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This manual is meant for foreign students studying the course “Latin and Pharmaceutical Terminology” at Pharmaceutical Faculty (the language of instruction: English).

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PREFACE

The subject you are going to study is the Latin Language.

From the school course of world history you can remember, that many centuries ago, where nowadays Italy is, there was the Roman Empire. The Roman state which included many lands and people existed till 464 A.D. And initially, Rome was a small town, founded by an Italian tribe in 753 B.C. and Latin was its native language. Gradually, century after century, Rome became the most powerful state of the Mediterranean and Latin was widespread and acknowledged.

An event of tremendous historical importance for both Rome and the future of European culture was the Roman conquest of Greece, the motherland of European culture and science. The Greek physician Hippocrates is namely considered to be the founder of European scientific medicine. Hippocrates and other Greek physicians made a great contribution into the development of medicine, that's why Greek medicine was extremely popular and prestigious among the population of the Mediterranean area. For this reason, Greek medical and pharmaceutical terms were borrowed into Latin and came into use in different countries. So originally the European medical and pharmaceutical terminology was formed on the basis of Greek and Latin words. The English *pharmacy* derives from Greek word *pharmakeia* – formation and usage of medicines.

The course of Latin for the Pharmacy students at the Medical University you are going to study is to acquire elementary knowledge of Latin grammar, which enables students to understand the pharmaceutical terminology and the structure of medical prescriptions.

This material is learned in the course of an academic term; each lesson is once a week. Each new lesson includes your teacher's explanation of the topic of the lesson, but the main bulk of work for you is your home task.

A specific feature of studying is written control of checking home task preparation at every lesson. Besides this regular test control, 3 written tests (for 90 minutes) are

provided. The purpose of these tests is to control the knowledge of the entire material of each part of the course.

At every lesson, you will first work orally, checking the home task with your teacher, and then your knowledge will be controlled in written form (while books and notebooks are closed). The principal way to this knowledge is your own persistent work with your textbook memorizing Latin words and rules of its grammar.

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Unit 1

Theme: Phonetics. Pronunciation of vowels, consonants, letter-combinations. Duration and brevity of vowels. Peculiarities of stress in words of Greek origin.

Letter	Name	Pronunciation	Latin examples and their transcription	English equivalents
A a	a	(ʌ)	<u>a</u> rbor	tree
B b	be	(b)	<u>b</u> ursa	bag
C c	tse	(ts) - if c stands before e, i, y, ae, oe. (k) - if c stands before a, o, u, consonants and at the end of the word	<u>c</u> ito <u>c</u> era caps <u>u</u> la <u>C</u> assia lac <u>e</u>	quikly wax capsule senna milk
D d	de	(d)	<u>d</u> osis	dose
E e	e	(e) as in "met"	<u>e</u> lixir	elixir
F f	ef	(f)	<u>f</u> el	bile
G g	ge	(g) as in "get"	g <u>u</u> tta	drop
H h	ha	(h) like English "heart", "here"	<u>h</u> epar	liver
I i	i	(i) as in "sit"	<u>i</u> nfans	child
J j	yot	(j) like English "yes", "you"	ma <u>j</u> or	major
K k	ka	(k)	<u>K</u> alium	potassium
L l	el	(l) as in English "life"	<u>l</u> agena	bottle
M m	em	(m)	<u>m</u> assa	mass

N n	en	(n) ngu: as /ngv/ before vowels as /ngu/ before consonants	<u>n</u> umerus <u>lingua</u> /lingvΛ/ <u>lingula</u> /lingulΛ/	number tongue, language small tongue
O o	o	(o)	<u>o</u> leum	oil
P p	pe	(p)	<u>p</u> ilula	pill
Q q	ku	(kv) together with vowel u	<u>Q</u> uercus <u>q</u> uartus	oak four
R r	er	(r)	<u>r</u> uber	red
S s	es	(s) as (z) between vowels and between a vowel and consonants “m/n” in the words of Greek origin	<u>s</u> irupu <u>s</u> <u>R</u> osa organ <u>i</u> sm <u>s</u>	sirup rose organism
T t	te	(t) as (tsi) before vowels as (ti) before consonants, after s, t, x	<u>t</u> abuletta solu <u>t</u> io mixt <u>i</u> o	tablet solution mixing
U u	u	(u)	<u>U</u> rtica	nettle
V v	ve	(v)	<u>V</u> aleriana	valerian
X x	iks	(ks)	<u>X</u> eroformium	xeroform
Y y	iphsilon	(i)	<u>H</u> ydrogenium	hydrogen
Z z	zeta	(z) (ts)	Oryza Zincum	rice zinc

The diphthongs.

Combination of two different vowels in one syllable pronounced as one sound is called a diphthong. In Latin there are four diphthongs: **ae, oe, au, eu.**

ae – (e) – aether

oe – (e) – oedema

au – (au) – Aurum

eu – (eu) – pneumonia

Some vowels happen to stand next to each other, but they don't form the diphthong and should be pronounced separately; in this case two points are put over the second vowel:

aër – air.

The digraphs.

Combination of two consonants pronounced as one sound is called a digraph. They are used mainly in words loaned from the Greek language.

ch - (h) – charta

ph - (f) – pharmaceuta

th - (t) – therapia

rh - (r) – Rheum

The rules of stress:

1. If a word consists of two syllables, there is always only one stress: the first syllable is stressed:

ól-la

frúc-tus

hó-mo

2. In polysyllabic words consisting of three and more syllables, the second or third syllables from the end of the word can be stressed. The stress depends on the length or

brevity of the second syllable from the end of the word: if it is long, it is stressed, if it is short, it can not be stressed and then the third word end syllable is stressed.

3. The length and brevity of the second syllable and particularly in textbooks are usually marked by special signs: a short line is placed over the vowel if it is long, and a little arch — if it is short, compare:

ā – ǎ, ē – ě, ī – ě, ō – ǒ, ū – ů, y – ǚ.

So, if we find such words as *tinctūra*, *spirituōsus*, *fractūra* etc. in the dictionary, we can instantly determine, that such words have an accent on the second syllable from the end.

There exist some rules helping us to determine at once the length or brevity of the second end syllable, or more simply of the second end vowel. First of all, there are suffixes containing vowels, which are long or short by nature. Such suffixes called accordingly “**long**” or “**short**” can give us guidance about the length or brevity of the second end vowel.

The rules of syllable length determination:

In some cases we can determine the syllable length or brevity with the help of certain rules:

1. The syllable is long, when its vowel is placed before two or more consonants:

lamēlla, *sinīster* (*left*).

2. The syllable is long, when it includes the diphtongs **au**, **eu** or **ae**, **oe**: *amoeba* (*ameba*), *diaeta* (*diet*), *Althaea* (*althea*).

3. The syllable is long when its vowel is placed before the consonants **x** or **z**: *reflēxus* (*reflex*), *Oryza* (*rise*).

The rules of brevity of syllable:

1. The syllable is short when its vowel is placed before another vowel:

liněa (*line*), *superřor* (*higher, upper*), *cornřa* (*horn*), *Aluminřum* (*aluminium*).

2. When the vowel is short by nature (it is shown in the dictionary) and it is placed before two consonants, first of which being **b, c, d, g, p, t** and the second is **l** or **r**, this short vowel is pronounced short:

Ephēdra(ephedra), *multiplex* (multiple).

3. The syllable is short when its vowel is placed before the digraphs **ch, ph, rh, th**:

Arāchis - peanut.

4. The vowel is short before **h**: *contrāho* (I connect).

Long suffixes

Suffixes of the nouns **-ūr-**, **-ān-**, **-īn-** (if after its stands ending **-um**).

Suffixes of the Adjectives **-āt-**, **-ōs-**, **-āl-**:

tinctūra – tincture

Valeriāna – valeriane

Aspirīnum – aspirin

aquōsus – watery

In many words the second vowel from the word end is placed before a consonant, but this vowel is not a part of a common long or short suffix. In such cases we can determine its length or brevity controlling those peculiarities of the given word in the textbook vocabulary.

The Latin pharmaceutical terms are formed by combination of frequent sections of terminological elements. It is necessary to memorize the most frequent word-building elements met in the pharmaceutical terminology:

-aesth- (feeling, sensation) – anaesthesia

-anaesthes- (loss of sensation) – Anaesthesinum, i n

-barb- (barbituric acid) – Barbamylum, i n

-cardi- (heart) – Cardiovalenum, i n

-chol- (bile) – Alacholum, i n

-cillinum (antibiotics of penicillin group) – Penicillinum, i n

-cyan- (blue) – cyanidum
-cycl- (circle) – Tetracyclinum, i n
-erythr- (red) – erythrocytes
-glyc- (sweet) – Corgluconum, i n
-haemo, -aemia (blood) – Haematogenum, i n – anaemia
-hydr- (water) – Hydrogenium, i n
-lys, -lyt (resorption , resolution) – Phytolysinum,i n
-myc- (mushroom) – Neomycinum, i n
-myl- (substance) – Amylum,i n
-oxy- (sour) – Oxygenium, i n
-phen- (phenol) – Phenacetinum, i n
-pyr- (fever) – Antipyrinum, i n
-sulfa- (sulphur) – Sulphaperidosinum, i n
-thyr- (the thyroid gland) – Thyrotropinum, i n
-pharm- (medicines) – pharmacotherapia

Self - control:

1. How many letters are there in the Latin alphabet?
2. What is a diphthong?
3. What is a digraph?
4. What is the pronunciation of the letter **c**, if it stands before **e, i, y, ae, oe**?
5. What is the pronunciation of the letter **c**, if it stands before **a, o, u** and at the end of the word?
6. What syllable is stressed in double-words?
7. What syllable is stressed in polysyllabic words?
8. What syllable is long and why?
9. What noun suffixes are always long?
10. What suffixes are short?

Exercises for reading:

1. Read paying attention to the pronunciation of diphthongs.

Octoestrólum, Oestradiólum, Haematogénium, paediáter, idáeus, oedéma, áær, Aëvítum, pro roentgéno, purpúreus, Áurum, áureus, Raunatínium, Rhéum, séu, praescribere, áuctor, Foenículum, Eucalýptus, Leucogénium, Cratáegus, audíre, lúteus, Alóë.

2. Read, paying attention to the pronunciation of digraphs ch, ph, th, rh:

chóle, Phósphorus, Théa, rhizóma, Rhéum, Orttosíphon, Chlórum, Rhámnus cathártica, Líthium, Chamomílla, phóbia, Thiopentálum, Thyreoidínium, pharmacopóeia, chárta, Chenopódium, Schisándra, Méntha, Chína.

3. Read aloud, paying attention to the pronunciation of the sound (c) in the following words:

céra, scátula, sácculus, coeruléum, Cítrus, Cacáo, Cucurbíta, cytológia, Tetracyclínium, Cimicifúga, bácca, médicus, Ricínus, Accácia, cito, salicýlicus, vaccínium, decóctum, Sálvia, cámphora, Cássia, Caléndula, Centauréa cyánus, cum, acidum, gúmmi Armeniácae.

4. Read aloud, paying attention to the pronunciation of the sounds h, g:

Hydrárgyrum, hómo, hormónium, Hydrogénium, Sénega, éxtraho, Haematogénium, Heliánthus, Gossýpium, glándula, gémma, hóra, adhibére, gútta, gangráena.

5. Read aloud, single out the frequent sections and explain their meaning :

Valocardínium, Bicillinum, Amycazóium, Erythromycínium, Mycosolónium, Barbamýlum, Gentamycínium, Synthomycínium, Phenobarbitálum, Glycerínium, Glucósum, Hydrocortisónium, Aspyrínium, Cholenzýmum, Dipyridamólum.

6. Read the following words paying special attention to the vowel pronunciation:

gútta (drop), ólla (galipot), Caléndula (calendula), sírupus (syrup), cápsula (capsule), Heliánthus (sunflower), púlvis (powder), Línum (flax), fólium (leave), rectális (rectal),

Adónis vernális (spring Adonis), tabulétta (tablet), frúctus (fruit), unguéntum (ointment).

7. Read the following words paying special attention to the pronunciation of the letter c:

cáput (head), cervicális (cervical), cérebrum (brain), cútis (skin), Ácidum acéticum (acetic acid), síccus (dry), fácies (face, surface), coccygéus (coccygeal), coerúleus (blue), caécum (caecum), búccae (cheeks), carcinóma (cancer), sáccus lacrimális (lacrimal sac).

8. Read aloud:

extractum Leonūri fluīdum; linimentum Aloēs; rhizōma cum radicībus Valeriānae; sirūpus ex fructībus Rosae; solutio “Testosterōnum” pro injectionībus; suppositoria vaginalia cum Synthomycīno; tabulettae Aspirīni obductae; tinctūra foliōrum Eucalypti; unguentum Dibiomycini ophthalmīcum.

9. Read the terms and place the stress:

gutta, Calendula, Arnica, Tilia, species antiasthmaticae, tincture Valerianae, Oryza, contraho, gelatinosus, Strophanthus, mixtura, solutio, tabulettā, Aloë, Adonis vernalis, Urtica, chloridum, Methylenum coeruleum, pharmacopoea, citricum, Kalanchoë, hydrochloridum, glandula, camphoratus, Belladonna.

10. Determine what syllable is long and why:

lamella, Frangula, aquosus, cardialis, medicus, camphoratus, pilula, Lavandula, Kanamycinum, Salmonella, Phosphorus, medicus, amicus, pertussis, aceticum, benzolum, linimentum, fructus, decoctum, folium, obductus, suppositorium, globulus.

11. Define what syllable is stressed:

cera, sacculus, Citrus, Cacao, Cucurbita, cytologia, Tetracyclinum, bacca, medicus, Ricinus, salicilicus, decoctum, Salvia, Linum, camphora, homo, Helianthus, gemma, gutta, glandula, gangraena, gummi, aqua, massa, emplastrum, axungia, fructus, succus.

Vocabulary

aërosolum, i n – aerosol

gutta, ae f – drop

emplastrum, i n – plaster

pulvis, ěris m – powder

tabuleta, ae f – tablet

tabuleta obducta – coated tablet

suspensio, ōnis f – suspension

pilula, ae f – pill

infusum, i n – infusion

capsula, ae f – capsule

capsula amylacea – starch capsule

capsula gelatinosa – gelatinous capsule

granulum, i n – granule

pasta, ae f – paste

solutio, ōnis f – solution

emulsum, i n – emulsion

decoctum, i n – decoction

species, ěi f – medicinal species

Valeriana, ae f – valerian

extractum, i n – extract

fluīdus, a um – liquid

folium, i n – leaf

fructus, us m – fruit

injectio, ōnis f – injection

Leonūrus, i m – motherwort

linimentum, i n – liniment

obductus, a, um – coated

ophthalmīcus, a, um – ophthalmic

radix, ěis f – root

rhizōma, ātis n – rhizome

sirūpus, i m – syrup

sirupus medicinalis – medicinal syrup

suppositorium, i n – suppository

tinctūra, ae f – tincture

unguentum, i n – ointment

vaginālis, e – vaginal

Unit 2

**Theme: The Verb. Four Participle forms. The base of present tense.
Main forms. Plural and singular forms of the second person.
Imperative form.**

The Latin Verbs can be changed in *person, numbers, tenses and moods*.

The Verbs have *three persons, two numbers (sing. and plur.), six tenses, two voices: Active (Activum) and Passive (Passivum)*.

The Active voice denotes the action which performed by the subject and the Passive Voice means the action which is performed with subject.

Depending on the final sound of the base the verbs are divided into four conjugations.

<i>I conjugation</i>	<i>II conjugation</i>	<i>III conjugation</i>	<i>IV conjugation</i>
-a	- e	consonant sound or -u	-i

The dictionary form of the verbs in the dictionaries includes:

1. full form of the 1-st person (Presens indicativi activi) - the ending **-o**;
2. the ending of the infinitive **-re** with the preceding vowel.

At the end of the dictionary form there is a figure which denotes conjugation which may be determined by vowel sound standing before **-re**.

Examples of the dictionary form of the verbs:

signo, āre 1 – to denote

habeo, ēre 2 – to have

addo, ěre 3 – to add

diluo, ěre 3 – to dilute

audio, ĩre 4 – to hear

In the **2** and **3** conjugations the vowel **-e** differs not only in length, in the **2** conjugation it is related to the base, but in the **3** one it is a connective vowel and stands between the base and the ending.

Determination of the base.

The base is determined by the form of the infinitive, if the ending **-re** is thrown off in verbs of **1, 2, and 4** conjugation and **-ĕre** - in verbs of **3** conjugation.

<i>The dictionary form</i>	<i>Conjugation</i>	<i>Infinitive</i>	<i>To throw off</i>	<i>Base</i>
do, dāre	1	dare	-re	da-
habeo, ĕre	2	habere	-re	habe-
addo, ĕre	3	addere	-ere	add-
diluo, ĕre	3	diluere	-ere	dilu-
finio, ĭre	4	finire	-re	fini-

The imperative form

The imperative mood expresses a direct order. The verb has the form of the 2nd person singular or plural.

The imperative mood in singular is formed by throwing away from the infinitive form of the verb ending **-re**. The Imperative of the verbs of **1, 2** and **4** conjugations in singular coincides with the verb stem.

The connective vowel **-ĕ** stands between the base and the ending in verbs of **3** conjugation.

The imperative mood in plural of 1,2 and 4 conjugations is formed by adding the ending **-te** to the stem of the verb, and the 3 conjugation by adding the ending **-ite**.

<i>Infinitivus</i>	<i>Conjugation</i>	<i>Imperativus singularis</i>	<i>Imperativus pluralis</i>
dare	1	da - give	date
miscere	2	misce - mix	miscete
solvere	3	solve - dissolve	solvite
diluere	3	dilue - dilute	diluite
audire	4	audi - hear	audite

After verbs in the form of an imperative mood the noun always stands in the accusative case without a preposition.

Control questions:

1. What is the dictionary form of verbs?
2. How is the base of the verbs determined?
3. How many conjugations does Latin verb have?
4. What are the characteristic signs of the conjugations?

Exercises

1. Define the base of the verbs:

repeto, ěre; addo, ěre; misceo, ere; verto, ěre; steriliso, āre; finio, ĩre; diluo, ěre; recipio, ěre; audio, ĩre; obduco, ěre.

2. Fill the missed vowels:

recipio, ...re 3; steriliso, ...re 1; audio, ...re 4; verto, ...re 3; vivo, ...re 3; sano, ...re 1; adhibeo, ...re 2; nutria, ...re 4; do, d...re 1; diluo, ...re 3; distinduo, ...re 3; studio, ...re 2; laboro, ...re 1; signo, ...re 1.

3. Define the conjugation of the following verbs:

curo, curāre – to treat; praeparo, praeparāre – to prepare; misceo, miscēre – to mix; distinguo, distinguĕre – to distinguish; tero, terĕre – to rub; absorbeo, absorbĕre – to absorb; inficio, inficĭre – to infect; moveo, movĕre – to move; vivo, vivĕre – to live; nomino, nomināre – to name.

4. Translate into Latin, write down the dictionary form:

to mix; to divide; to percolate; to treat; to boil; to give; to add; to divide; to dilute; to finish; to listen; to use; to give; to filter.

5. Form Imperative singular of verbs:

addere, repetere, dare, signare, miscere, dividere, continere, finire, colligere, formare, sterilisare, vertere, curare, audire, diluere, salvare, habere, recipere, iservire.

6. Translate aloud the verbs in Imperative form into English:

1. Misce. 2. Da. 3. Signa. 4. Audi. 5. Salve, salvete. 6. Concide. 7. Vale, valet. 8. Repete. 9. Divide. 10. Solve. 11. Audi. 12. Dilue. 11. Serva. 12. Recipe. 13. Sume. 14. Praepara. 15. Bibe. 16. Adde. 17. Cola.

Vocabulary

Verbs:

addo, ěre 3 – to add

adhibeo, ěre 2 – to use

affero, ěre 3 – to bring

affigo, ěre 3 – to fasten

alo, ěre 3 – to feed

ascendo, ěre 3 – to ascend

audio, ěre 4 – to listen

bibo, ěre 3 – to drink

cognosce, ěre 3 – to recognize

concido, ěre 3 – to cut

conjungo, ěre 3 – to join

contundo, ěre 3 – to pound

colligo, ěre 3 – to collect

collo, ěre 1 – to color

consto, ěre 1 – to consist

contraho, ěre 3 – to contract

extendo, ěre 3 – spread

filtro, ěre 1 – to filter

finio, ěre 4 – to finish

formo, ěre 1 – to form

habeo, ěre 2 – to have

inservio, ěre 4 – to serve

linio, ěre 4 – to spread

misceo, ěre 2 – to mix up

nutrio, ěre 4 – to feed

percolo, ěre 1 – to percolate

praeparo, ěre 1 – to prepare

recipio, ěre 3 – to take

repeto, ěre 3 – to repeat

servo, ěre 1 – to keep

salveo, ěre 2 – to be healthy, be well

(a verb is used at greeting)

coquo, ěre 3 – to boil

curo, āre 1 – to treat

divido, ěre 3 – to divide

diluo, ěre 3 – to dilute

do, āre 1 – to give, give out

exprimo, ěre 3 – to press out

signo, āre 1 – to denote

steriliso, āre 1 – to sterilize

sumo, ěre 3 – to use (internal)

valeo, ěre 2 – to be healthy, be strong

(verb is used at farewell)

verto, ěre 3 – to turn, invert

vivo, ěre 3 – to live

ONMedU

Unit 3

Theme: The Noun - Nomen Substantivum.

Grammar categories of the noun. Dictionary form.

First declension of nouns. Greek nouns of the first declension.

Uncoordinated attribute. Prepositions and conjunctions that are used in pharmaceutical terminology.

The Latin Noun has three genders:

masculine – **genus masculinum (m)**

feminine – **genus femininum (f)**

neuter – **genus neutrum (n)**

The noun has two numbers:

singular – **numerus singularis**

plural – **numerus pluralis**

The Latin noun has six cases:

Nominativus (Nom.) – nominative case (answers the questions **who? what?**)

Genetivus (Gen.) – genitive case (answers the questions **whose? of what?**)

Dativus (Dat.) – dative case (answers the question **whom?**)

Accusativus (Acc.) – accusative case (answers the question **whom? what?**)

Ablativus (Abl.) – ablative case (answers the question **by whom? with what?**)

Vocativus (Voc.) – vocative case is not used in medical and pharmaceutical terminology.

Case as a grammar category is not presented in every language. As to English, we can speak about a “common case” and a “possessive case”. In contrast to English there are six different forms of noun endings corresponding to each case.

The indication of the grammar gender of the Latin nouns is the ending of Nom. sing. You should bear in mind that the sign of masculine gender in Nom. sing. is ending - **us** (succus - juice, sirupus - syrup).

The sign of the feminine gender is ending -**a** (bacca - berry, gemma - bud).

The sign of the neuter gender is ending - **um** (folium - leaf, extractum - extract).

Dictionary form.

All nouns are written in the dictionary form, which consists of three components:

- 1) the form in Nom. sing.,
- 2) ending in Gen. sing.,
- 3) gender (m, f, n).

For example: *gemma, ae f; sirupus, i m.*

Declension

The Latin noun has five declensions, which are distinguished by case endings. The declension of the nouns is determined by the ending in Gen. sing.

<i>Declension</i>	I	II	III	IV	V
<i>Nom. sing.</i>	herba (herb)	infusum (infusion)	sapor (taste)	spiritus (alcohol)	rabies (hydrophobia)
<i>Gen. sing.</i>	herbae	infusi	saporis	spiritus	rabiei

Case endings of Nouns of the I - V declensions:

<i>Ending of Genitive sing.</i>	<i>Declension</i>
-ae	I
-i	II
-is	III
-us	IV
-ei	V

Determination of the base of the nouns of I-V declensions.

The base is a part of the word without any ending. The base should be defined by Gen.sing. you must throw aside the ending. The base in nouns of III declension doesn't always coincide with the form of Nom. sing. In the dictionary form we may find out whether the base coincides with Nom. sing. If it does not coincide, the last part of the base with the ending of the declension or complete form in Gen. sing are written after the word in Nom sing.

For example: Nom. sing. **injectio, onis f** (injection);

Gen. sing. **injectionis**; the base is **injection-**

Nouns of the I-st declension

The nouns with the ending **-a** in the Nominative singular belong to the 1-st declension; they are mainly feminine having in Gen. sing ending **-ae**:

For example: **aqua, ae f** – water

capsula, ae f – capsule

Case endings of Nouns of the I-st declension

<i>Casus</i>	<i>Singularis</i>	<i>Pluralis</i>
Nom.	- a	- ae
Gen.	- ae	- arum
Dat.	- ae	- is
Acc.	- am	- as
Abl.	- a	- is

Model of declension of Nouns of the I-st declension:

camphora - camphor, stem: **camphor-**

<i>Case</i>	<i>Singular</i>	<i>English</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	camphora	camphor
<i>Gen.</i>	camphorae	of camphor
<i>Dat.</i>	camphorae	camphor
<i>Acc.</i>	camphoram	camphor
<i>Abl.</i>	camphora	with, by, from, in camphor

<i>Case</i>	<i>Plural</i>	<i>English</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	camphorae	camphors
<i>Gen.</i>	camphorarum	of camphors
<i>Dat.</i>	camphoram	camphors
<i>Acc.</i>	camphoras	camphors
<i>Abl.</i>	camphoris	with, by, from, in camphors

Greek nouns of the first declension.

In pharmaceutical Latin quite a number of nouns derived from the Greek retain some of their original Greek endings.

To the I-st declension belong nouns of feminine gender of Greek origin, which have in Nom. sing. ending **-e**, and in Gen. sing. ending **-es**. You should learn the dictionary form of these nouns :

For example: **Alöe, es f** – aloe

chole, es f – bile

Uncoordinated attribute. The model of names of tinctures.

The attribute may be coordinated and uncoordinated. Coordinated attributes are expressed by adjectives, they follow the defined word and are coordinated with it in gender, number and case.

For example: **vitrum** (n., Nom. sing) **nigrum** (n., Nom. sing) – black glass
succus (m., Nom. sing) **amarus** (m., Nom. sing.) – bitter juice

Uncoordinated attributes are expressed by nouns in Genitive case singular and plural forms. They may be translated into English as uncoordinated and coordinated ones.

For example: **tinctura** (f., Nom. sing.) **Valerianae** (f., Gen. sing.) – tincture of valerian – the word **tinctura** is a core word and it is expressed by the noun in Nom. case, sing., the word **Valerianae** is an attribute and it is expressed by the noun in Gen. case. The names of medicinal plants, and names of drugs are written with a capital letter. The form of uncoordinated attribute doesn't change, while the core word changes.

Model of declension of uncoordinated attribute.

Case	<i>Singularis</i>	<i>Pluralis</i>
Nom.	bacca Schizandrae	baccae Schizandrae
Gen.	baccae Schizandrae	baccarum Schizandrae
Dat.	baccae Schizandrae	baccis Schizandrae
Acc.	baccam Schizandrae	baccas Schizandrae
Abl.	bacca Schizandrae	baccis Schizandrae

Prepositions with Accusativus and Ablativus

Prepositions are incapable of inflection. They always precede the word or words they control. Latin generally employs inflection to show the relation between words where English employs prepositions in Latin also. The use of prepositions is limited to two cases, the Accusative and the Ablative.

Prepositions used with the Accusative are:

ad	to, up to, for	ad partes duas – up to two parts
ante	before	ante cibum – before food (meals)
contra	against	contra febrem – against fever
in	into	divide in pilulas duas – divide into two pills
per	through, by	per fistulam – through a tube, per diem – the day (daily)
post	after	post cibum – after food (meals)

Prepositions used with the Ablative are:

cum	with	cum creta – with chalk
e (if word beginning with a vowel) or ex (before a consonant)	from, out of, according to	spiritus ex vino – spirit of (from) wine
in	in, on	in vitro nigro – in black glass
pro	for, in proportion to	pro oculo – for the eye, pro ratione aetatis – in proportion to the age (the calculation of age)
sine	without	sine ferro – without iron

It will be noticed that the preposition **in** is used both with the Accusative and with the Ablative. There is a difference in meaning, however. When it is used with the Accusative there is a sense of motion expressed or implied, and the meaning is rather that of the English **into** than **in**. When it is used with the Ablative it follows a verb, expressed or implied, denoting rest rather than motion. The difference may be seen in the two English illustrations:

The water is in the cup (Abl.), **pour water in the cup** (Acc.)

NB! Terms with prepositions:

Ad usum internum – for internal use

Ad usum externum – for external use

Contra tussim – against cough

Per os – through mouth

Cum herba – with herb

Pro roentgeno – for X-ray

In vivo – in living organism

In vitro nigro – in dark bottle

Sub linguam – under tongue

Divide in partes aequales – divide in equal parts

Conjunctions.

Conjunctions are incapable of inflection.

There are two classes of conjunctions, coordinated and subordinated. A coordinated conjunction is one which connects two coordinate, or equal, words or phrases. Thus, **aqua et vinum** – water and wine, **misce et divide** – mix and divide.

The only two coordinated conjunctions in common use are: **et** – and, **vel** – or.

A subordinated conjunction is one which connects a dependent clause to an independent clause. Thus, **divide ut dictum** – divide as directed. Here, **ut** connects the

dependent verb **dictum** (**dictum est** – has been said) to the independent word **divide**. The only subordinated conjunction in common use is **ut**. **Ut** has two distinct meanings, **as**, and, **in order that**. When it means **as**, it denotes comparison, and is regularly followed by the indicative mood. When it means **in order that**, it denotes purpose, and is regularly followed by the subjunctive mood.

Exercises

1. Determine the gender of the following nouns:

Globulus, Chamomilla, Alnus (tree), lagena, bacca, gutta, linimentum, amyllum, aqua, aerosolum, mixtura, Sambucus (bush), fungus, Amygdalus (tree), dragee, planta, chole, Calendula, Kalanchoe, Aloë, tinctura, bacca, glandula, charta, massa.

2. Determine the base and define the declension of the following nouns:

Glandula, ae f; gelatina, ae f; suppositorium, i n; remedium, i n; bacillus, i m; radix, icis f; cortex, icis m; spiritus, us m; animal, is n; liquor, oris m; Althaea, ae f; Aloë, es f; dies, ei f; fructus, us m; cornu, us n; Adonis, idis m; caput, itis n; lac, lactis n; semen, inis n; dosis, is f; nitras, atis m; phosphas, atis m.

3. Decline by cases in writing form:

Tinctura, ae f; gemma, ae f; herba, ae f; massa, ae f; mixtura, ae f.

4. Translate into English:

1. Divide materias. 2. Preparate tincturam. 3. Concide gemmas. 4. Sterilise lagenam. 5. Exsicca herbam. 6. Addite aquam. 7. Terite camphoram. 8. Serva materias caute. 9. Infunde mixturam.

5. Translate from English into Latin:

1. Prepare and give out tincture.
2. Sterilize the ampules.

3. Mix up substances.
4. Cool the water.
5. Form pills.
6. Strain (filter) mixture.
7. Cut the herb.

6. Translate from English into Latin.

Into the bottle, against cough, for internal use, through mouth, for adults, for children, in living organism, with herb, without water, for a dose, for external use, for his (her) own (personal) use.

7. Decline by cases in singular and plural in writing form:

Bud of birch, berry of sea buckthorn, gum of apricot.

8. Translate into English:

1. Aquae; 2. Arnica; 3. capsulam; 4. pilulas; 5. tincturarum; 6. cera (Abl.); 7. guttis;
8. chartae (plur.)

9. Translate into Latin:

1. Of arnica; 2. pills (Nom); 3. drops (Acc.); 4. by wax; 5. of waters; 6. with (cum) mirth; 7. with drops; 8. almond.

Control questions

1. How can we define the gender of the noun?
2. What gender are Latin nouns with ending -a?
3. What is their ending in Gen. sing.?
4. How many declensions does Latin noun have?
5. What declension are they declined by?
6. What is the dictionary form of nouns?

Vocabulary

Names of plants :

ad – till

ana – in

cera, ae f – wax

charta, ae f – paper

hora, ae f – hour

massa pilularum – pills mass

numero – number

officina, ae f – pharmacy

pasta, ae f – paste

planta, ae f – plant

vita, ae f – life

quantum satis – it is necessary, in sufficient amount

quantum sufficiat – as much as suffices

Althaea, ae f – althea, marsh-mallow

Aloë, es f – aloe

Armeniaca, ae f – apricot

Arnica, ae f – arnica

Betula, ae f – birch

Calendula, ae f – calendula

Salvia, ae f – sage

Schizandra, ae f – schizandra

Tormentilla, ae f – bloodroot

Urtica, ae f – nettle

Phrases with prepositions:

ad usum internum – for internal use

ad usum externum – for external use

contra tussim – for cough

ex aqua – out of water. In water

in ampullis – in ampules

in capsulis – in capsules

in spritz-tubulis – in syring-tubes

in tabulettis – in tablets

in tabulettis obductis – in coated tablets

in vitro – in bottle

in vitro nigro – in dark bottle

in vivo – on living organism

per inhalationem – for inhalation

per os – through mouth

per rectum – through rectum

per se – in natural

pro auctore (pro me) – for physician

pro die – daily dose

pro infantibus – for children

pro injectionibus – for injections

pro suspensionibus – for suspensions

pro narcosi – for anaesthesia

pro oculis – for eyes

pro roentgeno – for X-ray

rhizoma cum radicibus – rhizome with roots

Phrases with verbs:

Da tales doses – give out such doses

Dentur tales doses – lets such doses be given

fiat, fiant (pl.) – to make

Misce fiat... – mix to make

Misce, fiat pulvis – mix to make powder

Unit 4

**Theme: The Verb. Praesens indicativi activi et passivi of verbs.
The verb "esse". Conjunctivus in prescriptions. Verb "fio, fieri".
Praesens Indicativi activi et passivi.**

Indicativus denotes the action without expressing the attitude to the information. It is formed by joining the base of the Present Tense and the endings of activi et passivi. In the verbs of I, II, III, IV conjugations the endings are added to the base. In verbs of the III conjugation the endings are added to the base with the help of the connective vowel "i" (it is changed into "e" before -r). In the 3-rd person plural the verb of III and IV conjugations have the connective vowel "u".

Personal endings of verbs of the 3-rd person singular and plural:

Person	Activum		Passivum	
	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
3 person	-(ī)t	-(ū)nt	-(ī)tur	-(ū)ntur

For example:

	Activum		Passivum	
	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
I	da-t	da-nt	da-tur	da-ntur
II	misce-t	misce-nt	miscē-tur	misce-ntur
III	solv- <u>ī</u> -t	solv- <u>ū</u> -nt	solv- <u>ī</u> -tur	solv- <u>u</u> -ntur
III	dilu- <u>ī</u> -t	dilu- <u>ū</u> -nt	dilu- <u>ī</u> -tur	dilu- <u>ū</u> -ntur
IV	fini-t	fini- <u>u</u> -nt	finī-tur	fini- <u>ū</u> -ntur

The Verb *sum, esse* - to be

Sing.

Plur.

1. **sum** – I am

1. **sumus** – we are

2. **es** – you are

2. **estis** – you are

3. **est** – he, she, it is

3. **sunt** – they are

The auxiliary verb **to be** – **sum, esse** has independent meaning **to exist**, to be situated and may be a link verb in compound nominative or verbal predicate.

The Conjunctive forms are translated into English with the word combination “let it be” + **Participle II**:

<i>Imperative form</i>	<i>English equivalent</i>	<i>Conjunctive form</i>	<i>English equivalent</i>
Adde	Add	Addātur	Let it be added
Da	Give	Detur Dentur tales doses	Let it be given Let such doses be given
Misce	Mix	Misceātur	Let it be mixed
Repēte	Repeat	Repetātur	Let it be repeated
Signa	Write on the label	Signetur	Let it be labelled
Sterilīsa!	Sterilize!	Sterilisētur!	Let it be sterilized!

One should remember that the Imperative form **Recīpe** can never be replaced by the Conjunctive one. The use of the Conjunctive forms depends only on the physician writing a medical prescription.

The Verb "*fio, fieri*" (to form, to make)

Person	Conjunctivus	
	<i>Singularis</i>	<i>Pluralis</i>
3	fiat	fiant

Naturally, in such a prescription the physician indicates some components to be mixed: **Misce** – **Mix**. He can also define more precisely for what purpose the mixture is necessary – that is for making some drug form. In this case, two forms are used: **fiat** (let

it be made) for the nouns in singular and **fiant** (let them be made) for the nouns in plural:

Misce, fiat pulvis – Mix to make a powder .

Misce, fiant suppositoria vaginalia – Mix to make vaginal suppositories.

One should remember that the Imperative form **Misce** is only used in the combination with the forms **fiat** and **fiant**.

Misce fiat pasta – mix to make paste.

Misce, fiat pulvis – mix to make powder.

Misce, fiat unguentum – mix to make ointment.

Misce, fiat pilulae – mix to make pills.

Misce, fiat suppositorium – mix to make suppository.

Misce fiat linimentum – mix to make liniment.

Misce, fiant species – mix to make herb collection.

The word order in the Latin sentence.

The word order in the Latin sentence is free and depends mainly on logic stress of separate parts of the sentence. However, the following word order is generally accepted and often used:

1. The subject is on the first place.
2. The predicate is the last.
3. The secondary parts of the sentence are between the subject and the predicate.
4. As a rule, the attribute is after the defined word in the medical terminology.

Examples of the generally accepted word order:

1. *Inspiratio et exspiratio partes motus respirationis sunt.* – Inspiration and expiration are parts of respiratory motion.
2. *Chirurgus fracturam costarum curat.* – The surgeon treats the fracture of ribs.
3. *Bene dignoscitur, bene curatur.* – What is well recognised is treated well.

Exercises

1. Translate into English:

1. Calendula, Tormentilla et Gentiana herbae sunt. 2. Tinctura Valerianae pro aegrota praescribitur. 3. Sume guttas per horam. 4. Viola planta est. 5. Terebinthina in medicina adhibetur. 6. Gummi Armeniacae in aqua solvitur. 7. E planta Aloes extractum preparatur.

2. Translate the terms into Latin:

Mix well; let a mixture be made; dispense in waxed papers; add water as much as may be necessary; add alcohol; let solution be made; rub well; let a mass be made; divide as directed; according to the manner prescribed; divide into pills.

3. Give the dictionary form of each word, translate the terms into Latin:

Aerosol of ephatin; dry (liquid) extract of licorice; glyceric solution of ichthyol; oily solution of phytomenadion; pectoral species; tincture of strophanthus; sunflower oil for emulsion; suppositories with theophylline; sublingual tablets of glycin.

4. Form Praesens indicativi activi et passivi in the 3-rd person sing. of the verbs:

Destillo, destillāre 1 – to distill; filtro, filtrāre 1 – to filtrate; misceo, miscēre 2 – to mix; divido, dividēre 3 – to divide; conspergo, conspergēre 3 – to powder; contineo, continēre 2 – to contain; sano, sanāre 1 – to treat; moveo, movēre 2 – to move; vivo, vivēre 3 – to live; extraho, extrahēre 3 – to extract.

5. Translate into English:

1. Misceatur. Detur. Signetur. 2. Mixture misceantur. 3. Repetantur medicamentum bis. 4. Misce, fiat suppositorium. 5. Herba Ephedrae exciccatur. 6. Massae pillularum quantum satis. 7. Dentur tales doses numero 20. 8. Misce, fiat pasta. 9. Tabuletae obductae.

6. Translate into English:

1. Misce et adde aquam. 2. Misce et divide in pilulas. 3. Tere bene ut fiat unguentum. 4. Fiat pulvis et dividatur in capsulas N 20. 5. Dentur tales doses N 10. 6. Fiat guttae pro oculis. 7. Coque corticem cum aqua.

7. Translate orally from Latin into English:

1. Cola mixturam per telam. 2. Praeparate tincturam ex herba Convallariae. 3. Sume tincturam Schizandrae ad hypotoniam. 4. Misce tincturam Valerianae cum Camphora. 5. Da membranulas in olla. 6. Forma pilulas e massa pilularum. 7. Exsiccate et concidite gemmas Betulae. 8. Sume tincturam Valerianae cum aqua. 9. Fiant chartae medicatae. 10. Fiat emulsum. 11. Consperge Glycyrrhiza.

8. Define the base and conjugation of verbs by imperative form:

Dividite, extendite, servate, cola, finite, valete, depurate, salvete, audi, sumite, linite, adhibe, forma, da, distillate, contundite, concide, refrigerate, exprime.

Vocabulary

consto, are 1 – to consist

do, are 1 – to give

destillo, are 1 – to distill

decortico, are 1 – to peel

depuro, are 1 – to purify

dispenso, are 1 – to dispense

exsicco, are 1 – to dry

filto, are 1 – to filtrate

rectifico, are 1 – to distillate (brush by distillation)

purifico, are 1 – to purify (clean by liquids)

pulvero, are 1 – to pulverize

precipito, are 1 – to precipitate

praeparo, are 1 – to prepare

sano, are 1 – to treat

steriliso, are 1 – to sterilise

II

adhibeo, ěre 2 – to use, to employ

habeo, ěre 2 – to have

contineo, ěre 2 – to contain

misceo, ěre 2 – to mix

III

addo, ěre 1 – to add

diluo, ěre 3 – to dilute

divido, ěre 3 – to divide

concido, ěre 3 – to cut

conspergo, ěre 3 – to powder

coquo, ěre 3 – to boil

extendo, ěre 3 – to spread, to plaster

extraho, ěre 3 – to extract

exprimo, ěre 3 – to squeeze, to press

obduco, ěre 3 – to cover

praescribo, ěre 3 – to prescribe

repeto, ěre 3 – to repeat

recipio, ěre 3 – to take

tero, ěre 3 – to pound, to rub, to triturate

Phrases with verbs:

Divide in pilulas – Divide into pills.

Divide ut dictum – Divide as directed.

Mix and divide – Misce et divide.

Ex modo prescripto – According to the manner prescribed.

Unit 5

Theme: Prescription. Parts of prescription. Grammatical structure of formation of prescription line. Simple and complex prescription. Some important rules for making up the Latin part of medical prescription.

A medical prescription is a written order from a doctor to a chemist that includes instruction for preparing and dispensing medicines to a certain patient. The prescription can be written on special blanc.

A complete prescription consists of the following parts:

1. Inscription (**Inscriptio**).
2. Date (**Datum**).
3. Name of patient (**Nomen aegroti**).
4. Prescription (**Prescriptio**).
5. Subscription (**Subscriptio**).

1. Inscriptio.

Here are written the name of the hospital, clinic or polyclinic, medical center, their address, and the date.

2. Datum.

The date is important from the standpoint of ascertaining and determining the valid of prescription.

3. Nomen aegroti.

Name, address and age of the patient. This part serves to identify for whom the prescription is intended. The full name and the address are required by law on all prescriptions for controlled substances. The age of the patient is a good additional piece of information, especially with pediatric patients where dosage calculations have to be double-checked for safety.

4. Prescriptio.

It is the main part of the medical prescription, because this is a doctor's order. It starts with a Latin word **Recipe:** (Take). The names of medicinal substances, the medicinal forms, and the dosage follow after it.

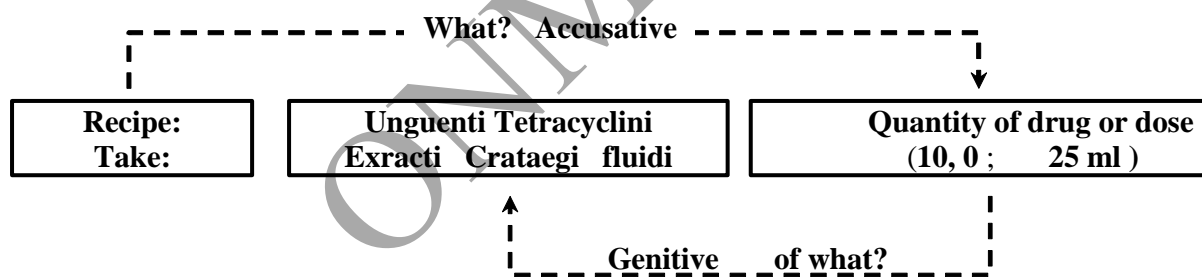
5. Subscriptio.

Instructions to the chemists on how to make the preparation and the number of doses, or medicinal forms to be supplied to the patient are given in this part.

Examples: Misce (Mix up); Da (give out); Misce, ut fiat unguentum (Mix, let ointment be made); Da tales doses numero 10 (Give such doses 10 in number).

The Latin part of a medical prescription begins with the Imperative form **Recipe:** **Take:** This word is addressed to a pharmacist who has to prepare and to hand over a drug to a person.

If the drug is produced by a pharmaceutical plant, the prescription includes the name of this drug which is written after **Recipe:**



One should pay attention that both the drug form and the drug name after **Recipe** are in the Genitive form. This case form depends on the quantity of the drug administered mainly in gram amounts (indicated in decimal points without the abbreviation **gr.**) and milliliter amounts with the abbreviation **ml.**

Recipe: Unguenti Tetracyclini ophthalmici 10, 0

Take: Ointment of ophthalmic tetracycline 10, 0

Recipe: Extracti Crataegi fluidi 25 ml

Take: Liquid hawthorn extract 25 ml

After that in a new line two standard Imperative verb forms follow:

Da (Give) and Signa (Denote) so that the full prescription gets the following forms:

Recīpe: Unguenti Tetracyclīni 10

Da. Signa:

Take: Ointment of tetracycline 10, 0

Give. Denote:

Recīpe: Extracti Crataegi fluīdi 25 m

Da. Signa:

Take: Liquid hawthorn extract 25 ml

Give. Denote:

Sometimes, the physician indicates in which form and in what amount the drug is to be given. In this case, he writes down these standard forms:

Da (Dentur) tales doses numēro ... in tabulettis (ampullis, capsūlis etc) – Give (Let be given) in such a dose amount... in tablets (ampoules, capsules etc.).

After the standard expression **Signa – Denote** – goes the signature where the physician indicates the way of using the drug in the patient's native language.

So – from **Recīpe** to **Signa** – that is how the Latin part of a simple prescription looks like.

Some important rules for making up the Latin part of a medical prescription:

1. Every new line begins with capital letter.
2. Every first letter of the next new line is written strictly under the first letter of the previous one.
3. If the prescription text is to be continued in the next line, the first letter in the next line should begin under the fourth letter of the previous one.
4. Any correction in the prescription text is forbidden.

Complex medical prescription.

Sometimes the physician asks the pharmacist to prepare a drug in the pharmacy. In this case, he writes down all the components of this drug. Such a prescription is called a complex one.

Now, let us see some **complex medical** prescriptions with different standard phrases:

Recīpe: Sulfadimezīni	Take: Sulphadimezine
Streptocīdi	Streptocide
Synthomycīni ana 1,0	Synthomycin of each 1,0
Misce, fiat pulvis	Mix to make a powder
Detur Signētur:	Let it be given. Let it be labelled:

Recīpe: Euphyllīni	Take: Euphylline
Olei Cacao 2,0	Cocoa oil 2,0
Misce, fiat suppositorium	Mix to make a suppository
Da tales doses numēro 6	Give such a dose in the amount 6
Signa:	Denote:

Some peculiarities of quantity expression in a medical prescription:

Sometimes, the amount of oils or other liquids can be indicated in drops. The number of drops is written in Roman figures. If one drop is indicated, so the Accusative singular form **guttam** is used, if more than one, the Accusative plural form **guttas** is used:

Recīpe: Olei Menthae piperītae **guttam I** Take: Mint pepper oil I drop

Recīpe: Olei Eucalypti **guttas V** Take: Eucalypt oil V drops

In some cases, the physician doesn't indicate the dosage of a complex prescription component and let the pharmacist determine the quantity of this component on his own. In this case, the standard expression **quantum satis** – in sufficient amount – is used:

Recīpe: Chinosōli 0,03	Take: Chinosol 0,03
Acīdi borīci 0,3	Boric acid 0,3
Tannini 0,06	Tannin 0,06
Olei Cacao quantum satis,	Cocoa oil in sufficient amount
fiat suppositorium vaginale	to make a vaginal suppository
Da tales doses numēro 6	Give such a dose in the amount 6
Signa:	Denote:

Simple medical prescription.

Some pharmaceutical forms are used in a simple medical prescription. This is the way of prescribing tablets, drops, suppositories, ophthalmic films, sponges for different medical purposes, aerosols. The name of these pharmaceutical forms is written in the Accusative singular or plural. The Latin drug name in the Nominative form is sometimes enclosed in inverted commas or quotation marks, which are omitted in the English text, where in this case the common construction with preposition “**of**” is used. The amount of the prescribed drug is hereby not indicated in grams or in milliliters but is expressed by the word “**numērus**” (number) in the Ablative form (**numēro**) and a common figure. In the second line the standard verb forms are written:

Recīpe: Tabulettas “Antistrumīnum”	Take: Tablets antistrumin
numēro 50	number 50
Detur.	Let it be given
Signetur:	Let it be labelled:
Recīpe: Tabulettas Aloēs	Take: Coated tablets of aloe
obductas 0,05 numēro 20	number 20
Da	Give.
Signa:	Denote:

Exercises

1. Translate into Latin:

Solution of dibazol for the injections; rhizome with the roots of valerian; suppository with dimedrol for children; pills for cough, solution of furacilin for internal use; solution of diprofillin in ampoules; solution of dimedrol in syringe-tubes; castor oil in capsules; castor oil in natural; ether for anesthesia; validol in pills; "Aevit" in capsules; tablets of amidopyrin and phenacetin 0,25 of each; powder of ampicillin for suspension.

2. Give the dictionary form of each word, translate from English into Latin:

Anaesthesin for narcosis; camphoric spirit for triturating; eryhaem in phials; haemostatic plaster of feracryl; oily solution of synoestrol in the ampoules; testoenat for injections; tablets of pregoestrol; intranasal solution of thymogen.

3. Translate the prescriptions into Latin:

1. Take: Coated tablets of valerian number 25

Give out.

Denote:

2. Take: Tincture of althea root 180 ml

Decoction of bark 10.0

Powder of foxglove leaves each of 15.0

Mix to make an ointment

Give out.

Denote:

3. Take: Syrup of cherri 60 ml

Distilled water up to 300,0

Mix. Give out in a dark bottle.

Denote:

4. Take: Bark of buckthorn

Leaves of nettle

Flowers of calendula each of 15.0

Mix up, let collection of dry plants be made

Give out. Denote:

5. Take: Eucalypt oil 20.0

Liquid paraffin 20.0

Let it be mixed and made solution.

Give out. Denote:

6. Take: Solution of haemophobin 5 ml

Give such a dose in the amount 10 in ampoules

Denoe:

7. Take: Tablets of sulfadimezin 0.5 number 12

Give out. Denote:

8. Take: Vaginal suppositories with synthomycin 0,15 number 10

Give out. Denote:

4. Read aloud and translate the prescriptions into English:

1. Recipe: Specierum antiasthmaticarum 50.0

Da in sacculo chartaceo

Signa:

2. Recipe: Radicum Taraxaci 200.0

Fructuum Juniperi

Radicum Stramonii

Fructuum Anethi ana 50.0

Misce, fiant species

Da. Signa:

3. Recipe: *Herbae Adonidis vernalis* 8.0

Foliorum Menthae piperitae 1.0

Misce, ut fiant species

Da tales doses numero 10 in sacculis chartaceis

Signa:

Control questions:

1. With which word begins a medical prescription?
2. What is grammatical structure of prescription line?
3. What pharmaceutical forms are used in a simple medical prescription?
4. What is a complex medical prescription?

MEMORIZE the following words and expressions used in prescriptions:

1. **Acidum hydrochloricum dilutum** – diluted hydrochloric acid
2. **Camphora trita** – triturated camphor
3. **Consperge** – powder
4. **Decoctum foliorum Sambuci** – decoction of the elder leaves
5. **Extractum Frangulae** – extract of buckthorn
6. **Extractum Viburni fluidum** – liquid extract of guelder rose
7. **Extractum Crataegi siccum** – dry extract of hawthorn
8. **Herba Thymi** – mother-of thyme herb
9. **In capsulis amylaceis** – in starchy capsules
10. **In capsulis gelatinosis duris** – in solid gelatinous capsules
11. **Infusum foliorum Rhei** – infusion of rhubarb leaves

12. **In scatula** – in a box
13. **In tabulettis** – in tablets
14. **Massa pilularum** – mass of pills
15. **Oleum Terebinthinae rectificatum** – rectified turpentine
16. **Pro dosi** – for a dose
17. **Sacculus chartaceus** – paper filter bag
18. **Sirupus Cerasi** – cherry syrup
19. **Solve** – dissolve
20. **Species antiasthmaticae** – antiasthmatic species
21. **Statim** – immediately
22. **Tere** – triturate

Vocabulary

Aldehydum, i n – aldehyde

caute – cautiously

chartula, ae f – small paper

Chloroformium, i n – Chloroform

farina, ae f – flour, meal

lagna, ae f – bottle

liquor, ōris m – liquor, solution

morbus, u m – disease

omnis, e – all, every

satis – enough

solutio, ōnis f – solution

Names of plants:

Thymus, i m – thyme

Stramonium, i n – stramonium

Taraxacum, i n – dandelion

Juniperus, i f – juniper

Anethum, i n – dill

Unit 6

Theme: Nouns of the II declension. Peculiarities of declension of the neuter gender. Exceptins from the gender of nouns of the II declension.

Nouns of the II declension end in **-us, er** or **-um**. Nouns of the second declension ending in **-us, er** are masculine; those ending in **-um** are neuter. They have the ending **-i** in Gen. sing.

Causus	<i>Singularis</i>		<i>Pluralis</i>	
	m	n	m	n
Nom.	-us, -er	-um	-i	-a
Gen.		-i		-orum
Dat.		-o		-is
Acc.		-um	-os	-a
Abl.		-o	-is	

Example of declining of the noun of masculine gender II declension:

calamus – reed; stem is **calam-**

Causus	<i>Singularis</i>	<i>Pluralis</i>
Nom.	calamus	calami
Gen.	calami	calamorum
Dat.	calamo	calamis
Acc.	calamum	calamos
Abl.	calamo	calamis

Example of declining of the noun of neuter gender II declension:

extractum – extract; stem is **extract-**

Causus	<i>Singularis</i>	<i>Pluralis</i>
Nom.	extractum	extracta
Gen.	extracti	extractorum
Dat.	extracto	extractis
Acc.	extractum	extracta
Abl.	extracto	extractis

Exceptions from the gender of nouns of the II declension.

There are nouns of the II declension with ending **-us** which belong to feminine gender:

1. Names of trees and bushes:

For example: **Pinus, i f** – pine

Eucaliptus, i f – eucalyptus

Crataegus, i f – hawthorn

2. Nouns of Greek origin:

For example: **bolus, i f** – clay, bolus (big pill)

crystallus, i f – crystal

Exercises

1. Decline the following nouns:

Sirupus, i m; oleum, i n; infusum, i n; globulus, i m;

2. Define the cases of nouns:

1. Rubi; 2. opium; 3. syrupos; 3. emulsorum; 4. Phosphoro; 5. vinis; 6. emplastra;
8. unguenta; 9. foliorum; 10. decocta; 11. remediis; 12. succos; 13. Absinthii;
14. linimentum; 15. sacchari; 16. oleum; 17. infusis; 18. oculorum.

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

Extractum Absinthii fluīdum; linimentum Aloës; rhizōma cum radicībus Valeriānae;
sirūpus ex fructībus Cerasi; solutio «Tetrosterōnum» pro injectionībus; suppositoria
vaginalia cum Synthomycīno; tabulettae Aspirīni obductae; tinctūra fructuum Rubi;
unguentum Dibiomycīni ophthalmīcum.

4. Translate into Latin:

Herb of hawthorn; syrup of raspberry; herb of clary; ointment for eyes; olive oil; sunflower oil; leaves of pepper mint; suppositories with novocain; cocoa oil; syrup of rhubarb; extract of valerian; leaves of nettle; tincture of motherwort; flowers of matricary.

5. Translate into Latin:

1. Take: Vaginal suppositories with osarbon number 10

Give out. Denote.

2. Take: Tablets of furacillin 0,02

Give out. Denote.

3. Take: Dragée of diazolin 0,05

Give out such a dose in the amount 20

Denote:

4. Take: Ophthalmic films with Novocain number 8

Give out. Denote:

5. Take: Extract of Stramonium 10.0

Extract of Juniperus of each of 15.0

Mix to make a solution

Give out. Denote:

6. Take: Cocoa oil as much as it is sufficient

Powder of Opium 2.0

Mix, and let a suppository be made.

Give out.

Denote:

7. Take: Powder of leaves of Belladonna

Powder of leaves of Henbane

Powder of leaves of Stramonium of each in equal parts

Mix to make a powder.

Give out.

Denote:

8. Take: Bark of Buckthorn

Flowers of Calendula

Leaves of Peper Minth each of 15.0

Mix up, let collection of dry plants be made

Give out. Denote:

Control questions:

1. What nouns belong to the second declension?
2. What are their endings in Gen. sing.?
3. What exceptions from gender rules should be remembered?
4. What are the peculiarities of the neuter gender of II declension?

MEMORIZE NAMES OF OILS:

Oleum Amygdalarum – almond-oil

Oleum Cacao – cocoa butter

Oleum Camphorae – camphorated oil

Oleum Menthae piperitae – pepper mint oil

Oleum Olivarum – olive oil

Oleum Persicorum – peachy oil

Oleum Ricini – castor oil

Oleum Terebinthinae – turpentine oil

Oleum Helianthi – sunflower oil

Vocabulary

acetum, i n – vinegar

aegrotus, i m – sick

amylum, i n – starch

antidotum, i n – antidote

antidotum metallorum – antidote by
metal poisoning

bacillus, i m – bacillus

decoctum, i n – decoction

emplastrum, i n – plaster

emulsum, i n – emulsion

extractum, i n – extract

folium, i n – leaf

globulus, i n – glob

infusum, i n – infusion

linimentum, i n – liniment

medicamentum, i n – medicament

oculentum, i n – eye ointment

oculus, i m – eye

oleum, i n – oil

remedium, i n – remedy

saccharum, i n – sugar

strobilus, i m – cone

suppositorium, i n – suppository

unguentum, i n – ointment

venenum, i n – poison

vinum, i n – wine

Names of plants:

Alnus, i f – alder

Absinthium, i n – wormwood

Cerasus, i f – cherry-tree

Cerasum, i n – cherry

Citrus, i m – lemon

Crataegus, i f – hawthorn

Gossypium, i n – cotton

Humulus lupulus, i m – hop

Hyoscyamus, i m – hyoscyamus

Juniperus, i f – juniper

Prunus, i f – plum-tree

Prunum, i n – plum

Rubus, i f – blackberry

Unit 7

Theme: Systematization and consolidation of grammatical models of terms.

1. Translate the following phrases from English into Latin:

Tablets of analgin; tincture of belladonne; herb of lily of valley; water of pepper mint; berry of Buckthorn; ophthalmic drops; juice of Aloe.

2. Translate the sentences into Latin:

1. Mix. Give out. Denote.
2. Prepare a mixture.
3. Mint is a plant.
4. Let it be repeated.

3. Translate the following phrases into English:

1. Divide materias.
2. Addite aquam.
3. Terite Camphoram.

4. Translate prescriptions into Latin:

Take: Tincture of valerian 10 ml

Tincture of lily of valley 15 ml

Mix. Give out.

Denote:

Take: Dragee "Digestal" number 30

Suppositories with Ichthyol number 10

Give out. Denote:

Unit 8

Theme: Trivial names of medical substances.

Main stems in names of medicines of Greek-Latin origin.

Nomenclature of vitamins and preparations of combined multivitamins, hormone and enzyme preparations.

In nomenclature of the medicinal preparations systematic names are not suitable as names of the medicinal substances. They are substituted for trivial ones, they are short, simple for professional and everyday use. Trivial names of medicinal substances are derivatives from different word-building structures. The bases for trivial names formation are the words, word-building elements and roots of Greek and Latin origin.

For example, the preparation made from the plant named **Papaver** (poppy) is called **Papaverinum**.

There are many word-building elements in pharmaceutical terms. They are mainly of Greek origin and give full information about medicine (chemical composition, origin, therapeutic effect).

Pharmaceutical terms are usually formed by combining stems with necessary meaning using connective vowel **-o-**, e.g. **Chinocidum** is made from the bark of **Cinchona tree**, **Chologonum** – medicine of choleric effect.

Terminological elements are components of complex term that have fixed meaning and form several terms with similar basic meaning. Names of preparations form the base of pharmaceutical terminology. These preparations can be of plant, animal or chemical origin. If the name of chemical composition is convenient to be used in the name of medicine, it stays the same. But usually medical preparations of chemical origin have two names: systematic and code name. Systematic name is based on scientific character and shows chemical structure of medical preparation. But it is difficult to use such name because of its size and shorter trivial name is used on its place.

If the trivial name is Latinized, it has ending **-um**. The most common suffixes to form trivial names are: **-an-**, **-in-**, **-ol-**, **-id-**: Urosulfanum, Vasopressinum, Tocopherolum, Pyocidum. Such names are usually of neuter gender II declension.

Vitamins are named using capital letters of Latin alphabet (A, B, C, D, E, K, P) and if the vitamins of the same letter are of different types, they are signed by numbers (**B₁**, **B₂**). Medicines with different vitamins and other elements have the base **-vit-** (from **vita, ae f**) and numerals (that show amount of vitamin in medicine) in their names, e.g.: tabulattae “Heptavitum”, dragee “Undevitum”.

Pepsin and pancreatine are the most known enzymes of digestive system. “**Pepsinum**” is formed from “**pepto**” (digest), “**Pancreatinum**” from **pancreas, atis n** – pancreas.

Some names of enzymes medicines contain suffix **-(en)zym**, e.g. Enzystal, Lecozym.

Latin names of hormone medicines are mainly formed from the name of an organ that produces this hormone or an organ which is treated by this hormone, e.g. **Mammophysinum** (from “**mamma**” – mammary gland), **Thyreoidinum** (from “**glandula thyreoidea**” – thyroid gland), **Insulinum** (**insula** Langerhansi – area of an organ that produces this hormone).

Frequent sections in the trivial names.

Abbreviations are formed by combination of frequent section of pharmaceutical terminological elements. They may reflect information of anatomical, physiological and therapeutic character. For example, terminological element **hydr-** (**water**) indicates the presence of **hydrogen** – **Hydrogenium**, **Hydrargyrum**.

It is necessary to memorize the most frequent word-building elements used in the pharmaceutical terminology.

-aeth- (aetyl) – Aetylmorphin

-chlor- (green) – Chloroptic

-phth- (Phthorum) – Chlorophthalmum

-io- (Iodum) – Triiostrastum

-merc- (mercury) – Dimecaprolum

glyc- (sweet) – Corglyconum

-cillinum (antibiotics of penicillin group) – Penicillinum

chol- (bile) – Alacholum

cardi- (heart) – Cardiovalenum

barb- (barbituric acid) – Barbamylum

MORPHOLOGICAL ROOTS

<i>Morphological root</i>	<i>Meaning</i>	<i>Latin example</i>	<i>English equivalent</i>
-aesthes-, -aesth- -asthes- -esthes-	correction of sensibility	Anaesthesīnum, i n Aesthocīnum, i n Bellasthesīnum, i n Pavesthesīnum, i n	anaesthesin aesthocin bellasthesin pavesthesin
-(a)z-, -(a)zid-, -(a)zin-, -(a)zol-, -(a)zon-	presence of nitrogen in the heterocyclic compounds	Azaleptīnum, i n Phthivazīdum, i n Sulfapyridazīnum, i n Norsulfazōlum, i n Sibazōnum, i n	azaleptin phtivazid sulfapyridazin norsulfazol sibazon
-benz-	presence of benzene ring	Benzohexonium, i n benzoīcus, a, um	benzohexon benzoic
-cain-	anesthetic effect	Novocaīnum, i n Ultracaīnum, i n	novocain ultracain
-camph-	influence on the central and peripheral nervous system	Bromcamphōra, ae f Camphōnium, i n	bromcamphora camphonium
-cyan-	cyanic acid, its anions or a cyan group	Cyanocobalamīnum, i n cyanīdum, i n	cyanocobalamine cyanide
-cyclin-	antibiotics-tetracycline	Tetracyclīnum, i n	tetracycline
-cyclo-	making an effect on the metabolic processes	Cycloserīnum, i n	cycloserin

-erythr-, -eryth-, -ery-	1) containing erythromycin 2) produced from erythrocytes	Erythromycīnum, i n Eryhaemum, i n Erycyclīnum, i n	erythromycīn eryhaem erycyclin
-haem-	haemostatic or haematopoiesis stimulating effect	haemostatīcus, a, um Haemostimulīnum, i n	haemostatic haemostimulin
-hydr-, -hyd-	presence of hydrogen, water or a hydroxyl group	Hydrogenium, i n Formaldehydum, i n	hydrogen formaldehyde
-menth-	product including mint	Menthōlum, i n	menthol
-mycīn-	antibiotics-streptomycin	Monomycīnum, i n	monomycin
-myco-	antimycotic, against fungi	Mycoseptīnum	mycoseptin
-naphth-	products of petroleum	Naphthalānum, i n Naphthyzīnum, i n	naphthalan naphthyzin
-oestr-	female genital hormones	Oestradiōlum, i n Synoestrōlum, i n	oestradiol synoestrol
-oxy-	presence of oxygen and its compounds	Chinoxydīnum, I n Oxyliđīnum, i n	chinoxydin oxyliđin
-phtha(l)-	derivatives of phthalic acid	Phthalazōlum, i n Phthazōlum, i n	phthalazol phthazol
-phthor-	presence of fluorine compounds	Phthorocortum, i n Phthoracizīnum, i n	phthoracizin phthorocort
-pyr-	influence on the body temperature	Antipyrīnum, i n	antipyrin
-strept-	different pharmaceutical effects	Streptocīdum, i n	streptocide
-sulf-	presence of sulphur or its derivatives	Norsulfazōlum, i n sulfas, ātis m	norsulphazol sulphate
-test-	male genital hormones	Medrotestrōnum, i n Testosterōnum, i n	medrotestron testosteron
-thi-	presence of sulphur atom in the names of thiosalts and thioacids	Thiopentālum, i n thiosulfas, ātis m	thiopental thiosulphate

-thym-	immunity stimulators produced from thymus	Thymalīnum, i n Thymoptīnum, i n	thymalin thymoptin
-thyr	correction of thyroid function	Thyroidīnum, i n Rifathyroīnum, i n	thyroidin rifathyroin
-yl-	presence of carbohydrogenic radicals	Benzylopenicillīnum, i n salicylicus, a, um	benzylpenicillin salicylic

You should memorize prefixes of Greek origin used to construct a drug name:

<i>Prefix</i>	<i>Meaning</i>	<i>Latin example</i>	<i>English equivalent</i>
a- , an- (before a vowel)	denying, removing	Apressīnum, i n Analgīnum, i n	apressin analgin
anti-	acting against	antiasthmaīcus, a, um	antiasthmatic
hyper-	increase, elevation	Hyperōlum, i n	hyperol
hypo-	decrease, lowering	Hypothiazīdum, i n	hypothiazid

Exercises

1. Translate the terms into English:

Ampullae cum pulvĕre Rifathyroīni; granŭla Erycyclīni in capsŭlis; injectiōnes Thymalīni pro adultis; lamellae ophthalmīcae cum Dicaīno; pulvis Dicaīni crystallisātus; solutio Pyromecaīni pro infusionībus intravenōsis; spongia haemostatīca in vitro nigro; suppositoria “Anaesthesōlum”; Thyreoidīnum in tabulettis.

2. Translate the terms into Latin:

Aerosol of ephatin; dry (liquid) extract of licorice; glyceric solution of ichthyol; oily solution of phytomenadion; pectoral species; tincture of strophanthus; sunflower oil for emulsion; suppositories with theophylline; sublingual tablets of glycin.

3. Translate prescriptions from English into Latin:

1. Take: Coated tablets of bellasthesin number 25

Give out. Denote:

2. Take: Capsules of oestradiol 0,14

Give out. Denote:

3. Take: Thyroidin 0,05 number 50 in tablets

Let it be given out of such a dose

Let it be labelled:

4. Take: Solution of synestrol 5 ml

Give out such a dose in the amount 10 in ampoules

Denote:

5. Take: Phthorocortum 0,1

Give out such a dose in the amount 20 in tablets

Denote:

6. Take: Vaginal suppositories with synthomycin 0,15 number 10

Give out. Denote:

7. Take: Hemostatic collagen sponge

Let it be given out of such a dose number 4 in plastic pacets

Let it be labelled:

4. Read aloud the names of the medicinal preparations and single out the frequent sections, TE and suffixes and explain their meaning:

Valocardinum, Morphinum, Bicillinum, Amycasolum, Erythromycinum, Mycosolon, Paryngosept, Chlorophthalmicum, Methicilinum, Barbamylum, Panangin, Enteroseptolum, Gentamycinum, Synthomycinum, Phenobarbitalum, Glycerinum, Glucosum, Hydrocortisonum.

5. Read aloud and translate into English:

Solutio Strophantini; tabulettae Pradnisoloni; tabulettae Pantocrini; unguentum "Psoriasisum"; solutio Camphorae oleosa; unguentum Tetracyclini ophthalmicum; linimentum "Sanitas"; tabulettae "Cholenzymum"; solutio Glucosi; tabulettae "Bellasthesinum"; suspensio "Cindolum"; emplastrum Euphyllini; Streptocidum solubile; species antiastmaticae.

6. Write in Latin, single out the frequent sections and explain their meaning :

Tetracycline, streptocide, apressin, phthivazid, thiopental, benzylpenicillin, bellasthesin, analgin, sibazon, thymalin, naphthalan, novocain, menthol, haemostimulin, medrotestron, formaldehyde, hypothiazid, naphthyzin, bromcamphora, testosterone.

Control questions:

1. What is formation of trivial names of the medical substances?
2. What declension are all Latin names of the medicinal preparations?
3. What Greek prefixes are used in the drug names?
4. What is the base in names of vitamins?
5. What is formation of hormones?

Vocabulary

Names of vitamins:

Acidum pangamicum	(Vitaminum B12) – pangamic acid
Acidum pantothenicum	(Vitaminum B3) – pantothenic acid
Acidum nicotinicum	(Vitaminum B5) – nicotinic acid
Acidum folicum	(Vitaminum B6) – folic acid
Calciferolum	(Vitaminum D2) – calciferol
Cholecalciferolum	(Vitaminum D3) – cholecalciferol
Cyanocobalaminum	(Vitaminum B12) – cyancobalamine
Ergocalciferolum	(Vitaminum D2) – ergocalciferol
Nicotinamidum	(Vitaminum PP) – nicotinamide
Pyrodoxinum	(Vitaminum B6) – pyroxide
Retinolum	(Vitaminum A) – retinol
Vikasolum	(Vitaminum K3) – vicasol

Names of drugs:

Thyreoidinum, i n	– thyreoidin
Hydrocortisonum, i n	– hydrocortizon
Prednisolonum, i n	– prednizolon
Synoestrolum, i n	– synestrol
Methyoestradiolum, i n	– methyoestradiol
Aethinyloestradiolum, i n	– aethynilestradiolum
Progesteronum, i n	– progesteron
Praegoestrolum, i n	– praegestrolum

Unit 9

Theme: Adjectives. Grammatical categories of the adjective.
Two groups of adjectives. Adjectives of the 1-st group.
Algorithm of coordination of adjectives with nouns.

The adjectives are declined like nouns. They are divided according to their declension into two groups:

1. Adjectives which have three gender endings belong to the **1-st group**; masculine form has the ending **-us, -er**, feminine **-a**, neutral **-um** and decline by I and II declensions.

Dictionary form of adjectives consists of the form of masculine gender, then ending of the feminine gender and ending of the neuter gender.

For example: **albus, a, um** – white

sinister, tra, trum – left

2. Adjectives of the **2-nd group** have only two endings for gender, the masculine and feminine are identical, the neuter distinguished by a different form and declined by the III declension:

For example: **vernalis, e** – spring

solubilis, e – soluble

There are no adjectives of the fourth and fifth declensions.

The **stem** of adjectives should be determined by the feminine gender Nom. sing:

For example: **albus** (m), **alba** (f), **album** (n) – the base is **alb-**

ruber(m), **rubra** (f), **rubrum** (n) – the base is **rubr-**

All adjectives should be written down and learnt in the dictionary form.

Adjectives of the I – II declensions (1-st group)

Adjectives which have three gender endings make up the 1st group: Masculine forms have the ending **-us** or **-er**, feminine — **-a**, neutral — **-um**:

Masculine	Feminine	Neutral
albus (white)	alba	album
liber (free)	libera	liberum
dexter (right)	dextra	dextrum

In the following table is shown an example of declension of the adjective of the 1-st group **flavus, a, um** – yellow

Case	<i>Singularis</i>			<i>Pluralis</i>		
	masc.	fem.	neutr.	masc.	fem.	neutr.
Nom.	flavus	flava	flavum	flavi	flavae	flava
Gen.	flavi	flavae	flavi	flavorum	flavarum	flavorum
Dat.	flavo	flavae	flavo	flavis	flavis	flavis
Acc.	flavum	flavam	flavum	flavos	flavas	flava
Abl.	flavo	flava	flavo	flavis	flavis	flavis

As to the adjectives with the masculine form **-er**, it is more convenient to determine their stem from the feminine Genitive form: **niger, gra, grum** – black

Case	<i>Singularis</i>			<i>Pluralis</i>		
	masc.	fem.	neutr.	masc.	fem.	neutr.
Nom.	niger	nigra	nigrum	nigri	nigrae	nigra
Gen.	nigri	nigrae	nigri	nigrorum	nigrarum	nigrorum
Dat.	nigro	nigrae	nigro	nigris	nigris	nigris
Acc.	nigrum	nigram	nigrum	nigros	nigras	nigra
Abl.	nigro	nigra	nigro	nigris	nigris	nigris

Coordination of adjectives with nouns.

To agree an adjective and a noun in Latin means to say or to write these parts of speech in the same gender, number and case. To do it you should:

- 1) write dictionary form of the noun and adjective;
- 2) correctly determine the gender, number and case of the noun;
- 3) place the noun on the first place of the term;
- 4) choose the correct grammar form of the adjective for this noun and put it on the second place (after the noun).

Let us take, e. g., the following term: **a dark bottle.**

First of all, let us write down the dictionary form of every word:

1. Dictionary form of the noun **vitrum, i n** (stem is **vitr-**, **neuter, II decl.**)
2. Dictionary form of adjective: **niger, a, um**. The form of neuter gender: **nigrum** (stem is **nigr-**, **II decl.**)
3. The form of the noun – **vitrum** (**Nom. sing.**)
4. The form of the adjective, coordinated with the noun : **nigrum** (**neuter gender**)

Now, let us make up the procedure of agreement, writing down the adjective after the noun, we get as a result the term: **vitrum nigrum.**

Main grammar models of pharmaceutical terms.

In Latin there are three main models of building of the pharmaceutical terms:

I model

The noun (core word) + coordinated attribute (adjective)

For example: **capsula gelatinosa** – gelatinous capsule

tinctura amara – bitter tincture

II model

The noun (core word) + uncoordinated attribute

For example: **tinctura Belladonnae** – tincture of belladonna

aqua Plumbi – water of the lead

III model

The noun (core word) + uncoordinated attribute + coordinate attribute

For example: **solutio Camphorae oleosa** – oily solution of camphora

Exercises

1. Translate the terms from Latin into English:

Formae remediorum fluidae; guttae ophthalmicae seu oculoguttae; tabulettae stomachicae; cera alba et flava; extractum Frangulae fluidum; tincturae spirituosae; Vaselinum purum; Betula alba; extractum Glycyrrhizae spissum; Amygdalus amara; Eucalyptus cinerea; extractum Rhei siccum; aqua Amygdalarum amararum.

2. Translate prescription from English into Latin:

1. Take: Powder of eucalyptus gum

Powder of starch of each 3.0

Powder of foxglove leaves 15.0

Let a very fine powder be made

Give out.

Denote:

2. Take: Extract of belladonna 1.0

Oil of theobroma as much as may be sufficient

Mix to make suppositories

Give out.

Denote:

3. Take: Cocaine hydrochloride 10 ml

Distilled water 90 ml

Mix to make solution

Give in dark bottle

Denote:

4. Take: Bark of buckthorn

Leaves of nettle

Leaves of peper minth each of 15.0

Mix up, let collection of dry plants be made

Give out. Denote:

5. Take: Infusion of grass of motherwort 0.1:100 ml

Syrup of althaea 20 ml

Tincture of calendula 10 ml

Mix up. Give out. Denote:

3. Translate the terms into Latin:

dry (liquid) extract of licorice; glyceric solution of ichthyol; sunflower oil for emulsion; sublingual tablets of glycin.

4. Translate the terms into Latin:

liquid extract of belladonna; ether for anesthesia; herb of spring Adonis; liquid extract of hawthorn; medicinal tea for children; pepper mint leaves; ointment of mycoseptin; powder of foxglove leaves; root and rhizome of valerian; simple and compound powders; tablets of antipyrin; tincture of matricary flowers.

5. Translate into English:

liquor antisepticus; Acacia alba; aqua destillata; partes aequales; pulvis compositus; vinum rubrum; tinctura Opii camphorata; capsula gelatinosa.

6. Translate into Latin:

mineral water; white wine; equal parts; purgative powder; concentrated extract of digitalis; equal parts of tincture of belladonna and elixir of iron; bitter wine; compound laxative pills; aromatic syrup.

7. Provide the correct ending of the adjectives in the following phrases:

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. aqua destillat... | 10. adeps solid... |
| 2. cera alb... | 11. solutio conserva... |
| 3. elixirium composit... | 12. vaselinum flav... |
| 4. cera flav... | 13. balsamum peruvian... |
| 5. extractum fluid... | 14. solutio steril... |
| 6. alcoholum dilut... | 15. paraffinum solid... |
| 7. vaselinum alb... | 16. extractum sicc... |
| 8. sirupus simpl... | 17. paraffinum liquid... |
| 9. spiritus anisat... | 18. solutio amar..... |

Control questions:

1. What adjectives belong to the 1-st group?
2. By what declension are the adjectives of the 1-st group declined?
3. What adjectives belong to the 2-nd group?
4. By what declension are the adjectives of the 2-nd group declined?
5. What is coordination of adjectives with nouns?

Vocabulary

albus, a, um – white
aquosus, a, um – watery
adultus, a, um – adult
amylaceus, a, um – starch
amarus, a, um – bitter
causticus, a, um – caustic
coeruleus, a, um – blue
ceratus, a, um – wax-coated, cerated
cinereus, a, um – grey
externus, a, um – external
flavus, a, um – yellow
fluidus, a, um – liquid
fuscus, a, um – dark
gelatinosus, a, um – gelatinous
gastricus, a, um – gastric
internus, a, um – internal
niger, gra, grum – black, dark
nativus, a, um – natural
oleosus, a, um – oily
ophthalmicus, a, um – ophthalmic
purus, a, um – clean
siccus, a, um – dry
spissus, a, um – thick
solidus, a, um – hard
durus, a, um – hard

Unit 10

Theme: Names creation of medical preparations according to the pharmacological influence.

Main suffixes of adjectives of the 1-st and 2-nd declensions.

Groups of medicines according to their pharmacological effect are usually called substantial adjectives in the plural form of the neuter gender e.g.: **sedativa** – sedatives (their coordination with noun «remedia» – remedies);

antiseptica – antiseptics;

cardiaca – heart remedies .

Adjectives that characterize remedies according to their pharmacological effect are mainly formed by suffix–**ic**.

e.g.: **analget + ic + us, a, um** – painkiller.

Main suffixes for adjectives of the I – II declensions:

<i>Suffixes</i>	<i>Meaning</i>	<i>Examples</i>
-at-	which is based on something	ceratus, a, um – waxed
-e- -ace- -os-	is formed from substance which is used in the base	chartaceus, a, um – papery spirituosus, a, um – alcoholic
-id-	indicates a physical feature or condition	fluidus, a, um – liquid
-ic-	indicates belonging to something	gastricus, a, um – gastric

Control questions :

1. What are suffixes of adjectives of the 1-st and 2-nd declension?
2. What are the meanings of suffixes?
3. What suffix indicates belonging to something?

Exercises

1. Provide the correct ending of the adjectives in the phrases:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. pasta hydrophilic... | 7. paraffinum aromatic... |
| 2. pulvis antidoloric... | 8. sirupus laxa... |
| 3. remedium adjuva... | 9. digitus minim... |
| 4. unguentum nasal... | 10. emulsum antimycotic... |
| 5. emplastrum antiseptic... | 11. remedium cardinal... |
| 6. species sedativ... | 12. pars aequal... |

2. Translate into English:

Liquor antisepticus; amygdala amara; tabulettae antipyreticae; guttae ophthalmicae; pillulae somniferae; balsamum antiphlogisticum; solution spirituosa; adeps solidus; extractum siccum; succus amarus; remedium internum; tinctura aromatica.

3. Translate the phrases from English into Latin:

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. yellow wax | 11. ophthalmic drops |
| 2. equal part | 12. white wax |
| 3. anise spirit | 13. compound elixir |
| 4. distilled water | 14. bitter syrup |
| 5. simple syrup | 15. papery box |
| 6. laxative tablet | 16. solid fat |
| 7. yellow vaseline | 17. diluted spirit |
| 8. liquid paraffin | 18. oily solution |
| 9. anesthetic solution | 19. nose ointment |
| 10. cooling cream | 20. dry extract |

4. Read aloud and translate into English:

Formae remediorum fluidae; cera alba et flava; species sedativae; Betula alba; solutio oleosa; tinctura pro dentibus; Haematogenum siccum in tabulettis; extractum Absinthii spissum; guttae ophthalmicae; decoctum cholagogum, extractum aquosum; tinctura Iodi decolorata; syrupus albus; capsula gelatinosa; decoctum Aloes compositum; remedia analgetica; tincturae sedativae; extractum Glycyrrhizae purum; species stomachicae; guttae ophthalmicae; mixtura laxativa; massa pillularum.

5. Translate the terms into Latin:

Dry haematogen in tablets; camphor oily solution; bitter tincture; viscous extract of wormwood; bitter water of almond; antiseptic biologic suppositories; sedative powders; antipyretic remedies; antiseptic Rose water; oily solution of Geranium; anti-inflammatory powder; bitter sedative syrup; laxative dry extract; pressed tablets of licorice; waxed paper.

6. Translate into Latin:

1. Take: Tincture of nux vomica 180 ml
Compound tincture of gentian
Powder of foxglove leaves each of 15.0
Mix up. Give out.
Denote:
2. Take: Suppositories with glycerin number 6
Give out.
Denote:
3. Take: Alumen 0,1
Distilled water up to 20 ml
Mix. Give out in a dark bottle.
Denote:

4. Take: Syrup of citric acid 100 ml
Infusion of bitter almond 30 ml
Mix up. Give out.
Denote:

Vocabulary

amarus, a, um – bitter

anaestheticus, a, um – anesthetic

androgenus, a, um – androgenic

analgeticus, a, um – painkiller

antiemeticus, a, um – antiemetic

antiphlogisticus, a, um – anti-inflammatory

antipyreticus, a, um – antipyretic

antisepticus, a, um – antiseptic

durus, a, um – solid

hydrophilicus, a, um – hydrophilic

hypnoticus, a, um – sleeping pill

laxativus, a, um – laxative

oleosus, a, um – oily

ophthalmicus, a, um – ophthalmic

purus, a, um – clean

sedativus, a, um - sedative

siccus, a, um – dry

spissus, a, um – viscous, thick

solidus, a, um – solid

spirituosus, a, um – alcohol

vivus, a, um – alive

Unit 11

Theme: Past participle passive. Names of serum, vaccine and toxoids.

Participles perform a double function: as a part of a verb and as an adjective. As an adjective, a participle limits the meaning of a noun. Accordingly, it is capable of inflection and obeys the same laws of agreement as adjectives. That is, a participle agrees with the noun in gender, number and case.

The past participle passive, invariably ends in **-tus** or **-sus**, and is declined like adjectives of the first and second declension.

For example: In the term – **massa dividenda**. Observe that the participle **dividenda** as an adjective agrees in gender, number and case with the noun **massa**.

In pharmaceutical Latin the most frequent use of participles is in their function of adjectives.

For example: **concidere** (to cut) – **concis-**(base of supine) – **concisus, a, um** (chopped)

purificare (to clean) – **purificat-** (base of supine) – **purificatus, a, um** (cleaned).

carbolisatus, a, um – carbolised

compressus, a, um – compressed

contusus, a, um – bruised

dividendus, a, um – to be divided

expressus, a, um – expressed

exciccatus, a, um – dried

formandus, a, um – to be formed

liquefactus, a, um – liquefied

pulveratus, a, um – powdered

rectificatus, a, um – rectified

servandus, a, um – to be preserved

utendus, a, um – to be used

The names of serums, vaccines, and toxoids.

Serum – the watery, colorless fluid of blood contains antibodies to specific antigens and can transfer immunity to humans or other animals by means of injections.

Vaccine – a suspension of attenuated or killed microorganisms administered for prevention amelioration, or treatment of infectious diseases.

Toxoid – a substance that has been treated to destroy its toxic properties but retains the capacity to stimulate production antitoxins, used in immunization.

Most of the names of serums, vaccines, and toxoids are formed by using coordinated attribute. Words "**serum, i n**" (serum), "**vaccinum, i n**" (the vaccine), "**anatoxinum, i n**" (toxoid), which are formed from the name of the infection, against which are directed the action of the drug are used at the first place. Such adjectives formed with the suffixes : **-ic, - os**;

For example :

Serum antigranulosum – serum against gangrene.

Serum antidiphthericum – serum against diphtheria.

Vaccinum antirabicum – vaccine against rabies.

Vaccinum gripposum – influenza vaccine.

Vaccinum pertussicum – pertussis vaccine.

Anatoxinum tetanicum – toxoid tetanus.

There are next attributes in such names:

- For vaccines – *purification, concentration or condition* (purificatum, concentratum, vivum, siccum).
- For serums – *purification, concentration* (purificatum, concentratum).
- For toxoids – *purification and adsorbant* (purificatum, adsorptum).

For example:

- **serum antitetanicum** (purificatum, concentratum) – anti-tetanus serum (purified, concentrated);
- **vaccinum tularemicum vivum** – alive tularemia vaccine;

- **anatoxinum tetanicum** (purificatum, Alumini hydroxydum adsorptum) – tetanus toxoid (purified, adsorbed in aluminium hydroxide).

Rarely they are translated using uncoordinated attribute:

vaccinum Salmonellae typhi – typhoid vaccine;

Salmonellae typhi – typhoid wand;

vaccinum variolae – smallpox vaccine (variola, ae, f - smallpox).

Control questions:

1. What endings has the past participle passive?
2. What is the agreement of participle with the noun?
3. What is the formation of names of serum, vaccine and toxoid?

Exercises

1. Provide the correct ending of the adjectives in the following phrases:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. aqua sterilisat... | 10. Magnesia ust... |
| 2. pulvis crystallisat... | 11. Succus express... |
| 3. elixirum composit... | 12. anatoxinum purificat... |
| 4. spiritus solut... | 13. Tuberculinum dilut... |
| 5. Zinc-insulinum crystallisat... | 14. folium concis... |
| 6. emplastrum composit... | 15. paraffinum solid... |
| 7. herba exiccat... | 16. vaccina activat... |
| 8. vaccinum gonococcic... | 17. paraffinum liquid... |
| 9. serum concentrat... | 18. herba concis..... |

2. Translate the following terms into English:

Tabulettae extracti Valerianae; Zinc-insulinum crystallisatum; unguentum Hydrargyri concentratum; oleum camphoratum; anatoxinum tetanicum; Capsulae gelatinosae;

oleum Terebinthinae rectificatum; chole medicata conservata; tabulettae Raunatini obductae.

3. Translate the following terms into Latin:

serum against gangrene; live typhoid vaccyne; cleaned water; sterelized bottles; activated pertussis vaccine; acids concentrated and diluted; lead complex plaster; concentrated serum antitetanus; vaccine against rabies; burnt magnesium, serum against diphtheria, alive tularemia vaccine, influenza vaccine; coated tablets; complex powder; sterilized solution; diluted spirit; distilled water; compound syrup; concentrated extract; crystalized powder; bitter tincture; complex elixir; liquid paraffin; cleaned oil; dried alum; dried bark; pressed tablets of licorice.

4. Translate prescriptions from English into Latin:

1. Take: Peach oil 20 ml
Vinilin 1 ml
Mix up, let liniment be made.
Give out. Denote:
2. Take: Extract of the valerian 0,3
Tincture of the lavender 0,015
Tincture of pieplant 0,8
Mix, let tincture be made.
Give out. Denote:
3. Take: Pills of pananginum 0,02
Give out such doses number 10
Denote:
4. Take: Soluble streptocid 5,0
Solution of glucose 10 % — 100 ml

Mix. Let it be sterilized!

Give out. Denote:

5. Take: Flowers of calendula

Leaves of nettle of each 10,0

Mix to make medicinal species

Give out. Denote:

6. Take: Xeroform

Castor oil of each 20 ml

Mix to make a liniment

Let it be given out.

Let it be labelled:

Vocabulary

activatus, a, um – activated

compositus, a, um – complex

concentratus, a, um – concentrated

concisus, a, um – chopped, crushed

crystallisatus, a, um – crystalized

decorticatus, a, um – pilled from bark

destillatus, a, um – distillatory

depuratus, a, um – pilled

purificatus, a, um – cleaned

rectificatus, a, um – cleaned

dilutus, a, um – diluted

divisus, a, um – divided

expressus, a, um – pressed

exsiccatus, a, um – dried

extensus, a, um – plastered

obductus, a, um – coated

operculatus, a, um – closed by tap

praecipitatus, a, um – precipitate

pulveratus, a, um – powdery

reductus, a, um – renovated

sterilisatus, a, um – sterilized

solutus, a, um – soluble

(con) tritus, a, um – rubbed

ustus, a, um – burnt

Unit 12

Theme: The III declension of nouns.

Determination of gender, base and type of declension.

Nouns of the masculine gender of III declension.

Exceptions from the rules of genders.

Peculiarities of nouns of III declension:

There are nouns of three different genders in declension III and in Gen. sing. they have ending **-is**. Nouns of declension III may have different endings in Nom.sing.

Nouns of the masculine gender have next endings in Nom. sing: **-o,-or,-os,-er, -es** (with different amount of syllables), **-ex**.

Nouns of the feminine gender have next endings in Nom. sing.: **-do,-go,-io,-is, es, -as, -us,-s,-x,-ix,-ox,-ax,-ux**.

Nouns of the neuter gender have next endings in Nom. sing.: **-en,-ur,-us,-ma,-c,-e,-t, -al,-ar**.

Most of them change their base and it is determined in the form of Gen. sing.

For example: **pulvis** (powder) – **pulveris** (Gen. sing.) – **pulver-** (base).

Nouns of declension III are of different types: *vowel, consonant, mixed*. It is determined according to the ending in Nom. sing. Nouns of *consonant type* have different amount of syllables and the base ends with one consonant (**injectio, onis f** – injection). Nouns of neuter gender with endings **-e, -al, -ar** are of vowel type (**animal, alis n** – animal).

Nouns with different amount of syllables and two consonants at the end of the base and nouns with endings **-es, -is** with the same amount of syllables are of mixed type (**dens, dentis m** – tooth, **apis, apis f** – bee).

Case endings of nouns of III declension

	<i>Singularis</i>			<i>Pluralis</i>		
	m	f	n	m	f	n
Nom.	various			-es	-es	-a(-oa)
Gen.	-is	-is	-is	-um(-ium)	-um(-ium)	-um(-ium)
Dat.	-i	-i	-i	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus
Acc.	-em	-em	=Nom	-es	-es	-a(-ia)
Abi.	-e(i)	-e(i)	-e(i)	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus

The masculine gender in the third declension in the Nominative and the Genitive.

All masculine names in the III declension may be grouped according to the following table:

<i>Nominative ending</i>	<i>Genitive ending</i>	<i>Examples</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
-er	-ĕris	aether, aetheris m	aether
-es	-itis	stipes, stipitis m	stem
-ex	-ĭcis	cortex, ĭcis m	cortex, crust
-o	-ĭnis	homo, ĭnis m	man
-or	-ōris	liquor, liquoris m	liquor
-os	-oris	flos, floris m	flower

Nouns of the masculine gender of III declension in Nom. sing. have endings: **-o**, **-or**, **-os**, **ex**, **-er**, **-es** (with different amount of syllables). Each ending in Nom. sing has specific base.

For example:

homo, hominis m – person

liquor, liquoris m – liquid

flos, floris m – flower

cortex, corticis m – bark

aether, aetheris m – aether

stipes, stipitis m – stem

EXCEPTIONS:

os, oris n – mouth

tuber, eris n – tuber

Papaver, eris n – poppy flower

Piper, eris n – pepper

Polygonum hydropiper – water papper.

Exception that is of the feminine gender: **Menyanthes, idis f.**

Declining of a noun of *consonant type*: cortex, icis m – bark

Casus	<i>Singularis</i>	<i>Pluralis</i>
Nom.	cortex	cortices
Gen.	<u>corticis</u>	corticum
Dat.	cortici	corticibus
Acc.	corticem	cortices
Abl.	cortice	corticibus

Control questions :

1. What are the peculiarities of nouns of III declension?
2. How to determine the base of nouns?
3. What are exceptions of masculine gender?
4. What types are nouns of III declension?

Exercises

1. Decline word combinations:

Flos flavus, pulvis antisepticus, homo sanus.

2. Define the base and declension of nouns:

cortex, icis m; nitras, atis m; Ribes, is n; exemplar, aris n; radix, icis f; dens, ntis m; apis, is f; Arachis, idis f; liquor, oris m; sapo, onis m; cutis, is f; apex, icis m; solution, onis f; flos, floris m; semen, inis n; rhizoma, atis n; pulvis, eris m; pix, picis f; arsenas, atis m.

3. Translate to Latin:

Natural gastric juice; green medicinal soap; liquid ammonia; absorbent carbon; ethylic ether; liquid extract of aloe; spirituous solution; flowers of matricary; bark of oak; crushed bark of buckthorn; simple syrup or sugar syrup.

4. Translate into Latin:

1. Of syrup; 2. Plasters; 3. Syrups; 4. Emulsions; 5. Of liniments; 6. Add water; 7. Take squill and vinegar; 8. Through mouth; 9. Let myrrh be given; 10. Give hops; 11. Yellow cinchona bark; 12. Oil of orange peel; 13. green soap; 14. pure alcohol; 15. black pepper. 16. Orange peel. 17. Tar ointment. 18. Witch hazel bark.

5. Read aloud and translate into English:

1. Pulvis aromaticus; 2. Pulvis subtilis; 3. Sapo mollis; 4. Aqua Menthae viridis; 5. Cortex Aurantii dulcis; 6. Tinctura saponis viridis composita; 7. Oleum Rosae, oleum volatile est; 8. Divide in partes equales; 9. Pulvis Opii; 10. Pulvis pro dentibus; 11. Syrupus simplex; 12. Aqua fontis;

6. Translate into English:

1. Linimentum Chloroformii compositum liquor spissus coloris flavi est, pro frictione adhibetur. 2. Tabulettae, dragee, pilulae formae remediorum sunt. 3. Pharmaceutae infusa, decocta, multas mixturas ex tempore in officinis praeparant. 4. Liquor Ammonii caustici (15ml), spiritus 90% (ad 100 ml) continentur. 5. Praeparata corticis Frangulae ut remedia laxativa in forma decoctorum, extractorum et pilularum adhibentur.

7. Translate prescriptions from English into Latin:

1. Take: Ammonia-anise drops 50 ml
Syrup of althea 20 ml
Purified water to 200 ml
Mix. Give out. Denote:
2. Take: Cortex of althea
Cortex of licorice
Seed of flax of each 10,0
Leaves of eucalyptus 2,5
Mix to make species
Give out. Denote:
3. Take: Chloroform
Ethylic spirit 95% of each 20 ml
Ethylic ether 10 ml
Liquid ammonia 5 drops
Mix. Give out. Denote:
4. Take: Ichthyol 3,0
Vaseline up to 30,0
Mix to make an ointment
Give. Denote:

Vocabulary

aether, ĕris m – ether

aĕr, aeris m – air

auctor, ōris m – author

carbo, ōnis m – coal (carbon)

cortex, ĭcis m – bark

flos, ōris m – flower

liquor, ōris m – liquid

odor, ōris m – smell

homo, ĭnis m – person

sapo, ōnis m – soap

sapor, ōris m – taste

stipes, ĭtis m – stem

pro auctore (pro me) – for author (for me)

Liquor Ammonii anisatus – ammonia-anise drops

Liquor Ammonii caustici – liquid ammonia

per os – through mouth

lege artis – according to all rules

adde aquam – add water

ante cibum – before meals

post cibum – after meals

Unit 13

Theme: Nouns of the feminine gender of the III declension. Exceptions from the rules of gender.

The sign of the feminine gender of the III declension are characteristic endings in Nom. sing. :**-do, -go, -io, -s, -x, -as, -ax, -ix, -is, -es.**

The definite ending in Nom. Sing corresponds to the definite character of the base.

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Examples</i>
-do	-īnis	Hirudo, hirudīnis f – bloodsucker
-go	-īnis	Plantago, Plantagīnis f – plantain
-io	-ōnis	Injectio, injectiōnis f – injection
-ns, -rs	-tis	Pars, partis f – part
-as	-ātis	Sanitas, sanitātis f – health
-us	-ūtis	Salus, salūtis f – health
-is	-īdis	Thermopsis, Thermopsīdis f – thermopsis
-is	-is	Apis, apis f – bee
-es		
-ax	-ācis	Borax, Borācis f – borax
-ux	-ūcis	Nux, nucis f – nut
-ix	-īcis	Filix, īcis – fern

Exceptions:

1.Nouns of the masculine gender:

turio, ōnis m – escape

pulvis, ěris m – powder

adeps, adīpis m – fat

(adeos suillus seu axungia porcina – lard)

2. Names of anions:

sulfas, ātis m – sulfate

phosphas, ātis m – phosphate

nitris, ītis m – nitrite

nitras, ātis m – nitrate

3. Nouns of neuter gender:

Ribes, is n – currant

Echinopanax, ācis n – aralia

Questions for self-control:

1. What is the sign of the feminine gender?
2. What words are related to the exceptions?
3. How to form the Genitive case of the feminine gender of the 3-rd declension?
4. How to determine the base of nouns ?

Exercises

1. Translate into English:

Extractum Leonūri fluīdum; linimentum Aloēs; rhizōma cum radicibus Valeriānae; sirūpus ex fructibus Rosae; solutio “Testosterōnum” pro injectionibus; suppositoria vaginalia cum Synthomycīno; tabulettae Aspirīni obductae; tinctūra foliōrum Eucalypti; unguentum Dibiomycini ophthalmicum.

2. Give the dictionary form of each word and translate into Latin:

Antiasthmatic species; coated tablets of tetracycline; decoction of oak bark; tincture of pepper mint; dry extract of belladonna; ether for anesthesia; herb of spring adonis; liquid extract of hawthorn; medicinal tea for children; mint pepper leaves; ointment of

mycoseptin; powder of foxglove leaves; root and rhizome of valerian; simple and compound powders; tablets of antipyrin; tincture of matricary flower.

3. Correct mistakes, if there are any:

Aqua amarus; Nucis vomica; infusum Digitalis; pro dosis; extractum compositus; unguentum Pix liquida; mixtura pro febre; syrupus cortices Aurantii; mucilago Linum; Extractum foliorum Adonis; syrupus Ribes; extractum Berberis fluidus.

4. Translate into Latin:

Sweet tincture; strong solution; light powder; equal parts; soft pills; green solution; white wine; volatile oil; antiseptic lotion; emulsion of foxglove; lemon juice; camphor water; liniment of soft soap; tincture of cudbear.

5. Translate prescriptions into English:

1. Recipe: Solutionis Ichthyoli 10% in Glycerino 25ml

Da. Signa.

2. Recipe: Decocti radicum Valerianae 15.0 - 200 ml

Da. Signa.

3. Recipe: Tincturae Leonuri 15 ml

Tincturae Nucis vomicae 5 ml

Misce. Da.

4. Recipe: Liquoris Ammonii anisati 2 ml

Sirupi Althaeae 15.0

Misce. Da.

5. Recipe: Pulveris Glycyrrhizae compositi 50.0

Da. Signa.

6. Translate from English into Latin:

1. Take: Solution of glucose 40%

Give out in ampules number 6

Denote:

2. Take: Tar of birch

Rubbed starch of each 3.0

Mix to make pills number 30

Give out. Denote:

3. Take: Infusion of roots of althea 1.0 – 100 ml

Ammonia-anise drops 1 ml

Mix. Give out.

Denote:

4. Take: Novocain 0.2

Water for injections 10 ml

Glucose in sufficient amount to make isotonic solution

Sterilise. Give out.

Denote:

5. Take: Solution of blue methylene 1% 100ml

Give out. Denote.

6. Take: Glycerine

Phenol of each 5.0

Vaseline 60.0

Mix to make ointment

Give out. Denote:

Vocabulary:

adeps, adipis m – fat

Borax, ācis f – borax

cutis, is f – skin

infans, ntis m, f – child

inhalatio, ōnis f – inhalation

injection, ōnis f – injection

faex, faecis f – yeast

frictio, ōnis f – trituration

latitude, ĩnis f – wide, breadth

longitude, ĩnis f – length

lotio, ōnis f – lotion

mucilago, ĩnis f – mucous

nux, nucis f – nut

pars, partis f – part

pix, picis f – pitch

pix liquida – tar

pulvis, eris m – powder

radix, icis f – root

solution, onis f – solution

Names of plants:

Adonis, ĩdis m, f – adonis

Arachis, ĩdis f – peanut

Berberis, ĩdis f – barberry

Digitalis, is f – foxglove

Filix, ĩcis f – fern

Mays, Maydis f – maize

Nux vomica – emetic nut

Persio, ōnis f – cudbear

Plantago, ĩnis f – plantain

Ribes, is n – currant

Thermopsis, ĩdis f – thermopsis

Vitis idea, ae – red bilberry

Unit 14

Theme: Nouns of the neuter gender of the III declension.

The sign of the neuter gender of the 3-rd declension are characteristic endings in Nom. sing.: **-en, -ur, -us, -ma, -e, -al, -ar, -l, -c, -t.**

The definite ending in Nom. sing. corresponds to the definite character of the the base.

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Exemples</i>
-en	-īnis	Semen, semīnis n – seed
-ur	-ūris	Sulfur, sulfūris n – sulfur
-us	-ōris	Tempus, tempōris n – time
-ma	-ātis	Stigma, stigmātis n – stigma
-c	-tis	Lac, lactis n – milk
-t	-ītis	Caput, capītis n – head
-e	-is	Secale, is n – rye
-al	-ālis	Animal, animālis n – animal
-l	-lis	Mel, melis n – honey
-ar	-āris	Nuphar, Nuphāris n – water lily

Questions for self-control:

1. What is the sign of the neuter gender?
2. What words are related to the exceptions?
3. How to form the Genitive case of the neuter gender 3-rd declension?
4. How to determine the base of nouns?

Exercises

1. Define the base and declension of nouns:

Liquor, ōris m; aether, ěris m; vas, vasis n; Sulphur, ůris n; auris, is f; Limon, ōnis f; pulvis, ěris m; sapo, ōnis m; albumen, ĭnis n; Berberis, ĭdis f; flos, floris m; os, oris n; Alumen, ĭnis n; semen, ĭnis n; elĭxir, iris n; hirudo, ĭnis f; inhalatio, ōnis f.

2. Give the dictionary form of each word, translate the terms into English:

Oleum jecoris Aselli; Emulsum olei Helianthi; Granŭla Glycyrami; Oleum Theobromatis; Solutio Corglycōni in ampullis; aqua fontis; Suppositoria cum Euphyllĭno; Semen Colchici; Theophyllĭnum in tabulettis.

3. Translate the terms into Latin:

Aerosol of ephatin; dry extract of licorice; glyceric solution of ichthyol; oily solution of phytomenadion; pectoral species; tincture of strophanthus; sunflower oil for emulsion; suppositories with theophylline; sublingual tablets of glycin, cod liver oil.

4. Translate the texts of medical prescriptions into Latin:

1. Take: Tannin 5,0

Extract of Belladonnae 100

Theobrom oil in sufficient amount

Mix, let suppository be made

Give out. Denote:

2. Take: Theophylline 0,2

Cocoa oil 2,0

Mix to make a rectal suppository

Give out. Denote:

3. Take: Tincture of strophanthus 5 ml

Tincture of lily of the valley

Tincture of valerian of each 10 ml

Mix. Give out. Denote:

4. Take: Oily solution of nitroglycerin 1% – 0,0005

Give in such a dose amount 20 in capsules

Denote:

5. Take: Solution of glucose 0,05 % – 1 ml

Give in such a dose amount 10 in ampoules

Denote:

6. Take: Cod liver oil

Sunflower oil

Syrup of acacia of each 10,0

Mix to make an emulsion

Give out. Denote:

7. Take: Burnt alum

Sunflower oil of each 20 ml

Mix to make a liniment

Give out. Denote:

8. Take: Ichthyol 3,0

Vaseline up to 30,0

Mix to make an ointment

Give out. Denote:

5. Correct mistakes, if there are any:

Extractum Colchici seminis fluidum; albumen purum; alumen ustus; semen bonum; alumen excicatus; tinctura herbarum; gargarisma antisepticus; Sulfur depuratus; syrupus simplex; elixir Nufaris; serum antidiphthericus; oleum optimum; remedium simplex; acidum fortis; mucilago Linum.

Vocabulary

albumen, ĩnis n – albumen

alumen, ĩnis n – alum

alumen ustum – burnt alum

caput, ĩtis n – head

cataplasma, atis n – compress, pledget

corpus, ōris n – body

corpus vitreum – humor vitreous

derma, ātis n – skin

elĭxir, ĩris n – elixir

gargarisma, ātis n – gargle

jecur, ōris n – liver of sea fish

oleum jecoris Aselli – cod liver oil

lac, lactis n – milk

saccharum lactis – milk sugar, lactose

mel, mellis n – honey

nomen, ĩnis n – name

rhizome, ātis n – rhizome

stigma, ātis n – stigma

semen, ĩnis n – seed

Sulfur, ūris n – sulfur

systema, ātis n – system

Names of plants:

Colchicum, i n – colchicum

Nufar, āris n – water lily

Secale, is n – rye

Theobroma, ātis n – cocoa

Unit 15

Theme: Peculiarities of declension of Greek nouns with the same amount syllables of the feminine gender ending with -sis.

To the III declension belong Greek equally compound nouns of feminine gender with ending **-sis**.

For example: **dosis, is f** – dose

narcosis, is f – narcose

They have peculiarities of declension:

Acc. sing.: **- im**

Abl. sing.: **- i**

Gen. plur.: **- ium**

For example: **pro dosi** – for dose

pro narcosi – for anaesthesia

<i>Casus</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
Nom.	dosis	doses
Gen.	dosis	dos im
Dat.	dosi	dos ibus
Acc.	dos im	doses
Abl.	dosi	dos ibus

Same way of declension have Latin nouns with endings **-sis**:

tussis, is f – cough

pertussis, is f – whooping-cough

febris, is f – fever

Exercises

1. Provide the correct ending in the following phrases:

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. doses tal... | 8. lotio ophthalmic... |
| 2. oleum volatil... | 9. Albumen pur... |
| 3. dosis maxim... | 10. contra febr... |
| 4. contra tuss... | 11. partes equal... |
| 5. cortex sicc... | 12. syrupus simpl... |
| 6. aqua fort... | 13. dosis minim... |
| 7. solutio composit... | 14. charta cerat... |

2. Correct mistakes, if there are any:

Dosis maxima; syrupus Aurantii cortices; contra tussis; extractum Hamamelis fluidus; Aether pro narcosi; pix liquida; tinctura Chamomillae spirituosus; aqua Rosae; charta medicate; contra febris; Paraffinum durum; oleum Betulae.

3. Translate the following terms into Latin:

Antiseptic spray; emulsion of cod liver oil; drops for the eyes; rectal injection; cough syrup; morphine for anaesthesia; slipping tablets; emulsion of castor oil; granules of furazolidon for children; powder of foxglove leaves; hot milk; volatile oil of cinnamon; spirituous solution of iodine for internal use; fluid extract of white oak; weak mixture against febris; gentian elixir with iron; white powder of sulphadimidine; purified cotton; rectified oil of turpentine; infusion of cornflower; bolus of aloe; fluid extract of sage; ammoniated tincture of valerian; suppositories of glycerine; compound laxative pills; expressed oil of almond; liniment of turpentine; lower dose; mustard plaster; black pepper; solution of ammonium; pure alcohol; volatile oil.

4. Translate the medical prescriptions into Latin:

1. Take: Tablets of aspyrin 0,5 number 20

Give out. Denote:

2. Take: Glycerin ointment 50,0

Give out. Denote:

3. Take: Oil of Wintergreen 6,0

Syrup of Acacia up to 50 ml

Distilled water 50 ml

Mix, let it solution will be made.

Give out. Denote:

4. Take: Purified sulphur

Peach oil

Cod liver oil of each 30.0

Sterelize! Give out.

Denote:

5. Take: Syrup of Citric acid 50 ml

Spring water up to 20 ml

Tincture of cudbear 20 ml

Mix. Give out.

Denote:

6. Take: Compound tincture of Gentian up to 50 ml

Solution of glucose 25 % – 450 ml

Mix, let a solution be made.

Give out. Denote:

7. Take: Menthol 0,1

Camphor oil 20.0

Vaseline 10,0

Mix to make an ointment

Give out. Denote:

8. Take: Dry extract of Ergot 5,0

Wheat starch 25,0

Ointment of naphthalan 45,0

Mix to make a paste

Give out. Denote:

9. Take: Resorcin 0,2

Tincture of Cantharides 25 ml

Diluted alcohol up to 50 ml

Mix, let friction will be made

Give out. Denote:

10. Take: Dry extract of belladonna

Powder of rhubarb root 25,0 of each

Mix to make a powder

Give out such a dose

Denote:

11. Take: Ammonia 90 ml

Lemon oil

Lavender oil of each 10,0

Alcohol up to 50 ml

Mix, let solution will be made.

Give out. Denote:

Questions for self-control:

1. What is the sign of Greek nouns of III declension?
2. What gender have nouns of Greek origin with ending **-sis**?
3. What Latin nouns have same way of declining?

Vocabulary

Calomēlas, ānos n – calomel

charta Sināpis – mustard plaster

dosis, is f – dose

dosis maxima – the highest dose

dosis minima – lower dose

dosis therapeutica – therapeutic dose

dosis toxica – toxic dose

pro dosi – single dose

febris, is f – fever

contra febrim – against fever

lysis, is f – resolution

narcōsis, is f – anaesthesia

pro narcosi – for anaesthesia

pertussis, is f – whooping cough

contra pertussim – against whooping cough

Propōlis, is f – propolis

tussis, is f – cough

contra tussim – against cough

Sināpis, is f – mustard

Unit 16

**Theme: Systematization and consolidation
of grammatical models of terms.**

1. Translate the following words into Latin, write down dictionary form:

- | | | |
|-----------|----------|--------------|
| a) cortex | c) ether | e) soluble |
| b) seeds | d) bee | f) distilled |

2. Translate the prescription phrases into Latin:

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. through mouth | 3. for inhalation |
| 2. for a dos | 4. for cough |

3. Translate prescriptions:

1. Take: Cortex of althea

Cortex of licorice

Seed of flax of each 10,0

Leaves of eucalyptus 2,5

Mix to make species

Give out.

Denote:

2. Recipe: Solutionis Methyleni coerulei 1% – 100 ml

Da.

Signa:

4. Translate into Latin:

1. Oily solution of Nitroglycerin in capsuls;
2. Infusion of herb of Lily of the Valley;
3. Fresh juice of cranberry;
4. Spirituous solution;
5. Concentrated serum antitetanus.

Unit 17

Theme: Adjectives of the 3-rd declension.

Declension and coordination with nouns.

Main suffixes of adjectives of the III declension.

According to their gender endings the adjectives of III declension are divided into 3 subgroups:

1. the adjectives with three endings: **-er** (for the masculine gender), **-is** (the ending of feminine gender), **-e** (the ending of neuter gender). In the dictionaries the adjectives with three endings are written in full form only for the masculine gender, then the endings of the feminine and neuter genders. The endings of feminine and the neutral forms are enlarged. It helps us determine, whether the vowel **-e** in the feminine and the neutral forms is lost or not.

For example: m f n
 silvester, tris, tre – forest

2. the second subgroup includes adjectives with two gender endings. Masculine and feminine forms have the common ending **-is**, neutral – the ending **-e**. In the dictionaries these adjectives are written in full form for the masculine and feminine gender and then the ending of the neuter gender.

For example: m,f n
 vernalis, e – spring

3. The third subgroup is made up of adjectives with one ending, common for the three genders. The dictionary form of these adjectives includes the Nominative form and the Genitive ending. Their base is defined by the ending in Genitive case the same as with nouns.

For example: m,f,n
 simplex, icis – simplex
 m,f,n
 recens, ntis – fresh

Stem

The stem of adjectives of three and two endings is determined by feminine gender form. The stem of adjectives of one ending is determined by Genitive case form.

For example: **silvester, tris, tre** – base: **silvestr-**

vernalis, e – base: **vernal-**

simplex, icis – base: **simplic-**

All adjectives of III declension are declined by **vowel type**.

Examples of declining of Nouns with Adjectives of III declension:

solutio sterilis – sterilized solution

	<i>Singularis</i>		<i>Pluralis</i>
Nom.	solutio sterilis	Nom.	solutiones steriles
Gen.	solutionis sterilis	Gen.	solutionum sterilium
Dat.	solutioni sterili	Dat.	solutionibus sterilibus
Acc.	solutionem sterilem	Acc.	solutiones steriles
Abl.	solutione sterili	Abl.	solutionibus sterilibus

bacca silvestris – wild berry

	<i>Singularis</i>		<i>Pluralis</i>
Nom.	bacca silvestris	Nom.	baccæ silvestres
Gen.	baccæ silvestris	Gen.	baccarum silvestrium
Dat.	baccæ silvestri	Dat.	baccis silvestribus
Acc.	baccam silvestrem	Acc.	baccas silvestres
Abl.	bacca silvestri	Abl.	baccis silvestribus

suppositorium rectale – rectal suppository

	<i>Singularis</i>		<i>Pluralis</i>
Nom.	suppositorium rectale	Nom.	suppositoria rectalia
Gen.	suppositorii rectalis	Gen.	suppositoriorum rectalium
Dat.	suppositorio rectali	Dat.	suppositories rectalibus
Acc.	suppositorium rectale	Acc.	suppositoria rectalia
Abl.	suppositorio rectali	Abl.	suppositories rectalibus

The main suffixes of the adjectives of the 3-rd declension

-al(is), -ar(is)- are added to the base of the noun and form the adjectives of two endings, which indicate relation to the object, belonging.

For example: medicinalis, e – medical

muscularis, e – muscular

The suffix **-ar(is)** is added to the base which ends in **-i**.

The suffixes **-bil-is, -il-is** are added to the verbal base of the Present Tense. They form adjectives denoting possibility, ability with the passive meaning.

For example: solubilis, e – soluble

sanabilis, e – curable

Questions for self-control:

1. What adjectives are declined by III declension?
2. What groups are the adjectives of the III declension divided into?
3. Name the suffixes of the adjectives of the III declension.

Exercises

1. Decline pharmaceutical terms:

globulus vaginalis, tinctura simplex, linimentum volate.

2. Provide the correct ending of the adjectives in the following phrases:

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. partes aequal... | 7. tabulettae obduct... |
| 2. pulvis enterosolubil... | 8. suppositorium rectal... |
| 3. aqua fort... | 9. herba exciccat... |
| 4. charta cerat... | 10. elixir aromatic... |
| 5. oleum express... | 11. capsula amylac... |
| 6. solutio steril... | 12. extractum sicc... |

3. Give the dictionary form of each word and translate into Latin:

brown pectoral syrup; aromatic pepsin; simple liniment of opium; tincture of pepper mint; fresh olive oil; medical aseptic water; herb of spring adonis; liquid extract of malt; enterosoluble capsules of pancreatin; mint pepper leaves; yolk of an egg; fresh juice of cherry; simple and compound powders; tablets of aspyrin; tincture of matricary flowers; camphorated brown plaster; vaginal suppositories.

4. Translate into English:

Piper rubrum; suppositoria vaginalia; oleum vegetabile; succus Papaveris recens; pasta Zinci mitis; tinctura Zingiberis; adeps lanae; solutio Morphini sterilisata; Ferrum reductum; species pectorales; aqua Camphorae medicinalis; cortex Glycyrrhizae dulcis.

5. Translate the prescriptions from English into Latin:

1. Take: Capsules of oestradiol 0,14 number 12

Give out. Write on the label:

2. Take: Solution of magnesium 5 ml

Give out such a dose in the amount 10 in ampoules

Write on the label:

3. Take: Ophthalmic films with neomycin number 8

Let it be given

Let it be labelled:

4. Take: Aerosol of camphomen

Give out such a dose in the amount 2

Write on the label:

5. Take: Anaesthesin 2,5

Cocoa oil in sufficient amount to make a rectal suppository

Let it be given out.

Let it be labelled:

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Vocabulary

aequalis, e – equal

enterosolubilis, e – enterosoluble

fortis, e – strong

injectabilis, e – injectable

intramuscularis, e – intramuscular

levis, e – light

medicinalis, e – medical

mitis, e – mild

naturalis, e – natural

officinalis, e – medicinal

paluster, tris tre – uliginous

pectoralis, e – pectoral

recens, ntis – fresh

rectalis, e – rectal

simplex, icis – simple

silvester, tris, tre – forest

solubilis, e – soluble

sterilis, e – sterile, aseptic

subtillis, e – very fine

talis, e – such

transdermalis, e – transdermal

vegetabilis, e – vegetable

vaginalis, e – vaginal

viridis, e – green

volatilis, e – volatile

vulgaris, e – common

Da tales doses numero... Give out such doses number...

Divide in partes aequales numero... divide into equal parts number...

Unit 18

Theme: Adjectives of the 3-rd declension in botanic names and names of medical substances. Pharmaceutical phrases.

The botanical name of a plant consists of Latin words, denoting a generic names (the genus) and the specific epithet (usually two words):

For example: botanical name of sage (its common name) is **Salvia officinalis**, and for chaste tree is **Vitex agnus-castus**.

<i>Generic name</i>	Salvia	Vitex
<i>Specific epithet</i>	officinalis	agnus castus
<i>Plant species</i>	Salvia officinalis	Vitex agnus-castus

Specific epithets display a similar variety and include:

- genuine Latin words e.g. descriptive (may convey some information about the plant): multiflorum (many-flowered), album (white); geographical: graecum (Greek);
- Greek origin;
- Latin words formed by analogy: Canadensis (Canadian);
- personal names and other sources.

Specific epithets may be either adjectives (and participles – parts of verbs that function as adjectives.

Specific epithets as adjectives usually must agree in gender with the generic names they qualify, for example:

Humulus lupulus: Humulus (masculine), lupulus (masculine);

Salix alba: Salix (feminine), alba (feminine);

Viscum album: Viscum (neuter), album (neuter);

Rosmarinus officinalis: Rosmarinus (masculine), officinalis (masculine);

Calendula officinalis: Calendula (feminine), officinalis (feminine);

Taraxacum officinale: Taraxacum (neuter), officinale (neuter).

Adjectives **communis, e** and **vulgaris, e** are used in plant names in sense of "ordinary". Adjective **communis, e** is rarely used:

For example: **Amygdalus communis**

Juniperus communis

Ricinus communis

Often in the meaning of "ordinary" is used the adjective **vulgaris, e**

For example: **Thymus vulgaris**

Origanum vulgare

Adjectives fortis, e; mitis, e

Many drugs are produced in doses of varying concentrations. In names of such drugs are used the special definitions: **fortis, e** – strong effect

mitis, e – weak effect

For example: **Sustac-forte** – sustac of strong effect

Sustac-mite – sustac of weak effect

Exercises

1. Translate the adjectives and coordinate with nouns.

Cortex (siccus, a, um), semen (dulcis, e), sirupus (simplex, icis), aqua (destillatus, a, um), tinctura (spirituosus, a, um), species (amarus, a, um).

2. Translate orally from Latin into English:

Convallaria majalis; Thymus vulgaris; Valeriana officinalis; Taraxacum officinale; Ricinus communis; Origanum vulgare; Juniperus communis; Berberis vulgaris; Salvia officinalis; Anisum vulgare; Amygdalus communis; Ledum palustre; Althaea officinalis; Foeniculum vulgare.

3. Translate from Latin into English:

Dosis mitis; aqua Ammoniae fortis; aqua Amygdalae mitis; unguentum Hydrargyri oxidi flavi mitis; oleum Amygdalarum forte; oleum Sinapis volatile; aqua morphinata mitis; tabuletta Validoli sublingualis; emulsum seminum Amygdalae dulcis.

4. Translate from Latin into English:

1. Mucilago seminum Lini ex 1 parte seminum Lini et 30 partibus aque ex tempore praeparatur.
2. Alcaloidum Strychninum e seminibus Strychni obtinetur.
3. Ergotaminum et Ergometrinum sunt alkaloida Secalis cornuti.
4. Oleum jecoris Aselli vitaminisatum in medicina adhibetur.
5. Suspensio "Novocindolum" remedium antisepticum est.

5. Translate the medical prescriptions into Latin:

1. Take: Tincture chinense magnolia 50 ml
Give out. Write on the label
2. Take: Decoction of sweet almond 200 ml
Give out.
Denote:
3. Take: Strong Bicillin 600 000
Give out such a dose in the amount 10 in ampoules
Write on the label:
4. Take: Infusion of fruits of ordinary fennel 10, 0 – 30 ml
Give out.
Denote:
5. Take: Liquid extract of uliginous rosemary 50 ml
Give out.
Denote:
6. Take: Vaginal suppositories " Contraceptin" number 10

Give out.

Denote:

7. Take: Tablets of strong Nitrong in the amount 2

Give out.

Denote:

Questions for self-control:

1. What is the sign of adjectives of 3-rd declension?
2. How to form Genitive case of adjectives of 3-rd declension?
3. What is the meaning of adjectives *fortis,e* and *mitis,e*?

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Vocabulary

arvensis, e – field

chinensis, e – chinese

communis, e – common

vulgaris, e – ordinary, common

dulcis, e – sweet

fortis, e – strong (in action)

majalis, e – may

mitis, e – weak (in action)

mollis, e – soft

officinalis, e – medicinal, official

peroralis, e – oral

pinguis, e – fatty, adipose

seminalis, e – seminal

sublingualis, e – sublingual

vernalis, e – spring

viridis, e – green

volatilis, e – volatile

Names of plants:

Amygdala, ae f – almond (fruit)

Amigdalus, i f – almond (tree)

Amygdalus communis – almonds ordinary

Amygdalus dulcis – sweet almonds

Berberis vulgaris – barberry

Origanum vulgare – castor oil plant

Taraxacum officinale – medicinal dandelion

Viola arvensis – field violet

Ledum palustre – uliginous rosemary

Unit 19

Theme: Present participle active. Declension. Names of ingredients in complex prescription. Pharmaceutical phrases.

The Participle is a non-finite form of the verb which has verbal, adjectival and adverbial properties.

Present participle active voice is a verbal form, which is formed by adding the ending **-ns** to the base of the verb (I – II conjugation), or **-ens** (III – IV conjugation).

Genitive case of present participle active voice has ending **-ntis**.

Example: **praeparare – praeparans, ntis** (preparing)

dividere – dividens, entis (dividing)

The present participle active and the adjectives of the III declension of one ending have same form for all three genders. The dictionary form consists of form Nominative case and ending of the Genitive case and modified part of the base.

The stem defined by form of Genitive case. The present participle conjugate by the III declension of the **vowel type**.

Example of declining of noun with participle:

remedium constituens – means forming

	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
Nom.	remedium constituens	remedia constituentia
Gen.	remedii constituentis	remediorum constituentium
Dat.	remedio constituenti	remediis constituentibus
Acc.	remedium constituens	remedia constituentia
Abl.	remedio constituenti	remediis constituentibus

Names of the ingredients in a complex prescription

Complex prescription is an order that requires mixing of one or more ingredients (active medicaments) with one or more pharmaceutical necessities (vehicle, suspending agent). The physician selects the drug, doses, and pharmaceutical form that he/she

desires and the pharmacist prepares the medication accordingly. The name of each drug is placed on a separate line right under the preceding one.

The order of ingredients is as follows:

Remedium cardinale (basis). The basis is the principal drug and gives the prescription its chief action.

Remedium adjuvans (adjuvant). As the name suggests, the adjuvant is a drug that aids or increases the action of the principal ingredient.

Remedium corrigens (corrective). The corrective modifies or corrects undesirable effects of the basic or adjuvant.

Remedium constituens (vehicle). The vehicle is the agent used as solvent in the solution, to increase the size and volume, or to dilute the mixture. The most potent or principal drug is written first, the other ingredient second, and the vehicle last, as shown in the example.

Examples: Recipe: Natrii bromatis 6.0 – **Remedium basis**
Phenobarbitali 0.5 – **Remedium adjuvans**
Sirupi Menthae 50.0 – **Remedium corrigens**
Aquae distillatae ad 200.0 – **Remedium constituens**
Misce, fiat mixtura
Da. Signa:

NOTA BENE!

Remember adjectives in *-ns* :

absorbens – absorbent;

adjuvans – helping;

adstringens – astringent;

aperiens – aperient, laxative;

deliquescens – deliquescent;

demulcens – demulcent

detergens – detergent, cleansing;

dolens – painful;

effervescens – effervescent;

emolliens – emollient, softening;

fervens – hot;

fumens – fuming;

laxans – laxative;

potens – powerful;

recens – recent, fresh;

rubefaciens – blistering

Exercises

1. Decline the terms:

Remedium adjuvans; remedium corrigens; remedium basis.

2. Translate into English:

Aqua bulliens; pars dolens; lotio emolliens; pulvis effervescens compositus; mixtura aperiens; remedium laxans; emulsum adstringens; tinctura herbarum recentium; alumen adstringens; Gossypium absorbens; lotio adstringens; aqua fervens; pulvis purgans; mixtura stimulans.

3. Correct mistakes, if there are any:

1. Pilulae laxans. 2. Gossypium absorbentis. 3. Remedia purgans. 4. Medicinae laxantes. 5. Alumen purus. 6. Syrupus simplex. 7. Mixtura aperiens. 8. Sodii phosphas effervescens. 9. Praeparatio anticoagulans. 10. Linimentum Hamamelis et Arnicae.

4. Write Nominative and Genitive singular in Latin:

Compound syrup; coated tablet of Valerian; Turpentine oil; medicinal dandelion; starch capsules; distilled water; compound liniment; aromatic pepsin; cod liver oil; fluid extract of sage; mixtura of eucalyptus; infusion of senna; peppermint water.

5. Translate the terms from English into Latin:

Fresh aloe juice, peroral medicines, spirituous solution, camphor oil, crushed bark of buckthorn, solution of glucose, dry extract of thermopsis, expectorant mixture, sterilized solution for injections, enteric-soluble tablets of glutaminic acid, soluble norsulphazol.

6. Translate the medical prescriptions from English into Latin:

1. Take: Syrup of squill 180 ml

Compound mixture of Licorice 90 ml

Powder of foxglove leaves each of 15,0

Mix to make a mixture.

Give out.

Denote:

2. Take: Pepsin

Rhubarb

Magnesia of each 50,0

Mix. Divide in starch capsules

Give out. Denote:

3. Take: Aether for anesthesia 100 ml

Give out in dark bottle

Denote:

4. Take: Extract of leaves of beladonna

Ointment of boric acid

White Vaseline of each 100,

Mix to make ointment.

Give out. Denote:

Questions for self-control:

1. What is the formation of present participle active?
2. How can we define the stem?
3. What declension are the present participle of vowel type declined by?

Vocabulary

adjuvans, ntis – adjuvant

adstringens, ntis – astringent

anticoagulans, ntis – anticoagulant

basis, is f – base

bulliens, ntis – boiling

calefaciens, ntis – warming

corrigens, ntis – remedial

defendens, ntis – defensive

excitans, ntis – excitant

expectorans, ntis – expectorant

irritans, ntis – irritating

laxans, ntis – laxative

nutriens, ntis – nutritious

purgans, ntis – purgative

roborans, ntis – strengthening

stimulans, ntis – stimulant

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Unit 20

Theme: Chemical nomenclature. Names of chemical elements, acids, oxides, salts. Greek numerals prefixes in chemical nomenclature.

Latin names of chemical elements are, as a rule, nouns of the second declension and of the neuter gender beginning always with a capital letter:

Aluminium, i n – aluminum

Ferrum, i n – iron

Zincum, i n – zinc

Nouns of two chemical elements are exception from this rule:

Phosphorus, i m – phosphorus

Sulfur, ūris n – sulfur

Some elements have double names:

fluorine – Fluōrum, i n = Phthorum, i n

magnesium – Magnium, i n = Magnesium, i n

The chemical element names of most common usage are in the table below:

<i>Latin names</i>	<i>Latin chemical symbols</i>	<i>English names</i>
Aluminium, i n	Al	aluminium
Antimonium, i n (Stibium)	Sb	antimony
Argentum	Ag	silver
Arsenum, i n (Arsenicum)	As	arsenic
Aurum, i n	Au	gold
Barium, i n	Ba	barium
Bismuthum, i n	Bi	bismuth
Bromum, i n	Br	bromine
Cadmium, i n	Cd	cadmium
Calcium, i n	Ca	calcium
Carboneum, i n	C	carbon

Chlorum, i n	Cl	chlorine
Chromium, i n	Cr	chromium
Cuprum, i n	Cu	copper
Ferrum, i n	Fe	iron
Fluōrum, i n seu Phthorum, i n	F	fluorine
Hydrargyrum, i n	Hg	mercury
Hydrogenium, i n	H	hydrogen
Iōdum, i n	I	iodine
Kalium, i n	K	potassium
Lithium, i n	Li	lithium
Magnium, i n seu Magnesium, i n	Mg	magnesium
Mangānum, i n	Mn	manganese
Natrium, i n	Na	sodium
Nitrogenium, i n	N	nitrogen
Oxygenium, i n	O	oxygen
Plumbum, i n	Pb	lead
Phosphōrus, i m	P	phosphorus
Silicium, i n	Si	silicon
Sulfur, uris n	S	sulfur
Zincum, i n	Zn	zinc

Latin names of acids.

Every Latin acid name consists of the noun **acīdum** (acid) and an adjective of the first group with the ending **-um** in accordance with the rules of grammar agreement.

acīdum, i n – acid

borīcus, a, um – boric

boric acid – **Acīdum borīcum**

When an acid contains the greatest amount of oxygen, the suffix **-ic-** and the ending **-um** are added to the stem of a chemical element. English equivalents of these Latin adjectives have the suffix **-ic** as a final element:

sulfuric acid – **Acidum sulfuricum**

The same way of acid names building is used when names of organic acids are formed:

lactic acid – **Acidum lacticum**

When the acid of the same element contains lesser amount of oxygen, the suffix **-os-** is used. In this case English equivalents have the ending **-ous**:

sulfurous acid – **Acidum sulfurosum**

In the third variant, when an acid doesn't contain oxygen, the prefix **hydro-** and the suffix **-ic-** are added to the stem:

hydrosulfuric acid – **Acidum hydrosulfuricum.**

Latin names of oxides, hydroxides, peroxides.

Latin names of oxides, hydroxides, peroxides consist of two words. The first one is always the Genitive form of a chemical element, then the Nominative form **oxŷdum** (**hydroxŷdum**, **peroxŷdum**) follows:

zinc oxide – **Zinci oxŷdum**

aluminum hydroxide – **Aluminii hydroxŷdum**

hydrogen peroxide – **Hydrogenii peroxŷdum**

The names **oxŷdum**, **hydroxŷdum**, **peroxŷdum** are nouns of the neutral gender of the second declension:

oxŷdum, i n

hydroxŷdum, i n

peroxŷdum, i n

Exercises

1. Read aloud and translate into English:

Acidum arsenicosum anhydricum; Acidum ascorbinicum in dragées; acidum sulphuricum; Acidum nitricum dilutum; aqua Ammonii; tinctura Iodi decolorata; pulvis Magnesii oxydi; sirūpus Aloës cum Ferro; Sulfacylum solubile pro injectionibus; suspensio Hydrocortisoni; tabulettae Acidi folici; tabulettae Acidi acetysalicylici enterosolubiles.

2. Correct mistakes, if there are any:

Cuprum oxidum; Ferrum hydroxidum; Corrosivum acidum nitricum; Acidum hydrochlorici concentrati; Sodi Hydroxidum; Flavi Oxidum Hydrargyry; Hydrogenii oxydum; Acidum hydrocyanicus dilutus; Oxidum Argenti; Plumbi Oxidus rubrus.

3. Translate into Latin:

Nitric acid; coated tablets of glutamic acid; clear hydrochloric acid; diluted solution of hydrogen peroxide; hydrochloric acid; granules of furazolidon for children; powder of foxglove leaves; solution of nicotinic acid; solution of soluthizon for intratracheal injection; spirituous solution of iodine for internal use; suspension of aluminium hydroxide; tablets of lipoic acid; thioacetazon in tablets; white powder of sulphadimidine; mixtura of iron composite; carbolic acid; yellow mercury oxide; pure carbolic acid; tincture of Lavender; precipitated oxide of manganese; deodorized opium; compound infusion of Senna; potassium hydroxide; fluid extract of ergot; bitter wine of iron.

3. Translate the prescriptions into Latin:

1. Take: Solution of arsenous acid 30,0
Diluted hydrochloric acid 20,0
Compound tincture of Gentian up to 40,0
Let solution be made

Let it be given out

Let it be denoted:

2. Take: Naphthalan ointment 50,0

Let it be given out

Let it be denoted:

3. Take: Clear hydrochloric acid 6,0

Distilled water up to 100 ml

Let it be mixed

Let it be given out

Let it be denoted:

4. Take: Purified sulphur

Peach oil of each 30,0

Mix up. Sterilize!

Give out. Denote:

5. Take: Glutaminic acid 1,5

Solution of glucose 25 % – 450 ml

Mix up. Give out. Denote:

6. Take: Ascorbic acid 0,2

Nicotinic acid

Riboflavin of each 0,25

Distilled water up to 100 ml

Let it be mixed. Let it be given.

Let it be labelled:

7. Take: Yellow hydrogen oxide 0,6

Ichthyol 0,8

Zinc ointment 20,0

Mix to make a paste

Give out. Denote:

8. Take: Extract of belladonna 0,015

Powder of rhubarb root

Magnesium oxide of each 0,3

Mix to make a powder

Give such a dose in the amount 10

Denote:

Vocabulary

Names of acids

acidum aceticum	–	acetic acid
ac. acetylsalicylicum	–	acetylsalicylic acid
ac. arsenicicum	–	arsenic acid
ac. arsenicosum	–	arsenious acid
ac. ascorbinicum	–	ascorbic acid
ac. benzoicum	–	benzoic acid
ac. boricum	–	boric acid
ac. carbonicum	–	carbonic acid
ac. citricum	–	citric acid
ac. folicum	–	folic acid
ac. formicicum	–	formic acid
ac. hydrochloricum	–	hydrochloric acid
ac. hydrocyanicum	–	hydrocyanic acid
ac. hydrosulfuricum	–	hydrogen sulfide acid
ac. lacticum	–	lactic acid
ac. nicotinicum	–	nicotinic acid
ac. nitricum	–	nitric acid
ac. nitrosum	–	nitrous acid
ac. oxalicum	–	oxalic acid
ac. phosphoricum	–	phosphoric acid

ac. salicylicum	–	salicylic acid
ac. sulfuricum	–	sulfuric acid
ac. sulfurosum	–	sulphurous acid
ac. tartaricum	–	wine acid

Names of medicines

Camphora, ae f – camphor

Glucosum, i n – glucose

oleum Helianthi – sunflower oil

oleum Olivarum – olive oil

Platyphyllum, i n – platifillin

Rutinum, i n – rutine

Strychninum, i n – strychnine

Synoestrolum, i n – sinestrol

Theophyllum, i n – theophylline

Thiaminum, i n – thiamine

Vinylinum, i n – vinylin

Riboflavinum, i n – riboflavin

Ammonium, i n – ammonium

Vinum, i n – vine

Adjectives

depuratus, a, um – purified

deodoratus, a, um – deodorized

intratrachealis, e – intratracheal

Unit 21

Theme: Names of salts. Names of acid and hydrocarbon radicals. Names of ethers.

Latin names of salts consist of two parts. First goes the Genitive case of a cation (a chemical element name), in the second place is the Nominative of an anion. Anion names are always written with a small letter. If we speak of anions derivatives of acids containing oxygen of different degrees, two variants of these anions are distinguished:

1. Names of anions containing the greatest amount of oxygen are masculine nouns of the third declension with the endings **-as** in the Nominative and **-ātis** in the Genitive singular:

Natrii sulfas – sulfas, ātis m

Natrii nitras – nitras, atis m

So, one can very easily find out the correlation between English and Latin anion names of the first group: the English ending **-ate** corresponds to the Latin ending **-as**. In this way we may instantly determine Latin equivalents of English anions without analyzing their chemical composition, including all the anions of organic acids having the ending **-ate** too:

sodium salicylate – **Natrii salicylas**

testosterone propionate – **Testosterōni propionas**

2. The names of anions containing lesser amount of oxygen are masculine nouns of the third declension with the endings **-is** in the Nominative and **-ītis** in the Genitive singular:

Natrii sulfis – sulfis, ītis m – sulfite

Natrii nitris – nitris, itis m – nitrite

As you can see, the Latin anion ending **-is** corresponds to the English anion ending **-ite**, and it allows, as it is seen above, to determine any necessary equivalent taking as well into consideration the spelling of each separate word.

3. The names of anions which don't contain oxygen are neutral nouns of the second declension with the suffix -id- and the ending -um:

Natrii sulfidum – sulfidum, i n – sodium sulfide

Natrii chloridum – chloridum, i n – sodium chloride

So, the complex ending **-īdum** of the Latin anions which don't contain oxygen corresponds to the English ending **-ide** in the anions with the similar chemical compound.

Conclusion: if you remember the endings of the three seen above variants of Latin anions and if you know which Latin anion ending corresponds to the English one, you do not need to know the chemical compound of any salt to express correctly both English and Latin salt name.

Anion names of basic salts.

Latin anion names of basic salts are formed by adding the prefix **sub-**:

Bismūthi subnītras – basic nitrate of bismuth

Aluminii subacētas – basic acetate of aluminium

Two-component names of potassium and sodium salts

Two-component Latin names of potassium and sodium salts are written with a hyphen. Each component of such a name is a neutral noun of the second declension. The second component following the hyphen is written with a small letter. In the dictionary form, after the two-component Nominative cases the ending -i and the gender sign n follow. English equivalents of these terms are written without a hyphen:

Sulfacylum-natrium, i n – sulphacyl sodium

Benzympenicillīnum- kalium, i n – benzylpenicillin potassium

Exercise

1. Give the dictionary form of each word and translate into English:

Kalii nitras; Kalii nitris; Natrii bensoas; Bismuthi subnitras; Barii sulfas; Lithii carbonas; Ferri citras; Morphini acetas; Natrii arsenas; Argenti nitras; syrupus Ferri; oleum Lini; unguentum Hydrargyri nitratis; Ammonii bensoas; acidum carbolicum liquefactum; unguentum Zinci stearatis.

2. Translate, write Nominative and Genitive singular:

Potassium chloride; carbonate of iron; zinc carbonate; potassium tartrate; sodium carbonate; ammonium citrate; sodium sulfite; pilocarpine nitrate; silver nitrate; sodium nitrite; phosphate of iron; sulphate of iron; codeine phosphate.

3. Translate aloud from Latin into English:

Aether stabilisātus pro narcosi; Barii sulfas pro rentgeno; Cerebrolysīnum in ampullis ad usum parenterālem; emulsum Benzylīi benzoātis medicinālis; granūla Aethazōli-natrii pro infantibus; membranūlae ophthalmīcae cum Atropīni sulfāte; Methylēnum coeruleum in capsulis; Phenylīi salicylas in tabulettis; pulvis Phenoxyethylpenicillīni pro suspensiōne; solutio Aethacridīni lactātis spirituōsa; species polyvitaminōsae et pectorāles; tabulettae Calcii orotātis; Theobrominum-natrium cum Natrii salicylāte; spiritus aethylicus rectificātus; vitamīnum B₆ seu Pyridoxini hydrochlorīdum.

4. Translate from English into Latin:

basic acetate of lead; basic nitrate of lead with belladonna extract; coated tablets of tetracycline hydrochloride; hypertonic solution of sodium chloride; isotonic solution of sodium chloride; morpholong for intramuscular injections; ointment of copper citrate; ophthalmic films with fibrinolysin; polyethylenoxide for intravenous use; powder of sarcolysin for solution; precipitated calcium carbonate; rectified ethylic spirit; solution of terrilytin for inhalation; suppositories of methyluracil; syrup of broncholytin in phials; tablets of ethylmorphine hydrochloride for adults; tablets of phthivazid.

5. Translate prescriptions from English into Latin:

1. Take: Clear hydrochloric acid 6,0

Distilled water up to 100 ml

Let it be mixed. Let it be given out.

Let it be labelled:

2. Take: Pilocarpine nitrate

Morphine sulphate

Cocaine hydrochloride of each 30,0

Distilled water 20,0 ml

Mix up to make solution

Give out. Denote:

3. Take: Menthol

Camphor

Iodine of each 5,0

Liquid Vaseline 10,0

Mix up. Give out.

Denote:

4. Take: Urotropin

Potassium citrate of each 20,0

Syrup of Lemon 50,0

Distilled water up to 20,0

Mix to make mixture

Give out. Denote:

5. Take: Extract of belladonna 0,015

Powder of rhubarb root

Magnesium oxide of each 0,3

Mix to make a powder

Give out. Denote:

Nota bene!

In this group are included the names of the acid radicals of the oxy-acids ending **-as**:

Acetas – acetate; **arsenas** – arsenate; **benzoas** – benzoate; **bicarbonas** – bicarbonate; **carbonas** – carbonate; **citras** – citrate; **dichromas** – dichromate; **nitras** – nitrate; **permanganas** – permanganate; **phosphas** – phosphate; **salicylas** – salicylate; **sulfas** – sulfate; **tartras** – tartrate; **thiosulphas** – thiosulphate.

Vocabulary

Aethacridinum, i n – ethacridine

Aethazolum-natrium, i n – ethazol
sodium

aether, ěris m – ether

aethylicus, a, um – ethyl

Althaea, ae f – althea

Apomorphinum, i n – apomorphine

Atropinum, i n – atropin

Barbamylum, i n – Barbamyl

Benzylpenicillinum, i n – benzylpenicillin

Cerebrolysimum, i n – cerebrolysin

Chloroformium, i n – chloroform

Codeinum, i n – codeine

coeruleus, a, um – blue

Coffeinum -natrii benzoas – coffein-
sodium benzoate

(**Coffeini-natrii benzoatis** – *Gen.*)

Ephedrinum, i n – ephedrine

isotonicus, a, um – isotonic

medicinālis, e – medical

Methylenum, i n – methylene

Methylī salicylas – methyl salicylate
(**Methylī salicylatis** – *Gen.*)

parenterālis, e – parenteral

pectorālis, e – pectoral

Phenylī salicylas – phenylsalicylate
(**Phenylī salicylatis** – *Gen.*)

polyvitaminōsus, a, um – polyvitaminous

Pyridoxinum i n – pyridoxine

salicylas, ātis m – salicylate

spirituōsus, a, um – spirituous

spiritus, us m – spirit

suspensio, ōnis f – suspension

Theobrominum-natrium, i n –
theobromine sodium

vernālis, e – existing in spring

vitamīnum, i n – vitamin

Unit 22

**Theme: Word-building. IV-V declension of nouns.
Declension. Pharmaceutical phraseological phrases.
Peculiarities of using noun "species".**

The IV declension includes nouns of the masculine gender, having the ending **-us** in the Nominative singular and nouns of neuter gender having the ending **-u**. In the Genitive case they have ending **-us**.

For example: **spiritus, us m** – alcohol;

cornu, us n – horn.

Except to the feminine noun refers **Quercus, us f** – oak.

Case endings of nouns of IV declension:

Causus	<i>Singularis</i>		<i>Pluralis</i>	
	masculinum	neutrum	masculinum	neutrum
Nom.	-us	-u	-us	-ua
Gen.	-us	-us	-uum	-uum
Dat.	-ui	-u	-ibus	-ibus
Acc.	-um	-u	-us	-ua
Abl.	-u	-u	-ibus	-ibus

Examples of conjugation of nouns of IV declension:

Causus	<i>Singularis</i>		<i>Pluralis</i>	
	masculinum	neutrum	masculinum	neutrum
Nom.	fructus	cornu	fructus	cornua
Gen.	fructus	cornus	fructuum	cornuum
Dat.	fructui	cornu	fructibus	cornibus
Acc.	fructum	cornu	fructus	cornua
Abl.	fructu	cornu	fructibus	cornibus

The nouns most frequently used are:

fructus, us m – fruit;

haustus, us m – draught, drink;

manus, us f – hand;

Quercus, us f – oak;

spiritus, us m – spirit;

usus, us m – use.

Nouns of V declension.

The V declension includes nouns of the feminine gender, having the ending **-es** in Nominative singular and **-ei** in the Genitive singular case.

For example: **species, ei f** – 1) type (bot.); 2) collection, tea (drug form)

scabies, ei f – scabies

dies, ei f – day

Case endings of the nouns of V declension

Casus	<i>Singularis</i>	<i>Pluralis</i>
Nom.	-es	-es
Gen.	-ei	-erum
Dat.	-ei	-ebus
Acc.	-em	-es
Abl.	-e	-ebus

Example of conjugation of noun **species, ei f** – medicinal species

Casus	<i>Singularis</i>	<i>Pluralis</i>
Nom.	species	species
Gen.	speciei	specierum
Dat.	speciei	speciebus
Acc.	speciem	species
Abl.	specie	speciebus

Peculiarities of using the noun: species, ei f

The Noun **species, ei f** – collection (drug form) – parts of roots, leaves, flowers, seeds of medicinal plants.

For example: **species antiasthmaticae** – antiasthmatic collection,

species diureticae – diuretic collection,

species laxantes – laxative collection.

In prescription the noun **species, erum f** is prescribed in Gen. plural:

For example: **Rp.: specierum diureticarum 100.0**

Rp.: specierum laxantium 200.0

Prescription phrase with the word «species»:

Misce, (ut) fiant species – Mix up, lets species (herbal blend) will be made

The most commonly used nouns are:

dies, ei f – day;

facies, ei f – face;

res, ei f – thing;

species, ei f – a collection of herbs, herbal blend.

Exercise

1. Decline by cases in singular and plural the nouns:

spiritus, us m; manus, us f; Quercus, us f.

2. Translate into English:

Fel bovis; mucilago Accaciae; Hydrogenii monoxidum; Barii peroxidum; Natrii sulfis; elixir phosphori; oleum optimum; vinum album fortis; aqua Ammoniae; infusum Gentianae compositum fortis; oleum Olivarum optimum; species antihaemorrhoidales; status praesens; spiritus dilutus; species diureticae.

3. Translate from Latin into English:

1. Fructus Carvi pulveratus. 2. Oleum e fructibus Rosae. 3. Fructus Sorbi et fructus Aroniae in medicina adhibentur. 4. E fructibus Capsici tinctura et emplastrum praeparantur. 5. Spiritus saponatus compositus spiritum aethylicum seu spiritum Vini, saponem viridem, oleum Lavandulae continent, pro usu externo ad curationem morborum cutis adhibetur. 6. Oleum Anisi e fructibus Anisi in compositionem Liqueoris Ammonii anisati includitur. 7. Homo sapiens. 8. Vir sapiens. 9. Status praesens. 10. Formae remediorum pro infantibus. 11. Saccharum ut remedium corrigens in pulveribus adhibetur.

4. Translate into Latin:

1. Dried fruits alder. 2. Fragrant fennel fruits. 3. Oil of fruits of peanuts. 4. The purified alcohol or ethyl alcohol. 5. Methylene blue solution. 6. Decoction of oak bark. 7. Juice of lemon fruits. 8. Sterile injection. 9. Streptocide fine powder. 10. The bark and fruit of viburnum. 11. Natural gastric juice. 12. Syrup with fresh raspberry fruit.

5. Translate the medical prescriptions:

1. Take: Tincture of spring pheasant's eye herb 180 ml

Sodium bromide 4,0

Codeine phosphate 0,2

Mix. Give out. Denote:

2. Take: Ethylmorphine hydrochloride 0,1

Vaseline 10,0

Mix up to make an ointment

Give out. Denote:

3. Take: Platyphylline hydrotartrate 0,005

Phenobarbital

Papaverin hydrochloride of each 0,02

Give out such a dose in the amount 10

Denote:

4. Take: Tanin

Lead acetate

Extract of Belladonna of each 30,0

Theobrom oil as much as necessary

Mix let be suppositories be made.

Give out. Denote:

5. Take: Extract of belladonna 0,001

Basic lead nitrate

Phenyl salicylate of each 0,25

Mix to make a powder

Give out such a dose in the amount 10

Denote:

6. Take: Menthol 0,1

Zinc oxide

Boric acid of each 0,5

Vaseline 10,0

Mix up to make an ointment

Give out.

Denote:

Vocabulary

Nouns of IV declension

abcessus, us m – abscess

acus, us m – needle

bos, bovis m – ox

cornu, us n – horn

fructus, us m – fruit

spiritus, us m – alcohol

status us m – state

status praesens – present state

usus, us m – use

Nouns of V declension

species aromaticae – aromatic species

sp. aniasthmaticae – antiasthmatic collection

sp. antihaemorrhoidales – antihemorrhoidal species

sp. cholagogae – cholagogue species

sp. diaphoreticae – diaphoretic species

sp. diureticae – diuretic species

sp. laxantes – laxative species

sp. pectorales – pectoral species

sp. sedativae – soothing species

sp. stomachicae – gastric species

Pharmaceutical phraseological phrases

ad usum internum – for internal use

ad usum externum – for external use

ad usum proprium (pro me) – for own use

pro die – for a day

contra rabiem – against rabies

contra scabiem – against scabies

Unit 23

Theme: Systematization and consolidation of grammatical models of terms.

1. Translate the following words into Latin, write down dictionary form:

- | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| a) common | c) spring | e) laxative |
| b) green | d) fruit | f) nitrate |

2. Translate the prescription phrases into Latin:

1. for external use
2. Divide into equal parts number...
3. against rabies
4. Give out such doses number...

3. Translate prescriptions into Latin:

1. Take: Codeine phosphate 0,015
Acetylsalicylic acid 0,5
Ascorbic acid 0,1
Rutine 0,02
Mix up, let powder will be made
Give out such dose number 20
Denote:
2. Take: Extract of belladonna 0,02
Xeroform 0,1
Zinc sulfate 0,05
Mix up to make suppository
Give out such doses number 10
Denote:
3. Take: Zinc sulfate
Lead acetate of each 0,3

Distilled water till 200 ml

Mix up. Give out.

Denote:

4. Translate prescriptions into English:

1. Recipe: Solutionis acidi salicylici spirituosae 1% – 10 ml

Da.

Signa:

2. Recipe: Natrii tetraboratis 2,5

Glycerini 50 ml

Spiritus aethylici 0,5 % ad 10 ml

Misce. Da.

Signa:

3. Recipe: Codeini phosphatis 0,015

Acidi acetylsalicylici 0,5

Acidi ascorbinici 0,1

Rutini 0,02

Dimedroli 0,02

Calcii lactatis 0,1

Misce, fiat pulvis

Da tales doses numero 20

Signa:

5. Translate into Latin:

1. powdery boric acid;

2. basic nitrate of lead;

3. diuretic species;

4. silver nitrate;

5. tincture of matricary flowers.

Unit 24

Theme: Binominal botanical nomenclature. Grammatical models of botanical names. Names of alkaloids and glycosides.

Binominal botanical nomenclature.

Nomenclature of plants in pharmacology can be presented by pharmaceutical names or scientific names in the form of Linnaean binomials. This system, developed by botanist Carl Linnaeus (18th century), provides a first name called the "genus" and the second name called a "species".

The system of naming the plants on a scientific basis is known as botanical nomenclature. Naming of the plants is useful in assigning their identity and relationship.

Grammatical model of botanical names.

Binomial nomenclature (two-term naming system), both of which use Latin grammatical forms. The *first part* of the name – the generic name – identifies the **genus to which the species belongs**, while the *second part* – the specific name – identifies **the species within the genus**.

The generic name is a singular the first letter of generic name is always written in a capital letter. The specific epithet is an adjective and is always written with small letters. It is derived from many may consist of one – two words.

For example: **Oryza sativa** and **Oldenlandia albo-nervia**

The name should be short, precise and easy to.

Depending on what part of speech defined species definition, Botanical names are divided into five grammar models:

	Genus	Species
Model 1	noun in Nom + noun in Nom.	– Atropa belladonna (drug Beladonna)
Model 2	noun in Nom + noun in Gen.	– Primula veris (cowslip)
Model 3	noun in Nom. + indeclinable noun	– Panax ginseng (ginseng)
Model 4	noun in Nom. + noun with attribute	– Capsella bursa-pastoris (shepherd's purse)

Model 5 noun in Nom. + adjective – *Mentha piperita* (Peppermint)

Comparison between scientific names and common names:

- botanical names are universal while common names are limited to a single language or to a particular geographical region;
- sometimes one vernacular name may be used to different taxons or one taxon may have different common names.

The meaning of the botanical names is listed in table below:

Common name	Botanical name
Aloe Vera	<i>Aloe barbadensis</i>
Arnica	<i>Arnica Montana</i>
Astragalus	<i>Astragalus membranaceus</i>
Barberry	<i>Berberis vulgaris</i>
Bilberry	<i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i>
Calendula	<i>Calendula officinalis</i>
Cayenne	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>
Chamomile	<i>Matricaria recutita</i>
Cinnamon	<i>Cinnamomum zeylanicum</i>
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>
Dill Seed	<i>Anethum graveolens</i>
Echinacea	<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>
Elder Flower	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>
Fennel	<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>
Garlic	<i>Allium sativum</i>
Gentian	<i>Gentiana lutea</i>
Ginkgo	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>
Grape	<i>Vitis vinifera</i>

Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>
Hops	<i>Humulus lupulus</i>
Juniper	<i>Juniperus communis</i>
Lavender	<i>Lavandula officinalis</i>
Lemon Balm	<i>Melissa officinalis</i>
Licorice	<i>Glycyrrhiza glabra</i>
Althaea	<i>Althaea officinalis</i>
Motherwort	<i>Leonurus cardiac</i>
Nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>
Peppermint	<i>Mentha piperita</i>
Raspberry	<i>Rubus idaeus</i>
Red Clover	<i>Trifolium pretense</i>
Rhubarb	<i>Rheum palmatum</i>
Ribwort	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>
Rosehips	<i>Rosa canina</i>
Rosemary	<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>
Sage	<i>Salvia officinalis</i>
Schisandra	<i>Schizandra chinensis</i>
Senna	<i>Cassia</i>
Thyme	<i>Thymus vulgaris</i>
Turmeric	<i>Curcuma longa</i>
Valerian	<i>Valeriana officinalis</i>
Violet	<i>Viola odorata</i>
Wild Cherry	<i>Prunus serotina</i>
Witch hazel	<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>

Botanical names of Families

According to the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature, scientific names of plant families have the Latin suffix "**aceae**": Asteraceae, Fabaceae, Rosaceae, etc. Suffix "**aceae**" is Latin for "**a family**" or a "**group**". "Rosaceae" thus means "the Rose family". You use a scientific family name without adding the word "family".

Correct: "Roses are Rosaceae".

Common names of plant families are in the table below:

Common Family Name	Scientific Family Name
Asparagus	Asparagaceae
Aster, Sunflower	Asteraceae
Barberry	Berberidaceae
Birch	Betulaceae
Buckthorn	Rhamnaceae
Buckwheat	Polygonaceae
Flax	Linaceae
Gentian	Gentianaceae
Lily	Liliaceae
Mustard	Brassicaceae
Nettle	Urticaceae
Oak	Fagaceae
Olive	Oleaceae
Poppy	Papaveraceae
Rose	Rosaceae
Valerian	Valerianaceae
Violet	Violaceae

Alkaloids and Glycosides.

Alkaloids are bitter-tasting chemicals, very widespread in nature, and often toxic, found in many medicinal plants. Among the principal alkaloids and bases Latinized in this way may be noted the following: aconitine, antipyrine, apomorphine, atropine, caffeine, scopolamine, cinchonidine, hyoscyamine, strychnine, codeine, morphine, cocaine, ephedrine, emetine, hematropine, pilocarpine, quinine.

Antraquinone glycosides are found in medicinal plants such as rhubarb, cascara, and Alexandria senna. Plant-based laxatives made from such plants include senna, rhubarb and Aloe.

The cardiac glycosides are powerful drugs from medicinal plants including foxglove and lily of the valley. They include digoxin and digitoxin which support the beating of the heart, and act as diuretics.

Latin names of alkaloids and glycosides are formed with suffix **-in-** and ending **-um**:

For example: **Ephedrinum** (*Ephedra equisetina*) – ephedrine

Erysiminum (*Erysimum canescens*) – erysimine

Strophanthinum (*Strophanthus kombe*) – strophantine

Sometimes names of glycosides are formed with suffix **-sid-**:

For example: *Erysimum canescens* includes glycosides Erysiminum and Erysimosidum.

Morphological roots of plant origin indicating alkaloids and glycosides

with different pharmaceutical effects:

Morphological roots	Latin examples	English equivalents
-anth-	Galanthaminum, i n Heliantus, i m	galanthamin sunflower
-eph-	Ephatinum, i n	ephatin
-ephedr-	Ephedrinum, i n	ephedrin
-phedr-	Theophedrinum, i n	theophedrin
-glyc(y)-	Glycerinum, i n	glycerin

	Corglyconum, i n Glycyrrhiza, ae f Sed: Glucosum, i n	corglycon licorice But: glucose
-phyll-	Euphyllinum, i n Platyphyllinum, i n	euphylline platyphylline
-phyt-	Phytinum, i n Phytolysinum, i n	phytin phytolysin
-stroph-	Strophanthus, i m Strophosanum, i n	strophanthus strophosan
-theo-	Theobrominum, i n Theophedrinum, i n	theobromin theophylline

Exercises

1. Translate orally into English:

1. Planta Papaveris somniferi in medicina adhibetur.
2. Oliva europaea arbor est, olive – fructus.
3. Alcaloidum Platyphyllinum e planta "Senectio platyphylloides" elicitor.
4. Nonnulla olea pingua, exempli causa, oleum Ricini, oleum jecoris Aselli adhibitionem medicinalem per se habent.
5. Papaveraceae, Cucurbitaceae, Pinaceae, Menyantaceae sunt familiae plantarum.

2. Translate into English:

1. Theobrominum est pulvis crystallinus albus sapore amaro, in aqua aegre solvitur.
2. Multa alcaloidea utilissima ex Opio fiunt, exempli causa, alcaloidum Papaverinum, alcaloidum Morphinum.
3. In planta "Delphinium confusum" continentur alcaloidum nomine Condelphinum.

4. Condolphinum est pulvis crystallinus in aqua insolubilis, spiritu facile solvitur; ad morbos nervosos adhietur.

5. Multa alkaloida venena sunt, ad dosibus parvis in organismum inducta therapeuticam actionem habent.

3. Translate aloud from Latin into English:

1. Guttae pro oculis. 2. Emplastrum adhaesivum. 3. Cassia amara est. 4. Pepsinum et Pancreatinum remedia bona sunt. 5. Emulsum olei Ricini non gratum est. 6. Capsulae gelatinosae Morphinum habent. 7. Unguentum Zinci oxidi in olla est. 8. Pancreatinum et acidum hydrochloricum dilutum non miscet.

4. Translate prescriptions into Latin:

1. Take: Liquid Formaldehyde 20,0
Clear spirit of wine 15,0
Glycerin 20,0
Water of Cinnamon in sufficient amount
Mix up to make a gargle
Give out. Denote:

2. Take: Menthol
Eucalypt oil
Camphor oil
Oil of Rose of each 30,0
Liquid Petrolat in sufficient amount
Mix to make liniment
Give out. Write on the label:

3. Take: Aether for anesthesia 100 ml
Give out in dark bottle
Write on the label:

4. Take: Strichnine 30,0
Diluted hydrochloric acid 20,0
Essence of Pepsin 30,0
Mix up. Give out.
Denote:
5. Take: Zinc sulfate
Lead acetate of each 0,3
Distilled water till 200 ml
Mix up. Give out. Denote:
6. Take: Rectified ethyl spirit 95 % – 20 ml
Water for injections 100 ml
Let it be mixed
Let it be given out
Let it be labelled:
7. Take: Dimedrol 0,01
Ephedrin hydrochloride 0,1
Peach oil 10 ml
Mint oil I drop
Mix up. Give out. Denote:
8. Take: Ophthalmic films with neomycin sulphate number 10
Let it be given out
Let it be labelled:
9. Take: Magnesium carbonate 4,0
Potassium carbonate 5,0
Sodium hydrocarbonate 1,0
Glycerin in sufficient amount
Mix up to make a paste.
Give out. Denote:

Vocabulary

Camphōra, ae f – camphor

Capsicum, i n – capsicum; Cayenne pepper

Cassia, ae f – cassia

Chenopodium, i n – American wormseed

Cinnamomum, i n – cinnamon

Cydonium, i n – quince seed

essentia, ae f – essence

gargarisma, ātis n – gargle

Humulus, i m – hops

nebula, ae f – spray

Opium, i n – opium

Papāver , ěris n – poppy

Pepsinum, i n – pepsin

stomachicus, a, um – stomach

spiritus, us m – spirit

vinum, i n – wine

ONMedU

Unit 25

Theme: Degrees of comparison of adjectives. Irregular degrees of comparison.

Latin adjectives are divided into three degrees of comparison:

positive – *gradus positivus*

comparative – *gradus comparativus*

superlative – *gradus superlativus*

In dictionaries the adjectives are given in the positive degree.

The comparative degree.

To form the comparative degree, it is necessary to find the stem of the positive degree and add the suffix **-ior** for the masculine and feminine forms and **-ius** for the neutral form. The form of Gen. sing. of all three genders in comparative degree is **-ioris**.

Positivus

purus, a, um – clean

niger, gra, grum – black

subtillis, e – shallow

simplex, icis – simple

Comparativus

purior, purius – cleaner

nigrior, nigrius – blacker

subtilior, subtilius – shallower

simplicior, simplicius – more simple

The full dictionary form of the masculine and the feminine has the ending **-ior**, while the neutral form has **-ius**: **simplicior, ius** (written dictionary form) *simplicior*, *simplicius* (oral form). Adjectives in the comparative degree have the same pattern of declension as nouns of the III declension. Their distinctive feature is the ending **-ōris** in the Genitive.

Example of declining of adjective **subtilis, e** in comparative degree:

Case	<i>Singularis</i>			<i>Pluralis</i>		
	m	f	n	m	f	n
Nom.	subtilior		subtilius	subtiliores		subtiliora
Gen.	subtilioris			subtiliorum		
Dat.	subtiliori			subtilioribus		
Acc.	subtiliorem		subtilius	subtiliores		subtiliora
Abl.	subtiliore			subtilioribus		

The superlative degree.

Commonly, the superlative degree is formed by adding the suffix **-issim-** and gender endings **-us, -a, -um** to the stem of the positive degree. The dictionary form of adjectives in the superlative degree is similar to adjectives of the first group with the endings **-us, -a, -um**. They are declined also like the adjectives of the first group and their stem is determined similarly.

Positivus

purus, a, um

subtilis, e

simplex, icis

Superlativus

purissimus, a, um – the cleanest

subtilissimus, a, um – the finest

simplicissimus, a, um – the simplest

The superlative degree of adjectives with the ending **-er** is formed by adding the suffix **-rim** and gender endings **-us, -a, -um** to the form of Nom. sing. of the masculine gender in the positive degree:

Positivus

niger, gra, grum

Superlativus

nigerrimus, a, um – the blackest

Irregular degrees of comparison

<i>Positivus</i>	<i>Comparativus</i>	<i>Superlativus</i>
multus, a, um – multiple	plus – large (in quantity)	plurimus, a, um – the most numerous
bonus, a, um – good	melior, melius – better	optimus, a, um – the best
malus, a, um – bad	pejor, pejus – worse	pessimus, a, um – the worst
magnus, a, um – large (great)	major, jus – larger (greater)	maximus, a, um – the greatest
parvus, a, um – small	minor, minus – smaller (less)	minimus, a, um – the least

Peculiarities of using the adjectives in degrees of comparison in botanical nomenclature.

In botanical nomenclature the comparative and superlative degree of adjectives are translated into English by the positive degree:

Arctium **majus** – large burdock

Linum **usitatissimum** – ordinary flaxseed

Plantago **major** – large plantain

Cucurbita **maxima** – large pumpkin

Vinca **minor** – small perwink

Exercises

1. Decline the adjectives in comparative degree in singular and plural, write:

purior; nigrior; simplicior; rubrior; melior; major.

2. Coordinate the adjectives with nouns and translate:

Spissior, spissius (unguentum, i n; massa, ae f; succus, i m; extractum, i n);

recentior, recentius (sirupus, i m; infusum, i n; herba, ae f);

purissimus, a, um (aether pro narcosi, argilla, ae f);
ruberrimus, a, um (bacca, ae f; flos, floris m; crystallus, i m).

3. Write down the dictionary forms of each word and translate in Latin the terms:

Basic lead nitrate; peach oil; rectified ethylic spirit; ether for narcosis; ascorbic acide in tablets; liquid extract of hawthorn; tincture of lily of the valley; sweet tincture; strong solution; light powder; lemon juice; camphor water.

4. Translate aloud from Latin into English:

1. Recipe: Pulveris Sennae

Kalii bitartratis

Sulfuris depurati ana 30,0

Misce, fiat pulvis

Da. Signa.

2. Recipe: Tincturae Valerianae 20,0

Tincturae Lavandae 30,0

Solutionis Ammonii 20,0

Misce, fiat emulsum

Da. Signa.

3. Recipe: Decocti cortices Quercus 10,0 – 150,0

Aluminis usti 2,0

Glycerini 15,0

Misceatur. Detur. Signetur.

4. Recipe: Tincturae Capsici 5,5

Acidi formicici 0,34

Liquoris Ammonii caustici 1,5

Olei camphorati 7,4

Olei Ricini

Lanolini anhydrici

Axungiae porcinae ana 9,8

Vaselini flavi ad 100,0

Misce, fiat unguentum.

Detur. Signetur.

5. Translate the following prescriptions into Latin:

1. Take: Ethylmorphine hydrochloride 0,1

Vaseline 10,0

Mix to make an ointment

Give out. Denote:

2. Take: Oily solution of nitroglycerin 1 % – 0,0005

Let it be given out in such dose amount 20 in capsules

Let it be denoted:

3. Take: Chloroform

Sunflower oil of each 20 ml

Mix to make a liniment

Let it be given out

Let it be denoted:

4. Take: Soluble streptocid 5,0

Solution of glucose 10 % – 100 ml

Mix up. Let it be sterilized!

Give out. Denote:

NOTA BENE!

Aqua pura – pure water

Ex aqua – out of water

Sine aqua – without water

Aqua bulliens – boiling water

In aqua – in water

Subinde – frequently

In scatula – in a box

Tere – rub

Vocabulary

1st group of adjectives including forms of the superlative degree:

compositus, a, um – complex

dexter, tra, trum – right

latissimus, a, um – the broadest

liber, ěra, ěrum – free

longus, a, um – long

magnus, a, um – large

sinister, tra, trum – left

subtilissimus, a, um – the finest

supremus, a, um – supreme

2nd group of adjectives:

brevis, e – short

subtilis, e – fine

simplex, ĩcis – simple

sublingualis, e – sublingual (excepting nerve and bone)

Adjectives in the form of comparative degree:

major, ius – major, greater

minor, minus – minor, lesser

posterior, ius – posterior

superior, ius – superior, upper

subtilior, ius – shallower

spissior, ius – thickener

Unit 26

Theme: Adverb. Adverbs` degrees of comparison.

Powder names by the degree of grinding. Numerals. Pronouns. Special expressions with pronouns in the pharmaceutical terminology.

Latin adverb is an unchangeable part of speech. Adverbs can modify verbs, adjectives (including numbers), sentences and other adverbs.

Formation of adverbs

1. Adverbs derived from adjectives of the 1-st and 2-nd declension generally are formed by adding the suffix **-e** to the Genitive sing. stem:

asepticus, a, um – aseptically	aseptice – aseptic
exactus, a, um – exactly	exacte – exact
frigidus, a, um – coldly	frigide – frigidly

2. Adverbs derived from adjectives of the III declension generally are formed by adding the suffix **-iter** to the genitive singular stem, and from adjectives with **-ns** at the end of the word by adding the suffix **-er**.

sterilis, e – sterile (adj.)	steriliter – sterile (adv.)
simplex, icis – simple	simpliciter – simply
utilis, e – useful	utilier – usefully
recens, ntis – fresh (adj.)	recenter – fresh (adv.)

3. Although adverbs do not decline in Latin, they do compare. The comparative adverb has the same form Accusative singular neuter of the comparative adjective. The superlative adverb is formed by changing the **-i** of the Genitive singular of the superlative of the Adjective to **-e**. So one type of Latin adverb developed out of the ablative, seen, for instance, in the fifth-declension-looking ending **-ē**, which for some reason was applied mostly to first/second-declension forms.

Within the meaning of adverbs are used the forms of Abl. Sing., Acc. Sing. of the neuter of some adjectives.

<i>citius</i> , a, um – quick	cito – quickly
<i>rarus</i> , a, um – rare	raro – rarely
<i>multus</i> , a, um – multiple	multum – a lot of
<i>facilis</i> , e – easy	facile – easily

Comparison of adverbs

Adverbs are sometimes formed from adjectives. Occasionally the Nominative singular, or the Ablative singular of adjectives are used. Thus, *primo* - firstly.

The Accusative neuter singular of the comparative form of the adjective is used as the comparative of the adverb by using the ending **-ius** and the superlative is formed by using the ending **-e** instead of **-us**, **-a**, or **-um**.

Into this category can also be put **facile** (the neuter accusative of the positive adjective **facilis**). It's both really, which made the transition from accusative adjective to adverb all the easier.

<i>Positivus:</i>	cito – quickly	raro – rarely
<i>Comparativus:</i>	citius – more quickly	rarius – more rarely
<i>Superlativus:</i>	citissime – very quickly	rarissime – hardly ever

Independent adverbs **diu** – a long time; **deinde** – afterwards, then; **semper** – always; **nunc** – now; **minutim** – small, into small particles.

Adverbs used in the pharmaceutical terminology

- aseptice** – aseptically
- minutim** – small, into small particles
- ana** – equally, in equal parts
- caute** – carefully

cito – quickly, urgently

citissime – very quickly

exacte – exactly

exactissime – accurately, by line

lente – slowly (the action)

semilente – semi slowly (the action)

ultralente – very slowly (the action)

longe – extremely

modice – moderately

optime – in the best way

statim – immediately

quantum satis – as needed

Powders` names by the degree of grinding

Pulvis subtilis – fine powder

Pulvis modice subtilis – medium-fine powder

Pulvis subtilissimus – very fine powder

Pulvis longe subtilissimus — the finest powder

Pulvis grossus – coarse powder

Pulvis modice grossus – medium-coarse powder

Pulvis grossissimus – very coarse powder

Pulvis longe grossissimus – the most coarse powder

Numerals

In Latin numerals are divided into:

cardinal (how many?),

ordinal (what?),

disjunctive (on how many?),

numerals-adverbs (how many times?).

<i>Arabic numerals</i>	<i>Cardinal numerals</i>	<i>Ordinal numerals</i>	<i>Roman numerals</i>
1	unus, a, um	primus, a, um	I
2	duo, duae, duo	secundus, a, um	II
3	tres, tria	tertius, a, um	III
4	quattuor	quartus, a, um	IV
5	quinque	quintus, a, um	V
6	sex	sextus, a, um	VI
7	septem	septimus, a, um	VII
8	octo	octavus, a, um	VIII
9	novem	nonus, a, um	IX
10	decem	decimus, a, um	X
15	quindecim	quindecimus, a, um	XV
18	duodeviginti	duodevicesimus a, um	XVIII
20	viginti	vicesimus, a, um	XX
100	centum	centesimus, a, um	C
200	ducenti, ae, a	ducesimus, a, um,	CC
1000	mille	millesimus, a, um	M

Disjunctive numerals

singuli, ae, a – one by one

bini, ae, a – two by two

terni, ae, a – three by three

Numerals-adverbs

semel – once

bis – two times

ter – three times

The complex and compound numerals

Complex numerals with the last number 8 or 9 are formed by subtraction of the name of one or two from the name of the next ten:

- duodeviginti (two from twenty)
- undeviginti (one from twenty)

Compound cardinal numerals from 21 to 99 are formed by 2 ways:

a) at first, the number of units is given, and then the names of tens with conjunction et:

25 – quinque et viginti 27 – septem et viginti

b) on the first place is given the number of tens, then – the number of units:

25 – viginti quinque 27 – viginti septem

In big numbers at first is given the number of higher digit without conjunction:

155 – centum quinquaginta quinque.

In complex ordinal numerals all the numbers are ordinals, and in English only the last word is the ordinal numeral: fifty fifth – quinquagesimus quintus.

Cardinal and ordinal numerals` declension

Cardinal numerals **unus, a, um** – one; **duo, duae, duo** – two; **tres, tria** – three; the names of hundreds, thousands are declined.

Numeral unus, a, um is used only in singular, the others — only in plural.

	<i>Singularis</i>			<i>Pluralis</i>		
Casus	m	f	n	m	f	n.
Nom.	unus	una	unum	duo	duae	duo
Gen.	unius			duorum	duarum	duorum
Dat.	uni			duobus	duabus	duobus
Acc.	unum	unam	unum	duos	duas	duo
Abl.	uno	una	uno	duobus	duabus	duobus

<i>Pluralis</i>				<i>Pluralis</i>		
Casus	m	f	n	m	f	n
Nom.	tres	tres	tria	ducenti	ducentae	ducenta
Gen.	trium			ducentorum	ducentarum	ducentorum
Dat.	tribus			ducentis		
Acc.	tres	tres	tria	ducentos	ducentas	ducenta
Abl.	tribus			ducentis		

The ordinal numeral adjectives, translated in English as "**first**", "**second**", "**third**", etc., have but a limited use. They have endings **-us**, **-a**, **-um**, making them adjectives of the first and second declensions and are declined like **unus**. The ordinals from first to twentieth are given in the above tab and disjunctive numerals are declined in the same way, that adjectives of I and II declensions. Numerals-adverbs are not declined. In Latin cardinal numerals are coordinated with nouns in gender, number and case:

Two drops – **guttae duae**.

Derivation using numerals

Some pharmaceutical terms and botanical names are formed with numerals-prefixes.

<i>Prefixes</i>	<i>Meaning</i>	<i>Prefixes</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
un- (uni-)	one-	sex(i)-	six-
du(o)-, bi-	two-	septi-	seven-
ter-, tri-	three-	octo-	eight-
quadr(i)-	four-	deci-	ten-
quinque(i)-	five-		

For example:

Rudbeckia **bicolor** – rudbeckia bicolour

Viola **tricolor** – trinity violet

Oxycoccus **quadripetalus** – moorberry tetrapetalous

Pronouns

In Latin there are the next pronouns:

personal (**ego** – me, **tu** – you),

reflexive (**sui** –itself, oneself),

possessive (**meus, a, um** – my; **tuus, a, um** – your),

demonstrative (**is, ea, id** –that; **hic, haec, hoc** – this),

relative (**qui, quae, quod** – who, which, that),

correlative (**talis, e** – such; **qualis, e** – such as),

negative (**nemo** – nobody, noone; **nihil** – nothing),

interrogative (**quis?** – who? **quid?** – what?).

Expressions with pronouns used in pharmacy:

pro me (pro auctore) – for me (for the author) (me – Abl. sing. from ego – me)

per se – pure, chemically pure (se – Acc. sing. from sui – oneself)

Da (Dentur) tales doses numero... – Deliver (shall be delivered) such doses in number of... (tales – Nom., Acc. plur. from talis, e – such)

e qua – from which (Abl. sing. from qui, quae, quod – who)

Misce, ut fiat massa pilularum, e qua formentur pilulae numero... – Mix to form a pill mass, and form from it a number of pills...

cui adde – to which add (cui – Dat. sing. from qui, quae, quod – which)

Misce, ut fiat mixtura, cui adde... – Mix to form a mixture, to which ad.

Exercises

1. Write in Latin:

5; 10; 9; 100; 11; 15; 20; 200; 1000; 3; 16; 2; 8; 4; 12; 17; 19.

2. Translate into English:

1. Duae drachmae. 2. Quindecimus. 3. Novem librae. 4. Quarta pars. 5. Vicesima pars.
6. Octo decime. 7. Quartus decimus. 8. Quinquaginta. 9. Octavus. 10. Viginti.
11. Secundus. 12. Ad partes duas. 13. Divide in pilulas duas. 14. Undeviginti.

3. Translate into Latin:

1. Six drachms of tincture of nux vomica.
2. One tincture of compound Gentian.
3. Two elixirs of sulphuric acid.
4. Take one ounces of compound tincture of lavender.
5. Take three drachms of diluted hydrochloric acid.
6. Four drachms of soda.
7. Take of iodoform ten grams.

4. Translate prescriptions into English:

1. Recipe: Aluminis exsiccati
Tannini
Olei Theobromatis quantum satis
Misce bene, fiant suppositoria
Da. Signa:

2. Recipe: Acidi salicylici
Olei Therebenthinae
Acidi acetici ana 30.0
Misce, fiat pasta
Da. Signa:

3. Recipe: Hydrargyry Chloridi mitis

Tincturae Hyoscyami

Misce et divide in chartas

Da. Signa.

5. Translate the medical prescriptions:

1. Take: Tincture of spring pheasant's eye herb 180 ml

Amidopyrin 2,0

Sodium bromide 4,0

Codeine phosphate 0,2

Mix up. Give out. Denote:

2. Take: Ethylmorphine hydrochloride 0,1

Vaseline 10,0

Mix to make an ointment

Give out. Denote:

3. Take: Phenobarbital

Papaverin hydrochloride of each 0,02

Give out such a dose in the amount 10

Denote:

4. Take Coated tablets of oleandoandomycin phosphate

0,125 number 25

Let it be given out

Let it be denoted:

5. Take: Morphine hydrochloride 0,01

Apomorphine hydrochloride 0,05

Diluted hydrochloric acid 1 ml

Distilled water up to 200 ml

Let it be mixed. Let it be given

Let it be denoted:

6. Take: Extract of belladonna 0,001

Basic bismuth nitrate

Phenyl salicylate of each 0,25

Mix to make a powder

Give out such a dose in the amount 10

Denote:

7. Take: Rectified ethyl spirit 95 % –20 ml

Water for injections 100 ml

Let it be mixed

Let it be given out

Let it be denoted:

8. Take: Dimedrol 0,01

Ephedrin hydrochloride 0,1

Peach oil 10 ml

Mint oil I drop

Mix up. Give out. Denote:

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Vocabulary

unus, a, um – one

duo – two

tres – three

duodecim – twelve

quindecim – fifteen

viginti – twenty

triginta – thirty

quingenta – fifty

centum – a hundred

secundus, a, um – second

tertius, a, um – third

quartus, a, um – fourth

quintus, a, um – fifth

sextus, a, um – sixth

septimus, a, um – seventh

octavus, a, um – eighth

nonus, a, um – ninth

decimus, a, um – tenth

Unit 27

Theme: Abbreviations in prescriptions.

The most important prescription abbreviations.

Writing prescriptions, doctors use generally accepted abbreviations.

The abbreviations in use include the names of ingredients, amounts, directions, to the pharmacist, and even the phrases used in the signature which were formerly written in Latin.

There are no established abbreviations for the names of drugs: they should be written out in full to avoid the possibility of serious mistake.

The names of medicinal forms grow short, names of parts of plants and standard compounding formulations. Such reductions contain one or two initial letters of words: E.g. **hb.** – herba; **M.** – Misce; **Liq.** – liquor; **inf.** – infusum; **ol.** – oleum.

If a word is reduced by syllable, which included a few consonants, they are all stored in the reduction:

E.g. **extr.** – extractum, **ung.** – unguentum.

There are some rules of abbreviations:

1. It is possible to write in short form in prescriptions the names of dosage forms and aluminum preparations, the names of parts of plants, prescription expressions.
2. It is not possible to use the abbreviations of ingredients with similar names, which don't give the opportunity to understand what kind of medicine is prescribed.
3. There is a consonant at the end of abbreviation, if some consonants stand by, the abbreviation is finished by the last one.
4. Some prescription expressions can be maximally abbreviated.

Only in the part of prescription Prescriptio can be used maximal abbreviations, when only one letter is left (D.t.d. N).

5. There are the unusual abbreviations which should be memorized: hb – herbae, pct – precipitati, āā – ana ect.

The most important prescription abbreviations.

Abbreviations	Complete form	Translation
āā	ana	by, equally, in equal parts
ac., acid.	acidum	acid
acet.	acetum	vinegar
ad us. ext.	ad usum externum	for external use
ad us. int.	ad usum internum	for internal use
ad 2 vic.	ad duas vices	in two doses
ad sec. vic.	ad secundum vicem	to the second time
agit.	agita	shake
aq.	aqua	water
aq. aerat.	aqua aerata	carbonated water
aq. astr.	aqua astricta	frozen water
aq. bull.	aqua bulliens	boiling water
aq. dest.	aqua destillata	distilled water
aq. ferv.	aqua fervens	hot water
aq. font.	aqua fontalis	spring water
aq. mar.	aqua marina	sea water
aq. niv.	aqua nivalis	snow water
bib.	bibe	drink
bis in d.	bis in die	twice a day
bol.	bolus	a large pill
but.	butyrum	butter
caerul.	caeruleus, a, um	blue
caps.	capsula	capsule
cataplasma.	cataplasma	poultice
cerat.	ceratus, a, um	cerate
comp., cps., cpt.	compositus	compound

concentr.	concentratus	concentrated
cort.	cortex	cortex
chart. cerat.	charta cerata	waxed paper
chartul.	chartula	small paper
cib.	cibus	food, meal
coch.	cochleare	spoonful
coct.	coctio	boiling
col.	cola	strain
cons.	conserva	keep
consperg.	consperge	dust, sprinkle
cort.	cortex	bark, peel
D.	Da. Detur. Dentur.(pl.)	Give out. Let it be given out.
dec., dct.	decoctum	decoction
decub.	decubitus	lying down
dep.	depuratus	purified
dil.	dilutus	diluted
D.t.d.	Da (Dentur) tales doses	Give out. Let it be given such doses
div.	divide	divide
empl.	emplastrum	plaster
emuls.	emulsum	emulsion
extr.	extractum	extract
f.	fiat, fiant	Let it be formed. Let it be made.
fl.	flos	flower
fluid.	fluidus	liquid
fol.	folium	leaf
fr.	fructus	fruit
ft.cataplasma.	fiat cataplasma	let a poultice be made
ft. cerat.	fiat ceratum	let acerate be made

ft. chart.	fiat chartae	let be papers be made
ft. colyr.	fiat collyrium	let an eye-wash be made
ft empl.	fiat emplastrum	let a plater be made
ft.garg.	fiat gargarisma	let a gargle be made
gel.	gelatinosus	gelatinous
gran.	granulum	granule
gtt., gtts.	guttam, guttas	drop, drops
h., hb.	herba	grass, herb
in ampull.	in ampullis	in ampoules
in caps.	in capsulis	in capsules
inf.	infusum	infusion
in obl.	in oblatiis	in capsules
in tabl.	in tabulettis	in tablets
in vitr. nigr.	in vitro nigro	in black glass
linim.	linimentum	liniment
liq.	liquor	liquid
M.	Misce. Misceatur.	Mix. Let it be mixed. To mix.
mucil.	mucilago	mucilage
N.	numero	number
obd.	obductus	coated
ol.	oleum	oil
past.	pasta	paste
praec., pct., ppt.	praecipitatus	precipitated
pro inject.	pro injectionibus	for injections
pulv.	pulvis	powder
q.s.	quantum satis	as needed, as necessary
r., rad.	radix	root, radix
Rp.:	Recipe	Take

rectif.	rectificatus	rectified
rhiz.	rhizoma	rhizome
S.	Signa. Signetur.	Mark. Let it be marked. Write on a label. Denote.
sem.	semen	seed
simpl.	simplex	simple
sir.	sirupus	syrup
sol.	solutio	solution
spec.	species	species, dry plant collection
spir.	spiritus	alcohol
Steril.	Sterilisa! Sterilisetur!	Sterilize. Let it be sterilized!
supp.	suppositorium	suppository
supp. vagin.	suppositorium vaginale	vaginal suppository
susp.	suspensio	suspension
tab.	tabuletta	tablet, pill
t-ra, tinct.	tinctura	infusion
ung.	unguentum	ointment

Exercises

1. Translate prescriptions into Latin, write in short form:

1. Take: Codeine phosphate 0,015

Acetylsalicylic acid 0,5

Ascorbic acid 0,1

Rutine 0,02

Mix up, lets powder will be made

Give out such doses number 20

Denote: 3 times a day

2. Take: Castor oil 20 ml
Xeroform 1,2
Vinilin 1 ml
Mix up, lets liniment will be made.
Give out. Denote: for bandages
3. Take: Extract of the Valerian 0,3
Tinctures of the Hawthorn 0,015
Tinctures of Pieplant 0,8
Mix up. Give out. Denote: 1 tea-spoon 3 times a day
4. Take: Pills of Furacillin 0,02
Give out such doses number 10
Denote: 1 pill in glass of water for the rinse
5. Take: Soluble streptocid d 5,0
Solution of glucose 10 % – 100 ml
Mix. Let it be sterilized!
Give out. Denote:
6. Take: Cortex of althea
Cortex of licorice
Seed of flax of each 10,0
Leaves of eucalyptus 2,5
Mix to make a species
Give out. Denote:

2. Write in short form the names of dosage forms:

Solutio, pulvis, species, suppositorium, sirupus, radix, folium, mixtura, infusum, aqua, oleum, tictura, gutta, tabuletta, decoctum, suspension, rhizoma, extractum.

3. Translate the terms:

Misceatur. Detur. Signetur.

Sterilisetur.

Recipe.

Dentur tales doses.

Misce, fiant species.

Da in charta cerata.

Divide in partes aequales numero 6.

4. Write in full form:

a) sol., aa., ol., aq., hb., ac., empl., t-rae, gtt., ung., aml., in tab.

5. Translate the medical prescriptions, write in short form:

1. Take: Extract of Belladonna 100 ml

Basic nitrate 2,1

Extract of Spring Adonis 50 ml

Mix. Give out. Denote:

2. Take: Seeds of Fennel 15,0

Buds of birch 10,0

Dried licorice root 20,0

Mix to make herb collection

Give out. Denote:

3. Take: Platyphylline hydrotartrate 0,005

Phenobarbital

Papaverin hydrochloride of each 0,02

Give such a dose in the amount 10

Denote:

4. Take: Coated tablets of oleandoandomycin

phosphate 0,125 number 25

Let it be given

Let it be denoted:

5. Take: Green brilliant

Aethyl alcohol

Nystatin of each 1,0

Destillate water up to 100 ml

Mix. Give out. Denote:

6. Take: Thiamine chloride

Riboflavin of each 0,0005

Ascorbic acid 0,1

Nicotinic acid 0,03

Give out such doses number 50 in coated tablets

Denote:

7. Take: Ichthyol 1,25

Zinc oxide

Wheat starch of each 12

Vaseline up to 50,0

Mix to make paste

Give out. Denote:

8. Take: Pectoral species 50,0

Give out. Denote:

9. Take: Ophthalmic films with neomycin sulphate number 10

Let it be given out. Let it be labelled:

10. Take: Magnesium carbonate 4,0

Potassium carbonate 5,0

Sodium hydrocarbonate 1,0

Glycerin in sufficient amount

Mix to make a paste

Give out. Denote

Control questions:

1. How many letters are there in the abbreviations?
2. How are formed the abbreviations, which have two consonants in composition?
3. Is it possible to reduce the names of medicines and plants?

Vocabulary

Glycyrrhiza, ae f – licorice, licorice root

Althaea, ae f – althea, marshmallow

Adonis vernalis, m, f – spring adonis

(Adonidis vernalis)

Aloe, es f – aloe

Digitalis, is f – digitalis

Hypericum, i n – St. John's wort

Millefolium, i n – yarrow

Foeniculum, i n – fennel

pix, picis f – resin

pix liquida – tar

Betula, ae f – birch

Terebinthina, ae f – turpentine

Leonurus, i m – motherwort

in charta cerata – in cerated paper

Unit 28

Theme: Latin nomenclature of native medical forms. Firm, soft, and liquid forms of medicines. Lay out of prescriptions for firm medical remedies.

All forms of medicines by their aggregate there are divided into solid, soft, liquid and aerosols (formae medicamentorum durae, molles, fluidae, aërosola).

There are some groups for the dosage forms of injections (formae medicamentorum pro injectionibus), dosage forms for eyes (formae medicamentorum pro oculis), dosage forms for infants and children up to three years (formae medicamentorum pro infantibus).

Depending on the roots of introduction in the organism the dosage forms are divided into 2 groupes: enteral (enteron, i n – intestine) – are introduced through the digestive tract, parenteral (para – beside, near) – which are outgoing digestive tract.

Solid form drugs (Formae medicamentorum durae)

1. Powders – pulveres (pulvis, eris m)
2. Tablettes, pills – tabulettae (tabuletta, ae f)
3. Dragee – dragee (dragee, n)
4. Granules – granula (granulum, i n)
5. Gathers – species (species, ei f)
6. Capsules – capsulae (capsula, ae f)

1. Powders – pulveres

Powders – is a solid dosage form, which is characterized by a friability.

By the number of ingredients the powders are divided into:

simple powders – *pulveres simplices*;

composite powders – *pulveres compositi*.

By the way of use:

powders for external use – *pulveres ad usum externum*;

powders for external use – *pulveres ad usum internum*.

By the dosage:

powders divided into doses – *pulveres divisi*;

undivided powders – *pulveres indivisi*.

By the way of prescription:

powders for one dose – *pulveres pro dosi*;

powders for a day (a daily dose) – *pulveres pro die*.

Powders are introduced:

orally, by mouth – *per os*,

by powdering – *per aspersionem*,

by insufflation – *per insufflationem*,

by injection – *per injectionem*,

through the rectum, rectally – *per rectum*,

by rinsing – *per gargarisma*.

Powders are delivered *in capsulis operculatis, in capsulis chartaceis, in charta cerata, paraffinata, pergaminata.*

2. Tablets – *tabulettae*

Tablet – is a solid drug form that contains an active drug (as a dried powder) plus inert ingredients (binders and fillers) to provide bulk and ensure a standardized tablet size. Standard tablet shapes: round, oval, square, oblong. Tablet is an officinal drug form, prepared at the pharmaceutical companies.

Many drugs are delivered *in tabulettis obductis* — in tablets, covered by a tegument.

3. Dragee — dragee

Dragee – a form of medicine that is obtained superimposition of drugs on sugar granules.

4. Granules – granula

Granules – is a drug of different form containing drug substances for internal use, seeds of different forms in weight up to 0,05. Pharmaceutical industry produces *granula Orazi*, *granula Plantaglicidi*, *granula Glycerophosphati*, *granula Aethazoli natrii pro infantibus*.

5. Herbal blends – species

Herbal blend – a mixture of several types of dried and crushed herbs in full form or of their parts (flowers, leaves, grass, fruits, roots, rhizomes, and so on), from which are prepared infusions and decoctions.

There such groupes of blends:

1. *Species ad infusa et decocta* – blends for infusions and decoctions.
2. *Species fumales* – blends for smoking.
3. *Species pro balneis* – blends for bathing.

6. Capsules – capsulae

Capsules – a drug contained in a shell of gelatin (either soft or hard) that dissolves in 10 to 20 minutes. Drug may be in either solid or liquid form. Shape of dosage form may be spheric or ovoid. Capacity of capsule may vary up to 1 g. Can be produced manually or by using the punch method.

There are:

capsulae (gelatinosae) durae operculatae – solid (gelatinous) capsules with cap;

capsulae (gelatinosae) molles – soft (gelatinous) capsules;

perlae gelatinosae – gelatinous pearls that can be oval, in the form of small balls;

tubatinae – tubatines – in the form of small bottles;

pelettae – pellets – capsules, prescribed for use under the skin by the surgical way.

The capsules, which are used rectally (per rectum), are named *capsulae rectales*.

Microcapsulae with dimensions from 1 to 500 micromillimetres, *nanocapsulae* (nanus, i m – dwarf) with dimension till 1 micromillimetre.

Liquid dosage forms (Formae medicamentorum fluidae)

1. Solutions – *solutiones (solutio, onis f)*
2. Suspensions – *suspensiones (suspensio, onis f)*
3. Emulsions – *emulsa (emulsum, i n)*
4. Liniments – *linimenta (linimentum, i n)*
5. Infusions and decoctions – *infusa et decocta (infusum, i n; decoctum, i n)*
6. Drops – *guttae (gutta, ae f)*
7. Tinctures – *tincturae (tinctura, ae f)*
8. Extracts – *extracta (extractum, i n)*
9. Mucilages – *mucilagines (mucilago, inis f)*
10. Mixtures – *mixturae (mixtura, ae f)*
11. Syrups – *sirupi (sirupus, i m)*
12. Aromatic water – *aquae aromaticae*

I. Solutions – solutiones

Solutions – are the simplest liquid medical form which is intended for external applications, per oral applications and for parenteral administrations. By type of solvent the solutions can be divided into water, alcoholic, oil, combined and other solvents:

solutiones aquosae – water solutions,

solutiones spirituosae – alcohol solutions,

solutiones oleosae seu olea medicata – oil solutions or medical oils,

solutiones glycerinatae – glycerol solutions,

solutiones pro anaesthesia – solutions for anaesthesia,

solutiones plasmosubstituentes – plasma substituting solutions.

Solutions are delivered: *in ampullis* – in ampoules, *in spritz-tubulis* – in pre-filled syringes, *in rectiolis* – in rectal pipettes, containing 3.5 ml solution for microclusters.

II. Suspensions – suspensiones

Suspensions – are the liquid medical forms, two-phase system, which contains disperse phase formed by particles of insoluble in the water medical agents (powders) and disperse medium represented by water, oils, glycerinol other fluids. This medical form is intended for external, internal and parenteral applications.

III. Emulsions – emulsa

Emulsion – are liquid pharmaceutical form, two-phase system with dispersion phase like unsolvable in water liquid, fat, or ether oils, balsams.

The disperse medium is offered by water. The emulsions are represented by the stable suspensions of the fat-drops in water. There is two kinds of emulsions such as: seminal (*emulsa seminalia*) and oil (*emulsa oleosa*).

IV. Liniments – linimenta

Liniments typically are formulated from alcohol, acetone or similar quickly evaporating solvents and contain counterirritant aromatic chemical compounds, such as methyl salicylate, benzoic resin or capsaicin. Liniment is a medicated topical preparation for application to the skin. The basis (*remedium constituens*) for liniments is vegetable oil (*oleum Helianthi, oleum Amygdalarum, oleum Ricini* etc).

V. Infusions and decoctions – infusa et decocta

Infusions – are aqueous extract from plant raw material, which are obtained by the way of drawing the grinded, dried leaves, flowers, herbs on the water bath or by the way of soliving extracts. Infusions frequently are prescribed for internal use and rarely – for external use.

Decoctions – are the liquid medical forms which are also obtained by the way of water extracting acting substances from plant material on the water bath or by the way

of solving the concentrates. For preparations decoctions are usually used roots, rhizome or cortex.

VI. Drops – guttae

This is a variety of solutions and mixtures, which are dosed in drops:

oculoguttae – drops for eyes,

nasoguttae – drops for nose,

otoguttae – ear drops.

Drops are prescribed in small amounts (20 ml).

VII. Tinctures – tincturae

Tinctures are represented by (spirituous) alcoholic, hydroalcoholic, alcohol-ether liquid extracts from plant raw material. There are three methods of preparing tinctures, such as maceration (drawing), percolation (pressing) or dissolving of the dry extracts.

All tinctures are officinal. It means that their concentration is detected by Pharmacopeia. And they are manufacturing on the pharmaceutical factories. They are stable and can be keeping for a long time.

VIII. Extracts – extracta

Extracts – are the concentrated drawing usually obtained from medicinal plant raw material. Extraction substances are water, ethyl alcohol, hydroalcoholic solutions. For consistency are *extracta fluida*, *spissa*, *sicca* – extracts liquid, thick and dry.

All liquid extracts are officinal forms. They are written out and prescribed the same way as the tincture.

IX. Mucilages – mucilagines

Mucilage – is a rare form of drugs, which are obtained by processing by water the vegetable raw containing mucous substances (*gummi arabicum* – Arabian gum, *gummi Armeniacae* – Apricot gum, *amylum* – starch, *semina Lini* – linseed, *radices Althaeae* – Althea roots). Sometimes mucilages are prescribed *per se*, more often – in mixtures.

X. Mixtures – mixturae

Mixtures are liquid medical forms consisting of the solvent (water, aromatic distilled water, alcohol, infusions, decoction, emulsions, tinctures etc.) and two or more solid medical agents dissolved in or received by the way of mixing some liquids.

XI. Syrups – sirupi

Syrups are concentrated aqueous preparations of a sugar substitute with or without flavoring agents and medicinal substances. Syrup – often used as vehicles for unpleasant tasting medications, the result is medicated syrup (*sirupus Rhei* – rhubarb syrup, *sirupus Althaeae* – althea syrup, *sirupus Glycyrrhizae* – licorice syrup), others – like flavors (*sirupus simplex seu sirupus Sacchari* – simple syrup or sugar syrup, *sirupus Rubi idaei* – raspberry syrup).

XII. Aromatic water – aquae aromaticae

Aromatic water – water-alcohol liquid containing essential oils (*aqua Foeniculi* – water dill, *aqua Menthae piperitae* – peppermint water, *aqua Coriandri spirituosus* – coriander alcohol water).

Soft drug forms (Formae medicamentorum molles)

1. *Unguenta* – ointments (*unguentum, i n*)
2. *Pastae* – pastes (*pasta, ae f*)
3. *Suppositoria* – suppositories (*suppositorium, ii n*)
4. *Globuli* – balls (*globulus, i m*)
5. *Bacilli* – sticks, pencils (*bacillus, i m; stilus, i m; stylus, i m*)
6. *Emplastra* – plasters (*emplastrum, i n*)
7. *Pilulae* – pills (*pilula, ae f*)

I. Ointments – unguenta

Ointment – a soft form of medicine that is applied to the skin, wound, mucous. The ointment consists of the drug (one or more) and ointment bases (*Vaselineum, Lanolinum, adeps suillus depuratus etc.* – vaseline, lanolin, refined lard).

Oculenta, unguenta ophthalmica, unguenta pro oculis – ointments for eyes.

II. Pastes – pastae

Pastes – a thick ointment containing more than 25% of powdered substance. This is not a dosated drug.

III. Suppositories – suppositoria.

Suppositories – a soft drug dosage form, solid at room temperature and softened at the body temperature. There are 3 types of suppositories: rectal, vaginal and sticks. The basis for making suppositories and balls are *oleum Cacao, olea vegetabilia, mixturae cum cera, Lanolinum etc.* (cocoa butter, vegetable oils, a mixture of wax, lanolin).

Suppositories which are introduced *per rectum*, are named *suppositoria rectalia*, which are introduced *per vaginam* – *suppositoria vaginalia*. The last, depending on form, are divided into *globuli* – globules, *ovula* – ovuls (ovum, i n — egg), *bacilli* – sticks, *pessaria (pessarium, ii n)* – pessaries.

IV. Plasters – emplastra

Plasters – medicated preparations that adhere to the skin by a backing material.

By the aggregate state they are divided into *emplastra dura et fluida* – solid and soft plasters.

Mustard plasters – *chartae Sinapis seu sinapismata* – types of plasters. *Sinapismus saccinus activatus* – moustard plaster – activated package.

V. Pills – pilulae

Pill – dosage form of the drug for internal use, small ball weighing fom 0,1 to 0,5.

Pills weighing more than 0,5 are called *poles* – *boli*; less than 0.1 are called granules – *granula*.

Aerosols – aërosola

Aerosols – a dispersed system in which the dispersed medium is gas or gas mixture, and the dispersed phase consists of solid particles or liquid. There are *aërosola pro inhalationibus seu aërosola interna et aërosola externa* – aerosol for inhalation or aerosol sprays internal and externa.

Exercises

1. Translate into English:

1. In solutionem Glucosi 25% adde asepticæ tincturae Strophanthi guttas V.
2. Decocta et infusa recenter parata dantur.
3. Adde sirupum Glycyrrhizae quantum satis.
4. Recipe olei Cacao quantum satis, ut fiant suppositoria rectalia.
5. Da medicamenta aegroto gratis.
6. Misce pulveres exactissime.
7. Extracta raro per se praescribuntur.

2. Translate aloud prescriptions from Latin into English:

1. Recipe: Extracti Viburni fluidi 30 ml.

Da. Signa:

2. Recipe: Chlorali hydratis 2,0

Mucilaginis Lini 40,0

Aquae destillatae ad 100,0

Misce. Da. Signa:

3. Recipe: Infusi herbae Thermopsidis ex 0,45 – 180,0

Natrii benzoatis 0,6

Sirupi Glycyrrhizae 18,0

Misce. Da. Signa:

4. Recipe: Olei Amygdalarum 10 ml

Gummi Armeniacae 5,0

Aquae destillatae 85 ml

Misce, fiat emulsum

Da. Signa:

5. Recipe: Emulsi olei Menthae piperitae 50 ml

Da. Signa:

6. Recipe: Oxytetracyclini 1,0

Olei Olivarum ad 100,0

Misce, fiat suspensio

Da. Signa:

3. Translate the medical prescriptions:

1. Take: Liquid extract of Aloe 1ml

Give out such doses in ampoules number 18

Denote:

2. Take: Tincture of Valeriane

Tincture Lily of the valley of each 10 ml

Mix up. Give out. Denote:

3. Take: Cocoa butter 5 ml

Give out such doses in gelatinous capsules

Denote:

4. Take: Emulsion of peachy oil 200 ml

Give out. Denote:

5. Take: Ointment of turpentine oil 6.0

Give out in dark bottle.

Denote:

6. Take: Theophylline 0,2

Cocoa oil 2,0

Mix to make a rectal suppository

Give out. Write on the label:

7. Take: Cortex of althea

Cortex of licorice

Seed of flax of each 10,0

Leaves of eucalyptus 2,5

Mix to make a species

Give out. Write on the label:

8. Take: Suppositories with nitroglycerin

Let it be given in such dose amount 20

Let it be labelled:

Vocabulary

1. Solid forms:

Dragées (dragée, a French word which is used without latinization in plural and has no Latin dictionary form) – drops

Granūla (**granūlum, i n**) – granules of different form containing drug substances

Pilūlae (**pilūla, ae f**) – pills, small balls with a drug substance

Pulvėres (**pulvis, ěris m**) – powders

Species (**species, ěrum f**, only Plural form) – species, mixture of different parts of medicinal plants

Tabulettae (**tabuletta, ae f**) – tablets

Theae (**thea, ae f**) – teas

2. Semisolid forms:

Emplastra (**emplastrum, i n**) – plasters

Pastae (**pasta, ae f**) – pastes, thick ointments

Suppositoria (**suppositorium, i n**) – suppositories

Unguenta (**unguentum, i n**) – ointments

3. Liquid forms:

Decocta (**decoctum, i n**) – decoctions

Emulsa (**emulsum, i n**) – emulsions

Extracta (**extractum, i n**) – extracts

Guttae (**gutta, ae f**) – drops (of liquids)

Infūsa (**infūsum, i n**) – infusions

Linimenta (**linimentum, i n**) – liniments

Mixtūrae (**mixtūra, ae f**) – mixtures

Mucilagėnes (**mucilāgo, ĩnis f**) – mucilages, liquids containing mucous substances

Olea (**oleum, i n**) – oils

Sirūpi (**sirūpus, i m**) – syrups

Solutiōnes (**solutio, ōnis f**) – solutions

Tinctūrae (**tinctūra, ae f**) – tinctures

Some other drug forms:

Aërosōla (**aërosōlum, i n**) – aerosols

Capsūlae (**capsūla, ae f**) – capsules

Lamellae (=Membranūlae) ophthalmīcae (**lamella, ae f; membranūla, ae f**) –
ophthalmic films with drug.

ONMedU

Unit 29

Theme: Systematization of information about prepositions.

Preposition is a word that shows the relationship between a noun or pronoun and another words. In Latin, as in English, prepositions are almost always placed before the words they define. In pharmaceutical terminology prepositions are often used in prescription phrases, in names of preparations, in special phrases which means the way of use of medical preparations.

I. Prepositions in prescription phrases:

in spritz-tubulis – in syring-tubes

in tabulettis – in tablets

in tabulettis obductis – in coated tablets

in vitro – in bottle

in vitro nigro – in dark (black) bottle

in charta cerata – in waxed paper

in capsulis amylaceis – in starch capsules

in ampullis – in ampules

Da tales doses – give out such doses

Dentur tales doses – lets such doses will be given

Divide in partes equales numero ... – divide in equal parts number ...

Misce, fiat mixture – mix to make mixture

Misce, fiat solutio – mix to make solution

Misce, ut fiant massa pillularum – mix to make pills mass

In part of prescription *Designatio materialiarum* is used preposition **ad** –t o.

Recipe: Ichthyoli 1,25

Zinci oxyde

Amyli Triticici ana 12,5

Vaselini **ad** 50

Misce, fiat pasta

Da. Signa:

II. Prepositions phrases which means the way of use of medical preparations:

per os – through mouth

per rectum – rectal

per vaginam – vaginal

intra musculos – intramuscularly

sub linguam – sublingually

sub cutem – subcutaneously

retro buccam – by the cheek

per injectionem – by injections

per aspersionem – by powder

per inhalationem – by inhalation

III. Prepositions in special pharmaceutical phrases:

ad usum internum – for internal use

ad usum externum – for external use

pro injectionibus – for the injections

pro aspersione – for powder

pro inhalatione – for inhalation

pro cataplasmate – for poultice

pro gargarismate – for rinsing

pro balneis – for bath

pro narcosi – for anesthesia

pro dosi – for a dose

pro infantibus – for children

pro me – for me

pro roentgeno – for X-ray

in vivo – in living organism

in vitro nigro - in dark bottle

contra tussim – against cough

contra rabiem – against rabies

contra odontalgiam – against toothache

pro die – for a day

contra scabiem – against scabies

ex tempore – as it necessary

Exercises

1. Translate phrases into English:

Infusum rhizomatum cum radicibus Valerianae; suppositoria cum extracto Belladonnae; pulvis Ampicillini pro suspensione; suppositoria cum Dimedrolo pro infantibus; aether pro narcosi; tabulettae contra tussim; Trichloroethylenum pro narcosi; elixir cum extracto Glycyrrhizae.

2. Write terms with prepositions in Latin:

Rectal, through mouth, sublingually, by inhalation, intramuscularly, rectal, by powder, vaginal, subcutaneously, by powder, by inhalation.

3. Insert the missed prepositions:

... tussim; ...me; ...infantibus; ...buccam; ...injectionibus; ...vivo; ...tempore; ...vaginam; ... roentgeno; ... os; ... rabiem; ... rectum; ... dosi; ... scabiem; ... usum externum; ... balneis; ... odontalgiam; ... vitro nigro; ... pertussim.

4. Translate prescription phrases into English:

1. Dentur tales doses numero 20.
2. Divide in partes equales.
3. Misce, ut fiat pulvis subtilissimus.
4. Vaccinum contra rabiem.
5. Da in tabulettis obductis.
6. Misce, fiant species.
7. Misce, ut fiat suppositorium rectale.
8. Detur in charta cerata.
9. Solutio Camphorae oleosa ad usum externum.
10. Detur in vitro nigro.

5. Translate phrases into Latin:

1. Herb collection for inhalation.
2. Syrup of currant for children.
3. Ether for anesthesia.
4. Aromatic salt for bath.
5. Analgin in tablets.
6. Extract of stramonium in dark bottle.
7. Cod liver oil in capsules.
8. Pancreatin in coated tablets.
9. Solution of Papaverin for the injections.

Unit 30

Theme: Revision test.

Task 1. Translate following pharmaceutical terms:

Concentrated sulfuric acid; basic carbonate of magnesium; infusion of roots of Althaea; soluble Furagin; solution of glucose; fresh aloe juice; rectal suppositories with Ichthyol; camphor oil; flowers of matricary; waterless lanolin; burn magnesia; peach oil; besiege sulfur; crushed bark of buckthorn; calcium chloride in pills; serum against diphtheria; flowers of spring Adonis; reduced iron; sodium chloride; medical potash soap (green); atropine sulfate in capsules; benzoic acid; liquid extract of aloe; solutions for injections; coated tablets of valerian extract; zinc oxide; simple syrup or sugar syrup.

Task 2. Translate pharmaceutical phrases into Latin:

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. for suspension | 16. during the hour |
| 2. for compress | 17. from berries |
| 3. in covered tablets | 18. without water |
| 4. for children | 19. against angina |
| 5. in pure form | 20. in gelatinous capsules |
| 6. for baths | 21. against cough |

7. single dose
8. for injections
9. for external use
10. Let it be given out such doses
11. in waxed paper
12. septicallly
13. immediately
14. in dark bottle
15. Divide into equal parts
22. in sufficient amount
23. in ampoules
24. of each
25. dose for a day
26. for peroral use
27. for inhalation
28. in a bottle
29. Mix up, to make pill mass
30. for me

LATIN - ENGLISH VOCABULARY

A

- abscessus, us m** abscess
absorbens, entis absorbent
Absinthium, ii n wormwood sage brush
Acacia, ae f acacia
acetas, ātis m acetate
acetōnum, i n acetone
acetum, i n vinegar
acetylsalicylicus, a, um acetylsalicylic
Achillea millefolium (bot.) common yarrow
acidum, i n acid
acidum aceticum acetic acid
acidum acetylsalicylicum acetylsalicylic acid
acidum arsenicum arsenic acid
acidum ascorbinicum ascorbinic acid
acidum benzoicum benzoic acid
acidum boricum boric acid
acidum carbonicum carbonic acid
acidum citricum citric acid
acidum folicum folic acid
acidum hydrocyanicum hydrocyanic acid
acidum hydrosulfuricum hydrosulfuric acid
acidum lacticum lactic acid
acidum lipoicum lipoic acid
acidum nicotinicum nicotinic acid
acidum nitricum nitric acid
acidum phosphoricum phosphoric acid
acidum salicylicum salicylic acid
acidum sulfuricum sulfuric acid
aconitinum, i n aconitine
activatus, a, um activated
Acus, us m needle
adeps, adipis m, f fat, lard
adeps lanae wool fat
adiposus, a, um fat
Adōnis, idis m adonis
Adonis vernalis spring Adonis
Ad up to
ad (Acc.) for
addo, ěre 3 to add
adhaesivus, a, um sticky, adhesive
adjuvans, ntis subsidiary, adjuvant
Adrenalinum, i n adrenalin
adstrigens, ntis astrigent
adultus, a, um adult
ad usum externum to be taken externally (= for external use)
ad usum internum to be taken internally (= for internal use)
ad usum parenterālem to be taken parenterally (=for parenteral use)
ad usum proprium for his(her) own (personal) use
ad usum veterinarium for veterinary use
ad vitrum into the bottle
adultus, a, um adult
aegrōtus, i m sick
aequalis, e equal
aer, aeris m air
aërosolum, i n aerosol
aetas, ātis f age
Aethacridinum, i n ethacridine
Aethazolum, i n etazol
Aethazōlum-natrium, i n ethazol sodium

aether, ěris m ether
aethereus, a, um ethereal
aethylicus, a, um ethylic
Aethyl, -ylis n ethyl
aequalis, e equal
albumen, -inis n albumen
albus, a, um white
alcaloidum, i n alkaloid
aldehydum, i n aldehyde
allergicus, a, um allergic
alga, ae f see weed
Allium, i n garlic
Allium sativum(bot.) garlic
Alnus, i f alder
Allocholum, i n allochol
Aloë, ěs f aloe
Althaea, ae f althaea, marsh-mallow
Althaea officinalis Marsh-mallow
Alumen, inis n alum
Alumen ustum burnt alum
Aluminium, i n aluminum
amārus, a, um bitter
amīcus, i m friend
Amidopyrinum, i n amydopyrin
Ammonium, i n ammonium
Ammonii carbonas m ammonium
amphora, ae f jar
ampulla, ae f ampoule
ampullaris, e ampullary
Amylii nitris amylnitrite
Amylum, i n starch
Amygdala, ae f almond fruit
Amygdala amara bitter almond
Amygdala dulcis sweet almond
Amygdalus, i f the almond tree
ana equally, in equal parts
Anaesthesinum, i n anaesthesin
Anaesthesolum, i n anaesthesol
anaestheticus, a, um anesthetic
analgeticus, a, um analgetic
anatomicus, a, um anatomical
anatoxinum, i n toxoid
anatoxinum tetanicum toxoid tetanus
Anĕthum, i n dill
angīna, ae f quinsy, tonsillitis
anhydricus, a, um anhydrous
animal, ālis n animal
Anīsum, i n anise
ante (Acc.) before (time), in front of
anthelminticus, a, um against worms
antiasthmaticus, a, um antiasthmatic
antidiphthericus, a, um antidiphtheric
antidotum, i n antidote
antidotum metallorum antidote by metal poisoning
antimonium, i n antimony
antiphlogisticus, a, um anti-inflammatory
Antipyrinum, i n antipyrin
antitetanicus, a, um against tetanus
aperiens, ntis aperient
apis, is f a bee
Apomorphīnum, i n apomorphine
apparatus, us m apparatus
applicatio, ōnis f application
aqua, ae f water
aqua adstricta ice water
aqua aerata carbonated water
aqua bulliens boiling water
aqua destillata distilled water
aqua fervens warm water
aqua fontata spring water
aqua pro injectione water for the injection
aqua purificata purified water
aquōsus, a, um waterless
arabicus, a, um arabic
Arachis, is peanut
arbor, ōris f tree
arborescens, ntis dendritic
Argentum, i n silver
Argilla, ae f white clay
Armeniaca, ae f apricot
Arnica, ae arnica
aromaticus, a, um fragrant, aromatic
ars, artis f art
Arsenicum, i n arsenic
arsenicōsus, a, um arsenous
arvensis, e field
ascorbinīcus, a, um ascorbic
Asellus, i m cod fish
aseptice aseptically
aspersio, ōnis f powder
Aspirīnum, i n aspirin
Atropa belladonna (bot.) belladonna
Atropīnum, i n atropine
auctor, ōris m author
audio, ĩre 4 to listen
Aurantium, i n orange
Aurum, i n gold

axungia, ae f lard
axungia porcina lard

B

bacca, ae f berry
bacillus, i m bacillus
bacterialis, e bacterial
bactericīdus, a, um bactericide
bacterium, i n bacterium
balneum, i n bath
balsamicus, a, um balsamic
balsamum, i n balsam
Barium, i n barium
Belladonna, ae f belladonna
bene well
benzoas, ātis m benzoate
benzoicus, a, um benzoic
Berberis, idis f berberis, Oregon grape root
Berberis vulgaris (bot.) barberry
Betula, ae f birch
Barbitalum-natrium, i n Barbital-sodium
Barium, i n barium
benzoas, ātis m benzoate
Benzylum, i n benzyl
Benzylpenicillinum-kalium, i n
benzylpenicillin potassium
bibo, ěre 3 to drink
bicarbonas, atis m bicarbonate
Bidens, ntis f squatina
biopharmaceutica, ae f study of physical and
chemical properties of medicinal substances
bis twice
Bismuthum, i n bismuth
bolus, i f clay, large pill
bonus, a, um good
Borax, boracis f borax
boricus, a, m boric
bos, bovis m ox
Brassica nigra (bot.) mustard
brevis, e short
bromidum, i n bromide
Bromisovalum, i n bromysoval
Bromum, i n bromine
Broncholytinum, i n broncholytin
bullā, ae f bulla, blister
bulliens, ntis boiling
Bursa pastoris shepherd's purse
butyrum, i n butter (hurd)

C

Cacao (indecl.) cocoa
caeruleus, a, um blue
Calamus, i m reed, calamus
Calcium, i n calcium
Calendula, ae f calendula
calidus, a, um hot
calx, calcis f lime
Camphora, ae f camphora
camphorātus, a, um camphoric
Cantharis, idis f cantharides
capillus, i m hair
Capsicum, i n pepper
capsūla, ae f capsule
capsula amylacea starch capsule
carbonas, atis m carbonate
Carboneum, i n carbone
Cardamonum, i n cardamon
cardiacus, a, um cardiac
carminativus, a, um against flatulence
Carum, i n dear
Cassia, ae f senna
cataplasma, atis n compress, pledget, poultice
catharticus, a, um cathartic
caulis, is m stems
causticus, a, um caustic
caute carefully
Centaurea, ae f cornflower
cera, ae f wax
Cerasus, i f cherry-tree
Cerasum, i n cherry
ceratus, a, um wax-coated, cerated
Cerebrolysinum, i n cerebrolysin
Ceteris paribus the rest being equal
charta, ae chart, paper
chartaceus, a, um papery
Chamomilla, ae f matricary
Chelidonium, i n celandine; bloodworm
Chenopodium, i n chenopodium, American
wormseed
chinensis, e chinese
chloridum, i n chloride
Chloroformium, i n chloroform
Chlorum, i n chlorine
chole, es f bile
cibus, i m food
Cimicifuga, ae f black cohosh, cimicifuga
Cinchona, ae f quinine
cinereus, a, um grey

cinnamomum, i n cinnamon
cito quickly, urgently
citissime very quickly
citras, atis m citrate
citricus, a, um citric
Citrus limon (bot.) lemon
Codeinum, i n codeine
coeruleus, a, um blue
colo, āre 1 to strain
color, ōris m color
coloro, āre 1 to color
collagenicus, a, um collagen
Collodium, i n collodium
combustus, a, um burned
complicatus, a, um complicated
compressus, a, um compressed
compositus, a, um complex, compound
commūnis, e common
concentratus, a, um concentrated
concido, ěre 3 to cut
concissus, a, um chopped
confectio, ōnis f confection
convergens, ntis convergent
conservatus, a, um preserved
conspargo, ěre 3 to dust thoroughly
contagiosus, a, um contagious
conto, ěre 3 to triturate
contra (prep. with Acc.) against
contra rabiem against rabies
(con)tritus, a, um rubbed
contūsus, a, um bruised
Convallaria, ae f lily of the valley
coquo, ěre 3 to boil
Cordiaminum, i n cordiamin
Cordigitum, i n kordigit
Corglycōnum, i n corglycon
Coriandrum, i n coriander
cornu, us n horn
corpus, oris n body
corrigen, ntis corrective
cortex, icis m cortex, bark, peel
Crataegus, i f hawthorn
creta, ae f chalc
cremor, oris m cream
crystallisātus, a, um crystalized
cucumis, cucumeris m cucumber
Cucurbita, ae f pumpkin
cum (Abl.) with
Cuprum, i n cooper

curo, are 1 to treat, heal
Cyanocobalamīnum, i n cyanocobalamin

D

decoctum, i n decoction
decoctum fructuum fruit decoction
decoloratus, a, um decolorized
decorticatus, a, um pilled from bark
decubitus, us m bedsore, decubitus
demulcens, entis demulcent, softening
deodoratus, a, um deodorized
depurātus, a, um pilled
desinfectio, onis f disinfection
destillatus, a, um distillatory
detergens, entis cleansing
dexter, tra, trum right
Dibazolum, i n dibazol
Dibiomycīnum, i n dibiomycine
Dicaīnum, i n dicain
dies, ei m day
difficilis, e difficult
Digitalis, is f foxglove, digitalis
dilūtus, a, um diluted
Dimedrolum, i n dimedrol
Dioxidum, i n dioxide
Diprophyllinum, i n diprophyllin
dispenso, āre 1 to dispense
diureticus, a, um diuretic
divergens, ntis m divergent
dividendus, a, um to be divided
divido, ěre 3 to divide
depurātus, a, um purified
derma, atis n skin
desinfectio, ere disinfect
desinfectio, onis f disinfectio
destillatus, a, um distilled
destillo āre 1 distill
divisus, a, um dividet
do, dare 1 to give
dosis, is f dose
dragées drops
ductilis, e plastic
dulcis, e sweet
durus, a, um hard
dyspepsia, ae f impairment of digestion

E

Echinacea purpurea (bot.) purple coneflower
Echinopānax, acis n aralia

effectus, us m effect
effervescens (adj.) effervescent
elixir, iris n elixir
emolliens, entis softening
emplastrum, i n plaster
emulgens, entis emulsifying
emulsum, i n emulsion
endocrinus, a, um endocrine
entericus, a, um enteric, pertaining to the
intestines
enterosolubilis, e enteric soluble
Ephedra, ae f ephedra
Ephedrinum, i n ephedrin
Equisentum, i n horse-tail; shave-grass
Ergota, ae f ergot
Ergotalum, i n ergotal
Erycyclinum, i n erycycline
Erynitum, i n erynit
Erythrophosphatidum, i n erythrophosphate
essentia, ae f essence
et and
Ethanolum, i n ethanol
Eucalyptus, i f eucalypt
Euphyllinum, i n euphylline
ex (Abl.) from, of
exacte exactly
excicatus, a, um dried
expectorans, antis expectorant
expressus, a, um expressed
exsiccatus, a, um dried
extendo, ěre 3 to extend
externus, a, um external
extensus, a, um plastered, spread
extractum, i n extract
extraho, ěre 3 to extract

F

facies, ěi f face
Farfara, ae f coltsfoot
farina, ae f flour, meel
fasciculus, i m packet
febris, is f fever
fel, fellis n bile
felleus, a, um of gall
fermentatus, a, um fermented
fermentum, i n yeast
Ferrum, i n iron
fervens, ntis hot
Fibrolysinum, i n fibrolysin

Ficus, us f fig
Filix, icis f fern
Filix mas (Filicis maris) male fern
filtro, āre 1 filter, filtrate
finio, ĩre 4 to finish
fio, fiěri 3 become
flaco, ģnis m phial
flavus, a, um yellow
flos, floris m flower
fluĳdus, a um liquid
Fluorum, i n fluorine
Foeniculum, i n fennel
foetidus, a, um fetid
folĳcus, a, um folic
folium, i n leaf
fons, fontis m fountain, spring
fontanus, a, um spring (of water)
forma, ae f form, shape
formaldehydum, i n formaldehyde
formandus, a, um to be formed
formo, āre 1 to form
formula, ae f formula, rule
fortis, e strong
fragrans, ntis fragrant
Frangula, ae f buckthorn
frictio, ģnis f friction
fructus, us m fruit
fumans, antis fuming
Furacillinum, i n furacillin
Furazolidonum, i n furazolidon
fuscus, a, um brown
fusus, a, um moulded, melted

G

Galanthaminum, i n galanthamin sunflower
gargarisma, ātis n garling water, gargle
gaster, tris f stomach
Gaultheria, ae f wintergreen
gelatinosus, a, um gelatinous
gelatinum, i n gelatin
gemma, ae f bud
Gentiana, ae f gentian
genus, geněris n genus
Ginseng (indecl.) ginseng
Geranium, i n geranium, cranesbill
glacialis, e icy
glacies, ei f ice
glandula, ae f gland
globulus, i m globule
gluconas, atis m gluconate

Glucōsum, i n glucose
glutaminicus, a, um glutaminic
glycerinosus, a, um glyceric
Glycerinum, i n glyceryn
Glycerolum, i n glycerine
Glycinum, i n glycin
Glycosidum, i n glycoside
Glycyramum, i n glycyram
Glycyrrhiza, ae f licorice
Gossypium, i n cotton wool
granulatus, a, um granulated
granūlum, i n granule
graveolens, entis strong smelling
gummi, n (indecl.) gum
gummi Armeniacae apricot gum
gustatorius, a, um taste (+noun)
gustus, us m taste
gutta, ae f drop (of liquid)

H

Hamamelis, idis f witch hazel, hamamelis
Haemophobinum, i n haemophobin
haemostaticus, a, um haemostatic
haustus, us m drink, draught
Helianthus, i m sunflower
Helichrysum, i n immortelle
hepar, atis n liver
hepaticus, a, um hepatic
herba, ae f herb, grass
Hippophae, es f sea buckthorn
hirūdo, inis f leech
hora, ae f hour
Humulus lupulus (bot.) hop
Hydrargyrum, i n mercury
hydrobromidum, i n hydrobromide
hydrocarbonas, atis m hydrocarbonate
hydrochloricus, a, um hydrochloric
hydrochloridum, i n hydrochloride
hydrocyanicus, a, um hydrocyanic
hydroiodidum, i n hydroiodide
Hydrocortisōnum, i hydrocortisone
Hydrogenium, i n hydrogen
Hydrotartras, atis m hydrotartrate
hydroxidum, i n hydroxide
Hyoscyamus, i m henbane
Hypericum, i n Aaron's beard (herb)
 St. John's wort
hypertonicus, a, um hypertonic

I

Ichthyolum, i n ichtyol
in (Abl.) in
in charta cerata in cerated paper
induratus, a, um hardened
infans, ntis m, f child
infundo, ěre 3 to infuse, to pour in
infusum, i n infusion
inhalation, ōnis f inhalation
injectabilis, e injectable
injectio, ōnis f injection
inspergo, ěre 3 to sprinkle upon
internus, a, um internal
intramuscularis, e into the muscle
intranasalis, e intranasal
intratrachealis, e intratracheal
intravenōsus, a, um intravenous
iodidum, i n iodide
Iodum, i n iodine
Ipecacuanha, ae f ipecac
iris, idis f iris
isotonicus, a, um isotonic

J

Jasminum, i n jasmine
jecur, oris n liver of sea fish
Juniperus, i a juniper

K

Kalanchoe, es f kalanchoe
Kalium, i n potassium
Keratinum, i n keratin
Krameria, ae f rhatany

L

lac, lactis n milk
lactas, ātis m lactate
lacticus, a, um lactic
lagēna, ae f bottle
lamella, ae f film (ophthalmic)
lamella ophthalmica ophthalmic film
Laminaria, ae f sea weed
Lana, ae f wool
latex, laticis m milk-juice
latus, a, um wide
Laurus, i f bay leaf, laurel
Lavandula, ae f lavender
laxans, ntis purge, laxative

Ledum, i n rose mary
lente slowly (the action)
Leonūrus, i m motherwort
Leptandra, ae f leptandra, Culver's root
levis, e light (in weight)
Limon, onis f a lemon
linimentum, i n liniment
Linum, i n flax
Linum usitatissimum flaxseed
lipoicus, a, um lipoic
lipos, i m oil
liquefactus, a, um liquefied
liquidus, a, um liquid
liquor, ōris m liquid
liquor Ammonii caustici liquid ammonia
liquor Ammonii anisatus ammonia-anise
 drops
liquor seriparus liquid rennet
Lithium, i n lithium
longe extremely
lotion, ōnis f lotion
luteus, a, um yellow
lux, lucis f light
lycopodium, i n lycopodium, vegetable
 sulphur

M

Magnesium, i n magnesium
Magnium, i n magnesium
majalis, e may
Maltum, i n malt
malus, a, um bad
Malus domestica (bot.) apple
mane in the morning
Manganum, i n manganese
maritimus, a, um maritime
mas, maris m male
mascerō, āre 1 to soak
massa, ae f mass
massa pilularum pills mass
materia, ae f material
Matricaria, ae f camomille
maximus, a, um largest, greatest
medicamentum, i n medicament
medicatus, a, um medicated
medicinālis, e medical
medius, a, um middle sized, medium
medulla, ae f pith, marrow
mel, mellis n honey

Melissa, ae f Melissa (herb)
membranūla, ae f film
membranula ophthalmica, ae f ophthalmic
 film
Mentha, ae f mint
Mentha piperita peper minth
Mentha pulegium pennyroyal
Menthae viridis spearmint
Mentholum, i n menthol
Menyanthes, is f the bogbean
Methylenum, i n methylene
Methylenum coeruleum blue methylene
Methylum, i n methyl
Methylī salicylas methylsalicylate
Millefolium, i n yarrow
mineralis, e mineral
minimus, a, um minim
minutim small, into small particles
misceo, ēre 2 mix
mitis, e weak (in action)
mixtura, ae f mixture
mixtio pro potione mixture for drinking
mollis, e soft
morbus, i, m disease
Morphinum, i n morphine
morphinatus, a, um morphinate
mucilāgo, īnis f mucilage, liquid containing
 mucous substances
mucosus, a, um mucosal
multus, a, um many, much
modice moderately
mollis, e soft
Mycoseptinum, i n mycoseptin
Myrrha, ae f myrrh
Myrtilium, i n mirth

N

Naphthalānum, i n naphthalan
narcōsis, is f narcosis
nasoguttae nasal drops
nasus, i m nose
Natrium, i n sodium
naturalis, e natural
nebula, ae f spray
Neomycinum, i n neomycin
nicotinicus, a, um nicotinic
niger, gra, grum black
nitras, atis m nitrate
nitris, itis m nitrite

Nitrogenium, i n nitrogen
Nitroglycerinum, i n nitroglycerine
nivalis, e of snow
nomen, ĩnis n name
Norsulfazōlum, i n norsulphazol
Novocainum, i n Novocain
nox, noctis f night
nocte at night, in the night
Nufar, aris n water lily, nenuphar
numerus, i m number
nutriens, entis nourishing
nutrio, ire 4 to feed
Nux, nucis f nut
Nux vomica; nucis vomicae nux vomica,
 Quaker button

O

obduco, ěre 3 to coat
obductus, a, um coated
obliquus, a, um oblique
obturatus, a, um stoppered
octarius, i m pint
oculoguttae eye drops
oculus, i m eye
odor, ōris m odor
Oestradiolum, i n oestradiol
officīna, ae f chemist's, drug store
officinalis, e medicinal
olla, ae f galipot
oleosaccharum, i n oilshugar
oleosus, a, um oily, in an oil
oleum, i n oil
oleum gaultheriae oil of wintergreen
oleum gynocardiae chaulmugra oil
oleum morrhuae cod liver oil
oleum Menthae piperitae oil of peppermint
oleum pini pumilionis dwarf pine oil
oleum Pini sylvestris fir-wool oil
oleum jecoris Aselli cod liver oil
oleum Olivarum olive oil
oleum Persicorum peach oil
oleum Phocae seal oil
oleum Ricini castor oil
oleum Succīni rectificatum rectified oil of
 amber
oleum Theobromatis cacao-butter
oleum Terebinthinae turpentine oil
Oliva, ae f olive
Olus, ěris n cabbage

omentum, i n the caul, adipose membrane
operculatus, a, um closed by tap
ophthalmīcus, a, um ophthalmic
Opium, i n opium
optime in the best way
optimus, a, um best
ordinarius, a, um ordinary
Origanum vulgare (bot.) oregano
orōtas, ātis m orotate
Oryza, ae f rice
os, oris n mouth
os, ossis n bone
otoguttae ear drops
ovum, i n an egg
Oxycoccus, i m cranberry
oxŷdum, i n oxide
Oxygenium, i n oxygen

P

paluster, tris, tre swampy, uliginous
páncreas, atis f páncreas
Pancreatinum, i n pancreatin
Papaver, eris n poppy
Papaverinum, i n papaverin
Papaver somniferum (bot.) opium poppy
Paraffinum, i n paraffin
Paraffinum durum hard paraffin
Paraffinum molle álbum white soft paraffin
Paraldehydum, i n paraldehyde
parenterālis, e parenteral
pars, partis f part
parvus, a, um small
pasta, ae f paste, thick ointment
pastillus, i m pastile
pectorālis, e pectoral
pectus, ōris n chest
Pepo, ōnis m pepo, pumpkin
Pepsinum, i n pepsin
per (Acc) through, via (preposition with
 Accus.)
percolatus, a, um percolated, strained through
percolo, are 1 to percolate
permanganas, atis m permanganate
peroralis, e administered through the, oral
peroxŷdum, i n peroxide
Persicum, i n peach
Persio, onis f cudbear
peruvianus, a, um peruvian
petrolatum, i n petrolatum, vaseline

pharmaceuticus, a, um pharmaceutical
pharmacotherapia, ae f pharmaceutical therapy
Phenacetinum, i n phenacetin
Phenobarbitalum, i n phenobarbital
Phenoxymethylpenicillinum, i n phenoxymethylpenicillin
Phenylum, i n phenyl
Phenylii salicylas phenylsalicylate
Phoca, ae f a seal
Phosphas, atis m phosphate
Phosphorus, i m phosphorus
phosphoricus, a, um phosphoric
Phthalazōlum, i n phthalazol
Phthivazidum, i n phthivazid
Phthorum, i n fluorine
physis (Greek) grow
Phytinum, i n phytin
phytotherapia, ae f treatment by means of medical plants
pigmentum, i n pigment
Pila, ae f (ī long) a mortar
Pila, ae f (ī short) a ball
Pilae gossypii absorbentis pads of cotton wool
Pilocarpinum, i n pilocarpine
pilula, ae f pill, small ball with a drag substance
pilus, i m hair
pinguis, e fatty, adipose
Pinus, i f a pine tree
Pinus pumilio the dwarf-pine
Pinus silvestris the Scotch fir
Piper, eris n pepper
piperitus, a, um peppery
Pirum, i n pear
piscis, is m fish
Pisum, i n pea
pix, picis resin, pitch
pix Burgundica Burgundy pitch
pix carbonis praeparata prepared coal-tar
picis carbonis liquor solution of coal-tar
pix liquida tar
placenta, ae f a press cake
placenta seminis Lini linseed-oil cake
planta, ae f plant
Plantago, inis f common(greased), plantain
plasma, atis n plasma, nonfatty ointment
Platyphyllinum, i n platyphylline

Plumbum, i n lead
Polygonum, i n wáter pepper
polyvitaminōsus, a, um polyvitaminous
portio, ōnis f a portion or dose
portionibus divis in divided doses
portionibus crebro adhibit in frequently repeated doses
portionibus exiguis in small doses
portionibus magnis in large doses
portionibus paribus in equal doses
portionibus repetitis in repeated doses
post after (with Acc.)
post cibos after meals
post meridiem the afternoon
post prandium after dinner
prae before (with Abl.)
praecipitatus, a, um precipitate
praeparo, are 1 to prepare
preparatio, onis f preparation
praescribo, ěre 3 to prescribe
prescriptio, ōnis f prescription
Primula, ae f primrose
primus, a, um first
pro (Abl.) for, before
pro adultis for adults
pro balneo for bath
pro die for a day
pro dosi for a dose
profundus, a, um deep
pro infantibus for children
pro injectionibus for the injections
pro oculis for eyes
proprius, a, um proper, suitable
Prunus, i f plum-tree
Prunum, i n plum
pulvis, ěris m poder
pulveratus, a, um powdery
pulvero, āre 1 to pulverise
pulvis subtilissimus a very fine poder
purgans, ntis purgative
purificatus, a, um purified, cleaned
purpureus, a, um purple
purus, a, um clear, pure
Pyocidum, i n pyocid
Pyridoxīnum, i n pyridoxine
Pyromecaīnum, i n pyromecain
pixis, pixidis f pill box
pixis chartacea powder box

Q

quantum satis in sufficient amount
quantum sufficiat as much as suffices
quantus, a, um as much as
quater four times
quaque hora every hour
quinina, ae f quinine
quinquies five times
Quercus, us f oak

R

radix, icis f root
recens, ntis fresh
recessus, us m recess
recipio, ěre 3 to take
rectalis, e rectal
rectificātus, a, um rectified, cleared
rectum, i n rectum
reductus, a, um renovated, reduced
refrigo, āre 1 to cool
remedium, i n medicament, pill, remedy
remedium constituens vehicle, agent used as a solvent in the solution
rentgenum, i n roentgenoscopy
repeto, ěre 3 to repeat
resina, ae f resin
respiratorius, a, um respiratory
Rhamnus, i f buckthorn
Rheum, i n rhubarb, pieplant
rhizōma, ātis n rhizome
Ribes, is n currant
Ribes nigrum the black currant
Ribes rubrum the red currant
Riboflavinum, i n riboflavin
Ricīnus, i m castor oil plant
Rifathyroīnum, i n rifathyroin
roborans, ntis strengthening
Rosa, ae f dog rose, wild rose
Rosmarinus, i m (Rosmarinus officinalis) the rosemary
Rubeola, ae f rubeola, German measles
ruber, bra, brum red
Rubus ideus, i m raspberry plant
Rudis, is f a spatula
Ruga, ae f a wrinkle
Rumex, icis f the dock
Ruta, ae f (Ruta grraveolens) rue

S

Sabina, ae f (Juniperus sabinae) the savin
Sabinae cacumina savin tops
saccharum, i n sugar
saccharum lactis milk sugar, lactose
saccharum purificatum refined sugar, sucrose
saccus, i m bag
sacculus, i m filter bag
scabies, ēi f itch
scatula, ae f box
Schizandra, ae f schizandra
Sago, n (indecl.) sago
sal, is m or n salt
salicylas, ātis m salicylate
Salmonellae typhi typhoid vaccine
salus, salutis f health
salicylas, atis m salicylate
salicylicus, a, um salicylic
salix, icis f willow
Salvia, ae f sage, clary
salveo, ěre 2 to be healthy, be well
sanguinaria, ae f sanguinaria
scabies, ēi f itch
Sambūcus, i f elder
sano, āre 1 health
sanus, a, um healthy
Saponaria, ae f saponaria
Sarcocollinum, i n sarcocollin
satis enough
sativus, a, um cultivated
Scammonium, i n scammony
scatula, ae f box
scilla, ae f squill
Scopolaminum, i n scopolamine
Secale, is n (Secale cornutum) rye, spur of rye, ergot
sed but
sedativus, a, um sedative
servo, are 1 to serve, conserve
seu or
semel once
semen, ĩnis n seed
seminalis, e seminal
semisolidus, a, um half hard
Senna, ae f senna
Senna Alexandria Alexandrian senna
Senna Indica East Indian or Tunnivelly senna
sentio, ĩre 4 to see, feel, hear

separo, āre 1 to separate
septicus, a, um septic
seriparus, a, um cardled, curdling
Serra, ae f a saw
serum, i n serum
serum antidiphthericum serum
 antidiphtheric
serum antigangrenosum serum against
 gangrenous
servo, āre 1 1) to keep, preserve
 2) to serve, conserve
seu or
Schizandra chinensis chinense magnolia
Shepherd's purse Bursa pastoris
siccatus, a, um dried
sicco, āre 1 to dry
siccus, a, um dry
siccatus, a, um dried
signo, āre 1 to sign
Silicium, i n silicon
silvester, tris, tre forest
simplex, icis simple
sinapis, is f mustard
sine without
Sinapis, is f mustard
sine (prepos. with Abl.) without
sinister, tra, trum left
sirūpus, i m syrup
Solanum tuberosum, i n potatoes
solubilis, e soluble
solutio, ōnis f solution
solutio Ammonii (um, n) caustici (us, um) -
 liquid ammonia
solutus, a, um dissolved
solvo, ěre 3 to solute, to dissolve
somnifer, a, um narcotic, sleep-bringing
sorbeo, ěre 2 to swallow, to suck in
Sorbus, i f rowan-tree
Sorbus, i f ashberry
spargo, ěre 3 to sprinkle
species, ěrum f species
species pectorales decoction to heal a cough
species antiasthmaticae antiasthmatic species
species antihaemorrhoidales antihemorrhoidal
 species
species aromaticae aromatic species
species cholagogae cholagogue species
species diureticae diuretic collection
species laxantes purgative collection

species pectorales pectoral species
species stomachicae gastric species
spirituōsus, a, um spirituous
spiritus, us m alcohol, spirit
spiritus aetheris compositus compound spirit
 of ether, Hoffman's anodyne
spiritus aetheris nitrosi spirit of nitrous ether,
 sweet spirit of nitre
spiritus aethylicus ethyl spirit, ethyl alcohol
spiritus ammoniac aromaticus aromatic
 spirit of ammonia, spirit of sal volatile
spiritus camphoratus camphoric spirit,
 camphoric alcohol
spiritus frumenti whysky
spiritus glycerylis nitratis (U.S.P.) spirit of
 nitroglycerin
spiritus Juniperi gin
spiritus vini methylatus methylated spirit
spissus, a, um thick
spongia, ae f sponge
spongiosus, a, um spongy, full of small holes
spargens, ntis fizzing
stabilis, e unchangeable, immovable
stabilisatus, a, um stabilized
statim immediately
status, us m state
status praesens present state
sterilis, e sterile, aseptic
sterilisatus, a, um sterilized
steriliso, āre 1 to sterilize
Stibium, i n antimony
sticky adhaesivus, a, um
Stigma, ātis n stigma
stilus, i m pencil
stomachicus, a, um gastric
stomacho vacuo (jejuno) on an empty
 stomach
Stramonium, i n stramonium
Streptocōidum, i n streptocide
stratum, i n a bad, a layer of anything
strobilus, i m cone
Strophanthinum, i n strophanthine
Strychnos, i f (Nux vomica; nux, nucis f,
vomicus, a, um) strychnos seed
sub (prep. Abl.) under
subacētas, ātis m basic acetate
subcarbōnas, ātis m basic carbonate
subcutaneus, a, um under the skin
sublingualis, e sublingual

subnītras, ātis m basic ntrate
substantia, ae f substance
subtillis, e shallow, shred, fine
subtilissimus, a, um finest
Succinum, i n amber
succus, i m juice
Sulfacylum, i n sulfacyl
Sulfacylum-natrium, i n sulphacyl sodium
Sulfadimezinum, i n sulfadimezine
sulfas, ātis m sulphate
Sulfur, ūris n sulphur
sum, esse to be
sumo, ěre 3 to take
suppositorium, i n suppository
suspensio, ōnis f suspension
Synthomycinum, i n synthomycine
systema, ātis n system

T

tabletta, ae f tablet
talis, e such
tales doses in such doses
Tanacetum, i n tansy
Taraxacum, i n dandelion
tartaricus, a, um tartaric
tela, ae f the cloth
ter three times
Terebentina, ae f turpentine
teres, etis round
terminus, i m term
tero, ěre 3 to rub, triturate
tertius, a, um the third
Testosteronum, i n testosterone
Tetracyclinum, i n tetracyclin
Theobroma, ātis n cocoa
Theobrominum-natrium, i n theobromine sodium
Theophyllinum, i n theophylline
Theophedrīnum, i n theophedrin
Theophyllinum, i n theophylline
Thermopsis, idis f thermopsis
Thymalinum, i n thymalin
Thyreoidinum, i n thyreoidin
thea, ae f tea
Theophedrīnum, i n theophedrin
Theophyllinum, i n theophylline
Thymalinum, i n thymalin
Thymus, i m thyme
Thyreoidinum, i n thyreoidin

Tilia, ae f linden
tinctura, ae f tincture
tinctura stomachica stomach tincture
tinctura rumicis tincture of yellow dock root
tolu, n (indecl.) tolu
tome cut
Tormentilla, ae f bloodroot, web foot
transdermalis, e transdermal
tritrus, a, um rubbed
turio, ōnis n escape
tussis, is f cough
tussis sicca cough dry
tussis humida cough moist

U

unguentum, i n ointment
Urtica, ae f nettle
urinarius, a, um urinary
urologicus, a, um urological
ustus, a, um burnt
usus, us m use
utendus, a, um to be used
Uva, ae f grape
Uva (ae) ursi bearberry

V

vaccinum antirabicum vaccine against rabies
vaccinum gripposum influenza vaccine
vaccinum pertussicum pertussis vaccine
vaccinum tularemicum vivum alive tularemia vaccine
vaccinium myrtillus (bot.) bilberry
vaccinum variolae smallpox vaccine
vaginālis, e vaginal
valeo, ěre 3 to be healthy, be strong
Valeriāna, ae f valerian
Validolum, i n validol
Varicella, ae f measles
vaselinum, i n vaseline
vegetabilis, e vegetable
vel or
venenum, i n poison
vernālis, e existing in spring
verto, ěre 3 to turn, invert
Viburnum, i n guelder-rose, black haw
Vinca, ae f perwink
vinum, i n wine
Vinillinum, i n vinilin
Viola, ae f violet

virginalis, e virginal
viride nitens(viridis nitentis) brilliant green
viridis, e green
vita, ae f life
vitamīnum, i n vitamin
vitellus ovi yolk of egg
Vitis ideae cowberry
vitreus, a, um vitreo
vitrum, i n phial, glass
vivo, ěre 3 to live
vivus, a, um alive, living
vomicus, a, um ulcerous, filthy
vomitus, us m vomiting
volatilis, e volatile
vulgaris, e plain, ordinary

X

Xeroformium, i n xeroform

Z

Zea mays (bot.) maize
Zingiber, eris n ginger
Zincum, i n zinc

ENGLISH-LATIN VOCABULARY

A

Aaron's bear (herb) Hyrericum, i n
abscess abscessus, us m
absorbent absorbens, ntis
acacia Acacia, ae f
acetate acetas, atis m
acetic acetīcus, a um
acetic acid acidum aceticum
acetone acetinum, i n
acetylsalicylic acetylsalicylicus, a, um
acetylsalicylic acid acidum acetylsalicylicum
acid acīdum, i n
aconitine aconitinum, i n
activated activatus, a, um
add addo, ěre 3

adhesive adhaesivus, a, um
adipose pinguis, e
adjuvant adjuvans, ntis
adonis Adōnis, ĩdis m, f
adrenalin Adrenalinum, i n
adult adultus, i m; adultus, a, um
aerosol aērosōlum, i n
after post
against contra (prep. with Acc.)
against flatulence carminativus, a, um
against rabies contra rabiem
against tetanus antitetanicus, a, um
against worms anthelminticus, a, um
age aetas, atis f
air aēr, aēris m
albumen albumen, inis n
alcaloid alcaloidum, i n
alcohol spiritus, us m
aldehyde aldehydum, i n
alder Alnus, i n
alive vivus, a, um
aloe Aloē, ěs f
allergic allergicus, a, um
alcohol Allochōlum, i n
althea Althaea, ae f
almond fruit Amygdala, ae f
almond oil oleum Amygdalarum
almond tree Amygdalus, i f
alum Alumen, ĩnis n
aluminium Aluminium, i n
amidopyrin Amidopyrīnum, i n
ammonia solutio Ammonii caustici
ammonia-anise drops liquor Ammonii anisatus
ammonium Ammonium, i n
ampoule ampulla, ae f
ampullary ampullaris, e
amydopyrin Amidopyrinum, i n
amyl nitrite Amylii nitris, itis
anaesthesin Anaesthesinum, i n
anaesthesol Anaesthesolum, i n
analgetic analgeticus, a, um
anatomical anatomicus, a, um
anesthetic anaestheticus, a, um
anhydrous anhydricus, a, um
anise Anisum, i n
anatomical anatomicus, a, um
antiasthmatic antiasthmaticus, a, um
antiasthmatic species species antiasthmaticae

antidiphtheric antidiphthericus, a, um
antidote antidotum, i n
antidote by metal poisoning antidotum metallorum
antihemorrhoidal species species antihæmorrhoidales
antiinflammatory antiphlogisticus, a, um
antimony antimonium, i n
antipyrin Antipyrīnum, i n
antipyretic antipyreticus, a, um
aperient aperiens, ntis
apomorphine Apomorphīnum, i n
apparatus apparatus, us m
apple Malus domestica (bot)
apricot Armeniaca, ae f
apricot gum gummi Armeniacæ
arabic arabicus, a, um
aralia Echinopanax, acis n, Aralia, ae f
arnica Arnica, ae f
aromatic aromaticus, a, um
aromatic species species aromaticæ
arsenic Arsenicum, i n
arsenic acid acidum arsenicosum
arsenous arsenicosus, a, um
art ars, artis f
artery arteria, ae f
ascorbic ascorbinicus, a, um
ascorbic acid acidum ascorbinicum
aseptically asepticè
ashberry Sorbus, i f
aspirin Aspirinum, i n
astrigent adstrigens, ntis
atropine Atropinum, i n
audio, īre 4 to listen

B

bacillus bacillus, i m
bacterial bacterialis, e
bacterium bacterium, i n
bad malus, a, um
balsam balsamum, i n
balsamic balsamicus, a, um
barberry Berberis vulgaris (bot.)
Barbital-sodium Barbitalum-natrium, i n
barium Barium, i n
bark cortex, ĭcis m
basic acetate subacētās, ātis m
basic carbonate subcarbonas, ātis m
basic nitrate subnītras, ātis m

bath balneum, i n
bay Laurus, i m
be sum, esse
bearberry Uva (ae) ursi
bee apis, is f
become fio, fiĕri 3 (factus)
bedsore, decubitus decubitus, us m
before (time) ante Acc.
belladonna Belladonna, ae f
belladonna Atropa belladonna (bot.)
benzoate benzoas, ātis m
benzoic benzoicus, a, um
benzoic acid acidum benzoicum
benzyl Benzylum, i n
benzylpenicillin potassium Benzylpenicillinum-kalium, i n
berberis Berberis, idis f
berry bacca, ae f
best optimus, a, um
bicarbonate bicarbonas, ātis m
bilberry Vaccinum myrtillus (bot.)
bile chole, es f
birch Betula, ae f
bismuth Bismūthum, i n
bitter amarus, a, um
bitter almond Amygdala amara
black niger, gra, grum
blackberry Rubus, i m
bladder vesica, ae f
bloodroot Tormentilla, ae f
blue coeruleus, a, um
blue methylene Methylenum coeruleum
body corpus, ōris n
boil coquo, ĕre 3
boiling bulliens, ntis
boiling water aqua bulliens
bone os, ossis n
borax Borax, acis f
boric borīcus, a, um
boric acid acidum boricum
bottle vitrum, i n
bottle lagena, ae f
box scatula, ae f
brilliant green Viride nitens (Viridis nitentis)
bromide bromīdum, i n
bromine bromum, i n
bromysoval Bromisovalum, i n
broncholytin Broncholytīnum, i n
brown fuscus, a, um

buckthorn Frangula, ae f
bud gemma, ae f
bull, blister bulla, ae f
burnt ustus, a, um
burnt alum Alumen ustum
butter (hurd) butyrum, i n

C

Cacao cacao
calamus, reed Calamus, i m
calanchoe Kalanchoe, es f
calcium Calcium, i n
calendula Calendula, ae f,
camphomen “Camphomēnum”
(Camphomēnum, i n)
camphor Camphōra, ae f
camphoric camphorātus, a, um
camphoric spirit, camphoric alcohol spiritus
camphoratus
cantharides cantaridis, idis f
capsicum capsicum, i n
capsule capsūla, ae f
carbonate carbōnas, ātis m
carbonated water aqua aerata
carbone Carboneum, i n
carbonic acid acidum carbonicum
cardamon Cardamonum, i n
cardiac cardiacus, a, um
carefully caute
carminativus, a, um against flatulence
castor oil oleum Ricīni
cathartic catharticus, a, um
caustic causticus, a, um
cerebrolysin Cerebrolysinum, i n
chalk creta, ae f
chamomile Chamomilla, ae f ; Matricaria, ae f
chart, paper charta, ae f
chemist's officina, ae f
chenopodium Chenopodium, i n
cherry Cerasum, i n
cherry-tree Cerasus, i f
child infans, ntis m
chinese chinensis, e
chinense magnolia Schizandra chinensis (bot)
chloride Chlorīdum, i n
chlorine Chlorum, i n
chloroform Chloroformium, i n
cholagogue species species cholagogae
chopped concissus, a, um
cleansing detergens, entis
clear purus, a, um
cimicifuga Cimicifuga, ae f
cinchona cinchona, ae f
cinnamon cinnamomum, i n
citrate citras, ātis m
citric citricus, a, um
citric acid acidum citricum
clay bolus, i f
clear purus, a, um
closed by tap operculatus, a, um
coated obductus, a, um
cocoa Cacão (without a dictionary form)
cocoa butter Oleum Cacao
cod fish Asellus, i m
cod liver oil oleum jecoris Aselli
codeine Codeīnum, i n
cogh tussis, is f
cold frigidus, a, um
collagen collagenicus, a, um
collodium Collodium, i n
coltsfoot Farfāra, ae f
common (greated) plantain Plantāgo, inis f
common commūnis, e
common yarrow Achillea millefolium (bot)
complex compositus, a, um
complicated complicatus, a, um
compound, complex compositus, a, um
compress, pledget cataplasma, atis n
compressed compressus, a, um
concentrated concentratus, a, um
cone strobilus, i m
coneflower Echinacea, ae f
confection confection, onis f
conserve servo, āre 1
contagious contagiosus, a, um
contraceptive contraceptivum, i n
convergent convergens, ntis f
cool refrigero āre 1
cooper Cuprum, i n
cordiamin Cordiaminum, i n
orglycon Corglyconum, i n
coriander Coriandrum, i n
cornflower Centaurea, ae f
corrective corrigens, ntis
cortex, bark cortex, icis m
cotton wool Gossypium, i n
cough tussis, is f
cough dry tussis sicca

cough moist tussis humida
cranberry Oxycoccus, i n
cucumber Cucumis, Cucumeris m
cudbear Persio, onis f
currants Ribes, is n
cut, cutting tome, tomia
cut concido, ěre 3
coltsfoot Farfāra, ae f
copper Cuprum, i n
corglycon Corglyconum, i n
cotton wool Gossypium, i n
coweberry Vitis idea, ae f
cranberry Oxycoccus, u m
cream cremor, oris m
crystalized crystallisatus, a, um
currant Ribes, is n
cyanocobalamin Cyanocobalaminum, i n

D

dandelion Taraxacum, i n
day dies, ei m
dear Carum, i n
decoction decoctum, i n
decoction to heal a cough species pectorales
decolorized decoloratus, a, um
deep profundus, a, um
demulcent, softening demulcens, entis
dendritic arborescens, ntis
deodorized deodoratus, a, um
desinfection desinfectio, onis f
dibazol Dibazolium, i n
dibiomycine Dibiomyacinum, i n
dicain Dicainum, i n
difficult difficilis, e
digitalis, foxglove (medical plant) Digitalis, is m
dill Anethum, i n
diluted dilūtus, a, um
dimedrol Dimedrolum, i n
dioxide Dioxidum, i n
diprophyllin Diprophyllinum, i n
direct rectus, a, um
disease, illness morbus, i m
dissolve solve, ěre 3
dispense dispense, āre 1
distill destillo, āre 1
distilled destillatus, a, um
distilled water aqua destillata
diuretic diureticus, a, um

diuretic collection species diureticae
divergent divergens, ntis m
divide divide, ěre 3
dose dosis, is f
dragee dragee
drink bibo, ěre 3
dried excicatus, a, um
drop (of liquid) gutta, ae f
drops dragées
drug medicamentum, i n
dry siccus, a, um
dry extract extractum siccum
dust thoroughly conspergo, ěre 3

E

ear drops otoguttae
each ana
effect effectus, us m
effervescent effervescens (adj)
elder Sambucus, i f
elixir elixir, iris n
emulsion emulsum, i n
endocrine endocrinus, a, um
enteric soluble enterosolubilis, e
ephatin Ephatīnum, i n
ephedra Ephedra, ae f
ephedrine Ephedrinum, i n
equal aequalis, e
equally, in equal parts ana
ergot Ergota, ae f
ergotal Ergotalum, i n
erycycline Erycyclinum, i n
eryhaem Eryhaemum, i n
erynit Erynītum, i n
erythromycin Erythromycinum, i n
erythrophosphatide Erythrophosphatidum, i n
escape turio, onis n
ethacridine Aethacridinum, i n
ethanol Ethanolum, i n
ethazol Aethazolium, i n
ethazol sodium Aethazolium-natrium, i n
ether aether, ěris m
ethereal aethereus, a, um
ethyl Aethylium, i n
ethylic aethylicus, a, um
ethyl spirit; ethyl alcohol spiritus aethylicus
eucalypt Eucalyptus, i f
euphylline Euphyllinum, i n
every hour quaque hora

ex(Ablat.) of, from
exactly exacte
existing in spring vernalis, e
expectorant expectorans, antis
extend extendo, ěre 3
external externus, a, um
extract extractum, i n
extraction extractio, onis f
extract extractum, i n
eye oculus, i m
eye drops oculo guttae

F

fast cyto
fat adeps, adipis m
fat adiposus, a, um
fatty, adipose pinguis, e
feed nutrio, ĩre 4
fennel Foeniculum, i n
feracryl "Feracrylum" (Feracrylum, i n)
fern Filix, icis f
fever febris, is f
fibrolysin Fibrolysinum, i n
field arvensis, e
film (ophthalmic) lamella, ae f; membranula, ae f
fine subtilis, e
finest subtilissimus, a, um
filter, filtrate filtro, āre 1
finest subtilissimus, a, um
finish finio, ĩre 4
five times quinquies
fizzing spargens, ntis
flax Linum, i n
flax seed Linum usitatissimum
flower flos, floris m
fluid (liquid) fluidus, a, um
fluorine Fluorum, i n
folic folicus, a, um
folic acid acidum folicum
food cibus, i m
for pro (Abl.); ad (Acc.) + usum
forest silvester, tris, tre
for adults pro adultis
for bath pro balneo
for a day pro die
for a dose pro dosi
for children pro infantibus
for external use ad usum externum

for internal use ad usum internum
for parenteral use ad usum parenteralem
for personal use ad usum proprium
for the injections pro injectionibus
for veterinary use ad usum veterinarium
four times quater
foxglove Digitalis, is f
fragrant aromaticus, a, um
fresh recens, recentis
friend amicus, i m
fruit fructus, us m
fruit decoction decoctum fructuum
fungus fungus, i m
furacillin Furacillinum, i n
furazolidone Furazolidonum, i n

G

galanthamin sunflower Galanthaminum, i n
galipot olla, ae f
gargle gargarisma, atis f
garlic Allium, i n
garlic Allium sativum (bot.)
garling water gargarisma, atis n
gastric gastricus, a, um stomachicus, a, um
gastric collection species stomachicae
gelatinous gelatinosus, a, um
Gelsemium, i n yellow jessamine
gentian Gentiana, ae f
ginger Zingiber, eris n
ginseng Ginseng
give do, dare 1
gland glandula, ae f
glass 1) vitrum, i n; 2) vitreus, a, um
globule globulus, i m
gluconate gluconas, ātis m
glucose Glucosum, i n
glutaminic glutaminicus, a, um
glyceric glycerinosis, a, um; glycerinatus, a, um
glycerine Glycerolum, i n
glyceryn Glycerinum, i n
glycin Glycinum, i n
glycyram Glycyramum, i n
glycoside Glycosidum, i n
gold Aurum, i n
good bonus, a, um
granule granulum, i n
grape Uva, ae f
grass herba, ae f

gray, grey cinereus, a, um
green viridis, e
grow physis
guelder-rose Viburnum, i n
gum gummi

H

haemophobin Haemophobīnum, i n
haemostatic haemostaticus, a, um
hair pilus, i m
half hard semisolidus, a, um
hard durus, a, um
hawthorn Crataegus, i f
herb, grass herba, ae f
health sano, āre 1
hear audio, īre 4
healthy sanus, a, um
henbane Hyoscyamus, i m
hepatic hepaticus, a, um
herb, plant herba, ae f
honey mel, melis n
hop Humulus lupulus (bot.)
horn cornu, us n
horse-tail; shave grass Equisentum, i n
hot calidus, a, um
hour hora, ae f
hydrobromide hydrobromidum, i n
hydrocarbonate hydrocarbōnas, ātis m
hydrochloric hydrochloricus, a, um
hydrochloride hydrochloridum, i n
hydrocortisone Hydrocortisonum, i n
hydrocyanic acid acidum hydrocyanicum
hydroiodide hydroiodidum, i n
hydrogen Hydrogenium, i n
hydrosulfuric acid acidum hydrosulfuricum
hydrotartrate hydrotartras, ātis m
hydroxide hydroxĭdum, i n
hypertonic hypertonicus, a, um

I

ichthyol Ichthyōlum, i n
icy glaciālis, e
immediately statim
immortelle Helichrysum, i n
impairment of digestion dyspepsia, ae f
in in (in pharmaceutical terms with Ablative)
in cerated paper in charta cerata
influence vaccine vaccinum gripposum
infusion infusum, i n

inhalation inhalatio, ōnis f
injectable injectabilis, e
injection injectio, ōnis f
in such doses tales doses
in sufficient amount quantum satis
internal internus, a, um
in the best way optime
into the bottle ad vitrum
intramuscular intramusculāris, e
intranasal intranasālis, e
intratracheal intratracheālis, e
intravenous intravenōsus, a, um
introduction inductio, ōnis f
iodide iodidum, i n
iodine Iōdum, i n
invert verito, ěre 3
iron Ferrum, i n
isotonic isotonicus, a, um

J

Jar amphora, ae f
Jasmine Jasminum, i n
jelly gelatinosus, a, um
juice succus, i m
juniper Juniperus, i f

K

Keratin keratinum, i n
Kordigit Cordigitum, i n

L

label signo, are 1
lactate lactas, atis m
lactic lacticus, a, um
lactic acid acidum lacticum
lard axungia porcina
large pill bolus, i m
lavender Lavandula, ae f
laxative laxans, ntis
lead Plumbum, i n
leaf folium, i n
left sinister, tra, trum
lemon Citrus limon (bot.)
licorice Glycyrrhīza, ae f
life vita, ae f
lily of the valley Convallaria, ae f
lime calx, calcis f
linden Tilia, ae f

liniment linimentum, i n
lipoic lipoicus, a, um
lipoic acid acidum lipoicum
liquid fluidus, a, um
liquid ammonia solutio Ammonii (um, n)
 caustici
liquid anise ammonia liquor Amonii anisatus
liquid extract extractum fluidum
liquor liquor, oris
listen audio, ire 4
lithium Lithium, i n
liver hepar, atis n
liver of sea fish jecur, oris n
living vivus, a, um
long longus, a, um
lotion lotio, onis f
lycopodium lycopodium, i n

M

made, to be fieri; let it be made fiat (pl. fiant)
magnesium Magnesium, i n
magnesium Magnium, i n
maize Zea mays (bot.)
male tern Filix (f) mas (Filicis maris)
malt maltum, i n
manganese Manganum, i n
many multus, a, um
marigold Calendula officinalis
maritime maritimus, a, um
marsh-mallow Althaea officinalis
mass massa, ae f
matter res, rei f
matricary Chamomilla, ae f
may majalis, e
meal cibus, i m
measles Varicella, ae f
medicament medicamentum, i n
medicinal medicinālis, e
melissa Melissa, ae f (herb)
menthol Mentholum, i n
mercury Hydrargyrum, i n
methyl Methylum, i n
methylene Methylenum, i n
methylsalicylate Methylii salicylas
methyluracil Methyluracilum, i n
milfoil Millefolium, i n
milk lac, lactis n
milk sugar, lactose saccharum lactis
mint Mentha, ae f

mirth Myrtillum, i n
mix misceo, ēre 2
mixture mixtura, ae f
mixture of dried plants species, erum f (pl.)
mixture for drinking mixtio pro potione
moderately modice
morphine Morphinum, i n
morpholog Morphologum, i n
motherwort Leonurus, u m
mouth os, oris n
mucilage (liquid containing mucous
 substances) mucilago, inis f
mucosal mucosus, a, um
mustard Brassica nigra (bot)
mycoseptin Mycoseptinum, i n

N

name nomen, ĩnis n
naphthalan Naphthalanum, i n
narcose narcōsis, is f
nasal drops nasoguttae
natural naturalis, e
needle Acus, us m
nenuphar Nuphar, aris n
neomycin Neomycinum, i n
nettle Urtica, ae f
nicotinic nicotinicus, a, um
nicotinic acid acidum nicotinicum
nitrate nitras, atis m
nitric nitricus, a, um
nitric acid acidum nitricum
nitrite nitris, ĩtis m
nitrogen Nitrogenium, i n
nitroglycerine Nitroglycerinum, i n
nitrous nitrosus, a, um
nose nasus, i m
norsulphazol Norsulfazololum, i n
nourishing nutriens, entis
novocain Novocainum, i n
number numērus, i m
nut Nux, nucis f

O

oak Quercus, us f
oblique obliquus, a, um
oestradiol Oestradiolum, i n
oil oleum, i n
oily oleosus, a, um
ointment unguentum, i n

oleandomycin Oleandomycīnum, i n
olive Oliva, ae f
olive oil oleum Olivarum
ophthalmic ophthalmīcus, a, um
ophthalmic film membranula (ae)
 ophthalmica (us, a, um)
opium poppy Papaver somniferun (bot)
or seu
oral peroralis, e
orange Aurantium, i n
Oregon grape root Berberis, idis f
ordinary vulgaris, e
orotate orotas, ātis m
oregano Origānum vulgāre (bot)
ox bos, bovis m
oxide oxydum, i n
oxygen Oxygenium, i n

P

packet fascicūlus, i m
paper charta, ae f
papery chartaceus, a, um
papaverine Papaverīnum, i n
paraffin paraffīnum, i n
part pars, partis f
parenteral parenteralis, e
paste, thick ointment pasta, ae f
peach Persīcum, i n
peachy oil Oleum Persicōrum
peanut Arachis, idis f
pectoral pectorālis, e
pectoral species species pectorales
peel cortex, icis m
peeled decorticatus, a, um
pencil stilus, i m
pepper Capsicum, i n, Piper, eris n
pepper piperītus, a, um
peper mint Mentha piperita, ae f
peroral peroralis, e
peroxide Peroxydum, i n
perwinkle Vinca, ae f
pharmaceutical therapy pharmacotherapia,
 ae f
phenacetin Phenacetinum, i n
phenobarbital Phenobarbitālum, i n
phenoxymethylpenicillin -
 Phenoxymethylpenicillinum, i n
phenyl Phenylum, i n
phenylsalicylate Phenylī salicylas

phial vitrum, i n; flaco, onis m
phosphate phosphas, ātis m
phosphoric acid acidum phosphoricum
phosphorus Phosphōrus, i m
phthalazol Phthalazōlum, i n
phthivazid Phthivazīdum, i n
phytin Phytinum, i n
phytomenadion Phytomenadiōnum, i n
pieplant Rheum, i n
pill pilula, ae f
pilled depuratus, a, um
pilled from bark decorticatus, a, um
pill mass massa pilularum
plain vulgaris, e
plant herba, ae f
plantain Plantāgo, inis f
plaster emplastrum, i n
plastered extensus, a, um
plastic polyaethylenīcus, a, um
platyphylline Platyphyllinīnum, i n
plum Prunum, i n
plum-tree Prunus, i f
poison venenum, i n
polyethylenoxide Polyaethylenoxīdum, i n
polyvitaminous polyvitaminosus, a, um
poppy Papaver, eris m
portion portio, onis f
potassium Kalium i n
potatoes Solanum tuberosum, i n
poultice cataplasma, ātis n
powder pulvis, ěris m
powdery pulveratus, a, um
praegoestrol Praegoestrolum, i n
precipitate praecipitātus, a, um
prepare paro, āre 1
prescribe praescribo, ěre 3
prescription prescriptio, ōnis f
present state status presens
pressed expressus, a, um
primrose Primula, ae f
proper proprius, a, um
pulverize pulvero, āre 1
pulverized pulveratus, a, um
pumpkin Cucurbita, ae f
purified depurātus, a, um
purified (about solid substances) purificātus,
 a um
purified water aqua purificata
purgative purgans, ntis

purge laxans, ntis
purgative collection species laxantes
purple coneflower Echinacea purpurea (bot.)
pyocid Pyocidum, i n
pyridoxine Pyridoxinum, i n
pyromecain Pyromecainum, i n

Q

Quinine Cinchona, ae f
quickly, urgently cito
quinsy angina, ae f; tonsollitis

R

raspberry Rubus (i m) ideus
recent, fresh recens, ntis
recess recessus, us m
rectal rectālis, e
rectified (about liquid substances)
 rectificātus, a, um
rectum rectum, i n
red ruber, bra, brum
red billberry Vitis idea
reed Calamus, i m
remedy remedium, i n
renovated reductus, a, um
repeat repeto, ěre 3
resin pix, picis f
respiratory respiratorius, a, um
rhamnus Frangūla, ae f
rhizome rhizōma, ātis n
rhubarb Rheum, i n
riboflavin Riboflavīnum, i n
rice Oryza, ae f
rifathyroin Rifathyroinum, i n
right dexter, tra, trum
roentgenoscopy rentgenum, i n
root radix, ĩcis f
rose Rosa, ae f
rose mary Ledum, i n
rowan-tree Sorbus, i f
rubbed (con)tritus, a, um
rubeolla, German measles Rubeola, ae f
rumex, icis f yellow dock
rye Secale, is n

S

sage, clary Salvia, ae f
sage brush Absinthium, i n

salicylate salicylas, ātis m
salicylic salicylicus, a, um
salicylic acid acidum salicylicum
salt sal, is m (or n)
Saponaria, ae f saponaria
sarcolysin Sarcolysīnum, i n
seabuckthorn Hippophaë, es f
sea weed Laminaria, ae f; alga, ae f
seed semen, ĩnis n
seminal seminalis, e
senna Cassia, ae f
serum serum, i n
serum against diphtheria serum
 antidiphthericum
serum against gangrenous serum
 antigangrenosum
serve servo, āre 1
shallow, shred, fine subtilis, e
shepherd's purse Bursa (ae) pastoris
schizandra Schizandra, ae f
short brevis, e
sick aegrotus, i m
sign signo, āre 1
silicon Silicium, i n
silver Argentum, i n
simple simplex, ĩcis
simple syrup sirupus Sacchari
skin derma, atis n, cutis, is f
slipping somnifer, era, erum
snakeroot Serpentaria, ae f
sodium Natrium, i n
soft mollis, e
soluble solubīlis, e
solute solvo, ěre 3
soluthizone Soluthizōnum, i n
solution solutio, ōnis f
slowly (the action) lente
small parvus, a, um
soporific somnifer, a, um
species species, ěrum f (only plur.)
spirit (alcohol) spirītus, us m
spirituous spirituōsus, a, um
sponge spongia, ae f
spread to extendo, ěre 3
spring (of water) fontanus, a, um
spring vernālis, e
spring Adonis Adonis, idis vernalis;
 spring pheasant's eye
spring water aqua fontata

squill scilla, ae f
squatina Bidens, ntis f
stabilized stabilisatus, a, um
starch Amylum, i n
starch capsule capsula amylacea
state status, us m
stems caulis, is m
sterile sterilis, e
sterilize sterilizo, āre l
sterilized sterilisatus, a, um
sticky adhaesivus, a, um
stigma Stigma, ātis n
stomach gaster, tris f
stomach tincture tinctura stomachica
stomachic, gastric stomachicus, a um
strain colo, āre l
streptocide Streptocidum, i n
strong fortis, e
strophanthine Strophanthinum, i n
strophanthus Strophanthus, i m
study of physical and chemical properties of medicinal substances biopharmaceutica, ae f
sublingual sublingualis, e
subsidiary adjuvans, ntis
substance substantia, ae f
such talis, e
sugar Saccharum, i n
sulfuric acid acidum sulfuricum
sulfacyl Sulfacylum, i n
sulfadimezine Sulfadimezinum, i n
sulphacyl sodium Sulfacylum-natrium, i n
sulphadimezine Sulfadimezīnum, i n
sulphadimidine Sulfadimidīnum, i n
sulphate sulfas, ātis m
sulphur Sulfur, ūris n
sunflower Helianthus, i m
suppository suppositorium, i n
suspension suspensio, ōnis f
synoestrol Synoestrōlum, i n
synthomycine Synthomycīnum, i n
syrup sirūpus, i m
system systema, ātis n
swampy, uliginous paluster, tris, tre
sweet dulcis, e
sweet almond Amygdala dulcis
sweet-root Glycyrrhīza, ae f

T

tablet tabuletta, ae f

take recipio, ěre 3
talc talcum, i n
tansy Tanacetum, i n
tar pix liquida
taraxacum Taraxacum, i n
tartaric tartaricus, a um
taste (+noun) gustatorius, a, um; gustus, us m
tea thea, ae f
terrilytine Terrilytīnum, i n
testoenat Testoenātum, i n
tetracycline Tetracyclīnum, i n
theobromine sodium
 Theobrominum-natrium, i n
theophylline Theophyllīnum, i n
theophedrine Theophedrinum, i n
thermopsis Thermopsis, idis f
thick (dense) spissus, a, um
thickened extract extractum spissum
thin tenuis, e
thioacetazone Thioacetazōnum, i n
thiosulphate Thiosulphas, atis m
through per (with Acc.)
thymalin Thymalinum, i n
thyreoidin Thyreoidinum, i n
tincture tinctura, ae f
thymogen Thymogēnum, i n
thyreoidin Thyreoidīnum, i n
tincture tinctūra, ae f
tormentil Tormentilla, ae f
toothache odontalgia, ae f
toxoid anatoxinum, i n
toxoid tetanus anatoxinum tetanicum
transdermal transdermalis, e
treat curo, āre l
treatment by means of medical plants
 phytotherapia, ae f
tree arbor, oris f
triturate tere, ěre 3
trituration triturationio, ōnis f
turn verto, ěre 3
turpentine Terebinthina, ae f
turpentine oil oleum Terebinthinae
twice bis
typhoid vaccine Salmonellae typhi

U

under sub (prep. Ablat.)
under the skin subcutaneus, a, um
up to ad

urinary urinarius, a, um
urological urologicus, a, um
use usus, us m

V

vaccine against rabies vaccinum antirabicum
vaginal vaginālis, e
valerian Valeriāna, ae f
validol Validōlum, i n
vanilla vanilla, ae f
vanillin vanillinum, i n
vaseline Vaselīnum, i n
vegetable vegetabilis, e
vegetable sulphur Lycopodium, i n
vehicle, agent used as a solvent in the solution remedium constituens
venom, poison venenum, i n
very quickly citissime
veterinary veterinarius, a, um
viburnum Viburnum, i n
vinegar acetum, i n
vinilin Vinylinum, i n
violet Viola, ae f
virginal virginalis, e
viscous spissus, a, um
vitamin vitaminum, i n
vitreous vitreus, a, um
volatile volatilis, e
vomiting vomitus, a, um

W

warm water aqua fervens
water aqua, ae f
water for the injection aqua pro injectione
waterless aquosus, a, um; anhydricus, a, um
water lily Nufar, aris n
water pepper Polygonum, i n
wax cera, ae f
wax-coated, cerated ceratus, a, um
weak (in action) mitis, e
web foot Tormentilla, ae f
well bene
wheat Tritīcum, i n
white albus, a, um
white clay Argilla, ae f
wide latus, a, um
wild rose Rosa, ae f
wine vinum, i n
wintergreen Gaultheria, ae f

witchhazel hamamelis, idis f
with cum (Abl.)
without sine (with Abl.)
wool lana, ae f
wool fat lanolin, adeps lanæ cum aqua
wormseed chenopodium, i n
wormwood, sage brush Absinthium, i n

X

Xeroform Xeroformium, i n

Y

yarrow Millefolium, i n
yeast fermentum, i n
yellow flavus, a, um
yellow luteus, a, um
yellow dock rumex, icis f
yellow Jessamine Gelsemium, i n
yolk (of egg) vitellus, i m

Z

Zea zea, ae f
zinc Zincum

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