

MINISTRY OF HEALTH OF UKRAINE
ODESA NATIONAL MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

Department of Philosophy, Bioethics and Foreign Languages



APPROVED

by Vice-rector for Scientific and Pedagogical Work

Eduard BURIACHKIVSKYI

September 1, 2023

WORKING PROGRAM OF THE DISCIPLINE
“LATIN”

Level of higher education: the second (master) level

Field of knowledge: 22 «Health care »

Speciality: 222 “Medicine”

Educational and professional program: “Medicine”

The working program is compiled on the basis of of the ONMedU educational and professional program of the second level of higher education for training specialists of the second (master's) level of higher education in the specialty 222 "Medicine" of the field of knowledge 22 «Health care», approved by the Scientific Council of ONMedU 29.06.2023, minutes No. 8

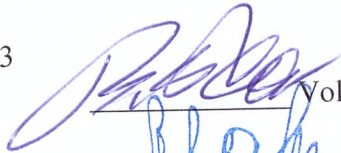
Developer:

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The work program was approved at the meeting of department of philosophy, bioethics and foreign languages

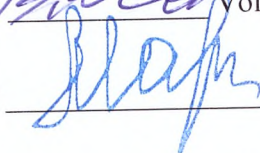
Minutes No.1 dated 28/08/2023

Head of the Department



Volodymyr KHANZHY

Agreed with the Guarantor of the EPP

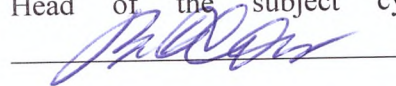


Valeria MARICHEREDA

Approved by the subject cycle methodical commission on humanities of ONMedU

Minutes No 1 29/08/2023

Head of the subject cycle methodical commission on humanities of ONMedU



Volodymyr KHANZHY

Revised and approved at the department meeting _____

Minutes No. ___ dated "___" _____ 20__ .

Head of Department _____

(signature)

(Name, Last NAME)

Revised and approved at the meeting of the department _____

Protocol № ___ dated "___" _____ 20__ .

Head of Department _____

(signature)

(First Name, Surname)

1. DESCRIPTION OF THE DISCIPLINE

Name of indicators	Field of knowledge, specialty, specialization, level of higher education	Characteristics of the discipline
The Total number of: Credits: 3 Hours: 90 Content modules: 3	Discipline 22 «Health care» Specialty 222 « Medicine» Level of the higher education second (master`)	<i>Full-time education</i>
		<i>Compulsory discipline</i>
		<i>The year of study: 1</i>
		<i>Semester I</i>
		<i>Lectures (0 hours)</i>
		<i>Seminars (0 hours.)</i>
		<i>Practical classes (60 hours.)</i>
		<i>Lab classes (0 hours.)</i>
		<i>Independent work (40 god.)</i>
<i>incl. Individual assignments(0 hours.)</i>		
<i>Final Control –graded test</i>		

2. The Purpose and Objectives of the Discipline, Competencies, and Program Learning Outcomes.

Purpose: mastering of normative grammar of Latin and base vocabulary that is necessary for work in specialty "Medicine". The final goal is correct using of Greek-Latin anatomical, histological, pharmaceutical and clinical terms in practice.

Objectives:

1. Mastering of the basic knowledge (spelling, phonetics, morphology, normative grammar, syntax elements of the Latin language, learning the Greek language vocabulary), studying of professional medical and pharmaceutical terminology, which provides professional literacy of the specialist.
2. Formation of translation skills from Latin in English and from English into Latin.
3. The ability to use consciously and competently the Latin international terminology.

Process of studying the Discipline is aimed at forming the elements of the following competencies:

- General Competencies (GC)

GC3 - Ability to apply knowledge in practical situations.

GC4 - Knowledge and understanding of the subject area and understanding of professional activity.

GC9 - Ability to communicate in foreign language.

GC 11 - Ability to search, process and analyze information from various sources.

GC 15 - Ability to preserve and to multiply moral, cultural, scientific values and the achievement of society based on the understanding of history and patterns of development of the subject area, its place in the general system about nature and society, development of technology, use various types and forms of activity for active recreation and healthy lifestyle.

Special (SC):

SC1 - Ability to collect medical information about the patient and analyze clinical data.

SC3 - Ability to establish a preliminary and clinical diagnosis of the disease.

SC16 - . Ability to fill medical documentation, including electronic forms

SC21 - Ability to clearly and unambiguously convey one's own knowledge, conclusions and arguments on health care problems and related issues to specialists and non-specialists, in particular to people who are studying

SC25 - Adherence to professional and academic integrity, being responsible for the reliability of the obtained scientific results

SC28 - Ability to apply fundamental biomedical knowledge at a level sufficient to perform professional tasks in the field of health care

Program learning outcomes (PLO):

PLO 1- Having a thorough knowledge of the structure of professional activity. Being able to carry out professional activities that require updating and integration of knowledge. To be responsible for professional development, the ability for further professional training with a high level of autonomy.

PLO 2 - Understanding and knowledge of basic and clinical biomedical sciences, at a level sufficient for solving professional tasks in the field of health care.

PLO 27 - Fluent communication in the state language and English, both orally and in writing to discuss professional activities, research and projects.

As a result of studying the discipline the student of higher education must:

Know:

- Rules of pronunciation of Latin vowels and consonants, features of reading letter combinations, rules of stress.
- Lexical minimum in anatomical, clinical and pharmaceutical terminology.
- Regularities of the structure of anatomical and histological terms.
- Features of nouns of III declension.
- Ways of formation of medical terms.
- Common word-forming elements in medical terminology.
- Grammatical structure of recipes.

Be able to:

- Translate medical terms in the singular and plural from English into Latin and vice versa.
- To form clinical terms with the set value.
- Translate diagnoses.
- Be able to distinguish in the names of drugs frequency segments, to determine their informativeness.
- Complete the Latin part of the prescription.

3.Content of the Discipline

Content module 1.Anatomical terminology.

Theme 1. Latin alphabet. Short history of the Latin Language. Vowels and consonants. Diphthongs and digraphs. Letter combinations. Duration and brevity of vowels. Stress. Peculiarities of the stress in the Greek words.

Names and spelling of letters of the Latin alphabet. The basic phonetic rules of pronunciation of vowels, consonants, diphthongs and digraphs. Determination of longitude and shortness of vowels, long and short suffixes of nouns and adjectives. Rules of stress in Latin. Features of stress in words of Greek origin.

Theme 2. Noun. Grammar categories. Determination of the stem and the gender. Cases of the Noun. Uncoordinated attribute.

Grammatical categories of the noun, definition of gender, declension and base. Dictionary form. Conjugation of nouns. Determining the gender of nouns by endings. Model of terms with uncoordinated attribute.

Theme 3. Adjective. Grammar categories of the adjective. Two groups of the adjectives. Declension of adjectives. Algorithm of the coordination of adjectives with nouns. Structure of compound anatomical terms.

Grammatical categories of adjectives. Two groups of adjectives in Latin. Definition of base and declension. Coordination of adjectives I and II groups with nouns. The place of an adjective in a

wordy term. Translation of terms with coordinated attribute. Features of the structure of two-word and multi-word anatomical and histological terms. Schemes of terms. Translation of terms with coordinated and uncoordinated attribute.

Theme 4. Morphologic and syntactic structure of compound anatomical terms.

Features of the structure of two-word and multi-word anatomical and histological terms. Schemes of terms. Translation of terms with coordinated and uncoordinated attribute.

Theme 5. Degrees of comparison of adjectives. Comparative degree. Superlative degree. Declination of the comparative and superlative degree. Coordination of adjectives with nouns.

Formation of the comparative degree of adjectives. Conjugation of adjectives in the comparative and superlative degree, coordination with nouns. Formation of degrees of comparison of adjectives from different bases. Translation of terms with adjectives in comparative and superlative degree.

Theme 6. Superlative degree. Coordination of the superlative adjectives with the nouns.

Formation of the superlative degree of comparison of adjectives. Conjugation of adjectives in the superlative degree, coordination with nouns. Formation of degrees of comparison of adjectives from different bases. Translation of terms with adjectives in the superlative degree.

Theme 7. Jusjurandum. Nouns of the 3-rd declension. Types of declension of nouns of 3-rd declension. Signs of masculine gender nouns. Exceptions in rules of gender. Names of muscles.

Study of the Hippocratic Oath - Jusjurandum. Features of nouns of the third declension. Dictionary form, definition of the base. Characteristic endings of masculine nouns. Exceptions. The structure of terms that contain muscle names by function. Lexical minimum.

Theme 8. Nouns of 3-rd declension of gender. Exceptions in rules of gender. Suffixes of nouns of feminine gender.

Characteristic endings of feminine nouns. Exceptions. Coordination of adjectives with feminine nouns and declension. Lexical minimum. Translation of anatomical terms with nouns of the third declension from Latin into English and vice versa.

Theme 9. Nouns of 3-rd declension of neuter gender. Exceptions in rules of gender. Coordination of adjectives with nouns of neuter gender.

Characteristic endings of nouns of the neuter gender. Exceptions. Coordination of adjectives with nouns of the neuter gender and declension. Lexical minimum. Translation of anatomical terms with nouns of the third declension from Latin into English and vice versa.

Theme 10. Nominative plural of nouns and adjectives.

The end of the nominative case in plural of nouns and adjectives I, II, IV, V declensions. Formation of forms of the nominative case in plural of nouns and adjectives. Translation of terms from Latin into English and vice versa.

Theme 11. Genitive plural of nouns and adjectives (I, II, IV, V declension).

The end of the genitive case in plural of nouns and adjectives I, II, IV, V declensions. Formation of forms of the genitive case in plural of nouns and adjectives. Translation of terms from Latin into English and vice versa.

Theme 12. Genitive plural of nouns and adjectives of 3-rd declension.

The end of the nominative and genitive case in plural of nouns and adjectives of the third declension. Formation of forms of the nominative and genitive case in plural of nouns and adjectives. Translation of terms from Latin into English and vice versa.

Theme 13. Translation of anatomical terms in Singular and Plural form. Practical skills of the thematic section 3.

Content module 2. Clinical terminology.

Theme 14. Latin phrases. Building of terms. Suffixes. Latin and Greek suffixes of nouns and adjectives.

Study of Latin aphorisms. Introduction to clinical terminology. The main ways of word formation in clinical terminology: affix, composites, etc. Suffixation. Frequency Latin and Greek suffixes of

nouns and adjectives. Formation of nouns and adjectives with suffixes. Explanation of the meaning of words. Lexical minimum of simple clinical terms. Translation of clinical terms from Latin into English and vice versa.

Theme 15. Structure of clinical terms. Greek-Latin duplicates of organs and parts of body.

The structure of clinical terms - complex words. Interfixes. Lexical minimum: Greek-Latin duplicates designations of organs, body parts. Explanation of the meaning of clinical terms. Formation of clinical terms on the corresponding value.

Theme 16. Greek-Latin duplicates of organs and tissues term elements denoting functional and pathologic conditions, process. Suffixes and clinical terminology.

Suffixes in clinical terminology: -osis, -iasis, -ismus, -itis, -oma. Lexical minimum: Greek-Latin duplicates designations of organs, tissues; term elements that mean pathological abnormalities of the organs, types of surgical interventions. Explanation of the meaning of clinical terms. Formation of clinical terms by means of suffixes, on the given value.

Theme 17. Prefixes. Latin and Greek prefixes.

Formation of clinical terms with prefixes. Frequency Greek-Latin prefixes and their direct and indirect meanings. Introduction to examples of the use of prefixes in clinical terms. Analysis of terms.

Theme 18. Greek-Latin duplicates of organs tissues, parts of body, secretions, sex and age.

Lexical minimum: Greek-Latin duplicates of organs, body parts, tissues, secretions, sex, age. Features of the use of some terminological elements. Explanation of the meaning of clinical terms. Formation of clinical terms on the corresponding value.

Theme 19. Terminological elements denoting different physical properties, qualities. Relations and other things.

Lexical minimum: term elements that mean different physical qualities, attitudes and other characteristics. Features of the use of some terminological elements. Explanation of the meaning of clinical terms. Formation of clinical terms on the corresponding value.

Theme 20. Translation of diagnoses from main branches of medicine: therapy, surgery, nerve diseases and others.

Morphological and syntactic structure of compound clinical terms. Translation of clinical terms from Latin into English and vice versa. Development of skills of translation of diagnoses of the basic sections of medicine.

Theme 21. Practical skills of the thematic section 2.

Systematizations of lexical material. Analysis of complex clinical terms. Formation of complex clinical terms. Translation of clinical terms from Latin into English and vice versa. Translation of diagnoses of the main sections of medicine.

Content module 3. Pharmaceutical terminology

Theme 22. Gaudeamus. Nomenclature of medicines. Medicine forms. Structure of pharmaceutical terms.

Discussion, reading and study of the Gaudeamus student anthem. Introduction to pharmaceutical terminology. The value of frequency segments in the names of drugs. Basic dosage forms and names of plant parts. Morphological and syntactic structure of the pharmaceutical term. Translation of pharmaceutical terms from Latin into English and vice versa.

Theme 23. Verb. Grammar categories. Imperative and Conjunctive modes. Verb "fio, fieri".

Grammatical categories of verbs. Conjugation and base. Dictionary form of the verb. Formation of Imperative singular and plural forms. Formation of Conjunctive forms of singular and plural. Features of the use of the verbs *fio, fieri* in the prescription. Basic prescription formulations with

verbs. Translation of pharmaceutical terms from Latin into English and vice versa.

Theme 24. Accusativus and Ablativus in prescription. Preposition. Preposition in pharmaceutical terminology.

Study of endings of accusative and ablative cases in the singular and plural. Features of declension of Greek and Latin nouns on -sis. Introduction to the most common prepositions in pharmaceutical terminology and their use with the appropriate cases. Study of standard prescription expressions with prepositions.

Theme 25. Structure of prescription. Rules of Latin part of prescription. Accusativus. Pills prescription.

Study of the prescription structure. Basic grammar rules and requirements for the design of the Latin part of the prescription. The use of Accusativus when prescribing tablets, suppositories, drops, eye films. Standard prescription expressions in a simple and complex recipe. List of additional inscriptions in the prescription.

Theme 26. Names of chemical elements, acids, oxides.

Familiarity with the Latin names of chemical elements. Grammatical structure of construction of names of chemical compounds: acids and oxides. The main suffixes of adjectives in the names of organic and inorganic acids. Translation of pharmaceutical terms and prescriptions from Latin into English and vice versa.

Theme 27. Names of salts.

Familiarity with the Latin names of salts and ethers. The main suffixes in the names of salt anions. Features of grammatical structure. Use of salt names in wordy pharmaceutical terms. Translation of prescriptions from Latin into English and vice versa.

Theme 28. Most important prescription abbreviations. Prescription of prescription.

Basic rules of abbreviations in prescriptions. List of the most common prescription abbreviations. Translation of the Latin part of the prescription in abbreviated form.

Theme 29. Practical skills of the thematic section 3.

Consolidation and generalization of grammatical and lexical material. Morphological and syntactic structure of the pharmaceutical term. Translation of pharmaceutical terms from Latin into English and vice versa. Translation of prescriptions from Latin into English and vice versa.

Theme 30. Graded test.

4. The structure of the Discipline

Theme	Number of hours					
	Total	including				
		Lectures	Seminars	Practical classes	Lab classes	Independ. work
Content module 1. Anatomical terminology						
Theme 1. Latin alphabet. Vowels and consonants. Diphthongs and digraphs. Letter combinations. Duration and brevity of vowels. Stress. Peculiarities of the stress in the Greek words.	3	0	0	2	0	1
Theme 2. Noun. Grammar categories. Determination of the stem and the gender. Cases of the Noun. Uncoordinated attribute.	3	0	0	2	0	1
Theme 3. Adjective. Grammar categories of the adjective. Two groups of the adjectives. Declension of adjectives.	3	0	0	2	0	1

Algorithms of the coordination of adjectives with nouns. Structure of compound anatomical terms.						
Theme 4. Morphologic and syntactic structure of compound anatomical terms.	3	0	0	2	0	1
Theme 5. Degrees of comparison of adjectives. Comparative degree. Superlative degree. Declination of the comparative and superlative degree. Coordination of adjectives with nouns.	3	0	0	2	0	1
Theme 6. Superlative degree. Coordination of the superlative adjectives with the nouns.	3	0	0	2	0	1
Theme 7. Jusjurandum. Nouns of the 3-rd declension. Types of declension of nouns of 3-rd declension. Signs of masculine gender nouns. Exceptions in rules of gender. Names of muscles.	3	0	0	2	0	1
Theme 8. Nouns of 3-rd declension of feminine gender. Exceptions in rules of gender. Suffixes of nouns of feminine gender.	3	0	0	2	0	1
Theme 9. Nouns of 3-rd declension of neuter gender. Exceptions in rules of gender. Coordination of adjectives with nouns of neuter gender.	3	0	0	2	0	1
Theme 10. Nominative plural of nouns and adjectives.	3	0	0	2	0	1
Theme 11. Genitive plural of nouns and adjectives (I, II, IV, V declension).	3	0	0	2	0	1
Theme 12. Genitive plural of nouns and adjectives of 3-rd declension.	3	0	0	2	0	1
Theme 13. Translation of anatomical terms in Singular and Plural form. Practical skills of the thematic section 1.	3	0	0	2	0	1
<i>Total to content module 1</i>	39	0	0	26	0	13
Content module 2. Clinical terminology.						
Theme 14. Latin phrases. Building of terms. Suffixes. Latin and Greek suffixes of nouns and adjectives.	3	0	0	2	0	1
Theme 15. Structure of clinical	3	0	0	2	0	1

terms. Greek-Latin duplicates of organs and parts of body.						
Theme 16. Greek-Latin duplicates of organs and tissues term elements denoting functional and pathologic conditions, process. Suffixes and clinical terminology.	3	0	0	2	0	1
Theme 17. Prefixes. Latin and Greek prefixes.	3	0	0	2	0	1
Theme 18. Greek-Latin duplicates of organs tissues, parts of body, secretions, sex and age.	3	0	0	2	0	1
Theme 19. Terminological elements denoting different physical properties, qualities. Relations and other things.	3	0	0	2	0	1
Theme 20. Translation of diagnoses from main branches of medicine: therapy, surgery, nerve diseases etc.	3	0	0	2	0	1
Theme 21. Practical skills of the thematic section 2.	3			2		1
<i>Total for content module 2</i>	24	0	0	16	0	8
Content module 3. Pharmaceutical terminology						
Theme 22. Gaudeamus. Nomenclature of medicines. Medicine forms. Structure of pharmaceutical terms.	3	0	0	2	0	1
Theme 23. Verb. Grammar categories. Imperative and Conjunctive modes. Verb "fio, fieri".	3	0	0	2	0	1
Theme 24. Accusativus and Ablativus in prescription. Preposition. Structure of prescription. Preposition in pharmaceutical terminology.	3	0	0	2	0	1
Theme 25. Rules of Latin part of prescription. Accusativus. Pills prescription.	3	0	0	2	0	1
Theme 26. Names of chemical elements, acids, oxides.	3	0	0	2	0	1
Theme 27. Chemical nomenclature. Names of salts.	3	0	0	2	0	1
Theme 28. Most important prescription abbreviations.	2	0	0	2	0	0
Theme 29. Practical skills of the thematic section 3						
Theme 30. Graded test	2	0	0	2	0	0
<i>Total for content module 3</i>	27	0	0	18	0	9
Individual tasks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	90	0	0	60	0	30

5. Theme of lectures /Seminars / Practical Classes / Laboratory Classes

5.1. Theme of lectures

Lectures are not provided.

5.2. Theme of seminar classes

Seminar are not provided.

5.3. Theme of practical classes:

№	Theme	hours
1.	Latin alphabet. Phonetics. Pronunciation of vowels and consonants. Pronunciation of diphthongs and digraphs. The stress. Duration and brevity of the syllable.	2
2.	Noun. Grammar categories of noun. General rules of defining gender. Declension. Uncoordinated attribute.	2
3.	Adjective. Grammar categories of adjective. Two groups of adjectives. Declination of adjectives. Coordination of adjectives with nouns. Structure of compound anatomical terms.	2
4.	Morphologic and syntactic structure of compound anatomical terms.	2
5.	Degrees of comparison. The formation of comparative degree. Exceptions in degrees of comparison. Defectie degrees of comparison. Declension of adjectives in comparative degree and coordination with nouns	2
6.	The superlative degree. Coordination of adjectives in the superlative degree with nouns. Declension of superlative forms.	2
7.	The nouns of the masculine gender of III declension. The characteristic gender signs and bases of the nouns of the masculine gender. The Latin names of the muscles. Exceptions in the masculine gender. Jusjurandum	2
8.	The nouns of the feminine gender of III declension. The signs of the gender and characteristic bases of the nouns of the feminine gender. Exceptions in the feminine gender. Coordination of adjectives with the nouns of the feminine gender.	2
9.	The nouns of the neuter gender of III declension. The signs of the gender and characteristic bases of the nouns of the neuter gender. Coordination of adjectives with the nouns of the neuter gender.	2
10.	Nominative plural of nouns and adjectives.	2
11.	Genitive Plural of nouns and adjectives (I, II, IV, V declension).	2
12.	Genitive plural of nouns and adjectives of III declension	2
13.	Translation of the anatomical terms in Singular and Plural. Practical skills of the thematic section 1.	
14.	Latin phrases. Word-building. Greek and combined terminological elements. Common Latin and Greek suffixes	2
15.	Structure of clinical terms. Greek-Latin duplicate designations of organs and tissues.	2
16.	Greek TE naming pathologic changes of the organs and tissues, therapeutic and surgical methods. Suffixation in clinical terminology.	2
17.	Prefixes. Latin and Greek prefixes.	2
18.	Word-building in the clinical terminology. Greek-Latin pairs naming tissues, organs, secretions, sex, age.	2
19.	Single TE denoting different physical properties, qualities, relations and other signs.	2

20.	Translation of diagnoses from main branches of medicine: therapy, surgery, nerve diseases and others.	2
21.	Practical skills of the thematic section 2.	2
22.	General notion about pharmaceutical terminology. Nomenclature of the medical preparations. Trivial names of the medical substances. Gaudeamus.	2
23.	Verb. Grammatical categories. Praesens indicativi activi et Passivi. Imperativus et Conjunctivus.	2
24.	Acc. et Abl. in the prescription. The structure of the prescription.	2
25.	Design of the Latin part of the prescription.	2
26.	The names of the chemical elements, acids, oxide.	2
27.	Chemical nomenclature. Names of salts.	2
28.	The most important prescription abbreviations.	2
29.	Practical skills of the thematic section 3.	2
30.	Graded test.	2
Total:		60

5.4. Topics of laboratory classes

Laboratory classes are not provided.

6. Independent Student Work:

№	Title of the topic / types of assignments	hours
1.	Theme 1. Preparation for practical classes 1	1
2.	Theme 2. Preparation for practical classes 2	1
3.	Theme 3. Preparation for practical classes 3	1
4.	Theme 4. Preparation for practical classes 4	1
5.	Theme 5. Preparation for practical classes 5	1
6.	Theme 6. Preparation for practical classes 6	1
7.	Theme 7. Preparation for practical classes 7	1
8.	Theme 8. Preparation for practical classes 8	1
9.	Theme 9. Preparation for practical classes 10	1
10.	Theme 10. Preparation for practical classes 11	1
11.	Theme 11. Preparation for practical classes 12	1
12.	Theme 12. Preparation for practical classes 13	1
13.	Theme 13. Preparation for practical classes 14	1
14.	Theme 14. Preparation for practical classes 15	1
15.	Theme 15. Preparation for practical classes 16	1
16.	Theme 16. Preparation for practical classes 17	1
17.	Theme 17. Preparation for practical classes 18	1
18.	Theme 18. Preparation for practical classes 19	1
19.	Theme 19. Preparation for practical classes 20	1
20.	Theme 20. Preparation for practical classes 21	1
21.	Theme 21. Preparation for practical classes 22	1
22.	Theme 22. Preparation for practical classes 23	1
23.	Theme 23. Preparation for practical classes 24	1
24.	Theme 24. Preparation for practical classes 24	1
25.	Theme 25. Preparation for practical classes 24	1
26.	Theme 26. Preparation for practical classes 24	1
27.	Theme 27. Preparation for practical classes 24	1
28.	Theme 28. Preparation for practical classes 24	1
29.	Preparation for graded test	2

Total	30
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7. Teaching Methods:

Practical classes:

Verbal: a source of knowledge is spoken or written word (story, discussion, instruction, self-study with the textbook).

Practical methods: Students acquire knowledge and skills by performing practical steps (exercises, tests).

Visual methods: working out of visual techniques provided by the use of visual learning tools (textbook, board, table).

Independent work: independent work with a textbook, tests, methodical recommendations.

8. Forms of Control and Assessment Methods (including criteria for evaluating learning outcomes).

Current control: oral survey, control written works, evaluation of individual assignments, defense of the results of practical works, evaluation of reports, evaluation of activity in the class, testing (pen-and-paper or computerized), evaluation of required skills

Final control: graded test in the form of an oral survey

Evaluation of the current educational activity in a practical class:

1. Evaluation of theoretical knowledge on the topic of the class:

- methods: survey, solving a situational clinical problem;
- the highest grade available is 5, the lowest passing grade is 3, the failing (unsatisfying) grade is 2.

2. Evaluation of practical skills on the subject of the lesson:

- methods: standardized and include control of vocabulary, grammar, and communication skills;
- the highest grade available is 5, the lowest passing grade is 3, and the failing (unsatisfying) grade is 2.

The grade for one practical class is the arithmetic mean of all components and can only be a whole number (5, 4, 3, 2), which is rounded according to the statistical method.

Current Evaluation Criteria at Practical Classes

Rating	Evaluation criteria
"5"	The higher education student is fluent in the material required, demonstrates versatile and deep knowledge of the program material, can perform the tasks provided for in the program successfully; has mastered the content of the required and additional literature, and has realized the interrelationship of individual sections of the discipline and their importance for the future profession; has demonstrated creative abilities in understanding and using educational program material and the ability to update and replenish knowledge independently; level of competence - high (creative);
"4"	The HE student has demonstrated complete knowledge of the educational program material, successfully performs the tasks provided by the program, has mastered the basic literature recommended by the program, and is capable of independent updating and renewal in the course of further education and professional activities, but makes minor mistakes, which are eliminated by the student him/herself when the examiner points them out; the level of competence is sufficient (constructive and variable);
"3"	The HE student does not have sufficient knowledge but knows the fundamental curriculum material to the extent necessary for further education and subsequent work in the profession; copes with the tasks provided by the program, makes some mistakes in the

	answers at the exam and when completing the exam tasks, but has the necessary knowledge to overcome the mistakes made under the guidance of a scientific and pedagogical worker; level of competence - average (reproductive);
"2"	The HE student does not acquire knowledge of program material, makes fundamental mistakes in the assignments provided by the program, cannot use the knowledge in further studies on their own, did not manage to master the skills of independent work; the level of competence is low (receptive-productive)

A student is allowed to the graded test on the condition that he/she fulfilled the educational program requirements and received at least 3.00 points for the current educational activity.

Assessment of Learning Outcomes at the Final Control (Graded Test)

The content of the evaluated activities	Score
Task 1. Translation of anatomical terms (4 terms).	2
Task 2. Formation of clinical terms with the set value (4 terms).	1
Task 3. Translation of pharmaceutical terms (4 terms).	2

Criteria for Assessment of Learning Outcomes at the Graded Test

Rating	Evaluation criteria
Excellent	The student correctly, accurately, and fully completed all tasks of the final control, clearly and logically answered the questions posed by the examiners, knows lexical and grammatical material, and has versatile and deep knowledge of the program material.
Good	The student completed all the tasks of the final control quite fully and clearly and answered logically the questions asked by the examiner. However, the student makes minor mistakes, which are eliminated on his/her own when the examiner points them out.
Satisfactory	The student partially fulfilled all the control tasks, but the answers to additional questions are unclear. The student has basic theoretical knowledge but uses professional and scientific terminology inaccurately. There are significant mistakes in the answers, but the student is able to overcome the mistakes under the guidance of the examiner.
Unsatisfactory	The student did not complete the control tasks and did not answer most additional questions. He has not mastered the basic theoretical knowledge and demonstrates a low proficiency in professional and scientific terminology. There are a significant number of gross errors in the answers.

9. Distribution of Points Received by Students of Higher Education

The grade for the discipline is the average of the score for the current academic performance (50%) and the graded test results 50%).

The average score for the discipline is converted into the national grading system and 200-point grading scale.

The conversion of the national grade into a 200-point grading system is performed by the Information and Technology Department of the University using the "Contingent" program according to the formula:

$$\text{Average score (current performance in a discipline)} \times 40$$

Table of Converting the Traditional Grades into the Multi-Point Grading Scale

National Grade	200-Point Grading Scale
Excellent ("5")	185 - 200
Good ("4")	151 - 184
Satisfactory ("3")	120-150
Unsatisfactory ("2")	Below 120

According to the ECTS rating scale, the achievements of the educational component of students of the same year of studies and the same specialty are evaluated, according to the points they received, by ranking, namely:

Converting the Traditional Grade and the Sum of Points on the ECTS Scale

Evaluation on the ECTS scale	Statistical indicator
A	Top 10% students
B	The next 25% students
C	The next 30% students
D	The next 25% students
E	The next 10% students

The ECTS rating scale evaluates the achievements of students in the discipline who study in one course of one specialty, in accordance with the scores obtained by them. Ranking of students of foreign countries is recommended by the decision of the Academic Council to be counted in one array.

10. Methodological Support

- Working Program of the discipline.
- The syllabus of the discipline.
- Guidance of practical classes.
- Guidelines for independent student work
- Multimedia presentations.
- Electronic resource of test tasks by subdivisions of the discipline
- Tests for current control

Educational and methodical literature:

- Textbooks: Netebchuk L.M., Morar L.A., Tsiba A.A. Latin and medical terminology : Textbook. – Odesa : Publishing house “VMV”, 2019. – 192 p.

11. Questions for Preparing for the Final Assessment

1. Writing letters of the alphabet, diphthongs, digraphs, letter combinations and pronunciation.
2. Dictionary form of the noun.
3. Determining of the declension of nouns.
4. Determining of the base of nouns.
5. Generic endings of the adjective and agreement with the noun.

6. Translation into Latin of anatomical and histological terms with vocabulary of different distinctions.
7. Structure of terms with uncoordinated and coordinated attribute, multiword terms.
8. The comparative and superlative degrees of comparison of adjectives.
9. Definition of nouns of the third declension.
10. Types of declension of nouns of III declension, exceptions.
11. The end of the nominative and genitive case of nouns and adjectives.
12. Translation of anatomical and histological terms in the singular and plural.
13. Ways of formation of clinical terms.
14. Common word-building elements in clinical terminology.
15. The meaning and use of Latin and Greek suffixes and prefixes.
16. Analysis of complex clinical terms.
17. Formation of clinical terms with a given value.
18. Translation of diagnoses.
19. Frequency segments in the names of drugs, their meaning.
20. The structure of pharmaceutical terms.
21. Prescription, its structure, detailed and abbreviated recipes, Latin nomenclature of dosage forms, additional inscriptions in prescriptions.
22. The most common verb forms in the prescription.
23. Expressions with prepositions.
24. Chemical nomenclature, names of chemical elements, acids, salts, oxides, ethers.
25. Abbreviations in prescriptions and reading prescription abbreviations.
26. Translation of pharmaceutical terms from Latin into English and vice versa.

12. Recommended Literature

Required :

1. Netrobchuk L.M., Morar L.A., Tsiba A.A. Latin and medical terminology : Textbook. – Odesa : Publishing house “VMV”, 2019. – 192 p.

Additional:

1. The Latin Language and Medical Terminology Basics / L. Yu. Smolska, O. G. Kiselyova. – K.: AUS Medicine Publishers, 2010. – 400 p.
3. Medical Language for Modern Health Care / David M. Allan, Karen D. Lockyer, Michelle A. Buchman. – New York, 2008. – 1123 p.
4. Pharmacology / H. P. Rang, M. M. Dale, J. M. Ritter, R. J. Flower. – USA, 2007. – 829 p.

13. Electronic Information Resources

1. Odessa National Medical University [Access mode] - <https://onmedu.edu.ua/>
2. Materials for students [Access mode] - <http://www.info.odmu.edu.ua>