define the gender and declination of adjectives of the first and the second groups and adjectives in the comparative degree.
- to coordinate nouns of the five declinations with the adjectives of all groups.
- to translate multiword anatomic histological terms from English into into Latin and from Latin into English

Content:

To revise the following theoretical and practical material:

- The vocabulary
- Noun: a dictionary form, signs of a gender and declination
- Adjective: a dictionary form, gender endings and declination of adjectives of the first and the second groups and adjectives in the superlative degree.
- Checking of the homework
- Test

Revision

Dictionary form – the order of writing words in the vocabulary notes

Noun (NOMEN SUBSTANTIVUM)

Dictionary form – 3components: 1) full form in Nom. sg. 2) ending in Gen.sg.,3) gender

NB! All the components of a dictionary form are pronounced

Signs of declinations and gender of a noun

decl.	gender	Nom. sg.	Gen. sg.	Examples
I	**f**	**-a**	**-ae**	costa, ae f
II	**m**	**-us/-er**		musculus, i m cancer, cri m

	n	**-um/-on**	**-i**	ligamentum, i n ecephalon, i n
III	**m** **f** **n**	**разные**	**-is**	pulmo, onis m articulatio, onis f coma, atis n
IV	**m** **n**	**-us** **-u**	**-us**	processus, us m cornu, us n
V	**f**	**-es**	**-ei**	facies, ei f

<u>Adjectives (NOMEN ADJECTIVUM)</u>

NB! A dictionary form of an adjective consists of male form, endings of female and neuter in Nom. sg.: **<u>m, f, n (Nom. sg.)</u>**

group	**dictionary form**	**Gender endings** **Nom. sg.**	**declination**	**Endings in** **Gen. sg.**
I	longus, a,um dexter,tra,trum asper,era,erum	**m - -us/-er** long**us,** dext**er,**asp**er** **f - -a** long**a,** dextr**a,** asper**a**	**m- II** **f – I** **n - II**	**-i** long**i,** dextr**i,**asper**i** **-ae** long**ae,**dextr**ae,**asper**ae** **-i**

		n - -um long**um,** dextr**um,** asper**um**		long**i,**dextr**i,**asper**i**
II	**alaris, e** **cervicalis, e**	**m,f - -is** **n - -e**	**m,f,n -III**	**-is (**m,f,n) alar**is (**m,f,n) cervical**is (**m,f,n)
Сравнит. **Степень**	**anterior, ius** **major, jus** **minor, us**	**m,f - -ior** **n - -us**	**m,f,n - III**	**NB! основа для m,f,n –** это форма **мужского рода!** -ior**is (**m,f,n,) anterior**is** (m,f,n) mqjor**is** (m,f,n) minor**is** (m,f,n**)**

For training and activation of knowledge, it is useful to work independently in doing the exercises similar to the test exercises. Some exercises are done on the blackboard at the same time.

Sample Test

1. Make up grammatical agreement of the following adjectives with the given nouns:

1.	sulcus, i m ligamentum, i n	transversus, a, um
		linea, ae f
2.	sulcus, i m os, ossis n	palatīnus, a, um
		processus, us m
3.	sutūra, ae f angŭlus, i m	frontālis, e
		tuber, ĕris n
4.	valvŭla, ae f plexus, us m	venōsus, a, um
		sinus, us m
5.	processus, us m facies, ēi f	articulāris, e
		tubercŭlum, i n
6.	muscŭlus, i m fossa, ae f	pterygoiděus, a um
7.	arcus, us m os, ossis n	zygomatĭcus, a, um
8.	facies, ēi f ganglion, i n	internus, a, um

2. Make up Genitive forms of the following adjectives:

1. cervicālis, e

2. thoracĭcus, a, um

3. internus, a, um

4. medius, a, um

5. sinister, tra, trum

6. lumbālis, e

7. simplex, ĭcis

8. laterālis, e

9. osseus, a, um

10. temporālis, e

3. Translate into Latin and make up grammatical agreement of the following nouns:

lower (sinus, part, spine);

small (tubercle, opening, fossa);

anterior (sulcus, tubercle, crest, opening, ligament); posterior (arch, surface, ligament);

higher (process, opening, slit); great (sulcus, wing, head); small and great (horn).

Topic 7

Latin III Declension nouns and their main pecularities. Masculine gender

LATIN THIRD DECLENSION NOUNS.
MASCULINE GENDER

This lesson is divided into the following sections:

The aim of the lesson:

1. To form new theoretical knowledge on the grammar

2. To form practical skills in independent search of information in the given field

3. To form practical skills in the defining the masculine third declension nouns according to the endings in Nom. Sing.

4. To find the stem of the third declension nouns.

5. To become familiar with the structure of muscles names.

Concrete tasks:

A student should know:

1. The peculiarities of the nouns of the III declination.

2. The endings of the masculine third declension nouns according to the endings in Nom. Sing.

3. The peculiarities of grammar structure of terms of muscles names.

4. Vocabulary notes

5. Exceptions to the rules of the gender

A student should be able to:

1. Compose the dictionary form of a noun of the masculine third declension
2. To translate multiword anatomic histological terms from English into Latin and from Latin into English.

Questions for defining the initial level

1. What is the main characteristic of the nouns of the III declination?
2. What distinguishes parisyllaba nouns from imparasyllaba ones?
3. What is the peculiarity of the dictionary form of imparisyllaba nouns?
4. What are the names of the muscles according to their functions

The Content

I. PARTICULARITIES OF THE THIRD DECLENSION

The third declension includes nouns of **all the three genders** which have **different endings** in Nominative singular and**–is** in Genitive singular.

Parisyllaba and imparisyllaba third declension nouns

The Latin nouns of the 3rd declension can be divided into **parisyllaba and imparisyllaba**.

The first group includes a few feminine nouns that have equal number of syllables in *Nominative singular* and *Genitive singular*, such as:

auris, is f – *ear*

cutis, is f – *skin*

The nouns that have one more syllable in *Genitive singular* than in*Nominative singular* are called imparisyllaba,*cf*. the following examples:

corpus, ŏris n – *body* **caput, ĭtis n –***head*

II. STEM OF LATIN THIRD DECLENSION NOUNS

The stem determination of Latin third declension nouns is of great practical significance because the stem gives the clue to the formation of most of the other forms, for example of plural forms.

<u>The stem of nouns of the 3rd declension is determined by the Genitive singular form.</u>

The stem of nouns of the 3rd declension is obtained from the Genitive singular form by dropping the ending**–is**.

E.g.:

forāmen, ĭnis n →	**foramĭn-is**	**opening**
caput, ĭtis n →	**capĭt-is**	**head**
parĭes, ētis m →	**pariēt-is**	**wall**

III. ENDINGS OF LATIN THIRD DECLENSION NOUNS

Most nouns ending by ***–os, -or, -o, -er, -ex, -es*** *(*imparisyllaba*) are masculine,*cf.:

	Endings		**Examples**
	Nominative	**Genitive (with a part of the stem)**	
1.	**- os**	**- ōris**	**flos, floris m -** *flower*
2.	**- or**	**- ōris**	**constrictor, constrictōris m –** *constrictor*
3.	**- o**	**- ōnis** **- ĭnis**	**pulmo, pulmōnis m -** *lung* **homo, homĭnis m –** *man*
4.	**- er**	**- ris** **- ēris**	**venter, ventris m –** *belly of a muscle* **trochanter, trochantēris**

			m - *trochanter*
5.	**- ex**	**- ĭcis**	**cortex, cortĭcis m** - *cortex*
6.	**- es**	**- ĕdis** **- ētis**	**pes, pedis m** - *foot* **parĭes, pariētis m** - *wall*

IV. EXCEPTIONS TO THE RULE OF THE MASCULINE THIRD DECLENSION NOUNS ENDINGS

The following nouns having masculine endings are **feminine**:

a. arbor, ōris f – *tree* (arbor vitae cerebelli –*medullary body of vermis*)
b. gaster, tris f (Greek) - *stomach*;

c. mater, tris f – *cerebral coat*

d. pia mater - *pia mater of brain*

e. dura mater - *dura mater of brain*

Attention!!! - In these terms the noun «mater» follows an adjective.

The following nouns having masculine endings are **neuter**:

a. cor, cordis n - *heart;*

b. os, ossis n - *bone;*

c. os, oris n - *mouth;*

d. tuber, ĕris n - *tuber.*

V. LATIN MUSCLE NAMES

The Latin muscle names are composed of two elements: 1) the first element is the noun «muscle» - **«muscŭlus»**;

2) the second element is a masculine noun ending in **–or (-ōris)** or**–er (-ēris).**

E.g.: muscŭlus flexor – *flexor muscle*

In the Latin Anatomical Nomenclature all the muscle names are **masculine third declension nouns** ending in:

-or, ōris m *(e.g.: rotātor, ōris m);*

-er, ēris m *(e.g.: massēter, ēris m).*

The Latin muscle names are usually translated into English without a word "muscle", *cf.:*

•**muscŭlus massēter** - *chewer*;

•**muscŭlus levātor** – *elevator etc.*

Most of the muscle names are not translated but transliterated, i.e. reproduced with the Latin letters:
E.g.: muscŭlus pronātor – *pronator.*

Word order in the Latin muscle names:

1) word muscŭlus in Nominative;

2) name of the muscle – a masculine noun in Nominative ending in **–or(-ōris)** or**–er (-ēris).**

3) any other noun is in **Genitive**;

4) **adjectives** are placed at the end of the term.

E.g.:

1	2	3	Final position
Muscŭlus	**constrictor**	**pharyngis**	**medius**
Muscŭlus	**tensor**	**fasciae**	**latae**

VI. EXERCISES

1. Make up grammatical agreement of the adjectives with the given nouns:

1) tuber (frontālis, e; parietālis, e; major, jus; minor, us)

2) pulmo (dexter, tra, trum; sinister, tra, trum)

3) mater (pius, a, um; durus, a, um)

4) venter (posterior, ius; frontālis, e)

5) os (nasālis, e; hyoiděus, a, um; frontālis, e; parietālis, e)

6) paries (laterālis, e; jugulāris, e; anterior, ius; tympanĭcus, a, um)

2. Translate into Latin:

1) tensor muscle of tympanic membrane

2) inferior constrictor muscle of pharynx

3) elevator muscle of scapula

4) rotator muscle of neck

5) elevator muscle of thyroid gland

6) depressor muscle of lower lip

3. Translate into Latin:

cortex of cerebellum, cortex of brain, cortex of lymphatic node, small (great) trochanter, heart apex, left (right) lung, sublingual bone, first chamber of the heart (atrium), dura mater of brain, frontal tuber, sulcus of vomer, medial surface of lung, floor of tympanic cavity, wedge-shapedbone, membranous wall of trachea, frontal wall of stomach, small horn of sublingual bone, zygomatic process of temporal bone, ethmoidal sulcus of nasal bone, notch of heart apex.

Vocabulary

apex, ĭcis m	apex, top, tip
atrĭum, i n	first chamber of the heart (atrium)
cardiăcus, a, um	cardiac

cerebellum, i n	cerebellum
cerĕbrum, i n	brain
cochleāris, e	cochlear
cor, cordis n	heart
cortex, ĭcis m	cortex

EXCEPTIONS TO THE RULE OF THE MASCULINE THIRD DECLENSION

The following nouns having masculine endings are feminine:

a. arbor, ōris f – tree (arbor vitae cerebelli – medullary body of vermis)

b. gaster, tris f (Greek) - stomach;

c. mater, tris f – cerebral coat

- pia mater - pia mater of brain
- dura mater - dura mater of brain

Attention!!! - In these terms the noun «mater» follows an adjective.

The following nouns having masculine endings are neuter:

a. cor, cordis n - heart;

b. os, ossis n - bone;

c. os, oris n - mouth;

d. tuber, ĕris n - tuber.

Control questions.

1. Name the grammatical signs of nouns of the third declenation.
2. Name the exceptions to the rule of masculine third declination.
3. Give the exception word combinations.
4. What is the peculiarity of word formation of muscles names according to their function?
5. How is the stem of masculine III declination noun defined ?
6. Name masculine III declination noun in their dictionary form.

Sample Test

Make up grammatical agreement of the adjectives with the given nouns:

1) tuber (frontālis, e; parietālis, e; major, jus; minor, us)

2) mater (pius, a, um; durus, a, um)

3) venter (posterior, ius; frontālis, e)

4) os (nasālis, e; hyoiděus, a, um; frontālis, e; parietālis, e)

5) paries (laterālis, e; jugulāris, e; anterior, ius; tympanĭcus, a, um)

2. Translate into Latin:

1) tensor muscle of tympanic membrane

2) inferior constrictor muscle of pharynx

3) elevator muscle of scapula

4) rotator muscle of neck

5) elevator muscle of thyroid gland

6) depressor muscle of lower lip

3. Translate into Latin:

1. cortex of cerebellum,

2. cortex of brain

3. small (great) trochanter

4. heart apex

5. left (right) lung,

6. sublingual bone

7. first chamber of the heart (atrium),

8. dura mater of brain,

9. frontal tuber,

10. sulcus of vomer

Topic 8

Latin third declension nouns. Feminine gender

LATIN THIRD DECLENSION NOUNS. FEMININE GENDER

The aim of the lesson:

- to form new theoretical knowledge on the theme ;

- to form practical skills in independent search of information ;

- to form practical skills in the given field:defining feminine the third declination nouns by their endings in Nom.Sing.

- to form practical skills in defining the gender of nouns of III declination (fem.)

Concrete tasks:

A student must know:

1. The main peculiarities of the third declination.

2. The endings of the feminine third declension nouns in Nom.Sing.

3. Exceptions to the rule of the feminine third declination nouns

A student should be able to:

1. To make dictionary form of the feminine third declension nouns

2. To translate multiword anatomic histological terms from English into Latin and from Latin into English.

Questions for defining of the initial level

1. What nouns belong to the third declination?
2. How to define the gender of a noun?
3. How to define the stem of a noun?
4. What kind of nouns is called parisyllaba?
5. What kind of nouns is called imparisyllaba?
6. What are the endings of masculine third declension nouns in Nom.sing?
7. How is the dictionary form of monosyllabic nouns formed?

8. Give the exceptions to the rules masculine third declination nouns

The content

LATIN THIRD DECLENSION NOUNS. FEMININE GENDER

I. ENDINGS OF FEMININE THIRD DECLENSION NOUNS

Most nouns ending by ***-io, -as, -is, -s, -x*** *(*imparisyllaba*),****-is*** *(*parisyllaba*) are feminine,*cf.:

	Endings		**Examples**
	Nominative	**Genitive (with a part of the stem)**	
1.	**- as**	**- ātis**	**cavĭtas, cavitātis f -** *cavity*
2.	**- is** (*imparisyllaba*)	**- ĭdis**	**pyrămis, pyramĭdis f -** *pyramid*
3.	**- is** (*parisyllaba*)	**- is**	**auris, auris f –** *ear*
4.	**- s**	**- tis**	**pars, partis f -** *part*
5.	**- x**	**- cis** **- gis**	**radix, radīcis f –** *root* **meninx, meningis f -** *meninx*
6.	**- o** **- io**	**- ĭnis** **- ōnis**	**cartilāgo, cartilagĭnis f –** *cartilage* **articulatĭo, articulatiōnis f –** *joint*

<u>Exceptions to the rule:</u>

The following nouns having feminine endings are masculine (according to 6 endings in the foregoing table):

1. atlas, ntis m atlas
2. pulvis, ĕris m powder

3. sanguis, ĭnis m blood
4. axis, is m axis canālis, is m canal unguis, is m nail
5. dens, dentis m tooth
6. fornix, ĭcis m arch
7. larynx, ngis m larynx
8. pharynx, ngis m pharynx
9. coccyx, ýgis m tailbone
10. thorax, ācis m chest
11. tendo, ĭnis m sinew
12. margo, ĭnis m edge

The following nouns having feminine endings are neuter:

1. pancrĕas, ătis n - pancreas
2. vas, vasis n - vessel

NB! Special attention should be paid to the nouns with endings –io (-tio, -sio, xio). The majority of them have meaning of:

a) action , function , process действия, функции, процесса), for example : names of functions performed by muscles (do not confuse with the names of muscles): pronatio, ionis f; flexio, ionis f, extensio, ionis f etc.;

b) the names of surgical operations e.g: amputatio, ionis f – amputation (part of a body); resectio, ionis f - resection (of an organ or a part of an organ

c) names of some procedures, e.g. transfusio, ionis f

Control questions

1. What are the gender endings of feminine III declenation nouns?
2. What are the gender endings of feminine III declenation nouns with –o?
3. What are the gender endings of feminine III declenation nouns with –s?
4. What are the gender endings of feminine III declenation nouns with –x?
5. What are the exeptions to the rule?

EXERCISES

1. Translate into English:

cavĭtas medullāris, basis cranii externa, cartilāgo thyroiděa, cartilāgo alāris major, margo inferior pulmōnis sinistri, auris externa, bifurcatio trachēae, basis pyramĭdis renālis, margo utěri dexter, axis bulbi externus, pancreas accessorium, pars libĕra gingīvae, cartilāgo septi nasi, cavĭtas oris propria, labyrinthus ossĕus auris internae, terminatio nervi cutis, vas lymphatĭcum

superficiāle, canālis palatīnus major, caput pancreătis, regio thorācis posterior, sanguis venōsus et arteriōsus.

2. Make up grammatical agreement of adjectives with the given nouns:

1) cavĭtas (pleurālis, e; articulāris, e; medullāris, e)
2) margo (anterior, ius; frontālis, e ; dexter, tra, trum)
3) auris (internus, a, um ; externus, a, um ; medius, a, um)
4) cartilāgo (costālis, e; alāris, e; articulāris, e; major, jus)
5) pars (ossĕus, a, um; laterālis, e; anterior, ius; dexter, tra, trum)
6) vas (lymphatĭcus, a, um; sanguinĕus, a, um; capillāris, e)

3. Translate into Latin:

dura mater of brain, pyloric canal, fornix of stomach, canal of great stony nerve, angle of stomach, fornix of pharynx, ring-shaped part of fibrous vagina, sholder joint, capsule of pancreas, tympanic cavity of middle ear, greater palatine canal, cartilage of nasal septum, inferior constrictor of pharynx.

Vocabulary notes

1. alāris, e alar
2. anulāris, e ring-shaped
3. abor, ōris f abor
4. arteriōsus, a, um arterial
5. articulatĭo, ōnis f joint
6. auris, is f ear
7. bifurcatĭo, ōnis f bifurcation
8. capillāris, e capillary
9. carotĭcus, a, um carotid
10. cartilāgo, ĭnis f cartilage
11. cavĭtas, ātis f cavity

12.coccyx, ýgis m coccyx, coccygeal bone 13.composĭtus, a, um complex
14.costālis, e costal 15.cutis, is f
skin 16.dens, dentis m tooth

- dens canīnus canine, cuspid tooth
- dens incisīvus incisor tooth
- dens molāris molar tooth
- dens premolāris premolar tooth
- dens decidŭus milk tooth
- dens sapientĭae (dens serotĭnus) wisdom tooth

17. fornix, ĭcis m fornix, arc
18. iliăcus, a, um iliac
19. incisīvus, a, um incisive, cutting, sharp
20. labyrinthus, i m labyrinth
21. mandibulāris, e mandibular
22. masseterĭcus, a, um masticatory, chewing

23.molāris, e molar 24.optĭcus, a, um optic, visual 25.pancrĕas, ătis n pancreas 26.pelvis, is f pelvis 27.pleurālis, e pleural 28.pylorĭcus, a, um pyloric 29.regĭo, ōnis f region 30.sanguinĕus, a, um blood, sanguiferous 31.sanguis, ĭnis m blood 32.simplex, ĭcis simple 33.sternālis, e sternal 34.tuberosĭtas, ātis f tuberosity 35.vas, vasis n vessel 36.vita, ae f life

Exceptions to the rule:

1. atlas, ntis m atlas
2. pulvis, ĕris m powder
3. sanguis, ĭnis m blood
4. axis, is m axis canālis, is m canal unguis, is m nail
5. dens, dentis m tooth
6. fornix, ĭcis m arch
7. larynx, ngis m larynx
8. pharynx, ngis m pharynx
9. coccyx, ýgis m tailbone
10. thorax, ācis m chest
11. tendo, ĭnis m sinew
12. margo, ĭnis m edge

The following nouns having feminine endings are neuter:

1. pancrĕas, ătis n - pancreas
2. vas, vasis n - vessel

Test

1. Give several answeres:

1) Ending of feminine III declenation:

a) –go
b) –do
c) –or
d) –o
e) -as

2) Feminine III declenation nouns :

a) pancreas, atis
b) pons, pontis
c) lens, lentis
d) phalanx, ngis
e) cervix, icis

3) exceptions of a rule:

a) margo, ĭnis
b) cartilago, inis
c) pelvis, is
d) canalis, is
e) sanguis, ĭnis

2. CHECK THE CONFORMITY:

:

1) cavitas, atis f	a) joint
2) cutis, is f	b) area
3) pars, partis f	c) bile

4) radix, ĭcis f	d) ligament
5) frons, frontis f	e) dent
6) articulatio, ōnis f	f) cavity
7) regio, ōnis f	g) skin
8) bilis, is f	h) part
9) tendo, ĭnis m	i) root
10)dens, dentis m	g) forehead

3. CHECK THE CONFORMITY:

1) larynx	a) meninx
2) pharynx	b) extremĭtas
3) ear	c) impressio
4) cartilage	d) iris
5) cerebral casing	e) pyrămis
6) end	f) vas
7) impression	g) larynx
8) iris	h) pharynx
9) pyramid	i) auris
10)vessel	j) cartilago

4. CHECK THE CONFORMITY:

Terms	**Endings in GEN.SING.**
1) articulatio	a) -acis
2) cartilago	b) -atis
3) radix	c) -is
4) axis	d) -inis
5) pyramis	e) -ngis
6) menix	f) -idis
7) tendo	g) -icis
8) symphysis	h) -onis
9) pancreas	
10) thorax	

Topic 9

Latin third declension nouns and its main peculiarities.Neuter gender

LATIN THIRD DECLENSION NOUNS. NEUTER GENDER

The aim of the lesson:

- to form new theoretical knowledge on the theme .

- to form practical skills in independent search of information ;

- to form practical skills in the given field:defining neuter the third declination nouns by their endings in Nom.Sing.

- to form practical skills in defining the gender of nouns of III declination (neut.)

Concrete tasks:

A student must know:

1. The main peculiarities of the third declination.

2. The endings of the neuter third declension nouns in Nom.Sing.

3. Exceptions to the rule of the neuter third declination nouns

A student should be able to:

1. To make dictionary form of the neuter third declension nouns

2. To translate multiword anatomic histological terms from English into Latin and from Latin into English.

Questions for defining of the initial level

1. What nouns belong to the third declination?
2. How to define the gender of a noun?
3. How to define the stem of a noun?
4. What kind of noun is called parisyllaba?
5. What kind of noun is called imparisyllaba?
6. What are the endings of neuter third declension nouns in Nom.sing?
7. How is the dictionary form of monosyllabic nouns formed?
8. Give the exceptions to the rules neuter third declination nouns

Concrete tasks:

A student must know:

1. The main pecularities of the III declenation of nouns.

2. The endings of neuter III declenation nouns in Nom.Sing.

3. Vocabulary notes

4. Exceptions to the rule.

A student should be able to:

1. Compose the dictionary form of neuter III declination nouns
2. To translate multiword anatomic histological terms from Latin into English and from English into Latin.

Questions for defining the initial level:

1. What nouns do belong to the III declination?
2. In what cases the stem of a noun is defined y the Genetive case?
3. What kind of adjectives is called parisyllaba?
4. What kind of adjectives is called imparasyllaba?
5. What are the endings of masculine III declination in Nom.Sing and what their Gen.sing is.
6. What are the endings of feminine III declination in Nom.Sing and what is their Gen.sing?
7. What are the exceptions to the rule?

The content

I. ENDINGS OF NEUTER THIRD DECLENSION NOUNS

Most nouns ending by ***–ar, -e, -en, -ma, -ur,-us*** *are neuter*,cf.:

	Endings		Examples
	Nominative	Genitive (with a part of the stem)	
1.	**- ar**	**- ătis**	**hepar, hepătis n** - *liver*
2.	**- e**	**- tis**	**rete, retis n** - *network*
3.	**- en**	**- ĭnis**	**abdōmen, abdomĭnis n** - *abdomen*
4.	**- ma**	**- ătis**	**zygōma, zygomătis n** – *cheek-bone*
5.	**- ur**	**- ŏris**	**femur, femŏris n** - *thigh*
6.	**- us**	**- ĕris** **- ŏris** **- uris**	**glomus, gloměris n** - *glome* **pectus, pectŏris n** – *chest* **crus, cruris n** - *shank*
7.	**- ut**	**- ĭtis**	**caput, capĭtis n** – *head*

II. EXCEPTIONS TO THE RULE OF THE NEUTER THIRD DECLENSION NOUNS ENDINGS

The following nouns having neuter endings are **masculine**:

1.lien, liēnis m - *spleen*

2.ren, renis m – *kidney*

The neuter third declension nouns ending in **–ma** should be distinguished from feminine first declension nouns ending in**–a**:

E.g.: diaphragma, ătis n - *diaphragm;* **chiasma, ătis n** -*chiasm;* **stroma, ătis n** - *stroma;* **systēma, ătis n** -*system;* **zygōma, ătis n** –*cheek-bone.*

but

squama, ae f - *scales;* **struma, ae f** –*crop.*

III. EXERCISES

1. ***Make up grammatical agreement of the adjectives with the given nouns***:

1) forāmen (occipitālis,e; mentālis, e; incisīvus, a, um; mastoiděus, a, um; major, jus)

2) systēma (centrālis, e; nervōsus, a, um; lymphatĭcus, a, um)

3) caput (longus, a, um; transversus, a, um; laterālis, e; brevis, e)

4) ren (dexter, tra, trum; mobĭlis, e; sinister, tra, trum; lobātus, a, um)

5) crus (sinister, tra, trum; laterālis, e; brevis, e; simplex, ĭcis; anterior, ius)

6) hepar (mobĭlis, e; lobātus, a, um; major, jus)

2. Translate into Latin:

superficial lymphatic vessel, posterior nucleus of trapezoid body, internal carotid artery, base of heart, apex of heart, root of lung, cavity of uterus, renal pelvis, thyroid cartilage, pylorus part, left lobe of lung, ventricle of larynx, superior constrictor of larynx, capsule of pancreas, external oblique muscle of stomach, mucous membrane of mouth, cardiac impression of lung, body of mammary gland, spinal muscle of neck, the longest muscle of head, canal of neck of uterus, frontal region of face, external base of skull, wing of vomer, membranous wall of trachea.

VOCABULARY

1. abdōmen, ĭnis n	abdomen
2. accessorĭus, a, um	additional
3. aortĭcus, a, um	aortic, aortal
4. appendix, īcis f	process, appendix
5. cavernōsus, a, um	cavernous
6. centrālis, e	central
7. coccygēus, a, um	coccygeal

8. crus, cruris n	leg, crus
9. glomus, ĕris n	glome, glomus
10.hepar, ătis n	liver
11.impressio, ōnis f	impression
12.lien, ēnis m	spleen
13.lobātus, a, um	lobulose, lobulous, lobulated
14.longus, a, um	long
15.mamma, ae f	mammary gland
16.mentālis, e	mental
17.mobĭlis, e	mobile
18.nervōsus, a, um	nervous
19.oblīquus, a, um	oblique
20.radix, īcis f	root, radix
21.ren, renis m	kidney
22.renālis, e	renal
23.rotundus, a, um	round
24.stroma, ătis n	stroma
25.synchondrōsis, is f	synchondrosis
26.systēma, ătis n	system
27.tegmen, ĭnis n	roof
28.thymus, i m	thymus

<u>Exceptions to the rule:</u>

ren, renis m - kidney
lien, enis m - spleen
splen, splenis m - spleen
pecten, inis m – crest

hymen, ĕnis m (гр.) – hymen

lichen, ĕnis m (гр.) - lichen

Control questions:

1. What are the endings of neuter III declination nouns in Nom. sing.?
2. How to differ nouns with similar endings –us of neuter and feminine gender?
3. What are the exceptions to the rule of the neuter III declination?

Test №10

1. Multiple choice:

1) Flexions of neuter III declension nouns:

a) –ux
b) –ur
c) –e
d) –as
e) -ma

2) Neuter III declension nouns:

a) humor, oris
b) homo, inis
c) hepar, atis
d) systema, atis
e) pectus, oris

3) exceptions to the rule:

a) ren, renis
b) crus, cruris
c) tempus, ŏris
d) lien, ēnis
e) tegmen, inis

2. CHECK THE CONFORMITY:

1) abdōmen, ĭnis n	a) back of the head
2) corpus	b) temple
3) femur	c) clew
4) occĭput	d) intestines
5) tempus	e) hole
6) glomus	f) head
7) viscus	g) name

8) foramen
9) caput
10)nomen

h) abdomen
i) body
j) hip

3. Check the conformity:

Terms	**Flexions**
1) ren sinist...	a) -er
2) glomus pulmonal...	b) -e
3) systema muscular...	c) -um
4) pancreas accessori...	d) -um
5) rete venos…	e) -us
6) crus anteri…	
7) capur superi…	
8) foramen occipital…	
9) diaphragma urogenital…	
10) vas capillar…	

4. Check the conformity:

Terms	**Flexions in GEN.SING.**
1) corpus	a) -inis
2) nomen	b) -itis
3) zygoma	c) -atis
4) viscus	d) -eris
5) diaphragma	e) -oris
6) tegmen	
7) occiput	
8) hepar	
9) caput	
10)abdomen	

Topic 10

Preparation for the test number 2. Active Grammar Nouns of the III declension of masculine, feminine and neuter gender.

Preparation for the test number 2. Active Grammar Nouns of the III declention of masculine, feminine and neuter gender.

The aim of the practical lesson:

- to revise theoretical knowledge on the subject;

- to revise and reinforce practical skills for self –determination the gender of the III declention according to their endings in Nom.Sing and changes of the stems of imparasyllaba nouns
- To revise vocabulary notes
- To reinforce practical skills in translation of multiword anatomic terms from English into Latin and from Latin into English

1. **Concrete tasks *:***

<u>A student should know</u>

- The main peculiarities of the III declention.
- The endings of masculine, feminine, and neuter gender of nouns in Nom.Sing. and changes of stems of imparasyllaba III declention nouns
- Vocabulary notes (§ 73,76, § 83, §88)
- Exceptions to the rule

A student should be able to:

- Define the gender of a noun according to its ending in Nom. sg.
- Decline III declention nouns , taking into consideration the change of stems
- To coordinate III declention nouns with adjectives
- To translate multiword anatomic terms from English into Latin and from Latin into English.

The content:

To revise the following theoretical and practical material:

- To revise vocabulary notes
- To check hometask
- To revise main peculiarities of III declention nouns

III Declention nouns and their peculiarities

1. The main sign of the III d declention noun is ending –**is** in Gen. sg.
2. Nouns of all three genders belong to the III declention : pulmo, onis m, paries, etis f, caput, itis n
3. Each gender in Nom.sing. has much more endings than nouns of the I, II, IV, V declentions .
4. The stem of III d declention nouns is defined by dropping of the ending **-is** in Gen. sg.
5. NB! The Latin nouns of the 3rd declension can be divided into parisyllaba and imparisyllaba.

   The first group includes a few feminine nouns that have equal number of syllables in Nominative singular and Genitive singular, such as: auris, is f – ear

   cutis, is f – skin

   The nouns that have one more syllable in Genitive singular than in Nominative singular are called imparisyllaba.

   e.g.: corpus, ŏris n – body caput, ĭtis n –head
6. If a noun in Nom.sg. has only one syllable, it means that in Gen. sg.it's written in the full form,e.g.:dens, dentis m; os, oris n; pars, partis f.
7. **N.B**. III declention has exceptions to the rule!
8. All III declention nouns are divided into three types: **consonant, vowel and mixed:**

Consonant type	**Vowel type**	**Mixed type**
Imparasyllaba nouns, **which stems ends in one consonant**	**Nouns of Neuter gender with endings** **-e, -al, -ar in Nom.sing**	**a) parasyllaba nouns with ending –es, -is in Nom.sing** **b) imparasyllaba nouns which stem has double consonant ending**
caput,it is n – capit-	ret**e**,is **n** anim**al,** alis **n** calc**ar,** aris **n**	a) pub**es**, is f б) pars, pa**rt**is f

The endings of III declention nouns are given in the table

m	f	n
-os, oris	-io,onis	-us/eris,oris,uris
-or,oris / onis -o \ inis	-do,dinis -go,ginis	-en,inis -ar,aris
-er,eris/tris	-s (кроме -os): -as,atis -is,/is, idis -us/udis,utis	-ma,atis -ut,itis
-es(неравносложные) / edis -es \ etis	-es, is (равносл.) -ns,ntis -rs,rtis	-ur/oris, uris -al/alis, llis
-ex,icis	-x (кроме –ex) -ax,acis -ix,icis -ux,ucis -nx,ngis -lx,lcis -	-e,is (равносл.) -c, ctis
Exceptions to the rule : os, oris n – mouth	Исключения: 1. atlas, ntis m atlas	Исключения: ren,renis m – kidney

os ossis n – bone cor,cordis n – heart tuber, eris n – hill gaster, tris f – stomach mater, tris f – 1)mother; 2)cerebral casing dura mater – hard mater of brain pia mater – pia mater of brain	2. pulvis, ĕris m powder 3. sanguis, ĭnis m blood 4. axis, is m axis canālis, is m canal unguis, is m nail 5. dens, dentis m tooth 6. fornix, ĭcis m arch 7. larynx, ngis m larynx 8. pharynx, ngis m pharynx 9. coccyx, ýgis m tailbone 10. thorax, ācis m chest 11. tendo, ĭnis m sinew 12. margo, ĭnis m edge	lien, enis m - spleen

The Latin muscle names are composed of two elements: 1) the first element is the noun «muscle» - «muscŭlus»;

2) the second element is a masculine noun ending in –or (-ōris) or–er (- ēris).

E.g.: muscŭlus flexor – flexor muscle

In the Latin Anatomical Nomenclature all the muscle names are masculine third declension nouns ending in:

-or, ōris m (e.g.: rotātor, ōris m);

-er, ēris m (e.g.: massēter, ēris m).

The Latin muscle names are usually translated into English without a word "muscle", cf.:

•muscŭlus massēter - chewer;

•muscŭlus levātor – elevator etc.

Most of the muscle names are not translated but transliterated, i.e. reproduced with the Latin letters:

E.g.: muscŭlus pronātor – pronator. Word order in

the Latin muscle names:

1) word muscŭlus in Nominative;

2) name of the muscle – a masculine noun in Nominative ending in –or(-ōris) or–er (-ēris).

3) any other noun is in Genitive;

4) adjectives are placed at the end of the term.

Tasks for inderpendent work

Translate into Latin:

superficial lymphatic vessel, posterior nucleus of trapezoid body, internal carotid artery, base of heart, apex of heart, root of lung, cavity of uterus, renal pelvis, thyroid cartilage, pylorus part, body of mammary gland, spinal muscle of neck, the longest muscle of head, canal of neck of uterus, frontal region of face, external base of skull, wing of vomer, membranous wall of trachea, cavĭtas medullāris, basis cranii externa, cartilāgo thyroiděa, cartilāgo alāris major, margo inferior pulmōnis sinistri, auris externa, bifurcatio trachēae, basis pyramĭdis renālis,

1. Make up grammatical agreement of the adjectives with the given nouns:

1) forāmen (occipitālis,e; mentālis, e; incisīvus, a, um; mastoiděus, a, um; major, jus)

2) systēma (centrālis, e; nervōsus, a, um; lymphatĭcus, a, um)

3) caput (longus, a, um; transversus, a, um; laterālis, e; brevis, e)

4) ren (dexter, tra, trum; mobĭlis, e; sinister, tra, trum; lobātus, a, um)

5) cavĭtas (pleurālis, e; articulāris, e; medullāris, e)

6) margo (anterior, ius; frontālis, e ; dexter, tra, trum)

7) auris (internus, a, um ; externus, a, um ; medius, a, um)

5. Difine the stem in the following imparasyllaba nouns and put the following nouns into Nom. pluralis:

humor, oris m; pulmo, onis m; venter, ntris m; vomer, eris m; hallux, ucis m; liquor, oris m; index, icis m; stapes, edis m

6. Divide the following nouns into two groups, translate them and give the prural form.

Nomen, inis n, canalis, is m, incus, udis f, pectus, oris n, tegmen, inis n, auris, is f, cutis, is f, pulmo, onis m, cortex, icis m, vertex,icis m, synchondrosis, is f, axis, is m

Topic 11

Nominativus pluralis of nouns and adjectives of I, II, III, IV, V declensions.

Nominativus pluralis of nouns and adjectives of I, II, III, IV, V declensions.

The aim of the lesson:

- To form new theoretical knowledge on the subject
- To form practical skills in formation of Nom. Pl. of nouns and adjectives of I, II, III, IY, Y declensions.
- To form practical skills in translation of multiword anatomic-histological terms from English into Latin and from Latin into English in Nom. And Gen. Sing. And in Nom. Pl.

Concrete tasks:

A student should know

- Sequencing in formation of Nom. pl.
- Flexions of nouns and adjectives in Nom. pl.
- The most used conditional abbrevatios in anatomic histological nomenclature.
- Active vocabulary.

A student should be able to :

- Decline nouns of the I, II, III, IY, Y declensions in Nom. pl.
- Decline adjectives in Nom. Pl.
- Translate multiword anatomic histological terms from Latin into English and from English into Latin.

o **Questions for difining the initial level**

1. What are the characteristics of parasyllaba and imparasyllaba nouns of the III **declension?**

2. How is the practical stem of a noun defined?

3. How is the practical stem of an adjective defined?

4. What is the peculiarity of imparasyllaba nouns' dictionary form?

The content:

I. NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES ENDINGS IN NOMINATIVE PLURAL

The Latin **nouns** have Nominative plural endings as follows:

Declension	**1**	**2**		**3**		**4**		**5**
Gender	**f**	**m**	**n**	**m, f**	**n**	**m**	**n**	**f**
Endings	**-ae**	**-i**	**-a**	**-es**	**-a** (-ĭa)	**-us**	**-ŭa**	**-es**

Attention!!! – Remember one neuter noun of the 3rd declension which has the Nominative plural ending**-ia**: **rete – retia (network – networks)**. Other neuter nouns of the 3rd declension, which have the Nominative plural ending–ia, are not used in the anatomical terminology.

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The Latin **adjectives** have Nominative plural endings as follows:

Adjectives of the 1st group + adjectives in the superlative degree			***Adjectives of the 2nd group***		***Adjectives in the comparative degree***	
m	**f**	**n**	**m, f**	**n**	**m, f**	**n**
-i	**-ae**	**-a**	**-es**	**-ĭa**	**-es**	**-a**

<u>Attention!!!</u> - All neuter nouns irrespective of their declension as well as**all adjectives in the neuter form** in Nominative plural end in**–a** (adjectives of the 2nd group in**-ĭa**).

II.FORMATION OF NOMINATIVE PLURAL FORMS

In order to form the Nominative plural forms you should:

1) determine:

•declension and gender of a noun or

•group and gender of an adjective;

2) find the stem and form the plural form by adding to the stem the appropriate Nominative plural ending of this declension and gender.

E.g.:

	Declension, gender, group and degree of comparison	**Stem**	**Nominative plural**
Nouns			
vena, ae f	1 declension, feminine	ven -	ven - ae
nervus, i m	2 declension, masculine	nerv -	nerv - i
spatium, i n	2 declension, neuter	spati -	spati - a
sinus, us m	4 declension, masculine	sin -	sin - us
cornu, us n	4 declension, neuter	corn -	corn - ŭa
facies, ēi f	5 declension, feminine	faci -	faci - es
Adjectives			
cavernōsus	I group, masculine	cavernōs -	cavernōs - i
cavernōsa	1 group, feminine	cavernōs -	cavernōs - ae
cavernōsum	1 group, neuter	cavernōs -	cavernōs - a
frontālis	2 group, masculine or feminine	frontāl -	frontāl - es
frontāle	2 group, neuter	frontāl -	frontāl - ia
minor	Comparative degree, masculine or feminine	minor -	minōr - es
minus	Comparative degree, neuter	minor -	minōr - a

<u>Attention</u>!!! - In order to form the Nominative plural form of the **nouns of the 3rd declension** you should:

1. Form the Genitive singular form;

2. Determine the stem (obtained from the Genitive form without its ending –is);

3. Add the appropriate Nominative plural gender ending.

E.g.:

Dens → dent-is → dent- + -es → dentes

Forāmen → foramĭn-is → foramĭn- + -a → foramĭna

III. ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE ANATOMICAL TERMINOLOGY

Singular form	**Plural form**
A. – arteria	**Aa.** - arteriae
B. – bursa	**Bb.** - bursae
Gl. - glandŭla	**Gll.** - glandŭlae
For. - forāmen	**Forr.** - foramĭna
Lig. - ligamentum	**Ligg.** - ligamenta
M. - muscŭlus	**Mm.** - muscŭli
N. - nervus	**Nn.** - nervi
R. - ramus	**Rr.** - rami
Vag. - vagīna	**Vagg.** - vagīnae
V. - vena	**Vv.** – venae

IV. EXERCISES

1. Determine the dictionary form of each word:

alveŏli dentāles (dental alveoli), spatia interglobularia (interglobular spaces), valvŭlae venōsae (venous valvulae), nomĭna anatomĭca (anatomical names), juga alveolaria (alveolar eminences), venae intercostāles anteriōres (anterior intercostal venae), labia oris (lips of mouth), canalicŭli dentāles (dental small canales), facies articulāres (articular surfaces), ductus sublinguāles minōres (minor sublingual ducts), vasa sinusoiděa liēnis (sinusoid vessels of spleen), crura ossea (bony crura), arteriae ciliāres posteriōres longae (long posterior ciliary arteries).

2. Translate into Latin. Make up Nominative plural forms:

carotic (tuber, sulcus, canal), lymphatic (vessel, node, valve), incisive (canal, opening, fossa), articular (cavity, process, cartilage), nasal (concha, bone, opening), anterior (margin, surface, septum), palatine (tonsil, process), jugular (tubercle, incisure (slit), process), wing-shaped(canal, process, fossa), ethmoidal (crest, bone, foramen), occipital (region, lobe, opening), mammiform (process, incisure, opening), lower (wall, fissure, arch), transverse (process, lobe, ligament, artery), posterior (horn, nucleus, surface).

3. Determine the case, number and part of speech of each word in the terms:

1) venae rectāles inferiōres
2) incisūrae cartilagĭnis
3) meātus acustĭci
4) rami cardiăci cervicāles inferiōres
5) regiōnes membri inferiōris
6) sutūrae cranii
7) radīces spināles
8) canāles palatīni minōres
9) ductus sublinguāles minōres
10) partes orbitāles ossis frontālis
11) vasa sanguinea retīnae
12) nomĭna anatomĭca
13) plexus venōsi vertebāles interni
14) arteriae ciliāres posteriōres
15) spatium intercostāle

4. Make up Nominative plural of following nouns:

ala, ae f arteria, ae f digĭtus, i m septum, i n alveŏlus, i m ligamentum, i n

margo, ĭnis m
forāmen, ĭnis n
os, ossis n
ductus, us m
cornu, us n
sinus, us m
facies, ēi f
paries, ētis m
fundus, i m
arcus, us m

5. Form Nominative plural of the following terms:

1) processus ciliāris

2) arteria gastrĭca brevis

3) nodus lymphatĭcus lumbālis

4) glandŭla linguālis

5) ganglion thoracĭcum

6) vena nasālis externa

V. VOCABULARY

1.	alveolāris, e	alveolar
2.	alveŏlus, i m	alveole
3.	anatomĭcus, a, um	anatomical
4.	dentālis, e	dental
5.	dorsālis, e	dorsal
6.	foveŏla, ae f	foveola
7.	gastrĭcus, a, um	gastric
8.	intercostālis, e	intercostal
9.	interglobulāris, e	interglobular
10.	interlobulāris, e	interlobular

11.interspinōsus, a, um	interspinal
12.jugum, i n	eminence
13.nomen, ĭnis n	name
14.pectorālis, e	pectoral
15.retīna, ae f	retina
16.serrātus, a, um	serrate
17.sinusoiděus, a, um	sinusoid
18.spatĭum, i n	space
19.spinālis, e	spinal
20.sublinguālis, e	sublingual
21.synoviālis, e	synovial
22.carotĭcus, a, um	carotic

23. vas, vasis n	vessel
24. cartilāgo, ĭnis f	cartilage
25. rectālis, e	rectal
26. crus, cruris n	crus
27. lien, ēnis m	spleen
28. cardiăcus, a, um	cardiac

Sample Test

1. Determine the dictionary form of each word:

alveŏli dentāles (dental alveoli), spatia interglobularia (interglobular spaces), valvŭlae venōsae (venous valvulae), nomĭna anatomĭca (anatomical names), juga alveolaria (alveolar eminences), venae intercostāles anteriōres (anterior intercostal venae), labia oris (lips of mouth) canalicŭli dentāles (dental small canales) facies articulāres (articular surfaces)

2. Translate into Latin. Make up Nominative plural forms:

carotic (tuber, sulcus, canal) lymphatic (vessel, node, valve) incisive (canal, opening, fossa) articular (cavity, process, cartilage) nasal (concha, bone, opening) anterior (margin, surface, septum) palatine (tonsil, process)

3.Form Nominative plural of the following terms:

1) processus ciliāris

2) arteria gastrĭca brevis

3) nodus lymphatĭcus lumbālis

4) glandŭla linguālis

5) ganglion thoracĭcum

6) vena nasālis externa

Topic 12

Genetivus pluralis of nouns and adjectives of the I,II,III,IV,V declensions

Genetivus pluralis of nouns ad adjectives of the I,II,III,IV,V declensions .

The aim of the practical class:

- To form new theoretical knowledge on the theme.
- To form practical skills in formation of Gen. pl.of nouns and adjectives of the I, II, III, IV, V declentions.
- To form practical skills in translation of anatomic histological terms from Latin into English and from Eglih into Latin in Nom. and Gen. sg. And in Nom. And Gen. pl.

2. ***Concrete tasks:***

A student should know

- Consequene of actions in formation of Gen. pl.
- The endings of nouns and adjectives in Gen. pl.
- Active vocabulary.

A student should be able to :

- Decline nouns of I,II,III,IV,Vdeclentions in Gen. pl.
- Decline adjectives in Gen. pl.
- Translate multiword anatomic histological terms from English into Latin and from Latin into English.

o **Questions for defining the initial level**

1. What are the characteristics of parasyllaba and imparasyllaba III declention **nouns?**
2. How is defined the practical stem of nouns?
3. How is defined the practical stem of adjectives?
4. What is the peculiarity of a dictionary form of imparasyllaba nouns?

The content:

Revision of basic knowledge, necessary for understanding new gramma:

***a*) signs of declension of nouns**

b) defining practical stem of nouns

***c)* adjectives: dictionary form , declension , difining of stems**

Consequence of actions in formation Gen. pl.:

1. Write the word in its dictionary form
2. Give the declination
3. Find the stem
4. Add the necessary ending to the stem

The endings of GENETIVUS PLURALIS

Declinasion	Endings
I	f-**arum**
II	m-**orum** n-**orum**
III	**-um** **1.** imparasyllabic nouns of m,f,n with the stem which is terminated by one consonant – pulmo**num,** articulatio**num,** corpo**rum** **2.** adjectives in the comparative degree (m, f, n) – superior**um,** major**um** **-ium** **1.**the other nouns have the stem terminated in **-id**:the other noun have the stem which is terminated by two consonants – o**ssium,** pa**rtium,** de**ntium** **2.** parasyllabic nouns with ending **–es, -is (в Nom.sg,) –** ret**ium,** au**rium** 3. adjectives of the second group (m,f,n) – alar**ium (**m,f,n)
IV	m – **uum** n – **uum**
V	f – **ium**

NB! The noun **vas, vasis n** в Gen. pl. is declined according to the II declinasion **–** **<u>vasorum</u>** (Gen. pl.)

Control questions

1. What is the consequence of actions of declining nouns and adjectives in Nom. pl. и Gen. pl?

2. Give the endings of Nom. pl., Gen. pl.
3. What are the endings of neuter III declension nouns in Nom.pl.
4. What are the endings of III declension nouns and adjectives in Gen. pl.

Exercises:

<u>I.Give Gen. pl. Of the following nouns:</u>

caput,itis n;

pulmo, onis m;

linea, ae f;

genu, us n;

facies, ei f;

ductus, us m;

ligamentum, i n;

rete, is n;

auris, is f;

canalis,is m;

vas, vasis n;

systema,atis n;

dens, dentis m;

pars, partis f.

II. Give Gen. pl.of the following adjectives:

albus,a,um;

longus,a,um;

squamosus,a,um;

rectus,a,um; costalis, e;

thoracalis,e; parietalis,e;

spinalis,e; major,jus;

anterior,ius; minor.us;

superior,ius

1. Determine the declension of each word, give the dictionary form:

capsulārum	faciērum
angulōrum	digitōrum
arteriārum	plexuum
foramĭnum	cavōrum
ligamentōrum	gingivārum
arcuum	processuum
canalium	palpebrārum
tendĭnum	cingulōrum

2. Translate into Latin. Give the dictionary form of each noun, make up Genitive plural:

incisura	trunk
valve	node
duct	shoulder blade
back	tubercle
canal	eye
horn	layer
neck	muscle
palate	

3. Make up the Genitive plural forms of the following adjectives:

1) dexter, tra, trum	7) articulāris, e
2) inferior, ius	8) mucōsus, a, um
3) laterālis, e	9) thoracĭcus, a, um
4) internus, a, um	10) temporālis, e
5) commūnis, e	11) superior, ius
6) latus, a, um	12) longissĭmus, a, um

4. Make up the Genitive plural forms:

vas lymphatĭcum superficiāle; nervus craniālis;

vena pulmonālis; cornu minus; processus transversus; concha nasālis; valvŭla semilunāris.

IV. VOCABULARY

1.	articulatĭo, ōnis f	joint
2.	auriculāris, e	auricular
3.	chiasma, ătis n	chiasm
4.	craniālis, e	cranial

5.	extensor, ōris m	extensor
6.	fibulāris, e	fibular
7.	flavus, a, um	yellow
8.	flexor, ōris m	flexor
9.	interalveolāris, e	interalveolar
10.	interradiculāris, e	interradicular

11.linguālis, e	lingual
12.massa, ae f	mass
13.medulla, ae f	medulla
14.medulla ossĭum	(bone) marrow
15.nodŭlus, i m	nodulus
16.papilla, ae f	papila
17.peron(a)eus, a, um	fibular
18.plica, ae f	fold
19.retinacŭlum, i n	retinaculum
20.ruber, bra, brum	red
21.semilunāris, e	semilunar
22.trigeminālis, e	trigeminal
23.trochleāris, e	trochlear
24.regĭo, ōnis f	region
25.incisīvus, a, um	incisive
26.radix, īcis f	root
27.sanguinĕus, a, um	blood
28.ciliāris, e	ciliary
29.tonsilla, ae f	tonsil
30.parĭes, ētis m	wall

Final lesson. Preparation for the test work № 3 on the theme «Multiword anatomic histological term with coordinated and uncoordinated attribute

Final lesson.Preparation for the test work № 3 on the theme «Multiword anatomic histological term with coordinated and uncoordinated attribute

The aim:

- To revise studied gramma; noun, adjective, types of adjectives, structurial types of anatomic histologic terms.
- To revise vocabulary
- To train practical skills in translation of multiword anatomic histological terms from English into Latin and from Latin into English.

2. ***Concrete tasks :***

A student must know

- Dictionary form and signs of I,II,III,IV,Vdeclensions of nouns .
- Dictionary form and declinasions of adjectives of the I group
- Dictionary form and declinasions of adjectives of the II group
- Dictionary form and declination of adjectives in the comparative degree and adjectives of one ending
- Structurial types of anatomic terms
- Concequence of actions in translation of multiword terms from English into Latin and from Latin into English.
- Vocabulary notes

A student should be able to :

- To define gender and declention of nouns
- To define gender and declention of adjectives of the I and II group, and adjectives in comparative degree and adjectives of one ending.
- To coordinate nouns of five declentions with adjectives of all groups
- To translate multiword anatomic terms from English into Latin and from Latin into English.

The content:

- Revision of vocabulary notes
- Noun: dictionary form, the signs of declention and gender.
- Adjective:dictionary form , gender endings and declention of adjectives of the I and II group and adjectives in comparative degree
- Consequence of actions in forming Nom. et Gen. pl.
- Checking hometask
- Individual work under the supervision of a tutor
- Test

Revision

Dictionary form – order of writing words in the dictionary

Noun (NOMEN SUBSTANTIVUM)

Dictionary form – 3 components: 1) full form in Nom.sg., 2) ending in Gen.sg.,3) Gender

NB! All the components of a dictionary form are pronounced

Adjectives (NOMEN ADJECTIVUM)

Dictionary form of an adjective consists of the masculine form, ending of feminine and neuter forms in Nom.sing.: **m, f, n (Nom. sg.)**

NB! Adjectives don't have their own declention , they are declined according to the **I,II,III declenetions of nouns!**

Declention	Gender	Nom. sg.	Gen. sg.	Nom. pl	Gen. pl.
I	f	-a	-ae	-ae	-arum
II	m	-us/-er	-i	-i	-orum
	n	-um/-on	-i	-a	-orum
III	m		m	m,f –es	1.-um

	f **n**	**different**	**f ** **-is** **n /**	**n – a** **n- ia** (если в**Nom. sg.** **-e, -al, -ar)**	**a) imparasyllaba nouns with the stem ending in consonant**: pulmo,onis m **-** pulmo***n*****um** **b) adjectives in comparat degree**: anterior, ius – anterior**um** (m,f,n) **1. –ium** The rest
IV	**m** **n**	**-us** **-u**	**-us** **-us**	**m - -us** **n - -ua**	**m** **- -uum** **n**
V	**f**	**-es**	**-ei**	**-es**	**-erum**

Samples of individual work

1.Translate into Latin with writing out the words:

1) muscle of neck

2) base of skull

3) dividing wall of nose

4) small foot of arch of vertebra

5) zygomatic process of temporal bone

6) ethmoidal sulcus of nasal bone

7) dura mater of brain

8) the longest muscle of head

9) superficial lymphatic vessels

10) major and minor horns

11) nerve nodes of sympatic networks

12) anterior intercostal veins

13) widest muscle of back

14) minor palatine canals

15) external occipital protuberance

2.Translate the following terms into English:

1) venae digitales dorsales pedis

2) hiatus canalis nervi petrosi minoris

3) ganglia plexuum visceralium

4) vaginae tendinum musculorum extensorum carpi radialium

5) lobi glandulae mammariae

6) facies anterior et posterior dentium premolarium et molarium

7) lagamenta tendinum

8) vasa vasorum

9) flexura sacralis recti

10) ramus cutaneus lateralis nervi iliohypogastrici

3. Form adjectives with the help of suffixes in their dictionary form from the noun stems:

facies, ei f gaster, tris

f oesophagus, i m

musculus, i m os,

ossis n

Literature:

п/№	Name	Author	Year, place of edition	number	
				In the library	At the chair
1	2	3	4	5	6
The main literature					
1.	Latin and medical terminology	Chernjavskii M.N.	M.: Shiko 2015	100	5
2	Latin and pharmaceutical	Chernjavskii M. N.	M.: ГЭОТАР -Медиа,	27	

	terminology		2014		
3	Латинский язык и фармацевтическая терминология: учебное пособие	Зуева Н.И., Зуева И.В., Семенченко В.Ф.	М: ГЭОТАР -Медиа, 2012		
4	Латинский язык для педиатрических факультетов: учебное пособие	Нечай М.Н.	М.: Кнорус, 2013	100	5
Additional literature					
1.					
1	Латинский язык и фармацевтическая терминология: учебное пособие	Зуева И.В., Зуева Н.И., Семенченко В.Ф.	М.: ГЭОТАР -Медиа, 2008	10	4
2.	Толковый латинско - русский словарь кардиологических терминов.	КочкареваА. Г., НоводрановаВ. Ф.	М.: ГЭОТАР -Медиа, 2008	7	4
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Healthcare ministry of the Russian Federation

Department of Foreign Languages

TRAINING MATERIALS FOR THE TEACHERS FOR THE DISCIPLINE

“LATIN FOR FOREIGN STUDENTS”

(Clinical Terminology)

the main professional educational programme of higher education – specialty programme in the specialty 31.05.03 Dentistry,approved in

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Vladikavkaz

Clinical Terminology

Topic 1

«Some general notions of word formation: structure of a word, morphim: word composition structure – formative (motivating) and derivative stems. Term element (TE).Types of word formation».

General information about word formation:word parts,morpheme:word formation structure.Medical terms.Component elements.Clinical terms. Word formation.

I.The aim of the lesson:

Educational

- To form new theoretical knowledge on the theme;

- To form practical skills;

Concrete tasks:

Astudentshouldknow:

1. ClinicalterminologyasalanguageofMedicine.

3. Ways of word formation.

4. Defining the basic parts.

5. Greek and Latin suffixes

A student should be able to:

1. To analyze medical terms.

2. Todefine thestemofaword.

3. To define suffixes in the structure of terms and give their meaning.

Thecontent

Although medical terms have been drawn from many languages, a large majority are from Greek and Latin.

The long and formidable sounding medical terms are a combination of words, which describe parts of the body, a function, or a condition. The basic terms occur repeatedly in various combinations. A knowledge of the meaning of the roots, prefixes, and suffixes enables the student to analyze the medical terms into component parts. This is of the greatest aid in learning to understand the vocabulary of medicine. Some names of diseases given by the ancients and still used todayare, in many instances, simply descriptions of the outstanding symptoms;*for example, hydro-phobia-fear of water-for rabies.*

1. It is estimated that about three-fourthsof the English medical terminology is of**Greek origin**. The main reason for this is that the Greeks were the founders of rational medicine in the golden age of Greek civilization in the 5th Century B.C. The Hippocratic School and, later on, Galen (the Greek from Asia Minor who lived in Rome in the 2nd century A.D.) formulated the theories, which dominated medicine up to the beginning of the 18th Century. The Hippocratic's were the first to describe diseases based on observation, and the names given by them to many conditions are still used today,*for example, arthritis, nephritis, pleuritis (pleurisy)*.

2. The second reason for the large number of Greek medical terms is that the Greek language lends itself easily to the building of compounds. When new terms were needed, with the rapid expansion of medical science during the last century, Greek words or Latin words with Greek endings were used to express the new ideas, conditions, or instruments. The new words follow the older models so closely that it is impossible to distinguish the two by their forms. Such recent words as *appendicitis, creatinine, cystoscope, epinephrine, streptococcus*, and many others do not appear different from the classical terms. The fact is that about onehalf of our medical terminology is less than a century old.

3. The third reason for using the classical roots is that they form an international language, easily understood by anyone familiar with the subject matter.

The terminology of the modern medicine is the most complicated terminological system of the modern science. The total amount of medical terms remains unknown, but its estimated amount exceeds one million terms. You realize thatit is impossible to learn one million words, even for an intelligent person, because we use in our native language only several thousands words. Our course will help you to understand and use about fifty thousand main medical terms. This course teaches you how medical terms are 'built' or 'put together' instead of just memorizing lots of medical words and their meanings. You will learn to recognize the meaning of a medical term by dividing the word into its three basic component parts: the *prefix, root and suffix*. By knowing the meanings of the prefixes, suffixes, and root words, you can easily figure out the meaning of a medical term.

For example, if you see a medical term containing the root word 'cardi' and the suffix 'itis', you know that the term has to do with an '*inflamed*' (itis) '*heart*' (cardi).This technique of *word building* is a simple and straightforward way to learn medical terminology without long hours of memorizing the medical vocabulary.•You will learn Latin and Greek terminological elements.

•You will be able to figure out unfamiliar words by recognizing their building blocks from which they are constructed.

•You will be able to construct many words correctly by learning to put these building blocks together in the proper way.

•You will be able to determine the meanings of thousands of words that you have never seen before and which are used in medicine.

Greek and Latin medical terms can be broken down into one or more word parts. For simplicity in explanation, let's say that there are four possible word parts, and any given medical term may contain one, some, or all of these parts:

1. **Root terminological elements** (a shorthand notation "**root**")

2. **Final terminological elements** (a shorthand notation "**suffixes**")

3. Prefixes

4. **Combining vowels**

An example of a word with three of the above parts is the medical term **pericarditis**, which means *inflammation of the outer layer of the heart*. Pericarditis can be divided into three parts:

• **peri - card - itis**

Once divided into its essential parts, pericarditis can be translated:

•the prefix **peri-** translates to*surrounding*,

•the root –**card-** translates to*heart*, and

•the suffix –**itis** translates to*inflammation*.

Hence, **pericarditis** is *an inflammation of the area surrounding the heart*, or an inflammation of the outer layer of the heart, anatomically known as the pericardium.Medical terms always consist of at least one root, although they may contain more. The root of a word is that part which contains the essential meaning of the word. An example of this was seen above in the term **pericarditis**. The root of the word **-card -** refers to the heart, so any prefix or suffix added to the root (card) will only function to add to the specificity of that word. An example of this would be the prefix**brady**, which means*slow*. If "brady" is added to the root "card", the term **bradycard -** which roughly means *slow heart* - is created. Then, if the suffix **ia -** which means *abnormal state* - is added to "bradycard", the medical term **bradycardia** is formed. The translation of bradycardia (**brady-card-ia**)is **slow - heart - abnormal state**, or the abnormal state of a slow heart rate.

Linking or Combining Vowels: As was discussed above, a medical term must have at least one root, but may not have a prefix and/or a suffix. An example of this is the term **sternocleidomastoid**, which is a muscle that has attachments at

the sternum, the clavicle, and the mastoid. The term **sternocleidomastoid** can be divided into three parts (three roots, in this case):**stern - o - cleid - o - mastoid**. Notice that there are vowels between the three roots. These are **linking or combining vowels**, which serve to make a term easier to pronounce. The vowel used most of the time is**o**, but other vowels such as **i** and **a**are also used. Combining vowels are often used between roots and suffixes or roots and other roots, but they are NOT used between prefixes and roots.

4. LEARNING TO READ A MEDICAL TERM

When you look at a medical term and attempt to decipher its meaning you begin with the suffix, move to the prefix (if present) and then the root word.

For example: When trying to understand the word ***pericarditis*** you would identify*itis* (meaning inflammation), then*peri* (meaning around) and then*card* (meaning heart). Therefore, this word means inflammation around the heart.

Let's try another one: for example:***leukocytopenia*** *-penia* (meaning*decrease*), then*leuk/o* (meaning white) and finally*cyt/o* (meaning cell). Therefore, this word means a*decrease in white cells*.

Remember the following suffixes		
Suffixes of nouns		
I. dimunitive		
-ul	globulus	ball
-cul	tuberculumtubercule	
-ol	foveolafovea	
-ell	lamella	platelet
-ill	mamellanipple	
II. action		
-io	transplantatio transfer	

III. subject*(organ,instrument) producing effect*		
-or	sphinctersqueezer	
-er		
IV. *the result of the action*		
-ura	incisuraincisure	
V. *Suffixes of adjectives*		
a) characterizedandrichinsome qualitysigned by stem,:		
-os	mucosusmucous	
b) Belonging or relating to what is called the basis		
-al	vertebralis	vertebral
-ar	clavicularisclavicular	
-ic	thoracicusthoracic	
-e	pharyngeuspharyngeal	
-in	palatinuspalatine	
c) Similar to what is called the basis		
-die (гр.)	mastoideusmastoid	
-form (лат.)	fungiformismushroom like	
d) Carrying what is called the basis		
-fer	seminiferseminal	
-phor (гр.)	oophorusoviparous	
e) -Generating, causing what is called the basis - generated, due to what is called the basis		
-gen	cancerogenusCancer-causing	

VI.TASK FOR INDERPENDENT WORK.

1. Define suffixes and give their meaning:

tubula, ossiculum, fractura, depressor, amputatio, cardiogenus, apicalis, urinarius, tendinosus, palatinus, laryngeus, deltoideus, gluteus, cruciformis

2. Match the following:

uterinusdrum
pterygoideusbridle
resectiomushroomlike
fossulauterine
frenulumfovea
tympanicusdeleting
fungiformisalaris

Form the terms with the meaning:

1) Inflammation of stomach - gaster,tris f

Joints arthr-

liverhepar, atis n

2) New formations

Fibrous connective tissue

fibr-

musclemy-

glandaden-

muscle tissue my-

3) Noninflamatory diseases

Joints arthr-

skindermat-

paradontaparodont-

Vocabulary

abscessus, us m	abscess
acutus, a, um	acute
benignus, a, um	benignus
cancer, cri m	cancer
cancerosus, a, um	cancerous
caries, ei f	caries
chronicus, a, um	*chronical*
colica, ae f	(Greek.) colic
coma, atis n	(Greek.) coma
comatosus, a, um	comatosus
cysta, ae f	(греч.)cysta
cystosus, a um	cystic
diabetes, ae m	(Greek.) diabetis
diabeticus, a, um	diabetic
diffusus, a, um	diffuse (разлитой, распространенный)
eczema, atis n	(Greek.) eczema
fractura, ae f	fractures
gangraena, ae f	(Greek.) gangrene
gangraenosus, a, um	gangrenous
glaucoma, atis n	glaucoma
hernia, ae f	hernia
hernialis, ae f	herniac

icterus, i m	(Greek.) jaundice
ileus, i m	(Greek.)intestinal obstruction
infantilis, e	infantile
infectio, onis f	infection
infectiosus, a, um	infectionous
inflammatio, onis f	inflammation
juvenilis, e	jouvenile
malignus, a, um	malignant
morbus, i m	desease
oedema, atis n	aedema
paralysis, i f	(Greek)paralasis
paralyticus, a, um	paralitic
paresis, is f	(Greek) paresis
pneumonia, ae f	(Greek.) pneumonia
senilis, e	senilis
spasmus, i m	(Greek.) spasm
spasticus, a, um	(Greek.) spasmic
trauma, atis n	(Greek) trauma
traumaticus, a, um	traumatic
ulcus, eris n	ulcer
ulcerosus, a, um	ulceric
varix, icis m/f	Venous node
varicosus, a, um	varicousis
volvulus, i m	volvulus

Topic 2

Clinical terminology.Combining roots.Free and dependent, premier and final medical terms.Greek and Latin component elements.Types of clinical terms.Component elements in the in the structure of a term.

Clinical terminology.Combining roots.Free and dependent, premier and final medical terms.Greek and Latin component elements.Types of clinical terms.Component elements in the in the structure of a term.

I.The aim of a lesson:

- Toformnewtheoreticalknowledge;

- Toformpracticalskills;

Concrete tasks:

Astudentshouldknow:

1. Definition of clinicalterminologyasalanguageofmedicine.

2. Thefinalaimofstudying the theme.

3. The main ways of word formation.

4. Defining the component element.

5. Defining Greek and Latin compounds.

6. Typesofmedicalterms.

7. Greek and Latin compounds denoting parts of body and organs.

8. Greek compound elements denoting science, methods of diagnostic examination, disease, treatment, illness and sufferings.

A student should be able to:

1. Toanalyzeterms

2. To define stems.

3. TodefineGreekandLatindoubletsandcombining clinical elements and give their meaning.

The content:

II. ROOTS AND SUFFIXES USED IN THE GREEK AND LATIN MEDICAL TERMS

ROOTS

Greek and Latin roots	*English word elements*	*Meaning*	*Examples of medical terms*
angi-;vas-	**angi-**	blood vessel	*angiogramma*
bio-;vit-	**bio-**	life	*biologia*
cardi-; (-cardia)	**cardi-**	heart	*cardiologia*
cyt-; (-cytus)	**cyt-; -cyte**	cell	*adenocytus*
cyst-	**cyst-**	urinary bladder; sac of fluid	*cystectomia*

cholecyst-	**cholecyst-**	gallbladder	*cholecystotomia*
kerat-	**kerat-**	cornea; horny	*keratotomia*
mast-; (-mastia); mamm-	**mast-; -masty**	breast	*mastographia*
encephal-	**encephal-**	brain	*encephalogramma*
gastr-; (-gastria)	**gastr-**	stomach	*gastrotomia*
colp-	**colp-**	vagina	*colpectomia*
enter-	**enter-**	small intestine	*gastroenterologia*
physi-	**physi-**	nature	*physiotherapia*

SUFFIXES

Greek and Latin suffixes	*English word elements*	*Meaning*	*Examples of medical terms*
-graphia	**-graphy**	recording; X-ray examination	*angiographia*
-gramma	**-gram**	record; X-rayfilm	*angiogramma*
-ectomia	**-ectomy**	removal; resection; to cut out	*cystectomia*

-logia	**-logy**	science; study	*biologia*
-pathia	**-pathy**	any disease; disease process	*enteropathia*
-tomia	**-tomy**	cutting; incision; section	*gastrotomia*
-therapia	**-therapy**	treatment	*physiotherapia*

III.EXERCISES

1.*Build up clinical terms with the given roots and suffixes, explain their meaning:*

E.g.: When you join the root*gastr(o)*- with the suffix–*pathia* you get the term*gastropathia* which means “disease process of the stomach”.

• cardi(o)-(-graphia;-gramma;-pathia;-logia);

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•angi(o)- (-pathia;-graphia;-logia;-gramma);

•cholecyst(o)- (-pathia;-tomia;-ectomia;-graphia;-gramma);

•mast(o)-;mamm(o)-(-graphia;-ectomia;-gramma);

•cyst(o)- (-graphia;-tomia;-ectomia;-gramma);

•encephal(o)- (-pathia;-gramma;-graphia).

2.*Explain the meaning of the following terms:*

1)gastrectomia
gastrotomia

2) angiogramma
angiologia
angiopathia
angiographia
angiocardiographia

3)keratectomia
keratotomia

4) cystectomia
cystogramma
cystographia
cystotomia

5)cytologia
cytogramma

6) colpotomia
enteropathia

3. ***Give the Greek & Latin variants and explain the meaning of the following terms:***

angiogram; cholecystotomy; gastrectomy; colpotomy; encephalogram; enteropathy; cytology; cardiogram; mastopathy; angiology; keratectomy; biology; gastrotomy; cholecystectomy; cytogram; mastectomy

4. ***Give the Latin spelling of the terms; explain their meaning:***

biology; cystography; angiopathy; keratectomy; gastrotomy; colpotomy; enteropathy; mammogram; encephalography; cytogram; cystectomy; cardiology; cholecystogram; keratectomy

5.***Form the Greek & Latin clinical terms according to the meaning:***

•disease of vessels;

•science of cells;

•removal of stomach;

•science of natural vital processes in the human body;

•disease of small intestine;

•X-rayexamination of heart;

•X-rayfilm of brain;

•X-rayexamination of urinary bladder;

•removal of cornea;

•cutting of vagina;

•X-rayfilm of gallbladder;

•X-rayfilm of heart;

•science of life;

•disease of breast;

•science of blood vessels.

Topic 3

Clinical terminology.Wordformation.Suffixes –osis, -iasis, -itis, -oma, -ismus in clinical terminology. Greek and Latin dublets and single termelements

Clinical terminology. Word formation.Suffixes –osis, -iasis, -itis, -oma, -ismus in clinical terminology.

I. **Duration of the lesson 2 hours**

II. The aim of the lesson:

- Toformnewtheoretical knowledge;

- To form practical skills in independent search of information;

Concretetasks:

Студент должен знать:

1. To define clinical terminology

2. The final aim.

3. The main ways of word formation.

4. Defining of a clinical term and Greek and Latin dublets.

5. The meaning of clinical suffixes –osis, -iasis, -itis, -oma,-ismus.

6. Greek and Latin names of organs and tissues.

7. Greekclinicalterms of therapeuticaland surgical methods of treatment ,pathological changes in organs and tissues.

A student should be able to:

1. Tomakemorphologicalanalysisofterms.

2. To determine clinical suffixes and give their meaning.

I. ROOTS AND SUFFIXES USED IN THE GREEK AND LATIN MEDICAL TERMS

ROOTS

Greek and Latin roots	*English word elements*	*Meaning*	*Examples of medical terms*
cheil-; (-cheilia)	**cheil- (-cheilia)**	lip	*cheilōsis*
derm-; dermat-;	**derm-; dermat-;**	skin	*dermatologia*

(-dermia)	**-dermia**		
hyster-; metr-	**hyster-**	uterus	*hysterotomia metrotomia*
nephr-	**nephr-**	kidney	*nephropexia*
oste-	**oste-**	bone	*osteologia*
proct-	**proct-**	anus and rectum	*proctectomia*
pyel-	**pyel-**	renal pelvis	*pyelographia*
rhin-	**rhin-**	nose	*rhinopathia*
spondyl-	**spondyl-**	vertebrae; backbone	*spondylōsis*
stomat-	**stomat-**	mouth	*stomatītis*

SUFFIXES

Greek and Latin suffixes	***English word elements***	***Meaning***	***Examples of medical terms***
-genēsis	**-genesis**	origin; cause	*pathogenēsis*
-gēnus,a, um	**-genic; -genous**	developing from inner state; to be the result of	*gastrogēnus*
-ītis	**-itis**	inflammation	*dermatītis*
-ōma	**-oma**	tumour; swelling	*angiōma*
-ōsis	**-osis**	abnormal condition; disease	*keratōsis*
-pexia	**-pexy**	fixation	*enteropexia*
-scopia	**-scopy**	internal examination	*gastroscopia*

PREFIXES

Greek and Latin prefixes	***English word elements***	***Meaning***	***Examples of medical terms***
endo-	**endo-**	within; in	*endometrītis*
para-	**para-**	beside; near	*parametrītis*
peri-	**peri-**	surrounding (outer)	*perinephrītis*

II.EXERCISES

1.*Build up clinical terms with the given roots and suffixes, explain their meaning:*

•-(o)scopia(gastr-;cholecyst-;colp-;cyst-;stomat-;rhin-;cyt-;proct-);

•-(o)pexia(hyster-;nephr-;proct-;enter-);

•-(o)pathia(rhin-;spondyl-;nephr-;oste-;cholecyst-;encephal-;angi-;mast-;cardi-);

•-itis(colp-;nephr-;proct-;cholecyst-;kerat-;pyel-;dermat-;cheil-;stomat-;rhin-;encephal-;mast-;spondyl-);

•para- (-metritis;-nephritis;-proctitis);

•endo- (-genus;-scopia;-metritis;-cardium;-carditis).

2. *Explain the meaning of the following terms:*

1) angiocholecystitis
angioma
angiomatosis
angiopathia
angiitis
angiologia

2) nephritis
nephrectomia
nephropathia
nephroma
nephropexia
nephropyelitis
nephrosis
nephrotomia

3) pyelographia
pyelocystitis
pyelitis
pyelonephritis
pyelotomia

4) dermatitis
dermatologia
dermatoma
dermatosis

5) pathologia
biologia
osteologia
proctologia
nephrologia
stomatologia
cardiologia
cytologia
angiologia

6) osteogenesis
osteologia
osteoectomia
osteoma
osteopathia
osteotomia
ostitis
endosteum

3. *Give the Greek & Latin variants and explain the meaning of the following terms:*

endoscopy; osteotomy; endometritis; endocardium; endocarditis; metritis; metropathy; dermatology; spondylotomy; nephrogenic; nephropathy; osteocytoma; nephropexy; pyelography; proctoscopy; gastroscopy; enteropexy; spondylopathy; encephalopathy; proctectomy; keratosis; osteology; keratoma; nephroma; osteopathology; spondilitis.

4. ***Give the Latin spelling of the terms; explain their meaning:***

nephrology; endogenous; nephropyelography; colposcopy; metrography; angiitis; angiocardiogram; spondylosis; osteopathy; stomatology; stomatoscopy;

cholecystopexy; osteoma; osteogenesis; gastrogenic; dermatology; rhinopathy; perinephritis; endometritis; gastrectomy; nephrogram; mastectomy; osteocytes; spondylogram; dermatoscopy.

5.***Form the Greek & Latin clinical terms according to the meaning:***

•inflammation of the tissue surrounding the heart

•internal examination of nose

•fixation of kidney

•removal of bone

•inflammation of uterus mucous

•science of skin

•cutting of uterus

•removal of anus and rectum

•inflammation of renal pelvis and urinary bladder

•disease of bones

•abnormal condition of skin

•inflammation of lips

•fixation of anus and rectum

•removal of kidney

•disease of uterus

•inflammation of vertebrae

•internal examination of oral cavity

•inflammation of nose
•tumour of kidney

Sample Test

Explain the meaning of the following terms:

1) angiocholecystitis

angioma

angiomatosis

angiopathia

angiitis

angiologia

2) nephritis

nephropathia

nephrectomia

nephrosis

nephrotomia

nephropexia

nephropyelitis

3) pyelographia

pyelocystitis

pyelitis

pyelonephritis

pyelotomia

5) pathologia

biologia

proctologia

nephrologia

stomatologia

angiologia

6) osteogenesis

osteologia

osteologia

osteoma

osteoectomia

osteotomia

osteopathia

2. Form the Greek & Latin clinical terms according to the meaning:

•inflammation of the tissue surrounding the heart

•internal examination of nose

•fixation of kidney

•removal of bone

•science of skin

•cutting of uterus

•removal of anus and rectum

•inflammation of renal pelvis and urinary bladder

•abnormal condition of skin

3. Explain their meaning:

nephrology; nephropyelography; colposcopy; metrography; angiitis; spondylosis; stomatology; cholecystopexy; osteoma; osteogenesis; dermatology; rhinopathy; perinephritis; endometritis; gastrectomy, mastectomy; osteocytes; spondylogram; dermatoscopy.

Topic 4

Clinical Terminology.Word formation. Prefixation. Prefix and suffix derivatives. Frequently used Greek and Latin prefixes

Clinical terminology.Word formation.Prefixes.Derivatives

I. The duration of the lesson 2 hours
II.The aim:

Educational

- Toformnewtheoretical knowledge;

- To form practical skills in independent search of information;

Concretetasks:

A student should know:

1. To define clinical terminology

2. The final aim.

3. The main ways of word formation.

4. Defining of a clinical term and Greek and Latin dublets.

5. The meaning of clinical suffixes prefixes

A student should be able to:

1. To make morphological analysis of terms.
2. Too define clinical prefixes

The content

Greek and Latin medical terms can be broken down into one or more word parts. For simplicity in explanation, let us say that there are four possible word parts, and any given medical term may contain one, some, or all of these parts:

1.**Root terminological elements** (a shorthand notation "**root**")

2.**Final terminological elements** (a shorthand notation "**suffixes**")

3.Prefixes

4. **Combining vowels**

An example of a word with three of the above parts is the medical term **pericarditis**, which means*inflammation of the outer layer of the heart*. Pericarditis can be divided into three parts:

• **peri - card - itis**

Once divided into its essential parts, pericarditis can be translated:

•the prefix **peri-** translates to*surrounding*,

•the root –**card-** translates to*heart*, and

•the suffix –**itis** translates to*inflammation*.

Hence, **pericarditis** is *an inflammation of the area surrounding the heart*, or an inflammation of the outer layer of the heart, anatomically known as the pericardium.Medical terms always consist of at least one root, although they may contain more. The root of a word is that part which contains the essential meaning of the word. An example of this was seen above in the term **pericarditis**. The root of the word **-card** - refers to the heart, so any prefix or suffix added to the root (card) will only function to add to the specificity of that word. An example of this would be the prefix**brady**, which means*slow*. If "brady" is added to the root "card", the term**bradycard** - which roughly means*slow heart* - is created. Then, if the suffix**ia** - which means*abnormal state* - is added to "bradycard", the medical term**bradycardia** is formed. The translation of bradycardia (**brady-card-ia**)is**slow - heart - abnormal state**, or the abnormal state of a slow heart rate.

Linking or Combining Vowels: As was discussed above, a medical term must have at least one root, but may not have a prefix and/or a suffix. An example of this is the term**sternocleidomastoid**, which is a muscle that has attachments at

he sternum, the clavicle, and the mastoid. The term **sternocleidomastoid** can be divided into three parts (three roots, in this case):**stern - o - cleid - o - mastoid**. Notice that there are vowels between the three roots. These are**linking or combining vowels**, which serve to make a term easier to pronounce. The vowel used most of the time is**o**, but other vowels such as **i** and **a**are also used. Combining vowels are often used between roots and suffixes or roots and other roots, but they are NOT used between prefixes and roots.

LEARNING TO READ A MEDICAL TERM

When you look at a medical term and attempt to decipher its meaning you begin with the suffix, move to the prefix (if present) and then the root word.

For example: When trying to understand the word ***pericarditis*** you would identify*itis* (meaning inflammation), then*peri* (meaning around) and then*card* (meaning heart). Therefore, this word means inflammation around the heart.

Let's try another one: <u>for example</u>:***leukocytopenia*** *-penia* (meaning*decrease*), then*leuk/o* (meaning white) and finally*cyt/o* (meaning cell). Therefore, this word means a*decrease in white cells*.

Remember the following suffixes		
Suffixes of nouns		
I. dimunitive		
-ul	globulus	ball
-cul	tuberculumtubercule	
-ol	foveolafovea	
-ell	lamella	platelet
-ill	mamellanipple	

II. action		
-io	transplantatio transfer	
III. subject*(organ,instrument) producing effect*		
-or	sphinctersqueezer	
-er		
IV. *the result of the action*		
-ura	incisuraincisure	
V. *Suffixes of adjectives*		
a) characterizedandrichinsome qualitysigned by stem,:		
-os	mucosusmucous	
b) Belonging or relating to what is called the basis		
-al	vertebralis	vertebral
-ar	clavicularisclavicular	
-ic	thoracicusthoracic	
-e	pharyngeuspharyngeal	
-in	palatinuspalatine	
c) Similar to what is called the basis		
-die (гр.)	mastoideusmastoid	
-form (лат.)	fungiformismushroom like	
d) Carrying what is called the basis		
-fer	seminiferseminal	
-phor (гр.)	oophorusoviparous	
e) -Generating, causing what is called the basis - generated, due to what is called the basis		
-gen	cancerogenusCancer-causing	

TASK FOR INDERPENDENT WORK.

1. Define suffixes and give their meaning:

tubula, ossiculum, fractura, depressor, amputatio, cardiogenus, apicalis, urinarius, tendinosus, palatinus, laryngeus, deltoideus, gluteus, cruciformis

2.Match the following :

uterinusdrum
pterygoideusbridle
resectiomushroomlike
fossulauterine
frenulumfovea
tympanicusdeleting
fungiformisalaris

Make up terms with the following meaning:

4) Inflammation of stomach - gaster,tris f

Joints arthr-

Liverhepar, atis n

5) New formations

Fibrous connective tissue

fibr-

Musclemy-

Glandaden-

Muscle tissue my-

6) Non inflamatory diseases

Joints arthr-

Skindermat-

paradontaparodont-

Topic 5

Clinical terminology.Word formation.Greek and Latin dublet names of Tissues, organs, secrets, gender and age.Single term elements denoting functional pathological conditions and processes

Clinical terminology.Wordformation.Greek and Latin designations of tissue, organs, secrets, gender and age.Singleclinical terms defining functional pathological processes and conditions.

I. Durationof the lesson 2 hours.
II. The aim of the lesson:

Educational

- Toformnewtheoreticalknowledge;

- To form practical skills in the search of information;

- Tomakemorphemicandwordforminganalyses; select basic Greek and Latin prefixes and give their meanings.

Concrete tasks:

A student should know:

1. Definition of clinical terminology as medical sublanguage.

2. Final aim of studying the theme.

3. Main ways of word formation.

4. Defining clinical basic elements.

5. Greek and Latin designations of tissues, organs, secrets, gender and age

6.Single clinicalelements defining pathological conditions and processes

СтудентдолженуметьA student should be able to:

1. Make analysisofaword

2.To define Latin and Greek prefixes.

3. To give the meaning of a term

The Content:

I. ROOTS AND SUFFIXES USED IN THE GREEK AND LATIN MEDICAL TERMS

ROOTS

Greek and Latin roots	*English word elements*	*Meaning*	*Examples of medical terms*
odont-; (-odontia); (-dentia)	**odont-; -odontia; -dentia**	tooth	*odontalgia*
ophthalm-; -ophthalmia	**ophthalm-; -ophthalmy**	eye	*ophthalmopathia*
ot-	**ot-**	ear	*otoscopia*
paed-; (-paedia)	**ped-**	child; children	*paediatria*
phleb-	**phleb-**	vein	*phlebotomia*
phthisi-	**phthisi-**	tuberculosis	*phthisiatria*
psych-	**psych-**	mind	*psychologia*
trich-; (-trichia)	**trich-**	hair	*trichopathia*

SUFFIXES

Greek and Latin suffixes	*English word elements*	*Meaning*	*Examples of medical terms*

-alg; **-algia**	**-algia**	pain	*trichalgia*
-iāter; **-iatria**	**-iatrist;** **-iatrician** **-iatry;** **-iatria**	physician; science about treatment	*paediater;* *paediatria*
-plasia	**-plasia**	formation; development	*hyperplasia*
-rrhagia	**-rrhagia**	bleeding	*rhinorrhagia*
-rrhaphia	**-rrhaphy**	suturing	*metrorrhaphia*
-rrhoea	**-rrhea**	discharge; elimination	*rhinorrhoea*
-trophia	**-trophy**	nourishment; development	*dystrophia*

PREFIXES

Greek and Latin prefixes	***English word elements***	***Meaning***	***Examples of medical terms***
a-;an-	**a-;an-**	no; not; without	*aplasia*
dys-	**dys-**	malfunction; difficulty	*dysplasia*
hyper-	**hyper-**	above; excessive	*hyperplasia*
hypo-	**hypo-**	below; deficient	*hypoplasia*

ROOTS

Greek and Latin roots	***English word elements***	***Meaning***	***Examples of medical terms***
aesthesi-; **-aesthesia**	**esthesi-;** **-esthesia**	feeling; nervous sensation	*anaesthesiologia*
brady-	**brady-**	slow	*bradycardia*
gynaec-	**gynec-**	woman; female	*gynaecologia*
hist-	**hist-**	tissue	*histologia*
hydr-	**hydr-**	water	*hydrophobia*
lip-	**lip-**	fat; lipid	*lipōma*
lith-;	**-lith**	stone;	*phlebolithus*

-lithus		calculus	
melan-	**melan-**	black	*melanuria*
onc-	**onc-**	tumour	*oncologia*
pyr-	**pyr-**	fever; heat	*pyrotherapia*
tachy-	**tachy-**	fast	*tachycardia*

SUFFIXES

Greek and Latin suffixes	***English word elements***	***Meaning***	***Examples of medical terms***
-penia	**-penia**	decreased number (in blood)	*leucocytopenia*
-pexia	**-pexy**	fixation	*nephropexia*
-phobia	**-phobia**	fear	*hydrophobia*
-plegia	**-plegia**	paralysis; palsy	*diplegia*

PREFIXES

Greek and Latin prefixes	***English word elements***	***Meaning***	***Examples of medical terms***
bi-;di-;	**bi-;di-;**	two	*didactylia*
mono-	**mono-**	one; single	*monophobia*

II.EXERCISES

1.*Build up clinical terms with the given roots and suffixes, explain their meaning:*

•hyper- (-keratosis;-mastia;-nephroma;-plasia;-trichosis;-trophia);

•hypo- (-plasia;-trophia;-gastrium;-thyreosis);

•dys- (-enteria;-trophia;-plasia;-keratosis;);

•a-;an-(-trophia;-plasia;-ophthalmia;-trichia;-dentia;-cheilia);

•-(o)rrhagia(ot-;metr-;proct-;gastr-;enter-;stomat-;ophthalm-;odont-;hyster-;cheil-;rhin-);

•trich(o)- (-pathia;-rrhoea;-osis;-algia);

•ot(o)- (-genus;-rrhagia;-scopia;-itis);

•phleb(o)- (-gramma;-graphia;-itis;-tomia;-ectomia;-rrhaphia);

•rhin(o)- (-scopia;-rrhagia;-rrhoea;-pathia;-itis;-algia).

2.*Explain the meaning of the following terms:*

1) psychologia
psychiatria
psychiater
psychogenus
psychopathia
psychotherapia

2) phlebotomia
phlebographia
phlebogramma
phlebitis

3) trichopathia
trichalgia
trichorrhoea
trichosis
atrichia

4) ophthalmologia
ophthalmorrhagia
endophthalmitis
ophthalmoscopia
anophthalmia

5) proctalgia
odontalgia
trichalgia
gastralgia

6) otorrhoea
otorrhagia
otoscopia
otogenus
otitis
otalgia

3. *Give the Greek & Latin variants and explain the meaning of the following terms:*

trichopathy; phlebotomy; pediatrician; otogenic; ophthalmology; hypoplasia; otoscopy; dystrophy; hyperkeratosis; phlebography; adentia; enteropexia; proctalgia; aplasia; psychogenic; atrophy; cheilorrhagia; rhinoscopy; phlebitis; trichalgia; psychiatry; otitis; enterorrhaphy; otorrhea; endophthalmitis; odontalgia; dysplasia; hysterorrhaphy; otorrhagia; rhinorrhea; phlebogram; stomatitis; psychopathy; metrography; proctorrhagia; hypotrophy; gastrorrhagia; acheilia; atrichia; gastritis; enterorrhagia.

4. *Give the Latin spelling of the terms; explain their meaning:*

phlebogram; psychotherapy; phlebotomy; odontoma; dystrophy; psychiatry; otogenic; hypertrophy; enterorrhaphy; phlebography; metrography; rhinorrhea; psychogenic; psychopathy; trichorrhea; otoscopy; angiocardiography; enteropathy; hypotrophy; ophthalmoscopy; encephalogram; cholecystotomy; mastopathy; trichopathy; nephropathy; phthisiatrist; stomatoscopy; dysentery.

5.*Form the Greek & Latin clinical terms according to the meaning:*

•study of tuberculosis

•incomplete development of an organ or tissue

•bleeding from ear

•toothache (pain)

•lack of hair

•inflammation of vein

•physician who treats children

•abnormal development

•science about treatment of mental disorders

•study of eye disorders

•bleeding from tooth

•decrease in size or wasting away of a cell, tissue, organ or part

6.*Build up clinical terms with the given roots and suffixes, explain their meaning:*

•tachy- (-cardia;-kinesia;-arrhythmia);

•hydr(o)-(-therapia;-phobia;-thorax;-rrhoea;-nephrosis;-cephalia;-metra;-myelia);

•pyr(o)- (-mania;-therapia;-phobia;-genus);

•-(o)phobia(hydr-;gynaec-;toxic-;mono-);

•di- (-dactylia;-plegia;-cheilia);

•-(o)pexia(nephr-;metr-;proct-;cyst-;col-);

•-(o)plegia(cyst-;ophthalm-;di-;mono-;cardiomyo-;gloss-);

•-(o)lithus(enter-;phleb-;ur-;rhin-;hepat-;nephr-).

7. ***Explain the meaning of the following terms:***

1) melanuria
melanodermia
melanoma

2) histotherapia
histologia
histopathologia

3) bradyglossia
bradyarrhythmia
bradycardia
bradyaesthesia
bradykinesia
bradyphagia

4) pyrotherapia
pyrophobia
pyrogenus

5) hydrarthrosis
hydrothorax
hydrophobia
hydrotherapia
hydraemia
hydrocephalia
hydrometra
hydroperitoneum
hydropneumothorax

6) lipaemia
lipoma
lipuria
lipodystrophia
lipofibroma
lipogenus

8. ***Give the Greek & Latin variants and explain the meaning of the following terms:***

histology; anesthesia; gynecophobia; erythropenia; melanosis; bradycardia; hypogastrium; hypertrophy; hydrology; pyrogenic; pyuria; erythema; monodactyly; bilateral; esthesiology; oncotomy; gynecopathy; lipemia; diplegia; erythrocyturia; enterolith; nephrolithiasis; histoma; oncosis; chondrodystrophy; lipatrophy; gastroduodenostomy; otorrhagia; enteropexy; bradykinesia; monophobia; pyelotomy; lipopenia; toxicophobia; myorrhaphy; myogenic; myelogram; lipofibroma; periodontium; periostitis; oncocytoma; cystopyelogram.

9. ***Give the Latin spelling of the terms; explain their meaning:***

hydrophthalmos; mammography; cancerophobia; glossoplegia; rhinolith; glycemia; hydrometra; cytopenia; anesthesiology; hydrocholecystis;angiography; glossorrhagia; colpopexy; phlebolith; melanodermia; monocytopenia; monomyoplegia; nephromegaly; mononeuritis; gastropexy; dicheilia; dysenteria; lipodystrophy; colostomy; cholelithiasis; cardiotomy; chondrotomy; tachyphagia; cardiomegaly; bradyphagia; hydrotherapy; urolith; cardiophobia; ophthalmoplegia; metropexy; parodontosis; rhinopathy; gynecology.

10.*Form the Greek & Latin clinical terms according to the meaning:*

•excess of lipids in the blood

•paralysis (palsy) of the tongue

•fixation of the vagina

•particular type of white blood cell that has one nucleus

•producing (caused) by fever

•renal stone

•abnormally fast heart rate

•slowing of swallowing

•collection of fluid in the pericardial cavity

•fear of water

•branch of medicine that treats diseases of the genital tract in women

•benign tumour composed of fatty tissues

•dark pigment excreted in the urine

•study of tumours

•decreased number of erythrocytes

•palsy (paralysis) of the bladder

•fixation of the rectum

•one finger on the hand

•urinary stone

•abnormally slow heart action (slow pulse)

•use of water in the treatment of disease or injury

•producing fat

•microscopic study of tissues

•dark pigment in the skin

•palsy (paralysis) of one extremity•disease of hair

•abnormal increase of breast in size

•cutting of vein

•developing from tooth

Sample Test

1. Give the Greek & Latin variants and explain the meaning of the following terms:

trichopathy; pediatrician; ophthalmology; hypoplasia; dystrophy; hyperkeratosis; phlebography; adentia; enteropexia; aplasia; psychogenic; atrophy; cheilorrhagia; rhinoscopy; phlebitis; trichalgia; psychiatry; otitis; enterorrhaphy; otorrhea; odontalgia; dysplasia; hysterorrhaphy; otorrhagia; rhinorrhea; stomatitis; psychopathy; metrography; proctorrhagia; hypotrophy; gastrorrhagia; acheilia; gastritis; enterorrhagia.

2. Explain the meaning:

hydrophthalmos; mammography; cancerophobia; glossoplegia; rhinolith; glycemia; hydrometra; cytopenia; anesthesiology; hydrocholecystis; angiography; glossorrhagia; colpopexy; phlebolith; melanodermia; monocytopenia; monomyoplegia; nephromegaly; mononeuritis

3.Form the Greek & Latin clinical terms according to the meaning:

•excess of lipids in the blood

•paralysis (palsy) of the tongue

•fixation of the vagina

•particular type of white blood cell that has one nucleus

•producing (caused) by fever

•renal stone

•abnormally fast heart rate

•slowing of swallowing

•collection of fluid in the pericardial cavity

•fear of water

•branch of medicine that treats diseases of the genital tract in women

•benign tumour composed of fatty tissues

•dark pigment excreted in the urine

•studyoftumours

Topic 6

«Clinical Terminology.Word formation. Single term elements, denoting different physiological properties, qualities, relations and other signes».Final lesson in Clinical terminology

Clinical terminology.Word formation.Single clinical terms, difining different physiological properties and other futures.

The aim of the lesson:

Educational

- Toformnewtheoreticalknowledge;

- To form practical skills in the search of information;

Concrete tasks:

A student should know:

1. Definition of clinical terminology as medical sublanguage.

2. Final aim of studying the theme.

3. Main ways of word formation.

4. Defining clinical basic elements.

5. Greek and Latin designations of tissues, organs, secrets, gender and age

6. Singleclinicalelementsdefiningpathological conditions and processes

A student should be able to:

1. Make analysisofaword

2. To define Latin and Greek prefixes.

3. To give the meaning of a term

The content

I. ROOTS AND SUFFIXES USED IN THE GREEK AND LATIN MEDICAL TERMS

ROOTS

Greek and Latin roots	*English word elements*	*Meaning*	*Examples of medical terms*

dactyl-; **-dactylia**	**dactyl-;** **-dactyly**	fingers or toes	*dactylalgia*
gloss-; **-glossia**	**gloss-;** **-glossia**	tongue	*glossalgia*
gluc-; **(glucos-);** **glyk-;**	**gluc-;** **(glucos-);** **glyc-**	sugar	*glykaemia*
haem-; **haemat-;** **-aemia**	**hem-;** **hemat-;** **-(a)emia**	blood	*haematologia*
heter-	**heter-**	other; (opposite of homo) different kind, type	*heterogenus*
homo-	**homo-**	same	*homogenus*
macr-	**macr-**	large	*macrocephalia*
micr-	**micr-**	small	*microgastria*
neur-	**neur-**	nerve	*neurologia*

olig-	**olig-**	of small quantity	*oliguria*
phag- ; **-phagia**	**phag-;** **-phagia**	swallowing	*aphagia*
phon-; **-phonia**	**phon-;** **-phonia**	voice; sound	*dysphonia*
pneum-; **pneumon-**	**pulmon-;** **pneumon-**	lung; air	*pneumotomia*
poly-	**poly-**	many (according to quantity)	*polyuria*
splen-; **-splenia**	**splen-;** **-splenia**	spleen	*splenectomia*
ur-; **-uria**	**ur-;** **-uria**	urine; urinary tract	*anuria*

SUFFIXES

Greek and Latin suffixes	***English word elements***	***Meaning***	***Examples of medical terms***
-megalia	**-megaly**	enlargement	*splenomegalia*
-opia;	**-opia;**	vision;	*dysopia*

-opsia	**-opsia**	view	
-thermia	**-thermia**	heat	*hyperthermia*

ROOTS AND SUFFIXES USED IN THE GREEK AND LATIN MEDICAL TERMS

ROOTS

Greek and Latin roots	*English word elements*	*Meaning*	*Examples of medical terms*
aden-	**aden-**	gland	*adenōma*
arthr-	**arthr-**	joint	*arthropathia*
cephal-; **-cephalia**	**cephal-;** **-cephaly**	head	*cephalalgia;* *hydrocephalia*
chondr-	**chondr-**	cartilage	*chondrogenēsis*
cyan-	**cyan-**	blue	*cyanuria*
dacryocyst-	**dacryocyst-**	tear sac; lacrimal sac	*dacryocystītis*
erythr-	**erythr-**	red	*erythrocytus*
leuc-	**leuc-;** **leuk-**	white	*leucocytus*
my-; **myos-**	**my-;** **myos-**	muscle	*myalgia*
myel-	**myel-**	spinal cord; bone marrow	*myelītis*
orth-	**orth-**	straight	*orthopaedia*

py-	**py-**	pus	*pyuria*
tox-; **toxic-**	**toxic-**	poison	*toxicōsis*

SUFFIXES

Greek and Latin suffixes	*English word elements*	*Meaning*	*Examples of medical terms*
-kinesia	**-kinesia**	movement	*oligokinesia*

-stōma; **-stomia**	**-stoma;** **-stomia**	fistula; creation of an artificial opening	*gastrostōma;* *enterostomia*

PREFIXES

Greek and Latin prefixes	***English word elements***	***Meaning***	***Examples of medical terms***
pan-	**pan-**	all; total	*panalgia*

II.EXERCISES

1. ***Build up clinical terms with the given roots and suffixes, explain their meaning:***

•-(o)megalia(cardi-;dactyl-;splen-;mast-);

•micr (o)- (-scopia;-glossia;-mastia;-gastria;-splenia;-cephalia;-ophthalmia);

•poly- (-uria;-vitaminosis;-neuritis);

•-thermia(hyper-;hypo-);

•neur(o)-(-logia;-rrhaphia;-pathia;-osis;-tomia;-oma;-genus;-pathologia;-itis;-algia;-ectomia);

•haem (o)-;haemat(o)-(-uria;-logia;-angioma;-oma;-rrhagia;-gramma;- thorax;-genus).

2. ***Explain the meaning of the following terms:***

1) haematogenus
haematoma
haematologia
haemothorax
haemogramma
haemopericardium
haemotherapia
haemophthalmus
haemangioma

2) neuralgia
neurectomia
neurologia
neuropathia
neurorrhaphia
neuropathologia
neurosis
neuroma

3) splenectomia
splenitis

4) pneumothorax
pneumohaemothorax

splenotomia
splenorrhagia
splenopexia
microsplenia

5) polytrichia
polyuria
polydactylia
polycytaemia
polyneuritis
polycystosis

pneumonectomia
pneumohydrothorax
pneumonia
pneumotomia
pneumatosis

6) glossalgia
glossitis
glossopathia
glossorrhaphia
glossorrhagia
glossoplastica

3. ***Give the Greek & Latin variants and explain the meaning of the following terms:***

oliguria; megalosplenia; glycemia; glossalgia; dystrophy; nephropathy; oligodentia; microsplenia; neurotomy; dysphonia; pneumatosis; dactylomegaly; hypothermia; pneumonia; dysopia; polyuria; hematoma; uremia; pneumonectomy; neuropathy; microglossia; hematogenous; gastrogenous; endogenous; gastrectomy; aphonia; dermatology; spondylopathy.

4. ***Give the Latin spelling of the terms; explain their meaning:***

hypothermia; hypovitaminosis; uremia; microsplenia; oligocytaemia; glucosuria; hyperthermia; hemangioma; dysopia; hematogenic; glycemia; dactylalgia; hypoglossus; biopsia; osteodystrophy; polytrichia; phagocytosis; dysphagia;

dactylomegaly; aphagia; urogenous; pneumopericardium; pneumothorax; polydactylia.

5. ***Form the Greek & Latin clinical terms according to the meaning:***

•disturbance of period discharge (menses)

•small spleen

•excessive discharge of urine

•mass of coagulated blood

•removal of nerve

•incomplete development of an organ or tissue

•disease of mind

•abnormal presence of glucose (sugar) in the urine

•disturbance of voice formation

•bleeding from ear

•cutting of lung

•retention of urine substances in the blood

•elevation of temperature

•tumour of spleen

•deficiency of blood in quality or quantity

•medical speciality related to the brain and nervous system

•small stomach

•lack of fingers or toes

•bleeding from eye

•abnormal thickening of cornea

•inflammation of the lung with consolidation and drainage

•examination by microscope

•excessive enlargement of lips

•difficult or painful urination

•fixation of small intestine

•nasal bleeding

•hairy tongue

•difficulty in swallowing

•congenitally small skull and small amount of brain tissue

•uterinebleeding

6. ***Build up clinical terms with the given roots and suffixes, explain their meaning:***

•py(o)-(-dermia;-genus;-metra;-nephrosis;-ophthalmia;-rrhoea;-thorax;-pneumothorax;-pericardium);

•myel(o)- (-cytus;-itis;-genus;-gramma;-graphia;-oma;-osis);

•oste(o)-(-arthropathia;-arthrotomia;-oma;-itis;-arthritis;-chondritis;-genus;-dystrophia;-logia;-myelitis;-pathia;-tomia;-ectomia);

•tox-; toxic(o)-(-aemia;-genus;-logia;-osis;-dermia;-mania);

•leuc(o)- (-cytus;-cytosis;-derma;-oma;-gramma);

•my(o)-;myos-(-itis;-logia;-oma;-algia;-cardium;-cardiodystrophia;-cardiopathia;-genus;-opia;-tomia);

•ot(o)- (-genus;-rrhagia;-scopia;-itis);

•phleb(o)- (-gramma;-graphia;-itis;-tomia;-ectomia;-rrhaphia);

•rhin(o)- (-scopia;-rrhagia;-rrhoea;-pathia;-itis;-algia).

7. ***Explain the meaning of the following terms:***

1) cyanosis
cyanuria
cyanodermia
acrocyanosis
cyanopsia

2) adenitis
lymphadenitis
adenoma
adenomyoma
adenopathia

3) panalgia
panarthritis
pancarditis
panophthalmitis
panotitis
panhysterectomia

4) arthritis
arthralgia
arthrosis
arthropathia
arthrotomia
polyarthritis
arthroplastica

haemarthrosis

5) oligokinesia
dyskinesia
kinesitherapia
kinetosis

6) cephalalgia
cephalhaematoma
cephalotomia
hydrocephalia

8. ***Give the Greek & Latin variants and explain the meaning of the following terms:***

microglossia; cheilorrhagia; arthropathy; cyanuria; dacryocystectomy; leucocyte; pyodermia; panarthritis; otopyorrhea; polyarthritis; toxicology; panhysterectomy; myopia; orthopedics; oligokinesia; erythrodermia; dysphagia; myalgia; psychiatrist; encephalogram; myelemia; leucogram; pyonephrosis; pulmonectomy; chondrotomy; dacryocystogram; orthodontist; erythrocyturia; chondrogenic; adenotomy; osteomyelitis; otoneurology; arthralgia; oligodactylia; parodontopathy; periostitis; rhinoscopy; proctalgia; microphonia.

9. ***Give the Latin spelling of the terms; explain their meaning:***

myelopathy; myometritis; periosteoma; periphlebitis; polyadenitis; pyogenic; pyonephrosis; oligotrophy; chondropathy; chondrotomy; cheilorrhaphy; cephalomegaly; cephalothoracic; polydactyly; pyuria; microgastria;

encephalography; gastroenterostomy; gastrocolostomy; arthrochondritis; arthroophthalmopathy; pyodermia; toxicogenic; erythrokeratodermia; nephropyelostomy; stomatoscopy; dacryopyorrhea; myelography; dysphagia; proctostoma; esophagostomy; rhinorrhea.

10. ***Form the Greek & Latin clinical terms according to the meaning:***

•creation of an artificial opening of the stomach

•disease of cartilages

•inflammation of brain and spinal cord

•purulent inflammation of the kidney

•accumulation of harmful substances in the blood

•pain in the muscles

•developing from bone marrow

•any disease of joints

•increased count of white blood cells in the blood

•red blood cell

•blue coloration of the skin caused by the deficiency of oxygen and the excess of carbon dioxide in the blood

•benign tumour from cartilaginous tissue

•accumulation of fluid in the skull (water in the brain)

•head pain (headache)

•inflammation of lymph nodes

•removal of tear sac

•widespread, general inflammation of the heart

•disturbance of movement

•accumulation of pus in the pleural cavity

•study of the correction of the musculoskeletal system deformities

•producing toxin

•the middle and thickest layer of the heart wall

•accumulation of blood in the joint cavity

•appearance of white spots on the skin

•skin inflammation with reddening, itching and desquamation

•blue coloration of the distal parts

•disturbance of cartilage nutrition

•glandular cell

Greek & Latin-EnglishClinical Dictionary

Greek & Latin English Meaning

-A-

acheilia	acheilia	lack of lips
acrocyanōsis	acrocyanosis	blue coloration of the distal parts
adenītis	adenitis	inflammation of a gland
adenocytus	adenocyte	glandular cell
adenōma	adenoma	benign epithelial tumour
adenomyōma	adenomyoma	benign tumour from smooth muscles with glandular elements
adenopathia	adenopathy	tumour or enlargement of lymph glands
adenotomia	adenotomy	removal of adenoids
adentia	adentia	lack of teeth
anaemia	anemia	deficiency of the blood in quality or quantity
anaesthesia	anesthesia	absence of feelings
angiītis	angiitis	inflammation of blood vessels
angiocardiogramma	**angiocardiogram**	results of X-rayexamination of heart blood vessels
angiocardiographia	angiocardiography	X-rayrecording of the heart and vessels
angiocholecystītis	angiocholecystitis	inflammation of gallbladder vessels
angiogramma	angiogram	results of blood vessel X-ray examination
angiographia	angiography	X-rayrecording of vessels
angiologia	angiology	study of blood vessels
angiōma	angioma	benign tumour composed of blood vessels
angiomatōsis	angiomatosis	multiple vessel tumours

angiopathia	angiopathy	disease of blood vessels
anophthalmia	anophthalmia	lack of eye balls
anuria	anuria	complete suppression of urine secretion in the kidney
aphagia	aphagia	inability to swallow
aphonia	aphonia	loss of voice
aplasia	aplasia	abnormal formation or development
arthralgia	arthralgia	feeling of pain in the joint
arthrītis	arthritis	inflammation of the joint
arthrochondrītis	arthrochondritis	inflammation of the joint and cartilage
arthropathia	arthropathy	disease of joints
arthrophthalmopathia	arthrophthalmopathy	disease of joints and eyes
arthroplastica	arthroplasty	plastic surgery of the joint
arthrōsis	arthrosis	any disease of joints
arthrotomia	arthrotomy	cutting (incision) of the joint
atrichia	atrichia	lack of hair
atrophia	atrophy	decrease in size or wasting away of a cell, tissue, organ or part

-B-

bilaterālis	bilateral	on both sides
biologia	biology	study of life
biopsia	biopsy	removal of a segment of living tissue for pathological examination
bradyaesthesia	bradyesthesia	slowing of transmittence of sensoric feelings
bradyarrhythmia	bradyarrhythmia	disturbance of the heart activity (slowing)
bradycardia	bradycardia	abnormally slow heart action (slow pulse)
bradyglossia	bradyglossia	slowing of tongue movements
bradykinesia	bradykinesia	slowing of movements

bradyphagia	bradyphagia	slowing of swallowing

-C-

cancerophobia	cancerophobia	fear of cancer
cardiologia	cardiology	study of the heart and heart function
cardiomegalia	cardiomegaly	enlargement of the heart
cardiomyoplegia	cardiomyoplegia	palsy (paralysis) of the heart
cardiopathia	cardiopathy	disease of the heart
cardiophobia	cardiophobia	fear of heart diseases
cardiotomia	cardiotomy	cutting (incision) of the heart
cephalgia (cephalalgia)	cephalgia (cephalalgia)	head pain (headache)
cephalhaematōma	cephalhematoma	blood clot in the brain of newborn
cephalomegalia	cephalomegaly	increased size of the head
cephalopathia	cephalopathy	disease of the brain
cephalotomia	cephalotomy	cutting (incision) of the brain
cheilitis	cheilitis	inflammation of lips
cheilorrhagia	cheilorrhagia	bleeding from the lip
cheilōsis	cheilosis	any disease of lips
cholecystectomia	cholecystectomy	removal of the gallbladder
cholecystītis	cholecystitis	inflammation of the gallbladder
cholecystogramma	cholecystogram	results of gallbladder X-ray examination
cholecystographia	cholecystography	X-rayrecording of the gallbladder
cholecystopathia	cholecystopathy	disease of the gallbladder
cholecystopexia	cholecystopexy	fixation of the gallbladder
cholecystoscopia	cholecystoscopy	internal examination of

		the gallbladder
cholecystostōma	cholecystostoma	artificial opening of the gallbladder
cholecystostomia	cholecystostomy	creation of an artificial opening of the gallbladder
cholecystotomia	cholecystotomy	cutting of the gallbladder
cholelithiāsis	cholelithiasis	disease with the presence of stones in the gallbladder and its ducts
chondrītis	chondritis	inflammation of cartilages
chondrodystrophia	chondrodystrophy	disturbance of cartilage nutrition
chondrogēnus	chondrogenous, chondrogenic	developing from the cartilaginous tissue
chondrōma	chondroma	benign tumour from cartilaginous tissue
chondropathia	chondropathy	disease of cartilages
chondrosteodystrophia	chondrosteodystrophy	disturbance of cartilaginous and bone tissues nourishment
chondrotomia	chondrotomy	cutting (incision) of the cartilage
colostomia	colostomy	creation of an artificial opening of the colon
colpītis	colpitis	inflammation of the vagina
colpopexia	colpopexy	fixation of the vagina
colposcopia	colposcopy	internal examination of the vagina
colpotomia	colpotomy	cutting of the vagina
cyanodermia	cyanodermia	blue coloration of the skin
cyanopsia	cyanopsia	disturbance of vision: vision only in blue colour
cyanōsis	cyanosis	blueness of the skin caused by the deficiency

		of oxygen and the excess of carbon dioxide in the blood
cyanuria	cyanuria	violet coloration of the urine
cystectomia	cystectomy	removal of the urinary bladder
cystītis	cystitis	inflammation of the urinary bladder
cystogramma	cystogram	results of urinary bladder X-rayexamination
cystographia	cystography	X-rayrecording of the urinary bladder
cystopexia	cystopexy	fixation of the bladder
cystoplegia	cystoplegia	palsy (paralysis) of the bladder
cystopyelogramma	cystopyelogram	results of urinary bladder and renal pelvis X-ray examination
cystopyelographia	cystopyelography	X-rayrecording of urinary bladder and renal pelvis
cystoscopia	cystoscopy	internal examination of the urinary bladder
cystostomia	cystostomy	creation of an artificial opening of the urinary bladder
cystotomia	cystotomy	cutting (incision) of the urinary bladder
cytogramma	cytogram	results of cell microscopic examination
cytologia	cytology	study of a cell
cytopenia	cytopenia	decrease in the number of cells in the blood
cytoscopia	cytoscopy	microscopic examination of the cell

-D-

dacryoadenalgia	dacryoadenalgia	feeling of pain in the tear gland
dacryoadenītis	dacryoadenitis	inflammation of the tear gland

dacryocystectomia	dacryocystectomy	removal of the tear sac
dacryocystītis	dacryocystitis	inflammation of the tear sac
dacryocystogramma	dacryocystogram	results of tear sac X-ray examination
dacryopyorrhoea	dacryopyorrhea	purulent discharge from the tear gland
dactylalgia	dactylalgia	feeling of pain in the fingers or toes
dactylomegalia (megalodactylia)	dactylomegaly (megalodactyly)	enlargement of fingers or toes
dermatītis	dermatitis	inflammation of the skin
dermatologia	dermatology	study of skin diseases
dermatōma	dermatoma	tumour of the skin
dermatoscopia	dermatoscopy	internal examination of the skin
dermatōsis	dermatosis	any disease of the skin
dicheilia	dicheilia	double lip
didactylia	didactyly	double finger (toe)
diplegia	diplegia	bilateral palsy (paralysis)
diplopia	diplopia	double vision
dysenteria	dysentery	painful intestines
dyskeratōsis	dyskeratosis	malfunction of the cornea
dyskinesia	dyskinesia	disturbance of movements
dysopia	dysopia	disturbance of vision
dysphagia	dysphagia	difficulty in swallowing
dysphonia	dysphonia	disturbance of voice formation
dysplasia	dysplasia	abnormal development
dystrophia	dystrophy	abnormal nourishment; disturbance of nourishment
dysuria	dysuria	difficult or painful urination

-E-

electrocardiogramma	electrocardiogram	recording of electrical activity of heartbeats

electrocardiographia	electrocardiography	recording of activity and location of the heart
encephalītis	encephalitis	inflammation of the brain and meninges
encephalogramma	encephalogram	recording of electrical activity of the brain
encephalographia	encephalography	recording of the brain
encephalomyelītis	encephalomyelitis	inflammation of the brain and spinal cord
encephalopathia	encephalopathy	disease of the brain
endocardītis	endocarditis	inflammation of heart inner coat
endocardium	endocardium	endothelial (inner) lining of the heart
endogēnus	endogenous	normally occurring or existing within the body
endometrītis	endometritis	inflammation of uterine mucous coat
endophthalmītis	endophthalmitis	inflammation of internal eye coat
endoscopia	endoscopy	internal examination of mucous
endosteum	endosteum	medullary membrane of the bone
enterītis	enteritis	inflammation of the intestines
enterolithus	enterolith	intestinal stone
enteropathia	enteropathy	disease of the small intestine
enteropexia	enteropexy	fixation of the small intestine
enterorrhagia	enterorrhagia	small intestine bleeding
enterorrhaphia	enterorrhaphy	suturing of the small intestine
enterostomia	enterostomy	creation of an artificial opening of the small intestine
erythēma	erythema	redness of the skin produced by congestion of the capillaries
erythroaemia	erythroemia	disease with increasing of red blood cell count

erythrocytōsis	erythrocytosis	increased count of red blood cells in the blood
erythrocyturia	erythrocyturia	discharge of erythrocytes by urine
erythrocytus	erythrocyte	red blood cell
erythrodermia	erythrodermia	skin inflammation with reddening, itching and desquamation
erythrokeratodermia	erythrokeratoderma	disease accompanied by redness of horny skin layer
erythropenia	erythropenia	decreased number of erythrocytes

-G-

gastralgia	gastralgia	feeling of pain in the stomach (stomachache)
gastrectomia	gastrectomy	removal of the stomach
gastrītis	gastritis	inflammation of stomach lining
gastrocolostomia	gastrocolostomy	creation of an artificial opening between stomach and colon
gastroduodenostomia	gastroduodenostomy	creation of an artificial opening between stomach and duodenum
gastroenterītis	gastroenteritis	inflammation of stomach and small intestine
gastroenterologia	gastroenterology	study of stomach and small intestine
gastroenterostomia	gastroenterostomy	creation of an artificial opening between stomach and small intestine
gastroesophagostomia	gastroesophagostomy	creation of an artificial opening between stomach and esophagus
gastrogēnus	gastrogenous, gastrogenic	developing from the stomach
gastropexia	gastropexy	fixation of the stomach

gastrorrhagia	gastrorrhagia	stomach bleeding
gastroscopia	gastroscopy	internal examination of the stomach
gastrostōma	gastrostoma	artificial stomach opening
gastrostomia	gastrostomy	creation of an artificial stomach opening
gastrotomia	gastrotomy	cutting of the stomach
glossalgia	glossalgia	feeling of pain in the tongue
glossītis	glossitis	inflammation of the tongue
glossopathia	glossopathy	disease of the tongue
glossoplastica	glossoplasty	plastic surgery of the tongue
glossoplegia	glossoplegia	palsy (paralysis) of the tongue
glossorrhagia	glossorrhagia	bleeding from the tongue
glossorrhaphia	glossorrhaphy	suturing of the tongue
glossotomia	glossotomy	cutting of the tongue
glossotrichia	glossotrichia	hairy tongue
glucosuria	glucosuria	abnormal presence of glucose (sugar) in the urine
glykaemia	glycemia	presence of glucose (sugar) in the blood
gynaecologia	gynecology	the branch of medicine that treats diseases of the genital tract in women
gynaecopathia	gynecopathy	disease of the genital tract in women
gynaecophobia	gynecophobia	aversion to women

-H-

haemangiōma	hemangioma	benign tumour from blood vessels
haemarthrōsis	hemarthrosis	accumulation of blood in the joint cavity
haematogēnus	hematogenic	developing from blood

haematologia	hematology	study of blood and blood-forming tissue
haematōma	hematoma	mass of coagulated blood (internal or under the skin)
haematometra	hematometra	accumulation of blood in the uterine cavity
haematuria	hematuria	blood in the urine
haemogramma	hemogram	results of blood examination
haemopericardium	hemopericardium	accumulation of blood in the pericardium
haemophthalmus	hemophthalmus	accumulation of blood in the eye
haemorrhagia	hemorrhagia	bleeding
haemotherapia	hemotherapy	treatment by using the blood
haemothorax	hemothorax	accumulation of blood in the thoracic cavity
hepatolithus	hepatolith	hepatic stone
heterogēnus	heterogenic	of different kind or type
histologia	histology	microscopic study of tissues
histōma	histoma	benign tumour from the tissue
histopathologia	histopathology	microscopic study of tissues injured by the disease
histotherapia	histotherapy	treatment by the introduction of tissue
homogēnus	homogenic	of the same kind or type
hydraemia	hydremia	increased blood volume due to increased plasma volume
hydrarthrōsis	hydrarthrosis	accumulation of fluid in the joint
hydrocephalia	hydrocephaly	accumulation of fluid in the skull (water in the brain)
hydrocholecystus	hydrocholecystis	accumulation of fluid in the gallbladder
hydrologia	hydrology	study of water
hydrometra	hydrometra	accumulation of fluid in the uterine cavity

hydromyelia	hydromyelia	accumulation of fluid in the spinal cord
hydronephrōsis	hydronephrosis	enlargement and distention of the kidney due to block of urine outflow
hydropericardium	hydropericardium	accumulation of fluid in the pericardial cavity
hydroperitoneum	hydroperitoneum	accumulation of fluid in the abdominal cavity
hydrophobia	hydrophobia	fear of water
hydrophthalmus	hydrophthalmos	accumulation of fluid in the eye
hydropneumothorax	hydropneumothorax	accumulation of gas and fluid in the pleural cavity
hydrorrhoea	hydrorrhea	discharge of water from the tissues
hydrotherapia	hydrotherapy	use of water in the treatment of disease or injury
hydrothorax	hydrothorax	accumulation of noninfectious watery fluid in the pleural cavity
hyperaemia	hyperemia	excessive presence of blood in the part or organ
hyperkeratōsis	hyperkeratosis	abnormal thickening of cornea or horny skin layer
hyperlipaemia	hyperlipemia	an excess of lipids (fats) in the blood
hypermastia	hypermastia	abnormal increase of the breast in size
hypernephrōma	hypernephroma	abnormal enlargement of kidney tumour
hyperplasia	hyperplasia	abnormal increase in size of a tissue or an organ
hyperthermia	hyperthermia	elevation of temperature
hyperthyreōsis	hyperthyreosis	decreased function of the thyroid gland
hypertrichōsis	hypertrichosis	abnormal growth of hair
hypertrophia	hypertrophy	abnormal enlargement of a part or organ

hypogastrium	hypogastric	under the stomach, pertaining to the lower middle abdomen
hypoglossus	hypoglossal; sublingual	situated under the tongue
hypoglykaemia	hypoglykemia	deficiency of glucose in the blood
hypokinesia	hypokinesia	small quantity of movements
hypoplasia	hypoplasia	incomplete development of an organ or a tissue
hypothermia	hypothermia	decreasing of temperature
hypothyreōsis	hypothyreosis	increased function of the thyroid gland
hypotrophia	hypotrophy	abnormal decrease in size of a part or an organ
hypovitaminōsis	hypovitaminosis	deficiency of vitamins in the organism
hysterectomia	hysterectomy	removal of the uterus
hysteropathia	hysteropathy	disease of the uterus
hysteropexia	hysteropexy	fixation of the uterus
hysterorrhagia	hysterorrhagia	uterine bleeding
hysterorrhaphia	hysterorrhaphy	suturing of the uterus
hysterotomia	hysterotomy	cutting of the uterus

-K-

keratectomia	keratectomy	removal of the eye cornea
keratītis	keratitis	inflammation of the eye cornea
keratōma	keratoma	tumour of the eye cornea
keratōsis	keratosis	any disease of the eye cornea
keratotomia	keratotomy	cutting of the eye cornea
kinesiologia	kinesiology	study of body movements
kinesitherapia	kinesitherapy	treatment by motor regimen
kinetōsis	kinetosis	disease caused by passive movements

-L-

leukaemia (leucaemia)	leukemia	malignant disease of blood-forming organs
leucocytōsis	leucocytosis	increased count of white blood cells in the blood
leucocytus	leucocyte	white blood cell
leucoderma	leucoderma	appearing of white spots on the skin
leucogramma	leucogram	results of leucocytes studying
leucōma	leucoma	tumour of white tissue
leucopenia	leucopenia	decrease in the number of leukocytes in the blood
leucorrhoea	leucorrhea	whitish or yellowish viscid discharge from vagina or uterus
lipaemia	lipemia	decreased number of lipids in the blood
lipatrophia	lipatrophy	absence of fat tissue nourishment
lipodystrophia	lipodystrophy	disturbance of the fat tissue nourishment
lipofibrōma	lipofibroma	benign tumour composed of fibrous tissue with lipocytes
lipogēnus	lipogenic	producing fat
lipōma	lipoma	benign tumour composed of fatty tissues
lipopenia	lipopenia	decrease in the number of lipids
lipuria	lipuria	lipid excretion by urine
lymphadenītis	lymphadenitis	inflammation of lymph nodes

-M-

macrocephalia	macrocephaly	large skull and large amount of brain tissue
macrocheilia	macrocheilia	excessive enlargement of lips
macroglossia	macroglossia	large tongue

macromastia	macromastia	large breast
mammogramma	mammogram	results of breast X-ray examination
mammographia	mammography	X-rayrecording of the breast
mastectomia	mastectomy	removal of the breast
mastītis	mastitis	inflammation of the breast
mastomegalia	mastomegaly	enlargement of the breast
mastopathia	mastopathy	disease of the breast
melanodermia	melanoderma	dark pigment in the skin
melanōma	melanoma	dark pigment in a tumour
melanōsis	melanosis	excessive tissues (or organs) pigmentation caused by melanin deposits
melanuria	melanuria	dark pigment excreted in the urine
metrectomia	metrectomy	removal of the uterus
metrītis	metritis	inflammation of the uterus
metrographia	metrography	X-rayrecording of the uterus
metropathia	metropathy	disease of the uterus
metropexia	metropexy	fixation of the uterus
metrorrhagia	metrorrhagia	uterine bleeding
metrotomia	metrotomy	cutting of the uterus
microcephalia	microcephaly	small skull and small amount of brain tissue
microencephalia	microencephaly	congenitally small skull and small amount of brain tissue
microgastria	microgastria	small stomach
microglossia	microglossia	small tongue
micromastia	micromastia	small breast
microphthalmia	microphthalmia	small size of the eye
microphonia	microphonia	subsided sound on external examination (on palpation, on

		auscultation)
microscopia	microscopy	microscopic examination
microsplenia	microsplenia	small spleen
monocytopenia	monocytopenia	decreased number of monocytes
monocytus	monocyte	particular type of white blood cell that has one nucleus
monodactylia	monodactyly	one finger on the hand
monomyoplegia	monomyoplegia	paralysis of one muscle (palsy)
mononeuritis	mononeuritis	inflammation of one nerve
monopathia	monopathy	uncomplicated disease
monophobia	monophobia	fear of loneliness (solitude)
monoplegia	monoplegia	palsy (paralysis) of one extremity
myalgia	myalgia	pain in the muscles
myelaemia	myelemia	abnormally increased amount of myelocytes in the blood or tissues
myelītis	myelitis	inflammation of the spinal cord
myelocytus	myelocyte	nerve cell of the grey substance of the brain or spinal cord
myelogēnus	myelogenous	developing from the bone marrow
myelogramma	myelogram	X-rayrecording of the spinal cord
myelographia	myelography	results of spinal cord X-ray examination
myelōma	myeloma	malignant tumour of cells resembling those found in bone marrow
myelopathia	myelopathy	disease of the spinal cord
myelōsis	myelosis	any disease of the spinal cord
myocardiodystrophia	myocardiodystrophy	distrophic lesion of myocardium

myocardiopathia	myocardiopathy	disease of myocardium
myocardium	myocardium	middle and thickest layer of the heart wall
myogēnus	myogenous	developing from muscles
myogramma	myogram	X-rayrecordig of the electrical activity of muscles
myologia	myology	study of muscles
myōma	myoma	benign tumour of muscular tissue
myometrītis	myometritis	inflammation of uterine muscular membrane
myopathia	myopathy	any disease of the muscle tissue
myopia	myopia	light rays focus in front of the retina
myorrhaphia	myorrhaphy	suturing of the muscle
myosītis	myositis	inflammation of a voluntary muscle
myotomia	myotomy	cutting of a muscle

-N-

nephrectomia	nephrectomy	removal of the kidney
nephrītis	nephritis	inflammation of the kidney
nephrogēnus	nephrogenous, nephrogenic	developing from the renal tissue
nephrogramma	nephrogram	results of kidney X-ray examination
nephrolithiāsis	nephrolithiasis	disease with the stones formation (calculi) in the kidney
nephrolithus	nephrolith	renal stone
nephrologia	nephrology	study of kidneys
nephrōma	nephroma	tumour of the kidney
nephromegalia	nephromegaly	enlargement of the kidney
nephropathia	nephropathy	disease of kidneys

nephropexia	nephropexy	fixation of the kidney
nephropyelītis	nephropyelitis	inflammation of the kidney and renal pelvis
nephropyelographia	nephropyelography	X-rayrecording of the kidney and renal pelvis
nephropyelostomia	nephropyelostomy	creation of an artificial opening between kidney and renal pelvis
nephrōsis	nephrosis	any kidney disease
nephrotomia	nephrotomy	cutting of the kidney
neuralgia	neuralgia	pain that extends along one or more nerves
neurectomia	neurectomy	removal of the nerve
neurītis	neuritis	inflammation of the nerve
neurogenus	neurogenic	developing from nervous system or tissue
neurologia	neurology	medical speciality related to the brain and nervous system
neurōma	neuroma	tumour from nervous cells
neuropathia	neuropathy	nervous disease
neuropathologia	neuropathology	the branch of medicine that treats disease of the nervous system
neurorrhaphia	neurorrhaphy	suturing of the nerve
neurōsis	neurosis	mental or psychiatric disorder characterized by fears, anxieties and compulsions
neurotomia	neurotomy	cutting of the nerve

-O-

odontalgia	odontalgia	feeling of pain in the tooth (toothache)
odontogēnus	odontogenic	developing from the tooth
odontōma	odontoma	tumour of tooth tissue
odontorrhagia	odontorrhagia	bleeding from the tooth
oesophagostomia	oesophagostomy	creation of an artificial opening

		of the esophagus
oligaemia	oligemia	deficiency of the blood
oligocytaemia	oligocytemia	insufficiency of blood cells
oligodactylia	oligodactylia	lack of fingers or toes
oligodentia	oligodentia	lack of teeth
oligokinesia	oligokinesia	small quantity of movements
oligomenorrhoea	oligomenorrhea	disturbance of menses
oligotrophia	oligotrophy	insufficient nutrition of the tissue or organ
oliguria	oliguria	deficient urinary secretion or infrequent urination
oncocytōma	oncocytoma	formation of tumour cells
oncologia	oncology	study of tumours
oncōsis	oncosis	formation of one or more tumours
oncotomia	oncotomy	cutting (incision) of the tumour
ophthalmologia	ophthalmology	study of eye disorders
ophthalmoplegia	ophthalmoplegia	palsy (paralysis) of the eye
ophthalmorrhagia	ophthalmorrhagia	bleeding from the eye
ophthalmoscopia	ophthalmoscopy	internal examination of the eye
orthodontus	orthodontist	physician who treats abnormalities of teeth
orthopaedia	orthopedics	study of the correction of the musculoskeletal system deformities
osteoarthrītis	osteoarthritis	inflammation of bones and joints
osteoarthropathia	osteoarthropathy	disease of bones and joints
osteoarthrotomia	osteoarthrotomy	cutting (incision) of the bone and joint
osteochondrītis	osteochondritis	inflammation of bones and cartilages
osteocytōma	osteocytoma	solitary bone cyst
osteocytus	osteocyte	bone cell

osteodystrophia	osteodystrophy	disturbance of bone tissue nourishment
osteoectomia	osteoectomy	removal of the bone
osteogenēsis	osteogenesis	formation of bone tissue
osteogēnus	osteogenous, osteogenic	developing from the bone
osteologia	osteology	study of bones
osteōma	osteoma	tumour made up of bone tissue
osteomyelītis	osteomyelitis	inflammation of the bone and bone marrow
osteopathia	osteopathy	disease of bones
osteopathologia	osteopathology	disease of bones pathologic changes
osteotomia	osteotomy	cutting (section) of the bone
ostītis	ostitis	inflammation of bones
otalgia	otalgia	feeling of pain in the ear (earache)
otītis	otitis	inflammation of the ear
otogēnus	otogenic	developing from the ear
otoneurologia	otoneurology	the branch of medicine studying ear nerves
otopyorrhoea	otopyorrhea	purulent discharge from the ear
otorrhagia	otorrhagia	bleeding from the ear
otorrhoea	otorrhea	discharge from the ear
otoscopia	otoscopy	internal examination of the ear

-P-

paediater	pediatrician	physician who treats children disorders
paediatria	pediatrics	study of children treatment
panalgia	panalgia	widespread pain of the organism
panaortītis	panaortitis	widespread, general inflammation of the aorta

panarterītis	panarteritis	widespread, general inflammation of the artery
pancardītis	pancarditis	widespread, general inflammation of the heart
panhysterectomia	panhysterectomy	removal of the uterus and uterine appendages
panophthalmītis	panophthalmitis	widespread, general inflammation of the eye ball
panotītis	panotitis	widespread, general inflammation of the ear
paracystītis	paracystitis	tissue inflammation near urinary bladder
parametrītis	parametritis	tissue inflammation near uterus
paranephrītis	paranephritis	tissue inflammation near kidney
paraproctītis	paraproctitis	tissue inflammation near anus and rectum
parodontopathia	parodontopathy	disease of parodontium
parodontōsis	parodontosis	any disease of parodontium
pathologia	pathology	study of changes in body tissues or organs as a result of disease
pericardītis	pericarditis	tissue inflammation surrounding heart
perimetrītis	perimetritis	tissue inflammation surrounding uterus
perinephrītis	perinephritis	tissue inflammation surrounding kidney
periodontium	periodontium	tissue surrounding and supporting the tooth
periosteōma	periosteoma	tumour of periosteum
periostītis	periostitis	inflammation of periosteum
periphlebītis	periphlebitis	inflammation of venous internal membrane
phagocytōsis	phagocytosis	the process when a cell ingests

		or engulfs other cells, microorganisms or foreign particles
phlebectomia	phlebectomy	removal of the vein
phlebītis	phlebitis	inflammation of the vein
phlebogramma	phlebogram	results of vein X-ray examination
phlebographia	phlebography	X-rayrecording of the vein
phlebolithus	phlebolith	venous stone
phleborrhaphia	phleborrhaphy	suturing of the vein
phlebotomia	phlebotomy	cutting of the vein
phthisiater	phthisiotherapist	physician who treats tuberculosis
phthisiologia	phthisiology	study of tuberculosis
physiologia	physiology	science of natural vital processes in the human body
physiotherapia	physiotherapy	natural treatment
pneumatōsis	pneumatosis	pathological accumulation of air or gases in any part of the organism
pneumohaemothorax	pneumohemothorax	accumulation of gas and fluid in the pleural cavity
pneumonectomia	pneumonectomy (pulmonectomy)	removal of the lung
pneumonia	pneumonia	inflammation of the lung with consolidation and drainage
pneumopericardium	pneumopericardium	accumulation of air in the pericardiac cavity
pneumothorax	pneumothorax	accumulation of gas or air in the pleural cavity
pneumotomia	pneumotomy	cutting (section) of the lung
polyadenītis	polyadenitis	inflammation of many glands
polyarthrītis	polyarthritis	inflammation of many joints

polycystōsis	polycystosis	abnormal condition accompanied with the formation of multiple cysts
polycytaemia	polycytemia	increase in the total cell mass of the blood
polydactylia	polydactylia	having more than normal number of fingers or toes
polyneurītis	polyneuritis	inflammation of many nerves
polytrichia	polytrichia	excessive hair growth on different parts of the body
polyuria	polyuria	excessive discharge of the urine
polyvitaminōsis	polyvitaminosis	increased amount of vitamins in the organism
proctalgia	proctalgia	rectum pain
proctectomia	proctectomy	removal of the anus and the rectum
proctītis	proctitis	inflammation of the anus and the rectum
proctologia	proctology	study of the anus and the rectum
proctopexia	proctopexy	fixation of the anus and the rectum
proctorrhagia	proctorrhagia	bleeding from the anus and the rectum
proctoscopia	proctoscopy	internal examination of the rectum
proctostōma	proctostoma	artificial opening of the rectum
proctostomia	proctostomy	creation of an artificial opening of the rectum
psychiater	psychiatrist	physician who specializes in the treatment of mental disorders
psychiatria	psychiatry	science about treatment of mental disorders
psychogēnus	psychogenic	psychological in origin, not having a physical basis

psychologia	psychology	study of the mind
psychopathia	psychopathy	disease of mind
psychōsis	psychosis	mental disturbance in which there is a personality disintergration and an escape into unreality
psychotherapia	psychotherapy	treatment by means of mental interference
pyaemia	pyemia	the presence of pus-forming organisms in the blood
pyelītis	pyelitis	inflammation of the renal pelvis
pyelocystītis	pyelocystitis	inflammation of the renal pelvis and urinary bladder
pyelographia	pyelography	X-rayrecording of the renal pelvis
pyelonephrītis	pyelonephritis	inflammation of the renal pelvis and kidney
pyelotomia	pyelotomy	cutting of the renal pelvis
pyodermia	pyodermia	purulent infection of the skin
pyogēnus	pyogenic	producing pus
pyometra	pyometra	pus in the uterus
pyonephrōsis	pyonephrosis	purulent inflammation of the kidney
pyopericardium	pyopericardium	accumulation of pus in the pericardiac space
pyophthalmia	pyophthalmia	purulent inflammation of the eye ball
pyophthalmītis	pyophthalmitis	purulent inflammation of the eye
pyopneumothorax	pyopneumothorax	accumulation of gas and pus in the pleural cavity
pyorrhoea	pyorrhea	discharge of pus
pyothorax	pyothorax	accumulation of pus in the pleural cavity
pyrogēnus	pyrogenic	producing (caused by) fever

pyromania	pyromania	striving for setting fire
pyrophobia	pyrophobia	fear of heat
pyrotherapia	pyrotherapy	treatment by heat
pyuria	pyuria	pus in the urine

-R-

rhinalgia	rhinalgia	feeling of pain in the nose
rhinītis	rhinitis	inflammation of the nose
rhinolithus	rhinolith	nasal stone
rhinopathia	rhinopathy	disease of the nose
rhinorrhagia	rhinorrhagia	nasal bleeding
rhinorrhoea	rhinorrhea	discharge from the nose
rhinoscopia	rhinoscopy	internal examinations of the nose

-S-

splenectomia	splenectomy	removal of the spleen
splenītis	splenitis	inflammation of the spleen
splenōma	splenoma	tumour of the spleen
splenomegalia (megalosplenia)	splenomegaly	enlargement of the spleen
splenopathia	splenopathy	disease of the spleen
splenopexia	splenopexy	fixation of the spleen
splenorrhagia	splenorrhagia	splenic bleeding
splenotomia	splenotomy	cutting (incision) of the spleen
spondylītis	spondylitis	inflammation of vertebrae
spondyloarthrītis	spondyloarthritis	inflammation of intervertebral joints
spondylogramma	spondylogram	results of vertebrae X-ray examination
spondylopathia	spondylopathy	disease of the backbone
spondylōsis	spondylosis	any disease of vertebrae

spondylotomia	spondylotomy	cutting (incision) of the vertebra
stomatītis	stomatitis	inflammation of the oral cavity
stomatologia	stomatology	study of the oral cavity
stomatorrhagia	stomatorrhagia	mouth bleeding
stomatoscopia	stomatoscopy	internal examination of the oral cavity

-T-

tachyarrhythmia	tachyarrhythmia	fast heart rate
tachycardia	tachycardia	abnormally fast heart rate
tachykinesia	tachykinesia	abnormally fast movements
tachyphagia	tachyphagia	fast swallowing
toxicoaemia	toxicoemia	accumulation of harmful substances in the blood
toxicodermia	toxicoderma	accumulation of harmful substances in the skin
toxicologia	toxicology	study of harmful substances and their effect on living organisms
toxicomania	toxicomania	drug abuse
toxicophobia	toxicophobia	fear of poisoning
toxicōsis	toxicosis	poisoning of the organism
toxigēnus	toxigenic	producing toxin
trichalgia	trichalgia	feeling of pain in the hair
trichatrophia	trichatrophy	atrophy of hair
trichopathia	trichopathy	disease of hair
trichorrhoea	trichorrhea	falling out of hair
trichōsis	trichosis	any disease of hair

-U-

uraemia	uremia	retention of urine substances in the blood
urogēnus	urogenous, urogenic	producing the urine

urolithus	urolith	urinary stone

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TRAINING MATERIALS FOR THE TEACHERS FOR THE DISCIPLINE

“LATIN FOR FOREIGN STUDENTS”

(Pharmaceutical terminology)

the main professional educational programme of higher education – specialty programme in the specialty 31.05.03 Dentistry,approved on 30.03.2022

Vladikavkaz

Pharmaceutical Terminology

Topic 1

General notion of pharmaceutical terminology. Nomenclature of medicines: name of drugs and their trademarks. International nonpatent names of drugs. General principles of composition of International nonpatent names of drugs.

Trade names of medicine.

General information about pharmaceutical terminology.Pharmaceutical forms. Component elements of drug names.

The aim of the lesson:

- To providenew theoretical knowledge;

- To provide practical skillsin the given field;

- To provide practical skills in the work with scientific and scientific popular literature.

Concrete tasks:

A student should know:

I. Definition of the pharmaceutical terminology

II.Pharmaceutical forms

III. Latin and Greek component elements of drug names

IV. Word-formativeand grammar structure of pharmaceutical terms

A student should be able to:

1.To Give definition to pharmaceutical terminology.

2.To define the word-formativeand grammar structure of pharmaceutical terms

3. To translateword combinations in trade names of drugs from Latin into Russian

The content:

INTRODUCTION TO THE PHARMACEUTICAL TERMINOLOGY

The pharmaceutical terminology is the terminology used in Pharmacology (derived from the Greek “pharmacon” – “drug”). Pharmacology is the study of medicinal substances calledpharmaceuticals. The International Drug Nomenclature amounts now to 400,000 drugs.

Learning objectives of this course of studies: At the end of the course of studies, you should:

1. Know how a prescription is written in Latin;

2. Write correctly in Latin one-wordand multiword pharmaceutical terms;

3. Know Latin and Greek component elements of drug names;

4. Learn a certain amount of Latin drug names.

Main pharmaceutical terms

•Pharmaceutical form (drug form) – form of the drug suitable for a definite method of administration. These forms are divided into:

liquids (solutions, infusions, decoctions, tinctures, extracts, mucilages, emulsions, suspensions, mixtures and liniments),

semisolids (ointments, pastes, suppositories, plasters) and

solids (tablets, dragee, powders).

•Drug is any material or substance, whether natural or synthetic, that can be used to treat an illness, relieve a symptom or modify a chemical process in the body for a specific purpose. The names of drugs can beofficinal or magistral:

Officinal (from Latin. officina – drugstore)drugs are drugs which are manufactured by the pharmaceutical industry and which have a standard contents indicated in pharmacopeias. For example:tabulettaeCefalexini,unguentum “Lorindenum”. Such drugs can haveinternational nonpatent names and trade names:

o International nonpatent namesare given by the WHO (World Health Organisation). These are mostly the chemical names of drugs. Under these names the drugs can be used in any country.

oTrade name (proprietary or brand name) is the copyrighted name assigned by the drug company making the drug and is followed by the symbol ®.

Magistral drugs (from Latinmagister -teacher) are called the drugs which are made at the direction of a physician.

•Medicinal substance is a chemical compound used as a drug. Medicinal substances are produced by chemical means.

•Drug preparation is a drug prepared in a definite pharmaceutical form.

II.MAIN PHARMACEUTICAL FORMS

You should learn the main pharmaceutical forms as follows (in a dictionary form!):

Liquids		
1.	Solutĭo, ōnis f	solution
2.	Mucilāgo, ĭnis f	mucilage
3.	Emulsum, i n	emulsion
4.	Suspensĭo, ōnis f	suspension
5.	Infūsum, i n	infusion
6.	Decoctum, i n	decoction
7.	Tinctūra, ae f	tincture
8.	Extractum, i n (fluĭdum)	extract
9.	Mixtūra, ae f	mixture
10.	Linimentum, i n	liniment
11.	Gutta, ae f	drop
12.	Sirŭpus, i m	syrup

13.	Olĕum, i n	oil
Semisolids		
14.	Unguentum, i n	ointment
15.	Pasta, ae f	paste
16.	• Suppositorĭum, i n • Suppositorĭum rectāle (vaginā̄le)	• suppository • rectal (vaginal) suppository
17.	Emplastrum, i n	plaster
Solids		
18.	Tabuletta, ae f	tablet
19.	Dragée	dragée
20.	Pulvis, ĕris m	powder
21.	Granŭlum, i n	granule
22.	Pilŭla, ae f	pill
23.	Specĭes, ērum (plural) f	species

Other drug forms

24.	Capsŭla, ae f	capsule

Capsule is a drug in powdered or pellet form that has been enclosed in a soluble gelatin-likecapsule.

25.	Aërosōlum, i n	aerosol
26.	Membranŭla (ae f) ophthalmĭca (us, a, um) (Lamella ophthalmĭca)	ophthalmic film

Ophthalmic films are absorbable gelatin films containing drug substances

III. LATIN AND GREEK COMPONENT ELEMENTS OF DRUG NAMES

Many pharmaceutical terms include in their names Greek and Latin component elements of frequent occurrence similar to the clinical terminology. With knowledge of these elements you will be able to write complicated drug names with a correct spelling and to understand their meaning.

GREEK AND LATIN ELEMENTS CARRYING INFORMATION ABOUT PHARMACEUTICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF A DRUG

##	Latin	Meaning	Examples
1.	-aesthes-, -cain-	local anesthetic	Anaesthesinum Novocainum
2.	-alg-,-dol-	analgetic	Pentalginum Panadolum
3.	-andr-,-ster-, -test-	male sex hormone	Testosteronum Androfortum
4.	-as-	enzymes	Lydasum
5.	-asthm-	against asthma	Antiasthmocrinum

6.	-barb-	soforific, hypnotic	Barbitalum
7.	-cid-	antimicrobic	Streptocidum
8.	-cillin-	antibiotics-penicillins	Bicillinum
9.	-cort-	adrenal cortex hormone	Corticotrophinum
10.	-cycl-	antibiotics-tetracylcines	Vitacyclinum
11.	-menth-	containing mint	Boromentholum
12.	-morph-	narcotics	Apomorphinum
13.	-myc-	against fungi, antimycotic	Amycazolum
14.	-oestr-	Female sex hormone	Oestronum
15.	-phyll-	(from Greek phyllon - leaf)	Theophyllinum
16.	-pres(s)-, -tens-	hypotensives	Apressinum Angiotensinamidum
17.	-pyr-	antipyretic drugs	Pyramidonum
18.	-sed-	sedatives	Valosedanum
19.	-sept-	antiseptics	Pharyngosept
20.	-sulfa-	sulfamides	Sulfadiazinum

21.	-the-	from tea-leaf	Thealbinum
22.	-vit-	vitamins	Hexavitum

IV. WORD-FORMATIVEAND GRAMMAR STRUCTURE OF PHARMACEUTICAL TERMS

The drug names can be prescribed by international nonpatent names andtrade names.

International nonpatent names in prescriptions after “Recipe:” are in Genitive singular without inverted commas:

Tetracyclīni

Vaselīni

Trade drug names are prescribed as follows: the drug name is placed after the pharmaceutical form in Nominative and is in inverted commas:

Suppositorĭa «Anaesthesōlum» - suppositories of anaesthesol

One-wordterms

1.All Latin drug names are neuter nouns of the 2nd declension ending by - um. They are written with the first capital letter as the names of chemical elements, medicinal plants:

Tetracyclīnum, i n

•A few exceptions to this rule are drug names by -a:No-spa,Do-pa(1stdeclension).

Multiword terms

1)If the drug preparation name includes a pharmaceutical form it is on the first place: solutĭo, unguentum, tinctūra etc.

2)The drug name is placed after the pharmaceutical form and begins with the capital letter:

solutĭo Streptocīdi - solution of streptocid

unguentum Tetracyclīni - ointment of tetracycline

tinctūra Menthae - tincture of mint

3) Adjectives

• are written at the end of the prescription line:

Solutĭo Synoestrōli oleōsa - oil solution of synoestrol

• or are placed after a noun:

Mentha piperīta - peppermint

Tabulettae Acĭdi glutaminĭci obductae - coated glutaminic acid tablets

V. VOCABULARY

Learn components of medicinal plants

1. cortex, ĭcis m — cortex
2. flos, floris m — flower
3. folĭum, i n — leaf
4. herba, ae f — herb
5. radix, īcis f — root
6. rhizōma, ătis n — rhizome

Learn names of medicinal plants

7. Calendŭla, ae f — calendula
8. Chamomilla, ae f — matricary
9. Crataegus, i f — hawthorn
10. Digitālis, is f — foxglove
11. Farfăra, ae f — coltsfoot
12. Frangŭla, ae f — buckthorn
13. Leonūrus, i m — motherwort
14. Mentha, ae f — mint
15. Quercus, us f — oak
16. Valeriāna, ae f — valerian

VI. EXCERCISES

Exercise 1. Read drug names, find component elements carrying information about pharmaceutical characteristics, give their meaning:

Bicillinum, Apressinum, Nicovitum, Pyramidonum,

Polyoestradiolum,	Hydrolysinum,	Boromentholum,	Diprophyllinum,
Laevomycetinum,	Decamevitum,	Cerebrolysinum,	Brulamycinum,
Olivomycinum,	Bruneomycinum,	Theophyllinum,	Cocarboxylasum,

Antiasthmocrinum, Synoestrolum, Pentavitum, Urosulfanum, Gentamycinum, Novocainamidum, Octoestronum.

Exercise 2. Translate from Latin into English:

Folium Farfărae, tabulettae olei Menthae, solutio Strophanthini, tabulettae

Prednisoloni, granŭla Orasi, tabulettae Octoestroli, tabulettae Pantocrini, suspensio «Cindolum», unguentum «Psoriasinum», species antiasthmatĭcae, emplastrum Epilini, tabulettae «Baralginum», suppositoria vaginalia «Osarbonum», tabulettae Mycoheptini, unguentum Tetracyclini ophthalmĭcum, linimentum «Sanĭtas», tabulettae «Praegoestrolum», flores Calendŭlae, solutio Glucosi, tabulettae «Panhexavitum», dragée «Aëvitum», cortex Frangŭlae, tabulettae Barbamyli, extractum Leonūri fluĭdum, suppositoria «Anaesthesolum», tabulettae «Bellaesthesinum», infūsum Digitālis.

Exercise 3. Translate from English into Latin:

Ointment of tetracycline, solution of novocain, tablets of octoestrol, solution of glucose, ointment of heparin, tablets of myelosan, tincture of valerian, tincture of motherwort, herb of valerian, extract of motherwort, tablets of theophyllin, flowers of matricary, tablets of baralgin, liniment of streptocid, ophthalmic ointment of dibiomycin, antiasthmatic species, tincture of valerian root, extract of buckthorn, tincture of oak root.

Test

I. Give the right answer:

Drug „Angiotropinum“ belongs to drugs which affect:

a) affecting vessels,

b)antipyretic drug,

c) cholagogic,

d) local anesthetic

Cardiovalenum

a) antibiotics - tetracyclines,

b) soforific, hypnotic,

c) cardiac,

d) antiinflammatory

Fungicidin

a)sedative,

b) containing mint,

c)hypnotic,

d) antimycotic

Vasocor

a) antimycotic,

b)hypnotic,

c) antimycrobic,

d)vasodilating

Thyreoidinum

а) drugs influencing functions of the thyroid gland,

б) from tea-leaf,

в) vitamines,

г) antipyratic

II. Match the following:

Anapyrinum	1) drugs influencing hemopoesis
Apressinum	2) helmenthic
Ipravacainum	3) diuretic
Troxevasinum	4) antipyretic
Sedalginum	5) hypotensive
Antiallersin	6) analgetic
Cholossasum	7) antispasmotic
Urotrastum	8) sedative
Helminthin	9) antiallergic

Haematogenum10) cholagogic

III.Give the right answer:

Antibiotic -penicillin

Epicillinum

Biseptolum

Laevomycetinum

Univerm

vitamin

Streptocidum

Undevitum

Nitrofunginum

Cholecinum

cholagogic

Seduxen

Phenobarbitalum

Cholagonum

Bilocid

hypotensive

Tetracyclinum

Pentalginum

Menovasinum

Depressinum

antibiotic

Novalginum

Lidocainum

Erythromycinum

Anaesthesinum

IV. Match the following:

Component elementspharmaceutical characteristics

1.

–press а) for treating skin diseases

–dol- б) antiallergic

–barb- в) antihypetensive

–allerg- г) analgetic

-derm- д) hypnotic

2.

1) nas- а) for treatment eye diseases

2) –sed- б) laxative

3) –cut(i) в) for treatment nose diseases

4) –lax- г) sedatives

5) opht(h)alm- д) for treatment skin deseases

3.

1)–card(i)- а) referring to vessels

2)–ang(i)- б)vascular

3)–hypn- в)for treatment ear diseases

4)gyn- г) hypnotic

5)ot- д) for treatment gynecological diseases

V.Match the following:

1.unguentum, i n	1) herbs
2.suppositorium, i n	2)
3.tinctura, ae f	3) plaster
4.decoctum, i n	4) decoction
5.pulvis, eris n	5) ointment
6.gutta, ae f	6)suppository
7.infusum, i n	7) tincture
8.emplastrum, i n	8) infusion
9.folium, i n	9) powder
10.herba, ae f	10) drop

VI. Give the right answer:

1)rhrisome

rhizoma, atis n

cortex, icis m

solutio, onis f

emulsum, i n

pilula, ae f

2)leaf

gutta, ae f

folium, i n

flos, floris m

pulvis, eris m

tabuletta, ae f

3)bud

a)decoctum, i n

bsirupus, i m

c)fructus, us m

d)gemma, ae f

e)species, ei f

4)root

extractum, i n

tinctura, ae f

herba, ae f

solutio, onis f

radix, icis f

5)seed

tinctura, ae f

semen, inis n

infusum, i n

folium, i n

emplastrum, i n

Topic 2

Verb (Verbum).Grammatical categories.Imperative mood (Imperativus).Conjunctive mood (Conjunctivus)

STANDARD PRESCRIPTION PHRASES INDICATING ORDERS AND INSTRUCTIONS

In this lesson, you will:

•Learn basic standard phrases used in prescriptions

•Learn clinic Latin and Greek component elements used in drug names

•Learn Latin and Greek component elements carrying information on chemical composition of a drug

This lesson is divided into the following sections:

I. Standard prescription phrases indicating orders and instructions II. Clinic Latin and Greek component elements used in drug names III. Latin and Greek component elements carrying information on chemical composition of a drug .

PHRASES INDICATING ORDERS AND INSTRUCTIONS

In the Latin, part of a prescription some verb forms are used which indicate orders and instructions. They are required in order to give to pharmacist instructions how to make up and dispense drugs. You should learn these verb forms as standard prescription phrases. The meaning“order, instruction, direction” is expressed in the Latin part of a prescription by

“Imperative moode” and “conjunctive moode”of a Latin verb.

a) Imperative mode

From all imperative mode forms only the 2nd person singular form is used in prescriptions. You will have to memorize standard prescription phrases in the imperative mode as follows:

• Recĭpe	Take, receive
• Da	Give
• Signa	Write on a label
• Misce	Mix
• Sterilĭsa! (with the exclamation mark)	Sterilize!
• Adde	Add
• Da tales doses	Give of such doses

b) Conjunctive mode

The Latin conjunctive mode has many meanings. Only one meaning, “order, instruction, direction” is used in prescriptions. These forms are translated from Latin into English with the word-combination“let it be”. You will have to memorize standard prescription phrases in the conjunctive mode as follows:

• Detur	Let it be given
• Signētur	Let it be labeled
• Misceātur	Let it be mixed
• Sterilisētur! (with the exclamation mark)	Let it be sterilized!
• Repetātur	Let it be repeated
• Dentur tales doses	Let it be given of such doses

•Attention!!! - Prescription phrases in imperative and conjunctive modes have the same meaning:order, instruction, direction, therefore they are completely equal and interchangeable. You may use each of them.

в) Verb fiĕri in prescriptions
The prescription phrase with the verb fieri is often used in prescriptions. Model:
Misce, (ut) fiat + pharmaceutical form in Nominative singular
Note: Conjunctionut is usually omitted
Examples:
•Misce, fiat pulvis.
•Misce, fiat unguentum.
•Misce, fiat linimentum.
BUT!
• Misce, fiant species. (Species - plural)
Mix to make a powder
Mix to make an ointment
Mix to make a liniment
Mix to make species
II.CLINIC LATIN AND GREEK COMPONENT ELEMENTS USED IN DRUG NAMES

In drug, names some clinical Latin and Greek component elements are used which you already know. You will have to pay attention to their spelling and meaning in the pharmaceutical terminology:

##	Latin	Meaing	Examples
1.	-angi-,-vas-,	spasmolytics, referring to vessels	Angiotensinamidum Vasographinum
2.	-cardi-,-cor-, -cord-	cardiovascular drugs	Cardiovalenum Corazolum
3.	-chol-	cholagogic, bile-expelling	Chologonum
4.	-cyt-	(from Greek «cell») antianemic drugs	Cytamenum
5.	-derm-	for treatment of skin	Dermosolonum

		diseases	
6.	-erythr-	(from Greek «red»)	Erythromycinum
7.	glyc-	(from Greek «sweet»)	Glycerophosphatum
8.	-haem-,-aem-	drugs influencing hemopoesis	Haematogenum Liquaeminum
9.	-hepat-, -hepar-	extracts from liver	Vitohepatum
10.	-lys(in)-	drugs for destruction and excretion	Sarcolysinum
11.	-my(o)-	(from Greek «muscle»)	Myostatinum

12.	-myel(o)-	referring to brain	Myelosanum
13.	-neo-,-nov-	(from Greek «new»)	Neocidum Novandrolum
14.	-pan-	(from Greek «total»)	Pantocidum
15.	-physi(o)-	referring to physical properties	Physiolactinum
16.	-poly-	(from «many»)	Polyvaccinum
17.	-pyo-	antipurulent drugs	Pyocidum
18.	-thyr-	drugs influencing functions of the thyroid gland	Methothyrinum

III.GREEK AND LATIN ELEMENTS CARRYING INFORMATION ON CHEMICAL COMPOSITION OF A DRUG

##	Latin	Meaing	Examples
1.	-aeth-	containing ethyl	Aethinalum
2.	-(a)zin-,-zol-, -(a)zid-	containing nitrogen	Aminazinum, Corazolum Saluzidum
3.	-benz-	containing benzol	Benzonalum
4.	-chlor-	containing chlorine	Chloraminum
5.	-cyan-	(from Greek «cyanus» - blue)	Cyanidum
6.	-hydr-	water, hydrogen	Hydrocortisonum
7.	-meth-	containing methyl	Methacinum
8.	-oxy-	containing oxygen	Oxylidinum
9.	-phen-	containing phenyl	Phenolum
10.	-phosph-	containing phosphorus	Phosphacolum
11.	-phthor-	containing fluorine	Phthoracizinum
12.	-thi-	containing sulfur	Thiophosphamidum
13.	-yl-	containing hydrocarbon	Methyluracilum

		radical	

IV. VOCABULARY

Learn drug names:

1. Amŭlum, i n Tritĭci (um, i n) — wheat starch
2. Chloxylum, i n — chloxyl
3. Dibazōlum, i n — dibazol
4. Eucatōlum, i n — eucatol
5. Hydrochlorothiazīdum, i n — hydrochlorothiazid
6. Ichthyōlum, i n — ichthyol
7. Mycosolōnum, i n — mycosolon
8. Olĕum (i, n) Ricĭni (us, i m) — castor oil
9. Phthoruracīlum, i n — phthoruracil
10. Polyphepānum, i n — polyphepan
11. Solutĭo Ammonĭi (um, i n) caustĭci (us, a, um) — liquid ammonia (solution of ammonia)
12. Sulfadimezīnum, i n — sulfadimezin
13. Synthomycīnum, i n — synthomycin
14. Vaselīnum, i n — vaseline
15. Xeroformĭum, i n — xeroform

Medical plants:

16. Convallarĭa, ae f — lily of the valley
17. Eucalyptus, i f — eucalyptus
18. Linum, i n — flax
19. Plantāgo, ĭnis f — common (greated) plantain
20. Salvĭa, ae f — sage

Other words:

21 antiasthmatĭcus, a, um. — antiasthmatic
22. diuretĭcus, a, um — diuretic, urinative

23. piperītus, a, um pepper

24. semen, ĭnis n seed

25. siccus, a, um dry

V. EXCERCISES

Exercise 1. Read drug names, find component elements carrying information about pharmaceutical characteristics, give their meaning:

Benzonalum, Dipheninum, Normotensum, Pyrimethaninum, Acetylcysteinum, Sulfalenum, Penicillaminum, Erythromycinum, Sulfathiazolum, Sulfamethoxazolum, Vancomycinum, Diphenhydraminum, Cyclosporinum, Methyluracilum, Hydrolysinum, Nitroglycerinum, Benzobarbitalum, Methindionum, Mycoseptinum, Chlorochininum, Cyclophosphamidum, Cyanocobalaminum, Cerebrolysinum.

Exercise 2. Translate from English into Latin:

Solution of papaverin, tincture of mint, granules of amidopyrin, ointment of xeroform, tablets of sulfadimezin, oil of eucalyptus, motherwort herb tincture, foxglove leaves powder, tablets of dibazol, fluid extract of hawthorn, oitment of ichthyol, solution of procainamid, tablets of phenobarbital, sage leaves tincture, decoction of oak cortex, mint leaves tincture, emulsion of castor oil, tablet of novocainamid, liquid ammonia, oil of peppermint, eucalyptus leaves tincture, tincture of calendula, leaf of common plantain, solution of salvin, matricary leaves, granule of plantaglucid, drops of eucatol, solution of aminophyllin, coltsfoot leaf granules.

Exercise 3. Translate from English into Latin, using the given vocabulary:

1.Give 10 ml of epinephrin solution.

2. Take 200 ml of valerian root tincture.

3. Add 5 ml of castor oil.

4. Give 10 ml of menthol oil.

5. Take 30,0 of xeroform ointment.

6. Mix 5 ml of mint tincture and 10 ml of motherwort tincture.

7. Add 3 ml of peppermint oil.

8. Sterilize 20 ml of castor oil.

9. Take 5,0 of boromenthol ointment.

10. Give 25,0 of synthomycin liniment.

11. Mix 10 ml of lily of the valley tincture and 15 ml of valerian tincture.

12. Give 25 ml of motherwort extract.

13. Take 20,0 of castor oil emulsion.

14. Sterilize 200 ml of Novocain solution.

Test

1. Match the following:

addo, ĕre III 1) to sterilise

curo, are I 2) to give,

do, dare I 3) to be healthy

finio, ire IY4) to repite

misceo, ēre II 5) to finish

repĕto, ĕre III6) be healthy

salveo, ēre II 7) to sign

signo, are I 8) to add

valeo, ēre II 9) to cure

steriliso, are I 10) to mix

2. Match the following:

Calendula, ae f a)peppermint

Convallaria, ae f b) calendula

Mentha piperita c) lily of the valley

Salvia, ae f d)valearianaвалериана

Valeriana, ae f д) sage

3.Match the following:

misceat a) Let them be mixed

misceant б) Let him mix

misceatur в) Let them mix

misceantur г)Let it be mixed

4. Match the following:

1.repĕtata) Let them be repeated

2. repĕtantб) Let him repeat

3. repetāturв) Let them repeat

4. repetanturг) Let it be repeated

Write the name of drug forms in Nom.sing:

1) misce, fiat ... (powder)

2) misce, fiat ... (ointment)

3) misce, fiat ... (liniment)

4) misce, fiat ... (suppository)

5) misce, fiant ... (species)

Matchthe following:

Give! 1) Da.

Let it be signed! 2) Signet.

Let it be given such doses! 3) Repĕte.

Give such doses! 4) Repetātur.

Mix to make species! 5) Misce, fiat pulvis.

Mix to make powder! 6) Misce, fiant species.

Repite! 7) Da tales doses.

Pepite! 8) Dentur tales doses.

Let him sign! 9) Detur.

Give! 10) Signetur

ЭТАЛОНЫ ОТВЕТОВ.

1. 1-8); 2-9); 3-2); 4-5); 5-10); 6-4); 7-6); 8-7); 9-3); 10-1)

2. 1-b; 2-b; 3-a; 4-d; 5-g

3. 1-b; 2-c; 3-d; 4-a

4. 1-b; 2-c; 3-г; 4-a

5. 1-б; 2-в; 3-г; 4-a

6. 1) pulvis, 2) unguentum, 3) linimentum, 4) suppositorium, 5) species

7. 1-e; 2-a; 3-a; 4-i; 5-e

8. 1-9); 2-10); 3-8); 4-7); 5-6); 6-5); 7-3); 8-4); 9-2); 10-1)

Topic 3

Medical Prescription. Structure of a prescription .General rules of Latin part of a prescription

MEDICAL PRESCRIPTION

LIQUIDS AND SEMISOLIDS IN PRESCRIPTIONS

The aim of the lesson:

-To learn the rules of the structure of recipe.

-to form new theoretical knowledge;

-to form practical skills;

-to form practical skills in working with scientific and scientific popular literature.

Concrete tasks:

A student should know:

-The structure of medical prescription and its components;

-The requierements to the Latin part of the prescription;

-Learn to prescribe liquid and semisolid pharmaceutical forms

The content

MEDICAL PRESCRIPTION

LIQUIDS AND SEMISOLIDS IN PRESCRIPTIONS

I.GENERAL INFORMATION ON A MEDICAL PRESCRIPTION

The word "prescription" can be decomposed into "pre" and "script" and literally, means "to write before" a drug can be prepared. The concept of prescriptions date back to the beginning of history. So long as there were medications and a writing system to capture directions for preparation and usage, there were prescriptions. Latin served a good purpose on prescriptions when they were first written in the 1400s. Spread widely by Roman soldiers and traders, Latin was the main language of Western Europe for hundreds of years. It was unlikely to change, because it was a "dead" language, and it was unlikely to be misinterpreted, because it was exact in its meaning. Of course, the patients who didn't know Latin probably didn't have the vaguest idea what they were taking.

Who can issue prescriptions are governed by local legislation. In the United States, all states, physicians, veterinarians, dentists, and pediatrists have full prescription power. Many countries allowmid-levelpractitioners different prescription privileges. Nurse practitioners, physician assistants, optometrists, homeopathic physicians, registered pharmacists, naturopathic physicians, and doctors of oriental medicine

currently represent the spectrum ofmid-levelpractitioners. Each country regulates what (if any) prescription powers members of the above group are allowed.

Prescriptions are typically written on preprinted prescription forms that are assembled into pads. Preprinted on the form is text that identifies the document as a prescription, the name and address of the hospital or the prescribing doctor.

Predating modern legal definitions of a prescription, a prescription traditionally is composed of four parts: a "superscription", "inscription", "subscription" and "signature".

1. The “superscription” section contains the date of the prescription and patient information (name, address, age, etc).

2. The word “Recipe:” (in English prescriptions “Rx”) addressed to the pharmacist separates the superscription from the “inscriptions” section. This is literally an abbreviation for an exhortation to the patient to “take to” what is described in the inscription section. The inscription section defines what is the medication.

3. The “subscription” section contains dispensing directions to the pharmacist. This may be compounding instructions or quantities.

4. The “signature” section contains directions to the patient.

Latin in Prescriptions in Some English-speakingCountries:The only part of a prescription where Latin appears today, however, is in the directions for taking the drug. This use has become a kind of medical shorthand. Some of these

Abbreviated terms have the potential to cause medication errors because they look so similar in handwriting, so their use is on the decline.

E.g.:

• ante cibum	ac	before meals
• pro re nata	prn	as needed
• quaque 3 hora	q 3 h	every 3 hours
• ter in die	tid	3 times a day

II.REQUIREMENTS TO THE LATIN PART OF A PRESCRIPTION

The Latin part of a prescription begins with the word “Recipe” and ends with “Signa”. You will have to learn the general requirements to the Latin part of prescriptions as follows (abbreviations in prescriptions are impermissible):

1. The Latin part of a prescription begins with “Recipe”, this is a form of address of a physician to a pharmacist:

Recipe: Take:

•Every prescription line, as well as all drug namesbegin with the capital letter

•Every drug name is written in a separate prescription line. In doing so a blank space is left after “Recipe” (the pharmacist indicates a price of a drug here). If there is not enough space for a drug name in one line it is carried over to the next line with the left indent:

Recipe: Phenylĭi salicylātis 3,0 Spirĭtus aethylĭci quantum satis

ad solutiōnem

Vaselīni ad 30,0 Misce, fiat unguentum

2.The drug names after “Recipe” are in Genitive

3.After the drug name its quantity is indicated. The doses of drugs are indicated in the decimal numeration system:

•Gram amounts - the abbreviation «gr» is not indicated, the quantity is indicated with decimal points – 10.0 (10 gr.); 0.25 (0,25 gr) etc.

•Milliliter amounts - 10 ml, 0.2 ml;

•Units of activity - ED: 100000 ED (100000 units of activity).

E.g: Recipe: Kalĭi chlorīdi 3,0

Insulīni 25 ED

Solutiōnis Glucōsi 10% - 1000 ml

Misceātur. Sterilisētur!

Detur. Signētur: For intravenous infusions.

•Drops amounts (are used seldom) – the number of drops is indicated with Roman figures – singularguttam (one drop -guttam I), pluralguttas (five drops -guttas V);

•Sometimes a physician does not indicate the dosage but affords to a pharmacist an opportunity to determine the quantity of a drug on his own; in that case quantum satis is written in the prescription.

If several drugs are prescribed in the same amount, so the dose is indicated only after the latter one and the abbreviation ana (of each) is written:

E.g: Recipe: Cupri citrātis

Lanolīni

Vaselīni ana 5,0

Take: Coper citrate

Lanoline

Vaseline of each 5,0

Writing good prescriptions

• Careful use of decimal points to avoid ambiguity:

Avoid unneccessary decimal points: 5 mL instead of 5.0 mL to avoid possible misinterpretation of 5.0=50

Alway zero prefix decimals: e.g. 0.5 instead of .5 to avoid misinterpretation with .5=5

Never have trailing zeros on decimals: e.g. use 0.5 instead of .50 to avoid misinterpretation with .50=50

Avoid decimals altogether by changing the units: 0.5 g =500 mg

III.LIQUID PHARMACEUTICAL FORMS IN PRESCRIPTIONS

Solutions – Solutiōnes

•The Genitive form after “Recipe” – Solutiōnis.

•Solutions can be alcoholic, oil and glyceric, respectively the Latin Genitive forms after “Recipe” areSolutiōnis spirituōsae, Solutiōnis oleōsae, Solutiōnis glycerinōsae (solutio – feminine!), the adjective to be placed at the end of the prescription line before the dosage.

•The solution concentration is indicated in the following way: Recipe:

Solutiōnis Camphŏrae oleōsae 10% - 100 ml.

Mucilages – Mucilagĭnes

•The Genitive form after “Recipe”– Mucilagĭnis.

•The most frequently used mucilage is the starch mucilage: Recipe:

Mucilagĭnis Amŷli

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Suspensions – Suspensiōnes

•The Genitive form after “Recipe”– Suspensiōnis.

•E.g: Recipe: Suspensiōnis Hydrocortisōni

Emulsions – Emulsa

•The Genitive form after “Recipe” – Emulsi.

•E.g.: Recipe: Emulsi olĕi Ricĭni.

Infusions and decoctions – Infūsa et Decocta

•The Genitive form after “Recipe” – Infūsi, Decocti.

•After the pharmaceutical form, parts of medicinal plants are indicated:

Cortex - cortex (Genitive – cortĭcis)

Root - radix (Genitive – radīcis)

Rhizome – rhizōma (Genitive – rhizomătis)

Leaf – folĭum (Genitive singular – folĭi, Genitive plural - foliōrum)

Herb – herba (Genitive – herbae)

Flower– flos (Genitive singular – flores, Genitive plural - florum)

•E.g.: Recipe: Decocti cortĭcis Quercus

Tinctures – Tinctūrae

•The Genitive form after "Recipe" – Tinctūrae.

•E.g: Recipe: Tinctūrae Valeriānae.

Extracts – Extracta

• The Genitive form after "Recipe" –Extracti.

•Three general types of extracts are distinguished: fluid extracts (Extractum fluĭdum – extracti fluĭdi), thick extracts (Extractum spissum – extracti spissi) and dry extracts (Extractum siccum – extracti sicci).

•E.g.: Recipe: Extracti Frangŭlae fluĭdi

Liniments – Linimenta

•The Genitive form after "Recipe" – Linimenti.

•E.g.: Recipe: Linimenti Synthomycīni.

IV. SEMISOLID PHARMACEUTICAL FORMS IN PRESCRIPTIONS

Ointments – Unguenta

•The Genitive form after "Recipe" – Unguenti.

•Eye ointment – Unguentum ophthalmĭcum (Unguenti opthalmĭci).

•E.g: Recipe: Unguenti Zinci.

Pastes – Pastae

•The Genitive form after "Recipe" – Pastae.

•E.g: Recipe: Pastae Zinci.

Plasters – Emplastra

•The Genitive form after "Recipe" – Emplastri.

•Simple plaster – Emplastrum simplex (Emplastri simplĭcis).

•E.g.: Recipe: Emplastri Plumbi simplĭcis.

V. THE MOST-USEDPRESCRIPTION PHRASES I

• ad 10,0	up to 10 gr.
• ad usum externum	for external use
• ad usum internum	for internal use
• ana	of each
• bis (tres) repetātur	Let it be repeated twice (three times)
• cito!	urgent!
• contra tussim	against cough
• in ampullis	in ampoules
• in capsŭlis	in capsules
• in vitro nigro	in a dark phial
• non repetātur	do not repeat
• numĕro	number

• pro auctōre	for himself – if a doctor prescribes a drug for himself
• pro infantĭbus	for children
• pro injectionĭbus	for injections
• pro me	for me
• pro narcōsi	for narcosis
• pro suspensionĭbus	for suspensions
• quantum satis	in sufficient amount
• statim!	immediately!

VOCABULARY

Learn names of drugs:

1. Aether, ĕris m — ether
2. Aethinyloestradiōlum, i n — aethinyloestradiol
3. Amidopyrīnum, i n — amidopyrin
4. Aminophyllīnum, i n — aminophyllin
5. Ampicillīnum, i n — ampicillin
6. Anaesthesīnum, i n — anaesthesin
7. Cerebrolysīnum, i n — cerebrolysin

8. Corvalōlum, i n corvalol

9. Cortisōnum, i n cortison

10. Dimedrōlum, i n dimedrol

11. Furazolidōnum, i n furazolidon

12. Furacilīnum, i n furacilin

13. Glucōsum, i n glucose

14. Hepavītum, i n hepavit

15. Nitroglycerīnum, i n nitroglycerin

16. Novocaīnum, i n novocain

17. Oxaphenamīdum, i n oxaphenamid

18. Phenacetīnum, i n phenacetin

19. Pyrazidōlum, i n pyrazidol

20. Sacchărum, i n saccharum/sugar

21. Strophanthīnum, i n strophanthin

22. Sulfazīnum, i n sulfazin

23. Validōlum, i n validol

Learn names of medicinal plants:

24. Belladonna, ae f belladonna

25. Rheum, i n rhubarb

26. Urtīca, ae f nettle

Other words:

27. aethylĭcus, a, um ethyl

28. aqua, ae f water

29. destillātus, a, um distilled

30. glycerinōsus, a, um glyceric

31. oleōsus, a, um oily, oil

32. pectorālis, e pectoral

33. rectificātus, a, um	rectificat
34. spirituōsus, a, um	spirituous, alcoholic
35. spirĭtus, us m	alcohol

VI. EXCERCISES

Exercise 1. Read drug names, find component elements carrying information about pharmaceutical characteristics, give their meaning:

Phenolum, Ampicillinum, Hepavitum, Phenacetinum, Cortisonum, Mycosolonum, Pyrazolidonum, Dibazolum, Sulfazinum, Furazolidonum, Chloxylum, Oxaphenamidum, Corvalolum, Aethinyloestradiolum, Benzonalum, Pantocidum, Polyphepanum, Euphyllinum, Phenobarbitalum, Methacinum, Pyocidum, Barbamylum, Chlorophthalmum, Sulfadimezinum, Oxacillinum, Aminophyllinum, Aether, Nitroglycerinum, Sarcolysinum, Novocainum, Corazolum, Anaesthesinum, Chloraminum.

Exercise 2. Translate from English into Latin:

Decoction of buckthorn cortex for injections, apomorphin in ampoules, leaf of common plantain, solution of furacilin for external use, castor oil in capsules, emulsion of castor oil, aevit in capsules, tablets of amidopyrin and phenacetin of each 0,25, powder of ampicillin for suspensions, liniment of synthomycin,

solution of strophantin in ampoules, tincture of matricary flowers, oily solution of nitroglycerin, spirituous solution of furacilin, decoction of hawthorn cortex, species pectoral, rhubarb syrup, fluid extract of backthorn, powder of foxglove leaves, decoction of oak cortex, dry extract of belladonna, species diuretic, aether for narcosis, mint pepper leaves.

Exercise 3. Translate the following prescriptions from English into Latin:

1) Take: Tincture of lily of the valley

Tincture of valerian of each 10 ml

Solution of nitroglycerin 1% - 1 ml

Validol 2 ml

Let it be mixed.

Let it be given.

Let it be labeled:

2) Take: Liquid hawthorn extract 25 ml

Let it be given.

Let it be labeled:

3) Take: Solution of glucose 5% - 500 ml

Let it be sterilized!

Give.

Write on a label:

4)Take: Powder of rhubarb root 0,06

Give of such doses number 50

Write on a label:

5) Take: Emulsion of castor oil 30,0 - 200 ml

Give.

Write on a label:

6) Take: Phenobarbital 0,05 Sacchar 0,2

Mix to make a powder

Give of such doses number 10 Write on a label:

7) Take: Cerebrolysin 1 ml

Give of such doses number 10 in ampoules

Write on a label:

8) Take: Anaesthesin 2,5

Talc 15,0

Vaseline up to 50,0

Mix to make a liniment

Give.

Write on a label:

9) Take: Solution of aminophyllin 24% - 1 ml

Give of such doses number 6 in ampoules

Write on a label:

10) Take: Fluid extract of buckthorn 4,0

Powder of rhubarb root 3,0

Dry extract of belladonna 0,7

Mix. Give.

Write on a label:

Test

I . Match the following:

Belladonna, ae f 1) sugar

Crataegus, i f 2) ether

Helichrysum arenarium, i n3) sea buckthorn

Hippophaë, ës f 4) immortelle sandy

Hypericum, i n5) motherwort

Leonurus, i m 6) Sn't Johns wort

Rheum, i n7) netle

Urtica, ae f8) rhubarb

Aether, eris m9) belladona

Saccharum, i n 10) hothorn

II. Match the following:

venenum, i n 1) ethyl

quantum satis 2) chologogue

oleosus, a, um 3) dystilled

obductus, a, um 4) liquid

fluidus, a, um5) abducted

destillatus, a, um 6) oily

cholagogus, a, um 7) of such doses

aethylicus, a, um8) poison

III. Fill in the missing letter:

Diproph...llinum

Nitrogl...cerinum

...enacetinum

Men...olum

Sac...arum

Tetrac...clinum

Euph...llinum

Furac...linum

Cord...gitum

D...medrol

IV. Give the right answer:

Holagogus, a,um

obductus, a, um

destillatus, a, um

fluidus, a, um

cholagogus, a, um

oleosus, a, um

Immortelle sandy

Hypericum, i n

Helichrysum arenarium, i n

Leonurus, i m

Rheum, i n

Urtica, ae f

Hothorn

Convallaria, ae f

Salvia, ae f

Belladonna, ae f

Crataegus, i f

Hippophaë, ës f

Topic4

PRESCRIPTION REGULATIONS FOR TABLETS, SUPPOSITORIES AND OPHTHALMIC FILMS

SOLIDS AND OTHER PHARMACEUTICAL FORMS IN PRESCRIPTIONS

PRESCRIPTION REGULATIONS FOR TABLETS SUPPOSITORIES AND OPHTHALMIC FILMS

SOLIDS AND OTHER PHARMACEUTICAL FORMS IN PRESCRIPTIONS

The aim of the lesson:

-To form new theoretical knowledge in the theme;

-To form practical skills in independent search of information on the given subject;

-To form practical skills in the work with scientific and scientific popular literature.

A student should kow:

-Prescription regulations for tablets, suppositories and ophthalmic films;

A student should be able to:

•Become familiar with prescription regulations for tablets, suppositories and ophthalmic films.

•Learn to prescribe solid and other pharmaceutical forms.

•Learn the most used prescription phrases.

This lesson is divided into the following sections:

I. Prescription regulations for tablets, suppositories and ophthalmic films.

II.Preposition “cum” in prescriptions.

III. Solid pharmaceutical forms in prescriptions IV. Other pharmaceutical forms in prescriptions

V. The most-usedprescription phrases II

The content

I.PRESCRIPTION REGULATIONS FOR TABLETS, SUPPOSITORIES AND OPHTHALMIC FILMS

The prescription regulations for tablets, suppositories and ophthalmic filmsare different from other pharmaceutical forms. The names of these pharmaceutical forms in prescriptions after “Recipe” are not in Genitive but in Accusative. You will have to remember the endings of these pharmaceutical forms as follows:

• Tabulettam (obductam)	tablet (coated)

• Tabulettas (obductas)	tablets (coated)
• Suppositorĭum (vaginā̄le, rectā̄le)	suppository (rectal, vaginal)
• Suppositorĭa (vaginalĭa, rectalĭa)	suppositories (rectal, vaginal)
• Lamellas (membranŭlas) ophthalmĭcas	ophthalmic films

E.g.:

Recipe: Tabulettam Digoxīni 0, 0001

Da tales doses numĕro 12

Signa:

Recipe:Tabulettas extracti Valeriānae 0,02obductas numĕro 50

Da. Signa:

Recipe: Suppositorĭa rectalĭa Apilāci 0,005 numĕro 12 Da. Signa:

Recipe: Membranŭlas ophthalmĭcascum Kanamycīni sulfāte 0, 00003 numĕro 100

Da.Signa:

II. PREPOSITION “CUM” IN PRESCRIPTIONS

The names of suppositories and ophthalmic films drugs are often used with the preposition “cum” – with. You will have to remember the nouns endings after the preposition “cum” as follows:

• Singular	• Nouns of the 2nd declension – ending-o (cum Ichthyōlo, cum Oxytetracyclīno)
• Plural	• Nouns of the 3rd declension – ending-ĭbus (with valerian roots - cum radicĭbus Valeriānae)

The drug names with the nouns of other declensions with the preposition “cum” are not in use.

III. SOLID PHARMACEUTICAL FORMS IN PRESCRIPTIONS

Tablets – Tabulettae

•The prescription regulations for tablets see above.

•There are two prescription forms of tablets:

1. Initially, a drug name with the dose is indicated followed by the phrase “Da tales doses numĕro … in tabulettis” (Give of such doses number … in a tablet form).

2. The second prescription form begins with the word “Tabulettam”, followed by the drug name and the dose, and ends with the phrase “Da tales doses numĕro …” (Give of such doses number …).

Compare:

1st prescription form:

Recipe: Paracetamōli 0,3

Da tales doses numĕro 6 in tabulettis

Signa: 1 tablet in case of headache

2nd prescription form:

Recipe: Tabulettam Paracetamōli 0,3

Da tales doses numĕro 6

Signa: 1 tablet in case of headache

•Tablets known as trade drug names are prescribed as follows: initially the word “Tabulettas” is indicated, the drug name is placed after the pharmaceutical form in Nominative and is in inverted commas, followed by the word “numĕro”:

Recipe: Tabulettas “Nicoverīnum” numĕro 20

Da. Signa: 1 tablet twice a day

Dragée – Dragée

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•The word “dragée” has no declension endings.

•There is only one prescription form for dragée: the word “Dragée”, then a drug name and the phrase “Da tales doses numĕro…” (Give of such doses number …).

Recipe: Dragée Diazolīni 0, 05

Da tales doses numĕro 20

Signa: 1 dragee twice a day

Powders – Pulvĕres

•The Genitive form after “Recipe” – Pulvĕris.

•E.g.: Recipe: Pulvĕris radīcis Rhei

•Volatile and hygroscopic powders are given out packed in waxed and paraffined paper as indicated in prescriptions: E.g. - Da tales doses numĕro… in charta cerāta (Give of such doses number … in waxed paper).

Granules – Granŭla

•“Granŭlum” is neutrum.

•The Genitive form after “Recipe” – Granŭli (in plural often –

Granulōrum).

•E.g.: Recipe: Granulōrum Natrĭi aminocylātis

a. OTHER PHARMACEUTICAL FORMS IN

PRESCRIPTIONS Capsules – Capsŭlae

•Capsule is a drug in powdered, fluid or pellet form that has been enclosed in a soluble gelatin-likecapsule.

•Soft gelatine capsules and Elastic gelatine capsules are distinguished - Capsŭlae gelatinōsae molles et durae.

•In prescriptions the phrase “in capsŭlis gelatinōsis” (in gelatine capsules) is indicated.

Ophthalmic films – Membranŭlae (Lamellae) ophthalmĭcae

•Ophthalmic films are absorbable gelatin films containing drug substances.

•Membranŭla and Lamella are synonyms.

•The prescription regulations for ophthalmic films see above.

•The ophthalmic films are often prescribed with the preposition “cum”.

•E.g.: Recipe: Membranŭlas ophthalmĭcas cum Florenālo.

Aerosols – Aërosōla

•The aerosols are prescribed in the following way: “Recipe” is followed by the word “Aërosōlum” (Accusative singular) and by the trade drug name in Nominative and in inverted commas, then the quantity after “numĕro” is indicated.

•E.g.: Recipe: Aërosōlum “Ephatīnum” numĕro 1.

V. THEMOST-USEDPRESCRIPTION PHRASES II

• in charta cerāta	in waxed paper
• in charta paraffināta	in paraffined paper

• in capsŭlis gelatinōsis	in gelatine capsules
• in capsŭlis gelatinōsis elastĭcis	in elastic gelatine capsules
• in tabulettis (obductis)	in tablets (coated)
• cum radicĭbus …	with … roots
• Misce, fiat suppositorĭum rectāle (vagināle)	Mix to make a rectal (vaginal) suppository
• Misce, fiant suppositorĭa rectalĭa (vaginalĭa)	Mix to make rectal (vaginal) suppositories
• Misce, fiat pulvis subtilissĭmus	Mix to make the finest powder

VI. VOCABULARY

Learn names of drugs:

1.	Analgīnum, i n	analgin
2.	Corglycōnum, i n	corglycon
3.	Diprophyllīnum, i n	diprophyllin
4.	Euphyllīnum, i n	euphyllin
5.	Florenālum, i n	florenal
6.	Methyloestradiōlum, i n	methyloestradiol
7.	Nystatīnum, i n	nystatin
8.	Phenobarbitālum, i n	phenobarbital
9.	Phenobolīnum, i n	phenobolin
10.	Phenoxymethylpenicillīnum, i n	phenoxymethylpenicillin

11.Phthivazīdum, i n	phthivazid
12.Pyracetāmum, i n	pyracetam
13.Saluzīdum, i n	saluzid
14.Streptocīdum, i n	streptocid
15.Tetracyclīnum, i n	tetracycline
16.Iodum, i n	iodine

Learn names of medicinal plants:

17.Alŏë, es f	aloe
18.Althaea, ae f	althea
19.Cacao	cocoa
20.Millefolĭum, i n	milfoil

Other words:

21. composĭtus, a, um	complex
22. fluĭdus, a, um	liquid
23. in tabulettis (obductis)	in (coated) tablets
24. obductus, a, um	coated
25. ophthalmĭcus, a, um	ophthalmic
26. simplex, ĭcis	simple
27. solubĭlis, e	soluble

VII. EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Read drug names, find component elements carrying information about pharmaceutical characteristics, give their meaning:

Phenoxymethylpenicillinum, Vitoxycyclinum, Hexathidum, Glycerinum, Glycerophosphenum, Isapheninum, Intercainum, Kanacidinum, Erythromycinum, Methacyclinum, Oxacillinum, Metronidazolum, Mechloralum, Neocidum, Novosedum, Oxamycinum, Pentamethonum, Sedalginum, Synthacortum, Sulfurenum, Sulfathiazolum, Theophedrinum, Thiobutalum, Urosulfanum, Urozinum, Phenaconum, Phosphothiaminum, Chlormethinum, Cholosasum, Oestrogynonum, Aethylium, Aethimizolum, Haemoferum, Benzocainum, Abapressinum, Ancortonum, Anaesthocainum, Antistenocardinum, Aseptilexum, Aethylbarbitalum.

Exercise 2. Translate from English into Latin:

Solution of glucose, tablets of analgin, liquid extract of aloe, coated tablets of tetracyclin, tincture of matricary flowers, decoction of oak cortex, liniment of synthomycin, ointment of oxolin, syrup of althea,

spirituous solution of iodine, granules of furazolidon, dragee of phenoxymethylpenicillin, solution of furacilin for external use, oily solution of phenobolin, tablets of pyrocetam, powder of ampicillin for suspensions, coated tablets of valerian extract, rhizomes with valerian roots, mucilages of flax seeds, tincture of eucalyptus, infusion of pepper mint leaves, leaf of aloe, leaves of sage, simple syrup, complex plaster, solution of corglycon, oily solution of nitroglycerin, soluble saluzid, powder and tablets of phthivazid, tablets for cough.

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Exercise 3. Translate the following prescriptions from English into Latin:

1) Take: Powder of foxglove leaves 0,05

Sacchar 0,3

Mix to make a powder

Let it be given of such doses number 12

Let it be labeled:

2) Take: Cortex of hawthorn 30,0

Leaves of nettle

Herb of milfoil 10,0

Mix to make species

Let it be given

Let it be labeled:

3) Take: Powder of ampicillin for suspensions 60,0

Give in a dark phial

Write on a label:

4) Take: Suppositories with diprophyllin 0,5 number 10

Give

Write on a label:

5) Take: Tablets of microiodine with phenobarbital number 40

Give in a dark phial

Write on a label:

6) Take Ointment of tetracycline ophthalmic 10,0

Give

Write on a label:

7)Take: Sulfadimezin Streptocid

Synthomycin of each 1,0 Mix to make a powder Give

Write on a label:

8)Take: Tetracycline 100 000 ED

Give of such doses number 24 in a tablet form

Write on a label:

9) Take: Tablets of tetracycline with nystatin coated 100 000 ED

number 25

Give

Write on a label:

10) Take: Euphyllin 0,2

Cocoa oil 2,0

Mix to make a suppository

Give of such doses number 6

Write on a label:

11) Take: Ichthyol 3,0

Vaseline up to 30,0

Mix to make an ointment

Give

Write on a label:

12) Take: Ointment of furacilin 0,2% - 30,0

Give

Write on a label:

13)Take: Ointment of xeroform 10% - 30,0 Give

Write on a label:

14) Take: Methyloestradiol 0,00002

Give of such doses number 20 in a tablet form

Write on a label:

15) Take: Liquid extract of aloe 1 ml

Give of such doses number 10 in ampoules Write on a label:

16)Take: Synthomycin 0,2 Castor oil 20 ml

Mix to make a liniment Give

Write on a label:

17) Take: Tablets of valerian extract coated 0, 02 number 50 Give

Write on a label:

18) Take: Tablet of furacilin 0, 02

Give of such doses number 10

Write on a label:

19) Take: Ophthalmic films with florenal number 30

Give

Write on a label:

20) Take: Tablets of sulfadimezin 0, 5 number 12 Give

Writeonalabel:

Topic 5

Latin names of Chemical elements, Acid names Oxides, Perioxcides, Hydroxides

Latin names of Chemical elements, Acid names Oxides, Perioxcides, Hydroxides

The aim of the lesson:

Educational:

- To check the assimilation of the material.

- To form new theoretical knowledge on the subject;

- To form practical skillsin independent search of the information on the given topic;

- To form practical skills in the work.

Concrete tasks:

A student should know:

1. Latin names of Chemical elements.

2. The rules of formation of names of acids:

3.The rules of formation of names of Oxides,Perioxides and Hydroxides

A student shoud be able to :

To translate the names of chemical elements.

To form Latin names of oxides, perioxides, hydroxides.

To write the Latin part of the recipe.

To translate multiword farmaceutical forms.

2)Developing aim:

-to perfect cognition skills;

-to develop cognitive interest to the questions of farmaceutical terminology

The Content:

All Latin names of chemical elements are neuter nouns of the 2nddeclension:

E.g.: Bromum, i n; Iodum, i n; Bismŭthum, i n

There are two exceptions to this rule:

- sulfur - Sulfur, ŭris n (3rd declension)
- phosphorus - Phosphŏrus, i m (masculine)

Special attention must be given to the spelling of the following chemical elements:

Chemical element	Latin	English
Bi	Bismŭthum, i n	bismuth
Ca	Calcĭum, i n	calcium
F	Fluōrum, i n or Phthorum, i n	fluorine
Fe	Ferrum, i n	iron
H	Hydrogenĭum, i n	hydrogen
Hg	Hydrargŷrum, i n	mercury
K	Kalĭum, i n	potassium
Mg	Magnesĭum, i n or Magnĭum, i n	magnesium
Na	Natrĭum, i n	sodium
O	Oxygenĭum, i n	oxygen
Pb	Plumbum, i n	lead
S	Sulfur, ŭris n	sulfur
Zn	Zincum, i n	zinc

II. LATIN NAMES OF ACIDS

The Latin names of acids consist of the noun “acĭdum” (acĭdum, i n - acid) and the concordant adjective of the 1st group:

acĭdum + stem of the chemical element name + -ĭc/ōs-+-um

a) Latin adjectives with the suffix -ĭc- and the ending -um correspond to English adjectives ending by–ic.

E.g.:

arsenic acid - Acĭdum arsenicĭcum (Arsenĭcum, i n→ arsenic + ĭc + um);

•sulphuric acid - Acĭdum sulfurĭcum (Sulfur, ŭris n→ sulfur + ĭc + um);

silicic acid - Acĭdum silicĭcum (Silicĭum, i n→ silic + ĭc + um);

b)Latin adjectives with the suffix -ōs and the ending -um correspond to English adjectives ending by–ous.

E.g.:

nitrous acid - Acĭdum nitrōsum (Nitrogenĭum, i n→ nitr + ōs + um);

sulphurous acid - Acĭdum sulfurōsum (Sulfur, ŭris n→ sulfur + ōs + um);

arsenicous acid - Acĭdum arsenicōsum (Arsenĭcum, i n→ arsenic + ōs + um).

c)Latin acid names with the prefix hydro- ending by-ĭcum correspond to English acid names with the prefixhydro- ending by-ic (Acĭdum hydrochlorĭcum – hydrochloric acid).

Attention!!! - Acid names used as drugs after pharmaceutical forms are written with the first capital letter:

E.g.:

- Tabulettae Acĭdi folĭci - tablets of folic acid
- Dragée Acĭdi ascorbinĭci - dragée of ascorbic acid

III. LATIN NAMES OF OXIDES, PEROXIDES, HYDROXIDES

Latin names of oxides, peroxides and hydroxides consist of two words:

First one: name of a chemical element in Genitive

Second one: word “oxŭdum” (oxide), “peroxŭdum” (peroxide) or “hydroxŭdum” (hydroxide) in Nominative.

E.g.:

- Zinci oxŭdum - zinc oxide
- Ferri oxŭdum - ferric oxide
- Hydrogenĭi peroxŭdum - hydrogen peroxide
- Calcĭi hydroxŭdum - calcium hydroxide

Attention!!! - Names of oxides, peroxides and hydroxides are written after pharmaceutical forms with the first capital letter:

E.g.:

Solutĭo Hydrogenĭi peroxŭdi dilūta – diluted solution of hydrogen peroxide

IV. VOCABULARY

Learn names of acids:

1. acĭdum acetĭcum — acetic acid
2. acĭdum acetylsalicylĭcum — acetylsalicylic acid
3. acĭdum ascorbinĭcum — ascorbic acid
4. acĭdum benzoĭcum — benzoic acid
5. acĭdum borĭcum — boric acid
6. acĭdum folĭcum — folic acid
7. acĭdum glutaminĭcum — glutaminic acid
8. acĭdum hydrochlorĭcum — hydrochloric acid
9. acĭdum hydrosulfurĭcum — hydrosulfuric acid
10. acĭdum lactĭcum — lactic acid
11. acĭdum lipoĭcum — lipoic acid
12. acĭdum nicotinĭcum — nicotinic acid
13. acĭdum nitrĭcum — nitric acid
14. acĭdum nitrōsum — nitrous acid
15. acĭdum phosphorĭcum — phosphoric acid
16. acĭdum salicylĭcum — salicylic acid
17. acĭdum sulfurĭcum — sulfuric acid
18. acĭdum sulfurōsum — sulfurous acid

Learn names of drugs:

19. Camphŏra, ae f — camphora
20. Chinosōlum, i n — chinosol
21. Chloroformĭum, i n — chloroform
22. Coffeīnum, i n — caffeine
23. Hydrocortisōnum, i n — hydrocortison

24. Menthōlum, i n — menthol
25. Naphthalānum, i n — naphtalan
26. Phthalazōlum, i n — phthalazol
27. Prednisolōnum, i n — prednisolon

28.Synoestrōlum, i n	synoestrol
29.Talcum, i n	talc
30.Tannīnum, i n	tannin

Other words:

31.albus, a, um	white
32.depurātus, a, um	clear
33.dilūtus, a, um	diluted
34.flavus, a, um	yellow

V. EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Translate from English into Latin:

Oily solution of camphora for external use; chloroform for narcosis; liniment of synthomycin with novocain; solution of prednisolon for injections; glyceric solution of ichthyol; spirituous solution of iodine for internal use; solution of novocain in ampoules, solution of nicotinic acid; mucilages of althea root, diluted hydrochloric acid; boric acid; tablets of lipoic acid; dragée of ascorbinic acid, zinc ointment; clear sulfur, yellow mercury oxide, acetylsalicylic acid in tablets, tablets of amidopyrin and phenacetin of each 0,25; phenoxymethylpenicillin for suspension; oily solution of synoestrol in ampoules, powder for suspensions; suppositories with dimedrol for children; diluted solution of hydrogen peroxide; hydrosulfuric acid; nicotinic acid in tablets; acetic acid; phosphoric acid; magnesium peroxide; zinc oxide; calcium hydroxide, hydrogen peroxide; benzoic acid.

Exercise 2. Translate the following prescriptions from English into Latin:

1)Take: Folic acid 0,0008 Ascorbic acid 0,1

Give of such doses number 30 in tablet form

Write on a label:

2)Take: White mercurial ointment 5% - 25,0

Let it be given

Let it be labeled:

3)Take: Spirituous solution of salicylic acid 1% - 40 ml

Give

Write on a label:

4)Take: Acetylsalicylic acid

Phenacetin of each 0,25

Caffeine 0,05

Give of such doses number 12 in a tablet form

Write on a label:

5)Take: Ointment of hydrocortison 1% - 10,0

Give

Write on a label:

6)Take Dragée of ascorbic acid 0,05 number 50

Give

Write on a label:

7)Take: Tablets of phthalazol 0,05 number 20

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Give

Write on a label:

8) Take: Tincture of plantain leaves 10,0 - 20 ml

Give

Write on a label:

9) Take: Salicylic acid 5,0

Zinc oxide 0,5

Talc 50,0

Mix to make a powder

Let it be given

Let it be labeled:

10) Take: Yellow mercury oxide 0,6

Ichthyol 0,80

Ointment of zinc 20,0

Mix to make an ointment

Let it be given

Let it be labeled:

Sample Test

Translate from English into Latin:

Oily solution of camphora for external use

chloroform for narcosis

liniment of synthomycin with novocain

solution of prednisolon for injections

glyceric solution of ichthyol

spirituous solution of iodine for internal use

solution of novocain in ampoules

solution of nicotinic acid

mucilages of althea root

diluted hydrochloric acid

boric acid

tablets of lipoic acid

Translate the following prescriptions from English into Latin:

1) Take: Chloroform

Ethyl alcohol 95% - 20 ml

Ethyl ether 10 ml

Liquid ammonia 5 drops

Mix

Give

Write on a label:

2) Take: Clear sulfur

Magnesium oxide Sacchar of each 10,0

Mix to make a powder

Give

Write on a label:

3) Take: Anaesthesin Xeroform

Talc of each 10,0

Mix to make a powder Give

Write on a label:

4) Take: Coated tablets of glutaminic acid 0,25 number 100

Give

Write on a label:

5) Take: Ichthyol 1,25

Zinc oxide

Wheat starch of each 12,5

Vaseline up to 50,0

Mix to make a paste

Give

Writeonalabel:

Topic 6

Latin names of Salts in prescriptions

Latin names of Salts in prescriptions

The aim of the lesson:

1) Educational:

- To check the assimilation of the material.
- To form new theoretical knowledge on the subject;
- To form practical skillsin independent search of the information on the given topic;
- To form practical skills in the work.

Concrete tasks:

A student should know:

1. Latin names of Salts.
2. Latin names of anions
3. Two-component names of potassium and sodium salts

A student shoud be able to:

To translate the names of salts.

To form Latin names of salts .

To write the Latin part of the recipe.

To translate multiword farmaceutical forms.

2) Developing aim:

-to perfect cognition skills;

-to develop cognitive interest to the questions of farmaceutical terminology

The Content:

LATIN NAMES OF SALTS

The salts names in Latin consist of two nouns:

•the name of cation comes first inGenitive,

•the name of anion occupies the second place and is inNominative

E.g:

- Aluminĭi nitras - aluminium nitrate
- Adrenalīni hydrochlorīdum - adrenalin hydrochloride
- Natrĭi nitris - sodium nitrite

It is important to keep in mind that cation names in Latin are always written with the first capital letter and anion names are always written with the first small letter (e.g: SolutĭoNatrĭi tetraborātis glycerinōsa).

II. LATIN NAMES OF ANIONS

All Latin suffixes and endings of anion names in Nominative and Genitive are listed in the table:

Latin - Nominative		Latin - Genitive		English
-as	Aluminĭi nitras	-ātis	Aluminii nitrātis	aluminium nitrate
-is	Aluminĭi nitris	-ītis	Aluminii nitrītis	aluminium nitrite
-īdum	Natrĭi chlorīdum	-īdi	Natrii chlorīdi	sodium chloride

Explanatory notes to the table:

•Anion names with the suffixes -as, -is are Latin nouns of the 3rd declension. The letter-s- in Latin names accords with the letter-t- in English names:

E.g:

- citras - citrate
- phosphas - phosphate
- nitris - nitrite

•Genitive forms of anion names with suffixes -as-, -is- are formed by analogy with the nouns of the 3rd declension:

Compare:

•citras, ātis m - tuberosĭtas, ātis f

•Anion names with the suffixe -id- are Latin nouns of the 2nd declension:

E.g:

•chlorīdum, i n - chloride

•bromīdum, i n - bromide

III. TWO-COMPONENTNAMES OF POTASSIUM AND SODIUM SALTS

Two-componentnames of potassium and sodium are written with a hyphen and the both parts have the same grammatical case:

E.g: sulphacyl sodium

• Nominative: Sulfacylum-natrĭum

• Genitive: Sulfacyli-natrĭi

IV. VOCABULARY

Learn names of drugs:

1. Adrenalīnum, i n		adrenalin
2. Aethylmorphīnum, i n		aethylmorphine
3. Apomorphīnum, i n		apomorphine
4. Barbitālum-natrĭum,i n		barbital-sodium
5. Benzylpenicillīnum-natrĭum,i n		benzylpenicillin-sodium
6. Codeīnum, i n		codeine
7. Coffeīnum-natrĭibenzŏas, Coffeīni-natrĭibenzoātis		coffeine-sodiumbenzoate
8. Dicaīnum, i n		dicain
9. Ephedrīnum, i n		ephedrin
10.Methylēnum (i, n) (us, a, um)	coerulĕum	blue methylen
11.Methylĭi salicylas, ātis m		methyl salicylate
12.Morphīnum, i n		morphine
13.Norsulfazōlum, i n		norsulfazol
14.Oleandomycīnum, i n		oleandomycin

15.Olĕum Helianthi (us, i m) sunflower-seedsoil

16.Olĕum Persicōrum (um, i n) peach oil

17.Oxytetracyclīnum, i n oxytetracycline

18.Phenylĭi salicylas, ātis m phenyl salicylate

19.Riboflavīnum, i n riboflavin

20.Salicylas, ātis m salicylate

21.Sulfacylum-natrĭum,i n sulfacyl-sodium

22.Testosterōnum, i n testosteron

23.Thiamīnum, i n thiamin

Learn names of medicinal plants:

24.Adōnis (ĭdis m, f) vernālis spring adonis

(is, e)

Other words:

25.isotonĭcus, a, um isotonic

V. EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Translate from English into Latin:

Complex liniment of salicylate, isotonic solution of sodium chloride, tablets of calcium gluconate, coated tablets of tetracyclin hydrochloride, diluted solution of hydrogen peroxide, basic acetate of lead, powder of oxytetracyclin, matricary flowers for internal use, sodium hydrocitrate for injections, basic bismuth nitrate with belladonna extract, phenoxymethylpenicillin for injections, oily solution of synoestrol in ampoules, tincture of plantain leaves, milfoil herb, solution of mercury cyanide, tincture of matricary flowers, solution of sulfacyl-sodiumin ampoules, solution of thiamin bromide, aloe syrup with iron, chloroform for narcosis; powder of foxglove leaves, granules of furazolidon, powder and tablets of phthivazid, oily solution of anaesthesin.

Exercise 2. Translate the following prescriptions from English into Latin:

1) Take: Blue methylen 0,5

Solution of glucose 25% - 50 ml

Give of such doses number 3 in ampoules

Write on a label:

2) Take: Tincture of spring adonis herb 180 ml

Amidopyrin 2,0

Sodium bromide 4,0

Codeine phosphate 0,2

Mix. Give.

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Write on a label:

3) Take: Tincture of althea root 180 ml

Sodium hydrocarbonate

Sodium benzoate of each 5,0

Simple syrup 20,0

Mix. Give.

Write on a label:

4) Take: Tablets of tetracycline hydrochloride 0,1 number 30

Give

Write on a label:

5) Take: Suspension of hydrocortisone acetate 2,5% - 2 ml

Give of such doses number 5

Write on a label:

6) Take Dimedrol 0,01

Ephedrin hydrochloride 0,1

Peach oil 10 ml

Mint oil I drop

Mix

Give

Write on a label:

7) Take: Tablets of phthalazol 0,05 number 20

Give

Write on a label:

8) Take: Iodine 0,03

Iodide potassium 1,3

Glycerin 30,0

Peppermint oil III drops

Mix. Give.

Write on a label:

9) Take: Ascorbic acid

Nicotinic acid of each 0,05

Riboflavin

Thiamine bromide of each 0,01 Sacchar 0,3

Mix to make a powder

Give of such doses number 30 Write on a label:

10.Take: Analgin

Amidopyrin

Phenacetin of each 0,2

Coffeine sodium benzoate 0,02

Codeine phosphate 0,015

Give of such doses number 10 in a tablet form Write on a label:

11) Take: Methol 0,1

Phenyl salicylate 0,3

Vaseline oil up to 10 ml

Mix. Give. Write on a label:

12) Take: Extract of belladonna 0,01 Basic bismuth nitrate

Phenyl salicylate of each 0,25 Mix to make a powder

Give of such doses number 10: Write on a label:

13) Take: Chloroform

Sunflower-seedoil

Methyl salicylate of each 15 ml

Mix to make a liniment

Give

Write on a label:

14)Take: Magnesium carbonate 4,0

Potassium carbonate 5,0

Sodium hydrocarbonate 1,0

Glycerin in sufficient amount

Mix to make a paste

Give

Write on a label:

15) Take: Streptocid

Norsulfazol of each 3,0

Benzylpenicillin sodium 50 000 ED

Ephedrin hydrochloride

Acetylsalicylic acid of each 0,15

Mix to make a powder Give

Write on a label:

16) Take: Solution of dicain 0,5% - 5 ml

Solution of adrenalin hydrochloride 0,1% - III drops Mix

Give

Write on a label:

17) Take: Oily solution of testosteron propionate 1% - 1 ml Give of such doses number 6 in ampoules

Write on a label.

18) Take: Menthol

Ethylmorphin hydrochloride of each 0,01

Sacchar 0,03

Mix to make a powder

Give of such doses number 10

Write on a label:

19) Take: Tincture of valerian root 200 ml Sodium bromide 5,0

Sodium barbital 2,0 Ethylmorphin hydrochloride 0,15 Mix. Give.

Write on a label:

Sample Test

Translate from English into Latin:

Complex liniment of salicylate

isotonic solution of sodium chloride

tablets of calcium gluconate

coated tablets of tetracyclin hydrochloride

diluted solution of hydrogen peroxide

basic acetate of lead

powder of oxytetracyclin

Translate the following prescriptions from English into Latin:

1) Take: Methol 0,1
Phenyl salicylate 0,3
Vaseline oil up to 10 ml

Mix. Give. Write on a label:
2) Take: Extract of belladonna 0,01 Basic bismuth nitrate
Phenyl salicylate of each 0,25 Mix to make a powder
Give of such doses number 10: Write on a label:
3) Take: Chloroform
Sunflower-seedoil
Methyl salicylate of each 15 ml
Mix to make a liniment
Give
Write on a label:
4) Take: Magnesium carbonate 4,0
Potassium carbonate 5,0
Sodium hydrocarbonate 1,0

Glycerin in sufficient amount
Mix to make a paste
Give
Write on a label:
5) Take: Oily solution of testosteron propionate 1% - 1 ml Give of such doses number 6 in ampoules Writeonalabel.

Topic 7

PRESCRIPTION REGULATIONS FOR TABLETS SUPPOSITORIES AND OPHTHALMIC FILMS

SOLIDS AND OTHER PHARMACEUTICAL FORMS IN PRESCRIPTIONS

PRESCRIPTION REGULATIONS FOR TABLETS SUPPOSITORIES AND OPHTHALMIC FILMS

SOLIDS AND OTHER PHARMACEUTICAL FORMS IN PRESCRIPTIONS

The aim of the lesson:

- To form new theoretical knowledge;
- To form practical skills in independent skills;
- To form practical skills in the work with scientific and scientific popular literature.

Concrete tasks:

A student should know:

To become familiar with prescription regulations for tablets, suppositories and ophthalmic films.

To learn to prescribe solid and other pharmaceutical forms.

To learn the most used prescription phrases.

I.PRESCRIPTION REGULATIONS FOR TABLETS, SUPPOSITORIES AND OPHTHALMIC FILMS

The prescription regulations for tablets, suppositories and ophthalmic filmsare different from other pharmaceutical forms. The names of these pharmaceutical forms in prescriptions after “Recipe” are not in Genitive but in Accusative. You will have to remember the endings of these pharmaceutical forms as follows:

- Tabulettam (obductam) tablet (coated)
- Tabulettas (obductas) tablets (coated)
- Suppositorĭum (vagināle, rectāle) suppository (rectal, vaginal)
- Suppositorĭa (vaginalĭa, rectalĭa) suppositories (rectal, vaginal)
- Lamellas (membranŭlas) ophthalmĭcas ophthalmic films

E.g.:

Recipe:Tabulettam Digoxīni 0,0001

Da tales doses numĕro 12

Signa :

Recipe:Tabulettas extracti Valeriānae 0,02obductas numĕro 50
Da. Signa:
Recipe:Suppositorĭa rectalĭa Apilāci 0,005 numĕro 12
Da. Signa:
Recipe: Recipe: Membranŭlas ophthalmĭcascum Kanamycīni sulfāte 0, 00003 numĕro 100
Da.Signa:

II. PREPOSITION "CUM" IN PRESCRIPTIONS

The names of suppositories and ophthalmic films drugs are often used with the preposition "cum" – with. You will have to remember the nouns endings after the preposition "cum" as follows:

- Singular
  - Nouns of the 2nd declension – ending-o (cum Ichthyōlo, cum Oxytetracyclīno)
- Plural
  - Nouns of the 3rd declension – ending-ĭbus (with valerian roots - cum radicĭbus Valeriānae)

The drug names with the nouns of other declensions with the preposition "cum" are not in use.

III. SOLID PHARMACEUTICAL FORMS IN PRESCRIPTIONS

Tablets – Tabulettae
•The prescription regulations for tablets see above.
•There are two prescription forms of tablets:
1. Initially, a drug name with the dose is indicated followed by the phrase "Da tales doses numĕro … in tabulettis" (Give of such doses number … in a tablet form).
2. The second prescription form begins with the word "Tabulettam", followed by the drug name and the dose, and ends with the phrase "Da tales doses numĕro …" (Give of such doses number …).

Compare:
1st prescription form:
Recipe: Paracetamōli 0,3
Da tales doses numĕro 6 in tabulettis
Signa: 1 tablet in case of headache
2nd prescription form:
Recipe: Tabulettam Paracetamōli 0,3
Da tales doses numĕro 6
Signa: 1 tablet in case of headache
•Tablets known as trade drug names are prescribed as follows: initially the word "Tabulettas" is indicated, the drug name is placed after the pharmaceutical form in Nominative and is in inverted commas, followed by the word "numĕro":
Recipe: Tabulettas "Nicoverīnum" numĕro 20
Da. Signa: 1 tablet twice a day
Dragée – Dragée

•The word "dragée" has no declension endings.

•There is only one prescription form for dragée: the word "Dragée", then a drug name and the phrase "Da tales doses numĕro…" (Give of such doses number …).

Recipe: Dragée Diazolīni 0,05

Da tales doses numĕro 20

Signa: 1 dragee twice a day

Powders – Pulvĕres

•The Genitive form after “Recipe” – Pulvĕris.

•E.g.: Recipe: Pulvĕris radīcis Rhei

•Volatile and hygroscopic powders are given out packed in waxed and paraffined paper as indicated in prescriptions:E.g. - Da tales doses numĕro… in charta cerāta (Give of such doses number … in waxed paper).

Granules – Granŭla

•“Granŭlum” is neutrum.

•The Genitive form after “Recipe” – Granŭli (in plural often –

Granulōrum).

•E.g.: Recipe: Granulōrum Natrĭi aminocylātis

a. OTHER PHARMACEUTICAL FORMS IN

PRESCRIPTIONS Capsules – Capsŭlae

•Capsule is a drug in powdered, fluid or pellet form that has been enclosed in a soluble gelatin-likecapsule.

•Soft gelatine capsules and Elastic gelatine capsules are distinguished - Capsŭlae gelatinōsae molles et durae.

•In prescriptions the phrase “in capsŭlis gelatinōsis” (in gelatine capsules) is indicated.

Ophthalmic films – Membranŭlae (Lamellae) ophthalmĭcae

•Ophthalmic films are absorbable gelatin films containing drug substances.

•Membranŭla and Lamella are synonyms.

•The prescription regulations for ophthalmic films see above.

•The ophthalmic films are often prescribed with the preposition “cum”.

•E.g.: Recipe: Membranŭlas ophthalmĭcas cum Florenālo.

Aerosols – Aërosōla

•The aerosols are prescribed in the following way: “Recipe” is followed by the word “Aërosōlum” (Accusative singular) and by the trade drug name in Nominative and in inverted commas, then the quantity after “numĕro” is indicated.

•E.g.: Recipe: Aërosōlum “Ephatīnum” numĕro 1.

V. THE MOST-USED PRESCRIPTION PHRASES II

• in charta cerāta	in waxed paper
• in charta paraffīnāta	in paraffined paper
• in capsŭlis gelatinōsis	in gelatine capsules
• in capsŭlis gelatinōsis elastĭcis	in elastic gelatine capsules
• in tabulettis (obductis)	in tablets (coated)
• cum radicĭbus …	with … roots
• Misce, fiat suppositorĭum rectāle (vagināle)	Mix to make a rectal (vaginal) suppository
• Misce, fiant suppositorĭa rectalĭa (vaginalĭa)	Mix to make rectal (vaginal) suppositories
• Misce, fiat pulvis subtilissĭmus	Mix to make the finest powder

VI. VOCABULARY

Learn names of drugs:

1. Analgīnum, i n analgin
2. Corglycōnum, i n corglycon

3. Diprophyllīnum, i n diprophyllin

4. Euphyllīnum, i n euphyllin

5. Florenālum, i n florenal

6. Methyloestradiōlum, i nmethyloestradiol

7. Nystatīnum, i n nystatin

8. Phenobarbitālum, i n phenobarbital

9. Phenobolīnum, i n phenobolin

10.Phenoxymethylpenicillīnum, i n phenoxymethylpenicillin

11.Phthivazīdum, i n phthivazid

12.Pyracetāmum, i n pyracetam

13.Saluzīdum, i n saluzid

14.Streptocīdum, i n streptocid

15.Tetracyclīnum, i n tetracycline

16.Iodum, i n iodine

Learn names of medicinal plants:

17.Alŏë, es f aloe

18.Althaea, ae f althea

19.Cacao cocoa

20.Millefolĭum, i n milfoil

Other words:

21. composĭtus, a, um complex

22. fluĭdus, a, um liquid

23. in tabulettis (obductis) in (coated) tablets

24. obductus, a, um coated

25. ophthalmĭcus, a, umophthalmic

26. simplex, ĭcis simple

27. solubĭlis, e soluble

Exercise 1.Read drug names, find component elements carrying information about pharmaceutical characteristics, give their meaning:

Phenoxymethylpenicillinum, Vitoxycyclinum, Hexathidum, Glycerinum, Glycerophosphenum, Isapheninum, Intercainum, Kanacidinum, Erythromycinum, Methacyclinum, Oxacillinum, Metronidazolum, Mechloralum, Neocidum, Novosedum, Oxamycinum, Pentamethonum, Sedalginum, Synthacortum, Sulfurenum, Sulfathiazolum, Theophedrinum, Thiobutalum, Urosulfanum, Urozinum, Phenaconum, Phosphothiaminum, Chlormethinum, Cholosasum, Oestrogynonum, Aethylium, Aethimizolum, Haemoferum, Benzocainum, Abapressinum, Ancortonum, Anaesthocainum, Antistenocardinum, Aseptilexum, Aethylbarbitalum.

Exercise 2. Translate from English into Latin:

Solution of glucose, tablets of analgin, liquid extract of aloe, coated tablets of tetracyclin, tincture of matricary flowers, decoction of oak cortex, liniment of synthomycin, ointment of oxolin, syrup of althea, spirituous solution of iodine, granules of furazolidon, dragee of phenoxymethylpenicillin, solution of furacilin for external use, oily solution of phenobolin, tablets of pyrocetam, powder of ampicillin for suspensions, coated tablets of valerian extract, rhizomes with valerian roots, mucilages of flax seeds, tincture of eucalyptus, infusion of pepper mint leaves, leaf of aloe, leaves of sage, simple syrup, complex plaster, solution of corglycon, oily solution of nitroglycerin, soluble saluzid, powder and tablets of phthivazid, tablets for cough.

Exercise 3. Translate the following prescriptions from English into Latin:

1) Take: Powder of foxglove leaves 0,05

Sacchar 0,3

Mix to make a powder

Let it be given of such doses number 12

Let it be labeled:

2) Take: Cortex of hawthorn 30,0

Leaves of nettle

Herb of milfoil 10,0

Mix to make species

Let it be given

Let it be labeled:

3) Take: Powder of ampicillin for suspensions 60,0

Give in a dark phial

Write on a label:

4) Take: Suppositories with diprophyllin 0,5 number 10

Give

Write on a label:

5) Take: Tablets of microiodine with phenobarbital number 40

Give in a dark phial

Write on a label:

6) Take Ointment of tetracycline ophthalmic 10,0

Give

Write on a label:

7)Take: Sulfadimezin

Synthomycin

Streptocid of each 1,0

Mix to make a powder Give

Write on a label:

8) Take: Tetracycline 100 000 ED

Give of such doses number 24 in a tablet form

Write on a label:

9) Take: Euphyllin 0,2

Cocoa oil 2,0

Mix to make a suppository

Give of such doses number 6

Write on a label:

10) Take: Ichthyol 3,0

Vaseline up to 30,0

Mix to make an ointment

Give

Write on a label:

11) Take: Ointment of furacilin 0,2% - 30,0

Give

Write on a label:

12) Take: Ointment of xeroform 10% - 30,0 Give

Write on a label:

13)Take: Methyloestradiol 0,00002

Give of such doses number 20 in a tablet form

Write on a label:

14) Take: Liquid extract of aloe 1 ml

Give of such doses number 10 in ampoules Write on a label:

15)Take: Synthomycin 0,2 Castor oil 20 ml

Mix to make a liniment Give

Write on a label:

17)Take: Tablets of valerian extract coated 0,02 number 50 Give

Write on a label:

18)Take: Tablet of furacilin 0,02

Give of such doses number 10

Write on a label:

19) Take: Ophthalmic films with florenal number 30

Give

Write on a label:

20) Take: Tablets of sulfadimezin 0,5 number 12 Give

Write on a label:

Sample Test

1.Translate from English into Latin:

oily solution of phenobolin

tablets of pyrocetam,

powder of ampicillin for suspensions,

coated tablets of valerian extract,

rhizomes with valerian roots

mucilages of flax seeds

tincture of eucalyptus

infusion of pepper mint leaves

leaf of aloe, leaves of sage

2.Find component elements carrying information about pharmaceutical characteristics, give their meaning:

Phenoxymethylpenicillinum,

Vitoxycyclinum,

Hexathidum,

Glycerinum,

Glycerophosphenum,

Isapheninum,

Intercainum,

Kanacidinum,

Erythromycinum,

Methacyclinum,

Translate the following prescriptions from English into Latin:

1) Take: Ointment of furacilin 0,2% - 30,0

Give

Write on a label:

2)Take: Methyloestradiol 0,00002

Give of such doses number 20 in a tablet form

Write on a label:

3) Take: Liquid extract of aloe 1 ml

Give of such doses number 10 in ampoules Write on a label:

4)Take: Synthomycin 0,2 Castor oil 20 ml

Mix to make a liniment Give

Write on a label:

5) Take: Ointment of xeroform 10% - 30,0 Give

Write on a label:

Self training for the test in Pharmaceutical terminology

Self training for the test in Pharmaceutical terminology

1. The aim of the lesson:

1) Educational:

- To check the assimilation of the material.
- To form theoretical knowledge on the subject;
- To form practical skillsin independent search of the information on the given topic;
- To form practical skills in the work.

Concrete tasks:

A student should know:

1. Standard prescription phrases indicating orders and instructions.
2. Cliniclatin and Greek component elements used in drug names
3. Prescription regulations

4 Latin names of chemical elements

A student shoud be able to:

Towrite prescriptions.

To form Latin names of drugs.

To translate multiword farmaceutical forms.

2) Developing aim:

-to perfect cognition skills;

-to develop cognitive interest to the questions of farmaceutical terminology

TheContent:

I. Translate the following prescriptions from English into Latin:

1) Take: Liquid hawthorn extract 25 ml

Let it be given.

Let it be labeled:

2) Take: Anaesthesin 2,5

Talc 15,0

Vaseline up to 50,0

Mix to make a liniment

Give.

Write on a label:

3) Take: Tablets of Tetracycline with nystatin coated 100 000 ED

number 25

Give.

Write on a label:

4) Take: Sulfadimezin

Streptocid

Synthomycin of each 1,0

Mix to make a powder

Give.

Write on a label:

5) Take: Powder of ampicillin for suspensions 60,0

Give in a dark phial

Write on a label:

6) Take: Acetylsalicylic acid

Phenacetin of each 0,25

Caffeine 0,05

Give of such doses number 12 in a tablet form

Write on a label:

Take: Ichthyol 1,25

Zinc oxide

Wheat starch of each 12,5

Vaseline up to 50,0

Mix to make a paste Give.

Write on a label:

8) Take: Iodine 0,03

Iodide potassium 1,3

Glycerin 30,0

Peppermint oil III drops

Mix. Give.

Write on a label:

9) Take: Magnesium carbonate 4,0

Potassium carbonate 5,0

Sodium hydrocarbonate 1,0

Glycerin in sufficient amount

Mix to make a paste

Give.

Write on a label:

10) Take: Tincture of althea root 180 ml

Sodium hydrocarbonate

Sodium benzoate of each 5,0

Simple syrup 20,0

Mix. Give. Write on a label:

II. Find component elements carrying information about pharmaceutical characteristics of the drug names, give their meaning:

Benzonalum, Dipheninum, Pyrimethaninum, Erythromycinum, Sulfathiazolum,

Sulfamethoxazolum, Vancomycinum, Diphenhydraminum, Cyclosporinum, Cyanocobalaminum, Methyluracilum, Hydrolysin, Nitroglycerinum, Benzobarbitalum, Methindionum, Mycoseptinum, Chlorochininum, Cyclophosphamidum, Cerebrolysinum, Novosedum.

Latin-EnglishPharmaceutical Dictionary

acĭdum acetĭcum	acetic acid
acĭdum acetylsalicylĭcum	acetylsalicylic acid
acĭdum ascorbinĭcum	ascorbic acid
acĭdum benzoĭcum	benzoic acid
acĭdum borĭcum	boric acid
acĭdum folĭcum	folic acid
acĭdum glutaminĭcum	glutaminic acid
acĭdum hydrochlorĭcum	hydrochloric acid
acĭdum hydrosulfurĭcum	hydrosulfuric acid

acĭdum lactĭcum	lactic acid
acĭdum lipoĭcum	lipoic acid
acĭdum nicotinĭcum	nicotinic acid
acĭdum nitrĭcum	nitric acid
acĭdum nitrōsum	nitrous acid
acĭdum phosphorĭcum	phosphoric acid
acĭdum salicylĭcum	salicylic acid
acĭdum sulfurĭcum	sulfuric acid
acĭdum sulfurōsum	sulfurous acid
adōnis (ĭdis m, f) vernālis (is, e)	spring adonis
adrenalīnum, i n	adrenalin
aërosōlum, i n	aerosol
aether, ĕris m	ether
aethinyloestradiōlum, i n	aethinyloestradiol
aethylĭcus, a, um	ethyl
aethylmorphīnum, i n	aethylmorphine
albus, a, um	white
alŏë, es f	aloe
althaea, ae f	althea
amidopyrīnum, i n	amidopyrin
aminophyllīnum, i n	aminophyllin
ampicillīnum, i n	ampicillin
amŭlum (i n) Tritĭci (um, i n)	wheat starch
anaesthesīnum, i n	anaesthesin
analgīnum, i n	analgin
antiasthmatĭcus, a, um	antiasthmatic
apomorphīnum, i n	apomorphine
aqua, ae f	water

-B-

barbitālum-natrĭum,i n	barbital-sodium
belladonna, ae f	belladonna
benzylpenicillīnum-natrĭum,i n	benzylpenicillin-sodium
bismŭthum, i n	bismuth

-C-

cacao	cocoa
calcĭum, i n	calcium
calendŭla, ae f	calendula
camphŏra, ae f	camphora
capsŭla, ae f	capsule
cerebrolysīnum, i n	cerebrolysin
chamomilla, ae f	matricary
chinosōlum, i n	chinosol
chloroformĭum, i n	chloroform
chloxylum, i n	chloxyl

codeīnum, i n	codeine
coffeīnum, i n	caffeine
coffeīnum-natrĭibenzŏas, coffeīni-natrĭibenzoātis	coffeine-sodiumbenzoate
composĭtus, a, um	complex
convallarĭa, ae f	lily of the valley
corglycōnum, i n	corglycon
cortex, ĭcis m	cortex
cortisōnum, i n	cortison
corvalōlum, i n	corvalol

crataegus, i f	hawthorn
	-D-
decoctum, i n	decoction
depurātus,a, um	clear
destillātus, a, um	distilled
dibazōlum, i n	dibazol
dicaīnum, i n	dicain
digitālis, is f	foxglove
dilūtus, a, um	diluted
dimedrōlum, i n	dimedrol
diprophyllīnum, i n	diprophyllin
diuretĭcus, a, um	diuretic, urinative
dragée	dragée
	-E-
emplastrum, i n	plaster
emulsum, i n	emulsion
ephedrīnum, i n	ephedrin
eucalyptus, i f	eucalyptus
eucatōlum, i n	eucatol
euphyllīnum, i n	euphyllin
extractum, i n	extract
	-F-
farfăra, ae f	coltsfoot
ferrum, i n	iron
flavus, a, um	yellow
florenālum, i n	florenal

flos, floris m	flower
fluĭdus, a, um	liquid
fluōrum, i n	fluorine
folĭum, i n	leaf
frangŭla, ae f	buckthorn
furacilīnum, i n	furacilin
furazolidōnum, i n	furazolidon

-G-

glucōsum, i n	glucose
glycerinōsus, a, um	glyceric
granŭlum, i n	granule
gutta, ae f	drop

-H-

hepavītum, i n	hepavit
herba, ae f	herb
hydrargўrum, i n	mercury
hydrochlorothiazīdum, i n	hydrochlorothiazid
hydrocortisōnum, i n	hydrocortison
hydrogenĭum, i n	hydrogen

ichthyōlum, i n infūsum, i n iodum, i n isotonĭcus, a, um

kalĭum, i n

lamella (ae f) ophthalmĭca (us, a, um) leonūrus, i m linimentum, i n linum, i n

magnesĭum, i n magnĭum, i n membranŭla (ae f) ophthalmĭca (us, a, um) mentha, ae f menthōlum, i n

methylēnum (i n) coerulĕum

(us, a, um)

methylĭi salicylas, ātis m methyloestradiōlum, i n millefolĭum, i n mixtūra, ae f morphīnum, i n

-I-

ichthyol infusion iodine isotonic

-K-

potassium

-L-

ophthalmic film

motherwort liniment flax

-M-

magnesium magnesium ophthalmic film

mint menthol

blue methylen

methyl salicylate methyloestradiol milfoil

mixture morphine

mucilāgo, ĭnis f	mucilage
mycosolōnum, i n	mycosolon
	-N-
naphthalānum, i n	naphtalan
natrium, i n	sodium
nitroglycerīnum, i n	nitroglycerin
norsulfazōlum, i n	norsulfazol
novocaīnum, i n	novocain
nystatīnum, i n	nystatin
	-O-
obductus, a, um	coated
oleandomycīnum, i n	oleandomycin
oleōsus, a, um	oily, oil
olĕum (i n) Ricĭni (us, i m)	castor oil
olĕum (i n) Helianthi (us, i m)	sunflower-seedsoil

olĕum (i n) Persicōrum (um, i n)	peach oil
olĕum, i n	oil
ophthalmĭcus, a, um	ophthalmic
oxaphenamīdum, i n	oxaphenamid
oxygenĭum, i n	oxygen
oxytetracyclīnum, i n	oxytetracycline

-P-

pasta, ae f	paste
pectorālis, e	pectoral
phenacetīnum, i n	phenacetin
phenobarbitālum, i n	phenobarbital
phenobolīnum, i n	phenobolin
phenoxymethylpenicillīnum, i n	phenoxymethylpenicillin
phenylĭi salicylas, ātis m	phenyl salicylate
phthalazōlum, i n	phthalazol
phthivazīdum, i n	phthivazid
phthorum, i n	fluorine
phthoruracīlum, i n	phthoruracil
pilŭla, ae f	pill
piperītus, a, um	pepper
plantāgo, ĭnis f	common (greated) plantain
plumbum, i n	lead
polyphepānum, i n	polyphepan
prednisolōnum, i n	prednisolon
pulvis, ĕris m	powder
pyracetāmum, i n	pyracetam
pyrazidōlum, i n	pyrazidol

-Q-

quercus, us f	oak

-R-

radix, īcis f	root
rectālis, e	rectal
rectificātus, a, um	rectificat
rheum, i n	rhubarb
rhizōma, ătis n	rhizome
riboflavīnum, i n	riboflavin

-S-

sacchărum, i n	sacchar
salicylas, ātis m	salicylate
saluzīdum, i n	saluzid
salvĭa, ae f	sage
semen, ĭnis n	seed
siccus, a, um	dry
simplex, ĭcis	simple
sirŭpus, i m	syrup
solubĭlis, e	soluble
solutĭo Ammonĭi (um, i n) caustĭci (us, a, um)	liquid ammonia (solution of ammonia)
solutĭo, ōnis f	solution
specĭes, ērum (plural) f	species
spirituōsus, a um	spirituous, alcoholic

spirĭtus, us m	alcohol
streptocīdum, i n	streptocid
strophanthīnum, i n	strophanthin
sulfacylum-natrĭum, i n	sulfacyl-sodium
sulfadimezīnum, i n	sulfadimezin
sulfazīnum, i n	sulfazin
sulfur, ŭris n	sulfur
suppositorĭum, i n	suppository
suspensĭo, ōnis f	suspension
synoestrōlum, i n	synoestrol
synthomycīnum, i n	synthomycin

-T-

tabuletta, ae f	tablet
talcum, i n	talc
tannīnum, i n	tannin
testosterōnum, i n	testosteron
tetracyclīnum, i n	tetracycline
thiamīnum, i n	thiamin
tinctūra, ae f	tincture

-U-

unguentum, i n	ointment
urtīca, ae f	nettle

-V-

vaginālis, e	vaginal
valeriāna, ae f	valerian
validōlum, i n	validol

vaselīnum, i n	vaseline
	-X-
xeroformĭum, i n	xeroform
	-Z-
zincum, i n	zinc

English-Latin Pharmaceutical Dictionary

	-A-
acetic acid	acĭdum acetĭcum
acetylsalicylic acid	acĭdum acetylsalicylĭcum
adrenalin	adrenalīnum, i n
aerosol	aërosōlum, i n
aethinyloestradiol	aethinyloestradiōlum, i n
aethylmorphine	aethylmorphīnum, i n
alcohol	spirĭtus, us m
alcoholic	spirituōsus, a, um
aloe	alŏë, es f
althea	althaea, ae f
amidopyrin	amidopyrīnum, i n
aminophyllin	aminophyllīnum, i n
ampicillin	ampicillīnum, i n
anaesthesin	anaesthesīnum, i n
analgin	analgīnum, i n
antiasthmatic	antiasthmatĭcus, a, um

apomorphine	apomorphīnum, i n
ascorbic acid	acĭdum ascorbinĭcum
	-B-
barbital-sodium	barbitālum-natrĭum,i n
belladonna	belladonna, ae f
benzoic acid	acĭdum benzoĭcum
benzylpenicillin-sodium	benzylpenicillīnum-natrĭum,i n
bismuth	bismŭthum, i n
blue methylen	methylēnum (i n) coerulĕum (us, a, um)

boric acid	acĭdum borĭcum
buckthorn	frangŭla, ae f
	-C-
caffeine	coffeīnum, i n
calcium	calcĭum, i n
calendula	calendŭla, ae f
camphora	camphŏra, ae f
capsule	capsŭla, ae f
castor oil	olĕum (i n) Ricĭni (us, i m)
cerebrolysin	cerebrolysīnum, i n
chinosol	chinosōlum, i n
chloroform	chloroformĭum, i n
chloxyl	chloxylum, i n
clear	depurātus, a, um
coated	obductus, a, um
cocoa	cacao
codeine	codeīnum, i n

coffeine-sodiumbenzoate	coffeīnum-natrĭibenzŏas, coffeīni-natrĭibenzoātis
coltsfoot	farfăra, ae f
common (greated) plantain	plantāgo, ĭnis f
complex	composĭtus, a, um
corglycon	corglycōnum, i n
cortex	cortex, ĭcis m
cortison	cortisōnum, i n
corvalol	corvalōlum, i n

-D-

decoction	decoctum, i n
dibazol	dibazōlum, i n
dicain	dicaīnum, i n
diluted	dilūtus, a, um
dimedrol	dimedrōlum, i n
diprophyllin	diprophyllīnum, i n
distilled	destillātus, a, um
diuretic, urinative	diuretĭcus, a, um
dragée	dragée
drop	gutta, ae f
dry	siccus, a, um

-E-

emulsion	emulsum, i n
ephedrin	ephedrīnum, i n
ether	aether, ĕris m
ethyl	aethylĭcus, a, um

eucalyptus	eucalyptus, i f
eucatol	eucatōlum, i n
euphyllin	euphyllīnum, i n
extract	extractum, i n

-F-

flax	linum, i n
florenal	florenālum, i n
flower	flos, floris m
fluorine	fluōrum, i n or phthorum, i n
folic acid	acĭdum folĭcum
foxglove	digitālis, is f
furacilin	furacilīnum, i n
furazolidon	furazolidōnum, i n

-G-

glucose	glucōsum, i n
glutaminic acid	acĭdum glutaminĭcum
glyceric	glycerinōsus, a, um
granule	granŭlum, i n

-H-

hawthorn	crataegus, i f
hepavit	hepavītum, i n
herb	herba, ae f
hydrochloric acid	acĭdum hydrochlorĭcum
hydrochlorothiazid	hydrochlorothiazīdum, i n
hydrocortison	hydrocortisōnum, i n
hydrogen	hydrogenĭum, i n
hydrosulfuric acid	acĭdum hydrosulfurĭcum

	-I-
ichthyol	ichthyōlum, i n
infusion	infūsum, i n
iodine	iodum, i n
iron	ferrum, i n
isotonic	isotonĭcus, a, um
	-L-
lactic acid	acĭdum lactĭcum
lead	plumbum, i n
leaf	folĭum, i n
lily of the valley	convallarĭa, ae f
liniment	linimentum, i n
lipoic acid	acĭdum lipoĭcum
liquid	fluĭdus, a, um
liquid ammonia (solution ammonia)	of solutĭo Ammonĭi (um, i n) caustĭci (us, a, um)
	-M-
magnesium	magnesĭum, i n or magnĭum, i n
matricary	chamomilla, ae f
mercury	hydrargўrum, i n
menthol	menthōlum, i n
methyl salicylate	methylĭi salicylas, ātis m
methyloestradiol	methyloestradiōlum, i n
milfoil	millefolĭum, i n
mint	mentha, ae f
mixture	mixtūra, ae f

morphine	morphīnum, i n
motherwort	leonūrus, i m
mucilage	mucilāgo, ĭnis f
mycosolon	mycosolōnum, i n

-N-

naphtalan	naphthalānum, i n
nettle	urtīca, ae f
nicotinic acid	acĭdum nicotinĭcum
nitric acid	acĭdum nitrĭcum
nitroglycerin	nitroglycerīnum, i n
nitrous acid	acĭdum nitrōsum
norsulfazol	norsulfazōlum, i n
novocain	novocaīnum, i n
nystatin	nystatīnum, i n

-O-

oak	quercus, us f
oil	olĕum, i n
oily, oil	oleōsus, a, um
ointment	unguentum, i n
oleandomycin	oleandomycīnum, i n
ophthalmic	ophthalmĭcus, a, um
ophthalmic film	lamella (ae f) (membranŭla (ae f)) ophthalmĭca (us, a, um)
oxaphenamid	oxaphenamīdum, i n
oxygen	oxygenĭum, i n
oxytetracycline	oxytetracyclīnum, i n

-P-

paste	pasta, ae f
peach oil	olĕum (i n) Persicōrum (um, i n)
pectoral	pectorālis, e
pepper	piperītus, a, um
phenacetin	phenacetīnum, i n
phenobarbital	phenobarbitālum, i n
phenobolin	phenobolīnum, i n
phenoxymethylpenicillin	phenoxymethylpenicillīnum, i n
phenyl salicylate	phenylĭi salicylas, ātis m
phosphoric acid	acĭdum phosphorĭcum
phthalazol	phthalazōlum, i n
phthivazid	phthivazīdum, i n
phthoruracil	phthoruracīlum, i n
pill	pilŭla, ae f
plaster	emplastrum, i n
polyphepan	polyphepānum, i n
potassium	kalĭum, i n
powder	pulvis, ĕris m
prednisolon	prednisolōnum, i n
pyracetam	pyracetāmum, i n
pyrazidol	pyrazidōlum, i n

-R-

rectal	rectālis, e
rectificat	rectificātus, a, um
rhizome	rhizōma, ătis n
rhubarb	rheum, i n
riboflavin	riboflavīnum, i n

root	radix, īcis f

-S-

sacchar	sacchărum, i n
sage	salvĭa, ae f
salicylate	salicylas, ātis m
salicylic acid	acĭdum salicylĭcum
saluzid	saluzīdum, i n
seed	semen, ĭnis n
simple	simplex, ĭcis
sodium	natrium, i n
soluble	solubĭlis, e
solution	solutĭo, ōnis f
species	specĭes, ērum (plural) f
spirituous, alcoholic	spirituōsus, a um
spring adonis	adōnis (ĭdis m, f) vernālis (is, e)

streptocid	streptocīdum, i n
strophanthin	strophanthīnum, i n
sulfacyl-sodium	sulfacylum-natrĭum,i n
sulfadimezin	sulfadimezīnum, i n
sulfazin	sulfazīnum, i n
sulfur	sulfur, ŭris n
sulfuric acid	acĭdum sulfurĭcum
sulfurous acid	acĭdum sulfurōsum
sunflower-seedsoil	olĕum (i n) Helianthi (us, i m)
suppository	suppositorĭum, i n
suspension	suspensĭo, ōnis f

synoestrol	synoestrōlum, i n
synthomycin	synthomycīnum, i n
syrup	sirŭpus, i m
	-T-
tablet	tabuletta, ae f
talc	talcum, i n
tannin	tannīnum, i n
testosteron	testosterōnum, i n
tetracycline	tetracyclīnum, i n
thiamin	thiamīnum, i n
tincture	tinctūra, ae f
	-V-
vaginal	vaginālis, e
valerian	valeriāna, ae f
validol	validōlum, i n
vaseline	vaselīnum, i n
	-W-
water	aqua, ae f
wheat starch	amŷlum (i n) Tritĭci (um, i n)
white	albus, a, um
	-X-
xeroform	xeroformĭum, i n
	-Y-
yellow	flavus, a, um
	-Z-
zinc	zincum, i n

Common Abbreviations Used in

Prescriptions

This appendix is meant to be a complete list of all abbreviations used in prescriptions in English-speakingcountries (its listing here does not mean such abbreviations should be used).

•aa (ana) - of each

•ad - to, up to

•a.c. (ante cibium) - before meals

•a.d. (aurio dextra) - right ear

•ad lib. (ad libitum) - use as much as one desires; freely

•admov. (admove) - apply

•agit (agita) - stir/shake

•alt. h. (alternis horis) - every other hour

•a.m. (ante meridian) - morning, before noon

•amp - ampule

•amt - amount

•aq (aqua) - water

•a.l., a.s. (aurio laeva, aurio sinister) - left ear

•A.T.C. - around the clock

•a.u. (auris utrae) - both ears

•bis (bis) - twice

•b.i.d. (bis in die) - twice daily

•B.M. - bowel movement

•bol. (bolus) - a large pill

•B.S. - blood sugar

•B.S.A - body surface areas

•cap., caps. (capsula) - capsule

•c (cum) - with (usually written with a bar on top of the "c")

•c (cibos) - food

•cc - cubic centimetre; also means "with food" (cum cibos)

•cf - with food

•C.H.F. - congestive heart failure

•comp. - compound

•cr., crm - cream

•D5W - dextrose 5% solution (sometimes written asD5W)

•D5NS - dextrose 5% in normal saline (0.9%)

•D.A.W. - dispense as written

•dc, D/C, disc - discontinue

•dieb. alt. (diebus alternis) - every other day

•dil. - dilute

•disp. - dispense

•div. - divide

•d.t.d. (dentur tales doses) - give of such doses

•D.W. - distilled water

•elix. - elixir

•e.m.p. (ex modo prescripto) - as directed

•emuls. (emulsum) - emulsion

•et - and

•ex aq - in water

•fl., fld. - fluid

•ft. (fiat) - make; let it be made

•g - gram

•G.I. - gastrointestinal

•gr - grain

•gtt(s) (gutta(e)) - drop(s)

•G.U. - genitourinary

•H - hypodermic

•h, hr - hour

•H.A. - headache

•H.B.P. - high blood pressure

•h.s. (hora somni) - at bedtime

•HTN - hypertension

•ID - intradermal

•IM - intramuscular (with respect to injections)

•inj. (injectio) - injection

•IP - intraperitoneal

•IV - intravenous

o IVP - intravenous push

o IVPB - intravenous piggyback

•L.A.S.'" - label as such

•LCD - coal tar solution

•lin (linimentum) - liniment

•liq (liquor) - solution

•lot. - lotion

•M. (misce) - mix

•m, min (mininum) - a minimum

•mcg - microgram

•mEq - milliequivalent

•mg - milligram

•mist. (mistura) - mix

•mitte (mitte) - send

•mL - millilitre

•N&V, N/V - nausea and vomitting

•nebul (nebula) - a spray

•N.K.A. - no known allergies

•N.K.D.A. - no known drug allergies

•N.M.T. - not more than

•noct. (nocte) - at night

•non rep. (non repetatur) - no repeats

•NPO, n.p.o. (non per os) - nothing by mouth

•NS - normal saline (0.9%)

•1/2NS - half normal saline (0.45%)

•N.T.E. - not to exceed

•o_2 - both eyes, sometimes written aso2

•o.d. (oculus dexter) - right eye

•o.s. (oculus sinister) - left eye

•o.u. (oculo utro) - both eyes

•oz - ounce

•per - by or through

•p.c. (post cibium) - after meals

•p.m. (post meridian) - evening or afternoon

•prn (pro re nata) - as needed

•p.o. (per os) - by mouth or orally

•p.r. - by rectum

•pulv. (pulvis) - powder

•q (quaque) - every

•q.a.d. (quoque alternis die) -every other day

•q.h. (quaque hora) - every hour

•q.1h (quaque 1 hora) - every 1 hour; (can replace "1" with other numbers)

•q.d. (quaque die) - every day

•q.i.d. (quater in die) - four times a day

•q.o.d. - every other day

•q.s. (quantum sufficiat) - a sufficient quantity

•R- rectal

•rep., rept. (repetatur) - repeats

•RL, R/L - Ringer's lactate

•s (sine) - without (usually written with a bar on top of the "s")

•s.a. (secundum artum) - use your judgement

•SC, subc, subq, subcut - subcutaneous

•sig - write on label

•SL - sublingually, under the tongue

•S.O.B. - shortness of breath

•sol (solutio) - solution

•s.o.s., si op. sit (si opus sit) - if there is a need

•ss (semis) - one half

•stat (statim) - immediately

•supp (suppositorium) - suppository

•susp - supsension

•syr (syrupus) - syrup

•tab (tabella) - tablet

•tal., t (talus) - such

•tbsp - tablespoon

•troche (trochiscus) - lozenge

•tsp - teaspoon

•t.i.d. (ter in die) - three times a day

•t.i.w. - three times a week

•top. - topical

•T.P.N. - total parenteral nutrition

•tr, tinc., tinct. - tincture

•u.d., ut. dict. (ut dictum) - as directed

•ung. (unguentum) - ointment

•U.R.I. - upper respitory infection

•U.T.I. - urinary tract infection

•vag - vaginally

•V.S. - vital signs

•w - with

•W.B.C. - white blood count

•w/o - without

X - times

Y.O. - years old

Sample of the Examination Card

I. Translate from English into Latin the following anatomical terms:

1. joints of rib's head;
2. major and minor horns;
3. superficial lymphatic vessels;
4. widest muscle of back;
5. anterior intercostal veins;
6. nerve nodes of sympathic networks;
7. minor palatine canals;
8. external occipital protuberance.

II. Form the Greek / Latin clinical terms according to the meanings:

1. lack of hair
2. study of life
3. disease of blood vessels
4. fear of cancer
5. bleeding from the lip
6. removal of gallbladder
7. inflammation of tear sac
8. disturbance of vision
9. fixation of the uterus
10. one finger on the hand

III. Explain the meaning of the following clinical terms:

1. myopathia
2. hypokinesia
3. pyelocystitis
4. gastroscopia
5. interosseus
6. lipoma
7. melanuria
8. myelogramma
9. microencephalia
10. nephroma

IV. Translate the prescriptions from English into Latin:

Take: Solution of glucose 5% - 500 ml

Let it be sterilized!

Give.

Write on a label:

Take: Euphyllin 0,2

Cocao oil 2,0

Mix to make suppository

Give of such doses number 6

Write on a label:

V.Find in the drug names component elements carrying information about pharmaceutical characteristics:

1. Erythromycinum
2. Pyocidum
3. Thiophosphamidum
4. Benzonalum
5. Chloraminum
6. Sarcolysinum

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