

**MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH OF UKRAINE
ODESA NATIONAL MEDICAL UNIVERSITY**

Department of Philosophy, Bioethics and Foreign Languages



APPROVED

by Vice-rector for Scientific and Pedagogical Work
Eduard BURIACHKIVSKYI

September 1, 2023

**WORKING PROGRAM OF THE DISCIPLINE
“LATIN”**

Level of higher education: the second (master) level

Field of knowledge: 22 «Health care»

Speciality: 226 «Pharmacy»

Educational and professional program: “Pharmacy”


The working program is compiled on the basis of the ONMedU educational and professional program of the second level of higher education for the preparation of masters in specialty 226 "Pharmacy" of the field of knowledge 22 «Health care», approved of Scientific Council of ONMedU 29.06.2023, minutes № 8

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

Minutes № 1 dated 28.08.2023

Head of the Department

 Volodymyr KHANZHY

Agreed with the Guarantor of the EPP  Liana UNHURIAN

Approved by the subject cycle methodical commission of humanities of ONMedU

 Volodymyr KHANZHY

Revised and approved at the department meeting _____

Minutes № ____ dated “ ____ ” _____ 20__ .

Head of Department _____

(signature)

(Name, Last NAME)

Revised and approved at the meeting of department _____

Protocol № ____ dated “ ____ ” _____ 20__ .

Head of Department _____

(signature)

(First Name, Surname)

1. DESCRIPTION OF THE DISCIPLINE

Name of indicators	Field of knowledge, specialty, specialization, level of higher education	Characteristics of the academic discipline
The Total:	Field of knowledge 22 «Health care»	<i>Full-time education</i> <i>Compulsory discipline</i>
Credits: 3		<i>The year of study: 1</i>
Hours: 90	Specialty 226 «Pharmacy»	<i>Semester I</i>
Content modules: 4	The level of the higher education second (master)	<i>Lectures (0 hours)</i>
		<i>Seminars (0 hours)</i>
		<i>Practical classes (60 hours.)</i>
		<i>Lab classes (0 hours)</i>
		<i>Independent work (30 hours)</i>
		<i>incl. Individual assignments (0 hours)</i>
		<i>Final Control – graded test</i>

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

Purpose:

Formation of professionally oriented communicative competence and provides basic knowledge of pharmaceutical terminology which is necessary in practice.

Objectives:

1. Mastering of the basic knowledge (reading, writing, normative grammar, formation of the pharmacological, chemical nomenclature and nomenclature of drugs, the structure of complex and simple prescriptions), studying of professional pharmaceutical terminology, which provides professional literacy of the specialist.
2. Formation of translation skills without a dictionary from Latin into English and from English into Latin.
3. Ability to analyze names of medicines, terminological elements and Greek duplicates.

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

- General Competencies (GC)

GC1 - Ability of abstract thinking, analysis and synthesis.

GC2 - Knowledge and understanding of the subject area and understanding of professional activity.

GC3 - Ability of communicate in the state language.

GC4 - Ability to communicate in a foreign language (mainly English) at a level that ensures effective professional activity.

GC5 - Ability to evaluate and ensure the quality of the work performed.

GC6 - Ability to work in a team.

GC7 - The ability to realize one's rights and responsibilities as a member of society, to realize the values of a civil (free democratic) society and the need for its sustainable development, the rule of law, the rights and freedoms of a person and a citizen in Ukraine.

GC8 - Ability to preserve and multiply moral, cultural, scientific values and achievements of society based on an understanding of the history and patterns of development of the subject area, its place in the general system of knowledge about nature and society and in the development of society, technology and technologies, to use various types and forms of motor activity for active recreation and leading a healthy lifestyle.

GC10 - Ability to act socially responsibly and consciously.

GC11 - Ability to apply knowledge in practice.

GC12 - The desire to preserve the environment.

GC15 - Knowledge and understanding of the subject area and understanding of professional activity.

- Special Competencies (SC)

SC01. Ability to integrate knowledge and solve complex pharmacy problems in broad or multidisciplinary contexts.

SC02. Ability to collect, interpret and apply data is necessary for professional activity, conducting research and implementing innovative projects in the field of pharmacy.

SC04. Ability to clearly and unambiguously convey one's own knowledge, conclusions and arguments in the field of pharmacy to specialists and non-specialists, in particular to people who are studying.

SC08. Ability to consult on prescription and non-prescription drugs and other products of the pharmacy assortment; pharmaceutical care during the selection and sale of medicinal products of natural and synthetic origin by assessing the risk/benefit ratio, compatibility, taking into account biopharmaceutical, pharmacokinetic, pharmacodynamic and physicochemical and chemical features, indications/contraindications for use guided by data on the health status of a specific the patient

SC13. Ability to organize the activities of the pharmacy to provide the population, health care institutions with medicines and other products of the pharmacy assortment and to implement appropriate reporting and accounting systems in them, to carry out product analysis, administrative records taking into account the requirements of pharmaceutical legislation.

SC21. Ability to ensure the rational use of prescription and non-prescription drugs in accordance with the physicochemical, pharmacological characteristics, biochemical, pathophysiological features of a particular disease and pharmacotherapeutic schemes of its treatment.

SC25. Ability to demonstrate and apply in practical activities communicative communication skills, fundamental principles of pharmaceutical ethics and deontology, based on moral obligations and values, ethical standards of professional behavior and responsibility in accordance with the Code of Ethics of Pharmaceutical Workers of Ukraine and WHO guidelines.

Program learning outcomes (PLO)

PLO 01 - To have and apply specialized conceptual knowledge in the field of pharmacy and related fields, taking into account modern scientific achievements.

PLO 02 - Critically understand scientific and applied problems in the field of pharmacy.

PLO 03 - Have specialized knowledge and skills/skills for solving professional problems and tasks, including for the purpose of further development of knowledge and procedures in the field of pharmacy.

PLO 04. Communicate freely in the national and English languages orally and in writing to discuss professional problems and results of activities, presentation of scientific research and innovative projects.

PLO 07. Collect the necessary information on the development and production of medicinal products, using professional literature, patents, databases and other sources; systematize, analyze and evaluate them, in particular, using statistical analysis.

PLO 09. Formulate, argue, clearly and concretely convey to specialists and non-specialists, including those seeking higher education, information based on one's own knowledge and professional experience, the main trends in the development of world pharmacy and related industries.

PLO 16. Implement the appropriate organizational and management measures to provide the population and health care institutions with medicines and other products of the pharmacy assortment; carry out all types of reporting and accounting in pharmacy institutions, administrative record-keeping and commodity analysis.

PLO 19. Develop technological documentation for the manufacture of medicinal products, choose a rational technology, manufacture medicinal products in various dosage forms according to the prescriptions of doctors and the requirements (orders) of treatment and prevention institutions, prepare them for release.

PLO 24. Conduct professional activities in social interaction based on humanistic and ethical principles; to identify future professional activity as socially significant for human health.

PLO 28. Carry out professional communication in the state language, use oral communication skills in a foreign language, analyze specialized texts and translate foreign language information sources.

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

Know:

- The general rules of formation of Latin nomenclature pharmaceutical terms;
- Grammatical structure of the Latin part of prescription.

Be able to:

- master the features of declension of Latin nouns of I- V declensions.
- form grammatical models of botanical names.
- form and translate the names of chemical compound, salts.
- write the prescription in full and abbreviated form.
- master adverbs and pronouns used in pharmaceutical terminology.
- draw up the prescriptions for solid, soft and liquid forms of medicines.
- explain the clinical terms based on knowledge of Greek terminological elements.
- translate of annotations

3.Content of the discipline

Content module 1.

Phonetic, lexical and grammatical features of Latin words. Prescription.

Theme 1. Phonetics. Pronunciation of vowels, consonants, letter-combinations. The stress. Duration and brevity of vowels. Stress. Peculiarities of stress in words of Greek origin.

Names and spelling of letters of the Latin alphabet.. Mastering the basic grammatical rules of pronunciation of vowels and consonants, diphthongs and digraphs. Duration and brevity vowels, long and short suffixes of nouns and adjectives. The rules of stress in Latin language. Peculiarities of stress in words of Greek origin.

Theme 2. Noun. First declension of nouns. Greek nouns of the first declension.

Grammar categories of nouns, gender, determining the type of declension and base. Dictionary form. Declension the nouns in singular and plural. Features of nouns of Greek origin.

Theme 3. Uncoordinated attribute. Prepositions and conjunctions that are used in pharmaceutical terminology.

The models of terms with uncoordinated attribute. The features of use of Latin prepositions and conjunctions.

Theme 4. Verb. Grammatical categories. The verb «esse». Word order in the Latin sentence. Imperative and Conjunctive modes. Prescription phrases with verbs. Verb «fio, fieri».

Grammar categories of Verb. The definition of conjugation and verb base. Dictionary form of verb. Formation of Imperativus singularis and pluralis. The features of use the verb “fio, fieri” and Conjunctivus in prescriptions.

Theme 5. Nouns of the second declension. Peculiarities of declension of nouns of neuter gender. Exceptions to nouns of the second declension.

Definitions of nouns of the II declension. Declension for all cases in singular and plural forms. Features of declension the nouns of neuter gender of II declension. Nouns of Greek origin of II declension. Translation of terms with uncoordinated attribute. Translation the Latin part of prescriptions.

Theme 6. 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.

The use of word-building elements in trivial names of medicines. Names of groups of drugs according to their pharmacological action. Word-building elements indicating the belonging of the drug to the pharmacological group. Frequency segments in the nomenclature of combined preparations of enzymatic and hormonal agents.

Theme 7. Prescription. Parts of prescription. Grammatical structure of formation of prescription line. Simple and complex prescription. Additional inscriptions in prescription.

The studying the structure of prescription. The basing grammar rules and requirements for design of the Latin part of prescription. The use of Accusative when prescribing tablets, drops, suppositories and ophthalmic films. The main grammar rules regarding the design of Latin part of the prescription. Standart prescription phrases in simple and complex prescription. List of additional inscriptions in prescription

Theme 8. Systematization of content module 1.

Repetition and generalization of previous material: grammar categories of noun, declension the nouns in singular and plural; the use of prepositions and conjunctives in pharmaceutical terms; the grammar categories of verbs; formation of the 3-rd person of verbs in Imperativus, Conjunctivus. The rules of translation of Latin part of prescription.

Content module 2.

Nomenclature of remedies. III declension of nouns. Adjectives of the 1st group.

Theme 9. Adjective. Grammatical categories of the adjective. Two groups of adjectives and their features. Adjectives of the 1st group. Algorithm of coordination of adjectives with nouns.

Grammar categories of adjective. Two groups of Adjectives in Latin language. Determination the base and the type of declension. Coordination the adjectives of the 1-st group with nouns. The place of adjective in many word terms. Translation the terms with coordinated attribute.

Theme 10. Creation of names of medical preparations according to they pharmacological influence. Main suffixes of adjectives of the 1st and 2nd declensions.

The use of adjective *fortis* and *mitis* in names of medicines. Mastering the main suffixes of adjectives of I-II declensions and formation the adjectives from nouns. Translation the pharmaceutical terms with adjectives. Translation the Latin part of prescription.

Theme 11. Past participle passive. Names of serum, vaccine and antitoxins.

Formation the Participle past passive. Grammar categories and conjugations. Coordination the Participle past passive with nouns. The models of names of serums, vaccines and toxoids. Translation the pharmaceutical terms, sentences and prescriptions.

Theme 12. The 3rd declension of nouns. Determination of gender, base and type of declension. The nouns of masculine gender 3rd declension. Exceptions to rules of genders.

Determination the nouns of the III declension. Dictionary form, determination the base and type of declension. Declining the nouns of masculine gender in singular and plural. Coordination the adjectives of the 1-st group with nouns. Translation the pharmaceutical terms, sentences, prescriptions. Learning of lexical minimum.

Theme 13. The 3rd declension of nouns. The nouns of feminine gender 3rd declension. Exceptions to rules of genders.

Main suffixes of nouns of III declension of feminine gender. Declining of nouns of feminine gender in singular and plural. Coordinating adjectives of 1-st group with nouns of feminine gender III declension. Translation of pharmaceutical terms with coordinated and uncoordinated attribute. Learning of lexical minimum.

Theme 14. The nouns of neuter gender 3rd declension. Exceptions to rules of genders.

Declension of nouns of neuter gender in all case of the singular and plural. Coordination of adjectives of the 1-st group with nouns of III declension neuter gender. Translation of the pharmaceutical terms with coordinated and uncoordinated attribute. Mastering of translation of Latin part of prescription.

Theme 15. Peculiarities of declension of Greek nouns with the same amount of syllables of feminine gender ending with -sis.

The use of nouns of the feminine gender 3-rd declension of Greek origin in pharmaceutical terminology. Determination the base and declension. The constant expressions with nouns of Greek origin feminine gender. Translation the pharmaceutical terms with coordinated and uncoordinated attribute. Mastering of translation of Latin part of prescription. Learning of lexical minimum.

Theme 16. Systematization of content module 2.

Generalization of grammatical and lexical material of nouns of 3-rd declension: types of declensions, determination of the base, dictionary form of nouns, case endings, exceptions of gender. Translation of pharmaceutical terms, sentences, Latin part of prescription.

Content module 3.

Adjectives of the III declension. Chemical nomenclature.

Theme 17. Adjectives of the 3rd declension. Declension and coordination with nouns. Main suffixes of nouns of 3rd declension.

Determination of adjectives of the III declension. Grammar categories, the stem, declension. Most used suffixes of adjectives of the 2-nd group. Features of dictionary form of adjectives with one generic ending. Coordination of adjectives of the III declension with nouns. Translation the terms with uncoordinated attribute.

Theme 18. Adjectives of the 3rd declension in botanic names and names of medical substances. The role of adjectives of the III declension in botanical plant names. Models building of botanical names. Translation of pharmaceutical names of medicines, botanical names, sentences, prescriptions. Analysis verbose botanical terms.

Theme 19. Present participle active. Declension. Names of ingredients in complex prescription.

Definition of present participle active tense. Dictionary form, the stem, change by all declensions in singular and plural. Coordination with adjectives, translation the terms with coordinated attribute. Determining the ingredients of complex prescription, translation of prescriptions.

Theme 20. Chemical nomenclature. Names of chemical elements, acids, oxides and bases. Greek numerals prefixes in chemical nomenclature.

The acquaintance with Latin names of chemical elements, determination of gender and declension. The grammar structure of building of names of chemical compounds, acids and oxides. Main suffixes in names of organic and inorganic acids. Analysis of Greek numeral prefixes in names of oxides. Translation the pharmaceutical terms and prescriptions.

Theme 21. Names of salts. Names of acid and hydrocarbon radicals. Names of complex ethers

The acquaintance with Latin names of chemical compounds namely names of acid salts and hydrocarbon radicals and ethers. Main suffixes of anions of salts. The features of grammar structure. The use of names of salts in verbose terms. Translation of prescriptions.

Theme 22. Word-building. IV- V declension of nouns. Declension. Peculiarities of using noun «species». Pharmaceutical phraseological phrases.

Determination of nouns of IV - V declensions. Declension in all cases singular and plural. Coordination of nouns and adjectives of IV - V declensions. Translation of terms, sentences, terms and prescription

sentences.

Theme 23. Systematization of content module 3.

Consolidation and generalization of grammatical and lexical material on grammatical models of terms of subsection 3. Word-building, main suffixes and grammar structure of names of chemical compounds. Translation of pharmaceutical terms, sentences, Latin part of prescription, Latin aphorisms.

Content module 4.

**Binominal of botanical nomenclature. Degrees of comparison of adjectives.
Adverb. Numerals. Pronouns. Latin nomenclature in medical forms.**

Theme 24. Binominal botanical nomenclature. Grammatical models of botanical names. Names of alkaloids and glycosides.

Grammatical models of building of botanical names. The use of botanical names in pharmaceutical terms. The use of the adjective as attribute in botanical names. Grammatical models of building of names of alkaloids and glycosides.

Theme 25. Degrees of comparison of adjectives. Irregular degrees of comparison.

Formation of the comparative and superlative degrees of adjectives. Declension of adjectives of comparative and superlative degrees in singular and plural, coordination with nouns. Formation of degrees of comparison from different bases. Translation of pharmaceutical terms with adjectives in comparative and superlative degrees.

Theme 26. Word-building. Adverb. Formation of adverbs. Degrees of comparison of adverbs. Names of powders according to the crushing. Numerals. Pronouns. Special phrases with pronouns in pharmaceutical terminology.

Formation of adverbs from adjectives of I-II group, the main suffixes of adverbs. The adjectives of neuter gender as adverbs. Formation of comparative and superlative degrees of adverbs. The list of adverbs used in prescription. The list of powders for form of grinding. The list of pronouns used in prescriptions. Numerals. Formation of the ordinal Numerals and numeral Adverbs.

Theme 27. Abbreviation in prescriptions. The most important prescription abbreviations.

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

Theme 28. Latin nomenclature of native medical forms. Firm, soft and liquid forms of medicines. Lay out of prescriptions for firm medical remedies.

Mastering all types of domestic dosage forms: solid, soft, liquids and their Latin names. Prescribing of prescriptions in various dosage forms in expanded and abbreviated forms.

Theme 29. Systematization of information about prepositions. Gaudeamus.

Definition of prepositions that used with Accusative case. Definition of prepositions that used with Ablative case. The features of the use the prepositions –in and –sub. Main pharmaceutical expressions used with adverbs. Discussion and reading of the students anthem "Gaudeamus".

Theme 30. Differentiated test.

**4. The structure of the Discipline
Content module 1.**

Phonetic , lexical and grammatical features of Latin words. Prescription.

№	Theme	Lectures	Practical lesson	Independ. work	Total
1.	Phonetics. Pronunciation of vowels, consonants, letter-combinations. The stress. Duration and brevity of vowels. Peculiarities of stress in words of Greek origin.	-	2	1	3
2.	Noun. First declension of nouns. Greek nouns of the first declension.	-	2	1	3
3.	Uncoordinated attribute. Prepositions and conjunctions that are used in pharmaceutical terminology.	-	2	1	3
4.	Verb. Grammatical categories. The verb «esse». Word order in the Latin sentence. Imperative and Conjunctive modes. Prescription phrases with verbs. Verb «fio, fieri».	-	2	1	4
5.	Nouns of the second declension. Peculiarities of declension of nouns of neuter gender. Exceptions to gender of nouns of the second declension.	-	2	1	3
6.	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.	-	2	1	3
7.	Prescription. Parts of prescription. Grammatical structure of formation of prescription line. Simple and complex prescription. Additional inscriptions in prescription.	-	2	1	3
8.	Systematization of the content module 1.	-	2	1	3
<i>Total for the content module 1.</i>		-	16	8	24

**Content module 2. Nomenclature of remedies. III declension of nouns.
Adjectives of the 1st group.**

№	Theme	Lectures	Practical lesson	Independ. work	Total
9.	Adjective. Grammatical categories of the adjective. Two groups of adjectives and their features. Adjectives of the 1st group. Algorithm of coordination of adjectives with nouns.	-	2	1	3
10.	Creation of names of medical preparations according to they pharmacological influence. Main suffixes of adjectives of the 1st and 2nd declensions.	-	2	1	3
11.	Past participle passive. Names of serum, vaccine and antitoxins.	-	2	1	3

12.	The 3 rd declension of nouns. Determination of gender, base and type of declension. The nouns of masculine gender 3 rd declension. Exceptions to rules of genders.	-	2	1	3
13.	The 3 rd declension of nouns. The nouns of feminine gender 3 rd declension. Exceptions to rules of genders.	-	2	1	3
14.	The nouns of neuter gender 3 rd declension.	-	2	1	3
15.	Peculiarities of declension of Greek nouns with the same amount of syllables of feminine gender ending with –sis.	-	2	1	3
16.	Systematization and consolidation of grammatical models of terms.	-	2	1	3
<i>Total for the content module 2.</i>		-	16	8	24

**Content module 3. Adjectives of the III declension. Chemical nomenclature.
Nouns of IV-V declensions.**

№	Theme	Lectures	Practical lessons	Independ. work	Total
17.	Adjectives of the 3 rd declension. Declension and coordination with nouns. Main suffixes of nouns of 3 rd declension.	-	2	1	3
18.	Adjectives of the 3 rd declension in botanic names and names of medical substances.	-	2	1	3
19.	Present participle active. Declension. Names of ingredients in complex prescription.	-	2	1	3
20.	Chemical nomenclature. Names of chemical elements, acids, oxides and bases. Greek numerals prefixes in chemical nomenclature.	-	2	1	3
21.	Names of salts. Names of acid and hydrocarbon radicals. Names of complex ethers	-	2	1	3
22.	Word-building. IV- V declension of nouns. Declension. Peculiarities of using noun «species». Pharmaceutical phraseological phrases.	-	2	1	3
23.	Systematization and consolidation of grammatical models of terms.	-	2	1	3
<i>Total for the content module 3.</i>		-	14	7	21

**Content section 4. Binominal of botanical nomenclature.
Degrees of comparison of adjectives. Adverb.
Numerals. Pronouns. Latin nomenclature in medical forms.**

№	Theme	Lectures	Practical lessons	Independ. work	Total
24.	Binominal botanical nomenclature. Grammatical models of botanical names. Names of alkaloids and glycosides.	-	2	1	3
25.	Degrees of comparison of adjectives.	-	2	1	3

	Irregular degrees of comparison.				
26.	Word-building. Adverb. Formation of adverbs. Degrees of comparison of adverbs. Names of powders according to the crushing. Numerals. Pronouns. Special phrases with pronouns in pharmaceutical terminology.	-	2	1	3
27.	Abbreviation in prescriptions. The most important prescription abbreviations.	-	2	1	3
28.	Latin nomenclature of native medical forms. Firm, soft and liquid forms of medicines. Lay out of prescriptions for firm medical remedies.	-	2	1	3
29.	Systematization of information about prepositions	-	2	2	4
30.	Differentiated test.	-	2	0	2
<i>Total for the content module 4.</i>		-	14	7	21
Total		-	60	30	90

5. Theme of Lectures / Seminar / Practical Classes / Laboratory Classes

5.1. Theme of lectures

Lectures are not provided.

5.2. Theme of seminar

Seminar are not provided.

5.3. Theme of practical lessons:

	Theme	Hours
1.	Phonetics. Pronunciation of vowels, consonants, letter-combinations. The stress. Duration and brevity of vowels. Peculiarities of stress in words of Greek origin.	2
2.	Noun. Grammatical categories of nouns. First declension of nouns. Greek nouns of the first declension.	2
3.	Uncoordinated attribute. Prepositions and conjunctions that are used in pharmaceutical terminology.	2
4.	Verb. Grammatical categories. The verb «esse». Word order in the Latin sentence. Imperative and Conjunctive modes. Prescription phrases with verbs. Verb «fio, fieri».	2
5.	Nouns of the second declension. Peculiarities of declension of nouns of neuter gender. Exceptions to gender of nouns of the second declension.	2
6.	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.	2
7.	Prescription. Parts of prescription. Grammatical structure of formation of prescription line. Simple and complex prescription.	2
8.	Systematization of the content module 1.	2

9.	Adjective. Grammatical categories of the adjective. Two groups of adjectives. Adjectives of the 1 st group. Algorithm of coordination of adjectives with nouns.	2
10.	Creation of names of medical preparations according to the pharmacological influence. Main suffixes of adjectives of the 1 st and 2 nd declensions.	2
11.	Past participle passive. Names of serum, vaccine and antitoxins.	2
12.	The 3 rd declension of nouns. Determination of gender, base and type of declension The nouns of masculine gender 3 rd declension. Exceptions to rules of genders.	2
13.	The nouns of feminine gender 3 rd declension. Exceptions to rules of genders	2
14.	The nouns of neuter gender 3 rd declension.	2
15.	Peculiarities of declension of Greek nouns with the same amount of syllables of feminine gender ending with -sis.	2
16.	Systematization of the content section 2.	2
17.	Adjectives of the 3 rd declension. Declension and coordination with nouns. Main suffixes of adjectives of the 3 rd declension.	2
18.	Adjectives of the 3 rd declension in botanic names and names of medical substances.	2
19.	Present participle active. Declension. Names of ingredients in complex prescription.	2
20.	Chemical nomenclature. Names of chemical elements, acids, oxides and bases. Greek numerals prefixes in chemical nomenclature.	2
21.	Names of salts. Names of acid and hydrocarbon radicals. Names of complex ethers.	2
22.	IV – V declension of nouns. Declension. Peculiarities of using noun «species».	2
23.	Systematization of the content section 3.	2
24.	Binominal botanical nomenclature. Grammatical models of botanical names. Names of alkaloids and glycosides.	2
25.	Degrees of comparison of adjectives. Irregular degrees of comparison.	2
26.	Adverb. Degrees of comparison of adverbs. Names of powders according to the crushing. Numerals. Pronouns. Special phrases with pronouns in pharmaceutical terminology.	2
27.	Abbreviation in prescriptions. The most important prescription abbreviations.	2
28.	Latin nomenclature of native medical forms. Firm, soft and liquid forms of medicines. Lay out of prescriptions for firm medical remedies.	2
29.	Systematization of information about prepositions.	2
30.	Differentiated test.	2
	Total	60

5.4. Topics of Laboratory classes

Laboratory classes are not provided.

6. Independent Student Work:

№	Title of the topic / types of assignments	Number of hours
1.	Theme 1. Preparation for practical classes 1	1
2.	Theme 2. Preparation for practical classes 2	1
3.	Theme 3. Preparation for practical classes 3	1
4.	Theme 4. Preparation for practical classes 4	1
5.	Theme 5. Preparation for practical classes 5	1
6.	Theme 6. Preparation for practical classes 6	1

7.	Theme 7. Preparation for practical classes 7	1
8.	Theme 8. Preparation for practical classes 8	1
9.	Theme 9. Preparation for practical classes 10	1
10.	Theme 10. Preparation for practical classes 11	1
11.	Theme 11. Preparation for practical classes 12	1
12.	Theme 12. Preparation for practical classes 13	1
13.	Theme 13. Preparation for practical classes 14	1
14.	Theme 14. Preparation for practical classes 15	1
15.	Theme 15. Preparation for practical classes 16	1
16.	Theme 16. Preparation for practical classes 17	1
17.	Theme 17. Preparation for practical classes 18	1
18.	Theme 18. Preparation for practical classes 19	1
19.	Theme 19. Preparation for practical classes 20	1
20.	Theme 20. Preparation for practical classes 21	1
21.	Theme 21. Preparation for practical classes 22	1
22.	Theme 22. Preparation for practical classes 23	1
23.	Theme 23. Preparation for practical classes 24	1
24.	Theme 24. Preparation for practical classes 25	1
25.	Theme 25. Preparation for practical classes 26	1
26.	Theme 26. Preparation for practical classes 27	1
27.	Theme 27. Preparation for practical classes 28	1
28.	Theme 28. Preparation for practical classes 29	1
29.	Theme 29. Preparation for differentiated test	2
	Total	30

7. Teaching Methods:

Practical classes:

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

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

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

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

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

Current control: oral survey, control written works, testing, performing practical skills, evaluation of activity in the class, testing (pen-and-paper or computerized).

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

Evaluation of the current educational activity in a practical class:

- Evaluation of theoretical knowledge on the topic of the class:
 - methods: solving of grammatical rules of formation pharmaceutical terms;
- Evaluation of practical skills on the subject of the lesson:
 - methods: standardized and include control of vocabulary, grammar and communication skills;
 - the highest grade available is 5, the lowest passing grade is 3, and the failing (unsatisfying) grade is 2.
 - The grade for one practical class is the arithmetic mean of all components and can only be a whole number (5, 4, 3, 2), which is rounded according to the statistical method

Current Evaluation Criteria at Practical Classes

Rating	Evaluation Criteria
«5»	The higher education student is fluent in the material required; knows the general rules of formation of Latin nomenclature pharmaceutical terms; knows the grammar of the Latin part of the recipe; is fluent in the necessary vocabulary, actively participates in the discussion of the topic of the class, confidently demonstrates practical skills in translating long-worded pharmaceutical terms into Latin, expresses his opinion about the content of Latin aphorisms, demonstrates creative thinking; level of competence - high (creative).
«4»	The HE student has a good command of lexical and grammatical material, participates in the discussion of the topic of the lesson, demonstrates practical skills in translating pharmaceutical terms and recipes into Latin with some errors, expresses his opinion about the content of Latin aphorisms; the level of competence is sufficient (constructive and variable)
«3»	The HE student does not have enough lexical and grammatical material, does not confidently participate in the discussion of the subject of the lesson; practical skills in translating pharmaceutical terms and recipes into Latin are weak; has the knowledge to overcome the mistakes made; level of competence – average(reproductive)
«2»	The HE student does not have the skills to translate pharmaceutical terms and recipes into Latin, does not participate in the discussion of the lesson topic; the level of competence is low (receptive-productive)

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

Differential assessment is conducted through an oral survey at the last lesson.

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

The content of the evaluated activities	Score
Task 1. Translation of the pharmaceutical terms into Latin (10 terms).	4
Task 2. Reading of the prescription without abbreviations, translation into English (1 prescriptions).	1

Criteria for Assessment of Learning Outcomes at the Graded Test

Rating	Evaluation criteria
Excellent	The higher education student worked systematically during the semester, showed during the differential assessment deep knowledge of lexical and grammatical material, is able to successfully translate multi-word pharmaceutical terms, knows the grammatical structure of a recipe, has the skills of forming botanical names of plants, has mastered the content of the main and additional literature, has shown creative abilities in understanding and the use of educational program material, showed the ability to independently update and replenish knowledge; the level of competence is high (creative).

Good	The HE student has demonstrated full knowledge of the curriculum material, successfully performs the tasks provided for by the program: translation of verbose pharmaceutical terms and recipes, has mastered the basic literature recommended by the program, has shown a sufficient level of knowledge in the discipline and is able to independently update and renew it during further training and professional activity; the level of competence is sufficient (constructive and variable)
Satisfactory	The HE student has demonstrated knowledge of the basic curriculum material to the extent necessary for further education and subsequent work in the profession: he translates various types of pharmaceutical terms and recipes into Latin, made some mistakes in answers to diff. credit, but has the necessary knowledge to overcome the mistakes made under the guidance of a scientific and pedagogical worker; level of competence - average (reproductive)
Unsatisfactory	The HE student did not have sufficient knowledge of the basic curriculum material, made fundamental mistakes in the translation into Latin of long-worded pharmaceutical terms and prescriptions, cannot use the knowledge in further studies without the help of a teacher, did not manage to master the skills of independent work; the level of competence is low (receptive-productive)

9. Distribution of Points Received by Students of Higher Education

The grade for the discipline consists of 50% of the grade for the current performance and 50% of the grade for the test. The average score for the discipline is converted into the national grading system And 200-point grading scale.

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

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

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

<i>National Grade</i>	<i>200-Point Grading Scale</i>
Excellent «5»	185 - 200
Good «4»	151 - 184
Satisfactory «3»	120 - 150
Unsatisfactory "2"	Below 120

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

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

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

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

10. Methodological Support:

- Working Program of the discipline.
- The syllabus of the discipline.
- Methodical guidance of practical classes.
- Methodical recommendations for independent work of recipient higher education.
- Multimedia presentations.
- Electronic resource of test tasks by subdivisions of the discipline.

Educational and methodical literature:

- Textbooks: Pyslar T.P., Netrebchuk L.M., Morar L.A. Professional Latin for pharmacists: Textbook. – Odesa, ONMedU, 2019. – 212 p.

11. Questions for Preparing for the Final Assessment.

1. The rules of pronunciation of Latin vowels and consonants, letter combinations.
2. The rules of stress.
3. Grammatical categories of verbs.
4. Formation of verbs' forms Imperativus singularis et pluralis.
5. Граматичні категорії іменника.
6. Grammatical categories of nouns.
7. Formation of terms with uncoordinated attribute.
8. Use of prepositions and conjunctions in pharmaceutical terms.
9. The structure of prescription.
10. Prescription line grammar.
11. General information about the nomenclature of drugs and methods of formation of trivial names of drugs.
12. Greek-Latin word-building elements in names of drugs, meaning.
13. Grammatical categories of adjectives.
14. Coordination of adjectives with nouns.
15. Terms with coordinated attribute.
16. Dictionary form of nouns 3d declension.
17. Formation of the past participle of the passive.
18. Formation of the present participle of the active.
19. Names of chemical elements.
20. The method of formation of acid names.
21. Principles of oxide names formation.
22. Formation of ester names.
23. Formation of names of acid and hydrocarbon radicals.
24. Formation of names of salts.
25. Peculiarities of nouns IV-V declension.
26. Peculiarities of using the noun *species*.
27. Grammatical models of botanical names and medicinal plant raw materials.
28. General information on the structure of the pharmaceutical term-composite.
29. Rules for the formation of degrees of comparison of adjectives.
30. Formation of degrees of comparison of adjectives from different bases.
31. Formation of adverbs
32. The formation of degrees of comparison of adverbs.
33. List of adverbs that used in the prescriptions.
34. List of powders by degree of grinding.
35. Latin pronouns.

36. Quantitative and ordinal numbers.
37. Numeral prefixes of Greek origin.
38. Constant expressions with pronouns.
39. Prescription in full and abbreviated forms.
40. Abbreviations in prescription.
41. Latin names of solid dosage forms.
42. Latin names of soft and liquid dosage forms.
43. The concept of medical clinical terminology and the structure of clinical terms.
44. Word-forming elements of Greek origin.
45. Systematized list of doublet terms with word-building components.

12. Recommended Literature:

Required:

1. Pyslar T.P., Netrobchuk L.M., Morar L.A. Professional latin for pharmacists : Textbook. – Odesa, ONMedU, 2019. – 212 p.

Additional:

1. Netrobchuk L.M., Morar L.A., Tsiba A.A. Latin and medical terminology : Textbook. – Odesa : Publishing house “VMV”, 2019. – 192 p.
2. The Latin Language and Medical Terminology Basics / L. Yu. Smolska, O. G. Kiselyova. – K.: AUS Medicine Publishers, 2010. – 400 p.
3. Medical Language for Modern Health Care / David M. Allan, Karen D. Lockyer, Michelle A. Buchman. – New York, 2008. – 1123 p.
4. Pharmacology / H. P. Rang, M. M. Dale, J. M. Ritter, R. J. Flower. – USA, 2007. – 829 p.

13. Electronic Information Resources:

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