

ZAPOROZHZIA STATE MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES

**LATIN AND FUNDAMENTALS OF
MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY**

Handbook for the 1st year English-Speaking Students of the Medical Faculties



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The handbook is made up for the Ist year English-speaking students of the medical faculties who want to master medical Latin. Each structural unit contains a detailed grammatical explanation, the examples of anatomical, histological, clinical and pharmaceutical terminology, oral and written exercises to give maximum opportunity for the students to practice. Some units include the vocabulary used in the exercises to give the students an extra help at each step.

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PREFACE

Handbook on Latin and Fundamentals of Medical Terminology is made up for the 1st year English-speaking students of the medical faculties.

The chief purpose of teaching Latin at any Medical University is training doctors capable of competent using a modern medical terminology in Latin. The alphabet, phonetic, morphological, lexical and word-formation resources of Latin together with those of Ancient Greek continue to play the leading role in the extension of medical, clinical, pharmaceutical, microbiological and other terminologies. In most national and interstate pharmacopoeias Latin definitions of remedies are accepted as official. Prescriptions are written in Latin in most countries of the world. A good knowledge of elements of Latin Grammar and of Latin-Greek lexical and word-formation resources facilitates students and practitioners very much to read and comprehend the literature on their speciality in any European language.

Teaching mainly aims at concentrating upon the medical terminology. This concept includes theoretical and practical questions connected with the formation and the functioning of terms in various nomenclatures composing a complex-medical terminology. A knowledge of fundamentals of this many-sided terminology acquired at Latin lessons during the first year of study will be enriched, extended and increased in the course of further teaching special disciplines at senior years of study.

On finishing Latin all first-year students should:

- be able to read and write terms in Latin;
- know an elementary grammar (a system of declensions, the agreement of adjectives and nouns, conjugations of the verb as required according to the syllabus, etc);
- translate medical terms and prescriptions of any complexity from Latin into English and from English into Latin without dictionaries;
- master principle of the structure of various nomenclatures in Latin (clinical, anatomical, hystological);
- know ways and means of the word-formation of medical terms;

- be able to specify Greek terminological elements (supplying the essential information about the term) in the structure of clinical terms;
- master a lexical minimum of about 900 units at the level of a long duration memory.

The study guide consists of Preface, Part I. Anatomical Terminology, Part II. Clinical Terminology, Part III. Pharmaceutical Terminology, Appendixes, Latin – English Vocabularies, English – Latin Vocabularies, References.

There are three sections according to the curriculum:

- ‘Anatomical Terminology’ (the purpose of training is to gain skills and abilities in competent use of some elements of Latin language grammar while forming anatomical terms);
- ‘Clinical Terminology’ (the purpose of training is to gain skills and abilities of composing clinical terms – compound words of Greek origin on the basis of knowledge of these terms’ Greek elements);
- ‘Pharmaceutical Terminology’ (the result of training must be skills and abilities of processing Latin part of prescription).

The book contains twenty-three chapters. Each chapter includes the general information about parts of speech used in the Latin medical terminology – nouns and adjectives. The grammar material of each theme contains tables and models of the formation of grammatical structures. For more clearness examples are given. Using tables is important in teaching Latin grammar. They generalize and put grammar material to the common system, give an idea of the peculiarities of linguistic phenomena and interlinguistic correspondences and represent a system of rules of Latin grammar.

In order to master grammar rules and use grammar models there are exercises of three types: a/ formation of grammar structures according to the models; b/ translation from Latin into English with applying the most widely used anatomical terms; c/ translation from English into Latin of anatomical terms. They are used to develop the skills of the formation of anatomical terms.

LATIN PHONETICS

Chapter 1. LATIN ALPHABET. PRONUNCIATION OF LETTERS AND LETTER COMBINATION

LATIN ALPHABET

The Latin alphabet consists of 25 letters

Spelling	Name	Pronunciation	Spelling	Name	Pronunciation
Aa	a	a	Nn	en	n
Bb	be	b	Oo	o	o
Cc	tse	ts; k	Pp	pe	p
Dd	de	d	Qq	ku	kv
Ee	e	e	Rr	er	r
Ff	ef	f	Ss	es	s
Gg	ge	g	Tt	te	t
Hh	ga	h	Uu	u	u
Ii	i	i	Vv	ve	v
Jj	iota	j	Xx	eks	ks
Kk	ka	k	Yy	ipson	i
Ll	ei	l	Zz	zeta	z
Mm	em	m			

Proper nouns, names of drugs and plants are written with the capital letter if they are expressed by nouns, e.g. Celsus, Solutio Synoestrolī (Synestrole solution), tinctura Valerianae aetherea (Ethereal tincture of Valerian).

Classification of sounds

Latin sounds fall under: the vowels a, e, i, o, u, y; the consonants b, c, d, f, g, h, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, x, z; the semi-vowel j. Except alphabetical vowels there are diphthongs (ae, oe, au, eu) in Latin.

Pronunciation of vowels and diphthongs

A, o, u – are pronounced as hard [a], [o], [u]: ramus [ramus] – branch.

E, e – is pronounced as hard [e]: vertebra [ˈvertebra] – vertebra.

I, i – is pronounced as soft [i]: fibra [ˈfibra] – fibre: internus [inˈternus] – inner.

Y, y – only occurs in the words of Greek origin and is pronounced [i]: hydor [ˈgidor] – water; symptoma [sɪmpˈtoma] – symptom.

EXERCISES FOR READING

Exercise 1. Read aloud, taking into consideration the hard pronunciation of consonants before ‘e’: nervus – the nerv; dens – the tooth; febris – fever; teres – rond; secale – rye; bene – well; genu – knee; foramen – an opening; tendo – the tendon; littera – a letter; meatus – a passing; semen – a seed; fovea – a pit; abdomen – the abdomen.

Exercise 2. Read aloud, paying attention to the pronunciation of the sound [i]: vitaminum – vitamin; finis – the end; bilis – bile; nitris – nitrite; insanabilis – incurable; impressio – an impression; infans – an infant; inter – between; jugum – yoke; jus – right, court; jusjurandum – an oath; juvenis – young; jugularis – jugular; injuria – injustice; initium – the beginning; jecur – the liver; junctura – the joint; major – major; majus – May; majalis – May.

Exercise 3. Read aloud, paying attention to the pronunciation of the sound [i] in words of Greek origin: amygdala – almonds; Hydrargyrum – mercury; myopia – shortsightedness; hypotonia – low blood pressure; hypertonia – high blood pressure; pyelitis – inflammation of renal pelvis; myologia – science about muscles; synostosis – bone connection; dystrophia – disturbance of nutrition; dysostosis – disturbance of bone formation.

Exercise 4. Read, paying attention to the pronunciation of diphthongs as one sound: ala – wing; alae – wings; vertebra – vertebra; vertebrae – vertebrae; aegrotus – a patient; praecordium – precardia; praesent – present; gangraena – gangrene; anaemia – anemia; paediater – a pediatrician; amoeba – ameba; poena – punishment; foetor – fetor, bad odour from mouth; coena – dinner; oesophagus –

esophagus; coelia – the abdominal cavity; foetus – a fetus; auctor – an author; auditus – hearing; auris – the ear; auditorium – an auditorium; aura – aura; auscultatio – auscultation; nausea – sea-sickness; fauces – the pharynx; leukaemia – leukemia; aneurysma – dilatation of the artery; neuritis – inflammation of nerve; pneumonia – pneumonia; neurosis – neurosis.

Peculiarities of pronunciation of consonants

C, c – is pronounced [ts] before the vowel e, i, y, and the diphthongs ae and oe: cerebrum [ˈtserebrum] – brain; [k] before the vowels a, o, u, consonants and in the terminal position: oculus [ˈokulus] – eye.

K, k – is pronounced [k]. It occurs rarely, in the words of non-Latin origin: Kalium [ˈkalium] – potassium.

Q, q – only occurs in combinations with the vowel u; qu is pronounced [kv]: aqua [ˈakva] – water.

H, h – is pronounced [g]: homo [ˈgomo] – man.

L, l – is pronounced softly [l]: cellula [ˈtselʃulja] – cell.

S, s – is pronounced [s] but between vowels or between a vowel and the consonants n, m, s is pronounced [z]: bursa [ˈbursa] – bag, but ansa [ˈanza] – loop.

Z, z – occurs in the words of Greek origin and is pronounced [z] zoon [ˈzoon] – animal. In the words of non-Greek origin it is pronounced [ts]: Zincum [ˈtsinkum] – zinc.

V, v – is pronounced [v]: ventriculus [ventˈrikulus] – ventricle.

X, x – is pronounced [ks] (between vowels often [kz]): externus [eksˈternus] – external.

Pronunciation of letter combinations

The rules of combinations of consonants work only when such a combination is followed by a vowel.

ngu – before vowels is pronounced [ngv], before consonants [ngu]: lingua [ˈlingva] – language, lingula [ˈlingula] – a little tongue.

ti – before vowels is pronounced [tsi]: substantia [subsˈtantsia] – substance.

Note!: after s, x, **ti** is pronounced [ti]: ostium [ˈostium] – hole.

The digraphs **ch, ph, rh, th** only occur in the of Greek origin.

Ch – is pronounced [h]: charta [ˈharta] – paper.

Ph – is pronounced [f]: Phosphorus [ˈfosforus] – phosphorus.

Th – is pronounced [t]: thorax [ˈtoraks] – thorax.

Rh – is pronounced [r]: Rheum [ˈreum] – rhubarb.

EXERCISES FOR READING

Exercise 1. Read and explain the pronunciation of the sound [ts] or [k] in the following words: carbo – coal; canalis – a canal; capitulum – a small head; collum – a neck; condylus – a fist; cavum cranii – the cranial cavity; corona – a garland; cutis – a skin; ulcus – ulcer; oculus – an eye; coccus – coccus; criticus – decisive; sulcus – furrow; curatio – treatment; cella – a cell; cerebrum – a brain; cera – wax; centrum – a center; cilium – an eyelash; cibus – food; cinereus – grey; cingulum – a belt; cystis – a bladder.

Exercise 2. Read and explain the pronunciation of the letter ‘s’: osteologia; ossa – bones; fissura – a slit; abscessus – an abscess; sutura spuria – false suture; basilaris – basal; usus – use; spongiosus – spongy; pars petrosa – a stony part; mucosa – a mucous membrane; status praesens – present state; systema – system; somnus – sleep.

Exercise 3. Read and pay attention to the pronunciation of ‘qu’ before the vowel: squamosus – squamous; liquor – liquor; triguetrus – triquetral; antiquus – antique; quantum satis – the quantity you need; quies – a rest.

Exercise 4. Read the words with double Latin letters ‘x’ and ‘z’: apex – a top; radix – a root; proximalis – proximal, the closest to the trunk; appendix; salpinx – the uterine tube; sextus – the sixth; zoster – a belt; Zinci oxydum – zinc oxide; zoologia – the science about animals.

Exercise 5. Read, pay attention to the pronunciation of the letter combination ‘ti’: tibia – tibia; titulus – a title; tinctura – a tincture; timor – fear; substantia – substance; dissectio – dissection; protuberantia – protuberance; spatium – space; vitium cordis; auscultatio – auscultation; digestio – digestion; combustio – a burn; mixtio – mixture; bestia – wild animal.

Exercise 6. Read the words with ‘ngu’: sanguis – a blood; anguis – a snake; lingua – a language, a tongue; sublingualis – sublingual; unguentum – an ointment; vas sanguiferum – the blood vessel.

Exercise 7. Read, paying attention to the pronunciation of digraphs: cochlea – a cochlea; chalybs – a steel; chaos; character; chimiotherapia; bronchus; ductus choledochus – a bile duct; lympa – lymph; pharmacotherapia; pharyngitis; phlebolithus – vein stone; phobia – morbid fear; photophobia; thermotherapia; thorax – chest; thrombophlebitis; pathologia – science about diseases; rhombus – rhomb; thalassophobia – morbid fear of sea; haemophilia – bleeder’s disease; ophthalmitis – inflammation of the eye; onychorrhaxis – brittleness of the nails; phthisiatria – science about tuberculosis; physiologia; typhus; rhinolithus – nasal calculus (stone).

LEXICAL MINIMUM # 1

atlas – atlas, the first neck vertebra
axis – axis, the second neck vertebra
caput – head
cerebrum – brain
collum – neck
columna – column
cranium – cranium, a skull
dorsum – back

encephalon – brain
homo – man
os – bone
skeleton (skeleton) – body framework
substantia – substance
thorax – chest
vertebra – vertebra

LATIN APHORISMS AND SAYINGS

Latin	English
Non est via in medicina sine lingua Latina.	There is no way in medicine without Latin.
Otium post negotium.	Good rest after good work.
Amor and tussis non celantur.	Love and cough can not be hidden.
Salus aegroti suprema lex medicorum.	Welfare of a patient is the highest law for doctors.
Medice, cura aegrotum, sed non morbum.	Doctor, treat patient but not an illness.
Usus magister est optimus.	Practice is the best teacher.
Ad opus!	Get down to business.
Respice finem!	And mind the final aim!

Chapter 2.

STRESS. DURATION AND SHORTNESS OF SYLLABLES

In Latin stress depends on the length and the shortness of syllables. Syllables are counted from the end of a word. Stress is only put on the second or on the third syllable: the second syllable is stressed if it is long; if the second syllable is short the third one is stressed.

In disyllabic words only the second syllable is stressed, e.g. c'ito – quickly.

The place of stress in polysyllabic word depends on duration or shortness of the second from the end syllable. If the vowel of this syllable is long, it is stressed, if it is short the stress is placed on the third from the end syllable.

(**Note:** the number of syllables is equal to the number of vowels and diphthongs).

A syllable is long:

- if all the diphthongs are long, e.g. am'oeba – amoeba;
- if the vowel which forms a syllable is followed by two or more consonants or the letters x or z, e.g. Glycyrrh'iza – sweet root.

Exception: if a vowel is followed the by combination of the consonants b, c, d, g, p, t with the letters l or r the syllable is considered to be short, e.g. c'erebrum – brain.

A syllable is short:

- if the vowel of syllable is followed by one more vowel or the letter h: e.g. f'olium – leaf.

The adjectives of Greek origin with the suffix *-ide-* have the 3rd syllable stressed: xipho'ideus – sword-shaped.

If the vowel of a syllable is followed by one consonant the syllable can be long or short and the sign of length (¯) or shortness (˘) is put above the vowel of the second syllable, e.g. m'edīcus – doctor, coll'ēge – colleague.

EXERCISES FOR READING

Exercise 1. Place the stress in the following disyllabic words:

Fossa – a pit; sulcus – a furrow; morbus – a disease; apex – a top; margo – cavity; sinus – a sinus; corpus – a body; arcus – tuber; atlas – the fist cervical vertebra.

Exercise 2. Place the stress in the following words according to the signs of length or shortness:

Membrāna, vagīna, tunīca – a shirt; tympanum – a drum; palatum – a palate; tuberositas humeri – eminence of the shoulder; matūrus – mature, ripe; tempora – temples; corpōra – bodies; vulnēra – wounds; homo – man; homīnis – of the man; thorācis – of the thorax; aegrōtus – a patient; orgānon – an organ; littēra – a letter; Hippocrātes; systema – a system; oesophagus – gullet; symp̄h̄ysis – connection.

Exercise 3. Place the stress in the following words according to the rules about duration and shortness of the second from the end vowel:

Peronaeus – fibular; glutaeus – gluteal; processus – a process, outgrowth; profundus – profound, deep; hypoglossus – sublingual; compressor; externus – external; medulla – bone marrow; Glycyrrhiza – sweet root.

Exercise 4. Place the stress in the following words according to the rules about duration or shortness of the second from the end vowel:

Articulatio – a joint; linea – the line; trochlea – a block; memoria – memory; palpebra – the eyelid; anhydrus – waterless; choledochus – the bile duct; thermometrum; Ephedra – ephedra (the name of the medicinal herb).

Exercise 5. Place the stress paying attention to the long suffixes of nouns and adjectives:

Methandriolum, Analginum, Barbitalum, junctura – juncture; medicina – medicine; doctrina – science; myoma; salpingitis; neurosis; gastrocarcinoma; helminthosis.

Articularis, uterinus; vertebralis; auricularis; capitatus, digitatus, papulosus, squamosus.

Exercise 6. Place the stress paying attention to the short suffixes of nouns and adjectives:

Cuticula – cuticle; globulus – small globe; arteriola – small artery; sacculus – small bag; bronchiolus – small bronchus; narcoticus; thoracicus; gastricus; tepidus – warm; calidus – hot; frigidus – cold.

LEXICAL MINIMUM # 2

acromion – acromion

articulatio – joint

brachium – shoulder

canalis – channel

cingulum – cingulum, girdle

clavicula – clavicle

coccyx – coccyx

costa – rib

fissura – fissure

foramen – hole, foramen

fossa – fossa (long in shape)

fovea – fovea (round in shape)

ulna – elbow bone, ulna

hiatus – cleft

humerus – shoulder bone

incisura – incisure, notch

mandibula – lower jaw

maxilla – upper jaw

membrum – extremity, limb

olecranon – olecranon

periosteum – periosteum

radius – radius

scapula – shoulder blade

LATIN APHORISMS AND SAYINGS

Latin	English
Non scholae, sed vitae discimus.	We study not for school, but for life.
Vivere est cogitare.	To live means to think.
Homo ornate locum, non locus hominem.	A man makes his place better and not vice versa.
Alma mater.	Name used for the university or school that a person attended.
Fortes fortuna adjuvat.	Fortune likes courageous people. Courage wins.
Omne initium difficile.	Beginning is always difficult.
Non omnia possumus omnes.	Not everybody among us can do everything.
Carpe diem!	Catch a day!
Nulla dies sine linea.	Not even a day without useful work
Hodie diem perdidit.	I have wasted the day today (if I have not done anything useful).
Domus propria, domus optima.	East or West, home is best.

ANATOMICAL TERMINOLOGY

Chapter 3.

PARTS OF SPEECH IN LATIN. GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

The Parts of Speech in Latin are the same as in English: Nouns, Adjectives, Pronouns, Verbs, Adverbs, Prepositions, Conjunctions and Interjections; but the Latin has no article.

Of these eight parts of speech the first four are capable of Inflection, i.e. of undergoing change of form to express modification of meaning. In case of Nouns, Adjectives and Pronouns this process is called Declension; in case of Verbs, Conjugation.

Latin Anatomical terminology deals with only two Parts of Speech – Nouns and Adjectives.

NOUNS

A noun is the name of a person, place, thing or quality, as *Caesar* (Caesar), *Roma* (Rome), *caput* (head), *virtus* (courage).

There are three genders – Masculine, Feminine and Neuter. Grammatical gender is determined by the ending of the word in its Nominative Singular. For example, the Nouns with their ending –um (-on) are Neuter; the Nouns with the ending -er are Masculine.

The Latin has two Numbers: the Singular and Plural. The Singular denotes one object; the Plural, more than one.

There are six cases in Latin:

Nominative (Causus Nominativus)	Case of Subject
Genitive (Causus Genetivus)	Objective with of, or Possessive
Dative (Causus Dativus)	Objective with to or for
Accusative (Causus Accusativus)	Case of Direct Object
Ablative (Causus Ablativus)	Objective with by, from, in, in, with
Vocative (Causus Vocativus)	Case of Address

Latin Anatomical Terminology uses only two cases – Nominative and Genitive.

There are five declensions in Latin, distinguished from each other by the ending in their Genitive Singular, as follows:

Declension	Genitive ending
First	-ae
Second	-i
Third	-is
Fourth	-us
Fifth	-ei

ADJECTIVES

Adjectives denote quality. They are declined like nouns, and fall into two classes (groups):

1. Adjectives of the 1st and 2nd declensions.
2. Adjectives of the 3rd declension.

In the first group of adjectives Masculine declines like *nervus, i m*, the Feminine like *porta, ae f*, and the Neuter like *sternum, i n*.

The 2nd group of Adjectives falls into three classes:

- a. Adjectives of three endings in the Nominative Singular – one for each person (*celer, is, e* – fast).
- b. Adjectives of two endings (one for the Feminine and Masculine, another – for the Neuter (*verticalis, e* – vertical).
- c. Adjectives of one ending (one ending for all persons). They have Genitive ending in their dictionary form (*simplex, icis* – simple).

Chapter 4.

THE NOUN. GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT SINGULAR FORMS

The nouns in medico-biological terminology are mainly based on two cases – Nominativus singularis, pluralis and Genetivus singularis, pluralis. In dictionaries the noun is represented as such: *costa, ae f* (rib) that is:

- 1) the full form of Nominativus singularis – *costa*;
- 2) the ending of Genetivus singularis – *ae*;
- 3) the Gender – *f* (feminine).

The different cases are formed by appending certain case-endings to a fundamental part called the Stem. The Stem of any noun is determined by the full form of the Genetivus singularis without Genetivus ending, characterizing the Declension.

E.g. the noun *nervus, i m* (nerv) has the Stem – *nerv-*.

Many nouns of the third declension have different forms in Nominativus and Genetivus Singularis, the altered part of the noun in the Genetive is shown in its dictionary form: *cortex, icis m* (bark), *solutio, onis f* (solution). The Stem of the noun of the third declension is identified according to the dictionary form of the Genetive having omitted the ending –*is*:

Cortex, icis m *cortex* (Nom.sing) – *cortices* (Gen. Sing.) – *cortic-* (the Stem)

Solutio, onis f *solutio* (Nom.sing.) – *solutionis* (Gen.Sing.) – *solution-* (the Stem).

Table 1. The Singular Endings of Nouns

Declension	Genetivus ending	Gender	Nominativus ending	Examples
I	-ae	f	-a	<i>vertebra, ae f</i> - vertebra
II	-i	m	-us, -er	<i>nervus, i m</i> - nerv
		n	-um, -on	<i>brachium, i n</i> - shoulder
III	-is	m, f, n	different endings	<i>cor, cordis n</i> - heart
IV	-us	m	-us	<i>arcus, us m</i> - arch
		n	-u	<i>cornu, us n</i> - horn
V	-ei	f	-es	<i>facies, ei f</i> - face

LEXICAL MINIMUM # 3

Nouns of the 1st declension

ala, ae f – wing

aorta, ae f – aorta

arteria, ae f – artery

maxilla, ae f – upper jaw

orbita, ae f – orbit

scapula, ae f – scapule

concha, ae f – shell
costa, ae f – rib
crista, ae f – crest, ridge
lamina, ae f – laminae
lingua, ae f – tongue
mandibula, ae f – lower jaw

spina, ae f – spine
vena, ae f – vein
vertebra, ae f – vertebra
patella, ae f – knee cap
sutura, ae f – suture
tuba, ae f – tube

Nouns of the 2nd declension

angulus, i m – angle
brachium, i n – shoulder
cavum, i n – cavity
cranium, i n – cranium, skull
ligamentum, i n – ligament
musculus, i m – muscle
septum, i n – septum, dividing wall
sulcus, i m – sulcus

tympanum, i n – tympanum, drum
calcaneus, i m – calcaneus, heel bone
digitus, i m – finger
humerus, i m – shoulder bone
manubrium, i n – manubrium
radius, i n – radius
sternum, i n – sternum, chest bone

Nouns of the 3^d Declension

corpus, oris n – body
crus, cruris n – crus, pedicle

foramen, inis n – foramen, hole
os, ossis n – bone

Nouns of the 4th Declension

arcus, us m – arch
cornu, us n – horn
ductus, us m – duct
meatus, us m – passage

processus, us m – process
sinus, us m – sinus
textus, us m – tissue
genu, us n – knee

Nouns of the 5th Declension

facies, ei f – face, surface

EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Determine the stem of the following nouns and their declension:

E.g.: Nom.Sing. – cornu, Gen. Sing.–cornus, the stem – corn, the 4th declension.

cornu, us n – horn
systema, atis n – system

paries,etis m - wall

articulatio, onis f – articulation
vertebra, ae f – vertebra
processus, us m – process
magister, tri m – teacher
os, ossis n – bone
mandibula, ae f – lower jaw
bursa, ae f – bursa, bag
remedium, i n – remedy, drug
sanguis, inis m – blood

oedema, atis n – oedema
morbus, i m – disease
facies, ei m – face
tendo, inis m – tendon
caries, ei f – caries
numerus, i m – number
lac, lactis n – milk
fructus, us m – fruit
pars, partis f – part

Exercise 2. Translate anatomical terms into Latin:

E.g. Body of the vertebra – corpus vertebrae

Body of the vertebra, head of the rib, arch of the aorta, base of the skull, cavity of the nose, neck of the scapule, vagina of the process, duct of the nose, pitch (incisure) of the lower jaw, capsule of the ganglion (ganglion, i n), tuber of the upper jaw, muscle of the neck, dorsum of the saddle (sella, ae f), bone of the skull, arch of the vertebra, head of the lower jaw, shell of the auricle (auriculum, i n), dividing wall of the nose, fovea of the process, pedicle (pediculus, i m) of the arch of the vertebra, face of the tubercle (tuberculum, i n) of the rib, lamina of the process, vestibule (vestibulum, i n) of the nose, neck of the ulna, angle of the sternum, angle of the lower jaw, cavity of the uterus, cavity of the tympanum, bone of the finger, line of the neck, bones of the trunk, block of the humerus, body of the marrow, nucleus of the nerve, cavity of the shell, tubercle of the saddle, muscle of the back, muscle of the uvula (uvula, ae f).

Exercise 3. Translate anatomical terms into English:

E.g. Ligamentum pylori – ligament of the pylorus

Ligamentum pylori, retinaculum cutis, ligamentum patellae, arteria perinei, vena canaliculi vestibuli, arcus aortae, sulcus calcanei, ramus ossis ischii, lobus thymi, caput phalangis, cavum oris, tuberculum musculi, corpus linguae, cartilago nasi, ampulla ductus, apex linguae, radix dentis, glandula ventriculi, fossa glandulae, fascia prostatae, tuberculum sellae, apex pulmonis, sulcus sinus, caput mandibulae, diaphragma pelvis, plasma sanguinis, cartilago septi nasi, radix dentis, articulatio thoracis, cervix dentis, apex pulmonis, spina scapulae, fossa glandulae, tuberculum musculi, ampulla ductus, corpus linguae, cartilago tubae, glandula ventriculi, arcus vertebra, sutura cranii, ventriculus laryngis, vas auris, tuber ossis ischii, atrium cordis, apex linguae, basis patellae, diaphragma oris, corpus mandibulae, apex capitis fibulae.

Chapter 5.

THE ADJECTIVE. GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT SINGULAR FORMS

The dictionary form of adjectives are shown in a contracted way:

profundus, a,um (deep) }
niger, gra,grum (black) } the adjectives of the 1st group

The feminine gender of these adjectives is declined according to the first declension of Nouns and the Masculine and the Neuter genders – according to the second declension. The belonging to the group is determined by the dictionary form of the adjective (gender endings).

saluber, bris,bre (healthy) }
abdominalis,e (abdominal) } the adjectives of the 2nd group
recens, ntis (recent) }

In medical terminology adjectives having two endings more often occur: the ending -is which is common for the masculine and feminine genders and the ending -e for the neuter gender: *naturalis* (m, f), *naturale* (n) – natural.

Table 2. The Singular Endings of adjectives. Positive Degree

Gender	1 st group		2 nd group	
	Nom. Sing	Gen. Sing	Nom. Sing	Gen. Sing
m	-us (-er)	-i	-is	-is
f	-a	-ae	-is	-is
n	-um	-i	-e	-is

LEXICAL MINIMUM # 4

Nouns of the 1st Declension

clavicula, ae f – clavicle
fascia, ae f – fascia
fibula, ae f – fibula, calf bone
nucha, ae f – back of the neck, nape

squama, ae f – scale
tibia, ae f – tibia, shin bone
tonsilla, ae f – tonsil
ulna, ae f – ulna

Nouns of the 2nd Declension

nasus, i m – nose
organum, i n – organ

palatum, i n – palate
vestibulum, i n – vestibule

Nouns of the 3rd Declension

caput, itis n – head

os, oris n – mouth

Adjectives of the 1st Group

albus, a, um – white

asper, a, um – rough

coronarius, a, um – coronary

dexter, tra, trum – right

iliacus, a, um – iliac

liber, a, um – free

niger, gra, grum – black

obliquus, a, um – oblique

osseus, a, um – bony

palatinus, a, um – palatine

pterygoideus, a, um – pterygoid

rectus, a, um – straight

sinister, tra, trum – left

sacer, cra, crum – sacred

thoracicus, a, um – thoracic

thyroideus, a, um – thyroid

transversus, a, um – transverse

venosus, a, um – venous

Adjectives of the 2nd Group

alaris, e – belonging to wing, alar

cerebralis, e – cerebral

cervicalis, e – cervical

ethmoidalis, e – ethmoidal

frontalis, e – frontal

mandibularis, e – mandibular

maxillaris, e – maxillar

nasalis, e – nasal

occipitalis, e – occipital

orbitalis, e – orbital

sphenoidalis, e – sphenoidal

temporalis, e – temporal

vertebralis, e – vertebral

sacralis, e – sacral

EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Determine the group of the following adjectives and give their dictionary forms:

E.g.: alare – the 2nd group, neutrum, alaris, e

Transversale, vernalis, clavicolare, caninum, trigeminus, facialis, lacrimale, dura, pius.

Exercise 2. Coordinate adjectives with nouns:

E.g.: linea, ae f (transversus, a, um) – linea transversa

cornu, us n (coccygeus, a, um)

septum, i n (osseus, a, um)

colon, i n (transversus, a, um)

arcus, us m (alveolaris, e)

systema, atis n (nervosus, a, um)

columna, ae f (vertebralis, e)

processus, us m (transversus, a, um)

os, ossis n (ethmoidalis, e)

folium, i n (viridis, e)
cor, cordis n (pulmonalis, e)
tela, ae f (spongiosus, a, um)

facies, ei f (temporalis, e)
apertura, ae f (externus, a, um)
musculus, i m (glutaeus, a, um)

Exercise 3. Translate the following anatomical terms, form the Genetive:

E.g.: lateral ligament – ligamentum (n) laterale

oval foramen	venous plexus
thoracic fascia	transverse lateral suture
internal capsule	vertebral column
spinous foramen	styloid process
superficial vein	acoustic tube
pancreatic duct	frontal sinus
parietal bone	occipital artery
fibular collateral	thyroid gland
ligament	femoral region
plane foot	

Exercise 4. Translate anatomical terms into Latin:

E.g.: articular process of the vertebra – processus (m) articularis vertebrae

A/ lateral angle of the scapule, transverse ligament of the knee, lateral retinaculum of the knee-cap, jugular incisure (incisura, ae f) of the sternum, osseous septum of the nose, medial fovea of the skull, palatine process of the upper jaw, articular process of the vertebra, membranous wall of the trachea, abdominal par of aorta, muscular tunic (tunica, ae f) of the esophagus, lateral region (region, ionis f) of the neck, left lobe of the liver; interosseous membrane of the leg (crus, cruris n);

B/ ligament of the vertebral column, furrow (sulcus, i m) of the occipital artery, aperture of the frontal sinus, fossa of the lacrimal gland, vagine of the styloid process, branch of the ischiadic bone, fibrous capsule of the thyroid gland, sphenoidal angle of the parietal bone, mastoid branch of the occipital artery, mastoid margin (margo, inis f) of the occipital bone, sphincter of the urinary bladder (vesica urinaria), basis of the renal pyramid, muscular tunic of the small intestine (intestinum tenue).

Exercise 5. Translate anatomical terms into English:

E.g.: Sulcus ethmoidalis ossis nasalis – ethmoidal sulcus of the nasal bone

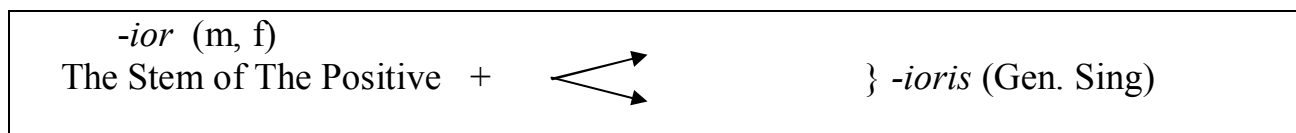
Pars cartilaginea tubae auditivae, foramen mentale, corpus adiposum infrapatellare, pancreas accessorium, pars optica retinae, sanguis venosus et arteriosus, symphysis pubica, pyramis medullae oblongatae, margo liber unguis,

auris externa, synchondrosis sphenoccipitalis, tuberositas phalangis distalis, ventriculus sinister cordis, pars lateralis ossis occititalis, musculus orbicularis oculi, arteria interossea communis, tuberositas ossis navicularis, segmentum thoracicum lumbale, fovea articularis processus articularis, raphe medullae oblongatae, arcus ductus thoracici, lobus glandulae thyroideae dexter/sisnister.

Chapter 6. COMPARATIVE DEGREE OF LATIN ADJECTIVES

There are three degrees of comparison in Latin – the Positive, the Comparative, the Superlative. The comparative is regularly formed by adding *-ior* (Neutrum *-ius*) to the stem of the Positive

The Model of Formation



E.g. *albus, a, um* (white) – Nom. Sing. *albior, albius* (whiter)
 Gen.Sing. *albioris*

Anatomical terminology uses only 6 adjectives in the form of the Comparative:

- major, majus* (greater)
- minor, minus* (lesser)
- superior, superius* (upper)
- inferior, inferius* (lower)
- anterior, anterieus* (front)
- posterior, posterius* (back)

Table 3. The Singular Endings of Adjectives. Comparative degree

Gender	Nominativus ending	Genetivus ending
Genus masculinum	<i>-ior</i>	<i>-ioris</i>
Genus femininum	<i>-ior</i>	<i>-ioris</i>
Genus neutrum	<i>-ius</i>	<i>-ioris</i>

LEXICAL MINIMUM # 5

Nouns of the 1st Declension

bursa, ae f – bursa
pleura, ae f – pleura

valvula, ae f – valvule
vena portae – portal vein

Nouns of the 2nd Declension

cerebellum, i n - cerebellum
cerebrum, i n – brain
ganglion, i n – ganglion (nerve node)

nervus, i m – nerve
nodus, i m – node
oculus, i m – eye

ostium, i n – mouth, entrance, small opening

Adjectives of the Ist Group

cavus, a, um – hollow

laryngeus, a, um – laryngeal

pharyngeus, a, um – pharyngeal

profundus, a, um – deep, profound

cutaneus, a, um – cutaneous

ischadicus, a, um – ischiadic

latus, a, um – wide

longus, a, um – long

mastoideus, a, um – mastoideal

squamosus, a, um – squamous

Adjectives of the 2nd group

auricularis, e – auricular

dorsalis, e – dorsal

facialis, e – facial

muscularis, e – muscular

parietalis, e – parietal

ventralis, e – ventral

The Comparative Degree of Adjectives

anterior, ius – anterior

inferior, ius – inferior

major, ius – major, greater

minor, us – minor, lesser

posterior, ius – posterior

superior, ius – superior

EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Form the Genitive of the following adjectives and determine their stems:

E.g.: inferior, inferius – Gen.Sing. inferioris, inferior is the stem.

Major, majus; minor, minus; posterior, posterius; anterior, anterieus; superior, superius; posterior, posterius.

Exercise 2. Coordinate adjectives with nouns:

E.g.: facies, ei f (anterior, ius) – facies anterior

processus, us m (superior, ius)

fovea, ae f (minor, us)

pars, partis f (inferior, ius)

tuberculum, i n (anterior, ius)

incisura, ae f (superior, ius)

sulcus, i m (posterior, ius)

foramen, inis n (minor, us)

cornu, us n (major, jus)

ramus, i m (superior, ius)

facies, ei f (posterior, ius)

labium, i n (inferior, ius)

caput, itis n (major, jus)

Exercise 3. Form the Genitive of the following anatomical terms:

E.g.: Nom.Sing. radix anterior – Gen.Sing. radicis anterioris

Spina nasalis anterior, vena laryngea inferior, fissura orbitalis superior, sinus sagittalis superior, linea temporalis superior, musculus rectus superior, foramen ischiadicum minus, tuberculum obturatorium posterius, musculus scalenus anterior, processus articularis superior, musculus tibialis posterior, nervus cutaneus brachii lateralis inferior, regio posterior.

Exercise 4. Translate in the forms of the Nominative and the Genitive:

*E.g.: lower orbital fissure – Nom.Sing. fissura orbitalis inferior
Gen.Sing. fissurae orbitalis inferioris*

major palatine furrow	inferior transversal ligament
major palatine hole	anterior medial surface
superior transverse artery	anterior longitudinal ligament
superior cervical ganglion	major petrous nerve
minor ischiadic incisure	posterior ethmoidal hole
posterior gluteal line	inferior articular process
superior posterior iliac spine	anterior sacral hole
anterior cutaneous branch	minor zygomatic muscle
anterior lacrimal crest	inferior labial vein
posterior interventricular sulcus	major sublingual tract

Exercise 5. Translate anatomical terms into Latin:

E.g.: articular fovea of the superior articular process – fovea articulāris processus articulāris superiōris

A/ crest of the major tubercle, process of the inferior nasal concha, sulcus of the inferior petrous sinus, foramen of the inferior hollow vein, skeleton of the upper extremity (membrum, i n), artery of the posterior segment, branch of the superior epigastric artery, muscle of the superior eyelid;

B/ temporal surface of the major wing, right branch of the portal vein, inferior surface of the cerebrum, superior articular process of the lumbal vertebra, superior bulb (bulbus, i m) of the jugular vein, major horn of the hyoid bone, anterior ligament of the head of the radius, minor wing of the sphenoidal bone, articular fovea of the superior articular process, superior head of the lateral pterygoid muscle.

Exercise 6. Translate anatomical terms into English:

E.g.: musculus palpebrae superiōris – muscle of the superior eyelid

Meatus nasi inferior, foramen palatinum minus, camera anterior bulbi oculi, ligamentum longitudinale anterius columnae vertebralis, margo inferior pulmonis sinistri, cartilago alaris major, facies posterior lentis, regio cervicis anterior, regio thoracis posterior, margo superior parties petrosae, crus anterius capsulae internaе, lobus anterior hypophysis, musculus rectus capitis posterior major, crus mediale cartilaginis alaris majoris, hiatus canalis nervi petrosi majoris.

Chapter 7. SUPERLATIVE DEGREE OF LATIN ADJECTIVES

The Superlative is regularly formed by adding -issimus, a, um to the stem of the Positive.

The model of formation № 1

The stem of the Positive + *-issimus, a, um*

E.g.: *longus, a, um* (long) -- *longissimus, a, um* (the longest)
latus, a, um (broad) – *latissimus, a, um* (the broadest)

N.B. Adjectives in -er form the Superlative by appending -rimus, a, um to the Nominativus of the Positivus.

The model of formation № 2

The full form of the adjective
(masculine gender) + *-rimus, a, um*

E.g.: *asper, a, um* (rough) -- *asperrimus, a, um* (the roughest)

Several adjectives vary the stems in Comparison.

Table 4. Irregular Degrees of Comparison

The Positive	The Comparative	The Superlative
<i>bonus, a, um</i> (good)	<i>melior, ius</i> (better)	<i>optimus, a, um</i> (the best)
<i>malus, a, um</i> (bad)	<i>peior, ius</i> (worse)	<i>pessimus, a, um</i> (the worst)
<i>parvus, a, um</i> (small)	<i>minor, us</i> (smaller)	<i>minimus, a, um</i> (the smallest)
<i>magnus, a, um</i> (large)	<i>major, jus</i> (larger)	<i>maximus, a, um</i> (the largest)
	<i>superior, ius</i> (high)	<i>supremus, a, um</i> (the highest)

LEXICAL MINIMUM # 6

The 1st Declension of Nouns

mucosa, ae f – mucous membrane

tunica, ae f – coat tunic

flexura, ae f – flexure

urethra, ae f – urethra

The 2nd Declension of Nouns

colon, i n – colon

duodenum, i n – duodenum

ileum, i n – ileum

intestinum, i n – intestine

oesophagus, i m – gullet

peritonaemum, i n – peritonaemum

rectum, i n – rectum

uterus, i m – uterus, womb

ventriculus, i m – stomach, ventricle

anus, i m – anus

caecum, i n – colon, blind gut

crassum, i n – large intestine

fundus, i m – fundus, bottom

jejunum, i n – jejunum

ovarium, i n – ovary

perinaemum, i n – perinaemum

truncus, i m – trunk

The 1st group of Adjectives

hyoideus, a, um – hyoid

hypoglossus, a, um – hypoglossal

iliacus, a, um – iliac

maximus, a, um – greatest

minimus, a, um – minimal, smallest

mucosus, a, um – mucous

supremus, a, um – the highest

The 2nd group of Adjectives

biceps, itis – biceps

intestinalis, e – intestinal

quadriceps, itis – quadriceps

simplex, icis – simple

tenuis, e – slim, slender

(intestinum tenue – small intestine)

triceps, itis – triceps

EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Form the Superlative Degree of the following adjectives:

E.g.: brevis, e (short) – brevissimus, a, um (the shortest)

asper, a, um – rough

flavus, a, um – yellow

utilis, e – useful

vivus, a, um – alive

viridis, e – green

ruber, bra, brum – red

sanus, a, um – healthy

mollis, e – soft

pulcher, a, um – beautiful

albus, a, um – white

Exercise 2. Translate anatomical terms into Latin:

E.g.: the longest muscle of the neck – musculus longissimus colli

The broadest muscle, bursa of the broadest muscle, the longest muscle of the neck, the longest muscle of the chest, the highest line of the nucha, the greatest gluteal muscle, the highest nasal concha, the smallest gluteal muscle, the smallest finger (the fifth finger), the smallest scalenus muscle.

N.B! Substantivates – names of intestines. Substantivation is the transformation of adjectives into nouns. Substantivates have the same gender as nouns which their related. Keep in mind names of intestines derivated from two words terms: intestinum colon, intestinum rectum, intestinum duodenum etc. Nowadays anatomical terminology uses only: colon, rectum, duodenum etc. You must remember ‘intestinum tenue’ (two words term) – small intestine.

Exercise 3. Translate into Latin:

E.g.: muscular tunic of the vagine – tunica muscularis vaginae

Ampule of the rectum, longitudinal fold (plica) of the duodenum, muscular layer (tunica) of the small intestine, sigmoid colon, right flexure of the colon, bottom of the ventricle, cardial mouth (ostium) of the ventricle, left ventricle, round ligament of the uterus, horizontal part of the duodenum, intestinal surface of the uterus, profound transverse muscle of the perineum, semilunar fold (plica) of the conjunctiva, transverse ligament of the perineum, muscular lamina of the mucous membrane of the gullet, bulb of the duodenum, cavity of the peritoneum, mucous tunica of the gullet, short head of the biceps muscle of the shoulder, transversal fold (plica) of the rectum, major papilla of the duodenum, long head of the m. biceps of the thigh, spongy membrane of the urethra, anterior labium of the uterus, major papilla of the duodenum, external ostium of the urethra.

Exercise 4. Translate into English:

E.g.: concha nasalis suprema – supreme nasal concha

Tunica mucosa tracheae, bursa trochanterica musculi glutei minimi, bursa trochanterica musculi glutei maximi, musculus latissimus dorsi, vena cerebri magna, glandula parathyroidea inferior, glandula sublingualis, tunica serosa vesicae felleae (biliaris), raphe perinei, tunica mucosa oris, capsula pancreatis, stroma glandulae, foramen mentale, corpus adiposum buccae, foramen apicis radices dentis, crus osseum commune, bursa musculi latissimi dorsi, linea nuchae suprema, musculus thoracis longissimus, musculus colli longissimus, musculus scalenus minimus.

Chapter 8. THE THIRD DECLENSION OF NOUNS

The third declension of Latin nouns includes the nouns of Masculine, Feminine and Neuter, which end in *-is* in Genetivus singularis. In the Nominative each gender has a number of different endings.

The nouns of the third declension fall into three groups according to their declensional endings: consonant, vowel and miscellaneous. The grammatical stem of the noun is identified according to the form of Genetivus singularis giving omitted the ending *-is*.

The nouns of the Masculine and the Feminine are declined identically but the nouns of the neuter gender are declined according to the rule of the Neuter.

One should differ nouns which have an equal number of syllables (in Nominativus and Genetivus singularis) and nouns which have one syllable more in Genetivus singularis.

Examples of the third declension nouns:

homo, inis m – man
Sulfur, uris n – sulphur
lac, lactis n – milk
palus, udis f – marsh
vulnus, eris n – wound
pars, partis f – part
flos, floris m – flower
cutis, is f – skin

The gender of the noun of the third declension is determined by the ending in the Nominative.

Table 5. Gender Endings of the Third Declension Nouns

Genus masculinum	Genus femininum	Genus neutrum
<i>-os (-oris)</i>	<i>-s: -as (-atis)</i>	<i>-men (-minis)</i>
<i>-or (-oris)</i>	<i>-us (-utis, -udis)</i>	<i>-us (-oris, -eris, -uris)</i>
<i>-o (-onis, -inis)</i>	<i>-is (-is, -idis)</i>	<i>-ur (-uris, -oris)</i>
<i>-er (-eris, -ris)</i>	<i>-x: -ax (-acis)</i>	<i>-ma (-atis)</i>
<i>-es (-etis, -edis, -dis)</i>	<i>-ux (-ucis)</i>	<i>-l (-lis)</i>
<i>-ex (-icis)</i>	<i>-ix (-icis)</i>	<i>-e (-is)</i>
	<i>-n/-r + s (n/r + tis)</i>	<i>-c (-ctis)</i>
	<i>-n/-l + x (n/l + gis)</i>	<i>-ut (-utis)</i>
	<i>-do (-dinis)</i>	<i>-ar (-aris)</i>
	<i>-go (-ginis)</i>	
	<i>-io (-ionis)</i>	

LEXICAL MINIMUM # 7

Nouns of the 3rd Declension

Masculine gender nouns

apex, icis m – tip, apex

pollex, icis m – thumb

pulmo, onis m – lung

homo, inis m – man

cortex, icis m – bark, cortex

index, icis m – forefinger, second
finger, index

paries, etis m – wall

flos, floris m – flower

pes, pedis, m – foot

pater, tris m – father

N.B.! **cor, cordis n** – heart

os, ossis, n – bone

os, oris n – mouth

cadaver, eris n – dead body

gaster, tris f – stomach

Feminine gender nouns

auris, is, idis, f – iris/rainbow/

cavitas, atis f – cavity

pelvis, is f – pelvis

pelvis renalis – pelvis of the kidney

cartilago, inis, f – cartilage

pars, partis f – part

tuberositas, atis f – tuberosity

radix, icis f – root

iris, idis f – iris /rainbow/

cervix, icis f – neck, cervix

N.B.! **vas, vasis n** – vessel

pancreas, atis n – pancreas, abdominal salivary gland

canalis, is m – canal, channel

margo, inis m – margin, border, edge

tendo, inis m – tendon

sanguis, inis m – blood

dens, dentis m – tooth

Neuter gender nouns

crus, cruris n – leg, pedicle

glomus, eris n – ball, glomus

caput, itis n – head

diaphragma, atis n – diaphragm,
midriff, phren

corpus, oris n – body

systema, atis n – system

pecten, inis n – comb

viscus, eris n – viscera, internal
organs

foramen, inis n – hole

tempus, oris n – time

N.B.! **ren, renis m** – kidney

splen, splenis m – spleen

EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Coordinate adjectives with the nouns of the third declension:

E.g.: os (nasālis, hyoidēus, frontalis) – os (n) nasale, hyoideum, frontale

A/ **paries** (anterior, mastoideus, jugularis)

B/ **pes** (calcaneus, planus)

C/ **tuber** (ischiadicus, frontalis, parietalis)

E/ **cavitas** (proprius, pleuralis, tympanicus, articularis)

D/ **auris** (medius, internus, externus)

F/ **canalis** (major, palatinus, sacralis, nutricius)

G/ **vas** (capillaris, lymphaticus, collateralis)

H/ **crus** (dexter, sinister, brevis, longus)

I/ **ren** (mobilis, lobulatus, cystosus)

Exercise 2. Define the gender of the following nouns (use Table # 5):

extensor	mos	sapo	stipes, itis
digitalis	vanitas	alumen	senex
hirudo	nux	vulnus, eris	homo
observatio	palus, udis	mare	

Exercise 3. Determine the gender of the 3rd declension nouns by the ending of the adjectives they are coordinated to:

E.g.: vas lymphaticum – neutrum (n)

Paries labirynthicus, paries mastoideus, flos albus, homo sanus, cor sanum, os zygomaticum, os lacrimale, vas capillare, pars thoracica, axis opticus, symphysis pubica, regio mediana, glomus caroticum, ren accessorius, systema lymphaticum, pancreas accessorium, crus anterior, hepar mobile, appendix fibrosa, rete venosum, pecten anale, systema urogenitale.

Exercise 4. Translate into Latin:

E.g.: frontal wall of stomach – paries frontalis gastris

Skin of the forehead, vault (fornix) of the stomach, cochlear duct of the internal ear, superficial lymphatic vessel, posterior nucleus of the trapezoid body, base of the heart, pyloric part of the stomach, left lobe of the liver, cardiac impression (impression, ionis f) of the lung, anterior region of the face, lateral region of the neck, apex and root of the lung, lateral cartilage of the nose, termination (termination, ionis f) of the nerve of the skin, tympanic cavity of the

middle ear, annular part of the fibrous vagina, synovial vagina of the tendon of the posterior tibial muscle, superior aperture of the pelvis, cartilage of the septum of the nose, infraorbital channel of the upper jaw, cardiac incisure of the left lung, apex of the posterior horn, minor horn of the hyoid bone, orbicular muscle of the mouth, right margin of the uterus, anterior pedicle of the internal capsule, right (left) lobe of the liver, superior head of the pterygoid muscle, major posterior straight muscle of the head.

Exercise 5. Translate into English:

E.g.: cartilāgo septi nasi – cartilage of the septum of the nose

Cutis frontis, pyramis renalis, tuber ossis ischii, apex pulmonis sinistri, caput stapedis, angulus oris, paries vestibularis ductus cochlearis, pars thoracica, facies posterior lentis, corpus adiposum, diaphragma urogenitale, cortex thymi, lobus anterior hypophysis, pars cartilaginea tubae auditivae, cavitas oris propria, arteria circumflexa femoris lateralis, caput et crus stapedis, ren accessorius, sinus occipitalis durae matris, musculus obliquus externus abdominis, crus mediale cartilaginis alaris majoris, articulatio talocruralis, porta hepatis, margo inferior pulmonis sinistri.

Chapter 9.

THE PLURAL OF LATIN NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES IN THE NOMINATIVE FORM

Case endings of any noun or adjective are added to the stem of a word in Gen. All the nouns and adjectives of the Neuter have the ending *-a* in the Nominative Plural. This rule is called ‘Gold Rule of Latin Grammar’. E.g. *vulnus, eris n* (wound) – *vulnera* (wounds), *membrum, i n* (extremity) – *membra* (extremities), *os, ossis n* (bone) – *ossa* (bones), *os planum* (plane bone) – *ossa plana* (plane bones), *membrum superius* (upper extremity) – *membra superiora* (upper extremities).

Table 6. The Plural Endings of Nouns (Nominative Case)

Declension	Gender	Nomin. Plur ending
I	f	<i>-ae</i>
II	m	<i>-i</i>
	n	<i>-a</i>
III	m, f	<i>-es</i>
	n	<i>-a (-ia)</i>
IV	m	<i>-us</i>
	n	<i>-ua</i>
V	f	<i>-es</i>

LEXICAL MINIMUM # 8

The nouns of the 1st declension

ampulla, ae f – ampoule
apertura, ae f – aperture
cellula, ae f – cell
fibra, ae f – fiber, filament
gingiva, ae f – gum

glandula, ae f – gland
retina, ae f – retina, optomeninx
palpebra, ae f – eyelid
plica, ae f – fold

The nouns of the 2nd declension

alveolus, i m – alveolus
bulbus, i m – bulb
bulbus oculi – eyeball
folium, i n – leaf
nucleus, i m – nucleus
ramus, i m – branch

spatium, i n – space
metacarpus, i m – metacarpus
metatarsus, i m – metatarsus
gyrus, i m – gyrus, convolute
cilium, i n – eyelash
supercilium, i n – eyebrow

The nouns of the 4th declension

manus, us f – hand

recessus, us m – recess

Adjectives of the Ist group

fibrosus, a, um – fibrous

gastricus, a, um – gastric

hepaticus, a, um – hepatic

lymphaticus, a, um – lymphatic

nutricius, a, um – nutrition

oesophageus, a, um – oesophage

pelvinus, a, um – pelvic

proprius, a, um – proper

flavus, a, um – yellow

Adjectives of the IInd group

brevis, e – short

communis, e – common

corticalis, e – cortical

lumbalis, e – lumbal

pectoralis, e – pectoral

pulmonalis, e – pulmonal

spinalis, e – spinal

superficialis, e – superifice

radialis, e – radial

ulnaris, e – ulnar

EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Define the declension of the following nouns, form the Nominative Plural:

E.g.: cilium, i n – Nom.Pl. cilia

substantia, ae f

plexus, us m

corpus, oris n

cor, cordis n

musculus, i m

facies, ei f

cornu, us n

terminatio, onis f

scapula, ae f

septum, i n

nervus, i m

homo, inis m

pars, partis f

ala, ae f

Exercise 2. Translate the following Plural forms of the nouns into English:

E.g.: Nom.Pl. cornua (the 4th decl.)

Gen.Sing. cornus

Nom.Sing. cornu

Translation – horns

Folia, juncturae, labia, meninges, sinus, rami, dentes, sulci, foramina, oculi, arteriae, lobi, cavernae, labia

Exercise 3. Translate into Latin, write each Latin noun in the dictionary form:

E.g.: bones (os, ossis n) – ossa

Names, systems, incisions, discs, nerves, teeth, ductules, mouths, margins, sutures, glands, walls, articulations, regions, fingers, trunks.

N.B.! Remember the abbreviations in Latin anatomical nomenclature:

Aa. – arteries

Gll. – glands

Ligg. – ligaments

Nn. – nerves

Vagg. – vagines

Table 7. The Plural Endings of Adjectives (Nominative Case)

Gender	The 1 st group	The 2 nd group	Comparative degree
m	-i	-es	-es
f	-ae	-es	-es
n	-a	-ia	-a

Exercise 4. Define the group and degree of comparison of the following adjectives in the Nominative Plural (use Table 7):

E.g.: Pectorales – the 2nd group of adjectives

Dentales, interossea, incisivi, talocruralia, superiora, thoracicae, longissimi, alveolares, acustici, ethmoidalia, minores, palatinae, anteriores, sinistri.

Exercise 5. Form the Nominative Plural of the following adjectives. Keep in mind their group, gender and degree of comparison:

N.B.! For the forms of the Comparative. The Plural endings are added to the stem ending -ior in all gender forms.

E.g.: superior (comperative degree, g. masculinum or femininum) – superiores

Lateralis, minus, pterygoidea, planus, latum, superior, maximus, breve, lumbale, epigastricum, profunda, interosseus, vesicalis, anterior, posterius, medius, cranium, molare, renale, dorsalis.

Exercise 6. Translate in the forms of the Nominative singular and Plural:

*E.g.: ethmoidal foramen – Nom.Sing. foramen (n) ethmoidale
Nom.Pl. foramina ethmoidalia*

major wing	canine tooth
superior incisive tooth	ciliar process
ethmoidal foramen	articular surface
the smallest vein	sacral ganglion

Exercise 7. Translate anatomical terms into Latin:

E.g.: transverse folds of the rectum – plicae transversae recti

A/ Lips of the mouth, sinusoid vessels of the spleen, muscles of the bulb, lobes of the breast, incisions of the spinal cord (medulla spinalis), furrows of the minor petrous channel, leaves of the cerebellum, glands of the mouth, arteries of the heart, margins of the scapule, fissures of the cerebellum, cartilages of the nose, branches of the black substance, sutures of the cranium, ventricles of the larynx.

B/ short gastric veins, proper gastric glands, ethmoidal cellules, spinal roots, inferior cervical cardiac branches, suprarenal glands, synovial vaginas, vertebral articulations, nasal cartilage, superficial lymphatic vessels, short posterior ciliar arteries, minor hypoglossal ducts, thoracic cardiac branches, interlobular surfaces, major and minor horns.

C/ interspinous muscles of the neck, inferior veins of the cerebrum, trochanteric sacs of the middle gluteal muscle, pterygoid processes of the sphenoidal bone, orbital parts of the frontal bone, circulatory vessels, interphalangeal articulations of the foot, regions of the inferior extremity, anterior median veins of the spinal cord.

Exercise 8. Translate anatomical terms into English:

E.g.: vasa sanguinea retinae – blood vessels of the retina

Organa oculi accessoria, arteriae ciliares posteriores longae, rami alveolares superiores anteriores, arteriae renis, corpora paraaortica, venae meningeae mediae, glandulae pharyngeae, ventriculi laryngis, vasa auris, recessus subhepatici, synchondroses cranii, alveoli dentales, foramina intervertebralia, sulci arteriosi, ossa membri inferioris, articulationes synoviales cranii, articulationes cinguli membri superioris, ligamenta tarsi interossea, muscoli intercostales externi, muscoli diaphragmatici pelvis, fibrae obliquae, plicae semilunares coli, ductuli transversi, rami capsulares, ductus parauthrales.

Chapter 10.
THE PLURAL OF NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES.
FORMS OF THE GENETIVE

N.B.! Case endings of any noun or adjective are added to the stem of a word.

Table 8. The Plural Endings of Nouns (Genetive Case)

Declension	Genetivus ending
I	<i>-arum</i>
II	<i>-orum</i>
III	<i>-ium</i>
	<i>-um</i>
IV	<i>-uum</i>
V	<i>-erum</i>

N.B.! The Genetive Plural endings for the nouns of the third declension are added to the stems according to the following table:

**Table 8a. The Plural Endings for the third declension nouns
(Genetive Case)**

<i>-um</i>	<i>-ium</i>
For the nouns of m, f, n with one consonant ending of the stem: <i>Flos, floris m – flor-um</i> (Gen.plur)	1. For the nouns with two or three consonants ending of the stem: <i>pars, partis f – part-ium</i> 2. For the nouns with equal syllable quantity in the Nominative and the Genetive: <i>basis, is f – bas-ium</i> 3. For the nouns of the neuter with gender endings <i>-e, -al, -ar</i> : <i>animal, is n – animal-ium</i>

Table 9. The Plural of adjectives in the Genetive

(i) Gender	The 1 st group	The 2 nd group	The Comparative
m	<i>-orum</i>	<i>-ium</i>	<i>-um</i>
f	<i>-arum</i>	<i>-ium</i>	<i>-um</i>
n	<i>-orum</i>	<i>-ium</i>	<i>-um</i>

N.B.! For the forms of the Comparative. The Plural endings are added to the stem ending *-ior* in all the gender forms.

LEXICAL MINIMUM # 9

Nouns of the 1st declension

commissura, ae f – commisure
glandula suprarenalis – suprarenal gland
medulla, ae f – marrow
medulla oblongata – rhachidian bulb
medulla osium – bone marrow
medulla spinalis – spinal cord

trachea, ae f – trachea
vagina, ae f – vagine
vesica, ae f – bladder
vesica fellea – gallbladder
vesica urinaria – urinary bladder

Nouns of the 2nd declension

atrium, i n – atrium
bronchus, i m – bronchus
lobus, i m – lobe
retinaculum, i n – retinaculum
carpus, i m – wrist

lumbus, i m – loins
stratum, i n – layer
thalamus, i m – thalamus
nodulus, i m – nodul

Nouns of the 4th declension

abscessus, us m – abscess
sensus, us m – sense

Adjectives of the 1st group

arteriosus, a, um – arterial
cardiacus, a, um – cardiac
oblongatus, a, um – oblongate
opticus, a, um – optic
peroneus, a, um (fibularis, e) – fibular
pyloricus, a, um – pyloric

sanguineus, a, um – sanguinous, circulatory
ruber, bra, brum – red
spurius, a, um – false
urinarius, a, um – urinary

Adjectives of the 2nd group

cerebellaris, e – cerebellar
anularis, e – anal
biliaris, e – biliar
puranasalis, e – paranasal
semilunaris, e – semiluna

EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Form the Genitive Plural of the following nouns:

A/ Use Table 8:

E.g.: *angulus, i m* – Gen. Pl. *angulorum*

concha, ae f

musculus, i m

partus, us m

cornu, us n

nodulus, i m

vertebra, ae f

facies, ei f

bursa, ae f

membrum, i n

sinus, us m

nervus, i m

cavum, i n

arteria, ae f

arcus, us n

B/Use Table 8a (N.B.):

E.g.: *canalis, is f* (the 3rd declension) – Gen. Pl. *canalium*

pars, partis f

margo, inis m

cadaver, eris n

os, ossis n

salus, utis f

basis, is f

calcar, aris n

lens, lentis f

pulmo, onis m

rete, is n

ren, renis m

avis, is f

stroma, atis n

homo, inis m

Exercise 2. Form the Genitive Plural of the following adjectives. Use Table 9:

E.g.: *communis, e* (the 2nd group) – *communiium* (for g. masculinum, femeninum, neutrum)

durus, dura, durum

articularis, articulare

transversus, transversa, transversum

verus, vera, verum

caninus, canina, caninum

orbitalis, orbitale

Exercise 3. Translate in the forms of Nominativus and Genetivus Singularis, Pluralis:

E.g.: major wing – ala major

Sing.
Nom. ala major
Gen. alae majoris

Plur.
Nom. alae majores
Gen. alarum majorum

1. cranial nerve
2. lateral process
3. the smallest vein
4. pulmonal heart

Exercise 4. Translate anatomical terms into Latin:

E.g.: bronchial branches of the segments – rami bronchiales segmentorum

Chiasma of the tendons, medial surface of the incisive teeth, septum of the pterygoideal sinuses, conjunctiva of the eyelids, lateral commissure of the lips, nerves of the vessels, vessels of the vessels, fibrous vaginas of the fingers of the hand, ligaments of the tendons, holes of the smallest veins, nucleus of the cranial nerves, nodules of the semilunar valvules, intermuscular sacs of the gluteal muscles, commissures of the lips, tubercles of the cavernous bodies.

Exercise 5. Translate anatomical terms into English:

E.g.: ganglia sensoria nervorum cranialium – sensory nervous nodes of the cranial nerves

Sinus venarum cavarum atrii dextri, noduli valvularum semilunarium, vagina synovialis musculorum perineorum, rami trigeminales et trochleares, cavernae corporum cavernosorum, stratum lamellarum generalium externarum et internarum, plexus cavernosi concharum, tunica conjunctiva palpebrarum, nervi vasorum, vasa vasorum, vaginae tendinum digitorum pedis, retinaculum musculorum fibularium, terminatio nervorum, facies anterior palpebrarum, rima palpebrarum, organa sensuum, ganglia sensorial nervorum cranialium.

CLINICAL TERMINOLOGY

Chapter 11.

CLINICAL TERMINOLOGY. STRUCTURAL TYPES OF CLINICAL TERMS

Structural types of clinical terms.

/Simple, composed, compound clinical terms/

1. Simple /one word/ terms are represented by nouns of Latin or Greek origin:

icterus, i m – jaundice

scarlatina, ae f – scarlet fever

caries, ei f – caries

infarctus, us m – infarction

morbilli, orum m – measles

asthma, atis n – asthma

carcinoma, atis n – cancer,
malignant tumour

varicella, ae f – chicken-pox

rubeola, ae f – rubella, german
measles, epidemic roseola

grippus, i m – influenza, grippe, flu,
epidemic catarrh

angina, ae f – angina, sore throat

parotitis, idis f (epidemica) –
mumps

syphilis, idis f – syphilis, lues

scorbutus, i m – scurvy, scorbutus,
avitaminosis C

tetanus, i m – tetanus, lock jaw
(specifically, trismus)

rabies, ei f – rabies, lyssa,
hydrophobia

pertussis, is f – whooping cough

anthrax, acis m – anthrax, malignant
pustule

erysipelas, atis n – erysipelas, rose,
St. Anthony fire

febris, is f – fever, pyrexia

lichen, inis m – lichen, pityriasis,
herpes

malaria, ae f – malaria, jungle fever

obesitas, atis f – obesity, adiposity,
fatness

balbuties, ei f – stammering,
stuttering

verruca, ae f – wart, verruca,
verruca

scabies, ei f – itch

A great number of these terms are made up with prefixes and suffixes of Latin or Greek origin.

! Nota bene! Remember the following Greek prefixes:

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| 1. A- /an-/ | – without / <i>amnesia</i> – loss of memory/ |
| Dys- | – abnormal / <i>dystopia</i> – malposition/ |
| Eu- | – normal / <i>eupnoe</i> – normal breathing/ |
| Ana- | – up / <i>anacrota</i> / |
| Cata- | – down / <i>catacrota</i> / |
| Poly- | – many / <i>polydipsia</i> – excessive thirst/ |
| Peri- | – around / <i>pericardium</i> – heart bag/ |
| Para- | – near / <i>parametrium</i> – cellular layer near uterus/ |
| Endo- /en-/ | – inside / <i>endocardium</i> / |
| Epi- | – above / <i>epicardium</i> / |
| Exo- /ecto-/ | – outside / <i>exophthalmus</i> – protruding eye/ |
| Prae- | – before / <i>praesenilis</i> – before senility/ |
| Meta- /met-/ | – behind, moving from one state to another
/metastasis/ |
| Hypo- | – less than normal / <i>hypotonia</i> / |
| Hyper- | – more than normal / <i>hypertonia</i> / |
| Dia- | – over, across / <i>diametrum</i> / |
| Anti- | – against / <i>vaccinum antipestosum</i> – vaccin against
plague/ |
| Sym- /syn-/ | – together / <i>symbiosis</i> / |

! Nota bene! Remember the following noun suffixes as compared with English:

Latin or Greek suffix	Meaning	English suffix	Example
-oma, atis n	tumour	-oma	sarcoma , atis n /sarcoma/
-itis, idis f	inflammation	-itis	appendicitis , idis f /appendicitis/
-osis, is f	non– inflammatory process	-osis	sclerosis , is f /sclerosis/
-ismus, i m	non– inflammatory process	-ism	botulismus , i m /botulism/

Affixation plays an active role in the formation of clinical terms.

2. Composed clinical terms occur as word combinations with coordinated and uncoordinated attributes. These terms are formed by nouns and adjectives in Nominativus and Genetivus Singularis or Pluralis:

1. *icterus neonatorum* – jaundice of newborns
2. *asthma bronchiale* – bronchial asthma
3. *caries profunda* – profound caries
4. *tumour caeci* – caecum tumour
5. *sclerosis endocardii diffusa* – diffuse sclerosis of endocardium
6. *oedemata membrorum inferiorum* – oedemas of inferior extremities

! N.B.! Latin/Greek – English suffixes of adjectives:

Latin or Greek suffix	Meaning	English suffix	Example
-icus, a, um (Gr.)	belonging to	-ic	traumaticus, a, um (traumatic)
-alis, e (Lat.)	belonging to	-al	bronchialis, e (bronchial)
-aris, e (Lat.)	belonging to	-ar	auricularis, e (auricular)
-osus, a, um (Lat.)	rich in	-ous	squamosus, a, um (squamous)
-inus, a, um (Lat.)	belonging to	-ine	uterinus, a, um (uterine)
-ilis, e (Lat.)	passive possibility	-ile	operabilis, e (operable)

3. Compound clinical terms are words which have two or more stems, mainly of Greek origin. Composition is the most productive way of forming clinical terms:

Dysmorphopsia – *dys/abnormal/* + *morph/form/* + *opsia /vision/*
Otorhinolaryngologia – *ot/ear/* + *rhin/nose/* + *laryng/throat/* + *logia/science/*
Myocarditis – *myo/muscle/* + *card/heart/* + *itis/inflammation/*

LEXICAL MINIMUM # 10

abscessus, us m – abscess
colica, ae f – colic, abdominal pain
cancer, cri m – cancer
coma, atis n – coma
caries, ei f – caries
comatosus, a, um – comatose

cysta, ae f – cyst
cystosus, a, um – cystic, cystous
diabetes, ae f – diabetes
eczema, atis n – eczema, tetter
fractura, ae f – fracture
gangraena, ae f – gangrene

hernia, ae f – hernia
icterus, i m – jaundice, icterus
ileus, i m – ileus, intestinal
obstruction
morbus, i m – disease
spasmus, i m – spasm
ulcus, eris n – ulcer
volvulus, i m – volvulus

acutus, a, um – acute
benignus, a, um – benign, innocent
malignus, a, um – malignant
diffusus, a, um – diffuse
infantilis, e – infantile
juvenilis, e – juvenile
senilis, e – senile

EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Find Latin or Greek suffixes and explain their meaning in the following clinical terms:

E.g.: varic^osis – non-inflammatory process

A) Acidosis, coniosis /gr. conios – dust/, pneumoconiosis, ascaridosis, mycosis, fibrosis, osteoarthritis, tuberculosis, lymphologia, lymphocytus, lymphocytosis, lymphocytoma, lymphoma, morphinismus, mercurialismus, prostatismus, arthrosis, arthritis, nephrosis, nephritis, hepatitis, hepatitis cholangitis, spondylosis, spondylitis, thrombocytosis, cretinismus /fr.cretine` – cretin/, amoebiasis, pyelitis, helminthosis, silicosis, myocardium, myocardiofibrosis, myositis, myoma, myoblastoma, ventriculitis, thrombosis, rhinitis, thrombocytus, thrombocytosis, sarcomatosis, papillomatosis.

B) Omphalitis, typhlitis, oophoritis, dacryocystitis, trachelitis seu cervicitis, salpingitis, orchitis, gonarthrosis, diverticulosis, diverticulitis, mastoiditis, thyreotoxicosis, sigmoiditis, thyreoiditis, gigantismus, ureteritis, cheilosis, cheilitis, gingivitis seu ulitis, parodontitis, pulpitis, odontoma, papillitis, sinusitis maxillaris seu haimoritis.

Exercise 2. Translate clinical terms into English:

E.g.: inflammatio fibrinosa – fibrinous inflammation

A) Hernia vaginalis, hernia subcutanea, lymphocytosis infectiosa acuta, colitis superficialis, resectio pylori, colitis ulcerosa non specifica, inflammatio purulenta, sarcoma osteogenum, chondromatosis ossium, punctio pancreato-duodenalis, hernia femoralis, refluxus intestino-renal, splenitis maligna, pyelitis cystosa, pyelonephritis tuberculosa, bursitis articulationis genus, ankylosis dentium, albuminuria gravidarum, bursitis radiohumeralis, pyelonephrosis chronica, lien mobilis, carcinoma ovarii, carcinoma renis, carcinoma mammae, carcinoma fibrosum, carcinoma gigantocellulare, tumor malignus, tumor benignus, carcinoma hepatocellulare, refluxus caecoiliacus, nephrosis acuta, icterus haematogenus, nephrosis congenital, ileus congenitus, pleuritis carcinomatosa, osteoarthritis senilis.

B) Cysta apicalis dentium, morbus infectiosus, hepar cystosum, ileus paralyticus, pneumonia serosa fibrinosa, colica gastrica, pneumonia crouposa, icterus hepatogenus, hernia cerebralis occipitalis, abscessus hepatis ascaridosus, eczema vesiculosum, section venae seu venaesection, extractio dentis, contractura vesicae urinariae, contractura articulationis acquisita, inflammatio serosa, inflammatio vesiculosa, perforatio palati duri, perforatio perinei, hernia hiatus oesophagei, paralysis spastica, eczema squamosum, cancer ventriculi.

Exercise 3. Translate clinical terms into Latin:

E.g.: acute disease – morbus (m) acutus

Hepatic coma, lymphogenous cyst of the neck, transverse fracture, longitudinal fracture, duffuse abscess, diabetic coma, varicose ulcer, chronic ulcer, femoral hernia, hernia of the linea alba, apical dental cyst, acute caries of a tooth, acute duodenal obstruction, occlusion of the thoracic duct, occlusion of the carotic artery, occlusio of the uterus, obturation of the lung, resectio of the pylorus, traumatic perforation of an eye, nasal obturation, commotion of the thorax, lumbal punction, placental infection, resection of the stomach, contracture of the spinal column, perforation of the diverticulum, extirpation of the uterus, infantile cerebral paralysis, facial spasm, bronchial spasm, cerebellar paresis, infectious jaundice, psychic trauma, hepatic colic, uterine colic, diabetic gangrene, gangrene of the lung, senile gangrene, lobar pneumonia.

Exercise 4. Make up clinical terms, using Greek suffixes:

E.g.: inflammation of the area surrounding the heart (cardi-) – pericarditis

A/ inflammation of: mouth /Gr.stomat-/
 tongue /Gr.gloss-/
 kidney /Gr.nephr-/
 pancreas, atis n
 appendix, icis f
 tonsilla, ae f

B/ non-inflammatory process of: cartilage /Gr.chondr-/
 bone /Gr.oste-/
 fiber /Gr.fibr-/
 lip /Gr.cheil-/
 skin /Gr.dermat-/

C/ tumour of: stomach/Gr.gastr-/
 fat /Gr.lip-/
 nerve /Gr.neur-/
 cartilage /Gr.chondr-/
 muscle /Gr.my-/

Chapter 12.

COMPOUND CLINICAL TERMS. GREEK–LATIN DUPLICATE DESIGNATIONS OF ORGANS AND PARTS OF BODY. SINGLE TERMINOLOGICAL ELEMENTS DENOTING SCIENCES, METHODS AND SOME PATHOLOGICAL PROCESSES

Clinical terminology is a terminological complex of medico-biological branches including problems related to a sick organism. It is called pathology /gr. pathos – suffering + logos–science/. It studies, first of all, the clinic of the disease, i.e. its symptoms and manifestations, the disturbances of physiological functions, the structural alterations of the organs and tissues as well as treatment and prophylaxis. The fundamentals of the clinical terminology is the terminology of pathological anatomy – the science which studies material, structural bases of the disease, its morphological essence /Gr.morphe – form, structure/. The Greek–Latin duplicates and single terminoelements /TE/ of the clinical terminology are given in a table illustrating the names of the organs, tissues and some pathological processes.

Table # 1. Greek – Latin Duplicates

Greek terminoelement	Latin term	Meaning
cephalo-, kephalo-, -cephalia	caput, itis n	head
somato-, -soma	corpus, oris n	body
osteo-	os, ossis n	bone
acro-, -acria	membrum, i n extremitas, atis f	extremity
stetho-	pectus, oris n thorax, acis m (Gr.)	chest
spondylo-	vertebra, ae f	vertebra
cardio-, -cardium	cor, cordis n ostium cardiacum	heart, cardiac ostium
arthro-	articulatio, onis f	articulation
stomato-	os, oris n	mouth
glosso-, -glossia	lingua, ae f	tongue
rhino-	nasus, i m	nose
odonto-, -odontia	dens, dentis m	tooth
cheiro-, chiro-, -cheiria, -chiria	manus, us f	hand
podo-, -podia	pes, pedis m	foot
gon-	genu, us n	knee
rhachi-	columna vertebralis	vertebral column
cheilo-, -cheilia	labium, i n	lip
urano-	palatum, i n	hard palate
ul-, ulo-	gingiva, ae f	gum
melo-	bucca, ae f	cheek

gnatho-, -gnathia	maxilla, ae f	upper jaw
-genia	mandibula, ae f	lower jaw
-genia	mentum, i n	chin

Table # 2. Greek Terminoelements.

Greek terminoelements denoting sciences, different methods of examinations and treatment, pathological processes

Greek terminoelement	Meaning
-logia	science
-logo-	organs of speech
-scopia	examination with special instrument
-scopus	medical instrument for examination
-metria, -metr-	measurement
-graphia	graphic registration, graphy
-gramma	result of graphic registration
-therapia	treatment (with something)
-iatria	treatment (of somebody or something)
-patho-, -pathia	pathology, disease, suffering
-alg-, -algia, -algisia -odynia	pain, ache

! N.B.!

1. Clinical terms denoting ‘Congenite or acquired absence of some organ or part of body’ are formed as follows:

Prefix “a-, an-“ + stem of greek name of organ + ending “-ia”

E.g.: acheiria – absence of hand

apodia – absence of leg

acephalia – absence of head

2. Terminoelement -scopia denotes ‘methods of internal examination with the help of special instruments’:

endoscopia – examination of the inner layers of the internal tubular organs with the help of endoscopes.

3. Greek stem -stoma (opening) occurs as:

a/ -stoma – fistule made by surgeon (the result of surgical operation

b/ -anastomosis – artificial conjunction between hollow organs, vessels, cavities of the human body.

E. g.: gastrostoma

gastroduodenostomia

EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Formulate the definition of the following terms by observing their makeup:

E. g.: encephalographia – graphic registration of the head

Osteologia, osteoarthropathia, stomatologia, somatoscopia, acroalgia, spondylodynia, arthropathia, stomatologia, pathologia, stethometria, cardiographia, hormonotherapia, brachialgia, logopathia, spondylographia, rhinologia, osteogenus, hepatogenus, glossalgia, odontalgia, pancreatodynia, podalgia, acheiria, gonalgia, apodia, chirosasmus, macropodia, cheilodynia, ulodynia, gnathodynia, hepatologia, enteroscopus, acropathia, arthrographia, enterologia, oesophagodynia, rhinopharyngoscopia, stethoscopus, glossodynia, rhinoscopia, encephalopathia.

Exercise 2. Make up the terms with the given meaning:

E. g.: science of life – biologia

- a/ pain in: chest, bone, vertebral column
- b/ science about: heart, articulations, bones, mouth
- c/ measurement of: head, chest, leg
- d/ graphy of: knee, vertebral column, upper jaw, lower jaw
- e/ examination of: stomach, oesophagus, colon
- f/ disease of: extremity, bones, articulations, nose, mouth
- g/ pain in: tongue, heart, gums, head, articulations, chest

Exercise 3. Make up terms using Greek suffixes:

Inflammation of the tongue, tumour of the cheek, inflammation around tooth, non-inflammatory process of the bone and articulation, cancer of the lip, tumour of the tooth/tissue/, inflammation of the knee, cancer of the cheek, inflammation of the nose, non-inflammatory process of the vertebra, inflammation of the mouth.

Exercise 4. Translate clinical terms into English, bear in mind grammatical rules of coordination of Latin adjectives with nouns:

Allergic rhinitis, fracture of the leg, epidemic myalgia, capillary haemangioma, diffuse osteosclerosis, acute glossalgia, anterior rhinoscopy, lumbal spondylarthrosis, extirpation of the uterus, marginal periodontitis, interphalangeal luxation, replantation of the tooth, uterine chloasma, chronic encephalopathia

Exercise 5. Explain the meaning of the English clinical terms:

Nouns:

Encephalometry, craniometry, cardiogram, brochoesophagoscope, radiohepatography, vasodilatation, nosography, glossospasm, cardiospasm (ostium cardiale), rectoscope, somatisation, acropigmentation, stethoscope.

Adjectives:

Somatic, analgetic, rhinogenous, pathogenous, somatogenous, cardial, cardiovascular, thyreopathic, thyreogenous, pathanatomical, pulmonological, somatic, stomatological.

Chapter 13.

COMPOUND CLINICAL TERMS. GREEK–LATIN DUPLICATE DESIGNATIONS OF INTERNAL ORGANS. SINGLE TERMINOLOGICAL ELEMENTS DENOTING PATHOLOGICAL PROCESSES AND SURGICAL OR THERAPEUTICAL METHODS OF TREATMENT

Table # 3. Greek–Latin duplicate designations of internal organs

Greek terminoelement	Latin term	Meaning
splanchno-	viscera (pl.)	internal organs
gastro-, -gastria	ventriculus, i m	stomach
entero-	intestinum, i n intestina intestinum tenue	intestine small intestine
laparo-	abdomen, inis n venter, ntris m	belly
procto-	anus, i m rectum, i n	anus rectum
pneumo-, pneumono-	pulmo, onis m	lung
nepbro-	ren, renis m	kidney
spleno-	lien, lienis m	spleen
pyelo-	pelvis renalis	renal pelvis
cysto-	vesica, ae f vesica urinaria	urinary bladder
-cholecysto-	vesica fellea	gallbladder
choledoch-	ductus choledochus	common bile tract
metro-, -metra, -metrium hyster-	uterus, i m	uterus, womb
omphalo-	umbilicus, i m funiculus umbilicalis	umbilicus
typhlo-	caecum, i m	caecum
cholangi-	ductus biliferi	biliar ductules
dacryocyst-	saccus lacrimalis	lacrimal sac
colp-	vagina, ae f	vagina
oophor-	ovarium, i n	ovary
oo-	ovum, i n	egg, ovum
salping-	tuba uterina	Uterine tube
salping-	tuba auditiva	Auditive tube
trachel-	cervix, icis f (uteri)	Neck of the uterus
orchi-, orchid-, -orchidia, -orchia	testis, is m	testicle, male sexual gland

! N.B.!

1. Remember the names of the uterus layers:

endometrium, i n – inner layer of the uterus
perimetrium, i n – the layer around uterus
myometrium, i n – muscular layer of the uterus
parametrium, i n – the cellular layer near uterus

2. Remember the names of the heart layers:

epicardium, i n – top of the heart
pericardium, i n – bursa of the heart
endocardium, i n – inner layer of the heart
myocardium, i n – heart muscle

3. Pay attention to some names of internal organs:

a/ names of female organs:

colp- – vagine
oophor- – ovary
salping- – uterine tube
trachel- – neck of the uterus

b/ names of organs with terminoelement ‘cyst’:

cyst- – urinary bladder
cholecyst- – gallbladder
dacryocyst- – lacrimal sac

c/ names of organs identical in anatomy and clinics:

pylorus, i m (pylor-)	trachea, ae f (trache-)
hepar, atis n (hepat-) – liver	peritoneum, i n (periton-)
duodenum, i n (duoden-)	colon, i n (col-)
gaster, tris f (gastr-) – stomach	ileum, i n (ile-)
oesophagus, i m (oesophag-)	urethra, ae f (urethr-)
larynx, ngis m (laryng-)	ureter, eris m (ureter-)
pharynx, ngis m (pharyng-)	thorax, acis m (thorac-) – chest

Table # 4. Single Greek terminoelements denoting pathological processes and methods of treatment

These terminoelements may be divided into two groups, according to their use in the medical terminology: the group of the surgical names and the group of the disease names.

Greek TE	Meaning
-ectasia, -ectasis	distension, dilatation
-ptosis	falling, prolapse
-sten-, -stenosis	narrowing
-sclero-, -sclerosis	induration, sclerosis
-malacia	softening
-lysis, -lyt-	dissolution, surgical operation on removing commissures and cicatrixes
-plastica	plastics (surgical correction)
-tomia	incision, cutting
tomo-	layer
-ectomy	excision, ablation, cutting off
-stomia	surgical operation on making a fistule
-pexia	fixation, fixing
-rrhaphia	suturing
-schisis	splitting, cleft
-rhexis	laceration, rupture
-desis	fastening of the position, to immobilize
-euryysis	artificial distension(surgical operation)
-eurynter	instrument for euryysis
-clasia	breaking ,destruction (surgical operation)
-centesis	puncture, paracentesis, tapping
-privus (Lat.)	caused by absence of organ or extremity

! N.B.!

1. One must distinguish meanings of the terminoelements **-ectasia** (pathological process of the organ distension, e.g. gastrectasia – distension of the stomach) and **-euryysis** (artificial dilatation of any hollow organ with the special instrument called **-eurynter**, e.g. *metreuryysis* – *artificial dilatation of the uterus with the metreurynter to stimulate the process of the childbirth*)

2. One must keep in mind that the terminoelement **-schisis** very often denotes the congenital vices of embryonic development (e.g. *cranioschisis* – *congenital splitting of the cranium bones, cleft cranium*)

3. One may use the terminoelement **-centesis** (in the composition of the compound terms) and the Latin word **punctio, onis** f (with the Latin name of the organ or tissue

in the Genitive) to determine English puncture. *E.g. English paracentesis of the ovary may be translated as follows: Latin – punctio ovarii, Greek – oophorocentesis.*

EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Formulate the definitions of the following terms observing their makeup:

Splanchnologia, gastroenterologia, intestinoplastica, ileocoloplastica, laparotomia, gastrectasia, vagotomia, spondylotomia, enteroptosis, proctospasmus, hydrotherapia, pneumonopexia, stenocardia, ileosigmoidostomia, pylorostenosis, choledochoplastica, phthisiatria /gr. phthisis – tuberculosis/, choleedochostomia, colostomia, acroparalysis, splenoptosis, hysteroscopia, nephrotomographia, nephrostomia, splenitis, hepaticoduodenostomia, splenorrhaphia, osteomalacia, chondromalacia, splanchnoptosis, metroplastica, pancreatotomia, gastroschisis, salpingolysis, dacryocystographia, colporrhaphia, rhachischis, sapingectomy, trachelotomia, rachiotomia, cranioschis, dacryocystostenosis, laparocentesis, cardiorrhesis, cholangioma, spondyloschisis, urethritis, hystercervicotomia, ureterographia, ureterotomia, trachelotomia, salpingostomia, cholangitis, colpopexia.

Exercise 2. Make up terms with the given meanings:

Pain in the vertebral column, fixation of the kidney, falling/prolapse/ of the kidney, excision of the uterus, incision of the abdomen, formation of fistula on the uterine tube, incision of the gallbladder, fixation of the urinary bladder, incision of the colon, formation of fistula on the stomach, tumour of the dental tissue/tooth/, spasm of the caecum, excision of the prostata, fixation of the spleen, pain in the rectum, distension of the ureter, induration of the lung, softening of the bone: cartilage, brain; plastic operation on the larynx, distension of the vagina, trauma of the tooth. Inflammation of: vagina, sigmoid colon, sinus; plastic operation of vagina and fork; rupture of the vagine; inflammation of the lacrimal sac; roentgenography of the uterine tubes; inflammation of the uterus; formation of the fistula on the ovary; splitting of the vertebral column(cleft vertebral column)

Exercise 3. Translate the following clinical terms:

Gangrenous appendicitis, superficial inguinal hernia, malignant tumour, alveolar carcinoma, cutaneous cancer, mucous neoplasma, cancer of the lung, alveolar sarcoma, multiplex haemorrhagic sarcoma, acute appendicitis, serous hepatitis, purulent hepatitis, gluteal hernia, abdominal gastrectomy, malignant nephrosclerosis, external oesophagotomy, juvenile osteomalacia, transverse osteotomy, traumatic encephalomalacia, rheumatic nephrosclerosis.

Chapter 14.

WORD-FORMATION IN THE CLINICAL TERMINOLOGY. LATIN-GREEK DUPLICATES AND SINGLE GREEK WORD ELEMENTS

Table # 5. Greek–Latin Duplicate designations of tissues, organs, secrets, sexes, ages

Greek TE	Latin word	Meaning
haemo-, haemato-, -aemia	sanguis, inis m	blood
histo-, histio-	textus, us m	tissue
myo-, -mysium	musculus, i m	muscle
cyto-, -cytus	cellula, ae f	cell
chondro-	cartilago, inis f	cartilage
-cele	hernia, ae f	hernia, tumour
neur-, neuro-	nervus, i m	nerve, nervous system
aden-	glandula, ae f nodus lymphaticus	gland lymphatic node
angi-	vas, vasis n vasculum, i n	vessel
blast-, -blastus	germen, inis n	germ
phleb-	vena, ae f	vein
ten-	tendo, inis m	tendon
derm-, dermat-, -derma	cutis, is f	skin
ur-, -uresis, -uria	urina, ae f urinarius, a, um	urine
chol-, -cholia	fel, fellis n bilis, is f	gall
chyl-, -chylia	lymph, ae f	lymph
pyo-	pus, puris f	pus, matter
hidr-	sudor, oris m	perspiration
hydr-	aqua, ae f	water, liquor
tox-, toxic-, toxi-	venenum, i n	poison
lith-, -lithiasis	calculus, i m	stone, calculus, concretion
onco-	tumor, oris m	Tumour, volume
myel-, -myelia	medulla spinalis, medulla ossium	spinal marrow (cord), bone marrow
ot-, -otia	auris, is f	ear
ophthalm-, -ophthalmia	oculus, i m	eye
sphygm-, -sphygmia	pulsus, us m	pulse
gyn-, gynaec-	femina, ae f; femininus, a, um	woman; feminine, female
andr-, -andria	mas, maris m;	man; masculine, male

	masculus, a, um	
paedi-, paed-	infans, ntis m,f; puer,i m	child, infant
-paedia		methods of treatment
geri-, geront-, ger-	senex, senis m; senilis, e	old man
top-	locus, i m	place
pharmac-	medicamentum, i n	medicine, drug
trich-, -trichia	capillus, i m	hair
onych-, -onychia	unguis, is m	nail
dacry-	lacrima, ae f	tear
sial-, -sialia	saliva, ae f	Spittle, saliva
copr-	laeces, ium f (pl.); stercus, oris n	excrement, stool
galact-	lac, lactis n	milk
lip-	adeps, adipis m	lard
op-, -opt-, -optic-, -opia, -opsia	visus, us m; visio, onis f	vision; sight
phac-, -phakia	lens, lentis f	lens
blephar-	palpebra, ae f	eyelid
kerat-	cornea, ae f	cornea; horn
phon-, -phonia	vox, vocis f sonus, i m	voice, sound

! NB!

1. Remember the terminoelements – names of glands:

- lymphangi – lymphatic node, gland
- hidraden – sudoriferous gland
- sialaden– salivary glands
- parot– parotid gland
- mast– mammary gland
- pancreat– pancreas
- prostat– prostate
- thyr– thyroid gland
- thym– thymus gland

2. Pay attention to the terminoelement – paedi– which means ‘child’ and –paedia means ‘correction of some failures’. *E.g. paediatrics – the science about infantile diseases; logopaedia – correction of the failures of the organs of speech.*

3. If one wants to denote the flock of some substance in the cavity of any organ he must use the following scheme: the stem of the term denoting the substance and the name of the organ – it must be one compound word. *E.g. matter in the uterus cavity – pyometra; blood and matter in the vagina – haematopyocolpos etc.*

Table # № 6. Greek single word–elements denoting functional and pathological states, processes

Greek terminolelemt	Meaning
bio-	life, life processes
-pnoe, -pnoea	breath
gen-, -genesis, -genesia, -genia	origin, birth, outcome
aesthesi-, -aesthesia	sensibleness
asthen-(a- without + -sthenos-strength)	asthenia, weakness
pneum- pneumat-	air, gas
aer-	air
-kinesia, -kinemat-, -kinem-, kineto-	attending to motion
-crin-, -crinia	secretion
-penia	lack of, defficiency of smth
-cytosis	more than normal quantity of blood cells
-rrhoea	plentiful (abandoned, rich) excretion
-rrhagia	bleeding
-stasis	stagnation, stopping
-ton-, -tonia	tension
-plasia	formation of tissues, cells, organs
-troph-, -trophia	nutrition, nourishment
oxy-, -oxia	acid, oxygen
phag-, -phagia	swallowing
phil-, -philia	inclination to (for)
phob-, -phobia	fear
trop-, -tropia	direction
psych-, -psychia	soul
-plegia	paralysis
aeti-	cause
ather-	lard–like substance
morph-	form, speciment
erg-, -ergia, -urgia	work, action, reaction
dynam-, -dynamia	strength, effort
-gnosis, -gnosia	knowledgement
-poiesis, -poet-	working out
-mnesia	memory
-phren-, -phrenia	mind
phrenic-	belonging to diaphragma, diaphragmalis

NB! 1. Names of physiological functions:

- pnoe** – breathing
- phagia** – swallowing
- osmia** – smelling
- acusia** – hearing
- phonia** – voice
- opsia, -opia** – sight
- mnesia** – memory
- geusia** – taste

2. Names of paralyses:

a) Compound word, consisting of the Greek stem denoting organ and the final terminoelement -plegia.

b) Two (three) words term consisting of the noun 'paralysis, is f' and the Genitive of the Latin noun denoting organ.

E.g. Paralysis of the optic nerve (eye):

a) *ophthalmoplegia (Greek compound word)*

b) *paralysis nervi optici (three words Latin term)*

3. Terminoelements denoting 'blood':

a/ haema-, haemat- – blood (*e.g. haematoma – tumour of blood*)

b/ -aemia – abnormal blood state

E.g.: hyperkaliaemia – more than normal quantity of potassium in blood

c/ -penia – less than normal blood cells quantity

E.g.: thrombopenia – less than normal quantity of thrombocytes in blood

d/ -cytosis – more than normal blood cells quantity

E.g.: erythrocytosis – more than normal quantity of erythrocytes in blood

4. Terminoelement -uria denotes:

a/ abnormal urine state

E.g.: haematuria – presence of blood in urine

b/ diuresis state

E.g.: dysuria – abnormal state of diuresis, painful diuresis

EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Formulate the definitions observing the makeup of the following compound terms:

Haemotherapia, haemangioma, haematoma, haemarthrosis, haematonephrosis, haematoma, azotaemia, cholaemia, uraemia, haematuria, urethritis, myoma, thymocytus, acrohidrosis.

Myocardium, myometrium, hydraemia, lymphocytus, hydrarthrosis, lymphorrhoea, herniorrhaphia, epipharynx, gastrocele, meningocele, anaemia, toxaemia, myasthenia.

Neurosis, neuritis, neuroma, angioneurosis, adenotomia, lymphadenitis, lymphangiitis, hyperaemia, lymphadenoma, lymphangiadenographia, hidradenitis, anhidrosis, aesthesiologia.

Angiectasia, phlebectasia, anaesthesia, hypaesthesia, phleboscclerosis, dermatosis, dermatitis, sphygmographia, lithotomia, cholelithiasis, urolithiasis, broncholithus, broncholithiasis.

Pyodermia, pyaemia, pyorrhoea, pyothorax, pyuria, pyometra, endocrinologia, haemorrhagia, gastrorrhagia, odontorrhagia.

Aplasia, dysplasia, hyperplasia, myelodysplasia, myelosis, osteomyelitis, mastoptosis, hydrocephalus, otitis, ophthalmologia, gynaecologia, paediatrica, logopaedia, orthopaedia, phonopaedia, gerontologia, hydrophobia, photophobia, acrophobia, monophobia, hydrophilia, haemophilia.

Apnoe, dyspnoe, eupnoe, pneumocephalia, pneumographia, pneumarthrosis, atrichia, anonychia, dacryadenitis, coprostasis, amnesia, sialadenitis, pyoophoritis, blepharitis, keratitis.

Hypertrophia, aphonia, schizophrenia, dacryocystographia, lipodystrophia, dacryocystorhinostomia, ulorrhagia, uranorrhaphia, odontolithus, meloplastica.

Exercise 2. Make up terms with the given meaning:

Tumour of the sudoriferous gland; tumour of the thymus; haemoglobine presence in blood; bile presence in blood; science about glands of internal secretion; disease of the blood vessels; abnormal function of: swallowing, nutrition, breathing, voice, memory; accumulation of pus and blood in pericardium; pus in the abdominal cavity; muscular weakness; psychical weakness; weakness of the nervous system; inflammation of the skin; treatment with blood; more than normal number of: leucocytes, lymphocytes, thrombocytes; stagnation of: bile, lymph, blood; accumulation of air and blood in the pleural cavity/thorax/; bleeding from: uterus, ear, eye, gaster, nose, kidney; morbid fear of: light, water, women, men; hernia of meninges; disease of the gland; science about blood vessels; section of the vein; science about: men/diseases/, women/diseases/, old men/diseases/.

Exercise 3. Translate clinical terms into Latin:

Retrovesical abscess, neoplasma of the renal pelvis, tuberculous tonsillitis, senile psychosis, hepatic jaundice, cardiopulmonal insufficiency, infectious mononucleosis, posttraumatic glaucoma, renal anuria, phlebothrombosis of the left leg, cancer of the ventricle, acute haematogenous osteomyelitis, primary subacute septic endocarditis, endoarteritis and arteriitis of the branches of the aorta branch, atherosclerosis of the cerebral arteries, hypoplasia of the bone marrow, intrauterine infection.

Exercise 4. Translate clinical terms into English:

Gingivitis gravidarum, granuloma subcutaneum odontogenum, caries acuta profunda, hypoplasia enameli, amnesia senilis, paroxysmal haemoglobinuria,

atrophia acuta flava hepatis, injectio intracutanea, injectio intramuscularis, injectio intravenosa, injectio subcutanea, labium leporinum seu gnathoschisis, leucoma linguae, leukaemia lymphatica chronica, papilloma vesicae urinariae, polyarthriti chronica progressiva primaria.

Chapter 15.
**GREEK WORD–ELEMENTS DENOTING DIFFERENT PHYSICAL
 PROPERTIES, QUALITIES, RELATIONS AND OTHER SIGNS**

Table # 7

Greek terminoelements	Meaning
aut-	self
all-	unusual, another
heter-	different
home-, hom-	alike
iso-	equal
aniso-	unequal
neo-	new
tele-, tel-	distant
pseud-	false
ortho-	straight, vertical; normal position
xero-	dry
cryo-	cold, low temperature
therm-, -thermia	warm, referring to temperature
pyr-, pyret-	heat, high temperature; fever
macr-	big, large, enlargement
micr-	small, smallness
megal-, -megalial	big, increased, enlargement
olig-	insufficient
poly-	many
pan-, pant-	all, as a whole
brachy-	shortening
brady-	slow
tachy-, tach-	fast, speedy, quick
chrom-, chromat-, -chromia	colour; referring to Chromum
leuc-	white
erythr-	red
cyan-	blue
melan-	black, melanine
glyc-, gluc-	sweet, sugar, glucose
pachy-	hard, indurated
lept-	tender, thin

dolich-	long
bar-, bary-	heavy, weight, atmospheric pressure
bathy-, bath-	deep
platy-	plane
hemi- (Gr.), semi- (Lat.)	half
chlor-	green; containing chlorine
xanth-	yellow
poli(o)-	grey; referring to grey substance of the cerebrum
necr-	dead, corpuscle

! N.B.!

1. Names of colours:

Chroma- (chromat-) – colour

melan- – black

leuc- – white

erythr- – red

chlor- – green

cyan- – blue

xanth- – yellow

polio- – grey

iod- – violet

2. Antonymous Greek terminoelements

a/ **brady-** – slow (*bradycardia*)

tachy- – speedy (*tachycardia*)

b/ **macro- (megal-)** – enlargement (*macrocephalia*)

micro- – smallness (*microcephalia*)

c/ **brachy-** – shortening (*brachycephalia*)

dolicho- – long (*dolichocephalia*)

d/ **pachy-** – hard (*pachymeninx – dura mater*)

lepto- – tender (*leptomeninx – pia mater*)

e/ **pyr-** – hot, fire (*Antipyrinum*)

thermo- – warm (*thermoplegia*)

cryo- – cold (*cryothalamopexia*)

f/ **hemi-** – half (*hemiparesis*)

pan-, panto- – as a whole (*panophthalmitis*)

g/ **xer-** – dry (*xerophthalmia*)

hydr- – water (*hydrophobia*)

3. Cerebral tunicas names:

mening- – cerebral tunicas

leptomening- – pia mater

pachymening – dura mater

arachnoid- – arachnoidea

EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Formulate the definitions observing the make up of the following clinical terms:

Heterochromia, neophilia, xerophthalmia, brachyspondylia, bradysystolia, melanoma, tachysystolia, hypoxia, acrocyanosis, brachydactylia, brachycephalia, pseudoretinoblastoma, neoplasma, panophthalmitis, polyangiitis, polyarteriitis, polyarthritus, monoarthritus, polymastia, polyneuritis, pancarditis, xeroderma, telepathia, orthopnoe, cryoretinopexia, thermoplegia, brachyphalangia, melanoderma, leucoderma, hyperglykaemia, melanoma, cyanoderma, dyschromatopsia, platycephalia, xanthoderma, chloropsia, poliomyelitis, onychia, chlorodontia.

Exercise 2. Make up clinical terms with the given meaning:

Science about old men diseases, pain in the breast, swallowing of the air, less than normal insulin quantity in the blood, less than normal quantity of sugar in the blood, inflammation of all the arteries, abnormal urination (diuresis), disturbance of sensibility, more than normal sensibility, more than normal arterial pressure, disturbance of breathing, small size of the spleen, small size of the head, big size of the liver, distension of the caecum, lack of erythrocytes in the blood, therapy by high temperature, absence of the skin colour, white skin, black tumour, long head.

Exercise 3. Translate clinical terms into Latin:

Congestive xanthochromy of the cerebrospinal liquor, serous acute leptomeningitis, hypertrophic gingivitis, peritoneal abscess, acute poliomyelitis, trophic parodontiopathy, angiogenic sclerosis, subtotal resection of the ventricle, supravaginal extirpation of the uterus, cavernous tuberculosis of the lungs, abscess of the hard palate, sanitation of the oral cavity.

Exercise 4. Translate clinical terms into English:

Endocarditis subacuta primaria, insufficiencia valvae aortae: sepsis cryptogena, staphylococcalis; cardiosclerosis myocardialis, fibrillatio atriorum bradysystolica; anaemia neonatorum haemolytica; morbus cordis ischaemicus chronicus.

Chapter 16.

PREPARING FOR THE FINAL TEST ON FORMATION OF CLINICAL TERMS. SUMMARY

Recommendations for the final test:

1. Revise duplicate and terminological elements, Greek and Latin prefixes and suffixes.
2. Pay special attention to those terminoelements which are polysemantic or have close meanings in the medical terminology.
3. As the formation of terms with the given meaning is the most difficult task, one should pay special attention to this aspect while preparing to the final test on clinical terminology.
4. Bear in mind grammatical rules of coordination of adjectives with nouns. Use the tables of Latin – English suffixes of nouns and adjectives in composed clinical terms translation.

EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Make up terms with the given meanings:

Decreased sensibleness, congestion of blood, the bag around heart, incision of the bone, plastic operation on the cheek, inflammation of the gall–bladder, science studying the ageing symptoms, treatment of the children diseases, puncture of the abdominal wall, deceive paresis, necrosis ob the bone, abnormal function of digestion, dilatation of the stomach, disease of the heart, enlargement of the liver, fat in the blood, fear of the men (male), cutting of the gland, green vision, inflammation of the large intestine, cancer of the mamma, hemorrhage (bleeding) of the uterus, cutting (incision) of the: vagina, uterine tube, articulation; no kidneys, inflammation of the knee joint, instrumental examination of the duodenum, science about mouth /diseases/, disease of the nerves, weakness of the nervous system, pus in the uterus/cavity/, seam of the urinary bladder, softening of the lung, stopping of the haemorrhagy, fistule on the lacrimal sac, inflammation of the vessels, induration of the vein, bad (abnormal) breathing, absence of bile, tumour of the blood vessel, fear of the height, more than normal blood pressure, science about female diseases.

Exercise 2. Formulate the definitions of the following terms by observing their makeups:

Trichopathia, dacryocystectomy, chyluria, aphagia, adenocarcinoma, neurotomy, rhinoplasty, toxicosis, electroencephalogram, cholelithiasis,

thrombophilia, perimetritis, proctorrhagia, fibroma, haematometra, xerophthalmia, hepatosplenomegalia, paranephritis, uraemia, gastrostomia, osteoneurosis, cholecystostoma, chondrogenesis, bilirubinuria, haemangioma, otorhinolaryngologia, galactorrhoea, bronchostenosis, glossoplegia, bradycardia, metrorrhexis, monoplegia, dystonia.

Exercise 3. Translate the following clinical diagnoses into English:

Thrombus ruber, necrosis dentis, dysplasia cerebri polycystosa, psychosis exogena, angina phlegmonosa, gastritis haemorrhagica, oliguria renalis, avitaminosis endogena, palpatio et percussio abdominis, ruptura tubae uterinae, prolapsus vaginae, aphonia psychogena, vasculitis infectiosa, encephalopathia toxica bilirubinica, stenosis ostii aortae, insufficientia circulationis sanguinis, dystrophia myocardii, morbus cordis ischemicus chronicus, tracheobronchitis haemorrhagica subacuta, pyopneumothorax dextralateralis, insufficientia respiratoria, asthma bronchiale infectioso-allergicum, emphysema pulmonum, carcinoma pulmonis dextri bronchogenum, polyarteriitis arteriarum coronariarum, dyskinesia hypermotoria ductuum biliferorum et intestini, ulcus curvaturae minoris ventriculi, deformatio bulbi duodeni, dystrophia acuta hepatis (syndromum hepatorenale).

Exercise 4. Translate the following clinical diagnoses into Latin:

Spermatogenous granuloma, streptococcic sepsis, mobile spleen, nodous periarteritis, paraorbital oedema, erythema of the face skin, chronic insufficiency of the suprarenal cortex, cyst of the pancreas, fistule of the urinary bladder, paratonsillar abscess, total keratoplastics, adenomatous cancer of the uterus, functional achylia of the stomach, fibrosis of the lungs, nodous melanoma of the eye, hypertrophy of the palatine tonsils, thrombosis of the vessel, sclerosis of the cerebral vessels, neuritis of the femoral nerve, polyneuritis of the upper and lower extremities, neuralgia of the trigemine nerve, implantation of the heart valve, palpation and percussion of the chest, tachycardia of the left ventricle, arteriosclerosis of the kidneys, benign and malignant tumour, replantation of the feet, chronic atonia of the stomach, angina of the lingual tonsil, replantation of the left hand.

EXAMPLE OF THE FINAL TEST

1. Translate clinical diagnoses into English:

- a) syndromum adrenogenitale congenitum
- b) extirpatio uteri supravaginalis
- c) tuberculosis pulmonum cavernosa
- d) sanatio cavitatis oris
- e) oedema cerebri acutum

2. Make up clinical terms with the given meaning:

- a) rupture of: heart, spleen, vessel, neck of uterus;
- b) suturing of: vein, trachea, vagina;
- c) white tumour, white skin, white nail, white hair;
- d) eye paralysis, half of the tongue paralysis;
- e) muscle weakness, soul weakness, nerve weakness;
- f) pathological distension of: vagina, bronch, vessel;
- g) pain of: head, urinary bladder, lumbus;
- i) formation of: blood, urine

3. Determine the meaning of the clinical terms observing their makeup:

nephrolithus	mastopathia
oligopnoe	macropodia
bradyshygmia	rhinorrhagia
cardiotachometria	erythroptia
osteogenus	meloplastica

4. Translate clinical diagnoses into Latin:

- a) spermatogenous granuloma
- b) hernia of the linea alba
- c) abdominal caesarean section
- d) grippous angina
- e) hemorrhagic xanthochromia of cerebrospinal liquid
- f) thrombosis of the veins of the left leg
- g) infectious jaundice

PHARMACEUTICAL TERMINOLOGY

Chapter 17. PRESCRIPTION. GENERAL INFORMATION. ADVERBS USED IN PRESCRIPTIONS

A **prescription** (derived from the Latin word ‘*receptum*’) is a physician’s order to prepare or dispense a specific treatment (usually medication) for an individual patient. It consists of the following parts:

I. Inscriptio (sign.)	– a seal which establishes the identity of the prescriber: office address and phone number;
II. Datum	– the date of the prescription (a pharmacist is unlikely to fill a prescription that is very old);
III. Nomen aegroti	– patient’s name and age (it is particularly necessary to indicate the age when a patient is under 14 or over 60);
IV. Nomen medici	– physician’s name (when a physician prescribes medications for himself, instead of writing his name he can put ‘Pro auctore’ (for the author) or ‘Pro me’ (for me);
V. Invocatio	– physician’s order which is given to a pharmacist and expressed by the word Recipe: (Rp: is a short form) . – Take. It is traditional to include the symbol R_x , which is the abbreviation for recipe when the prescription is written in English;
VI. Designatio materialiarum	– the list of ingredients or medications and their amount;
VII. Subscriptio	– orders given to a pharmacist which explain how to prepare medications, their form and dose;
VIII. Signatura	– the instruction given to a patient about the dose of a drug (an amount of medication taken at one time), and on how and when to take medication, and the duration of the therapy. This information is given in the state language or the language which a patient can understand;

IX. Nomen medici and sigillum personale	– a physician’s own seal and signature.
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A prescription is called **simple** if only one medication is prescribed (formula remedium simplex). In Subscriptio of a simple prescription a physician writes: **Da. Signa.**

A prescription is called **composite** if two or more medications are prescribed (formula remedium composita). In Subscriptio of a composite prescription a dosage form is indicated.

E.g.: Misce, ut fiant suppositoria (Mix to form suppositories).

In addition to a dosage form the number of doses is indicated in Subscriptio.

E.g.: Da (Dentur) tales doses numero... in tabulettis (Give... such doses in tablets)

Designatio materiaram in a composite prescription consists of:

1. **Basis seu remedium cardinale** – medication which produces the main therapeutic effect.

2. **Remedium adjuvans** – additional medications which intensify or weaken the effect produced by the chief ingredient

3. **Remedium corrigens** – substance which improves the taste and smell of medication

4. **Remedium constituens** – those substances due to which medications obtain their final form (sugar, starch are used for powders; distilled water, syrups, spirits, etc. are used for liquid forms).

5, 6 and 7 parts of a prescription are written in Latin. They are called ‘the Latin part’ of a prescription.

When filling ‘designation materiaram’ you should follow some rules:

1. The name of each ingredient is written in Genetivus and starts with a new line. Each line, the names of medicinal substances and chemical elements are written with a capital letter. The names of plants (leaves, root, cortex, fruit, seeds, etc.) as well as the names of the anions of salts, oxides and adjectives are written with a small letter unless they begin a new line e.g.:

E.g.: Recipe: Infusi herbae Adonidis vernalis 6,0 – 180 ml

Rx: The infusion of the pheasant’s eye 6,0 – 180 ml

2. The amount of an ingredient is indicated on the right. Solid, dry and semisolid substances are measured in grams (Arabic numbers); liquid substances are measured in ml, grams or drops. The number of drops is given in Roman numbers and comes after the Latin word ‘**gutta**’ (drop) in Acc.:

E.g.: Recipe: Olei Menthae piperitae guttas III

Rx: 3 drops of peppermint oil.

Some substances are measured in biological units of action (the first letters of the words written in a language other than Latin in non-Latin part of a prescription)

*E.g.: Recipe: Penicillini 200 000 un.
Rx: Penicillin 200 000 un.*

If the same amount of some substances is prescribed, it is indicated after the name of the last substance. The word ‘ana’ (aa is a short form of as much of each) precedes the figure:

*E.g.: Rx: Valerian tincture
Lily of the valley tincture as much of each 10 ml
Mix. Give.
Label: 20 -30 drops 2 – 3 times a day*

*Recipe: Tincturae Valerianae
Tincturae Convallariae ana 10ml
Misce. Da.
Signa: 20 -30 drops 2 – 3 times a day*

Additional information given in prescriptions

Some adverbs and word combinations are used in prescriptions. If it is necessary to get medications immediately a physician, medical attendant or obstetrician writes at the top:

Cito! (Quickly!) Statim! (Immediately!)

If a patient uses the prescription twice, a physician should write at the top of a prescription: ‘Repete bis!’ (Repeat twice!) or ‘Bis repetatur!’ (Repeat twice!)

Verb Forms in Prescriptions

Imperative Mood	
Mix	Misce
Give	Da
Label	Signa
Sterilize	Sterilisa
Repeat	Repete
Give ... such doses	Da tales doses numero
Turn over	Verte

Latin irregular verb *fio, fieri* does not have its Passive, but remains this meaning in the forms of Active.

Mix to get smth...(sing) -

Misce fiat...

Mix to get smth... (plur.) -

Misce fiant...

Adverbs used in prescriptions

Cito	quickly
Citissime	very quickly
Statim	immediately
Ana	as much of each
Quantum satis	as many as possible

Prepositions in prescriptions.

1) Prescriptions with the Accusative forms of nouns:

ad	for
per	through, with the help of

2) Prepositions with the Ablativus forms of nouns:

cum	with
ex, e	from
pro	for
in	in

Conjunctions in prescriptions

et	and
ut	as
seu	or (for synonyms)
aut	or (for antonyms)

Chapter 18. NOUNS OF THE FIRST DECLENSION

LEXICAL MINIMUM # 11

A. Pharmaceutical Forms and other pharmaceutical terms:

ampulla, ae f - ampulla

aqua, ae f - water

bacca, ae f - berry

capsula, ae f - capsule

Camphora, ae f - Camphor

charta, ae f - paper

gutta, ae f - drop

herba, ae f - herb; grass,

mixtura, ae f - mixture

pasta, ae f - paste

pilula, ae f - pill; pilule

tabuletta, ae f - tablet, troche,

tinctura, ae f - tincture

B. Medicinal Herbs:

Althaea, ae f - marsh mallow

Belladonna, ae f - belladonna

Convallaria, ae f - lily of the valley

Glycyrrhiza, ae f - sweet-root

Liquiritia, ae f - liquorice

Ipecacuanha, ae f - ipecacuanha

Mentha piperita (Mentae piperitae) -
mint

Schizandra, ae f - schizandra

Terebinthina, ae f - turpentine

Valeriana, ae f - valerian

Aloe, ës f - aloe

Hippophae, ës f - seabuckthorn

Amygdala, ae f - almond

Frangula, ae f - rhamnus; buckthorn

Tormentilla, ae f - web foot; tormentil

Urtica, ae f - nettle

Chamomilla, ae f - chamomile;
matricaria

Salvia, ae f - sage

The names of medicinal herbs are written from the capital letter.

In pharmaceutical terminology the uncoordinated attribute (the Genetive from of the Latin noun) is used frequently. In Latin it is placed after attributed word. In English this attribute corresponds to the word combination with 'of':

E.g.: Tinctura Menthae - *tincture of mint*
pasta Zinci - *paste of Zincum*

EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Translate into Latin:

E.g.: tincture of mint - tinctūra Menthae

1. tincture of belladonne
2. tincture of valerian

3. herb of lily of valley
4. Tincture of ipecacuanhe
5. water of peppermint
6. tincture of aloe
7. berry of seabuckthorn

Exercise 2. Translate prescriptions in Latin:

*E.g.: Rx: Valerian tincture 5 ml
 Lily of the valley tincture 10 ml
 Mix. Give.
 Label: 20 -30 drops 2 – 3 times a day*

*Recipe: Tincturae Valerianae 5 ml
 Tincturae Convallariae 10ml
 Misce. Da.
 Signa: 20 -30 drops 2 – 3 times a day*

- 1) Rx: Tincture of Lily of valley 15 ml
 Give.
 Label: 15 drops pro dosi
- 2) Rx: Tincture of peppermint 10 ml
 Give.
 Label: 20 drops pro dosi
- 3) Rx: Triturated camphor 2,0
 Tincture of valerian 20 ml
 Mix. Give.
 Label: 20 drops three times a day

Exercise 3. Translate into English:

E.g.: tabulettae olei Menthae – tablets of mint oil

1. tinctura simplex
2. tinctura composita
3. tinctura amara
4. Camphora trita
5. aquae aromaticae
6. guttae ophthalmicae

Memorize!

aqua destillata	distilled water
charta cerata	cerated paper
capsulae gelatinosae	gelatinous capsule

capsulae amyloaceae seu oblatae	starchy capsules
tabulettae obductae	coated tablets

Memorize the expressions with prepositions used in prescriptions:

in tabulettis	in tablets
in ampullis	in ampoules
in capsulis amyloaceis (in oblatis)	in starchy capsules
in capsulis gelatinosis	in gelatinous capsules
in charta cerata	in waxed paper

Exercise 4. Translate into Latin:

E.g.: Give of such doses number 50 – Da tales doses numero 50

1. Give in tablets.
2. Give in cerated paper.
3. Distilled water in ampules.
4. Take 200 ml of valerian root tincture.
5. Mix 10 ml of lily of the valley tincture and 15 ml of valerian tincture.
6. Add 3 ml of peppermint oil.

Exercise 5. Translate the prescriptions into Latin:

*E.g.: Rx: Tincture of lily of the valley
Tincture of valerian of each 10 ml
Mix. Give.
Label: 10 drops pro dosi*

*Recipe: Tincturae Convallariae
Tincturae Valerianae ana 10 ml
Misce. Da.
Signa: 10 drops pro dosi*

1. **Rx:** Tincture of belladonna 50 ml
Give.
Label: 15-20 drops pro dosi
2. **Rx:** Herb of marsh mallow 50,0
Give in waxed paper
Label: 1 table spoon of dry herb is to be run with boiled water, infuse
20 min., 1 tablespoon 3 times a day

Chapter 19.
NOUNS OF THE SECOND DECLENSION

LEXICAL MINIMUM # 12

A. Medicinal forms and other pharmaceutical names:

amylum, i n – starch
decoctum, i n – decoction
emulsum, i n – emulsion
extractum, i n – extract
emplastrum, i n – plaster
folium, i n – leaf
infusum, i n – infusion

globulus, i m – globule, corpuscle
linimentum, i n – liniment
oleum, i n – oil
saccharum, i n – sugar
sirupus, i n – syrup
unguentum, i n – ointment; unguent
suppositorium, i n – suppository

Exception: bolus, i f – kaolin, china clay

B. Names of medicinal plants:

Polygonum, i n – water pepper
Rhamnus, i m – buckthorn
Rheum, i n – rhubarb
Ricinus, i m – castor bean; castor-oil plant
Rubus idaeus, i m – raspberry
Strophanthus, i m – strophanthus
Strychnos, i f (Nux vomica; nux, nucis, f; vomicus, a, um) – strychnos seed; poison nut
Uva (ae) ursi – bearberry

Absinthium, i n – wormwood; absinth
Chelidonium, i n – celandine; bloodworm
Equisetum, i n – horse-tail; shave-grass
Foeniculum, i n – fennel
Helianthus, i m – sunflower
Hypericum, i n – St. John's wort
Millefolium, i n – milfoil
Oxycoccus, i n – cranberry

MEMORIZE EXPRESSIONS USED IN PRESCRIPTIONS:

liquid (fluid) extract - **extractum fluidum**
(Gen. Sing. extracti fluidi)
thickened (dense) extract - **extractum spissum**
(Gen. Sing. extracti spissi)
dry extract - **extractum siccum**
(Gen. Sing. extracti sicci)
simple syrup - **sirupus Sacchari**
(Gen. Sing. sirupi Sacchari)

PHARMACEUTICAL TERM PATTERN:

1) kinds of raw material is pointed out in the names of infusions and decoctions:

infusum foliorum	- leaves infusion
infusum herbae	- herbal infusion
infusum gemmarum	- bud infusion
decoctum corticis	- bark decoction
decoctum radiceis	- root decoction
decoctum florum	- flower decoction

2) consistencies pointed out in the names of extracts:

siccus, a, um	– dry
spissus, a, um	– thickene (dense)
fluidus, a, um	– fluid (liquid)

NB! Strict words sequence is obligatory in all pharmaceutical terms:

Primarily - name of medicinal form,

Secondly - a noun in Gen. (name of plant, drug, chemical element or substance)

Thirdly - adjective agreed with the name of medicinal form

E.g.: Extractum Rhei siccum - dry extract of Rhubarb

Extractum Aloes fluidum - liquid extract of Aloe

Linimentum Streptocidi compositum – composed liniment of Streptocidum

EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Translate into Latin:

E.g.: extract of buckthorn – extractum Rhamni

1. Strophantus tincture
2. Sunflower oil
3. Infusion of Valerian root
4. Aloe emulsion
5. Decoction of Bear berry leaves
6. Marsh mallow syrup

Exercise 2. Translate the names of extracts:

1. Dense (thickened) extract of Licorice
2. Liquid extract of Milfoil
3. Dry extract of Strychnine

Exercise 3. Translate into English:

E.g.: *folium Farfarae* – coltsfoot leaf

1. Sirupus Aloes cum Ferro
2. Folium Rubi idaei
3. Extractum Equiseti fluidum
4. Decoctum radice Althaeae
5. Tinctura Hyperici

Exercise 4. Translate the following prescriptions:

1. **Rx:** Liquid extract of Aloe 1ml
Give 15 such doses in ampoules
Label:
2. **Rx:** Triturated camphor 0,1
Sugar 0,3
Mix to get some powder. Give 10 such doses
Label:
3. **Rx:** Strychnine tincture 5ml
Lily of the valley tincture 15ml
Mix. Give.
Label:

MEMORIZE NAMES OF OILS:

Oleum Ricini - Castor oil
Oleum Olivarum - olive oil
Oleum Amygdalarum - almond-oil
Oleum Persicorum - peachy oil
Oleum Terbinthinae - turpentine oil
Oleum Cacao - cocoa butter

Exercise 5. Translate the following prescriptions:

1. **Rx:** Castor oil 1ml
Give such 10 doses in gelatinous capsules
Label:
2. **Rx:** Emulsion of peachy oil **200ml**
Give.
Label:
3. **Rx:** Ointment of turpentine oil **5,0**
Give in dark bottle
Label:

MEMORIZE PHARMACEUTICAL TERMS WITH PREPOSITIONS:

In vitro nigro - in black bottle
Per rectum - through rectum

Chapter 20.

LATIN NAMES OF DRUGS

All the Latin names of drugs are neuter nouns, ending in **-um**:

E.g.: Promedolum, i n
Reserpinum, i n

English equivalents are the transcription of Latin names without ending -um, very often they have ending -e, or other trivial names adopted in the English speaking countries. They may be identical to the Latin names as well.

E.g.: Streptocidum (lat.) – streptocid (engl.)
Validolum (lat.) – validol (engl.)
Dimedrolum (lat.) – dimedrol (engl.)

EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Translate into English:

1. Linimentum Synthomycini
2. Emulsum Olei Vaselini
3. Pituitrinum in ampullis
4. Tabulettae Chinocidi obductae
5. Unguentum Tetracyclini ophthalmicum
6. Tabulettae Mycoheptini
7. Extractum Leonūri fluidum

Exercise 2. Translate into Latin:

1. Ointment of streptocidum
2. Tablet of codeine
3. Liniment of synthomycinum
4. Tablet of analgin
5. Liniment of streptocid
6. Ointment of heparin
7. Tablets of baralgin

Exercise 3. Translate the following prescriptions into Latin:

1. **Rx:** Novocain 0,5
Distilled water 200 ml
Mix. Give.
Label:
2. **Rx:** Butadione

Analgin so much of each 15 ml
 Mix. Give 20 such doses in tablets.

Label:

3. Rx: Valocormide 30 ml

Give.

Label:

4. Rx: Prednisolone ointment 20,0

Give.

Label:

MEMORIZE GREEK STEMS IN THE NOMENCLATURE OF DRUG PREPARATIONS:

1) Denoting the chemical structure:

-phen-	the presence of phenyl group
-meth-	the presence of methyl group
-aeth-	the presence of ethyl group
-thio-	the presence of sulfur
-chlor-	the presence of chlorine
-zin-, -zid-, -zon-, -zol-	the presence of nitrogen

2) Denoting antibiotics:

-mycin-	antibiotics derived from the fungus streptomyces
-cillin-	antibiotics-penicillins
-cyclin-	antibiotics- tetracyclines

3) Stems with other meanings:

pyr-	fever
hydr-	water
oxy-	sour, acid
glyc-	sugar, sweet
phyll-	leaf
morph-	shape
the(o) -	1) tea; 2) God
aesthes-	sensibility

Exercise 4. Write in Latin the following names of drug preparations, underline Greek stems:

E.g.: Pyramidonum – the drug against fever

Methionine, methyluracil, pyroxamine, diprophylline, metacyclin, phenobolinum, oxythyramine, glycine, oxytocin, ethanol, trimethylamine, bicillin, vitacycline, streptomycin, sulfamethopyridazine

Exercise 5. Translate into Latin:

1. Tablets of anesthesin
2. Suppository with glycerin
3. Ointment of tetracycline in tube
4. Dragee of phenoxymethylpenicillin

Exercise 6. Write the following prescriptions in Latin:

- 1) **Rx:** Oxacillin 0,25
Give 10 such doses in gelatinous capsules
Label:
- 2) **Rx:** Phenol 0,5
Glycerin 10ml
Mix. Give.
Label:
- 3) **Rx:** Euphylline 0,1
Diphenylhydramine hydrochloride 0,025
Sugar 0,2
Mix to get a powder
Give 12 such doses
Label:
- 4) **Rx:** Dry extract of Licorice 0,015
Anesthesin 0,2
Cocoa butter as much as possible to make a suppository
Give such 10 doses
Label:
- 5) **Rx:** Trichomonacid 0,25
Vaseline oil up to 50ml
Mix to get a suspension
Give. Label:

MEMORIZE THE NAMES OF DRUG PREPARATIONS:

Coffeinum, i n - caffeine (alkaloid obtained from coffee beans)
Glucosum, i n - glucose (grape sugar)
Ephedrinum, i n - ephedrine (alkaloid from ephedra)
Ichthyolum, i n - ichthyol (oily liquid obtained from slates. Ichthyos in Greek means 'fish', because the slates contain fossilfishes)
Methylenum coeruleum - methylene blue (aseptic)

Exercise 7. Write the following prescriptions in Latin:

- 1) **Rx:** Analgin 0,25
Caffeine 0,03
Phenobarbital 0,02
Give 10 such doses in tablets
Label:
- 2) **Rx:** Ichthyol 5,0
Vaseline
Lanolin so much of each 25,0
Mix, let there be made ointment
Label:
- 3) **Rx:** Glucose 50ml
Methylene blue 0,5
Mix. Give such 9 doses in ampules
Label:
- 4) **Rx:** Diphenylhydramine hydrochloride 0,15
Euphyllin 0,5
Distilled water 10ml
Mix. Give.
Label:

Chapter 21.
NOUNS OF THIRD, FOURTH AND FIFTH DECLENSIONS

LEXICAL MINIMUM # 13

A. The third declension of nouns. Medicinal forms and other pharmaceutical names:

aether, eris m - ether
cortex, icis m - bark; cortex
gargarisma, atis f - gargle
auctor, oris m - author
suhalatio, onis - inhalation
tuber, eris n - tuber
aspersio, onis f - powder
stigma, atis n - stigma
elixir, iris n - elixir

flos, oris m - flower
injectio, onis f - injection
liquor, oris m - Liquid, fluid
mucilago, inis f - mucilage
pulvis, eris m - powder
radix, icis f - root
rhizoma, atis n - rhizome; root-stock
suspensio, onis f - suspension
semen, inis n - seed

B. The third declension nouns. Names of medicinal plants:

Adonis vernalis (Adonidis vernalis) - pheasant's eye
Bursa pastoris (Bursae pastoris) - shepherd's purse
Digitalis, is f - foxglove
Filix (f) mas (Filicis maris) - male fern
Nuphar, aris n - nenuphar
Secale cornutum (Secalis cornuti) - ergot, n; spur of rye
Thermopsis, idis f - thermopsis
Plantago, inis f - plantain, n; ribwort, n; goose-grass
Ribes, is n - currants

MEMORIZE THE NAMES OF DRUG PREPARATIONS:

Liquid anise ammonia – **liquor Ammonii anisatus**
(Gen.Sing. liquoris Ammonii anisati)
Strong ammonium solution – **solutio caustici liquid ammonia**
(Gen.Sing. solutionis Ammonii caustici)
Brilliant green – **viride nitens**
(Gen.Sing. viridis nitentis)

Adjectives in the names of solutions.

Solutio isotonica (solutionis isotonicae)	- isotonic solution
Solutio oleosa (solutionis oleosae)	- oily solution
Solutio spirituosa (solutionis spirituosae)	- spirituous solution

EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Translate from Latin into English:

- 1) Solutio Iodi spirituosa
- 2) Tabuleta radice Rhei
- 3) Extractum Thermopsidis siccum cum Codeino in tabulettis
- 4) Decoctum rhizomatis Nupharis lutei
- 5) Aether in vitro nigro

Exercise 2. Translate from English into Latin:

1. Analgin powder with sugar
2. Solution of nitroglycerin (nitroglycerine solution)
3. Oily solution of vitamin A
4. Decoction of marsh mallow root (marsh mallow root decoction)
5. Suspension of dexamethasone

Exercise 3. Translate the prescriptions into English:

- 1) Recipe: Extracti Filicis maris spissi 0,5
Da tales doses numero 10 incapsulis gelatinosis
Signa: 1 capsule 15 minutes
- 2) Recipe: Solutionis Novoimanini spirituosae 30% 50 ml
Detur .
Signetur:
- 3) Recipe: Aetherispro narcosi 100 ml
Da tales doses numero 6 in vitro nigro
Signa:
- 4) Recipe: Narcolani 5,0
Aqua destillatae
Mucilaginis Amyli ana 100ml
Misce. Da.
Signa:

Exercise 4. Translate the prescriptions from English into Latin:

- 1) **Rx:** Solution of oxylidine 2 % 1ml
Give 20 such doses in ampoules
Label:
- 2) **Rx:** Infusion of marsh mallow root 6,0-180 ml
Licorice syrup up to 200ml
Mix. Give.
Label:
- 3) **Rx:** Powder of foxglove leaves 0,5- 150 ml
Simple syrup 20ml
Mix. Give.
Label:
- 4) **Rx:** Liquid anise ammonia 50 ml
Marsh mallow syrup 30 ml
Distilled water up to 200 ml
Mix. Give.
Label:

C. The fourth and fifth declensions nouns. Names of medicinal forms and other pharmaceutical names:

fructus, us m - fruit	res, rei f - matter
spiritus, us f - spirit, alcohol	species, erum f - species; collection
Quercus, us f - oak	

N.B. ! The Latin noun ‘**species, ei**’ is used in medical terminology only in plural form
Species diureticae – diuretic species, diuretic tea

fructus, us m - fruit	Quercus, us f - oak
spiritus, us m - alcohol	species, erum f - species, tea

MEMORIZE:

spiritus aethylicus - ethyl spirit, ethyl alcohol
(Gen. Sing. spiritus aethylici)
spiritus camphoratus - camphoric spirit, camphoric alcohol
(Gen. Sing. spiritus camphorati)

The Latin noun ‘**fructus, us m**’ is used in prescriptions only in Gen. Plur.-
‘fructuum’

decoctum fructuum - fruit decoction
infusum fructuum - fruit infusion

Exercise 5. Write the following prescriptions in Latin:

- 1) **Rx:** Peppermint leaves 10,0
Ethyl alcohol 90% 5ml
Distilled water 50ml
Sugar 60,0
Mix. Give.
Label:
- 2) **Rx:** Herb of pheasant's eye 8,0
Peppermint leaves 1,0
Mix, to get a species.
Give 6 such doses
Label:
- 3) **Rx:** Decoction of oak cortex 20,0- 200ml
Give.
Label:
- 4) **Rx:** Castor-bean oil 10ml
Ethyl alcohol 95% 100ml
Mix. Give
Label:
- 4) **Rx:** Brilliant green 2,0
Ethyl alcohol 70% 100ml
Mix. Give.
Label:
- 5) **Rx:** Dry extract of aloe 160,0
Ethyl alcohol 40% up to 1000ml
Mix. Give.
Label:
- 6) **Rx:** Wild-rose fruits 50,0
Give.
Label:

MEMORIZE expressions with prepositions used in prescriptions:

pro injectionibus	- for injections
pro narcosi	- for narcosis (anesthesia)
pro auctore	- for author
pro me	- for me
per os	- through mouth
ad usum externum	- for external use
(pro usu externo)	
ad usum internum	- for internal use
(pro usuinterno)	

Chapter 22. CHEMICAL NOMENCLATURE

Names of the Most Important Chemical Elements

Aluminium, i n	– aluminium
Argentum, i n	– silver
Bismuthum, i n	– bismuth
Calcium, i n	– calcium
Chlorum, i n	– chlorine
Cuprum, i n	– copper
Ferrum, i n	– iron
Iodum, i n	– iodine
Hydrargyrum, i n	– mercury
Hydrogenium, i n	– hydrogen
Kalium, i n	– potassium
Lithium, i n	– lithium
Magnesium, i n	– magnesium
Natrium, i n	– sodium
Nitrogenium, i n	– nitrogen
Plumbum, i n	– lead
Thallium, i n	– thallium
Zincum, i n	– zinc

All Latin names of chemical elements are neuter gender nouns with the ending -um.

Exceptions :

Sulfur, uris n - sulfur

Phosphorus, i n - phosphorus

EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Translate from English into Latin:

1. Aqua Plumbi
2. Unguentum Zinci
3. Sulfur depuratum
4. Sulfur praecipitatum
5. Unguentum Hydrargyri album
6. Emplastrum Plumbi compositum
7. Emplastrum Plumbi simplex
8. Ferrum reductum

Exercise 2. Translate form English into Latin:

1. **Rx:** Reduced iron 1,0
Give 15 such doses in gelatin capsules.
Label: 1 caps. 3 times a day
2. **Rx:** Purified sulphur 0,3
Peach-kernel oil 30 ml
Mix. Sterilize! Give.
Label: for intramuscular injections
3. **Rx:** Lead water 200 ml
Give.
Label: for washing

Names of Acids

English names of acids consist of two words:

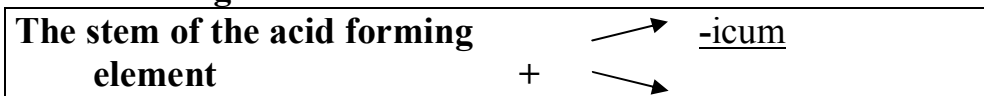
Acid is on the first place - acidum, i n;

An adjective denoting the name of of the acid is on the second place.

acidum nitricum - nitric acid

acidum nitrosum - nitrous acid

An adjective denoting the name of the acid is formed on the model:



English suffixes in the names of oxygenous acids correspond to English ones:

English – ic to Latin - icum

English – ous to Latin – osum

E.g.: Boric acid - *acidum boricum*

Phosphorous acid - *acidum phosphorosum*

In the names of non-oxygenous acids an adjective is formed on a model:

prefix hydro- + The stem of the acid forming element + <u>-icum</u>
--

E.g.: Hydroiodic acid - *acidum hydroiodicum*

MEMORIZE THE MOST IMPORTANT NAMES OF ACIDS

acidum acetylsalicylicum - acetylsalicylic acid

acidum benzoicum - benzoic acid

acidum salicylicum - salicylic acid

acidum hydrochloricum - hydrochloric (muriatic) acid

Exercise 3. Translate from English into Latin:

1. Ascorbic acid
2. Glutaminic acid
3. Phosphoric acid
4. Phosphorous acid
5. Carbolic acid

Exercise 4. Translate into English:

1. Solutio Acidi borici spirituosa
2. Tabuleta Acidi glutaminici obducta
3. Tabuleta Acidi dehydrocholici seu tabuleta Chologoni
4. Solutio Acidi ascorbinici pro injectionibus

Exercise 5. Translate the prescriptions into Latin:

1. **Rx.:** Benzoic acid 0,6
Salicylic acid 0,3
Petrolatum 10,0
Mix to get an ointment. Give.
Label: to salve the affected sites of skin in mycosis
2. **Rx.:** Hydrochloric acid
Pepsin 1 ml
Distilled water up to 100 ml
Mix. Give.
Label: 1 spoon 3 times a day
3. **Rx.:** Boric acid 3,0
Glycerin 10,0
Ethanol 70% 100 ml
Mix. Give.
Label: for external use

Names of Oxides and Salts

The Latin names of oxides and salts are formed in the same rule:

The name of the chemical element or the name of the salt foundation in the Genitive is on the first place.

The oxide name or an anion name is on the second place.

E.g.: *Calcii chloridum* - *Calcium chloride*

Magnii oxydum - *Magnesium oxide*

The word order Latin names of oxides and salts is similar to English one.

MEMORIZE LATIN NAMES OF OXIDES

oxydum, i n- oxide
peroxydum, i n - peroxide
hydroxydum, i n - hydroxide

Exercise 6. Translate into English:

1. Linimentum Zinci oxydi
2. Hydrargyri oxydum flavum
3. Unguentum Hydrargyri oxydi flavi
4. Solutio Hydrogenii peroxydi diluta
5. Solutio Hydrogeniiperoxydi concentrata

Exercise 7. Translate the following prescriptions into Russian:

1. **Rx.:** Magnesium peroxide 0,25
 Give 12 such doses.
 Label: 1 powder 3 times a day
2. **Rx.:** Purified sulphur
 Magnesium oxide
 Sugar equal to 10, 0
 Mix let there be made some powder
 Give.
 Label: 1 table spoon pro dosi
3. **Rx.:** Zinc oxide 5,0
 Talk 15,0
 Mix. Give.
 Label: powder

Comparison of Latin and English suffixes in the anion names of salts

English suffix	Latin Suffix	Ending in prescriptions
-ate	-as	-atis
-ite	-is	-itis
-ide	-idum	-idi

E.g.: *Nitrate* → *nitras-* → *nitratīs*
Sulphate → *sulfis-* → *sulfitis*
Hydrochloride → *hydrochloridum-* → *hydrochloridi*

E.g. Some examples of the salts names in the Nominative :

Zinc sulphate → *Zinci sulfas*
Potassium arsenite → *Kalii arsenis*

Calcium chloride → *Calcii chloridum*

MEMORIZE LATIN NAMES OF ESTERS

Methyl salicylas (Methyl salicylatis)	- methylsalicylate
Phenyl salicylas (Phenyl salicylatis)	- phenylsalicylate

Exercise 8. Translate into Latin:

1. Codeine phosphate
2. streptomycine sulphate
3. rivano lactatel
4. calcium glycerophosphate
5. oxytetracycline hydrochloride

Exercise 9. Translate the following prescriptions into Latin:

- 1. Rx.:** Calcium chloride solution 10 % 10 мл
Give 6 such doses in ampules
Label: 5-10 ml intravenously
- 2. Rx.:** Oleandomycine phosphate 0,1
Give 20 such doses in tablets
Label: 1 tablet 3 times a day
- 3. Rx.:** Dry belladonna extract 0,01
Phenylsalicylate 0,3
Mix. Give.
Label: 1 powder 2-3 times a day
- 4. Rx.:** Sulphure nitrate solution 2 % 5 мл
Give in dark bottle.
Label: eye drops
- 5. Rx.:** Sodium tetraborate
Sodium hydrocarbonate equal to 20,0
Mint oil III drops
Mix to get a powder. Give.
Label: 1 tablespoon 3 times a day

Chapter 23. PREPARING FOR TEST

I. Prescription expressions with prepositions:

in ampullis	- in ampules
in tabulettis (obductis)	- in tablets (coated)
in charta cerata	- in cerated paper
in capsulis gelatinosis	- in gelatinous capsules
in capsulis amylaceis	- in starchy capsules
in oblatis	- in capsules(paper seal)
in vitro nigro	- in black bottle
ex tempore	- as required
per os	- by mouth
per rectum	- through rectum
pro auctore (pro me)	- for the author of prescription (for me)
pro die	- daily dose
pro dosi	- to be taken only once
pro narcosi	- for narcosis
pro injectionibus	- for injections
pro infantibus	- for children
contra tussim	- against cough

II. Abbreviations in prescriptions:

Abbreviation	Full form	Translation
`aa	Ana	So much of each
Ac., acid.	Acidum	Acid
Aq.	Aqa	Water
Aq.purify.	Aqua purificata	Purified water
Bol.	Bolus	White bole, kaolin
But.	Butyrum	Butter
Comp., cps.	Composit6us,a,7um	Composed, compound
Concentr.	Concentratus,a,um	Concentrated
Cort.	Cortex	Cortex, bark
D.	Da.detur. Dentur.	Give. Let it be given/ Let them be given.
Dec. dct.	Decoctum	Decoction
Depur.	Depuratus,a,um	Depurated
Dil.	Dilutus,a,um	Diluted
D.t.d.N	Da (dentur) tales doses numero	Give...such doses
Div. in oart. aeq.	Divide in partes aequales	Divide into equal parts
Empl.	Emplastrum	Plaster

Emuls.	Emulsum	Emulsion
Extr.	Extractumj	Extract
f.	fiat, fiant	Let there be made
Fl., flor.	Flos	Flower
Fluid.	Fluidus,a,um	Fluid
Fol.	Folium	Leaf
Fr., fruct.	Fructus	Fruit
Glod.vagin.	Globules vaginalis	Vaginal globule
Gran.	Granulum	Granule
Gtt., gtt.	Gutta	Drop, drops
Hb., herb.	Herba	Herb
Inf.	Infusum	Infusion
In amp.	In ampullis	In ampules
In caps. Gel.	In capsulis gelatinosis	In gelatinous capsules
In caps. Operc.	In capsules operculatis	In lidden capsules
In ch. Cer.	In charta cerata	Inh cerated paper
In oll.	In olla	In wide mouthed bottle
In lag.	In lagena	In a flask, bottle
In scat.	In scatula	In a box
In sacc.chart.	In sacco chartaceo In sacculis chartaceis	In paper saccule In paper saccules
In tab. Obd.	In tabulettis obductis	In coated tablets
In vitr.fusc.	In vitro fusco	In dark bottle
In vitr. Nigr.	In vitro nigro	In black bottle
Linim.	Linimentum	Liniment
Liq.	Liquor	Liquid, fluid
M.	Misce. Misceatur.	Mix. Let it be mixed
m.pil.	Massa pilularum	Mass of pills
Mucil.	Mucilage	Mucilage
Ol.	Oleum	Oil
Oll.	Olla	Wide mothed bottle
Past.	Pasta	Paste
Pct., praec.	Praecipitatus,a,um	Precipitade
Pil.	Pilula	Pill
ero infant.	Pro infantibus	For children
q.s.	Quantum satis	As much as required, as much as suffices
R., rad.	Radix	Root
Rec.	Rectificatus,a,um	Rectified
Rhiz., rh.	Rhizoma	Rhizome
Rp.:	Recipe:	Take(Rx)
S.:	Sigan.Signetur.	Label. Le it be labeled.
Sem.	Semen	Seed

Sicc.	Siccus,a,um	Dry
Simpl.	Simplex	Simple
Sir.	Sirupus	Syrup
Sol.	Solution	Solution
Spec.	Species	Species, tea
Spir.	Spiritus	Spirit
Spiss.	Spissus	Thick, spissated
Steril.	Sterilsa! Steruilisetur!	Sterilize! Let it be sterilized.
Succ.	Succus	Juice
Supp.	Suppositorium	Suppository
Supp.vagin.	Suppositorium vaginale	Vaginal suppository
Susp.	Suspensio	Suspension
Tab.	Tabuletta	Tablet
t-ra,tinct.,tct.	Tinctura	Tincture
Tr.	Tritus, a, um	Triturated
Tub.	Tuba	Tuibe
Ung	Unguentum	Ointment
V.	Verte!	Turn over!
Vitr.	Vitrum.	Bottle.

III. Names of drug forms in prescriptions:

Latin	English
Recipe: Tincturae...	Rx. Tincture...
Infusi...	Infusion...
Infusifoliorum...	Leaves (foliage) infusion...
Infusi herbae...	Herb infusion...
Infusi florum...	Flower infusion...
Decocti ...	Decoction...
Decocti radiceis...	Root decoction ...
Decocti corticis...	Bark decoction...
Decocti fructuum...	Fruit decoction...
Decocti seminum...	Seed decoction ...
Extracti ... sicci	Dry extract of...
Extracti ... fluidi	Fluid extract of...
Extracti ... spissi	Thick extract of...
Sirupi ...	Syrup...
Linimenti...	Liniment...
Unguenti...	Ointment...
Unguenti ... ophthalmici	Ophthalmologic ointment of...
Solutionis...	Solution of ...
Solutionis ... oleosae	Oil solution of...

Solutionis ... spirituosae	Alcoholic solution of...
Solutionis ... dilutae	Diluted solution of...
Solutionis .. concentratae	Concentrated solution of...
Solutionis ... isotonicae	Isotonic solution of...
Pastae ...	Paste...
Emplastri...	Plaster of...
Emplastri ... simplicis	Simple plaster of...
Emplastri ... compositi	Composite plaster of...
Recipe: Tabulettam ...	Take :Tablet ...
Tabulettas...	Tablets...
Suppositorium...	Suppository...
Suppositoria...	Suppositories...
Dragee...	Dragee... (Sing.)
Dragees...	Dragees... (Plur.)

N.B.!: Sign ... – is omitted name of a medicine, plant or chemical element.

IV. Greek roots in the drug names

Greek root	English
phen	fen
meth	met
thio	thio
chlor	chlor
aeth	et
mycin	mycin
cillin	cillin
cycl(in)	cyclin
theo	theo
phyll	Phyll(fill)
morph	morf
glyc	glyc
benz	benz
oxy	oxy
pyr	pyr
hydr	hydr
azol; azin	azol, azin

MEMORIZE the following words and expressions used in prescriptions:

1. **Massa pilularum** – mass of pills
2. **Oleum Ricini** – castor oil
3. **In capsulis amylaceis** – in starchy capsules
4. **In capsulis gelatinosis duris** – in solid gelatinous capsules
5. **In tabulettis** – in tablets
6. **Oleum Menthae piperitae** – peppermint oil
7. **Oleum Terebinthinae rectificatum** – rectified turpentine
8. **Extractum Frangulae** – extract of alder bucktorn
9. **Extractum Viburni fluidum** – liquid extract of guilder rose
10. **Extractum Crataegi siccum** – dry extract of hawthorn
11. **Acidum hydrochloricum dilutum** – diluted hydrochloric acid
12. **Da tales doses numero...** – Give ... such doses
13. **Herba Thymi** – mother-of thyme herb
14. **Chloroformium, i n** – Chloroform
15. **Sirupus Cerasi** – cherry syrup
16. **Infusum foliorum Rhei** – infusion of the rhubarb leaves
17. **Consperge** – powder
18. **Tere** – triturate
19. **Camphora trita** – triturated camphor
20. **Saccharum, i n** – sugar
21. **Misce, ut fiat pulvis** – mix, let there be made some powder
22. **Tinctura Convallariae (Valerianae)** – lily of the valley (valerian) tincture
23. **Decoctum foliorum Sambuci** – decoction of the elder leaves
24. **Quantum satis** – sufficient quantity
25. **Sirupus Aloe** – Aloe syrup
26. **Oleum Terebinthinae** – turpentine oil
27. **Oleum Camphorae** – camphorated oil, camphor liniment
28. **Frangula,ae f** – alder bucktorn, black alder
29. **Crataegus, i m** – Crathaegus, hawthorn
30. **Thymus, i m** – thyme

EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Translate the following prescriptions into Latin:

- 1) **Rx.:** Dibazole 0,05
Sugar 0,3
Mix let there be made some powder
Give 20 such doses
Label: 1 powder 3 times a day
- 2) **Rx.:** Sodium thiosulphate 10,0
Distilled water 100 ml

- Mix. Give.
Label: 1 table spoon pro dosi
- 3) **Rx.:** Sodium hydrocarbonate 0,45
Sodium chloride
Calcium chloride
Potassium chloride
Glucose 500 ml
Mix. Sterilize! Give.
Label: Intravenous.
- 4) **Rx.:** Yellow mercury oxide 0,6
Ichthyole 0,8
Ointment of Zinc 20,0
Mix to get an ointment.
Give.
Label: ointment
- 5) **Rx.:** Blue Methylene 0,5
Ethyl alcohol 70 % 50 ml
Mix. Give.
Label: To salve skin
- 6) **Rx.:** Infusion of thermopsis herb 0,1-100 ml
Ammonium chloride-anisic drops 1ml
Syrup of Marshmallow 20 ml
Mix. Give.
Label: 1 tea spoon 3 times a day
- 7) **Rx.:** Decoction of buckthorn bark 20,0-200 ml
Give.
Label: 1 tea spoon 3 times a day
- 8) **Rx.:** Eye hydrocortisone ointment 0,5 % 10,0
Give.
Label: put behind the lower eyelid 2 times a day
- 9) **Rx.:** Fluid aloe extract 1ml
Give 10 such doses in ampules.
Label: 1 ml intramuscular
- 10) **Rx.:** Oil retinol acetate solution 10 ml
Give.
Label: 5 drops on a piece of bread

Exercise 2. Translate into English (orally):

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| 1. Massa pilularum | |
| 2. Oleum Ricini | 7. Extractum Viburni fluidum |
| 3. In capsulis gelatinosis | 8. Extractum Frangulae |
| 4. Infusum foliorum Cerasi | 9. Recipe: Olei Menthae piperitae
guttas III |
| 5. In tabulettis | 10. Acidum hydrochloricum dilutum |
| 6. In capsules amylaceis | |

11. Oleum Terebinthinae
rectificatum

12. Extractum Crataegi fluidum

Exercise 3. Translate the prescriptions into English:

1. **Rp:** Choles medicatae conservatae 250,0
Da. Signa:
2. **Rp:** Olei Terebinthinae
Olei Camphorae
Chloroformii ana 100,0
Misce. Da.
Signa:
3. **Rp:** Extracti Frangulae fluidi 0,15
Extracti Viburni fluidi
Herbae Thymi ana 20 ml
Misce. Da.
Signa:
4. **Rp:** Olei Ricini 1,0
Da tales doses numero 15 in capsulis gelatinosis.
Signa :
5. **Rp :** Acidi hydrochlorici diluti 5 ml
Pepsini 2ml
Aquae purificatae 180 ml
Sirupi Cerasi 200 ml
Misce. Da.
Signa :

Exercise 4. Translate into Latin (in written form):

1. In gelatinous capsules
2. In starchy capsules
3. The tincture of valerian (lily of the valley)
4. The infusion of birch leaves
5. Take: the tincture of peppermint, five drops
6. Rectified turpentine: 10 ml
7. Dry extract of alder bucktorn
8. Analginum in tablets
9. Powder. Triturate
10. Mass of the pill as much as required

Exercise 5. Translate the prescriptions into Latin:

1. **Rx:** Liquid extract of alder bucktorn 0,15
The infusion of rhubarb leaves
The infusion of birch buds (gemmas) 50 ml

The decoction of elder leaves

Aloe syrup 100ml

Mix. Give.

Label:

2. Rx: Triturated camphor 0,1

Sugar 0,3

Mix to get some powder

Give 10 such doses

Label:

LATIN AND GREEK PREFIXES IN ANATOMICAL TERMINOLOGY

Latin	Greek	Meaning	Examples
In- (im-, ir-)	En- (em-)	In	Inhalatio, onis f Irrigatio, onis f Enchondroma
Ex- (e-)	Ec- (ex-before vowell)	Out of	Exspiratio, onis f Ectopia, ae f
Intra-	Endo- (entro-)	Inside	Intrauterinus, a, um Entoderma, atis n Endogenes, is
Extra- (extro-)	Ecto- (exo-)	Outside	Extracardialis, e Ectoderma, atis n Exogenes, is
Ad- (ag-, ac-, al-, ap-, as-, at-, af-)		Together	Adaptatio, onis, f Adsorptio, onis f
Ab- (abs-, a-, apo-, ap-, se-)		From	Ablatio, onis f Secretio, onis f
Ante-, pro-	Prae-, (pre-) pro-	Before	Anteversio, onis f Praesenilis, e Prognosis, is f
Post-	Meta- (met-)	After	Postnecroticus, a, um Metencephalon, I n
Infra- sub- (sup-, sug-, suc-)	Hypo-	less than normal below, under	Infrascapularis, e Sublingualis, e Hypogastrium, i n Subacutus, a, um Hypofunctio, onis f
Supra-	Epi-	Above, on	Supraclavicularis, e Epicranialis, e
Super-	Hyper-	Over, more than normal	Hypertonia, ae f
Circum-	Peri-	Around	Pericardium, i n Circumvolutio, onis f Perephlebitis, itidis f Periodontitis, itidis f
Juxta-	Para-	1.near 2.likeness	Juxtapositio, onis f Paranephritis, itidis f Paratyphus, i m
Inter-	Meso- (mes-) dia- (di-)	Between	Interosseus, a, um Mesogastralgia, ae f Mesosigmoiditis,

			itidis f Mesophlebitis, itidis f
Dis- (dif-, di-)	Dia-	Division	Disseminatio, onis f Diffusus, a um Diagnosis, is f Displasia, ae f
Trans-	dia	Across	Transsudatio, onis f Transfusio, onis f Transmissio, onis f
	Ana-	Up-	Anacrota, ae f Anatoxinum, i n
De-	Cata-	Down	Catacrota, ae f Depressor, oris m
Retro-		Behing	Retroversio, onis f Retropharyngealis, e
Re-		Repetition	Recurrrens, ntis Reinfectio, onis f
Contra-	Anti-	Against	Antitoxinum, i n
Com- (cor-, col-, con-, co-)	Syn- (sym-)	Together	Commissura, ae f Symbiosis, is f
In- (im-, il-, ir-)	a- (an-)	Absence	Inoperabilis, e Atonia, ae f
	Dys-	Bad, abnormal	Dyspnoe, es f
	Eu-	Normal function	Eupnoe, es f

COMPONENTS IMPLYING QUANTITY, MEASURE

Uni-	Mono-	one	Unicellularis, e Monoplegia, ae f
Du-	Di-	two	Duplex, icis
Bi-	Diplo-	twice	Bifidus, a, um Diplegia, ae f diplopia, ae f
Tri-	Tri-	three	Trigeminus, a, um Triplegia, ae f
Quadri-	Tetra-	four	Quadriplegia, ae f Tetraplegia, ae f
Semi-	Hemi-	half	Hemiplegia, ae f Semimotuus, a, um
Omni-	Pan-	everything	Omnivorus, a, um Panplegia, ae f
Multi-	Poly-	many	Multiformis, e Polyarthritis, itidis f
	Oligo- Micro-	little	Microinfarctus, us, m Oligopnoe, es f
	Macro- Mega-(1)-	big	Macroductylia, ae f Megalosplenia, ae f

LATIN NOUN SUFFIXES IN ANATOMICAL TERMINOLOGY

Latin suffix	Meaning	Latin term	English translation
-ura	The result of action	Sutura,ae f	Suture
-ia	State	Substantia,ae f	Substance
-ul-, -ol-, -cul-	Diminutives	Cuticula,ae f Bronchiolus,i m Ventriculus,i m	Cuticle, small skin little bronch little belly,ventricle
-arium	Place of keeping	Ovarium,i n	Ovary
-or	State or an agent	Levator,oris m	One that lifts (levare- to lift)
-io	Action or function	Bifurcatio,onis f	Bifurcation, a forking, division into branches (furca –fork)
-itas, itudo	Quality or abstract meaning	Tuberositas,atis f	Tuberosity
-men	The result of action	Foramen,inis n	Hole, foramen (foro – to drill)
-tus,-sus, -xus	Sense, state, action	Textus,us m	Tissue (texere – weave)

LATIN ADJECTIVE SUFFIXES IN ANATOMICAL TERMINOLOGY

Latin suffix	Meaning	Latin term	English translation
Osus, a, um	Rich in	Squamosus, a, um	Rich in scales (squama-scale)
Ideus, a, um	Similar to	Thyroideus, a, um	Similar to shield (thyr – shield)
-atus, a, um	Having something	Dentatus, a, um	Having teeth (dent – tooth)
-icus, a, um	Belonging to	Hepaticus, a, um	Belonging to liver (hepat – liver)
-inus, a, um	Relating to	Uterinus, a, um	Belonging to womb
-formis, e	Similar to	Vermiformis, e	Similar to worm, worm-shaped (vermis – worm)
-alis, e; -aris, e	Belonging to Relating to	Oralis, e	Relating to the mouth (or – mouth)

BASIC MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY

ENGLISH	GREEK OR LATIN (English example in parenthesis)
Abdominal wall	laparo (laparotomy)
Above, over	hyper (hypertension) super (superego) supra (suprarenal)
Across	dia (diathermy) trans (transection)
After	meta (metatarsal) post (posterior)
Against	anti (antibiotic) contra (contraindication)
Age	geras (geriatrics) senio (senility)
Air	aer (aerobic) aethere (ether)
Alike	homo (homograft)
Anus	procto (proctology)
Arm	brachion (biceps brachii)
Around	peri (perimysium) circum (circumcise)
Away from	a or ab (abduct)
Axis	axon (axon)
Backward, behind	retro (retro-peritoneal)
Bad	dys(dyspnea) mal (malaise)
Bag, bellows	folliculo (follicle)
Basin	pelvis
Beam	trabe (trabecula)
Belly	gaster (gastric) ventre (ventral)
Below, under	hypo (hypotension) sub (subnormal)
Beside, near	para (parathyroid) roxime (proximal)
Between	inter (interorbital)
Beyond	hyper (hypertonic)
Big toe	hallex (hallex valgus)
Bile	chole (cholecystectomy)
Birth	genete (genital) genere (generate)
Black	melas (melanin)
Bladder	cysto (cystitis)

Blood	haema (hematoma) sanguino (consanguinity)
Blue	cyaneos (cyanosis)
Body	corpus (corpus callosum)
Bone	osteo (osteoma)
Bone marrow	myel (myelocyte)
Both sides	ambi (ambidextrous)
Brain	encephalo (encephalopathy)
Breast	mamma (mammary)
Breath	pneuma (pneumonia) pneo (hyperpnea) spiritu (respiration)
Breast plate	thorax
Bridge	pons
Bubble, Bladder	bullae (bullae ossea)
Burst	rhegnymi (hemorrhage)
Calf (of leg)	gastrocneme (gastrocnemius)
Care	therapeia (therapy) cura (cure)
Cartilage	chondro (chondrocyte)
Cause	aetia (etiology) causa (cause)
Cave	antrum (mastoid antrum) caverna (cavernous sinus)
Cheek	bucca (buccal) gena (genal)
Cheese	caseo (caseous)
Chest	stethos (stethoscope)
Cleft	schisme (schism) chasma (chasm) fisso (fissure) hiatus (hiatus semilunaris)
Cloak	pallium (globus pallidus)
Clot	thrombo (thrombus)
Cold	cryos (cryotherapy)
Color	chromos (chromolysis)
Comb	pectine (pectinate)
Condition	osis (leucocytosis)
Copper	cupro (cuprous)
Covering	tegmen (tegumentum) involucrum
Crushing	trips (neurotripsy)
Cut	ectomo (lobotomy)
Dead	necros (necropsy)
Death	thanatos (euthanasia)

	morte (post mortem) letho (lethal)
Deceive	pseudo (pseudoparesis)
Deficiency	penia (leucopenia)
Different	hetero (heteromorphic)
Digestion	pepsis (peptic ulcer)
Dilatation	ectasia (phlebectasia)
Disease	pathy (neuropathy)
Dissolution	lysis (erythrolysis)
Ditch	fossa
Door	thyra (thyroid) ostium
Down	cata (catabolism) de (deposit)
Drop	gutta
Drug	pharmacon (pharmacology)
Drum	tympanum (tympanic membrane)
Dry	siccus (dessicate)
Ear	oto (otology) aure (auricle)
Eat	phagia (bradyphagia)
Egg	oon (oocyte) ovo (ovary)
Enlargement	megaly (hepatomegaly)
Equal	isos (isometric)
evening	vespere (vespers)
Excision	ectomy (gastrectomy)
Eye	ops (ophthalmology) oculo (ocular)
Eyelid	palpebra (levator palpebra)
Eyelid	blephar (blepharoptosis)
Fast	tachy (tachycardia)
Fat	lipos (lipase) steat (steatorrhea) adipe (adipose) sebum
Feeling	aesthesia (anaesthesia)
Fever	pyreto (pyretic)
Fiber	neuron fibra (fibrous)
Finger, toe	dactylo (syndactyly) digito (digit)
Flesh	sarco (sarcolemma)
Flow, discharge	orrhoeo (diarrhea)

Flute	tibia
Food	trophe (trophic) alimento (alimentary)
Foot	pede (pedal)
Form	morphe (morphology)
Formation	plasis (hyperplasia)
Frighten	phobeo (phobia)
Fungus	myc (mycosis)
Funnel	choane (choana) infundibulo (infundibulum)
Gate	pyle (pylorus)
Generation	gon (gonad)
Glands	aden (adenopathy)
Goad	stimulus
Green	chloros (chlorine) glauco (glaucoma)
Grey	polio (poliomyelitis) cineraceo (tuber cinereum)
Gullet	larynx
Gum	gingiva (gingivitis)
Gut	enteron (enteric)
Half	semi (semisphere) hemi (hemiplegia)
harmful	nocuus(nocuous)
hard	scleros (sclerosis) durus (dura mater)
head	cephal (cephalad)
healthy	hygies (hygiene) sanus (sanitary)
hear	acuo (acoustics) audio (audible)
heart	cardio (cardiac)
heat, fever	pyro (pyrexia) thermo (thermometer)
hedge, fence	phragma (diaphragm) septum tecto (tectum)
height	fastigium
hemorrhage	orrhagia (gastrorrhagia)
hernia, tumor	kele (encephalocele)
hidden	crypt (cryptorchidism)
hip	coxa (coxa valga)
hole	foramen lacuna
hook	hamo (hamate) uncus (uncinate)

hour	hora
I	Ego
imitation	mimesis (mimetic)
in	en, em (endemic) in, im (insert, impress)
incision	otomy (gastrotoomy)
infection	Sepsis
increase	osis (lymphocytosis)
inflammation	itis (myositis)
inside	endon (endoderm) intra (intravenous)
irrigation	clysis (enteroclysis)
joint	arthron (arthroscoy)
juice	chylos (chyle) chymos (chyme)
key	cleis, cleido (cleido–mastoid) clave (clavicle)
kidney	nephros (nephron) rene (renal)
knee	genu (genu valgus)
knot	nodo (node)
knowledge	gnosis (diagnosis)
large	mega (hepatomogaly)
layer	lamina corium
lean	macer (emaciated)
left	laevus (levocardia) sinister (sinistropedal)
less than normal	hypo (hypotension)
life	bios (biology) vita (vitality)
lip	labium labrum (glenoid labrum) cheil (cheilosis)
liver	hepato (hepatic)
look at	scopeo (microscope)
lump, callus	Callus
lungs	pneumon (pneumonia) pulfone (pulmonary)
many	polys (polysaccharide) multi (multipara)
mark	Stigma
marvel	teras (teratoma) monstro (monostrosity)
membrane	Hymen
memory	mneme (mnemonic)
middle	mesos (mesoderm)

milk	gala (galactic) lacte (lactic)
mind	psych (psyche) animus mente (mental)
month	mense (menstruation)
more than normal	hyper (hyper active)
morning	Matutino
mouth	os (osteum) stomato (stomatitis)
movement	kines (kinesiology)
muscle	myo (myositis)
neck	Cervix
needle	acu (acupuncture)
nerve	neuro (neuron)
net	rete (reticulum)
new	neos (neopallium)
night	nyctos (nyctophobia) nocte (nocturnal)
none	nulli (nulliparous)
nose	rhino (rhinalgia) naso (nasal)
not moveable	ankylo (ankylosis)
on	epi (epidermis)
origin	genesis (agenesis) origine (aboriginal)
out of	ex (exudate) ec (eccentric)
outside	ectos (ectomorph) extra (extravasation)
pain	odyne (anodyne) algia (neuralgia)
paralysis	plego (hemiplegia)
pauper	penes (leukopenia)
pebble	calculus (renal calculus)
pelvis	pyelo (pyelitis)
pink	roseo (roseola)
pit, cavity	coeloma (coelom) foramen
phlegm	Mucus
physician	iatros (iatrogenic) medico
plough	vomere (vomer)
prolapse	ptosis (hysteroptosis)
pulley	Trochlea
pulse	sphygmo (sphygmomanometer)

puncture	centesis (troracocentesis)
putrify	sepo, seps (sepsis)
purple	porphyreos (porphyrin) purpureo (purpura)
pus	pyos (pyogenic)
quick	tachy (tachycardia)
race, running	dromo (syndrome)
red	erthros (erthema) rubro (rubor)
release	lysis (dialysis)
rib	costo (costal)
ring	annulus
right	dextro (ambidextrous)
roof	tecto (tectum)
rudder	gubernaculum
rupture	orrhexis (hysterorrhexis)
saddle	sella (sella turcica)
same	homo (homosexual) ipse (ipsilateral)
scale	lamina squama (squamous)
seam	raphe
self	auto (autoimmunization)
sheath	vagina
sickle	falx (falx cerebri)
side	latero (lateral)
sieve	ethmos (ethmoid) cribro (cribriform)
skin	derma (dermatitis)
sleep	hypnos (hypnosis) sopore (soporific) somno (somnolent) narco (narcolepsy)
slow	brady (bradycardia)
small intestine	entero (enteroscope)
softening	malacia (encephalomalacia)
speech	phasia (aphasia)
spinal cord	myelo (myelocele)
spine, vertebra	spondylo (spondylosis) rachi (rachiotomy)
star	aster (asterion) stella (stellate)
stopping	stasis (bacteriostatic)
straight	ortho (orthopedics) recto (rectum)

surgical correction	plasty (orthoplasty)
suffering	pathos (pathology)
suture	orrhaphy (myorrhaphy)
sweat	sudor (sudoriferous)
sweet	glyco (glycogen)
swelling	edema
sword, blade	xiphos (xiphoid)
table	trapeza (trapezium)
tail	caudo (caudal)
tavern	hospitio (hospital)
tear	lacrima (lacrimal)
thirst	dips (polydipsia)
thread	mitos (mitosis) filo (filament) capilo (capillary)
through	dia (diarrhea) per (percutaneous)
thumb	pollex
tile	imbrex (imbricate)
together with	syn, sym (symphysis)
tongue	glossa (glossopharyngeal) lingua (lingual)
tooth	odontos (dental)
touch	tacto (tactile)
trumpet	salpinx
tube	tubulo (tubular) fistula canale (canula)
tube	tubo (tubiform) salpingo (salpinx)
tumor	oma (astrocytoma)
up	ana (anabolism)
uterus	hystero (hysterectomy)
vagina	colpo (colpitis)
vessel, bowl	cytos (leucocyte) vas (vascular) angio (angiography)
veil	integumento (integument)
vein	phlebs (phlebitis) veno (venous)
vertebra	spondylos (spondylitis)
violet	iodes (iodine)
vomit	emetos (emetic)
wall	pariete (parietal)
water	hydro (hydrotherapy)

web	histos (histology) tela (tela subcutanea)
wedge	sphen (sphenoid) embolos (embolism) cuneo (cuneiform)
window	fenestra (fenestrated)
without	a, an (apnea)
white	leucos (leucocyte) albo (albino)
wind	flatu (flatus)
women	gyneco (gynecology)
wreath	corona
wrist	carpos

LATIN-GREEK DUPLICATES

English	Latin	Greek
1. White	Albus, a, um	Leuc-
2. Pain	Dolor, oris m	Alg-, odyn-
3. Disease	Morbus, i m	Nos (o)-, path-
4. Fast	Frequence, tis	Tachy
5. Eyelid	Palpebra, ae f	Blephar-
6. Vein	Vena, ae f	Phleb-
7. Upper jaw	Maxilla, ae f	Gnath-
8. Top	Apex, icis m	Acr-
9. Taste	Gustus, us m	Geus-
10. Vagina	Vagina, ae f	Colp-
11. Viscera	Viscera, um n	Splanchn-
12. Water	Aqua, ae f	Hydr-
13. Eye	Oculus, i m	Ophthalm-
14. Pharynx	—	Pharyng-
15. Pus, matter	Pus, ris n	Py (o)-
16. Head	Caput, itis n	Cephal-
17. Brain	Cerebrum, i n	Encephal-
18. Larynx	—	Laryng-
19. Hernia	Hernia, ae f	Cele
20. Breast	Mamma, ae f	Mast-
21. Chest	—	Thorac-
22. Lip	Labium, i n	Cheil-
23. Gum	Gingiva, ae f	Ul (o)
24. Unsimilar	—	Heter (o)-
25. Another	—	All (o)-
26. Heat	Calor, oris m	Pyr-, therm-
27. Gland	Glandula, ae f	Aden-
28. Stomach	Ventriculus, i m	Gastr-
29. Yellow	Flavus, a um	Xanth-
30. Gall	Fel, fellis n	Chol (e)
31. Gallbladder	Vesica fellea	Cholecyst-
32. Belly	Abdomen, inis n	Lapar-
33. Life	Vita, ae f	Bi (o)-
34. Fat	Adeps, ipis m/f	Lip-
35. Vision	Visus, us m	Op (s)
36. Tooth	Dens, dentis m	Odont-
37. Stone	Calculus, i m	Lith-
38. Intestine	Intestinum, i n	Enter-
39. Cell	Cellula, ae f	Cyt-
40. Skin	Cutis, is f	Derm (at)-

41. Knee	Genu, us n	Gon–
42. Bone	Os, ossis n	Oste–
43. Red	Ruber, bra, brum	Erythr–
44. Blood	Sanguis, inis m	Haem–, haemat–
45. Lung	Pulmo, onis m	Pneum–
46. Drug	Medicamentum, i n	Pharmac–
47. Treatment	Curatio, onis f	Therapia–, iatria
48. False	Spurius, a, um	Pseudo–
49. Little	—	Olig–
50. Uterus	Uterus, i m	Hyster–., metr–
51. Place	Locus, i m	Top–
52. Slow	Tardus, a um	Brady–
53. Meninx	Mater, tris f	Mening–
54. Milk	Lac, lactis n	Galact–
55. Urine	Urina, ae f	Ur (o)–
56. Urinary bladder	Vesica urinaria	Cyst–
57. Muscle	Musculus, i f	My (o), myos–
58. Science	Doctrina, ae f	Log (ia)
59. Unequal	Impar, imparis	Aniso–
60. Nerve	Nervus, i m	Neur–
61. New	Novus, a, um	Ne (o)–
62. Foot	Pes, pedis m	Pod–
63. Nail	Unguis, us m	Onych–
64. Nose	Nasus, i m	Rhin
65. Smell	Olfactus, us m	Osm–
66. Tumour	Tumor, oris m	Onc–
67. Finger	Digitus, i m	Dactyl–
68. Liver	Jecur, oris n	Hepat–
69. Pancreas	—	Pancreat–
70. Vertebra	Vertebra, ae f	Spondyl–
71. Perspiration	Sudor, oris m	Hidr–
72. Kidney	Ren, renis m	Nephr–
73. Rectum	Rectum, i n	Proct–
74. Straight	Rectus, a, um	Ortho–
75. Pulse	Pulsus, us m	Sphygm–
76. Navel	Umbilicus, i m	Omphal–
77. Equal	Aequalis, e	Iso–
78. Child	Infans, infantis m/f	Paed–
79. Horn	Cornu, usn	Kerat–
80. Mouth	Os, oris n	Stomat–
81. Ligament	ligamentum, i n	Desm–, syndesm–
82. Spleen	Lien, lienis m	Splen–
83. Heart	Cor, cordis, n	Cardi–
84. Grey	Cinereus, a, um	Poli (o)–
85. Sweet	Dulcis, e	Glyc–
86. Tear	Lacrima, ae f	Dacry–

87. Calcum	Cecum, i n	Typhl–
88. Mucilage	Mucilago, inis f	Myx–, blenn (o)–
89. Saliva	Saliva, ae f	Sial
90. Latent	Latens, entis	Crypto–
91. Vessel	Vas, vasis n	Angi
92. Narrow	Medulla, ae f	Myel
93. Articulation	articulatio, onis f	–arthr–
94. Tendon	Tendo, inis m	Ten
95. Dry	Siccus, a, um	Xer (o)–
96. Similar	—	Homo–
97. Hard	Durus, a, um	Scler–, pachy–, Skirrh–
98. Tissue	Tela, ae f	Hist–
99. Slender	Tenuis, e	Lepto–
100. Tube	Tuba, ae f	Salping–
101. Mind	Mens, mentis f	Phren–
102. Ear	Auris, is f	Ot–
103. Form	Forma, ae f	Morph–
104. Cold	Frigidus, a, um	Cry (o)–
105. Cartilage	Cartilago, inis f	Chondr–
106. Colour	Color, oris m	Chromat
107. Man	Homo, inis m	Anthrop–
108. Black	Niger, gra, grum	Melan
109. Feeling	Sensus, us m	Easthes–
110. Tongue	Lingua, ae f	Gloss

English – Latin Vocabulary

Anatomical Terminology

Aa

abdomen, belly abdomen, *inis n*
abdominal abdominalis, *e*
abductor (muscle) m. abductor, *oris m*
accessory accessorius, *a, um*
acoustic acusticus, *a, um*
adductor (muscle) m. adductor, *oris m*
adipose adiposus, *a, um*
afferent affrens, *ntis*
aggregate aggregatus, *a, um*
alimentary alimentarius, *a, um*
alveolar alveolaris, *e*
alveolus alveolus, *i m*
ampulla, ampule ampulla, *ae f*
anastomosis anastomosis, *is f*
anatomic anatomicus, *a, um*
angle angulus, *i m*
anterior anterior, *ius*
aorta aorta, *ae f*
apex apex, *icis m*
apical apicalis, *e*
apparatus, system apparatus, *us m*
appendix, appendage appendix, *icis f*
arch arcus, *us m*
arterial arteriosus, *a, um*
arteriovenous arteriovenosus, *a, um*
artery arteria, *ae f*
articular articularis, *e*

articulation, joint articulatio, *ōnis f*
atlas atlas, *antis m*
atrium atrium, *i n*
auditory, auditive auditorius, *a, um*
axis axis, *is m*

Bb

back dorsum, *i n*
basic, basal basalis, *e*
basilar, basal, basic basilaris, *e*
basis, base, foundation basis, *is f*
biceps biceps, *ipītis*
bilaminar bilaminaris, *e*
bile chole, *es f*; fel, *fellis n*; bilis, *is f*
biliary biliaris, *e*; felelleus, *a, um*
biventral biventer, *tra, trum*
black niger, *gra, grum*
bladder vesica, *ae f*
blood sanguis, *inis m*
body corpus, *oris n*
bone os, *ossis n*
breast pectus, *oris n*
broad, wide latus, *a, um*
bronchus bronchus, *i m*
bulb bulbus, *i m*
bursa, pouch, sac bursa, *ae f*

Cc

cadaver, corpse, dead body cadaver,

ĕris n

calvaria calvaria, *ae f*

calyx (anat.) calyx, *icis m*

camera camera, *ae f*

canal canalis, *is m*

cavity cavitas, *ātis f*

cecum cecum, *i m*

cell cellula, *ae f*

cellular cellularis, *e*

central centralis, *e*

centre centrum, *i n*

cerebellar cerebellaris, *e*

cerebellum cerebellum, *i n*

cerebral cerebraris, *e*

cerebrum cerebrum, *i n*

cervical cervicalis, *e*

cheek bucca, *ae f*

chest, thorax thorax, *acis m*

chiasm chiasma, *ātis n*

cicatrix cicatrix, *icis f*

cilium cilium, *i n*

circle circulus, *i m*

circumflex circumflexus, *a, um*

clavicle, clavicle clavícula, *ae f*

clavus, corn, horn clavus, *i m*

coccygeal bone, coccyx coccyx, *ygis m*

coccygeal coccygeus, *a, um*

complex complexus, *us m*

compound compositus, *a, um*

convolute, convoluted convolutes, *a, um*

cornea, cornea, *ae f*

cornified cornificatus, *a, um*

coronary coronarius, *a, um*

cortex cortex, *icis m*

cranial cranialis, *e*

cranium cranium, *i n*

crest crista, *ae f*

crucial cruciatus, *a, um*

crus, pedicle crus, *cruris n*

cutaneous cutaneus, *a, um*

Dd

decubitus, bedsore decubitus, *us m*

deep, profound profundus, *a, um*

dental dentalis, *e*

depressive depressivus, *a, um*

depressor (muscle) m. depressor, *oris m*

diaphragm diaphragma, *ātis n*

digastrics digastricus, *a, um*

digit digitus, *i m*

dilator (muscle) m. dilatator, *oris m*

disc discus, *i m*

disjoined disjunctus, *a, um*

distal distalis, *e*

dorsal dorsalis, *e*

duct ductus, *us m*

duodenum duodenum, *i n*

ura mater dura mater

Ee

ear auris, *is f*
enamelous enameleus, *a, um*
encephalon encephalon, *i n*
esophageal oesophageus, *a, um*
esophagus, oesophageus *i m*
extensor (muscle) m. extensor, oris *m*
external externus, *a, um*
extremity, limb membrum, *i n*
eye oculus, *i m*
eyeball bulbus oculi

Ff

face facies, *ei f*
facial facialis, *e*
fascia fascia, *ae f*
fasciculus, fascicle, bundle fascilus, *i m*
femoral femoralis, *e*
femur femur, oris *n*
fiber fibra, *ae f*
fibrious fibrosus, *a, um*
flexor (muscle) flexor, oris *m*
follicular follicularis, *e*
foot pes, pedis *m*
forearm antebrachium, *i n*
fossa fossa, *ae f*
fovea fovea, *ae f*
frontal frontalis, *e*
fundus fundus, *i m*

Gg

gallbladder vesica (*ae f*) fellea (*ae*)
ganglion ganglion, *i n*
girdle cingulum, *i n*
gland glandula, *ae f*
land, lymphatic node aden, adenis *m*
(Greek)
glomus glomus, *ĕris n*
great toe, hallux, hallus hallux, *ucis m*
grey cinereus, *a, um*

Hh

hand manus, *us f*
hard, firm durus, *a, um*
head caput, capĭtis *n* ; capitulum, *i n*
heart cor, cordis *n*
hepatic hepaticus, *a, um*
hole fossa, *ae f*
hollow cavus, *a, um*
horn cornu, *us n*
humerus humerus, *i m*
hyoid hyoideus, *a, um*
hypoglossal hypoglossus, *a, um*
hypophysis, pituitary gland
hypophysis, *is f*

Ii

ileum ileum, *i n*
incisive incisivus, *a, um*
incisure incisura, *ae f*
incus, anvil incus, *udis f*

index index, *icis m*

inner organ, viscus viscus, *ĕris n*

intercellular intercellularis, *e*

intercostal intercostalis, *e*

interlobular interlobularis, *e*

internal internus, *a, um*

intestine intestinum, *i n*

intramuscular intramuscularis, *e*

Jj

junction junctio, *ōnis f*

Kk

kidney ren, *renis m*

knee genu, *us n*

Ll

lamina lamina, *ae f*

larynx larynx, *ngis m*

left, sinistrous sinister, *tra, trum*

leg crus, *cruris n*

ligament ligamentum, *i n*

line linea, *ae f*

liver hepar, *ātis n*

lobe lobus, *i m*

long longus, *a, um*

lung pulmo, *ōnis m*

Mm

margin, border, edge margo, *inis m*

maxilla, upper jaw maxilla, *ae f*

maxillary, supremaxillary maxillaris, *e*

maximum maximus, *a, um*

medium, middle medius, *a, um*

membrane membrana, *ae f*

membranous membranaceus, *a, um*

meninx meninx, *ngis f*

mouth os, *oris n*

mucilage mucilago, *inis f*

mucous mucosus, *a, um*

muscle musculus, *i m*

musculotendinous myotendineus, *a, us*

Nn

nasal nasalis, *e*

neck collum, *i n*

neck, cervix cervix, *icis f*

nerve nervus, *i m*

nervous nervosus, *a, um*

network, rete rete *is n*

node nodus, *i m*

nodose, nodous, nodular nodosus, *a, um*

nodule nodulus, *i m*

nose nasus, *i m*

Oo

oblique obliquus, *a, um*

oblong oblongatus, *a, um*

occipital occipitalis, *e*

ocular ocularis, *e*

optic, optical opticus, *a, um*

oral oralis, *e*

os, bone os, ossis *n*

osseous, bony, osteal osseus, *a, um*

Pp

palate palatum, *i n*

palatine, palatal palatinus, *a, um*

palpebra palpebra, *ae f*

pancreas pancreas, *ātis n*

part pars, *rtis f*

pectin, comb pecten, pectinis *m*

pelvic pelvinus, *a, um*

pelvis pelvis, *is f*

perineural perineuralis, *e*

petrous, petrosal petrosus, *a, um*

phalanx phalanx, *ngis f*

pleura, pleural membrane pleura, *ae f*

plexus plexus, *us m*

plica plica, *ae f*

polar polaris, *e*

pore porus, *i m*

posterior posterior, *ius*

process, projection, outgrowth

processus, *us m*

pubic pubicus, *a, um*

pubis pubes, *is f*

pulp pulpa, *ae f*

pulvinar pulvinar, *aris n*

pylorus pylorus, *i m*

pyramidal pyramidalis, *e*

Rr

radius radius, *i m*

radix, root radix, *icis f*

ramus, branch ramus, *i m*

raphe, seam rraphe, *es f*

rectal rectalis, *e*

rectum rectum, *i n*

red ruber, *bra, brum*

region, area regio, *ōnis f*

renal renalis, *e*

respiratory respiratorium, *a, um*

retina retina, *ae f*

rib costa, *ae f*

right dexter, *tra, trum*

rima, slit, fissure, cleft, crack rima, *ae f*

ring, annulus, circle annulus, *i m*

rotund rotundus, *a, um*

Ss

sac bursa, *ae f*

sanguineous bloody (abounding in blood, pertaining to the blood)

sanguineus, *a, um*

scapula scapula, *ae f*

secretory secretorius, *a, um*

segment segmentum, *i n*

sense sensus, *us m*

septum septum, *i n*

sigmoid sigmoideus, *a, um*

simple simplex, *icis*

sinus, cavity sinus, *us m*

skeleton skeleton, *i n*
skin cutis, *is f*
skull cranium, *i n*
slit rima, *ae f*
space spatium, *i n*
spinous, spinose spinosus, *a, um*
spongy spongiosus, *a, um*
spur calcar, *aris n*
spurious, simulated spurious, *a, um*
squama, scale squamma, *ae f*
squamous squamosus, *a, um*
sternum sternum, *i n*
stigma (pl. stigmata) stigma, *ātis n*
stomach gaster, gastris *f* (Greek)
straight rectus, *a, um*
stratum stratum, *i n*
stroma (the supporting tissue or matrix of an organ) stroma, *ātis n*
sulcus sulcus, *i m*
superior superior, *ius*
surface superficies, *ei f*
suture sutura, *ae f*
system systema, *ātis n*

Tt

taste gustus, *us m*
temporal temporalis, *e*
tendon tendo, *inis m*
termination terminatio, *ōnis f*
texture, tissue textus, *us m*
thick crassus, *a, um*

thoracic, thoracicus, *a, um*
transversal transversalis, *e*
transverse transversus, *a, um*
triangle, trigone trigonum, *i n*
triceps (muscle) triceps, cipītis *m*
true, real verus, *a, um*
tube tuba, *ae f*
tuber tuber, *ēris n*
tubercle tuberculosis, *is f*
tunic, coat tunica, *ae f*

Uu

umbilical umbilicalis, *e*
upperarm brachium, *i n*
uterus uterus, *i m*

Vv

vagina vagina, *ae f*
valve valvula, *ae f*
vascular vascularis, *e*
vault, fornix, arch fornix, *icis m*
vein vena, *ae a*
venous venosus, *a, um*
vermiform vermiformis, *e*
vertebra vertebra, *ae f*
vertex, crown of the head, highest point, top, vertex, *icis m*
vessel vas, *vasis n*
vestibular vestibularis, *e*
vestibule vestibulum, *i n*
vomer vomer, *eris m*

Ww

wall *paries, etis m*

white *albus, a, um*

wing *ala, aef*

wrist *carpus, im*

Latin – English Vocabulary

Anatomical Terminology

Aa

abdomen, *inis n*; **venter**, *ntris m* abdomen, belly

abdominalis, *e* abdominal

abductor, *oris m* (muscle) abductor

accessorius, *a, um* accessory

acusticus, *a, um* acoustic

adductor, *oris m* (muscle) adductor

aden, **adenis m** (Greek) gland, lymphatic node

adiposus, *a, um* adipose

affrens, *ntis* afferent

aggregatus, *a, um* aggregate

ala, *ae f* wing

albus, *a, um* white

alimentarius, *a, um* alimentary

alveolaris, *e* alveolar

alveolus, *i m* alveolus

ampulla, *ae f* ampulla

anastomosis, *is f* anastomosis

anatomicus, *a, um* anatomic

angulus, *i m* angle

annulus, *i m* ring, annulus, circle

antebrachium, *i n* forearm

anterior, *ius* anterior

aorta, *ae f* aorta

apex, *icis m* apex

apicalis, *e* apical

apparatus, *us m* apparatus, system

appendix, *icis f* appendix,

arcus, *us m* arch

arteria, *ae f* artery

arteriovenosus, *a, um* arteriovenous

artoriosus, *a, um* arterial

articularis, *e* articular

articulatio, *onis f* joint

atlas, *ntis m* atlas

atrium, *i n* atrium

auditorius, *a, um* auditory, auditive

auris, *is f* ear

axis, *is m* axis

Bb

basalis, *e* basic, basal

basilaris, *e* basilar, basal, basic

basis, *is f* basis, base, foundation

biceps, *ipitis* biceps

bilaminaris, *e* bilaminar

biliaris, *e*; **felelleus**, *a, um* biliary

biventer, *tra, trum* biventral

brachium, *i n* upperarm

bronchus, *i m* bronchus

bucca, *ae f* cheek

bulbus, *i m* bulb

bulbus oculi eyeball

bursa, *ae f* sac

Cc

cadaver, *eris n* cadaver, corpse, dead body

calvaria, *ae f* calvaria

calyx, *icis m* calyx (anat.)

camera, *ae f* camera

canalis, *is m* canal

caput, *capitis n* ; **capitulum**, *i n* head

carpus, *i m* wrist

cavitas, *atis f* cavity

cavus, *a, um* hollow

cecum, *i m* cecum

cellula, *ae f* cell

cellularis, *e* cellular

centralis, *e* central

centrum, *i n* centre

cerebellaris, *e* cerebellar

cerebellum, *i n* cerebellum

cerebraris, *e* cerebral

cerebrum, *i n* cerebrum

cervicalis, *e* cervical

cervix, *icis f* neck, cervix

chiasma, *atis n* chiasm

chole, *es f*; **fel**, *fellis n*; **bilis**, *is f* bile

cicatrix, *icis f* cicatrix

cilium, *i n* cilium

cinereus, *a, um* grey

cingulum, *i n* girdle

circulus, *i m* circle

circumflexus, *a, um* circumflex

clavicula, *ae f* clavicle, clavícula

clavus, *i m* clavus, corn, horn

coccygeus, *a, um* coccygeal

collum, *i n* neck

complexus, *us m* complex

compositus, *a, um* compound

convolutus, *a, um* convolute, convoluted

cor, *cordis n* heart

cornea, *ae f* cornea

cornificatus, *a, um* cornified

cornu, *us n* horn

coronarius, *a, um* coronary

corpus, *oris n* body

cortex, *icis m* cortex

costa, *ae f* rib

cranialis, *e* cranial

cranium, *i n* skull

crassus, *a, um* thick

crista, *ae f* crest

cruciatus, *a, um* crossed, cruciate, cruciform, crucial

crus, *cruris n* crus, pedicle

cutaneus, *a, um* cutaneous

cutis, *is f* skin

Dd

decubitus, *us m* decubitus, bedsore

dentalis, *e* dental

depressivus, *a, um* depressive

depressor, *oris m* depressor (muscle)

dexter, *tra, trum* right

diaphragma, *atis n* diaphragm

digastricus, a, um digastrics
digitus, i m digit
dilatators, oris m dilator (muscle)
discus, i m disc
disjunctus, a, um disjoined
distalis, e distal
dorsalis, e dorsal
dorsum, i n back
ductus, us m duct
duodenum, i n duodenum
dura mater dura mater
durus, a, um hard, firm

Ee

enameleus, a, um enamelous
encephalon, i n encephalon
extensor, oris m extensor (muscle)
externus, a, um external

Ff

facialis, e facial
facies, ei f face
fascia, ae f fascia
fascilus, i m fasciculus, fascicle, bundle
femoralis, e femoral
femur, oris n femur
fibra, ae f fiber
fibrosus, a, um fibrious
flexor, oris m flexor (muscle)
follicularis, e follicular

fornix, icis m vault, ornix, arch
fossa, ae f fossa
fovea, ae f fovea
frontalis, e frontal
fundus, i m fundus

Gg

ganglion, i n ganglion
gaster, gastris f (Greek) stomach
genu, us n knee
glandula, ae f gland
glomus, eris n glomus
gustus, us m taste

Hh

hallux, ucis m great toe, hallux, hallus
hepar, atis n liver
hepaticus, a, um hepatic
humerus, i m humerus
hyoideus, a, um hyoid
hypoglossus, a, um hypoglossal

Ii

ileum, i n ileum
incisivus, a, um incisive
incisura, ae f incisure
index, icis m index
intercellularis, e intercellular
intercostalis, e intercostal
interloburalis, e interlobular,

internus, a, um internal
intestinum, i n intestine
intramuscularis, e intramuscular

Jj

junctio, onis f junction

Ll

lamina, ae f lamina
larynx, ngis m larynx
latus, a, um broad
ligamentum, i n ligament
levator, oris m elevator, levator, raiser
(muscle)
linea, ae f line
lobus, i m lobe
longus, a, um long

Mm

manus, us f hand
margo, inis m margin, border, edge
maxilla, ae f maxilla, upper jaw
maximus, a, um maximum
medius, a, um medium, middle
membranaceus, a, um membranous
membrane, ae f membrane
membrum, i n extremity, limb
meninx, ngis f meninx
mucilago, inis f mucilage
mucosus, a, um mucous

musculus, i m muscle
myotendineus, a, us musculotendinous

Nn

nasalis, e nasal
nasus, i m nose
nervosus, a, um nervous
nervus, i m nerve
niger, gra, grum black
nodosus, a, um nodose, nodous, nodular
nodulus, i m nodule
nodus, i m node

Oo

obliquus, a, um oblique
oblongatus, a, um oblong
occipitalis, e occipital
oculus, i m eye
oesophageus, a, um esophageal
oesophageus, i m esophagus
opticus, a, um optic, optical
optomeninx, ae f retina
oralis, e oral
os, oris n mouth
os, ossis n bone
osseus, a, um osseous, bony, osteal

Pp

palatinus, a, um palatine, palatal
palatum, i n palate

palpebra, *ae f* palpebra
pancreas, *atis n* pancreas
pars, *partis f* part
pcularis, *e* ocular
pecten, *pectinis m* pectin, comb
pectus, *oris n* breast
pelvinus, *a, um* pelvic
pelvis, *is f* pelvis
peries, *etis m* wall
perineuralis, *e* perineural
pes, *pedis m* foot
phalanx, *ngis f* phalanx
pleura, *ae f* pleura, pleural membrane
plexus, *us m* plexus
plica, *ae f* plica
polaris, *e* polar
porus, *i m* pore
posterior, *ius* posterior
bursa, *ae f* pouch, sac, bursa
processus, *us m* process, projection, outgrowth
profundus, *a, um* deep, profound
pubes, *is f* pubis
pubicus, *a, um* pubic
pulmo, *onis m* lung
pulpa, *ae f* pulp
pulvinar, *aris n* pulvinar
pylorus, *i m* pylorus
pyramidalis, *e* pyramidal

Rr

radius, *i m* radius
ramus, *i m* ramus, branch
rectalis, *e* rectal
rectum, *i n* rectum
rectus, *a, um* straight
regio, *onis f* region, area
ren, *renis m* kidney
renalis, *e* renal
respiratorius, *a, um* respiratory
rete, *is n* network, rete
rhaphe, *es f* raphe, seam
rima, *ae f* rima, slit, fissure, cleft, crack
radix, *icis f* root radix,
rotundus, *a, um* rotund
ruber, *bra, brum* red

Ss

sanguineus, *a, um* bloody (abounding in blood, pertaining to the blood)
sanguis, *inis m* blood
scapula, *ae f* scapula
secretorius, *a, um* secretory
segmentum, *i n* segment
sensus, *us m* sense
septum, *i n* septum
sigmoideus, *a, um* sigmoid
simplex, *icis* simple
sinister, *tra, trum* left, sinisterous
sinus, *us m* sinus, cavity

skeleton, *i n* skeleton
spatium, *i n* space
spinosus, *a, um* spinous, spinose
spongious, *a, um* spongy
spurious, *a, um* spurious, simulated
squamma, *ae f* squama, scale
squamosus, *a, um* squamous
sternum, *i n* sternum
stigma, *atis n* stigma (pl. stigmata)
stratum, *i n* stratum
stroma, *atis n* stroma (the supporting tissue or matrix of an organ)
sulcus, *i m* sulcus
superficies, *ei f* surface
superior, *ius* superior
maxillaris, *e* supramaxillary maxillary,
sutura, *ae f* suture
systema, *atis n* system

Tt

temporalis, *e* temporal
tendo, *inis m* tendon
terminatio, *onis f* termination
textus, *us m* texture, tissue
thoracicus, *a, um* thoracic
thorax, *acis m* chest, thorax
transversalis, *e* transversal
transversus, *a, um* transverse
trigonum, *i n* triangle, trigone

tuba, *ae f* tube
tuber, *eris n* tuber
tuberculosis, *is f* tubercle
tunica, *ae f* tunic, coat

Uu

umbilicalis, *e* umbilical
uterus, *i m* uterus

Vv

vagina, *ae f* vagina
valvula, *ae f* valve
vas, *vasis n* vessel
vascularis, *e* vascular
vena, *ae f* vein
venosus, *a, um* venous
ventriculus, *i m* ventricle
verniformis, *e* vermiform
vertebra, *ae f* vertebra
vertex, *icis m* vertex, crown of the head, highest point, top
verus, *a, um* true, real
vesica (*ae f*) fellea (*ae*) gallbladder
vesica, *ae f* bladder
vestibularis, *e* vestibular
vestibulum, *i n* vestibule
viscus, *eris n* inner organ
vomer, *us m* vomer
viscera, *um n* pl viscera

English – Latin Vocabulary. Pharmaceutical Terminology

Aa

according to the rule lege artis

acetate acētas, ātis *m*

acid acīdum, *i n*

~ **acetic** acīdum aceticum

~ **acetylsalicylic** acīdum

acetylsalicylicum

~ **arsenic** acīdum arsenicum

~ **arsenous** acīdum arsenicōsum

~ **ascorbic** acīdum ascorbinicum

~ **boric** acīdum boricum

~ **carbonic** acīdum carbonicum

~ **chloric** acīdum chloricum

~ **chlorous** acīdum chlorōsum

~ **citric** acīdum citricum

~ **formic** acīdum formicum

~ **hydrochloric** acīdum hydro-
chloricum

~ **hydrocyanic** acīdum hydrocyanicum

~ **hydrosulfuric** acīdum
hydrosulfuricum

~ **lactic** acīdum lacticum

~ **metaphosphoric** acīdum
metaphosphoricum

~ **nicotinic** acīdum nicotinicum

~ **nitric** acīdum nitricum

~ **nitrous** acīdum nitrōsum

~ **orthophosphoric** acīdum

orthophosphoricum

~ **perchloric** acīdum perchloricum

~ **phosphoric** acīdum phos-phoricum

~ **salicylic** acīdum salicylicum

activated activātus, a, um

adjuvant adjuvans, ntis

Aloe syrup sirūpus Aloës

aloes tincture tinctūra Aloës

ammonia spirit spirit of hartshorn
solutio Ammonii caustici

amylaceous, starchy amylaceus, a, um

amylum, starch amylum, *i n*

an(a)esthetic anaestheticus, a, um

anhydrous anhydricus, a, um

antidote antidōtum, *i n*

antipyretic antipyreticus, a, um

antirabic antirabicus, a, am

antiseptic antiseptics, a, um

application applicatio, ōnis *f*

aromatic aromaticus, a, um

arsenite arsēnis, ītis *m*

as much as is desired quantum libet

as much as suffices quantum satis

as much as you like quantum vis

astrigent adstringens, ntis

author auctor, ōris *m*

Bb

bactericidal bactericīdus, a, um

benzoate benzoas, ātis *m*

berry bacca, ae *f*

bitter amārus, a, um

bole bolus, us *f* or bolus, i *f*

box scatūla, ae *f*

briquette brikētum, i *n*

brown, dusky, dark fuscus, a, um

butter butyrum, i *n*

Cc

calcium lactate Calcii lactas (-ātis)

carbon, charcoal Carbo, ōnis *m*

chemist's (shop) officīna, ae *f*

chloride chlorīdum, i *n*

Chloroform Chloroformium, i *n*

cholagogue, cholagogic cholagōgus, a, um

citrate citras, ātis *m*

coated obductus, a, um

codeine phosphate Codeini
phosphas (-ātis)

cotton wool gossypium, i *n*

cough, tussis tussis, is *f*

cyanide cyanīdum, i *n*

Dd

day dies, ēi *m, f*

decoction decoctum, i *n*

depurated depurātus, a, um

diluted dilūtus, a, um

distilled destillātus, a, um

diuretic diuretīcus, a, um

dose dosis, is *f*

dragée dragee *n*

dried exiccātus, a, um

drop gutta, ae *f*

dry siccus, a, um

Ee

emulsion emulsio, ōnis *f*

erysipelas, rose erysipēlas, ātis *n*

ergot (of rye), ergota (the dried sclerotium of *Claviceps purpurea*, which is developed on rye plants) Secāle (-is) cornūtum (-i)

ether Aether, ěris *m*

euphylline Euphyllīnum, i *n*

extract extractum, i *n*

Ff

fat, lard adeps, ĩpis *m*

flower flos, floris *m*

fluid fluīdus, a, um

for one day pro die

form forma, ae *f*

fruit fructus, us *m*

Gg

gargle gargarisma, ātis *n*

gelatinous gelatinōsus, a, um
gemma gemma, ae *f*
Give...such doses Da (Dentur) tales
doses numero...
glass vitrum, i *n*
globule globūlus, i *m*
glycerin, glycerinum glycerīnum, i *n*
golden yellow, yellow flavus, a, um
gram gramma, atis *n* (*pl grammāta*);
grammum, i *n* (*pl gramma*)
granule granūlum, i *n*
gum arabic Gummi arabīcum

Hh

hemostasis haemostāsis, is *f*
herb herba, ae *f*
hypnotic hypnotīcus, a, um

Ii

impalpable subtilissīmus, a, um
in aseptic conditions asepticē
in neither big nor small parts modīce
in tablets in tabulettis
in tiny(subtlest) parts
subtilissīmus, a, um
infusion infūsum, i *n*
injection injectio, ōnis *f*
intravenous intravenōsus, a, um
iodine iodium, i *n*
iron ferrum, i *n*

Jj

juice succus, i *m*

Ll

laxative laxans, ntis
leaf folium, i *n*

Mm

mass of the pills massa pilulārum
medicated, medicinal medicātus, a, um
medication medicamentum, i *n*
medicinal medicinālis, e
menthol Menthōlum, i *n*
mercury Hydrargyrum, i *n*
milk lac, lactis *n*
mint Mentha, ae *f*
mix misceo, mixtum, ēre
mix let there be made a powder
(*paste*) misce, ut fiat pulvi
mixture mixtura, ae *f*

Nn

nitrate nitras, ātis *m*
nitrite nitris, ītis *m*
nitrofurazone, furacin Furacillīnum, i *n*
number numērus, i *m*
nutrient, nutritive nutriens, ntis

Oo

oil oleum, i *n*

~ **camphorated, camphor liniment**

oleum Camphorae

~ **castor** oleum Ricini

~ **cod-liver** oleum jecoris Aselli

~ **peach** oleum Persicorum

~ **peppermint** oleum Mentae piperitae

~ **rectified turpentine** oleum

Terebinthinae rectificatum

oily oleosus, a, um

ointment, unguentum unguentum, i n

ophthalmic, ocular ophthalmicus, a, um

oxide oxydum, i n

Pp

paste pasta, ae f

pepper piperitus, a, um

peppermint Mentha piperita

pepsin Pepsinum, i n

peroxide peroxydum, i n

pharmacist pharmacopola, ae m

phosphate phosphas, atis m

pill pilula, ae f

plant planta, ae f

plaster emplastrum, i n

poison, venom, toxin venenum, i n

powder pulvis, eris m

powder consperge

powdery pulveratus, a, um

precipitated paecipitatus, a, um

pure purus, a, um

purgative purgativus, a, um

purified (vaccine, serum) purificatus, a, um

Qq

quickly cito

quinine hydrochloride Chinini

hydrochloridum (-i)

Rr

rectified rectificatus, a, um

remedy remedium, i n

repeat twice repete bis, bis repetatur

resorcin Resorcinum, i n

rhizome (*the subterraneous rootstock of a plant*)

rootstock rhizoma, atis n

rice Oryza, ae f

Ss

salicylate salicylas, atis m

salt sal, salis m (n)

sedative sedativus, a, um

seed semen, inis n

serum serum, i n

slowly lente

sodium bromide Natrii bromidum

sodium chloride Natrii chloridum

solution solutio, onis f

somniferous somnifer, fera, ferum

species, tea species, ei f

~ **antiasthmatic** species antiasthmaticae
~ **aromatic** species aromaticae
~ **cholagogue** species cholagogae
~ **laxative** species laxantes
~ **nervine** species nervinae
~ **pectoral** species pectorales
spirit, alcohol spiritus, us *m*
spirituous, alcoholic spirituosus, a, um
spissated, thickened spissus, a, um
strychine Strychninum, i *n*
subcutaneous subcutaneus, a, um
substance substantia, ae *f*
sugar saccharum, i *n*
sulfate sulfas, atis *m*
sulfide sulfidum, i *n*
sulfite sulfis, itis *m*
sulfur, sulphur Sulfur, ūris *n*
sulphanilamide Streptocidum, i *n*

Tt

tablet tabuletta, ae *f*
three times ter
tincture tinctura, ae *f*
toxic toxicus, a, um

tree, arbor arbor, ōris *f*
trituated tritus, a, um
tuber tuber, ěris *n*
twice bis

Vv

vaccine vaccinum, i *n*
vaseline Vaselineum, i *n*
vegetable vegetabilis, e
vernal vernalis, e
virus; poison virus, i *n*
vitreous, glasslike vitreus, a, um
volatile volatilis, e

Ww

water aqua, ae *f*
watery, aqueous aquosus, a, um
wax cera, ae *f*
waxed ceratus, a, um
waxed paper charta (ae *f*) cerata
well bene
white albus, a, um
wine vinum, i *n*

Latin – English Vocabulary. Pharmaceutical Terminology

Aa

acētas, ātis m acetate

acīdum, i n acid

~ **acetīcum** acid acetic

~ **acetylsalicylicum** acid acetyl-salicylic

~ **arsenīcum** acid arsenic

~ **arsenicōsum** acid arsenous

~ **ascorbinīcum** acid ascorbinic

~ **borīcum** acid boric

~ **carbonīcum** acid carbonic

~ **chlorīcum** acid chloric

~ **chlorōsum** acid chlorous

~ **citrīcum** acid citric

~ **formīcum** acid formic

~ **hydrochlorīcum** acid hydrochloric

~ **hydrocyanīcum** acid hydrocyanic

~ **hydrosulfurīcum** acid hydro-sulfuric

~ **lactīcum** acid lactic

~ **metaphosphorīcum** acid meta-phosphoric

~ **nicotinīcum** acid nicotinic

~ **nitricum** acid nitric

~ **nitrosūm** acid nitrous

~ **orthophosphorīcum** acid

orthophosphoric

~ **perchlorīcum** acid perchloric

~ **salicylicum** acid salicylic

activātus, a, um activated

adeps, ĩpis m fat, lard

adjuvans, ntis adjuvant

adstringens, ntis astringent

aether, ěris m ether

amārus, a, um bitter

albus, a, um white

amylaceus, a, um amylaceous, starchy

amylum, i n amylum, starch

anaesthetīcus, a, um an(a)esthetic

anhydrīcus, a, um anhydrous

antidōtum, i n antidote

antipyretīcus, a, um antipyretic

antirabīcus, a, um antirabic

antiseptīcus, a, um antiseptic

applicatio, ōnis f application

arbor, ōris f tree, arbor

aromatīcus, a, um aromatic

arsēnis, ĩtis m arsenite

aseptīce in aseptic conditions

auctor, ōris m author

Bb

bacca, ae f berry

bactericīdus, a, um bactericidal

bene well

benzoas, ātis m benzoate

bis twice

bis repetātur, repēte bis repeat
twice

bolus, us f (bolus, i f) bole

brikētum, i n briquette

butyrum, i n butter

Cc

Calcii lactas (-ātis) calcium lactate

Carbo, ōnis m carbon, charcoal

cera, ae f wax

cerātus, a, um waxed

charta (ae f) cerāta waxed
paper

Chinīni hydrochlorīdum (-i) quinine
hydrochloride

chlorīdum, i n chloride

chloroformium, i n Chloroform

cholagōgus, a, um cholagogue,
cholagogic

cito quickly

citras, ātis m citrate

codeini phosphas (-ātis) codeine
phosphate

consperge powder

cyanīdum, i n cyanide

Dd

Da (Dentur) tales doses numēro...

Give...such doses

decoctum, i n decoction

depurātus, a, um depurated

destillātus, a, um distilled

dies, ēi m, f day

dilūtus, a, um diluted

diuretīcus, a, um diuretic

dosis, is f dose

dragee n dragée

Ee

emplastrum, i n plaster

emulsio, ōnis f emulsion

euphyllīnum, i n euphylline

exsiccātus, a, um dried

extractum, i n extract

Ff

ferrum, i n iron

flavus, a, um yellow

flos, floris m flower

fluīdus, a, um fluid

forma, ae f form

fructus, us m fruit

Furacillīnum, i n nitrofurazone,
Furacin

fuscus, a, um brown, dark

Gg

gargarisma, ātis n gargle

gelatinōsus, a, um gelatinous

gemma, ae f gemma

globūlus, i m globule

glycerīnum, i n glycerin

gossypium, i n cotton wool

gramma, atis n (pl grammāta);

grammum, i n (pl gramma) gram

grosse roughly

granūlum, i n granule

gummi arabīcum gum arabic

gutta, ae f drop

Hh

haemostāsis, is f hemostasis

herba, ae f herb

hydrargyrum, i n mercury

hydroxydum, i n hydroxides

hypnotīcus, a, um hypnotic

Ii

in tabulettis in tablets

infūsum, i n infusion

injectio, ōnis f injection

intravenōsus, a, um intravenous

iodum, i n iodine

Ll

lac, lactis n milk

laxans, ntis laxative

lege artis according to the rule

lente slowly

longe subtilissīmus, a, um in tiny
(subtlest) parts

Mm

massa pilulārum mass of the pills

medicātus, a, um medicated,
medicinal

medicamentum, i n medication

medicinālis, e medicinal

menthōlum, i n menthol

mentha, ae f mint

misceo, mixtum, ēre mix

misce, ut fiat pulvi mix let there be
made a powder

mixtūra, ae f mixture

modīce in neither big nor small
parts

Nn

Natrii bromīdum sodium bromide

Natrii chlorīdum sodium chloride

nitras, ātis m nitrate

nitris, ītis m nitrite

numērus, i m number

nutriens, ntis nutrient, nutritive

Oo

obductus, a, um coated

officīna, ae f chemist's (shop)

oleōsus, a, um oily

oleum, i n oil

~ **Camphōrae** oil camphorated

~ **Ricīni** oil castor

~ **jecōris Aselli** oil cod-liver

~ **Persicōrum** oil peach

~ **Menthae piperītae** oil peppermint

~ **Terebinthīnae rectificātum** oil
rectified turpentine

ophthalmīcus, a, um ophthalmic,
ocular

oryza, ae f rice

oxydum, i n oxide

Pp

pasta, ae f paste

pepsīnum, i n pepsin

peroxydum, i n peroxide

pharmacopōla, ae m pharmacist

phosphas, ātis m phosphate

pilūla, ae f pill

planta, ae f plant

pulverātus, a, um powdery

pro die for one day

pulvis, ěris m powder

purgatīvus, a, um purgative

purificātus, a, um purified (vaccine)

Qq

quantum libet as much as is desired

quantum satis as much as suffices

quantum vis as much as you like

Rr

rectificātus, a, um rectified

remedium, i n remedy

resorcīnum, i n resorcin

rhizōma, ātis n rhizome (the
subterraneous rootstock of a plant)

Ss

sacchārum, i n sugar

sal, salis m (n) salt

salicylas, ātis m salicylate

sedatīvus, a, um sedative

Secāle (-is) cornūtum (-i) ergot (of
rye), ergota (the dried sclerotium of
Claviceps purpurea, which is developed
on rye plants)

semen, ĩnis n seed

serum, i n serum

siccus, a, um dry

sirūpus Aloēs Aloe syrup

solutio, ōnis f solution

solutio Ammonii caustīci ammonia
spirit, spirit of hartshorn

somnīfer, fēra, fērum somniferous

species, ēi f species, tea

~ **antiasthmāticae** species antiasthmatic
~ **aromāticae** species aromatic
~ **cholagōgae** species cholagogue
~ **laxantes** species laxative
~ **nervīnae** species nervine
~ **pectorāles** species pectoral
spinōsus, a, um spinous, spinose
spirituōsus, a, um spirituous,
alcoholic
spirītus, us m spirit, alcohol
spissus, a, um spissated, thickened
Streptocīdum, i n sulphanilamide
Strychnīnum, i n strychnine
subcutaneus, a, um subcutaneous
substantia, ae f substance
subtilissīmus, a, um impalpable
succus, i m juice
sulfas, ātis m sulfate
sulfidum, i n sulfide
sulfis, ītis m sulfite
sulfur, ūris n sulfur, sulphur

Tt

tabuletta, is f tablet
ter three times
tīnctūra, ae f tincture
tīnctūra Aloēs aloes tincture
toxīcus, a, um toxic
tritrus, a, um triturated
tuber, ěris n tuber

Vv

vaccīnum, i n vaccine
vaselīnum, i n vaseline
vegetabilis, e vegetable
venēnum, i n poison, venom,
toxin
vernālis, e vernal
vinum, i n wine
virus, i n virus; poison
vitreus, a, um vitreous,
glasslike
volatīlis, e volatile

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