

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

International faculty

Department of philosophy, bioethics and foreign languages



APPROVED

by Vice-rector for Scientific and Pedagogical Work

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**METHODICAL RECOMMENDATIONS FOR
INDIVIDUAL WORK OF HIGHER EDUCATION STUDENTS
FOR ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE**

Faculty: INTERNATIONAL (“Medicine”)

The year of study: I

Discipline: LATIN

The methodical works were approved

at the meeting of Department of philosophy, bioethics and foreign languages
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Practical class №1

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

Goal: to acquaint students with the history of the Latin language, the study of the Latin alphabet, to develop the skills and abilities to correctly pronounce vowel and consonant sounds, letter combinations, diphthongs and digraphs; to learn to read correctly, using the requirements of correct accentuation, following the rules of length and brevity of syllables.

Basic concepts: alphabet, phonetics, vowel and consonant sounds, length and shortness of sounds.

Plan:

1. Theoretical information:

The Latin alphabet is very similar to the English one and contains 25 letters: six vowels and nineteen consonants. Some consonant letters have peculiarities in pronunciation but most of them are pronounced like in the English language.

<i>Letter</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Pronunciation</i>	<i>Examples – Latin (English)</i>
Aa	a	ʌ	as in “ cup ”: ála (wing)
Bb	be	b	as in “ book ”: brévis (short)
Cc	tse	ts k	as in “ plants ”: cérvix (neck) as in “ corner ”: cósta (rib), crísta (crest)
Dd	de	d	as in “ danger ”: dórsum (back)
Ee	e	e	as in “ met ”: vértebra
Ff	ef	f	as in “ face ”: fácies (surface, face)
Gg	ge	g	as in “ get ”: génu (knee)
Hh	ha	h (english like)	as in “ hard ”: hérba (grass)
Ii	I	i	as in “ pick ”: dígitus (finger)
Jj	yot	(j)	as in “ yes ”: májor (large)
Kk	ka	k	as in “ key ”: skéleton
Ll	el	l (soft sound)	as in “ lip ”: línea (line)

Mm	em	m	as in “ memory ”: márgo (border)
Nn	en	n	as in “ nose ”: nómen (nose)
Oo	o	o	as in “ possible ”: nóduš (node)
Pp	pe	p	as in “ partner ”: pálatinus (palatine)
Qq	ku	k	as in “ quite ”: quádriceps (four-headed)
Rr	er	r	as in “ right ”: réte (network)
Ss	es	s z	as in “ solve ”: símplex (simple) as in “ nose ”: incisúra (slit or notch)
Tt	te	t	as in “ tiger ”: tráctus (tract)
Uu	u	u	as in “ put ”: púlmo (lung)
Vv	ve	v	as in “ very ”: véna (vein)
Xx	iks	ks	as in “ text ”: rádix (root)
Yy	ypsilón (igrek)	i	as in “ crystal ”: týmpanum (drum)
Zz	zeta	z	as in “ zoo ”: zygóma (check-bone)

Pronunciation of vowels and diphthongs

The Latin vowels are similar to the corresponding English vowels.

Aa as in “cup”: ála (wing)

Ee as in “met”: vértebra

Ii as in “pick”: digítus (finger)

Yy as in “crystal”: týmpanum (drum). This letter is a sign of Greek origin of a word

Oo as in “possible”: nóduš (node)

Uu as in “put”: púlmo (lung)

Remember that there is no sound [ai] in the Latin language.

Diphthong is a combination of two vowel that are pronounced together in one syllable. There are 4 diphthongs in the Latin language:

ae is pronounced as [æ] in “angle”: costae (ribs)

oe is pronounced as [ə:] in “curtain”: oedema (swelling)

au is pronounced as [au] in “down”: áuris (ear)

eu is pronounced [eu] : pléura (pleura)

Two dots placed over the letter e indicate that **ae** or **oe** are not diphthongs and their letters denote different sounds: **áēr** /Λ-er/ - air; **díplo_ē** /diploe/ - spongy substance.

Pronunciation of consonants and digraphs

The Latin consonants are also similar to the corresponding English consonants, except c, g, j, l, s, x and z.

One of the main differences between English and Latin consonants is that in Latin p, t, k are not aspirated (i.e. there is no puff of breath after them) as in English.

Letter **Cc** can be pronounced in two different ways. It depends on the letters that are after **Cc**:

- **C** is pronounced as [ts] + **e, i, y, ae, oe**:
cérvix /tserviks/ – neck;
cýstis /tsistis/ – bladder;
caécum /tsekum/ – cecum.
- **C** is pronounced as [k] + **a, o, u**, before consonants, at the end of the word:
cáput /kΛput/ – head;
cóstā /kostΛ/ – rib;
cutis /kutis/ – skin;
búcca /bukΛ/ – cheek;
lac /lΛk/ – milk.

Gg is always pronounced as /g/: gingiva /gingivΛ/ – gum. There is no sound [dʒ].

Jj is pronounced as /j/ in English words “yes, you, young”: major /mΛjor/ – greater.

Ll is always palatalized and soft.

Ss can be pronounced as [z] between vowels and between a vowel and consonants “m/n” in the words of Greek origin:

- vowel + **s** + vowel: incisura /intsizurΛ/ – notch
but: vowel + **ss** + vowel sounds [s]: fossa /fossΛ/ – fossa
- vowel + **s** + m/n: chiasma /hiΛzmΛ/ – crossing

In all other combinations **Ss** is pronounced as [s].

Zz is always pronounced as

- [z] in Greek words: zygomaticus /zigomatikus/ – zygomatic;
- [ts] in words of other origin: Zíncum /tsinkum/ – zinc.

Xx is usually pronounced as [ks] but between vowels it sounds [kz]: radix /rΛdiks/ – root; exitus /ekzitus/ – end.

Digraph is a group of two consonant letters representing one sound. Their presence in a word shows its Greek origin.

ch	as /h/: núcha /nuhΛ/ – neck
ph	as /f/: ráphe /rΛfe/ – suture
rh	as /r/: rhéxis /reksis/ – rupture
th	as /t/: thórax /torΛks/ – chest

Pronunciation of letter combinations

These letter combinations are pronounced as follows:

Ngu:

- as /ngv/ before vowels: língua /lingvΛ/ – tongue, language;
- as /ngu/ before consonants: ángulus /Λngulus/ – angle

Qu as /kv/ *áqua* /ʌkvʌ/ – water

Su:

- as /sv/ before vowels a,e: *suávis* /svʌvis/ – pleasant;
- as /su/ in different syllables: *súlcus* /sulkus/ – furrow or groove

Ti:

- as /tsi/ before vowels: *spátium* /spʌtsium/ – space; *articulátio* /ʌrtikuliatsio/ – joint;
- as /ti/ before consonants, after s,t,x: *tíbia* /tibiʌ/ – shinebone; *óstium* /ostium/ – opening.

One of the syllables in a word is always more accentuated than the others. We say that **the syllable is stressed**.

To determine which syllable is stressed the word should be divided into syllables. Every Latin word has as many syllables as it has vowels or diphthongs. In Latin syllables are usually counted from the end of a word.

Examples:

Ar-	te-	ri-	a	(artery)
4	3	2	1	

Ar-	ti-	cu-	la-	ti-	o	(joint)
6	5	4	3	2	1	

Main rules for the position of an accent in latin

1. The final syllable of a word is not stressed.
2. In disyllabic words (consisting of two syllables) the second syllable (from the end) is always stressed.
3. In polysyllabic words (consisting of more than two syllables) the second or the third syllable from the end of the word is stressed.

To stress correctly a Latin word you should:

1. divide a word into its syllables,
2. find the second (from the end) syllable,
3. determine whether this syllable is stressed or not. If it is not stressed, the accent is shifted to the third syllable from the end of the word.

The basic rules when the next to last syllable is stressed/not stressed:

	Rules	Examples
Next to last syllable is stressed	1. If it contains a diphthong such as ae, oe .	<i>pe – ri – to – naé - um</i> <i>pe – ro – naé - us</i>
	2. If a vowel of this syllable is followed by two or more consonants or letters «x», «z».	<i>li- ga- mén-<u>tum</u></i> <i>ref- lé- <u>xus</u></i> <i>gly – cy – rrhý – za</i>

	3. If it contains such suffixes as: - al-, -ar-, -at-, -in-, -os-, -iv-, -ura, - itis, -oma.	<i>me- di- <u>á</u>- lis</i> <i>di-gi- <u>tá</u>- tus</i> <i>fib- <u>ró</u>- sus</i>
Next to last syllable is not stressed (accent is shifted to the third syllable from the end)	1. If its vowel is followed by another vowel .	<i>ar- té- <u>ri- a</u></i> <i>su- pé- <u>ri- or</u></i>
	2. If its vowel is followed by such letter combinations as: br, pl, tr (b, c, d, g, p, t + l, r).	<i>vér- te- <u>bra</u></i> <i>quá- dru- <u>plex</u></i> <i>trí- que- <u>trus</u></i>
	3. If its vowel is followed by digraphs ch, ph, th, rh.	<i>cho – lé – do - chus</i> <i>stó – ma – chus</i>
	4. If it contains such suffixes as: -ic-, -ol-, -ul-.	<i>tho- rá- <u>ci- cus</u></i> <i>fo- vé- <u>o- la</u></i> <i>lín- <u>gu- la</u></i>

If the word can't be read according to any stress rule you should consult a dictionary.

Both stressed and unstressed syllables are graphically signed with the special marks. Stressed syllables are graphically signed by a **stroke (´)**:

For example: *pylorus – pylórus*.

Unstressed syllables are indicated in this book by a **circumflex (˘)** on the vowel.

For example: *skelĕton – skéleton*.

As for the words of Greek origin you should pay attention to the following peculiarities:

In Greek clinical terms with the ending - **ia** the letter «**i**» is always stressed:

myopathía – myopathia

dysentería – dysentery

hypotonía – hypotension

Except for the words containing Greek root - logia:

biológia – biology

pharmacológia – pharmacology

Questions for self-control:

1. How many letters are there in the Latin alphabet?
2. What is a diphthong, digraph? Name and pronounce them.
3. How are consonants and letter combinations pronounced?
4. What syllable is stressed in Latin?
5. What will be the syllable if it has a diphthong: long or short?
6. Which adjective suffixes are always long?
7. Which adjective suffixes are always short?

8. What are the features of stress in words of Greek origin?

2. Practical tasks which are going to be done:

Task 1. Read the words:

Ala - wing, arteria - artery, lamina - plate, abdomen - stomach, fovea - pit, fibula - fibula, femur - thigh, regio - area, inferior - lower, gingiva - gum, ulna - ulna, hepar - liver, corpus - body, occiput - back of head.

Task 2. Read, explain the pronunciation of the sound "c":

Caput - head, cerebrum - brain, caecum - caecum, cavum - cavity, cellula - cell, lac - milk, cranium - skull, collum - neck, canalis - channel, capitulum - head, costa - rib, arcus - arch, cystis - bladder, bucca - cheek, skeleton (skeleton) - skeleton, coccyx - tailbone, columna - pillar, cervicalis - cervical.

Task 3. Explain the pronunciation of "i":

Inferior - lower, index - index finger, incisura - notch, junctura - connection, jugularis - jugular, internus - internal, intestinum - intestine, major - large, facies - surface.

Task 4. Read the words, pay attention to the pronunciation of "s", "ss":

Sapiens - wise, spongiosus - spongy, dens - tooth, organismus - organism, fossa - pit, fissura - gap, basis - base, mucosus - mucous, oculus - eye, nasus - nose, osseus - bony, ossiculum - bone, sclerosis - sclerosis.

Task 5. Read the words, pay attention to the pronunciation of "x", "z":

Mixtura - mixture, cortex - bark, extractum - hood, zygomaticus - zygomatic, axis - spine, externus - external, maxillaris - maxillary, index - index finger, larynx - larynx, dexter - right, radix - root, maxilla - upper jaw, zygoma - cheekbone, zoology - zoology.

Task 6. Read the words, pay attention to the pronunciation of diphthongs:

Aegrotus - sick, costae - ribs, oesophagus - esophagus, auris - ear, pleura - pleura, aër - air, uropoëticus - urinary, oedema - edema, Eucalyptus - eucalyptus, paediatr - pediatrician, Aloë - aloe, pneumonia - inflammation of the lungs, neurosis - neurosis

Task 7. Explain the pronunciation of "qu", "ngu":

Squama - scale, liquor - liquid, quartus - quarter, quadratus - square, lingua - tongue, unguis - nail, sanguis - blood, lingula - tongue, sanguifer - bloody, quinque - five.

Task 8. Read, explain the pronunciation of "ti":

Substantia - substance, mixtio - mixing, ostium - opening, function - function, tibia - tibia - operation, adductio - adduction, abductio - removal, periodontium - periosteum, supinatio - turning the palm up, articulatio - joint, eminentia - elevation, distantia - distance, spatium - space, masticatio - chewing.

Task 9. Read:

Nucha, thyreoideus, thorax, oesophagus, synchondrosis, encephalon, sanguis, injectio, schizophrenia, neuritis, aqua, sphincter, lymphaticus, linea nuchae superior, tuberculum pharyngeum, fossa hypophysialis, labyrinthus ethmoidalis, kyphosis, hemispheres, sections hypothalami, splanchnology, bronchus, ductus choledochus, os scaphoideum, phalanges, symphysis, isthmus, truncus brachicephalicus, arteria ophthalmica, vena saphena, nodus lymphaticus, ductus thoracicus, spinothalamicus, rhinencephalon, pars sympathica, cavum subarachnoidale, os ischii, incisura ischiadica major, aquaeductus mesencephali.

Task 10. Read the two-syllable words:

costa, apex, bursa, bulbus, cauda, barba, cavum, minor, cornu, situs, ramus, manus, vomer, sternum, atlas, sella.

Task 11. Determine the length or shortness of the second syllable and the stress in the words:

medulla ossium, membrum inferius, epigastrium, substantia compacta, ligamentum, processus transversus, corpus maxillae, ductus choledochus, facies poplitea, quadruplex, palpebra superior, periosteum, arcus vertebrae

Task 12. Paying attention to the length and brevity of the suffixes, determine the stress:

hiatus sacralis, incisura vertebralis, clavicularis, hyomandibularis, mentalis, sulcus pulmonalis, foramen spinosum, fossa glandulae lacrimalis, processus zygomaticus, incisura supraorbitalis, pars squamosa, nodi pancreatici, pelvinus, pubicus, foveolae granulares, glomerulus, geniculum, hamulus pterygoideus, fossa pterygopalatina, digitatus, cribrosus.

3. Test tasks for self-control.

1. The Latin alphabet contains:

1. 25 letters
2. 27 letters
3. 30 letters
4. 32 letters
5. 35 letters

2. Name the term containing a diphthong:

1. auris
2. chiasma
3. platysma
4. ossa
5. labium

3. Specify the term where the letter c is pronounced as a sound [k]:

1. cerebrum

2. cyst
3. incisura
4. sulcus
5. skeleton

4. Name the term containing a digraph:

1. ostium
2. raphe
3. radix
4. extremitas
5. articulation

5. The sound [e] in the Latin language is transmitted by the vowel e and a combination of vowels:

1. au
2. eu
3. oe
4. ae
5. oh

6. Specify the term where ti is pronounced as [tsi]:

1. space
2. cuticle
3. intestine
4. ostium
5. antisepticus

7. Define the term where the letter i gives the sound [y]:

1. internus
2. anterior
3. medianus
4. iunctura
5. paries

8. Specify the term where the combination ae is not a diphthong:

1. costae
2. clavicles
3. aer
4. lineae
5. buccae

9. In which word is the letter combination ngu pronounced as [HГB]:

1. lingula
2. sanguis
3. angle

4. cingulum
5. frangula

10. Specify the term in which the stress is placed on the third syllable from the end:

1. ligamentum
2. medulla
3. eyelid
4. transversus
5. maxilla

Key

Number questions	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Correct answer	1	1	4	4	3,4	1	4	3	2	3

4. Individual tasks according to the topic for higher education students are not planned according to the program.

5.List of recommended literature.

Basic :

1. Latin and Medical Terminology /L.M.Netrebchuk, L.A.Morar, A.A.Tsiba. – Odessa,2019.- 192p.
2. The Latin Language and Medical Terminology Basics: textbook (III—IV a. l.) / L.Yu. Smolska, O.H. Pylypiv, P.A. Sodomora et al.; edited by L.Yu. Smolska. — 4rd edition. – K.: AUS "Medicine", 2012. – 400 p.
3. Латинська мова та основи медичної термінології: Практичний курс. – Навч. посібник / Г.Г. Єрємкіна, Т.Ф. Скуратова, Н.С. Івашук, Ю.О. Кравцова. – О.: ОДМУ, 2008. – 188 с. (Б-ка студента-медика). – Мова англ.

Additional:

1. Demchenko O., Zakaliuzhnyi M. The Latin Language and the Fundamental of Medical Terminology – Ternopil: Ukrmedknyha, 2004. –283 p.
2. Medical Language for Modern Health Care / David M. Allan, Karen D. Lockyer, Michelle A. Buchman. – New York, 2008. – 1123 p.
3. Міжнародна анатомічна термінологія (латинські, українські, російські та англійські еквіваленти) / Черкасов В. Г., Бобрик І. І., Гумінський Ю. Й., Ковальчук О. І. / За ред. В. Г. Черкасова. – Вінниця: Нова книга, 2010. – 392 с.

Electronic information resources:

- 1.Odessa National Medical University: <https://onmedu.edu.ua/>
2. Information materials for students: <http://www.info.odmu.edu.ua>
3. Course materials "Latin language", "Ancient Greek language" and "Culture of Ancient Greece and Rome" <http://www.pinax.com.ua>

4. Online Latin-English dictionary "The Latin Lexicon. Numen" <http://latinlexicon.org>
5. Latin language course for online study
http://avitus.alcuinus.net/schola_latina/invitatio_en.php

Practical class № 2

Topic: Nouns. Grammatical categories of a noun. General rules of defining

gender. Declensions. Structure of anatomical terms. Uncoordinated attribute

Goal: : to get acquainted with the grammatical categories of the noun, its dictionary form, to learn the structure of anatomical and histological terms with with the uncoordinated attribute.

Basic concepts: grammatical categories, declensions, endings, gender, number, case, uncoordinated attribute.

1. Theoretical information:

Nouns

A noun is a name of a thing: *digītus (finger)*, *costa (rib)* etc.

The grammatical categories of a noun are as follows:

1. Gender

There are three genders in Latin:

masculine (**masculīnum**),

feminine (**feminīnum**),

neuter (**neutrum**).

The genders of a noun are indicated in the dictionaries with the letters: **m** – masculine; **f** – feminine; **n** – neuter.

2. Number

There are two numbers in Latin – singular (**singulāris**) and plural (**plurālis**).

3. Case

There are six cases in Latin, but only two cases are used in the anatomical terminology:

English	Latin and abbreviation	Questions
Nominative	Nominatīvus (Nom.)	Who, what
Genitive	Genetīvus (Gen.)	whose, of what.

So if you translate a term from English to Latin, a word before preposition “of” stays in Nominative case and all other words in English are placed after “of” so they should be translated in Genitive case.

Nom. case Gen. case

E.g.: head of the rib – caput *costae* (*costa* – Nom. case, *costae* – Gen. case).

4. Declension

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

<i>Gen.sing. ending</i>	<i>Declension</i>
-ae	1

-i	2
-is	3
-us	4
-ei	5

Dictionary form of a noun

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

1. the full form of Nominative singular;
2. the Genitive singular ending;
3. the designation of gender (with the letters m, f, n).

E.g.: *ala, ae f* – wing;
sternum, i n – breast bone;
ductus, us m – duct.

Be very attentive with nouns of the 3rd declension: most of them contain a suffix together with Genitive singular ending (e.g. *carbo, onis m*; *pulmo, onis m*). You should use it to form Genitive or any other forms.

Remember that to form Genitive case you should remove the ending of Nominative and then use the ending that you see after comma.

E.g.: *costa, ae f*; Gen.sing: *costae*

musculus, i m; Gen.sing: *musculi*

paries, etis m; Gen.sing: *parietis*

os, ossis n; Gen.sing: *ossis* (the word consists just of one syllable that is why Genitive form is written completely in the dictionary).

It is necessary to determine the stem of a noun to change it according to numbers and cases. You should form Gen. sing and detach the ending, just in this way you can find a stem.

<i>Dictionary form</i>	<i>Genitive</i>	<i>Stem</i>
<i>crista, ae f</i>	<i>crist - ae</i>	<i>crist -</i>
<i>collum, i n</i>	<i>coll - i</i>	<i>coll -</i>
<i>facies, ei f</i>	<i>faci - ei</i>	<i>faci -</i>
<i>pars, partis f</i>	<i>part - is</i>	<i>part -</i>
<i>vomer, eris m</i>	<i>vomēr - is</i>	<i>vomēr -</i>

Endings of nouns of 1-5 declensions

<i>Nom. sing.</i>	<i>Gen. sing.</i>	<i>Gender</i>	<i>Examples</i>
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-a -ma (<i>Greek origin</i>)	-ae -atis	f n	costa, ae f zygoma, ātis n
-um	-i	n	cerebrum, i n
-on	-i	n	encephalon, i n
-en	-inis	n	foramen, ĩnis n
-u	-us	n	cornu, us n
-us	-i	m	musculus, i m
-us	-us	m	ductus, us m
-us	-(o, u, e)ris	n	corpus, ōris n

In this table you can see three different Genitive endings for nouns with Nominative ending **-us**. The only way not to make a mistake forming Genitive of such nouns is to learn them together with their endings.

There are nouns of **4 declension masculine gender with -us**:

ductus, us m – duct	hiātus, us m – hiatus
processus, us m – process	plexus, us m – plexus
meātus, us m – passage	tractus, us m – tract
sinus, us m – sine	textus, us m – tissue
arcus, us m – arch	recessus, us m – recess

There are nouns of **3 declension neuter gender with -us**:

corpus, ōris n – body	tempus, ōris n – temple
crus, cruris n – leg	viscus, ěris n – internal organs
pectus, ōris n – front of chest	(pl. – viscĕra)

Structure of anatomical terms. Uncoordinated attribute

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

1. One-Word Terms

They consist of one noun in singular or plural: e.g. *costa* (rib), *costae* (ribs)

2. Two-Word Terms

They may consist of:

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

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

3. Three-Word Terms

They may consist of:

- a. three nouns: *ligamentum tuberculi costae* (ligament of tubercle of rib)
- b. a noun and two adjectives: *processus articularis superior* (superior articular process)
- c. two nouns and an adjective: *sulcus nervi spinalis* (groove of the spinal nerve)

4. Multiword Terms

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

Facies temporalis alae minōris ossis sphenoidālis (temporal surface of the smaller wing of the sphenoid bone).

Structure of uncoordinated attribute

Main part of anatomical terms consists of two or more nouns. According to such structure, **first noun is used in Nominative case (Nom. sing), all next nouns are used in Genitive case (Gen. sing).**

E.g. septum of the nose – *septum* (Nom. sing) *nasi* (Gen. sing);
 joint of the head of the rib – *articulatio* (Nom. sing) *capitis* (Gen. sing) *costae* (Gen. sing).

Questions for self-control:

1. How many declensions of nouns are there?
2. How determine the difference?
3. How do you determine the genus?
4. What components does the dictionary form consist of?
5. What kind of nouns are in -a, -um, -us?
6. When the dictionary form does contain the final part of the base?
7. What is the gender of all nouns in -um, -on? Name their endings in Gen. sing

Give examples.

8. What endings can have masculine nouns in -us in Gen. sing?
9. Name the neuter nouns in -us that you are already familiar with.
10. What gender are nouns with -u? Name their endings in Gen. sing
11. How do you translate a phrase with an inconsistent definition?

2. Practical tasks which are going to be done:

Exercise 1. Translate into Latin, determine the declension of nouns:

Crest , incisure ,alveola , edge – margo, language ,wing , knee , fissure, surface, tuber; angle ,sinus , tooth , vertebra, top , nose , ductus .;

Exercise 2. Write down the nouns in dictionary form:

Ramus, corpus, plica, atrium, plexus, bronchus, glandula, scapula, os, ossis ,os, oris , circulus, papilla, vertebra, nervus, sinus, ventriculus, arteria, gyrus, ganglion, septum, radius, vena, labium ,arcus.

Exercise 3. Determine the basis of nouns:

Fibula, ae f ,pharynx, ngis f ,regio, onis f , thorax, acis m , scapula, ae f , musculus, i m , foramen, inis n , angulus, i m , genu, us n , femur, oris n .

Exercise 4. Determine the gender of nouns:

1) collum, i ...; 2) apertura, ae ...; 3) ductus, us ...; 4) lamina, ae ...; 5) oculus, i ...; 6) cornu, us ...; 7) sceleton, i ...; 8) fonticulus, i ...; 9) tractus, us ...; 10) aquaeductus, us ...; 11) ligamentum, i ...; 12) maxilla, ae...; 13) squama, ae ...; 14) sulcus, i ...; 15) digitus, i ...; 16) superficies, ei; 17) alveolus, i ...; 18) mandible, ae...

Exercise 5. Translate the terms into English.

1. Corpus vertebrae 2. Crista galli 3. Sulcus sinus. 4. Arcus vertebrae 5. Septum nasi
6. Collum scapulae 7. Arcus aortae .

1. Fovea dentis 2. Dorsum linguae 3. Musculus linguae 4. Basis mandibulae 5. Radix linguae .6. Tuber maxillae 7. Foramen mandibulae.

Exercise 6. Write down the words in dictionary form, translate the terms into Latin:

Write down the words in dictionary form, translate the terms into Latin:

I. 1. Head of the radius 2. Angle of sternum 3. The body of the rib 4. Rib neck 5. Sinus groove .

II. 1. Head of the lower jaw 2. Body of the tongue 3. Body of the upper jaw

3. Test tasks for self-control.

1. In which answer is the dictionary form of the noun written correctly:

1. acromion
2. dens, dentis
3. substance, f
4. facies, ei
5. hiatus, us m.

2. What is a sign of declension of Latin nouns:

1. ending of the nominative case
2. the ending of the genitive case
3. gender of the noun
4. the number of the noun
5. noun base

3. Determine for which word the base is highlighted correctly:

1. foramen, inis n – foramin-
2. crus, cruris n – crus-
3. articulatio, onis f – articulatio-
4. dens, dentis m – dens-
5. systema, atis n – system-

4. Specify the noun of the I declension:

1. os
2. maxilla

3. musculus
4. sternum
5. manus

5. Specify the noun of the II declension:

1. nerve
2. facies
3. cornu
4. caput
5. clavicle

6. Specify the noun of the III declension:

1. gene
2. zygoma
3. mass
4. pores
5. sulcus

7. Specify the noun of the IV declension:

1. arcus
2. dens
3. palate
4. tunic
5. vusculus

8. Specify the noun V declension:

1. artery
2. species
3. colon
4. duodenum
5. text

9. Determine which of the words is a neuter noun:

1. meatus
2. sulcus
3. humerus
4. corpus
5. text

10. Indicate for which noun the gender is incorrectly defined:

1. facies, ei – f
2. genu, us – n
3. genus, eris - m
4. digitus, i - m
5. hiatus, us – m

Key

Number questions	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Correct answer	5	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	4	3

4. Individual tasks according to the topic for higher education students are not planned according to the program.

5. List of recommended literature.

Basic :

1. Latin and Medical Terminology /L.M.Netrebchuk, L.A.Morar, A.A.Tsiba. – Odessa,2019.- 192p.
2. The Latin Language and Medical Terminology Basics: textbook (III—IV a. l.) / L.Yu. Smolska, O.H. Pylypiv, P.A. Sodomora et al.; edited by L.Yu. Smolska. — 4rd edition. – K.: AUS "Medicine", 2012. – 400 p.
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Additional:

1. Demchenko O., Zakaliuzhnyi M. The Latin Language and the Fundamental of Medical Terminology – Ternopil: Ukrmedknyha, 2004. –283 p.
2. Medical Language for Modern Health Care / David M. Allan, Karen D. Lockyer, Michelle A. Buchman. – New York, 2008. – 1123 p.
3. Міжнародна анатомічна термінологія (латинські, українські, російські та англійські еквіваленти) / Черкасов В. Г., Бобрик І. І., Гумінський Ю. Й., Ковальчук О. І. / За ред. В. Г. Черкасова. – Вінниця: Нова книга, 2010. – 392 с.

Electronic information resources:

- 1.Odessa National Medical University: <https://onmedu.edu.ua/>
2. Information materials for students: <http://www.info.odmu.edu.ua>
3. Course materials "Latin language", "Ancient Greek language" and "Culture of Ancient Greece and Rome" <http://www.pinax.com.ua>
4. Online Latin-English dictionary "The Latin Lexicon. Numen" <http://latinlexicon.org>
5. Latin language course for online study http://avitus.alcuinus.net/schola_latina/invitatio_en.php

Practical class № 3

Topic: Adjective. Grammar categories of adjective. Two groups of adjectives. Declination of adjectives. Coordination of adjectives with nouns. Structure of compound anatomical terms.

Goal: to acquaint students with higher education with the grammatical categories of the adjective, its dictionary form, learn the structure of anatomical and histological terms with coordinated attribute.

Basic concepts: grammatical categories, endings, gender, number, case, coordinated attribute.

Plan:

1. Theoretical information:

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

In all Latin terms, the position of adjectives is after the noun, which it characterizes.

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

The 1st group of adjectives

The adjectives of the 1st group have different forms for every gender. Their dictionary form consists of three components:

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

E.g.: *longus, a, um* (long);

dexter, tra, trum (right)

It is necessary to change the ending to form the adjective of another gender:

e.g.: **longus** – **longa** – **longum**

dexter – **dextra** – **dextrum**

Their genitive form has the same endings as nouns of the 1st and 2nd declensions.

	<i>Masculine</i>	<i>Feminine</i>	<i>Neuter</i>
<i>Nominative</i>	long <u>us</u> dext <u>er</u>	long <u>a</u> dext <u>ra</u>	long <u>um</u> dext <u>rum</u>
<i>Genitive</i>	long <u>i</u> dext <u>ri</u>	long <u>ae</u> dext <u>rae</u>	long <u>i</u> dext <u>ri</u>

The 2nd group of adjectives

There are adjectives of the 3rd declension. Their dictionary form can be different and can consist of:

1. 3 components (full masculine form, feminine ending and neuter ending):
saluber, bris, bre;
2. 2 components (full form that is for both masculine and feminine genders and ending of neuter gender): *frontalis, e*;

3. 2 components (full form that is possible for all genders and ending of Genitive case): *simplex, icis*; *teres, etis*.

The Genitive form is identical for all genders with the typical for 3rd declension ending -is.

	<i>Masculine</i>	<i>Feminine</i>	<i>Neuter</i>
<i>Nominative</i>	saluber <u>er</u> frontali <u>s</u> simplex <u>x</u> teres <u>s</u>	salubri <u>s</u> frontali <u>s</u> simplex <u>x</u> teres <u>s</u>	salubre <u>e</u> frontale <u>e</u> simplex <u>x</u> teres <u>s</u>
<i>Genitive</i>	frontali <u>s</u> salubri <u>s</u> simplici <u>s</u> tereti <u>s</u>		

Stem of an adjective

The stem of adjectives that start with endings -us; -er; -is should be determined *only in the form of feminine gender* by removing the endings:

<i>Dictionary Form</i>	<i>Feminine</i>	<i>Stem</i>
longus, a, um	longa	long-
dexter, tra, trum	dextra	dextr-
saluber, bris, bre	salubris	salubr-
frontalis, e	frontalis	frontal-

The stem of *adjectives with one ending* is obtained from the Genitive form singular by removing the ending.

<i>Dictionary form</i>	<i>Gen. singular</i>	<i>Stem</i>
simplex, icis	simplici <u>s</u>	simplic-
teres, etis	tereti <u>s</u>	teret-

Conclusion

	<i>Gender</i>	<i>Singularis</i>		<i>Declension</i>
		<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Gen.</i>	
<u>I-st group</u>	<i>m</i>	-us, -er	-i	II
	<i>f</i>	-a	-ae	I
	<i>n</i>	-um	-i	II
<u>II-nd group</u>	<i>m, f</i>	-is	-is	III
	<i>n</i>	-e		

Coordination of adjectives and nouns

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

To coordinate a noun and an adjective you should:

1. start working with a term from a noun (if you translate from English, you start from the end of a term).
2. determine gender, number and case of the noun;
3. use the adjective in the same gender, number and case as the noun.

e.g.: *mastoid process*

- *process* – *processus*: gender - masculine, singular, Nominative. *Mastoid* – *mastoidĕus, a, um*. We use the adjective in the masculine gender, singular number, Nominative case: **processus mastoidĕus**.

vertebral foramen

- *foramen* – *forāmen*: neuter, singular, Nominative. *Vertebral* – *vertebrālis, e*. We use the adjective in the neuter gender, singular number, Nominative case: **forāmen vertebrāle**.

We have already discussed that terms may contain different amount of words, from one to eight words in a multiword term, but rules of translation are always the same.

Any term should be started from a noun. First noun in a term is always used in Nominative case and if there is an adjective (that characterizes this noun), it is also of the same gender, number and case as a previous noun.

Adjectives are always used after characterized nouns, except adjectives in comparative degree (*superior, major* etc.), they are placed at the end of the term.

There are some steps, which are necessary to be followed to translate any term correctly.

1. A term without preposition “of”: e.g.: *long cervical line*


- If there is **no preposition “of”** in a terms, it means that there is **no Genitive case**, so this term you translate in Nominative case.
- In such terms, start numerating the words from **the end** (because in English a noun is always at the end, but in Latin we should **start from a noun**) : e.g.: *line cervical long*.
- Put down the noun at the first position and remember about its gender: e.g.: *linea (f)*.
- All other words are adjectives that are used in the same gender as a noun: e.g.: *linea (f) cervicalis (f) longa (f)*.

2. If there is a preposition “of” in a term, it means that after it all words are in Genitive case: e.g.: *lateral horn of the spinal cord*

- Divide the term into two parts: before “of” – the first part in Nominative



case and after “of” – the second part in Genitive case:

- e.g.: *lateral horn* |  *of the spinal cord*
Nominative case | Genitive case
- After that you have two independent parts (their genders may be different, it depends on the gender of a noun in each part) and translate them independently as two simple terms, starting from Nominative part.
- Numerate the Nominative part from the end: e.g.: *lateral horn*.
- Translate the noun (that is at the first position now), remember its gender and translate all other words from this part in the same gender and number: e.g.: *cornu (n) laterale (n)*.
- When you finish working with the first Nominative part, start working with the second Genitive part in the same way. Take the last word in this part, use it in Genitive case and all other words put down also in Genitive case and the same gender, number:
e.g.: *spinal cord; medulla, ae f – Gen.sing: medullae (f) spinalis (f/ Gen.sing)*.
- Combine two parts in one term: e.g.: *cornu sacrale medullae spinalis*.

Questions for self-control:

1. What is the dictionary form of adjectives?
2. How are adjectives divided into groups? How many groups are there?
3. How are the adjectives of the 1st and 2nd groups declined?
4. How do adjectives agree with nouns?

2. Practical tasks which are going to be done:

Task 1. Form the feminine form of adjectives:

medianus, thoracicus, spongiosus, parietalis, ruber, ovalis, transversus, spinosus, sinister.

Task 2. Form the neuter form of adjectives:

longus, costarius, palatinus, sphenoidalis; frontalis, nutricius, dexter, cerebralis, spinalis, osseus.

Task 3. Match the adjective with the noun, translate into English:

Sample: ligamentum alare - pterygoid ligament

vertebra thoracic...

corpus thoracic...

sinus petros...

os palatine...

lamina horizontal ...

os ethmoidal...

lamina orbital ...
os sacr...
base sacr...
facies articular ...
meatus acustic...
tuberculum occipital...

Task 4. Translate into Latin, matching the adjective with the noun:

Specimen: sulcus (m) transversus
transverse (furrow, line, ligament)
vertebral (canal, notch, hole)
mastoid (appendage, part, cavity)
venous (valve, plexus, sinus)
palatine (process, bone, sulcus)
articular (muscle, skin, tubercle)
frontal (corner, seam, hump)
abdominal (aorta, cavity, area)
central (artery, furrow, vessel)
dental (vein, cementum, alveolus)

Task 5. Translate the terms into Latin:

Oval hole, thoracic fascia, internal capsule, spinous foramen, parietal part, facial vein, middle temporal artery, stony branch, transverse palatine suture, pharyngeal plexus, deep cervical lymph node, median ridge, external angle, broad ligament tongue, hard palate, wisdom tooth, tympanic cavity, incisor foramen, articular surface, lower concha, interdental space, auditory canal, labial gland, hyoid bone, occipital nerve, mandibular fissure, vertebral cut, articular process, medial plate, sacral crest, internal occipital protuberance, bony palate, lateral surface, alveolar arch, transverse process, vena cava, ethmoid plate, jugular notch, facial nerve, mucous membrane, sphenoid sinus, right ventricle, dental ramus, left extremity, middle sulcus, cervical vertebra, oblique line, frontal suture, pulmonary groove, femoral canal, wing fold, lateral ligament, buccal region, tongue gland, temporal fossa, abdominal cavity, renal sinus, brain surface.

Task 6. Translate the terms into English:

Vertebra thoracica, corpus vertebrae thoracicae, arcus vertebrae, tunica mucosa linguae, glandula alveolaris simplex, sinus maxillaris, facies maxillae, sulcus sinus petrosi, lamina horizontalis ossis palatini, pars petrosa ossis occipitalis, arteria temporalis media.

Task 7. Translate and write the terms in Latin:

Pterygoid process, middle plate of pterygoid process, upper thoracic opening, apex of petrous part, zygomatic process of frontal bone, petrous part of occipital bone, articular process of vertebra, deep cervical lymph node, middle cervical ganglion, nasal mucosa, arch plate vertebra, fibrous capsule of the thyroid gland, nasal surface of the upper jaw, perpendicular plate of the palatine bone, intermediate part of the lip of the mouth, deep facial vein, middle nasal concha.

3. Test tasks for self-control.

1. How many groups of adjectives are there in the Latin language:

1. alone
2. two
3. three
4. four
5. five

2. By what declensions are Latin adjectives declined:

1. according to I, V
2. according to I, II, III
3. only according to II
4. according to I, IV
5. according to III

3. In which answer is the dictionary form of the adjective of group I correctly written:

1. liber, a, um
2. dentalis, e
3. latum
4. frontal
5. longa

4. In which answer is the dictionary form of the II group adjective correctly written:

1. dexter, tra, trum
2. simplex
3. dorsalis, e
4. spinosus, a
5. jugularis

5. Name an adjective that has the same ending in all genders:

1. temporalis
2. parietalis
3. spinosus
4. nutricium
5. teres

6. Specify the adjective in the neuter form:

1. dextrum
2. frontalis
3. longus
4. celery
5. libera

7. Name the adjective in the masculine form:

1. cavernosus
2. basilare
3. mastoid
4. palatinum
5. occipitale

8. Specify the adjective in the feminine form::

1. sacrale
2. transversus
3. mastoid
4. thoracica
5. liber

9. Specify the adjective in the masculine and feminine forms:

1. ethmoidale
2. petrosa
3. sinister
4. lumbar
5. lata

10. Specify the term with an agreed definition:

1. corpus vertebrae
2. sagittal sinus
3. mandibular fossa
4. collum radii

5. apex dentis

Key

Number questions	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Correct answer	2	2	1	3	5	1	1	4	4	2

4. Individual tasks according to the topic for higher education students are not planned according to the program.

5. List of recommended literature.

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4. Online Latin-English dictionary "The Latin Lexicon. Numen" <http://latinlexicon.org>
5. Latin language course for online study http://avitus.alcuinus.net/schola_latina/invitatio_en.php

Practical class №4

Topic: Morphologic and syntactic structure of compound anatomical terms.

Goal: to acquaint students with higher education with grammatical models of multi-word terms with different types of meanings.

Basic concepts: declension, agreed meaning, non-agreed meaning.

Plan:

1. Theoretical information:

Morphologic and syntactic structure Of compound anatomical terms

We have already discussed that terms may contain different amount of words, from one to eight words in a multiword term, but rules of translation are always the same.

Any term should be started from a noun. First noun in a term is always used in Nominative case and if there is an adjective (that characterizes this noun), it is also of the same gender, number and case as a previous noun.


Adjectives are always used after characterized nouns, except adjectives in comparative degree (*superior, major* etc.), they are placed at the end of the term.

There are some steps, which are necessary to be followed to translate any term correctly.

3. A term without preposition “of”: *e.g.: long cervical line*

- If there is **no preposition “of”** in a terms, it means that there is **no Genitive case**, so this term you translate in Nominative case.
- In such terms, start numerating the words from **the end** (because in English a noun is always at the end, but in Latin we should **start from a noun**) : *e.g.: line cervical long*.
- Put down the noun at the first position and remember about its gender: *e.g.: linea (f)*.
- All other words are adjectives that are used in the same gender as a noun: *e.g.: linea (f) cervicalis (f) longa (f)*.

4. If there is a preposition “of” in a term, it means that after it all words are in Genitive case: *e.g.: lateral horn of the spinal cord*

- Divide the term into two parts: before “of” – the first part in Nominative case and after “of” – the second part in Genitive case:
- *e.g.: lateral horn*  *of the spinal cord*
Nominative case | Genitive case
- After that you have two independent parts (their genders may be different, it depends on the gender of a noun in each part) and translate them independently as two simple terms, starting from Nominative part.
- Numerate the Nominative part from the end: *e.g.: lateral horn*.
- Translate the noun (that is at the first position now), remember its gender and translate all other words from this part in the same gender and number: *e.g.: cornu (n) laterale (n)*.

- When you finish working with the first Nominative part, start working with the second Genitive part in the same way. Take the last word in this part, use it in Genitive case and all other words put down also in Genitive case and the same gender, number:

e.g.: spinal cord; medulla, ae f – Gen.sing: medullae (f) spinalis (f/ Gen.sing).

Combine two parts in one term: *e.g.: cornu sacrale medullae spinalis.*

Questions for self-control:

1. What is an inconsistent definition?
2. What is an agreed definition?
3. How do adjectives agree with nouns?
4. Name the structural types of anatomical terms.

2. Practical tasks which are going to be done:

Task 1. Translate the terms into English, explain the structure of the terms:

Canalis nervi facialis; musculus longus cervicis; ligamentum metacarpeum transversum profundum; fovea costalis processus transversi; foramen apicis dentis; bursa subtendinea muscoli longi dorsi; apex ossis sacri; facies articularis capitis costae; arcus tendineus fasciae pelvis; vena intercostalis dextra.

Task 2. Translate the terms into Latin:

external occipital crest; articular surface of rib tubercle; the inner surface of the stony part; oval fossa of the broad fascia of the thigh; ethmoid plate of the ethmoid bone; groove of the middle temporal artery; transverse spinous articular process; internal carotid venous plexus; superficial palmar venous arch; acetabular bag of the gluteal muscle; blood vessel of the internal passage; right pulmonary artery; pterygoid plate; fibrous membrane of the eyeball; costal fossa of the transverse process; mucous membrane of the gallbladder; deep temporal artery.

3. Test tasks for self-control.

1. What is the most often expressed agreed meaning:

1. a noun
2. adjective
3. a noun in the nominative case
4. a noun in the genitive case
5. ordinal number

2. Define the term with an agreed definition:

1. tunica mucosa
2. nasal septum
3. collum radii
4. caput costae
5. apex dentis

3. Define a term with an inconsistent definition:

1. processus articularis
2. linea aspera
3. articulatio simplex
4. external basis
5. collum radii

4. Define an anatomical term consisting of two agreed meanings:

1. alveolus dentalis periodontii
2. tuberositas ossis navicularis
3. ductus hepaticus communis
4. substantia thymi medullaris
5. arcus ductus thoracici

5. Define an anatomical term consisting of two inconsistent meanings:

1. facies acromii articularis
2. segmentum thoracicum lumbare
3. facies coronae dentis
4. musculus palpebrae superioris
5. ligamentum teres acetabuli

6. Define an anatomical term consisting of agreed and unarranged meanings:

1. nodus lymphaticus retropharyngealis
2. stratum longitudinale ventriculi
3. musculus teres major
4. superior dental plexus
5. common iliac vein

7. Specify the correct translation of the term processus styloideus radii into Ukrainian

1. radial styloid process
2. radial styloid process
3. styloid process of the radius
4. styloid processes of the radius
5. styloid processes of the radius

8. Specify the correct translation of the verbose term "channel gap stony nerve"

1. hiatus nervus canalis petrosi
2. hiatus canalis nervus petrosus
3. nervus petrosus hiatus canalis
4. hiatus canalis nervi petrosi
5. canalis nervi petrosi hiatus

9. Define the missing word for the term arteria sacralis...

1. medianus
2. mediana
3. medianum
4. mediale
5. medium

10. Indicate which adjective can be added to the term musculus pterygoid...

1. right
2. longum
3. dorsale
4. lateralis
5. longi

Key

Number questions	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Correct answer	2	5	3	3	3	2	3	5	2	4

4. Individual tasks according to the topic for higher education students are not planned according to the program.

5. List of recommended literature.

Basic :

1. Latin and Medical Terminology /L.M.Netrebchuk, L.A.Morar, A.A.Tsiba. – Odessa,2019.- 192p.
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3. Латинська мова та основи медичної термінології: Практичний курс. – Навч. посібник / Г.Г. Єршомкіна, Т.Ф. Скуратова, Н.С. Іващук, Ю.О. Кравцова. – О.: ОДМУ, 2008. – 188 с. (Б-ка студента-медика). – Мова англ.

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Practical class № 5

Topic: Degrees of comparison. The formation of comparative degree. Exceptions in degrees of comparison. Defective degrees of comparison. Declension of adjectives in comparative degree and coordination with nouns

Goal: to acquaint students with higher education with grammatical models of multi-word terms with adjectives of the highest and highest degrees of comparison.

Basic concepts: declension, coordinated attribute, higher and highest degree of

comparison.

Plan:

1. Theoretical information:

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

The dictionary form of the adjectives has two components

E.g.: anterior, ius

1. Nominative singular masculine & feminine form with the suffix **-ior**.
2. Suffix **-ius** of the Nominative singular neuter form.

Formation of the comparative degree

<i>Dictionary form</i>	<i>Masculine</i>	<i>Feminine</i>	<i>Neuter</i>	<i>Translation</i>
longus, a, um	longior	longior	longius	longer
brevis, e	brevior	brevior	brevius	shorter

Exceptions

<i>Positive degree</i>	<i>Comparative degree</i>			<i>English</i>
	<i>Masculine</i>	<i>Feminine</i>	<i>Neuter</i>	
magnus, a, um	major	major	majus	great, greater, major
parvus, a, um	minor	minor	minus	small, lesser, minor
-	anterior	anterior	anterius	anterior
-	posterior	posterior	posterius	posterior
-	superior	superior	superius	upper, superior
-	inferior	inferior	inferius	lower, inferior

In medical terminology the adjectives *magnus, a, um* (*big*) and *parvus, a, um* (*small*) are used only for unpaired organs: e.g. *foramen occipitale magnum*.

For all paired organs the word *major, jus* is used with the meaning *big, bigger, great, greater* and *minor, us* – *small, smaller*: e.g. *musculus zygomaticus major*.

Declension of adjectives in the comparative degree and coordination with nouns.

The Genitive singular form in the comparative degree is formed by adding the

ending **-is** to the stem.

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

	<i>Nominative ending</i>	<i>Genitive ending</i>	<i>Stem</i>	<i>Declension</i>
masculine	-ior <i>superior</i>	-(ior)is <i>superioris</i>	<i>superior-</i>	3rd
feminine	-ior <i>superior</i>			
neuter	-ius <i>superius</i>			

Coordination of adjectives in the comparative degree with nouns

To coordinate an adjective in comparative degree and a noun means to use them in the same gender, number and case.

To coordinate a noun and an adjective you should:

- determine gender, number and case of the noun;
- use the adjective in comparative degree in the same gender, number, case as noun.

e.g.: greater tubercle (of the humerus) – *tuberculum (n) majus* (huměri)

greater occipital nerve – *nervus (m) occipitālis major*

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

E.g.: inferior lateral cutaneous nerve of the arm – *nervus cutaněus brachii laterālis inferior*.

Questions for self-control:

1. How is the higher degree of comparison of adjectives formed?
2. Which adjectives have degrees of comparison formed from different bases?
What are the features of their use in anatomical terminology?
3. What adjectives have incomplete degrees of comparison?

2. Practical tasks which are going to be done:

Task 1. Match adjectives with nouns:

Sample: upper (lip) - *labium superius*

Upper (appendage, notch, hole); back (arch, surface, ligament); large (furrow, wing, head); front (knob, crest, hole); lower (sinus, part, spine); small (pit, tubercle, foot).

Task 2. Translate into English:

Spina nasalis anterior; *linea temporalis superior*; *fossa cranii anterior*; *foramen ischiadicum minus*; *ligamentum transversum scapulae superius*; *facies posterior partis petrosae*; *musculus rectus capitis posterior minor*; *ductus sublingualis major et minor*; *incisura ischiadica minor*; anterior and posterior tubercles; superior thoracic artery;

arcus dentalis inferior.

Task 3. Translate the terms into Latin:

Large palatine canal; lower nasal concha; small stony nerve; anterior lacrimal ridge; lower thyroid tubercle; posterior long ligament; lower laryngeal artery; large palatal groove; upper transverse ligament; anterior medial surface; large palatine opening; upper cervical ganglion; large stony nerve; posterior lattice opening.

Task 4. Create the form Gen.sing.:

Sample: nervus petrosus minor - nervi petrosi minoris

Processus superior, foramen superius, arcus posterior, facies posterior, ligamentum posterius, sulcus major, ala major, caput majus, cornu minus, labium inferius.

Task 5. Form the nominative and genitive singular forms:

Sample: lower incisor tooth - dens incisivus inferior - dentis incisivi inferioris

Lesser ischiatic notch, posterior zygomatic line, inferior articular process, anterior coccygeal foramen, anterior cutaneous branch, anterior lingual gland, greater sublingual duct, lower lip, superior posterior alveolar foramen, minor zygomatic muscle, masseter fascia, inferior palatine hole.

Task 6. Translate into Latin:

groove of the lower stony sinus, crest of the greater tubercle, process of the lower concha, occipital surface of the greater wing, upper articular process of the lumbar vertebra, opening of the inferior vena cava.

3. Test tasks for self-control.

1. What suffix is used to form the higher degree of comparison of masculine and feminine adjectives:

1. ior
2. issim
3. rim
4. jus
5. ia

2. What suffix is used to form the higher degree of comparison of neuter adjectives:

1. ideus
2. ia
3. rim
4. jus
5. ior

3. Specify the adjective in the form of the highest degree of comparison of the feminine gender:

1. lata
2. brevis

3. longior
4. rubra
5. latius

4. Specify the adjective in the form of the highest degree of comparison of the masculine gender:

1. parvus
2. magnus
3. simplicior
4. teres
5. albus

5. Specify the adjective in the form of the higher degree of comparison of the neuter gender:

1. latius
2. longior
3. longus
4. rubrum
5. simplex

6. The dictionary form of the adjective in the higher degree of comparison is written correctly in the answer:

1. magnus, a, um
2. brevis, e
3. simplex, icis
4. major, jus
5. liber, a, um

7. Adjectives in the higher degree of comparison are declined by:

1. I declension
2. II declension
3. III declension
4. IV declension
5. V declension

8. The base of the adjective in the higher degree of comparison is determined by the form:

1. Masculine and feminine nominative case
2. Nominative neuter
3. Masculine genitive case
4. The feminine genitive case
5. Genitive neuter

9. Specify the term with a neuter adjective in the higher degree of comparison:

1. spina nasalis anterior
2. sulcus palatinus minor
3. facies articularis anterior
4. arcus posterior atlantis
5. tuberculum humeri minus

10. Specify the term containing an adjective in the higher degree of comparison:
1. musculus longus
 2. substantia nigra
 3. articulatio simplex
 4. nodus lymphaticus
 5. tuberculum anterius

Key

Number questions	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Correct answer	1	4	3	3	1	4	3	1	5	5

5. List of recommended literature.

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Practical class № 6

Topic: The superlative degree. Coordination of adjectives in the superlative degree with nouns. Declension of superlative forms.

Goal: : to acquaint higher education students with the formation of the highest degree of comparison of adjectives; with grammatical models of multi-word terms with adjectives of the highest degree of comparison.

Basic concepts: declension, agreed definition, highest degree of comparison.

Plan:

1. Theoretical information:

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

1. The superlative degree of adjectives except words with ending **-er** is formed with the suffix **-issim-** that is added to a base and endings **-us** (m), **-a** (f), **-um** (n):

<i>Positive</i>	<i>Superlative</i>		
	<i>m</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>n</i>
longus, a, um	long issimus	long issima	long issimum
brevi s , e	brev issimus	brev issima	brev issimum
simplex, icis	simplic issimus	simplic issima	simplic issimum

2. The superlative degree of adjectives with ending **-er** is formed with the suffix **-rim-** (added to the form of masculine gender) and endings **-us** (m), **-a** (f), **-um** (n):

<i>Positive</i>	<i>Superlative</i>		
	<i>m</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>n</i>
ruber, a, um	rub errimus	rub errima	rub errimum

You should remember the adjectives in superlative degree that are commonly used in medical terminology:

latissimus, a, um	the broadest
supremus, a, um	supreme
longissimus, a, um	the longest
maximus, a, um	the greatest
minimus, a, um	the least

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

<i>Case/Number</i>	<i>Superlative</i>		
	<i>m</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>n</i>
Nominativus singularis	longissim <u>us</u>	longissim <u>a</u>	longissim <u>um</u>
Genetivus singularis	longissim <u>i</u>	longissim <u>ae</u>	longissim <u>i</u>

Questions for self-control:

1. How are adjectives of the highest and highest degree of comparison formed?
2. How do adjectives ending in **-er** form the highest degree?

3. Name the adjectives that form degrees of comparison from different bases.
4. How are the highest and the highest degree of comparison of adjectives declined?

2. Practical tasks which are going to be done:

Task 1. Form the highest and highest degrees of comparison:

Sample: longus, a, um - longior, ius; longissimus, a, um
magnus, a, um
parvus, a, um
ruber, bra, brum
latus, a, um
brevis, e
levis, e
profundus, a, um
purus, a, um
niger, gra, grum
amarus, a, um
ruber, bra, brum

Task 2. Translate into Latin:

The broadest muscle of the back
Bag of the widest muscle of the back
The highest winding line
The largest gluteal muscle
The longest muscle of the chest
The highest concha
The smallest gluteal muscle
The longest muscle of the neck
The smallest finger
Short muscle of the little finger
The smallest oblique muscle

3. Test tasks for self-control.

1. Which suffixes are used to form the highest degree of comparison of adjectives:

1. -ior, -ius
2. -issim, -rim
3. -al, -ar
4. -ul, -cul
5. -ic, -ol

2. What genitive endings do adjectives have in the highest degree:

1. -is, -e
2. -er, -a, -um
3. -us, -a, -um

4. -arum, -orum
5. -uum, -erum

3. By what declension are adjectives declined in the highest degree:

1. I, II
2. I, II, III
3. III, V
4. III

4. Which of the given adjectives forms the highest degree from another base:

1. longus
2. latus
3. magnus
4. ruber
5. brevis

5. Specify the adjective with the meaning "smallest":

1. supremus
2. minimus
3. maximus
4. latissimus
5. brevissimus

6. Specify the adjective with the meaning "the highest":

1. longissimus
2. ruberrimus
3. simplicissimus
4. supremus
5. maximus

7. Specify the term containing the adjective in the highest degree of comparison:

1. musculus longissimus thoracis
2. substance duplex
3. articulatio simplex
4. nodus lymphaticus
5. sutura intermuscularis

8. Define the form of the genus. dept. adjective with one genitive ending:

1. vaginalis
2. medialis
3. vascularis
4. facialis
5. sapientis

9. Among the specified terms, define a substantive:

1. mucosa
2. junctura
3. flexura
4. urethra
5. tunic

10. Define the term containing the substantive:

1. tuberculum humeri minus
2. labium uteri anterius
3. raphe perinei
4. serosa vesicae fellae
5. corpus ossis hyoidei

Key

Number questions	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Correct answer	2	3	1	3	2	4	1	5	1	4

4. Individual tasks according to the topic for higher education students are not planned according to the program.

5. List of recommended literature.

Basic :

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Practical class № 7

Topic: The nouns of the masculine gender of declension III. The Latin names of the muscles. Exceptions from the masculine gender.

Goal: to acquaint higher education students with masculine nouns of the masculine gender of declension III.

Basic concepts: declension, gender, ending

Plan:

1. Theoretical information:

<i>Endings</i>		<i>Examples</i>	<i>Base</i>
<i>Nominative</i>	<i>Genitive (with a part of the stem)</i>		
-os	-ōris	<i>flos, floris m</i> – flower	flor-
-or	-ōris	<i>constrictor, ōris m</i> – constrictor	constrictor-
-o	-ōnis -īnis	<i>pulmo, pulmōnis m</i> – lung <i>homo, inis m</i> – man	pulmon- homin-
-er	-ris -ēris	<i>venter, ventris m</i> – belly of the muscle <i>trochanter, trochantēris m</i> – trochanter	ventr- trochanter-
-ex	-īcis	<i>cortex, cortīcis m</i> – cortex	cortic-
-es	-ēdis -ētis	<i>pes, pedis m</i> – foot <i>paries, pariētis m</i> – wall	ped- pariet-

Exceptions from the rule of the masculine third declension nouns endings

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

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

gaster, tris f – stomach;

mater, tris f – cerebral coat

- *pia mater* – soft cerebral membrane (the membranes surrounding the brain and spinal cord)
- *dura mater* – hard cerebral membrane (the outermost of three layers of meninges)
- *arachnoidea (mater)* – arachnoid cerebral membrane

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

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

cor, cordis n – heart;

os, ossis n – bone;

os, oris n – mouth;

tuber, ěris n – tuber.

Latin muscle names

The Latin muscle names are composed of two elements:

- 1) the first element is the noun «muscle» – **muscūlus**
- 2) the second element is a masculine noun ending in **-or (is)** or **-er (is)**.

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

The Latin muscle names are usually translated into English without a word “muscle”, but in Latin they should be started with it.

E.g.: chewer – *musculus massēter*

□ □ □ □ elevator – *musculus levātor etc.*

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

E.g.: pronator – *musculus pronātor*

Word order in the Latin muscle names:

- 1) word **musculus** in Nominative;
- 2) name of the muscle – a masculine noun in Nominative.
- 3) any other nouns are used in **Genitive case** after a full muscle name;
- 4) **adjectives** are placed at the end of the term.
 - If they characterize the muscle, they are coordinated with it in Nominative case, masculine gender.
 - If adjectives relate to other nouns, they are used in Genitive case, the same gender as corresponding noun.

E.g.:

<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>Final position</i>
Musculus	constrictor	pharyngis	medius
Musculus	tensor	fasciae	latae

Questions for self-control:

1. What is a characteristic feature of nouns of the III declension?
2. What is the difference in dictionary form between nouns of the III declension and other declensions?
3. How is the base of nouns of the III declension determined?
4. What characteristic endings do masculine nouns of the III declension have?
5. Which words with the appropriate endings are exceptions?

2. Practical tasks which are going to be done:

Task 1. Match adjectives with nouns and put them in the genitive case:

Sample: paries (anterior) - paries anterior

parietis anterioris

paries (mastoid, jugular)

tuber (ischiadicus, frontalis)

pes (calcaneus, planus)

trochanter (major, minor)

venter (posterior, frontalis)
humor (vitreous, aquosus)
liquor (cerebrospinalis, flavus)
pulmo (dexter, sinister)
mater (pius, durus)
cor (adiposus, sanus)

Task 2. Translate the terms into Ukrainian:

Pulmo dexter, ostium ureteris, apex pulmonis dextri, apex patellae, paries jugularis, os zygomaticum, ala vomeris, tunica mucosa gastris, atrium cordis, apex cordis, angulus oris, tuber frontale, liquor pericardii, cortex cerebri, cortex cerebelli, trochanter major, cavitas oris, apex pulmonis sinistri, tunica mucosa oris, ventriculus sinister cordis, pia mater cranialis (seu encephali), dura mater spinalis, apex nasi, dorsum pedis, facies pulmonis.

Task 3. Translate the terms into Latin:

Pulmonary surface of the heart, temporal process of the zygomatic bone, cortical layer (cortex) of the lymph node, short bone, sulcus lamina, cerebral cortex, cerebellar cortex, apical notch of the heart, hyoid bone, membranous wall of the trachea, reticular groove of the nasal bone, cardiac notch left lung

Task 4. Translate the terms into Latin:

The muscle that raises the scapula; the muscle that strains the broad fascia; muscle that expands the pupil; thoracic rotator; bladder sphincter; external sphincter of the anus; extensor carpi radialis longus; lower pharyngeal constrictor; rotator cuff muscle; the muscle that tightens the tympanic membrane; short extensor of the big toe; the muscle that raises the thyroid gland, the muscle that lowers the lower lip; muscle that lowers the corner of the mouth (nasal septum).

3. Test tasks for self-control.

1. Which nouns belong to the III declension:

1. only feminine
2. only masculine
3. only neuter
4. masculine and neuter
5. masculine, feminine and neuter

2. What endings do nouns of the III declension have in the genitive case:

1. -is
2. -i
3. -ae
4. -us
5. -ei

3. Among the given words, single out the noun of the III declension:

1. orbit
2. periosteum
3. colon
4. digitus
5. corpus

4. Specify the homosyllabic noun:

1. pars
2. dens
3. foramen
4. pubes
5. radix

5. Specify an irregular noun:

1. rete
2. apex
3. canalis
4. auris
5. cutis

6. Among the given words, determine the noun in the genitive case form:

1. paries
2. pulmo
3. gaster
4. pedis
5. tuber

7. Which of the following adjectives agrees with the noun tuber:

1. ischiadicus
2. frontalis
3. parietalis
4. antierius
5. cranialis

8. Define the term with the name of the muscle according to its function:

1. musculus anterior
2. musculus constrictor
3. musculus biceps
4. musculus abdominalis
5. musculus triceps

9. Specify the term with the meaning "extensor muscle of the index finger"

1. musculus levator ani
2. musculus flexor pollicis
3. musculus extensor indicis

4. musculus depressor supercillii
5. musculus rotator cervicis

10. Specify the term with the meaning "muscle that lifts the upper eyelid"

1. musculus tensor veli palatini
2. musculus flexor digiti minimi
3. musculus constrictor pharyngis superior
4. musculus depressor anguli oris
5. musculus levator palpebrae superioris

Key

Number questions	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Correct answer	5	1	5	4	2	4	4	2	3	5

4. Individual tasks according to the topic for higher education students are not planned according to the program.

5. List of recommended literature.

Basic :

1. Latin and Medical Terminology /L.M.Netrebchuk, L.A.Morar, A.A.Tsiba. – Odessa,2019.- 192p.
2. The Latin Language and Medical Terminology Basics: textbook (III—IV a. l.) / L.Yu. Smolska, O.H. Pylypiv, P.A. Sodomora et al.; edited by L.Yu. Smolska. — 4rd edition. – K.: AUS "Medicine", 2012. – 400 p.
3. Латинська мова та основи медичної термінології: Практичний курс. – Навч. посібник / Г.Г. Єрьомкіна, Т.Ф. Скуратова, Н.С. Іващук, Ю.О. Кравцова. – О.: ОДМУ, 2008. – 188 с. (Б-ка студента-медика). – Мова англ.

Additional:

1. Demchenko O., Zakaliuzhnyi M. The Latin Language and the Fundamental of Medical Terminology – Ternopil: Ukrmedknyha, 2004. –283 p.
2. Medical Language for Modern Health Care / David M. Allan, Karen D. Lockyer, Michelle A. Buchman. – New York, 2008. – 1123 p.
3. Міжнародна анатомічна термінологія (латинські, українські, російські та англійські еквіваленти) / Черкасов В. Г., Бобрик І. І., Гумінський Ю. Й., Ковальчук О. І. / За ред. В. Г. Черкасова. – Вінниця: Нова книга, 2010. – 392 с.

Electronic information resources:

- 1.Odessa National Medical University: <https://onmedu.edu.ua/>
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Practical class № 8

Topic: The nouns of the feminine gender of III declension. The signs of the gender and characteristic bases of the nouns of the feminine gender. Exceptions in the feminine gender. Coordination of adjectives with the nouns of the feminine gender.

Goal: to acquaint students with higher education with feminine nouns of the III declension.

Basic concepts: declension, gender, ending

Plan:

1. Theoretical information:

<i>Endings</i>		<i>Examples</i>	<i>Base</i>
<i>Nominative</i>	<i>Genitive (with a part of the stem)</i>		
-as	-ātis	<i>cavitas, cavitātis</i> f – cavity	cavitāt-
-is	-īdis / -ītis -is	<i>pyrāmis, pyramīdis</i> f – pyramid <i>auris, auris</i> f – ear	pyramīd- aur-
-es	-is	<i>pubes, pubis</i> f – pubis	pub-
-us	-ūtis / -udis	<i>salus, salutis</i> f – health, blessing	salut-
-n r+s	-ntis / -rtis	<i>pars, partis</i> f – part	part-
-a i u + x	-acis / -icis / -ucis	<i>radix, radīcis</i> f – root	radīc-
-n l + x	-ngis / -lcis	<i>phalanx, phalangis</i> f – phalanx	phalang-
-do	-īnis	<i>valetūdo, valetudīnis</i> f – health	valetudin-
-go	-īnis	<i>cartilāgo, cartilagīnis</i> f – cartilage	cartilagīn-
-io	-ōnis	<i>articulatio, articulatiōnis</i> f – joint	articulation-

EXCEPTIONS

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

axis, is m – axis	larynx, ngis m – larynx
canalis, is m – canal	margo, ĩnis m – margin, border
coccyx, ygis m (seu os coccygis) – coccyx	pharynx, ngis m – pharynx
dens, dentis m – tooth	sanguis, ĩnis m – blood
fornix, ĩcis m – vault, fornix	tendo, ĩnis m – tendon, sinew
	thorax, ācis m – chest, thorax

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

pancreas, atis n – pancreas
vas, vasis n – vessel

Questions for self-control:

1. What is a characteristic feature of nouns of the III declension?
2. What is the difference in dictionary form between nouns of the III declension and other declensions?
3. How is the base of nouns of the III declension determined?
4. What characteristic endings do feminine nouns of the III declension have?
5. Which words with the appropriate endings are exceptions?

2. Practical tasks which are going to be done:

Task 1. Match adjectives with nouns and put them in Gen. sing.:

Part (stony, medial) - pars petrosa, medialis - partis petrosae, medialis; tooth (incisor, milk, canine, molar, premolar, wisdom) - dens incisivus, deciduus, caninus, molaris, premolaris, serotinus - dentis incisivi, decidui, canini, molaris, premolaris, serotini; canal (palatine, lacrimal, facial, incisor) - canalis palatinus, lacrimalis, facialis, incisivus - canalis palatini, lacrimalis, facialis, incisivi; cavity (cerebral, pleural, articular, tympanic, proper) - cavitas medullaris, pleuralis, articularis, tympanica, propria - cavitatis medullaris, pleuralis, articularis, tympanicae, propriae; tuberosity (deltoid, iliac, masticatory) - tuberositas deltoidea, pterugoidea, masseterica - tuberositatis deltoideae, pterugoideae, massetericae; ear (middle, inner, outer) - auris medialis, interna, externa - auris medialis, interna, externa; cartilage (thyroid, articular, costal, pterygoid, pterygoid, large) - cartilago thyreoidea, articularis, costalis, alaris, pterugoidea, major - cartilaginis thyreoideae, articularis, costalis, alaris, pterugoideae, majoris; joint (mandibular, transverse, simple, complex) - articulatio mandibularis, transversa, simplex, composita - articulationis mandibularis, transversae, simplicis, compositae; vessel (lymphatic, capillary, collateral) - vas lymphaticum, capillare, collaterale - vasis lymphatici, capillaris, collateralis; section (femoral, heel, front) - regio femoralis, calcanea, anterior - regionis femoralis, calcaneae, anterioris.

Task 2. Translate the terms into English:

Pariet posterior gastris - back wall of the stomach; pyramis medullae oblongatae - the pyramid of the long brain; pars thoracica - chest part; pars cardiaca - heart part; pars endocrina pancreatis - the endocrine part of the pancreas; basis patellae - the base of the patella; pyramis renalis - renal pyramid; impressio oesophagea - esophageal imprinting; cavitas medullaris - brain cavity; margo inferior pulmonis sinistri - the lower edge of the left lung; basis cranii externa - the outer base of the skull; cartilago thyroidea - thyroid cartilage; musculus constrictor pharyngis - muscle, constrictor of the pharynx; glandula parotis accessoria - additional parotid gland; cartilago alaris major - large wing cartilage, pars ossea - bone part, m. adductor magnus - large adductor muscle, m. adductor minimus - small adductor muscle, cardia seu pars cardiaca - cardiac part, cortex renalis - renal cortex.

Task 3. Translate the terms into Latin:

The free part of the lower limb - pars libera membri inferioris; hard shell of the brain - dura mater encephali; facial area - regio facialis; pharyngeal vault - fornix pharyngis; the channel of the large stony nerve - canalis nervi petrosi majoris; nasal part of the pharynx - pars nasalis pharyngis; pyloric channel - canalis pyloricus; the body of the pubic bone - corpus pubis; pancreatic capsule - capsula pancreatis; tympanic cavity of the middle ear - cavitas tympanica auris mediae; cartilage of the septum of the nose - cartilago septi nasi; the base of the phalanx - basis phalangis; heel area - regio calcanea; cortex of the thymus gland - cortex thymi; coronal furrow of the heart - sulcus coronarius cordis; right / left ventricle of the heart - ventriculus cordis dexter/sinister

3. Test tasks for self-control.

1. Enter the feminine noun:

1. cortex
2. cervix
3. axis
4. fornix
5. sanguis

2. Specify a noun that, with exception, refers to the feminine gender:

1. venter
2. tuber
3. liquor
4. mater
5. humor

3. Which of the following adjectives agrees with the noun articulatio:

1. mandibularis
2. transversus
3. superius
4. compositus
5. sacrale

4. In which answer the gender of the noun is written incorrectly:

1. dens, dentis m
2. margo, inis m
3. gaster, tris n
4. cavitas, atis f
5. os, ossis n

5. Specify a noun that, with exception, belongs to the masculine gender:

1. bile
2. pelvis
3. region
4. phalanx
5. sanguis

6. Specify a noun that, with exception, belongs to the neuter gender:

1. pyramids
2. meninx
3. pars
4. you
5. frons

7. Define the term with a feminine noun:

1. external basis
2. margo dexter
3. pancreas accessory
4. sanguis venosus
5. optic axis

8. Specify the homosyllabic noun:

1. iris
2. auris
3. carotid
4. pancreas
5. sanguis

9. Specify the suffix with which nouns with the general meaning "action, function, process" are formed from the verb base:

1. - ul
2. -ura
3. -or
4. -io
5. –cul

10. Specify the term with the agreed definition:

1. cutis frontis
2. pars oralis
3. margo linguae
4. fornix pharyngis
5. dental pulp

Key

Number questions	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Correct answer	2	4	1	3	5	4	1	2	4	2

4. Individual tasks according to the topic for higher education students are not planned according to the program.

5. List of recommended literature.

Basic :

1. Latin and Medical Terminology /L.M.Netrebchuk, L.A.Morar, A.A.Tsiba. – Odessa,2019.- 192p.
2. The Latin Language and Medical Terminology Basics: textbook (III—IV a. 1.) / L.Yu. Smolska, O.H. Pylypiv, P.A. Sodomora et al.; edited by L.Yu. Smolska. — 4rd edition. – K.: AUS "Medicine", 2012. – 400 p.
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Practical class № 9

Topic: The nouns of the neuter gender of III declension. The signs of the gender and characteristic bases of the nouns of the neuter gender. Coordination of adjectives with the nouns of the neuter gender.

Goal: to acquaint students with higher education with nouns of the III declension of the neuter gender.

Basic concepts: declension, gender, ending

Plan:

1. Theoretical information:

**NOUNS OF THE NEUTER GENDER OF DECLENSION III.
EXCEPTIONS FROM THE NEUTER GENDER.**

<i>Endings</i>		<i>Example</i>	<i>Base</i>
<i>Nominative</i>	<i>Genitive (with a part of the stem)</i>		
-en	-inīs	<i>nomen, nominis n</i> – name	nomin-
-us	-ōris -ĕris -ūris	<i>corpus, corporis n</i> – body <i>genus, generis n</i> – gender <i>crus, cruris n</i> – leg, shank	corpor- gener- crur-
-ur	-ōris	<i>femur, femoris n</i> – hip	femor-
-ma	-ātis	<i>derma, dermatis n</i> – skin	dermat-
-e	-is	<i>rete, retis n</i> – network	ret-
-l	-alis -ellis	<i>animal, animalis n</i> – animal <i>fel, fellis n</i> – bile	animal- fell-
-ut	-ītis	<i>caput, capitis n</i> – head	capit-
-ar	-āris	<i>calcar, calcaris n</i> – spur	calcar-

It is necessary to differentiate Latin nouns of neuter gender of III declension with the ending *-e* and the nouns of feminine gender with the ending *-e* of Greek origin, which have the ending *-es* in Genitive case.

Compare:

<i>Latin</i>	<i>Greek</i>
rete, is n – network	raphe, es f – suture Aloë, ës f – Aloe

It is also necessary to differentiate Greek nouns of the neuter gender of III declension with the ending *-ma* and Latin nouns with the ending *-ma* of the feminine gender of I declension.

Compare:

<i>Greek</i>	<i>Latin</i>
stroma, ātis n – stroma systemā, ātis n – system	squama, ae f – scale

Exceptions are nouns of masculine gender:

ren, renis **m** – kidney

lien, enis **m** – spleen

Questions for self-control:

- What endings do nouns of the 3rd declension masculine, feminine, neuter have?
- What are the exceptions to the rule about gender?
- How is the base of nouns of the III declension determined?
- What are monosyllabic and non-monosyllabic nouns?

2. Practical tasks which are going to be done:

Task 1. Name the dictionary form. Form the genitive form of the singular and determine the base:

Temple, leg, stomach, net, head.

Task 2. Match adjectives with nouns and put them in Gen. sing.:

Head (lateral, deep, oblique, transverse, long, short); ball (carotid, coccygeal, aortic); leg (membranous, bony, simple, medial, lateral, common, right, left, short, long); opening (large or occipital, nipple-shaped, spinous, jugular, incisal, round, oval); system (nervous, lymphatic, genitourinary).

Task 3. Translate the terms into English:

Rete arteriosum, cortex thymi, systema nervosum, foramen palatinum majus, glomus caroticum, glomus pulmonale, musculus longus capitis, hepar mobile, ren accessorius, pancreas accessorium, cortex renis, ren sinister, systema lymphaticum, caput superius musculi pterygoidei, crus membranaceum simplex; corpus adiposum buccae, foramen infraorbitale maxillae, diaphragma oris, fornix pharyngis, musculus masseter.

Task 4. Translate the terms into Latin:

base of the heart, body of the tibia, superficial lymphatic vessel, left lobe of the liver, internal carotid artery, thyroid cartilage, cervical canal, external oblique muscle of the abdomen, apex of the head of the fibula, ventricle of the larynx, body of the hyoid bone, alveolar opening of the lower jaws, incisal opening of the palatine process.

3. Test tasks for self-control.

1. Among the named words, indicate the neuter noun:

1. tendo
2. lens
3. extremitas
4. fornix
5. pectus

2. Specify a noun that, as exception, belongs to the masculine gender:

1. femur
2. glomus
3. tempus
4. ren
5. stroma

3. Which of the given endings is characteristic of neuter nouns:

1. -es
2. -do
3. -s
4. -ma
5. -os

4. Specify the neuter noun in the genitive form. case:

1. corpus
2. cruris
3. occiput
4. caput
5. viscus

5. Specify the adjective in the neuter form:

1. parietal
2. apicalis
3. oralis
4. renalis
5. marginalis

6. Indicate in which of the terms the word is agreed incorrectly:

1. sacral foramen
2. os hyoideum
3. central system
4. crus membranaceus
5. hepar sanum

7. Specify the adjective with the suffix -ic:

1. pulmonary
2. pharyngeus
3. caroticus
4. temporalis
5. dentalis

8. Define the term with an agreed definition:

1. diaphragma oris
2. corpua mandibulae
3. foramen caecum
4. canalis radialis
5. stroma glandulae

9. Define a term with an inconsistent meaning:

1. pars dorsalis
2. rete mirabile
3. corpus adiposum
4. stroma iridis

10. Choose a term with a neuter noun:

1. dura mater
2. lymphatic system

3. digitus longus
4. Thoracic vein
5. muscle latissimus

Key

Number questions	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Correct answer	5	4	4	2	1	4	3	3	4	2

4. Individual tasks according to the topic for higher education students are not planned according to the program.

5. List of recommended literature.

Basic :

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Practical class № 10

Topic: Nominative plural of nouns and adjectives.

Goal: familiarize yourself with the endings of nouns 1-5 declensions and adjectives 1-2 groups in the nominative plural; learn to form nominative plural forms for nouns and adjectives; learn to agree adjectives with nouns in the nominative plural form; translate anatomical terms in the plural from Ukrainian to Latin and vice versa.

Basic concepts: declension, gender, cases, endings

Plan:

1. Theoretical information:

Nominative plural of nouns and adjectives

In order to form the **Nominative plural forms of nouns** you should:

- 1) find the dictionary form of a noun;
- 2) determine declension and gender of a noun;
- 3) find the base and make the plural form by adding to the base the appropriate

Nominative Plural ending of this declension and gender.

Pay attention, that Nominative plural ending depends on both declension and gender.

<i>Declension</i>	<i>Gender</i>	<i>Nom. pl. ending</i>	<i>Dictionary form</i>	<i>Base</i>	<i>Nominativus pluralis</i>
I	<i>f</i>	-ae	costa, ae <i>f</i>	cost-	costae (ribs)
II	<i>m</i>	-i	musculus, i <i>m</i>	muscul-	musculi (muscles)
	<i>n</i>	-a	ligamentum, i <i>n</i>	ligament-	ligamenta (ligaments)
III	<i>m</i>	-es	dens, dentis <i>m</i>	dent-	dentes (teeth)
	<i>f</i>		pars, partis <i>f</i>	part-	partes (parts)
	<i>n</i>	-a	foramen, inis <i>n</i>	foramin-	foramina (foramens)
	<i>n</i>		rete, is <i>n</i> calcar, aris <i>n</i>	ret- calcar-	retia (networks) calcaria (spurs)
IV	<i>m</i>	-us	processus, us <i>m</i>	process-	processus (processes)
	<i>n</i>	-ua	genu, us <i>n</i>	gen-	genua (knees)
V	<i>f</i>	-es	facies, ei <i>f</i>	faci-	facies (surfaces)

In order to form the **Nominative plural forms of adjectives** you should:

- 1) find the dictionary form of an adjective;
- 2) determine the group or degree of comparison;
- 3) determine its declension and gender;
- 4) determine the base and make the plural form by adding to the base the appropriate Nominative Plural ending.

<i>Group</i>	<i>Dictionary form</i>	<i>Gender</i>	<i>Nom. sing</i>	<i>Base</i>	<i>Nom.pl</i>
I	transversus, a, um dexter, tra, trum	<i>m</i>	-us transversus -er dexter	transvers- dextr-	-i transversi dextri
		<i>f</i>	-a transversa dextra		-ae transversae dextrae
		<i>n</i>	-um transversum dextrum		-a transversa dextra

II	frontalis, e	<i>m, f</i>	-is frontalis	frontal-	-es frontales
		<i>n</i>	-e frontale		-ia frontalia
	simplex, icis	<i>m, f</i>	-x (-s) simplex	simplic-	-es simplices
		<i>n</i>			-ia simplicia
Comparative degree	superior, ius	<i>m, f</i>	-ior superior	superior-	-es superiores
		<i>n</i>	-ius superius		-a superiora

Questions for self-control:

- How to determine the difference of nouns?
- How to determine the practical basis of nouns?
- What endings do nouns and adjectives have in Nominativus pluralis?

2. Practical tasks which are going to be done:

Task 1. Determine the difference and form Nom. pl. nouns using the table:

Sample: facies, ei f – V declension Nom. pl. - facies

species, ei f; os, ossis n; sectio, onis f; septum, i n; sinus, us m; crus, cruris n; articulatio, onis f; cellula, ae f; radix, icis f; recessus, us m; vein, ae f.

Task 2. Translate the terms:

Sample: teeth - dentes (teeth - form of the nominative plural).

Dictionary form: dens, dentis m – III declension, stem – dent-, Nom. pl. – dentes).

ducts, fibers, edges, cheekbones, limbs, pits, bodies, cartilage, sutures, spaces, nerves, eyebrows, vertebrae, glands, furrows, fingers, leaves, parts, lungs.

Task 3. Translate the terms and put them in Nom. pl.:

Sample: small wing - ala minor Nom. pl. - alae minores

Lesser tubercle, smallest vein, articular surface, ethmoid foramen, canine, lymphatic vessel, upper incisor.

Task 4. Translate the terms into English:

A. Incisurae cartilaginis, calyces renales majores, plexus venosi vertebrales interni (anterior and posterior), partes orbitales ossis frontalis, ganglia renalia; tempora; sectiones medullae spinalis.

B. Plicae transversae recti, rami substantiae nigrae, venae cerebri inferiores, nodi iliaci communes, organa urinaria, musculi rotatores cervicis.

C. Processus pterygoidei ossis sphenoidalis, tubercula mentalia; conchae nasales superior et inferior; dentes premolares et molares; buccal glands.

Task 5. Translate the terms into Latin:

1. Nasal cartilages, edges of the scapula, sinuses of the dura mater, vertebral joints, lower cervical heart branches, lower cerebral veins, small sublingual ducts, gastric pits, additional nasal vertebrae, upper molars, large and small horns, cerebellar leaves, arteries of the heart, molar glands.

3. Test tasks for self-control.

1. Define the noun of the III declension of the masculine gender in the Nom.pl form.

1. ductus
2. teeth
3. canalis
4. parietis
5. musculi

2. Define the noun of the III feminine declension in the Nom.pl form.

1. articulationis
2. levatores
3. sphincteres
4. auris
5. extremities

3. Define the III neuter declension noun in the Nom.pl form.

1. abdominis
2. systematics
3. rete
4. squama
5. bucca

4. Define the IV declension noun in the Nom.pl form.

1. nasus
2. Genoa
3. cornus
4. crista
5. musculus

5. Choose an adjective in the appropriate form for the noun node

1. lumbar
2. lymphatici
3. dexter
4. pectoralis
5. profunda

6. Choose an adjective in the appropriate form for the noun glandulae:

1. lacrimales
2. ciliaris

3. palatine
4. mucosa
5. lingual

7. Define the anatomical term of the masculine gender in the form Nom.pl.

1. valvulae venosae
2. rami iliaci
3. alveolus dentalis
4. nervus spinalis
5. tubercula dentis

8. Define the anatomical term neuter in the form Nom. pl.:

1. ligamentum interspinale
2. rectal plexus
3. foramina minora
4. spatium interglobulare
5. nodi dextri

9. Define the term in Nom.pl.:

1. processus mastoidei
2. foramen nutricium
3. paries inferior
4. carotid canal
5. cornu posteriorius

10. Determine which of the terms is not in the Nom form. pl.:

1. foramina sacralia pelvic
2. cartilagine nasales accessoriae
3. rami cardiaci cervicales inferiores
4. processus articularis superior
5. gyri temporales transversi

Key

Number questions	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Correct answer	2	5	2	2	2	1	2	3	1	4

4. Individual tasks according to the topic for higher education students are not planned according to the program.

5. List of recommended literature.

Basic :

1. Latin and Medical Terminology /L.M.Netrebchuk, L.A.Morar, A.A.Tsiba. – Odessa,2019.- 192p.
2. The Latin Language and Medical Terminology Basics: textbook (III—IV a. 1.) /

L.Yu. Smolska, O.H. Pylypiv, P.A. Sodomora et al.; edited by L.Yu. Smolska. — 4rd edition. – K.: AUS "Medicine", 2012. – 400 p.

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Practical class № 11

Topic: Genitive Plural of nouns and adjectives (I, II, IV, V declension).

Goal: familiarize yourself with the general properties of nouns in Gen.pl.; master the declension of nouns in Gen.plur.; be able to form genitive plural forms for nouns and adjectives; agree adjectives with nouns in the genitive plural form; translate anatomical terms in the plural from Ukrainian to Latin and vice versa.

Basic concepts: declension, gender, cases, endings.

Plan:

1. Theoretical information:

Genitive plural of nouns and adjectives

In order to form the Genitive plural forms of nouns and adjectives you should:

1) find the dictionary form of a noun or adjective;

2) determine the declension;

3) determine the base and form the plural form by adding to the base the appropriate Genitive Plural ending (except III declension).

<i>Declension</i>	<i>Ending of Gen. Pl.</i>
I	-arum
II	-orum
IV	-uum
V	-erum

For example:

<i>Dictionary form</i>	<i>Declension</i>	<i>Base</i>	<i>Ending</i>	<i>Genetivus pluralis</i>
costa, ae f	I	cost-	-arum	costarum
musculus, i m	II	muscul-	-orum	musculorum
ligamentum, i n	II	ligament-	-orum	ligamentorum
processus, us m	IV	process-	-uum	processuum
genu,us n	IV	gen-	-uum	genuum
facies, ei f	V	faci-	-erum	facierum
transversus	II	transvers-	-orum	transversorum
transversa	I	transvers-	-arum	transversarum
transversum	II	transvers-	-orum	transversorum

NB! Adjectives of the 1st group and adjectives in the superlative degree are declined on the pattern of the 1st and 2nd declensions (feminine – 1st declension, masculine and neuter – 2nd declension).

For example: longus, a, um – longōrum, ārum, ōrum

maximus, a, um – maximōrum, ārum, ōrum

Questions for self-control:

- How determine the difference of nouns?
- How you can determine the practical basis of nouns?
- What endings do nouns and adjectives have in Nom.plur. and Gen.pl.?

2. Practical tasks which are going to be done:

Task 1. Write a dictionary form and put it in Gen. pl.:

Example: limb - membrum, i n (II declension) Gen. pl.: membrorum

Node, gland, sinus, surface, ligament, artery, plexus, atrium, gum, lip. Angle, horn, furrow, cheek, nerve node, hairline.

Task 2. Translate the terms into Latin, form Nom. pl. and Gen. pl.:

Example: cone-shaped papilla - papilla conica (I declension)

Nom. pl. – papillae conicae

Gen. pl. - papillarum conicarum

zygomatic process, palatine sulcus, smallest vein, optic nerve, cavernous plexus, incisor muscle, lumbar palatine fold, nerve node (ganglion), pharyngeal branch, palatine spine, pterygoid process, vena cava, accessory ligament.

3. Test tasks for self-control.

1. Determine the form of the noun I declension Gen.pl.

1. recessum
2. sulcorum
3. concharum
4. genuum
5. oculorum

2. Determine the form of the noun of the II declension Gen.pl.

1. lamellarum
2. nodorum
3. aperturum
4. facierum
5. cornuum

3. Determine the form of the noun IV declension Gen.pl.

1. dentium
2. retium
3. tendon
4. pedum
5. textum

4. Determine the form of the noun V declension Gen. pl.

1. temporum
2. meningium
3. sinuum
4. specierum
5. valvularum

5. Choose an adjective that agrees with the noun venarum:

1. minimarum
2. thoracorum
3. jugularium
4. rectalium
5. cranialium

6. Choose the adjective that agrees with the noun ligamentorum:

1. interossearum
2. interspinalium
3. cruciatarum

4. alares
5. dorsales

7. Choose the adjective that agrees with the noun musculorum:

1. brevium
2. longi
3. longorum
4. external
5. breves

8. Name the answer that gives the abbreviation of the word "branches"

1. gll.
2. forr.
3. rr.
4. ligg.
5. vag.

9. Define the term in the form Gen. pl.

1. processus palatini
2. processum palatinorum
3. processus palatinus
4. venae cavae
5. vena cava

10. Indicate in which of the terms the Gen form is used. pl.

1. tubercula mentalia
2. venae cerebri inferioris
3. plexus venosi vertebrales interni
4. muscoli levatores costarum longi
5. sectiones medullae oblongatae

Key

Number questions	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Correct answer	3	2	5	4	1	2	3	3	2	4

5. Individual tasks according to the topic for higher education students are not planned according to the program.

5. List of recommended literature.

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5. Latin language course for online study

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Practical class № 12

Topic: Genitive plural of nouns and adjectives of declension III.

Goal: familiarize yourself with the general properties of nouns in Gen.pl. III cancellations; be able to form genitive plural forms for nouns and adjectives of the III declension; agree adjectives with nouns in the genitive plural form; translate anatomical terms in the plural from Ukrainian to Latin and vice versa.

Basic concepts: declension, gender, ending, monosyllabic/non-monosyllabic nouns

Plan:

1. Theoretical information:

- How determine the difference of nouns?
- How you can determine the practical basis of nouns?
- What endings do nouns and adjectives have in Nom.plur. and Gen.pl.?

Genitive plural of nouns and adjectives of declension III.

There are two possible endings for nouns and adjectives of declension III to form Genitive plural: *-um*, *-ium*.

According to the next rules we use ending **-ium**:

<i>Nom. sing.</i>	<i>Gen. sing.</i>	<i>Base</i>	<i>Gen. pl.</i>
nouns of neuter gender with the endings -e, -al, -ar :			
rete	retis	ret-	retium
nouns that have equal number of syllables in Nominative and Genitive with the endings -es, -is in Nom. sing.:			
canalis	canalis	canal-	canalium
nouns with base that is terminated by two consonants :			
dens	dentis	dent-	dentium
adjectives of the 2nd group :			
brevis, e	brevis	brev-	brevium (m, f, n)

According to the next rules we use ending **-um**:

<i>Nom. sing.</i>	<i>Gen. sing.</i>	<i>Base</i>	<i>Gen. pl.</i>
nouns with base that is terminated by one consonant :			
tendo	tendinis	tendin-	tendinum
adjectives in comparative degree :			
superior, ius	superioris	superior-	superiorum (m, f, n)

NB! Exception: vas, vasis n – vessel *Gen. pl.* – **vasorum** (like 2nd declension)

Questions for self-control:

1. How is the declension of a noun and an adjective determined?
2. How is the base of a noun and an adjective determined?
3. What case endings do nouns and adjectives have in the nominative plural?
4. What case endings do nouns and adjectives have in the genitive plural?

2. Practical tasks which are going to be done:

Task 1. Form Gen. pl.:

Example: res, pedis m – III from. (ends in -es, but uneven)

base – ped- *Gen. pl.* - pedum

Stapes, edis m; articulatio, onis f; unguis, is m; cervix, icis f; canalis, is m; radix, icis f; thenar, aris n; dens, dentis m; tempus, oris n; meninx, ngis f; os, ossis n; tendo, inis m; foramen, inis n; rete, is n; pulmo, onis m; tuberositas, atis f, basis, is f; paries, etis m.

Anterior, ius; molar, e; minor, us; orbitalis, e; major, jus; frontalis, e.

Task 2. Translate the terms into Latin and form Nom. pl. and Gen. pl.:

Example: - cervical vertebra - vertebra thoracica

Nom. pl. - thoracic vertebrae

Gen. pl. – vertebrarum thoracicarum

large wing, lateral surface, canine, frontal sinus, pulmonary vein, lower premolar, sublingual fold.

Task 3. Translate the terms into English:

A. Tunica serosa oesophagi, foramen magnum, fornix pharyngis, ductus hepaticus sinister, articulatio simplex, articulatio composita, impressio cardiaca hepatis, juncturae ossium, retinaculum musculorum extensorum inferius, pelvis renalis, juncturae pelvis.

B. Ductus hepaticus communis, musculus sphincter ductus pancreatici, septum corporum cavernosorum, ductus biliferi interlobares, vaginae tendinum et bursae, vasa vasorum, vasa nervorum, vaginae fibrosae digitorum manus.

C. Nervus musculi tensoris veli palatini, hiatus canalis nervi petrosi minoris, apex radiceis dentis, tractus spinalis nervi trigemini, commissura labiorum, pars libera gingivae, arcus dentalis maxillaris, musculus levator veli palatini; dentes decidui.

Task 4. Translate the terms into Latin:

Red and yellow bone marrow, blood vessels, openings of pulmonary veins of the left atrium, ligaments of tendons, partitions of frontal sinuses, medial surface of incisors, nerve of vessels, lingual surface of molars, anterior and posterior tubercles of cervical vertebrae, ganglia of sympathetic plexuses.

3. Test tasks for self-control.

1. Determine which noun is in the Nom form. pl.

1. artery
2. papilla
3. crura
4. plica
5. gingiva

2. Indicate which noun of the III declension in Gen.pl. has the ending of the II declension

1. dens
2. corpus
3. os
4. you

5. tuber

3. Determine the form of the noun III declension Gen.pl.

1. radicum
2. plexuum
3. plicarum
4. musculorum
5. Venarum

4. Choose an adjective that agrees with the noun foramina:

1. rotundum
2. sacrale
3. minors
4. majorum
5. alveolaria

5. The ending -um in Gen.pl. will have:

1. Nouns whose base ends in two consonants.
2. Adjectives of the 2nd group.
3. Nouns with endings -e, -al, -ar.
4. Adjectives of the highest degree of comparison.
5. Monosyllabic nouns in -es, -is.

6. In what term is the Nom form used. pl.

1. musculus tensor veli palatini
2. bursa musculi tensoris membranae tympanicae
3. musculi rotatores thoracis
4. musculus levator palpebrae superioris
5. musculus constrictor pharynges

7. In which term is the Gen.pl form used.

1. musculus flexor digitorum superficialis
2. canalis nervi petrosi minoris
3. vasa lymphatica profunda
4. plexus cavernosus conchae
5. ala major ossis sphenoidalis

8. Fill in the missing adjective in the term
facies posterior et anterior dentium...

1. premolars
2. premolars
3. premolaria
4. molar
5. molares

9. Specify the correct translation of the term *regiones membri inferioris*

1. area of the lower limb
2. the lower part of the limb
3. the lower part of the limb
4. lower parts of the limb
5. areas of the lower limb

10. Define the term in which the *Nom* form is used. *pl. neuter noun*

1. *sinus venarum cavarum*
2. *vasa lymphatica superficialia*
3. *processus articulares superiores*
4. *nodi lymphatici occipitales*
5. *meatus nasi inferior*

Key

Number questions	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Correct answer	3	4	1	5	4	3	1	4	5	2

4. Individual tasks according to the topic for higher education students are not planned according to the program.

5. List of recommended literature.

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Practical class № 13

Topic: Translation of the anatomical terms in Singular and Plural.

Practical skills of the thematic section 1.

Goal: : repetition and systematization of lexical and grammatical material according to content module 1, translation of anatomical terms in singular and plural.

Basic concepts: declension, singular, plural, agreed meaning, non-agreed meaning.

Plan:

Translation of anatomical terms in plural.

**Table of endings in Nom. and Gen.
cases of the nouns of I –V declensions**

	I decl.	II decl.		III decl.			IV decl.		V decl.
Case	Fem.	Masc.	Neutr.	Masc.	Fem.	Neutr.	Masc.	Neutr.	Fem.

<i>Singularis</i>									
<i>Nom.</i>	-a	-us, -er	-um, -on	-o, -or, -os, -er, -es, -ex	-do, -go, -io, -as, -is, -es, -us, -s, -x	-en, -ur, -e, -al, -ar, -us, -ma, -t, -c, -l	-us	-u	-es
<i>Gen.</i>	-ae	-i			-is		-us	-ei	
<i>Pluralis</i>									
<i>Nom.</i>	-ae	-i	-a	-es	-a(ia)	-us	-ua	-es	
<i>Gen.</i>	-ārum	-ōrum		-um (-ium)		-uum	-ērum		

Endings of adjectives

I group

Dictionary form: longus, a, um base: long-
dexter, tra, trum base: dextr-

<i>Gender</i>	<i>Nom. sing.</i>	<i>Gen. sing.</i>	<i>Nom. pl.</i>	<i>Gen. pl.</i>
<i>m</i>	-us, -er	-i	-i	-orum
<i>f</i>	-a	-ae	-ae	-arum
<i>n</i>	-um	-i	-a	-orum

II group

Dictionary form:

- temporalis, e base: temporal-
- simplex, icis (Nom. sing. - simplex (m, f, n) Gen. sing. - simplicis)
base: simplic-

<i>Gender</i>	<i>Nom. sing.</i>	<i>Gen. sing.</i>	<i>Nom. pl.</i>	<i>Gen. pl.</i>
<i>m, f</i>	-is	-is	-es	-ium
<i>n</i>	-e		-ia	

The comparative degree of adjectives:

<i>Dictionary form</i>	<i>Base</i>	<i>Gender</i>	<i>Nom. sing.</i>	<i>Gen. sing</i>	<i>Nom. pl.</i>	<i>Gen. pl.</i>
major, jus	major-	<i>m, f</i>	major	majoris	majores	majorum
		<i>n</i>	majus		majora	
superior, ius	superior-	<i>m, f</i>	superior	superioris	superiores	superiorum
		<i>n</i>	superius		superiora	

Questions for self-control:

1. Define the term "term".
2. What ways of word formation do you know?
3. What is a creative base?

2. Practical tasks which are going to be done:

Task 1. Translate the terms into Latin:

Example: lungs - pulmones (Nom. pl.)

pulmo, onis m (III declension)

a) edges, ribs, teeth, cartilage, legs, ducts, surfaces, horns, furrows, parts, bags, joints.

Example: blood vessels - vasa vasorum

b) additional nasal cartilages, nuclei of cranial nerves, red bone marrow, cartilage of the auditory tube, cell junctions, vertebral extensor muscles, sinuses of the dura mater, common hepatic duct, depressor of the angle of the mouth, lobes of the liver, abdominal muscles, plexus of spinal nerves, external base of the skull, medial surface of incisors, superior ligament of shell, broadest muscle of the back, lumbar nerves, sinus of vena cava of the right atrium, iliac plexuses.

Task 2. Translate into English:

Sample: organa oculi accesoria - additional organs of the eyes

facies anterior et posterior dentium premolarium et molarium, vaginae tendinum

digitorum pedis, ganglia thoracica, foramina palatina minora, arteriae ciliares

posteriores longae, spina nasalis posterior, crista tuberculi minoris, arteriae renum,

venae pulmonales dextrae, spina iliaca anterior superior, plexus cavernosi

concharum, rami alveolares superiores anteriores.

3. Test tasks for self-control.

1. Determine which noun is in the Nom form. pl.

1. artery
2. papilla
3. crura

4. plica
5. gingiva

2. Indicate which noun of the III declension in Gen.pl. has the ending of the II declension

1. dens
2. corpus
3. os
4. you
5. tuber

3. Determine the form of the noun III declension Gen.pl.

1. radicum
2. plexuum
3. plicarum
4. musculorum
5. Venarum

4. Choose the adjective that agrees with the noun foramina:

1. rotundum
2. sacrale
3. minors
4. majorum
5. alveolaria

5. In which term is the Nom form used pl.

1. musculus tensor veli palatini
2. bursa musculi tensoris membranae tympanicae
3. musculi rotatores thoracis
4. musculus levator palpebrae superioris
5. musculus constrictor pharynges

6. In what term is the Gen.pl form used.

1. musculus flexor digitorum superficialis
2. canalis nervi petrosi minoris
3. vasa lymphatica profunda
4. plexus cavernosus conchae
5. ala major ossis sphenoidalis

7. Fill in the missing adjective in the term
facies posterior et anterior dentium...

1. premolars
2. premolars
3. premolaria
4. molar

5. molares

8. Specify the correct translation of the term *regiones membri inferioris*

1. area of the lower limb
2. the lower part of the limb
3. the lower part of the limb
4. lower parts of the limb
5. areas of the lower limb

9. Define the term in which the Nom form is used. pl. neuter noun

1. *sinus venarum cavarum*
2. *vasa lymphatica superficialia*
3. *processus articulares superiores*
4. *nodi lymphatici occipitales*
5. *meatus nasi inferior*

10. Specify the missing adjective in the term "*facies anterior dentium...*"

1. premolars
2. premolars
3. premolar
4. premolaria
5. premolars

Key

Number questions	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Correct answer	3	4	1	5	3	1	4	5	2	3

4. Individual tasks according to the topic for higher education students are not planned according to the program.

5. List of recommended literature.

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Additional:

1. Demchenko O., Zakaliuzhnyi M. The Latin Language and the Fundamental of Medical Terminology – Ternopil: Ukrmedknyha, 2004. –283 p.
2. Medical Language for Modern Health Care / David M. Allan, Karen D. Lockyer, Michelle A. Buchman. – New York, 2008. – 1123 p.
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Electronic information resources:

1. Odessa National Medical University: <https://onmedu.edu.ua/>
2. Information materials for students: <http://www.info.odmu.edu.ua>
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http://avitus.alcuinus.net/schola_latina/invitatio_en.php

Practical class № 14

Topic: Latin phrases. Word-building. Greek and combined terminological elements. Common Latin and Greek suffixes

Goal: study of the characteristic structural features of clinical terms, which makes it possible to understand and use those word-forming constructions that exist, and to compose new ones by analogy; apply Greek-Latin doublets depending on the corresponding terminological subsystem - anatomical or clinical.

Basic concepts: : term, terminology, morpheme, ways of word formation, suffix.

Plan:

1. Theoretical information:

**WORD-BUILDING IN CLINICAL TERMINOLOGY.
GREEK AND COMBINED TERMINOLOGICAL ELEMENTS.
COMMON LATIN AND GREEK SUFFIXES**

Structure of clinical terms

Clinical terminology is a complex of medico-biological knowledge including problems related to a sick organism.

The terminology of the modern medicine is the most complicated terminological system of the modern science. The total amount of medical terms remains unknown, but its estimated amount exceeds one million terms.

The meaning of a medical term can be understood by dividing into its three basic component parts: *prefix, root and suffix*. So, there are two types of word-building: some terms are formed by adding suffixes and another terms are compound because they consist of two or more bases.

In anatomical terminology, we mostly build terms with the help of suffixes. They can change a meaning and a part of speech.

Common suffixes that form *nouns*

<i>Suffixes</i>	<i>Meaning</i>	<i>Example</i>
-ūl-; -cūl-; -ōl-	little, small	fossūla – small hole, small fossa cuticūla – "little" skin, a horny secreted layer arteriōla – small artery
-īn-	occupation	medicīna – medicine officīna – drugstore
-ūr-	result of activity	sutūra – suture apertūra – aperture
-io	activity, process	flexio – flexion
-or	a thing that fulfills a function	musculus adductor – leading muscle

Common suffixes that form *adjectives*

<i>Suffixes</i>	<i>Meaning</i>	<i>Examples</i>
-ōs-	sufficiency	fibrōsus, a, um – fibrous venōsus, a, um – venous nervōsus, a, um – nervous
-āl-/ -ār- -īn- -īc-	belonging	linguālis, e – lingual palatīnus, a, um – palatine thoracīcus, a, um – thoracic gastrīcus, a, um – gastric
-e-	tissue	osseus, a, um – osseous coccygeus, a, um – coccygeal
(o)-īde-	similarity	arachnoideus, a, um – arachnoid pterygoideus, a, um – pterygoid
-gen-(us)	1. caused by (pathological process in an organ); 2. causes (pathological process)	Enterogenus – caused by intestine disease Cancerogenus – causes cancer

Questions for self-control:

1. What are word-forming affixes?
2. Name the main noun suffixes and their meaning.
3. Name the main suffixes of adjectives and their meaning.
4. What are the methods of word formation?

2. Practical tasks which are going to be done:

Task 1. Name the dictionary form of the words, highlight the suffixes, translate into English:

cuticle, tuberculum, mammilla, frenulum, glomerulum, glomerulosus, ossiculum, ventriculus, corpusculum, lingula, lingualis, radícula, ventralis, dorsalis, tympanicus, caninus, meningeus, membranosus, cardiogenus, spongiosus, femoralis, geniculum, maxillaris, mandibularis, mucosa, serosa, granulosis, alveolaris, gluteus, coccygeus.

Task 2. Form adjectives with the common word-forming meaning "similar to":

sword (Greek xiphos), awl (Greek stylos), wedge (Greek sphen), trapezium (Greek trapezion), web (Greek arachne), shield (Greek thyreos), wing (Greek pteryg), nipple (Greek mastos), wedge (lat. cuneus), mushroom (lat. fungus), spindle (lat. fusum), worm, worm (lat. vermis).

Task 3. Form adjectives with the general word-forming meaning "rich in something":

fibers (fibrous), mucus (mucous), caves (cavernous), ganglia, glomeruli, granules (granular), vessels (vascular), tubercles (bumpy).

Task 4. Form adjectives with the common word-forming meaning "relating to":

chest, drum, diaphragm, carotid artery, stomach, lymph, thalamus, ureter.

Task 5. Form nouns with the suffix -io from the verb base and translate them:

resectum to cut, cut off; extirpatum to uproot, uproot; sectum cut, dissect; punctum stab; extractum to extract; extensum to stretch; obturatum to clog; occlusum to close, to close; luxatum to displace; transfusum to transfuse; commotum to shake; compressum to compress; infectum infect; mutatum to change; injectum throw in; perforatum to drill, pierce.

Task 6. Form nouns with the suffix -or from the verb base and translate them:

constrictum squeeze; depressum to drop; injectum throw in; supinatum turn over; erectum straighten; monitum to warn, supervise, observe; excavatum to dig out; acceptum to accept; receptum to receive; ordinatum to arrange.

Task 7. Form nouns with the suffix -ura from the verb base and translate them:

junctum to join, strictum to squeeze, curvatum to twist, fissum to split, commissum to join, sutum to sew, fractum to break.

Task 8. Translate clinical terms, explain the meaning of suffixes:

perforatio appendicis, abscessus chronicus, abscessus hepatis ascaridosus, juvenile glaucoma, polypus mucosus simplex, polypus fibrosus, eruption medicamentosa, ulcus gangraenosum, cysta dentalis radicularis, cysta bronchogena, cancer pulmonis, morbus infectiosus, ileus paralyticus, pneumonia crouposa, colica gastrica, icterus hepatogenus, hernia cereбрalis occipitalis, eczema squamosum, contractura vesicae urinariae, inflammatio serosa.

Task 9. Translate clinical terms, explain the meaning of suffixes:

hepatic coma, diabetic coma, lymphogenic neck cyst, transverse fracture, diffuse abscess, varicose ulcer, chronic ulcer, femoral hernia, diaphragmatic hernia, white line hernia, acute dental caries, acute duodenal obstruction, thoracic duct occlusion, carotid artery occlusion, uterine occlusion, lung obturation, traumatic perforation of the eye, concussion, gastric resection, extirpation of the uterus, facial spasm, bronchial spasm, cerebellar palsy, infectious jaundice, cerebral palsy, mental trauma, hepatic colic, renal colic, diabetic gangrene, senile gangrene, acute disease.

3. Test tasks for self-control.

1. Define the term with a diminutive suffix:

1. sectio
2. flexura
3. aberration
4. lamina
5. canaliculus

2. Which of the suffixes has the meaning "result of the action":

1. -or
2. -ell
3. -io
4. -ura
5. -ill

3. Which of the adjective suffixes has the meaning "rich in the feature indicated by the creative base":

1. -form
2. -osus
3. -ide
4. -fer
5. -e

4. Determine which of the suffixes has the meaning "generative; which causes what is called the basis" or "produced, caused by what is called the basis":

1. -ura
2. -ol
3. -ic
4. -gen

5. –ide

5. Define the term in which the suffix has the meaning "which belongs or refers to what is called the creative base":

1. fungiformis
2. pancreaticus
3. geniculum
4. xiphoideus
5. fibrous

6. Which term has both Greek and Latin suffixes in its structure:

1. arteriosus
2. sphenoidalis
3. peroneus
4. alveolaris
5. cardiogenic

7. Specify the correct translation of the word "compressio":

1. clamp
2. squeeze
3. compression
4. compressive
5. compressed

8. Determine the correct translation of the term "curvatura":

1. distort
2. distortion
3. crooked
4. which distorts
5. crooked

9. Indicate in which clinical term the III neuter declension noun is used:

1. cancer ventricles
2. gastric colic
3. perforatio palati duri
4. diffuse abscess
5. eczema squamosum

10. With which adjective does the noun "coma" agree:

1. hepatica
2. hepaticus
3. hepaticum
4. hepatici
5. hepaticae

Key

Number questions	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Correct answer	5	4	2	4	2	2	3	2	5	3

4. Individual tasks according to the topic for higher education students are not planned according to the program.

5. List of recommended literature.**Basic :**

1. Latin and Medical Terminology /L.M.Netrebchuk, L.A.Morar, A.A.Tsiba. – Odessa,2019.- 192p.
2. The Latin Language and Medical Terminology Basics: textbook (III—IV a. l.) / L.Yu. Smolska, O.H. Pylypiv, P.A. Sodomora et al.; edited by L.Yu. Smolska. — 4rd edition. – K.: AUS "Medicine", 2012. – 400 p.
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Practical class № 15

Topic: Structure of clinical terms. Greek-Latin duplicate designations of organs and tissues.

Goal: : study the characteristic structural features of clinical terms, which makes it possible to understand and use those word-forming constructions that exist, and to compose new ones by analogy; apply Greek-Latin doublets depending on the corresponding terminological subsystem - anatomical or clinical.

Basic concepts: term, methods of word formation, base composition, doublets, term elements.

Plan:

1. Theoretical information:

Greek-Latin duplicates

The same organ may be denoted in two ways. In nomenclature of normal anatomy it is an independent and mainly Latin word, but in pathological anatomy it is a combined terminological element (TE) of Greek origin, for example: caput, itis n – head (anatomical term); cephalo- – head (Greek TE). Latin and Greek designations of anatomical formation having the same meaning are called Greek-Latin duplicates.

Word-building

If there are two or more stems, the word is called compound. Composition is the most productive way of term formation of Greek-Latin origin.

One and the same organ may have one, two or more TE. It is necessary to choose one of them depending on its place in a term. For example: *gloss-*, *-glossia* – *tongue*. If a suffix should be added, we form *glossitis* (inflammation of tongue), but in case of a prefix, final element is used – *microglossia* (small tongue).

Knowing the meanings of the prefixes, suffixes, and root words, you can easily figure out the meaning of a medical term. For example, if you see a medical term containing the root word ‘cardi’ and the suffix ‘itis’, you know that the term has to do with an ‘*inflamed*’ (itis) ‘*heart*’ (cardi). This technique of *word building* is a simple way to learn medical terminology.

There are four possible word parts, and any given medical term may contain one, some, or all of these parts:

1. **root terminological elements (a shorthand notation “root”)**
2. **final terminological elements (a shorthand notation “suffixes”)**
3. **prefixes**
4. **combining vowels**

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

• **peri - card - itis**

- the prefix **peri-** translates to *surrounding*,
- the root **-card-** translates to *heart*, and
- the suffix **-itis** translates to *inflammation*.

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

Linking or Combining Vowels: **linking or combining vowels** serve to make a term easier to pronounce. The vowel used most of the time is **-o-**, but other vowels such as **-i-** and **-a-** are also used. Combining vowels are often used between roots and suffixes or roots and other roots, but they are NOT used between prefixes and roots.

When you look at a medical term and attempt to understand its meaning you begin with the suffix, move to the prefix (if it is present) and then the root word. For example:

trying to understand the word *pericarditis* you would identify *itis* (meaning inflammation), then *peri* (meaning around) and then *card* (meaning heart). Therefore, this word means inflammation around the heart. Let's try another one, for example: *leukocytopenia* – *penia* (meaning decrease), then *leuko* (meaning white) and finally *cyto* (meaning cell). Therefore, this word means a *decrease of white cells*.

Some words, especially of Greek origin, may form their TE from its base in Gen. case,

for example: encephalon, i n → Gen. sing.: encephali → base: encephal- + connective -o, TE is *encephalo-*.

We have already discussed that translating the term from Latin, you should start from the end. Now remember that when you translate the term from English you should start from the root with the meaning of an organ or part of the body, name of pathological process is placed at the end. For example: *measurement of the head* – *cephalometria*.

If the second TE starts with a vowel letter, it is necessary to remove connective letter “o”, for example: *headache* – *cephalø-* + *-odynia* – *cephalodynia*. But if the first element is short and contains just two syllables, connective -o can be saved, for example *acro-* + *-algia* – *acroalgia*.

Questions for self-control:

1. What are word-forming affixes?
2. Name the main noun suffixes and their meaning.
3. Name the main suffixes of adjectives and their meaning.
4. What are the methods of word formation?

2. Practical tasks which are going to be done:

Task 1. Analyze the structure of clinical terms, explain their meaning:

For example: osteologia (osteo - bone, logia - science) is a science that studies bones. Osteologia, osteoarthropathia, somatologia, somatoscopia, acroalgia, spondylodynia, arthropathy, stomatologia, pathologia, stethometria, cardiographia, hormonotherapia, vasoconstrictio, nosologia, brachialgia, logopathia, spondylographia, rhinologia, periosteum, osteogenus, hepatogenus, glossalgia, odontalgia, pancreatodynia, ileocecalis, ileocolicus, ileofemoralis, lymphonodus, thyreopathicus, thyroglossus, ischiococcygeus, thyreogenus, podalgia, acheiria, chiroscopia, gonalgia, apodia, chiropasmus, macropodia, brachiocephalicus, cheilodynia, ulodynia, gnathodynia, genioglossus, geniohyoideus, meloplastica, gnathoplastica.

Task 2. Explain the meaning of the words:

Acropathy, arthrography, somatic, esophagodynia, gastralgia, pathogenic, hepatology, stethoscope, analgin, cardiac, cardiovascular, rhinoscope, podometry,

craniometry, glossospasm, duodenography, acropigmentation, pathology, speech therapist, biology, gastroenterology, physiotherapy (physi-nature), bronchoscopy , dentist.

Task 3. Form terms with the following meaning:

For example: gum examination: (gum - ulo-, examination - scopia) - uloscopia. Spine pain due to heart disease (cardiac origin), liver disease (hepatic origin), dental treatment, chest pain, head measurement, mouth examination, nose (wall) examination, brain x-ray, limb disease, dental disease , brain disease, toothache, nose disease, joint disease, heart disease.

3. Test tasks for self-control.

1. Define a clinical term among the following medical terms:

1. vasa lymphatica
2. chronic abscess
3. fasciae orbitales
4. arteriae ciliares posteriores
5. intervertebral ganglion

2. All the following terms are clinical, except for one:

1. pneumonia serosa
2. inflammation vesiculosa
3. abscessus hepatis
4. articulatio composita
5. perforatio appendix

3. All of the terms listed below are formed by the basic structure, except for one:

1. glossopharyngeus
2. perivasculitis
3. podalgia
4. osteology
5. rhinencephalon

4. All the following terms are derived, except for one:

1. intermuscularis
2. periosteum
3. thrombus
4. aneurysm
5. myology

5. Find a term with the meaning "pain in the limbs":

1. osteopathy
2. rhinology
3. odontalgia
4. acroalgia

5. acropathia
6. Find a term with the meaning “science that studies bones”:
 1. brachialgia
 2. arthropathy
 3. stethometry
 4. osteology
 5. osteogenus
7. Find a term with the meaning "brain disease":
 1. stethometry
 2. encephalopathy
 3. cephalalgia
 4. acephalia
 5. acheiria
8. Find a term with the meaning "science that studies diseases":
 1. nosology
 2. cardiopathy
 3. myology
 4. rhinology
 5. logopathia
9. Find TE with the meaning "research":
 1. rhinoscopy
 2. encephalopathy
 3. gnathodynia
 4. osteogenus
 5. cardiogram
10. Which of the terms contains the concept of "pain":
 1. spondylodynia
 2. chiroscofia
 3. enteroptosis
 4. cystopathy
 5. ophthalmology

Key

Number questions	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Correct answer	2	4	2	3	4	4	2	1	1	1

4. Individual tasks according to the topic for higher education students are not planned according to the program.

5. List of recommended literature.

Basic :

1. Latin and Medical Terminology /L.M.Netrebchuk, L.A.Morar, A.A.Tsiba. – Odessa,2019.- 192p.
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Practical class № 16

Topic: Greek TE naming pathologic changes of the organs and tissues, therapeutic and surgical methods. Suffixation in clinical terminology.

Goal: study of the characteristic structural features of clinical terms, which makes it possible to understand and use those word-forming constructions that exist, and to compose new ones by analogy; apply Greek-Latin doublets depending on the corresponding terminological subsystem - anatomical or clinical.

Basic concepts: : term, methods of word formation, suffix, basic composition, doublets, term elements

Plan:

1. Theoretical information:

Suffixes are commonly used in clinical terminology. This morpheme is always placed at the end of a word. As all of them start with a vowel letter, connective letter of a previous element must be removed.

<i>Suffixes</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
-----------------	----------------

-osis (-iasis)	1. disease (chronic) 2. increasing of blood cells 3. process of presence of smth.
-itis	inflammation
-oma	swelling, tumor
-ism(us)	unhealthy state, poisoning

Suffix **-osis** has different meanings. It depends on the element that is used together with this suffix:

- in combination with an organ or a part of body it means disease of non inflammatory character (*arthrosis* – non inflammatory disease of joints),
- with a name of blood cells – increasing of them (*leukocytosis* – increasing of white blood cells),
- with name of liquids or other things – presence of something (*acidosis* – presence of acid).

NB! Suffix **-oma** means benign tumor, not cancer (*myoma* – benign tumor of muscle tissue). Terms with the meaning of tumors are of neuter gender and in Gen. sing have ending **-atis** (osteoma – osteomatis).

Terms with the meaning of inflammation with suffix **-itis** are of feminine gender and in Gen. sing have ending **-itidis** (bronchitis – bronchitidis)

Questions for self-control:

1. What suffixes are used in clinical terminology? Explain their meaning, give examples.
2. What word-forming device is used to combine bases in a complex word?

2. Practical tasks which are going to be done:

Task 1. From the bases of nouns, form terms that mean inflammation of these organs:

For example: pancreas, atis, base: pancreat-, inflammation of the pancreas - pancreatitis
gaster, ventriculus, larynx, appendix, pharynx.

Task 2. Form terms denoting tumors from the following bases:

For example: nephro- + oma - nephroma
neur-, lip-, angio-, osteo-.

Task 3. A) Form the names of inflammatory diseases, processes of the following localization:

For example: pancreas - pancreas, atis, base: pancreat-, inflammation of the pancreas

- pancreatitis

mouth, tongue, stomach, rectum, ureter, kidney, spleen, urethra, bladder, gall bladder, brain, larynx, meninges, trachea, tonsils, joint, uterus, spine, pleura, bile ducts, pancreas.

B) Form the name of tumors developing from tissues:

For example: adipose tissue - lip- + oma - lipoma

cartilage, bone, muscle tissue, liver, lymphoid tissue (lymph), tooth, epithelium, endothelium.

Task 4. Select TE and explain their meaning:

For example: acidosis (acidum - acid) - a disease caused by the presence of acid (-osis - a disease caused by the presence of a substance called a base)

Coniosis (konia – dust), pneumoconiosis, ascaridosis, mycosis (mykos – fungus), fibrosis (growth of connective fibrous tissue), osteofibrosis, tuberculosis, lymphologia, lymphocytus, lymphocytosis, lymphocytoma, mercurialismus (chronic mercury poisoning), prostatismus, arthrosis, arthritis . , gonarthrosis, diverticulitis (diverticulum - diverticulum, protrusion of the wall of a hollow organ), sigmoiditis, thyroiditis, gigantismus, ureteritis, cheilitis, gingivitis seu ulitis, parodontitis, pulpitis, meloschisis, meloplastica, uranoplastica, genioglossus, odontoma, cheiloghathouranoschisis, sinusitis.

Task 5. Identify TE and explain their meaning:

For example: splanchnologia - splanchno- internal organs, -logia - science; the science of internal organs. Gastroenterologia, intestinoplastica, ileocoloplastica, gastrectasia, laparotomia, laparothoracotomia, bronchoectasis, vagotomy, spondylotomia, enteroptosis, proctospasmus, hydrotherapia, pneumonopexia, stenocardia, ileosigmoidostomia, pylorostenosis, choledochoplastica, phthisiatria (phthisis - tuberculosis, tuberculosis), choledochostomy, colostoma, colostomy, acropalalysis , choledochogastrotomy, splenoptosis, hysteroscopia, tomographia, nephrotomographia, nephrostomia, splenitis, hepaticoduodenostomia, splenorrhaphia, chondromalacia, splanchnoptosis, osteomalacia, metroplastica, pancreatotomia, pancreatocholangiorentgenographia, thoracolaparotomy, thoracogastroschisis.

Task 6. Form terms with the given value:

For example: pain in the spine: spine - rhachi-; pain - algia; rhachialgia.

Fixation of the kidney, lowering of the kidney, removal of the uterus, dissection of the abdomen, creation of an external opening on the kidney, dissection (parenchyma) of the kidney, fixation of the colon, dissection of the colon, creation of an opening on the colon, dental tumor, spasm of the large intestine, removal of the prostate gland, fixation spleen, rectal pain, rectal fixation; softening: bones, cartilage, brain; plastic surgery on the larynx, lung expansion, tooth trauma, complicated caries; inflammation: vagina, sigmoid colon; umbilical cord dissection, inflammation of the lacrimal sac, dilation of the lacrimal sac, X-ray of the fallopian tubes, inflammation of the fallopian tubes and ovaries, surgical creation of a hole in the fallopian tube, bone destruction, rectal dilation tool, spinal fusion.

3. Test tasks for self-control.

1. Determine the suffix that has the meaning "tumor":
 1. -itis
 2. -osis
 3. -oma
 4. -iasis
 5. -ismus

2. Define the term "kidney inflammation":
 1. nephritis
 2. gastritis
 3. stomatitis
 4. tonsillitis
 5. tracheitis

3. The term formed with the suffix -itis is:
 1. a noun of the 2nd declension, neuter gender
 2. a noun of the III declension, masculine
 3. a noun of the III declension, feminine
 4. a noun of the first declension, feminine gender
 5. noun V declension, feminine

4. Define the term in which the suffix has the meaning "poisoning":
 1. botulism
 2. fibroma
 3. adenoma
 4. stomatitis
 5. otitis

5. Define the term in which the suffix has the meaning "increased amount":
 1. mastitis
 2. leucocytosis
 3. myoma
 4. alcoholism
 5. Pancreatitis

6. Define the term in which the suffix has the meaning "chronic disease":
 1. haematogenous
 2. empyema
 3. dermatosis
 4. ureterolysis
 5. hepatoma

7. Define the term in which the suffix has the meaning "caused by damage to

something":

1. odontitis
2. synergy
3. arthrosis
4. arthritis
5. osteogenus

8. Define the term in which the suffix has the meaning "the process or its result, called the basis":

1. neuroma
2. daltonismus
3. stenosis
4. cardiogenic
5. gastritis

9. Define the term in which the suffix has the meaning "generating, causing what is called the base":

1. bronchitis
2. neurosis
3. toxicosis
4. cancerogenus
5. scherosis

10. Define the term "functional disease of the nervous system":

1. neuritis
2. neurosis
3. neuroma
4. neurolysis
5. neurotomy

Key

Number questions	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Correct answer	3	1	3	1	2	3	5	3	4	2

4. Individual tasks according to the topic for higher education students are not planned according to the program.

5. List of recommended literature.

Basic :

1. Latin and Medical Terminology /L.M.Netrebchuk, L.A.Morar, A.A.Tsiba. – Odessa,2019.- 192p.
2. The Latin Language and Medical Terminology Basics: textbook (III—IV a. 1.) / L.Yu. Smolska, O.H. Pylypiv, P.A. Sodomora et al.; edited by L.Yu. Smolska. — 4rd

edition. – К.: AUS "Medicine", 2012. – 400 p.

3. Латинська мова та основи медичної термінології: Практичний курс. – Навч. посібник / Г.Г. Єрємкіна, Т.Ф. Скуратова, Н.С. Іващук, Ю.О. Кравцова. – О.: ОДМУ, 2008. – 188 с. (Б-ка студента-медика). – Мова англ.

Additional:

1. Demchenko O., Zakaliuzhnyi M. The Latin Language and the Fundamental of Medical Terminology – Ternopil: Ukrmedknyha, 2004. –283 p.
2. Medical Language for Modern Health Care / David M. Allan, Karen D. Lockyer, Michelle A. Buchman. – New York, 2008. – 1123 p.
3. Міжнародна анатомічна термінологія (латинські, українські, російські та англійські еквіваленти) / Черкасов В. Г., Бобрик І. І., Гумінський Ю. Й., Ковальчук О. І. / За ред. В. Г. Черкасова. – Вінниця: Нова книга, 2010. – 392 с.

Electronic information resources:

1. Odessa National Medical University: <https://onmedu.edu.ua/>
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Practical class № 17

Topic: Prefixes. Latin and Greek prefixes.

Goal: study of the characteristic structural features of clinical terms, which makes it possible to understand and use those word-forming constructions that exist, and to compose new ones by analogy; apply Greek-Latin doublets depending on the corresponding terminological subsystem - anatomical or clinical.

Basic concepts: : term, methods of word formation, prefix, base structure, term elements.

Plan:

1. Theoretical information:

Prefixes are always used at the first position of a term and can give special shade of meaning. There are prefixes of both Latin and Greek origin with the same meaning. It is necessary to choose one of them according to the origin of the root morpheme. Some prefixes of Greek origin have special meaning that is used especially in clinical terminology. If there is a prefix just of Latin origin, for example, it is used with roots of both Latin and Greek origin.

	<i>Latin prefixes</i>	<i>Greek prefixes</i>	<i>Translation</i>
1.	ad-	-	approaching

2.	ab-	apo-	movement from
3.	-	ana-	upward, backward
4.	-	cata-	downward
5.	intra-, intro-	endo-, ento- *endo-	inside *internal layer of an organ
6.	extra-, extero-	ecto-, exo-	outside
7.	infra-, sub-	hypo- *hypo-	below, under *decreasing
8.	supra-, epi-	hyper- *hyper-	over something, above *increasing
9.	ante-, prae-	pro- *pro-	in front of, before *displacement forward
10.	post-	meta- *meta-	behind, after *changing of condition or transformation
11.	inter-	meso-, dia- *meso-	between, among, in the middle *connection between (organs)
12.	circum-	peri-, para- *peri- *para-	round, near, around *layer outside an organ *tissue around an organ
13.	trans-, per-	dia-	across, through
14.	retro-	-	behind, displacement back
15.	re	-	renovation
16.	con-	syn-	with, in common interaction
17.	contra-	anti-	opposite action, position
18.	in-, im-	en-	inside
19.	ex-	ec-	from, outside
20.	in-	a-(+consonant), an-(+vowel)	absence
21.	-	dys-	disturbance, disorder
22.	-	eu-	normal function
23.	de-, des-	-	removal

Questions for self-control:

1. What prefixes are used in clinical terminology? Explain their meaning, give examples.
2. What are the features of joining prefixes to bases of different origin?
3. What is the basic composition?

2. Practical tasks which are going to be done:

Task 1. Translate the terms into English, underline the prefixes:

For example: ante - natalis - prenatal.

1. Infraorbitalis, supraclavicularis, infratrochlearis, interclavicularis, interosseous, intralobularis, intramuscularis, parasternalis, episternalis, suprasternalis, subcorticalis, subduralis, epitympanicus, endocervicalis, applicatio (applico – apply), postnatalis, intranatalis, mesoduodenum, interalveolaris, subcutaneus, extrapulmonalis, extrapyramidalis, extramuralis (murus - wall), paravesicalis, submandibularis, retrobuccalis, premolaris, subpleuralis, abductio.

2. Aggravatio (gravis – heavy) – complications (diseases), exhumatio (gumus – earth) – digging up a corpse, adaptatio (aptus – able, convenient), readaptatio, decompensatio, desactivatio, synphalangia, absorptio (sorbeo – absorb, absorb), adsorptio, reabilitatio (habilitas – ability, fitness), praemorbidus (morbus – disease), exstirpatio (stirps – the lower part of the trunk with roots) – eradication, complete removal of an organ; dementia (mens, mentis – thought, mind) – loss of mind; diastole - rhythmic expansion of the heart cavity, systole - rhythmic contraction of the heart, diathermia (thermos - heat) - heating of tissues; invasio (vado - to go), dilatatio (dilato - to expand); dissemination (semino - to sow), differentialis - the one that differs, endemia (demos - region, country, people) - the constant presence of a certain disease in a given area;

3. Empyema (pyon - pus) - accumulation of pus in a natural cavity; praesenilis (senex, senis - old), prolongatus - elongated, metanephros - secondary kidney, secretum (secerno - to separate), metaplasia (plasis - formation) stable transformation of one type of tissue into another, metathalamus, hypothalamus, epithalamus, epitympanum, estopia (topos - place), dystopia, revactinatio, reinfectio, regeneratio, degeneratio.

Task 2. Translate the adjectives into Latin:

For example: intermuscular – (between – inter-, muscular – muscularis = intermuscularis).

Submandibular, suboccipital, hypoglossal (nerve), hypoglossal (duct), interarticular, intercostal, retrosternal, external abdominal, intramuscular, interscapular, supramarginal, forearm, intracellular, subtemporal, intervertebral, retroperitoneal, pharyngeal, intracapsular, adrenal.

3. Test tasks for self-control.

1. What Latin prefix has the meaning "restoration, repetition of action"?

1. per-
2. contra-
3. re-
4. ab-
5. dis-

2. What prefix is used to form terms denoting mesentery of intra-abdominal organs?

1. infra-
2. peri-
3. endo-
4. epi-
5. meso-

3. Determine which prefix in combination with the name of the organ means "outer shell, capsule, tissue, peritoneum covering the organ"?

1. para-
2. peri-
3. con-
4. dys-
5. ecto-

4. Which prefix is opposite in meaning to the prefix ad-?

1. syn-
2. ex-
3. extra-
4. ab-
5. in-

5. What Latin prefix does English prefix translate to?

1. trans-
2. peri-
3. retro-
4. eu-
5. de-

6. Indicate in which of the terms the prefix has the meaning "compatibility, connection, connection"

1. reanimatio
2. metaplasia
3. trasnsplantatio
4. symbiosis
5. dialysis

7. Determine in which of the terms the prefix has the meaning "function violation"

1. endemic
2. dysuria
3. secretio
4. aplasia
5. hypoxia

8. Indicate in which of the terms the prefix has the meaning "absence, negation of the

feature"

1. respiration
2. atrophy
3. dyscrinia
4. degeneration
5. anamnesis

9. Define English equivalent for the prefix contra-

1. through
2. about-
3. anti-
4. pre-
5. inter-

10. Which of the terms uses a prefix with the meaning "under"

1. periarterial plexus
2. intervaginal space
3. prevertebral ganglion
4. nodus lymphaticus parasternalis
5. pars infraclavicularis

Key

Number questions	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Correct answer	3	5	2	4	1	4	2	2	3	5

4. Individual tasks according to the topic for higher education students are not planned according to the program.

5. List of recommended literature.

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Practical class № 18

Topic: Word-building in the clinical terminology. Greek-Latin pairs naming tissues, organs, secretions, sex, age.

Goal: study of the characteristic structural features of clinical terms, which makes it possible to understand and use those word-forming constructions that exist, and to compose new ones by analogy; apply Greek-Latin doublets depending on the corresponding terminological subsystem - anatomical or clinical.

Basic concepts: term, methods of word formation, basic structure, term elements.

Plan:

1. Theoretical information:

1. Greek-Latin doublet designations of organs, body parts, tissue, secretions, sex, age
Table 6 according to the study guide.

2. Those that indicate functional and pathological conditions
Table 7 according to the study guide.

Remember!

1. ***Pneumo*** + ***organ*** means presence of air in an organ (pneumothorax – presence of air in the chest)
2. ***Pneumo*** + ***organ*** + ***graphia*** means gas injection to an organ to make X-ray
3. “***what in where***” means that if there are two liquids or secretions in a term, it starts with secretion that answers *what* it is (compare: uraemia – urea in blood; haematuria – blood in urine)
4. ***Haemo-***, ***haemato-*** + ***organ*** means *bleeding into* or presence of blood in the cavity of an organ (haemarthrosis – presence of blood in joints). TE ***-rhagia*** means *bleeding from* an organ.

Questions for self-control:

1. What prefixes are used in clinical terminology? Explain their meaning, give examples.
 2. What suffixes are used in clinical terminology?
 3. What is the basic composition?
 4. What are the features of using TE haemo- and other fluids?
 5. What are the features of using TE pneumo-, pneumato-?
- Survey of lexical material according to tables.

2. Practical tasks which are going to be done:

Task 1. Explain the meaning of TE and/or creative bases, give their Latin or Greek doublet equivalents:

For example: myoma; my- is a muscle, -oma is a suffix meaning "tumor"; muscle tumor.

1. Haemolysis, haemotherapia, haemostasis, empyema, haemangioma, haemangiomatosis, haemarthrosis, haematology, haematoma (accumulation of blood in tissues), haematonephrosis, azotaemia, cholaemia, uraemia, haematuria, urohaematoma, urethritis, ureteritis, vasoresectio, vasotomia, ectopia, vasoconstrictio, myoma, myoblastus, thymocytus, myoblastoma, perimysium, endomysium, acrohidrosis.
2. Neurosis, neuritis, neuroma, neurolysis, angioneurosis, adenotomy, lymphadenitis, lymphangiitis, hyperemia, lymphadenoma, hidradenitis, lymphangiadenographia, anhidrosis, aesthesiologia, phlebosclerosis, dermatosis, chiluria, dermatographia, pyaemia, gastrorrhagia, odontorrhagia, oncogenesis.
3. Angiectasia, phlebectasia, anesthesia, hypaesthesia, phlebosclerosis, erythroblastus, ovocytus, dermatosis, mesoderma, periderma, dermatitis, sphymographia, ureterolysis, pneumolysis, pneumomalacia, lithotomy, lithiasis, cholelithiasis, urolithiasis, broncholithus, broncholithiasis, dysfunctio, chylothrax, chyluria, chylocele.
4. Pyoderma, pyaemia, pyorrhoea, pyothorax, pyuria, pyometra, dyscrinia, secretio, endocrinologia, haemorrhagia, gastrorrhagia, odontorrhagia, oncogenesis, oncogramma (volume).
5. Synostosis, myelopathy, aplasia, hyperplasia, dysplasia, metaplasia,

myelodysplasia, mesoduodenum, myelosis, osteomyelitis, mastoptosis, hydrocephalia, otoneurology, otitis, ophthalmology, cholekinesis, gynaecology, paediatrics, logopaedia, chondrocytus, haemocyti, gerontologia, hydrophilia, hydrophobia, geriatrics.

6. Arnoye, hurornoye, pneumocephalia, tenorrhaphia, pneumographia, respiratio, inspiratio, pneumarthrosis, sphygmogramma, atrophia, dystrophia, hypertrophia, hypotrophia, hypoxia, haemophilia, ophthalmorheographia, synergia, asynergia, hypergia, chirurgia, tenodesis, atrichia, anonychia, cardioplegia.

Task 2. Form the names of inflammations:

For example: inflammation of the stomach; stomach - gastr-, inflammation - -itis; gastritis

Mammary gland, pancreas, outer sheath of veins, inner sheath of veins, skin, ureter, veins, lymph nodes, bronchi, gall bladder, meninges, brain, ear, eyelid, larynx and trachea, outer sheath of the heart, inner sheath of the heart, urinary bladder, kidney

Task 3. Form the terms with the given meaning in Latin:

For example: the science of diseases of the blood system (blood - haemato-, science - -logia; hematology)

Tumor from sweat gland tissue; a tumor from the tissue of the thymus gland; the presence of hemoglobin in the urine, the content of (components of) bile in the blood, a tumor from adipose tissue, difficulty swallowing, accumulation of pus and blood in the pericardium (cavity), the presence of pus in the abdominal cavity, muscle weakness, blood science, cell pathology, fungal skin disease, developmental disorder, mesentery of the small intestine, vision disorder, inflammation of lymphatic vessels, increase in the number of lymphocytes, stasis of bile, stasis of lymph, difficulty urinating, delay (circulation) of blood, movement disorder, destruction of cells, uterine bleeding, destruction of tissues, disorder nutrition, lack of sensitivity, impaired sensitivity, spasm of blood vessels, decrease in pressure, accumulation of air and blood in the pericardium, reduced (weakened) breathing.

Task 4. Translate:

For example: chronic tonsillitis (noun - tonsillitis, itidis f, adjective - chronicus, a, um) tonsillitis chronica.

Retrovesical abscess, renal pelvis neoplasm, dermatoses, tuberculous tonsillitis, senile psychosis, infectious mononucleosis, stomach cancer, renal anuria, cardiopulmonary failure, phlebothrombosis of the left lower leg, acute hematogenous osteomyelitis, atherosclerosis of cerebral arteries.

3. Test tasks for self-control.

1. Define the term that includes the concept of "blood":

1. empyema
2. vasotomia
3. ectomy
4. uraemia

5. pyoderma

2. Define the term that includes the concept of "cell":

1. phleboectasia
2. vasoresection
3. urethritis
4. pneumolysis
5. thymocytus

3. Define the term that contains the concept of "movement":

1. synergy
2. akinesia
3. keratitis
4. secretio
5. olyscrenia

4. All terms, with the exception of one, contain the concept of "disruption of function":

1. dystrophia
2. dyspepsia
3. dyspnoea
4. dysergia
5. dissemination

5. In all terms, with the exception of one, there is the concept of "bubble":

1. cholecystopathy
2. vesica biliaris
3. chondrocytosis
4. cystosis
5. cystopathy

6. Define the term that includes the concept of "stagnation, natural stop":

1. splenoptosis
2. meloschisis
3. haemostasis
4. gastrostenosis
5. varicose veins

7. Define the term, which includes the concept of "surgical operation to release an organ, dissection of adhesions, adhesions":

1. salpingolysis
2. odontoma
3. Spanchnologia
4. laparotomy
5. splenoptosis

8. Define the term that includes the concept of "organ splitting":

1. trachelotomy
2. rhachischisis
3. arthrodesis
4. orchepexia
5. metroplastica

9. Define the term that contains the concept of "downward displacement of the organ":

1. nephroptosis
2. proctospasmus
3. bronchiectasis
4. colostoma
5. acroparalysis

10. Define the term that contains the concept of "softening of cartilage":

1. chondromalacia
2. chondrosis
3. osteopathy
4. pancreatotomy
5. splenoptosis

Key

Number questions	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Correct answer	4	5	2	5	3	3	1	2	1	1

4. Individual tasks according to the topic for higher education students are not planned according to the program.

5. List of recommended literature.

Basic :

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Practical class № 19

Topic: Single TE denoting different physical properties, qualities, relations and other signs.

Goal: study of the characteristic structural features of clinical terms, which makes it possible to understand and use those word-forming constructions that exist, and to compose new ones by analogy; apply Greek-Latin doublets depending on the corresponding terminological subsystem - anatomical or clinical.

Basic concepts: term, methods of word formation, basic structure, term elements.

Plan:

1. Theoretical information:

Term elements that mean different physical qualities, relationships and other signs - table 8 according to the study guide.

Remember!

1. *Auto-* + *-plastica/ -transplantatio* means transplantation within the same body.

2. *Allo-* + *-plastica/ -transplantatio* means transplantation using tissue and organs from another person.
3. *Xeno-* + *-plastica/ -transplantatio* means transplantation using tissue from another species (animals).

Questions for self-control:

1. What are TEs, meaning different physical qualities, attitudes, etc.?
2. What are the features of using TE auto-, allo-, xeno- in combination with -plastica (plastic) and -transplantatio?
Survey of lexical material according to tables.

2. Practical tasks which are going to be done:

Task 1. To single out TE, explain the meaning of the word:

For example: dolichocolon (dolico- – elongated; -colon – colon) is an extremely long colon.

Pachymeninx, leptomeninx, dolichocephaly, heteromorphosis, necrotomy, allergy, lactogenesis, hypermnesia, hemiplegia, poliomyelitis, polioencephalomyelitis, hemiglossitis, brachygnathia, xerostomia, cheilorrhagia, retrogeny, progeny, retrognathia, prognathia.

Task 2. Read, highlight TE, explain the meaning of the word:

For example: xerodermia (xero- – dry, -дермия – skin) dryness of the skin.

Xenotransplantatio, xerophilus, telepathia, orthopaedia, pseudostenosis, orthopnoë, cryoretinopathy, cryothalamotomy, thermoplegia, brachyphalangia, sclerodermia, necrobiosis (the reverse process of physiological tissue death as opposed to necrosis), melanodermia, leucodermia, hyperglycaemia, glucosuria, melanoma, melanomatosis, cyanodermia, cyanosis, cyanuria, dyschromatopsia, chromatophorus, acroanaesthesia.

Task 3. Form Latin terms with the following meaning:

For example: removal of the mammary gland (mast - - mammary gland, -ectomy - removal) mastectomy

Science of Aging, Breast Pain, Air Swallowing, Low Blood Insulin, Low Blood Potassium, Inflammation of All Arteries, Urinary Disorder, Unilateral Paresis, Sensory Impairment, Hypersensitivity, Breathing Impairment (dyspnea), Eating Disorder, increased blood pressure, small spleen, enlarged liver, dry lips, enlarged appendix, reduced oxygen content in the blood, increased heart rate, insufficient red blood cell content in the blood, X-ray examination of the gall bladder, examination of the urinary bladder, uterine prolapse, uterine bleeding, complete removal uterus, insignificant urine output, excessive urine output, increased leukocyte content in the blood, small size of the lower jaw, small size of the upper jaw.

3. Test tasks for self-control.

1. Define the term that includes the concept of "using tissues and organs from another person":

1. xenotransplantatio
2. thermoplegia
3. alloplastica
4. xeroderma
5. telepathy

2. Determine the value of TE "pachy-":

1. false, unauthentic
2. heavy, weight
3. flat, flattened
4. dense, hard
5. unilateral

3. Determine the translation of the term "thermoplegia":

1. kidney enlargement
2. increase in body temperature
3. paralysis of limbs
4. heat stroke
5. reactivity of the body

4. Determine the translation of the term "polyneuritis":

1. inflammation of all vessels
2. inflammation of all nerves
3. inflammation of many nerves
4. diseases of many nerves
5. pain of many nerves

5. Indicate THE meaning of color, coloring:

1. lepto-
2. leuco-
3. glyco-
4. poly-
5. mono-

6. Define the term with the meaning "insufficient amount of anything":

1. macropodia
2. micrognathia
3. oliguria
4. polyarthritis
5. glycaemia

7. Define the meaning of the term "hydrotherapy":

1. hydrotherapy

2. sun treatment
 3. treatment with leeches
 4. treatment with mental influence
 5. treatment with electricity
8. Define the meaning of the term "cryoretinopexy":
1. surgical operation of attachment
 2. surgical operation of attachment of the retina by the method of freezing
 3. surgical dissection
 4. surgical operation of dissection of the optic tubercle
 5. surgical operation of suturing the retina
9. Define the initial TE of the term meaning "mononuclear" - "... nuclearis":
1. poly-
 2. polio-
 3. hetero-
 4. mono-
 5. iso-
10. Define the supporting part for the term that has the meaning "fear of the color red" - "erythro...":
1. -philia
 2. -phagia
 3. -pexia
 4. -pathia
 5. -phobia

Key

Number questions	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Correct answer	3	4	4	3	2	3	1	2	4	5

4. Individual tasks according to the topic for higher education students are not planned according to the program

5. List of recommended literature.

Basic :

1. Latin and Medical Terminology /L.M.Netrebchuk, L.A.Morar, A.A.Tsiba. – Odessa,2019.- 192p.
2. The Latin Language and Medical Terminology Basics: textbook (III—IV a. 1.) / L.Yu. Smolska, O.H. Pylypiv, P.A. Sodomora et al.; edited by L.Yu. Smolska. — 4rd edition. – K.: AUS "Medicine", 2012. – 400 p.
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посібник / Г.Г. Єрѡмкіна, Т.Ф. Скуратова, Н.С. Іващук, Ю.О. Кравцова. – О.: ОДМУ, 2008. – 188 с. (Б-ка студента-медика). – Мова англ.

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Practical class № 20

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

Goal: study of the characteristic structural features of clinical terms, which makes it possible to understand and use those word-forming constructions that exist, and to compose new ones by analogy; apply Greek-Latin doublets depending on the corresponding terminological subsystem - anatomical or clinical; familiarize yourself with the rules of translation of diagnoses, study the main stable expressions used in clinical terminology; development of translation skills of clinical terms and diagnoses, which contributes to the creation of a basis of clinical terminology and its use in the professional language of a doctor.

Basic concepts: : term, basic structure, term elements, diagnosis.

Plan:

1. Theoretical information:

Diagnosis is the identification of diseases by the examination of symptoms, signs, and case history (anamnesis) and by other investigations. The term “diagnosis” is of Greek origin (Greek *diagnosis* – distinguishing). It denotes the medical conclusion as to the health condition of a sick person, his/her present illness (trauma) or the cause of

death.

ICD-10 is the 10th revision of the [*International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems*](#) (ICD), a [medical classification](#) list by the [World Health Organization](#) (WHO). It contains codes for diseases, signs and symptoms, abnormal findings, complaints, social circumstances, and external causes of injury or diseases. Work on ICD-10 began in 1983, in 1990 it was endorsed by the Forty-third World Health Assembly, and was first used by member states in 1994.

In diagnosis name formation, the components commonly used in clinical terminology combine with agreed and non-agreed attributes, which is typical for anatomical terminology. It means that a term *starts with a noun in Nom. singular or plural paying attention to its gender, because an adjective is placed after a noun in the form of the same gender, number and case. The second noun has ending of Gen. case and its adjective changes according to the characteristic of the second noun.*

The overwhelming majority of diagnoses names are formed by combining clinical and anatomical terms.

Examples:

<i>English</i>	<i>Latin</i>
<i>1. Clinical diagnose</i>	
Chronic pneumonia of the II nd stage, often of a recurrent course, exacerbation phase	Pneumonia chronica stadii secundi, decursus saepe recidivus, in phasi exacerbationis
<i>Aftereffects</i>	
Pneumosclerosis of the lower lobe of the right lung; Pulmonary and cardiac insufficiency of the 2 nd grade	Pneumosclerosis lobi inferioris pulmonis dextri; Insufficiencia cardiopulmonalis gradus secundi
<i>2. Phatanatomical diagnose</i>	
<i>Cardinal disease</i>	
Hepatocellular carcinoma with cirrhosis of liver	Hepatocarcinoma cellulare in phono cirrhosis hepatis
<i>Aftereffects</i>	
Parenchymatous dystrophy of liver, kidneys and myocardium. Splénomegalia. Venous plethora of internal organs. Pulmonary edema.	Dystrophia parenchymatosa hepatis, renum et myocardii. Splénomegalia Hyperaemia passiva viscerum. Oedema pulmonum.
<i>Concomitant diseases</i>	
Aortal and coronary vessels atherosclerosis, pulmonary emphysema	Atherosclerosis aortae, coronarosclerosis, emphysema pulmonum
<i>Cause of death</i>	
Grave hepatic and renal insufficiency	Insufficiencia hepato-renalís gravis

Questions for self-control:

1. What is a diagnosis?
2. What can be the diagnoses?
3. How is a clinical diagnosis made?
4. What are the features of the pathological diagnosis?

2. Practical tasks which are going to be done:

Task 1. Sort the terms by composition, explain the meaning of the term elements:

A. bronchitis, tracheobronchitis, broncholithus, pleuritis, pneumonia, bronchopneumonia, pneumosclerosis, bronchogenus, dystrophia, cardiosclerosis, myocarditis, pericarditis, cardiorrhesis, arrhythmia, atherosclerosis, tachysystolia, arthralgia, arthritis, arthropathy, arthrosis, polyarthritis, gastritis, duodenitis, colitis, cholecystitis, hepatitis, cholangitis, pancreatitis, oesophagitis, oesophagodynia, oesophagospasmus, haemorrhagia, dyskinesia, gastrorrhagia, gastroptosis, gastralgia, gastrectasia, gastrocele, gastroduodenitis, cholelithiasis, hepatomegaly, enterorrhagia, splanchnoptosis,

B. nephritis, nephrolithiasis, nephrolithotomy, nephroma, nephropathia, nephropexia, nephrosclerosis, urethritis, urethrocystitis, uretheritis, uremia, anemia, thrombocytopenia, leukaemia, erythrocytolysis, leucopenia, leucosis, lymphoma, haemophilia, thyroiditis, parathyroiditis, hypothyroidism, hyperthyroidism, lipomatosis, paramnesia, schizophrenia, dementia, oligophrenia, psychiatry, psychotherapy, psychosomaticus.

Task 2. Translate into Latin:

acute myocardial dystonia, acute transmural myocardial infarction, cardiovascular insufficiency, acute cerebrovascular accident, venous hyperemia, polyarthritis of the elbow joint, hemorrhagic vasculitis, infectious arthritis, diffuse bronchitis, lung abscess, bronchial asthma, atrophic gastritis, exacerbation of chronic duodenitis, acute stomach -intestinal bleeding, atrophic liver cirrhosis, recurrent cholecystitis, severe liver failure, acute glomerulonephritis, kidney necrosis, chronic lymphatic anemia, diabetic coma.

Task 3. Translate the following diagnoses into Latin:

1. Bacterial endocarditis of the III degree of activity, insufficiency of the aortic valve.
Complications: second-degree circulatory insufficiency, splenic infarction.
2. Infectious-toxic diphtheria myocarditis.
Complication: acute cardiovascular failure.
3. Chronic posthemorrhagic anemia.
Complications: myocardial dystrophy, circulatory failure of the 1st degree.
4. Chronic pneumonia of the II degree, often relapsing course, in the exacerbation phase.
Complications: pneumosclerosis of the lower lobe of the right lung; pulmonary heart

failure of the II degree.

5. Acute infectious hepatitis (Botkin's disease), severe course.

Complications: acute liver dystrophy, hepatic coma.

3. Test tasks for self-control.

1. Find the translation of the diagnosis "myocarditis":
 1. heart disease
 2. inflammation of the heart muscle
 3. chronic heart disease
 4. research of the heart
 5. inflammation of heart vessels

2. Find the translation of the diagnosis "reduced content of leukocytes in the blood":
 1. leukopenia
 2. leukemia
 3. leukopoiesis
 4. leucocytosis
 5. leucolysis

3. Find the missing part of the term "haemo ..." to form a diagnosis "tendency to bleed":
 1. -algia
 2. - therapy
 3. -pathia
 4. -philia
 5. -phagia

4. Find the translation of the diagnosis "toxaemia":
 1. reduced content of blood elements
 2. the process of blood formation
 3. inflammation of blood vessels
 4. destruction of red blood cells
 5. the presence of poisonous substances in the blood

5. Define the term whose translation corresponds to the diagnosis "shortness of breath":
 1. dyshnoë
 2. dysphagia
 3. Dyshepsia
 4. dyskinesia
 5. dysuria

6. Find the translation of the term "nephrostomia":
 1. kidney removal
 2. imposition of a renal fistula

3. kidney inflammation
4. kidney enlargement
5. lowering of the kidney

7. Define the term that contains the concept of "pain":

1. odontalgia
2. arthropathy
3. cystoscopy
4. nephritis
5. cardiographia

8. Define TE, which means "introduction of gas into an organ for the purpose of contrast radiography" with the name of the organ and the reference TE –graphia,

1. aero-
2. spiro-
3. pneumo-
4. chromato-
5. pyro-

9. Define what “sweat” means:

1. hydro-
2. hypo-
3. hydro-
4. hetero-
5. hyper-

10. Determine the correct translation of the term “hemiplegia”:

1. paralysis of one limb
2. general paralysis
3. paralysis of both limbs
4. unilateral paralysis
5. paralysis of the eye

Key

Number questions	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Correct answer	2	1	4	5	1	2	1	3	3	4

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Practical class № 21

Topic: Practical skills of the thematic section 2.

Goal: revising and systematization of typical structural features of clinical terms, skills formation in translation of clinical terms and diagnoses which are used in medical sphere.

Basic concepts: terms, compound bases, terminological elements, diagnosis.

Plan:

1. Theoretical information:

Revise structure of clinical terms and terminological elements, suffixes, prefixes given in the tables of the book.

An example of translation of clinical diagnosis:

Croupous pneumonia of the upper lobe of the left lung Complications: left-sided serous pleurisy, cardiovascular insufficiency
Pneumonia cruposa lobi superioris pulmonis sinistri. Complications: pleuritis serosa sinistrolateralis, insufficientia cardiovascularis.

Questions for self-control:

1. What is the meaning of the term "diagnosis"?
2. What are the types of diagnosis?

3. What is the terminological elements?
4. What types of word building do you know?

2. Practical tasks which are going to be done:

Task 1. Name Greek and Latin duplicates:

Knee, skin, tissue, ear, vein, eyelid, muscle, lung, lip, body, ear, kidney.

Task 2. Explain the meaning:

Hepatogenous, glycolysis, lymphangiitis, hypaesthesia, rhinorrhagia, heterochromia, tachycardia, bronchopneumonia, gastroduodenitis.

Task 3. Make up the terms with the given meaning:

Bile in blood, disturbance of nutrition, stitch of the nerve, inflammation of the gall-bladder, softening of bones, fear of water, process of urine formation.

Task 4. Translate the diagnoses into English:

Glaucoma juvenile, allergia medicamentosa, diathesis exsudativa, pertussis acuta, cholecystitis chronica, pneumonia cruposa lobi superioris pulmonis sinistri.

Task 5. Translate the diagnoses into Latin:

Gangrenous inflammation of the glands, embolism of the pulmonary artery, abscess of lymphatic nodes, chronic muscular atrophy, dry chronic cough, cyanosis of the distal parts of extremities, haematoma of the brain, chronic glomerulonephritis.

3. Test tasks for self-control:

1. Find the translation of the diagnosis “myocarditis”:

1. illness of the heart
2. inflammation of the heart muscle
3. chronic disease of the heart
4. examination of the heart
5. inflammation of heart vessels

2. Find the translation of the diagnosis “decreased amount of leukocytes in blood”:

1. leucopenia
2. leucaemia
3. leucopoesis
4. leucocytosis
5. leucolysis

3. Find the missed part of the term “haemo ...” to have the diagnosis as “tendency to bleeding”:

1. -algia
2. -therapia
3. -pathia

4. -philia
5. -phagia

4. Find the translation of the diagnosis “toxaemia”:

1. decreased amount of blood elements
2. blood process formation
3. inflammation of blood vessels
4. distruction of red corpuscles
5. presence of poisoning substances in blood

5. Determine the term that in translation it corresponds to the diagnose “dyspnea”:

1. dyshnoe
2. dysphagia
3. dyshepsia
4. dyskinesia
5. dysuria

6. Find the translation of the term “nephrostomia”:

1. deletion of kidney
2. imposition of renal fistula
3. inflammation of kidneys
4. enlargement of kidneys
5. omission of the kidneys

7. Determine the term, in which it has the concept “pain”:

1. odontoalgia
2. arthropathia
3. cystoscopy
4. nephritis
5. cardiographia

8. Determine TE, which combined with the name of the organ and reference TE-graphic, means insertion of gas in an organ to acheive contrast radiography:

1. aero-
2. spiro-
3. pneumo-
4. chromato-
5. pyro-

9. Determine TE, that has the meaning “sweat”:

1. hydro-
2. hypo-
3. hidro-
4. hetero
5. hyper-

10. Determine the correct translation of the term “hemiplegia”:

1. paralysis of one limb
2. general paralysis
3. paralysis of both limbs
4. one-sided paralysis
5. paralysis of eyes

4. Individual tasks according to the topic for higher education students are not planned according to the program.

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5. Latin language course for online study http://avitus.alcuinus.net/schola_latina/invitatio_en.php

Practical class № 22

Topic: General notion about pharmaceutical terminology. Nomenclature of medical preparations. Trivial names of medical substances. Gaudeamus.

Goal: to find out main ways of names formation of medicines; to learn main forms of medicines, structures of pharmaceutical terms; to be able to write names of medicines in Latin and translate pharmaceutical terms from English to Latin.

Basic concepts: terms, pharmaceutical terminology, medicines, medicine forms, pharmaceutical terms.

Plan:

1. Theoretical information:

Pharmaceutical terminology

Pharmaceutical terminology is a complex that contains terminology of a number of special disciplines combined under the general name “pharmacy” which study innovations, production and usage of the medicinal preparations.

A nomenclature of the medicinal substances plays a main role in this complex.

General pharmaceutical terms:

- *Remedium, medicamentum* – medicinal remedy (a substance or a mixture of substances allowed for prevention, treatment or diagnostic of a disease);
- *Materia medica* – medicinal substance (individual chemical or biological compound);
- *Forma medicamentorum* – medicine form (different remedy types, shapes);

- **Praeparatum** – preparation (remedy in a specific medicine form).

Trivial names of the medicinal substances

Many chemical compounds used as medicines preserve the same names they have in chemical nomenclature. For example, sodium chloride, iron lactate. But in nomenclature of the medicinal preparations the chemical compounds are given not in their scientific, systematic names but in trivial names.

Systematic names are not suitable as names of the medicinal substances. They are substituted for trivial ones because they are short, simple for professional and everyday use. For example, Analginum is a trivial name, its systematic is 1-Phenil-2,3-dimethyl-4-methylamino-pirasolon-5-N-metansulfonate of sodium.

Trivial names of medicinal substances are derivatives from different word-building structures. The base word is mostly systematic name of the chemical compounds. The sources for formation of trivial names are the words, word-building elements, roots and so called word sections of ancient Greek and Latin origin.

All Latin drug names are nouns of neuter gender 2nd declension ending by **-um**. To translate them from English to Latin, it is necessary to add ending **-um**,

e.g. English: Aspirin – Latin: **Aspirinum**.

- A few exceptions to this rule are drug names by -a: No-spa, Do-pa (1st declension).

Remember, the names of medicines, chemical elements, medicinal plants are written with the first capital letter.

Translation of pharmaceutical terms

1. If the drug preparation name includes a pharmaceutical form:

Pharmaceutical form is used on the first place: e.g. *solutio*, *unguentum*, *tinctura* etc. The drug or plant name is placed after the pharmaceutical form and starts with the capital letter. As it is the second noun, it is used in Genitive case:

I declension	II declension	III declension	IV declension	V declension
-ae	-i	-is	-us	-ei

e.g. solution of streptocide – *solutio Streptocidi*

ointment of tetracycline – *unguentum Tetracyclini*

tincture of mint – *tinctura Menthae*

Pay attention that in the English language it can be “tetracycline ointment” or “ointment of tetracycline” but there is only one way of translation in the Latin language (pharm. form + medicine/plant).

2. Trade or combined drug names are prescribed as follows: the drug name is placed after the pharmaceutical form in Nominative case and it is in inverted commas:

e.g. suppositories “Anaesthesol” – *Suppositoria “Anaesthesolum”*

tablets “Aevit” – *Tabuletae “Aevitum”*.

3. Pharmaceutical terms with adjectives:

Adjectives are written at the end of the prescription line. If it characterizes medical form, it is used in the same gender, number and case as the form

e.g. oily solution of synoestrol – *Solutio* (f, Nom.sing) *Synoestrōli oleosa* (f,

Nom.sing)

coated glutaminic acid tablets – *Tabulettae* (f, Nom.pl) *acīdi glutaminīci obductae* (f, Nom.pl).

4. Names of decoctions and infusions:

Names of plants parts are used in names of decoctions and infusions. In this way, a term starts with a pharmaceutical form (Nom. case) + part of plant (Gen. case) + name of plant (Gen. case). Names of plants are started with a capital letter. Pay attention that part of plant can be used in plural form (roots, leaves, flowers) but name of plant is used in singular form.

e.g. decoction of matricary flowers – *decoctum florum* (Gen.pl.) *Chamomillae*.

Questions for self-control:

1. What does pharmaceutical terminology study?
2. What types of pharmaceutical terms do you know?
3. How is the name of medicine translated to Latin?
4. What are rules of translation pharmaceutical terms?

2. Practical tasks which are going to be done:

Task 1. Read aloud, translate into English:

Solutio Strophanthini, tabulettae Prednisoloni, granula Orasi, tabulettae Pantocrini, unguentum «Psoriasinum», species antiasthmaticae, solutio Camphorae oleosa, emplastrum Epilini, Streptocidum solubile, solutio Streptocidi solubilis, suspensio «Cindolum», suppositoria vaginalia «Osarbonum», unguentum Tetracyclini ophthalmicum, linimentum «Sanitas», flores Calendulae, solutio Glucosi, dragée «Aevitum», tabulettae olei Menthae, folium Farfarae, radix Althaeae, sirupus Althaeae, solutio Dicaini, cortex Frangulae, emplastrum Plumbi compositum, tabulettae Barbamyli, extractum Leonuri fluidum, suppositoria «Anaesthesolum», tabulettae Aloës obductae, infusum foliorum Digitalis, fructus Crataegi.

Task 2. Translate into Latin:

Syrups, extracts, solutions, oils, infusions and decoctions, suppositories, composite powders, seeds, flowers, roots, white rhizome, white bark, drops, tablets of rutin, tablets of promeran, liniment of lutenurine, vaseline oil, tablets of monomycin, tablet of myelosan, flowers of matricary, tablet of nitroglycerine, tablet «Pyramein», ointment of dibiomycin, granules, anise oil, solution of novocain, drops «Undevit», liniment of streptocide, heparin ointment, flowers of arnica, extract of flowers of arnica, tincture of valerian, tincture of motherwort, decoction of oak bark, leaves of nettle, tetracycline ointment, solution of dactinomycin, alcohol solution of iodine, aerosol «Camphomen», solution of folliculin in oil (oily), tablets of amidopyrine, extract of valerian root, tablet of extract of valerian, grass of lily of the valley.

3. Test tasks for self-control:

1. By which concept are the following statements defined: “drug agent in the form of

specific drug form”:

1. drug substance
2. herbal drugs
3. drug specimen
4. active substance
5. combined drug

2. Among different derivational ways, used for formation of trivial pharmacological items, most of productive is:

1. abbreviation
2. suffixing
3. prefixing
4. suffixing-prefixing
5. fundamental addition

3. All Latin items of pharmacological substance represent with them nouns:

1. I feminine declension
2. II neuter declension
3. II masculine declension
4. III masculine declension
5. III neuter declension

4. Which of frequency intervals has the meaning “antifungal agent”:

1. -sept-
2. -angi-
3. -cid-
4. -myco-
5. -sed-

5. Determine, which of frequency intervals has the meaning “antipyretic agent”:

1. -alg-
2. -pyr-
3. -thyr-
4. -chol-
5. -vas-

6. Indicate, which of the frequency intervals indicates on belonging to the group of antibiotic-derivatives of tetracycline:

1. -sulfa-
2. -cain-
3. -cillin-
4. -cyclin-
5. -oestr-

7. Determine the name of the drug's formula, which is produced by dissolution of one

or more drug substances and which is intended for internal injection or outer application:

1. drop
2. suspension
3. solution
4. emulsion
5. infusion

8. Determine the name of the drug's formula: "dosage drug formula, representing with it encased drug agent, intended for internal exchanges":

1. tabuleta
2. granulum
3. dragee
4. capsula
5. pilula

9. Determine the name of the drug's formula: "drug formula representing with it concentrating extract from drugs, that are intended for external exchange":

1. decoctum
2. tinctura
3. infusum
4. sirupus
5. extractum

10. Determine the correct translation of the term "infusion of valerian root"

1. Extractum Valerianae fluidum
2. Tinctura Valerianae
3. Infusum radices Valerianae
4. Tabulettae extracti Valerianae obductae
5. Tinctura foliorum Valerianae

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3. Міжнародна анатомічна термінологія (латинські, українські, російські та англійські еквіваленти) / Черкасов В. Г., Бобрик І. І., Гумінський Ю. Й., Ковальчук О. І. / За ред. В. Г. Черкасова. – Вінниця: Нова книга, 2010. – 392 с.

Electronic information resources:

1. Odessa National Medical University: <https://onmedu.edu.ua/>

2. Information materials for students: <http://www.info.odmu.edu.ua>

3. Course materials "Latin language", "Ancient Greek language" and "Culture of Ancient Greece and Rome" <http://www.pinax.com.ua>

4. Online Latin-English dictionary "The Latin Lexicon. Numen" <http://latinlexicon.org>

5. Latin language course for online study
http://avitus.alcuinus.net/schola_latina/invitatio_en.php

Practical class № 23

Topic: Verb. Grammatical categories. Praesens indicativi et passivi. Imperativus et Conjunctivus.

Goal: to learn grammatical categories of verbs; to analyse dictionary form of verbs; to form Imperative and Conjunctive singular and plural forms; to remember basic prescription formulations with verbs.

Basic concepts: verbs, grammatical categories.

Plan:

1. Theoretical information:

Verb. Grammatical categories.

In the Latin part of a prescription, some verb forms are used to indicate orders and instructions. They are necessary to give instructions how to make up and dispense drugs to a pharmacist.

Latin verbs can be changed in persons, numbers, tenses and moods. Verbs have three persons, two numbers (sing. and plur.), six tenses, four moods. Latin verb has two voices: Active (Activum) and Passive (Passivum).

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

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

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

Examples of the dictionary form of the verbs:

signo, āre I – to designate;
 habeo, ēre II – to have;
 addo, ěre III – to add;
 diluo, ěre III – to dilute;
 audio, ĩre IV – to hear.

Determination of the base. The base is determined by the form of the infinitive, if the ending **-re** is thrown off in verbs of I, II and IV conjugation and **-ěre** – in verbs of III conjugation.

Standard prescription phrases includes verbs with the meaning “order, instruction, direction” which are expressed in the Latin part of a prescription by “imperative mood” and “subjunctive mood” of a Latin verb.

a) Imperative mood

From all imperative mood forms only the 2nd person singular form is used in prescriptions. There are standard prescription phrases in the imperative mood as follows:

Recĭpe	Take, receive
Misce	Mix up
Da	Give out
Signa	Write on a label, denote
Sterilĭsa! (with the exclamation mark)	Sterilize!
Adde	Add
Da tales doses	Give out such doses

Pay attention that after the verb in imperative mood all nouns in Latin are used in Genitive case, e.g. *Da unguenti Tetracyclini*

b) Subjunctive mood

Latin subjunctive mood has many meanings. Only one meaning “order, instruction, direction” is used in prescriptions. These forms are translated from Latin into English with the word-combination “let it be”. There are standard prescription phrases in the subjunctive mood as follows:

Misceātur	Let it be mixed up
Detur	Let it be given out
Signētur	Let it be labeled, denoted
Sterilisētur! (with the exclamation mark)	Let it be sterilized!
Repetātur	Let it be repeated
Dentur tales doses	Let such doses be given out

Pay attention that after the verb in subjunctive mood the first noun is used in Nominative case and the second one – in Genitive, e.g. *Detur tabuleta Analgini*.

c) Verb **fio, fieri** in prescriptions

The prescription phrase with the verb fieri is often used in prescriptions.

Model: *Misce, (ut) fiat + pharmaceutical form in Nominative singular* and
Misce, (ut) fiant + pharmaceutical form in Nominative plural.

Conjunction *ut* is usually omitted.

Examples:

In singular:

- *Misce, fiat pulvis* – Mix up to make a powder.
- *Misce, fiat unguentum* – Mix up to make an ointment.
- *Misce, fiat linimentum* – Mix up to make a liniment.
- *Misce, fiat suppositorium* – Mix up to make a suppository.

In plural:

- *Misce, fiant suppositoria* – Mix up to make suppositories.

NOTA BENE!

- *Misce, fiant species* (species – plural) – Mix up to make herbal blend.

Questions for self-control:

1. How is it possible to find the base of the verb?
2. What does the dictionary form of the verb consist of?
3. How is imperative mood of verbs formed?
4. What are the peculiarities of usage the verb “fio. fieri”?

2. Practical tasks which are going to be done:

Task 1. Define conjugation, find the stem and make the imperative mood:

Repeto, ěre – to repeat; addo, ěre – to add; misceo, ěre – to mix up; stafiliso, āre – to sterilize; finio, ĩre – to finish; diluo, ěre – to dissolve; recipio, ěre – to take; audio, ĩre – to listen; obdūco, ěre – to cover.

Task 2. Insert the missing vowels, mark longitude or brevity:

Recipio, ...re 3; steriliso, ...re 1; audio, ...re 4; verto, ...re 3; vivo, ...re 3; sano, ...re 1; adhibeo, ...re 2; nutrio, ...re 4; do, d...re 1; diluo, ...re 3; distinguo, ...re 3; studeo, ...re 2; laboro, ...re 1; sentio ...re 4; signo, ...re 1,

Task 3. Translate terms:

Ointment of xeroform, pills of dibazol, solution of papaverin, extract of leaves of clary, solution of adrenalin, oil of pepper mint, granules of amidopyrine, ointment of ichthyol, extract of leaves of eucalypt, pill of sulfadimezine, oil of eucalypt, emulsion of castor oil, liquid ammonia.

Task 4. Translate:

a) 1. Add castor oil 5 ml. 2. Take ointment of xeroform 30,0. 3. Mix up tincture of lily of the valley 10 ml and tincture of valerian 15 ml. 4. Add 3 ml of oil of pepper mint. 5. Give out liniment of synthomycin 25,0. 6. Take emulsion of castor oil 20,0. 7. Give out 10 ml of

solution of adrenalin. 8. Sterilize 20 ml of castor oil.

b) 1. Let dibazol and papaverin be given out. 2. Let suppositories be given out number 6. 3. Let the oil of eucalypt be given out. 4. Let solution of amydopyrine be given out. 5. Let the extract of root of valerian be given out. 6. Let solution of novocain be sterilized.

Test tasks for self-control:

1. Determine the III verb conjugation:

1. audio, re
2. steriliso, are
3. repeto, ere
4. habeo, ere
5. signo. are

2. The basis of the III verb conjugation ends with:

1. -a
2. -e
3. -i
4. - consonant or vowel -u
5. -o

3. Determine the verb in the form “imperativus singularis”:

1. signet
2. repete
3. audiatur
4. misceantur
5. detur

4. Determine the verb in the form “imperativus pluralis”:

1. finite
2. misce
3. recipe
4. habere
5. diluere

5. Indicate the verb in the form of conjunctivus singularis passivum:

1. addo
2. da
3. signate
4. detur
5. signa

6. Indicate the verb in the form conjunctivus pluralis passivum:

1. dentur
2. vivere
3. sterilisia

4. signate
5. misce

7. In the formulary statement “Da tales doses ...” the verb stand in the form:

1. infinitivus
2. conjunctivus
3. indicativus
4. imperativus pluralis
5. imperativus singularis

8. In the formulary statement “Misce, fiant species” the verb “feri” stands in the form:

1. conjunctivus pluralis
2. conjunctivus singularis
3. imperativus sing
4. imperativus plur
5. infinitivus

9. Indicate the formulary statement with the verb in the form imperativus singularis:

1. Misceatur. Detur. Signetur.
2. Signa
3. Repetatur
4. Sterilisetur
5. Dentur tales doses

10. Indicate the formulary statement with the verb in the form conjunctivus singularis:

1. Da. Signa
2. Sterilisa
3. Misce
4. Detur. Signetur
5. Repeta

4. Individual tasks according to the topic for higher education students are not planned according to the program.

5. List of recommended literature.

Basic:

1. Latin and Medical Terminology /L.M.Netrebchuk, L.A.Morar, A.A.Tsiba. – Odessa, 2019.- 192p.
2. The Latin Language and Medical Terminology Basics: textbook (III—IV a. 1.) / L.Yu. Smolska, O.H. Pylypiv, P.A. Sodomora et al.; edited by L.Yu. Smolska. — 4rd edition. – K.: AUS ”Medicine”, 2012. – 400 p.

Additional:

1. Demchenko O., Zakaliuzhnyi M. The Latin Language and the Fundamental of Medical Terminology – Ternopil: Ukrmedknyha, 2004. –283 p.
2. Medical Language for Modern Health Care / David M. Allan, Karen D. Lockyer,

Michelle A. Buchman. – New York, 2008. – 1123 p.

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Practical class № 24

Topic: Accusativus and Ablativus in prescriptions. The structure of prescription.

Goal: to study endings in accusative and ablative cases in singular and plural forms; to remember common prepositions in pharmaceutical terminology and use them in appropriate case; to study standard prescription expressions with prepositions.

Basic concepts: cases, prepositions, endings.

Plan:

1. Theoretical information:

Case is defined as the change of the noun form according to its relation to other words. In modern English we can speak about “common case” and “possessive case”. In contrast to English there are six cases in Latin. We learnt only two cases – Nominative case and Genitive case. For pharmaceutical terminology we need two other cases: Accusativus and Ablativus.

Accusativus answers the questions *Whom? What?*

The ending of Accusative form depends on declension and gender of a noun. If the noun is of **neuter gender**, its endings are the same as endings of Nom.sing. or pl. E.g.:
Acc.sing. = Nom. sing. – suppositorium Acc.pl. = Nom. pl. – suppositoria

But if the noun is of **masculine or feminine gender**, endings are different. They are given in next tables:

Singularis

Pluralis

<i>Declensions</i>	<i>Ending</i>
I	-am
II	-um
III	-em (-im *)
IV	-um

V	-em
---	------------

<i>Declensions</i>	<i>Ending</i>
I	-as
II	-os
III	-es
IV	-us
V	-es

*for nouns of Greek origin with the ending **-sis** (*dosis, is f*) and some Latin nouns (*tussis, is f; pertussis, is f; febris, is f*).

Ablativus answers the questions *By whom?*

Singularis

<i>Declensions</i>	<i>Ending</i>
I	-a
II	-o
III	-e (-i*)
IV	-u
V	-e

Pluralis

<i>Declensions</i>	<i>Ending</i>
I	-is
II	-is
III	-ibus
IV	-ibus
V	-ebus

*for: 1) nouns with endings -e, -al, -ar in Nom. sing; 2) 2nd group of adjectives; 3) nouns of Greek origin with the ending **-sis** (*dosis, is f*) and some Latin nouns (*tussis, is f; pertussis, is f; febris, is f*).

Latin prepositions are divided into two groups. The first group is used with Accusativus while the second one – with Ablativus. Some of them are used both with Accusativus and Ablativus, depending on the meaning.

Accusativus is used with

<i>Preposition</i>	<i>Meaning</i>	<i>Example</i>
ad	for, against	ad hypertoniam – for hypertension
ante	before	ante cenam – before eating
contra	against	contra tussim – against cough
per	through	per tracheam – through the trachea
post	after	post cenam – after eating

Ablativus is used with

<i>Preposition</i>	<i>Meaning</i>	<i>Example</i>
cum	with	cum extracto – with extract
ex (before a vowel and h)	from	ex aqua – from water
e (before a consonant)		e plantis – from plans
pro	for	pro injectionibus – for injections

Prepositions **in** – “in” and **sub** – “under” are used with either Accusativus or Ablativus.

E.g.: 1) Pone tabulettam **sub** linguam. (Acc.) – Put the tablet under the tongue.

2) Tabuleta **sub** lingua est. (Abl.) – The tablet is under the tongue.

These two cases are often used after prepositions and such phrases are used in prescriptions.

Remember next standard pharmaceutical phrases.

Questions for self-control:

1. What are endings for nouns and adjectives of neuter gender in accusative case?
2. What are endings for accusative and ablative case according to declensions?
3. What are peculiarities of declining in these cases?
4. What cases are used with prepositions”?

2. Practical tasks which are going to be done:

Task 1. Translate from English into Latin:

Solution of glucose, tablets of analgine, liquid extract of aloe, coated tablets of tetracycline, tincture of matricary flowers, decoction of oak cortex, liniment of synthomycin, ointment of oxolin, syrup of althea, granules of furazolidone, oily solution of phenobolin.

Task 2. Translate from English into Latin:

Solution of dibazol for the injections, rhizome with the roots of valerian, suppository with dimedrol for children, pill 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 amidopyrine and phenacetin 0,25, powder of ampicillin for suspensions, solution of furacilin for external use.

3. Test tasks for self-control:

1. Indicate the noun in Acc. sing.:

1. tincturam
2. spiritus
3. aqua
4. liquor
5. flores

2. Indicate the noun in Acc. sing.:

1. Novocaino
2. tincturae
3. partis
4. species
5. fructus

3. Determine the professional expression with the meaning “in pure form”:

1. pro die
2. ex tempore

3. in vitro
4. per se
5. pro auctore

4. Determine the proposition, used with ablative:

1. ad
2. cum
3. contra
4. per
5. post

5. Determine the formulary statement with the meaning “for inhalation”:

1. pro inhalatione
2. pro inhalationibus
3. per inhalationem
4. pro infatibus
5. pro injectionibus

6. The following formulary statements, mean items of pharmacological form with proposition, except one;

1. in ampullis
2. in oblatiis
3. in vitro
4. in tabulettiis
5. in capsulis

7. Pick the corresponding ending “suppositoria cum extract ... Belladonnae”:

1. -e
2. -is
3. -o
4. -im
5. -um

8. In which part of receipt drug substance is indicated and it's amount:

1. nomen medici
2. aetas aegroti
3. praescriptio
4. subscriptio
5. signatura

9. In which part of receipt it's written for the patient of the method and how oftenly to take the drug:

1. inscriptio
2. aetas aegroti
3. praescriptio

4. subscriptio
5. signatura

10. In which part of receipt “Bis repetatur!” is translated:

1. repeat
2. repetition
3. let it be repeated twice
4. repeat twice
5. repetition twice

4. Individual tasks according to the topic for higher education students are not planned according to the program.

5. List of recommended literature.

Basic:

1. Latin and Medical Terminology /L.M.Netrebchuk, L.A.Morar, A.A.Tsiba. – Odessa, 2019.- 192p.
2. The Latin Language and Medical Terminology Basics: textbook (III—IV a. l.) / L.Yu. Smolska, O.H. Pylypiv, P.A. Sodomora et al.; edited by L.Yu. Smolska. — 4rd edition. – K.: AUS "Medicine", 2012. – 400 p.
3. Латинська мова та основи медичної термінології: Практичний курс. – Навч. посібник / Г.Г. Єрємкіна, Т.Ф. Скуратова, Н.С. Івашук, Ю.О. Кравцова. – О.: ОДМУ, 2008. – 188 с. (Б-ка студента-медика). – Мова англ.

Additional:

1. Demchenko O., Zakaliuzhnyi M. The Latin Language and the Fundamental of Medical Terminology – Ternopil: Ukrmedknyha, 2004. –283 p.
2. Medical Language for Modern Health Care / David M. Allan, Karen D. Lockyer, Michelle A. Buchman. – New York, 2008. – 1123 p.
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4. Online Latin-English dictionary "The Latin Lexicon. Numen" <http://latinlexicon.org>
5. Latin language course for online study http://avitus.alcuinus.net/schola_latina/invitatio_en.php

Practical class № 25

Topic: Design of the Latin part of prescription.

Goal: to study prescription structure; to use accusativus prescribing pills, suppositories, drops, eye films; to write prescriptions and use pharmaceutical terms in professional sphere.

Basic concepts: declension, prescriptions, pharmaceutical phrases.

Plan:

1. Theoretical information:

A **medical prescription** is an order, usually in written form, by a qualified health care professional or other therapist for the treatment to be provided to their patient. Prescriptions are typically handwritten on preprinted prescription forms, or may alternatively be using computer these days. Nowadays in different parts of the world printed prescription forms may be various but all of them have the same structure.

The prescription should contain the name and address of the doctor who prescribes it and any other legal requirement such as registration number of the physician. What is unique for each prescription is the name of the patient, date, the details of the medication and the directions for taking them. The prescription should be appropriately signed by the physician prescribing it.

R_x is a symbol meaning "recipe". It is sometimes transliterated as "R_x" or just "Rx". This symbol originated in medieval manuscripts as an abbreviation of the Late Latin verb *recipe*, the second person singular imperative form of *recipere*, "to take". The word "prescription", from "pre-" ("before") and "script" ("writing, written"), refers to the fact that the prescription is an order that must be written down before a compound drug can be prepared.

So the Latin part of prescription starts with the word "*Recipe*" and ends with

“*Signa*” that means “denote”; especially after this word, a doctor writes recommendations for taking medicines for a patient using the language that his patient understands. There are main rules to write prescription correctly:

- after *Recipe* everything is written in Genitive case;
- all names of medicines and plants must be written with a capital letter;
- each ingredient is placed on a new line with a capital letter;
- if the amount is mentioned in milliliters, abbreviation *ml* is used; if the amount is less than 1 ml, it is mentioned in drops (in Accusativus sing. or pl.) with Roman number of drops (guttas V); if we need to mention it in grams, they must be converted to kilograms and are used without abbreviation (30 gr = 0,03);
- if several drugs are prescribed in the same amount, so the dose is indicated only after the last one and the word **ana** (of each) is written;
- any prescription finishes with verbs, such as mix up, give out, write on a label (Misce. Da. Signa: 1 capsule 3 times a day).

NB! Such pharmaceutical forms as drops, tablets, suppositories and ophthalmic films are not used in Genitive case in prescription, but in so called Accusativus. Remember its endings.

<i>Accusativus singularis</i>	<i>Accusativus pluralis</i>
Tabulettam (obductam)	Tabulettas (obductas)
Suppositorium (vagināle, rectāle)	Suppositoria (vaginalia, rectalia)
Lamellam ophthalmicam	Lamellas ophthalmicas
Guttam	Guttas

Names of suppositories and ophthalmic films drugs are often used with the preposition “**cum**” – **with**. You will have to remember the nouns endings after the preposition “**cum**” as follows:

<i>Singular</i>	Nouns of the 2 nd declension – ending -o (cum Ichthyō lo , cum Oxytetracyclī no)
<i>Plural</i>	Nouns of the 3 rd declension – ending -ibus (with roots of valerian – cum radicī bus Valeriānae)

The drug names with the nouns of other declensions with the preposition “cum” are not in use.

E.g.:

Recipe: **Tabulettam** Digoxīni 0,0001
Da tales doses numēro 12
Signa: one tablet a day

*Recipe: **Tabulettas** extracti Valeriānae 0,02 **obductas** numēro 50*
Da. Signa: 2 tablets 2 times a day

*Recipe: **Suppositoria rectalia** "Apilācum" 0,005 numēro 12*
Da. Signa: 1 suppository at night

*Recipe: **Lamellas ophthalmicas** cum Novocaino 0,00003 numēro 100*
Da. Signa: once a day in the morning

Questions for self-control:

1. What is the structure of prescription?
2. What case is used in prescriptions?
3. What medicine forms are not used in Genitive case in prescription?

2. Practical tasks which are going to be done:

Task 1. Translate from English into Latin:

Tablets of pyrocetam, coated tablets of valerian extract, rhizomes with valerian roots, tincture of eucalypt, infusion of pepper mint leaves, leaf of aloe, leaves of sage, simple syrup, solution of corglycon, oily solution of nitroglycerine.

Task 2. Add the missing ending:

Recipe: Suppositori ... cum Ichthyol ... numero 1

Recipe: Tabullett...extract...Valerian... 0,02 obduct ... numero 50

Recipe: Spirit... aethylic... 95% - 20 ml

Recipe: Aqu... pro injection...10 ml

Pulver...cum Oxytetracyclin... pro suspension... 30.0

Task 3. Translate the following prescriptions from English into Latin:

1. Take: Extract of valerian 0,3
Tincture of hawthorn 0,15
Barbital-sodium 0,2
Ethyl alcohol 20 ml
Distilled water till 200 ml
Mix up. Give out.
Denote: 1 tea-spoon 3 times a day
2. Take: Bark of buckthorn
Leaves of nettle in 15,0
Leaves of peper minth
Rhizome with the roots of valerian in 5,0
Mix up, to make herbal blend
Give out. Denote: 1 soup spoon on glass of water
3. Take: Euphyllin 0,1

- Dimedrol 0, 0125
Sugar 0,2
Mix up, to make powder
Give out such doses number 12 in capsules
Denote: 1 capsule 3 times a day
4. Take: Tincture of lily of the valley
Tincture of valerian in 10 ml
Validol 2 ml
Let it be mixed, given out, denoted: 15 drops 3 times a day
5. Take: Liquid extract of hawthorn 25 ml
Let it be given out, denoted: 20 drops 3 times a day
6. Take: Barbital-sodium 0,5
Oil of cacao it is necessary to make a suppository
Give out such doses number 12
Denote: 1 suppository at night
7. Take: Tablet of furacilin 0,02
Give out such doses number 10
Denote: dissolve 1 pill in glass of water for the rinse
8. Take: Monomycin 0,25
Give out such doses number 50 in capsules
Denote: 1 pill 2 times a day
9. Take: Amydopyrine
Phenacetin in 0,25
Let such doses be given out number 12 in tablets
Let it be denoted: 1 pill 3 times a day
10. Take: Tablets of sulfadimezin 0,5 number 12
Give out.
Denote: 1 pill 4 times a day
11. Take: Suppositories «Anuzol» number 6
Give out.
Denote: 1 suppository in a rectum at night
12. Take: Drops «Revit» number 50
Let it be given out, denoted: 1 drop 3 times a day

3. Test tasks for self-control:

1. In which case the name of drug's substance is indicated in the receipt:
1. in nominative case
 2. in genitive case
 3. in dative case
 4. in accusative case

5. in ablative case

2. Pick the useful ending “Recipe: Olei Menthae piperitae gutt ... V”:

1. -a
2. -ae
3. -arum
4. -am
5. -as

3. Which of the following drug’s form should be placed in the receipt in the accusative case (Acc):

1. infusum
2. dragee
3. extractum
4. tabulettas
5. linimentum

4. Eye films are written in:

1. Acc. sing.
2. Acc. plur.
3. Abl. sing.
4. Abl. Plur.
5. Gen. plur.

5. Finish the rule: If two or more drug agents are written together in the same amount, so the dosage is indicated only before the last of them and before the number we put the word ...

1. per
2. ad
3. ana
4. cum
5. ex

6. Indicate, what in Latin part of the receipt is written with capital letter:

1. each row of the receipt, the name of drug substances and herbs
2. each row of the receipt, the name of the drugs form
3. the word “take”, the name of drugs form
4. the name of combined drugs
5. standard receipt formula

7. Replace English words by Latin word:

Recipe: Tabulettas Furacilini 0,02 (For external use) numero 10

1. contra tussim
2. pro dosi
3. quantum satis

4. ad usum externum
5. pro die

8. End the receipt statement: Dentur tales doses numero 12 ...

1. cum extracto
2. ex aqua
3. in vivo
4. in tabulettis
5. in vitrum

9. Pick the missing line of the receipt.

Recipe: Tincturae Convallariae

...

Extracti Crataegi fluidi 5 ml

Misceatur. Detur. Signetur: 20 drops 3times per day

1. Validoli 2 ml
2. Sacchari 0,2
3. Infusum foliorum Urticae 5 ml
4. Aquae destillatae 15 ml
5. Tincturae Valerianae ana 10 ml

10. Pick the missing line of the receipt.

Recipe: ...

Aluminis 2 ml

Glycerini t5 ml

Misce. Da. Signa: For external use

1. Extractum Belladonnae 0,02
2. Decocti corticis Quercus 10,0-150 ml
3. Folium Urticae 0,5
4. Infusum florum Arnicae - 20ml
5. Oleum Anisi - 30 ml

4. Individual tasks according to the topic for higher education students are not planned according to the program.

5. List of recommended literature.

Basic:

1. Latin and Medical Terminology /L.M.Netrebchuk, L.A.Morar, A.A.Tsiba. – Odessa, 2019.- 192p.

2. The Latin Language and Medical Terminology Basics: textbook (III—IV a. 1.) / L.Yu. Smolska, O.H. Pylypiv, P.A. Sodomora et al.; edited by L.Yu. Smolska. — 4rd edition. – K.: AUS "Medicine", 2012. – 400 p.

Additional:

1. Demchenko O., Zakaliuzhnyi M. The Latin Language and the Fundamental of

Medical Terminology – Ternopil: Ukrmedknyha, 2004. –283 p.

2. Medical Language for Modern Health Care / David M. Allan, Karen D. Lockyer, Michelle A. Buchman. – New York, 2008. – 1123 p.

3. Міжнародна анатомічна термінологія (латинські, українські, російські та англійські еквіваленти) / Черкасов В. Г., Бобрик І. І., Гумінський Ю. Й., Ковальчук О. І. / За ред. В. Г. Черкасова. – Вінниця: Нова книга, 2010. – 392 с.

Electronic information resources:

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2. Information materials for students: <http://www.info.odmu.edu.ua>

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Practical class № 26

Topic: The names of chemical elements, acids, oxides.

Goal: to study chemical elements in Latin, structures of names of acids and oxides; to translate pharmaceutical prescription from English to Latin.

Basic concepts: chemical elements, acids, oxides.

Plan:

1. Theoretical information:

Chemical elements

All Latin names of chemical elements are **neuter nouns of the 2nd declension and they should be written with the capital letter:**

E.g.: Bromum, i n; Iodum, i n; Bismuthum, i n

There are two exceptions to this rule:

- *sulfur - Sulfur, ūris n (3rd declension)*
- *phosphorus - Phosphorus, i m (masculine)*

Latin names of acids

The Latin names of acids consist of the noun “**acīdum**” (acīdum, i n - acid) and the coordinated adjective of the 1st group:

acīdum + derivative stem + -īc/ōs- + -um

a) Latin adjectives with the suffix -īc- and the ending -um correspond to English adjectives ending by -ic. This suffix has the meaning «the maximal oxidation degree».

E.g.: sulfuric acid – acīdum sulfurīcum (Sulfur, ūris n → sulfur + īc + um);

b) Latin adjectives with the suffix -ōs and the ending -um correspond to English adjectives ending by -ous. The meaning of this suffix is «low oxidation degree».

E.g.: nitrous acid – acīdum nitrōsum (Nitrogenium, i n → nitr + ōs + um);

Latin names of oxides, peroxides, hydroxides

Latin names of oxides, peroxides and hydroxides consist of two words:

1. name of a chemical element in Genitive
2. word “oxŷdum” (oxide), “peroxydum” (peroxide) or “hydroxydum” (hydroxide) in Nominative.

E.g.: zinc oxide – *Zinci oxŷdum*

hydrogen peroxide – *Hydrogenii peroxydum*

calcium hydroxide – *Calcii hydroxydum*

NB! Suboxide is expressed by the adjective *oxydulātus, a, um*, which agrees with the name of a chemical element: e.g.: nitrogen suboxide – Nitrogenium oxydulātum (*Nom.sing.*) Nitrogenii oxydulāti (*Gen.sing.*)

Questions for self-control:

1. What are peculiarities of chemical elements in Latin?
2. What are the rules of translation of names of acids and oxides?
3. How are names of acids and oxides used in prescription?

2. Practical tasks which are going to be done:

Task 1. Translate the terms:

Ointment «Boromenthol», vazografin for injections, barbital-sodium in tablets, suppositories with Xeroform; covered tablets of glutaminic acid, iodine in tablets, sublimed sulphur, nicotine acid in tablets, yellow oxide of mercury, zinc paste, solution of lipoic acid, alcohol solution of iodine, concentrated solution of hydrogen peroxide, oxide of magnesium, alcohol solution of salicylic acid, composite leaden plaster.

Task 2. Form the names of oxides with the following elements:

Mercury, magnesium, copper, zinc, calcium.

Task 3. Translate the prescriptions:

1. Take: Tablets of lipoic acid 0,25 number 50

Give out. Denote: 1 pill 3 times a day

2. Take: Benzoic acid 0,6

Salicylic acid 0,3

Vaseline 10,0

Mix up, let liniment be made

Give out. Denote: For greasing of the staggered areas of skin

3. Take: Drops of ascorbic acid 0,05 number 50

Give out. Denote: 2 drops a day

4. Take: Salicylic acid 5,0

Oxide of zinc 25,0

Talc 50,0

Mix up, let powder be made

Let it be given out, denoted: For powder

5. Take: Acetylsalicylic acid
Phenacetin in 0,25
Coffeine 0,05
Give out such doses number 12 in tablets
Denote: 1 pill at headache
6. Take: Yellow oxide of mercury 0,6
Ichthyol 0,8
Zinc ointment 20,0
Mix up, let ointment be made
Let it be given out, denoted: for external use
7. Take: Salicylic acid 1,0
Zinc oxide
Wheat starch in 12,5
Vaseline to 50,0
Mix up, let paste be made
Give out.
Denote: apply on the injured areas of the skin (The Lassara Paste)
8. Take: Sublimed sulphur
Peach oil 30,0
Mix up. Sterilize!
Give out. Denote: inject intramuscular
9. Take: Ointment of Hydrocortison 1 %— 10,0
Give out.
Denote: apply on the injured areas of skin 3 times a day
10. Take: Covered tablets «Microiod » with phenobarbital number 40
Give out in a black bottle
Denote: 1 pill 2 times a day
11. Take: Suspension of the aluminium hydroxide 4 % —200 ml
Give out. Denote: one tea-spoon 4 times a day

3. Test tasks for self-control:

1. Between the following chemical elements, determine the noun of neuter III declension:

1. Kalium
2. Zincum
3. Sulfur
4. Aurum

5. Ferrum

2. Between the following chemical elements, determine noun of masculine:

1. Iodum, i
2. Sulfur, is
3. Plumbum, i
4. Phosphorus, i
5. Nitrogenium, i

3. Indicate the acid with the maximum acidity:

1. acidum nitricum
2. acidum sulfurosum
3. acidum nitrosum
4. acidum arsenicosum
5. acidum hydrosulfurosum

4. Indicate the acid with a low acidity:

1. acidum folicum
2. acidum benzoicum
3. acidum citricum
4. acidum lacticum
5. acidum nitrosum

5. Determine the item of oxygen-free acidity:

1. acidum salicylicum
2. acidum hydrochloricum
3. acidum aceticum
4. acidum ascorbinicum
5. acidum benzoicum

6. Determine the item oxide from the following chemical substances:

1. Magnesium
2. hydrochloridum
3. acidum citricum
4. Cupri oxydum
5. Hydrogenium

7. Indicate the name of nitrous from the following items:

1. Nitrogenium oxydulatum
2. Calcii oxydum
3. Zinci oxydum
4. Hydrogenii peroxydum
5. Aluminii hydroxydum

8. Indicate the lactic acid:

1. acidum aceticum
2. acidum lacticum
3. acidum lipoicum
4. acidum folicum
5. acidum citricum

9. Find the continuation of the sentence: “Recipe: Solutionis Iodi...”:

1. spirituosus
2. spirituosi
3. spirituosa
4. spirituosae
5. spirituosum

10. Find the translation of the pharmacological term “depuratus”:

1. white
2. concentrated
3. diluted
4. purified
5. burnt

4. Individual tasks according to the topic for higher education students are not planned according to the program.

5. List of recommended literature.

Basic:

1. Latin and Medical Terminology /L.M.Netrebchuk, L.A.Morar, A.A.Tsiba. – Odessa, 2019.- 192p.
2. The Latin Language and Medical Terminology Basics: textbook (III—IV a. l.) / L.Yu. Smolska, O.H. Pylypiv, P.A. Sodomora et al.; edited by L.Yu. Smolska. — 4rd edition. – K.: AUS ”Medicine”, 2012. – 400 p.
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Additional:

1. Demchenko O., Zakaliuzhnyi M. The Latin Language and the Fundamental of Medical Terminology – Ternopil: Ukrmedknyha, 2004. –283 p.
2. Medical Language for Modern Health Care / David M. Allan, Karen D. Lockyer, Michelle A. Buchman. – New York, 2008. – 1123 p.
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5. Latin language course for online study
http://avitus.alcuinus.net/schola_latina/invitatio_en.php

Practical class № 27

Topic: Chemical nomenclature. Names of salts.

Goal: to study structures of names of salts; to translate pharmaceutical prescription from English to Latin and use pharmaceutical terms in professional sphere.

Basic concepts: chemical elements, salts, prescriptions.

Plan:

1. Theoretical information:

The salts names in Latin consist of two nouns:

- 1) the name of **cation** (it is usually a name of chemical element or medical substance) comes first in *Genitive case* (with ending -i)
- 2) the name of **anion** (with typical English endings *-ate, -ite, ide*) occupies the second place and it is in *Nominative case*

E.g: aluminium nitrate – *Aluminii nitras*

adrenalin hydrochloride – *Adrenalini hydrochloridum*

sodium nitrite – *Natrii nitris*

NB! Cation names in Latin are always written with the first capital letter and anion names are always written with the first small letter (*e.g: Solutio Natrii tetraboratis glycerinata*).

Latin names of anions

English		Latin Nominative		Latin Genitive	
-ate	<i>nitrate</i>	-as	<i>nitras</i>	-ātis	<i>nitrātis</i>
-ite	<i>nitrite</i>	-is	<i>nitris</i>	-ītis	<i>nitrītis</i>
-ide	<i>chloride</i>	-īdum	<i>chlorīdum</i>	-īdi	<i>chlorīdi</i>

- Anion names with the suffixes **-as, -is** are Latin nouns of the 3rd declension.
- Anion names with the suffix **-id-** are Latin nouns of the 2nd declension:

Remember!

The anion names of basic salts are written with the prefix **sub-**:

E.g: bismuth basic nitrate – *Bismuthi subnitras*

The anion names of acid salts and oxygen-free acids with organic bases are written with the prefix **hydro-**:

E.g: hydrotartrate of platyphylline – *Platyphyllini hydrotartras*

Two-component names of potassium and sodium salts

Two-component names of potassium and sodium are written with a hyphen and both parts have the same grammatical case.

E.g: sulphacyl sodium

Nominative: *Sulfacylum-natrium*

Genitive: *Sulfacyli-natrii*

Names of ethers

Latin names of ethers comprise two words, like the names of salts.

E.g.: methylsalicylate – *Methylii salicylas*, amylnitrite – *Amylii nitris*.

Questions for self-control:

1. How is it possible to form names of salts?
2. How is it possible to form name of ethers?
3. How do we use names of salts in prescription?

2. Practical tasks which are going to be done:

Task 1. Name next medicinal matters in Latin language. Put them in the genitive case singular:

potassium iodide, lactate of iron, copper citrate, acetate of hydrocortison, adrenalin hydrochloride, strychnine nitrate, calcium glycerophosphate, platyphyllin hydrotartrate, basic nitrate of bismuth, phosphate of oleandomycin, hydrochloride of papaverin, potassium acetate, calcium chloride, magnesium sulfate, basic carbonate of magnesium, potassium arsenate, propionate of testosterone, ephedrine hydrochloride, acetate of lead, lithium carbonate, lithium benzoate.

Task 2. Translate the prescriptions:

1. Take: Calcium glycerophosphate
Calcium lactate in 0,25
Give out such doses number 20 in tablets
Denote: 1 tablet 3 times a day
2. Take: Sodium salicylate 1,0
Potassium iodide 0,1
Spirit solution of the iodine 5% — VI drops
Distilled water to 200ml
Mix up. Give out.
Denote: 1 soup spoon every 2 hours at poisoning
3. Take: Zinc sulfite
Lead acetate in 0,3

Distilled water to 200 ml

Mix up. Give out.

Denote: for syringing.

4. Take: Extract of belladonna 0,01
Basic nitrate of bismuth
Phenylsalicylate in 0,25
Mix up, let powder be made
Give out such doses number 10
Denote: 3 times a day
5. Take: Codeine phosphate 0,015
Acetylsalicylic acid 0,5
Ascorbic acid 0,1
Routine 0,02
Dimedrol 0,02
Calcium lactate 0,1
Mix up, let powder be made
Give out such doses number 20
Designate: 3 times a day
6. Take: Ethylmorphin hydrochloride 0,1
Vaseline 10,0
Mix up, let ointment be made
Give out. Denote: ointment for eyes
7. Take: Solution of sodium tetraborate 20 % in glycerin 3.0 ml
Give out. Denote: For greasing of mucous membrane
8. Take: Lincomycine hydrochloride 0,25
Give out such doses number 20 in capsules
Denote: 2 capsules 2 hours before meal
9. Take: Sodium thiosulfate 10,0
Isotonic solution of sodium chloride to 100 ml
Mix up. Give out.
Denote: for external use
10. Take: Solution of thiamine bromide 3 % – 1 ml
Give out such doses number 10 in ampoules
Denote: 1 ml intramuscular
11. Take: Covered tablets of oleandomycine phosphate 0,125 number 25
Give out. Denote: 1 tablet 4 times a day

12. Take: Silver nitrate 0,25
Vinylin 1,0
Vaseline 30,0
Mix up to make ointment
Give out. Denote: apply on skin

3. Test tasks for self-control:

1. In Latin the name of the salt cation is represented as a noun in :
 1. Nom. Sing.
 2. Gen. Sing.
 3. Dat. Sing.
 4. Acc. Sing.
 5. Abl. Sing.

2. In Latin the name of the salt anion is represented as a noun in :
 1. Nom. Sing.
 2. Gen. Sing.
 3. Dat. Sing.
 4. Acc. Sing.

3. Indicate a salt, in which the anion item is a noun of neuter II declension:
 1. Codeine phosphas
 2. Thiamini chloridum
 3. Natrii hydrocarbonas
 4. Natrii nitris
 5. Magnessi sulfas

4. Indicate a salt, in which the anion item is a noun of III masculine declension:
 1. Cupri citras
 2. Hydrargyri cyanidum
 3. Kalii iodidum
 4. Adrenalini hydrochloridum
 5. scopolamin hydrobromidum

5. Determine the anion acid salt:
 1. subnitras, atis n
 2. hydrocarbonas, atis n
 3. sulfas, atis n
 4. nitris, atis n
 5. cyanidum, i n

6. Indicate the basic bismuth nitrate:
 1. Argenti nitras

2. Bismuthi subnitras
3. Cupri citras
4. Calcii glycerophosphas
5. Natrii bromidum

7. From the following drugs preparation indicate the name of the salts:

1. Acidum hydrochloricum
2. Zinci oxydum
3. Natrii hydrocarbonas
4. Calcii hydrooxydum
5. Nitrogeniim oxydulatum

8. Determine the drug preparation from the metal group:

1. Barbamylum
2. Chloroformium
3. Glucosum
4. Coffeinum-natri bonzoas
5. Methylii salicylas

9. Determine the drug preparation from the phenyl group:

1. Pnenobarbitalum
2. Vinylinum
3. Synoestrolum
4. pilocarpinum
5. phthoracizinum

10. Indicate the drug agent, that contains nitrogen:

1. Thiaminum
2. Aminazinum
3. Cordigitum
4. Benzodixinum
5. sulfacylum

4. Individual tasks according to the topic for higher education students are not planned according to the program.

5. List of recommended literature.

Basic:

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2. The Latin Language and Medical Terminology Basics: textbook (III—IV a. l.) / L.Yu. Smolska, O.H. Pylypiv, P.A. Sodomora et al.; edited by L.Yu. Smolska. — 4rd edition. – K.: AUS "Medicine", 2012. – 400 p.
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5. Latin language course for online study http://avitus.alcuinus.net/schola_latina/invitatio_en.php

Practical class № 28

Topic: The most important prescription abbreviations.

Goal: to find out rules of prescribing medicines of different forms; to study the most important prescription abbreviations; to translate pharmaceutical prescription from English to Latin and use pharmaceutical terms in professional sphere.

Basic concepts: abbreviations, medicine forms, prescriptions.

Plan:

1. Theoretical information:

Writing prescriptions, doctors can use abbreviations of the words and phrases. There are the next rules of abbreviating:

1. In prescriptions it is possible to abbreviate the names of pharmaceutical forms, parts of plants and the prescription phrases.
2. In abbreviations the last letter should be a consonant sound. If there are several last consonants, the abbreviation is finished by the last of them.
3. It is forbidden to abbreviate similar names of ingredients.
4. In prescription part named «Praescriptio» some prescription phrases can be abbreviated to one letter:
E.g.: Da tales doses – D.t.d.

The most important prescription abbreviations

<i>Abbreviation</i>	<i>Complete form</i>	<i>Translation</i>
Āā	ana	equally, in the same amount
ac., acid.	acidum	acid
ad us. ext.	ad usum externum	for external use
ad us. int.	ad usum internum	for internal use
aq.	aqua	water
aq. dest.	aqua destillata	distilled water
comp., cps., cpt.	compositus	composite
concentr.	concentratus	concentrated
cort.	cortex	cortex
D.	Da. Detur. Dentur.	give out, let it be given out, let they be given out

dec., dct.	decoctum	decoction
dep.	depuratus	purified
dil.	dilutus	diluted
D.t.d.	Da (Dentur) tales doses	give out such doses, let such doses be given out
empl.	emplastrum	plaster
emuls.	emulsum	emulsion
extr.	extractum	extract
f.	fiat, fiant	let it, they be formed.
fl.	flos	flower
fluid.	fluidus	liquid
fol.	folium	leaf
fr.	fructus	fruit
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 tabl.	in tabulettis	in tablets
in vitr. nigr.	in vitro nigro	in black bottle
linim.	linimentum	liniment
liq.	liquor	liquid
M.	Misce. Misceatur.	mix up, let it be mixed
mucil.	mucilago	mucus
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.	denote, let it be denoted
sem.	semen	seed
simpl.	simplex	simple
sir.	sirupus	syrup
sol.	solutio	solution
spec.	species	herbal blend, species
spir.	spiritus	alcohol

Steril. supp. supp. vagin. susp. tab. t-ra, tinct. ung.	Sterilisa! Sterilisetur! suppositorium suppositorium vaginale suspensio tabuletta tinctura unguentum	sterilize! Let it be sterilized! suppository vaginal suppository suspension tablet, pill tincture ointment
---	--	--

Questions for self-control:

1. What are the main rules of abbreviation?
2. What pharmaceutical words cannot be shortened?

2. Practical tasks which are going to be done:

Task 1. Write abbreviations of the following names of pharmaceutical forms, parts of plants:

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

Task 2. Write abbreviations of the prescription phrases:

Misceatur. Detur. Signetur.

Sterilisetur.

Recipe.

Dentur tales doses.

Misce, fiant species.

Da in charta cerata.

Divide in partes aequales numero 6.

Task 3. Translate the prescriptions using the abbreviations:

1. Take: Tincture of lily of the valley
Tincture of valerian in 10 ml
Liquid extract of hawthorn 5 ml
Menthol 0,05
Mix up. Give out. Denote: 20 drops 3 times a day
2. Take: Tablets «Novomigrophen» number 12
Give out. Denote: 1 pill at headache
3. Take: Liniment of syntomycin 3%
Novocaine 0,5 % — 50,0
Give out. Denote: for external use 3 times a day
4. Take: Solution of dibazol 5 ml
Give out such doses number 6 in ampoules.
Denote: 4 ml a day intramuscular

5. Take: Oily solution of the nitroglycerine 1 % – 0,0005
Give out such doses number 20 in capsules
Denote: 1 capsule under a tongue

6. Take: Solution of ichthyol in glycerin 40 ml
Let it be given out, denoted: For moistening of tampons

3. Test tasks for self-control:

1. What is not possible to abbreviate?

1. Name of plant
2. medicine form
3. standard prescription phrases
4. names of medicines
5. phrases with prepositions

2. Find abbreviation of a phrase “for external use”?

1. aq.
2. acid.
3. ad. us. ext.
4. aq. dest.
5. extr.

3. Find abbreviation of the word "diluted":

1. cort.
2. liq.
3. dil.
4. fluid.
5. rectific.

4. Find out which of abbreviations does not mean medicine form:

1. sol.
2. gran.
3. supp.
4. empl.
5. simpl.

5. Find out which of abbreviations does not mean part of a plant:

1. fl.
2. f.
3. fr.
4. rhis.
5. hb.

6. Which of words is not an abbreviation:

1. mucil.
2. rectific.
3. fluid.
4. ana.
5. past.

7. Choose the end of the term «emulsum olei . . . »

1. Millefolium
2. Triticum
3. Rheum
4. Persicorum
5. Hypericum

8. Finish the term «sirupus Aloës cum . . . »

1. Ferro
2. Corazolum
3. Crataegus
4. Mentha
5. Saccharum

9. Choose the end of the term «Misce, fiant . . . »

1. emulsum
2. suppositorium
3. pasta
4. pulvis
5. species

10. Choose the necessary ending:

Recipe: Tabulett .. acidi dioxybenzoici 0,5 numero 30

1. -a
2. -as
3. -ae
4. -arum
5. -is

4. Individual tasks according to the topic for higher education students are not planned according to the program.

5. List of recommended literature.

Basic:

1. Latin and Medical Terminology /L.M.Netrebchuk, L.A.Morar, A.A.Tsiba. – Odessa, 2019.- 192p.
2. The Latin Language and Medical Terminology Basics: textbook (III—IV a. 1.) / L.Yu. Smolska, O.H. Pylypiv, P.A. Sodomora et al.; edited by L.Yu. Smolska. — 4rd

edition. – К.: AUS "Medicine", 2012. – 400 p.

3. Латинська мова та основи медичної термінології: Практичний курс. – Навч. посібник / Г.Г. Єрьомкіна, Т.Ф. Скуратова, Н.С. Іващук, Ю.О. Кравцова. – О.: ОДМУ, 2008. – 188 с. (Б-ка студента-медика). – Мова англ.

Additional:

1. Demchenko O., Zakaliuzhnyi M. The Latin Language and the Fundamental of Medical Terminology – Ternopil: Ukrmedknyha, 2004. –283 p.

2. Medical Language for Modern Health Care / David M. Allan, Karen D. Lockyer, Michelle A. Buchman. – New York, 2008. – 1123 p.

3. Міжнародна анатомічна термінологія (латинські, українські, російські та англійські еквіваленти) / Черкасов В. Г., Бобрик І. І., Гумінський Ю. Й., Ковальчук О. І. / За ред. В. Г. Черкасова. – Вінниця: Нова книга, 2010. – 392 с.

Electronic information resources:

1. Odessa National Medical University: <https://onmedu.edu.ua/>

2. Information materials for students: <http://www.info.odmu.edu.ua>

3. Course materials "Latin language", "Ancient Greek language" and "Culture of Ancient Greece and Rome" <http://www.pinax.com.ua>

4. Online Latin-English dictionary "The Latin Lexicon. Numen" <http://latinlexicon.org>

5. Latin language course for online study

http://avitus.alcuinus.net/schola_latina/invitatio_en.php

Practical class № 29

Topic: Practical skills of the thematic section 3.

Goal: revising and systematization of rules of pharmaceutical terms translation, writing prescriptions.

Basic concepts: term, prescriptions, pharmaceutical phrases.

Plan:

1. Theoretical information:

Revise names of pharmaceutical forms; the rules of translation pharmaceutical terms; forms of verbs and standard prescription phrases with verbs; prepositions and endings of ablative and accusative case; structure of prescriptions; chemical elements; names of acids, oxides, salts; abbreviations

Questions for self-control:

1. What structures of pharmaceutical terms do you know?
2. What standard verb phrases are used in prescription?
3. What preposition which require accusative case do you know?
4. What case is used in prescriptions? What medicine forms are used in other case?
5. What does the name of acid consist of?
6. How do we translate names of oxides?
7. What is position and case for anions and cations in names of salts?
8. What pharmaceutical words cannot be shortened?

2. Practical tasks which are going to be done:

Task 1. Find the frequent segment and explain the meaning of the medicine:
Tetracyclinum; Androfort; Barbamylum; Valosedan.

Task 2. Translate into Latin:

leaves of the nettle; bark of the oak; tincture of mint; infusion of sage leaves; olive oil; herb of lily of the valley.

Task 3. Translate into Latin and make Genitive case:

copper citrate; methylphenidate hydrochloride; iron lactate; nitrous acid.

Task 4. Translate the prescription:

Take: Phenobarbital 0,05
Bromizoval 0,2
Sodium coffeine-benzoate 0,015
Papaverin hydrochloride 0,03
Calcium gluconate 0,5
Mix up to make powder
Give out such doses number 24
Denote: 1 powder 3 times a day

Take: Silver nitrate 0,25
Viniline 1,0
Vaseline 30,0
Mix up to make ointment
Give out. Denote: rub on the affected area

Take: Zinc sulfate
Lead acetate in 0,3
Distilled water till 200 ml
Mix up. Give out. Denote: for external use

Take: Alcoholic solution of furacilin 0,1% -2ml
Menthol 0,06
Oil of eucalypt 10 ml
Olive oil till 15 ml
Mix up . Give out. Denote: 2 drops in the nose

Take: Solution of streptocide 0,8% –15ml
Dimedrol 0,02
Ephedrine hydrochloride 0,2
Solution of adrenalin hydrochloride 0,1% – X drops
Mix up. Give out. Denote: 3 drops a day in the nose

3. Test tasks for self-control:

1. In which century the student's song "Gaudeamus" arose?

1. in XII century
2. in XIV century
3. in XV century
4. in XIX century
5. in XX century

2. Choose the noun, which can finish the expression "Misce, flant ...":

1. pulvis
2. unguentum
3. pilulae

4. tabulettā
5. pasta

3. Determine the liquid from the drug:

1. dragee
2. species
3. pilula
4. emulsum
5. suppositorium

4. Indicated the form of the noun, which is used in the receipts:

1. tinctura
2. extracti
3. pasta
4. unguentum
5. infusa

5. In the following drugs preparation, indicate turpentine:

1. Oleum Terebinthinae
2. Oleum Camphorae
3. Oleum Ricini
4. Oleum Anisi
5. Oleum Vaselini

6. Indicate from the herbal names the noun of feminine III declension:

1. Aloe
2. Millefolium
3. Hypericum
4. Digitalis
5. Urtica

7. Determine the name of the vitamin preparation:

1. Cholecalciferol
2. Pantothentic acid
3. Ascorbic acid
4. Testosterone
5. Urokinase

8. Determine the herbal item:

1. Menthol
2. Thymol
3. Ephedrine
4. Strychnine
5. Galanthamine

9. The part of the receipt, that is filled in Latin language:

1. Inscriptio
2. Praescriptio
3. Nomen medici
4. Nomen aegroti
5. Datum

10. If two or more drugs are written together in the same amount, so the dosage is indicated only before the last of them and before then we put the word:

1. ad
2. per
3. cum
4. ana
5. contra

4. Individual tasks according to the topic for higher education students are not planned according to the program.

5. List of recommended literature.

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