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Latin and Fundamentals of Medical Terminology

for Medical Students

Approved by the Ministry of Education of the Republic of Belarus as course of Latin for foreigh students for education institutions providing higher medical education

ЛАТИНСКИЙ ЯЗЫК И ОСНОВЫ МЕДИЦИНСКОЙ ТЕРМИНОЛОГИИ

для студентов-медиков

Учебное пособие

Допущено Министерством образования Республики Беларусь в качестве учебного пособия для иностранных студентов учреждений, обеспечивающих получение высшего медицинского образования

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Учебное пособие предназначено для иностранных студентов лечебного, педиатрического и медико-психологического факультетов медицинских вузов, изучающих дисциплину «Латинский язык и основы медицинской терминологии» на английском языке.

This manual is meant for foreigh students studying the course "Latin and Fundamentals of Medical Terminology" at Medical Faculties, Faculties of Pediatrics and Faculties of Medical Psychlogy of Medical Institutions of Higher Education (the language of instruction: English).

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Preface

Textbook “Latin and Fundamentals of Medical Terminology” is designed to be a comprehensive textbook covering the entire curriculum for medical students in this subject. The course “Latin and Fundamentals of Medical Terminology” is a two-semester course that introduces students to the Latin and Greek medical terms that are commonly used in Medicine. The aim of the two-semester course is to achieve an active command of basic grammatical phenomena and rules with a special stress on the system of the language and on the specific character of medical terminology, and that to the extent that enables an active use of Latin and Greek medical terms and promote further own work with them.

The textbook consists of three basic parts:

1. **Anatomical Terminology**: The primary rank is occupied by anatomical nomenclature whose international version remains Latin in the full extent. All of the anatomical nomenclatures produced so far have used Latin as their base. The first official Latin anatomical nomenclature was introduced at a congress of the Anatomische Gesellschaft in Basle in 1895, the last edition, called *Terminologia Anatomica*, was introduced by the International Anatomical Nomenclature Committee and published in 1998. Latin as a dead language does not develop and does not belong to any country or nation. It has a number of advantages that classical languages offer, its constancy, international character and neutrality.
2. **Clinical Terminology**: Learning clinical terminology you should realize that it is in many ways like learning a foreign language. Like a foreign language, medical terms often sound strange and confusing. As a result of being unable to understand the words, they will have very little meaning to you. But it is wrong to assume that only highly educated people can use and understand them. Medical terms sound like a foreign language because the vast majority of them have Greek and Latin origin. So, for example, the word "gastrectomy" is of a Greek origin and means “the

total removal of a stomach". "Gastrectomy" comes from the Greek word "gaster" which means "stomach" and the Greek word "ectome", which means "cut out". The main reason of using these words is that medical terms provide one word that describes something that would otherwise take many words to say. For example, it is quicker to say "gastrectomy" than to say "the total removal of a stomach ". You will be able to learn medical terms by understanding the origins of these words in Latin and Greek.

3. **Pharmaceutical Terminology**: In pharmaceutical terminology Latin has, for the time being, remained a functioning means of international communication, guaranteed by the European Pharmacopoeia (1996) and by the corpus of International Non-proprietary Names (1992, 1996), even though in the future an ever stronger competition of national languages should be taken into account. But even though national languages have been favored in prescriptions in some countries, in many countries Latin has continued to be preferred and the standard international nomenclature of drugs is based on the Latin version. The Latin version of the pharmacopoeia has been used in Germany, Switzerland, Japan, China, etc.

The Role of the Latin and Greek Languages

Greek and Roman cultures are the foundations of western culture - its literature, ideas, art, politics, and conceptions of the individual. Greek myth is still a shared fund of images and narratives that express human experience. Latin is the major source of English vocabulary, and Greek provides scientific language in many fields. Greek and Roman cultures help us to understand the relationship between western culture and other cultural systems and place ourselves better in the world.

The study of Latin and Greek culture provides students with a better understanding of the roots of their own culture, which has been so strongly

influenced by Roman and Greek art, Medicine, law, and religion. The pursuit of Latin and Greek language skills not only provides the broadening experience which comes from learning how to think and express oneself in another language, but can also be great aid to building vocabulary and language skills in English. Latin and Greek literature and mythology introduce you to classical authors whose excellence is beyond question and whose works and genres have influenced Western literature down to our own day.

- Greek is the language of Homer, Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, Diogenes, Plutarch and the Bible.
- Latin is the language of Plautus, Terence, Cicero, Vergil, Horace, Ovid, St. Augustine and St.Francis of Assisi.
- After the Roman conquest of Britain under Emperor Claudius, the native Picts' Celtic language first became infused with Latin, then merged with the new invaders' Germanic (Anglo-Saxon) dialects, and finally became English. Thus, Greek and Latin can be great aids to building vocabulary and language skills in English

As the Romans conquered the then known world, Latin became the universal language of Italy and the provinces. Many centuries after the fall of Rome, Latin still ruled supreme. To this very day, Latin is the language of the Catholic Church, and during the formative period of the western European languages it was incorporated in every one of them. The Latin language has been around for more than 2500 years, and throughout the years has played a leading role in various fields. Not only was Latin the language of the Romans in antiquity, but at a later stage it also became the language of administrators, the Catholic Church, scholars and artists. Even now the Latin language is present in a prominent way, especially in **Medicine**.

Science is of international nature. The development of technical languages in the individual branches of science is connected with frequent borrowing of foreign language lexical material which is mostly of Latin or Greek origin. Greek and

Latin represent the traditional language material to be used in **medical terminology**.

English **medical terminology** developed from medieval Latin terminology, which had absorbed a developed Greek terminology. Greek medicine migrated to Rome at an early date, and many Latin terms crept into its terminology. Only a few medical terms came from the oldest developmental period of the English language (from Anglo-Saxon). Latin was the language of science up to the beginning of the 18th Century, so all medical texts were written in Latin.

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PART I. ANATOMICAL TERMINOLOGY

LESSON 1

PHONETICS: READING AND PRONUNCIATION

In this lesson you will:

- Become familiar with the Roman alphabet.
- Learn to pronounce Latin vowels and consonants.
- Learn to pronounce Latin diphthongs and digraphs.
- Learn to read Latin words and word combinations.

This lesson is divided into the following sections:

I. Roman alphabet.
II. Pronunciation of vowels and diphthongs.
III. Pronunciation of consonants and digraphs.
IV. Pronunciation of letter combinations.
V. Exercises.
VI. Vocabulary

We cannot be sure exactly how the ancient Romans pronounced the alphabet and words. We should use the so-called Roman Pronunciation of Latin, which aims to represent approximately the pronunciation of classical times. The English pronunciation should be used in Roman names occurring in English (as, *Julĭus Caesar*); and in familiar quotations, as, *e plurĭbus unum; viva voce; vice versa; a fortiōri; veni, vidi, vici*, etc.

I. ROMAN ALPHABET

The Roman alphabet contains 25 letters: six vowels and nineteen consonants. The English language also uses the Roman alphabet with the additional letter W. You should learn the Roman alphabet that follows:

Letter	***Name***	***Pronunci-ation***	***Examples – Latin (English)***
Aa	a	a	as in **"under"**: cáput (head)
Bb	be	b	as in **"bath"**: bráchium (shoulder)
Cc	tse	ts k	as in **"plants"**: cérvix (neck) as in **"coner"**: cósta (rib), crísta (crest)
Dd	de	d	as in **"danger"**: déxter (right)
Ee	e	e	as in **"met"**: vértebra
Ff	ef	f	as in **"fast"**: fácies (surface, face)
Gg	ge	g	as in **"get"**: gáster (stomach)
Hh	ha	h (english like)	as in **"hand"**: hómo (man)
Ii	I	i	as in **"sit"**: vagína (vagina)
Jj	yot	(j)	as in **"yes"**: májor (large)
Kk	ka	k	as in **"key"**: skéleton
Ll	el	l	as in **"life"**: lábium (lip)
Mm	em	m	as in **"medical"**: meátus (passage)
Nn	en	n	as in **"night"**: násus (nose)
Oo	o	o	as in **"spot"**: córpus (body)
Pp	pe	p	as in **"palmer"**: pálpebra (eyelid)
Qq	ku	k	as in **"quite"**: quádriceps (four-headed)
Rr	er	r	as in **"rend"**: ren (kidney)

Ss	es	s z	as in **"solve"**: solútio (solution) as in **"nose"**: incisúra (slit or notch)
Tt	te	t	as in **"ten"**: tráctus (tract)
Uu	u	u	as in **"put"**: púlmo (lung)
Vv	ve	v	as in **"van"**: válva (valve)
Xx	iks	ks	as in **"next"**: rádix (root)
Yy	ypsilon (igrek)	i	as in **"crystal"**: týmpanum (drum)
Zz	zeta	z	as in **"zero"**: zygóma (check-bone)

II. PRONUNCIATION OF VOWELS AND DIPHTHONGS

The Latin vowels are similar to the corresponding English vowels.

a as in **"under"**: cáput (head)

e as in **"met"**: vértebra

i as in **"sit"**: vagína (vagina)

y as in **"crystal"**: týmpanum (drum)

o as in **"spot"**: córpus (body)

u as in **"put"**: púlmo (lung)

Diphthong is a combination of two vowel pronounced together in one syllable.

au is pronounced as in **"down"** : áuris (ear)

eu is pronounced [eu] : **pléura** (pleura)

III. PRONUNCIATION OF CONSONANTS AND DIGRAPHS

The Latin consonants are similar to the corresponding English consonants (see under "Roman alphabet"), except c, g, j, l, s, x and z.

c	Before e, i, y, ae, oe is pronounced like /ts/. It is similar to the ts of English **plants**: **cérvix** /tserviks/ - neck: **cýstis** /tsistis/ - bladder; **caécum** /tsekum/ - cecum.
c	Before a, o, u, before consonants and at the end of a word it is pronounced as /k/: **cáput** – head: **cósta** – rib; cutis – skin; **crísta** – crest; **lac** – milk.
g	Is always pronounced as /g/ in **give, get, go.**
j	Is pronounced as /j/ in **yes, you, young.**
l	Is always palatalized and soft as in **look, live, life.**
s	Between two vowels or between a vowel and the voiced consonant m or n is pronounced as /z/ in **nose, rose**, but before vowels, consonants and at the end of a word it is pronounced as /s/ in **solve, slow, maps.**
x	Is pronounced as /ks/ in **next, larynx**, but sometimes between vowels it is pronounced as /gz/ in **examination, example.**
z	In Greek words is always pronounced as /z/ in **zero, zone**, but in words of other origin such as **Zíncum** (zinc), **influénza** (grippe) it is pronounced as /ts/.

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

Another difference is that **"l"** is always palatalized, or soft.

Digraph is a group of two letters representing one sound.

There are two vowel digraphs in Latin:

ae/oe	Representing the sound similar to the English /e/ in **pen**: vertebrae (vertebrae), oedema (swelling).

Attention !!! - Two dots placed over the letter e indicate that ae or oe are not digraphs and their letters denote different sounds: **áër** /a-er/ - air; **díploë** /diploe/ - spongy substance.

Besides, there are several consonant digraphs commonly used in Latin. They are pronounced as follows:

ch	as /kh/: **núcha** /nuha/ neck
ph	as /f/: **ráphe** /rafe/ - suture
rh	as /r/: **rhéxis** /reksis/ - rupture
th	as /t/: **thórax** /toraks/ - chest

IV. PRONUNCIATION OF LETTER COMBINATIONS

These letter combinations are pronounced as follows:

ngu	• as /ngv/ before vowels: **língua** /lingva/ - tongue, language; • as /ngu/ before consonants: **ángulus** /angulus/ - angle
qu	• as /kw/ **áqua** /akwa/ - water
su	• as /sv/ before vowels a,e: **suávis** /svavis/ - pleasant; • as /su/ in different syllables: **súlcus** /sulkus/ - furrow or groove
ti	• as /tsi/ before vowels: **spátium** /spatsium/ - space; **articulátio** /artikuliatsio/ - joint; • as /ti/ before consonants, after s,t,x: **tíbia** /tibia/ - shinebone; **óstium** /ostium/ - opening.

V. EXERCISES

1. ***Read the following words paying special attention to the vowels:***

ála (wing), mínor (small), artéria (artery), lámina (plate), abdómen (belly), fóvea (pit), fíbula (fibula; long, thin outer bone from knee to ankle), fémur (thigh-bone), línea áspera (rough line), pálma (palm), infundíbulum (funnel), régio (region), inférior (lower), antérior (situated in front of), membrána (membrane), manúbrium stérni (first or upper part of breast-bone), véna (vein), húmerus (bone of upper arm), gingíva (gum), úlna (medial bone of forearm), úvula (lingula), hépar (liver), hílus (hilus).

2. ***Read the following words paying special attention to the vowels i and j:***

intestínum (intestine), iáter (physician, doctor), páries inférior (lower wall), ínsula (island), junctúra (junction), júgum (iúgum) (eminence, mound), juguláris (iuguláris) (jugular), canális palatínus májor (máior) (greater palatine canal), fóssa infratemporális (infratemporal fossa), tubérculum május (máius) (greater tubercle), jejúnum (ieiúnum) (jejunum), ilíacus (iliac).

3. ***Read the following words paying special attention to Latin vowel digraphs and diphthongs:***

áuris (ear), autopsía (necropsy), Áurum (gold), pléura (pleura), neurológia (neurology), pneumonía (inflammation of the lungs), cóstae (ribs), oedéma (swelling), anaemía (anemia), gangraéna (gangrene), amoéba (ameba), áër (air), poëta (poet), Áloë (aloe), aërophobía (morbid fear of drafts or of fresh air), vértebrae (vertebrae), caécus (cecal), oesóphagus (oesophagus), auriculáris (auricular), córpus vesícae félleae (body of gallbladder), aponeurósis (aponeurosis), pseudomembrána (false membrane), uropoëticus (urogegenus/ urinogenous), díploë (diploe), aurícula (auricle), haematopoëticus (hemopoietic), dýspnoë (dispnea), régio glutaéa (gluteal region), peronaéus (fibular), neurocránium (skull), caudális (caudal).

4. ***Read the following words paying particular attention to the consonants c, s, l, x and z:***

fácies (surface), cérvix (neck), cérebrum (brain), cýstis (cyst), cytológia (cytology), cósta (rib), cáput (head), córpus (body), colúmna (pillar), cávum (cavity), cóllum (neck), crísta (crest), lac (milk), canális (canal), súlcus (furrow, groove), árcus (arch), córnu (horn), stérnum (breastbone), scápula (shoulder-blade), os (bone), spína (spine), násus (nose), básis (base), plásma (plasma), organísmus (organism), squamósus (scaly), tuberósitas (tuberosity), lóbus (lobe), látus (wide), músculus (muscle), lábium (lip), ángulus (angle), ánulus (ring), ápex (top, summit), rádix (root), déxter (right), thórax (chest), xiphoídeus (swordshaped), zóna (zone), zygóma (cheek-bone), horizontális (horizontal),

cávitas (cavity), ócciput (back of the head), trúncus (trunk), caécus (cecal), claviculáris (clavicular), accessórius (additional), músculus (muscle), scéleton (skeleton), cruciátus (cruciform), ceméntum (cement), cávum cránii (cavity of skull), sáccus lacrimális (tear sac), cartilágo (cartilage), cóndylus (condyle), bíceps (two-headed), céllula (cell), córpus (body), súlci palatíni (palatine grooves), vértebrae cervicáles (cervical vertebrae), vértebrae sacráles (sacral vertebrae), os coccýgis (coccygeal bone), forámina sacrália dorsália (dorsal sacral openings), búcca (cheeck), búccae (cheeks).

5. ***Read the following words paying special attention to the letter combinations ch, ph, qu, rh, th, ngu and ti:***

núcha (nape), chóle (bile), chórda (cord), chárta (paper), phálanx (fingerbone), diaphrágma (diaphragm), phárynx (pharynx), áqua (water), squamósus (scaly), quádriceps (four-headed), rhizóma (rhizome), rhéxis (rupture), rheumatísmus (rheumatism), thórax (chest), rhinorrhagía (bleeding from the nose), therapía (treatment), thrómbus (blood clot), língua (tongue, language), únguis (nail), sánguis (blood), unguéntum (ointment), ángulus (angle), linguláris (lingular), trianguláris (triangular), tíbia (shinebone), téstis (testis), tinctúra (tincture), óstium (opening), articulátio (joint), substántia (substance), spátium (space), solútio (solution), curátio (treatment), vítium (defect)

6. ***Read the following words paying particular attention to the consonant s:***

fóssa (cavity), húmerus (bone of upper arm), mesentérium (mesentery), impréssio (impression), sínus (holow curvature or cavity), sigmoídeus (sigmoid), séptum nási (nasal septum), canális hypoglossális (hyppoglossal canal), procéssus styloídeus (styloid process), básis cránii (base of skull), segméntum (segment), pars petrósa (petrosal part), chiásma (chiasm), fissúra (fissure (slit)), dens incisívus (incisor tooth), platýsma (subcutaneous neck muscle), mesogástrium (middle part of abdomen), mucósus (mucosal),

nasolacrimális (nasolacrimal), súlcus sínus transvérsi (transversal hollow groove)

7. ***Read the following words paying particular attention to the pronunciation of qu and ngu:***

squáma occipitális (occipital scale), lámina quadrigémina (quadrigeminal plate), quadrátus (square), vértebra quínta (the fifth vertebra), línea oblíqua (oblique line), língua (tongue, language), língula (small tongue), inguinális (inguinal), únguis (nail), squamósus (scale-like), os tríquetrum (trihedral bone), sublinguális (sublingual), ángulus (angle), sánguis (blood), sanguíneus (circulatory (bloody)).

8. ***Read the following words paying particular attention to the pronunciation of ti:***

addúctio (adduction), abdúctio (abduction), periodóntium (peridontium), supinátio (supination), articulátio (joint), eminéntia (eminence), tíbia (shinbone), óstium (mouth, aperture), spátia intercostália (intercostal space), digéstio (digestion), distántia trochantérica (trochanteric distance), substántia spongiósa (spongy substance), forámina nutrícia (nourishing openings), míxtio (mixture), masticátio (chewing).

9. ***Read the following words paying particular attention to the pronunciation of digraphs and letter combinations:***

núcha (nape of neck), thyreoídeus (thyroid), thórax (chest), línea núchae supérior (upper nachal line), tubérculum pharyngéum (pharyngeal tubercle), os sphenoidále (wedge-shaped bone), fóssa hypophysiális (hypophysial cavity), labyrínthus ethmoidális (cribriform labyrinth), kyphósis (hump back (arterior curvature)), hemisphérium (hemisphere), sectiónes hypothálami (sections of hypothalamus), splanchnológia (splanchnology), sphíncter (sphincter), brónchus (main branch of trachea), dúctus cholédochus (common bile duct), os scaphoídeum (boat-shaped bone), phaláng̃es (bones of fingers or toes),

sýmphysis (symphysis (adhesion)), synchondrósis (synchondrosis), ísthmus (isthmus), trúncus brachicephálicus (brachiocephalic trunk), artéria ophthálmica (ophthalmic artery), véna saphéna (saphenous vein), nódus lympháticus (lymphatic node), dúctus thorácicus (thoracic duct), spinothalámicus (spinothalamic), pars sympáthica (sympathetic part), cávum subarachnoidále (subarachnoidal cavity), os íschii (ischial bone), incisúra ischiádica májor (major ischiadic notch), aquaedúctus mesencéphali (aqueduct of midbrain).

VI. VOCABULARY

Part 1.

1. ala, ae f	wing
2. costa, ae f	rib
3. crista, ae f	crest
4. fibŭla, ae f	fibula, splint-bone
5. fossa, ae f	shallow depression or cavity
6. glandŭla, ae f	gland
7. lamĭna, ae f	plate
8. linĕa, ae f	line
9. mandibŭla, ae f	lower jaw
10. maxilla, ae f	upper jaw
11. orbĭta, ae f	eyesocket
12. porta, ae f	entry
13. scapŭla, ae f	shoulder blade
14. spina, ae f	spine
15. tibĭa, ae f	shinebone, larger of two bones of leg
16. vena, ae f	vein
17. vertĕbra, ae f	vertebra

Part 2.

18.apertūra, ae f	aperture, opening
19.aorta, ae f	main artery of body
20.arterĭa, ae f	artery
21.capsŭla, ae f	capsule, membrane or saclike structure
22.chorda, ae f	cord
23.cochlĕa, ae f	cochlea
24.columna, ae f	column
25.concha, ae f	concha
26.fascĭa, ae f	fascia
27.fovĕa, ae f	small pit or depression
28.incisūra, ae f	notch
29.lingua, ae f	tongue, language
30.nucha, ae f	nape of neck
31.sella, ae f	saddle
32.sutūra, ae f	suture; line of junction
33.vagīna, ae f	sheath
34.valvŭla, ae f	small valva; valve

LESSON 2

ACCENT RULES, WORD STRESSING

In this lesson you will:

- Become familiar with the main rules of word stress in Latin

This lesson is divided into the following sections:

I. Division of words into syllables.

II. The main rules for the position of an accent in Latin.

III. Graphically signed stress.

IV. Accent in words of Greek origin.

V. Exercises.

VI. Vocabulary

I. DIVISION OF WORDS INTO SYLLABLES

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

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

Examples:

Ar-	**te-**	**ri-**	**a**
4	**3**	**2**	**1**

(artery)

Ar-	**ti-**	**cu-**	**la-**	**ti-**	**o**
6	**5**	**4**	**3**	**2**	**1**

(joint)

II. THE MAIN RULES FOR THE POSITION OF AN ACCENT IN LATIN.

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

To stress correctly a Latin word you should:

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

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

	Rules	**Examples**
Next to last syllable is stressed	1. if it contains a **diphthong** such as **ae, oe:**	pe – ri – to – **naé** - um pe – ro – **naé** - us
	2. if a vowel of this syllable is followed by **two or more consonants** or letters **«x»; «z»:**	li- ga- mé**<u>n-t</u>**um ref- lé- **<u>x</u>**us gly – cy – rrhý – **z**a
	3. if it contains such **suffixes** as: **-al-, -ar-, -at-, -in-, -ur-, -os-, -iv- .**	me- di- **<u>á- l</u>**is di-gi- t**<u>á- t</u>**us fib- r**<u>ó- s</u>**us
Next to last syllable is not stressed (accent is shifted to the third syllable from the end)	1. if its **vowel** is followed by another **vowel**	ar- té- r**<u>i- a</u>** su- pé- r**<u>i- o</u>**r
	2. if its vowel is followed by such letter combinations as: **br, pl, tr,**	vér- te- **<u>br</u>**a quá- dru- **<u>pl</u>**ex trí- que- **<u>tr</u>**us

	3. if its vowel is followed by diagraphs **ch, ph, th, rh.**	cho – lé – do - **ch**us stó – ma – **ch**us
	4. if it contains such suffixes as: **-ic-, -ol-, -ul-.**	tho- rá- c**i- c**us fo- vé- **o- l**a lín- g**u- l**a

III. GRAPHICALLY SIGNED STRESS

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

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

For example: pylōrus - pylórus.

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

For example: skelĕton - skéleton.

IV. ACCENT IN WORDS OF GREEK ORIGIN

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

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

myopath**í**a - myopathia

dysenter**í**a - dysentery

hypoton**í**a - hypotension

Except for the words containing Greek root - logia:

biol**ó**gia - biology

pharmacol**ó**gia - pharmacology

V. EXERCISES

1. ***Stress the following words observing the rules of Latin word-stressing:***

columna, processus, cerebrum, bursa, cavum, palpebra, profundus, transversus, atlas I, internus, bulbus, gangraena, refluxus, cauda, linea, rabies, barba, reflexus, ampulla, collum, tibia, sinister, cornu, spurius, Oryza, situs, xiphoidĕus, facies, anatomia, ramus, coccygēus, caries, tabuletta, minorpodagra, pterygoidĕus, externus, maxilla, curatio, solutio, substantia, eminentia, Belladonna, ligamentum, vertebra, costa, apex, arcus, minor, manus, vomer, sternum, sella.

2. ***Stress the words:***

apertura (opening), anulus (ring), angulus (angle), foveola (pit), incisura (notch, split), tuberculum (tubercle), spinosus (spinous), thoracicus (thoracic), articularis (articular), opticus (visual), basilaris (basic), cervicalis (cervical), musculus (muscle), fissura (cleft), lateralis (lateral), vertebralis (vertebral), lumbalis (lumbar), fossula (small depression or cavity), ventriculus (ventricle, stomach), glandula (gland), scapula (shoulder-blade), mandibula (lower jaw), clavicula (clavicle), fibula (fibula), maxillaris (maxillary), chronicus (chronic), gastricus (gastric), pelvinus (pelvic), fibrosus (fibrous), gelatinosus (gelatinous), venosus (venous), squamosus (scaly), spirituosus (spiritual), capitatus (capitate), destillatus (destilled), ceratus (waxy), auditivus (auditory), vegetativus (vegetative), incubativus (incubative), incisivus (incisive, cutting), junctura (junction), sutura (suture), temperatura (temperature).

3. ***Practise stressing the following Latin anatomical terms:***

costa fluctuans (free rib), vertebra thoracica (thoracic vertebra), columna vertebralis (spinal column), processus articularis superior (higher joint appendix), tuberculum anterius (anterior tubercle), facies articularis anterior

(anterior joint surface), sulcus arteriae vertebralis (vertebral furrow of artery), nucleus pulposus (pulpal nucleus), anulus fibrosus (fibrous ring of tissue about an opening), ligamentum longitutinale anterius (anterior longitudunal ligament), juncturae columnae vertebralis et cranii (junctions of spinal column and skull), articulatio atlantooccipitalis (joint between first cervical vertebra and occipital bone), canalis vertebralis (vertebral canal), sulcus costovertebralis minor (major) (small (large) costovertebral furrow), incisurae costales (costal slits), ligamentum capĭtis costae (ligament of the head of rib), articulatio capĭtis costae (joint of the head of rib), spatia intercostalia (intercostal spaces), apertura thorācis superior (inferior) (superior (inferior) thoracic apertura), angulus infrasternalis (angle, situated below or beneath sternum), fissura sterni (narrow slit of breast bone).

4. ***Practise stressing the following Latin anatomical terms:***

medulla ossium (bone marrow), arcus vertebrae (vertebral arch), membrum inferius (leg), epigastrium (part of abdomen immediately over stomach), processus transversus (transverse process), substantia compacta (thick substance), palpebra superior (upper eyelid), corpus maxillae (body of upper jaw), quadruplex (fourfold), facies poplitea (popliteal surface), ductus choledochus (bile duct).

5. ***Practise stressing the following Latin anatomical terms:***

digitatus (pertaining to finger or toe), hiatus sacralis (sacral opening), cribrosus (sieve-shaped), vertebralis (vertebral), incisura supraorbitalis (supraorbital notch), clavicularis (pertaining to collar-bone), fossa pterygopalatina (pterygopalatine cavity), processus zygomaticus (zygomatic process), hamulus pterygoidĕus (wing-shaped hook), mentalis (pertaining to chin), sulcus pulmonalis (pulmonary furrow), forāmen spinosum (spinous opening), fossa glandulae lacrimalis (shallow depression of lacrimal gland), pubicus (pertaining

to lower part of abdomen, covered with hair), pars squamosa (scaly (platelike) part), nodi pancreatici (pancreatic nodes), pelvinus (pelvic), foveolae granulares (small granular spit), glomerulus (small ball), incisura vertebralis (vertebral slit).

6. ***Practise stressing the following Latin anatomical terms:***

alae voměris (wings of thin bone separating nostrils), pars superior duodēni (upper part of duodenum), cartilaginĕus (pertaining to cartilage), articulatio sacrococcygēa (sacral-coccygeal joint), gingīva (gum), trachēa (windpipe), apertura thorācis inferior (lower opening of chest), orgănon gustus (taste organ), osteologia (science about bones), glossopharyngēus (pertaining to tongue and pharynx), myologia (science about muscles), orbĭta oculi (eye-pit), pylōrus (opening of stomach into duodenum), peritonēum (serous membrane lining abdominal cavity), metathalămus (part of brain behind visual tuber), minĭmus (smallest), musculus levator fornĭcis (muscle that raises fornix), os coccýgis (last bone of spinal column), peronēus (pertaining to fibular bone), carpēus (pertaining to wrist), glutēus (pertaining to buttocks), nervus trigemĭnus (trigeminal nerve), labyrinthus ethmoidalis (sieve-shaped labyrinth (ethmoidal bone)).

7. ***Practise stressing the following Latin anatomical terms:***

lamĭna arcus vertebrae (plate of vertebral arch), forāmen rotundum (round opening), vagīna processus styloiděi (sheath of awl-shaped appendix), tuberosĭtas pterygoiděa (pterygoid tuberosity), palātum osseum (bony palate), ligamentum popliteum oblīquum (oblique popliteal ligament), cavĭtas oris propria (proper oral cavity), atrium meātus medii (atrium middle meatus), cartilāgo thyroiděa (thyroid cartilage), vesīca urinaria (bladder), extremĭtas inferior (lower extremity).

8. ***Practise stressing the following Latin anatomical terms:***

processus accessorius (additional appendix), arcus posterior atlāntis (posterior arch of first cervical vertebra), lineae transversae (transverse lines), eminentia cruciformis (cruciform eminence), facies anterior (anterior surface), os triquetrum (three-sided bone), basis patellae (base of kneecap), recessus sacciformis (sacciform recess), spatia interossea metacarpi (interosseous spaces of metacarpus), labium superius (upper lip), pancreas accessorium (additional pancreas), regio respiratoria (respiratory region), bifurcatio trachēae (bifurcation of trachea).

VI. VOCABULARY

Masculine

1. angŭlus, i m	angle
2. canalicŭlus, i m	small canal
3. muscŭlus, i m	muscle
4. nasus, i m	nose
5. nuclĕus, i m	spheroid body within a cell
6. pedicŭlus, i m	pedicle, small foot
7. radĭus, i m	thicker and shorter bone of forearm
8. sulcus, i m	furrow or groove

Neuter

9. brachĭum, i n	upper arm
10. cavum, i n	cavity
11. collum, i n	neck
12. cranĭum, i n	skull
13. dorsum, i n	back
14. membrum, i n	member, extremity
15. palātum, i n	palate
16. septum, i n	partition, dividing wall
17. tubercŭlum, i n	tubercle; small rounded swelling

LESSON 3

STRUCTURE OF ANATOMICAL TERMS. NOUN AND ITS GRAMMATICAL CATEGORIES

In this lesson you will:

- Become familiar with structure of anatomical terms.
- Learn grammatical categories of Latin nouns.
- Learn how to determine the stem, the gender and the declension of nouns.

This lesson is divided into the following sections:

I. Anatomical terminology.
II. Structure of anatomical terms.
III. Grammatical categories of a noun.
IV. Gender
V. Number
VI. Case
VII. Dictionary form of a noun.
VIII. Declension
IX. Stem of nouns
X. Exercises.
XI. Vocabulary

I. ANATOMICAL TERMINOLOGY

Anatomical terminology is a system of terms used in Anatomy. The revision of modern anatomical terminology was initiated in 1887. More than a hundred years later the new Terminologia Anatomica - International Anatomical Terminology was finally accepted by the International Federation of Association of Anatomists (IFAA**) in 1997**. Anatomical terminology is the foundation of medical terminology and Latin is the international anatomical language. Only

Latin is the international basis for creating equivalent terms in other languages. English is not the basis for terminology in other languages.

There is only a very little Latin grammar necessary to dissect anatomical terms. One needs only know about **nouns** and **adjectives**, and even then only two cases in the singular and plural. The two cases are Nominative (subjective) and Genitive (possessive).

Noun is a name of a thing: digĭtus (finger), costa (rib) etc.

Adjective is a word expressing a quality of a thing: major (large), longus (long), frontālis (frontal).

II. STRUCTURE OF ANATOMICAL TERMS

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

1. One-Word Terms

They consist of one noun in singular or plural:

Costa (rib), costae (ribs)

2. Two-Word Terms

They may consist of:

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

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

3. Three-Word Terms

They may consist of:

a. three nouns: *ligamentum tubercŭli costae (ligament of tubercle of rib)*

b. a noun and two adjectives: *processus articulāris superĭor (superior articular process)*

c. two nouns and an adjective: *sulcus nervi spinālis (furrow of the spinal nerve)*

4. Multiword Terms

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

Facĭes temporālis alae minōris ossis sphenoidālis (temporal surface of the smaller wing of the sphenoid bone).

III. GRAMMATICAL CATEGORIES OF A NOUN

The grammatical categories of a noun are as follows:

1. Gender
2. Number
3. Case
4. Declension

GENDER

There are three genders in Latin: masculine (masculīnum), feminine (feminīnum) and neuter (neutrum). In contrast to Latin English nouns have only a natural gender, i.e. according to their sex: nouns designating males are masculine (man, boy), nouns designating females are feminine (woman, girl), and nouns designating inanimates are in the neuter gender.

Latin nouns have grammatical gender. Their gender is determined by the ending of Nominative singular.

Thus, nouns ending in **-a** are feminine: scapŭla (shoulder blade), nouns ending in **–us** are masculine: muscŭlus (muscle), nouns ending in **–um** are neuter etc.

The genders of a noun are indicated in the dictionaries with the letters:

- **m - masculine**
- **f - feminine**
- **n – neuter**

NUMBER

In common with English there are two numbers in Latin - **singular** (singulāris) and **plural** (plurālis). Number is the grammatical category showing whether we speak of one thing ore more than one. In English the plural is formed by the endings –s or –es. In Latin the ending of the plural varies according to the gender and declension:

Vertĕbrae (vertebrae), nervi (nerves), corpŏra (bodies), facĭes (surfaces) etc.

CASE

Case is defined as the change of the noun form according to its relation to other words. In modern English we can speak about "common case" and "possessive case". In contrast to English there are six cases in Latin, but only **two cases** are used in the anatomical terminology:

English	***Latin and abbreviation***
Nominative	**Nominatīvus (Nom.)**
Genitive	**Genetīvus (Gen.)**

Nominative indicates the subject and answers the questions **who, what**.

Genitive indicates the possession and answers the questions **whose, of what.**

IV. DICTIONARY FORM OF A NOUN

You should learn Latin nouns in their **"Dictionary Form"**. The dictionary form of a noun consists of **three components**:

1. the full form of Nominative singular;

2. the Genitive singular ending;

3. the designation of gender (with the letters m, f, n).

E.g.: ala, ae f - *wing***;**

sternum, i n - *breast bone***;**

ductus, us m - *duct***.**

V. DECLENSION

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

First declension

The nouns of **feminine** which end in **-a** are ascribed to the first declension. The Genitive form of the first declension nouns ends in **–ae.**

E.g.: **costa, ae f -** *rib*

vertĕbra, ae f - *vertebra*

Second declension

To the second declension are referred **masculines** which end in **–us** and **–er,** and **neuters** which end in **–um, -on**. The Genitive form of the second declension nouns ends in **–i.**

E.g.: **nasus, i m -** *nose***;**

collum, i n - *neck***;**

olecrănon, i n - *tip of the elbow;*

cancer, cri m - cancer.

Attention!!! – In the anatomical terminology there are no nouns which end in –er. The ending –on have the following anatomical terms:

- acromĭon, i n – *acromial process*
- colon, i n – *large intestine*
- encephălon, i n – *brain*
- ganglĭon, i n – *ganglion*
- olecrănon, i n - *tip of the elbow*

Third declension

The third declension includes nouns of **all the three genders** which have **different endings** in Nominative singular and **–is** in Genitive singular.

E.g.: **canālis, is m -** *canal***;**

regĭo, ōnis f - *region***;**

os, ossis n - *bone***.**

Fourth declension

The fourth declension includes masculines which end in **–us**, and the neuters which end with **–u**. The Genitive singular form of these nouns ends in **–us**.

E.g.: **arcus, us m -** *arch***;**

cornu, us n – *horn.*

Attention!!! - In the anatomical terminology there are only two neuters of the 4th declension which end in –u: cornu, us n (*horn***), genu, us n (***knee***).**

Attention!!! - In the anatomical terminology there is only a limited number of masculines of the fourth declension. You should remember some of them as follows:

- aqu(a)eductus, us m *aqueduct*
- arcus, us m *arch*
- ductus, us m *duct*
- meātus, us m *tract, passage*
- processus, us m *process*
- sinus, us m *sinus; hollow*
- textus, us m *tissue*

Fifth declension

The fifth declension includes nouns of feminine which end in **–es** in Nominative singular and in **-ei** in Genitive singular.

E.g.: facĭes, ēi f – *surface, face* **(this is the only noun of the fifth declension you meet in the exercises).**

Remember the endings of Nominative and Genitive singular of all declensions:

Declension	**I**	**II**		**III**	**IV**		**V**
Gender	**f**	**m**	**n**	**m f n**	**m**	**n**	**f**
Nominative singular endings	**a**	**us** **er**	**um** **on**	**different**	**us**	**u**	**es**
Genitive singular endings	**ae**	**i**		**is**	**us**		**ēi**

VI. STEM OF NOUNS

To make a Genitive form from the Nominative form you should determine the **stem of the noun**. To determine the stem you should detach the ending from the noun:

E.g.:

Dictionary form	**Genitive**	**Stem**
crista, ae f	**crist - ae**	**crist -**
collum, i n	**coll – i**	**coll -**
facĭes, ēi f	**faci – ēi**	**faci -**
pars, partis f	**part – is**	**part -**
vomer, ĕris m	**voměr - is**	**voměr -**
caput, ĭtis n	**capĭt - is**	**capĭt -**

VII. EXERCISES

1. ***Make up the dictionary form of nouns:***

arcus (arch), bulbus (bulb; any rounded mass), concha (concha), incisūra (slit or notch), sulcus (furrow or groove), cornu (horn), nasus (nose), amnion (amnion), tubercŭlum (tubercle; small rounded swelling), scapŭla (shoulder blade), adĭtus (enter), septum (dividing wall), ganglion (nerve node), collum (neck), porus (opening, pore), fossa (shallow depression or cavity), encephălon (brain), colon (part of large intestine), olecrănon (elbow appendix), muscŭlus (muscle), ramus (branch), genu (knee), nodus (node), pleura (membrane lining chest and covering lungs), lingua (tongue; language), sinus (cavity, sinus), orgănon (organ).

2. ***Determine the declension of the nouns:***

facies, ēi f (surface); pars, partis f (part); ala, ae f (wing); magister, tri m (teacher); nervus, i m (nerve); ramus, i m (branch); sphincter, ēris m (sphincter); colon, i n (part of large intestine); plexus, us m (network, chiefly of veins or nerves); forāmen, ĭnis n (opening); ligamentum, i n (ligament); dens, dentis m (tooth); tuber, ĕris n (thickend portion of underground stem; rounded swelling); tempus, ŏris n (temple, time); genu, us n (knee); articulatio, ōnis f (joint); cartilāgo, ĭnis f (cartilage); meniscus, i m (meniscus); diaphragma, ătis n (septum between thorax and abdomen, diaphragm); canālis, is m (canal); cervix, ĭcis f (neck).

3. ***Pay attention to the word order:***

spina scapŭlae (spine of shoulder bone); raphe palāti (suture of palate); skelĕton membri (skeleton of a limb); ossa cranii (bones of skull); fossa glandŭlae (cavity of gland); vena portae (portal vein); septum nasi (dividing wall of nose); crista tubercŭli (crest of tubercle); processus radii (appendix of radial bone); caput

fibŭlae (head of fibular bone); corpus tibiae (body of shin bone); facies acromii (surface of acromion); linea nuchae (line of neck nape); sulcus sinus (furrow of sinus); basis cranii (base of skull); angŭlus mandibŭlae (angle of lower jaw).

4. ***Determine the gender of the nouns:***

septum (dividing wall); substantia (substance, material); encephălon (brain); ocŭlus, i (eye); nasus, i (nose); scapŭla (shoulder blade); arcus, us (arch); acromion (acromion); lingua (tongue, language); mandibŭla (lower jaw); processus, us (appendix); cranium (skull); dorsum (back); incisūra (slit or notch); clavicŭla (collar-bone); skelĕton (skeleton); cornu (horn); meātus, us (passage); palātum (palate); humĕrus, i (humeral bone); lympha (lymph); cerebrum (brain); concha (concha); maxilla (upper jaw); ductus, us (duct); olecrănon (elbow appendix); tubercŭlum (tubercle); lamĭna (plate); ramus, i (branch); ganglion (nerve node); vertebra (vertebra; each segment of vertebral column); sinus, us (sinus).

5. ***Pay attention to the word order:***

collum costae (scapŭlae) (neck of rib (shoulder blade)); corpus fibŭlae (humĕri, maxillae, tibiae) (head of fibular bone (humeral bone, upper jaw, shin bone)); incisūra mandibŭlae (scapŭlae) (notch of lower jaw (shoulder blade)); radix dentis (linguae) (root of tooth (tongue)); angŭlus costae (mandibŭlae) (angle of rib (lower jaw)).

6. ***Translate terms into Latin:***

muscle of neck; capsule of nerve node; back of saddle; tuber of upper jaw; body of vertebra, head of rib; arch of aorta; notch of lower jaw; base of skull; cavity of nose; passage of nose; neck of shoulder blade; sheath of process; aperture of cohlear canaliculus; crest of the costal head; canaliculus (small canal) of chorda tympani; ligament of the costal tubercle; plate of arch (of vertebra); wing of

cock’s crest; aperture of aqueduct of vestibule; vestibule of nose; dividing wall of nose; base of cochlea; small pit of process; small foot of arch of vertebra; surface of the costal tubercle.

VIII. VOCABULARY

2nd declension

1. acromĭon, i n	shoulder appendix
2. antrum, i n	cavity
3. gallus, i m	cock
4. ganglĭon, i n	nervous node
5. ligamentum, i n	ligament
6. lobus, i m	lobe
7. nodus, i m	node
8. ramus, i m	branch
9. skelĕton, i n	skeleton
10. truncus, i m	trunk
11. tympănum, i n	tympanum
12. vestibŭlum, i n	vestibule

3rd declension

13. basis, is f	base
14. canālis, is m	canal
15. caput, ĭtis n	head
16. corpus, ŏris n	body
17. forāmen, ĭnis n	opening
18. os, ossis n	bone
19. pars, partis f	part
20. tuber, ĕris n	large rounded swelling

4th declension

21.arcus, us m	arch
22.aquaeductus, us m	water duct
23.cornu, us n	horn; horn-shaped process
24.ductus, us m	duct
25.meātus, us m	passage, tract
26.plexus, us m	network; chiefly of veins and nerves
27.processus, us m	process; appendix
28.sinus, us m	hollow or cavity

5th declension

29.facĭes, ēi f	face, surface

LESSON 4

ADJECTIVE. TWO GROUPS OF ADJECTIVES

In this lesson you will:

- Become familiar with the characteristics of Latin adjectives.
- Learn morphological categories of Latin adjectives.
- Learn how to find the stem and the declension of adjectives.
- Learn how to make grammatical agreement of adjectives with nouns.

This lesson is divided into the following sections:

I. Introduction.
II. The 1st group of adjectives.
III. The 2nd group of adjectives.
IV. Adjectives of one form for all genders.
V. Agreement of adjectives and nouns.
VI. Exercises.
VII. Vocabulary

I. INTRODUCTION

Adjective is a word expressing a quality of a thing: major (*large*), longus (*long*), frontālis (*frontal*).

In all Latin terms **the position of adjectives is after the noun** with which it has grammatical agreement.

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

II. THE 1ST GROUP OF ADJECTIVES

The adjectives of the 1st group have different forms for every gender:

	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	**longus**	**longa**	**longum**
Genitive	**longi**	**longae**	**longi**

These adjectives are declined on the pattern of the 1st and 2nd declensions. They have identical Nominative and Genitive forms with nouns: masculine – us (-i), feminine –a (-ae), neuter –um (-i).

Their dictionary form consists of **three components**:

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

E.g.: transversus, a, um (transverse); internus, a, um (internal); profundus, a, um (profound).

The stem of the 1st group adjectives is obtained from the Nominative form by removing the gender ending:

- **longus** **stem: long-**
- **transversum** **stem: transvers-**
- **externa** **stem: extern-**

The adjectives ending in **–er** fall also into this adjective group. In the anatomical terminology only some of them are used:

Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	Dictionary Form	English
dexter	dextra	dextrum	dexter, tra, trum	right
sinister	sinistra	sinistrum	sinister, tra, trum	left
liber	libĕra	libĕrum	liber, ĕra, ĕrum	free
ruber	rubra	rubrum	ruber, bra, brum	red

As for **the stem** of adjectives with the **ending - er** in masculine it is obtained from the Nominative form by removing the feminine ending.

Dictionary Form	Feminine	Stem
dexter, tra, trum	dextra	dextr-
sinister, tra, trum	sinistra	sinistr-
ruber, bra, brum	rubra	rubr-
liber, ĕra, ĕrum	libĕra	liber-

III. THE 2ND GROUP OF ADJECTIVES

Into this group fall adjectives of the 3rd declension. The adjectives of the 2nd group are the adjectives of the **frontālis** type:

	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	**frontālis**	**frontālis**	**frontāle**
Genitive	**frontālis**		

As indicated in the table the adjectives of this group have identical Nominative masculine and feminine forms ending in –is and the neuter ending –e. The Genitive form is identical for all genders.

Their dictionary form consists of **two components**:

1. the common masculine and feminine Nominative form;
2. the neuter ending –e.

E.g.: **frontālis, e (frontal); cervicālis, e (cervical).**

The stem of the 2nd group adjectives is obtained from the Nominative form by removing the gender ending:

- vertebrālis stem: vertebrāl-
- temporālis stem: temporāl-

IV. THE 2ND GROUP ADJECTIVES OF ONE FORM FOR ALL GENDERS

In the anatomical terminology some adjectives of one form for all genders are used. In the dictionary form of such adjectives the Nominative form (common for all genders) is first indicated, and then the Genitive ending with the stem part.

Remember these adjectives:

- **simplex, ĭcis** ***simple***
- **multĭplex, ĭcis** ***multiple***
- **teres, ĕtis** ***round***

The stem of such adjectives is obtained from the Genitive form singular by removing the ending.

Dictionary form	Gen. Singular	Stem
simplex, ĭcis	simplĭcis	simplĭc-
multĭplex, ĭcis	multiplĭcis	multiplĭc-
teres, ĕtis	terĕtis	terĕt-

V. AGREEMENT OF ADJECTIVES AND NOUNS

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

To agree a noun and an adjective you should:

1. determine gender, number and case of the noun;
2. determine group of the adjective by its dictionary form;
3. agree the adjective and the noun by gender, number and case.

For example, you translate from English into Latin the following anatomical terms: *mastoid process, vertebral foramen.*

- *Process – processus*: gender - masculine, singular, Nominative. *Mastoid – mastoidĕus, a, um*: adjective of the 1st group. We agree the adjective *mastoidĕus* in the masculine gender, singular number, Nominative case: **processus mastoidĕus**.
- *Foramen – forāmen*: neuter, singular, Nominative. *Vertebral – vertebrālis, e*: adjective of the 2nd group. We agree the adjective *vertebrālis* in the neuter gender, singular number, Nominative case: **forāmen vertebrāle**.

VI. EXERCISES

1. ***Translate the following terms into Latin according to grammatical agreement:***

pharyngeal network; deep cervical lymphatic node; oval opening; thoracic fascia; transverse palatine raphe; stony branch; internal capsule; middle temporal artery; spinous opening; parietal lobe; superficial vein.

2. ***Translate the following terms into Latin according to grammatical agreement:***

articular process of vertebra; bony septum of nose; palatine process of upper jaw; valve of coronary sinus; middle fossa of skull; left lumbar trunk.

3. ***Translate the following terms into Latin according to grammatical agreement:***

ligament of vertebral column; fibrous capsule of thyroid gland; furrow (groove) of occipital artery; aperture of frontal sinus.

4. ***Translate the following terms into Latin according to grammatical agreement:***

pulmonary surface; lateral ligament; right plate; palatine process; vertebral ganglion (nerve node); costal arch; frontal crest; occipital angle; medial head;

sacral canal; superficial vein; simple joint; medial root; costal surface; arched (arch-shaped) crest.

5. ***Make up grammatical agreement of the following adjectives with the given nouns:***

1	sulcus, i m ligamentum, i n linea, ae f	transversus, a, um
2	sulcus, i m os, ossis n processus, us m	palatīnus, a, um
3	sutūra, ae f angŭlus, i m tuber, ĕris n	frontālis, e
4	valvŭla, ae f plexus, us m sinus, us m	venōsus, a, um
5	processus, us m facies, ēi f tubercŭlum, i n	articulāris, e
6	muscŭlus, i m fossa, ae f	pterygoidĕus, a um
7	arcus, us m os, ossis n	zygomatĭcus, a, um
8	facies, ēi f ganglion, i n	internus, a, um

6. ***Make up Genitive forms of the following adjectives:***

1. cervicālis, e
2. internus, a, um
3. sinister, tra, trum
4. simplex, ĭcis
5. osseus, a, um
6. lymphatĭcus, a, um
7. thoracĭcus, a, um
8. medius, a, um
9. lumbālis, e
10. laterālis, e
11. temporālis, e
12. vertebrālis, e

VII. VOCABULARY

1st group of adjectives

1. coronarĭus, a, um — coronary
2. fibrōsus, a, um — fibrous
3. internus, a, um — internal
4. lymphatĭcus, a, um — lymphatic
5. mastoidĕus, a, um — mammiform
6. medĭus, a, um — middle
7. ossĕus, a, um — bony
8. palatīnus, a, um — palatine
9. petrōsus, a, um — stony
10. pharyngēus, a, um — pharyngeal
11. profundus, a, um — deep
12. pterygoidĕus, a, um — wing-shaped, pterygoid
13. sinister, tra, trum — left
14. spinōsus, a, um — spinous
15. thoracĭcus, a, um — thoracic
16. thyreoideus, a, um — thyroid
17. transversus, a, um — transverse
18. venōsus, a, um — venous
19. zygomatĭcus, a, um — zygomatic

2nd group of adjectives

20. arciformis, e — arch-shaped
21. articulāris, e — articular
22. cervicālis, e — cervical
23. ethmoidālis, e — sieve-shaped
24. frontālis, e — frontal
25. horizontālis, e — horizontal

26. laterālis, e	lateral
27. lumbālis, e	lumbar
28. occipitālis, e	occipital
29. orbitālis, e	orbital
30. ovālis, e	oval
31. parietālis, e	parietal
32. pulmonālis,e	pulmonary
33. sagittālis, e	sagital
34. sphenoidālis, e	wedge-shaped, sphenoid
35. superficiālis, e	superficial
36. temporālis, e	temporal
37. vertebrālis, e	vertebral

LESSON 5

DEGREES OF COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

In this lesson you will:

- Become familiar with the degrees of comparison.
- Learn how to form the comparative degree.
- Learn how to form the superlative degree.

This lesson is divided into the following sections:

I. Introduction: Degrees of comparison.
II. The comparative degree.
III. The superlative degree.
IV. Exercises.
V. Vocabulary

I. INTRODUCTION: DEGREES OF COMPARISON

The adjectives are gradable. This means that the person or thing referred to can possess more or less of the quality mentioned. The usual way to indicate the amount of a quality in Latin is by adding specific suffixes to the word's stem.

There are three degrees of comparison of adjectives in Latin:

- Positive degree: The positive degree expresses a quality of thing or person for itself, without comparing to a similar quality of other things or persons. It is the basic form of adjective, by which it is presented in the dictionaries: longus, a, um; frontālis, e.
- Comparative degree.
- Superlative degree.

II. THE COMPARATIVE DEGREE

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

The dictionary form of the adjectives has two components:

1. Nominative singular masculine & feminine form with the suffix **–ĭor;**
2. Suffix **–ĭus** of the Nominative singular neuter form.

E.g.: anterĭor, ĭus

You should remember the adjectives in comparitive degree used in the anatomical terminology:

Masculine & feminine	***Neuter***	***Genitive form***	***English***	***Dictionary form***
anterior	**anterius**	**anteriōris**	anterior	anterior, ius
posterior	**posterius**	**posteriōris**	posterior	posterior, ius
superior	**superius**	**superiōris**	upper, superior	superior, ius
inferior	**inferius**	**inferiōris**	lower, inferior	inferior, ius
major	**majus**	**majōris**	great, greater, major	major, jus
minor	**minus**	**minōris**	small, lesser, minor	minor, us

Examples of different English translations of the comparative degree:

1) **Lat.** Tubercŭlum majus (huměri) - **Eng.** *Greater* tubercle of humeri

2) **Lat**. Forāmen occipitāle magnum - **Eng.** *Great* occipital foramen

3) **Lat.** Nervus petrōsus major - **Eng.** *Greater* petrosal nerve

4) **Lat.** Nervus occipitālis major - **Eng.** *Greater* occipital nerve

5) **Lat.** Nervus auriculāris magnus - **Eng.** *Great* auricular nerve

The **stem of the adjectives** in the comparative degree coincides with the Nominative masculine & feminine form terminated by **–ior**. The comparative degree is declined on the pattern of the 3rd declension. The Genitive singular form in the comparative degree is formed by adding the ending **–is** to the stem.

E.g.: stem - superior + Genitive ending of the 3rd declension –is = superiōris for masculine & feminine & neuter.

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

E.g.: nervus cutanĕus brachĭi laterālis inferĭor – *inferior lateral cutaneous nerve of the arm*

III. THE SUPERLATIVE DEGREE

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

You should remember the adjectives in superlative degree used in the anatomical terminology:

- **Latissĭmus, a, um** ***broadest***
- **Longissĭmus, a, um** ***longest***
- **Maxĭmus, a, um** ***greatest***
- **Minĭmus, a, um** ***least***
- **Suprēmus, a, um** ***supreme***

The dictionary form of the adjectives in the superlative degree coincides with the dictionary form of the 1st group adjectives and consists of **three components**:

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

3. the neuter ending.

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

VI. EXERCISES

1. ***Make up the dictionary form of the adjectives:***

brevior (shorter); longior (longer); minor (small, minor); major (great, greater, major); anterior (anterior); posterior (posterior); superior (upper, superior); inferior (lower, inferior); simplicior (simpler).

2. ***Translate into Latin and make up grammatical agreement of the following nouns:***

lower (sinus, part, spine); small (tubercle, opening, fossa); anterior (sulcus, tubercle, crest, opening, ligament); posterior (arch, surface, ligament); higher (process, opening, slit); great (sulcus, wing, head); small and great (horn).

3. ***Make up Genitive singular forms, find the stem:***

major, jus (great, major); albior, ius (white); minor, us (small, minor); latior, ius (wider); inferior, ius (lower); simplicior, ius (simpler); superior, ius (upper, superior); longior, ius (longer); brevior, ius (shorter); posterior, ius (posterior); anterior, ius (anterior).

4. ***Make up Genitive singular forms:***

tubercŭlum obturatorium posterius (posterior obturative tubercle); processus superior (superior process); incisūra ischiadĭca major (greater ischiadic slit); forāmen superius (superior opening); ramus superior (superior branch); arcus posterior (posterior arch); incisūra superior (superior slit); labium inferius (lower lip); facies posterior (posterior surface); cornu majus et minus (small and great

horn); caput majus (greater head); ligamentum posterius (posterior ligament); sulcus major (greater sulcus), ala major (greater wing).

5. ***Make up grammatical agreement of following adjectives with nouns:***

tubercŭlum thyr(e)oidĕ... superi... (superior thyroid tubercle); fissūra orbitāl... inferi... (lower orbital fissure); linea glutē... anteri... (anterior gluteal line); forāmen ethmoidāl... anter... (anterior ethmoidal opening); spīna tympanĭc... min... (small tympanic spine); processus articulār... inferi... (lower articular process); plexus hypogastrĭc.. superi... (superior hypogastric network); ligamentum longitudināl... anteri... (anterior longitudinal ligament).

6. ***Translate into Latin:***

a) small tubercle; small horn; small pelvis
b) anterior arch; anterior plate; anterior leg
c) superior angle; superior surface; superior lip

7. ***Make up Genitive singular forms:***

facies anterior (anterior surface); angŭlus inferior (lower angle); cornu majus (greater horn); ganglion superius (superior ganglion (nerve node)); pelvis minor (small pelvis); tubercŭlum majus (greater tubercle); arcus posterior (posterior arch); radix anterior (anterior root).

8. ***Determine the case of each word and the part of speech:***

facies anterior partis petrōsae; linea temporālis superior; fovea articulāris processus articulāris superiōris; ala minor ossis sphenoidālis; arcus dentālis inferior; processus articulāris superior vertebrae lumbālis; ramus dexter venae portae; muscŭlus palpebrae superiōris; crista tubercŭli majōris; sulcus nervi petrōsi majōris; caput superius muscŭli pterygoiděi laterālis; tubercŭlum mediāle

processus posteriōris tali; pars laterālis ossis occipitālis; hiātus canālis nervi petrōsi minōris; nervus cutanĕus brachii laterālis inferior; processus maxillāris conchae nasālis inferiōris; ligamentum longitudināle anterius columnae vertebrālis.

9. ***Translate into Latin using superlative degree:***

gluteus maximus muscle; the longest muscle of neck; superior nuchal line; longissimus chest muscle; supreme nasal concha; the widest back muscle bursa ;gluteus minimus muscle; the widest back muscle; scalenus minimus muscle; little (the fifth) finger.

VII. VOCABULARY

1. brevis, e	short
2. bulbus, i m	bulb
3. bursa, ae f	pouch, sac
4. cavus, a, um	caval, hollow
5. cervix, īcis f	neck
6. cingŭlum, i n	girdle
7. cutanĕus, a, um	cutaneous
8. dexter, tra, trum	right
9. digĭtus, i m	finger; toe
10. glutaeus, a, um	pertaining to buttocks
11. hyoidĕus, a, um	sublingual, hypoglossal
12. jugulāris, e	jugular
13. longitudinālis, e	longitudinal, lengthwise
14. mediālis, e	medial
15. nasālis , e	nasal
16. nervus, i m	nerve
17. ostĭum, i n	mouth, aperture, opening
18. palpĕbra, ae f	eyelid
19. scalēnus, a, um	stairs-shaped

20. talus, i m — ankle bone, talus
21. tendo, ĭnis m — tendon
22. thorax, ācis m — chest
23. tibiālis, e — tibial

Positive degree of comparison

24. magnus, a, um — large, great
25. parvus, a, um — little, small

Comparative degree

26. anterĭor, ĭus — anterior, front
27. inferĭor, ĭus — lower
28. major, us — large
29. minor, us — small
30. posterĭor, ĭus — back
31. superĭor, ĭus — higher, upper

Superlative degree

32. latissĭmus, a, um — widest
33. longissĭmus, a, um — longest
34. maxĭmus, a, um — largest
35. minĭmus, a, um — smallest
36. suprēmus, a, um — highest

LESSON 6

LATIN THIRD DECLENSION NOUNS. MASCULINE GENDER

In this lesson you will:

- Become familiar with the Latin third declension nouns.
- Learn how to find the stem of the third declension nouns.
- Learn the endings of the masculine third declension nouns.
- Become familiar with the structure of muscles names.

This lesson is divided into the following sections:

I. Particularities of the third declension.
II. Stem of Latin third declension nouns.
III. Endings of Latin third declension nouns.
IV. Exceptions to the rule of the masculine third declension nouns endings.
V. Latin muscle names.
VI. Exercises.
VII. Vocabulary

I. PARTICULARITIES OF THE THIRD DECLENSION

The third declension includes nouns of **all the three genders** which have **different endings** in Nominative singular and **–is** in Genitive singular.

Parisyllaba and imparisyllaba third declension nouns

The Latin nouns of the 3rd declension can be divided into **parisyllaba and imparisyllaba**.

The first group includes a few feminine nouns that have equal number of syllables in *Nominative singular* and *Genitive singular*, such as:

auris, is f – *ear*

cutis, is f – *skin*

The nouns that have one more syllable in *Genitive singular* than in *Nominative singular* are called imparisyllaba, *cf*. the following examples:

corpus, ŏris n – *body*

caput, ĭtis n – *head*

II. STEM OF LATIN THIRD DECLENSION NOUNS

The stem determination of Latin third declension nouns is of great practical significance because the stem gives the clue to the formation of most of the other forms, for example of plural forms.

The stem of nouns of the 3rd declension is determined by the Genitive singular form.

The stem of nouns of the 3rd declension is obtained from the Genitive singular form by dropping the ending **–is**.

E.g.:

forāmen, ĭnis n →	**foramĭn-is**	**opening**
caput, ĭtis n →	**capĭt-is**	**head**
parĭes, ētis m →	**pariēt-is**	**wall**

III. ENDINGS OF LATIN THIRD DECLENSION NOUNS

Most nouns ending by ***–os, -or, -o, -er, -ex, -es*** *(*imparisyllaba*) are masculine,* cf.:

	Endings		**Examples**
	Nominative	**Genitive (with a part of the stem)**	
1.	**- os**	**- ōris**	**flos, floris m -** *flower*
2.	**- or**	**- ōris**	**constrictor, constrictōris m –** *constrictor*

3.	**- o**	**- ōnis** **- ĭnis**	**pulmo, pulmōnis m** - *lung* **homo, homĭnis m –** *man*
4.	**- er**	**- ris** **- ēris**	**venter, ventris m –** *belly of a muscle* **trochanter, trochantēris m** - *trochanter*
5.	**- ex**	**- ĭcis**	**cortex, cortĭcis m** - *cortex*
6.	**- es**	**- ĕdis** **- ētis**	**pes, pedis m** - *foot* **parĭes, pariētis m** - *wall*

IV. EXCEPTIONS TO THE RULE OF THE MASCULINE THIRD DECLENSION NOUNS ENDINGS

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

a. arbor, ōris f – *tree* (arbor vitae cerebelli – *medullary body of vermis*)
b. gaster, tris f (Greek) - *stomach*;
c. mater, tris f – *cerebral coat*
   - pia mater - *pia mater of brain*
   - dura mater - *dura mater of brain*

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

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

a. cor, cordis n - *heart;*
b. os, ossis n - *bone;*
c. os, oris n - *mouth;*
d. tuber, ĕris n - *tuber*.

V. LATIN MUSCLE NAMES

The Latin muscle names are composed of two elements:

1) the first element is the noun «muscle» - **«muscŭlus»**;

2) the second element is a masculine noun ending in **–or (-ōris)** or **–er (-ēris).**

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

In the Latin Anatomical Nomenclature all the muscle names are **masculine third declension nouns** ending in:

- or, ōris m *(e.g.: rotātor, ōris m);*

- er, ēris m *(e.g.: massēter, ēris m).*

The Latin muscle names are usually translated into English without a word "muscle", *cf.:*

- **muscŭlus massēter** - *chewer*;
- **muscŭlus levātor** – *elevator etc.*

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

E.g.: muscŭlus pronātor – *pronator.*

Word order in the Latin muscle names:

1) word **muscŭlus** in Nominative;
2) name of the muscle – a masculine noun in Nominative ending in **–or (-ōris)** or **–er (-ēris).**
3) any other noun is in **Genitive**;
4) **adjectives** are placed at the end of the term.

E.g.:

1	2	3	Final position
Muscŭlus	**constrictor**	**pharyngis**	**medius**
Muscŭlus	**tensor**	**fasciae**	**latae**

VI. EXERCISES

1. ***Make up grammatical agreement of the adjectives with the given nouns:***

1) tuber (frontālis, e; parietālis, e; major, jus; minor, us)

2) pulmo (dexter, tra, trum; sinister, tra, trum)

3) mater (pius, a, um; durus, a, um)

4) venter (posterior, ius; frontālis, e)

5) os (nasālis, e; hyoidĕus, a, um; frontālis, e; parietālis, e)

6) paries (laterālis, e; jugulāris, e; anterior, ius; tympanĭcus, a, um)

2. Translate into Latin:

1) tensor muscle of tympanic membrane

2) inferior constrictor muscle of pharynx

3) elevator muscle of scapula

4) rotator muscle of neck

5) elevator muscle of thyroid gland

6) depressor muscle of lower lip

3. Translate into Latin:

cortex of cerebellum, cortex of brain, cortex of lymphatic node, small (great) trochanter, heart apex, left (right) lung, sublingual bone, first chamber of the heart (atrium), dura mater of brain, frontal tuber, sulcus of vomer, medial surface of lung, floor of tympanic cavity, wedge-shaped bone, membranous wall of trachea, frontal wall of stomach, small horn of sublingual bone, zygomatic process of temporal bone, ethmoidal sulcus of nasal bone, notch of heart apex.

VII. VOCABULARY

1. apex, ĭcis m	apex, top, tip
2. atrĭum, i n	first chamber of the heart (atrium)
3. cardiăcus, a, um	cardiac
4. cerebellum, i n	cerebellum
5. cerĕbrum, i n	brain
6. cochleāris, e	cochlear
7. cor, cordis n	heart
8. cortex, ĭcis m	cortex
9. durus, a, um	hard, solid
10. encephălon, i n	brain
11. fissūra, ae f	fissure, narrow slit
12. gaster, tris f	stomach
13. labĭum, i n	lip
14. mater, tris f	membrane of brain or spinal cord
15. membrāna, ae f	membrane
16. membranacĕus, a, um	membranous
17. os, oris n	mouth
18. parietālis, e	parietal
19. parĭes, ētis m	wall
20. pharynx, ýngis m	pharynx
21. pius, a, um	soft
22. pulmo, ōnis m	lung
23. pulmonālis, e	pulmonary
24. spinōsus, a, um	spinous
25. tympanĭcus, a, um	tympanic
26. trochanter, ēris m	trochanter
27. vomer, ĕris m	vomer

Names of muscles:

1. Muscŭlus constrictor	constrictor (muscle)
2. Muscŭlus depressor	depressor (muscle)
3. Muscŭlus levātor	elevator (muscle)
4. Muscŭlus rotātor	rotator (muscle)
5. Muscŭlus tensor	tensor (muscle)

LESSON 7

LATIN THIRD DECLENSION NOUNS. FEMININE GENDER

In this lesson you will:

- Learn the endings of the feminine third declension nouns.
- Learn exceptions to the rule of the feminine third declension nouns endings.

This lesson is divided into the following sections:

I. Endings of feminine third declension nouns.
II. Exceptions to the rule of the feminine third declension nouns endings.
III. Exercises.
IV. Vocabulary

I. ENDINGS OF FEMININE THIRD DECLENSION NOUNS

Most nouns ending by ***-io, -as, -is, -s, -x*** *(*imparisyllaba*),* ***-is*** *(*parisyllaba*) are feminine*, cf.:

	Endings		**Examples**
	Nominative	**Genitive (with a part of the stem)**	
1.	**- as**	**- ātis**	**cavĭtas, cavitātis f -** *cavity*
2.	**- is** (*imparisyllaba*)	**- ĭdis**	**pyrămis, pyramĭdis f -** *pyramid*
3.	**- is** (*parisyllaba*)	**- is**	**auris, auris f –** *ear*
4.	**- s**	**- tis**	**pars, partis f -** *part*
5.	**- x**	**- cis** **- gis**	**radix, radīcis f –** *root* **meninx, meningis f -** *meninx*
6.	**- o** **- io**	**- ĭnis** **- ōnis**	**cartilāgo, cartilagĭnis f –** *cartilage* **articulatĭo, articulatiōnis f –** *joint*

II. EXCEPTIONS TO THE RULE OF THE FEMININE THIRD DECLENSION NOUNS ENDINGS

The following nouns having feminine endings are **masculine** (according to 6 endings in the foregoing table):

1	atlas, ntis m	*atlas*
2	pulvis, ĕris m	*powder*
	sanguis, ĭnis m	*blood*
3	axis, is m	*axis*
	canālis, is m	*canal*
	unguis, is m	*nail*
4	dens, dentis m	*tooth*
5	fornix, ĭcis m	*arch*
	larynx, ngis m	*larynx*
	pharynx, ngis m	*pharynx*
	coccyx, ýgis m	*tailbone*
	thorax, ācis m	*chest*
6	tendo, ĭnis m	*sinew*
	margo, ĭnis m	*edge*

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

1. pancrĕas, ătis n - *pancreas*
2. vas, vasis n - *vessel*

III. EXERCISES

1. ***Translate into English:***

cavĭtas medullāris, basis cranii externa, cartilāgo thyroiděa, cartilāgo alāris major, margo inferior pulmōnis sinistri, auris externa, bifurcatio trachēae, basis pyramĭdis renālis, margo utĕri dexter, axis bulbi externus, pancreas accessorium,

pars liběra gingīvae, cartilāgo septi nasi, cavĭtas oris propria, labyrinthus ossĕus auris internae, terminatio nervi cutis, vas lymphatĭcum superficiāle, canālis palatīnus major, caput pancreătis, regio thorācis posterior, sanguis venōsus et arteriōsus.

2. Make up grammatical agreement of adjectives with the given nouns :

1) cavĭtas (pleurālis, e; articulāris, e; medullāris, e)
2) margo (anterior, ius; frontālis, e ; dexter, tra, trum)
3) auris (internus, a, um ; externus, a, um ; medius, a, um)
4) cartilāgo (costālis, e; alāris, e; articulāris, e; major, jus)
5) pars (ossĕus, a, um; laterālis, e; anterior, ius; dexter, tra, trum)
6) vas (lymphatĭcus, a, um; sanguinĕus, a, um; capillāris, e)

3. Translate into Latin:

dura mater of brain, pyloric canal, fornix of stomach, canal of great stony nerve, angle of stomach, fornix of pharynx, ring-shaped part of fibrous vagina, sholder joint, capsule of pancreas, tympanic cavity of middle ear, greater palatine canal, cartilage of nasal septum, inferior constrictor of pharynx.

V. VOCABULARY

1. alāris, e	alar
2. anulāris, e	ring-shaped
3. abor, ōris f	abor
4. arteriōsus, a, um	arterial
5. articulatĭo, ōnis f	joint
6. auris, is f	ear
7. bifurcatĭo, ōnis f	bifurcation
8. capillāris, e	capillary
9. carotĭcus, a, um	carotid

10. cartilāgo, ĭnis f — cartilage
11. cavĭtas, ātis f — cavity
12. coccyx, ýgis m — coccyx, coccygeal bone
13. composĭtus, a, um — complex
14. costālis, e — costal
15. cutis, is f — skin
16. dens, dentis m — tooth
- dens canīnus — canine, cuspid tooth
- dens incisīvus — incisor tooth
- dens molāris — molar tooth
- dens premolāris — premolar tooth
- dens decidŭus — milk tooth
- dens sapientĭae (dens serotĭnus) — wisdom tooth

17. fornix, ĭcis m — fornix, arc
18. iliăcus, a, um — iliac
19. incisīvus, a, um — incisive, cutting, sharp
20. labyrinthus, i m — labyrinth
21. mandibulāris, e — mandibular
22. masseterĭcus, a, um — masticatory, chewing
23. molāris, e — molar
24. optĭcus, a, um — optic, visual
25. pancrĕas, ătis n — pancreas
26. pelvis, is f — pelvis
27. pleurālis, e — pleural
28. pylorĭcus, a, um — pyloric
29. regĭo, ōnis f — region
30. sanguinĕus, a, um — blood, sanguiferous
31. sanguis, ĭnis m — blood

32. simplex, ĭcis	simple
33. sternālis, e	sternal
34. tuberosĭtas, ātis f	tuberosity
35. vas, vasis n	vessel
36. vita, ae f	life

LESSON 8

LATIN THIRD DECLENSION NOUNS. NEUTER GENDER

In this lesson you will:

- Learn the endings of the neuter third declension nouns.
- Learn exceptions to the rule of the neuter third declension nouns endings.

This lesson is divided into the following sections:

I. Endings of neuter third declension nouns.
II. Exceptions to the rule of the neuter third declension nouns endings.
III. Exercises.
IV. Vocabulary

I. ENDINGS OF NEUTER THIRD DECLENSION NOUNS

Most nouns ending by ***–ar, -e, -en, -ma, -ur****,* ***-us*** *are neuter,* cf.:

	Endings		**Examples**
	Nominative	**Genitive (with a part of the stem)**	
1.	**- ar**	**- ăris**	**hepar, hepăris n** - *liver*
2.	**- e**	**- is**	**rete, retis n** - *network*
3.	**- en**	**- ĭnis**	**abdōmen, abdomĭnis n** - *abdomen*
4.	**- ma**	**- ătis**	**zygōma, zygomătis n –** *cheek-bone*
5.	**- ur**	**- ŏris**	**femur, femŏris n** - *thigh*
6.	**- us**	**- ĕris** **- ŏris** **- uris**	**glomus, gloměris n** - *glome* **pectus, pectŏris n –** *chest* **crus, cruris n** - *shank*
7.	**- ut**	**- ĭtis**	**caput, capĭtis n –** *head*

II. EXCEPTIONS TO THE RULE OF THE NEUTER THIRD DECLENSION NOUNS ENDINGS

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

1. lien, liēnis m - *spleen*

2. ren, renis m – *kidney*

The neuter third declension nouns ending in **–ma** should be distinguished from feminine first declension nouns ending in **–a**:

E.g.: diaphragma, ătis n - *diaphragm;*

chiasma, ătis n - *chiasm;*

stroma, ătis n - *stroma;*

systēma, ătis n - *system;*

zygōma, ătis n – *cheek-bone.*

but

squama, ae f - *scales;*

struma, ae f – *crop.*

III. EXERCISES

1**.** ***Make up grammatical agreement of the adjectives with the given nouns***:

1) forāmen (occipitālis,e; mentālis, e; incisīvus, a, um; mastoidĕus, a, um; major, jus)

2) systēma (centrālis, e; nervōsus, a, um; lymphatĭcus, a, um)

3) caput (longus, a, um; transversus, a, um; laterālis, e; brevis, e)

4) ren (dexter, tra, trum; mobĭlis, e; sinister, tra, trum; lobātus, a, um)

5) crus (sinister, tra, trum; laterālis, e; brevis, e; simplex, ĭcis; anterior, ius)

6) hepar (mobĭlis, e; lobātus, a, um; major, jus)

2. ***Translate into Latin:***

superficial lymphatic vessel, posterior nucleus of trapezoid body, internal carotid artery, base of heart, apex of heart, root of lung, cavity of uterus, renal pelvis, thyroid cartilage, pylorus part, left lobe of lung, ventricle of larynx, superior constrictor of larynx, capsule of pancreas, external oblique muscle of stomach, mucous membrane of mouth, cardiac impression of lung, body of mammary gland, spinal muscle of neck, the longest muscle of head, canal of neck of uterus, frontal region of face, external base of skull, wing of vomer, membranous wall of trachea.

V. VOCABULARY

1. abdōmen, ĭnis n	abdomen
2. accessorĭus, a, um	additional
3. aortĭcus, a, um	aortic, aortal
4. appendix, īcis f	process, appendix
5. cavernōsus, a, um	cavernous
6. centrālis, e	central
7. coccygēus, a, um	coccygeal
8. crus, cruris n	leg, crus
9. glomus, ĕris n	glome, glomus
10. hepar, ătis n	liver
11. impressio, ōnis f	impression
12. lien, ēnis m	spleen
13. lobātus, a, um	lobulose, lobulous, lobulated
14. longus, a, um	long
15. mamma, ae f	mammary gland
16. mentālis, e	mental
17. mobĭlis, e	mobile

18.nervōsus, a, um	nervous
19.oblīquus, a, um	oblique
20.radix, īcis f	root, radix
21.ren, renis m	kidney
22.renālis, e	renal
23.rotundus, a, um	round
24.stroma, ătis n	stroma
25.synchondrōsis, is f	synchondrosis
26.systēma, ătis n	system
27.tegmen, ĭnis n	roof
28.thymus, i m	thymus

LESSON 9

NOMINATIVE PLURAL OF NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES

In this lesson you will:

- Learn how to form the plural forms of nouns in the anatomical terminology.
- Learn how to form the plural forms of adjectives in the anatomical terminology.
- Learn abbreviations used in the anatomical terminology.

This lesson is divided into the following sections:

I. Nouns and adjectives endings in Nominative plural.
II. Formation of Nominative plural forms.
III. Abbreviations used in the anatomical terminology.
IV. Exercises.
V. Vocabulary

I. NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES ENDINGS IN NOMINATIVE PLURAL

The Latin **nouns** have Nominative plural endings as follows:

Declension	**1**	**2**		**3**		**4**		**5**
Gender	**f**	**m**	**n**	**m, f**	**n**	**m**	**n**	**f**
Endings	**-ae**	**-i**	**-a**	**-es**	**-a** (-ĭa)	**-us**	**-ŭa**	**-es**

Attention!!! – Remember one neuter noun of the 3rd declension which has the Nominative plural ending **-ia**: **rete – retia (network – networks)**. Other neuter nouns of the 3rd declension, which have the Nominative plural ending –ia, are not used in the anatomical terminology.

The Latin **adjectives** have Nominative plural endings as follows:

Adjectives of the 1st group + adjectives in the superlative degree			***Adjectives of the 2nd group***		***Adjectives in the comparative degree***	
m	**f**	**n**	**m, f**	**n**	**m, f**	**n**
-i	**-ae**	**-a**	**-es**	**-ĭa**	**-es**	**-a**

Attention!!! - **All neuter nouns** irrespective of their declension as well as **all adjectives in the neuter form** in Nominative plural end in **–a** (adjectives of the 2nd group in **-ĭa**).

II. FORMATION OF NOMINATIVE PLURAL FORMS

In order to form the Nominative plural forms you should:

1) determine:
   - declension and gender of a noun or
   - group and gender of an adjective;
2) find the stem and form the plural form by adding to the stem the appropriate Nominative plural ending of this declension and gender.

E.g.:

	Declension, gender, group and degree of comparison	**Stem**	**Nominative plural**
Nouns			
vena, ae f	1 declension, feminine	ven -	ven - ae
nervus, i m	2 declension, masculine	nerv -	nerv - i
spatium, i n	2 declension, neuter	spati -	spati - a
sinus, us m	4 declension, masculine	sin -	sin - us
cornu, us n	4 declension, neuter	corn -	corn - ŭa
facies, ēi f	5 declension, feminine	faci -	faci - es
Adjectives			
cavernōsus	I group, masculine	cavernōs -	cavernōs - i

cavernōsa	1 group, feminine	cavernōs -	cavernōs - ae
cavernōsum	1 group, neuter	cavernōs -	cavernōs - a
frontālis	2 group, masculine or feminine	frontāl -	frontāl - es
frontāle	2 group, neuter	frontāl -	frontāl - ia
minor	Comparative degree, masculine or feminine	minor -	minōr - es
minus	Comparative degree, neuter	minor -	minōr - a

<u>Attention</u>!!! - In order to form the Nominative plural form of the **nouns of the 3rd declension** you should:

1. form the Genitive singular form;
2. determine the stem (obtained from the Genitive form without its ending –is);
3. add the appropriate Nominative plural gender ending.

E.g.:

Dens → dent-is → dent- + -es → dentes

Forāmen → foramĭn-is → foramĭn- + -a → foramĭna

III. ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE ANATOMICAL TERMINOLOGY

Singular form	Plural form
A. – arteria	**Aa.** - arteriae
B. – bursa	**Bb.** - bursae
Gl. - glandŭla	**Gll.** - glandŭlae
For. - forāmen	**Forr.** - foramĭna
Lig. - ligamentum	**Ligg.** - ligamenta
M. - muscŭlus	**Mm.** - muscŭli
N. - nervus	**Nn.** - nervi
R. - ramus	**Rr.** - rami
Vag. - vagīna	**Vagg.** - vagīnae
V. - vena	**Vv.** – venae

IV. EXERCISES

1. ***Determine the dictionary form of each word:***

alveŏli dentāles (dental alveoli), spatia interglobularia (interglobular spaces), valvŭlae venōsae (venous valvulae), nomĭna anatomĭca (anatomical names), juga alveolaria (alveolar eminences), venae intercostāles anteriōres (anterior intercostal venae), labia oris (lips of mouth), canalicŭli dentāles (dental small canales), facies articulāres (articular surfaces), ductus sublinguāles minōres (minor sublingual ducts), vasa sinusoiděa liēnis (sinusoid vessels of spleen), crura ossea (bony crura), arteriae ciliāres posteriōres longae (long posterior ciliary arteries).

2. ***Translate into Latin. Make up Nominative plural forms:***

carotic (tuber, sulcus, canal), lymphatic (vessel, node, valve), incisive (canal, opening, fossa), articular (cavity, process, cartilage), nasal (concha, bone, opening), anterior (margin, surface, septum), palatine (tonsil, process), jugular (tubercle, incisure (slit), process), wing-shaped (canal, process, fossa), ethmoidal (crest, bone, foramen), occipital (region, lobe, opening), mammiform (process, incisure, opening), lower (wall, fissure, arch), transverse (process, lobe, ligament, artery), posterior (horn, nucleus, surface).

3. ***Determine the case, number and part of speech of each word in the terms:***

1) venae rectāles inferiōres
2) incisūrae cartilagĭnis
3) meātus acustĭci
4) rami cardiăci cervicāles inferiōres
5) regiōnes membri inferiōris
6) sutūrae cranii
7) radīces spināles
8) canāles palatīni minōres
9) ductus sublinguāles minōres
10) partes orbitāles ossis frontālis
11) vasa sanguinea retīnae
12) nomĭna anatomĭca
13) plexus venōsi vertebāles interni
14) arteriae ciliāres posteriōres
15) spatium intercostāle

4. ***Make up Nominative plural of following nouns:***

ala, ae f	margo, ĭnis m	paries, ētis m
arteria, ae f	forāmen, ĭnis n	fundus, i m
digĭtus, i m	os, ossis n	arcus, us m
septum, i n	ductus, us m	
alveŏlus, i m	cornu, us n	
ligamentum, i n	sinus, us m	
	facies, ēi f	

5. ***Form Nominative plural of the following terms:***

1) processus ciliāris
2) arteria gastrĭca brevis
3) nodus lymphatĭcus lumbālis
4) glandŭla linguālis
5) ganglion thoracĭcum
6) vena nasālis externa

V. VOCABULARY

1.	alveolāris, e	alveolar
2.	alveŏlus, i m	alveole
3.	anatomĭcus, a, um	anatomical
4.	dentālis, e	dental
5.	dorsālis, e	dorsal
6.	foveŏla, ae f	foveola
7.	gastrĭcus, a, um	gastric
8.	intercostālis, e	intercostal
9.	interglobulāris, e	interglobular
10.	interlobulāris, e	interlobular

11.	interspinōsus, a, um	interspinal
12.	jugum, i n	eminence
13.	nomen, ĭnis n	name
14.	pectorālis, e	pectoral
15.	retīna, ae f	retina
16.	serrātus, a, um	serrate
17.	sinusoidĕus, a, um	sinusoid
18.	spatĭum, i n	space
19.	spinālis, e	spinal
20.	sublinguālis, e	sublingual
21.	synoviālis, e	synovial
22.	carotĭcus, a, um	carotic
23.	vas, vasis n	vessel
24.	cartilāgo, ĭnis f	cartilage
25.	rectālis, e	rectal
26.	crus, cruris n	crus
27.	lien, ēnis m	spleen
28.	cardiăcus, a, um	cardiac

LESSON 10

GENITIVE PLURAL OF NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES

In this lesson you will:

- Learn how to form the Genitive plural forms of nouns in the anatomical terminology.

This lesson is divided into the following sections:

I. Nouns and adjectives endings in Genitive plural.
II. Particularities of the Genitive plural formation in the 3rd declension.
III. Exercises.
IV. Vocabulary

I. NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES ENDINGS IN GENITIVE PLURAL

The Latin **nouns** have Genitive plural endings as follows:

Declension	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
Endings of Genitive plural	**- ārum**	**- ōrum**	**- um,** **- ĭum**	**- ŭum**	**- ērum**

E.g.: **vena, ae f - venārum;**

nervus, i m - nervōrum;

cornu, us n - cornŭum;

facies, ei f - faciērum.

<u>Attention</u>!!! - Adjectives of the 1st group and adjectives in the superlative degree are declined on the pattern of the 1st and 2nd declensions (feminines – 1st declension, masculines and neuters – 2nd declension).

E.g.: **longus, a, um - longōrum, ārum, ōrum**

maxĭmus, a, um – maximōrum, ārum, ōrum

II. PARTICULARITIES OF THE GENITIVE PLURAL FORMATION IN THE 3RD DECLENSION.

The following nouns of the 3rd declension end by **–um**:

1) the so-called ***imparisyllaba***, i.e. the nouns that have unequal number of syllables in Nominative and Genitive, which **stem is terminated by one consonant:**

E.g.: forāmen, ĭnis n - foramĭn-um;

pulmo, ōnis m - pulmōn-um;

pes, pedis m - ped-um.

2) adjectives in comparative degree:

E.g: anterior, ius - anteriōr-um.

The following nouns of the 3rd declension end by **–ium**:

1) the so-called ***imparisyllaba***, i.e. the nouns that have unequal number of syllables in Nominative and Genitive, which **stem is terminated by two consonants:**

E.g: dens, dentis m - dent-ium;

pars, partis f - part-ium;

os, ossis n - oss-ium.

2) adjectives of the 2nd group:

E.g: brevis, e - brev-ium;

frontālis, e - frontal-ium;

simplex, ĭcis – simplic-ium.

Remember also the Genitive plural forms of the following nouns:

- **rete, is n – retium**
- **canālis, is m – canalium**

Attention!!! - The noun of the 3rd declension - **vas, vasis n (vessel)** is declined in plural on the pattern of the 2nd declension: **Genitive plural - vasōrum.**

III. EXERCISES

1. ***Determine the declension of each word, give the dictionary form:***

capsulārum	faciērum
angulōrum	digitōrum
arteriārum	plexuum
foramĭnum	cavōrum
ligamentōrum	gingivārum
arcuum	processuum
canalium	palpebrārum
tendĭnum	cingulōrum

2. ***Translate into Latin. Give the dictionary form of each noun, make up Genitive plural:***

incisura	trunk
valve	node
duct	shoulder blade
back	tubercle
canal	eye
horn	layer
neck	muscle
palate	

3. ***Make up the Genitive plural forms of the following adjectives:***

1) dexter, tra, trum
2) inferior, ius
3) laterālis, e
4) internus, a, um
5) commūnis, e
6) latus, a, um
7) articulāris, e
8) mucōsus, a, um
9) thoracĭcus, a, um
10) temporālis, e
11) superior, ius
12) longissĭmus, a, um

4. ***Make up the Genitive plural forms:***

vas lymphatĭcum superficiāle;
nervus craniālis;
vena pulmonālis;
cornu minus;
processus transversus;
concha nasālis;
valvŭla semilunāris.

IV. VOCABULARY

1.	articulatĭo, ōnis f	joint
2.	auriculāris, e	auricular
3.	chiasma, ătis n	chiasm
4.	craniālis, e	cranial
5.	extensor, ōris m	extensor
6.	fibulāris, e	fibular
7.	flavus, a, um	yellow
8.	flexor, ōris m	flexor
9.	interalveolāris, e	interalveolar
10.	interradiculāris, e	interradicular

11.	linguālis, e	lingual
12.	massa, ae f	mass
13.	medulla, ae f	medulla
14.	medulla ossĭum	(bone) marrow
15.	nodŭlus, i m	nodulus
16.	papilla, ae f	papila
17.	peron(a)eus, a, um	fibular
18.	plica, ae f	fold
19.	retinacŭlum, i n	retinaculum
20.	ruber, bra, brum	red
21.	semilunāris, e	semilunar
22.	trigeminālis, e	trigeminal
23.	trochleāris, e	trochlear
24.	regĭo, ōnis f	region
25.	incisīvus, a, um	incisive
26.	radix, īcis f	root
27.	sanguinĕus, a, um	blood
28.	ciliāris, e	ciliary
29.	tonsilla, ae f	tonsil
30.	parĭes, ētis m	wall

LESSON 11

PREFIXES IN THE ANATOMICAL TERMINOLOGY

In this lesson you will:

- Become familiar with the role of prefixion in the formation of anatomical and histological terms
- Learn the principal Latin and Greek prefixes used in the anatomical terminology

This lesson is divided into the following sections:

V. Role of prefixion in the formation of anatomical and histological terms
VI. Latin and Greek prefixes used in the anatomical terminology
VII. Exercises.
VIII. Vocabulary

I. ROLE OF PREFIXION IN THE FORMATION OF ANATOMICAL AND HISTOLOGICAL TERMS

It is known that the body or organs of the body may be sectioned according to planes of reference. These include a midsagittal plane that runs vertically through a structure, dividing it into right and left halves; a sagittal plane that runs vertically through a structure, dividing it into right and left portions; a coronal (frontal) plane that runs vertically through a structure, dividing it into anterior (front) and posterior (back) portions; and a transverse (cross-sectional) plane that runs horizontally through a structure, dividing it into upper and lower portions.

In the anatomical terminology a great variety of terms with the spatial location meaning is used. The fundamental importance in this aspect have Latin and Greek prefixes as follows:

II. LATIN AND GREEK PREFIXES USED IN THE ANATOMICAL TERMINOLOGY

Prefixes	*Meaning of the prefixes*	*Examples*
before/behind		
Ante-	before, preceding	**antebrachĭum** *(forarm)*
Pre-	before, ahead of	**presacrālis** *(presacral)*
Post-	after, behind	**postaortālis** *(postaortal)*
Retro-	back, behind	**retrocavālis** *(retrocaval)*
above/under		
Supra-	above	**supraauriculāris** *(supra-auricular)*
Infra-	under; below	**infraspinālis** *(infraspinal)*
Epi-	on; upon; over	**epigastrĭum** *epigastrium)*
Sub-	under; below	**subarachnoidālis** *(subarachnoid)*
Hypo-	below; incomplete; deficient	**hypochondrĭum** *(hypochondrium)*
inside/outside		
Intra-	within	**intramusculāris** *(intramuscular)*
Endo-	within	**endocervicālis** *(endocervical)*
Extra-	outside of; beyond	**extracapsulāris** *(etracapsular)*
between		
Inter-	between	**intervertebrālis** *(intervertebral)*
Meso-	middle	**mesogastrĭum** *(mesogastrium)*
to/from		
Ad-	to; toward	**adductor** *(adductor)*

Ab-	from; away from	**abductor** *(abductor)*
beside, around		
Para-	beside; beyond; around	**paraduodenālis** *(paraduodenal)*
Peri-	surrounding (outer)	**pericardĭum** *(pericardium)*
together, joined		
Syn-	together; joined	**synarthrōsis** *(synarthrosis)*
Com-(con-)	together	**commissūra** *(commissure)*

III. EXERCISES

1. Make up new words using prefixes and translate into English:

a) extra-	cellulāris, e	cellular
	capsulāris, e	capsular
b) intra-	craniālis, e	cranial
	glandulāris, e	glandular
c) infra-	orbitālis, e	orbital
	patellāris, e	patellar
d) supra-	claviculāris, e	clavicular
	scapulāris, e	scapular
	renālis, e	renal
e) para-	sternālis, e	sternal
	vertebrālis, e	vertebral
f) inter-	costālis, e	costal
	osseus, a, um	bony
	alveolāris, e	alveolar
g) pre- (prae)	centrālis, e	central
	axillāris, e	axillar
h) retro-	mandibulāris, e	mandibular
i) sub-	cutaneus, a, um	cutaneous
	linguālis, e	lingular

2. Translate into English:

facies interlobāris, muscŭlus infraspinātus, fossa infraclaviculāris, pars intracraniālis, margo interosseus, arteria suprascapulāris, muscŭli suboccipitāles, septum intermusculāre cruris anterius, muscŭlus infraspinātus, margo interosseus, ductus sublinguāles minōres, arteria suprarenālis media, membrāna intercostālis interna.

3. Translate into Latin:

interlobar artery, preoccipital notch, suprapleural membrane, submandibular gland, interclavicular ligament, intermandibular suture, intraglandular lymphatic node, supraorbital vein, common interosseal artery, external intercostal muscles, interosseal nerves of leg, fascia of forearm.

IV. VOCABULARY

1.	antebrachĭum, i n	forearm
2.	collaterālis, e	collateral
3.	epigastrĭum, i n	epigastrium
4.	hypogastrĭum, i n	hypogastrium
5.	infraclaviculāris, e	infraclavicular
6.	infraorbitālis, e	infraorbital
7.	infraspinātus, a, um	infraspinatus
8.	intercostālis, e	intercostal
9.	interlobāris, e	interlobar
10.	intermusculāris, e	intermuscular
11.	interossĕus, a, um	interosseal
12.	interspinālis, e	interspinal
13.	intracraniālis, e	intracranial
14.	retromandibulāris, e	retromandibular
15.	subclavĭus, a, um	subclavicular
16.	subcutanĕus, a, um	subcutaneous

17. sublinguālis, e — sublingual
18. submandibulāris, e — submandibular
19. suboccipitālis, e — suboccipital
20. supraclaviculāris, e — supraclavicular
21. suprarenālis, e — suprarenal
22. suprascapulāris, e — suprascapularis

LESSON 12

SAMPLE FINAL TEST IN ANATOMICAL TERMINOLOGY

In this lesson you will:

- become familiar with a Final Test sample

Final Test in Anatomical Terminology

V - 2

I. Translate into Latin in the dictionary form:

1. wing
2. cord
3. upper arm
4. nervous node
5. middle
6. articular
7. gum
8. lower
9. palate
10. widest

II. Make up grammatical agreement and put the terms into Genitive singular:

1. paries, ētis m
   inferior, ius
2. tubercŭlum, i n
   jugulāris, e
3. fossa, ae f
   pterygoidĕus, a, um
4. processus, us m
   palatīnus, a, um
5. arteria, ae f
   brevis, e
6. ganglion, i n
   thoracĭcus, a, um

III. Make up the Genitive singular and the Nominative and the Genitive plural forms:

1. ala major
2. lobus occipitālis
3. membrum inferius
4. muscŭlus zygomatĭcus
5. concha nasālis
6. forāmen ethmoidāle

PART II. CLINICAL TERMINOLOGY

LESSON 1

In this lesson you will:

- Become familiar with the characteristic features of the Greek and Latin medical terms.
- Learn to divide the medical terms into their basic parts.
- Learn basic roots and suffixes used in the Greek and Latin medical terms.
- Use these component elements to form and understand medical terms.

This lesson is divided into the following sections:

I. Introduction to Greek and Latin medical terminology.

II. Roots and suffixes used in the Greek and Latin medical terms.

III. Exercises.

I. INTRODUCTION TO GREEK AND LATIN MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY

Although medical terms have been drawn from many languages, a large majority are from Greek and Latin.

The long and formidable sounding medical terms are a combination of words which describe parts of the body, a function, or a condition. The basic terms occur over and over again in various combinations. A knowledge of the meaning of the roots, prefixes, and suffixes enables the student to analyze the medical terms into component parts. This is of the greatest aid in learning to understand the vocabulary of medicine. Some names of diseases given by the ancients and

still used to-day are, in many instances, simply descriptions of the outstanding symptoms; *for example, hydro-phobia-fear of water-for rabies*.

1. It is estimated that about three-fourths of the English medical terminology is of **Greek origin**. The main reason for this is that the Greeks were the founders of rational medicine in the golden age of Greek civilization in the 5th Century B.C. The Hippocratic School and, later on, Galen (the Greek from Asia Minor who lived in Rome in the 2nd century A.D.) formulated the theories which dominated medicine up to the beginning of the 18th Century. The Hippocratics were the first to describe diseases based on observation, and the names given by them to many conditions are still used today, *for example, arthritis, nephritis, pleuritis (pleurisy)*.
2. The second reason for the large number of Greek medical terms is that the Greek language lends itself easily to the building of compounds. When new terms were needed, with the rapid expansion of medical science during the last century, Greek words or Latin words with Greek endings were used to express the new ideas, conditions, or instruments. The new words follow the older models so closely that it is impossible to distinguish the two by their forms. Such recent words as *appendicitis, creatinine, cystoscope, epinephrine, streptococcus*, and many others do not appear different from the classical terms. The fact is that about one-half of our medical terminology is less than a century old.
3. The third reason for using the classical roots is that they form an international language, easily understood by anyone familiar with the subject matter.

1.

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

it is impossible to learn one million words, even for an intelligent person, because we use in our native language only several thousands words. Our course will help you to understand and use about fifty thousand main medical terms. This course teaches you how medical terms are ‘built’ or ‘put together’ instead of just memorizing lots of medical words and their meanings. You will learn to recognize the meaning of a medical term by dividing the word into its three basic component parts: the *prefix, root and suffix*. By knowing the meanings of the prefixes, suffixes, and root words, you can easily figure out the meaning of a medical term.

For example, if you see a medical term containing the root word ‘cardi’ and the suffix ‘itis’, you know that the term has to do with an ‘*inflamed*’ (itis) ‘*heart*’ (cardi).

This technique of *word building* is a simple and straightforward way to learn medical terminology without long hours of memorizing the medical vocabulary.

- You will learn Latin and Greek terminological elements.
- You will be able to figure out unfamiliar words by recognizing their building blocks from which they are constructed.
- You will be able to construct many words correctly by learning to put these building blocks together in the proper way.
- You will be able to determine the meanings of thousands of words that you have never seen before and which are used in medicine.

2.

Greek and Latin medical terms can be broken down into one or more word parts. For simplicity in explanation, let's say that there are four possible word parts, and any given medical term may contain one, some, or all of these parts:

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

4. **combining vowels**

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

- **peri - card - itis**

Once divided into its essential parts, pericarditis can be translated:

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

Hence, **pericarditis** is *an inflammation of the area surrounding the heart*, or an inflammation of the outer layer of the heart, anatomically known as the pericardium.

Medical terms always consist of at least one root, although they may contain more. The root of a word is that part which contains the essential meaning of the word. An example of this was seen above in the term **pericarditis**. The root of the word - **card** - refers to the heart, so any prefix or suffix added to the root (card) will only function to add to the specificity of that word. An example of this would be the prefix **brady**, which means *slow*. If "brady" is added to the root "card", the term **bradycard** - which roughly means *slow heart* - is created. Then, if the suffix **ia** - which means *abnormal state* - is added to "bradycard", the medical term **bradycardia** is formed. The translation of bradycardia (**brady-card-ia**) is **slow - heart - abnormal state**, or the abnormal state of a slow heart rate.

3.

Linking or Combining Vowels: As was discussed above, a medical term must have at least one root, but may not have a prefix and/or a suffix. An example of this is the term **sternocleidomastoid**, which is a muscle that has attachments at

the sternum, the clavicle, and the mastoid. The term **sternocleidomastoid** can be divided into three parts (three roots, in this case): **stern - o - cleid - o - mastoid**. Notice that there are vowels between the three roots. These are **linking or combining vowels**, which serve to make a term easier to pronounce. The vowel used most of the time is **o**, but other vowels such as i and a are also used. Combining vowels are often used between roots and suffixes or roots and other roots, but they are NOT used between prefixes and roots.

4. LEARNING TO READ A MEDICAL TERM

When you look at a medical term and attempt to decipher its meaning you begin with the suffix, move to the prefix (if present) and then the root word.

For example: When trying to understand the word ***pericarditis*** you would identify *itis* (meaning inflammation), then *peri* (meaning around) and then *card* (meaning heart). Therefore, this word means inflammation around the heart.

Let's try another one: for example: ***leukocytopenia*** - *penia* (meaning *decrease*), then *leuk/o* (meaning white) and finally *cyt/o* (meaning cell). Therefore, this word means a *decrease in white cells*.

II. ROOTS AND SUFFIXES USED IN THE GREEK AND LATIN MEDICAL TERMS

ROOTS

Greek and Latin roots	*English word elements*	*Meaning*	*Examples of medical terms*
angi-; vas-	**angi-**	blood vessel	*angiogramma*
bio-; vit-	**bio-**	life	*biologia*
cardi-; (-cardia)	**cardi-**	heart	*cardiologia*
cyt-; (-cytus)	**cyt-; -cyte**	cell	*adenocytus*
cyst-	**cyst-**	urinary bladder; sac of fluid	*cystectomia*

cholecyst-	**cholecyst-**	gallbladder	*cholecystotomia*
kerat-	**kerat-**	cornea; horny	*keratotomia*
mast-; (-mastia); mamm-	**mast-; -masty**	breast	*mastographia*
encephal-	**encephal-**	brain	*encephalogramma*
gastr-; (-gastria)	**gastr-**	stomach	*gastrotomia*
colp-	**colp-**	vagina	*colpectomia*
enter-	**enter-**	small intestine	*gastroenterologia*
physi-	**physi-**	nature	*physiotherapia*

SUFFIXES

Greek and Latin suffixes	***English word elements***	***Meaning***	***Examples of medical terms***
-graphia	**-graphy**	recording; X-ray examination	*angiographia*
-gramma	**-gram**	record; X-ray film	*angiogramma*
-ectomia	**-ectomy**	removal; resection; to cut out	*cystectomia*
-logia	**-logy**	science; study	*biologia*
-pathia	**-pathy**	any disease; disease process	*enteropathia*
-tomia	**-tomy**	cutting; incision; section	*gastrotomia*
-therapia	**-therapy**	treatment	*physiotherapia*

III. EXERCISES

1. ***Build up clinical terms with the given roots and suffixes, explain their meaning:***

E.g.: When you join the root *gastr(o)-* with the suffix *–pathia* you get the term *gastropathia* which means “disease process of the stomach”.

- cardi(o)- (-graphia; -gramma; -pathia; -logia);

- angi(o)- (-pathia; -graphia; -logia; -gramma);
- cholecyst(o)- (-pathia; -tomia; -ectomia; -graphia; -gramma);
- mast(o)-; mamm(o)- (-graphia; -ectomia; -gramma);
- cyst(o)- (-graphia; -tomia; -ectomia; -gramma);
- encephal(o)- (-pathia; -gramma; -graphia).

2. ***Explain the meaning of the following terms:***

1) gastrectomia
gastrotomia

2) angiogramma
angiologia
angiopathia
angiographia
angiocardiographia

3) keratectomia
keratotomia

4) cystectomia
cystogramma
cystographia
cystotomia

5) cytologia
cytogramma

6) colpotomia
enteropathia

3. ***Give the Greek & Latin variants and explain the meaning of the following terms:***

angiogram; cholecystotomy; gastrectomy; colpotomy; encephalogram; enteropathy; cytology; cardiogram; mastopathy; angiology; keratectomy; biology; gastrotomy; cholecystectomy; cytogram; mastectomy

4. ***Give the Latin spelling of the terms; explain their meaning:***

biology; cystography; angiopathy; keratectomy; gastrotomy; colpotomy; enteropathy; mammogram; encephalography; cytogram; cystectomy; cardiology; cholecystogram; keratectomy

5. ***Form the Greek & Latin clinical terms according to the meaning:***

- disease of vessels;

- science of cells;
- removal of stomach;
- science of natural vital processes in the human body;
- disease of small intestine;
- X-ray examination of heart;
- X-ray film of brain;
- X-ray examination of urinary bladder;
- removal of cornea;
- cutting of vagina;
- X-ray film of gallbladder;
- X-ray film of heart;
- science of life;
- disease of breast;
- science of blood vessels.

LESSON 2

In this lesson you will:

- Learn new basic roots and suffixes used in the Greek and Latin medical terms.
- Use these component elements to form and understand medical terms.

This lesson is divided into the following sections:

I. Roots and suffixes used in the Greek and Latin medical terms.

II. Exercises.

I. ROOTS AND SUFFIXES USED IN THE GREEK AND LATIN MEDICAL TERMS

ROOTS

Greek and Latin roots	***English word elements***	***Meaning***	***Examples of medical terms***
cheil-; (-cheilia)	**cheil- (-cheilia)**	lip	*cheilōsis*
derm-; dermat-; (-dermia)	**derm-; dermat-; -dermia**	skin	*dermatologia*
hyster-; metr-	**hyster-**	uterus	*hysterotomia metrotomia*
nephr-	**nephr-**	kidney	*nephropexia*
oste-	**oste-**	bone	*osteologia*
proct-	**proct-**	anus and rectum	*proctectomia*
pyel-	**pyel-**	renal pelvis	*pyelographia*
rhin-	**rhin-**	nose	*rhinopathia*
spondyl-	**spondyl-**	vertebrae; backbone	*spondylōsis*
stomat-	**stomat-**	mouth	*stomatītis*

SUFFIXES

Greek and Latin suffixes	*English word elements*	*Meaning*	*Examples of medical terms*
-genēsis	**-genesis**	origin; cause	*pathogenēsis*
-gēnus, a, um	**-genic;** **-genous**	developing from inner state; to be the result of	*gastrogēnus*
-ītis	**-itis**	inflammation	*dermatītis*
-ōma	**-oma**	tumour; swelling	*angiōma*
-ōsis	**-osis**	abnormal condition; disease	*keratōsis*
-pexia	**-pexy**	fixation	*enteropexia*
-scopia	**-scopy**	internal examination	*gastroscopia*

PREFIXES

Greek and Latin prefixes	*English word elements*	*Meaning*	*Examples of medical terms*
endo-	**endo-**	within; in	*endometrītis*
para-	**para-**	beside; near	*parametrītis*
peri-	**peri-**	surrounding (outer)	*perinephrītis*

II. EXERCISES

1. ***Build up clinical terms with the given roots and suffixes, explain their meaning:***

- -(o)scopia (gastr-; cholecyst-; colp-; cyst-; stomat-; rhin-; cyt-; proct-);
- -(o)pexia (hyster-; nephr-; proct-; enter-);
- -(o)pathia (rhin-; spondyl-; nephr-; oste-; cholecyst-; encephal-; angi-; mast-; cardi-);
- -itis (colp-; nephr-; proct-; cholecyst-; kerat-; pyel-; dermat-; cheil-; stomat-; rhin-; encephal-; mast-; spondyl-);
- para- (-metritis; -nephritis; -proctitis);
- endo- (-genus; -scopia; -metritis; -cardium; -carditis).

2. ***Explain the meaning of the following terms:***

1) angiocholecystitis
angioma
angiomatosis
angiopathia
angiitis
angiologia

2) nephritis
nephrectomia
nephropathia
nephroma
nephropexia
nephropyelitis
nephrosis
nephrotomia

3) pyelographia
pyelocystitis
pyelitis
pyelonephritis
pyelotomia

4) dermatitis
dermatologia
dermatoma
dermatosis

5) pathologia
biologia
osteologia
proctologia
nephrologia
stomatologia
cardiologia
cytologia
angiologia

6) osteogenesis
osteologia
osteoectomia
osteoma
osteopathia
osteotomia
ostitis
endosteum

3. ***Give the Greek & Latin variants and explain the meaning of the following terms:***

endoscopy; osteotomy; endometritis; endocardium; endocarditis; metritis; metropathy; dermatology; spondylotomy; nephrogenic; nephropathy; osteocytoma; nephropexy; pyelography; proctoscopy; gastroscopy; enteropexy; spondylopathy; encephalopathy; proctectomy; keratosis; osteology; keratoma; nephroma; osteopathology; spondilitis.

4. ***Give the Latin spelling of the terms; explain their meaning:***

nephrology; endogenous; nephropyelography; colposcopy; metrography; angiitis; angiocardiogram; spondylosis; osteopathy; stomatology; stomatoscopy;

cholecystopexy; osteoma; osteogenesis; gastrogenic; dermatology; rhinopathy; perinephritis; endometritis; gastrectomy; nephrogram; mastectomy; osteocytes; spondylogram; dermatoscopy.

5. ***Form the Greek & Latin clinical terms according to the meaning:***

- inflammation of the tissue surrounding the heart
- internal examination of nose
- fixation of kidney
- removal of bone
- inflammation of uterus mucous
- science of skin
- cutting of uterus
- removal of anus and rectum
- inflammation of renal pelvis and urinary bladder
- disease of bones
- abnormal condition of skin
- inflammation of lips
- fixation of anus and rectum
- removal of kidney
- disease of uterus
- inflammation of vertebrae
- internal examination of oral cavity
- inflammation of nose
- tumour of kidney

LESSON 3

In this lesson you will:

- Learn new basic roots and suffixes used in the Greek and Latin medical terms.
- Use these component elements to form and understand medical terms.

This lesson is divided into the following sections:

I. Roots and suffixes used in the Greek and Latin medical terms.

II. Exercises.

I. ROOTS AND SUFFIXES USED IN THE GREEK AND LATIN MEDICAL TERMS

ROOTS

Greek and Latin roots	*English word elements*	*Meaning*	*Examples of medical terms*
odont-; (-odontia); (-dentia)	**odont-; -odontia; -dentia**	tooth	*odontalgia*
ophthalm-; -ophthalmia	**ophthalm-; -ophthalmy**	eye	*ophthalmopathia*
ot-	**ot-**	ear	*otoscopia*
paed-; (-paedia)	**ped-**	child; children	*paediatria*
phleb-	**phleb-**	vein	*phlebotomia*
phthisi-	**phthisi-**	tuberculosis	*phthisiatria*
psych-	**psych-**	mind	*psychologia*
trich-; (-trichia)	**trich-**	hair	*trichopathia*

SUFFIXES

Greek and Latin suffixes	*English word elements*	*Meaning*	*Examples of medical terms*
-alg; **-algia**	**-algia**	pain	*trichalgia*
-iāter; **-iatria**	**-iatrist;** **-iatrician** **-iatry;** **-iatria**	physician; science about treatment	*paediater;* *paediatria*
-plasia	**-plasia**	formation; development	*hyperplasia*
-rrhagia	**-rrhagia**	bleeding	*rhinorrhagia*
-rrhaphia	**-rrhaphy**	suturing	*metrorrhaphia*
-rrhoea	**-rrhea**	discharge; elimination	*rhinorrhoea*
-trophia	**-trophy**	nourishment; development	*dystrophia*

PREFIXES

Greek and Latin prefixes	*English word elements*	*Meaning*	*Examples of medical terms*
a-; an-	**a-; an-**	no; not; without	*aplasia*
dys-	**dys-**	malfunction; difficulty	*dysplasia*
hyper-	**hyper-**	above; excessive	*hyperplasia*
hypo-	**hypo-**	below; deficient	*hypoplasia*

II. EXERCISES

1. ***Build up clinical terms with the given roots and suffixes, explain their meaning:***

- hyper- (-keratosis; -mastia; -nephroma; -plasia; -trichosis; -trophia);
- hypo- (-plasia; -trophia; -gastrium; -thyreosis);
- dys- (-enteria; -trophia; -plasia; -keratosis;);
- a-; an- (-trophia; -plasia; -ophthalmia; -trichia; -dentia; -cheilia);

- -(o)rrhagia (ot-; metr-; proct-; gastr-; enter-; stomat-; ophthalm-; odont-; hyster-; cheil-; rhin-);
- trich(o)- (-pathia; -rrhoea; -osis; -algia);
- ot(o)- (-genus; -rrhagia; -scopia; -itis);
- phleb(o)- (-gramma; -graphia; -itis; -tomia; -ectomia; -rrhaphia);
- rhin(o)- (-scopia; -rrhagia; -rrhoea; -pathia; -itis; -algia).

2. ***Explain the meaning of the following terms:***

1) psychologia
psychiatria
psychiater
psychogenus
psychopathia
psychotherapia

2) phlebotomia
phlebographia
phlebogramma
phlebitis

3) trichopathia
trichalgia
trichorrhoea
trichosis
atrichia

4) ophthalmologia
ophthalmorrhagia
endophthalmitis
ophthalmoscopia
anophthalmia

5) proctalgia
odontalgia
trichalgia
gastralgia

6) otorrhoea
otorrhagia
otoscopia
otogenus
otitis
otalgia

3. ***Give the Greek & Latin variants and explain the meaning of the following terms:***

trichopathy; phlebotomy; pediatrician; otogenic; ophthalmology; hypoplasia; otoscopy; dystrophy; hyperkeratosis; phlebography; adentia; enteropexia; proctalgia; aplasia; psychogenic; atrophy; cheilorrhagia; rhinoscopy; phlebitis; trichalgia; psychiatry; otitis; enterorrhaphy; otorrhea; endophthalmitis; odontalgia; dysplasia; hysterorrhaphy; otorrhagia; rhinorrhea; phlebogram; stomatitis; psychopathy; metrography; proctorrhagia; hypotrophy; gastrorrhagia; acheilia; atrichia; gastritis; enterorrhagia.

4. ***Give the Latin spelling of the terms; explain their meaning:***

phlebogram; psychotherapy; phlebotomy; odontoma; dystrophy; psychiatry; otogenic; hypertrophy; enterorrhaphy; phlebography; metrography; rhinorrhea; psychogenic; psychopathy; trichorrhea; otoscopy; angiocardiography; enteropathy; hypotrophy; ophthalmoscopy; encephalogram; cholecystotomy; mastopathy; trichopathy; nephropathy; phthisiatrist; stomatoscopy; dysentery.

5. ***Form the Greek & Latin clinical terms according to the meaning:***

- study of tuberculosis
- incomplete development of an organ or tissue
- bleeding from ear
- toothache (pain)
- lack of hair
- inflammation of vein
- physician who treats children
- abnormal development
- science about treatment of mental disorders
- study of eye disorders
- bleeding from tooth
- decrease in size or wasting away of a cell, tissue, organ or part
- internal examination of ear
- disease of hair
- abnormal increase of breast in size
- cutting of vein
- developing from tooth

LESSON 4

In this lesson you will:

- Learn new basic roots and suffixes used in the Greek and Latin medical terms.
- Use these component elements to form and understand medical terms.

This lesson is divided into the following sections:

I. Roots and suffixes used in the Greek and Latin medical terms.

II. Exercises.

I. ROOTS AND SUFFIXES USED IN THE GREEK AND LATIN MEDICAL TERMS

ROOTS

Greek and Latin roots	*English word elements*	*Meaning*	*Examples of medical terms*
dactyl-; -dactylia	**dactyl-; -dactyly**	fingers or toes	*dactylalgia*
gloss-; -glossia	**gloss-; -glossia**	tongue	*glossalgia*
gluc-; (glucos-); glyk-;	**gluc-; (glucos-); glyc-**	sugar	*glykaemia*
haem-; haemat-; -aemia	**hem-; hemat-; -(a)emia**	blood	*haematologia*
heter-	**heter-**	other; (opposite of homo) different kind, type	*heterogenus*
homo-	**homo-**	same	*homogenus*
macr-	**macr-**	large	*macrocephalia*
micr-	**micr-**	small	*microgastria*
neur-	**neur-**	nerve	*neurologia*

olig-	**olig-**	of small quantity	*oliguria*
phag- ; **-phagia**	**phag-;** **-phagia**	swallowing	*aphagia*
phon-; **-phonia**	**phon-;** **-phonia**	voice; sound	*dysphonia*
pneum-; **pneumon-**	**pulmon-;** **pneumon-**	lung; air	*pneumotomia*
poly-	**poly-**	many (according to quantity)	*polyuria*
splen-; **-splenia**	**splen-;** **-splenia**	spleen	*splenectomia*
ur-; **-uria**	**ur-;** **-uria**	urine; urinary tract	*anuria*

SUFFIXES

Greek and Latin suffixes	***English word elements***	***Meaning***	***Examples of medical terms***
-megalia	**-megaly**	enlargement	*splenomegalia*
-opia; **-opsia**	**-opia;** **-opsia**	vision; view	*dysopia*
-thermia	**-thermia**	heat	*hyperthermia*

II. EXERCISES

1. ***Build up clinical terms with the given roots and suffixes, explain their meaning:***

- -(o)megalia (cardi-; dactyl-; splen-; mast-);
- micr(o)- (-scopia; -glossia; -mastia; -gastria; -splenia; -cephalia; -ophthalmia);
- poly- (-uria; -vitaminosis; -neuritis);
- -thermia (hyper-; hypo-);
- neur(o)- (-logia; -rrhaphia; -pathia; -osis; -tomia; -oma; -genus; -pathologia; -itis; -algia; -ectomia);
- haem(o)-; haemat(o)- (-uria; -logia; -angioma; -oma; -rrhagia; -gramma; -thorax; -genus).

2. ***Explain the meaning of the following terms:***

1) haematogenus
haematoma
haematologia
haemothorax
haemogramma
haemopericardium
haemotherapia
haemophthalmus
haemangioma

2) neuralgia
neurectomia
neurologia
neuropathia
neurorrhaphia
neuropathologia
neurosis
neuroma

3) splenectomia
splenitis
splenotomia
splenorrhagia
splenopexia
microsplenia

4) pneumothorax
pneumohaemothorax
pneumonectomia
pneumohydrothorax
pneumonia
pneumotomia
pneumatosis

5) polytrichia
polyuria
polydactylia
polycytaemia
polyneuritis
polycystosis

6) glossalgia
glossitis
glossopathia
glossorrhaphia
glossorrhagia
glossoplastica

3. ***Give the Greek & Latin variants and explain the meaning of the following terms:***

oliguria; megalosplenia; glycemia; glossalgia; dystrophy; nephropathy; oligodentia; microsplenia; neurotomy; dysphonia; pneumatosis; dactylomegaly; hypothermia; pneumonia; dysopia; polyuria; hematoma; uremia; pneumonectomy; neuropathy; microglossia; hematogenous; gastrogenous; endogenous; gastrectomy; aphonia; dermatology; spondylopathy.

4. ***Give the Latin spelling of the terms; explain their meaning:***

hypothermia; hypovitaminosis; uremia; microsplenia; oligocytaemia; glucosuria; hyperthermia; hemangioma; dysopia; hematogenic; glycemia; dactylalgia; hypoglossus; biopsia; osteodystrophy; polytrichia; phagocytosis; dysphagia;

dactylomegaly; aphagia; urogenous; pneumopericardium; pneumothorax; polydactylia.

5. ***Form the Greek & Latin clinical terms according to the meaning:***

- disturbance of period discharge (menses)
- small spleen
- excessive discharge of urine
- mass of coagulated blood
- removal of nerve
- incomplete development of an organ or tissue
- disease of mind
- abnormal presence of glucose (sugar) in the urine
- disturbance of voice formation
- bleeding from ear
- cutting of lung
- retention of urine substances in the blood
- elevation of temperature
- tumour of spleen
- deficiency of blood in quality or quantity
- medical speciality related to the brain and nervous system
- small stomach
- lack of fingers or toes
- bleeding from eye
- abnormal thickening of cornea
- inflammation of the lung with consolidation and drainage

- examination by microscope
- excessive enlargement of lips
- difficult or painful urination
- fixation of small intestine
- nasal bleeding
- hairy tongue
- difficulty in swallowing
- congenitally small skull and small amount of brain tissue
- uterine bleeding

LESSON 5

In this lesson you will:

- Learn new basic roots and suffixes used in the Greek and Latin medical terms.
- Use these component elements to form and understand medical terms.

This lesson is divided into the following sections:

I. Roots and suffixes used in the Greek and Latin medical terms.

II. Exercises.

I. ROOTS AND SUFFIXES USED IN THE GREEK AND LATIN MEDICAL TERMS

ROOTS

Greek and Latin roots	*English word elements*	*Meaning*	*Examples of medical terms*
aden-	**aden-**	gland	*adenōma*
arthr-	**arthr-**	joint	*arthropathia*
cephal-; -cephalia	**cephal-; -cephaly**	head	*cephalalgia; hydrocephalia*
chondr-	**chondr-**	cartilage	*chondrogenēsis*
cyan-	**cyan-**	blue	*cyanuria*
dacryocyst-	**dacryocyst-**	tear sac; lacrimal sac	*dacryocystītis*
erythr-	**erythr-**	red	*erythrocytus*
leuc-	**leuc-; leuk-**	white	*leucocytus*
my-; myos-	**my-; myos-**	muscle	*myalgia*
myel-	**myel-**	spinal cord; bone marrow	*myelītis*
orth-	**orth-**	straight	*orthopaedia*

py-	**py-**	pus	*pyuria*
tox-; **toxic-**	**toxic-**	poison	*toxicōsis*

SUFFIXES

Greek and Latin suffixes	***English word elements***	***Meaning***	***Examples of medical terms***
-kinesia	**-kinesia**	movement	*oligokinesia*
-stōma; **-stomia**	**-stoma;** **-stomia**	fistula; creation of an artificial opening	*gastrostōma;* *enterostomia*

PREFIXES

Greek and Latin prefixes	***English word elements***	***Meaning***	***Examples of medical terms***
pan-	**pan-**	all; total	*panalgia*

II. EXERCISES

1. ***Build up clinical terms with the given roots and suffixes, explain their meaning:***

- py(o)- (-dermia; -genus; -metra; -nephrosis; -ophthalmia; -rrhoea; -thorax; -pneumothorax; -pericardium);
- myel(o)- (-cytus; -itis; -genus; -gramma; -graphia; -oma; -osis);
- oste(o)- (-arthropathia; -arthrotomia; -oma; -itis; -arthritis; -chondritis; -genus; -dystrophia; -logia; -myelitis; -pathia; -tomia; -ectomia);
- tox-; toxic(o)- (-aemia; -genus; -logia; -osis; -dermia; -mania);
- leuc(o)- (-cytus; -cytosis; -derma; -oma; -gramma);
- my(o)-; myos- (-itis; -logia; -oma; -algia; -cardium; -cardiodystrophia; -cardiopathia; -genus; -opia; -tomia);
- ot(o)- (-genus; -rrhagia; -scopia; -itis);
- phleb(o)- (-gramma; -graphia; -itis; -tomia; -ectomia; -rrhaphia);
- rhin(o)- (-scopia; -rrhagia; -rrhoea; -pathia; -itis; -algia).

2. ***Explain the meaning of the following terms:***

1) cyanosis
cyanuria
cyanodermia
acrocyanosis
cyanopsia

2) adenitis
lymphadenitis
adenoma
adenomyoma
adenopathia

3) panalgia
panarthritis
pancarditis
panophthalmitis
panotitis
panhysterectomia

4) arthritis
arthralgia
arthrosis
arthropathia
arthrotomia
polyarthritis
arthroplastica
haemarthrosis

5) oligokinesia
dyskinesia
kinesitherapia
kinetosis

6) cephalalgia
cephalhaematoma
cephalotomia
hydrocephalia

3. ***Give the Greek & Latin variants and explain the meaning of the following terms:***

microglossia; cheilorrhagia; arthropathy; cyanuria; dacryocystectomy; leucocyte; pyodermia; panarthritis; otopyorrhea; polyarthritis; toxicology; panhysterectomy; myopia; orthopedics; oligokinesia; erythrodermia; dysphagia; myalgia; psychiatrist; encephalogram; myelemia; leucogram; pyonephrosis; pulmonectomy; chondrotomy; dacryocystogram; orthodontist; erythrocyturia; chondrogenic; adenotomy; osteomyelitis; otoneurology; arthralgia; oligodactylia; parodontopathy; periostitis; rhinoscopy; proctalgia; microphonia.

4. ***Give the Latin spelling of the terms; explain their meaning:***

myelopathy; myometritis; periosteoma; periphlebitis; polyadenitis; pyogenic; pyonephrosis; oligotrophy; chondropathy; chondrotomy; cheilorrhaphy; cephalomegaly; cephalothoracic; polydactyly; pyuria; microgastria;

encephalography; gastroenterostomy; gastrocolostomy; arthrochondritis; arthroophthalmopathy; pyodermia; toxicogenic; erythrokeratodermia; nephropyelostomy; stomatoscopy; dacryopyorrhea; myelography; dysphagia; proctostoma; esophagostomy; rhinorrhea.

5. ***Form the Greek & Latin clinical terms according to the meaning:***

- creation of an artificial opening of the stomach
- disease of cartilages
- inflammation of brain and spinal cord
- purulent inflammation of the kidney
- accumulation of harmful substances in the blood
- pain in the muscles
- developing from bone marrow
- any disease of joints
- increased count of white blood cells in the blood
- red blood cell
- blue coloration of the skin caused by the deficiency of oxygen and the excess of carbon dioxide in the blood
- benign tumour from cartilaginous tissue
- accumulation of fluid in the skull (water in the brain)
- head pain (headache)
- inflammation of lymph nodes
- removal of tear sac
- widespread, general inflammation of the heart
- disturbance of movement

- accumulation of pus in the pleural cavity
- study of the correction of the musculoskeletal system deformities
- producing toxin
- the middle and thickest layer of the heart wall
- accumulation of blood in the joint cavity
- appearance of white spots on the skin
- skin inflammation with reddening, itching and desquamation
- blue coloration of the distal parts
- disturbance of cartilage nutrition
- glandular cell

LESSON 6

In this lesson you will:

- Learn new basic roots and suffixes used in the Greek and Latin medical terms.
- Use these component elements to form and understand medical terms.

This lesson is divided into the following sections:

I. Roots and suffixes used in the Greek and Latin medical terms.

II. Exercises.

I. ROOTS AND SUFFIXES USED IN THE GREEK AND LATIN MEDICAL TERMS

ROOTS

Greek and Latin roots	*English word elements*	*Meaning*	*Examples of medical terms*
aesthesi-; -aesthesia	**esthesi-; -esthesia**	feeling; nervous sensation	*anaesthesiologia*
brady-	**brady-**	slow	*bradycardia*
gynaec-	**gynec-**	woman; female	*gynaecologia*
hist-	**hist-**	tissue	*histologia*
hydr-	**hydr-**	water	*hydrophobia*
lip-	**lip-**	fat; lipid	*lipōma*
lith-; -lithus	**-lith**	stone; calculus	*phlebolithus*
melan-	**melan-**	black	*melanuria*
onc-	**onc-**	tumour	*oncologia*
pyr-	**pyr-**	fever; heat	*pyrotherapia*
tachy-	**tachy-**	fast	*tachycardia*

SUFFIXES

Greek and Latin suffixes	*English word elements*	*Meaning*	*Examples of medical terms*
-penia	**-penia**	decreased number (in blood)	*leucocytopenia*
-pexia	**-pexy**	fixation	*nephropexia*
-phobia	**-phobia**	fear	*hydrophobia*
-plegia	**-plegia**	paralysis; palsy	*diplegia*

PREFIXES

Greek and Latin prefixes	*English word elements*	*Meaning*	*Examples of medical terms*
bi-; di-;	**bi-; di-;**	two	*didactylia*
mono-	**mono-**	one; single	*monophobia*

II. EXERCISES

1. ***Build up clinical terms with the given roots and suffixes, explain their meaning:***

- tachy- (-cardia; -kinesia; -arrhythmia);
- hydr(o)- (-therapia; -phobia; -thorax; -rrhoea; -nephrosis; -cephalia; -metra; -myelia);
- pyr(o)- (-mania; -therapia; -phobia; -genus);
- -(o)phobia (hydr-; gynaec-; toxic-; mono-);
- di- (-dactylia; -plegia; -cheilia);
- -(o)pexia (nephr-; metr-; proct-; cyst-; col-);
- -(o)plegia (cyst-; ophthalm-; di-; mono-; cardiomyo-; gloss-);
- -(o)lithus (enter-; phleb-; ur-; rhin-; hepat-; nephr-).

2. ***Explain the meaning of the following terms:***

1) melanuria
melanodermia
melanoma

2) histotherapia
histologia
histopathologia

3) bradyglossia
bradyarrhythmia
bradycardia
bradyaesthesia
bradykinesia
bradyphagia

4) pyrotherapia
pyrophobia
pyrogenus

5) hydrarthrosis
hydrothorax
hydrophobia
hydrotherapia
hydraemia
hydrocephalia
hydrometra
hydroperitoneum
hydropneumothorax

6) lipaemia
lipoma
lipuria
lipodystrophia
lipofibroma
lipogenus

3. ***Give the Greek & Latin variants and explain the meaning of the following terms:***

histology; anesthesia; gynecophobia; erythropenia; melanosis; bradycardia; hypogastrium; hypertrophy; hydrology; pyrogenic; pyuria; erythema; monodactyly; bilateral; esthesiology; oncotomy; gynecopathy; lipemia; diplegia; erythrocyturia; enterolith; nephrolithiasis; histoma; oncosis; chondrodystrophy; lipatrophy; gastroduodenostomy; otorrhagia; enteropexy; bradykinesia; monophobia; pyelotomy; lipopenia; toxicophobia; myorrhaphy; myogenic; myelogram; lipofibroma; periodontium; periostitis; oncocytoma; cystopyelogram.

4. ***Give the Latin spelling of the terms; explain their meaning:***

hydrophthalmos; mammography; cancerophobia; glossoplegia; rhinolith; glycemia; hydrometra; cytopenia; anesthesiology; hydrocholecystis;

angiography; glossorrhagia; colpopexy; phlebolith; melanodermia; monocytopenia; monomyoplegia; nephromegaly; mononeuritis; gastropexy; dicheilia; dysenteria; lipodystrophy; colostomy; cholelithiasis; cardiotomy; chondrotomy; tachyphagia; cardiomegaly; bradyphagia; hydrotherapy; urolith; cardiophobia; ophthalmoplegia; metropexy; parodontosis; rhinopathy; gynecology.

5. ***Form the Greek & Latin clinical terms according to the meaning:***

- excess of lipids in the blood
- paralysis (palsy) of the tongue
- fixation of the vagina
- particular type of white blood cell that has one nucleus
- producing (caused) by fever
- renal stone
- abnormally fast heart rate
- slowing of swallowing
- collection of fluid in the pericardial cavity
- fear of water
- branch of medicine that treats diseases of the genital tract in women
- benign tumour composed of fatty tissues
- dark pigment excreted in the urine
- study of tumours
- decreased number of erythrocytes
- palsy (paralysis) of the bladder
- fixation of the rectum
- one finger on the hand

- urinary stone
- abnormally slow heart action (slow pulse)
- use of water in the treatment of disease or injury
- producing fat
- microscopic study of tissues
- dark pigment in the skin
- palsy (paralysis) of one extremity

LESSON 7

SAMPLE OF A FINAL TEST IN CLINICAL TERMINOLOGY

In this lesson you will:

- become familiar with a Final Test sample

Final Test in Clinical Terminology

V - 2

I. Explain the meanings of the following terms:

1. pyuria
2. hydrophobia
3. anaesthesiologia
4. myopathia
5. rhinolithus
6. phlebitis
7. ophthalmoplegia
8. cardiologia
9. polyuria
10. pyrogenus
11. cyanopsia
12. spondyloarthritis
13. stomatoscopia
14. adenocytus
15. microgastria
16. aphagia
17. neurorrhaphia
18. gastroduodenostomia
19. cholecystotomia
20. haemarthrosis
21. erythropenia
22. chondrodystrophia
23. homogenus
24. hyperglykaemia
25. hysterectomia

II. Form the Greek & Latin clinical terms according to the following meanings:

1. disease of the vessel;
2. fixation of the uterus;
3. tumour of the kidney;
4. inflammation of the surrounding heart tissue;
5. removal of the cornea;
6. X-ray examination of veins;
7. presence of glucose (sugar) in the urine;
8. loss of the voice;
9. of different kind or type;
10. large tongue;
11. study of tuberculosis;
12. developing from ear.

PART III. PHARMACEUTICAL TERMINOLOGY

LESSON 1

INTRODUCTION TO THE PHARMACEUTICAL TERMINOLOGY

In this lesson you will:

- Become familiar with the main groups of drugs
- Learn the names of the main pharmaceutical forms
- Learn some Latin and Greek component elements of drug names
- Become familiar with the word-formative and grammar structure of pharmaceutical terms

This lesson is divided into the following sections:

I. Introduction to the pharmaceutical terminology
II. Pharmaceutical forms
III. Latin and Greek component elements of drug names
IV. Word-formative and grammar structure of pharmaceutical terms
V. Exercises.

I. INTRODUCTION TO THE PHARMACEUTICAL TERMINOLOGY

The pharmaceutical terminology is the terminology used in Pharmacology (derived from the Greek "pharmacon" – "drug"). **Pharmacology** is the study of medicinal substances called **pharmaceuticals**. The International Drug Nomenclature amounts at the present time to 400,000 drugs.

Learning objectives of this course of studies: at the end of the course of studies you should:

1. know how a prescription is written in Latin;
2. write correctly in Latin one-word and multiword pharmaceutical terms;
3. know Latin and Greek component elements of drug names;
4. learn a certain amount of Latin drug names.

Main pharmaceutical terms

- **Pharmaceutical form (drug form) –** form of the drug suitable for a definite method of administration. These forms are divided into:
  - liquids (solutions, infusions, decoctions, tinctures, extracts, mucilages, emulsions, suspensions, mixtures and liniments),
  - semisolids (ointments, pastes, suppositories, plasters) and
  - solids (tablets, dragee, powders).
- **Drug** is any material or substance, whether natural or synthetic, that can be used to treat an illness, relieve a symptom or modify a chemical process in the body for a specific purpose. The names of drugs can be **officinal or magistral:**
  - **Officinal** (from Latin. officina – drugstore) **drugs** are drugs which are manufactured by the pharmaceutical industry and which have a standard contents indicated in pharmacopeias. For example: *tabulettae Cefalexini*, *unguentum "Lorindenum"*. Such drugs can have **international nonpatent names and trade names:**
    - *International nonpatent names* are given by the WHO (World Health Organisation). These are mostly the chemical names of drugs. Under these names the drugs can be used in any country.
    - *Trade name (proprietary or brand name)* is the copyrighted name assigned by the drug company making the drug and is followed by the symbol ®.

∗ **Magistral drugs** (from Latin *magister - teacher*) are called the drugs which are made at the direction of a physician.

- **Medicinal substance** is a chemical compound used as a drug. Medicinal substances are produced by chemical means.
- **Drug preparation** is a drug prepared in a definite pharmaceutical form.

II. MAIN PHARMACEUTICAL FORMS

You should learn the main pharmaceutical forms as follows (in a dictionary form!):

Liquids		
1.	**Solutĭo, ōnis f**	solution
2.	**Mucilāgo, ĭnis f**	mucilage
3.	**Emulsum, i n**	emulsion
4.	**Suspensĭo, ōnis f**	suspension
5.	**Infūsum, i n**	infusion
6.	**Decoctum, i n**	decoction
7.	**Tinctūra, ae f**	tincture
8.	**Extractum, i n (fluĭdum)**	extract
9.	**Mixtūra, ae f**	mixture
10.	**Linimentum, i n**	liniment
11.	**Gutta, ae f**	drop
12.	**Sirŭpus, i m**	syrup
13.	**Olĕum, i n**	oil
Semisolids		
14.	**Unguentum, i n**	ointment
15.	**Pasta, ae f**	paste
16.	• **Suppositorĭum, i n** • **Suppositorĭum rectāle (vaginā̆le)**	• suppository • rectal (vaginal) suppository
17.	**Emplastrum, i n**	plaster
Solids		
18.	**Tabuletta, ae f**	tablet

19.	**Dragée**	dragée
20.	**Pulvis, ĕris m**	powder
21.	**Granŭlum, i n**	granule
22.	**Pilŭla, ae f**	pill
23.	**Specĭes, ērum (plural) f**	species
Other drug forms		
24.	**Capsŭla, ae f**	capsule
Capsule is a drug in powdered or pellet form that has been enclosed in a soluble gelatin-like capsule.		
25.	**Aërosōlum, i n**	aerosol
26.	**Membranŭla (ae f) ophthalmĭca (us, a, um) (Lamella ophthalmĭca)**	ophthalmic film
Ophthalmic films are absorbable gelatin films containing drug substances		

III. LATIN AND GREEK COMPONENT ELEMENTS OF DRUG NAMES

Many pharmaceutical terms include in their names Greek and Latin component elements of frequent occurrence similar to the clinical terminology. With a knowledge of these elements you will be able to write complicated drug names with a correct spelling and to understand their meaning.

GREEK AND LATIN ELEMENTS CARRYING INFORMATION ABOUT PHARMACEUTICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF A DRUG

##	*Latin*	*Meaning*	*Examples*
1.	**-aesthes-, -cain-**	local anesthetic	An**aesthes**inum Novo**cain**um
2.	**-alg-, -dol-**	analgetic	Pent**alg**inum Pana**dol**um
3.	**-andr-, -ster-, -test-**	male sex hormone	**Test**o**ster**onum **Andr**ofortum
4.	**-as-**	enzymes	Lyd**as**um
5.	**-asthm-**	against asthma	Anti**asthm**ocrinum

6.	**-barb-**	soforific, hypnotic	**Barb**italum
7.	**-cid-**	antimicrobic	Strepto**cid**um
8.	**-cillin-**	antibiotics-penicillins	Bi**cillin**um
9.	**-cort-**	adrenal cortex hormone	**Cort**icotrophinum
10.	**-cycl-**	antibiotics-tetracylcines	Vita**cycl**inum
11.	**-menth-**	containing mint	Boro**menth**olum
12.	**-morph-**	narcotics	Apo**morph**inum
13.	**-myc-**	against fungi, antimycotic	A**myc**azolum
14.	**-oestr-**	Female sex hormone	**Oestr**onum
15.	**-phyll-**	(from Greek *phyllon - leaf*)	Theo**phyll**inum
16.	**-pres(s)-, -tens-**	hypotensives	A**press**inum Angio**tens**inamidum
17.	**-pyr-**	antipyretic drugs	**Pyr**amidonum
18.	**-sed-**	sedatives	Valo**sed**anum
19.	**-sept-**	antiseptics	Pharyngo**sept**
20.	**-sulfa-**	sulfamides	**Sulfa**diazinum
21.	**-the-**	from tea-leaf	**The**albinum
22.	**-vit-**	vitamins	Hexa**vit**um

IV. WORD-FORMATIVE AND GRAMMAR STRUCTURE OF PHARMACEUTICAL TERMS

The drug names can be prescribed by **international nonpatent names** and **trade names.**

International nonpatent names in prescriptions after “Recipe:” are in Genitive singular without inverted commas:

- **Tetracyclīni**
- **Vaselīni**

Trade drug names are prescribed as follows: the drug name is placed after the pharmaceutical form in Nominative and is in inverted commas:

- **Suppositorĭa «Anaesthesōlum» -** suppositories of anaesthesol

One-word terms

1. **All Latin drug names are neuter nouns of the 2nd declension ending by -um**. They are written with the first capital letter as the names of chemical elements, medicinal plants:

Tetracyclīnum, i n

- A few exceptions to this rule are drug names by -**a**: No-spa, Do-pa (1st declension).

Multiword terms

1) If the drug preparation name includes a pharmaceutical form it is on the first place: solutĭo, unguentum, tinctūra etc.

2) The drug name is placed after the pharmaceutical form and begins with the capital letter:

solutĭo Streptocīdi - solution of streptocid
unguentum Tetracyclīni - ointment of tetracycline
tinctūra Menthae - tincture of mint

3) Adjectives

- are written at the end of the prescription line:

Solutĭo Synoestrōli oleōsa - oil solution of synoestrol

- or are placed after a noun:

Mentha piperīta - peppermint
Tabulettae Acĭdi glutaminĭci obductae - coated glutaminic acid tablets

V. VOCABULARY

Learn components of medicinal plants

1. cortex, ĭcis m — cortex
2. flos, floris m — flower
3. folĭum, i n — leaf
4. herba, ae f — herb
5. radix, īcis f — root
6. rhizōma, ătis n — rhizome

Learn names of medicinal plants

7. Calendŭla, ae f — calendula
8. Chamomilla, ae f — matricary
9. Crataegus, i f — hawthorn
10. Digitālis, is f — foxglove
11. Farfăra, ae f — coltsfoot
12. Frangŭla, ae f — buckthorn
13. Leonūrus, i m — motherwort
14. Mentha, ae f — mint
15. Quercus, us f — oak
16. Valeriāna, ae f — valerian

VI. EXCERCISES

Exercise 1. Read drug names, find component elements carrying information about pharmaceutical characteristics, give their meaning:

Bicillinum, Apressinum, Nicovitum, Pyramidonum, Polyoestradiolum, Hydrolysinum, Boromentholum, Diprophyllinum, Laevomycetinum, Decamevitum, Cerebrolysinum, Brulamycinum, Olivomycinum, Bruneomycinum, Theophyllinum, Cocarboxylasum,

Antiasthmocrinum, Synoestrolum, Pentavitum, Urosulfanum, Gentamycinum, Novocainamidum, Octoestronum.

Exercise 2. Translate from Latin into English:

Folium Farfărae, tabulettae olei Menthae, solutio Strophanthini, tabulettae Prednisoloni, granŭla Orasi, tabulettae Octoestroli, tabulettae Pantocrini, suspensio «Cindolum», unguentum «Psoriasinum», species antiasthmatĭcae, emplastrum Epilini, tabulettae «Baralginum», suppositoria vaginalia «Osarbonum», tabulettae Mycoheptini, unguentum Tetracyclini ophthalmĭcum, linimentum «Sanĭtas», tabulettae «Praegoestrolum», flores Calendŭlae, solutio Glucosi, tabulettae «Panhexavitum», dragée «Aëvitum», cortex Frangŭlae, tabulettae Barbamyli, extractum Leonūri fluĭdum, suppositoria «Anaesthesolum», tabulettae «Bellaesthesinum», infūsum Digitālis.

Exercise 3. Translate from English into Latin:

Ointment of tetracycline, solution of novocain, tablets of octoestrol, solution of glucose, ointment of heparin, tablets of myelosan, tincture of valerian, tincture of motherwort, herb of valerian, extract of motherwort, tablets of theophyllin, flowers of matricary, tablets of baralgin, liniment of streptocid, ophthalmic ointment of dibiomycin, antiasthmatic species, tincture of valerian root, extract of buckthorn, tincture of oak root.

LESSON 2

STANDARD PRESCRIPTION PHRASES INDICATING ORDERS AND INSTRUCTIONS

In this lesson you will:

- Learn basic standard phrases used in prescriptions
- Learn clinic Latin and Greek component elements used in drug names
- Learn Latin and Greek component elements carrying information on chemical composition of a drug

This lesson is divided into the following sections:

I. Standard prescription phrases indicating orders and instructions
II. Clinic Latin and Greek component elements used in drug names
III. Latin and Greek component elements carrying information on chemical composition of a drug
IV. Exercises.

I. STANDARD PRESCRIPTION PHRASES INDICATING ORDERS AND INSTRUCTIONS

In the Latin part of a prescription some verb forms are used which indicate orders and instructions. They are required in order to give to a pharmacist instructions how to make up and dispense drugs. You should learn these verb forms as **standard prescription phrases**. The meaning *"order, instruction, direction"* is expressed in the Latin part of a prescription by **"imperative moode"** and **"conjunctive moode"** of a Latin verb.

a) Imperative mode

From all imperative mode forms only the 2nd person singular form is used in prescriptions. You will have to memorize standard prescription phrases in the imperative mode as follows:

• **Recĭpe**	Take, receive
• **Da**	Give
• **Signa**	Write on a label
• **Misce**	Mix
• **Sterilĭsa!** (with the exclamation mark)	Sterilize!
• **Adde**	Add
• **Da tales doses**	Give of such doses

b) Conjunctive mode

The Latin conjunctive mode has many meanings. Only one meaning "order, instruction, direction" is used in prescriptions. These forms are translated from Latin into English with the word-combination "let it be". You will have to memorize standard prescription phrases in the conjunctive mode as follows:

• **Detur**	Let it be given
• **Signētur**	Let it be labeled
• **Misceātur**	Let it be mixed
• **Sterilisētur!** (with the exclamation mark)	Let it be sterilized!
• **Repetātur**	Let it be repeated
• **Dentur tales doses**	Let it be given of such doses

- **<u>Attention!!!</u> - Prescription phrases in imperative and conjunctive modes have the same meaning: <u>*order, instruction, direction,*</u> therefore they are completely equal and interchangeable. You may use each of them.**

в) Verb <u>fiĕri</u> in prescriptions

The prescription phrase with the verb **fieri** is often used in prescriptions. Model:

Misce, (ut) fiat + pharmaceutical form in Nominative singular

<u>Note</u>: Conjunction <u>ut</u> is usually omitted

Examples:

- Misce, fiat pulvis. — Mix to make a powder
- Misce, fiat unguentum. — Mix to make an ointment
- Misce, fiat linimentum. — Mix to make a liniment

BUT !

- Misce, **fiant** species. (species - plural) — Mix to make species

II. CLINIC LATIN AND GREEK COMPONENT ELEMENTS USED IN DRUG NAMES

In drug names some clinical Latin and Greek component elements are used which are already known to you. You will have to pay attention to their spelling and meaning in the pharmaceutical terminology:

##	*Latin*	*Meaing*	*Examples*
1.	**-angi-, -vas-,**	spasmolytics, referring to vessels	**Angi**otensinamidum **Vas**ographinum
2.	**-cardi-, -cor-, -cord-**	cardiovascular drugs	**Cardi**ovalenum **Cor**azolum
3.	**-chol-**	cholagogic, bile-expelling	**Chol**ogonum
4.	**-cyt-**	(from Greek «cell») antianemic drugs	**Cyt**amenum
5.	**-derm-**	for treatment of skin diseases	**Derm**osolonum
6.	**-erythr-**	(from Greek «red»)	**Erythr**omycinum
7.	**glyc-**	(from Greek «sweet»)	**Glyc**erophosphatum
8.	**-haem-, -aem-**	drugs influencing hemopoesis	**Haem**atogenum Liqu**aem**inum
9.	**-hepat-, -hepar-**	extracts from liver	Vito**hepat**um
10.	**-lys(in)-**	drugs for destruction and excretion	Sarco**lys**inum
11.	**-my(o)-**	(from Greek «muscle»)	**Myo**statinum

12.	**-myel(o)-**	referring to brain	**Myel**osanum
13.	**-neo-, -nov-**	(from Greek «new»)	**Neo**cidum **Nov**androlum
14.	**-pan-**	(from Greek «total»)	**Pan**tocidum
15.	**-physi(o)-**	referring to physical properties	**Physio**lactinum
16.	**-poly-**	(from «many»)	**Poly**vaccinum
17.	**-pyo-**	antipurulent drugs	**Pyo**cidum
18.	**-thyr-**	drugs influencing functions of the thyroid gland	Metho**thyr**inum

III. GREEK AND LATIN ELEMENTS CARRYING INFORMATION ON CHEMICAL COMPOSITION OF A DRUG

##	*Latin*	*Meaing*	*Examples*
1.	**-aeth-**	containing *ethyl*	**Aeth**inalum
2.	**-(a)zin-, -zol-, -(a)zid-**	containing *nitrogen*	Amina**zin**um, Cora**zol**um Salu**zid**um
3.	**-benz-**	containing *benzol*	**Benz**onalum
4.	**-chlor-**	containing *chlorine*	**Chlor**aminum
5.	**-cyan-**	(from Greek «*cyanus*» - blue)	**Cyan**idum
6.	**-hydr-**	water, hydrogen	**Hydr**ocortisonum
7.	**-meth-**	containing *methyl*	**Meth**acinum
8.	**-oxy-**	containing *oxygen*	**Oxy**lidinum
9.	**-phen-**	containing *phenyl*	**Phen**olum
10.	**-phosph-**	containing *phosphorus*	**Phosph**acolum
11.	**-phthor-**	containing *fluorine*	**Phthor**acizinum
12.	**-thi-**	containing *sulfur*	**Thi**ophosphamidum
13.	**-yl-**	containing *hydrocarbon radical*	Meth**yl**uracilum

IV. VOCABULARY

Learn drug names:

1.	Amўlum, i n Tritĭci (um, i n)	wheat starch
2.	Chloxylum, i n	chloxyl
3.	Dibazōlum, i n	dibazol
4.	Eucatōlum, i n	eucatol
5.	Hydrochlorothiazīdum, i n	hydrochlorothiazid
6.	Ichthyōlum, i n	ichthyol
7.	Mycosolōnum, i n	mycosolon
8.	Olĕum (i, n) Ricĭni (us, i m)	castor oil
9.	Phthoruracīlum, i n	phthoruracil
10.	Polyphepānum, i n	polyphepan
11.	Solutĭo Ammonĭi (um, i n) caustĭci (us, a, um)	liquid ammonia (solution of ammonia)
12.	Sulfadimezīnum, i n	sulfadimezin
13.	Synthomycīnum, i n	synthomycin
14.	Vaselīnum, i n	vaseline
15.	Xeroformĭum, i n	xeroform

Medical plants:

16.	Convallarĭa, ae f	lily of the valley
17.	Eucalyptus, i f	eucalyptus
18.	Linum, i n	flax
19.	Plantāgo, ĭnis f	common (greated) plantain
20.	Salvĭa, ae f	sage

Other words:

21	antiasthmatĭcus, a, um.	antiasthmatic
22.	diuretĭcus, a, um	diuretic, urinative
23.	piperītus, a, um	pepper

24.	semen, ĭnis n	seed
25.	siccus, a, um	dry

V. EXCERCISES

Exercise 1. Read drug names, find component elements carrying information about pharmaceutical characteristics, give their meaning:

Benzonalum, Dipheninum, Normotensum, Pyrimethaninum, Acetylcysteinum, Sulfalenum, Penicillaminum, Erythromycinum, Sulfathiazolum, Sulfamethoxazolum, Vancomycinum, Diphenhydraminum, Cyclosporinum, Methyluracilum, Hydrolysinum, Nitroglycerinum, Benzobarbitalum, Methindionum, Mycoseptinum, Chlorochininum, Cyclophosphamidum, Cyanocobalaminum, Cerebrolysinum.

Exercise 2. Translate from English into Latin:

Solution of papaverin, tincture of mint, granules of amidopyrin, ointment of xeroform, tablets of sulfadimezin, oil of eucalyptus, motherwort herb tincture, foxglove leaves powder, tablets of dibazol, fluid extract of hawthorn, oitment of ichthyol, solution of procainamid, tablets of phenobarbital, sage leaves tincture, decoction of oak cortex, mint leaves tincture, emulsion of castor oil, tablet of novocainamid, liquid ammonia, oil of peppermint, eucalyptus leaves tincture, tincture of calendula, leaf of common plantain, solution of salvin, matricary leaves, granule of plantaglucid, drops of eucatol, solution of aminophyllin, coltsfoot leaf granules.

Exercise 3. Translate from English into Latin, using the given vocabulary:

1. Give 10 ml of epinephrin solution.
2. Take 200 ml of valerian root tincture.
3. Add 5 ml of castor oil.
4. Give 10 ml of menthol oil.

5. Take 30,0 of xeroform ointment.

6. Mix 5 ml of mint tincture and 10 ml of motherwort tincture.

7. Add 3 ml of peppermint oil.

8. Sterilize 20 ml of castor oil.

9. Take 5,0 of boromenthol ointment.

10. Give 25,0 of synthomycin liniment.

11. Mix 10 ml of lily of the valley tincture and 15 ml of valerian tincture.

12. Give 25 ml of motherwort extract.

13. Take 20,0 of castor oil emulsion.

14. Sterilize 200 ml of novocain solution.

LESSON 3

MEDICAL PRESCRIPTION
LIQUIDS AND SEMISOLIDS IN PRESCRIPTIONS

In this lesson you will:

- Become familiar with “medical prescription” and its components
- Learn the requirements to the Latin part of the prescription
- Learn to prescribe liquid and semisolid pharmaceutical forms

This lesson is divided into the following sections:

I. General information on a medical prescription
II. Requirements to the Latin part of a prescription
III. Liquid pharmaceutical forms in prescriptions
IV. Semisolid pharmaceutical forms in prescriptions
V. The most-used prescription phrases I
VI. Exercises.

I. GENERAL INFORMATION ON A MEDICAL PRESCRIPTION

The word "prescription" can be decomposed into "pre" and "script" and literally means "to write before" a drug can be prepared. The concept of prescriptions date back to the beginning of history. So long as there were medications and a writing system to capture directions for preparation and usage, there were prescriptions. **Latin** served a good purpose on prescriptions when they were first written in the 1400s. Spread widely by Roman soldiers and traders, Latin was the main language of western Europe for hundreds of years. It was unlikely to change, because it was a "dead" language, and it was unlikely to be misinterpreted, because it was exact in its meaning. Of course, the patients who didn't know Latin probably didn't have the vaguest idea what they were taking.

Who can issue prescriptions are governed by local legislation. In the United States, all states, physicians, veterinarians, dentists, and pediatrists have full prescription power. Many countries allow mid-level practitioners different prescription privileges. Nurse practitioners, physician assistants, optometrists, homeopathic physicians, registered pharmacists, naturopathic physicians, and doctors of oriental medicine currently represent the spectrum of mid-level practitioners. Each country regulates what (if any) prescription powers members of the above group are allowed.

Prescriptions are typically written on preprinted prescription forms that are assembled into pads. Preprinted on the form is text that identifies the document as a prescription, the name and address of the hospital or the prescribing doctor.

Predating modern legal definitions of a prescription, a prescription traditionally is composed of **four parts**: a "superscription", "inscription", "subscription" and "signature".

1. The "**superscription"** section contains the date of the prescription and patient information (name, address, age, etc).
2. The word "Recipe:" (in English prescriptions "Rx") addressed to the pharmacist separates the superscription from the "**inscriptions"** section. This is literally an abbreviation for an exhortation to the patient to "take to" what is described in the inscription section. The inscription section defines what is the medication.
3. The "**subscription"** section contains dispensing directions to the pharmacist. This may be compounding instructions or quantities.
4. The "**signature"** section contains directions to the patient.

Latin in Prescriptions in Some English-speaking Countries: *The only part of a prescription where Latin appears today, however, is in the directions for taking the drug. This use has become a kind of medical shorthand. Some of these*

abbreviated terms have the potential to cause medication errors because they look so similar in handwriting, so their use is on the decline.

E.g.:

• **ante cibum**	**ac**	**before meals**
• **pro re nata**	**prn**	**as needed**
• **quaque 3 hora**	**q 3 h**	**every 3 hours**
• **ter in die**	**tid**	**3 times a day**

II. REQUIREMENTS TO THE LATIN PART OF A PRESCRIPTION

The Latin part of a prescription begins with the word “Recipe” and ends with “Signa”. You will have to learn the general requirements to the Latin part of a prescriptions as follows (abbreviations in prescriptions are impermissible):

1. The Latin part of a prescription begins with “Recipe”, this is a form of address of a physician to a pharmacist:

Recipe: Take:

- *Every prescription line*, as well as *all drug names* begin with the **capital letter**
- Every drug name is written in a separate prescription line. In doing so a blank space is left after “Recipe” (the pharmacist indicates a price of a drug here). If there is not enough space for a drug name in one line it is carried over to the next line with the left indent:

Recipe: Phenylĭi salicylātis 3,0
Spirĭtus aethylĭci quantum satis
ad **solutiōnem**
Vaselīni ad 30,0
Misce, fiat unguentum
Da. Signa: Apply to the skin of
the face

2. The drug names after “Recipe” are **in Genitive**

3. After the drug name its **quantity** is indicated. The doses of drugs are indicated in the decimal numeration system:

- **Gram amounts -** the abbreviation «gr» is not indicated, the quantity is indicated with decimal points – 10.0 (10 gr.); 0.25 (0,25 gr) etc.
- **Milliliter amounts** - 10 ml, 0.2 ml;
- **Units of activity** - ED: 100000 ED (100000 units of activity).

E.g: Recipe: Kalĭi chlorīdi 3,0
Insulīni 25 ED
Solutiōnis Glucōsi 10% - 1000 ml
Misceātur. Sterilisētur!
Detur. Signētur: For intravenous infusions.

- **Drops amounts** (are used seldom) – the number of drops is indicated with Roman figures – singular **guttam** (one drop - **guttam I**), plural **guttas** (five drops - **guttas V**);
- Sometimes a physician does not indicate the dosage but affords to a pharmacist an opportunity to determine the quantity of a drug on his own; in that case **quantum satis** is written in the prescription.

If several drugs are prescribed in the same amount, so the dose is indicated only after the latter one and the abbreviation **ana** (of each) is written:

E.g: Recipe: Cupri citrātis
Lanolīni
Vaselīni ana 5,0

Take: Coper citrate
Lanoline
Vaseline of each 5,0

Writing good prescriptions

- careful use of decimal points to avoid ambiguity:
    - avoid unneccessary decimal points: 5 mL instead of 5.0 mL to avoid possible misinterpretation of 5.0=50
    - alway zero prefix decimals: e.g. 0.5 instead of .5 to avoid misinterpretation with .5=5
    - never have trailing zeros on decimals: e.g. use 0.5 instead of .50 to avoid misinterpretation with .50=50
    - avoid decimals altogether by changing the units: 0.5 g =500 mg

III. LIQUID PHARMACEUTICAL FORMS IN PRESCRIPTIONS

Solutions – Solutiōnes

- The Genitive form after "Recipe" – **Solutiōnis**.
- Solutions can be *alcoholic, oil and glyceric,* respectively the Latin Genitive forms after "Recipe" are **Solutiōnis spirituōsae, Solutiōnis oleōsae, Solutiōnis glycerinōsae** (solutio – feminine!), the adjective to be placed at the end of the prescription line before the dosage.
- The solution concentration is indicated in the following way: *Recipe: Solutiōnis Camphŏrae oleōsae 10% - 100 ml.*

Mucilages – Mucilagĭnes

- The Genitive form after "Recipe"– **Mucilagĭnis.**
- The most frequently used mucilage is the starch mucilage: *Recipe: Mucilagĭnis Amўli*

Suspensions – Suspensiōnes

- The Genitive form after “Recipe”– **Suspensiōnis.**
- E.g.: *Recipe: Suspensiōnis Hydrocortisōni*

Emulsions – Emulsa

- The Genitive form after “Recipe” – **Emulsi.**
- E.g.: *Recipe: Emulsi oləi Ricĭni.*

Infusions and decoctions – Infūsa et Decocta

- The Genitive form after “Recipe” – **Infūsi, Decocti.**
- After the pharmaceutical form parts of medicinal plants are indicated:
  - Cortex - cortex (Genitive – cortĭcis)
  - Root - radix (Genitive – radīcis)
  - Rhizome – rhizōma (Genitive – rhizomătis)
  - Leaf – folĭum (Genitive singular – folĭi, Genitive plural - foliōrum)
  - Herb – herba (Genitive – herbae)
  - Flower– flos (Genitive singular – flores, Genitive plural - florum)
- E.g.: *Recipe: Decocti cortĭcis Quercus*

Tinctures – Tinctūrae

- The Genitive form after “Recipe” – **Tinctūrae.**
- E.g.: *Recipe: Tinctūrae Valeriānae.*

Extracts – Extracta

- The Genitive form after “Recipe” – **Extracti.**

- Three general types of extracts are distinguished: fluid extracts (**Extractum fluĭdum – extracti fluĭdi**), thick extracts (**Extractum spissum – extracti spissi**) and dry extracts (**Extractum siccum – extracti sicci**).
- E.g.: *Recipe: Extracti Frangŭlae fluĭdi*

Liniments – Linimenta

- The Genitive form after "Recipe" – **Linimenti.**
- E.g.: *Recipe: Linimenti Synthomycīni.*

IV. SEMISOLID PHARMACEUTICAL FORMS IN PRESCRIPTIONS

Ointments – Unguenta

- The Genitive form after "Recipe" – **Unguenti.**
- Eye ointment – Unguentum ophthalmĭcum (Unguenti opthalmĭci).
- E.g.: *Recipe: Unguenti Zinci.*

Pastes – Pastae

- The Genitive form after "Recipe" – **Pastae.**
- E.g.: *Recipe: Pastae Zinci.*

Plasters – Emplastra

- The Genitive form after "Recipe" – **Emplastri.**
- Simple plaster – Emplastrum simplex (Emplastri simplĭcis).
- E.g.: *Recipe: Emplastri Plumbi simplĭcis.*

V. THE MOST-USED PRESCRIPTION PHRASES I

• ad 10,0	up to 10 gr.
• ad usum externum	for external use
• ad usum internum	for internal use
• ana	of each
• bis (tres) repetātur	Let it be repeated twice (three times)
• cito!	urgent!
• contra tussim	against cough
• in ampullis	in ampoules
• in capsŭlis	in capsules
• in vitro nigro	in a dark phial
• non repetātur	do not repeat
• numĕro	number
• pro auctōre	for himself – *if a doctor prescribes a drug for himself*
• pro infantĭbus	for children
• pro injectionĭbus	for injections
• pro me	for me
• pro narcōsi	for narcosis
• pro suspensionĭbus	for suspensions
• quantum satis	in sufficient amount
• statim!	immediately!

VOCABULARY

Learn names of drugs:

1. Aether, ĕris m	ether
2. Aethinyloestradiōlum, i n	aethinyloestradiol
3. Amidopyrīnum, i n	amidopyrin
4. Aminophyllīnum, i n	aminophyllin
5. Ampicillīnum, i n	ampicillin
6. Anaesthesīnum, i n	anaesthesin
7. Cerebrolysīnum, i n	cerebrolysin
8. Corvalōlum, i n	corvalol
9. Cortisōnum, i n	cortison
10. Dimedrōlum, i n	dimedrol
11. Furazolidōnum, i n	furazolidon
12. Furacilīnum, i n	furacilin
13. Glucōsum, i n	glucose
14. Hepavītum, i n	hepavit
15. Nitroglycerīnum, i n	nitroglycerin
16. Novocaīnum, i n	novocain
17. Oxaphenamīdum, i n	oxaphenamid
18. Phenacetīnum, i n	phenacetin
19. Pyrazidōlum, i n	pyrazidol
20. Sacchărum, i n	saccharum/sugar
21. Strophanthīnum, i n	strophanthin
22. Sulfazīnum, i n	sulfazin
23. Validōlum, i n	validol

Learn names of medicinal plants:

24. Belladonna, ae f	belladonna
25. Rheum, i n	rhubarb

26. Urtīca, ae f	nettle

Other words:

27. aethylĭcus, a, um	ethyl
28. aqua, ae f	water
29. destillātus, a, um	distilled
30. glycerinōsus, a, um	glyceric
31. oleōsus, a, um	oily, oil
32. pectorālis, e	pectoral
33. rectificātus, a, um	rectificat
34. spirituōsus, a, um	spirituous, alcoholic
35. spirĭtus, us m	alcohol

VI. EXCERCISES

Exercise 1. Read drug names, find component elements carrying information about pharmaceutical characteristics, give their meaning:

Phenolum, Ampicillinum, Hepavitum, Phenacetinum, Cortisonum, Mycosolonum, Pyrazolidonum, Dibazolum, Sulfazinum, Furazolidonum, Chloxylum, Oxaphenamidum, Corvalolum, Aethinyloestradiolum, Benzonalum, Pantocidum, Polyphepanum, Euphyllinum, Phenobarbitalum, Methacinum, Pyocidum, Barbamylum, Chlorophthalmum, Sulfadimezinum, Oxacillinum, Aminophyllinum, Aether, Nitroglycerinum, Sarcolysinum, Novocainum, Corazolum, Anaesthesinum, Chloraminum.

Exercise 2. Translate from English into Latin:

Decoction of buckthorn cortex for injections, apomorphin in ampoules, leaf of common plantain, solution of furacilin for external use, castor oil in capsules, emulsion of castor oil, aevit in capsules, tablets of amidopyrin and phenacetin of each 0,25, powder of ampicillin for suspensions, liniment of synthomycin,

solution of strophantin in ampoules, tincture of matricary flowers, oily solution of nitroglycerin, spirituous solution of furacilin, decoction of hawthorn cortex, species pectoral, rhubarb syrup, fluid extract of backthorn, powder of foxglove leaves, decoction of oak cortex, dry extract of belladonna, species diuretic, aether for narcosis, mint pepper leaves.

Exercise 3. Translate the following prescriptions from English into Latin:

1) Take: Tincture of lily of the valley
Tincture of valerian of each 10 ml
Solution of nitroglycerin 1% - 1 ml
Validol 2 ml
Let it be mixed.
Let it be given.
Let it be labeled:

2) Take: Liquid hawthorn extract 25 ml
Let it be given.
Let it be labeled:

3) Take: Solution of glucose 5% - 500 ml
Let it be sterilized!
Give.
Write on a label:

4)Take: Powder of rhubarb root 0,06
Give of such doses number 50
Write on a label:

5) Take: Emulsion of castor oil 30,0 - 200 ml

Give.

Write on a label:

6) Take: Phenobarbital 0,05

Sacchar 0,2

Mix to make a powder

Give of such doses number 10

Write on a label:

7) Take: Cerebrolysin 1 ml

Give of such doses number 10 in ampoules

Write on a label:

8) Take: Anaesthesin 2,5

Talc 15,0

Vaseline up to 50,0

Mix to make a liniment

Give.

Write on a label:

9) Take: Solution of aminophyllin 24% - 1 ml

Give of such doses number 6 in ampoules

Write on a label:

10) Take: Fluid extract of buckthorn 4,0

Powder of rhubarb root 3,0

Dry extract of belladonna 0,7

Mix. Give.

Write on a label:

LESSON 4

PRESCRIPTION REGULATIONS FOR TABLETS SUPPOSITORIES AND OPHTHALMIC FILMS SOLIDS AND OTHER PHARMACEUTICAL FORMS IN PRESCRIPTIONS

In this lesson you will:

- Become familiar with prescription regulations for tablets, suppositories and ophthalmic films.
- Learn to prescribe solid and other pharmaceutical forms.
- Learn the most used prescription phrases.

This lesson is divided into the following sections:

I. Prescription regulations for tablets, suppositories and ophthalmic films.
II. Preposition “cum” in prescriptions.
III. Solid pharmaceutical forms in prescriptions
IV. Other pharmaceutical forms in prescriptions
V. The most-used prescription phrases II
VI. Exercises.

I. PRESCRIPTION REGULATIONS FOR TABLETS, SUPPOSITORIES AND OPHTHALMIC FILMS

The prescription regulations for **tablets, suppositories and ophthalmic films** are different from other pharmaceutical forms. The names of these pharmaceutical forms in prescriptions after “Recipe” are **not in Genitive but in Accusative**. You will have to remember the endings of these pharmaceutical forms as follows:

• Tabulettam (obductam)	*tablet (coated)*
• Tabulettas (obductas)	*tablets (coated)*
• Suppositorĭum (vagināle, rectāle)	*suppository (rectal, vaginal)*
• Suppositorĭa (vaginalĭa, rectalĭa)	*suppositories (rectal, vaginal)*
• Lamellas (membranŭlas) ophthalmĭcas	*ophthalmic films*

E.g.:

Recipe: **Tabulettam** Digoxīni 0,0001
Da tales doses numĕro 12
Signa:

Recipe: **Tabulettas** extracti Valeriānae 0,02 **obductas**
numĕro 50
Da. Signa:

Recipe: **Suppositorĭa rectalĭa** Apilāci 0,005 numĕro 12
Da. Signa:

Recipe: **Membranŭlas ophthalmĭcas** cum Kanamycīni sulfāte 0,00003 numĕro 100
Da.Signa:

II. PREPOSITION "CUM" IN PRESCRIPTIONS

The names of *suppositories and ophthalmic films* drugs are often used with the preposition **"cum" – with**. You will have to remember the nouns endings after the preposition **"cum"** as follows:

• Singular	• Nouns of the 2nd declension – ending **-o** (cum Ichthyōl**o**, cum Oxytetracyclīn**o**)
• Plural	• Nouns of the 3rd declension – ending **-ĭbus** (with valerian roots - cum radic**ĭbus** Valeriānae)

The drug names with the nouns of other declensions with the preposition "cum" are not in use.

III. SOLID PHARMACEUTICAL FORMS IN PRESCRIPTIONS

Tablets – Tabulettae

- The prescription regulations for tablets see above.
- There are two prescription forms of tablets:
    1. Initially a drug name with the dose is indicated followed by the phrase "Da tales doses numĕro … in tabulettis" (Give of such doses number … in a tablet form).
    2. The second prescription form begins with the word "Tabulettam", followed by the drug name and the dose, and ends with the phrase "Da tales doses numĕro …" (Give of such doses number …).

Compare:

1st prescription form:

Recipe: Paracetamōli 0,3

Da tales doses numĕro 6 in tabulettis

Signa: 1 tablet in case of headache

2nd prescription form:

Recipe: **Tabulettam** Paracetamōli 0,3

Da tales doses numĕro 6

Signa: 1 tablet in case of headache

- Tablets known as **trade drug names** are prescribed as follows: initially the word "Tabulettas" is indicated, the drug name is placed after the pharmaceutical form in Nominative and is in inverted commas, followed by the word "numĕro":

Recipe: **Tabulettas "Nicoverīnum" numĕro 20**

Da. Signa: 1 tablet twice a day

Dragée – Dragée

- The word “dragée” has no declension endings.
- There is only one prescription form for dragée: the word “Dragée”, then a drug name and the phrase “Da tales doses numĕro…” (Give of such doses number …).

Recipe: **Dragée** Diazolīni 0,05

Da tales doses numĕro 20

Signa: 1 dragee twice a day

Powders – Pulvĕres

- The Genitive form after “Recipe” – **Pulvĕris.**
- E.g.: *Recipe: Pulvĕris radīcis Rhei*
- Volatile and hygroscopic powders are given out packed in *waxed and paraffined paper* as indicated in prescriptions: *E.g.* - Da tales doses numĕro… in charta cerāta (Give of such doses number … in waxed paper).

Granules – Granŭla

- “Granŭlum” is neutrum.
- The Genitive form after “Recipe” – **Granŭli (in plural often – Granulōrum).**
- E.g.: *Recipe: Granulōrum Natrĭi aminocylātis*

a. OTHER PHARMACEUTICAL FORMS IN PRESCRIPTIONS

Capsules – Capsŭlae

- Capsule is a drug in powdered, fluid or pellet form that has been enclosed in a soluble gelatin-like capsule.
- Soft gelatine capsules and Elastic gelatine capsules are distinguished - Capsŭlae gelatinōsae molles et durae.

- In prescriptions the phrase “in capsŭlis gelatinōsis” (in gelatine capsules) is indicated.

Ophthalmic films – Membranŭlae (Lamellae) ophthalmĭcae

- Ophthalmic films are absorbable gelatin films containing drug substances.
- Membranŭla and Lamella are synonyms.
- The prescription regulations for ophthalmic films see above.
- The ophthalmic films are often prescribed with the preposition “cum”.
- E.g.: *Recipe: Membranŭlas ophthalmĭcas cum Florenālo.*

Aerosols – Aërosōla

- The aerosols are prescribed in the following way: “Recipe” is followed by the word “Aërosōlum” (Accusative singular) and by the trade drug name in Nominative and in inverted commas, then the quantity after “numĕro” is indicated.
- E.g.: *Recipe: Aërosōlum “Ephatīnum” numĕro 1.*

V. THE MOST-USED PRESCRIPTION PHRASES II

• in charta cerāta	in waxed paper
• in charta paraffināta	in paraffined paper
• in capsŭlis gelatinōsis	in gelatine capsules
• in capsŭlis gelatinōsis elastĭcis	in elastic gelatine capsules
• in tabulettis (obductis)	in tablets (coated)
• cum radicĭbus …	with … roots
• Misce, fiat suppositorĭum rectāle (vagināle)	Mix to make a rectal (vaginal) suppository
• Misce, fiant suppositorĭa rectalĭa (vaginalĭa)	Mix to make rectal (vaginal) suppositories
• Misce, fiat pulvis subtilissĭmus	Mix to make the finest powder

VI. VOCABULARY

Learn names of drugs:

1. Analgīnum, i n	analgin
2. Corglycōnum, i n	corglycon
3. Diprophyllīnum, i n	diprophyllin
4. Euphyllīnum, i n	euphyllin
5. Florenālum, i n	florenal
6. Methyloestradiōlum, i n	methyloestradiol
7. Nystatīnum, i n	nystatin
8. Phenobarbitālum, i n	phenobarbital
9. Phenobolīnum, i n	phenobolin
10. Phenoxymethylpenicillīnum, i n	phenoxymethylpenicillin
11. Phthivazīdum, i n	phthivazid
12. Pyracetāmum, i n	pyracetam
13. Saluzīdum, i n	saluzid
14. Streptocīdum, i n	streptocid
15. Tetracyclīnum, i n	tetracycline
16. Iodum, i n	iodine

Learn names of medicinal plants:

17. Alŏë, es f	aloe
18. Althaea, ae f	althea
19. Cacao	cocoa
20. Millefolĭum, i n	milfoil

Other words:

21. composĭtus, a, um	complex
22. fluĭdus, a, um	liquid
23. in tabulettis (obductis)	in (coated) tablets
24. obductus, a, um	coated
25. ophthalmĭcus, a, um	ophthalmic

26. simplex, ĭcis	simple
27. solubĭlis, e	soluble

VII. EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Read drug names, find component elements carrying information about pharmaceutical characteristics, give their meaning:

Phenoxymethylpenicillinum, Vitoxycyclinum, Hexathidum, Glycerinum, Glycerophosphenum, Isapheninum, Intercainum, Kanacidinum, Erythromycinum, Methacyclinum, Oxacillinum, Metronidazolum, Mechloralum, Neocidum, Novosedum, Oxamycinum, Pentamethonum, Sedalginum, Synthacortum, Sulfurenum, Sulfathiazolum, Theophedrinum, Thiobutalum, Urosulfanum, Urozinum, Phenaconum, Phosphothiaminum, Chlormethinum, Cholosasum, Oestrogynonum, Aethylium, Aethimizolum, Haemoferum, Benzocainum, Abapressinum, Ancortonum, Anaesthocainum, Antistenocardinum, Aseptilexum, Aethylbarbitalum.

Exercise 2. Translate from English into Latin:

Solution of glucose, tablets of analgin, liquid extract of aloe, coated tablets of tetracyclin, tincture of matricary flowers, decoction of oak cortex, liniment of synthomycin, ointment of oxolin, syrup of althea, spirituous solution of iodine, granules of furazolidon, dragee of phenoxymethylpenicillin, solution of furacilin for external use, oily solution of phenobolin, tablets of pyrocetam, powder of ampicillin for suspensions, coated tablets of valerian extract, rhizomes with valerian roots, mucilages of flax seeds, tincture of eucalyptus, infusion of pepper mint leaves, leaf of aloe, leaves of sage, simple syrup, complex plaster, solution of corglycon, oily solution of nitroglycerin, soluble saluzid, powder and tablets of phthivazid, tablets for cough.

Exercise 3. Translate the following prescriptions from English into Latin:

1) Take: Powder of foxglove leaves 0,05
Sacchar 0,3
Mix to make a powder
Let it be given of such doses number 12
Let it be labeled:

2) Take: Cortex of hawthorn 30,0
Leaves of nettle
Herb of milfoil 10,0
Mix to make species
Let it be given
Let it be labeled:

3) Take: Powder of ampicillin for suspensions 60,0
Give in a dark phial
Write on a label:

4) Take: Suppositories with diprophyllin 0,5 number 10
Give
Write on a label:

5) Take: Tablets of microiodine with phenobarbital number 40
Give in a dark phial
Write on a label:

6) Take Ointment of tetracycline ophthalmic 10,0
Give
Write on a label:

7) Take: Sulfadimezin
Streptocid
Synthomycin of each 1,0
Mix to make a powder
Give
Write on a label:

8) Take: Tetracycline 100 000 ED
Give of such doses number 24 in a tablet form
Write on a label:

9) Take: Tablets of tetracycline with nystatin coated 100 000 ED
number 25
Give
Write on a label:

10) Take: Euphyllin 0,2
Cocoa oil 2,0
Mix to make a suppository
Give of such doses number 6
Write on a label:

11) Take: Ichthyol 3,0
Vaseline up to 30,0
Mix to make an ointment
Give
Write on a label:

12) Take: Ointment of furacilin 0,2% - 30,0

Give

Write on a label:

13) Take: Ointment of xeroform 10% - 30,0

Give

Write on a label:

14) Take: Methyloestradiol 0,00002

Give of such doses number 20 in a tablet form

Write on a label:

15) Take: Liquid extract of aloe 1 ml

Give of such doses number 10 in ampoules

Write on a label:

16) Take: Synthomycin 0,2

Castor oil 20 ml

Mix to make a liniment

Give

Write on a label:

17) Take: Tablets of valerian extract coated 0,02 number 50

Give

Write on a label:

18) Take: Tablet of furacilin 0,02

Give of such doses number 10

Write on a label:

19) Take: Ophthalmic films with florenal number 30

Give

Write on a label:

20) Take: Tablets of sulfadimezin 0,5 number 12

Give

Write on a label:

LESSON 5

LATIN NAMES OF CHEMICAL ELEMENTS
ACIDS NAMES
OXIDES, PEROXIDES, HYDROXIDES

In this lesson you will:

- Become familiar with the Latin names of main chemical elements.
- Become familiar with the Latin names of acids.
- Become familiar with the Latin names of oxides, peroxides, hydroxides.

This lesson is divided into the following sections:

I. Latin names of chemical elements.
II. Latin names of acids.
III. Latin names of oxides, peroxides, hydroxides.
IV. Exercises.

I. LATIN NAMES OF CHEMICAL ELEMENTS

All Latin names of chemical elements are **neuter nouns of the 2nd declension:**

E.g.: Bromum, i n; Iodum, i n; Bismŭthum, i n

There are two exceptions to this rule:

- *sulfur* - *Sulfur, ŭris n (3rd declension)*
- *phosphorus* - *Phosphŏrus, i m (masculine)*

Special attention must be given to the spelling of the following chemical elements:

Chemical element	*Latin*	*English*
Bi	Bismŭthum, i n	bismuth
Ca	Calcĭum, i n	calcium
F	Fluōrum, i n or Phthorum, i n	fluorine
Fe	Ferrum, i n	iron
H	Hydrogenĭum, i n	hydrogen
Hg	Hydrargўrum, i n	mercury
K	Kalĭum, i n	potassium
Mg	Magnesĭum, i n or Magnĭum, i n	magnesium
Na	Natrĭum, i n	sodium
O	Oxygenĭum, i n	oxygen
Pb	Plumbum, i n	lead
S	Sulfur, ŭris n	sulfur
Zn	Zincum, i n	zinc

II. LATIN NAMES OF ACIDS

The Latin names of acids consist of the noun **“acĭdum”** (acĭdum, i n - acid) and the concordant adjective of the 1st group:

acĭdum + stem of the chemical element name + -ĭc/ōs- + -um

a) Latin adjectives with the suffix **-ĭc- and the ending -um** correspond to English adjectives ending by **–ic.**

E.g.:

- **arsenic acid** - Acĭdum arsenicĭcum (Arsenĭcum, i n → *arsenic + ĭc + um*);
- **sulphuric acid** - Acĭdum sulfurĭcum (Sulfur, ŭris n → *sulfur + ĭc + um*);
- **silicic acid** - Acĭdum silicĭcum (Silicĭum, i n → *silic + ĭc + um*);

b) Latin adjectives with the suffix **-ōs and the ending -um** correspond to English adjectives ending by **–ous.**

E.g.:

- **nitrous acid** - Acĭdum nitrōsum (Nitrogenĭum, i n → *nitr + ōs + um*);
- **sulphurous acid** - Acĭdum sulfurōsum (Sulfur, ŭris n → *sulfur + ōs + um*);
- **arsenicous acid** - Acĭdum arsenicōsum (Arsenĭcum, i n → *arsenic + ōs + um*).

c) Latin acid names with the prefix **hydro-** ending by **-ĭcum** correspond to English acid names with the prefix **hydro-** ending by **-ic** *(Acĭdum hydrochlorĭcum – hydrochloric acid).*

Attention!!! - Acid names used as drugs after pharmaceutical forms are written with the first capital letter:

E.g.:

- Tabulettae **A**cĭdi folĭci - tablets of folic acid
- Dragée **A**cĭdi ascorbinĭci - dragée of ascorbic acid

III. LATIN NAMES OF OXIDES, PEROXIDES, HYDROXIDES

Latin names of oxides, peroxides and hydroxides consist of two words:

- ***First one: name of a chemical element in Genitive***
- ***Second one: word "oxўdum" (oxide), "peroxўdum" (peroxide) or "hydroxўdum" (hydroxide) in Nominative.***

E.g.:

- *Zinci oxўdum* - *zinc oxide*
- *Ferri oxўdum* - *ferric oxide*
- *Hydrogenĭi peroxўdum* - *hydrogen peroxide*
- *Calcĭi hydroxўdum* - *calcium hydroxide*

Attention!!! - Names of oxides, peroxides and hydroxides are written after pharmaceutical forms with the first capital letter:

E.g.:

- Solutĭo **H**ydrogenĭi peroxўdi dilūta – *diluted solution of hydrogen peroxide*

IV. VOCABULARY

Learn names of acids:

1. acĭdum acetĭcum	acetic acid
2. acĭdum acetylsalicylĭcum	acetylsalicylic acid
3. acĭdum ascorbinĭcum	ascorbic acid
4. acĭdum benzoĭcum	benzoic acid
5. acĭdum borĭcum	boric acid
6. acĭdum folĭcum	folic acid
7. acĭdum glutaminĭcum	glutaminic acid
8. acĭdum hydrochlorĭcum	hydrochloric acid
9. acĭdum hydrosulfurĭcum	hydrosulfuric acid
10. acĭdum lactĭcum	lactic acid
11. acĭdum lipoĭcum	lipoic acid
12. acĭdum nicotinĭcum	nicotinic acid
13. acĭdum nitrĭcum	nitric acid
14. acĭdum nitrōsum	nitrous acid
15. acĭdum phosphorĭcum	phosphoric acid
16. acĭdum salicylĭcum	salicylic acid
17. acĭdum sulfurĭcum	sulfuric acid
18. acĭdum sulfurōsum	sulfurous acid

Learn names of drugs:

19. Camphŏra, ae f	camphora
20. Chinosōlum, i n	chinosol
21. Chloroformĭum, i n	chloroform
22. Coffeīnum, i n	caffeine
23. Hydrocortisōnum, i n	hydrocortison

24.Menthōlum, i n	menthol
25.Naphthalānum, i n	naphtalan
26.Phthalazōlum, i n	phthalazol
27.Prednisolōnum, i n	prednisolon
28.Synoestrōlum, i n	synoestrol
29.Talcum, i n	talc
30.Tannīnum, i n	tannin

Other words:

31.albus, a, um	white
32.depurātus, a, um	clear
33.dilūtus, a, um	diluted
34.flavus, a, um	yellow

V. EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Translate from English into Latin:

Oily solution of camphora for external use; chloroform for narcosis; liniment of synthomycin with novocain; solution of prednisolon for injections; glyceric solution of ichthyol; spirituous solution of iodine for internal use; solution of novocain in ampoules, solution of nicotinic acid; mucilages of althea root, diluted hydrochloric acid; boric acid; tablets of lipoic acid; dragée of ascorbinic acid, zinc ointment; clear sulfur, yellow mercury oxide, acetylsalicylic acid in tablets, tablets of amidopyrin and phenacetin of each 0,25; phenoxymethylpenicillin for suspension; oily solution of synoestrol in ampoules, powder for suspensions; suppositories with dimedrol for children; diluted solution of hydrogen peroxide; hydrosulfuric acid; nicotinic acid in tablets; acetic acid; phosphoric acid; magnesium peroxide; zinc oxide; calcium hydroxide, hydrogen peroxide; benzoic acid.

Exercise 2. Translate the following prescriptions from English into Latin:

1) Take: Folic acid 0,0008
Ascorbic acid 0,1
Give of such doses number 30 in tablet form
Write on a label:

2) Take: White mercurial ointment 5% - 25,0
Let it be given
Let it be labeled:

3) Take: Spirituous solution of salicylic acid 1% - 40 ml
Give
Write on a label:

4) Take: Acetylsalicylic acid
Phenacetin of each 0,25
Caffeine 0,05
Give of such doses number 12 in a tablet form
Write on a label:

5) Take: Ointment of hydrocortison 1% - 10,0
Give
Write on a label:

6) Take Dragée of ascorbic acid 0,05 number 50
Give
Write on a label:

7) Take: Tablets of phthalazol 0,05 number 20

Give

Write on a label:

8) Take: Tincture of plantain leaves 10,0 - 20 ml

Give

Write on a label:

9) Take: Salicylic acid 5,0

Zinc oxide 0,5

Talc 50,0

Mix to make a powder

Let it be given

Let it be labeled:

10) Take: Yellow mercury oxide 0,6

Ichthyol 0,80

Ointment of zinc 20,0

Mix to make an ointment

Let it be given

Let it be labeled:

11) Take: Chloroform

Ethyl alcohol 95% - 20 ml

Ethyl ether 10 ml

Liquid ammonia 5 drops

Mix

Give

Write on a label:

12) Take: Clear sulfur

Magnesium oxide

Sacchar of each 10,0

Mix to make a powder

Give

Write on a label:

13) Take: Anaesthesin

Xeroform

Talc of each 10,0

Mix to make a powder

Give

Write on a label:

14) Take: Coated tablets of glutaminic acid 0,25 number 100

Give

Write on a label:

15) Take: Ichthyol 1,25

Zinc oxide

Wheat starch of each 12,5

Vaseline up to 50,0

Mix to make a paste

Give

Write on a label:

16) Take: Phenobarbital 0,03

Dimedrol 0,05

Analgin

Amidopyrin

Acetylsalicylic acid of each 0,15

Mix to make a powder

Give of such doses number 20.

Write on a label:

17) Take: Salicylic acid

Menthol

Synthomycin of each 2,5

Ethyl alcohol 70%-50 ml

Mix. Give.

Write on a label:

18) Take: Diluted solution of hydrogen peroxide 10% - 30 ml

Give.

Write on a label.

19) Take: Menthol 0,1

Zinc oxide

Boric acid of each 0,5

Vaseline 10,0

Mix to make an ointment

Give

Write on a label:

20) Take: Benzoic acid 0,6

Salicylic acid 0,3

Vaseline 10,0

Mix to make an ointment

Give

Write on a label:

21) Take: Boric acid 0,1

Chinosol 0,03

Tannin 0,06

Cocoa oil 2,0

Mix to make a vaginal suppository

Give of such doses number 10

Write on a label:

22) Take: Boric acid 5,0

Zinc oxide

Wheat starch of each 25,0

Ointment of naphthalan 45,0

Mix to make a paste

Give

Write on a label:

LESSON 6

LATIN NAMES OF SALTS IN PRESCRIPTIONS

In this lesson you will:

- Become familiar with the Latin names of salts used in prescriptions

This lesson is divided into the following sections:

I. Latin names of salts
II. Latin names of anions
III. Two-component names of potassium and sodium salts
IV. Exercises.

I. LATIN NAMES OF SALTS

The salts names in Latin consist of two nouns:

- the name of **cation** comes first in *Genitive*,
- the name of **anion** occupies the second place and is in *Nominative*

E.g:

- *Aluminĭi nitras* - *aluminium nitrate*
- *Adrenalīni hydrochlorīdum* - *adrenalin hydrochloride*
- *Natrĭi nitris* - *sodium nitrite*

It is important to keep in mind that cation names in Latin are always written with the first capital letter and anion names are always written with the first small letter (*e.g*: Solutĭo **N**atrĭi tetraborātis glycerinōsa).

II. LATIN NAMES OF ANIONS

All Latin suffixes and endings of anion names in Nominative and Genitive are listed in the table:

Latin - Nominative		*Latin - Genitive*		*English*
-as	Aluminĭi nitr**as**	**-ātis**	Aluminii nitr**ātis**	*aluminium nitra**te***
-is	Aluminĭi nitr**is**	**-ītis**	Aluminii nitr**ītis**	*aluminium nitri**te***
-īdum	Natrĭi chlor**īdum**	**-īdi**	Natrii chlor**īdi**	*sodium chlori**de***

Explanatory notes to the table:

- Anion names with the suffixes **-as, -is** are Latin nouns of the 3rd declension. The letter **-s-** in Latin names accords with the letter **-t-** in English names**:**

  E.g:

  - *citra**s*** - *citrate*
  - *phospha**s*** - *phosphate*
  - *nitri**s*** - *nitrite*

- Genitive forms of anion names with suffixes **-as-, -is-** are formed by analogy with the nouns of the 3rd declension:

  Compare:

  - *citras, ātis m - tuberosĭtas, ātis f*

- Anion names with the suffixe **-id-** are Latin nouns of the 2nd declension:

  E.g:

  - *chlor**īd**um, i n - chloride*
  - *brom**īd**um, i n - bromide*

III. TWO-COMPONENT NAMES OF POTASSIUM AND SODIUM SALTS

Two-component names of potassium and sodium are written with a hyphen and the both parts have the same grammatical case:

E.g: **sulphacyl sodium**

- **Nominative:** *Sulfacylum-natrĭum*
- **Genitive:** *Sulfacyli-natrĭi*

IV. VOCABULARY

Learn names of drugs:

1. Adrenalīnum, i n	adrenalin
2. Aethylmorphīnum, i n	aethylmorphine
3. Apomorphīnum, i n	apomorphine
4. Barbitālum-natrĭum, i n	barbital-sodium
5. Benzylpenicillīnum-natrĭum, i n	benzylpenicillin-sodium
6. Codeīnum, i n	codeine
7. Coffeīnum-natrĭi benzŏas, Coffeīni-natrĭi benzoātis	coffeine-sodium benzoate
8. Dicaīnum, i n	dicain
9. Ephedrīnum, i n	ephedrin
10. Methylēnum (i, n) coerulĕum (us, a, um)	blue methylen
11. Methylĭi salicylas, ātis m	methyl salicylate
12. Morphīnum, i n	morphine
13. Norsulfazōlum, i n	norsulfazol
14. Oleandomycīnum, i n	oleandomycin
15. Olĕum Helianthi (us, i m)	sunflower-seeds oil
16. Olĕum Persicōrum (um, i n)	peach oil
17. Oxytetracyclīnum, i n	oxytetracycline
18. Phenylĭi salicylas, ātis m	phenyl salicylate
19. Riboflavīnum, i n	riboflavin
20. Salicylas, ātis m	salicylate
21. Sulfacylum-natrĭum, i n	sulfacyl-sodium
22. Testosterōnum, i n	testosteron
23. Thiamīnum, i n	thiamin

Learn names of medicinal plants:

24. Adōnis (ĭdis m, f) vernālis (is, e) — spring adonis

Other words:

25. isotonĭcus, a, um — isotonic

V. EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Translate from English into Latin:

Complex liniment of salicylate, isotonic solution of sodium chloride, tablets of calcium gluconate, coated tablets of tetracyclin hydrochloride, diluted solution of hydrogen peroxide, basic acetate of lead, powder of oxytetracyclin, matricary flowers for internal use, sodium hydrocitrate for injections, basic bismuth nitrate with belladonna extract, phenoxymethylpenicillin for injections, oily solution of synoestrol in ampoules, tincture of plantain leaves, milfoil herb, solution of mercury cyanide, tincture of matricary flowers, solution of sulfacyl-sodium in ampoules, solution of thiamin bromide, aloe syrup with iron, chloroform for narcosis; powder of foxglove leaves, granules of furazolidon, powder and tablets of phthivazid, oily solution of anaesthesin.

Exercise 2. Translate the following prescriptions from English into Latin:

1) Take: Blue methylen 0,5
Solution of glucose 25% - 50 ml
Give of such doses number 3 in ampoules
Write on a label:

2) Take: Tincture of spring adonis herb 180 ml
Amidopyrin 2,0
Sodium bromide 4,0
Codeine phosphate 0,2
Mix. Give.

Write on a label:

3) Take: Tincture of althea root 180 ml
Sodium hydrocarbonate
Sodium benzoate of each 5,0
Simple syrup 20,0
Mix. Give.
Write on a label:

4) Take: Tablets of tetracycline hydrochloride 0,1 number 30
Give
Write on a label:

5) Take: Suspension of hydrocortisone acetate 2,5% - 2 ml
Give of such doses number 5
Write on a label:

6) Take Dimedrol 0,01
Ephedrin hydrochloride 0,1
Peach oil 10 ml
Mint oil I drop
Mix
Give
Write on a label:

7) Take: Tablets of phthalazol 0,05 number 20
Give
Write on a label:

8) Take: Coated tablets of oleandomycin phosphate 0,125 number 25

Give

Write on a label:

9) Take: Iodine 0,03

Iodide potassium 1,3

Glycerin 30,0

Peppermint oil III drops

Mix. Give.

Write on a label:

10) Take: Ascorbic acid

Nicotinic acid of each 0,05

Riboflavin

Thiamine bromide of each 0,01

Sacchar 0,3

Mix to make a powder

Give of such doses number 30

Write on a label:

11) Take: Analgin

Amidopyrin

Phenacetin of each 0,2

Coffeine sodium benzoate 0,02

Codeine phosphate 0,015

Give of such doses number 10 in a tablet form

Write on a label:

12) Take: Methol 0,1

Phenyl salicylate 0,3

Vaseline oil up to 10 ml

Mix. Give.

Write on a label:

13) Take: Extract of belladonna 0,01

Basic bismuth nitrate

Phenyl salicylate of each 0,25

Mix to make a powder

Give of such doses number 10:

Write on a label:

14) Take: Chloroform

Sunflower-seed oil

Methyl salicylate of each 15 ml

Mix to make a liniment

Give

Write on a label:

15) Take: Magnesium carbonate 4,0

Potassium carbonate 5,0

Sodium hydrocarbonate 1,0

Glycerin in sufficient amount

Mix to make a paste

Give

Write on a label:

16) Take: Streptocid

Norsulfazol of each 3,0

Benzylpenicillin sodium 50 000 ED

Ephedrin hydrochloride

Acetylsalicylic acid of each 0,15

Mix to make a powder

Give

Write on a label:

17) Take: Solution of dicain 0,5% - 5 ml

Solution of adrenalin hydrochloride 0,1% - III drops

Mix

Give

Write on a label:

18) Take: Oily solution of testosteron propionate 1% - 1 ml

Give of such doses number 6 in ampoules

Write on a label.

19) Take: Menthol

Ethylmorphin hydrochloride of each 0,01

Sacchar 0,03

Mix to make a powder

Give of such doses number 10

Write on a label:

20) Take: Tincture of valerian root 200 ml

Sodium bromide 5,0

Sodium barbital 2,0

Ethylmorphin hydrochloride 0,15

Mix. Give.

Write on a label:

LESSON 7

SAMPLE FINAL TEST IN PHARMACEUTICAL TERMINOLOGY

In this lesson you will:

- become familiar with a Final Test sample

Final Test in Pharmaceutical Terminology

V - 1

I. Translate the following prescriptions from English into Latin:

1) Take: Liquid hawthorn extract 25 ml
Let it be given.
Let it be labeled:

2) Take: Anaesthesin 2,5
Talc 15,0
Vaseline up to 50,0
Mix to make a liniment
Give.
Write on a label:

3) Take: Tablets of Tetracycline with nystatin coated 100 000 ED
number 25
Give.
Write on a label:

4) Take: Sulfadimezin
Streptocid
Synthomycin of each 1,0
Mix to make a powder
Give.
Write on a label:

5) Take: Powder of ampicillin for suspensions 60,0
Give in a dark phial
Write on a label:

6) Take: Acetylsalicylic acid
Phenacetin of each 0,25

Caffeine 0,05
Give of such doses number 12 in a tablet form
Write on a label:

7) Take: Ichthyol 1,25
Zinc oxide
Wheat starch of each 12,5
Vaseline up to 50,0
Mix to make a paste
Give.
Write on a label:

8) Take: Iodine 0,03
Iodide potassium 1,3
Glycerin 30,0
Peppermint oil III drops
Mix. Give.
Write on a label:

9) Take: Magnesium carbonate 4,0
Potassium carbonate 5,0
Sodium hydrocarbonate 1,0
Glycerin in sufficient amount
Mix to make a paste
Give.
Write on a label:

10) Take: Tincture of althea root 180 ml
Sodium hydrocarbonate
Sodium benzoate of each 5,0
Simple syrup 20,0
Mix. Give.
Write on a label:

II. Find component elements carrying information about pharmaceutical characteristics of the drug names, give their meaning:

Benzonalum, Dipheninum, Pyrimethaninum, Erythromycinum, Sulfathiazolum, Sulfamethoxazolum, Vancomycinum, Diphenhydraminum, Cyclosporinum, Cyanocobalaminum, Methyluracilum, Hydrolysin, Nitroglycerinum, Benzobarbitalum, Methindionum, Mycoseptinum, Chlorochininum, Cyclophosphamidum, Cerebrolysinum, Novosedum.

PART IV. APPENDIX

I. Syllabus
"Latin and Fundamentals of Medical Terminology"

Two-semester course

Weeks	Topic	Amount of hours
1.	Introduction to the course "Latin and Fundamentals of Medical Terminology". Introduction to the course "Anatomical Terminology". Phonetics: reading and pronunciation, part 1	**2**
2.	Phonetics: reading and pronunciation, part 2	**2**
3.	Accent rules, word stressing	**2**
4.	Structure of anatomical terms. Noun and its grammatical categories	**2**
5.	Adjective. Two groups of adjectives	**2**
6.	Degrees of comparison of adjectives	**2**
7.	Revision	**2**
8.	Nominative plural of nouns and adjectives	**2**
9.	Genitive plural of nouns and adjectives	**2**
10.	Revision	**2**
11.	• Final test in "Anatomical Terminology" • Introduction to the course "Clinical Terminology"	**1/1**
12.	Clinical Terminology # 1	**2**
13.	Clinical Terminology # 2	**2**
14.	Clinical Terminology # 3	**2**
15.	Revision	**2**
16.	Clinical Terminology # 4	**2**
17.	Clinical Terminology # 5	**2**
18.	Clinical Terminology # 6	**2**
19.	Revision	**2**
20.	• Final test in "Clinical Terminology" • Introduction to the course "Pharmaceutical Terminology"	**1/1**

21.	Introduction to the pharmaceutical terminology	**2**
22.	Standard prescription phrases Indicating orders and instructions	**2**
23.	Medical prescription Liquids and semisolids in prescriptions	**2**
24.	Revision	**2**
25.	Prescription regulations for tablets Suppositories and ophthalmic films Solids and other pharmaceutical forms in prescriptions	**2**
26.	Latin names of chemical elements Acids names Oxides, peroxides, hydroxides	**2**
27.	Latin names of salts in prescriptions	**2**
28.	Revision	**2**
29.	Final test in “Pharmaceutical Terminology”	**2**
30.	Revision, preparation for the final examination	**2**
31.	Revision, preparation for the final examination	**2**
32.	Revision, preparation for the final examination	**2**

Students are asked to attend the lessons regularly and to be prepared for the lesson. They do hometask and study the vocabulary contained in single units.

The forms of control:

Regular attendance, the admissible absence is twice in a semester.

Conditions for granting the credit:

Active participation in lessons, preparedness for the lessons (vocabulary, hometask).

The final examination (after the 2nd semester) consists of:

- Written part
- Oral part

II. Latin-English Anatomy Dictionary

- A -

abdōmen, ĭnis n	abdomen
accessorĭus, a, um	additional
acromĭon, i n	shoulder appendix
ala, ae f	wing
alāris, e	alar
alveolāris, e	alveolar
alveŏlus, i m	alveole
anatomĭcus, a, um	anatomical
angŭlus, i m	angle
anterĭor, ĭus	anterior, front
antrum, i n	cavity
anulāris, e	ring-shaped
aorta, ae f	main artery of body
aortĭcus, a, um	aortic, aortal
apertūra, ae f	aperture, opening
apex, ĭcis m	apex, top, tip
appendix, īcis f	process, appendix
aquaeductus, us m	water duct
arbor, ōris f	arbor
arcus, us m	arch
arterĭa, ae f	artery
arteriōsus, a, um	arterial
articulāris, e	articular
articulatĭo, ōnis f	joint
atrĭum, i n	first chamber of the heart (atrium)

auriculāris, e	auricular
auris, is f	ear

- B -

basis, is f	base
bifurcatĭo, ōnis f	bifurcation
brachĭum, i n	upper arm
brevis, e	short
bulbus, i m	bulb
bursa, ae f	pouch, sac

- C -

canalicŭlus, i m	small canal
canālis, is m	canal
capillāris, e	capillary
capsŭla, ae f	capsule, membrane or saclike structure
caput, ĭtis n	head
cardiăcus, a, um	cardiac
carotĭcus, a, um	carotid
cartilāgo, ĭnis f	cartilage
cavernōsus, a, um	cavernous
cavĭtas, ātis f	cavity
cavum, i n	cavity
cavus, a, um	caval, hollow
centrālis, e	central
cerebellum, i n	cerebellum
cerĕbrum, i n	brain
cervicālis, e	cervical
cervix, īcis f	neck
chiasma, ătis n	chiasm
chorda, ae f	cord

ciliāris, e	ciliary
cingŭlum, i n	girdle
coccygēus, a, um	coccygeal
coccyx, ўgis m	coccyx, coccygeal bone
cochlĕa, ae f	cochlea
cochleāris, e	cochlear
collum, i n	neck
columna, ae f	column
composĭtus, a, um	complex
concha, ae f	concha
cor, cordis n	heart
cornu, us n	horn; horn-shaped process
coronarĭus, a, um	coronary
corpus, ŏris n	body
cortex, ĭcis m	cortex
costa, ae f	rib
costālis, e	costal
craniālis, e	cranial
cranĭum, i n	skull
crista, ae f	crest
crus, cruris n	leg, crus
cutanĕus, a, um	cutaneous
cutis, is f	skin

- D -

dens, dentis m	tooth
• dens canīnus	canine, cuspid tooth
• dens decidŭus	milk tooth
• dens incisīvus	incisor tooth
• dens molāris	molar tooth

- dens premolāris — premolar tooth
- dens sapientĭae — wisdom tooth

(dens serotĭnus)

dentālis, e — dental

dexter, tra, trum — right

digĭtus, i m — finger; toe

dorsālis, e — dorsal

dorsum, i n — back

ductus, us m — duct

durus, a, um — hard, solid

- E -

encephălon, i n — brain

ethmoidālis, e — sieve-shaped

extensor, ōris m — extensor

- F -

facĭes, ēi f — face, surface

fascĭa, ae f — fascia

fibrōsus, a, um — fibrous

fibŭla, ae f — fibula, splint-bone

fibulāris, e — fibular

fissūra, ae f — fissure, narrow slit

flavus, a, um — yellow

flexor, ōris m — flexor

forāmen, ĭnis n — opening

fornix, ĭcis m — fornix, arc

fossa, ae f — shallow depression or cavity

fovĕa, ae f — small pit or depression

foveŏla, ae f — foveola

frontālis, e — frontal

- G -

gallus, i m	cock
ganglĭon, i n	nervous node
gaster, tris f	stomach
gastrĭcus, a, um	gastric
glandŭla, ae f	gland
glomus, ĕris n	glome, glomus

- H -

hepar, ătis n	liver
horizontālis, e	horizontal
hyoidĕus, a, um	sublingual, hypoglossal

- I -

iliăcus, a, um	iliac
impressĭo, ōnis f	impression
incisīvus, a, um	incisive, cutting, sharp
incisūra, ae f	incisure, slit or notch
inferĭor, ĭus	lower
interalveolāris, e	interalveolar
intercostālis, e	intercostal
interglobulāris, e	interglobular
interlobulāris, e	interlobular
internus, a, um	internal
interradiculāris, e	interradicular
interspinōsus, a, um	interspinal

- J -

jugulāris, e	jugular
jugum, i n	eminence

- L -

labĭum, i n	lip
labyrinthus, i m	labyrinth
lamĭna, ae f	plate
laterālis, e	lateral
latissĭmus, a, um	widest
lien, ēnis m	spleen
ligamentum, i n	ligament
linĕa, ae f	line
lingua, ae f	tongue, language
linguālis, e	lingual
lobātus, a, um	lobulose, lobulous, lobulated
lobus, i m	lobe
longissĭmus, a, um	longest
longitudinālis, e	longitudinal, lengthwise
longus, a, um	long
lumbālis, e	lumbar
lymphatĭcus, a, um	lymphatic

- M -

magnus, a, um	large, great
major, jus	large
mamma, ae f	mammary gland
mandibŭla, ae f	lower jaw
mandibulāris, e	mandibular
massa, ae f	mass
masseterĭcus, a, um	masticatory, chewing
mastoidĕus, a, um	mammiform
mater, tris f	membrane of brain or spinal cord
maxilla, ae f	upper jaw

maxĭmus, a, um	largest
meātus, us m	passage
mediālis, e	medial
medĭus, a, um	middle
medulla ossĭum	(bone) marrow
medulla, ae f	medulla
membrāna, ae f	membrane
membranacĕus, a, um	membranous
membrum, i n	member, extremity
mentālis, e	mental
minĭmus, a, um	smallest
minor, us	small
mobĭlis, e	mobile
molāris, e	molar
muscŭlus, i m	muscle

- N -

nasālis, e	nasal
nasus, i m	nose
nervōsus, a, um	nervous
nervus, i m	nerve
nodŭlus, i m	nodulus
nodus, i m	node
nomen, ĭnis n	name
nucha, ae f	nape of neck
nuclĕus, i m	spheroid body within a cell

- O -

oblīquus, a, um	oblique
occipitālis, e	occipital
optĭcus, a, um	optic, visual

orbĭta, ae f	eye-socket
orbitālis, e	orbital
os, oris n	mouth
os, ossis n	bone
ossĕus, a, um	bony
ostĭum, i n	mouth, aperture, opening
ovālis, e	oval

- P -

palatīnus, a, um	palatine
palātum, i n	palate
palpĕbra, ae f	eyelid
pancrĕas, ătis n	pancreas
papilla, ae f	papilla
parĭes, ētis m	wall
parietālis, e	parietal
pars, partis f	part
parvus, a, um	little, small
pectorālis, e	pectoral
pedicŭlus, i m	pedicle, small foot
pelvis, is f	pelvis
peron(a)eus, a, um	fibular
petrōsus, a, um	stony
pharyngēus, a, um	pharyngeal
pharynx, ýngis m	pharynx
pius, a, um	soft
pleurālis, e	pleural
plexus, us m	network; chiefly of veins and nerves
plica, ae f	fold
porta, ae f	entry

posterĭor, ĭus	back
processus, us m	process; appendix
profundus, a, um	deep
pterygoidĕus, a, um	wing-shaped, pterygoid
pulmo, ōnis m	lung
pulmonālis, e	pulmonary
pylorĭcus, e	pyloric

- R -

raphe, es f	raphe
radĭus, i m	thicker and shorter bone of forearm
radix, īcis f	root, radix
ramus, i m	branch
rectālis, e	rectal
regĭo, ōnis f	region
ren, renis m	kidney
renālis, e	renal
retīna, ae f	retina
retinacŭlum, i n	retinaculum
rotundus, a, um	round
ruber, bra, brum	red

- S -

sagittālis, e	sagital
sanguinĕus, a, um	bloody, sanguiferous
sanguis, ĭnis m	blood
scalēnus, a, um	stairs-shaped
scapŭla, ae f	shoulder blade
sella, ae f	saddle
semilunāris, e	semilunar
septum, i n	partition, dividing wall

serrātus, a, um	serrate
simplex, ĭcis	simple
sinister, tra, trum	left
sinus, us m	hollow curvature or cavity
sinusoiděus, a, um	sinusoid
skelěton, i n	skeleton
spatĭum, i n	space
sphenoidālis, e	wedge-shaped, sphenoid
spina, ae f	spine
spinālis, e	spinal
spinōsus, a, um	spinous
sternālis, e	sternal
stroma, ătis n	stroma
sublinguālis, e	sublingual
sulcus, i m	furrow or groove
superficiālis, e	superficial
superĭor, ĭus	higher, upper
suprēmus, a, um	highest
sutūra, ae f	suture; line of junction
synchondrōsis, is f	synchondrosis
synoviālis, e	synovial
systēma, ătis n	system

- T -

talus, i m	ankle bone, talus
tegmen, ĭnis n	roof
temporālis, e	temporal
tendo, ĭnis m	tendon
thoracĭcus, a, um	thoracic
thorax, ācis m	chest

thymus, i m	thymus
thyreoidĕus, a, um	thyroid
tibĭa, ae f	shinebone, larger of two bones of leg
tibiālis, e	tibial
tonsilla, ae f	tonsil
transversus, a, um	transverse
trigeminālis, e	trigeminal
trochanter, ēris m	trochanter
trochleāris, e	trochlear
truncus, i m	trunk
tuber, ĕris n	large rounded swelling
tubercŭlum, i n	tubercle; small rounded swelling
tuberosĭtas, ātis f	tuberosity
tympanĭcus, a, um	tympanic
tympănum, i n	tympanum

- V -

vagīna, ae f	sheath, vagina
valvŭla, ae f	small valva; valve
vas, vasis n	vessel
vena, ae f	vein
venōsus, a, um	venous
vertĕbra, ae f	vertebra
vertebrālis, e	vertebral
vestibŭlum, i n	vestibule
vita, ae f	life
vomer, ĕris m	vomer

- Z -

zygomatĭcus, a, um	zygomatic

III. English- Latin Anatomy Dictionary

-A-

abdomen	abdōmen, ĭnis n
additional	accessorĭus, a, um
alar	alāris, e
alveolar	alveolāris, e
anterior	anterĭor, ĭus
aortic, aortal	aortĭcus, a, um
apex, top, tip	apex, ĭcis m
arbor	arbor, ōris f
arterial	arteriōsus, a, um

-B-

back	posterĭor, ĭus
bifurcation	bifurcatio, ōnis f
blood	sanguis, ĭnis m
blood, sanguinerous	sanguinĕus, a, um
brain	cerĕbrum, i n; encephălon, i n

-C-

canine, cuspid tooth	dens (dentis m)canīnus (us, a, um)
capillary	capillāris, e
cardiac	cardiăcus, a, um
carotid	carotĭcus, a, um
cartilage	cartilāgo, ĭnis f
caval, hollow	cavus, a, um
cavernous	cavernōsus, a, um
cavity	antrum, i n; cavum, i n; cavĭtas, ātis f
central	centrālis, e
cerebellum	cerebellum, i n

cervical	cervicālis, e
chest	thorax, ācis m
chiasm	chiasma, ătis n
ciliary	ciliāris, e
coccygeal	coccygēus, a, um
coccyx, coccygeal bone	coccyx, ygis m
cochlea	cochlĕa, ae f
cochlear	cochleāris, e
column	columna, ae f
complex	composĭtus, a, um
concha	concha, ae f
constrictor muscle	muscŭlus (i m) constrictor (ōris m)
cord	chorda, ae f
coronary	coronarĭus, a, um
cortex	cortex, ĭcis m
costal	costālis, e
cranial	craniālis, e
crest	crista, ae f
crus	crus, cruris n
cutaneous	cutanĕus, a, um

-D-

deep	profundus, a, um
dental	dentālis, e
depressor muscle	muscŭlus (i m) depressor (ōris m)
dorsal	dorsālis, e
duct	ductus, us m

-E-

ear	auris, is f
eminence	jugum, i n

entry	porta, ae f
extensor	extensor, ōris m
extensor muscle	muscŭlus (i m) extensor (ōris m)
extremity	membrum, i n
eyelid	palpĕbra, ae f
eye-socket	orbĭta, ae f

-F-

face	facĭes, ēi f
fascia	fascĭa, ae f
fibrous	fibrōsus, a, um
fibula, splint-bone	fibŭla, ae f
fibular	fibulāris, e; peron(a)eus, a, um
finger; toe	digĭtus, i m
first chamber of the heart (atrium)	atrĭum, i n
fissure, narrow slit	fissūra, ae f
flexor	flexor, ōris m
fold	plica, ae f
fornix, arc	fornix, ĭcis m
foveola	foveŏla, ae f
front	anterĭor, ĭus
frontal	frontālis, e
furrow or groove	sulcus, i m

-G-

gastric	gastrĭcus, a, um
girdle	cingŭlum, i n
gland	glandŭla, ae f
glome, glomus	glomus, ĕris n

-H-

hard, solid	durus, a, um
head	caput, ĭtis n
heart	cor, cordis n
higher	superĭor, ĭus
highest	suprēmus, a, um
hollow or cavity	sinus, us m
horizontal	horizontālis, e
horn; horn-shaped process	cornu, us n

-I-

iliac	iliăcus, a, um
impression	impressĭo, ōnis f
incisive, cutting, sharp	incisīvus, a, um
incisor tooth	dens (dentis m) incisīvus (us, a, um)
incisure, slit or notch	incisūra, ae f
interalveolar	interalveolāris, e
intercostal	intercostālis, e
interglobular	interglobulāris, e
interlobular	interlobulāris, e
internal	internus, a, um
interradicular	interradiculāris, e
interspinal	interspinōsus, a, um

-J-

joint	articulatĭo, ōnis f
jugular	jugulāris, e

-K-

kidney	ren, renis m

-L-

labyrinth	labyrinthus, i m
large	major, jus
large rounded swelling	tuber, ĕris n
large, great	magnus, a, um
largest	maxĭmus, a, um
lateral	laterālis, e
left	sinister, tra, trum
leg, crus	crus, cruris n
levator muscle	muscŭlus (i m) levātor (ōris m)
life	vita, ae f
ligament	ligamentum, i n
line	linĕa, ae f
lingual	linguālis, e
lip	labĭum, i n
little, small	parvus, a, um
liver	hepar, ătis n
lobe	lobus, i m
lobulose, lobulous, lobulated	lobātus, a, um
long	longus, a, um
longest	longissĭmus, a, um
longitudinal, lengthwise	longitudinālis, e
lower	inferĭor, ĭus
lower jaw	mandibŭla, ae f
lumbar	lumbālis, e
lung	pulmo, ōnis m
lymphatic	lymphatĭcus, a, um

-M-

main artery of body	aorta, ae f
mammary gland	mamma, ae f
mammiform	mastoidĕus, a, um
mandibular	mandibulāris, e
mass	massa, ae f
masticatory, chewing	masseterĭcus, a, um
medial	mediālis, e
medulla	medulla, ae f
member, extremity	membrum, i n
membrane	membrāna, ae f
membrane of brain or spinal cord	mater, tris f
membranous	membranacĕus, a, um
mental	mentālis, e
middle	medĭus, a, um
milk tooth	dens (dentis m) decidŭus (us, a, um)
mobile	mobĭlis, e
molar	molāris, e
molar tooth	dens (dentis m) molāris(is, e)
mouth	os, oris n
mouth, aperture, opening	ostĭum, i n
muscle	muscŭlus, i m

-N-

name	nomen, ĭnis n
nape of neck	nucha, ae f
nasal	nasālis, e
neck	cervix, īcis f
nerve	nervus, i m

nervous	nervōsus, a, um
nervous node	ganglĭon, i n
network; chiefly of veins and nerves	plexus, us m
node	nodus, i m
nodulus	nodŭlus, i m
nose	nasus, i m

-O-

oblique	oblīquus, a, um
occipital	occipitālis, e
opening	forāmen, ĭnis n
optic, visual	optĭcus, a, um
orbital	orbitālis, e
oval	ovālis, e

-P-

palate	palātum, i n
palatine	palatīnus, a, um
pancreas	pancrĕas, ătis n
papilla	papilla, ae f
parietal	parietālis, e
part	pars, partis f
partition, dividing wall	septum, i n
passage	meātus, us m
pectoral	pectorālis, e
pedicle, small foot	pedicŭlus, i m
pelvis	pelvis, is f
pertaining to buttocks	glutaeus, a, um
pharyngeal	pharyngēus, a, um
pharynx	pharynx, ygis m

plate	lamĭna, ae f
pleural	pleurālis, e
pouch, sac	bursa, ae f
premolar tooth	dens (dentis m) premolāris (is, e)
process, appendix	processus, us m; appendix, īcis f
pulmonary	pulmonālis, e
pyloric	pylorĭcus, e

-R-

rectal	rectālis, e
red	ruber, bra, brum
region	regĭo, ōnis f
renal	renālis, e
retina	retīna, ae f
retinaculum	retinacŭlum, i n
rib	costa, ae f
right	dexter, tra, trum
ring-shaped	anulāris, e
roof	tegmen, ĭnis n
root, radix	radix, īcis f
rotator muscle	muscŭlus (i m) rotātor (ōris m)
round	rotundus, a, um

-S-

saddle	sella, ae f
sagital	sagittālis, e
semilunar	semilunāris, e
serrate	serrātus, a, um
shallow depression or cavity	fossa, ae f
sheath	vagīna, ae f
shinebone, larger of two	tibĭa, ae f

bones of leg	
short	brevis, e
shoulder appendix	acromĭon, i n
shoulder-blade	scapŭla, ae f
sieve-shaped	ethmoidālis, e
simple	simplex, ĭcis
sinusoid	sinusoiděus, a, um
skeleton	skelěton, i n
skin	cutis, is f
skull	cranĭum, i n
small	minor, us
small pit or depression	fověa, ae f
small valva; valve	valvŭla, ae f
smallest	minĭmus, a, um
soft	pius, a, um
space	spatĭum, i n
spheroid body within a cell	nuclěus, i m
spinal	spinālis, e
spine	spina, ae f
spinous	spinōsus, a, um
spleen	lien, ēnis m
stairs-shaped	scalēnus, a, um
sternal	sternālis, e
stomach	gaster, tris f
stony	petrōsus, a, um
stroma	stroma, ătis n
sublingual	sublinguālis, e; hyoiděus, a, um
superficial	superficiālis, e
surface	facĭes, ēi f
suture; line of junction	sutūra, ae f

synchondrosis	synchondrōsis, is f
synovial	synoviālis, e
system	systēma, ătis n

-T-

temporal	temporālis, e
tendon	tendo, ĭnis m
tensor muscle	muscŭlus (i m) tensor (ōris m)
thicker and shorter bone of forearm	radĭus, i m
thoracic	thoracĭcus, a, um
thymus	thymus, i m
thyroid	thyreoiděus, a, um
tibial	tibiālis, e
tongue, language	lingua, ae f
tonsil	tonsilla, ae f
tooth	dens, dentis m
transverse	transversus, a, um
trigeminal	trigeminālis, e
trochanter	trochanter, ēris m
trochlear	trochleāris, e
trunk	truncus, i m
tubercle; small rounded swelling	tubercŭlum, i n
tuberosity	tuberosĭtas, ātis f
tympanic	tympanĭcus, a, um
tympanum	tympănum, i n

-U-

upper	superĭor, ĭus
upper arm	brachĭum, i n

upper jaw	maxilla, ae f
	-V-
vein	vena, ae f
venous	venōsus, a, um
vertebra	vertĕbra, ae f
vertebral	vertebrālis, e
vessel	vas, vasis n
vestibule	vestibŭlum, i n
vomer	vomer, ĕris m
	-W-
wall	parĭes, ētis m
water duct	aquaeductus, us m
wedge-shaped, sphenoid	sphenoidālis, e
widest	latissĭmus, a, um
wing	ala, ae f
wing-shaped, pterygoid	pterygoiděus, a, um
wisdom tooth	dens (dentis m) sapientĭae (a, ae f) (dens serotĭnus (us, a, um))
	-Y-
yellow	flavus, a, um
	-Z-
zygomatic	zygomatĭcus, a, um

VI. Greek & Latin-English Clinical Dictionary

Greek & Latin	English	Meaning
	-A-	
acheilia	acheilia	lack of lips
acrocyanōsis	acrocyanosis	blue coloration of the distal parts
adenītis	adenitis	inflammation of a gland
adenocytus	adenocyte	glandular cell
adenōma	adenoma	benign epithelial tumour
adenomyōma	adenomyoma	benign tumour from smooth muscles with glandular elements
adenopathia	adenopathy	tumour or enlargement of lymph glands
adenotomia	adenotomy	removal of adenoids
adentia	adentia	lack of teeth
anaemia	anemia	deficiency of the blood in quality or quantity
anaesthesia	anesthesia	absence of feelings
angiītis	angiitis	inflammation of blood vessels
angiocardiogramma	**angiocardiogram**	results of X-ray examination of heart blood vessels
angiocardiographia	angiocardiography	X-ray recording of the heart and vessels
angiocholecystītis	angiocholecystitis	inflammation of gallbladder vessels
angiogramma	angiogram	results of blood vessel X-ray examination
angiographia	angiography	X-ray recording of vessels
angiologia	angiology	study of blood vessels
angiōma	angioma	benign tumour composed of blood vessels
angiomatōsis	angiomatosis	multiple vessel tumours
angiopathia	angiopathy	disease of blood vessels
anophthalmia	anophthalmia	lack of eye balls

anuria	anuria	complete suppression of urine secretion in the kidney
aphagia	aphagia	inability to swallow
aphonia	aphonia	loss of voice
aplasia	aplasia	abnormal formation or development
arthralgia	arthralgia	feeling of pain in the joint
arthrītis	arthritis	inflammation of the joint
arthrochondrītis	arthrochondritis	inflammation of the joint and cartilage
arthropathia	arthropathy	disease of joints
arthrophthalmopathia	arthrophthalmopathy	disease of joints and eyes
arthroplastica	arthroplasty	plastic surgery of the joint
arthrōsis	arthrosis	any disease of joints
arthrotomia	arthrotomy	cutting (incision) of the joint
atrichia	atrichia	lack of hair
atrophia	atrophy	decrease in size or wasting away of a cell, tissue, organ or part

-B-

bilaterālis	bilateral	on both sides
biologia	biology	study of life
biopsia	biopsy	removal of a segment of living tissue for pathological examination
bradyaesthesia	bradyesthesia	slowing of transmittence of sensoric feelings
bradyarrhythmia	bradyarrhythmia	disturbance of the heart activity (slowing)
bradycardia	bradycardia	abnormally slow heart action (slow pulse)
bradyglossia	bradyglossia	slowing of tongue movements
bradykinesia	bradykinesia	slowing of movements
bradyphagia	bradyphagia	slowing of swallowing

-C-

cancerophobia	cancerophobia	fear of cancer
cardiologia	cardiology	study of the heart and heart function
cardiomegalia	cardiomegaly	enlargement of the heart
cardiomyoplegia	cardiomyoplegia	palsy (paralysis) of the heart
cardiopathia	cardiopathy	disease of the heart
cardiophobia	cardiophobia	fear of heart diseases
cardiotomia	cardiotomy	cutting (incision) of the heart
cephalgia (cephalalgia)	cephalgia (cephalalgia)	head pain (headache)
cephalhaematōma	cephalhematoma	blood clot in the brain of newborn
cephalomegalia	cephalomegaly	increased size of the head
cephalopathia	cephalopathy	disease of the brain
cephalotomia	cephalotomy	cutting (incision) of the brain
cheilitis	cheilitis	inflammation of lips
cheilorrhagia	cheilorrhagia	bleeding from the lip
cheilōsis	cheilosis	any disease of lips
cholecystectomia	cholecystectomy	removal of the gallbladder
cholecystītis	cholecystitis	inflammation of the gallbladder
cholecystogramma	cholecystogram	results of gallbladder X-ray examination
cholecystographia	cholecystography	X-ray recording of the gallbladder
cholecystopathia	cholecystopathy	disease of the gallbladder
cholecystopexia	cholecystopexy	fixation of the gallbladder
cholecystoscopia	cholecystoscopy	internal examination of the gallbladder
cholecystostōma	cholecystostoma	artificial opening of the gallbladder
cholecystostomia	cholecystostomy	creation of an artificial opening of the gallbladder

cholecystotomia	cholecystotomy	cutting of the gallbladder
cholelithiāsis	cholelithiasis	disease with the presence of stones in the gallbladder and its ducts
chondrītis	chondritis	inflammation of cartilages
chondrodystrophia	chondrodystrophy	disturbance of cartilage nutrition
chondrogēnus	chondrogenous, chondrogenic	developing from the cartilaginous tissue
chondrōma	chondroma	benign tumour from cartilaginous tissue
chondropathia	chondropathy	disease of cartilages
chondrosteodystrophia	chondrosteodystrophy	disturbance of cartilaginous and bone tissues nourishment
chondrotomia	chondrotomy	cutting (incision) of the cartilage
colostomia	colostomy	creation of an artificial opening of the colon
colpītis	colpitis	inflammation of the vagina
colpopexia	colpopexy	fixation of the vagina
colposcopia	colposcopy	internal examination of the vagina
colpotomia	colpotomy	cutting of the vagina
cyanodermia	cyanodermia	blue coloration of the skin
cyanopsia	cyanopsia	disturbance of vision: vision only in blue colour
cyanōsis	cyanosis	blueness of the skin caused by the deficiency of oxygen and the excess of carbon dioxide in the blood
cyanuria	cyanuria	violet coloration of the urine
cystectomia	cystectomy	removal of the urinary bladder
cystītis	cystitis	inflammation of the urinary bladder
cystogramma	cystogram	results of urinary bladder X-ray examination
cystographia	cystography	X-ray recording of the

		urinary bladder
cystopexia	cystopexy	fixation of the bladder
cystoplegia	cystoplegia	palsy (paralysis) of the bladder
cystopyelogramma	cystopyelogram	results of urinary bladder and renal pelvis X-ray examination
cystopyelographia	cystopyelography	X-ray recording of urinary bladder and renal pelvis
cystoscopia	cystoscopy	internal examination of the urinary bladder
cystostomia	cystostomy	creation of an artificial opening of the urinary bladder
cystotomia	cystotomy	cutting (incision) of the urinary bladder
cytogramma	cytogram	results of cell microscopic examination
cytologia	cytology	study of a cell
cytopenia	cytopenia	decrease in the number of cells in the blood
cytoscopia	cytoscopy	microscopic examination of the cell

-D-

dacryoadenalgia	dacryoadenalgia	feeling of pain in the tear gland
dacryoadenītis	dacryoadenitis	inflammation of the tear gland
dacryocystectomia	dacryocystectomy	removal of the tear sac
dacryocystītis	dacryocystitis	inflammation of the tear sac
dacryocystogramma	dacryocystogram	results of tear sac X-ray examination
dacryopyorrhoea	dacryopyorrhea	purulent discharge from the tear gland
dactylalgia	dactylalgia	feeling of pain in the fingers or toes
dactylomegalia (megalodactylia)	dactylomegaly (megalodactyly)	enlargement of fingers or toes
dermatītis	dermatitis	inflammation of the skin
dermatologia	dermatology	study of skin diseases

dermatōma	dermatoma	tumour of the skin
dermatoscopia	dermatoscopy	internal examination of the skin
dermatōsis	dermatosis	any disease of the skin
dicheilia	dicheilia	double lip
didactylia	didactyly	double finger (toe)
diplegia	diplegia	bilateral palsy (paralysis)
diplopia	diplopia	double vision
dysenteria	dysentery	painful intestines
dyskeratōsis	dyskeratosis	malfunction of the cornea
dyskinesia	dyskinesia	disturbance of movements
dysopia	dysopia	disturbance of vision
dysphagia	dysphagia	difficulty in swallowing
dysphonia	dysphonia	disturbance of voice formation
dysplasia	dysplasia	abnormal development
dystrophia	dystrophy	abnormal nourishment; disturbance of nourishment
dysuria	dysuria	difficult or painful urination

-E-

electrocardiogramma	electrocardiogram	recording of electrical activity of heartbeats
electrocardiographia	electrocardiography	recording of activity and location of the heart
encephalītis	encephalitis	inflammation of the brain and meninges
encephalogramma	encephalogram	recording of electrical activity of the brain
encephalographia	encephalography	recording of the brain
encephalomyelītis	encephalomyelitis	inflammation of the brain and spinal cord
encephalopathia	encephalopathy	disease of the brain
endocardītis	endocarditis	inflammation of heart inner coat
endocardium	endocardium	endothelial (inner) lining of the heart
endogēnus	endogenous	normally occurring or existing within the body

endometrītis	endometritis	inflammation of uterine mucous coat
endophthalmītis	endophthalmitis	inflammation of internal eye coat
endoscopia	endoscopy	internal examination of mucous
endosteum	endosteum	medullary membrane of the bone
enterītis	enteritis	inflammation of the intestines
enterolithus	enterolith	intestinal stone
enteropathia	enteropathy	disease of the small intestine
enteropexia	enteropexy	fixation of the small intestine
enterorrhagia	enterorrhagia	small intestine bleeding
enterorrhaphia	enterorrhaphy	suturing of the small intestine
enterostomia	enterostomy	creation of an artificial opening of the small intestine
erythēma	erythema	redness of the skin produced by congestion of the capillaries
erythroaemia	erythroemia	disease with increasing of red blood cell count
erythrocytōsis	erythrocytosis	increased count of red blood cells in the blood
erythrocyturia	erythrocyturia	discharge of erythrocytes by urine
erythrocytus	erythrocyte	red blood cell
erythrodermia	erythrodermia	skin inflammation with reddening, itching and desquamation
erythrokeratodermia	erythrokeratoderma	disease accompanied by redness of horny skin layer
erythropenia	erythropenia	decreased number of erythrocytes

-G-

gastralgia	gastralgia	feeling of pain in the stomach (stomachache)
gastrectomia	gastrectomy	removal of the stomach
gastrītis	gastritis	inflammation of stomach lining
gastrocolostomia	gastrocolostomy	creation of an artificial opening between stomach

		and colon
gastroduodenostomia	gastroduodenostomy	creation of an artificial opening between stomach and duodenum
gastroenterītis	gastroenteritis	inflammation of stomach and small intestine
gastroenterologia	gastroenterology	study of stomach and small intestine
gastroenterostomia	gastroenterostomy	creation of an artificial opening between stomach and small intestine
gastroesophagostomia	gastroesophagostomy	creation of an artificial opening between stomach and esophagus
gastrogēnus	gastrogenous, gastrogenic	developing from the stomach
gastropexia	gastropexy	fixation of the stomach
gastrorrhagia	gastrorrhagia	stomach bleeding
gastroscopia	gastroscopy	internal examination of the stomach
gastrostōma	gastrostoma	artificial stomach opening
gastrostomia	gastrostomy	creation of an artificial stomach opening
gastrotomia	gastrotomy	cutting of the stomach
glossalgia	glossalgia	feeling of pain in the tongue
glossītis	glossitis	inflammation of the tongue
glossopathia	glossopathy	disease of the tongue
glossoplastica	glossoplasty	plastic surgery of the tongue
glossoplegia	glossoplegia	palsy (paralysis) of the tongue
glossorrhagia	glossorrhagia	bleeding from the tongue
glossorrhaphia	glossorrhaphy	suturing of the tongue
glossotomia	glossotomy	cutting of the tongue
glossotrichia	glossotrichia	hairy tongue
glucosuria	glucosuria	abnormal presence of glucose (sugar) in the urine
glykaemia	glycemia	presence of glucose (sugar) in the blood

gynaecologia	gynecology	the branch of medicine that treats diseases of the genital tract in women
gynaecopathia	gynecopathy	disease of the genital tract in women
gynaecophobia	gynecophobia	aversion to women

-H-

haemangiōma	hemangioma	benign tumour from blood vessels
haemarthrōsis	hemarthrosis	accumulation of blood in the joint cavity
haematogēnus	hematogenic	developing from blood
haematologia	hematology	study of blood and blood-forming tissue
haematōma	hematoma	mass of coagulated blood (internal or under the skin)
haematometra	hematometra	accumulation of blood in the uterine cavity
haematuria	hematuria	blood in the urine
haemogramma	hemogram	results of blood examination
haemopericardium	hemopericardium	accumulation of blood in the pericardium
haemophthalmus	hemophthalmus	accumulation of blood in the eye
haemorrhagia	hemorrhagia	bleeding
haemotherapia	hemotherapy	treatment by using the blood
haemothorax	hemothorax	accumulation of blood in the thoracic cavity
hepatolithus	hepatolith	hepatic stone
heterogēnus	heterogenic	of different kind or type
histologia	histology	microscopic study of tissues
histōma	histoma	benign tumour from the tissue
histopathologia	histopathology	microscopic study of tissues injured by the disease
histotherapia	histotherapy	treatment by the introduction of tissue
homogēnus	homogenic	of the same kind or type

hydraemia	hydremia	increased blood volume due to increased plasma volume
hydrarthrōsis	hydrarthrosis	accumulation of fluid in the joint
hydrocephalia	hydrocephaly	accumulation of fluid in the skull (water in the brain)
hydrocholecystus	hydrocholecystis	accumulation of fluid in the gallbladder
hydrologia	hydrology	study of water
hydrometra	hydrometra	accumulation of fluid in the uterine cavity
hydromyelia	hydromyelia	accumulation of fluid in the spinal cord
hydronephrōsis	hydronephrosis	enlargement and distention of the kidney due to block of urine outflow
hydropericardium	hydropericardium	accumulation of fluid in the pericardial cavity
hydroperitoneum	hydroperitoneum	accumulation of fluid in the abdominal cavity
hydrophobia	hydrophobia	fear of water
hydrophthalmus	hydrophthalmos	accumulation of fluid in the eye
hydropneumothorax	hydropneumothorax	accumulation of gas and fluid in the pleural cavity
hydrorrhoea	hydrorrhea	discharge of water from the tissues
hydrotherapia	hydrotherapy	use of water in the treatment of disease or injury
hydrothorax	hydrothorax	accumulation of noninfectious watery fluid in the pleural cavity
hyperaemia	hyperemia	excessive presence of blood in the part or organ
hyperkeratōsis	hyperkeratosis	abnormal thickening of cornea or horny skin layer
hyperlipaemia	hyperlipemia	an excess of lipids (fats) in the blood
hypermastia	hypermastia	abnormal increase of the breast in size
hypernephrōma	hypernephroma	abnormal enlargement of kidney tumour
hyperplasia	hyperplasia	abnormal increase in size of a tissue or an organ
hyperthermia	hyperthermia	elevation of temperature

hyperthyreōsis	hyperthyreosis	decreased function of the thyroid gland
hypertrichōsis	hypertrichosis	abnormal growth of hair
hypertrophia	hypertrophy	abnormal enlargement of a part or organ
hypogastrium	hypogastric	under the stomach, pertaining to the lower middle abdomen
hypoglossus	hypoglossal; sublingual	situated under the tongue
hypoglykaemia	hypoglykemia	deficiency of glucose in the blood
hypokinesia	hypokinesia	small quantity of movements
hypoplasia	hypoplasia	incomplete development of an organ or a tissue
hypothermia	hypothermia	decreasing of temperature
hypothyreōsis	hypothyreosis	increased function of the thyroid gland
hypotrophia	hypotrophy	abnormal decrease in size of a part or an organ
hypovitaminōsis	hypovitaminosis	deficiency of vitamins in the organism
hysterectomia	hysterectomy	removal of the uterus
hysteropathia	hysteropathy	disease of the uterus
hysteropexia	hysteropexy	fixation of the uterus
hysterorrhagia	hysterorrhagia	uterine bleeding
hysterorrhaphia	hysterorrhaphy	suturing of the uterus
hysterotomia	hysterotomy	cutting of the uterus

-K-

keratectomia	keratectomy	removal of the eye cornea
keratītis	keratitis	inflammation of the eye cornea
keratōma	keratoma	tumour of the eye cornea
keratōsis	keratosis	any disease of the eye cornea
keratotomia	keratotomy	cutting of the eye cornea
kinesiologia	kinesiology	study of body movements
kinesitherapia	kinesitherapy	treatment by motor regimen

kinetōsis	kinetosis	disease caused by passive movements

-L-

leukaemia (leucaemia)	leukemia	malignant disease of blood-forming organs
leucocytōsis	leucocytosis	increased count of white blood cells in the blood
leucocytus	leucocyte	white blood cell
leucoderma	leucoderma	appearing of white spots on the skin
leucogramma	leucogram	results of leucocytes studying
leucōma	leucoma	tumour of white tissue
leucopenia	leucopenia	decrease in the number of leukocytes in the blood
leucorrhoea	leucorrhea	whitish or yellowish viscid discharge from vagina or uterus
lipaemia	lipemia	decreased number of lipids in the blood
lipatrophia	lipatrophy	absence of fat tissue nourishment
lipodystrophia	lipodystrophy	disturbance of the fat tissue nourishment
lipofibrōma	lipofibroma	benign tumour composed of fibrous tissue with lipocytes
lipogēnus	lipogenic	producing fat
lipōma	lipoma	benign tumour composed of fatty tissues
lipopenia	lipopenia	decrease in the number of lipids
lipuria	lipuria	lipid excretion by urine
lymphadenītis	lymphadenitis	inflammation of lymph nodes

-M-

macrocephalia	macrocephaly	large skull and large amount of brain tissue
macrocheilia	macrocheilia	excessive enlargement of lips
macroglossia	macroglossia	large tongue
macromastia	macromastia	large breast

mammogramma	mammogram	results of breast X-ray examination
mammographia	mammography	X-ray recording of the breast
mastectomia	mastectomy	removal of the breast
mastītis	mastitis	inflammation of the breast
mastomegalia	mastomegaly	enlargement of the breast
mastopathia	mastopathy	disease of the breast
melanodermia	melanoderma	dark pigment in the skin
melanōma	melanoma	dark pigment in a tumour
melanōsis	melanosis	excessive tissues (or organs) pigmentation caused by melanin deposits
melanuria	melanuria	dark pigment excreted in the urine
metrectomia	metrectomy	removal of the uterus
metrītis	metritis	inflammation of the uterus
metrographia	metrography	X-ray recording of the uterus
metropathia	metropathy	disease of the uterus
metropexia	metropexy	fixation of the uterus
metrorrhagia	metrorrhagia	uterine bleeding
metrotomia	metrotomy	cutting of the uterus
microcephalia	microcephaly	small skull and small amount of brain tissue
microencephalia	microencephaly	congenitally small skull and small amount of brain tissue
microgastria	microgastria	small stomach
microglossia	microglossia	small tongue
micromastia	micromastia	small breast
microphthalmia	microphthalmia	small size of the eye
microphonia	microphonia	subsided sound on external examination (on palpation, on auscultation)
microscopia	microscopy	microscopic examination
microsplenia	microsplenia	small spleen

monocytopenia	monocytopenia	decreased number of monocytes
monocytus	monocyte	particular type of white blood cell that has one nucleus
monodactylia	monodactyly	one finger on the hand
monomyoplegia	monomyoplegia	paralysis of one muscle (palsy)
mononeuritis	mononeuritis	inflammation of one nerve
monopathia	monopathy	uncomplicated disease
monophobia	monophobia	fear of loneliness (solitude)
monoplegia	monoplegia	palsy (paralysis) of one extremity
myalgia	myalgia	pain in the muscles
myelaemia	myelemia	abnormally increased amount of myelocytes in the blood or tissues
myelītis	myelitis	inflammation of the spinal cord
myelocytus	myelocyte	nerve cell of the grey substance of the brain or spinal cord
myelogēnus	myelogenous	developing from the bone marrow
myelogramma	myelogram	X-ray recording of the spinal cord
myelographia	myelography	results of spinal cord X-ray examination
myelōma	myeloma	malignant tumour of cells resembling those found in bone marrow
myelopathia	myelopathy	disease of the spinal cord
myelōsis	myelosis	any disease of the spinal cord
myocardiodystrophia	myocardiodystrophy	distrophic lesion of myocardium
myocardiopathia	myocardiopathy	disease of myocardium
myocardium	myocardium	middle and thickest layer of the heart wall
myogēnus	myogenous	developing from muscles
myogramma	myogram	X-ray recordig of the electrical activity of muscles
myologia	myology	study of muscles
myōma	myoma	benign tumour of muscular tissue

myometrītis	myometritis	inflammation of uterine muscular membrane
myopathia	myopathy	any disease of the muscle tissue
myopia	myopia	light rays focus in front of the retina
myorrhaphia	myorrhaphy	suturing of the muscle
myosītis	myositis	inflammation of a voluntary muscle
myotomia	myotomy	cutting of a muscle

-N-

nephrectomia	nephrectomy	removal of the kidney
nephrītis	nephritis	inflammation of the kidney
nephrogēnus	nephrogenous, nephrogenic	developing from the renal tissue
nephrogramma	nephrogram	results of kidney X-ray examination
nephrolithiāsis	nephrolithiasis	disease with the stones formation (calculi) in the kidney
nephrolithus	nephrolith	renal stone
nephrologia	nephrology	study of kidneys
nephrōma	nephroma	tumour of the kidney
nephromegalia	nephromegaly	enlargement of the kidney
nephropathia	nephropathy	disease of kidneys
nephropexia	nephropexy	fixation of the kidney
nephropyelītis	nephropyelitis	inflammation of the kidney and renal pelvis
nephropyelographia	nephropyelography	X-ray recording of the kidney and renal pelvis
nephropyelostomia	nephropyelostomy	creation of an artificial opening between kidney and renal pelvis
nephrōsis	nephrosis	any kidney disease
nephrotomia	nephrotomy	cutting of the kidney
neuralgia	neuralgia	pain that extends along one or more nerves
neurectomia	neurectomy	removal of the nerve

neurītis	neuritis	inflammation of the nerve
neurogenus	neurogenic	developing from nervous system or tissue
neurologia	neurology	medical speciality related to the brain and nervous system
neurōma	neuroma	tumour from nervous cells
neuropathia	neuropathy	nervous disease
neuropathologia	neuropathology	the branch of medicine that treats disease of the nervous system
neurorrhaphia	neurorrhaphy	suturing of the nerve
neurōsis	neurosis	mental or psychiatric disorder characterized by fears, anxieties and compulsions
neurotomia	neurotomy	cutting of the nerve

-O-

odontalgia	odontalgia	feeling of pain in the tooth (toothache)
odontogēnus	odontogenic	developing from the tooth
odontōma	odontoma	tumour of tooth tissue
odontorrhagia	odontorrhagia	bleeding from the tooth
oesophagostomia	oesophagostomy	creation of an artificial opening of the esophagus
oligaemia	oligemia	deficiency of the blood
oligocytaemia	oligocytemia	insufficiency of blood cells
oligodactylia	oligodactylia	lack of fingers or toes
oligodentia	oligodentia	lack of teeth
oligokinesia	oligokinesia	small quantity of movements
oligomenorrhoea	oligomenorrhea	disturbance of menses
oligotrophia	oligotrophy	insufficient nutrition of the tissue or organ
oliguria	oliguria	deficient urinary secretion or infrequent urination
oncocytōma	oncocytoma	formation of tumour cells
oncologia	oncology	study of tumours
oncōsis	oncosis	formation of one or more

		tumours
oncotomia	oncotomy	cutting (incision) of the tumour
ophthalmologia	ophthalmology	study of eye disorders
ophthalmoplegia	ophthalmoplegia	palsy (paralysis) of the eye
ophthalmorrhagia	ophthalmorrhagia	bleeding from the eye
ophthalmoscopia	ophthalmoscopy	internal examination of the eye
orthodontus	orthodontist	physician who treats abnormalities of teeth
orthopaedia	orthopedics	study of the correction of the musculoskeletal system deformities
osteoarthrītis	osteoarthritis	inflammation of bones and joints
osteoarthropathia	osteoarthropathy	disease of bones and joints
osteoarthrotomia	osteoarthrotomy	cutting (incision) of the bone and joint
osteochondrītis	osteochondritis	inflammation of bones and cartilages
osteocytōma	osteocytoma	solitary bone cyst
osteocytus	osteocyte	bone cell
osteodystrophia	osteodystrophy	disturbance of bone tissue nourishment
osteoectomia	osteoectomy	removal of the bone
osteogenēsis	osteogenesis	formation of bone tissue
osteogēnus	osteogenous, osteogenic	developing from the bone
osteologia	osteology	study of bones
osteōma	osteoma	tumour made up of bone tissue
osteomyelītis	osteomyelitis	inflammation of the bone and bone marrow
osteopathia	osteopathy	disease of bones
osteopathologia	osteopathology	disease of bones pathologic changes
osteotomia	osteotomy	cutting (section) of the bone
ostītis	ostitis	inflammation of bones
otalgia	otalgia	feeling of pain in the ear (earache)

otītis	otitis	inflammation of the ear
otogēnus	otogenic	developing from the ear
otoneurologia	otoneurology	the branch of medicine studying ear nerves
otopyorrhoea	otopyorrhea	purulent discharge from the ear
otorrhagia	otorrhagia	bleeding from the ear
otorrhoea	otorrhea	discharge from the ear
otoscopia	otoscopy	internal examination of the ear

-P-

paediater	pediatrician	physician who treats children disorders
paediatria	pediatrics	study of children treatment
panalgia	panalgia	widespread pain of the organism
panaortītis	panaortitis	widespread, general inflammation of the aorta
panarterītis	panarteritis	widespread, general inflammation of the artery
pancardītis	pancarditis	widespread, general inflammation of the heart
panhysterectomia	panhysterectomy	removal of the uterus and uterine appendages
panophthalmītis	panophthalmitis	widespread, general inflammation of the eye ball
panotītis	panotitis	widespread, general inflammation of the ear
paracystītis	paracystitis	tissue inflammation near urinary bladder
parametrītis	parametritis	tissue inflammation near uterus
paranephrītis	paranephritis	tissue inflammation near kidney
paraproctītis	paraproctitis	tissue inflammation near anus and rectum
parodontopathia	parodontopathy	disease of parodontium
parodontōsis	parodontosis	any disease of parodontium
pathologia	pathology	study of changes in body tissues or organs as a result of disease
pericardītis	pericarditis	tissue inflammation surrounding heart

perimetrītis	perimetritis	tissue inflammation surrounding uterus
perinephrītis	perinephritis	tissue inflammation surrounding kidney
periodontium	periodontium	tissue surrounding and supporting the tooth
periosteōma	periosteoma	tumour of periosteum
periostītis	periostitis	inflammation of periosteum
periphlebītis	periphlebitis	inflammation of venous internal membrane
phagocytōsis	phagocytosis	the process when a cell ingests or engulfs other cells, microorganisms or foreign particles
phlebectomia	phlebectomy	removal of the vein
phlebītis	phlebitis	inflammation of the vein
phlebogramma	phlebogram	results of vein X-ray examination
phlebographia	phlebography	X-ray recording of the vein
phlebolithus	phlebolith	venous stone
phleborrhaphia	phleborrhaphy	suturing of the vein
phlebotomia	phlebotomy	cutting of the vein
phthisiater	phthisiotherapist	physician who treats tuberculosis
phthisiologia	phthisiology	study of tuberculosis
physiologia	physiology	science of natural vital processes in the human body
physiotherapia	physiotherapy	natural treatment
pneumatōsis	pneumatosis	pathological accumulation of air or gases in any part of the organism
pneumohaemothorax	pneumohemothorax	accumulation of gas and fluid in the pleural cavity
pneumonectomia	pneumonectomy (pulmonectomy)	removal of the lung
pneumonia	pneumonia	inflammation of the lung with consolidation and drainage

pneumopericardium	pneumopericardium	accumulation of air in the pericardiac cavity
pneumothorax	pneumothorax	accumulation of gas or air in the pleural cavity
pneumotomia	pneumotomy	cutting (section) of the lung
polyadenītis	polyadenitis	inflammation of many glands
polyarthrītis	polyarthritis	inflammation of many joints
polycystōsis	polycystosis	abnormal condition accompanied with the formation of multiple cysts
polycytaemia	polycytemia	increase in the total cell mass of the blood
polydactylia	polydactylia	having more than normal number of fingers or toes
polyneurītis	polyneuritis	inflammation of many nerves
polytrichia	polytrichia	excessive hair growth on different parts of the body
polyuria	polyuria	excessive discharge of the urine
polyvitaminōsis	polyvitaminosis	increased amount of vitamins in the organism
proctalgia	proctalgia	rectum pain
proctectomia	proctectomy	removal of the anus and the rectum
proctītis	proctitis	inflammation of the anus and the rectum
proctologia	proctology	study of the anus and the rectum
proctopexia	proctopexy	fixation of the anus and the rectum
proctorrhagia	proctorrhagia	bleeding from the anus and the rectum
proctoscopia	proctoscopy	internal examination of the rectum
proctostōma	proctostoma	artificial opening of the rectum
proctostomia	proctostomy	creation of an artificial opening of the rectum
psychiater	psychiatrist	physician who specializes in the treatment of mental disorders
psychiatria	psychiatry	science about treatment of mental disorders
psychogēnus	psychogenic	psychological in origin, not having a physical basis

psychologia	psychology	study of the mind
psychopathia	psychopathy	disease of mind
psychōsis	psychosis	mental disturbance in which there is a personality disintergration and an escape into unreality
psychotherapia	psychotherapy	treatment by means of mental interference
pyaemia	pyemia	the presence of pus-forming organisms in the blood
pyelītis	pyelitis	inflammation of the renal pelvis
pyelocystītis	pyelocystitis	inflammation of the renal pelvis and urinary bladder
pyelographia	pyelography	X-ray recording of the renal pelvis
pyelonephrītis	pyelonephritis	inflammation of the renal pelvis and kidney
pyelotomia	pyelotomy	cutting of the renal pelvis
pyodermia	pyodermia	purulent infection of the skin
pyogēnus	pyogenic	producing pus
pyometra	pyometra	pus in the uterus
pyonephrōsis	pyonephrosis	purulent inflammation of the kidney
pyopericardium	pyopericardium	accumulation of pus in the pericardiac space
pyophthalmia	pyophthalmia	purulent inflammation of the eye ball
pyophthalmītis	pyophthalmitis	purulent inflammation of the eye
pyopneumothorax	pyopneumothorax	accumulation of gas and pus in the pleural cavity
pyorrhoea	pyorrhea	discharge of pus
pyothorax	pyothorax	accumulation of pus in the pleural cavity
pyrogēnus	pyrogenic	producing (caused by) fever
pyromania	pyromania	striving for setting fire
pyrophobia	pyrophobia	fear of heat
pyrotherapia	pyrotherapy	treatment by heat

pyuria	pyuria	pus in the urine

-R-

rhinalgia	rhinalgia	feeling of pain in the nose
rhinītis	rhinitis	inflammation of the nose
rhinolithus	rhinolith	nasal stone
rhinopathia	rhinopathy	disease of the nose
rhinorrhagia	rhinorrhagia	nasal bleeding
rhinorrhoea	rhinorrhea	discharge from the nose
rhinoscopia	rhinoscopy	internal examinations of the nose

-S-

splenectomia	splenectomy	removal of the spleen
splenītis	splenitis	inflammation of the spleen
splenōma	splenoma	tumour of the spleen
splenomegalia (megalosplenia)	splenomegaly	enlargement of the spleen
splenopathia	splenopathy	disease of the spleen
splenopexia	splenopexy	fixation of the spleen
splenorrhagia	splenorrhagia	splenic bleeding
splenotomia	splenotomy	cutting (incision) of the spleen
spondylītis	spondylitis	inflammation of vertebrae
spondyloarthrītis	spondyloarthritis	inflammation of intervertebral joints
spondylogramma	spondylogram	results of vertebrae X-ray examination
spondylopathia	spondylopathy	disease of the backbone
spondylōsis	spondylosis	any disease of vertebrae
spondylotomia	spondylotomy	cutting (incision) of the vertebra
stomatītis	stomatitis	inflammation of the oral cavity
stomatologia	stomatology	study of the oral cavity

stomatorrhagia	stomatorrhagia	mouth bleeding
stomatoscopia	stomatoscopy	internal examination of the oral cavity

-T-

tachyarrhythmia	tachyarrhythmia	fast heart rate
tachycardia	tachycardia	abnormally fast heart rate
tachykinesia	tachykinesia	abnormally fast movements
tachyphagia	tachyphagia	fast swallowing
toxicoaemia	toxicoemia	accumulation of harmful substances in the blood
toxicodermia	toxicoderma	accumulation of harmful substances in the skin
toxicologia	toxicology	study of harmful substances and their effect on living organisms
toxicomania	toxicomania	drug abuse
toxicophobia	toxicophobia	fear of poisoning
toxicōsis	toxicosis	poisoning of the organism
toxigēnus	toxigenic	producing toxin
trichalgia	trichalgia	feeling of pain in the hair
trichatrophia	trichatrophy	atrophy of hair
trichopathia	trichopathy	disease of hair
trichorrhoea	trichorrhea	falling out of hair
trichōsis	trichosis	any disease of hair

-U-

uraemia	uremia	retention of urine substances in the blood
urogēnus	urogenous, urogenic	producing the urine
urolithus	urolith	urinary stone

V. Latin-English Pharmaceutical Dictionary

-A-

acĭdum acetĭcum	acetic acid
acĭdum acetylsalicylĭcum	acetylsalicylic acid
acĭdum ascorbinĭcum	ascorbic acid
acĭdum benzoĭcum	benzoic acid
acĭdum borĭcum	boric acid
acĭdum folĭcum	folic acid
acĭdum glutaminĭcum	glutaminic acid
acĭdum hydrochlorĭcum	hydrochloric acid
acĭdum hydrosulfurĭcum	hydrosulfuric acid
acĭdum lactĭcum	lactic acid
acĭdum lipoĭcum	lipoic acid
acĭdum nicotinĭcum	nicotinic acid
acĭdum nitrĭcum	nitric acid
acĭdum nitrōsum	nitrous acid
acĭdum phosphorĭcum	phosphoric acid
acĭdum salicylĭcum	salicylic acid
acĭdum sulfurĭcum	sulfuric acid
acĭdum sulfurōsum	sulfurous acid
adōnis (ĭdis m, f) vernālis (is, e)	spring adonis
adrenalīnum, i n	adrenalin
aërosōlum, i n	aerosol
aether, ĕris m	ether
aethinyloestradiōlum, i n	aethinyloestradiol
aethylĭcus, a, um	ethyl
aethylmorphīnum, i n	aethylmorphine

albus, a, um	white
alŏë, es f	aloe
althaea, ae f	althea
amidopyrīnum, i n	amidopyrin
aminophyllīnum, i n	aminophyllin
ampicillīnum, i n	ampicillin
amўlum (i n) Tritĭci (um, i n)	wheat starch
anaesthesīnum, i n	anaesthesin
analgīnum, i n	analgin
antiasthmatĭcus, a, um	antiasthmatic
apomorphīnum, i n	apomorphine
aqua, ae f	water

-B-

barbitālum-natrĭum, i n	barbital-sodium
belladonna, ae f	belladonna
benzylpenicillīnum-natrĭum, i n	benzylpenicillin-sodium
bismŭthum, i n	bismuth

-C-

cacao	cocoa
calcĭum, i n	calcium
calendŭla, ae f	calendula
camphŏra, ae f	camphora
capsŭla, ae f	capsule
cerebrolysīnum, i n	cerebrolysin
chamomilla, ae f	matricary
chinosōlum, i n	chinosol
chloroformĭum, i n	chloroform
chloxylum, i n	chloxyl

codeīnum, i n	codeine
coffeīnum, i n	caffeine
coffeīnum-natrĭi benzŏas, coffeīni-natrĭi benzoātis	coffeine-sodium benzoate
composĭtus, a, um	complex
convallarĭa, ae f	lily of the valley
corglycōnum, i n	corglycon
cortex, ĭcis m	cortex
cortisōnum, i n	cortison
corvalōlum, i n	corvalol
crataegus, i f	hawthorn

-D-

decoctum, i n	decoction
depurātus,a, um	clear
destillātus, a, um	distilled
dibazōlum, i n	dibazol
dicaīnum, i n	dicain
digitālis, is f	foxglove
dilūtus, a, um	diluted
dimedrōlum, i n	dimedrol
diprophyllīnum, i n	diprophyllin
diuretĭcus, a, um	diuretic, urinative
dragée	dragée

-E-

emplastrum, i n	plaster
emulsum, i n	emulsion
ephedrīnum, i n	ephedrin
eucalyptus, i f	eucalyptus

eucatōlum, i n	eucatol
euphyllīnum, i n	euphyllin
extractum, i n	extract

-F-

farfăra, ae f	coltsfoot
ferrum, i n	iron
flavus, a, um	yellow
florenālum, i n	florenal
flos, floris m	flower
fluĭdus, a, um	liquid
fluōrum, i n	fluorine
folĭum, i n	leaf
frangŭla, ae f	buckthorn
furacilīnum, i n	furacilin
furazolidōnum, i n	furazolidon

-G-

glucōsum, i n	glucose
glycerinōsus, a, um	glyceric
granŭlum, i n	granule
gutta, ae f	drop

-H-

hepavītum, i n	hepavit
herba, ae f	herb
hydrargўrum, i n	mercury
hydrochlorothiazīdum, i n	hydrochlorothiazid
hydrocortisōnum, i n	hydrocortison
hydrogenĭum, i n	hydrogen

-I-

ichthyōlum, i n	ichthyol
infūsum, i n	infusion
iodum, i n	iodine
isotonĭcus, a, um	isotonic

-K-

kalĭum, i n	potassium

-L-

lamella (ae f) ophthalmĭca (us, a, um)	ophthalmic film
leonūrus, i m	motherwort
linimentum, i n	liniment
linum, i n	flax

-M-

magnesĭum, i n	magnesium
magnĭum, i n	magnesium
membranŭla (ae f) ophthalmĭca (us, a, um)	ophthalmic film
mentha, ae f	mint
menthōlum, i n	menthol
methylēnum (i n) coerulĕum (us, a, um)	blue methylen
methylĭi salicylas, ātis m	methyl salicylate
methyloestradiōlum, i n	methyloestradiol
millefolĭum, i n	milfoil
mixtūra, ae f	mixture
morphīnum, i n	morphine

mucilāgo, ĭnis f	mucilage
mycosolōnum, i n	mycosolon

-N-

naphthalānum, i n	naphtalan
natrium, i n	sodium
nitroglycerīnum, i n	nitroglycerin
norsulfazōlum, i n	norsulfazol
novocaīnum, i n	novocain
nystatīnum, i n	nystatin

-O-

obductus, a, um	coated
oleandomycīnum, i n	oleandomycin
oleōsus, a, um	oily, oil
olĕum (i n) Ricĭni (us, i m)	castor oil
olĕum (i n) Helianthi (us, i m)	sunflower-seeds oil
olĕum (i n) Persicōrum (um, i n)	peach oil
olĕum, i n	oil
ophthalmĭcus, a, um	ophthalmic
oxaphenamīdum, i n	oxaphenamid
oxygenĭum, i n	oxygen
oxytetracyclīnum, i n	oxytetracycline

-P-

pasta, ae f	paste
pectorālis, e	pectoral
phenacetīnum, i n	phenacetin
phenobarbitālum, i n	phenobarbital
phenobolīnum, i n	phenobolin
phenoxymethylpenicillīnum, i n	phenoxymethylpenicillin

phenylĭi salicylas, ātis m	phenyl salicylate
phthalazōlum, i n	phthalazol
phthivazīdum, i n	phthivazid
phthorum, i n	fluorine
phthoruracīlum, i n	phthoruracil
pilŭla, ae f	pill
piperītus, a, um	pepper
plantāgo, ĭnis f	common (greated) plantain
plumbum, i n	lead
polyphepānum, i n	polyphepan
prednisolōnum, i n	prednisolon
pulvis, ĕris m	powder
pyracetāmum, i n	pyracetam
pyrazidōlum, i n	pyrazidol

-Q-

quercus, us f	oak

-R-

radix, īcis f	root
rectālis, e	rectal
rectificātus, a, um	rectificat
rheum, i n	rhubarb
rhizōma, ătis n	rhizome
riboflavīnum, i n	riboflavin

-S-

sacchărum, i n	sacchar
salicylas, ātis m	salicylate
saluzīdum, i n	saluzid

salvĭa, ae f	sage
semen, ĭnis n	seed
siccus, a, um	dry
simplex, ĭcis	simple
sirŭpus, i m	syrup
solubĭlis, e	soluble
solutĭo Ammonĭi (um, i n) caustĭci (us, a, um)	liquid ammonia (solution of ammonia)
solutĭo, ōnis f	solution
specĭes, ērum (plural) f	species
spirituōsus, a um	spirituous, alcoholic
spirĭtus, us m	alcohol
streptocīdum, i n	streptocid
strophanthīnum, i n	strophanthin
sulfacylum-natrĭum, i n	sulfacyl-sodium
sulfadimezīnum, i n	sulfadimezin
sulfazīnum, i n	sulfazin
sulfur, ŭris n	sulfur
suppositorĭum, i n	suppository
suspensĭo, ōnis f	suspension
synoestrōlum, i n	synoestrol
synthomycīnum, i n	synthomycin

-T-

tabuletta, ae f	tablet
talcum, i n	talc
tannīnum, i n	tannin
testosterōnum, i n	testosteron
tetracyclīnum, i n	tetracycline

thiamīnum, i n	thiamin
tinctūra, ae f	tincture

-U-

unguentum, i n	ointment
urtīca, ae f	nettle

-V-

vaginālis, e	vaginal
valeriāna, ae f	valerian
validōlum, i n	validol
vaselīnum, i n	vaseline

-X-

xeroformĭum, i n	xeroform

-Z-

zincum, i n	zinc

VI. English-Latin Pharmaceutical Dictionary

-A-

acetic acid	acĭdum acetĭcum
acetylsalicylic acid	acĭdum acetylsalicylĭcum
adrenalin	adrenalīnum, i n
aerosol	aërosōlum, i n
aethinyloestradiol	aethinyloestradiōlum, i n
aethylmorphine	aethylmorphīnum, i n
alcohol	spirĭtus, us m
alcoholic	spirituōsus, a, um
aloe	alŏë, es f
althea	althaea, ae f
amidopyrin	amidopyrīnum, i n
aminophyllin	aminophyllīnum, i n
ampicillin	ampicillīnum, i n
anaesthesin	anaesthesīnum, i n
analgin	analgīnum, i n
antiasthmatic	antiasthmatĭcus, a, um
apomorphine	apomorphīnum, i n
ascorbic acid	acĭdum ascorbinĭcum

-B-

barbital-sodium	barbitālum-natrĭum, i n
belladonna	belladonna, ae f
benzoic acid	acĭdum benzoĭcum
benzylpenicillin-sodium	benzylpenicillīnum-natrĭum, i n
bismuth	bismŭthum, i n
blue methylen	methylēnum (i n) coerulĕum (us, a, um)

boric acid	acĭdum borĭcum
buckthorn	frangŭla, ae f

-C-

caffeine	coffeīnum, i n
calcium	calcĭum, i n
calendula	calendŭla, ae f
camphora	camphŏra, ae f
capsule	capsŭla, ae f
castor oil	olĕum (i n) Ricĭni (us, i m)
cerebrolysin	cerebrolysīnum, i n
chinosol	chinosōlum, i n
chloroform	chloroformĭum, i n
chloxyl	chloxylum, i n
clear	depurātus, a, um
coated	obductus, a, um
cocoa	cacao
codeine	codeīnum, i n
coffeine-sodium benzoate	coffeīnum-natrĭi benzŏas, coffeīni-natrĭi benzoātis
coltsfoot	farfăra, ae f
common (greated) plantain	plantāgo, ĭnis f
complex	composĭtus, a, um
corglycon	corglycōnum, i n
cortex	cortex, ĭcis m
cortison	cortisōnum, i n
corvalol	corvalōlum, i n

-D-

decoction	decoctum, i n

dibazol	dibazōlum, i n
dicain	dicaīnum, i n
diluted	dilūtus, a, um
dimedrol	dimedrōlum, i n
diprophyllin	diprophyllīnum, i n
distilled	destillātus, a, um
diuretic, urinative	diuretĭcus, a, um
dragée	dragée
drop	gutta, ae f
dry	siccus, a, um

-E-

emulsion	emulsum, i n
ephedrin	ephedrīnum, i n
ether	aether, ĕris m
ethyl	aethylĭcus, a, um
eucalyptus	eucalyptus, i f
eucatol	eucatōlum, i n
euphyllin	euphyllīnum, i n
extract	extractum, i n

-F-

flax	linum, i n
florenal	florenālum, i n
flower	flos, floris m
fluorine	fluōrum, i n or phthorum, i n
folic acid	acĭdum folĭcum
foxglove	digitālis, is f
furacilin	furacilīnum, i n
furazolidon	furazolidōnum, i n

-G-

glucose	glucōsum, i n
glutaminic acid	acĭdum glutaminĭcum
glyceric	glycerinōsus, a, um
granule	granŭlum, i n

-H-

hawthorn	crataegus, i f
hepavit	hepavītum, i n
herb	herba, ae f
hydrochloric acid	acĭdum hydrochlorĭcum
hydrochlorothiazid	hydrochlorothiazīdum, i n
hydrocortison	hydrocortisōnum, i n
hydrogen	hydrogenĭum, i n
hydrosulfuric acid	acĭdum hydrosulfurĭcum

-I-

ichthyol	ichthyōlum, i n
infusion	infūsum, i n
iodine	iodum, i n
iron	ferrum, i n
isotonic	isotonĭcus, a, um

-L-

lactic acid	acĭdum lactĭcum
lead	plumbum, i n
leaf	folĭum, i n
lily of the valley	convallarĭa, ae f
liniment	linimentum, i n
lipoic acid	acĭdum lipoĭcum

liquid	fluĭdus, a, um
liquid ammonia (solution of ammonia)	solutĭo Ammonĭi (um, i n) caustĭci (us, a, um)

-M-

magnesium	magnesĭum, i n or magnĭum, i n
matricary	chamomilla, ae f
mercury	hydrargўrum, i n
menthol	menthōlum, i n
methyl salicylate	methylĭi salicylas, ātis m
methyloestradiol	methyloestradiōlum, i n
milfoil	millefolĭum, i n
mint	mentha, ae f
mixture	mixtūra, ae f
morphine	morphīnum, i n
motherwort	leonūrus, i m
mucilage	mucilāgo, ĭnis f
mycosolon	mycosolōnum, i n

-N-

naphtalan	naphthalānum, i n
nettle	urtīca, ae f
nicotinic acid	acĭdum nicotinĭcum
nitric acid	acĭdum nitrĭcum
nitroglycerin	nitroglycerīnum, i n
nitrous acid	acĭdum nitrōsum
norsulfazol	norsulfazōlum, i n
novocain	novocaīnum, i n
nystatin	nystatīnum, i n

-O-

oak	quercus, us f
oil	olĕum, i n
oily, oil	oleōsus, a, um
ointment	unguentum, i n
oleandomycin	oleandomycīnum, i n
ophthalmic	ophthalmĭcus, a, um
ophthalmic film	lamella (ae f) (membranŭla (ae f)) ophthalmĭca (us, a, um)
oxaphenamid	oxaphenamīdum, i n
oxygen	oxygenĭum, i n
oxytetracycline	oxytetracyclīnum, i n

-P-

paste	pasta, ae f
peach oil	olĕum (i n) Persicōrum (um, i n)
pectoral	pectorālis, e
pepper	piperītus, a, um
phenacetin	phenacetīnum, i n
phenobarbital	phenobarbitālum, i n
phenobolin	phenobolīnum, i n
phenoxymethylpenicillin	phenoxymethylpenicillīnum, i n
phenyl salicylate	phenylĭi salicylas, ātis m
phosphoric acid	acĭdum phosphorĭcum
phthalazol	phthalazōlum, i n
phthivazid	phthivazīdum, i n
phthoruracil	phthoruracīlum, i n
pill	pilŭla, ae f

plaster	emplastrum, i n
polyphepan	polyphepānum, i n
potassium	kalĭum, i n
powder	pulvis, ĕris m
prednisolon	prednisolōnum, i n
pyracetam	pyracetāmum, i n
pyrazidol	pyrazidōlum, i n

-R-

rectal	rectālis, e
rectificat	rectificātus, a, um
rhizome	rhizōma, ătis n
rhubarb	rheum, i n
riboflavin	riboflavīnum, i n
root	radix, īcis f

-S-

sacchar	sacchărum, i n
sage	salvĭa, ae f
salicylate	salicylas, ātis m
salicylic acid	acĭdum salicylĭcum
saluzid	saluzīdum, i n
seed	semen, ĭnis n
simple	simplex, ĭcis
sodium	natrium, i n
soluble	solubĭlis, e
solution	solutĭo, ōnis f
species	specĭes, ērum (plural) f
spirituous, alcoholic	spirituōsus, a um
spring adonis	adōnis (ĭdis m, f) vernālis (is, e)

streptocid	streptocīdum, i n
strophanthin	strophanthīnum, i n
sulfacyl-sodium	sulfacylum-natrĭum, i n
sulfadimezin	sulfadimezīnum, i n
sulfazin	sulfazīnum, i n
sulfur	sulfur, ŭris n
sulfuric acid	acĭdum sulfurĭcum
sulfurous acid	acĭdum sulfurōsum
sunflower-seeds oil	olĕum (i n) Helianthi (us, i m)
suppository	suppositorĭum, i n
suspension	suspensĭo, ōnis f
synoestrol	synoestrōlum, i n
synthomycin	synthomycīnum, i n
syrup	sirŭpus, i m

-T-

tablet	tabuletta, ae f
talc	talcum, i n
tannin	tannīnum, i n
testosteron	testosterōnum, i n
tetracycline	tetracyclīnum, i n
thiamin	thiamīnum, i n
tincture	tinctūra, ae f

-V-

vaginal	vaginālis, e
valerian	valeriāna, ae f
validol	validōlum, i n
vaseline	vaselīnum, i n

-W-

water	aqua, ae f
wheat starch	amўlum (i n) Tritĭci (um, i n)
white	albus, a, um

-X-

xeroform	xeroformĭum, i n

-Y-

yellow	flavus, a, um

-Z-

zinc	zincum, i n

VII. Common Abbreviations Used in Prescriptions

This appendix is meant to be a complete list of all abbreviations used in prescriptions in English-speaking countries (its listing here does not mean such abbreviations should be used).

- **aa** (*ana*) - of each
- **ad** - to, up to
- **a.c.** (*ante cibium*) - before meals
- **a.d.** (*aurio dextra*) - right ear
- **ad lib.** (*ad libitum*) - use as much as one desires; freely
- **admov.** (*admove*) - apply
- **agit** (*agita*) - stir/shake
- **alt. h.** (*alternis horis*) - every other hour
- **a.m.** (*ante meridian*) - morning, before noon
- **amp** - ampule
- **amt** - amount
- **aq** (*aqua*) - water
- **a.l., a.s.** (*aurio laeva, aurio sinister*) - left ear
- **A.T.C.** - around the clock
- **a.u.** (*auris utrae*) - both ears
- **bis** (*bis*) - twice
- **b.i.d.** (*bis in die*) - twice daily
- **B.M.** - bowel movement
- **bol.** (*bolus*) - a large pill
- **B.S.** - blood sugar
- **B.S.A** - body surface areas
- **cap., caps.** (*capsula*) - capsule
- **c** (*cum*) - with (usually written with a bar on top of the "c")
- **c** (*cibos*) - food

- **cc** - cubic centimetre; also means "with food" (*cum cibos*)
- **cf** - with food
- **C.H.F.** - congestive heart failure
- **comp.** - compound
- **cr., crm** - cream
- **D5W** - dextrose 5% solution (sometimes written as **D_5W**)
- **D5NS** - dextrose 5% in normal saline (0.9%)
- **D.A.W.** - dispense as written
- **dc, D/C, disc** - discontinue
- **dieb. alt.** (*diebus alternis*) - every other day
- **dil.** - dilute
- **disp.** - dispense
- **div.** - divide
- **d.t.d.** (*dentur tales doses*) - give of such doses
- **D.W.** - distilled water
- **elix.** - elixir
- **e.m.p.** (*ex modo prescripto*) - as directed
- **emuls.** (*emulsum*) - emulsion
- **et** - and
- **ex aq** - in water
- **fl., fld.** - fluid
- **ft.** (*fiat*) - make; let it be made
- **g** - gram
- **G.I.** - gastrointestinal
- **gr** - grain
- **gtt(s)** (*gutta(e)*) - drop(s)
- **G.U.** - genitourinary
- **H** - hypodermic
- **h, hr** - hour
- **H.A.** - headache

- **H.B.P.** - high blood pressure
- **h.s.** (*hora somni*) - at bedtime
- **HTN** - hypertension
- **ID** - intradermal
- **IM** - intramuscular (with respect to injections)
- **inj.** (*injectio*) - injection
- **IP** - intraperitoneal
- **IV** - intravenous
    - **IVP** - intravenous push
    - **IVPB** - intravenous piggyback
- **L.A.S."' - label as such**
- **LCD** - coal tar solution
- **lin** (*linimentum*) - liniment
- **liq** (*liquor*) - solution
- **lot.** - lotion
- **M.** (*misce*) - mix
- **m, min** (*mininum*) - a minimum
- **mcg** - microgram
- **mEq** - milliequivalent
- **mg** - milligram
- **mist.** (*mistura*) - mix
- **mitte** (*mitte*) - send
- **mL** - millilitre
- **N&V, N/V** - nausea and vomitting
- **nebul** (*nebula*) - a spray
- **N.K.A.** - no known allergies
- **N.K.D.A.** - no known drug allergies
- **N.M.T.** - not more than
- **noct.** (*nocte*) - at night
- **non rep.** (*non repetatur*) - no repeats

- **NPO, n.p.o.** (*non per os*) - nothing by mouth
- **NS** - normal saline (0.9%)
- **1/2NS** - half normal saline (0.45%)
- **N.T.E.** - not to exceed
- **o_2** - both eyes, sometimes written as $\mathbf{o_2}$
- **o.d.** (*oculus dexter*) - right eye
- **o.s.** (*oculus sinister*) - left eye
- **o.u.** (*oculo utro*) - both eyes
- **oz** - ounce
- **per** - by or through
- **p.c.** (*post cibium*) - after meals
- **p.m.** (*post meridian*) - evening or afternoon
- **prn** (*pro re nata*) - as needed
- **p.o.** (*per os*) - by mouth or orally
- **p.r.** - by rectum
- **pulv.** (*pulvis*) - powder
- **q** (*quaque*) - every
- **q.a.d.** (*quoque alternis die*) - every other day
- **q.h.** (*quaque hora*) - every hour
- **q.1h** (*quaque 1 hora*) - every 1 hour; (can replace "1" with other numbers)
- **q.d.** (*quaque die*) - every day
- **q.i.d.** (*quater in die*) - four times a day
- **q.o.d.** - every other day
- **q.s.** (*quantum sufficiat*) - a sufficient quantity
- **R**- rectal
- **rep., rept.** (*repetatur*) - repeats
- **RL, R/L** - Ringer's lactate
- **s** (*sine*) - without (usually written with a bar on top of the "s")
- **s.a.** (*secundum artum*) - use your judgement

- **SC, subc, subq, subcut** - subcutaneous
- **sig** - write on label
- **SL** - sublingually, under the tongue
- **S.O.B.** - shortness of breath
- **sol** (*solutio*) - solution
- **s.o.s., si op. sit** (*si opus sit*) - if there is a need
- **ss** (*semis*) - one half
- **stat** (*statim*) - immediately
- **supp** (*suppositorium*) - suppository
- **susp** - supsension
- **syr** (*syrupus*) - syrup
- **tab** (*tabella*) - tablet
- **tal., t** (*talus*) - such
- **tbsp** - tablespoon
- **troche** (*trochiscus*) - lozenge
- **tsp** - teaspoon
- **t.i.d.** (*ter in die*) - three times a day
- **t.i.w.** - three times a week
- **top.** - topical
- **T.P.N.** - total parenteral nutrition
- **tr, tinc., tinct.** - tincture
- **u.d., ut. dict.** (*ut dictum*) - as directed
- **ung.** (*unguentum*) - ointment
- **U.R.I.** - upper respitory infection
- **U.T.I.** - urinary tract infection
- **vag** - vaginally
- **V.S.** - vital signs
- **w** - with
- **W.B.C.** - white blood count
- **w/o** - without

- **X** - times
- **Y.O.** - years old

VIII. Sample of the Examination Card

I. Translate from English into Latin the following anatomical terms:

1. joints of rib's head;
2. major and minor horns;
3. superficial lymphatic vessels;
4. widest muscle of back;
5. anterior intercostal veins;
6. nerve nodes of sympathic networks;
7. minor palatine canals;
8. external occipital protuberance.

II. Form the Greek / Latin clinical terms according to the meanings:

1. lack of hair
2. study of life
3. disease of blood vessels
4. fear of cancer
5. bleeding from the lip
6. removal of gallbladder
7. inflammation of tear sac
8. disturbance of vision
9. fixation of the uterus
10. one finger on the hand

III. Explain the meaning of the following clinical terms:

1. myopathia
2. hypokinesia
3. pyelocystitis
4. gastroscopia
5. interosseus
6. lipoma
7. melanuria
8. myelogramma
9. microencephalia
10. nephroma

IV. Translate the prescriptions from English into Latin:

1. Take: Solution of glucose 5% - 500 ml
   Let it be sterilized!
   Give.

Write on a label:

2. Take: Euphyllin 0,2
Cocao oil 2,0
Mix to make suppository
Give of such doses number 6
Write on a label:

V. Find in the drug names component elements carrying information about pharmaceutical characteristics:

1. Erythromycinum
2. Pyocidum
3. Thiophosphamidum
4. Benzonalum
5. Chloraminum
6. Sarcolysinum

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