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STATE UNIVERSITY OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACY
NICOLAE TESTEMIȚANU

**Course of Lectures
on Latin
and
Medical Terminology**

**SCIENTIA
POTENTIA
EST**

**Chișinău
2004**

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STATE UNIVERSITY OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACY
NICOLAE TESTEMIȚANU

**Latin and Foreign Languages
Department**

Course of Lectures on Latin and Medical Terminology

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UNIVERSITATEA DE STAT
DE MEDICINĂ ȘI FARMACIE
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The course has been created in accordance with the syllabus of the Latin language.

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*In via est in medicina
via sine lingua Latina*

*There is no way in
medicine without Latin*

Introduction

You are beginning to study Latin which is necessary for everyone. You are starting from the alphabet, and it means that you are able to achieve equal results. What do you need for this? Systematical work is an indispensable condition of successful learning of any language. Do not neglect the material! No other additional lessons will fill in the gaps in your knowledge that you were supposed to gain during the planned hours.

Discuss all problems that may arise with your teacher who is always ready to help you. If teacher's efforts combine with your wish to learn the language and your systematical work, you will certainly achieve good results and success.

Authors

The First Lesson

PHONETIC PRINCIPLES IN MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY

CONTENTS

- Latin alphabet
- Classification of sounds
- Vowels
- Diphthongs

The Latin alphabet

The Romans borrowed the Latin alphabet through the use of the Etruscan alphabet from the Greeks of the south Italy who lived in the Chalcis fortress and adapted this alphabet to their pronunciation needs.

In the classic period, the I century before Christ (B. C.), seven centuries after the origin, having undergone some graphic changes, the Latin alphabet has 22 letters: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, V, X, Z

At present the medical terminology uses 26 letters:

– The letter Y (ipsilon) denotes the Greek origin of the term .

– The French humanist Pierre de la Rame brought in the letter J (iota) in the XVI century. After having been repulsed by the European scientists for some centuries this letter was accepted in the medical terminology.

The introduction of the letter U at the end of the XVI century contributed to the delimitation of the sounds [u] and [v], which first were expressed only by the letter u.

– Later the necessity to use the letter W in the names of the medical preparations containing proper names of English - Saxon origin appears.

Therefore, 26 letters are available in the current Latin alphabet.

Letter	Sound	Letter	Sound
A a	[a]	N n	[n]
B b	[b]	O o	[o]
C c	[k] [t]	P p	[p]
D d	[d]	Q q	[k]
E e	[æ]	R r	[r]
F f	[f]	S s	[s] [z]
G g	[g] [dʒ]	T t	[t]
H h	[h]	U u	[u]
I i	[i]	V v	[v]
J j	[i – short]	W w	[w]
K k	[k]	X x	[ks]
L l	[l]	Y y	[i]
M m	[m]	Z z	[z]

Classification of sounds

Graphical marks that compose the Latin alphabet represent vowels and consonants.

The vocal sounds correspond to the letters: **a, e, i, o, u, y.**

The consonant sounds correspond to the letters: **b, c, d, f, g, h, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, x, z.**

Specific features of pronunciation of some vowels

1. The vowel **e** is pronounced as the English sound [æ]:

nervus [n æ r v u s] - nerve

dens [d æ n s] - tooth

vertebra [v æ r t æ b r a] - vertebra

embolia (gr.) - [æ m b o l i a] embolism

Secale - [s æ c a l æ] rye

mater - [m a t æ r] mater (meninx)

2. Taking over words of Greek origin the Latin language borrowed also the graphic mark **y** that is pronounced as [i] and it occurs exclusively in terms of Greek origin, for example:

embryo - embryo, germ

myos - muscle

myocardium - myocardium

myoma - myoma

Note: Many word roots, prefixes of Greek origin that are used in formation of medical and pharmaceutical compound terms contain the vowel **y**.

In order to write correctly these terms, to understand them and to be sure of their utilization in the formation of clinical and pharmaceutical terms, it is important to memorize the most frequently used constructive elements given below:

For example:

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| 1. hyper - excessive, over, more - | hypertension |
| 2. hypo - less, reduced, decreased - | hypotension |
| 3. dys - impairment, disturbance - | dystonia |
| 4. sym - , syn-, - with, together,
concomitant, connected - | symbiosis |
| 5. oxy - sour, acute | oxydum |
| 6. glyc - , glyk - (glykys) sweets | Glycerinum |
| 7. hydr - referring to the water
[hydor - water] | hydroxydum |
| 8. pyr - fire (a group of antipyretics) - | pyromania
Antipyrinum |
| 9. myc (es) - fungus
[mycin] - a group of antibiotics | Monomycinum |
| 10. cycl - circle
[cyclin] - a group of antibiotics | Cyclophosphanum
Tetracyclinum |

Diphthongs

There are four diphthongs in the Latin language:

1. The combination of letters **ae** renders the diphthong **ae** that is pronounced as the sound [æ]:

aegrotus [æ g r o t u s] - patient

gangraena [g a n g r æ n a] - gangrene

costae [c o s t æ] - ribs

2. The diphthong **oe** resembles the English sound [ɔ:]:

oedema [ɔ d æ m a] - edema

Foeniculum [f ɔ n i c u l u m] - dill

foetus [f ɔ t u s] - fetus

Note: Sometimes **ae** and **oe** do not form diphthongs as they are vowels that belong to different syllables. In this case the letter **e** is marked with the mark umlaut and each letter is pronounced separately. The umlaut is the mark of two dots above the vowel **e**. [ë]:

aër [a æ r] - air

Aloë [a l o æ] - aloe

pnoë [p n o æ] - respiration

diploë [d i p l o æ] - spongy substance

3. The combination of the letters **au** is always pronounced as one syllable [au]:

auris [a u r i s] - ear

Aurum [a u r u m] - gold

trauma [t r a u m a] - trauma

4. The combination of the letters **eu** is pronounced as [eu]:

neuritis [n æ u r i t i s] - inflammation of the
nerve

pneumonia [p n æ u m o n i a] - pneumonia

pleura [p l æ u r a] - pleura

Europa [æ u r o p a] - Europe

EXERCISES

1. Pronounce the following diphthongs correctly:

laesio; aër; acrotus; diploë; dyspnoë; foetus;
leukaemia; haematopoëticus; aponeurosis; auscultatio;
Aurum; Eucalyptus; auctor; poësis; aloë; oesophagus;
daucus; gemmae.

2. Underline diphthongs in the following words:

A.

vertebrae – vertebrae
oesophagus – oesophagus
cauda – tail
vesicae – bladder
haematopoëticus – hemopoetic

B.

peronaeus – fibula	caecum · c(a)ecum
lagoena – cup; phial	aedificium – building
audire – listen	

C.

auris – ear	pleuritis – pleuritis
alae – wing	aether – ether
coeruleum – blue	aetas – age

3. Read the following words with diphthongs:

A.

laesio – lesion
aër – air
aegrotus – patient
diploë – diploë
caecus – blind
dyspnoë – dyspnea
juncturae – junction
leukaemia – leukemia
haema – blood
cauda – tail
aponcurosis – aponeurosis

- B.** auscultatio – auscultation
peritonaeum – peritoneum
roentgenogramma – roentgenogram
paediatrica – pediatrics
diaeta – diet
vertebrae – vertebrae
amoeba amoeba
trauma – trauma
alae – wings

Self - control

1. In Latin the sound [æ] can be rendered by means of the vowel ... and by the diphthong
2. The sound [i] is rendered by the letter ... in Latin words and by means of the letter ... in words of Greek origin.
3. In the word aether *ae* is pronounced as ... but in the word aër *ae* is pronounced as

Latin aphorisms and expressions

1. Omne principium difficile est. It is the first step that hurts.
2. Alma mater. Name used for the university that a person attended.
3. Bonum factum. A good beginning.
4. Salve! Salvete! Hello!
5. Vale! Valetate! Good bye!
6. Nota bene! (N.B.) Observe carefully!
7. Et cetera (etc.) And others.

The Second Lesson

SPECIFIC FEATURES OF PRONUNCIATION OF SOME CONSONANTS

CONTENTS

- Peculiarities of pronunciation of the Latin consonants.
- Digraphs

1. The letter C, c has two pronunciations:

a) in front of *e, i, y, ae, oe* it is pronounced as the English [tʃ]:

acidum – acid

processus – process

cytus – cell

caecum caecum

coelia – viscus

b) in other cases the letter *c* is pronounced as [k]:

corpus – body

caput – head

cranium · skull

lac – milk

succus – juice

2. The letter G, g also has two pronunciations:

a) generally it is pronounced as [g]:

ganglion – ganglion

gramma · gramme

b) but in front of *e, i, y*, it is pronounced as [dʒ]:
gingiva – gum gemma – bud
genu – knee gyrus – convolution

3. **H, h** is pronounced as the sound [h] in English:
homo – man
hepar – liver
humerus – humerus

NB! The consonant **h** forms digraphs which occur exclusively in the terms of Greek origin: **ch, ph, th, rh**

Note: Digraphs were introduced in the Latin language to render certain sounds of the Greek origin:

1. ch = [ç] – trachea – trachea
 nucha – nucha
2. ph = [f] – Phosphorus – phosphorus
 pharmacon medicine
3. rh = [r] – rhaphe – suture
 rhinos – nose
4. th = [t] – thorax – thorax
 therapia therapy

4. The consonant **K, k** is pronounced as [k] and is found in words of non - Latin origin. In words of Greek origin, as a rule, it is written in front of *e, i, y*:

keras, atos (Gr.) – cornea
Kalium (Arab.) – kalium
kinesis (Gr.) – movement
kefir (Turk.) – joghurt

5. *The consonant L, l is pronounced palatalized:*

lumbus – lumbus

lateralis – lateral

lacrima – tear

6. *The letter Q, q is used exclusively with the vowel u and it is pronounced as [kv]:*

Quercus – oak

squama – squama

oblīquus – oblique

quadriceps – quadriceps

7. *The consonant letter S, s is pronounced as [z] when it is located between two vowels or between a vowel and one of the following consonants: l, m, n:*

For example:

a) incisura – incision

dosis – dose

nasalis – nasal

usus – use

b) organismus – organism

balsamum – balm

sensus – sense

In all other cases it is pronounced as [s]:

sternum – sternum

sutura – suture

sulcus – furrow

os – bone

8. *The letter X, x can be pronounced as [ks] and [kz]:*

a) radix – root

axis – axis

apex – apex

b) examen – examination

exemplum – example

exitus letalis – lethal outcome

9. The consonant **Z, z** is pronounced as [z] in words of Greek origin. In words of non - Greek origin it is pronounced as [ts]:

- a) zygoma - zygoma b) Zincum - zinc
zona - zone influenza influenza
oryza - rice Zirconium - zirconium

10. The letter **J, j** is pronounced as [j]:

- jejunum - jejunum
jugularis - jugular
major - major

Note: The letter **J** was introduced into the Latin alphabet much later. It is written at the beginning of words in front of a vowel or in the intervocal position and it is pronounced as [j].

Exception: *iodum* and its derivatives.

EXERCISES FOR REVISION OF RULES OF READING

I. Read the following terms and pay attention to the pronunciation of the consonants *ss* and *s*:

- a) fossa - pit
impressio - impression
sigmoideus - sigmoid
platysma - platysma
septum nasi - septum of the nose
- b) processus styloideus - styloid process
pars petrosa - petrous part
sulcus sinus transversi - sulcus of the transverse sinus

mesenterium – mesentery

sinus – sinus

fissura – fissure

- c) mesogastrium – mesogastrium
canalis hypoglossalis – hypoglossal canal
basis cranii – base of the skull
dens incisivus – incisor tooth
nasolacrimalis – nasolacrimal

II. Read the terms and pay attention to the pronunciation of the consonants x and z:

- a) flexio – flexion dexter – dexter
axis – axis maxilla – maxilla
maxillaris – maxillary circumflexus – circumflex
fornix – arch radix – root

- b) index – index extremitas – extremity
plexus – plexus zygomaticus – zygomatic

larynx – larynx

trapezius – trapezium

os coxae – coxa

vena azygos – azygous vein

III. Read the words and explain the pronunciation of the letter c in them:

- a) caput – head scapula – scapula
callus – callus accessorius – accessory
cavitas – cavity musculus – muscle
occiput – occiput skeleton – skeleton

b) truncus	trunk	cementum	-- cement
facies	- face	cellula	- cell
calculus	- calculus	corpus	- body
cerebrum	- cerebrum	biceps	- biceps
clavicularis	- clavicle	cartilago	- cartilage

c) sulcus -- sulcus

vertebrae cervicales cervical vertebrae

vertebrae sacrales -- sacral vertebrae

foramina sacralia -- sacral orifice

os coccygis -- ischial bone

bucca; buccae (sg., pl.) -- cheek

IV. Read the words and pay attention to the pronunciation of digraphs:

a) nucha · nucha

thyreoideus -- thyroid

thorax -- thorax

pharynx -- pharynx

kyphosis -- hump back

synchondrosis · synchondrosis

b) hemispherium -- hemispherium

sphincter -- sphincter

bronchus -- bronchus

os sphenoidale -- sphenoidal bone

fossa hypophysialis -- hypophysial fosse

labyrinthus ethmoidalis ethmoidal labyrinth

- c) aquaeductus mesencephali – aqueduct of the mesencephalon
 nodus lymphaticus – lymphatic node
 arteria ophthalmica – ophthalmic artery
 ductus choledochus – bile duct
 ductus thoracicus – thoracic duct

V. Determine prefixes and roots in the following terms of Greek origin:

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| a) synostosis – synostos | b) dysenteria – dysentery |
| syndesmosis – syndesmos | dyspepsia – dyspepsia |
| hypoglossus – hypoglossal | Hydrargyrum – mercury |
| hypertonia – hypertension | Oxygenium – oxygen |

VI. Explain the pronunciation and spelling of the letters i and j in the following words:

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|
| a) intestinum – intestine | b) junctura – juncture |
| infraspinatus – infraspinous | jecur – liver |
| iater – doctor | jugum – jugum |
| paries – wall | jugularis – jugular |
| iliacus – iliac | jejunum – jejunum |

- c) canalis palatinus major – great palatine canal
 fossa infratemporalis – infratemporal fosse
 tuberculum majus – greater tubercle

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Lexical minimum

Nouns

atlas – atlas
axis – axis
collum – neck
cranium – skull
columna – column
corpus – body
homo – person

dorsum – back
encephalon – brain
os – bone
thorax – thorax
vertebra – vertebra
caput – head
truncus – torso

Adjectives

sinister – sinister
dexter dexter
distalis – distal
dorsalis – dorsal
medialis – medial
horizontalis – horizontal
superficialis – superficial

internus – internal
externus – external
medius middle
profundus – profound
medianus – median
proximalis – proximal
lateralis – lateral

The Third Lesson

LATIN STRESS

CONTENTS

- Combinations of letters and their pronunciation
- Basic rules of Latin stress
- Short and long syllables
- Some peculiarities of stress in terms of Greek origin

Combinations of letters

In Latin there are stable combinations of letters the pronunciation of which is determined by their position in a word

1. **ngu** followed by a vowel is pronounced as [ngv]:

For example:

lingua language, tongue

unguis – nail

unguentum – ointment

sanguis – blood

2. **ti** followed by a vowel is pronounced as [ts]:

For example:

palpatio – palpation

articulatio – articulation

auscultatio – auscultation

spatium – space

❖ The same combination of letters followed by a vowel but with preceding letters *s*, *x* is pronounced as [tʃ]:

For example:

digestio - digestion

combustio - burn

mixtio - mixture

❖ The combination of letters *ti* is also pronounced as [tʃ]:

in words of Greek origin:

- aetia = cause; reason

and in adjectives in the comparative degree:

- Citius, altius, fortius! = Q nicker, higher, stronger !

3. The combination *sch* is pronounced as [sk].

For example:

os ischii - ischial bone schizophrenia - schizophrenia

STRESS

In Latin words the location of stress is relatively stable: it is usually a penultimate or next to penultimate syllable.

Basic rules

1. In Latin the last syllable of words is never stressed.

2. In monosyllabic words a vowel is stressed:

vox – voice
pars – part
ars – art
dens – tooth
os – bone

3. In disyllabic words the second syllable from the end of the word is stressed:

planta – plant
squama – squama
fossa – fossa

4. In polysyllabic words the stress falls on a penultimate syllable provided it is of long duration. In case the penultimate syllable is of short duration the stress is transferred to the syllable next to the penultimate (indifferently of brevity or length of syllables).

NB! In Latin syllables can be of long duration (-) and of short duration (◌)

1. A penultimate syllable is of long duration and therefore it is stressed:

a) if its vowel is followed by two or more consonants:

tabuleta – tablet
medicamentum – medicine, medicament

b) if it is composed of a diphthong:

Crataegus – crataegus
gangraena – gangrene
diaeta – diet

Note: The anatomical terms of Greek origin keep the long duration of the penultimate syllable if it contains a hystorical diphthong:

peritonēum > (Greek – peritonaion)

glutēus > (Greek gloutaios)

trachēa > (Greek tracheia)

c) if its vowel is followed by **x** or **z**:

reflexus – reflex

oryza – rice

Note: The following suffixes of adjectives are of long duration:

– āl – costālis → costal

– ār – scapulāris → scapular

– āt – dentātus → dentate

– īn – palātinus → palatine

– ōs – petrōsus → petrous

II. A penultimate syllable is of short duration and thus it is not stressed:

a) if its vowel is followed by a vowel or by the letter **h**:

olēum – oil

tenūis – thin

extrāho – extract

coracoidēus – coracoid

ossēus (lat.) – bony

NB! ē - us (aeus) – pharyngēus of Greek origin
pharyngeal (denotes the possession)

b) if its vowel is followed by one of the consonants **b, d, p, t, c, g** with the letters **l** or **r**:

palpēbra – palpebra, eyelid

cerēbrum – brain, encephalon

c) if its vowel is followed by digraphs **ch, ph, rh, th** or **qu**:

philosōphus – philosopher

stomāchus – stomach

choledōchus – choledochal

reliquum – reminiscence

Note: The following suffixes are of short duration:

– ōl - foveōla → foveola

– ūl - ramūlus → ramus, branch

– ūd - fluīdus → liquid, fluid

– ĭc - zygomatīcus → zygomatic (for adjectives only)

Note: In terms of Greek origin ending in *ia* the stress falls on the vowel *i* of the penultimate syllable:

therapīa, haemorrhagia, pneumonīa, anaemīa, cardiopat-hīa, aesthesīa.

Remember the following exceptions:

anatōmia, apātia, agōnia, osteolōgia, myolōgia etc.

EXERCISES

I. Read the disyllabic words:

a) arcus – arch

cornu – horn

costa – rib

tela – tissue

apex – apex

ramus – ramus, branch

ala – ala

manus – hand

b) bursa – bursa
bulbus – bulb
cauda – cauda
collum – neck
minor – minor

vomer – vomer
sternum – sternum
atlas – atlas
sella – saddle, sella
axis – axis

II. Determine the duration of the penultimate syllables and put the stress:

a) solutio – solution
Aloë – aloe
tonsilla – tonsil
fibrosus – fibrous
costalis – costal

sutura – suture
laryngeus – laryngeal
therapia – therapy
anaemia – anemia
skeleton – skeleton

b) ligamentum – ligament
processus – process
platysma – platysma
emplastrum – plaster
rotundus – round

icterus – icterus, jaundice
labyrinthus – labyrinth
profundus – deep, profound
trochanter – trochanter
abductor – abductor

c) facies – face
linea – line
species – species
radius – radius
pancreas – pancreas
fascia – fascia

tibia – tibia
spatium – space
cranium – skull, cranium
antebrachium – forearm
ganglion – ganglion
substantia – substance

d) vertebra – vertebra
cerebrum – brain
palpebra – eyelid

articulatio – joint
angulus – angle
cartilago – cartilage

e) oryza – rice

Glycyrrhiza – licorice

complexus – complex

radix – root

amoeba – ameba

Crataegus – crataegus

Althaea – marshmallow

diaeta – diet

III. Stress the words, taking into consideration the duration of the suffixes:

A. Incisura vertebralis – vertebral incisure

clavicularis – clavicular

hyomandibularis – hyomandibular

mentalis – mental

sulcus ethmoidalis – ethmoidal groove

foramen caecum – cecal foramen

processus temporalis – temporal process

incisura supraorbitalis – supraorbital incisure

B. Pars spongiosa – spongy part

fossa condylaris – condylar fossa

glomerulus – glomerule

hamulus pterygoideus – pterygoid hamulus

fossa pterygopalatina – pterygopalatine fossa

digitatus – digitate

cribrosus – cribose

IV. Read the anatomical terms. Stress them correctly:

A. Fissura orbitalis – orbital fissura

incisura fibularis – fibular incisure

os occipitale – occipital bone

ligamentum sacrococcygeum – sacrococcygeal
ligament

processus pterygoideus – pterygoid process

pars squamosa – squamous part

B. Vertebra cervicalis – cervical vertebra

septum intermusculare – intermuscular septum

sulcus pterygopalatinus – pterygopalatine sulcus

foramen palatinum – palatine foramen

musculus obliquus – oblique muscle

C. Facies articularis – articular surface

ductus thoracicus – thoracic duct

meatus acusticus – acoustic meatus

cornu anterius – anterior horn

nervus interosseus – interosseous nerve

D. Palatum osseum – bony palate

canalis condylaris – condylar canal

recessus sacciformis – sacciform recess

membrum inferius – lower extremity

*V. Read paying attention to the pronunciation of the
qu and ngu:*

a) squama occipitalis – occipital squama

lamina quadrigemina – quadrigeminal lamina

quadratus – quadrate

linea obliqua – oblique line

lingua – tongue

lingula - lingula
inguinalis - inguinal
unguis - nail

- b) squamosus - squamous
os triquetrum - triquetral bone
sublingualis - sublingual
angulus - angle
sanguis - blood
sanguineus - sanguine

VI. Read paying attention to the pronunciation of the - ti:

- a) abductio - abduction
adductio - adduction
periodontium - periodontium
supinatio - supination
articulatio - joint
eminentia - eminence
tibia - tibia

- b) ostium - ostium
spatia intercostalia - intercostal space
digestio - digestion
distantia trochanterica - trochanteric distance
substantia nigra - black substance
foramina nutricia - nutrient foramen
mixtio - mixture
masticatio - mastication

SELF - CONTROL

Fill in the gaps:

1. In the Latin language the stress falls only on ... and ... syllables.
2. If the penultimate syllable has a diphthong, than it is ...
3. The syllable is long if its vowel is before the ...
4. Consonants **b, c, d, g, p, t** with the letters **l, r** do not form a ... syllable ...
5. Conventional diacritical marks of length and brevity are applied if a vowel of the penultimate syllable is before the ...
6. If a vowel is before a consonant, it means that it is always ...
7. Adjective suffixes **-al-, -ar-, -at-, -in-, -os-** always are and ...
8. Suffixes **-ol-, -ul-**, are short and ...

The Fourth Lesson

ANATOMICAL NOMENCLATURE

THE NOUN. THE GRAMMATICAL CATEGORIES OF THE LATIN NOUN.

CONTENTS

- The grammatical categories of the Latin noun
- General rules of determination of the noun gender

- The dictionary form of Latin nouns
- The determination of the stem of nouns

❖ In Latin nouns are of three genders:

masculine – genus masculinum (m)

feminine – genus femininum (f)

neutre – genus neutrum (n)

NB! The criterion of determining the grammatical gender of the Latin nouns is the ending in the nomi-native case, singular. Thus:

nouns of masculine gender end in: - **us**, -**er** etc;

nouns of feminine gender end in: - **a**, -**as**, - **io** etc;

nouns of neuter gender end in: - **um**, -**on**, -**en**, -**u**,

etc.

❖ Latin nouns have two numbers:

Singular number – numerus singularis (sing.)

Plural number – numerus pluralis (plur.)

NB! It is important to note that most of the medical terms have just one form - the singular form. This type of nouns is called singularia tantum and they denote:

a) names of diseases;

b) names of medicines;

c) names of elements of the periodic table;

d) names of single organs;

e) abstract notions.

❖ There are six cases in Latin:

Nominativus (Nom.) – Nominative

Genitivus (Gen.) – Genitive

Dativus (Dat.) Dative

Accusativus (Acc.) – Accusative

Ablativus (Abl.) – Ablative

Vocativus (Voc.) Vocative

❖ There are five types of declensions in Latin that are distinguished by endings in the genitive case, singular (there are no declensions in English; this phenomenon is substituted by the use of prepositions: of, at, on, by, etc).

decl.	I	II	III	IV	V
Gender	f	m n	mf n	m n	f
Case					
Nom	a	us um er on	various	us u	es
Gen	ae	i	is	us	ei

NB! When distributing genders according to their declension we can see a definite symmetry: nouns of feminine gender belong to the I and V declensions; nouns of masculine and neuter genders belong to the II and IV declensions; and nouns of all three genders: masculine, feminine, neuter belong to the III declension.

THE DICTIONARY FORM OF LATIN NOUNS

The form of nouns in the dictionary includes three components:

- 1) complete form in the nominative case;

2) ending in the genitive case;

3) indication of the gender (abbreviated by one letter - m., f., n.)

The dictionary form is read as three words, but it is written as follows:

- I decl. costa, ae f
- II decl. angulus, i m
ligamentum, i n
ganglion, i n
- III decl. canalis, is m
radix, icis f
os, ossis n
- IV decl. processus, us m
cornu, us n
- V decl. facies, eī f

NB! Nouns of the III declension are parasyllabic and imparisyllabic.

Parasyllabic nouns are those that have the same number of syllables in the nominative and genitive cases, singular.

Their dictionary form is the same as in nouns of the I, II, IV and V declensions. E. g.: **canalis, is m**

Imparissyllabic nouns are those that have in the genitive case one more syllable than in the nominative case. That is why in the dictionary form after its form in the nominative case the final part of the root is written (it is explained by the fact that the stem is changed). *For example: foramen, inis n*

NB! Nouns that are monosyllabic in the nominative case in the singular should be written fully in the dictionary form. E. g.:

cor, cordis n
os, ossis n
os, oris n
pars, partis f

DETERMINATION OF THE STEM OF NOUNS

The stem is the part of the word without the ending that contains a lexical meaning.

In order to change the noun according to the cases and numbers, as well as to form derivative words from it, it is necessary to learn to determine correctly its stem. A stem of the I, II, IV, V declensions can be determined by the nominative or genitive case, by taking away the ending. The stems of these two cases coincide almost always.

The dictionary form of the nouns of the I, II, IV and V declensions	Stem
I decl. costa, ae f	cost
II decl. angulus, i m	angul
ligamentum, i n	ligament
ganglion, i n	gangli
IV decl. arcus, us m	arc
cornu, us n	corn
V decl. facies, ēi f	faci

The stem of the III declension does not always coincide in the nominative and genitive cases. The-

refore, we can determine the stem only by the genitive case. E. g.:

The dictionary form of the nouns of the III declension	Stem
apex, icis m corpus, ōris n articulatio, ōnis f	apic – corpor – articulation –

SELF - CONTROL TEST

1. Nouns of masculine gender refer to the IV declension and have the ending ... in the nominative case and in the genitive case.

2. Nouns of neuter gender refer to the II declension and have the ending ... in the nominative case and ... in the genitive case.

3. Nouns of feminine gender refer to the V declension and have the ending ... in the nominative case and ... in the genitive case.

4. Nouns of masculine gender refer to the II declension and have the ending ... in the nominative case and ... in the genitive case.

5. Nouns of neuter gender refer to the IV declension and have the ending ... in the nominative case and ... in the genitive case.

EXERCISES

1. Read the following nouns and determine the declension. Remember the criterion of every declensions:

vertebra, ae f; tympanum, i n; systema, ātis n; arcus, us m; tempus, ōris n; linea, ae f; facies, ēi f; paries, ētis m; genu, us n; vena, ae f; rete, is n; scapula, ae f; species, ēi f; diaphragma, ātis n; cornu, us n; ostium, i n; foramen, ĩnis n; musculus, i m; processus, us m; corpus, ōris n; ligamentum, i n; sulcus, i m.

2. Find the ending of the genitive case in the singular according to the declension:

Nom.	Gen.	Declension
margo	margin ...	III
mandibula	mandibul ...	I
tuberculum	tubercul ...	II
arteria	arteri ...	I
ductus	duct ...	IV
cor	cord ...	III
recessus	recess ...	IV
ala	al ...	I
nasus	nas...	II
caries	cari ...	V
ramus- (branch)	ram ...	II
manus	man ...	IV

3. Write down the dictionary form of the nouns of the III declension and determine their stems:

pes, pedis m	articulatio, ōnis f
pars, partis f	apex, ĭcis f
axis, is m	cervix, ĭcis f
rete, is n	tuber, ĕris n
corpus, ōris n	auris, is f
caput, ĭtis n	thorax, ācis m

4. Complete the dictionary form of the nouns:

ganglion ...	scapula ...
concha ...	cornu ...
arcus ...	tuberculum ...
sulcus ...	porus ...
incisura ...	encephalon
linea ...	collum ...
septum ...	fossa ...
nasus ...	olecranon ...
musculus ...	nodus ...
ramus ...	facies ...

Latin aphorisms

1. Curriculum vitae. Brief written of one's past history (e. g. education, employment) used when applying for a position, etc.

2. Lapsus memoriae. Memory lapse.

3. Lapsus linguae. A slip of the tongue.

4. Lapsus calāmi. Slip of the pen, error in writing.

5. Modus vivendi. A way of living.

Lexical minimum

NOUNS OF THE I DECLENSION

costa, ae f – rib
crista, ae f – crista
fibula, ae f – fibula
incisura, ae f – incisure
lingua, ae f – tongue
mandibula, ae f – mandible
maxilla, ae f – maxilla
scapula, ae f – scapula
tibia, ae f – tibia
vertebra, ae f – vertebra
ala, ae f – wing
patella, ae f – kneecap, patella
sutura, ae f – suture
tuba, ae f – tube

NOUNS OF THE II DECLENSION

ganglion, i n – ganglion
humerus, i m – shoulder
ligamentum, i n – ligament
nasus, i m – nose
septum, i n – septum
tuberculum, i n – tubercle
radius, i m – radius

NOUNS OF THE III DECLENSION

foramen, ĩnis n -- foramen
crus, cruris n – crus
os, ossis n – bone

NOUNS OF THE IV DECLENSION

meatus, us m – meatus
ductus, us m – duct
plexus, us m – plexus
recessus, us m -- recession
hiatus, us m -- hiatus
tractus us, m -- tract
processus us, m – process
sinus, us m - sinus

NOUNS OF THE V DECLENSION

facies, ěi f – face
species, ěi f -- species

The Fifth Lesson

STRUCTURE OF THE ANATOMICAL TERM

CONTENTS

- Structural types of terms
- One-word terms and polynomial terms
- Uncoordinated attributes

Structural types of terms

One - word	Polynomial Terms		
	Of two words	Of three and more words	
↓	↓	↓	↓
Noun in the Nominative case in the singular or plural: cor - heart ossa - bones	Noun in the Nominative case + coordinated attributes (noun in the Genitive case): caput costae - the head of the bone	Noun in the Nominative case + coordinated attributes (adjective, participle, ordinal numeral): vertebra thoracica - thoracic vertebra	Word combination with coordinated or uncoordinated attribute: processus zygomaticus ossis frontalis - the zygomatic process of the frontal bone

The structural types of terms are different. A term can be formed by one word (term - word), e.g.:

sternum - sternum, thorax - thorax, atlas - atlas, radius - radius.

But in Latin anatomical terminology one - word terms are not so numerous as terms made up of word combinations. And it is clear, as in the majority of cases when we need to indicate a number of essential signs from the anatomist's point of view the term-word turns out to be insufficient and the anatomical formation is designated by a term-word combination, consisting of a noun and an adjective (or several adjectives) or of a noun in the nominative case and a noun in the genitive case, for ex.: vertebra cervicalis - cervical rib; collum costae - neck of the rib.

In Latin medical terms a pivotal noun is always in the first place and it is followed by one several dependent attributive words. These attributes may be coordinated or uncoordinated.

Uncoordinated attribute

Uncoordinated attribute is always expressed by a noun in the genitive case, e.g.:

corpus vertebrae - the body of the vertebra
cavum nasi - the nose cavity etc.

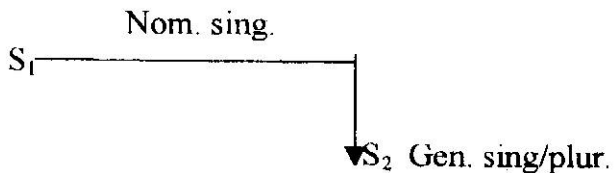
In case where there are several uncoordinated attributes in one and the same term, the first attribute indicates a smaller anatomical structure, and the next one indicates the bigger one, e.g.:

Lamina arcus vertebrae - lamina of the arch of the vertebra.

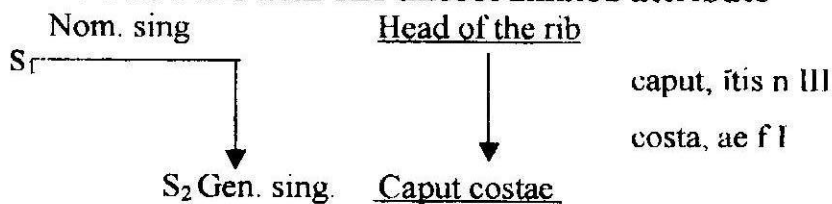
Scheme of uncoordinated attributes

To imagine more quickly and exactly the structure of a medical term, to understand it consequently and correctly, to remember it easily and to form it independently in Latin, it is useful to make use of the scheme of the term.

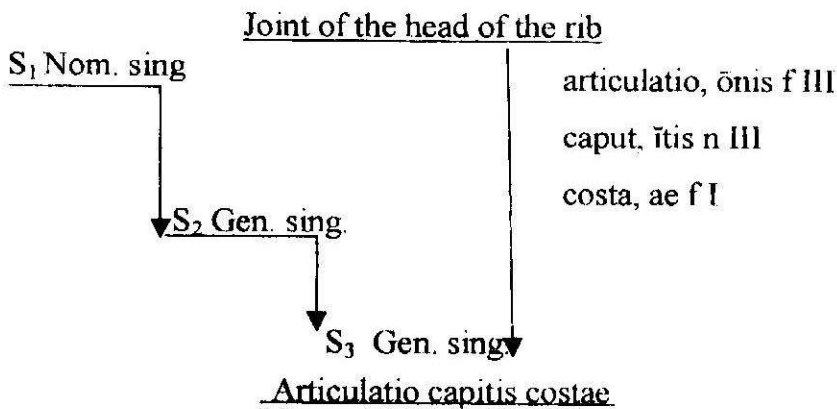
Model of scheme of the uncoordinated attributes:



I The term with one uncoordinated attribute



II The term with two uncoordinated attributes



Exercises

I. Read and make the scheme of the following anatomical terms:

Apertura aquaeductus vestibuli – aperture of the aqueduct of vestibule

Cartilago septi nasi – cartilage of the septum of the nose

Crista colli costae – crista of the neck of the rib

Lamina arcus vertebrae – lamina of the arch of the vertebra

Apertura canaliculi cochleae – aperture of the canaliculus of the cochlea

Apertura chordae tympani – aperture of the chorda of the tympany

II. Put the nouns in the brackets in the genitive case.

Indicate the dictionary form:

A. Collum (costa, scapula)

Corpus (fibula, humerus, maxilla, tibia)

Incisura (mandibula, scapula)

Radix (dens, lingua)

Angulus (costa, os)

B. Septum (nasus)

Collum (mandibula)

Corpus (lingua)

Nervus (encephalon)

Sulcus (sinus)

Processus (os)

C. Facies (tuberculum)

Rhaphē (palatum)

Facies (acromion)

Os (digitus)

Membrana (sternum)

Ligamentum (patella)

Basis (cranium) – basis (cranium, skull)

Canalis (nervus) – canal (nerve)

III. *Translate into Latin the following word combinations. Indicate the dictionary form of each word that forms these word combinations:*

A. Apex (of the nose, of the tongue);
arch (of the aorta, of the vertebra);
head (of the tibia, of the humerus);
cavum (of the tooth, of the uterus);
corpus (of the rib, of the uterus).

B. Tubercle of the rib;
articulation of the humerus;
head of the maxilla;
cavity of the nose;
neck of the fibula;
septum of the tongue;
neck of the uterus;
tubercle of the tooth;
body of the vertebra;
foramen of the maxilla.

C. Crista of the head of the rib;
apex of the root of the tooth;
canal of the neck of the uterus;
foramen of the apex of the tooth.

Latin aphorisms

1. Ubi bene ibi Patria. Where you feel good, there is your home.

2. Ibi bene ubi Patria. There is your home, where you feel good.

3. Amor Patriae nostra lex. Love of the fartherland is our law

Lexical minimum

Nouns of the I declension

A. bucca, ae f – cheek

gingīva, ae f – gingiva

lingula, ae f – lingula

papilla, ae, f – papila

protuberantia, ae f – protuberantia

pulpa, ae f – pulpa

aorta, ae f – aorta

B. arteria, ae f – arteria

concha, ae f – concha

lamīna, ae, f – lamina

orbīta, ae f – orbit

rhaphe, es f – suture

spina, ae f – spina

vena, ae f – vein

Nouns of the II declension

angulus, i m – angle

collum, i n – neck

brachium, i n – brachium

cavum, i n – cavity

sternum, i n – sternum
alveolus, i m – alveolous
frenulum, i n – frenulum
jugum, i n – jugum
labium, i n – lip
digitus, i m – finger
manubrium, i n – manubrium

Nouns of the III declension

corpus, ōris n – body
caput, ĩtis n – head
os, ōris n – mouth

Nouns of the IV declension

arcus, us m – arch
genu, us n – knee
cornu, us n – horn
manus, us f – arm

Nouns of the V declension

superficies, ěi f – surface
dies, ěi m., f. – day

The Sixth Lesson

LATIN ADJECTIVE

CONTENTS

- The first group of Latin adjectives
- The dictionary form of Latin adjectives
- Coordinated attributes

Latin adjectives determine those nouns to which they are attributed.

Like nouns, adjectives change in numbers and cases. The Latin adjectives are subdivided into two groups:

1) the first group - adjectives of the I and II declensions;

2) the second group - adjectives of the III declension

The adjectives of the I group

They have the following ending indicating their gender:

a) the most frequent:

m	f	n
- us	- a	- um

E.g.: transversus	transversa	transversum
albus	alba	album
longus	longa	longum

b) less frequent:

m	f	n
- er	- a	- um

E.g.:	dexter	dextra	dextrum
	sinister	sinistra	sinistrum
	ruber	rubra	rubrum
	niger	nigra	nigrum
	sacer	sacra	sacrum

NB! Most of the adjectives ending in **-er** keep the vowel **e** only in masculine gender, the nominative case, singular. In other genders - masculine and feminine, as well as in the objective cases, the vowel **e** is omitted.

❖ An exception constitutes the following adjectives, which keep the vowel **e**:

m	f	n
lacer	lacēra	lacērum
asper	aspēra	aspērum
liber	libēra	libērum
miser	misēra	misērum
tener	tenēra	tenērum

❖ The adjectives ending in **-fer** (to convey, to create) also keep the vowel **e**:

somnifer	somnifēra	somnifērum
sanguifer	sanguifēra	sanguifērum
mortifer	mortifēra	mortifērum

The dictionary form of Latin adjectives consists of three components:

- the complete form in masculine gender;
- the ending in feminine gender;
- the ending in neuter gender.

E. g.; **albus, a, - um.**

The Latin adjectives are read as three words: **albus, alba, album.**

NB! In the adjectives with the ending - **er** the end of the root is written in the dictionary form before the endings in feminine and neuter genders (that is the root is changed):

E. g.: **dexter, tra, trum**

asper, ěra, ěrum

❖ The Latin adjectives ending in - **us, - er, - a, - um** are declined according to the first and the second declensions (of nouns).

Case	<i>m</i> (II decl.)	<i>f</i> (I decl.)	<i>n</i> (II decl.)
Nom.	transvers <u>us</u>	transvers <u>a</u>	transvers <u>um</u>
Gen.	transvers <u>i</u>	transvers <u>ae</u>	transvers <u>i</u>

Coordinated attribute

The attribute expressed mostly by an adjective is called coordinated. It is important to mention that Latin adjectives are situated after the noun. The adjectives are coordinated with the nouns in gender, number and case. (It is different from the English language where the adjectives do not change their form).

For example, we have to translate into Latin three terms: transverse process, transverse line, transverse ligament. The dictionary form of the Latin adjective transverse is: transversus, a, um.

Having chosen an adjective of the proper gender to the nouns **processus**, **us m** - the process. **linea**, **ae f** - the line, **ligamentum**, **i n** - the ligament we get:

m	m
processus	transversus
f	f
linea	transversa
n	n
ligamentum	transversum

EXERCISES

I. Write the following adjectives in the dictionary form:

obliquus, ossea, palatinum, sacer, asper, profundum, flavus, durus, palatoglossus, masseterica, rectum.

II. Form the genitive case in the singular of the following adjectives:

venosus, venosa, venosum;

spinosus, spinosa, spinosum;

osseus, ossea, osseum;

pterygoideus, prerygoidea, prerygoideum;

liber, libĕra, libĕrum;

sacer, sacra, sacrum

III. Give the adjectives in feminine gender.

medianus, thoracicus, spongiosus, mastoideus, sanguifer, ruber, lacer, parvus.

IV. Write the neuter gender of the following adjectives:

longus, latus, costarius, palatinus, nutricius, pelvinus, niger, asper, somnifer, liber, magnus.

V. Coordinate the adjectives with the nouns:

(crista, caput) – transversus, a, um

(canalis, tuberculum) – caroticus, a, um

(arcus, os) – zygomaticus, a, um

(valvula, plexus, sinus) – venosus, a, um

(processus, os, sulcus) – palatinus, a, um

VI. Translate into Latin. Coordinate the adjectives with the nouns:

A. The left, the right, scapule;

the profound vein;

the red nucleus;

the big spinous orifice;

the carotic tubercle;

the white, black substance;

B. The extern face;

the zygomatic bone, arch, process

the lacer, petrous foramen;

the asper line;

the iliac crista, spina;

the scaphoid bone

the round foramen

VII. Form the genitive case in the singular of the following compound terms:

facies externa, processus mastoideus; ductus hepaticus; linea obliqua; dens caninus; os sacrum; protuberantia externa; foramen magnum; concha media; plexus pharyngēus; recessus profundus; processus mastoideus; meatus acusticus; os zygomaticum.

Latin aphorisms, expressions

1. Casus ordinarius. Ordinary case
2. Casus extraordinarius. Extraordinary case
3. Terra incognita. An unexplored area
4. Ars longa, vita brevis. Art is long, life is short
5. Dura necessitas. Necessity is harsh

Lexical minimum

The nouns of the I declension

linea, ae f – line
bursa, ae f – bursa
pleura, ae f – pleura
valvula, ae f – valvula
vena portae – portal vein

The nouns of the II declension

ganglion, i n – ganglion
cerebellum, i n – cerebellum
cerebrum, i n – brain
nervus, i m – nerve
nodus, i m – node
encephalon, i n – encephalon

Adjectives of the I group

- A.** dexter, tra, trum – right
obliquus, a, um – oblique
osseus, a, um – bony
palatinus, a, um – palatine
pterygoideus, a, um – pterygoid
rectus, a, um – rectum
sinister, tra, trum – left
thoracicus, a, um – thoracic
thyr(e)oideus, a, um v thyroid
transversus, a, um – transverse
venosus, a, um – venous
zygomaticus, a, um – zygomatic
- B.** albus, a, um – white
asper, ěra, ěrum – asperous
coronarius, a, um – coronary
iliacus, a, um – iliac
liber, ěra, ěrum – free
niger, gra, grum – black

sacer, cra, crum – sacral

lacer, ěra, ěrum – torn

C. durus, a, um – harsh, hard, firm

massetericus, a, m – masseteric

membranaceus, a, um – membranaceous

opticus, a, um – optic

spurius, a, um – spurious

The Seventh Lesson

LATIN ADJECTIVES OF THE II GROUP

CONTENTS

- The dictionary form of adjectives of the II group
- Agreement of adjectives with nouns
- Latin adjectives in anatomical terminology

Adjectives of the III declension compose the second group of the Latin adjectives. They are divided into three subgroups according to the number of the inflexional endings in the nominative case in the singular.

There are adjectives with one, two and three endings.

a) The adjectives with three inflexional endings:

m	f	n
- er	is	- e
saluber	salubris	salubre
celer	celeris	celere

b) The adjectives with two inflexional endings:

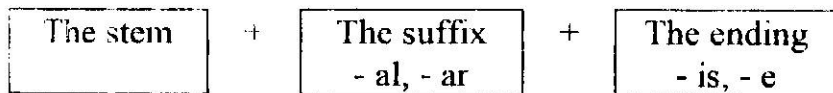
m	f	n
- is	- is	- e
brevis	brevis	breve
costalis	costalis	costale

NB! It is important to mention that these adjectives ending in **- is**, **- e** are the most frequently utilized in the anatomical - histological terminology. Most of them are built from the stem of nouns with the suffixes **- al**, **- ar** and the endings **- is**, **- e**. The suffixes **- al**, **- ar** mean the belonging, relation to the anatomical formations

E. g.: maxilla, ae f - maxillaris, e (pertaining to the maxilla);

sternum, i n - sternalis, e.

The structure of the word



E. g.:
vertebr + al + is, e
cost + al + is, e
scapul + ar + is, e

❖ The suffix - ar is used, as a rule, in the adjectives with the letter l in the end of the stem, in the other cases the suffix - al is added.

e. g.: scapularis, e muscularis, e coronalis, e
 ulnaris, e maxillaris, e lumbalis, e

❖ The dictionary form of these adjectives consists of two components: **vertebralis, e**. This dictionary form is read as two words: **vertebralis, vertebrale**.

c) The adjectives with just one inflexional ending for all three genders:

m.f.n	m. f. n	m. f. n
- x	- s	- r
simplex	sapiens	par
duplex	frequens	impar
felix	recens	

In their dictionary form, the nominative case of these adjectives is written at first, and afterwards the ending of the genitive case with the final part of the root (as for imparisyllabic nouns of the III declension):

e. g.: simplex, ĩcis impar, āris
 teres, ětis biceps, ĩtis

NB! The adjectives of the II group are declined according to the III declension (of nouns of III declension).

Case	m.f. (III decl.)	n (III decl.)
Nom	vertebralis	vertebrale
Gen	vertebralis	vertebralis

❖ These adjectives, like those of the I group, are also coordinated with the nouns in gender, number and case.

For example, we have to translate into Latin three terms: **vertebral canal, vertebral incisure, vertebral orifice.** We translate the adjective **vertebral** into Latin as **vertebralis, e.** Having chosen an adjective of a proper gender to the nouns **canalis, is m - canal, incisura, ae f - incisure, foramen, inis n - orifice,** we get:

m	m
canalis	vertebralis
f	f
incisura	vertebralis
n	n
foramen	vertebrale

EXERCISES

1. *Make up adjectives of the II group from the stem of the following nouns:*

front-, pariet-, lumb-, jugul-, dors-, vestibul-, uln-, cost-, centr-, muscul-, nas-, radi-, sacr-, spin-, occipit-, later-, mandibul-, maxill-, crani-, granul-, condyl-, orbit-, lacrim-, horizont-, clavicul-, alveol-, stern-, acromi-, trochle-, labi-, auricul-, faci-, pyramid-, cochle-, dent-, fibul-, patell-, tempor-.

2. *Form the genitive case in the singular of the given adjectives:*

spinosus, spinosa, spinosum;
spinalis, spinalis, spinale;
transversus, transversa, transversum;
transversalis, transversalis, transversale;
osseus, ossea, osseum;
ethmoidalis, ethmoidalis, ethmoidale;
pterygoideus, pterygoidea, pterygoideum;
sphenoidalis, sphenoidalis, sphenoidale.

3. *Write the genitive case in the singular of the following medical terms:*

arteria occipitalis; tuberculum articulare; angulus frontalis; facies externa; arcus zygomaticus; processus mastoideus; foramen vertebrale; os zygomaticum; plexus venosus; sulcus palatinus; facies articularis; processus articularis; incisura vertebralis.

4. *Agree the adjectives with the nouns:*

A. protuberantia (occipitalis, e; externus, a, um);
foramen (occipitalis, e; magnus, a, um); os (longus, a, um; frontalis, e; sacer, cra, crum).

B. ethmoidalis, e (foramen, crista, labirynthus);
articularis, e (foramen, canalis);
frontalis, e (angulus, sutura, tuberculum);
zygomaticus, a, um (os, arcus);
mastoideus, a, um (processus, pars, cavum);
sphenoidalis, e (sinus, concha, os).

5. *Translate into Latin, make the adjectives agree with the nouns:*

- A.** The lamina (of the arch of the vertebra);
the septum (bony of the nose);
incisure (jugulare of the sternum);
face (articulare of the tubercle of the rib);
the process (articulare of the vertebra);
the line (trapezoid of the clavicle);
- B.** The face (nasal of the maxilla);
the meatus (median of the nose);
the vein (deep of the face).
- C.** The apex (of the head of the fibula);
the fovea (of the head of the femur);
the neck (of the bone of the femur).

6. *Translate into Latin the following names of the bones:*

parietal bone, temporal bone, zygomatic bone, sphenoid bone, nasal bone, ethmoid bone, lacrimal bone, occipital bone, hyoid bone, palatine bone, long bone, short bone, irregular bone.

7. *Make the adjectives in the brackets agree with the noun **foramen**:*

foramen (incisivus, a, um, ovalis, e; lacer, ěra, ěrum; magnus, a, um;

occipitalis, e; mastoideus, a um; spinosus, a, um; stylomastoideus, a, um; opticus, a, um, infraorbitalis, e; zygomaticofacialis, e.

8. Write the synonyms of the following adjectives, pay attention to their use in the anatomical terminology:

cuneatus = cuneiformis = sphenoidalis – sphenoidal
rotundus = teres – round

scaphoideus = navicularis – scaphoid, navicular

hyoideus = hypoglossus = sublingualis – hypoglossal, sublingual

cribrosus = ethmoidalis – cribrate

pterygoideus = alaris – pterygoid, alare

impar = azygos – unpaired, azygous

For example:

1. Nucleus cuneatus accessorius

Os cuneiforme intermedium

Os sphenoidale

2. Foramen rotundum

Ligamentum teres uteri

3. Os scaphoideum

Os naviculare

4. Os hyoideum

Nervus hypoglossus

Glandula sublingualis

5. Lamina cribrosa

Fascia cribrosa

Os ethmoidale

Foramen ethmoidale anterius

Cellulae ethmoidales

6. Fovea pterygoidea
Cartilago alaris major
7. Ganglion cervicale impar
Vena azygos

Lexical minimum

The adjectives of the II group

- A.** dorsalis, e – dorsal
facialis, e – facial
muscularis, e – muscular
parietalis, e – parietal
ventralis, e, – ventral
subtilis, e – subtile
lacrimalis, e – lacrimal
lingualis, e – lingual
orbitalis, e – orbital
brevis, e – short
simplex, icis – simple
communis, e – common
- B.** mandibularis, e – mandibular
maxillaris, e – maxillary
nasalis, e – nasal
occipitalis, e – occipital
orbitalis, e – orbital
sphenoidalis, e – sphenoidal
jugularis, e – jugular
sacralis, e – sacral

- C. alveolaris, e – alveolar
buccalis, e – buccal
dentalis, e – dental
infraorbitalis, e – infraorbital
mentalis, e – mental
mollis, e – soft
cerebralis, e – cerebral
cervicalis, e – cervical
ethmoidalis, e – ethmoidal

Latin maximes

1. Exitus letalis. Fatal outcome.
2. Mea culpa, mea maxima culpa. My fault, my great fault.

The Eighth Lesson

FORMATION OF THE LATIN ADJECTIVES

CONTENTS

- Suffixal formation of Latin adjectives
- Prefixal formation of Latin adjectives
- Formation of adjectives by composition
- Orthography of composed adjectives
- Conversion - another method of adjective formation
- Prepositive terminological elements in anatomical and clinical terminology

In medical terminology we distinguish different methods of word formation, among which the most effective are:

- a) *derivation (formation of new words by means of suffixes and prefixes):*
 b) *composition (formation of new words by adjoining of some words, independent by origin).*

Most of Latin adjectives of the I group used in the anatomical - histological terminology are formed according to the following methods of word formation:

I SUFFIXATION

(In most cases the suffixes are of Latin origin):

- a) *Adjectives build from a noun with the suffix - ic (-us, -a, -um):*

<u>Noun</u>	<u>The stem of noun</u>	<u>Adj. of the I-II decl.</u>
Zygoma, ātis n	zygomat	zygomaticus, a, um
lymphā. ātis n	lymphat v	lymphaticus, a, um
gaster, tris f	gastr –	gastricus, a, um
stomachus. i m	stomach –	stomachicus, a, um

- b) *Adjectives built from a noun with the suffix - in (-us, -a, -um):*

<u>Noun</u>	<u>The stem of noun</u>	<u>Adj. of the I-II decl.</u>
Canis, is m f	can --	caninus, a, um
pelvis, is f	pelv --	pelvinus, a, um
palatum, i n	palat –	palatinus, a, um
femīna, ae f	femin –	femininus, a, um

c) *Adjectives built from a noun with the suffix **at** (-us, -a, -um):*

<u>Noun</u>	<u>The stem of noun</u>	<u>Adj. of the I-II decl.</u>
Cera, ae f	cer --	ceratus, a, um
paraffinum, i n	paraffin --	paraffinatus, a, um
camphora, ae f	camphor --	camphoratus, a, um

d) *Adjectives built from a noun with the suffix **os** (-us, -a, -um):*

<u>Noun</u>	<u>The stem of noun</u>	<u>Adj. of the I-II decl.</u>
Fibra, ae f	fibr --	fibrosus, a, um
gelatina, ae f	gelatin --	gelatinosus, a, um
spina, ae f	spin --	spinosus, a, um
petra, ae f	petr --	petrosus, a, um

e) *Adjectives built from a noun with the suffix **-e** (-us, -a, -um):*

<u>Noun</u>	<u>The stem of noun</u>	<u>Adj. of the I-II decl.</u>
Coccyx, ygis m	coccyg --	coccygēus, a, um
os, ossis n	oss --	osseus, a, um

f) *Adjectives built from a noun with the suffix **-ace** (-us, -a, -um):*

<u>Noun</u>	<u>The stem of noun</u>	<u>Adj. of the I-II decl.</u>
Amylum, i n	amyl --	amylaceus, a, um
membrana, ae f	membran --	membranaceus, a, um
charta, ae f	chart --	chartaceus, a, um

g) *Adjectives built from a noun with the suffix -ide (-us, -a, -um) (of Greek origin with the meaning, aspect, look, appearance), which is added to the stem of a noun by means of the combining vowel -o - :*

<u>Noun</u>	<u>The stem of noun</u>	<u>Adj. of the I-II decl.</u>
Pteryx, pterygos f	pteryg -	pterygoideus, a, um
Lambda, ae f	lambd -	lambdoideus, a, um
		(similar with the Greek letter „LAMBDA”

EXERCISES:

I. *Form the adjectives by adding the suffixes to the stem of the nouns:*

a) - os	b) - at	c) - ic
vena, ae f	cauda, ae f	tympanum, i n
nervus, i m	caput, itis n	hepar, atis n
caverna, ae f	dens, dentis m	pancreas, atis n
arteria, ae f	radius, i m	thorax, acis m
squama, ae f		pubes, is f
oleum, i n		pylorus, i m
sulfur, uris n		splen splenis m
d) - in:	e) - ide:	f) - e (us):
papaver, eris n	delta, ae f	ferrum, i n
uterus, i m	rhombus, i m	argentum, i n
equus, i m	xiphos	cartilago, inis f
anser, eris m	mastos	tendo, inis m

Most of the adjectives of the II group with two gender endings are formed by adding the following suffixes to the stem of nouns:

a) - āl (is, e):

<u>Noun</u>	<u>The stem of noun</u>	<u>Adj. of the III decl.</u>
costa, ae f	cost -	costalis, e
facies, ēi f	faci -	facialis, e
pulmo, onis m	pulmon -	pulmonalis, e
dens, dentis m	dent -	dentalis, e
lumbus, i m	lumb -	lumbalis, e

b) - ar (is, e):

<u>Noun</u>	<u>The stem of noun</u>	<u>Adj. of the III decl.</u>
maxilla, ae f	maxill -	maxillaris, e
cilium, i n	cili -	ciliaris, e
mandibula, ae f	mandibul -	mandibularis, e
alveolus, i m	alveol -	alveolaris, e

EXERCISES:

I. Form the adjectives from the following nouns with the suffixes - al and ar:

pectus, ōris n	cerebellum, i n
musculus, i m	latus, ēris n
medulla, ac f	

II. Add the suffixes - al and ar and the endings of gender which characterize the adjectives formed from the root of the nouns:

front –	lacrim –	radi –	condyl –
pariet –	stern –	horizont –	granul –
jugul –	vestibul –	acromi	patell –
dors –	centr –	sacr –	tempor –
orbit –	nas –	occipit –	tibi –
faci –	pyramid –	cochle –	lacrim –

III. Form the adjectives from the nouns and indicate the used suffixes:

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1) abdomen, ĩnis n | 5) ala, ae f |
| 2) cervix, ĩcis f | 6) bucca, ae f |
| 3) articulus, i m | 7) os, oris n |
| 4) cortex, ĩcis m | 8) jugulum, i n |

IV. Form the adjectives from the verbs using the suffix -bil (is, e):

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 1) transportāre (I) | 3) numerāre (I) |
| 2) curāre (I) | 4) operāre (I) |

II PREFIXION

Most of the prefixes appeared on the basis of prepositions, giving a new shade of meaning to the basic sense of the word.

In the medical terminology the prefixal adjectives are used to precise the topography of anatomical formations.

The most productive prefixes in the Latin adjective structure are:

inter – (placed between the anatomical formations):

intercostalis, e

intra – (inside)

intravenosus, a, um

intramuscularis, e

infra – (under, below)

infraclavicularis, e

infraorbitalis, e

sub – (under)

sublingualis, e

subcutaneus, a, um

subpubicus, a, um

hypo – (Greek - under):

hypoglossus, a, um

hypogastricus, a, um

epi – (above):

epigastricus, a, um

epiphysialis, e

pre – (in front of):

prevertebralis, e

prepericardialis, e

post – (after):

postnatalis, e

postcentralis, e

postganglionaris, e

retro – (in the past):

retromandibularis, e

retroperitonealis, e

para – (near, next to):

paravaginalis, e

parasternalis, e

peri – (around):

pericardialis, e

periarterialis, e

supra – (above):

supraclavicularis, e

supraorbitalis, e

EXERCISES:

I. Add the corresponding prefixes:

- 1)cellularis, e
- 2)cellularis, e
- 3)cellularis, e
- 4)patellaris, e
- 5) ventricularis, e
- 6)costalis, e
- 7) osseus, a um
- 8) pharyngeus, a um.

III COMPOSITION

To form the composed adjectives in the anatomical histological terminology another method such as composition is also used.

The structure roots of composed adjectives are connected by means of the combining vowel -o-:

For example:

musculocutaneus, a, um

brachioradialis, e

humeromuscularis, e

EXERCISES:

I. Read and explain the composed adjectives:

- A.** Ligamentum lumbocostale; **B.** Vena nasofrontalis;
articulatio sternoclavicularis; nervus oculomotorius;
sutura zygomaticomaxillaris; plexus lumbosacralis;
caput humeroulnare; ductus nasolacrimalis;
arteria gastroduodenalis; nervus nasociliaris;
facies sternocostalis; sulcus parietooccipitalis;
musculus occipitofrontalis; ramus cutaneus lateralis

IV Conversion

(Substantivization of adjectives)

Note: Substantivization means a phenomenon when a part of speech passes from one class to another one (for example, when an adjective passes into the class of nouns). In this way, names of some intestinal segments represent some substantivized adjectives of neuter gender:

rectum, i n (intestinum rectum)
caecum, i n (intestinum caecum)
crassum, i n (intestinum crassum)
jejunum, i n (intestinum jejunum)

Exception: intestinum tenuc

EXERCISES:

1. *Translate into English:*

- 1) plica transversalis recti;
- 2) bulbus duodeni;
- 3) papilla duodeni major;
- 4) ampulla recti.

Prepositive terminological elements in anatomical and clinical terminology

1. ~An~ means negation, absence, impossibility, **not, without**; corresponding to the Latin prefix - in, - im
2. Ad ~ means approach **toward** and indicates direction, being next to smth
3. Ante ~ indicates **before, fore**, in front of
4. Ant ~, anti ~ indicates **against, opposite, opposition**
5. Apo ~ a borrowing from Greek, indicates **outgrowth, separation, away**
6. Auto ~ the Greek form of [autos] **self**
7. Bi ~ means **twice, two** [L. comb. form **bis - twice**] See: Di ~
8. Brady ~ a borrowing from Greek meaning **slow, slow down, slowing - down** [Gk. comb. form of bradys - slow, heavy]
9. De ~ indicates **remove, deprive, eliminate** see also - Des -

10. Di ~ occurs in loan - words of Greek origin where it means **two, twice, double**; corresponding to the Latin element Bi ~

11. Dys ~ a borrowing from Greek meaning **disturbance, abnormality, impairment, wrong (bad), difficulty**

12. Ecto ~ a borrowing from Greek meaning **outside, external** [comb. form of Gk. **Ektos - outside**]
See also Exo ~

Extra ~

13. Endo ~ a borrowing from Greek meaning **within, inside, in** [Gk. comb. form of endon - within]

14. Epi ~ occurs in loan - words from Greek where it means **upon, on, over**

15. Eu ~ occurs in words of Greek origin where it means **good, well beautiful, pleasant, useful, satisfactory, beneficial** [comb. form. of eus - good]

16. Hetero ~ a learned borrowing from Greek meaning **different, other, another** [comb. form of Gr. **Heteros - the other of two**]

17. Hemy ~ a borrowing from Greek meaning **half, one - sided, reffers to one side** [Gr. hemy; cognate with L. semi]

18. Homo ~ appears in loan-words from Greek [homos, homoios] meaning **similar, same** - opposite to Hetero ~, Allo-

19. Hyper ~ appears in loan - words from Greek where it means **over, excess or exageration** [Gr. hyper - over, above; cognate with the Latin super ~, Per ~]

20. Hypo ~ indicates **under, below, a decrease, weakening of the main idea (notion)** [Gr. comb. form of hypo - under]

Corresponding to the Latin elements **sub ~, in ~**

21. In ~, im ~ used to indicate the negation of the main idea (notion); **on the inside, within**

22. Irre ~ indicates **without symmetry, not according to rule**

23. Macro ~ a borrowing from Greek [macros] meaning **large, long, great, excessive**, visible with the naked eye [Gr. makro - comb. form of makros]

24. Mes (o) ~ a borrowing from Greek [mesos] meaning **between, in the middle of** equivalent of the Lat. **inter ~**

25. Micro ~ means **small** [from Gr. [mikros], invisible with the naked eye

26. Mono ~ borrowing from Greek [monos] meaning **alone, single, one**; equivalent of the Latin **uni ~**

27. Multi ~ an element of Latin origin meaning **many, much, more than one, multiple**; corresponding to the Greek **poly ~**

28. Neo ~ Greek neo-; **new, fresh, recent**, again formed, again created [comb. form of **neos**]

29. Pan ~ a borrowing from Greek [pan, pantos] meaning **all, whole, everybody, everything**

30. Par (a) ~ indicates:

1) **near; next to**

2) **deviation from the norm;**

3) **involvement of analogues parts of the both sides.**

4) **something that is not a direct consequence**

31. Per ~ indicates:

1. **through**

2. **intensification, of the main idea, very, intensive**

32. Peri ~ Greek comb. form of peri - **around, beyond, near**

33. Poly ~ Greek comb. form of poly; indicates **much, many**; equivalent to the Latin element **multi** -

34. Prae ~ Latin comb. form. with the meanings **in advance of, early, before hand, before, in front of**

35. Pseudo ~ a borrowing from Greek **pseudes** meaning **false, pretended, spurious, similar**

36. Re ~ occurring in loan - words from Latin meaning **a repetition, a renewal, again, or again and again, 2) counteraction**

37. Retro ~ indicates **behind, backward, after, old**

38. Super ~ indicates **above, in addition; bigger, abundance** equivalent to the Greek element **hyper** ~

39. Semi ~ indicates **half; partly** equivalent of the Greek element **hemy** ~

40. Sub ~ means **under, below, approximately, smaller, in a less degree** synonymous with the Greek element **hypo** ~

41. Syn ~ Greek comb. form. means **together, with**, in connection with; Sym ~ See also **con** ~ together, concomitantly

42. Tele ~ a borrowing from Greek [tele] meaning **distant, end, remote, far away**

43. Tachy ~ a borrowing from Greek [tachys] meaning **accelerate, quick, fast**

44. Uni ~ means **one**; corresponding to the Greek element **mono** ~

The Ninth Lesson

DEGREES OF COMPARISON OF LATIN ADJECTIVES

CONTENTS

- Formation of the comparative degree
- The most generally used anatomical terms in the comparative degree
- Agreement of adjectives in the comparative degree with nouns

Latin adjectives like English ones have three degrees of comparison: positive, comparative and superlative.

The Comparative Degree

The comparative degree is formed by the inflexion of the suffixes - **ior** for masculine and feminine

genders and - ius for neuter gender to the positive degree of adjectives.

For example:

<i>Positive degree</i>	<i>The stem</i>	<i>Comparative degree</i>
longus, a, um	long -	longior (m., f.), longius (n.)
ruber, bra, brum	rubr -	rubrior, rubrius
subtilis, e	subtil -	subtilior, subtilius
simplex, icis	simplic -	simplicior, simplicius

▲ In the anatomical terminology some adjectives have irregular forms of the degrees of comparison.

For example:

<i>Positive degree</i>	<i>Comparative degree</i>
magnus, a, um	major, jus
parvus, a, um	minor, us

Note: The comparative degree of these adjectives is used in the anatomical terminology for paired anatomical formations (but they are translated in the positive degree)

For example:

ala major	trochanter major	tuberculum majus
ala minor	trochanter minor	tuberculum minus

▲ The positive degree is used for unpaired anatomical formations, e.g.: foramen occipitale magnum.

The Latin adjectives **superior**, **anterior**, **posterior**, **inferior** have special forms only in the comparative degree but they are translated in the positive degree:

<i>English Comparative degree</i>	<i>Latin Comparative degree</i>
superior	superior, ius
interior	inferior, ius
posterior	posterior, ius
anterior	anterior, ius

Adjectives in the comparative degree agree with nouns in gender, number and case, e. g.:

arcus, us m - arcus anterior

fossa, ae f. - fossa anterior

tuberculum, i n - tuberculum anteriorius

Adjectives in the comparative degree are declined like nouns of the III declension. The genitive case in the singular is formed from the masculine or feminine form of the adjective in the nominative case, to which the ending -is (in all genders) is added:

The Genitive case of the Comparative degree in all genders	=	The form of the Nominative case - ior	+	The ending - is
---	---	--	---	------------------------

E. g.:

Nominative singular	Genitive singular
major (m) } major (f) } ma,us (n) }	majoris
posterior (m) } posterior (f) } posteriorius (n) }	posterioris

EXERCISES

I. Write the dictionary form of the adjectives in the comparative degree:

minor, major, anterior, superior, inferior, posterius, simplicior, longius, brevior, albius

II. Make the adjectives agree with the nouns:

superior (process, incisure, orifice)

posterior (arch, face, ligament)

magnus (sulcus, foramen, head)

anterior (tubercule, sulcus, crista, ligament)

inferior (sinus, part)

smaller (tubercule, orifice, fovea)

III. Translate into English; indicate the degree of comparison and gender of the adjectives:

spina nasalis anterior; sulcus palatinus minor; fissura orbitalis superior; vena laryngea inferior; facies articularis anterior; sinus sagittalis superior; linea temporalis superior; tuberculum posterius atlantis;

processus articularis superior ossis; linea nuchae superior; fossa cranii anterior; musculus pectoralis minor; facies posterior partis petrosae; ala major ossis sphenoidalis, musculus rectus superior bulbi oculi.

IV. Form the genitive case in the singular from the following adjectives in the comparative degree nominative case:

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| a) brevior, ius | b) simplicior, ius |
| longior, ius | anterior, ius |
| nigrior, ius | posterior, ius |
| latior, ius | inferior, ius |
| flavior, ius | minor, us |

V. Write the anatomical terms in the genitive case in the singular:

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| A. Processus superior | B. Labium inferius |
| incisura superior | cornu majus et minus |
| foramen superius | tuberculum obturatorium |
| arcus posterior | posterius |
| facies posterior | incisura ischiadica major |
| ligamentum posterius | sulcus major |

VI. Translate into Latin in the nominative and genitive cases:

- sulcus (palatine big)
- ligament (transverse superior)
- orifice (palatine big)
- face (medial anterior)
- artery (transverse superior)
- ganglion (cervical superior)
- nerve (petrous big)
- orifice (ethmoid posterior)

VII. Translate into Latin the terms with the uncoordinated and coordinated attributes:

- A.** Sulcus of the greater petrosal nerve
crest of the great tubercle
process of the nasal inferior concha
anterior surface of the maxilla
superior, inferior ramus of the pubis
inferior transverse scapular ligament
sulcus of the greater palatine nerve
elevator muscle of the upper lip
- B.** Posterior horn of the spinal cord
ligament of the head of the femur
superior lobe of the lung
lesser wing of the sphenoid bone
anterior median fissurae of the medulla oblongata
nasal spine of the frontal bone
- C.** Anterior surface of the patella
maxillary process of the inferior concha
superior oblique muscle of the head
anterior arch of the atlas
greater subclavicular fossa

VIII. Fill in the proper endings. Put the terms in the genitive case:

- fissura orbital ... inferi ...
foramen ... ethmoidal ... anteri ...
processus articular ... inferi ...
ligamentum longitudinal ... anteri ...

plexus hypogastric ... superi ...
spina tympanic ... min ...
linea glute ... anteri ...
tuberculum thyr(e)oide ... superi ...

IX. Form the neuter gender of the following adjectives in the comparative degree and translate them into English:

citus, a, um

altus, a, um

fortis, e

Latin aphorisms, expressions

1. Pax melior est quam iustissimus bellum. Peace is better than the most just war
2. Medicina fructiosior ars nulla. There isn't more fruitful art than medicine.
3. Semper fidelis. Always faithful

Lexical minimum

The adjectives in the comparative degree

anterior, ius – anterior

inferior, ius – inferior

major, jus – big

minor, us – smaller

posterior, ius – posterior

superior, ius – superior

The Tenth Lesson

THE SUPERLATIVE DEGREE OF LATIN ADJECTIVES

CONTENTS

- Formation of the superlative degree
- Use of adjectives in the superlative degree in anatomical terms
- Irregular forms of the degrees of comparison

The superlative degree of the most of adjectives is formed by means of adding the suffix **-issim** and the gender endings of the adjectives of the I group **-us**, **-a**, **-um** to the root of an adjective (in the positive degree):

- **issim - us** - for masculine gender
- **issim - a** - for feminine gender
- **issim - um** - for neuter gender

<i>Positiv degree</i>	<i>The root</i>	<i>Superlative degree</i>
longus, a, um	long -	long <u>issim</u> us, a, um
subtilis, e	subtil -	subtil <u>issim</u> us, a, um
simplex, icis	simplic -	simplic <u>issim</u> us, a, um

❖ Adjectives of the II or III declensions which end in **-er** form the superlative degree by the inflection of the suffix **-rim** and the endings of the adjectives of the I-st group to the masculine form of an adjective in the nominative case.

- **rim - us** - for masculine gender
- **rim - a** - for feminine gender
- **rim - um** - for neuter gender

For example:

<i>Positive degree</i>	<i>Superlative degree</i>
asper	asperr <u>im</u> us
aspera	asperr <u>im</u> a
asperum	asperr <u>im</u> um

❖ The following six adjectives of the II group (declension III) which end in the nominative case singularis in **-ilis, -ile** form the superlative degree by means of the suffix **-lim** and the endings of the proper gender **-us, -a, -um**:

- **lim** - us - for the masculine gender
- **lim** - a - for feminine gender
- **lim** - um - for neuter gender

<i>Positive degree</i>	<i>Superlative degree</i>
facilis, e (ușor)	facill <u>im</u> us, a, um
difficilis, e (greu)	difficill <u>im</u> us, a, um
similis, e (asemenea)	simill <u>im</u> us, a, um
dissimilis, e (diferit)	dissimill <u>im</u> us, a, um
gracilis, e (subțire)	gracill <u>im</u> us, a, um
humilis, e (jos)	humill <u>im</u> us, a, um

Adjectives in the superlative degree are declined like adjectives of the I and II declension.

❖ The superlative degree of the adjectives **superior** - **supremus**, **interior** - **intimus** are used in the anatomical terminology. *For example:*
meatus nasi **supremus**.

EXERCISES

1. Decline and make the morphological analysis:

1. Fovea articularis inferior.
2. Linea nuchae suprema.
3. Processus clinoideus posterior.
4. Tuberculum obturatorium anterius.
5. Facies articularis calcanea posterior.
6. Ligamentum longitudinale anterius.
7. Omentum majus, minus.

2. Insert the proper endings:

1. Concha nasal ... super... .
2. Segmentum basal... anter... .
3. Bronchus segmental ... basal ... anter ...
4. Calyx renal ... maj ... et min ...
5. Recessus omental ... super ...
6. Mesenterium dorsal ... commun ...
7. Valvula semilunar... anter...
8. Nucleus olivar... accessor... medial...
9. Nervus petros... min...
10. Labium maj... et min...

3. Make the adjectives in all degrees of comparison agree with the nouns:

Good: appetite, prognosis, pus

Bad: symptom, pus,

Small: tubercle, dose, trochanter

Big: wing, trochanter, dose

Deep: muscle, arch,

Simplex: syrup, tincture, articulation

❖ The adjective **proprior** (nearer) is not used in anatomical terms but its superlative degree **proximus**, -a, -um (nearest) is used in anatomical terminology in the form of the adjective **proximalis**, -e with the meaning located on the extremities, next to the trunk.

For example:

phalanx **proximalis**; epiphysis **proximalis** et **distalis** femoris (distalis -veneroter from the center of the body).

Irregular forms of degrees of comparison in Latin adjectives

The following adjectives form the degrees of comparison from different stems:

<i>Positive degree</i>	<i>Comparative degree</i>	<i>Superlative degree</i>
bonus, a, um	melior, melius	optimus, a, um
malus, a, um	peior, peius	pessimus, a, um
magnus, a, um	major, majus	maximus, a, um
parvus, a, um	minor, minus	minimus, a, um

Defective degrees of comparison in Latin adjectives

<i>Positive degree</i>	<i>Comparative degree</i>	<i>Superlative degree</i>
superus, a, um	superior, ius	supremus, a, um
posterus, a, um	posterior, ius	postremus, a, um
inferus, a, um	inferior, ius	infimus, a, um
exterus, a, um	exterior, ius	extrēmus, a, um
interus, a, um	interior, ius	intimus, a, um
prope (preposition)	proprior, ius	proximus, a, um

4. Translate the following medical terms into Latin:

- A. The widest muscle of the back;
the highest line of the occiput;
the longest muscle of the thorax;
the smallest gluteal muscle;
the smallest finger;
- B. Bursa of the widest muscle of the back;
the most superior concha of the nose;
the shortest muscle of the little finger;
the smallest scalenus muscle;
- C. Superior transverse scapular ligament
tendon of the teres minor muscle
greater and lesser trochanter of the femur
ligament of the head of the femur
- D. Posterior ligament of the head of the fibula
transverse ligament of the acetabulum
coracoid process of the scapula
tendon of the biceps brachii muscle
condilar process of the mandible

LEXICAL MINIMUM

I Declension of nouns

- A. mucosa, ac f
tunica, ae f
- B. conjunctiva, ae f
flexura, ac f
urethra, ac f
corona, ae f

II Declension of nouns

- A. colon, i n – colon
duodenum, i n – duodenum
ileum, i n – ileum
intestinum, i n – intestine
oesophagus, i m – oesophagus
peritonaemum, i n – peritonaemum
- B. rectum, i n – rectum
uterus, i m – uterus
ventriculus, i m – ventricle
anus, i m – anus
calculus, i n – calculus
- C. crassum, i n – crassum
fundus, i m – fundus
jejunum, i n – jejunum
ovarium, i n – ovarium
perin(a)eum, i n – perineum
truncus, i m – trunk

III Declension of nouns

dens, dentis m

Adjectives of the I group (the I-II declension)

- A. caninus, a, um – canine
deciduus, a, um – deciduous
geniohyoideus, a, um – geniohyoid
incisivus, a, um – incisive

- B.** infrahyoideus, a, um - infrahyoid
- omohyoideus, a, um - omohyoid
- serotinus, a, um - late
- suprahyoideus, a, um - suprahyoid
- sternohyoideus, a, um - sternohyoid

Adjectives of the II group (the III declension)

- A** intestinalis, e - intestinal
- simplex, ĩcis - simple

- B.** teres, ětis - round
- permanens, ntis - permanent
- recens, ntis - recent
- paranasalis, e - paranasal
- semilunaris, e - semilunar
- analıs, e - anal

Latin aphorisms and expressions

1. Usus est optimus magister. Practice makes perfect
2. Optimum medicamentum quies est. Peace is the best medicine.
3. Omnium artium medicina nobilissima est. Medicine is the noblest of all arts.
4. Via media. Middle path.
5. Ultima ratio. Sensible argument.

The Eleventh Lesson

MORPHOLOGICAL AND SYNTACTICAL STRUCTURES OF ANATOMICAL TERMS

CONTENTS

- Word order in polynomial terms with coordinated and uncoordinated attributes
- Models of anatomical terms

WORD ORDER IN THE POLYNOMIAL TERM WITH COORDINATED ATTRIBUTES

The noun in the nominative case that usually is in the first place is the pivotal word of the term .

If the noun has several attributes, they are arranged in accordance with the diminution of their meaning fullness: the most important adjective containing the main characteristic of the attributed noun is arranged first and then the attributes supplying additional specifying characteristics follow.

If all attributes expressed by adjectives are coordinated, the word order in the Latin term is reverse in comparison with the English term:

spina iliaca anterior inferior = iliac anterior inferior spine.

Generally determining attributes, used at the end of the term, are adjectives in the comparative degree, as well as antonymous adjectives:

exterior / interior; right / left; medial / lateral; superficial / deep; short / long etc.

- a) foramen ethmoidale anterius / posterius = anterior / posterior ethmoidal foramen
b) crista occipitalis interna / externa = exterior / interior occipital crista.

EXERCISES:

I. Translate into Latin observing the rules of word order:

- A.** Greater / lesser petrosal nerve;
right / left pulmonary artery;
medial sacral vein;
posterior lacrimal crest;
superior / inferior thyroid notch;
posterior nasal spine.
- B.** Median palatine suture;
middle cerebral artery;
plantar venous arch;
deep transverse metatarsal ligament;
greater / lesser vestibular gland;
posterior lateral malleolar artery.

II. Form the genitive case in the singular:

- angulus inferior; ganglion superius; tuberculum majus; pars anterior;
arcus posterior; cornu majus; facies anterior; sulcus superior.

III. Agree the adjectives with the nouns:

a) facies (superior, ius); angulus (superior, ius); labium (superior, ius);

b) arcus (anterior, ius); lamina (anterior, ius); crus (anterior, ius).

c) tuberculum (major, jus); cornu (major, ius).

WORD ORDER IN THE POLYNOMIAL TERMS WITH COORDINATED AND UNCOORDINATED ATTRIBUTES

The main noun of the polynomial term may have both the coordinated and uncoordinated attribute. In this case attribute that is of a determining character is placed at the end of the term.

E.g.

Musculus longus capitis / colli = long muscle of the head / of the neck.

Generally determining attributes are antonymous adjectives. If a coordinated attribute is not opposed to another one and if it is not of determining character, this coordinated attribute is placed in front of the uncoordinated one:

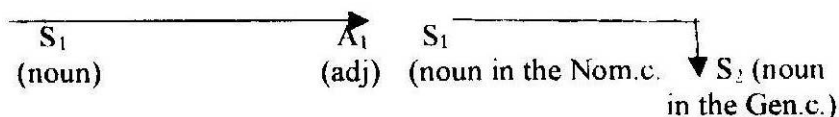
E. g.

Nervus transversus colli = transverse nerve of the neck.

If a polynomial term is composed of coordinated attributes of the nouns both in the nominative case and in the genitive case, each of these attributes is placed after its noun. Even if the adjective is of determining

character it is not usually separated from the attributed noun and it is not placed at the end of the term:
 crus anterior capsulae internaе - superior crus of the internal capsule.

The scheme of coordinated and uncoordinated attributes.



For example:

1. Articular superior surface

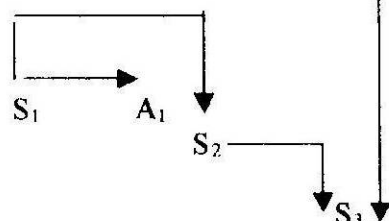


The term with two coordinated attributes.

facies, ēi, f V
 articularis, e gr. II
 superior, ius

FACIES ARTICULARIS SUPERIOR

2. Articular superior process of the axis



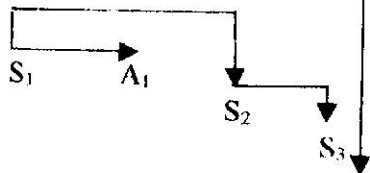
The term with two coordinated and one uncoordinated attributes

processus, us m IV
 articularis, e gr. II
 superior, ius
 axis, is f III

PROCESSUS ARTICULARIS SUPERIOR AXIS

3. Articular surface of the tubercle of the rib

The term with one coordinated and two uncoordinated attributes

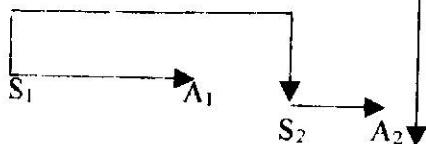


facies, ēi f V
 articularis, e gr. II
 tuberculum, i n II
 costa, ae f I

FACIES ARTICULARIS TUBERCULI COSTAE

4. Zygomatic process of the frontal bone

Model of Polynomial term

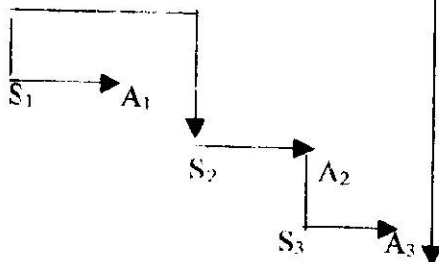


processus, us m IV
 zygomaticus, a, um gr. I
 os, ossis n III
 frontalis, e gr. II

PROCESSUS ZYGOMATICUS OSSIS FRONTALIS

5. Temporal surface of the greater wing of the sphenoid

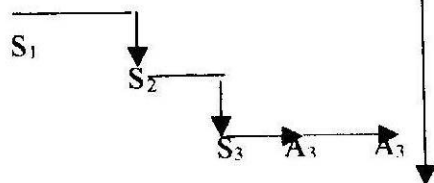
Model of Polynomial term



facies, ēi V
 temporalis, e gr. II
 ala, ae f I
 major, majus
 os, ossis n III
 sphenoidalis, e gr. II

FACIES TEMPORALIS ALAE MAJORIS OSSIS SPHENOIDALIS

6. Hiatus of the canal of the greater petrosal nerve.



HIATUS CANALIS NERVI PETROSI MINORIS

Model of Polynomial term
hiatus, us m IV
canalis, is m III
nervus, i m II
petrosus, a, um gr. I
minor, minus

EXERCISES

I. Translate. Make the scheme of the following Latin terms:

A. Fossa cranii anterior / media / posterior; facies inferior linguae / partis petrosae; margo uteri dexter / sinister; fascia dorsalis pedis / manus; apertura thoracis superior / inferior; ligamentum capitis fibulae anterior / posterior; arteria cerebri anterior / media / posterior; ligamentum transversum scapulae superius / inferius.

B. Musculus spinalis thoracis / cervicis / capitis; musculus transversus abdominis / linguae / thoracis; musculus obliquus capitis superior / inferior; musculus rectus capitis anterior; musculus rectus capitis posterior major / minor.

II. Translate into Latin. Make the adjectives agree with the nouns observing the above mentioned rules of word order:

- A.** Mucous membrane of the nose / tongue / oral cavity;
left / right lobe of the liver;
internal / external base of the skull;
round ligament of the uterus / liver;
right / left horn of the uterus;
orbicular muscle of the eye / mouth;
deep artery of the thigh (femur);
dorsal venous network of the foot / hand.
- B.** Articular muscle of the knee; sulcus of the occipital artery; gluteal surface of the ilium; fibrous tunic of the eye; sulcus of the greater petrosal nerve; navicular fossa of the urethra.
- C.** Superficial transverse metatarsal ligament; greater supraclavicular fossa; meningeal branch of the spinal nerve; secondary spiral plate; talar articular surface of the calcaneus.
- D.** Hiatus of the canal of the lesser petrosal nerve; sphenoidal process of the palate bone; frenulum of the upper lip; short extensor of the digits.

Latin aphorisms

1. *Consuetudo altera natura est.* Habit is second nature
2. *Si vis pacem, para bellum.* If you want peace, prepare war

3. Si vis pacem, para iustitiam. If you want peace,
prepare justice

LEXICAL MINIMUM

Nouns of the I declension

fibra, ae f – fibre
papilla, ae f – papilla
plica, ae f – plica

Nouns of the II declension

- A. bulbus, i m – bulbus
folium, i n – leaf
- B. metacarpus, i m – metacarpus
metatarsus, i m – metatarsus
gyrus, i m – convolution
cilium, i n – cilia
supercilium, i n – supercilia

Adjectives of the I group

hyoideus, a, um – hyoid
hypoglossus, a, um – hypoglossal
iliācus, a, um – iliac
maximus, a, um – maximum
minimus, a, um – minimum
mucosus, a, um – mucous
submucosus, a, um – submucous

Adjectives of the II group

A. quadriceps, ĩtis – quadriceps

biceps, ĩtis biceps

triceps, ĩtis – triceps

molaris, e – molar

premolaris, e – premolar

B. lumbalis, e – lumbal

pectoralis, e – pectoral

ulnaris, e – ulnar

papillaris, e – papillary

radialis, e – radial

The Twelfth Lesson

TEST ON STRUCTURE OF ANATOMICAL TERM

Model of test:

I. Determine the declension of the nouns:

pectus, ōris n; acetabulum, ĩ n; ganglion, ĩ n; cornu, us n, chorda, ae f; carpus, ĩ m; recessus, us m; tuberositas, atis f.

II. a) Write the dictionary form of the nouns:

– colon, genu, ostium, stratum, bursa;

– os, corpus, foramen, pars, caput, crus, dens.

b) Write the dictionary form of the adjectives:

– anatomicus, costārius, tenuis, brevis, ulnaris,

– palatīnum, canina, molare;

– simplex, quadriceps.

III. Write the genitive case in the singular of the following medical terms:

tuberculum articulare;	facies externa
angulus frontalis;	arcus costalis
ganglion lymphaticum,	ligamentum teres
processus mastoideus;	os breve

IV. a) Agree the adjectives with the nouns:

- (crista, caput) – transversus, a, um
(canalis, tuberculum) – caroticus, a, um
(fossa, fovea) pterygoideus, a, um
(os, foramen) – (occipitalis, e)

b) Translate into Latin, make the adjectives agree with the nouns:

- articular face of the tubercle of the rib;
median meatus of the nose;
superior transverse scapular ligament;
jugular incisure of the sternum;
trapezoideus line of the clavicle;
articular process of the vertebra.

The Thirteenth Lesson

THE I DECLENSION OF LATIN NOUNS

CONTENTS

- Characteristic features of nouns of the I declension
- Gender exceptions
- Paradigm of declension of nouns
- The first declension of nouns of Greek origin
- Latin - Greek synonymic duplicates of the I declension

The I declension includes nouns of feminine gender, which in the genitive case in the singular end in **-ae**. In the nominative case in the singular the majority of them have the ending **-a**.

For example:

vena, ae f

patella, ae f

concha, ae f

The case endings

<i>Case</i>	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
Nom.	a	ae
Gen.	ae	ārum
Dat.	ae	is
Acc.	am	as
Abl.	a	is

Declension paradigm

<i>Costa, ae f</i>		
<i>Case</i>	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
Nom.	costa	cost - ae
Gen.	cost - ae	cost - ārum
Dat.	cost - ae	cost - is
Acc.	cost - am	cost - as
Abl.	cost - ā	cost - is

NB! The I declension includes a number of nouns of masculine gender, which mean professions, jobs, occupations specific to men:

oculista, ae m - oculist

nauta, ae m - sailor

collega, ae m - colleague

dentista, ae m - dentist

agricola, ae m - landowner

athleta, ae m - athlete

pharmaceuta, ae m - phar-

maceutist poëta, ae, m - poet

I declension of nouns of Greek origin

Only a part of the numerous Greek borrowings were not entirely assimilated and they preserve partially the Greek case endings.

There are two groups of such terms, which refer to the I declension.

I group

These are nouns of Greek origin (feminine gender), which in the nominative case in the singular end in -e, but in the genitive case in the singular they end in -es.

In the singular form they retain their Greek case endings, but in the plural they were entirely latinized.

Memorize the following nouns:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. rhaps, es f – suture | 7. diastole, es f – diastole |
| 2. benzoë, es f – benzoin | 8. systole, es f – systole |
| 3. chole, es f – bile | 9. Aloë, es f – Aloe |
| 4. pnoë, es f – respiration | 10. Hippophaë, es f –
Boxthorn |
| 5. dyspnoë, es f – dispnea | |
| 6. apnoë, es f – apnea | |

II group

The II group represents an insignificant number of masculine nouns which preserve their Greek ending - **es** only in nominative case in the singular. In other cases in the singular and plural they were entirely latinized.

For example:

diabetes, ae m – diabet

ascites, ae m – ascit

Lexical minimum

- A.** clavicula, ae f – clavicle
fascia, ae f – fascia
fibula, ae f – fibula
tibia, ae f – tibia
squama, ae f – squama
nucha, ae f – nucha
tonsilla, ae f – tonsil
ulna, ae f – ulna
bursa, ae f – bursa
pleura, ae f – pleura
valvula, ae f – valve
- B.** vena, ae f – vein
tunica, ae f – tunic
conjunctiva, ae f –
conjunctiva
urethra, ae f – urethra
corona, ae f – corona,
crown
fibra, ae f – fibra
gingiva, ae f – gingiva
retina, ae f – retina
medulla, ae f –
medulla
- C.** palpebra, ae f – palpebre
plica, ae f – plica
papilla, ae f – papilla
comissura, ae f – co-
missura
- D.** trachea, ae f – trachea
vagina, ae f – vagina
vesica, ae f – vesica
colica, ae f – colic
hernia, ac f – hernia

EXERCISES

I. Decline:

substantia compacta; vena cava

II. Determine the case of the nouns given below:

vertebrae, tabulettam, herniam, ampullis, fibras,
substantia, gingivae

III. Insert the necessary endings:

linea nuch...; fractura tibi ...et fibul ...; incisura scapul
...; guttae Menth ...; tinctura Valerian ... cum tinctur ...

Convallari ...; substantia compact ... et spongios ...;
incisura mandibul ...

IV. Add the suffixes -ul; -ol to the stem of nouns and make up nouns with the diminutive meaning:

arteria, ae f	valva, ae f
fovea, ae f	vesica, ae f
area, ae f	pila, ae f
fossa, ae f	cella, ae f
vena, ae f	

V. Translate into Latin. Make the adjectives agree with the nouns:

1. scapula (right, left)
2. incisure (deep)
3. substance (spongy)
4. tincture (ethereal)
5. suture (coronary)
6. suture (squamous)
7. bursa (cutaneous, trochanteric)
8. suture (palatine, medium)
9. line (oblique internus)

VI. Translate into Latin:

Spina of the scapula; column of the vertebrae; papilla of the tongue; fascia of the bladder; stricture of the urethra; valvula of the veins; fracture of the ribs; line of the nucha; fossa of the glandula; fracture of the left and right ribs.

Latin Aphorisms and expressions

1. Mala herba cito crescit. A weed grows quickly.
2. Medicina soror philosophiae est (Democrit).
Medicine is the sister of philosophy.
3. Non scholae, sed vitae discimus. We do not learn for the school but for life.
4. Persona non grata. An unpleasant person.
5. Pro memoria. In memory; as a memory.
6. Scientia potentia est. Science is the power.
7. Experientia docet. Experience teaches.
9. Ubi concordia, ibi victoria. Where there is harmony, there is victory.
10. Qualis vita, finis ita. As life is, so will its end be.
A good ending.
11. Sine causa. For no reason.
- 12 Per aspera ad astra. Through hardships to the stars.

* * * *

Historically the terminology of the human normal anatomy was formed on the basis of lexems of Latin origin, while those of pathologic anatomy and clinical subjects were formed on the basis of lexems of Greek origin.

As a result, about 90% of clinical terms are of Greek origin.

Hence, in order to study and understand casier the complex clinical terminology it is necessary to

remember the following terms presented in Latin and Greek.

Latin - Greek synonymic duplicates of the I declension

LATIN	GREEK	ENGLISH
Anima, ae f.	Psyche	Psychics
Aqua, ae f.	Hydor (hydro-)	water
Aranea, ae f.	Arachne	spider
Arena, ae f.	Psammos	sand
Causa, ae f.	Aetia	cause; reason
Cellula, ae f.	Kytos (cyto-)	cell
Columna, ae f.	Rachis	column
Cornea, ae f.	Keras, atos	cornea
Femina, ae f.	Gyne, Gynaecos	woman
Forma, ae f.	Morphe	shape
Fractura, ae f.	Clasis	fracture
Glandula, ae f.	Aden	gland
Gutta, ae f.	Stranx, strangos	drop
Impotentia, ae f.	Gonocratia	impotency
Lacrima, ae f.	Dacryon	tear
Lingua, ae f.	Glossa	tongue
Littera, ae f.	Gramma	letter, recording
Mamma, ae f.	Mastos	mamma
Mandibula, ae f.	Geneion	mandible
Maxilla, ae f.	Gnathos	maxilla
Medulla, ae f.	Myelos	marrow
Memoria, ae f.	Mnesis	memory
Musca, ae f.	Myia	fly
Natura, ae f.	Physis	nature
Palpebra, ae f.	Blepharon	eyelid

Planta, ae f.	Phyton	plant
Pupilla, ae f.	Coria	pupil
Retina, ae f.	Neurodes, Dictyon	retina
Saliva, ae f.	Siälön	saliva
Tela, ae f.	Histos	tissue
Temperatura, ae f.	Therme	temperature
Tonsilla, ae f.	Amygdälon	tonsil
Umbra, ae f.	Skia	shadow
Unda, ae f.	Kyma	wave
Urina, ae f.	Uron	urine
Uva, ae f.	Ampelos, Staphyle	grapes
Vagina, ae f.	Colpos	vagina
Vena, ae f.	Phleps, phlebos	vein
Vertebra, ae f.	Spondylos	vertebra
Vesica fellca.	Cholecystis	gallbladder
Vesica urinaria	Cystis	urinary bladder
Vipera, ae f.	Ophidion	viper
Vita, ae f.	Bios	life
Via, ae f.	Dromos	road, way

Postpositive terminological elements of the I declension in the anatomical and clinical terminology

1. ~ **aemia, ae f** (haema - blood) indicates reference to the blood, its condition, composition, etc.

2. ~ **aesthesia, ae f** indicates reference to the capacity for feeling, sense, sensation in general, sensibility

3. ~ **algisia, ae f.** - (syn. ~ *agra, ae, f., odynia, ae, f.*) indicates an increased sensitivity to pain; feeling of pain

4. ~ **algia, ae f.** means pain, ache usually having no organic cause

5. ~ **basia, ae f.** indicates reference to walking, movement

6. ~ **cardia, ae f.** indicates reference to the heart, its main function; rhythm of heart activity, to the heart situation in the thorax, its form, to heart as an organ in general

7. ~ **cele, es f.** means swelling, hernia

8. ~ **cephalia, ae f.** pertaining to the head especially to its form, size (syn. - kephalia, ae, f.)

9. ~ **chromia, ae f.** indicates reference to color, coloration; pigmentation

10. ~ **dynamia, ae f.** indicates reference to the power of the organism (organism power of activity, working)

11. ~ **ectasia, ae f.** indicates pathological dilatation, distention; protrusion of a canal, a hollow or tubular organ, swelling of its wall

12. ~ **ectomia, ae f.** indicates a complete or partial removal of an organ; excision of an organ

13. ~ **ergia, ae f.** indicates the reactivity of the organism, its excitability

14. ~ **gnosia, ae f.** pertaining to knowledge, related to study, science

15. ~ **graphia, ae f.** an element borrowed from Greek meaning **written, record, describe**

16. ~ **kinesia, ae f.** indicates reference to motion, movement in general

17. ~ **logia, ae f** a combining form used in names of sciences, knowledge ~ **iatria, ae** and subjects

18. ~ **malacia, ae f.** indicates softening or loss of consistency of an organ or tissue

19. ~ **mania, ae f.** indicates irresistible (abnormal) attraction to smth;

vicious habit; or addiction to smth (e. g. to drugs)

20. ~ **megalia, ae f.** indicates an excessive (abnormal, pathological) enlargement of an organ, or a part of the body)

21. ~ **metria, ae f.** indicates reference to measuring, determining the parameters or contents of smth.

22. ~ **opsia, ae f.** refers to the eye, to the eyesight

23. ~ **pathia, ae f.** indicates sickness, illness, disease, suffering the totality of an organ or system diseases

24. ~ **phagia, ae f.** indicates reference to

1) the act of deglutition; 2) eating, devouring

25. ~ **phobia, ae f.** indicates reference to morbid fear or anxiety; an obsessive or irrational dread (of persons with mental diseases)

26. ~ **philia, ae f.** indicates an abnormal liking for smth; fondness for smth;

morbid predilection, predisposition to a disease

27. ~ **penia, ae f.** indicates scantiness, lack, deficiency of blood corpuscles

28. ~ **pexia, ae f.** implies an operation of fastening or fixation (of a broken or inborn floating organ)

29. ~ **plasia, ae f.** implies the formation and growth of new tissue

30. ~ **plastica, ae f.** indicates the repair or replacement of malformed, injured or lost organs, tissue or defect

31. ~ **plegia, ae f.** means shock, fever, stroke, paralysis

32. ~ **phonia, ae f** indicates reference to the sound, voice

33. ~ **r (r) hagia, ae f** indicates: 1) abundant discharge, intensive secretion; 2) hemorrhage, bleeding

34. ~ **raphia, ae f** implies the act of stitching up a wound or incision with a suture

35. ~ **r (h) ytmia, ae f.** indicates reference to the rhythm of the heart, to the rhythm of the heart contractions, to the cardiac rhythm

36. ~ **somia, ae f.** indicates reference to the body, („Soma” in Greek means body), to its sizes

37. ~ **scopia, ae f.** means investigation, examination of the interior walls of a hollow or tubular organ using an instrument; X-ray investigation

38. ~ **sthenia, ae f.** referring to power, strength, force, potency

39. ~ **stomia, ae f.** indicates an operation of cutting into to make a more or less permanent opening; inserting a tube necessary for feeding or drainage, **fistula**

40. ~ **therapia, ae f.** means treatment, therapy of a disease by some remedial or curative process, totality of

actions with purpose of rehabilitation and elimination or relieving the patient's sufferings

41. ~ **thermia, ae f.** indicates reference to heat; to the feeling of temperature, the sensibility to warmth

42. ~ **tomia, ae f.** indicates an operation of incision, dissection, cutting into organ

43. ~ **tonia, ae f.** indicates reference to the tonus of the muscle, tissue, organs as a whole

44. ~ **trichia, ae f.** indicates reference to the hair cover or hairlike structures

45. ~ **topia, ae f.** a borrowing from Greek meaning place, location, position (tissues, organs)

46. ~ **trophia, ae f.** indicates reference to nutrition, feeding, alimentary or blood supply (tissues, organs, body)

47. ~ **uria, ae f.** indicates pertaining to urine (its quantity, content, colour); urination, uresis, emiction

48. ~ **rrhoea, ae f.** indicates elimination, secretion; abnormal discharge of mucus, elimination of a physiological liquid

49. ~ **iridia, ae f.** indicates reference to the iris of the eye

50. ~ **osmia, ae, f.** refers to the sense of smell, olfaction

51. ~ **geusia, ae f.** refers to the sense of taste, gustation (taste sensibility)

52. ~ **galactia, ae f.** refers to milk, to secretive function of the mammary glands

53. ~ **orexia, ae f.** refers to appetite

54. ~ **gnathia**, **ae f** refers to the mandible (its situation, form)
55. ~ **dipsia**, **ae f** refers to the feeling of thirst
56. ~ **cholia**, **ae f** refers to the bile (bile secretion)
57. ~ **chylia**, **ae f** refers to the gastric juice
58. ~ **coria**, **ae f** refers to the pupil of the eye (its form, size)
59. ~ **cheilia**, **ae f** refers to the lips.

The Fourteenth Lesson

THE II DECLENSION OF THE LATIN NOUNS

CONTENTS

- Characteristic features of nouns of the II declension
- Peculiarities of declension for nouns in masculine and neuter gender
- Coordination of adjectives with the nouns of the II declension

Medical - pharmaceutical notions of masculine and neuter genders ending in - i in the genitive case in the singular refer to the declension II. In the nominative case in the singular they have the following endings:

- a) masculine gender:
1. more frequently - **us**
 2. more rare - **er**
 3. the only word ending in - **ir** (vir, viri m - a man, a male)

- b) neuter gender: 1. - **um**
 2. - **on** (of Greek origin)

CASE ENDINGS OF NOUNS OF II DECLENSION

Case	Singular		Plural	
	m	n	m	n
Nom	us,er	um, on	i	a
Gen	i	i	ōrum	ōrum
Dat	o	o	is	is
Acc	um	= Nom	os	a
Abl	o	o	is	is

**THE DECLENSION PARADIGM OF NOUNS IN MASCULINE
 GENDER ending in - us**

<i>Medicus, i m</i>		
Case	Singular	Plural
Nom	medicus	medic – i
Gen	medic – i	medic – ōrum
Dat	medic o	medic is
Acc	medic – um	medic – os
Abl	medic – o	medic – is

**THE DECLENSION PARADIGM OF NOUNS IN MASCULINE
 GENDER ending in - er**

Nouns in masculine gender ending in - er (paediater, cancer, magister, culter) are declined according to the above mentioned pattern for the word medicus. In this

case the majority of words lose the vowel - e in the genitive case in the singular.

For example:

Nom. cancer

Gen. canc - r + i

❖ The exceptions are the following terms:

vesper, i m - evening

puer, i m - child, baby

liberi, ōrum m.pl. - children

**THE DECLENSION PARADIGM OF NOUUS IN NEUTER
GENDER ending in - um**

<i>Ligamentum, i, n</i>		
Case	Singular	Plural
Nom	ligamentum	ligament - a
Gen	ligament - i	ligament - ōrum
Dat	ligament - o	ligament - is
Acc	ligament - um	ligament - a
Abl	ligament - o	ligament - is

Note: Nouns in neuter gender that end in - **um** are declined according to the mentioned pattern for the word medicus.

❖ The difference is that nouns of neuter gender in the accusative case in the singular have the ending - **um** like in the nominative case in the singular and in the nominative and accusative cases in the plural they have the ending -**a**.

DECLENSION OF NOUNS IN NEUTER GENDER
ending in - on.

In medical - pharmaceutical terminology there is a number of terms of Greek origin that end in - **on** in the nominative case in the singular. For example, epiploon, acromion, olecranon, organon, skeleton, etc. They all refer to the II declension and are declined the way Latin terms in neuter gender ending in - **um** are.

The only difference is that nouns of Greek origin in the nominative and accusative cases in the singular have the - **on** ending.

GENDER EXCEPTIONS OF NOUNS ENDING IN - us, - er:

1. The following seven terms are exceptions and they are nouns in feminine gender:

1. Humus, i f – black earth
2. Bolus, i f – clay
3. Methōdus, i f – method
4. Periōdus, i f – period
5. Atōmus, i f – atom
6. Alvus, i f – venter
7. Crystallus, i f – crystals
8. Diamēter, tri f – diameter

2. Two more terms are exceptions and they are nouns of neuter gender:

1. virus, i n – virus
2. vulgus, i n – mob; crowd

LEXICAL MINIMUM

A. The nouns of masculine gender:

1. cancer, cri m – cancer
2. oesophagus, i m – esophagus
3. lobus, i m – lobe (lobus)
4. medicus, i m (gr.iatr-os) – doctor
5. morbus, i m – disease
6. nasus, i m – nose
7. oculus, i m – eye
8. paediatr, tri m – pediatrician
9. phosphorus, i m – phosphorus
10. ramus, i m branch (ramus)
11. sirupus, i m – syrup
12. truncus, i m – trunk
13. ventriculus, i m – ventricle

B. The nouns of neuter gender.

1. atrium, i n – atrium
2. cerebellum, i n – cerebellum
3. dorsum, i n – dorsum
4. duodenum, i n – duodenum
5. jejunum, i n – jejunum
6. mesenterium, i n – mesentery
7. omentum, i n – omentum
8. periosteum, i n – periosteum
9. peritoneum, i n – peritoneum
10. rectum, i n – rectum
11. acidum, i n – acid
12. antidotum, i n – antidote

13. decoctum, i n – decoction
14. emplastrum, i n – plaster
15. emulsum, i n – emulsion
16. extractum, i n – extract
17. folium, i n – leaf
18. infusum, i n – infusion
19. linimentum, i n – liniment
20. oleum, i n – oil
21. remedium, i n – remedy
22. suppositorium, i n – suppository
23. unguentum, i n – ointment
24. venenum, i n – poison, toxin
25. vitrum, i n – phial

EXERCISES

I. Decline the following word combinations:

porus acusticus externus

ligamentum popliteum obliquum

II. Translate into Latin making nouns agree with adjectives:

1. white clay / argil
2. light crystal
3. peace atom
4. true method
5. critical period
6. oblique diameter

III. Form the nominative and genitive cases in the plural of the following nouns:

folium, infusum, decoctum, suppositorium, emplastrum, unguentum, oleum

IV. Read and make the grammatical analysis of each word:

1. Musculus colli. 2. Fundus oculi. 3. Angulus fissurae oculi. 4. Cancer stomachi. 5. Fractura digiti. 6. Morbi oesophagi. 7. Dorsum sellae. 8. Fractura digitorum. 9. Musculi dorsi. 10. Morbi nervōrum. 11. Cancer labii. 12. Chorda tympani.

V. Translate into Latin:

1. Fracture of the brachium (arm)
2. Fundus of the stomach
3. Muscles of the digiti
4. Caput of the ribs
5. Manubrium of the sternum
6. Disease of the eyes

VI. Decline:

1. puer aeger - sick child
2. bolus alba - white clay

VII. Form nouns of the II declension with the diminutive suffix - ul:

a) saccus, i m
caput, itis n
ductus, us m
frenum, i n

b) fons, fontis m
canalis, is m
lobus, i m
ramus, i m

Latin aphorisms and expressions

1. Medice, cura te ipsum
Doctor, treat yourself
2. Otium post negotium
Rest after work

Latin - Greek synonymic duplicates of the II declension

LATIN	GREEK	ENGLISH
Alimentum, i n	Trophe, sition	nutrition, feeding
Botulus, i m	Allas, antos	sausage
Calculus, i m	Lithos	concretion, stone; petra
Cerebrum, i n	Encephalon	brain, encephalon
Digitus, i m	Dactylos	finger
Folium, i n	Phyllon	leaf
Humerus, i m	Brachium	arm
Intestinum, i n	Enteron	intestine
Int. rectum n	Proctos	rectum
Int. caecum n	Typhlon	caecum
Int. duodenum n	Dodecadactylon	duodenum
Int. crassum n	Kolon	colon
Insectum, i n	Aenthomos	insect
Labium, i n	Cheilos	lip
Ligamentum, i n	Desmos	ligament
Locus, i m	Topos	place
Lumbricus, i m	Helminthos	helminth
Medicus, i m	Iatros	doctor
Mucus, i m	Blennos	mucus, phlegm
Musculus, i m	Myos	muscle
Morbus, i m	Pathos	disease
Nasus, i m	Rhinos	nose

Nervus, i m	Neuron	nerve
Ovarium, i n	Oophoron, i n	ovary
Ovum, i n	Oon	ovum
Palatum, i n	Uranos	palate
Pediculus, i n	Phthirius	louse
Pilus, i m	Trichos	hair
Oculus, i m	Ophthalmos	eye
Sonus, i m	Phone	sound
Signum, i n	Symptoma, ātis n	sign
Remedium, i n	Pharmacon	medicine
Umbilicus, i m	Omphalos	navel
Uterus, i m	Metra, Hystera	uterus
Vir, i m	Andros	man

POSTPOSITIVE

TERMINOLOGICAL ELEMENTS OF THE II DECLENSION

1. - cidum, i n - in compound names of medicinal drugs indicating **kill, destroy**
2. - fer. i m - in compound words meaning **carrying, possessing**
3. - agogum, i n } - in names of medical drugs meaning:
- fugum, i n } **pushing out,**
carrying out
4. - ismus, i n - indicates:
 - a) **intoxication, poisoning;**
 - b) **pathologic, abnormal, morbid state**
 - c) **theory, doctrine**

The Fifteenth Lesson

THE IV AND V DECLENSIONS OF LATIN NOUNS

CONTENTS

- Gender exceptions
- Model of declension for nouns of the IV and V declensions
- Latin - Greek synonymous duplicates of the IV and V declensions

The IV declension of Latin nouns

The nouns of masculine and neuter gender which have the ending - **us** in the genitive case in the singular belong to the IV declension. The nouns of masculine gender in the nominative case in the singular have the ending - **us** too, while the nouns of neuter gender in this case have the ending - **u**.

Example:

processus, us m -- process

cornu, us n -- horn

spiritus, us m -- spirit, alcohol

genu, us n -- knee

Exception: some nouns also have the ending - **us** but they are of feminine gender:

manus, us f -- hand

quercus, us f -- oak

acus, us f -- needle

domus, us f -- house

Case endings of nouns of the IV declension

Case	Singular		Plural	
	m	n	m	n
Gender	m	n	m	n
Nom.	us	u	us	ua
Gen.	us	us	uum	uum
Dat.	ui	u	ibus	ibus
Acc.	um	u	us	ua
Abl.	u	u	ibus	ibus

Declension of nouns in masculine gender

Processus, us m

Case	Singular	Plural
Nom.	process - us	process - us
Gen.	process - us	process - uum
Dat.	process - ui	process - ibus
Acc.	process - um	process - us
Abl.	process - u	process - ibus

The nouns in neuter gender

The nouns of neuter gender of the IV declension (as well as the nouns of neuter gender of the II and III declension) have endings which coincide in the nominative and accusative cases. But they have the ending - **a** in the plural in these cases.

Declension of nouns in neuter gender

<i>Cornu, us n</i>		
Case	Singular	Plural
Nom.	cornu	corn - ua
Gen.	corn - us	corn - uum
Dat.	corn - u	corn - ibus
Acc.	corn - u	corn - ua
Abl.	corn - u	corn - ibus

From the given models we can draw the conclusion that the vowel - **u** is characteristic of this declension and it is saved almost in all case forms (except for the dative and ablative cases, in the plural).

EXERCISES

1. Determine according to the vocabulary the case, gender and declension of the following nouns ending in - us:

locus	vulnus	visus	tactus
arcus	tractus	angulus	musculus
ulcus	pus	sensus	olfactus
salus	spiritus	habitus	abscessus
status	nervus	alveolus	exitus
crus	genus	effectus	descensus
gustus	vomitus	auditus	gemitus

2. Decline:

sinus frontalis – frontal sinus

cornu coccygēum – coccygeal horn

3. *Complete the endings of adjectives, coordinating them with the nouns:*

1. Tractus spinocerebellar ... anter ...
2. Arcus lumbocostal ... lateral ...
3. Processus tympanic ... anter ...
4. Processus clinoide ... anter ...
5. Processus lateral ... dext ...
6. Plexus carotic ... commun ...
7. Plexus mesenteric ... super ...
8. Ductus lymphatic ... sinist...

4. *Translate. Agree the adjectives with the nouns.*

The present state; a bitter fruit; acoustic passage; frequent pulse; frontal sinus; spinal process (and in the plural); articular process (and in the plural); (the internal or external) usage; mortal (fatal) result; coccygeal horn

Nouns of the IV declension

Lexical minimum

- A. abscessus, us m – abscess
exitus, us m – result
exitus letalis – fatal outcome
genu, us n – knee
habitus, us m – habit (constitutional type)
partus, us m – childbirth
prolapsus, us m – falling, dropping
pulsus, us m – pulse

B. situs, us m – situation (arrangement)
spiritus, us m – alcohol
status, us m – condition, state
status praesens – the present condition
usus, us m – usage, application
cornu, us n – horn
auditus, us m – audition

C. tactus, us m – tactile
olfactus, us m – olfaction
visus, us m – vision
effectus, us m – effect
abscessus, us m – abscess
plexus, us m – plexus
gustus, us m – gustation

The V declension of the Latin nouns

The nouns of feminine gender which have the ending - **ēi** in the genitive case in the singular and - **es** in the nominative case belong to the V declension.

Exceptions: the nouns dies, diei m (f) - day (pro die - per day - the daily dose of medicine) and meridies, meridiēi m - noon (compare : meridian) belong to masculine gender.

Case endings of nouns of the V declension

Case	Singular	Plural
Nom.	- es	- es
Gen.	- ēi	- ērum
Dat.	- ēi	- ēbus
Acc.	- em	- es
Abl.	- e	- ēbus

Model of the V declension

<i>Superficies, ei f</i>		
Case	Singular	Plural
Nom.	superfici - es	superfici - es
Gen.	superfici - ēi	superfici - ērum
Dat.	superfici - ēi	superfici - ēbus
Acc.	superfici - em	superfici - es
Abl.	superfici e	superfici - ēbus

EXERCISES

1. Decline:

facies articularis - articular face

dies criticus - critical day

2. Agree the adjectives with the nouns. Translate into Latin:

critical day of the disease; surface: anterior, articulare, palmare, orbital, diaphragmatic, pelvic; Hippocrate's face; dental caries; species: aromatic, pectoral, diuretic, laxative.

3. Decline and make the morphological analysis:

- a) *facies articularis anterior*
- b) *facies articularis navicularis*
- c) *facies articularis calcanea anterior*
- d) *species aromatica*

Note: In the anatomical terminology the noun **facies** is used both in the meaning of *face* and *surface*. But the adjective **facialis** derived from the above - mentioned noun **facies** is used only in the meaning of *facial*.

❖ The noun **superficies** - *surface* is not used in the anatomical terminology, but it generates the adjective **superficialis** - *superficial*, for example:

1. Ossa **faciēi**.
2. **Facies** articularis malleoli.
3. Nervus **facialis**.
4. Ligamentum sacrococcygēum dorsāle **superficiāle**

Latin aphorisms

1. Nulla dies sine linea. No day without a line.
2. Manus manum lavat. One hand washes the other.
3. Status quo. Existing state of affairs.
4. Carpe diem. Seize the day.

Lexical minimum

Nouns of the V declension

- caries, ēi f - rotting; decay
 rabies, ēi f - hydrophobia (rage)
 scabies, ēi, f - itch
 species, ēi f - collection

LATIN - GREEK SYNONIMIC DUPLICATES IV AND V DECLENSION: IV DECLENSION

Latin	Greek	English
Appetitus, us m	orexis	appetite
genu, us n	gony, - atos	knee
gustus, us m	geusis	taste
manus, us f	cheir	hand
olfactus, us m	osphresis	smell, odor
partus, us m	tocos, locheuma	birth, labour
pulsus, us m	sphygmos	pulse
sinus, us m	antron	sinus
tactus, us m	(h) aphis	taction
visus, us m	opsis blepsis	vision

V DECLENSION

Calvities, ēi f	psilosis	baldness
facies, ēi f	prosonon	face
scabies, ēi f	psora	itch, scabies

The Sixteenth Lesson

NOMINATIVE AND GENITIVE CASES IN THE PLURAL OF NOUNS OF THE I, II, III, IV, V DECLENSIONS

CONTENTS

- Abbreviations of names of anatomical terms in the singular and plural.
- Nominative and genitive cases in the plural of Latin nouns and adjectives.

The nominative case in the plural

Depending on the declension Latin nouns have the following endings in the nominative case in the plural:

I	II		III		IV		V
f	m	n	m,f	n	m	n	f
- ac	- i	- a	- es	- a(-ia)	- us	ua	- es

EXAMPLES

I	II		III		IV		V
f	m	N	m,f	n	m	n	f
venae	succi	liga- menta	dentes	ossa retia	sinus	cornua	facies

The analysis of the table of the endings permits to make the following conclusions:

1. The nouns of neuter gender have the final vowel - a (with variants: - a, - ia, -ua) in all declensions.

2. The nouns of masculine and feminine genders of the I, II and IV declensions have the same endings in the nominative case in the plural as in the genitive case in the singular.

3. The nouns of masculine and feminine genders of the III and V declensions have the ending - es.

❖ The adjectives have the same endings in the nominative case in the plural like nouns of the corresponding declension.

The adjectives of the I group (palatinus, a, um)

palatinus (II decl.) – palatini

palatina (I decl.) – palatinae

palatinum (II decl.) – palatina

Adjectives of the II group (vertebralis, e)

vertebralis (III decl.) – vertebrales

vertebrale (III decl.) – vertebralia

Adjectives in the comparative degree (major, jus)

major (III decl.) – majores

majus (III decl.) – majora

Abbreviations of names of anatomical terms in the singular and plural

A	– arteria	Aa.	– arteriae
Lig.	– ligamentum	Ligg.	– ligamenta
M.	– musculus	Mm.	– musculi
N.	– nervus	Nn.	– nervi
R.	– ramus	Rr.	– rami
V.	– vena	Vv.	– venae

EXERCISES

1. Form the nominative case in the plural of the following nouns in oral form:

I. declension: arteria, ae f; aorta, ae f; ala, ae f; vertebra, ae f; crista, ae f; costa, ae f; sutura, ae f.

II. declension: angulus, i m; porus, i m; digitus, i m; alveolus, i m; cranium, i n; ligamentum, i n; septum, i n; labium, i n.

III. declension: margo, ĩnis m; pes, pedis m; articulatio, ōnis f; tuber, ěris n; foramen, ĩnis n.

IV. declension: arcus, us m; hiatus, us m; ductus, us m; genu, us n.

V. declension: species, ěi f; facies, ěi f.

2. Form the nominative case in the plural of the following nouns in written form:

meātus, us m; facies, ěi f; bursa, ae f; paries, ětis m; recessus, us m; muscūlus, i m; systēma, atis n; crus, cruris n; ostium, i n; plexus, us m; pyrāmis, ĩdis f; cellula, ae f; gyrus, i m; cornu, us n; chiasma, ātis n; femur, ōris n; extremitas, ātis f.

3. Put the terms in the nominative case in the plural: ductus lymphaticus; pyramis renalis; fascia muscularis; foramen alveolare; ganglion cardiacum; ligamentum capsulare; processus ciliaris.

4. Read and open the abbreviations. Translate into English:

A. Aa. sacrales laterales; aa. gastricae breves; aa. alveolares superiores anteriores; aa. palatinae minores; aa. nasales posteriores laterales; aa. pontis.

B. Ligg. alaria; ligg. flava; ligg. collateralia; ligg. sternocostalia radiata; ligg. costoxiphoidea; ligg. tarsi dorsalia.

C. Mm. rotatores cervicis / thoracis; mm transversospinales; mm. subcostales; mm. papillares.

D. Nn. craniales: nn. carotici externi; nn. rectales inferiores; nn. labiales posteriores; nn. palatini minores; nn. alveolares superiores; nn. temporales profundi; nn. auriculares anteriores.

E. Rr. glandulares; rr. dentales; rr. lobi medii; rr. dorsales linguae; rr. capsulae internae; rr. temporales anteriores; rr. labiales posteriores; rr. splenici.

F. Vv. tympanicae; vv. frontales; vv. occipitales; vv. thoracicae internae; vv. dorsales linguae; vv. thyroideae mediae; vv. nasales externae; vv. temporales superficiales; vv. internae cerebri; vv. sacrales laterales; vv. rectales mediae; vv. cardiaca minima.

5. Make the adjectives agree with the nouns in the nominative case in the plural:

plicae (gastricus, a um; ciliaris, e);
ganglia (thoracicus, a um; lumbalis, e);
articulationes (fibrosus, a um; vertebralis, e);
foramina (incisivus, a um; ethmoidalis, e);
sinus (posterior, ius, medius, a, um).

Lexical minimum

Nouns of the I declension

ala, ae f	columna, ae f
bursa, ae f	linea, ae f

Nouns of the II declension

gyrus, i m	ostium i n
membrum, i n	tarsus, i m
nodus, i m	

Nouns of the III declension

cutis, is f
extremitas, atis f

Nouns of the IV declension

hiatus, us m meatus, us m recessus, us m

Adjectives of the I group

accessorius, a, um

acusticus, a, um

cruciatis, a, um

flavus, a, um

gastricus, a, um

Adjectives of the II group

alaris, e

alveolaris, e

auricularis, e

capsularis, e

cervicalis, e

ciliaris, e

lumbalis, e

renalis, e

synovialis, e

The genitive case in the plural

Depending on their declension Latin nouns have the following inflexional endings in the genitive case in the plural:

I	II	III	IV	V
- ārum	- ōrum	- um / - ium	- uum	- ērum

In the III declension the endings - **um** / - **ium** are distributed in the following way:

1. The ending - **um** is used in imparisyllabic nouns with one consonant in the stem ending (corpus, oris n).

2. The ending - **ium** is specific for:

a) unequal nouns with two consonants in the stem ending (dens, dentis m);

- b) equal nouns (canalis, is m);
 c) the nouns ending in - e; -ar (rete, is n. calcar, āris n).

EXAMPLES

I	II	III	IV	V
venārum	nervōrum	corpōrum dentium canalium retium calcarium	sinuum	faciērum

In dictionaries we can find nouns, in which the primary form includes the nominative and genitive cases in the plural.

These are nouns which, as a rule, are not used in the singular or they are used in a different meaning.

lumbi, ōrum m - lumber

species, ěrum f - species

❖ In the genitive case in the plural the adjectives have the same endings as nouns of the corresponding declension. Moreover, adjectives of the III declension have the ending - **ium** in the positive degree, and - **um** in the comparative one.

**Adjectives of the I group
(palatinus, a um)**

palatinus (II decl.) – palatinorum

palatina (I decl.) – palatinarum

palatinum (II decl.) – palatinorum

**Adjectives of the II group
(vertebralis, e)**

vertebralis (II decl.) – vertebralium

vertebrale (III decl.) – vertebralium

**Adjectives of the comparative degree
(major, jus)**

major (III decl.) – majorum

majus (III decl.) – majorum

EXERCISES

I. Form the genitive case in the plural of the following nouns: oral form

I declension: ala, ae f; arteria, ae f; lamina, ae f; fovea, ae f; linea, ae f; gingiva, ae f;

II declension: angulus, i m; digitus, i m; septum, i n; ligamentum, i n; labium, i n.

III declension: pes, pedis m; pars, partis f; foramen, ĩnis n; pulmo, ōnis m; index, ĩcis m; unguis, is m; os, ossis n; os, oris n; calcar, āris n; basis, is f; cavitas, ātis f; tendo, ĩnis m; dens, dentis m.

IV declension: arcus, us m; sinus, us m; ductus, us m; processus, us m; cornu, us n.

V declension: facies, ēi f; species, ēi f.

2. *Form the genitive case in the plural of the following nouns:*

glandula, ae f; recessus, us m; facies, ēi f; genu, us, n; rete, is n; tuberculum, i n; species, ēi f; oculus, i m; regio, ōnis f; ren, renis m; thenar, aris n; articulatio, ōnis, f; crus, cruris n; cartilago, ĩnis f; textus us m;

3. *Put the terms in the genitive case in the plural:*

vas lymphaticum; sinus sphenoidalis; corpus cavernosum; musculus gluteus, nervus cranialis; valvula semilunaris; plexus autonomicus; vena pulmonaris.

4. *Translate into English:*

A. Vasa vasorum; ossa digitōrum; decussatio pyramidum; nervi vasorum lymphaticorum; ostia venarum pulmonalium; ganglia sensoria nervorum cranialium; medulla ossium rubra; lunulae valvularum semilunarium; cavernae corporum cavernosorum; vaginae fibrosae tendinum digitorum pedis.

B. Conjunctiva palpebrarum, retinaculum flexorum; vasa nervorum; vortices pilorum; vincula tendinum; columna rurarum anterior / posterior; commissura colliculorum inferiorum; articulationes ossiculorum auditoriorum.

Lexical minimum

Nouns of the I declension

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| A. caverna, ae f | B. commissūra, ae f |
| medulla, ae f | gingiva, ae f |
| rima, ae f | valvūla, ae f |

Nouns of the II declension

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| A. lumbi, ōrum m | B. retinaculum, i n |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|

Nouns of the III declension

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. decussatio, ōnis f | B. vortex, ĭcis m |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|

Nouns of the IV declension

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| A. textus, us m | B. sensus, us m |
|------------------------|------------------------|

Adjectives of the I group

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. autonomicus, a, um | B. glutēus, a, um |
| oblongatus, a, um | arteriosus, a, um |
| cavernōsus, a, um | pyloricus, a, um |
| fibrōsus, a, um | sensorius, a, um |

Adjectives of the II group

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| A. intermuscularis, e | B. biliāris, e |
| craniālis, e | sphenoidālis, e |
| medullāris, e | paranasālis, e |
| semilunāris, e | trochleāris, e |

The Seventeenth Lesson

THEORETICAL QUESTIONS FOR CREDIT – TEST

1. Structural types of anatomical and histological word - combinations.
2. Structure of Latin names of muscles according to their functions, ways of their translation into English.
3. Substantivation of adjectives in the names of intestines.
4. Dictionary form of parts of speech. Dictionary form of nouns.
5. Dictionary form of adjectives in the positive and superlative degrees.
6. Determination of noun declension.
7. Determination of adjective declension.
8. Determination of noun stem.
9. Case forms of adjectives in the positive and superlative degrees.
10. Comparative degree of adjectives; its formation and utilisation in anatomical and histological nomenclature.
11. Principles of gender determination in nouns.
12. The declension of Latin nouns.
Characteristic features of nouns of Greek origin.
The I declension.
13. Characteristic features of masculine and neuter genders of nouns of the II declension.
14. Characteristic features of nouns of the IV and V declensions.

15. Latin - Greek synonymic duplicates of the I, II, IV and V declensions.

16. Principles of agreement of nouns with adjectives.

**MODELS OF PRACTICAL ASSIGNMENT FOR
CREDIT – TEST**

I. a) Complete the gender endings:

raphe pterygomandibular...
foramen zygomaticofacial...
bursa subcutane... prepatellar...
ganglion submandibular ...

b) Agree the adjectives (given in the brackets) with nouns:

vertebra (cervical, thoracic, sacral, coccygeal);
bone (frontal, palatine, ethmoid, zygomatic, sacral);
process (transverse, articular, temporal, palatine, sphenoidal);
foramen (oval, rotund, vertebral, big, dorsal).

II. a) Put the terms in the nominative plural:

nervus facialis; meatus externus; facies lateralis; fibra arcuata; ganglion lumbale, sinus posterior; plica ciliaris; gyrus brevis; nodus lymphaticus.

b) Form the genitive in the singular for each gender form of the adjectives.

- major, anterior, posterior;
- rectus, a, um; mentalis, e, pyramidalis, e;
- teres, simplex, permanens.

III. Translate:

- a) crista tuberculi minoris;
articulatio capitis costae,
ostium venae cavae inferioris atrii dextri;
fissura ligamenti venosi;
arteria interossea communis.
- b) parietal margin;
zygomatic margin of the parietal bone;
thoracic vertebra;
body of the thoracic vertebra;
frontal bone;
zygomatic process of the frontal bone.

IV. Explain the meaning of prefixes and the common sense of the terms:

infraorbitalis	subcutaneus
mesoduodenum	episternalis
interalveolaris	paravesicalis

* * *

I. a) Complete the gender endings:

Os occipital ...

Tuberculum min ...

Caput long ...

Gyrus occipitotemporal ...

b) Agree the adjectives with the nouns given in brackets:

magnus (trochanter, ala, tuberculum, foramen);
superior (meatus, facies, foramen, linea, concha);
anterior (ramus, lamina, ligamentum, pars); parvus
(nervus, arteria, corpus, spatium)

II. a) Put the terms in the nominative in the plural:

ductus lymphaticus, fascia muscularis;
foramen alveolare, ganglion cardiacum;
ligamentum capsulare, processus ciliaris;
ramus temporalis anterior;
alveolus dentalis; ligamentum flavum.

b) Form the genitive in the singular for each gender form of the adjectives:

- minor, inferior, superior,
- tympanicus, a, um; sphenoidalis, e, superficialis, e;
- biceps, valens, duplex.

III. Translate:

- a) spina ossis sphenoidalis;
stratum fibrosum synoviale;
bursa trochanterica musculi glutei maximi;
labium mediale lineae asperae;
camera anterior bulbi oculi.

- b) palate bone;
 horisontal lamina of the palate bone;
 petrous sinus;
 sulcus of the petrous sinus;
 ocular muscle;
 articular muscle of the knee.

IV. Explain the meaning of the prefixes and the common sense of the terms:

supraclavicularis	pr (a) emolares (dentes)
intralobularis	praecancerosus
postnatalis	abductio

The Eighteenth Lesson

THE III DECLENSION OF NOUNS

CONTENTS

- Basic features of the pari - and imparisyllabic nouns
- Nouns of masculine gender
- Gender exceptions
- Exercises. Questions for test

Nouns of all three genders-masculine, feminine and neuter ending in the genitive case in the singular in **is** refer to the III declension. They have different endings in the nominative case in the singular.

Note: It should be noted that nouns of the III declension are divided into parisyllabic and imparisyllabic. Parisyllabic nouns are nouns with an equal number of syllables both in the nominative case in the singular and the genitive case in the singular. Imparisyllabic nouns are nouns which in the genitive case in the singular have more syllables (in number) than in the nominative case in the singular.

For example:

	Singular	
Parisyllabic nouns	Imparisyllabic nouns	
Nom. pel – vis (2 syll) ca-na-lis (3 syll)	cor – pus (2 syll)	dens (1 syll)
Gen. pel – vis (2 syll) ca-na-lis (3 syll)	cor – po – ris (3 syll)	den-tis (2 syll)

The stem of a noun of the III declension is defined by the genitive case in the singular without the ending -is.

Nom. febris }
Gen. febris } the stem is **febr** – (parisyllabic)

Nom. cortex }
Gen. corticis } the stem is **cortic** – (imparisyllabic)

In dictionaries nouns of the III declension are given in the form of the nominative case, in the singular, followed by the ending of the genitive case, in the singular (with the final part of the stem in imparisyllabic nouns), and gender (in abbreviation).

For example: pelvis, is f (parisyllabic)
 apex, icis m (imparisyllabic)

❖ Nouns of the III declension have the following gender endings in the nominative and genitive cases in the singular:

Masculine Gender

	Nom.	Gen.	Examples
1	o -	{ - ĩnis - - ōnis -	homo, ĩnis m carbo, ōnis m
2	or -	- ōris -	calor, ōris m
3	os -	- ōris -	flos, floris m
4	er -	{ - ēris - - ěris - - ris -	trochanter, ēris m aether, ěris m pater, tris m
5	es -	{ - ědis - - ětis - - ĩtis -	stapes, ědis m paries, ětis m stipes, ĩtis m
6	ex -	- icis -	apex, icis m

EXCEPTIONS TO THE RULE OF MASCULINE GENDER:

1. The following nouns refer to feminine gender:

gaster, tris f – stomach

arbor, ōris f – tree

lex, legis f – law

mater, tris f – a) meninx; b) mother

quies, ētis f – tail

2. *The following nouns refer to neuter gender:*

cor, cordis n – heart

os, ossis n – bone

os, oris n – mouth

papaver, ěris n – poppy

piper, ěris n – pepper

tuber, ěris n – tuber

cadaver, ěris n – cadaver, corpse

ver, veris n – spring

NB! Some of the nouns of masculine gender of the III declension are formed by the suffix - **or**, more seldom by the suffix - **er**. In the chapter dedicated to myology there is a lot of such muscle names. They are supposed to reflect functions (adductor, levator, rotator, etc.) performed by one or another muscle.

Remember the following muscle names by their functions:

A. m. abductor

m. adductor

m. buccinator

m. constrictor

m. depressor

m. levator

m. masseter

m. rotator

B. m. corrugator

m. dilatator

m. extensor

m. flexor

m. pronator

m. sphincter

m. supinator

m. tensor

EXERCISES

I. Translate:

A. Long extensor of the wrist; abductor of the little finger; elevator of the thyroid gland; depressor of the eyebrow; abductor of the great toe.

B. Musculus extensor indicis; musculus abductor digiti minimi; musculus sphincter pupillae; musculus rotator cervicis; musculus palpebrae superioris.

C. Musculus depressor septi nasi; musculus levator labii superioris alaeque nasi; musculus corrugator supercilii; musculus tensor fasciae latae; musculus buccinator; musculus rotator thoracis; musculus pronator teres; musculus levator (prostatae, scapulae).

II. Translate making nouns agree with adjectives:

healthy heart, white flower, soporific poppy, black pepper, left lung, grey tuber, navicular bone, cleft lip, dissected corpse, iliac bone.

III. Form the genitive case in the singular of the nouns and define their stem:

pulmo, index, apex, levator, dolor, calor, rubor, doctor, paries, masseter, sphincter, gaster, arbor, humor, pollex, vomer, flos, embryo, tumor, cortex, aër

IV. Make adjectives agree with nouns paying attention to the gender. Use each term in the genitive case in the singular:

paries (anterior, mastoideus, jugularis);

tuber (ischiadicus, frontalis, parietalis);

cor (adiposus, bovinus, pulmonalis);
os (parietalis, planus, sacer);
mater (pius, durus, arachnoideus);
trochanter (major, minor);
venter (posterior, frontalis).

V. Read, translate and define the gender of the nouns in the III declension:

apex cordis; apex nasi; apex linguae; angulus cordis;
tunica mucosa oris; liquor cerebrospinalis; paries labyrinthicus; paries mastoideus; liquor pericardii; flos ruber; flos albus; homo sapiens; cor sanum; gaster sana; cortex cerebelli; ala vomeris; os zygomaticum; os pedis; vertex cranii.

VI. Read, translate and state the dictionary form of the nouns in the III declension:

membrana stapedis; venter posterior; os breve; atrium cordis; apex pulmōnis sinistri; paries ductus cochlearis; ala vomēris; os hyoideum; pars lateralis ossis occipitalis; os nasale; os palatinum; ventriculus sinister cordis; trochanter major; cor pulmonale; pia mater encephali; paries anterior gastris; tuber frontale; angulus oris; apex lingualis.

VII. Translate into Latin, making nouns agree with the adjectives:

A.

- mouth slit;
- planta of the foot;

- hilus of the lung;
- mucous membrane of the stomach;
- ramus of the ischium;
- cerebrospinal fluid;
- mucous membrane of the tympanic cavity;
- posterior wall of the stomach.

B.

- apex of the heart;
- wing of the vomer;
- posterior wall of the stomach;
- dexter and sinister lungs;
- grey tuber.

C.

- incisure for the round ligament of the liver;
- superior horn of the thyroid cartilage;
- incisure of the apex of the heart;
- posterior articular surface of the tooth;
- cavity of the middle ear;
- apex of the petrous part of the temporal bone.

Questions for test

1. What is a characteristic sign of the III declension?
2. What peculiarity occurs in the majority of nouns in the III declension, when we compare their forms in the nominative and genitive in the singular?

3. What is the particularity of the dictionary form of many nouns of the III declension in comparison with the dictionary forms of nouns of other declensions?

Lexical Minimum

Nouns in masculine gender of the III declension

A.

apex, ĭcis m. – apex
cortex, ĭcis m. – cortex
flos, floris m. – flower
liquor, ōris m. – fluid, liquor
pulmo, ōnis m. – lung
venter, tris m. – venter
vertex, ĭcis m. – vertex
vomer, ĕris m. -- vomer

B.

calor, ōris m. – temperature
dolor, ōris m. – pain
humor, ōris m. – humidity
index, ĭcis m. – index
pes, pedis m. – foot
pollex, ĭcis m. – thumb
rubor, ōris m. – rubor
stapes, ĕdis m. – stirrup, stapes
tumor, ōris m. – tumor, swelling
ureter, ĕris m. – ureter

Latin aphorisms and expressions

1. *Dura lex, sed lex.* It may be a hard law, but it still is the law.
2. *Doctor honoris causa.* A degree conferred as an honour, without the usual requirements.
3. *Homo sapiens.* Modern man regarded as a species.
4. *Per os.* By means of the mouth; through the mouth.
5. *Labor omnia vincit.* Labour conquers all.
6. *Homo homini lupus est, homo homini Deus est.* Man is man's wolf, man is man's God.
7. *Plenus venter non studet libenter.* A full belly doesn't like studying.

The Nineteenth Lesson

THE III DECLENSION OF NOUNS IN FEMININE GENDER

CONTENTS

- Gender signs of nouns in feminine gender
- Exceptions to nouns in feminine gender
- Agreement of adjectives with nouns in feminine gender
- Postpositive terminological elements of the III declension

Nouns of the III declension in feminine gender have the following endings in the nominative and genitive cases, in the singular:

	Nom.	Gen. (with the final part of the root)	Examples
1	-io	-ōnis	solutio, ōnis f
2	-go	-īnis	cartilago, īnis f
3	-do	-īnis	longitudo, īnis f
4	-as	-ātis	cavitas, ātis f
5	-es	-is	tabes, is f
6	-is	-īdis	iris, īdis f
		-is	auris, is f
7	-us	-ūtis	juventus, ūtis f
		-ūdis	incus, ūdis f
8	-s	-tis	pars, partis f
9	-x	-īcis	radix, īcis f
		-cis	nux, nucis f
		-gis	meninx, gis f

Exceptions to the rule of feminine gender

1. The following nouns refer to masculine gender:

- 1) axis, is m - axis
- 2) canalis, is m - canal
- 3) vermis, is m - worm
- 4) unguis, is m - nail
- 5) panis, is m - bread
- 6) pulvis, ěris m - powder
- 7) sanguis, ĩnis m - blood
- 8) lapis, īdis m - stone

- 9) dens, dentis m – tooth
- 10) pons, pontis m – bridge
- 11) mons, montis m – mountain
- 12) fons, fontis m – spring
- 13) adeps, ĩpis m – fat
- 14) coccyx, gis m – coccyx
- 15) thorax, ācis m – thorax
- 16) larynx, ngis m – larynx
- 17) pharynx, ngis m – pharynx
- 18) tendo, ĩnis m – tendon
- 19) margo, ĩnis m – margin

II. The following nouns refer to neuter gender:

1. vas, vasis n – vessel
2. pancreas, ātis n – pancreas

EXERCISES

I. Form the genitive case in the singular and find the stem of the following nouns in feminine gender:

A. Dilatio, articulatio, constrictio, regio, bifurcatio; tuberositas, asperitas, sanitas, extremitas; juvenus, virtus; ars, pars, lens, pons; thorax, mystax, appendix, fornix, cervix, radix, meninx, larynx, pharynx, helix; magnitudo, tendo, hirudo, valetudo.

B. Reanimatio, ordo, formatio, hirudo, pax, margo cartilago, vox, mors, dens, senectus, corpus, appendix, salus, anxietas, pancreas, inhalatio, invasio, pulmo, regeneratio.

II. Translate, making the adjectives agree with the

nouns:

- A. Compound joint; pterygoid canal;
thyroid cartilage;
parietal region;
capillary vessel;
ciliary margin;
- B. Fine powder;
peripheric blood;
intestinal parasitic worm (vermis);
artificial larynx
molar tooth.

III. Translate into latin:

A. Root of a tooth, cault (phornix) of the pharynx, cruciform ligament of the atlas; angle of the mouth; humeral articulation; tympanic cavity of the middle ear; cartilage of the nasal septum; muscular elevator of the thyroid gland; phornix of the stomach.

B. Posterior region of the articulation; cervical canal of the uretrus; synovial sheath (vagina) of a tendon; costal surface of the lung (pulmo); nasal part of the pharynx; dorsal part of the pons;

C. Mucous membrane of the tympanic cavity; root of the nail; tuberosity of the first metatarsal bone; base of the heart; base of the pyramid; apex of the petrous part of the temporal bone.

IV. Agree the adjectives with the nouns:

- A.** Dens (serotinus, a, um) – wisdom tooth, late tooth
Pulvis (compositus, a, um) – compound powder
Margo (interosseus, a, um) – interosseous margin
Canalis (incisivus, a, um) – incisive canal
- B.** Tendo (conjunctivus, a, um) – conjunctive tendon
Thorax (planus, a, um) – flat chest
Axis (opticus, a, um) – optic axis
Vas (venosus, a, um) – venous vessel
Impressio (suprarenalis, e) – suprarenal impression

V. Choose and analyse the nouns in feminine gender of the III declension:

A. Cutis frontis; margo linguae; dens incisivus superior; pars optica retinae; cortex lentis, basis pyramidis; cartilago alaris major; margo interior pulmonis sinistri, margo liber unguis.

B. Tuberositas phalangis, sanguis venosus et arteriosus; axis pelvis; regio mediana thoracica; margo ciliaris iridis; fornix pharyngis; vestibulum laryngis; pyramis renalis; auris externa.

C. Phalanx media; basis patellae; pars thoracica, dens caninus, vas lymphaticum; canalis nutricius; impressio gastrica; radix lateralis, margo superior; axis internus; axis bulbi externus; glandula accessoria.

D. Cavitas medullaris, tuberositas masseterica, terminatio nervi cutis; caput pancreatis, regio thoracis posterior; inclinatio pelvis; apex et radix pulmonis, articulatio simplex; incisura pancreatis.

Lexical minimum

Nouns of feminine gender of the III declension

- A. appendix, ĭcis f – appendix
auscultatio, ōnis f – auscultation
auris, is f – ear
basis, is f – basis
cavitas, ātis f – cavity
- B. cervix, ĭcis f – cervix
cutis, is f – skin
meninx, ngis f – meninx
pars, partis f – part
pelvis, is f – pelvis
regio, ōnis f – region
- C. tuberositas, ātis f – tuberosity
bilis, is f – bile
impressio, ōnis f – impression
lens, lentis f – lens
phalanx, ngis f – phalanx
symphysis, is f – symphysis
extremitas, ātis f – extremity

Latin aphorisms

1. *Gutta cavat lapidem non vi, sed saepe cadendo.* A drop drills the rock not with force but with perseverance.
2. *Amīcus Plato, sed magis amīca veritas.* Speak the truth and shame the devil.
3. *Aurea mediocritas.* The golden mean; the happy mean.
4. *Diagnosis bona, curatio bona.* Good diagnosis, good curé.
5. *Salus populi suprema lex est.* The well - being of people is the most important law.
6. *Repetitio est mater studiorum.* Repetition is the mother of study.
7. *Finis coronat opus.* The end crowns the work.
8. *In vino veritas.* There is truth in wine. That is, wine in excess will bring out truth.

POSTPOSITIVE TERMINOLOGICAL ELEMENTS OF THE III DECLENSION

1. – **formis, is f** means similar to, resembling, shaped as
2. – **genesis, is f** origin, birth, genesis, appearance
3. – **gramma, atis n** Greek element that means recorded photograph; the record of pulsation, etc., in the form of a long line, curve, image

4. -- **iasis, is f** } indicates non-inflammatory disease;
ōsis, is f } pathologic state, infestation with smth,
invasion

5. -- **ītis, itidis f** means inflammation

6. -- **lysis, is f** indicates destruction, disintegration,
decomposition

7. -- **schisis, is f** indicates sejunction, dissociated,
split

8. -- **oma, ātis n** indicates tumor, neoplasm

9. -- **poēsis, is f** indicates formation, production,
construction

10. -- **ptosis, is f** indicates falling, dropping of an
organ or of a part of it

11. -- **sclerosis, is f** indicates painful induration, loss
of elasticity, hardening of tissue, organs, walls of the
vessels, expanding of the conjunctive tissue

12. -- **stasis, is f** means congestion, inactivity,
stagnation, stoppage of circulation of any physiological
liquid (e.g. blood, milk, urine, bile, etc.)

13. -- **stenosis, is f** means pathologic narrowing of
an organ (canal), of a hole (cardiac valve) or of a
hollow, contracted, stenosed

14. -- **rhēxis, is f** means rupture.

The Twentieth Lesson

THE III DECLENSION OF NOUNS IN NEUTER GENDER

CONTENTS

- Main signs of nouns of neuter gender
- Exceptions to the rule concerning the nouns of neuter gender
- Latin - Greek synonymous duplicates III declension

Nouns of neuter gender have in the nominative and genitive cases in the singular the following inflexions:

	Nominative	Genitive	Examples
1	- en	- ĩnis	foramen, ĩnis n
2	- ur	- ōris - ūris	femur, ōris n sulfur, ūris n
3	- us	- ōris - ěris - ūris	corpus, ōris n ulcus, ěris n crus, cruris n
4	- e	- is	rete, is n
5	- l	- ālis - lis	animal, ālis n fel, fellis n
6	- ar	- āris - ātis	calcar, āris n hepar, ātis n
7	- ma	- ātis	trauma, ātis n
8	- ut	- ĩtis	caput, ĩtis n
9	- c	- tis	lac, lactis n

Exceptions to the rule concerning the nouns of neuter gender

The following nouns refer to masculine gender:

- ren, renis m – kidney
- lien, liēnis m – spleen
- splen, splenis m – spleen
- sol, solis m – sun
- sal, salis m – salt
- aden, adēnis m – gland

EXERCISES

I. Form the genitive case in the singular and define the stem:

semen, nomen, inguen, abdomen, pecten, tegmen, limen, foramen; genus, pectus, corpus, tempus, crus, pus; zygoma, systema, trauma, diaphragma, oedema, carcinoma; fel, mel, hepar, calcar; thenar; caput, occiput.

II. Read and state the dictionary form of each word. Translate into English:

A. Crus anterior; crus osseum commune; glomus caroticum; ren accessorius; systema lymphaticum; glomus pulmonale, caput superius, foramen palatinum magnum; tegmen tympani; rete venosum; hilus lienis; cortex renis, corpus adiposum, systema nervosum centrale; rete sanguineum.

B. Crus anterius capsulae internae; corpus medullare; systema urogenitale; caput et crus stapēdis, rete articulare genus; foramen caecum linguae, caput ossis femoris.

C. Hepar mobile, musculus longus capitis; lobus hepatis, porta hepatis; stroma iridis; arteria femoris; cavitas abdominis; pancreas accessorium, corpus adiposum; crus membranaceum simplex.

III. Translate into Latin. Agree the adjectives with the nouns:

orifice (ethmoidal, round, cecal, lesser sciatic, internal, supraorbital, mandibular, spinous, nutrient, infraorbital); crus (left, right, short, long, anterior, membranaceous, simplex, common); head (oblique, transverse, lateral, long, short); body (medical, spongy, papillary, trapezoid, callous, adipose, vitreous); kidney (large white, large red, accessory, lobular, artificial, small, movable, pelvic, double, granular); system (nervous, cardiovascular, lymphatic, central); network (arterial, articular, venous, sanguine); liver (wandering, lobular, indurate).

IV. Make the morphological analysis of each word. Translate into English:

1. Glomus caroticum. 2. Foramen rotundum. 3. Corpus callosum. 4. Sceletum corporis humani in caput, truncum et membra inferiora et superiora dividitur. 5. Calvaria, pericranium, vertex, frons, occiput

et tempora in cranio sunt. 6. Corpus femōris rotundum est. 7. In extremitate superiore caput femōris locatur. 8. In femōre tubēra sunt: trochanter major et trochanter minor. 9. Musculi abdominis sunt: musculus rectus abdominis, musculus obliquus externus abdominis, musculus obliquus internus abdominis, musculus transversus abdominis, musculus quadratus lumborum. 10. Hepar glandula est. 11. Morbi hepatis periculosi sunt.

V. Read and translate into English. Decline the underlined word combinations:

1. Auris media. 2. Frons quadrata. 3. Cor adiposum. 4. Rete venosum. 5. Ossa pedis sunt : tarsus, metatarsus et phalanges digitorum pedis. 6. In ossibus foramina nutricia sunt. 7. Secale cornutum. 8. Rete arteriosum. 9. Os leporinum.

VI. Add the proper adjective endings and make the agreement:

1. Dens incisiv... 2. Ren vag... 3. Lien accessori...
4. Canalis palatin... 5. Cor bovin.... 6. Sal factiti....
7. Corpus callos.... 8. Radix long.... 9. Tendo conjunctiv....
10. Vas lymphatic.... 11. Caput brev....
12. Systema nervos..... 13. Crus medial....

VII. Form adjectives from the stem of the nouns of the III declension:

1. Adjectives of the II group with the suffixes - al, - ar:

pulmo, ōnis m	os, oris n
apex, ĭcis m	abdomen, ĭnis n
pectus, ōris n	margo, ĭnis m
frons, frontis f	occiput, ĭtis n
cervix, ĭcis f	tempus ōris n
dens, dentis m	

2. Adjectives of the I group with the suffix - e (us):

cartilago, ĭnis f
sanguis, ĭnis m
larynx, ngis m
pharynx, ngis m
coccyx, ŷgis m
tendo, ĭnis m

3. Adjectives of the I group with the suffix - ic (us):

trochanter, ēris m
thorax ācis m
hepar, ātis n
diaphragma, ātis n
ureter, ēris n
zygoma, ātis n

Lexical minimum

Nouns of neuter gender of the III declension

A. abdomen, ĩnis n – abdomen

stroma, ātis n – stroma

caput, ĩtis n – head

crus, cruris n – crus

occiput, ĩtis n – back of the head

pectus, ōris n – breast

zygoma, ātis n – zygoma

tempus, ōris n – temple

B. chiasma, ātis n – chiasm

femur, ōris n – femur

glomus, ěris n – glome

tegmen, ĩnis n – tectum, tegmen

viscus, ěris n – viscus

C. trauma, ātis n – trauma

symptoma, ātis n – symptom

hepar, ātis n – liver

oedema, ātis n – edema

syndroma, ātis n – syndrome

ulcus, ěris n – ulcer

coma, ātis n – coma

D. aneurysma, ātis n – aneurism

plasma, ātis n – plasma

systema, ātis n – system

neoplasma, ātis n – neoplasm

emphysema, ātis n – emphysema
 nomen, ĩnis n – name

Latin aphorisms, expressions

1. O tempora, o mores! Each period of time has its own manners and customs. Times differ from each other.

2. In corpore. As a whole; in full staff

3. Quod capita, tot sententiae. As many opinions as people.

4. Tempora mutantur et nos mutamur in illis. The times are changed, and we are changed in them.

5. Ubi pus, ibi incisio. Where there is pus, there is a cut.

6. Homo locum ornat, non hominem locus. The man decorates the position, not the position the man.

LATIN – GREEK SYNONYMOUS DUPLICATES

the III declension

Nr.	Latin	Greek	English
1.	Abdomen, ĩnis n venter, tris m	Lapara	Abdomen
2.	Adeps, ipis m axungia, ae f	Lipos	Adeps
3.	Adipositas, ātis f obesitas, ātis f	Liposis	Obesity
4.	Affectio, ōnis f morbus, l m	Pathos	Disease
5.	Alimentatio, ōnis f Nutritio, ōnis f	Trophe	Feeding, nutrition

6.	Animal, ālis, n bestia, ae f	Zoon	Animal
7.	Apex, ĩcis m Vertex, ĩcis m culmen, ĩnis, n	Acron	Apex
8.	Articulatio, onis f	Arthron	Articulation
9.	Auris, is f	Us, otos	Ear
10.	Avis, is f	Ornis, ithos	Bird
11.	Bilis, is f Fel, fellis n	Chole	Bile
12.	Cecitas, ātis f	Typhlosis	Blindness
13.	Calculosis, is f	Lithiasis	Lithiasis
14.	Calices, ium pl f	Pyelos	Pelvis
15.	Calor, ōris m	Therme	Heat
16.	Canalis, is m ductus, us m meatus, us m	Angion	Canal duct meatus
17.	Caput, ĩtis n	Kephale Cephale	Head
18.	Carbo, ōnis m	Anthrax	Carbon
19.	Caro, carnis f	Sarx, sarkos	Connective tissue; meat
20.	Cartilago, ĩnis f	Chondros	Cartilage
21.	Cavitas, ātis f Cavum, i n Caverna, ae f	Antron	Cavity
22.	Crinis, is f pilus, i m coma, ae f	Thrix, trichos	Hair
23.	Color, ōris m	Chroma, ātis	Color
24.	Convulsio, ōnis f	Spasma	Convulsion
25.	Cor, cordis n	Cardia	Heart
26.	Curatio, ōnis f		

	Sanatio, ōnis f Medicatio, ōnis f	Therapia	Therapy Treatment
27.	Dens, dentis m	Odus, odontos	Tooth
28.	Dolor, ōris m	Algos	Pain
29.	Emolitio, ōnis f	Malacia	Softening
30.	Eruptio, ōnis f	Exanthema	Exanthema Exanthesis
31.	Extremitas, ātis, f	Acron	Extremity, limb
32.	Faex, faecis f	Copros	Excrement Feces, Stools
33.	Fames, is f	Limos	Hunger
34.	Febris, is f	Pyrexia	Fever
35.	Formatio, ōnis f Generatio, ōnis f	Genesis poësis	Formation
36.	Frigus, ōris n	Cryos	Cold
37.	Genus, ěris n	Phylon	Genus
38.	Homo, ĩnis m	Anthropos	People
39.	Imago, ĩnis f	Gramma	Image
40.	Induratio, ōnis f	Sclerosis	Sclerosis
41.	Infans, tis f	Paes, paedos	Child
42.	Lac, lactis n	Gala, galactos	Milk
43.	Lapis, ĩdis m Petra, ae f	Lithos	Stone
44.	Lens, lentis f	Phakos	Lens
45.	Lien, liēnis m	Splen, splenis	Spleen
46.	Lues, is f	Syphilis	Syphilis
47.	Lumen, ĩnis m	Phos, photos	Light
48.	Mare, is n	Thalassa	Sea
49.	Mater, tris f	Meninx, ngis	Meninx
50.	Dura, mater	Pachymeninx, ngis	Pachymeninx
51.	Pia mater	Leptomeninx, ngis	Leptomeninx
52.	Mens, mentis f	Phren, phrenis	Mind
53.	Mensis, is f	Men, menos	Month

54.	Menstruatio, ōnis f	Menorrhoea	Menstruation
55.	Mictio, ōnis f	Uresis	Urination
56.	Mors, mortis f	Thanatos	Death
57.	Mortificatio, ōnis f	Necrosis Gangraena	Necrosis Gangrene
58.	Nox, noctis f	Nyx, nyctos	Night
59.	Obductio, ōnis f	Autopsia	Autopsy
60.	Obsessio, ōnis, f	Paranoia	Paranoia
61.	Odor, ōris m	Osme; aroma, atis	Smell, Odor
62.	Os, oris n	Stoma, ātos	Mouth
63.	Os, ossis n	Osteon	Bone
64.	Ossificatio, ōnis, f	Ostosis	Ossification
65.	Pectus, ōris n	Thorax, ācis; Stethos	Breast, thorax, chest
66.	Perforatio, ōnis f	Centesis	Perforation
67.	Pulmo, ōnis m	Pneumon	Lung
68.	Pus, puris n	Pyon	Pus
69.	Regio, ōnis f	Klima, ātis	Region
70.	Ren, is m	Nephros	Kidney
71.	Respiratio, ōnis f	Pnoë	Respiration
72.	Retentio, ōnis f Stagnatio, ōnis, f	Stasis	Congestion
73.	Sanguis, ĩnis m	Haema, ātis	Blood
74.	Senilitas, ātis f	Geron, gerontos	Old age
75.	Sol, solis m	Helios	Sun
76.	Testis, is f	Orchis Didymis	Testicle
77.	Tuberculosis, is f	Phthisis	Tuberculosis
78.	Unguis, is m	Onyx, onychos	Nail
79.	Vas, vasis n	Angion	Vessel
80.	Vis, -, f	Dynamis, sthenia	Force, strength
81.	Vox, vocis f	Phone Phthongos	Sound voice

The Twenty - First Lesson

PARADIGMS OF THE III DECLENSION

CONTENTS

- Features of declension of parisyllabic and imparisyllabic nouns.
- Declension of the nouns with *-is-* ending of Greek origin.
- Declension peculiarities of nouns of neuter gender ending in *-e, al, -ar*.
- Particular cases of declension of the nouns "vas, vasis n" and "vis, - f".

Nouns of the III declension are declined according to the following five rules: rules I and II are fundamental; rules III, IV and V are supplementary

Case endings of nouns of the III declension

Case	Singular		Plural	
	m.f	n	m.f	n
Nom	Different		es	a (ia)
Gen	is	is	um (ium)	um (ium)
Dat	i	i	ībus	ībus
Acc	em (im)	- Nom	es	a (ia)
Abl	e (i)	e (i)	ībus	ībus

Conclusions:

1. Nouns in masculine and feminine genders are declined identically.

2. Nouns of neuter gender have the same endings in the nominative and accusative cases, in the singular, in the plural they have the ending - a (ia).

Rule I (fundamental)

The majority of the imparisyllabic nouns of masculine and feminine genders are declined according to the model - **pulvis, ěris m**

<i>Pulvis, eris m</i>		
Case	Singular	Plural
Nom.	Pulv - is	pulvěř - es
Gen.	pulvěř - is	pulvěř - um
Dat.	pulvěř - i	pulvěř - ibus
Acc.	pulvěř - em	pulvěř - es
Abl.	pulvěř - e	pulvěř - ibus

Rule II (fundamental)

The majority of the imparisyllabic nouns of neuter gender are declined according to the model - **corpus, oris n**

<i>Corpus, oris n-</i>		
Case	Singular	Plural
Nom.	corpus	corpōr - a
Gen.	corpōr - is	corpōr - um
Dat.	corpōr - i	corpōr - ĩbus
Acc.	corpus	corpōr - a
Abl.	corpōr - e	corpōr - ĩbus

Rule III (supplementary)

The parasyllabic nouns of Latin origin as well as the nouns with the stem ending in 2 or 3 consonants have the following specific features on declension:

- in the genitive case in the plural - **ium** (instead of -**um** according to the fundamental rule)

Models of declension:

<i>Auris, is f - parasyllabic</i>		
Case	Singular	Plural
Nom.	aur - is	aur - es
Gen.	aur - is	aur - ium
Dat.	aur - i	aur - ĩbus
Acc.	aur - em	aur - es
Abl.	aur - e	aur - ĩbus

<i>Dens, dentis m - stem of 2 consonants</i>		
Casus	Singularis	Pluralis
Nom.	dens	dent - es
Gen.	dent - is	dent - ium
Dat.	dent - i	dent - ĩbus
Acc.	dent - em	dent - es
Abl.	dent - e	dent - ĩbus

Rule IV (supplementary)

Nouns of neuter gender that have in the nominative case in the singular endings - e, - al, ar have the following specific features on declension:

a) in the ablative case in the singular - i (instead of - e - according to the fundamental rule)

b) in the genitive case in the plural - ium (instead of - um- according to the fundamental rule)

c) in the nominative and accusative cases in the plural - ia (instead of - a - according to the fundamental rule)

Model of declension:

<i>Rete, is n</i>		
Case	Singular	Plural
Nom.	rete	ret - ia
Gen.	ret - is	ret - ium
Dat.	ret - i	ret - ĩbus
Acc.	rete	ret - ia
Abl.	ret - i	ret - ĩbus

Rule V (supplementary)

There are approximately 300 terms of Greek origin (all of them are parisyllabic, of feminine gender, with ending - **is** in **Nom. sing.**) which have the following specific features on declension:

a) in the accusative case in the plural - **im** (instead of - **em** - according to the fundamental rule)

b) in the ablative case in the singular - **i** (instead of - **e** - according to the fundamental rule)

c) in the genitive case in the plural - **ium** (instead of - **um** - according to the fundamental rule)

Model of declension:

<i>Dosis, is f</i>		
Case	Singular	Plural
Nom.	dosis	dos - es
Gen.	dos - is	dos - ium
Dat.	dos - i	dos - ibus
Acc.	dos - im	dos - es
Abl.	dos - i	dos - ibus

Lexical minimum of the nouns of Greek origin ending in - is:

A. analys^{is}, is f – analysis
 anamn^{esis}, is f – anamnesis
 basis, is f – base
 crisis, is f – crisis
 diagn^{osis}, is f – diagnosis
 progn^{osis}, is f – prognosis
 paraly^{sis}, is f – paralysis

B. metast^{asis}, is f – metastasis
 narc^{osis}, is f – anesthesia
 necr^{osis}, is f – necrosis
 scler^{osis}, is f – sclerosis
 sten^{osis}, is f – stenosis
 phth^{isis}, is f – tuberculosis
 narc^{osis}, is f – narcosis

C. dosis, is f – dose
 stasis, is f – stasis
 metastasis, is f – metastasis
 syphilis, is f – lues
 sepsis, is f – sepsis
 synthesis, is f – synthesis

D. prophylaxis, is f – prophylaxis
 anastomosis, is f – anastomosis
 aponeurosis, is f – aponeurosis
 lysis, is f – decomposition,
 dissociation

NB! The following four Latin nouns are declined like those of Greek origin:

febris, is f – fever
 pelvis, is f – pelvis
 tussis, is f – cough
 pertussis, is f – pertussis

Specific features of the term **vas, vasis n – vessel**

The noun **vas, vasis n** in the singular is declined according to the III declension, the II rule (fundamental), but in the plural it is declined according to the II declension:

Case	Singular	Plural
Nom.	vas	vasa
Gen.	vasis	vasorum
Dat.	vasi	vasis
Acc.	vas	vasa
Abl.	vase	vasis

NB! There are such expressions in the anatomical terminology: **lacuna vasorum** - lacuna of the vessels and **vasa vasorum** - vessels of the vessels.

Specific features of the term **vis**, - , f

a) it is declined according to the I rule (fundamental) and the V rule (supplementary);

b) it does not have any forms for the genitive and dative cases in the singular;

c) in the singular form the stem is - v, but in the plural it is - vir:

Case	Singular	Plural
Nom.	vis	vir - es
Gen.	-	vir-ium
Dat.	-	vir-ibus
Acc.	v - im	vir - es
Abl.	v - i	vir - ibus

EXERCISES

I. Decline:

symptoma periculosum – dangerous symptom

dosis media – middle dose

vas lymphaticum – lymphatic vessel

II. Translate the nouns in the nominative case in the plural, show the dictionary form, define the declension:

retia, ganglia, cornua, labia, vasa, folia, foramina, ligamenta, crura, manubria, corpora, vulnera, semina, ulcera, viscera, tempora, organa, genua.

III. Translate:

- A.** Muscles of the head
muscles of the neck
muscles of the larynx
muscles of the abdomen
muscles of the thorax
muscles of the upper extremity
muscles of the pelvic diaphragm
- B.** Bones of the face
bones of the skull
bones of the thorax
bones of the skeleton
bones of the upper extremities (limbs)
- C.** Veins of the abdomen
veins of the pelvis
veins of the thorax
veins of the head
veins of the neck
veins of the lower limbs
veins of the right lung

IV. Agree the nouns in the plural with the adjectives. Translate into English:

- systemata (lymphaticus, respiratorius, centralis);
retia (venosus, sanguineus, arterialis);
foramina (ethmoidalis, minus, magnus);
ganglia (cardiacus, renalis, thoracicus);
ligamenta (flavus, ventralis, supraspinalis);
dentes (incisivus, caninus, molaris, permanens);

V. Translate into Latin:

- A.** Pylorus part of the stomach;
left lobe of the liver;
external oblique muscle of the stomach;
mucous membrane of the mouth,
abdominal part of the ureter;
cardiac part of the lung;
top and the root of the tooth,
renal base of the pyramid
- B.** Fibrous appendix of the liver
stroma of the iris;
urogenital diaphragm;
root of the hypoglossal nerve;
cavity of the mouth;
portal vein of the liver;
cortex of the kidney.

Latin aphorisms

1. O sancta simplicitas. The Saint Simplicity.
2. Mens sana in corpore sano. A Healthy spirit in a healthy body.
3. Conditio sine qua non. An indispensable condition.
4. Radices literarum amarae sunt, fructus dulces. The roots of learning are bitter, but its fruit is sweet.

The Twenty-second Lesson

PREPOSITION. NUMERAL. ADVERB

Preposition

CONTENTS

- Importance of Latin prepositions for scientific terminology.
- Classification. Translation.
- Greek equivalents of Latin prepositions.
- Medical-pharmaceutical and general informative expressions formed by means of Latin prepositions.
- Spelling of the Latin and Greek prepositions used as prefixes in compound medical-pharmaceutical terms.

The modern scientific terminology is inconceivable without knowing the meaning that the Latin prepositions carry in themselves. The incalculable amount of terms are formed by means of these prepositions in the most various scientific spheres. For example: ultrasound, transuranic elements, infrared rays, sublimation, etc.

Latin prepositions play an invaluable role in the medical-pharmaceutical terminology, in which they are literally an inexhaustible source of formation of the most numerous special terms and terminological

units,(for example, Pro dosi! Pro narcosi! D-s post mortem, postoperative period, antibody, etc.).

Latin prepositions are extremely productive in the topographical nomenclature, in which a great number of terms, mainly adjectives expressing various topographical and situational relationships, are formed by means of these prepositions: e. g. perivascular, subclavicular extraperitoneal, intracapsular, intrarectal, bilateral. Involved in the structure of a compound medical-pharmaceutical term, the preposition fulfils quite a different grammatical function - that of the prefix. Therefore, it is written together. To know the semantics of Latin prepositions is of an absolute importance for specialists in any field.

Greek prepositions

Greek prepositions are not less productive in the process of term formation in the modern scientific nomenclature, especially in the medical one. These prepositions are as follows:

meta-, cata-, para-, exo-, endo-, retro-, hypo-, hyper-amphy- etc.

We can find a great number of special terms formed by means of these prepositions in any sphere of the scientific and practical activity of a man. The Greek prepositions, as well as the Latin ones, being prefixes, naturally are written together (For example, symbiosis, hypertrophia, hypotonia, amphitheatre, retrospection, metamorphosis).

Latin prepositions used with a special Latin case are divided into four groups:

1. Prepositions used with the accusative case (the majority);
2. Prepositions used with the ablative case (the minority);
3. Prepositions used with either the accusative or ablative cases (two prepositions);
4. Prepositions used with the genitive case (two prepositions).

I. Prepositions used with the accusative case:

**ante-, apud-, ad-, adversus-,
circa-, circum-, citra-, cis-,
contra-, erga-, extra-, infra-,
inter-, intra-, iuxta-, ob-,
penes-, pone-, post and praeter-,
prope-, propter-, per-, secundum-,
supra-, versus-, ultra-, trans-.**

Prepositions		Special medical-pharmaceutical and general informative expressions
Latin	English	
ante	before	Ante Christum (A.C.) - Ante meridiem (a.m)
apud	In, near	Apud medicos antiquos - in ancient physicians
ad	for, at, to, in	Ad usum internum - for internal use Ad usum externum - for external use Ad usum proprium - for proper usage Ad usum veterinarium - for veterinary use
circum	round, around	-

circa	about, near, approxi-mately	Circa - international shortening e.g.: approximation cc 500
contra	against	Contra naturam - against nature
inter	between, among	Inter collegas - among colleagues
extra	out of, outside, doo	Extra periculum - out of danger
infra	below, under,	Infra caelum-under the sky
intra	within, inside, during	D-s intra vitam - intravital diagnosis
post	behind, after	Post scriptum - after being (was) written P.S. Post factum - after being done D-s post mortem - postmortem diagnosis
prope	near, nearby	Prope lucem - At sunrise
per	across, over, through	Per os - through the mouth Per rectum - though the rectum Per vaginam - through the vagina Per se! - in the pure form
supra	above, over	Supra caput - over head
ultra	beyond, over there	Ultra modum - beyond measure Ultra vires - beyond power
trans	over	Trans mare - over sea

II. Prepositions used with the ablative case:

a-, ab- and de-
cum-, ex- and e-
sine-, pro- and prae-

Preposition		Special medical-pharmaceutical general informative expressions
Latin	English	
a, ab	from	Ab ovo usque ad mala. From the egg to the apple
de	about	"De rerum natura" - Lucretius Carus "About the nature of the things" - Lucretius Carus De jure - Juridically De facto - In fact (actually)
cum	with together	Omnia mea mecum porto- All that is mine I carry with me
ex, e	from	Ex usu meo- In my interest
sine	without	Sine causa - Without cause
pro	for	Pro me - For me Pro injectionibus - For injections Pro inhalatione - For inhalation Pro dosi - For a single dose (at one time) Pro auctore - For the author Pro narcosi - For the anaesthetic Pro usu proprio - For proper use Pro Patria mori - To die for the fatherland
prae	in front of	Prae se ferre - To demonstrate, to hold in front of

III. Prepositions used with the accusative and ablative cases:

The following two Latin prepositions are used to convey the accusative and ablative cases depending on the meaning.

in (in ...) {where? = Acc.c.(the location, direction)
sub (under) {where? = Abl.c. (the location)

Experimentum { **In vivo** – (medical) experience on a living body (i.e. on an animal)
In vitro – (medical) experience in a phial (i.e. in a test tube, in the laboratory conditions)

IV. Prepositions used with the genitive case:

The following two Latin prepositions are used with the genitive case: *causa* – because of
gratia – for the sake (of)
e.g.: *honoris causa* – honourable (for ex: academician, professor etc).

Numeral

CONTENTS

- Historical background
- History of number systems: Arabic, Roman
- Latin quantitative numerals
- Greek quantitative numerals
- Numerals in Prescriptions

Numeralia cardinalia

Numerals answering the questions how many? are called cardinal numerals. Latin and Greek numerals have a leading role in forming various medical and pharmaceutical terms.

For example: pentalgine, triad, tetrad, pentard, hexachlorane, bi-, tri-, quadriceps, tetracycline, monosaccharide, di..., oct..., trioxazin, dichloride, etc.

Figures		Numerals		
Arabic	Roman	m	f	n
1	I	unus	una	unum
2	II	duo	duae	duo
3	III	tres	tres	tria
4	IV	quattuor		
5	V	quinque		
6	VI	sex		
7	VII	septem		
8	VIII	octo		
9	IX	novem		
10	X	decem		
11	XI	undĕcim		
12	XII	duodĕcim		
13	XIII	tredĕcim		
14	XIV	quattuordĕcim		
15	XV	quindĕcim		
16	XVI	sedĕcim		
17	XVII	septendĕcim		
18	XVIII	duodeviginti		
19	XIX	undeviginti		
20	XX	viginti		

Figures		Numerals		
Arabic	Roman	m	f	n
21	XXI	viginti unus, seu unus et viginti		
30	XXX	triginta		
40	XL	quadraginta		

50	L	quinquaginta		
60	LX	sexaginta		
70	LXX	septuaginta		
80	LXXX	octoginta		
90	XC	nonaginta		
100	C	centum		
101	CI	centum unus		
200	CC	dicenti	dicentae	dicenta
300	CCC	tricenti	ae	a
400	CCCC or CD	quadringenti	ae	a
500	D	quingenti	ae	a
600	DC	sescenti	ae	a
700	DCC	septingenti	ae	a
800	DCCC	octingenti	ae	a
900	CM or DCCCC	nongenti	ae	a
1000	M or (I)	mille		
2000	MM or (I) (I)	duo milia		
3000	MMM or (I) (I) (I)	tria milia		
10000	X or ((I))	decem milia		
100000	C or (((I)))	centum milia		

Conclusions:

1. Cardinal numerals 18 and 19, as well as all sums of tens, having figures 8 or 9 in their structure, are formed by means of subtracting 1 or 2 units from the next ten.

E.g. 38 -- duodequadriginta

69 -- undeseptuaginta

99 -- undecentum

2. Cardinal numerals from 21 to 97 (with the exceptions of sums of tens containing unit figures 8 and 9 in their structure) are formed in two different ways:

a) first, we call the number of tens, then that of units, e.g. 25 - viginti quinque;

b) or, vice versa: first you call the number of units, then comes the conjunction **et (and)** and, finally, the number of tens. E.g.: 25 quinque et viginti.

3. Cardinal numerals from 101 and over are formed by calling the greatest number of hundreds, then the rest in the descending order.

e.g. 356 - tricenti quinquaginta sex

7292 - septem milia ducenti nonaginta duo

Greek Cardinal Numerals

1. mon	6. hexa	11. undeca
2. dis	7. hepta	12. dodeca
3. tris	8. octo	13. trideca
4. tetra	9. ennea	14. tetradeca
5. penta	10. deca	15. pentadeca

Note: In this case they are used as prefixes, and, consequently, are written as one word.

**NUMERALS IN PRESCRIPTIONS
READING DOSES IN GRAMMES AND DECIMAL FRACTIONS.**

When the ingredient dose is **one** gram, **one** decigram, **one** centigram, **one** milligram, etc., we say:

1,0	unum gramma
0,1	unum decigramma
0,01	unum centigramma
0,001	unum milligramma
0,0001	unum decimilligramma
0,00001	unum centimilligramma
0,000001	unum millimilligramma

Note: It should be borne in mind that the word gramme, as well as the names of the gramme decimal fractions are of neuter gender: therefore, it should be coordinated with the numeral (if it has a gender form).

In case the ingredient dose contains 2, 3 or more grammes or decimal fractions, we say:

duo, tria, quattuor, quinque, ducenta, etc;

grammata, decigrammata, centigrammata, milligrammata, decimilligrammata, centimilligrammata, millimilligrammata, s. microgrammata, s. grammata.

Note: A 0,5 dosage can be read in two different ways:

1. quinque decigrammata;
2. semigrammata.

If the dose consists of a whole number of grammes and some decimal fractions, first the number of grammes is pronounced and it is followed by the number of fractions; between these two the conjunction *et* (and) is placed:

For example:

... 1,25 – *gramma unum et viginti quinque*

... 8,01 – *grammata octo et unum centigramma*

... 99,9 – *grammata undecentum et novem decigrammata*

Reading of doses in drops

If the ingredient dose is a drop, we say:

unam guttam (guttam unam)

If the dose is two, three, four or more drops, we say:

duas, tres, quattuor and etc., guttas, ducentas

guttas

Reading of correlation in drug forms (infusions and tinctures)

First of all, the preposition *ex* (out of) is pronounced, then comes the quantity of grammes or parts of grammes, constituting the first element (in the ablative case) and, finally, the quantity of grammes constituting the second element (in the accusative case).

e.g.

... 0,5 - 180,0... *ex decigrammatis quinque - grammata centum octoginta*

... 10,0 - 200,0... *ex grammatis decem - grammata ducenta*

Reading of doses in litres

It is pronounced: *litrum unum*

If the dose is two, three, four or more litres, we say:

Duo, tria, ducenta... litra

Reading of rates per cent (concentrations)

Per cent is the one hundredth part of some amount.

Note: In Latin *pro centum* (in every hundred) is written separately.

1. Whole numbers of per cent are expressed in cardinal numerals agreed in feminine gender with the word **pars** - part, when the sum is 1%, and with the word **partes** - parts, when the sum is 2,3,4 or more %.

1%	<i>una (pars) pro centum</i>
2%	<i>duae (partes) pro centum</i>
3%	<i>tres (partes) pro centum</i>
4%	<i>quattuor (partes) pro centum</i>
10%	<i>decem (partes) pro centum</i>

2. 0,5% is read:

dimidia (half the part)

dimidia pro centum

3. When there is a number with per cent, we say:

1,5% - *una pars et dimidia pro centum*

2,5% - *duae partes et dimidia pro centum*

4. Parts of per cent are read as follows:

If the sum is given in per cent and contains figure 1:

0,1%	decima (pars) pro centum
0,01%	centesima pro centum
0,001%	millesima pro centum
0,0001%	decies millesima pro centum
0,00001%	centies millesima pro centum
0,000001%	milles millesima pro centum

When the sum given in per cent and contains figures 2, 3 or others, we say:

0,03%	tres centesimae (partes) pro centum
0,005%	quinquae millesimae (partes) pro centum
0,0002%	duae decies millesimae (partes) pro centum
0,00004%	quattuor centies millesimae (partes) pro centum
0,000005%	quinque milles millesimae (partes) pro centum

ADVERB

CONTENTS

- Primary adverbs
- Formation of adverbs from adjectives
- Degrees of comparison
- The most frequently used adverbs in prescriptions

Latin adverbs are divided into primary and derivative, which are generated by other parts of speech (mostly by adjectives).

Adverbs are used to express different circumstances. They show *how*, *when*, *for what purpose*, *where* and *why* an action takes place. Most adverbs modify verbs,

but they can also qualify adjectives or other adverbs, showing their features.

Adverbs do not change.

Examples of primary adverbs:

Ubi - where

Ibi - there

Nunc - now

Saepe - often

Statim - at once, immediately

Interdum - sometimes

Semper - ever

Tum - then

FORMATION OF ADVERBS FROM ADJECTIVES

Adverbs are built from adjectives of the I and II declensions by adding the endings - e or - o to the stem, for example:

The adjective	Genitive case	Stem	Adverb
latus, a, um - wide	lati	lat-	late - widely
purus, a, um - pure	puri	pur-	pure - purely, hard
aeger, gra, grum - hard, painful	aegri	aegr-	aegre - painfully
jucundus, a, um - pleasant	jucundi	jucund-	jucunde - pleasantly
citus, a, um - rapid, fast	citi	cit-	cito - rapidly, fastly
rarus, a, um - rare	rari	rar-	raro - rarely
creber, bra, brum - quick	crebri	crebr-	crebro - quickly

Adverbs are built from adjectives of the III declension by adding the ending - **iter** to the stem. *For example:*

The adjective	Genitive case	Stem	Adverb
brevis, e - short simplex, icis - simple	brevis simplicis	brev- simplic-	breviter - shortly simpliciter - simply
levis, e - easy	levis	lev -	leviter - easily
gravis, e - hard	gravis	grav -	graviter - hard
par, paris - pair	paris	par -	pariter - pairly
celer, is, e - rapid	celeris	celer -	celeriter - rapidly

Adverbs are built from adjectives of the III declension ending in - **ns** by adding - **er** to the stem. *For example:*

The adjective	Genitive case	Stem	Adverb
recens, ntis - fresh	recentis	recent-	recenter - recently
sapiens, ntis - reasonable, wise	sapientis	sapient-	sapienter - reason- ably, wisely
diligens, ntis - attentive	diligentis	diligent-	diligenter - attenti- vely

The degrees of comparison of adverbs

The comparative degree

The comparative degree of adverbs is the neuter gender of the corresponding adjective in the comparative degree.

The superlative degree

The superlative degree of adverbs is built from the superlative degree of adjectives by means of replacing the ending **-us** by **-e**

The positive degree	The comparative degree	The superlative degree
late - wide subtile - fine	latius - wider subtilius - finer	latissime - the widest subtilissime - the finest
cito- quickly	citius - more quickly	citissime - the most quickly
simpliciter - simply recenter - freshly	simplicius - simpler recentius - more freshly	simplicissime - the simplest recentissime - the most freshly

The most frequent adverbs used in prescriptions:

cito – quickly	subtilissime - the finest
exacte – exactly	satis - enough
perfecto perfectly	quantum satis – proper amount
gratis – free of charge	

EXERCISES:

Form adverbs and their degrees of comparison:

A.	B.	C.
profundus, a, um	niger, gra, grum	frigidus, a, um
altus, a, um	liber, ěra, ěrum	calidus, a, um
gravis, e	felix, icis	albus, a, um
tenuis, e	saluber, bris, bre	
	mollis, e	

Latin aphorisms

1. Ubi fumus, ibi ignis. Where there's smoke, there's fire.

2. Bene dignoscitur, bene curatur. Something that is well diagnosed can be cured well.

3. Nihil lacrima citius crescit. Nothing dries more quickly than a tear.

4. Multum in parvo. A lot in a small package.

5. Dulce et decorum est pro Patria mori. It is sweet and honorable to die for the fatherland.

The Twenty-Third Lesson

VERB

CONTENTS

- The grammatical categories of Latin verbs
- The present tense
- The formation of the conjunctive mood
- The verb **fiō, ęri**

The grammatical categories of Latin verbs

Latin verbs have:

I. Numerus [2]

- two numbers:

numerus singularis (sing.)

numerus pluralis (plur)

II. *Persona* [3]

- three persons in the both numbers:
 - persona prima
 - persona secunda
 - persona tertia

III. *Modus* [3]

- three personal moods:
 - modus indicativus -- indicative mood
 - modus conjunctivus -- conjunctive mood
 - modus imperativus -- imperative mood

IV. *Genus* [2]

- two voices:
 - genus activum - active voice
 - genus passivum - passive voice

V. *Tempus* [6 forms]

- six tenses of which only the present tense is used in the medical - pharmaceutical practice
- four conjugations, which are distinguished by the inflexions in the Infinitive:
 - I conj. - āre - signāre - to sign
 - II conj. - ēre - miscēre - to mix
 - III conj. - ěre - solvĕre - to solve
 - IV conj. - ĩre - nutrĭre - to feed

The dictionary form of Latin verbs

In dictionaries of medical profile the dictionary form of Latin verbs includes the following:

1) the full form of the verb in the first person, the present tense, the indicative mood, the active voice ending in - o;

2) the ending in the Infinitive - āre, ēre, ěre, ĭre.

For example:

Signo, āre 1

Habeo, ēre 2

Addo, ěre 3

Diluo, ěre 3

Audio, ĭre 4

Note: In classical period of the Latin language there were the following basic forms of the verb:

1) I person, singular number, present tense, indicative mood, active voice: sano- I treat;

2) Infinitive, present tense, active mood: sanāre - to treat;

3) I person, singular number, perfect tense, indicative mood, active voice: sanāvi - I treated;

4) Supinul (specific form of Latin verbs) sanātum - "to treat".

Thus, we have, for example:

sano, āre, āvi, ātum

NB! The noun of the III declension sanātio - treatment is formed by adding the suffix - io to supin - sanātum.

Present Tense

The present tense is built from the stem of the verb in the infinitive by removing - re in the I, II and IV conjugations and - ěre in the III conjugation.

Thus, the stem of verbs of the I conjugation ends in - a, the stem of the verbs of the II conjugation ends in - e, that of the III conjugation in - u, or a consonant, and that of the IV conjugation in - i.

Conjugation	The Verb (infinitive)	The stem	The ending of the verb stem
I	signāre	signā -	ā
II	miscēre	miscē -	ē
III	solvĕre diluĕre	solv - dilu -	consonant u
IV	audĭre	audĭ -	ī

Conjunctive mood passive voice

The present tense of the conjunctive mood passive voice is formed from the verb stem by means of the following personal passive inflexions:

Singular	Plural
I -r	- mur
II - ris	- mĭni
III - tur	- ntur

Note! In the I conjugation the vowel - a in the end of the stem passes into - e for all persons and both numbers.

In the II, III, IV conjugations for all persons and both numbers the combining vowel **a** is added between the stem of the verb and personal endings.

Model of conjugation Singular

I conj. signāre	II conj. miscēre	III conj. solvēre	IV conj. nutrīre
1. signe - r	misce - a - r	solv - a - r	nutri - a - r
2. signē - ris	misce - ā - ris	solv - ā - ris	nutri - ā - ris
3. signē - tur	misce - ā - tur	solv - ā - tur	nutri - ā - tur

Note: In medical and pharmaceutical practice the **third person** is usually used.

For example; the III person in the singular:

I conj. - signētur - to be indicated

II conj. - miscēatur - to be mixed

III conj. - solvātur - to be dissolved

IV conj. - nutriātur - to be fed

Plural

I conj. signāre	II conj. miscēre	III conj. solvēre	IV conj. nutrīre
1. signē - mur	misce - ā - mur	solv - ā - mur	nutri - ā - mur
2. signe - mīni	misce - a - mīni	solv - a - mīni	nutri - a - mīni
3. signe - ntur	misce - a - ntur	solv - a - ntur	nutri - a - ntur

For example; the III person in the plural:

I conj. - signentur - to be indicated

II conj. - misceantur - to be mixed

III conj. - solvantur - to be dissolved

IV conj. - nutriantur - to be fed

Note: The irregular verb **fiō, fiĕri** has the forms of the active voice, but it is translated and has the meaning only of the passive voice.

Singularis	Pluralis
1. fiam	1. fiamus
2. fias	2. fiatis
3. fiat	3. fiant

The third person in the singular – **fiat** = **to be obtained** and the third person in the plural – **fiant** = **to be obtained** are followed in the sentence by the conjunction **ut** (in order to).

This conjunction usually is omitted in prescriptions.
 Misce, (ut) fiat pulvis. – Mix to be obtained powder.
 Misce, (ut) fiant pilulae. – Mix to be obtained pills.

Model of prescription formulation with the verb *fiō, ĕri*

Misce, (ut) fiat + the name of the medicinal form in Nom. sing. or plur.

This wording is used in prescriptions after prescribing ingredients which have to be mixed in order to obtain the necessary medicinal form

Prescription wordings with the verb *fiō, ĕri*

Misce, (ut) fiat pulvis - M. f. pulv. - Mix to be obtained powder

Misce, fiat unguentum - M. f. ung. - Mix to be obtained ointment

Misce, fiat linimentum - M. f. lin. - Mix to be obtained liniment

Misce, fiat pasta - M. f. pasta. - Mix to be obtained paste

Misce, fiat emulsum - M. f. em. - Mix to be obtained emulsion

Misce, fiat suppositorium vaginale, rectale - Mix to be obtained vaginal, rectal suppository

Misce, fiant species - Mix to be obtained species

Misce, fiant suppositoria rectalia, vaginalia - Mix to be obtained rectal, vaginal suppositories

Misce, fiant pilulae - M. f. pil. Mix to be obtained pills

EXERCISES

1. Form the conjunctive from of the following verbs: Signāre, miscēre, diluēre, curāre, dāre, recipēre, repetēre, valēre, finīre, audīre, sterilisāre, vertēre.

2. Translate into English:

1. Remedium sterilisetur lege artis
2. Fiat unguentum lege artis
3. Misceatur pulvis foliorum Digitalis cum Saccharo
4. Misceatur ut fiat suppositorium rectale
5. Dentur tales doses N 10 in capsulis gelatinosis
6. Detur solutio Ephedrini hydrochloridi in ampullis
7. Praeparetur Aether pro narcosi
8. Misceantur ut fiant pilulae.

3. Translate into Latin:

1. To be given dibazol and papaverin
2. To be mixed to form the paste
3. To be added the pilular mass
4. To be sterilized the solution
5. To be repeated the ointment
6. To be prepared the infusion of valerian root.

4. Use the suffix -io to form the nouns of III declension from the following verbs:

a) transfundo, ěre, fūdi, fūsum III – to transfuse

incido, ěre, cīdi, cīsum III – to excise

medico, āre, āvi, ātum I – to treat

divido, ěre, vīsi, visum III – to divide

muto, āre, āvi, ātum I – to change

b) inspiro, āre, āvi, ātum I – to breathe

ausculto, āre, āvi, ātum I – to auscultate

palpo, āre, āvi, ātum I – to palpate

imprimo, ěre, pressi, pressum III – to press (in)

formo, āre, āvi, ātum I – to form

5. From the given verbs make up nouns that express the result of an action:

1. suo, suěre, sui, sutum III (to sew);

2. aperio, apĕre, aperui, apertum III (to open);

3. iungo, iungĕre, iunxi, iunctum III (to unite);

4. misceo, miscĕre, miscui, mixtum II (to mix);

5. struo, struĕre, struxi, structum III (to build, to construct).

Lexical minimum

- addo, ěre 3 – to add
audio, ĩre 4 – to listen
curo, āre 1 – to treat
do, dāre 1 – to give
fĭnio, ĩre 4 – to fĭnish
misceo, ěre 2 – to mix
recipio, ěre 3 – to take
repeto, ěre 3 – to repeat
{ salveo, ěre 2 – to be healthy
{ valeo, ěre 2 – to be well
signo, āre 1 – to sign
steriliso, āre 1 – to sterilize
verto, ěre 3 – to turn
habeo, ěre 2 – to have
diluo, ěre 3 – to dilute

Latin aphorisms

1. Audiatur et altera pars. The other part should be heard, too.
2. Dum spiro, spero. As long as I breathe, I hope.
3. Similia similibus curantur. Like looks after like.
4. Contraria contrariis curantur. Opposites are cured by their opposites.

The Twenty-Fourth Lesson

THE IMPERATIVE MOOD

CONTENTS

- The affirmative and negative imperative forms
- The standard prescription wordings

The present tense of the imperative mood has two forms: affirmative and negative

It is only for the second person in the singular and plural forms.

Affirmative form

The second person singular in the present imperative is formed from the Infinitive of the verb removing - *re* in all conjugations.

For example:

- I. conj.: *signāre* → *signa!* Sign!
- II. conj.: *miscēre* → *misce* Mix!
- III. conj.: *solvēre* → *solve!* Dissolve!
- IV. conj.: *nutrīre* → *nutri!* Feed!

❖ Some verbs of the III conjugation have special forms:

facēre → *fac!* Do!

ducēre → *duc!* Carry!

dicēre → *dic!* Say!

ferre → *fer!* Bring!

esse → *es!* Be!

The form of the second person in the plural is built by adding the ending - **te** to the form in the singular. In verbs of the III conjugation - **e** is substituted by - **i** (between the stem and ending).

Signa! → Signāte! Sign!

Misce! → Miscēte! Mix!

Solve! → Solvīte! Dissolve!

Nutri! → Nutrīte! Feed!

Negative form

The negative form of the imperative present is built with the verb **noli** for the second person singular and **nolite** for the second person in the plural, followed by the infinitive of the main verb.

Noli nocēre! Don't harm! (II person in the singular)

Nolite nocēre! Don't harm! (II person in the plural)

IMPERATIVE AND CONJUNCTIVE STANDARD WORDINGS USED IN PRESCRIPTIONS

Imperativ

Conjunctiv

Recipe – Take

Detur – To be given

Da – Give

Signetur – To be signed

Signa – Sign

Misceatur – To be mixed

Misce – Mix

Sterilisetur – To be sterilized

Sterilisa – Sterilize

Repetatur – To be repeated

Repete – Repeat

Dentur tales doses numero –

Da tales doses numero –

To be given such doses number

Give such doses number

ber

EXERCISES

I. Form the imperative present from the following verbs:

a) Affirmative form

vidēre – to see

dividēre – to divide

iungēre – to join

movēre – to move

venīre – to come

tegēre – to protect, to cover

coquēre – to boil

finīre – to finish

b) Negative form

tangēre – to touch

nocēre – to harm

auscultāre – to hear

miscēre – to mix

II. Translate into English:

1. Verte. 2. Divīde massam pilulārum. 3. Praepara guttas tincturae Convallariae. 4. Recipe guttas tincturae Valerianae. 5. Vale, collega. 6. Audite et scribite. 7. Da Bromcamphoram in tabulettis. 8. Misce. 9. Sterilisa. 10. Repete. 11. Recipe.

III. Translate into Latin:

1. Mix to be obtained species.

2. Take infusion of eucalyptus leaves 200 ml.

3. Take xeroform 1, 2 and castor oil 20 ml.

Mix to be obtained liniment.

4. Take solution of dibazol 5 ml. Sterilize. Give. Prescribe.

5. Take leaves of sage 10,0 and leaves of pepper mint 20,0.

Mix to be obtained species.

6. Take tincture of lily of the valley 10 ml and tincture of valerian 20 ml,

Mix. Give. Prescribe.

7. Take emulsion of castor oil 20,0.

8. Give solution of adrenaline 10 ml.

9. Add castor oil 5 ml.

IV. Read the verbs, determine their conjugation and form the imperative present:

A. Scīre – to know

audīre – to hear

vivēre – to live

sentīre – to feel

praeparāre – to prepare

sterilisāre – to sterilize

infundēre – to pour

recipēre – to take

B. Vertēre – to turn over

habēre – to have

recipēre – to take

legēre – to read

docēre – to learn

omāre – to form

filtrāre – to filter

valēre – to be well'

- C. Sanāre** – to treat
terēre – to rub
tegēre – to cover
coquēre – to boil
repetēre – to revise
signāre – to sign
agitāre – to agitate
solvēre – to solve, dissolve

- D. Inficēre** – to infect
scribēre – to write
tacēre – to become silent
laborāre – to work
dāre – to give
extrahēre – to extract
venīre – to come
diluēre – to dilute

V. Insert the missing vowels in the Infinitive. Read the verbs stressing them correctly:

1. d- re I – to give
2. extrah - re III – to extract
3. impl -re IV – to fill
4. ven - re IV – to come
5. scrib - re III – to write
6. noc - re II – to harm / to damage
7. mun - re IV – to strengthen
8. recip - re III – to take
9. intr-re - I – to enter
10. fac - re III – to make
11. doc - re II – to learn
12. solv - re III – to solve

Latin aphorisms

1. Divīde et impĕra. Divide and possess.
2. Festina lente. Make haste slowly.
3. Multum vinum bibĕre, non diu vivĕre. Drinking much wine shortens your life.
4. Noli me tangĕre. Touch me not.

5. Ausculta et perpende. Listen and think.
6. Errāre humanum est. To err is human.
7. Fac et spera. Do and hope!

Students' hymn *Gaudeamus*

Gaudeamus is a medieval student hymn which appeared approximately in the XIII-XIV centuries at the universities of Hidelberg and Paris.

The authors of the text and melody are unknown. Since the song was transmitted from mouth to mouth during several centuries, it has a lot of variants.

For the first time its printed text appeared in 1776. The melody was made up by a Flemish composer in the XV century in Okkenheim.

Contrary to the ascetic church morals, it sings the praise of youth and joy of life.

It is popular at present, too. It is performed in many countries at different student celebrations.

LATIN

Gaudeamus igitur,
Juvēnes dum sumus!
Post jucundam juventutem,
Post molēstam senectūtem
Nos habebit humus.

ENGLISH

Let's cheer up, then,
While we 're young,
'cause after the cheerful
youth and the ailing old
age,
The earth will swallows us
up.

Ubi sunt qui ante nos
In mundo fuēre?
Vadīte ad supēros
Transīte ad infēros,
Ubi jam fuēre.

Vita nostra brevis est,
Brevi finietur;
Venit mors velociter,
Rapit nos atrociter,
Nemini parcetur.

Vivat Academia,
Vivant professores!
Vivat membrum quodlibet,
Vivant membra quaelibet
Semper sint in flore!

Where are those who
swelled in the world before
us?
Go down to hell,
Go up to heaven, if you
want to see them.

Our life is brief, and soon
will end.
Death comes swiftly to
snatch us violently and
forgive nobody.

Long life to our
University,
Long life to professors!
Long life to each one,
Long life to them all !
We hope them the best.

The Twently - Fifth Lesson

PRESCRIPTION

CONTENTS

- Compound parts of prescription
- Words and auxiliary signs used in prescriptions
- Main abbreviations used in prescriptions
- Medicinal forms

Prescription is a document through which the doctor addresses the chemist in writing in order to inform him about the medicine he has recommended his patient.

Prescription also contains the composition of the medicine, the way of its preparation and administration, as well as the indications for the patient concerning the usage of the prescribed medicine.

Component parts of prescription

The prescription consists of four component parts:

superscription

inscription

subscription

instruction

Superscription consists of the stamp of the medical establishment, the doctor's name who has prescribed the medicine (from prescription), the number and series of the form, the date of the prescribed document (prescription), the patient's name and surname, his (her) age, the way of getting the medicine (free of charge or at a reduced price).

The superscription ends with an addressing Rp.: to the chemist.

Rp.: is the abbreviation of the word **Recipe** (from the verb **recipere - to take**).

This addressing is also called invocation (Lat.: invocatio).

The second part of the prescription is called **inscription** (Lat.: inscriptio or designatio materialium).

It is the most important part. The inscription contains the name of the medicine and the respective doses.

The quantity of solid or soft medicinal substances is prescribed in grams. The word "gram" is omitted and the figure is denoted as a decimal fraction, for example:

Recipe: Unguenti Zinci 30,0

Recipe: Anaesthesini 0,3

Recipe: Extracti Belladonnae 0,015

The quantity of liquid medicinal substances is indicated in volume units - in milliliters, more seldom in grams, for example:

Recipe: Olei Vaselini 30 ml

Recipe: Extracti Crataegi fluidi 20 ml

If they prescribe a liquid medicinal preparation of less than 1 ml, then it is dosed in drops and is registered in the accusative case in the singular (guttam) or plural (guttas).

The dose is denoted by a Roman figure, for example:

Recipe: Olei Menthae piperitae guttas V

When prescribing antibiotics their dosage is often indicated in units of activity, for example:

Recipe: Benzylpenicillini-natrii 250.000 UA.

The **subscription** (Lat. subscriptio) contains indications of the pharmaceutical form or the way of preparing the medicine (e.g.: Misce, ut fiat pulvis), the quantity of doses to be given (e.g.: Da tales doses numero - Give such doses N 10), the pharmaceutical

packing (e.g.: Da in vitro nigro - Give in the black glass), etc.

The **instruction** or **signatura** (Lat. instructio) is the last part of the prescription. It begins with the abbreviation S.: (Lat. from **Signa** or **Signetur** - to indicate or to be indicated).

Then, there are indications given to the patient: the way of administration: the medicine, the number of doses to be taken per day, the best moment of administration.

Models of prescriptions

1. Rp.:

Tabulettas Methyloestradioli 0,0002 N 10

Da.

Signa. One tablet 3 times a day under the tongue

#

2. Rp.:

Tabulettas "Theodibaverinum" N 12

Da.

Signa. One tablet half an hour before sleep

#

3. Rp.:

Tabulettas Tetracyclini cum Nystatino obductas

N 25

Da.

Signa. One tablet 3 times a day

#

4. Rp.:

Suppositorium cum Theophyllino 0,2

Da tales doses N 20

Signa. One suppository 2 times a day

#

5. Rp.:

Suppositoria "Novurit" N 6

Da.

Signa. One suppository 2 times a week

#

6. Rp.:

Dragée Riboflavini 0,005

Da tales doses N 30

Signa. One dragée 3-4 times a day

#

7. Rp.:

Dragées "Belloid" N 25

Da

Signa. One dragée 3 times a day after meals

Words and auxiliary signs in the prescriptions:

1. **Ana** (abbreviated $\bar{a}\bar{a}$) means **by or in equal parts** and is used when the doses of two or more substances coincide.

Example:

Rp: Salicylic acid

Resorcina $\bar{a}\bar{a}$ 3,0

2. **Ad** – until

Rp: Oxide of zinc 1,0
Vaseline ad 10,0

3. The sign "sharp" # serves to distinguish two prescriptions on the same form.

4. **Pro me** (for me), **pro auctore** (for the author), **pro usu proprio** (for personal usage) is written if the doctor prescribes the medicine to himself. These words are written in the place where the patient's name should be filled in.

5. **Cito!** – Quick! It is written in the upper right corner of the prescription, so that to have the medicine released without any delay in case of emergency.

List of the main abbreviations used in prescriptions

Abbreviation	Words and words combinations	English equivalent
āā	ānā	in equal parts
ac, acid	acidum, i, n	acid
amp.	ampulla, ae f	ampulla
aq.	aqua, ae f	water
aq. dest.	aqua destillata	distilled water
aq. purif	aqua purificata	purified water
cap., caps	capsula, ae f	capsule
comp.	compositus, a, um	compound
cort.	cortex, icis m	cortex, bark
D.	Da Detur Dentur	give, to be given
dec.	decoctum, i n	decoction
dil.	dilutus, a, um	diluted

D. t. d.	Da tales doses N 3	give such doses
empl	emplastrum, i n	plaster
em. emuls.	emulsum, i n	emulsion
extr.	extractum, i n	extract
f.	fiat, fiant	to be obtained
fl.	flos, floris m	flower
fol.	folium, i n	leaf
fr., fruc	fructus, us m	fruit
gel.	gelatinosus, a, um	gelatinous
gtt. gtt̄s	gutta, ae f (guttam, guttas)	drop
hb., herb.	herba, ae f	grass
i.m.	intramuscularis, e	intramuscular
i.v.	intravenosus, a, um	intravenous
in amp.	in ampullis	in ampoules
inf.	infusum, i n	infusion
lin.	linimentum, i n	liniment
liq.	liquor, ōris m	liquid
M.	Misce	mix
mixt.	mixtura, ae f	mixture
ml.	millilitrum, i n	millilitre
mucil	mucilago, inis f	mucilage
N:	numerus, i m (numero)	number
ol.	oleum, i n	oil
pro inj.	injectio, onis f pro injectionibus	through (by) injections
pulv.	pulvis, ěris m	powder
q.s.	quantum satis	the proper amount
rad.	radix, ĩcis f	root
rep.	repetatur	to be repeated

rhiz	rhizoma, ātis n	rhizome
Rp.	Recipe	take
S	Signa	indicate
sem.	semen, inis n	seed
sicc.	siccus, a, um	dry
simpl.	simplex, icis	simple
sp.	species, ēi f	species
Steril	Sterilisa	sterilize
sol.	solutio, ōnis f	solution
supp.	suppositorium, i n	suppository
sir.	sirūpus, i m	syrup
tabl.	tabuletta, ae f	tablet
tinct.	tinctura, ae f	tincture
t-ra	- // -	- // -
ung.	unguentum, i n	ointment
vitr.	vitrum, i n	glass

**THE MOST FREQUENT PRESCRIPTION FORMULATIONS
USED WITH PREPOSITIONS ARE:**

I. In the accusative case:

Ad usum internum -- for internal use
 Ad usum externum -- for external use
 ad 20,0 -- until 20,0
 per os -- orally
 per rectum -- rectally
 per vaginam -- vaginally

II. In the ablative case:

cum extracto -- with extract
 in ampullis -- in ampoules

in tabulettis – in tablets
in capsulis gelatinosis, amylaceis -- in capsules
gelatinous, amylaceous
in tabulettis obductis – in obduced tablets
in vitro – in vitro
in vitro nigro (fusco) -- in black, (dark) glass, vitro
in vivo – in vivo
in charta cerata, paraffinata – in waxed, paraffined paper
pro die – daily dose
pro dosi – single dose
pro narcosi – for narcosis
pro inhalatione – for inhalation
pro infantibus – for children
pro injectionibus – for injections
pro R(o)entgeno – for x-ray
pro auctore (mc) – for one
pro solutionibus – for solution

MEDICINAL FORMS

Medicinal forms are divided into:

1) solid, 2) semisolid or soft 3) liquid and 4) gaseous

I. Medicinal solid forms

- pulvis, ěris m – powder
- granulum, i n – granule
- capsula, ae f – capsule
- tabuletta, ae f – tablet
- dragée -- dragee
- pilula, ae f – pills

- species, ēi f – species
- stilus, i m – pencils

II. Medicinal semisolid or soft forms

- unguentum, i n – ointment
- pasta, ae f – paste
- suppositorium, i n – suppository
- emplastrum, i n – plaster
- linimentum, i n – liniment

III. Medicinal liquid forms

- solutio, ōnis f – solution
- suspensio, ōnis f – suspension
- tinctura, ae f – tincture
- gutta, ae f – drop
- emulsum, i n – emulsion
- sirūpus, i m – syrup
- succus, i m – juice (medicinal)
- mixtura, ae f – mixture
- spiritus, us m – alcohol (spirit)

IV. Medicinal gaseous forms

- aerosol (oral, nasal, vaginal, dermic, for inhalations).

The Twenty-Sixth Lesson

CHEMICAL NOMENCLATURE

CONTENTS

- Latin names of main chemical elements
- Names of acids and oxides

Some chemical compounds are at the same time medicinal agents. Prescribing such an agent to a patient, the doctor does not indicate the chemical formula of this compound in the prescription, but only its Latin name. Therefore, you must know both names of basic compounds and principles of formation these names. When writing out a prescription even the slightest mistake in a chemical compound name is inadmissible, as it can lead to tragic consequences.

Names of chemical elements

Latin names of chemical elements represent nouns in neuter gender of the II declension, for example *Zincum*, *in* - zinc. The exceptions are two names: *Sulfur*, *uris n* - *sulfur* and *Phosphorus*, *im* - *phosphorus*. Chemical symbols are derived from Latin names of the elements:

Ca-Calcium, K-Kalium. Some elements in foreign editions have another Latin names: Na-Sodium, Hg-Mercurium, K-Potassium. Some elements (fluorine, magnesium) have two Latin names.

The most important chemical elements

Aluminium, i n	-- Aluminum
Argentum, i n	-- Argentum
Arsenicum, i n	-- Arsenic
Aurum, i n	-- Aurum
Barium, i n	-- Barium
Bismuthum, i n	-- Bismuth
Bromum, i n	-- Brom
Calcium, i n	-- Calcium
Carboneum, i n	-- Carbon
Chlorum, i n	-- Chlorine
Cuprum, i n	-- Copper
Ferrum, i n	-- Ferrum, iron
{ Fluorum, i n	-- Fluor
{ Phthorum, i n	-- Fluor
Hydrargyrum, i n	-- Mercury
Hydrogenium, i, n	-- Hydrogen
Iodum, i n	-- Iodine
Kalium, i n	-- Potassium
Magnesium, i n	-- Magnesium
Magnium, i n	-- Magnium
Manganum, i n	-- Manganese
Natrium, i n	-- Sodium
Nitrogenium, i n	-- Nitrogen
Oxygenium, i n	-- Oxygen
Phosphorus, i m	-- Phosphorus
Plumbum, i n	-- Plumb; Lead
Sulfur, ũris n	-- Sulphur
Zincum, i n	-- Zinc

Acids. Formation of names of acids

The names of acids consist of the noun - **acidum**, **i**, **n** and the adjective which agrees with the noun in gender, number and case.

Adjectives of the names of oxygenous acids are built from the stem of chemical element name with the suffixes - **icum** and - **osum** characterizing the degree of oxydation of an acid:

1. **ic - um** (denoting the maximal degree of oxydation):

Acidum **sulfuricum** - sulfuric acid

2. **os - um** (denoting the minimal degree of oxydation):

Acidum **sulfurosum** - sulphurous acid

❖ Adjectives of the names of oxygen - free acid contain the prefix **hydro -** and the suffix - **icum** added to the stem of chemical element name. *For example:*

Acidum **hydrobromicum**

Acidum **hydroiodicum**

Lexical minimum

The names of the most essential acids

I

Acidum **aceticum** – acetic acid

Acidum **acetylsalicylicum** – acetylsalicylic acid

Acidum **ascorbicum** – ascorbinic acid

Acidum **benzoicum** – benzoic acid

Acidum **boricum** – boric acid

Acidum **carbonicum** – carbonic acid

Acidum **carbolicum** – carbolic acid

Acidum citricum – citric acid
Acidum folicum – folic acid
Acidum glutaminicum – glutamic acid
Acidum lacticum – lactic acid
Acidum lipoicum – lipoic acid
Acidum nicotinicum – nicotinic acid
Acidum pantothenicum – pantothenic acid
Acidum phosphoricum – phosphoric acid
Acidum salicylicum – salicylic
Acidum oxalicum – oxalic acid

II

Acidum arsenicum – arsenic acid
Acidum arsenicosum – arsenous acid
Acidum nitricum – nitric acid
Acidum nitrosum – nitrous acid
Acidum sulfuricum – sulfuric acid
Acidum sulfurosum – sulfurous acid.

III

Acidum hydroiodicum – hydroiodic acid
Acidum hydrobromicum – hydrobromic acid
Acidum hydrochloricum – hydrochloric acid
Acidum hydrosulfuricum – hydrosulfuric acid
Acidum hydrocyanicum – hydrocyanic acid

Oxides

The name of an oxide consists of two words. The first word is the name of the cation expressed by a noun in the genitive case, the second is the name of the anion, expressed by a noun in the nominativ case.

For example:

Zinci oxydum – zinc oxide

Hydrogenii peroxydum – hydrogen peroxide

Aluminii hydroxydum – aluminium hydroxide

EXERCISES

Complete the missing terminological elements:

1. Translate into Latin:

Nitric acid – Acidum nitr....

Nitrous acid – Acidum nitr...

Arsenic acid – Acidum arsenic...

Arsenous acid – Acidum arsenic...

Sulphur acid – Acidum sulfur...

Sulphurous acid – Acidum sulfur..

Ascorbic acid – Acidum ascorbin...

2. Write the names of cations:

Oxide of zinc – ... oxydum

Oxide of silver – ... oxydum

Oxide of lead (plumb) – ... oxydum

Oxide of calcium – ... oxydum

Peroxide of hydrogen – ... peroxydum

Peroxide of magnesium – ... peroxydum

Hydroxide of calcium – ... hydroxydum

3. *Translate into Latin:*

Paste of zinc; solution of ammonium hydroxide, ointment of boric acid, concentrated solution of boric acid; white mercurial ointment, tablets of acetylsalicylic acid for children; diluted hydrochloric acid; tablets of nicotinic acid; ointment of mercuric oxide; plumbic composite emplastrum; depurate sulfur; filmy tablets of glutamic acid; alcoholic solution of salicylic acid.

The Twenty-Seventh Lesson

NAMES OF SALTS

CONTENTS

- Formation of names of salts
- International way of anion formation

The name of a salt consists of two nouns. The name of the cation in the genitive case is on the first place and it is an uncoordinated attribute.

The name of the anion is on the second place and it is in the nominative case.

The names of anions are built from the stem of the Latin name of the acid by means of the following suffixes: **-as, -is, -idum**

▲ The suffixes **-as, -is** show that the names of anions are nouns of the III declension in masculine

gender (exception), but the suffix – **idum** shows that the names of anions are nouns of the II declension in neuter gender.

The names of anions

Model of dictionary form			Declension	Examples in Latin	Examples in English	
Nom	Gen	Gender			Suffix	The name of the anion
as	ātis	m	III	sulfas, ātis, m	- āt	sulfate
is	ītis	m	III	sulfis, ītis, m	- īt	sulfite
idum	īd-i	n	II	sulfidum, i, n	- īd	sulfide

Examples of salt names

I

Magnesii sulfas – magnesium sulfate

Cupri citras – cuprous citrate

Codeini phosphas – codeine phosphate

Natrii hydrocarbonas – sodium hydrocarbonate

Platyphyllini hydrotartras – platyphyllinic hydrotartrate

Bismuthi subnitras – bismuth subnitrate

II

Natrii nitris – sodium nitrite

Kalii arsenis – potassium arsenite

Natrii sulfis – sodium sulfite

III

Hydrargyri cyanidum – mercuric cyanide

Thiamini chloridum – thiamine chloride

Cocaini hydrochloridum – cocaine hydrochloride

EXERCISES

I. Translate the following medicinal substances into Latin. Form the genitive singular:

potassium iodide, ferrous lactate, cuprous citrate, adrenaline hydrochloride, barium nitrate, oleandomycine phosphate, papaverine hydrochloride, potassium cyanide, calcium chloride, magnesium salicylate, magnesium hydroxide, sodium carbonate, ephedrine hydrochloride, plumbum (lead) carbonate, lithium benzoate, lithium iodate.

II. Translate into Latin:

a) solution of sodium arsenite for injections; codeinum phosphate in tablets, ointment of tetracyclinum hydrochloride, solution of sodium nitrite in ampoules, ointment of cuprous citrate; codeinum phosphate; sodium thiosulfate,

b) sodium chloride for injections; tablets of the codeinum phosphate; sodium thiosulfate, sodium chloride for injections, tablets of the codeinum phosphate; solution of the sodium bromide; atropinum sulfate; potassium iodide.

III. Complete the names of anions:

Barium iodide – *Barii iod...*

Ferrous lactate – *Ferri lact...*

Sodium salicylate – *Natrii salicyl...*

Copper chloride – *Cupri chlor...*

Codeine phosphatē – *Codeini phosph...*

Platyphylline hydrotartrate – Platyphyllini hydrotartr..
Potassium iodide – Kalii iod...
Sodium sulfite – Natrii sulf..

The Twenty-Eighth Lesson

PHARMACEUTICAL TERMINOLOGY

CONTENTS

- Nomenclature of medicinal preparations
- Common names of medicinal preparations
- Segments of frequency used in common names of medicinal preparations
- Word order in pharmaceutical names
- Medicinal plants

Pharmaceutical terminology represents the terminology of a special sphere of medicine (pharmacy), dedicated to production and application of drugs.

Basic notions of pharmacy include: medicinal substance, medicinal plant, medicinal agent, medicinal form, medicinal preparation.

Medicinal substance is a chemical compound or a biological substance applied in the pharmaceutical practice.

Medicinal plant means part of plants used for medicinal purpose.

Medicinal agent represents a substance (mixture of substances) destined for medical use.

Medicinal form is the usable state of a medicinal agent.

Medicinal preparation is a medicinal agent in a definite medicinal form.

For example, the name of the preparation **tincture of sage leaves** is composed of the name of the medicinal form (**tincture**) and the name of the medicinal plant (**sage leaves**); the name of the preparation **analgin tablet** consists of the name of the medicinal form (**tablet**), as well as of the name of the medicinal agent and, at the same time, medicinal substance (**analgin**).

The main bulk of the pharmaceutical terminology is represented by names of medicinal agents. These agents can be of vegetal, animal and chemical origin.

Common names of medicinal substances and medicinal agents

Most of medicinal substances of chemical origin have two names: systematical and common. Systematical names are strictly scientific and reflect exactly the chemical structure of a medicinal substance. However, they are too bulky and inconvenient for everyday practice: when writing out a prescription or in the drugstore activity. Hence, instead of complicated and bulky, though very precise scientific names, medicinal

substances are given short common ones. *For example*, a substance having the systematical name 1 – phenyl – 2, 3 – dimethyl – 4 – methylamino – pyrazolon – 5 – N – methansulfonas natrii is called **analginum** on sale. Common names are short, convenient and are available for both – a professional and common contacts.

Common names are formed on the basis of some segments of frequency.

❖ The segments of frequency carry pharmacological, chemical, physiological, anatomical, etc. information.

Memorize the most frequently used segments which contain:

a) Information of anatomical, physiological and therapeutical nature:

Segments of frequency	Information	Examples
1. - cor-, cardi-	cardiac drugs	Corvalolum, Cardiovalenum
2. - angi-, vas-,	vāsoconstrictors	Angiotensinamidum Vasopressinum
3. - sept -	antiseptic	Enteroseptolum
4. - dol-, - alg -	analgesic	Promedolum
5. - pres (s)-, tens (s)-	hypotensive hypertensive	Normatens
6. -sed-,	sedative	Sedalginum
7. dorm-, - somn	hypnotic	Radedorm
8. - pyr-	antipyretic	Antipyrinum
9. - cain - aesthes	anesthetic	Procainum Anaesthesinum

10. -thyr	Hormonal	Thyreoidinum
11. -chol	cholagogic	Cholosasum
12. -cid	antimicrobial	Streptocidum
13. -stress	antistress	Antistress

b) Information of pharmacologic nature:

Segments of frequency	Significance	Examples
1. -sulfa-	sulfa drugs	Sulfadimezinum
2. -cillin-	antibiotics-penicillin	Ampicillinum
3. -mycin -	antibiotics - aminoglycoside	Monomycinum Streptomycinum
4. -cyclin -	antibiotics-tetracycline	Tetracyclinum
5. -barb-	barbituric	Barbamylum
6. -cort-	corticosteroid	Hydrocortisonum
7. -oestr-,	(o) estrogenic	Oestradiolum
8. -andr-, - ster	androgenic	Methyltestosteronum

c) Certain chemical features:

Segments of frequency	Significance	Examples
1. -benz-	benzyl, benzol (e)	Benzylpenicillinum
2. -aeth-	ethyl	Aethylmorphinum
3. -meth-	methyl	Methylenum
4. -phen	phenyl	Phenylinum
5. -phth	antibacterial	Phthalazolum
6. -morphin	analgesic	Morphinum
7. -thio-	sulphur	Methylthiouracilum

5. In polynomial pharmaceutical names the medicinal form is indicated first, then the name of a medicinal substance or plant and then - a coordinated attribute relating to the name of the medicinal form:

Extractum Crataegi fluidum *liquid extract of
hawthorn*

6. If in a Latin polynomial pharmaceutical name adjectives lack, then the word order in its English equivalent does not coincide:

Infusum radices Valerianae valerian root tincture

EXERCISES

I. Read the names of the medicinal preparations. Determine the segments of frequency, known suffixes; explain their meaning:

Valocardinum,	Mycosolon,	Sarcoklyninum,
Bicillinum,	Morphinum,	Amycazolum,
Erythromycinum,	Valosedan,	Pharyngosept,
Adriamycinum,	Chlorophthalmum,	Kanamycinum,
Norsulfazolum,	Urodanum,	Novocainum,
Haemodesum,	Analginum.	
Synoestrolum,	Gentamycinum,	Synthomycinum,
Phenobarbitalum,	Barbamyllum,	Laevomyccetinum,
Glycerinum,	Glucosum,	Anaesthesinum,
Hydrocortisonum.	Cholosasum.	

II. Translate into Latin:

1. Syrups, extracts, oils, infusions, decoctions, suppository, compound powders, seeds, flowers, roots, drops, tablets, leaves;

2. Solution of iodine; syrup of birch; infusion of mint flowers; tincture of valerian; decoction of oak bark; nettle leaves; rose fruit; mint oil;

3. Grass of lily of the valley; infusion of valerian root; aromatic, laxative, diuretic, pectoral, species

4. Tablets of nitroglycerin; liniment of streptocid; emulsion of vaseline oil; ointment of tetracycline; solution of procain;

III. Translate into English.

A. Decoctum foliorum Sennae

Extractum Urticae fluidum

Decoctum turionum Pini

Extractum Convallariae siccum

Extractum Millefolii fluidum

Pulvis Glycyrrhizae compositus

Tinctura Belladonnae

Sirupus Althaeae

Oleum Helianthi

Oleum Olivarum

Herba Leonuri et folia Helianthi

Infusum gemmarum Betulae

Infusum herbae Hyperici

B. Decoctum foliorum Uvae ursi

Infusum foliorum Salviae

Infusum herbae Millefolii
Infusum foliorum Farfarae
Briquetum foliorum Sennae et briquetum foliorum
Urticae
Pulvis foliorum Digitalis
Extractum Belladonnae spissum
Extractum Glycyrrhizae siccum
Fructus Crataegi
Semen Strychni

Lexical minimum

Names of medicinal plants

Althaea, ae f – mallow hollyhock
Chamomilla, ae f – camomile
Convallaria, ae f – lily of the valley
Hippophaë, es f – underbrush
Mentha, ae f – mint
Rosa canina – hip (rose)
Rosa, ae f – rose
Urtica, ae f – nettle
Valeriana, ae f – valerian
Thea, ae f – tea
Linum, i n – flax
Rheum, i n – rheum
Foeniculum, i n – dill
Laurus, i f – laurel
Digitalis, is f – foxglove
Mays, dis f – maize

Secale, is n – rye

Quercus, us f – oak

Names of the parts of plants

Cortex, ĩcis m – bark

Radix, ĩcis f – root

Rhizoma, ātis n – rhizome

Herba, ae f – grass

Folium, i n – leaf

Semen, ĩnis n – seed

Flos, floris m – flower

Gemma, ae f – bud

Fructus, us m – fruit

Stigma, ātis n – stigma

The Twenty-Ninth Lesson

TEST ON STRUCTURE OF PHARMACEUTICAL TERMINOLOGY

Model of test

I. Agree the adjectives with the nouns:

- *tabuleta*, ae f (*obductus*, a, um; *enterosolubilis*, e; *sublingualis*, e);
- *capsula*, ae f (*gelatinosus*, a, um; *amylaceus*, a, um);
- *extractum*, i n (*fluidus*, a, um; *spissus*, a, um; *siccus*, a, um);
- *suppositorium*, i n (*rectalis*, e; *vaginalis*, e);
- *solutio*, ōnis f (*oleosus*, a, um; *spirituosus*, a, um; *glycerinosus*, a, um);
- *injectio*, onis f (*subcutaneus*, a, um; *intramuscularis*, e; *intravenosus*, a, um).

II. Write in Latin the names of Galenicals:

- tincture of hawthorn
- decoction of ephedra grass
- dry extract of licorice
- infusion of birch buds
- soft extract of lily of the valley
- syrup of aloë

III. Write in Latin names of ready made medicines:

- calendula's ointment
- eucalypt oil
- liniment of synthomycin
- suppositories with ichthiol
- powder of falsehellebore's roots

IV. Translate into Latin the names of chemical compounds and medications:

- tartaric acid
- barium chloride
- sulfate of zinc
- nitrate of cooper
- hydrochloride of morphine

V. Write in Latin, explaining the meaning of each segment:

[Ciclofosfamid]

[Etazol]

[Sulfapiridazin]

[Synöstro]

[Fenocsimetilpenicilin]

[Eufilin]

[Morfociclin]

[Oleandomicin]

VI. Translate into English:

● infusum radices Althaeae, infusum herbae Thermopsidis, infusum herbae Polygalae, Sirupus Glycyrrhizae, infusum radices Ipecacuanhae, infusum foliorum Farfarae remedia expectorantia sunt.

* * *

● Tinctura Leonuri, infusum herbae Leonuri, Extractum Leonuri fluidum remedia sedativa sunt.

* * *

● Extractum Urticae fluidum, infusum florum Arnicae, tinctura Sanguisorbae, extractum Millefolii fluidum remedia haemostatica sunt.

The Thirtieth Lesson

CLINICAL TERMINOLOGY

CONTENTS

- General notion of clinical terminology
- Basic word structure: prepositive and postpositive terminological elements, motivating bases and combining vowels;
- Basic rules of building medical words

Clinical terminology represents the totality of terms of those medical disciplines, which are directly related to treating sick people. The art of bedpatients'treating was named in Greek *klinikē* (from *klínē* - *bed*). Clinical terms denote the pathological state and disease symptoms, prevention techniques, methods of examination, diagnostics and treatment. Any practitioner uses clinical terms every day when communicating with colleagues and patients.

The clinical terminology has a number of peculiar features distinguishing it from the anatomical and pharmaceutical terminology. First, its basic language is Greek, and not Latin. Second, in clinical terminology the fundamental structural and semantic unit is not a word, but a terminological element. Third, when studying the clinical terminology the major aspect is not grammar, but semantics: it is required either to explain the term meaning, or to formulate the term according to its given meaning.

One-word clinical terms.

Terminological element. TE

According to their composition clinical terms can be one- and multi-word. One-word terms are divided into simple and compound ones. Simple terms can be non-derivative (e.g. *polypus*) or derivative, formed by means of prefixes and suffixes (*transplantatio* - *transplantation*, *erythema* - *rubor*,). The dominant role in clinical terminology belongs to compound one-word terms

formed of the so-called basic elements: motivating bases, combining vowels, prefixes (or prepositive terminological elements) and suffixes (or postpositive terminological elements).

A terminological element [TE] is defined as a regular component in a series of terms, assigned a specialized meaning. For example, the term *cardiologia - cardiology (science of the diseases of the cardiovascular system)* consists of the motivating base *cardio- heart* and postpositive terminological element *-logia - science, field of knowledge*. From the first element (motivating base) a series of terms related to the heart are formed: *cardiopathia - general name for heart diseases*, *cardialgia - ache in the heart area*, *cardioneurosis - heart neurosis*. From the second one - postpositive terminological element, names of different sciences are formed: *biologia-biology (science of the living nature)*, *cytologia - cytology (science of the cell)*, *histology (dealing with the study of tissues)*.

Motivating bases are used in two positional variants: with the linking vowel *-o* (before the following consonant) or without it (before the following vowel): *cardiologia, gastroscopia*, but *cardialgia, gastritis*. By its origin the vowel *-o* represents a copulative vowel, by means of which compound Greek words are formed. The variant with the vowel *-o* is more frequent, hence, it is sometimes also used before a vowel: *gastroenterologia - a science of diseases of the gastrointestinal tract*.

Motivating bases built from adjectives and adverbs with the stem ending in a vowel are used without the vowel -o in both positions: *tachyphagia* - *quick swallowing of food*, *polyuria* - *increased urinary excretion*.

Some of the motivating bases are formed in two ways: by means of the stem in the nominative case and in the stem in the genitive case of a Greek word. For example, haem- (nominative) and haemat- (genitive) - *blood*, derm- (nominative) and dermat- (genitive) - *skin*. Thus, we have: haemopoësis - *blood formation*, but haematuria - *presence of blood in the urine*.

Most of terminological elements [TE] are found only within the composition of terms and they are never independent words. Such terminological elements are called "connected". If an independent word, which continues to function as a term, is used as a terminological element, then such an element is called "free".

Compare: necrosis - *mortification* and odontonecrosis - *mortification of tooth tissues*; ptosis - *lowering of the superior eyelid* and gastroptosis - *lowering of the stomach*.

❖ Historically, terms of the normal anatomy are predominantly constructed on the Latin basis, and terms of pathological anatomy and clinical disciplines - on the Greek basis. However, the function of the both within one science often leads to appearance of **doublets** with

both Greek and Latin terminological elements. Compare: phlebographia and venographia - *radiologic investigation of veins*, colpitis and vaginitis - *inflammation of the mucous tunic of the vagina*.

**NAMES OF SCIENCES, BRANCHES OF MEDICINE,
SPECIALITIES.**

Names of sciences, branches of medicine, specialties are formed by means of postpositive terminological elements given in the table.

These terminological elements unite with the motivating bases, which can signify the anatomical formation, the character of patient's disease, sex and age and other signs (Motivating bases are given in the tables in their short variant, without the vowel - o).

Motivating bases	Postpositive terminological elements
angi - vessel anthrop - man, person, homo arthr - joint cardi - heart dermat - skin, cutis gynaec - woman haem - /haemat - blood my - /myos - muscle ophthalm - eye toxic - /tox - poison stomat - /stom - mouth paed - child, infant phthisi - tuberculosis psych - psyche	- logia - process of study - iatria - science, knowledge - paedia - the science of the repair of defects

log - word, speech geront - old man ger - ↑	
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Names of methods of investigation

Motivating bases	Postpositive terminological elements
angi- , anthrop-, arthr-, cardi- , ophthalm-, stomat- bronch - bronchus cholecyst - cholecystis colp - vagina cyst - urinary bladder encephal - brain gastr - stomach laryng - larynx myel - spinal marrow ot - ear pharyng - throat phleb - vein rhin - nose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - metria - measuring - scopia - examination of the interior parts of an organ, using an instrument - graphia - process of recording - gramma - record

SOME METHODS OF INVESTIGATION ARE INDICATED BY LATIN NOUNS:

auscultatio, ōnis f – auscultation

palpatio, ōnis f – palpation

percussio, ōnis f – percussion

punctio, ōnis f – puncture

EXERCISES:

1. Explain the meaning of the terms with the following postpositive terminological elements.

A.

- **logia**: angiologia, anthropologia, myologia, psychologia, toxicologia cardiologia, dermatologia, gynaecologia, ophthalmologia, stomatologia,
- **iatria**: psychiatria, paediatra, phthisiatra
- **paedia**: logopaedia

B.

- **metria**: anthropometria, craniometria, cystometria, pelvimetria, toxicometria;
- **scopia**: cystoscopia, laryngoscopia, stomatoscopia, pharyngoscopia, ophthalmoscopia, otoscopia, rhinoscopia;
- **graphia**: cholecystographia, myelographia, angiocardio-graphia, electro-encephalographia
- **gramma**: roentgenogramma, phlebogramma, electrocardiogramma.

2. Build medical terms with the following meaning:

- a) science studying joints (toxins, traumas, skin);
- b) examination of the buccal cavity (vessels, bronchus, vagina, ears, intestine);
- c) X-ray of salivary glands (urinary bladder, joints, spinal marrow);
- d) surgical cutting of nerve (abdomen, bone, vessel);
- e) rupture of the tendon (heart, vagina, nerve);

f) obsessive fear of falling ill with tenia (heart, cancer);

g) science of causes of disease (vessels, anesthesia).

NAMES OF SURGICAL OPERATIONS

Motivating bases	Postpositive terminological elements
angi- , arthr- , bronch- , cardi- , cholecyst- , colp- , cyst- , gastr- , laryng- , my- , myel- ot- , phleb- , rhin- , blephar - eyelid cardi - heart cheil - lip col - large intestine dacryocyst - lacrimal sack enter - intestine hepat - liver hyster - matrix, uterus kerat - cornea mast - mammary gland mening - meninges nephr - kidney oesophag - gullet oste - bone pneumon- / pneum - lung proct - rectum pyel - renal pelvis salping - uterine tube splen - spleen ten - tendon	- tomia - incision, dissection, cutting into organ - ectomia - a complete or partial removal of an organ - stomia - a more or less permanent opening, inserting a tube necessary for feeding or drainage - pexia - fixation - rrhaphia - stitching up with a suture - lysis - destruction, breakdown

The Latin noun **sectio, onis f**, corresponds to the element – **tomia**, but various Latin equivalents correspond to the terminological element – **ectomia**:

amputatio, onis f – amputation (extremity or amputation of organs)

extirpatio, onis f – extirpation (excision of an organ)

resectio, onis f – resection (a partial removal of an organ)

dilatatio, onis f – dilatation (dilatation of a canal, a hollow or tubular organ)

plastica, ae f – plastics (reconstruction of the form or function of the organs)

transplantatio, onis f – transplantation (organs or skin transplantation)

trepanatio, onis f – trepanation of the bony cavity

Names of nonsurgical methods of treatment

Motivating bases	Postpositive terminological elements
hydr – water psych – psyche physi – nature pharmac – medicine phyt – plant	therapia – treatment

EXERCISES:

1. Build terms with the following terminological elements. Explain their meaning:

- **tomia**: cyst-, colp-, gastr-, pneum-, gingiv-, phleb- (ven-), ten-;

- **ectomia:** salping-, proct-, duoden-, splen-, gastr, phleb- (ven-);
- **stomia:** oesophag-, pyel-, enteroduoden-, cholecystoduoden-, cholecystocol-, enteroproct-;
- **pexia:** hyster-, hepat-, nephro-;
- **rrhaphia:** oesophag-, splen-, ten-;
- **lysis:** mening-, arthr-, ten-, salping-, phleb-;
- **plastica:** ot-, cyst-, proct-, col-, ten-, cheil-;
- **therapia:** hydr-, psych-, physi-, pharmac-, phyt-.

2. Complete the missing terminological elements:

- surgical removal of the appendix – appendic...
- application of the intestinal fistula – entero
- dissection of kidney – nephro ...
- fixation of the stomach – gastro ...
- suture connection of the nervous ends – neuro ...
- formation of a fistula from the gallbladder to the surface – cholecysto ...
- examination of the larynx – laryngo ...
- description of glands – adeno ...

3. Build medical words:

- a) prolapse of the stomach;
- b) excision of the bone (muscle, cornea, eyelid, bronchus);
- c) removal of the gallbladder (mammary gland, spleen);
- d) stagnation of urine (milk, blood, excrements);

- e) treatment by means of water (plants, balneum, light);
- f) pain in the shoulder (muscle, brachium, kidney, nerve);
- g) plastic operation of the nose (bone, cornea, lips).

4. Give the meaning of the following terms:

1. pneumopyothorax; 2. nasopharyngitis, 3. bronchiolitis, 4. softening of the brain; 5. new opening of the kidney; 6. fear of water; 7. formation of red blood cells; 8. condition of hardening of arteries; 9. removal of tonsils; 10. fixation of the internal organs.

5. Test your knowledge by giving the meaning of the following postpositive elements:

1. - gramma; 2. - osis; 3. - itis; 4. - schisis; 5. - genesis, 6. - plasia; 7. - sthenia; 8. - orexia, 9. - trophia; 10. - ectomia, 11. - stomia; 12. - pexia, 13. - rrhagia; 14. - opsia; 15. - stasis; 16. - lysis, 17. - geusia; 18. - chylia, 19. - malacia; 20. - ectasia, 21. - ptosis, 22. - mania; 23. - phobia; 24. - graphia; 25. - cele.

6. Give the postpositive TE (suffixes) for the following:

Surgical repair; suture, prolapse, dilatation; narrowing; flow; discharge, rupture; incision; new opening; fixation; hernia; pain; eating; examination; fear; stopping; enlargement; lack; excision; study of; tumor; formation; hardening, treatment nourishment.

Names of pathological processes and states referring to separate organs and parts of the body

Motivating bases	Postposition terminological elements
angi- , arthr- , blephar- , bronch- , cardi- , cheil- , cholecyst- , col- , colp- , cyst- , encephal- , enter- , gastr- , hepat- , kerat- , mast- , my- , myel- , nephr- , oesophag- , ophthalm- , oste- , pharyng- , phleb- , proct- , pyel- , splen- chondr – cartilage gloss – tongue hyster- , metr – matrix, uterus neur – nerve odont – tooth onych – nail pylor – pylorus splanchn – viscera trich – hair typhl – caecum spondyl – vertebra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - pathia – disease, illness - algia – pain - ectasia – dilatation, distension - malacia – softening, mollities - megalialia – pathological enlargement - plegia – paralysis, palsy - ptosis – falling, prolapse - rrhagia – hemorrhage - rrhexis – rupture, laceration - schisis – splitting - spasmus – spasm, cramp, convulsion - desis – fixation

EXERCISES:

1. Give the meaning of the terms with the following postpositive elements:

- pathia:	mastopathia,	encephalopathia,
osteopathia,	trichopathia,	cholecystopathia,
cardiomyopatia;		

- **algia:** odontalgia, neuralgia, cystalgia, splenalgia;
- **ectasia:** bronchelectasia, gastrectasia, phlebectasia, pyelectasia, lymphangiectasia;
- **malacia:** gastromalacia, keratomalacia, chondromalacia;
- **megalia:** splenomegalia, typhlomegalia, splanchnomegalia;
- **plegia:** gastroplegia, blepharoplegia;
- **ptosis:** blepharoptosis, hepatoptosis, colpoptosis, typhloptosis;
- **rrhagia:** metrorrhagia, gastrorrhagia;
- **rrhexis:** cardiorrhesis, angiorrhesis, hysterorrhesis;
- **schisis:** onychoschisis, cheiloschisis, palatoschisis, retinoschisis, cranioschisis,
- **spasmus:** gastrospasmus, colospasmus, laryngospasmus, blepharospasmus, typhlospasmus, cystospasmus, enterospasmus.

2. Build medical words:

A.

- a) formation of blood (milk, urine, leucocyte, erythrocyte);
- b) prolapse of the kidney (uterus, vagina, intestine);
- c) paralysis of the nerves of the eye muscles (urinary bladder);
- d) stricture of the rectum (vessel, vein, larynx, trachea);
- e) disease of brain (articulation, nerve).

B.

1. incision of the urinary bladder;
1. enlargement of the kidney;
2. painful urination,
3. pus in the urine;
4. dilation of the renal pelvis;
5. pain in the urethra;
6. fixation of the kidney;
7. condition (abnormal) of water in kidney.

The Thirty-First Lesson

CLINICAL TERMINOLOGY (CONTINUATION)

CONTENTS

- Word construction in clinical terminology.
- Latin-Greek synonymic duplicates designating functional and pathological states, processes.

Names of pathological changes of the organs and parts of the body with qualitative and quantitative characteristics of these changes

Pre-positive terminological elements	Postpositive terminological elements
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - erythr – red - leuc – white - melan – black - xanth – yellow 	Pathological changes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - blepharia – of the eyelids - cardia – of the heart - coria – of the pupils

- **brachy** – short
- **dolich** – long
- **macr** – , mega, – big, large
- **micr** – small
- **lept** – narrow, thin
- **plagi** – oblique
- **olig** – lack
- **poly** – much, many, a lot,
- **a, an** – absence, lack
- **platy** – flat
- **xer** – dry
- **isos** – identical

- **orth** – correct
- **cyan** – dark – blue
- **polio** – gray matter of the brain or spinal cord

- **cheilia** – of the lips
- **cystia** – of the urinary bladder
- **dermia** – of the skin
- **gastria** – of the stomach
- **glossia** – of the tongue
- **hepatia** – of the liver
- **mastia** – of the mammary gland
- **metria** – of the uterus
- **myelia** – of the spinal marrow
- **odontia** – of the teeth
- **onychia** – of the nails
- **otia** – of the ears
- **ophthalmia** – of the eyes
- **splenia** – of the spleen
- **stomia** – of the mouth
- **somia** – of the body
- **cephalia** – of the head
- **gnathia** – of the upper jaw, maxillary
- **phalangia** – of the phalanx
- **spondylia** – of the vertebra
- **genia** – of the lower jaw, mandible

Names of processes, states with their qualitative or quantitative characteristics

Pre-positive terminological elements	Postpositive terminological elements
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - olig-, poly-, a-, (an) - brady - slow, slow down - tachy - accelerated, quick, fast 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - cardia – heart - phagia – deglutition - pnoë – respiration - aemia – blood - uria – emiction and urination

EXERCISES:

1. Explain the meaning of the terms with the following prepositive elements:

erythr -: erythrodermia;

leuc- leucodermia, leucomelanodermia, leuconychia;

melan-: melanodermia, melanonychia;

xanth -: xanthoerythrodermia;

brady-: bradycardia, bradypnoë bradyphagia;

dolich: dolichocephalia, dolichocolon;

brachy-: brachycephalia, brachydactylia, brachycephalangia;

tachy-: tachycardia, tachypnoë, tachyphagia;

olig -: oliguria, oligaemia;

poly- polyphagia, polyuria

2. Match the Latin equivalents with the Greek terms:

Greek	Latin
erythr -	tardus, a, um
leuc -	longus, a, um
melan -	parvus, a, um
xanth -	albus, a, um
brachy -	ruber, bra, brum
dolich -	niger, gra, grum
macr-, megal- mega	multus, a, um
micr -	frequens, ntis
olig -	flavus, a, um
poly	brevis, e
brady -	parum
tachy -	magnus, a,um

3. Give the meaning of the following medical terms:

a) oligogalactia, oligodactilia, oligocardia, oligokinesia, oligomenorrhoea, oligopnoë, oligotrichia, oligotrophia, oligophosphaturia, oligophrenia, oliguria;

b) melanoma, melanonychia, melanosarcoma, melanoblastoma, melanoepitelioma, melanuria, melancholia;

c) xanthoma, xanthosarcoma, xanthofibroma, xanthophyllia, xanthochromia;

d) brachygnathia, brachydactylia, brachycephalia.

**Names of pathological changes referring to the physiological processes and functions of the body
Prefixes with the meaning of deviations from the norm.**

Prepositive terminological elements	Postpositive terminological elements
<p>/ a - / an - dys – disturbance, impairment hyper – over, exaggeration hypo – under, below</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - phagia – pnoë, – aemia, – uria - aesthesia – sensitivity - ergia – reactivity - kinesia – movement, motion - tensio – pressure - tonia – tension - plasia – formation of the tissue - thermia – body temperature - throphia – nutrition, alimentation - cholia – biliary secretion - chylia – digestive juice secretion - galactia – milk secretion - oxia – oxygen - sialia – salivation - mnesia – memory - opia, – opsia – vision - phonia – voice, sound

EXERCISES:

1. Identify the prefixes in the following terms and give the meaning of the entire term:

a - / an-: atonia, anergia, achylia, asialia, amnesia, aplasia, acholia;

dys-: dyspnoë, dysplasia, dystonia, myocardiodystrophia;

hyper-: hyperergia, hypertonia, hypermnesia, hyperkinesia, hypertensio;

hypo-: hypoplasia, hypaesthesia, hypoxia, hypotensio, hypotonia, hypotermia.

2. Build medical terms:

a) disturbance of urination (nutrition, memory, voice, movement, reactivity);

b) low number of thrombocytes in the peripheral blood (leucocytes, sugar);

c) excess of the reactivity, tension, distension, perspiration);

d) increased leucocyte count (lymphocyte, protein);

3. Translate into English and give the meaning of the following medical terms:

A. Achylia gastrica functionalis, atrophia cutis; anaesthesia partialis; dyskinesia intestini; dystrophia myocardii; dysphagia oesophagi, hypotensio venosa;

B. Dystrophia retinae; dystrophia hepatis; dyspnoë pulmonalis; amnesia retrograda; atrophia textus; hypertensio juvenilis; hypertensio biliaris; hyperaemia functionalis.

Names of processes, states referring to blood cells, tissues and physiological substances

Motivating bases	Postpositive terminological elements
chondr- , haem- , hydr- , oste-	- poësis – formation
erythrocyt - / erythr - erythrocyte	- genesis – formation and development
leucocyt - / leuc - leucocyte	- lysis – degeneration, decay
lymphocyt - / lymph - lymphocyte	- penia – insufficiency of blood corpuscles
thrombocyt - / thromb - thrombocyte	- stasis – stop
ur - urine	- rrhoea – elimination
galact - milk	- aemia – reference to blood
chol- , bili - bile	- uria – pertaining to urine
lip- , adip - adeps, fat	
sial - spitille, saliva	
py - pus	
glyk - , glucos - glucose, sugar	
ox - oxygen	
pneumat - / pneum - air, gas	
melan - melanin	
hist - tissue	

EXERCISES:

1. Explain the meaning of the terms with the following postpositive terminological elements:

- **poësis:** leucopoësis, monocytopoësis, haemopoësis, lymphopoësis, thrombocytopoësis;

- **genesis:** osteogenesis, chondrogenesis, histogenesis;

- **lysis:** leucolysis, osteolysis, histolysis, thrombocytolysis;

- **penia:** erythrocytopenia, leucopenia, thrombocytopenia;

- **stasis:** haemostasis, cholestasis, galactostasis, sialostasis, urostasis, lymphostasis,

- **rrhoea:** galactorrhoea, lymphorrhoea, seborrhoea;

- **aemia:** uraemia, cholaemia, glykaemia, hypoglykaemia, hypoxaemia;

- **uria:** leucocyturia, chyluria, pyuria, glucosuria, lipuria, melanuria.

2. Give the Latin suffixes for the following English terms:

1. inflammation; 2. resection or surgical removal; 3. process of study; 4. tumor, 5. pain; 6. record; 7. to view; 8. cell, 9. record, 10. formation, 11. decreased number (of blood cells); 12. stop; 13. enlargement, 14. incision, to cut into; 15. blood condition.

3. Give the Latin prefixes for the following English terms:

1. surrounding, 2. across; 3. through; 4. above; 5. before; 6. within, 7. excessive; 8. deficient; 9. self, 10. up; 11. behind; 12. outside, outer, 13. back, 14. out, 15. no, not, without.

4. Build medical terms:

A. 1. blood tumor; 2. inflammation of a gland; 3. electric record of the heart; 4. process of study of the skin; 5. pain in the head; 6. abnormally high white blood count; 7. removal of the stomach; 8. cancerous tumor; 9. inflammation of bones and joints; 10. one who specializes in the study of tumors; 11. blood vessel tumor; 12. incision of the abdominal wall; 13. lack of red blood cells; 14. heart enlargement, 15. excessive formation.

B. 1. Inflammation of the kidney glomerulus;

2. Excessive thirst;

3. incision of the small intestine;

4. surgical repair of the pylorus;

5. new opening between the jejunum and the ileum;

6. lack of appetite;

7. an accumulation of fluid in the peritoneal cavity;

8. x-ray of the duodenum.

5. Test yourself by filling in the meaning of the following prepositive terminological elements (prefixes):

1. anti-; 2. pro-; 3. meta-; 4. sub-; 5. con-; meso-; 7. peri-; 8. dys-; 9. para-; 10. retro-; 11. dia-; 12. pan-; 13. ante-; 14. contra-; 15. infra-; 16. inter-; 17. intra-; 18. hyper-, 19. in-; 20. poly-; 21. pseudo-; 22. tachy-;

23. brady-; 24. hetero-; 25. semi-; 26. hemy-; 27. pan-;
28. eu-; 29. auto-; 30. tele-

6. *What prefix means the same as:*

1. per-; 2. hemi-, 3. contra-; 4. supra-; 5. infra-;
6. prae (pre)-; 7. hetero-; 8. intra-; 9. con-; 10. ex-

7. *Give the meaning of the following medical terms:*

1. gastroscopia; 2. stomatitis; 3. sigmoidopexia;
4. cholecystectomy; 5. oophoritis; 6. cryotherapy;
7. anosmia, 8. lithotritia; 9. angioma; 10. atherosclerosis;
11. peritonitis, 11. tachycardia; 12. panplegia;
13. periosteitis; 14. neoplasia, 15. dysentery;
16. polyphagia; 17. hypoproteinaemia; 18. polydipsia,
19. oliguria; 20. uraemia.

8. *Give the prepositive TE (prefixes) for the following:*

upon, half, excessive, beyond; not, below; between,
large, middle, small, all; near, beside, abnormal,
through; before, false; behind; back; against, opposite,
bad, painful, difficult; out, outside; slow, under; above,
together, fast, in, within, deficient, under; after, behind;
many.

The Thirty-Second Lesson

CLINICAL TERMINOLOGY (CONTINUATION)

CONTENTS

- Suffixes - osis, - iasis. Their meaning.
- Suffix - itis in names of diseases of inflammatory character.
- Suffix - oma in names of tumours

Names of pathological formations in the body

Angi-, bronch-, enter-, gastr-, hepat-, hyster-, laryng-, mening-, my-, myel-, Oste-, rhin-, ur - uropoetic organs	Lithus - stone, concretion Cele - hernia
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Suffix - ōma. Names of tumours

Tumours refer to pathological formations in the body. Their names are formed by means of the suffix - ōma. The incipient term-elements mean the tissue from which the tumour has developed: neuroma-tumour of the nervous tissue, myoma-tumour of the muscular tissue. The generalized meaning **tumour** is expressed by the term-element onc - and the Latin noun tumor, ōris m.

EXERCISES:

1. Explain the meaning of the terms used with the following terminological elements:

- **lithus:** phlebolithus, hepatolithus, enterolithus, urolithus, rhinolithus, angiolithus;

- **cele:** bronchocele, galactocoele, laryngocele, hysterocele, meningocele.

2. Name the tumours developed from the tissues:

nervous, muscular, fatty, bony, vascular, cartilaginous, glandular.

3. Supply equivalent terms containing the **TE lithus** for the given word-combinations containing the word concrementum:

concrementum venosum –lithus

concrementum bronchiale –lithus

concrementum intestinale – lithus

concrementum urinarium – lithus

concrementum nasale – lithus

4. Give the meaning of the following medical terms:

a) odontoma, melanoma, lymphangioma, fibroma, angiofibroma, fibromyoma, fibrolipoma;

b) haemangioma, lipoma, adenoma, laryngocele, hysterocele, oncogenesis, dacryopoësis, fungiformis cheiloschisis;

c) Nephrosclerosis, hypomnesia, dermatophytia, geriatria, hemiprosopoplegia, paraplegia;

d) Anosmia, achylia, glycogeusia, aniridia, acoria, polydipsia, agnathia, hyperorhexia.

SUFFIXES IN NAMES OF PROCESSES, STATES, DISEASES
(- itis, - ōsis, - iasis, - ismus)

Suffix-**itis** forms the names of inflammatory diseases: gastritis - inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach. Suffixes - **iasis**, -**ōsis** have a more general meaning: pathologic state; infestation, invasion.

In clinical terminology these terminological elements are widely used:

Lithiasis - lithiasis

Mycōsis - fungus disease

Necrōsis - necrosis

Fibrōsis - fibrosis

Sclerōsis - sclerosis

Stenōsis - narrowing, stricture of an organ

Suffix - **ismus** - indicates: 1. pathological state; 2. intoxication; 3. theory, doctrine. *For example:*

1. pathological state: lunatismus

2. intoxication: botulismus

3. theory: darvinismus

EXERCISES:

1. Build medical terms meaning the inflammatory process of the following anatomical structures:

appendix, īcis f; bronchus, i m; colon, i n; duodenum, i n; encephalon, i n; gingiva, ae f; hepar, ātis

n; larynx, ngis m; meninx, ngis f; myocardium, i n;
pancreas, ātis n, pharynx, ngis m, arthron, i n.

2. Give the meaning of the following medical terms:
gastroenteritis, gastroenterocolitis, gastroduodenitis,
lymphangiitis, hepatocholecystitis, polyarthritis,
polyneuritis, pyelonephritis, spondyloarthritis,
thrombophlebitis, sialadenitis.

3. Remember the meaning of the prefixes *endo-*,
peri-, *para-*. Explain the meaning of the terms:
endometritis, endocarditis, endophlebitis, periarteriitis,
perichondritis, periostitis, perimetritis, pericarditis,
paracolitis, paracystitis, parametritis, paraproctitis,
paranephritis.

4. Explain the meaning of the terms with the
following terminological elements:

- **iasis-**: amoebiasis, elephantiasis (elephant), leon-
tiasis (leon- lion).

- **ismus-**: gigantismus, infantilismus, morphinis-
mus, alcoholismus;

- **osis-**: dermatosis, psychosis, polyvitaminosis,
thrombosis, osteochondrosis, adenomatosis, fibroma-
tosis, toxicosis, melanosis.

5. Give the meaning of the following medical terms:

- **lithiasis**: cholelithiasis, cystolithiasis, nephro-
lithiasis, hepatolithiasis;

- **mycosis**: bronchomycosis, dermatomycosis,
onychomycosis, rhinomycosis;

- **necrosis:** osteonecrosis, adiponecrosis;
- **fibrosis:** myelofibrosis;
- **sclerosis:** arteriosclerosis, arthrosclerosis, cardiosclerosis, osteosclerosis, nephrosclerosis;
- **stenosis:** bronchostenosis, cardiostenosis, phlebostenosis, laryngostenosis.

6. *Analyse the terms. Explain the meaning of prefixes in the clinical terms:*

a) anamnesis, diagnosis, prognosis, metastasis, epidemia, symbiosis, synkinesis, synostosis, prognathia, asynergia,

b) diarrhoea, exhumatio, impotentia, exsudatum, anabiosis, implantatio, reanimatio;

c) allergia, allopathia, autotransplantatio, autohaemotherapy, homeopathia, panarteriitis, panophthalmitis;

d) polyclinica, mononeuritis, diplegia, hemianopsia, hemiatrophia.

7. *Divide the following terms into component parts. Give the meaning of the entire term.*

- A. 1. Adenoma, 2. Erythrocytosis; 3. Arthrotomia; 4. Rhinitis; 5. Cytosis, 6. Gastroscopia, 7. Dermatitis; 8. Haemorrhoea; 9. Cheiloschisis; 10. Haemophilia.

8. *Build medical terms:*

1. Malignant tumor of the kidney;
2. Phenylketones in the urine;
3. Poor, bad development of cartilage;

4. Above the heart;
5. Inflammation of the liver;
6. Fixation of the sigmoid colon;
7. Condition (abnormal) of having salivary stones;
8. Removal of the gallbladder;
9. Blood conditions of excessive bilirubin;
10. New opening between the third part of the small intestine and the caecum.

9. Give the postpositive terminological elements (suffixes) for the following:

1. rupture; 2. suture; 3. hemorrhage; 4. breaking down, destruction; 5. prolapse; 6. narrowing; 7. flow, discharge; 8. fixation; 9. stopping; 10. surgical repair; 11. hardening; 12. eating, swallowing.

10. Build medical words:

1. Rupture of the uterus;
2. Fixation of the ovary,
3. Inflammation of the fallopian tubes;
4. Incision of the cervix;
5. Hardening of the spinal cord;
6. Hernia of the spinal cord;
7. Difficult speech;
8. Suture of a nerve;
9. Lack of sense of smell.
10. Abnormal condition of dust in the lungs.

Determine orally the meaning of TE

<p>A₁</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> arthr - cephal - ot - gloss - my - neur - nephr - cyst - cardi - gastr - rhin - lumb - odont - 	}	algia	<p>A₂</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> cysto - adeno - thoraco - laparo - phlebo - cholecysto - tonsillo - tracheo - spondylo - osteo - gastroentero - oesophago - 	}	+ tomia	<p>A₃</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - bacteriosis - aesthesia - genesia - plasia - topia - ostosis - uria - hidrosis - kinesia - menorrhoea - pepsia - pnoë - tonia - trophia 		
<p>colo -</p>	}	+ A ₄	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - pexia - plastica - pathia - ptosis - stasis - stomia - tomia 	}	+ A ₆	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> endo - kerato - laparo - laryngo - oto - ophthalmo - recto - steto - phonendo - oesophago - gastroduodeno - thoraco - entero - 	}	scopium

As

Chole -	}	+ stasis
Homeo -		
Lympho -		
Sialo -		
Copro -		
Uro -		
Galacto -		
Haemo -		

The Thirty-Third Lesson

TEST ON THEORY AND PRACTICE IN MEDICAL-PHARMACEUTICAL TERM-BUILDING.

1. Build the terms:

1. Formation of a fistula from the gallbladder to the surface
2. Examination of the larynx
3. Infestation with echinococci
4. Local blood overflow
5. Surgical incision of an artery (to remove an embolus)
6. Drooping of the upper eyelid
7. Outflow of the spinal marrow fluid (in traumas)
8. Urinary excretion of acetone
9. Knitting of a blood vessel
10. Stagnation of urine
11. Treatment by means of light
12. X-ray picture of the uterine cavity

13. Science studying psyche, deformations, sexually transmitted diseases
14. Pain in the urinary bladder
15. Dilatation of vessels
16. Pathologic stricture of tubed or hollow organs, canals, fistulas, fissures, valves, orifices
17. Excision of a part of the sympathetic nerve
18. Fat tumor
19. Inflammation of the pleura, veins, rectum
20. Disease of the urinary bladder
21. Description of glands
22. Poisoning with alcohol. Partial color blindness
23. Surgical fixation of the uterus (misplaced or abnormally shifted)
24. Surgical fixation of an intestine segment (to the abdominal wall)
25. Visual perception of objects as enlarged
26. Destruction of the bone tissue
27. Pathologic growth of a kidney or kidneys
28. Thermic shock
29. Permanent fear of death
30. Undernourishment of one half of body or one of its parts

2. Infer the notion:

Dyschromia. Allergia. Macrognothia. Hypoglykaemia. Polytrophia.

3. Explain in the consecutive order the mechanism of building a complex medical-pharmaceutical term.

The Thirty - Fourth Lesson

THEORETICAL QUESTIONS FOR CREDIT - TEST

1. Characteristic features of masculine gender of nouns of the III declension and the main exceptions.
2. Characteristic features of feminine gender of nouns of the III declension and the exceptions.
3. Particularities of declension of nouns and adjectives of neuter gender.
4. Principles of agreement of nouns with adjectives.
5. Content of the chapter Word-formation. Word-formation structure of Latin words.
6. Methods of word-formation used in medical terms.
7. Prefixation.
8. Suffixation.
9. Word-building.
10. Content of the meaning of "Clinical Terminology".
11. Structure of a clinical term.
12. Combining vowels.
13. Content of the meaning of terminological element [TE].
14. Prepositive and postpositive terminological elements [TE].
15. Latin-Greek duplicates and their utilisation in clinical terminology.
16. Meaning of words formed with suffixes - ōsis.
17. Formation of names of inflammations.

18. Content of the notion **pharmaceutical terminology**.

19. Verbal prescription wordings in the imperative and conjunctive mood.

20. Verbal prescription wordings with the verb - fiōri, their meaning on utilisation.

21. Structure of prescription.

22. Principles of abbreviation in prescriptions.

23. Systematic and common names of medicinal substances.

24. Segments of frequency used in common names of medicinal substances and agents.

25. Principles of formation of Latin acid names.

26. Principles of formation of Latin oxide names.

27. Principles of formation of Latin salts names.

28. Latin prepositions used in the accusative and ablative cases.

MODELS OF PRACTICAL ASSIGNMENT FOR CREDIT TEST

* * *

I. Translate:

anterior; longitudinal ligament; nutrient foramen, top of the posterior horn; muscle of mastication; plexus of the dorsal spinal nerves.

II. a) Explain the meaning of prefixes and suffixes, the common meaning of the terms:

endometritis, acheilia, psychogenus, retronasalis, retrocervicalis, synphalangia.

b) Write the terms in Latin; find the terminological elements; explain their meaning:

osteoarthrotomy, hepatopexy, gastroenterostomy, nephromegaly, enteropathy, splenectomy.

c) Form terms with the given meaning, write them in Latin:

New opening between the colon and rectum, fixation of the sigmoid colon, inflammation of the peritoneum; deficient protein in the blood, urine (urea) in the blood; blood in the urine.

III. a) Translate:

Take:

Tincture of lily of the valley
Tincture of valerian by 10 ml
Liquid extract of hawthorn 5 ml
Menthol 0,1
Mix. Give
Indicate.

b) Translate:

- ❖ paste of zinc, ointment of boric acid; tablets of nicotinic acid;
- ❖ codeine phosphate; solution of sodium nitrite.

c) Write in Latin; emphasize the segments of frequency and show their meaning:

Synthomycinum, Sulfathiazolum, Novocainum, Valocardinum, Ampicillinum.

I. Translate:

round ligament of the liver;
deep artery of the femur,
sulcus of the greater petrosal nerve;
navicular fossa of the urethra;
sphenoidal process of the palate bone.

II. a) Explain the meaning of prefixes and suffixes, the common meaning of the terms.

nephrosis, mesocolon, angioma, asynergia, hypopnoë, chondrodysplasia.

b) Write the terms in Latin; find the terminological elements, explain their meaning:

sigmoidopexy, cholecistectomy, pyloroplasty, hemorrhaphy, angiography, dysentery.

c) Form terms with the given meaning; write them in Latin:

prolapse of the stomach; process of recording (X-ray) the gallbladder; suturing of a hernia; rupture of the colon; stone in the salivary gland; hemorrhage from a tooth.

III. a) Translate:

Sodium tetraborate

Sodium hydrocarbonate by 20,0

Mint oil drops III

Mix to be obtained powder.

Give.

Indicate.

b) Translate:

- ❖ sodium chloride for injections; ointment of cuprous citrate; potassium iodide; concentrated solution of boric acid; diluted hydrochloric acid.

c) Write in Latin; emphasize the segments of frequency and show their meaning:

Analginum, Penicillinum, Oestradiolum, Norsulfazolum, Oxytetra cyclinum.

Glossary

A

- abdōmen, ĩnis *n* – abdomen
abdominālis, e – abdominal
abductor, ōris *m* – abductor (muscle)
abortus, us *m* – abortion
abscessus, us *m* – abscess
absens, entis – absent
acetabŭlum, i *n* – acetabulum
acĭdum, i *n* – acid
acromiālis, e – acromial
acromion, i *n* – acromion
activātus, a, um – activate
acusticus, a, um – acoustic
acŭtus, a, um – acute
addo, ěre 3 – to add
adductor, ōris *m* – adductor (muscle)
adipōsus, a, um – adipose, fatty
aequālis, e – equal
aēr, aēris *m* – air

aetas, ātis *f* – age
aether, ěris *m* – ether
aethereus, a, um – etheric
aethylicus, a, um – ethylic
aethylium, i *n* – ethyl
agĭto, āre *l* – to agitate
ala, ae *f* – ala, wing
alaris, e – alar
albūmen, ĩnis *n* – albumen
alcōhol, ōlis *n* – alcohol
alcoholicus, a, um – alcoholic
aloë, ěs *f* – aloe
althaea, ae *f* – althea
alūmen, ĩnis *n* – alum, alumen
alveōlus, i *m* – alveolar
amidochlorĭdum, i *n* – amidochloride
amidopyrĭnum, i *n* – amidopyrine
ammoniātus, a, um – ammoniac (al)
amnion, i *n* – amnion
amorphus, a, um – amorphous, amorphic

ampulla, ae *f* – ampulla, ampoule
amputatio, ōnis *f* – amputation
amylum, i *n* – starch
ānā – ana
 analis, e – anal
analýsis, is *f* – analysis
anamnēsis, is *f* – anamnesis
anatomicus, a, um – anatomic (al)
antiasthmaticus, a, um – antiasthmatic
antibioticum, i *n* – antibiotic
antidōtum, i *n* – antidote
anthelminthicus, a, um – antihelminthic
antisepticus, a, um – antiseptic
anthrax, ācis, *m* – anthrax
antrum, i *n* – antrum
anus, i *m* – anus
aorta, ae *f* – aorta
aorticus, a, um – aortal, aortic
apomorphīnum, i *n* – apomorphine
aponeurōsis, is *f* – aponeurosis

appendix, īcis *f* appendix
aqu (a) eductus, us *m* – aqueduct
arachnoidea, ae *f* – arachnoidea membrane
arcuātus, a, um – arcuate
arcus, us *m* – arch
arnīca, ae *f* – arnica
ar (r)hythmia, ae *f* – arrhythmia
arsēnis, ītis *m* – arsenite
arteria, ae *f* – artery
arteriōsus, a, um – arterial
articularis, e – articular
articulatio, ōnis *f* – articulation
ascendens, entis – ascendens
asper, ěra, ěrum – rough, harsh
asthenicus, a, um – asthenic
asthma, ātis *n* – asthma
asthmaticus, a, um – asthmatic
atheroscleroticus, a, um – atherosclerotic
atlas, antis *m* – atlas
atrium cordis – atrium

atropīnum, *i n* – atropine
audio, īre 4 – to hear
audītus, *us m* – audition
auricūla, *ae f* – auricle, auricula
auricularis, *e* – auricular
auscultatio, ōnis *f* – auscultation
autonomicus, *a, um* – autonomous
axiliaris, *e* – axillar, axillary
axis, *is m* – axis

B

barbitālium, *i n* – barbital
basilaris, *e* – basilar
basis, *is f* – basis
belladonna, *ae f* – belladonna
benignus, *a, um* – benign
benzoicus, *a, um* – benzoic
biceps, cipītis – biceps
bifurcatio, ōnis *f* – bifurcation
biliaris, *e* – biliary

bilifer, ěra, ěrum – biliferous
biliōsus, a, um – bilious, biliary
bolus, i *f* – clay
boricus, a, um – boric
bovīnus, a, um – bovine
brachium, i *n* – brachium
bromīdum, i *n* – bromide
bronchialis, e – bronchial
bronchus, i *m* – bronchus
bubo, ōnis *m* – bubo
bucca, ae *f* – cheek
buccalis, e – buccal
buccinātor, ōris *m* – buccinator
bulbus, i *m* – bulbus
bulbus oculi – bulbus oculi
bursa, ae *f* – bursa

C

cacao *n* – cocoa
c (a) ecus, a, um – blind
cadāver, ěris *n* – cadaver, corpse

calcaneus, a, um – calcaneal, calcanean
calcaneus, i *m* – calcaneum
calcar, āris *n* – calcar
calculōsus, a, um – calculous, calculary
calcūlus, i *m* – calculus, stone
callōsus, a, um – callous, callosus
calor, ōris *m* – fever
calvaria, ae *f* – calvaria
calyx, ŷcis *m* – cup, calyx, pl. calyces
canalicūlus, i *m* – (small) canal
canālis, is, *m* – canal
cancer, cri *m* – cancer
canīnus, a, um – canine
canis, is *m f* – dog
capillaris, e – capillary
capitūlum, i *n* – capitulum
capsūla, ae *f* – capsule
caput, itis *n* – head
carbo, ōnis *m* – coal
carbōnas, ātis *m* – carbonate

cardiācus, a, um – cardiac
cardinalis, e – cardinal
caries, ēi *f* – caries
caroticus, a, um – carotic
carotis, ĩdis *f* (arteria) – carotid artery
carpeus, a, um – carpal,
cartilagineus, a, um – cartilaginous
causa, ae *f* – cause
caverna, al *f* – antrun, cavern
cavernōsus, a, um – cavernous
cavitas, ātis *f* – cavity
cavum, i *n* – cavum, cavity
cavus, a, um – cavus, hollow
celer, ěris, ěre – rapid
cellūla, ae *f* – cell
cellularis, e – cellular
cementum, i *n* – cement
centralis, e – central
cerebellaris, e – cerebellar
cerebellum, i *n* – cerebellum

cerebralis, e – cerebral
cerebrospinalis, e – cerebrospinal
cerēbrum, i *n* – cerebrum, brain
cervicalis, e – cervical
cervicobrachialis, e – cervicobrachial
cervix, īcis *f* – cervix
chamomilla, ae *f* – camomile
chiasma, ātis *n* – chiasm(a)
chole, es *f* – bile
choledōchus, a, um – choledochal
chorda, ae *f* – chorda, cord
cicatrix, īcis *f* – cicatrix, scar
ciliaris, e – ciliary, cyclin
cinereus, a, um – grey
cingūlum, i *n* – waist
cirrhōsis, is *f* – cirrhosis
citissīme – urgently
cito – quickly, rapidly
citras, ātis *m* – citrate
clausus, a, um – closed

clavicūla, ae *f* – clavicle
clavicularis, e – clavicular
coagulatio, ōnis *f* – coagulation
coccygēus, a, um – coccygeal
coccyx, ygis *m* – coccyx
cochlea, ae *f* – cochlea
cochlear, āris *n* – spoon
cochlearis, e – cochlear
collateralis, e – (co)lateral
colon, i *n* – colon
color, ōris *m* – colour
columna, ae *f* – column
coma, ātis *n* – coma
commissūra, ae *f* – commissure
commūnis, e – common, communis
compactus, a, um – compact
complexus, us *m* – connection
compositus, a, um – complex
concentrātus, a, um – concentrated
concha, ae *f* – concha

concīsus, a, um – cut
concrementum, i *n* – concrement
condylaris, e – condylar
condylus, i *m* – condyle
conspargo, ěre 3 – to sprinkle
constrictor, ōris *m* – constrictor
contineo, ěre 2 – to contain
contra (Acc. c) – against
contractio, ōnis *f* – contraction
contraho, ěre 3 – to contract
convallaria, ae *f* – lily of the valley
cor, cordis *n* – heart
cornea, ae *f* – cornea
corneus, a, um – corneous
cornu, us *n* – horn
corōna, ae *f* – crown
coronarius, a, um – coronary
corpus, ōris *n* – body
corpusculum, i *n* – corpuscle
corrīgens, entis – correcting

corrugātor, ōris *m* – corrugator
cortex, ĩcis *m* – cortex
corticalis, e – cortical
corticopontocerebellaris, e – corticopontocerebellar
costa, ae *f* – rib
costalis, e – costal
coxa, ae *f* – pelvis, hip
cranium, i *n* – skull, cranium
crassus, a, um – fat
crataegus, i *f* – hawthorn
cremaster, ēris *m* – cremaster
cribrōsus, a, um – cribrate
crista, ae *f* – crest, crista
cruciformis, e – cruciform
crus, cruris *n* – calf
crystallisātus, a, um – crystalline
cuboideus, a, um – cube – shaped
culex, ĩcis *m* – culex, (a species of mosquito)
culmen, ĩnis *n* – top, apex, climax
cum (c Abl.) – with, together with, when

curo, āre *l* – to cure, to treat

cuspis, ĩdis *f* – cusp

cutaneus, a, um – cutaneous

cuticūla, ae *f* – cuticle

cutis, is *f* – skin

cyanĭdum, i *n* – cyanide

cysta, ae *f* – cyst

cystōsus, a, um – cystic

D

decem – ten

deciduus, s, un – deciduous, temporary (tooth)

decimus, a, um – the tenth

declĭve, is *n* – slope, declive

decoctum, i *n* – decoct

decubĭtus, us *m* – bedsore, decubitus

deformans, antis – deforming

delirium, i *n* – delirium

deltoideus, a, um – delta-shaped, deltoideous

dens, dentis *m* – tooth

dentalis, e – dental
dentinum, i *n* – dentine
depressor, ōris *m* – depressor
depurātus, a, um – cleaned, purified
descendens, entis – descendens
destillātus, a, um – distilled
dexter, tra, trum – right
diabētes, ae *m* – diabetes
diabeticus, a, um – diabetic (al)
diagnōsis, is *f* – diagnosis
diamēter, tri *f* – diameter
diaphragma, ātis *n* – diaphragm
dies, ēi *m, f* – day
differens, entis – different
difficilis, e – hard, difficult
diffūsus, a, um – diffuse, diffusive
digastricus, a, um – digastric
digitalis, e – digital
digitalis, is *f* – digitalis, faxglova
digitātus, a, um – digitate

digītus, *i m* – finger
dilatātor, ōris *m* – dilator
diluo, ěre 3 – to dilute
dilūtus, *a, um* – diluted
distalis, *e* – peripheral
divīdo, ěre 3 – to divide
do, āre 1 – to give
doceo, ěre 2 – to teach
doctor, ōris *m* – teacher
dolor, ōris *m* – pain
dorsalis, *e* – dorsal
dorsum, *i n* – back
dosis, *is f* – dose
dragée – dragee
ductus, *us m* – duct
dulcis, *e* – sweet
duodenojejunalis, *e* – duodenal
duodēnum, *i n* – duodenum
duplex, ěcis – double
dura mater – dura mater

durus, a, um – hard

dyspnoë, ës *f* – dyspnea

E

eczēma, ātis *n* – eczema

effērens, entis – efferent

embryo, ōnis *m* – embryo

emīnens, entis – prominent, eminent

eminentia, ae *f* – eminence

emphysēma, ātis *n* – emphysema

emplastrum, i *n* – emplastrum, plaster

emulsum, i *n* – emulsion

enamēlum, i *n* – enamel

encephālon, i *n* – encephalon

epithelialis, e – epithelial

eruptio, ōnis *f* – eruption

esophagēus, a, um – esophageal

esophāgus, i *m* – esophagus, gullet

ethmoidālis, e – ethmoid(al)

eucalyptus, i *f* – eucalyptus, gum-tree

exemplar, āris, *n* – sample, model

exemplum, i *n* – example
exītus, us *m* – outcome
extirpatio, ōnis *f* – extirpation
extensor, ōris *m* – extensor
externus, a, um – external
extractio, ōnis *f* – extraction
extractum, i *n* – extract
extrāho, ěre 3 – to extract
extrauterīnus, a, um – extrauterine
extremītas, ātis *f* – extremity

F

facialis, e – facial
facies, ēi *f* – facies, face
factitius, a, um – factitious
falx, falcis *f* – falx, falcula
fames, is *f* – hunger
fascia, ae *f* – fascia
fasciculus, i *m* – fascicle
febrīlis, e febrile, feverish

febris, is *f* – fever, ague
fel, fellis *n* – fel, gall
felleus, a, um – biliare
feminīnus, a, um – feminine
femur, ōris *n* – thighbone, femur
fetus, us *m* – fetus
fibra, ae *f* – fibre
fibrōsus, a, um – fibrose
fibūla, ae *f* – fibula
fibularis, e – fibular
filiformis, e – filiform, filamentous
filum, i *n* – thread
fīnio, ĩre 4 – to finish
fīnis, is *m* – aim; finish
fio, fīeri 3 – to create
fissūra, ae *f* – fissure
flavus, a, um – yellow
flexor, ōris *m* – flexor
flexura, ae *f* – flexion
flos, floris *m* – flower, flowering

fluctuans, antis – fluctuating
fluīdus, a, um -- fluid
foetor, ōris *m* – fetor, stench
folium, i *n* – leaf
follicūlus, i *m* – follicle
fonticūlus, i *m* – fontanel(le)
foramen, ĩnis *n* – orifice
forma, ae *f* – form, shape
formo, āre *l* – to form
fornix, ĩcis *m* – fornix, vault
fossa, ae *f* – fossa
fovea, ae *f* – fovea
foveōla, ae *f* – foveola
fractūra, ae *f* – fracture
frenūlum, i *n* – frenulum, frenum
frequens, entis -- frequent
frons, frontis *f* – front
frontalis, e – frontal
fructuōsus, a, um – fruitful
fructus, us *m* – fruit

functio, ōnis *f* – function
fundamentalis, e – fundamental
fundus, i *m* – fundus
fungiformis, e – fungiform, fungous
furiōsus, a, um – furious
furor, ōris *m* – furor

G

ganglĭon, i *n* – ganglion
gaster, tris *f* – stomach
gastrĭcus, a, um – gastric
gastroduodenalis, e – gastroduodenal
gaudeo, ēre 2 – to be happy, to enjoy
generalis, e – general
geniohyoideus, a, um – geniohyoid
genitalis, e – genital
genu, us *n* – genu, knee
genus, ċris *n* – genus, gender
gingĭva, ae *f* – gingiva
gingivalis, e – gingival

glandula, ae *f* – gland
glaucōma, ātis *n* – glaucoma
globūlus, i *m* – globule
glomus, ěris *n* – glomerulus
glossopharyngēus, a, um – glossopharyngeal
glottis, ĭdis *f* – glottis
glucōsum, i *n* – glucose
glut (a) ēus, a, um – gluteal
glycerophosphas, ātis *m* – glycerophosphate
gracīlis, e – gracious
gramma, ātis *n* – gram (me)
granūlum, i *n* – granule
gravīda, ae *f* – gravida
graviditas, ātis *f* – gravidity
gravis, e – grave
grossus, a, um – gross
gutta, ae *f* – gutta, drop
gyrus, i *m* – gyrus, convolution

H

- habeo, ēre 2 -- to have
habitus, us *m* -- habit
haemorrhagicus, a, um -- haemorrhagic
hallux, ūcis *m* -- hallux
hamātus, a, um -- hamate, unciform
hamūlus, i *m* -- hamulus, hook
hemispherium, i *n* -- hemispnere
hepar, ātis *n* -- liver
hepaticus, a, um -- hepatic
herba, ae *f* -- herb
hernia, ae *f* -- hernia
hernialis, e -- hernial
heroicus, a, um -- heroic, strong-effective
herpes, ētis *m* -- herpes
herpes zoster, herpētis zosteri -- herpes zoster
hilus, i *m* -- hilus, porta
hippocraticus, a, um -- hippocratic facies
hirudo, ĩnis *f* -- hirudo, leech
historia, ae *f* -- history

homo, ĩnis *m* - man
honor, ōris *m* - honour
horizontalis, e - horizontal
hostis, is *m* - enemy (adj hostile)
humanitas, ātis *f* - humanity
humānus, a, um - human
humeralis, e - humeral
humērus, i *m* - humerus, shoulder
humor, ōris *m* - humour
hydrobromīdum, i *n* - hydrobromide
hydrocarbōnas, ātis *m* - hydrocarbonate
hydrochloridum, i *n* - hydrochloride
hydroiodīdum, i *n* - hydroiodide
hydrotartras, ātis *m* - hydrotartrate
hydroxýdum, i *n* - hydroxide
hygiēna, ae *f* - hygiene
hyoideus, a, um - hyoid
hypogastricus, a, um - hypogastric
hypoglossus, a, um - hypoglossal
hypophýsis, is *f* - hypophysis

I

- ictērus, *i m* – icterus, jaundice
igītur – thus, hence
iliācus, *a, um* – iliac
iliohypogastricus, *a, um* – iliohypogastric
imāgo, *īnis f* – image
immatūrus, *a, um* – immature
impar, *pāris* – impar
imperium, *i n* – empire
impēro, *āre l* – to rule
impetīgo, *īnis f* – impetigo
impressiō, *ōnis f* – impression
in – in, on, at
incarceratio, *ōnis f* – incarceration
incertus, *a, um* – uncertain
incipiens, *entis* – incipient
incisio, *ōnis f* – incision
incisivus, *a, um* – incisive, incisor
incisura, *ae f* – notch
inclinatio, *ōnis f* – inclination

inclusio, ōnis *f* – inclusion
incomplētus, a, um – incomplete
incus, ūdis *f* – incus, anvil
index, ĭcis *m* – index
indicatio, ōnis *f* – indication
infāns, ntis *mf* – infant
inferior, ius – inferior
inflammatio, ōnis *f* – inflammation
inflammatorius, a, um – inflammatory
infraarticularis, e – infraarticular
infraclavicularis, e – infraclavicular
infracloideus, a, um – infracloide
infracloquularis, e – infracloquular
infracloquularis, e – infracloquular
infracloquularis, e – infracloquular
infundibŭlum, i *n* – infundibulum
infŭsum, i *n* – infusion
inguen, ĩnis *n* – inguen, groin
inguinalis, e – inguinal
inhalatio, ōnis *f* – inhalation
injectio, ōnis *f* – injection

innocens, entis – harmless, innocuous
insanabilis, e – incurable
insanus, a, um – insane
insufficiētia, ae *f* – insufficiency
integratio, ōnis *f* – restoration
integritas, ātis *f* – integrity
intellectus, a, um – intellect
intellēgo, ěre 3 – to understand
inter – inter
intercarpēus, a, um – intercarpal
intercostalis, e – intercostal
interlobularis, e – interlobular
intermaxillaris, e – intermaxilar
intermedius, a, um – intermediate
intermuscularis, e – intermuscular
internus, a, um – intern
interosseus, a, um – interosseal
interphalangēus, a, um – interphalangeal
interradicularis, e – interradicular
interstitialis, e – interstitial

intervaginalis, e – intervaginal
intervallum, i *n* – interval
intervertebralis, e – intervertebral
intestinalis, e – intestinal
intestīnum, i *n* – intestine
intestīnum crassum – thick intestine
intestīnum tenue – small intestine
intestinum rectum – straight intestine
intraarticularis, e – intraarticular
intraobularis, e – intraobular
intramuscularis, e – intramuscular
intranatalis, e – intranatal
invaginatio, ōnis *f* – invagination
inversus, a, um – invers
iris, īdis *f* – iris
ischadicus, a, um – ischiatic
ischium, i *n* – ischium
isotonicus, a, um – isotonic
isthmus, i *m* – isthmus

J

jejūnum, *i n* – jejunum

jugularis, *e* – jugular

jugum, *i n* – eminence

junctūra, *ae f* – juncture

juniperus, *i f* – juniper

juvenīlis, *e* – juvenile

juventus, *ūtis f* – youth

juvo, *āre l* – to help

L

labialis, *e* – labial

labium, *i n* – lip

labor, *ōris m* – labo(u)r, work

laboriōsus, *a, um* – laborious

labōro, *āre l* – to labor

labyrinthicus, *a, um* – labyrinthine

lac, *lactis n* – milk

lactas, *ātis m* – lactate

lacer, *ēra, ěrum* – lacerated

lacrīma, *ae f* – tear

lacrimalis, e -- lacrimal
lacteus, a, um -- lacteous
laesio, ōnis *f* -- lesion
laesus, a, um -- damaged
lamella, ae *f* -- lamella
lamīna, ae *f* -- lamina, plate
lapsus, us *m* -- mistake
larynx, yngis *m* -- larynx
lateralis, e -- lateral
latens, entis -- latent
lateo, ēre 2 -- to hide
latīnus, a, um -- latin
latissīmus, a, um -- widest
latus, ěris *n* -- part, side
latus, a, um -- wide
laxans, antis -- laxative, purgative
lens lentis *f* -- lens
letalis, e -- lethal
levator, ōris *m* -- levator
liber, ěra, ěrum -- free

lien, ēnis *m* – spleen
ligamentum, *i n* – ligament
linea, ae *f* – line
lingua, ae *f* – language, lingua
lingualis, e – lingual
lingūla, ae *f* – lingula
linimentum, *i n* – liniment
linum, *i n* – flax
liquor, ōris *m* – liquor
littēra, ae *f* – letter
lobaris, e – lobular
lobūlus, *i m* – lobe
locus, *i m* – place
longitudinalis, e – longitudinal
longus, a, um – long
lumbāgo, ūnis *f* – lumbago
lumbalis, e – lumbar
lumbosacralis, e – lumbosacral
lumbus, *i m* – lumbus
lymphaticus, a, um – lymphatic

M

- magnus, a, um – large
major, jus – major
malignus, a, um – malignant
malleolus, i *m* – malleolus
malum, i *n* – harm
malus, a, um – bad
mamma, ae *f* – breast, mammary gland
mandibula, ae *f* – mandibula
mandibularis, e – mandibular
manubrium, i *n* – manubrium
manus, us *f* – hand
mare, is *n* – sea
margo, ĩnis *m* – margin
mas, maris *m* – male
masculinus, a, um – masculine
massa, ae *f* – mass
massa pilulārum – pill mass
masseter, ēris *m* – masseter
mastoideus, a, um – mastoid

mater, tris *f* – meninx, mother
matrix, ĩcis *f* – matrix
maxilla, ae *f* – maxilla
maxillaris, e – maxillar
maxĭmus, a, um – maximum
meātus, us *m* – meatus, channel
medialis, e – medial
mediānus, a, um – median
mediastinalis, e – mediastinal
mediastĭnum, i *n* – mediastinum
medicamentum, i *n* – medicine
medicĭna, ae *f* – medicine
medicinalis, e – medical
medĭco, āre I – to treat
medĭcus, i *m* – doctor
mediocrĭtas, ātis *f* – middle
medius, a, um – medium
medulla, ae *f* – medulla
medulla oblongāta – medulla oblongata
medulla ossium – bone marrow

medulla spinalis – spinal marrow
medullaris, e – medullary
mel, mellis *n* – honey
melior, ius – the best
membrāna, ae *f* – membrane
membranaceus, a, um – membranous, membranoid
membranūla, ae *f* – membranula
membrum, i *n* – limb, extremity
memoria, ae *f* – memory
meninx, ngis *f* – meninx
mens, mentis *f* – mind
mensis, is *m* – month
mentalis, e – mental
mentha, ae *f* – mint
menthōlum, i *n* – menthol
mentum, i *n* – mentum, chin
metacarpus, i *m* – metacarpus
metastāsis, is *f* – metastasis
metastaticus, a, um – metastatic
migrans, antis – migratory

minīmus, a, um – minimum
minor, minus – minor
minuo, ěre 3 – to diminish
misceo, ěre 2 – to mix
mitrālis, e – mitral
mixtūra, ae *f* – mixture
mobīlis, e – mobile, dynamic
moderātus, a, um – moderate
molaris, e – molar
mollis, e – soft, mollis
mollities, ěi *f* – softness
monocularis, e – monocular
morbus, i *m* – disease
mors, mortis *f* – death
mortalis, e – mortal
mos, moris *m* – habit, custom
motorius, a, um – motor, locomotory
mucilāgo, ĩnis *f* – mucilage
mucōsus, a, um – mucous, mucosal
mucus, i *m* – mucus

mulier, ěris *f* – woman
multiformis, e – multiform
multigravida, ae *f* – multigravida
multipolaris, e – multipolar
multiplex, ĩcis – multiple
multivesicularis, e – multivesicular
multum – much
multus, a, um – multiple
musculāris, e – muscular
musculus, i *m* – muscle
mutatio, ōnis *f* – mutation
muto, āre *l* – to mutate
mutus, a, um – mute
mylohyoideus, a, um – mylohyoid
myocardium, i *n* – myocardium

N

narcōsis, is *f* – narcosis
naris, is *f* – nostril, naris
nasalis, e – nasal
nasociliaris, e – nasociliary

nasolacrimalis, e – nasolacrimal
nasus, i *m* – nose
natūra, ae *f* – nature
naturalis, e – natural
navicularis, e – navicular
necessarius, a, um – necessary
necessitas, ātis *f* – necessity
necrōsis, is *f* – necrosis
necroticus, a, um – necrotic
neonātus, i *m* – neonatal
neoplasma, ātis *n* – neoplasm
nervōsus, a, um – nervous
nervus, i *m* – nerve
neuter, tra, trum – middle, medius
niger, gra, grum – black
nitras, ātis *m* – nitrate
nitris, ītis *m* – nitrite
nobīlis, e – noble
nocens, entis – harmful
noceo, ēre 2 – to harm

nodūlus, i *m* – nodule

nodus, i *m* – node

nolo, nolle – not to wish, want

nomen, ĩnis *n* – name

nomĭno, āre *l* – to name

nosco, ěre *3* – to know, to learn

noto, āre *l* – to designate, to mark

nucha, ae *f* – nucha

nuclearis, e – nuclear

nucleus, i *m* – nucleus

numĕrus i *m* – number

nutricius, a, um – nourishing, nutritious

nutrio, ĩre *4* – to nourish

O

obliquus, a, um – oblique

obliteratio, ōnis *f* – obliteration

oblongātus, a, um – oblongata

obstetricius, a, um – obstetric

obturātus, a, um – obturate

obturatorius, a, um – obturator

occipitalis, e – occipital
occipitofrontalis, e – occipitofrontal
occipitotemporalis, e – occipitotemporal
occĭput, ĭtis *n* – occiput
oculomotorius, a, um – oculomotor
ocŭlus, i *m* – oculus
odor, ōris *m* – odor
oedēma, ātis *n* – edema, dropsy
(o)esophagēus, a, um – esophageal
(o)esophāgus, i *m* – esophagus
officĭna, ae *f* – pharmacy, drugstore
olecrānon, i *n* – olecranon
oleōsus, a, um – oleic
oleum, i *n* – oil
olīva, ae *f* – olive
omentum, i *n* – omentum
omnis, e – every
omohyoideus, a, um – omohyoid
operatio, ōnis *f* – operation
ophthalmicus, a, um – ophthalmic

opticus, a, um – optic (al)
optĭmus, a, um – optimum
oralis, e – oral
orbicularis, e – orbicular, circular
orbĭta, ae *f* – orbit
orbitalis, e – orbital
organismus, i *m* – organism
orgĕnum, i *n* – organ
orĭgo, ĩnis *f* – origin
orno, Āre I – to decorate
orthodontia, ae *f* – orthodonta
os, ōris *n* – mouth
os, ossis *n* – bone
osseus, a, um – bony
ossificatio, ōnis *f* – ossification
ostium, i *n* – ostium, opening
ovalis, e – oval
ovarium, i *n* – ovary
ovum, i *n* – ovum, ovocyte
oxĭdum, i *n* – oxide

P

- palatīnus, a, um – palatine
palatoglossus, a, um – palatal-glossal
palātum, i *n* – palate
palmaris, e – palmar
palpatio, ōnis *f* – palpation, touch
palpēbra, ae *f* – palpebra
pancreas, ātis *n* – pancreas
papilla, ae *f* – papilla
papillaris, e – papillary
par, paris – par, equal
paralýsis, is *f* – paralysis, palsy
parasternalis, e – parasternal
parathyr(e)oideus, a, um – parathyroid
parenchýma, ātis *n* – parenchyma
parēsis, is *f* – paresis, wall
paries, ētis *m* – paries
parietalis, e – parietal
parietooccipitalis, e – parieto – occipital
paro, āre I – to prepare

parōtis, ĩdis *f* – parotid
pars, partis *f* – part
partialis, e – partial
partus, us *m* – partus, birth
parvus, a, um – small
pasta, ae *f* – paste
patella, ae *f* – patella
pater, tris *m* – father
pathologicus, a, um – pathologic(al)
patiens, entis – patience
patiens, entis *m, f* – patient
patria, ae *f* – native land
pecten, ĩnis *n* – pecten, crest, comb
pectoralis, e – pectoral
pectus, ōris *n* – chest
pedicūlus, i *m* – pedicle
pedunculus, i *m* – peduncle
pelvīnus, a, um; pelvīcus, a, um – pelvic
pelvis, is *f* – pelvis
pelvis renalis – pelvis of the kidney

per – per
percussio, ōnis *f* – percussion
perforans, antis – perforating
perforatio, ōnis *f* – perforation
perforātus, a, um – perforated
periarterialis, e – periarterial
periculōsus, a, um – dangerous
pericūlum, i *n* – danger
perin(a)eum, i *n* – perineum
perinealis, e – perineal
periodontium, i *n* – periodontium
periosteum, i *n* – periosteum
periphericus, a, um – peripheral
periton(a)eum, i *n* – peritoneum
perivascularis, e – perivascular
permanens, entis – permanent
peron(a)ēus, a, um – peroneal
peroxŷdum, i *n* – peroxide
perpendicularis, e – perpendicular
perpendo, ěre 3 – to weigh

perpetuus, a, um – perpetual
persīcum, i *n* – peach
persōna, ae *f* – person
pertineo, ēre 2 – to serve, to promote
pes, pedis *m* – foot
pestis, is *f* – plague
petrosquamosus, a, um – petrosquamous
petrōsus, a, um – petrous
phalanx, ngis *f* – phalanx
pharmācon, i *n* – medicine
pharyngēus, a, um – pharyngeal
pharynx, ngis *m* – pharynx
phenomēnon, i *n* – phenomenon
philosōphus, i *m* – philosopher
phlegmōne, es *f* – phlegmon
phosphas, ātis *m* – phosphate
phrenicus, a, um – phrenic
pia(ae) mater(tris) – pia mater
pilŭla, ae *f* – pilule
placentalis, e – placental

planta, ae *f* – plant
plantaris, e – plantar
plasma, ātis *n* – plasma
platysma, ātis *n* – platysma
plenus, a, um – full
plexus, us *m* – plexus
plica, ae *f* – plica
plumbum, i *n* – plumbum
pneumonia, ae *f* – pneumonia
pollex, ĩcis *m* – pollex
pons, pontis *m* – bridge, pons
porta, ae *f* – porta
porto, āre *l* – to carry
porus, i *m* – opening, hole, pore
post – after
posterior, ius – posterior
postganglionaris, e – postganglionar
praecentralis, e – praecentral
praecipitātus, a, um – precipitate
pr(a)emolaris, e – premolar

praeparo, āre *l* – to prepare
praesens, entis – present
praesentia, ae *f* – presence
prepericardialis, e – prepericardial
prevertebralis, e – prevertebral
primarius, a, um – primary, initial
primum – first of all
primus, a, um – the first
probabilis, e – probable
processus, us *m* – process
profundus, a, um – profound
prognōsis, is *f* – prognosis
promīnens, entis – prominent
promontorium, i *n* – promontory
pronatio, ōnis *f* – pronation
pronātor, oris *m* – pronator
prophylaxis, is *f* – prophylaxis
proprius, a, um – own
prostāta, ae *f* – prostate
prostaticus, a, um – prostatic

protuberantia, ae *f* – protuberance
provōco, āre *l* – to provoke, to instigate
proximalis, e – proximal
psoas, ātis *n* – psoas (muscle)
pterygoideus, a, um – pterygoideous
pterygopalatīnus, a, um – pterygopalatine
pubes, is *f* – pubis
puer, ěri *m* – child, boy
pulmo, ōnis *m* – lung
pulmonalis, e – pulmonary
pulpa, ae *f* – flesh, pulp
pulsus, us *m* – pulse
pulverātus, a, um – pulverous, powdery
pulvīnar, āris *n* – pulvinar
pulvis, ěris *m* – powder
punctio, ōnis *f* – puncture
pupilla, ae *f* – pupil
purificātus, a, um – purified
purifico, are *l* – to purify
purulentus, a, um – purulent

purus, a, um - pure

pus, puris *n* - pus

pyloricus, a, um - pyloric

pylōrus, i *m* - pylorus

pyramidalis, e - pyramidal

pyrāmis, idis *f* - pyramid

Q

quadrangularis, e - quadrangular

quadrātus, a, um - square

quadriceps, cipītis - quadriceps

quadrigemīnus, a, um - quadrigeminal

quercus, us *f* - oak

qui, quae, quod - which (one)

quinque - five

quintus, a, um - the fifth

R

rabies, ēi *f* - rabies

radialis, e - radial

radiatio, ōnis *f* - radiation

radius, i *m* - radius

radix, īcis *f* – root
ramus, ī *m* – branch
raphe, es *f* – suture
rarus, a, um – rare
ratio, ōnis *f* – reason; way, method
reactio, ōnis *f* – reaction
reanimatio ōnis *f* – reanimation
recens, entis – fresh
recessus, us *m* – recess, hollow
recipiens, entis – recipient
recipio, ěre 3 – to take
reconvalescens, entis – reconvalescence
rectalis, e – rectal
rectificātus, a, um – purified
rectum, ī *n* – rectum
recurrens, entis – recurring
reductus, a, um – reductive
reflexio, ōnis *f* – reflexio
refractio, ōnis *f* – refraction
regio, ōnis *f* – region

remedium, *i n* – remedy, medicinal remedy
remittens, *entis* – remittent
ren, *renis m* – kidney
renalis, *e* – renal
repetitio, *ōnis f* – repetition
repēto, *ēre 3* to repeat
res, *rēi f* – thing, circumstance
resectio, *ōnis f* – resection, removal of a part of the body
resistentia, *ae f* – resistance
respiratorius, *a, um* – respiratory, breathing
rete, *is n* – net
retīna, *ae f* – retina
retinacūlum, *i n* – retinaculum
retromandibularis, *e* – retromandibular
retroperitonealis, *e* – retroperitoneal
rhizōma, *ātis n* – rhizome
rhomboideus, *a, um* – rhomboid (al)
ricīnus, *i m* – castor
rima, *ae f* – rima
r(o)entgēnum, *i n* – x-ray

rotātor, ōris *m* – rotator
rotundus, a, um – round
ruber, bra, brum – red
rubor, ōris *m* – rubor
ruptūra, ae *f* – rupture

S

sacchārum, i *n* – sugar
saccus, i *m* – sac
sacer, cra, crum – sacral
sacrālis, e – sacral
sacrococcygeus, a, um – sacrococcygeal
saeculum, i *n* – century
sagittalis, e – sagittal
sal, salis *n, m* – salt
salicylas, ātis *m* – salicylate
salicylicus, a, um – salicylic
salivarius, a, um – salivary
salivatorius, a, um – salivatory
saluber, bris, bre – healthy, curative, salubrious
salus, ūtis *f* – health, well-being

salvia, ae *f* – sage
sanguifer, ěra, ěrum – sanguiferous, bloody
sanguineus, a, um – sanguineous, hemopoietic
sanguis, inis *m* – blood
sanitas, ātis *f* – health
sano, āre *l* – to treat, to cure, to heal
sanus, a, um – healthy
sapientia, ae *f* – wisdom
sarcōma, ātis *n* – sarcoma
scabies, ēi *f* – scabies, itch
scalēnus, a, um – scalene
scaphoideus, a, um – scaphoideous
scapūla, ae *f* – shoulder blade
scatūla, ae *f* – box
sclēton (um), i *n* – skeleton
scio, ěre *4* – to get, to know
secrētum, i *n* – secretion
sectio, ōnis *f* – section
sectio caesarea – cesarean section
sella, ac *f* – sela

semen, ĩnis *n* – semen, sperm
semicircularis, e – semicircular
semilunaris, e – semilunar
seminālis, e – seminal
senectus, ūtis *f* – old age
senex, senis *m, f* – old men
senīlis, e – senile, gerontal
sensorius, a, um – sensory
sensus, us *m* – sense
sentio, ĩre 4 – to sense, feel
septalis, e – septal
septum, ĩ *n* – septum
serōsus, a, um – serous
serotīnus, a, um – serotin
serum, ĩ *n* – serum
siccus, a, um – dry
sigmoideus, a, um – sigmoid
signo, are 1 – to designate
signum, ĩ *n* – symptom, sign
simīlis, e – similar

simplex, ĩcis simple
sincĭput, ĩtis *n* - sinciput
singularis, e singular
sinister, tra, trum - left
sinus, us *m* - sinus
sirŭpus, ĩ *m* - syrup
sitis, is *f* - thirst
skelĕton, ĩ *n* - skeleton
solubĭlis, e - soluble
solutio, ōnis *f* - solution
solutio Ammonii caustici - solution of ammonium
hydroxide
solŭtus, a, um - solute
solvo, ěre 3 - to dissolve
spasmolyticus, a, um - spasmolytic
species, ěi *f* - species(plant), tea
specificus, a, um - specific
sphenoidalĭs, e - sphenoidal
sphenopalatĭnus, a, um - sphenopalatine
sphincter, ěris *m* - sphincter

spina, ae *f* – spine
spinalis, e – spinal
spinōsus, a, um – spinous
spirituōsus, a, um – spirituous
spiritus, us *m* – alcohol; psyche
spissus, a, um – thick
splanchna pl. – viscera
spongiōsus, a, um – spongy
spritz-tubūla, ae *f* – tube-syringe
spurius, a, um – false
squama, ae *f* – squama
squamōsus, a, um – squamous
stapes, ēdis *m* – stapes, stirrup
sterilīso, āre *l* – to sterilize
sternocleidomastōideus, a, um – sternokleidomastoideous
sternocostalis, e – sternocostal
sternohyoideus, a, um – sternohyoid
sternothy(r)e oideus, a, um – sternothyreoid
sternum, i *n* – sternum, breast bone
stigma, ātis *n* – stigma

stroma, ātis *n* – stroma
strophanthinum, *i n* – strophanthinum
struma, ae *f* – struma, goiter
studeo, ēre 2 -- to study
studium, *i n* – study
stupor, ōris *m* – stupor
stylohyoideus, a, um – stylohyoid
styloideus, a, um – styloid
stylopharyngēus, a, um -- stylopharyngeal
sub – under
subcutaneus, a, um – subcutaneous
sublingualis, e – sublingual
submandibularis, e – submandibular
subscapularis, e -- subscapular
substantia, ae *f* – substance
subtendineus, a, um -- subtendineous
subtilis, e – subtile
succus, *i m* – juice, succus
sufficiens, entis – sufficient
sulcus, *i m* – sulcus

sulfas, ātis *m* – sulfate
sulfur, ūris, *n* – sulphur
super – upper
supercilium, *i n* – eyebrow
superficialis, *e* – superficial
superficies, ēi *f* – surface
superior, *ius* – superior
supinatio, ōnis *f* – supination
suppositorium, *i n* – suppository
supraclavicularis, *e* – supraclavicular
suprahyoideus, *a, um* – suprahyoid
supraorbitalis, *e* – supraorbital
suprarenalis, *e* – suprarenal
suprēmus, *a, um* – supreme
sutūra, *ae f* – suture
sympathicus, *a, um* – sympathetic
symptōma, ātis *n* – symptom
syndrōmum, *i n* – syndrom
synovialis, *e* – synovial
systema, ātis *n* – system

systōle, es *f* – systole

T

tabes, is *f* – tabes

tabuletta, ae *f* – tablet

t(a)enia, ae *f* – tenia

talcum, i *n* – talc

talocruralis, e – talocrural

talus, i *m* – talus

tanninum, i *n* – tannin

tarsus, i *m* – tarsus

tegmen, ĩnis *n* – tegmen

tego, ěre 3 – to cover

temporalis, e – temporal

tempus, ōris *n* – tempus

tendo, ĩnis *m* – tendon

tensor, ōris *m* – tensor

tenuis, e – thin

teres, ětis – round

terra, ae *f* – earth

territorium, i *n* – territory

testis, is *m* – testicle
textus, us *m* – tissue
thalāmus, i *m* – thalamus
thenar, āris *n* – thenar
theoria, ae *f* – theory
thoracicus, a, um – thoracic
thorax, ācis *m* – thorax
thyr(e)ohyoideus, a, um – thyrohyoideous
tibia, ae *f* – tibia
tibialis, e – tibial
tinctūra, ae *f* – tinctura
tonsilla, ae *f* – tonsil
toxicus, a, um – toxic
trachēa, ae *f* – trachea
tractus, us *m* – tract
transfusio, ōnis *f* – transfusion
transplantatio, ōnis *f* – transplantation
transversalis, e – transversal
transversus, a, um – transverse
trapezoideus, a, um – trapezoid

trauma, ātis *n* – trauma
tremor, ōris *m* – tremor, trembling
triangularis, e – triangular
triceps, cipītis – triceps
tricuspidālis, e – tricuspid
trigemīnus, a, um – trigeminal
trigōnum, i *n* – trigonum, trigone
triplex, ĭcis – triple
tritīcum, i *n* – wheat
tritus, a, um – triturate
trochanter, ēris *m* – trochanter
trochanterīcus, a, um – trochanteric
trochlea, ae *f* – trochlea
trochlearis, e – trochlear
trophicus, a, um – trophic
truncus, i *m* – trunk
tuba, ae *f* – tube
tubarius, a, um – tubal, tubarian
tuber, ěris *n* – tuber
tubercŭlum, i *n* – tubercle

tuberositas, ātis *f* – tuberosity
tubūlus, i *m* – tubule
tumor, ōris *m* – tumor
tunīca, ae *f* – tunic
tussis, is *f* – cough
tympanīcus, a, um – tympanic
tympānum, i *n* – tympany

U

ulcus, ěris *n* – ulcer
ulna, ae *f* – ulna
ulnaris, e – ulnar
unguentum, i *n* – ointment
unguis, is *m* – nail
urēter, ěris *m* – ureter
urethra, ae *f* – urethra
urethralis, e – urethral
urinarius, a, um – urinary
urogenitalis, e – urogenital
urtīca, ae *f* – nettle
ustus, a, um – burnt

usus, us *m* – use

uterīnus, a, um – uterine

utērus, i *m* – uterus

utīlis, e – useful

uvūla, ae *f* – uvula

V

vagīna, ae *f* – vagina

vaginalis, e – vaginal

vagus, a, um – vague

valens, entis – healthy

valeriāna, ae *f* – valerian

valetūdo, īnis *f* – health

valva, ae *f* – valve

valvula, ae *f* – valvula

varicōsus, a, um – varicose

variōla, ae *f* – variola

varius, a, um – various

varix, īcis *m, f* – varix

vas, vasis *n* – vessel

vegetatīvus, a, um – vegetative

velum, i *n* – velum
vena, ae *f* – vein
venēnum, i *n* – poison, venom, toxin
venio, īre 4 – to come, to arrive
venōsus, a, um – venous
ventralis, e – ventral
ventricularis, e – ventricular
ventricūlus, i *m* – ventricle
venūla, ae *f* – venule
vermiformis, e – vermiform
vermis, is *m* – worm, lumbricus
vernalis, e – vernal
versio, ōnis *f* – version
vertebra, ae *f* – vertebra
vertebralis, e – vertebral
vertex, ĩcis *m* – vertex
verto, ěre 3 – to turn
verus, a, um – real, veritable
vesīca, ae *f* – vesicle, bladder
vesīca fellea – gallbladder

vesīca urinaria - urinary – bladder
vesiculōsus, a, um -- vesicular
vestibularis, e – vestibular
vestibŭlum, i *n* – vestibulum
video, ěre 2 – see
villus, i *m* – villus
virus, i *n* - virus
vis – strength
viscera, um *n* pl. -- viscera
viscus, ěris *n* -- viscus
visus, us *m* – vision
vita, ae *f* - life
vitalis, e - vital
vitamīnum, i *n* – vitamin
vitium, i *n* vice
vitreus, a, um vitreous
vitrum, i *n* test-tube
vivo, ěre 3 to live
volo, velle – to wish
vomer, ěris *m* – vomer

vox, vocis *f* – voice

vulnus, ěris *n* – wound

xeroformium, i *n* – xeroform

Z

zygōma, ātis *n* – cheek bone

zygomaticus, a, um – zygomatic

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