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THE LATIN LANGUAGE AND MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY

QUIZZES AND TASKS FOR PRACTICAL SKILLS EVALUATION

for the First-Year Students of the Medical Faculties

with the English Medium of Instruction,

Specialty 222 “General Medicine”



**Zaporizhzhia
2019**

**Zaporizhzhia State Medical University
Department of Foreign Languages**

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UDC 811.124:[001.4:61](076.1)

T64

*A manual is approved and recommended for using in learning process by the Central Methodical Commission of Zaporizhzhia State Medical University
(record No. 1 from September 26, 2019).*

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T64

The Latin Language and Medical Terminology. Quizzes and Tasks for Practical Skills Evaluation for the First-Year Students of the Medical Faculties with the English Medium of Instruction, specialty 222 “General Medicine” = Латинська мова та медична термінологія. Зб. завд. для самоств. роб. та завд. для перев. практ. навич. у студ.-іноз. гром. I курсу мед. ф-тів спец. 222 “Медицина” / Т. Титієвська, О. Гордійєнко, А. Куличенко. – Zaporizhzhia : [ZSMU], 2019. – 79 p.

The manual for the first-year students of the medical faculties with the English medium of instruction contains quizzes and tasks for practical skills evaluation of the discipline “The Latin Language and Medical Terminology”, speciality 222 “General Medicine”. The aim of the manual is to assist the teachers with the organization of learning process for the first-year students with the English medium of instruction and evaluate their practical skills during each lesson and at the end of each semester.

UDC 811.124:[001.4:61](076.1)

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PREFACE

Quizzes and tasks for practical skills evaluation of the discipline “The Latin Language and Medical Terminology” (module I, II) are made up for the first-year students of the medical faculties with the English medium of instruction.

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, pharmaceutical, clinical, 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. Knowledge of fundamentals of this many-sided terminology acquired at the Latin classes 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 at the first year of study 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 (anatomical, histological, clinical, pharmaceutical);
- 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.

Thus, the aim of this manual is to check knowledge and abilities acquired by the students in the process of studying academic discipline “The Latin Language and Medical Terminology”.

The study guide consists of: Preface, Part I. Quizzes (module I, II), Part II. Tasks for practical skills evaluation (module I, II), References.

There are three sections according to the syllabus:

- *anatomical terminology* (the purpose of training is to gain skills and abilities in competent use of some elements of the Latin language grammar while forming anatomical terms);
- *pharmaceutical terminology* (the result of training must be skills and abilities of processing the Latin part of the prescription);
- *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).

Part I and Part II contain test tasks on all the subjects which encompass all the principal grammar and lexical topics of the subject syllabus “The Latin Language and Medical Terminology”. It helps to check up students’ knowledges on all the sections of the syllabus, to improve and to extend the range of students’ skills and experience gained when studying Latin. Part II is anticipated with methodological recommendations for three sections.

We recommend using quizzes after checking homeworks that deal with the previous theme (in the middle of each class). Every theme contains three options of a quiz.

The manual is based on the National textbook on the Latin Language and Medical Terminology Basics, edited by L.Yu. Smolska and other references.

PART I. QUIZZES
MODULE I. ANATOMICAL TERMINOLOGY

THE STRESS. THE LENGTH AND BREVIDITY OF A SYLLABLE

Variant 1

1. Place the stress, using the rules of the length and brevity:

ornamentum – ornament

ratio – intelligence, mind

Arachis – peanut

gangraena – gangrene, mortification

2. Place the stress, keep in mind long and short suffixes:

abdominalis – abdominal

caninus – canine

Stilboestrolum – stilboestrole

gingivitis – an inflammation of the gums

Variant 2

1. Place the stress, using the rules of the length and brevity:

Xenophon – Xenophon

magister – teacher

amicitia – friendship

tenebrae – darkness

2. Place the stress, keep in mind long and short suffixes:

sulfurosus – sulfurous

fractura – fracture

squamula – small scale

nephrocarcinoma – cancer of the kidney

tepidus – warm

Variant 3

1. Place the stress, using the rules of the length and brevity:

caelestis – heavens

Ptolemaeus – Ptolemaeus

insania – mental disease

thermometrum – thermometer

2. Place the stress, keep in mind long and short suffixes:

papula – small papule (pimple)

endometriosis – abnormal growth of endometrial cells outside the uterus

humilis – low
virosus – poisonous
frigidus – cold

***INTRODUCTION TO THE ANATOMICAL NOMENCLATURE.
REVIEW OF LATIN NOUNS. DECLENSIONS.
FORMATION OF ANATOMICAL TERMS (S_N-S_G)***

Variant 1

1. Determine the declension and stem of the nouns:

stigma, atis n – stigma
venter, ntris m – belly
status, us m – state
servitus, utis f – slavery
stadium, i n – stadium

2. Translate anatomical terms, keep in mind a non-agreed modifier:

crest of the neck of the rib
horn of the process
surface of the tubercle (tuberculum, i n)

Variant 2

1. Determine the declension and stem of the nouns:

puella, ae f – girl
rex, regis m – king
paedagogus, i m – teacher
mater, tris f – mother
scabies, ei f – scabies, itch

2. Translate anatomical terms, keep in mind a non-agreed modifier:

apex of the root of tooth (root – radix, icis f; tooth – dens, dentis m)
stem of calvaria
sinus of canal

Variant 3

1. Determine the declension and stem of the nouns:

lupus, i m – wolf
lux, lucis f – light
gloria, ae f – glory
lac, lactis n – milk
genu, us n – knee

2. Translate anatomical terms, keep in mind a non-agreed modifier:

small head of arc of vertebra (vertebra, ae f)
foramen of cavity
angulus of clavicle

***INTRODUCTION TO THE ANATOMICAL NOMENCLATURE.
REVIEW OF LATIN ADJECTIVES. TWO GROUPS.
FORMATION OF ANATOMICAL TERMS (S_N-A_N)***

Variant 1

1. Write in the nominative and genitive singular forms:

major transverse process (processus, us m)
frontal bone (os, ossis n)

2. Translate the following anatomical term:

major transverse process of frontal cavity

Variant 2

1. Write in the nominative and genitive singular forms:

superior external aperture (apertura, ae f; externus, a, um)
left margine (margo, inis m; sinister, tra, trum)

2. Translate the following anatomical terms:

left margine of the superior external aperture

Variant 3

1. Write in the nominative and genitive singular forms:

minor articular capsule (capsula, ae f)
right lobe (lobus, i m; dexter, tra, trum)

2. Translate the following anatomical terms:

right lobe of minor articular capsule

***BINOMIAL AND POLYNOMIAL ANATOMICAL TERMS WITH DIFFERENT
MODIFIERS***

Variant 1

1. Translate into English the following anatomical terms and explain the structure of them:

musculus capitis
fonticulus anterior
sulcus sinus sigmoidei

fovea costalis processus transversi

2. Translate into Latin the following anatomical terms:

body of upper jaw

zygomatic bone

white line of abdomen

inferior alveolar artery of shoulder

Variant 2

1. Translate into English the following anatomical terms and explain the structure of them:

os femoris

vena gastrica brevis

fossa cranii media

musculus obliquus externus abdominis

2. Translate into Latin the following anatomical terms:

surface of tubercle of rib

fibrous vagine of tendon

nucleus of mesencephalic tract

left pulmonal artery

Variant 3

1. Translate into English the following anatomical terms and explain the structure of them:

ren dexter

fossa glandulae lacrimalis

meatus nasi superior

facies articularis capitis fibulae

2. Translate into Latin the following anatomical terms:

posterior straight muscle of head

bone of femur

osseous septum of nose

trochanteric bursa of gluteus maximus muscle

THE 1ST DECLENSION OF NOUNS. GREEK NOUNS OF THE 1ST DECLENSION. PREPOSITIONS (ACC., ABL.).

Variant 1

1. Coordinate adjective and noun (dictionary forms are given), decline:

coronary artery (arteria, ae f + coronarius, a, um)

2. Translate into English the following anatomical terms with prepositions:

inter scapulas
sine commissuris
sub retina

3. Translate into English the following anatomical terms:

vena profunda linguae
ampulla tubae uterinae

4. Translate into Latin the following anatomical terms:

perineal suture
profound vein of tongue

Variant 2

1. Coordinate adjective and noun (dictionary forms are given), decline:

left cheek (bucca, ae f + sinister, tra, trum)

2. Translate into English the following anatomical terms with prepositions:

in sella
ex tunicis
intra gingivam

3. Translate into English the following anatomical terms:

tunica conjunctiva palpebrarum (palpebra, ae f – eyelid)
valvula aortae

4. Translate into Latin the following anatomical terms:

white commisure (albus, a, um – white)
suture of cerebellum (cerebellum, i n)

Variant 3

1. Coordinate adjective and noun (dictionary forms are given), decline:

mucous tunic (tunica, ae f + mucosus, a, um)

2. Translate into English the following anatomical terms with prepositions:

per gingivam
infra alas
cum pulpa

3. Translate into English the following anatomical terms:

tunica mucosa tracheae (mucosus, a, um – mucous)
incisura mandibulae

***THE 2ND DECLENSION OF NOUNS. MASCULINE AND NEUTRAL
GENDERS. GREEK NOUNS OF THE 2ND DECLENSION***

Variant 1

1. Coordinate adjective and noun (dictionary forms are given), decline:

internal lip (labium, i n + internus, a, um)

2. Translate into English the following anatomical terms with prepositions:

per ligamenta lata

in ganglion

de palato duro

3. Translate into English the following anatomical terms:

fundus ventriculi

musculus transversus radii

4. Translate into Latin the following anatomical terms:

right lobe of cerebrum

anterior fonticulus

Variant 2

1. Coordinate adjective and noun (dictionary forms are given), decline:

right elbow (cubitus, i m + dexter, tra, trum)

2. Translate into English the following anatomical terms with prepositions:

per brachium dextrum

inter lobos

ex palato duro

3. Translate into English the following anatomical terms:

colon sigmoideum

musculus capitis rectus

4. Translate into Latin the following anatomical terms:

bottom of stomach (stomachus, i m)

right lobe of liver (hepar, atis n)

Variant 3

1. Coordinate adjective and noun (dictionary forms are given), decline:

hard palate (palatum, i n + durus, a, um)

2. Translate into English the following anatomical terms with prepositions:

cum dentino

inter labia

in bulbis

3. Translate into English the following anatomical terms:

musculi dorsi

nervus transversus colli

4. Translate into Latin the following anatomical terms:

profound transverse muscle

branches of the lower jaw

***THE ADJECTIVES OF THE 1ST AND 2ND DECLENSION.
SUBSTANTIVIZATION OF ADJECTIVES***

Variant 1

1. Coordinate adjective and noun (dictionary forms are given), decline:

optic nerve (nervus, i m + opticus, a, um)

2. Translate into English the following anatomical terms with prepositions:

per colon transversum

cum membrana introssea

sub ligamento lato

3. Translate into English the following anatomical terms:

organa oculi accessoria

tunica conjunctiva palpebrarum

4. Translate into Latin the following anatomical terms:

right optic nerve

squamous sutures

Variant 2

1. Coordinate adjective and noun (dictionary forms are given), decline:

internal organ (organon, i n + internus, a, um)

2. Translate into English the following anatomical terms with prepositions:

cum nodulis lymphaticis

super scapulam dextram

ad nervum opticum

3. Translate into English the following anatomical terms:

tunica mucosa oesophagi

collum anatomicum brachii

4. Translate into Latin the following anatomical terms:

internal capsule

right optic nerve

Variant 3

1. Coordinate adjective and noun (dictionary forms are given), decline:

long ligament (ligamentum, i n + longus, a, um)

2. Translate into English the following anatomical terms with prepositions:

in costas spurias

post atrium sinistrum

cum fossa pterygoidea

3. Translate into English the following anatomical terms:

ampulla intestini crassi

nodi lymphatici profundi

4. Translate into Latin the following anatomical terms:

palatine uvula

oblongatal medulla

THE 3RD DECLENSION OF NOUNS. GENERAL INFORMATION. THREE TYPES OF NOUNS

Variant 1

1. Define the group of the following nouns (consonant, vowel, mixed) and their stems:

dens, dentis m (tooth), paries, etis m (wall), animal, alis n.

2. Translate into English the following anatomical terms with prepositions:

per parietem

cum dentibus

pro animalibus

3. Translate into English the following anatomical terms:

radix dentis canini

sanguis arteriosus

4. Translate into Latin the following anatomical terms:

skin of the forehead

right lung

Variant 2

1. Define the group of the following nouns (consonant, vowel, mixed) and their stems:

flos, oris m (flower), larynx, yngis m (larynx), exemplar, aris n (example).

2. Translate into English the following anatomical terms with prepositions:

cum floribus

sub laryngem

ad exemplar

3. Translate into English the following anatomical terms:

corpus unguis

tuberositas ossis cuboidei

4. Translate into Latin the following anatomical terms:

apex of root of tooth

pars pelvina

Variant 3

1. Define the group of the following nouns (consonant, vowel, mixed) and their stems:

pulvinar, aris n (pillow), margo, inis m (margin, edge), unguis, is f (nail).

2. Translate into English the following anatomical terms with prepositions:

in pulvinari

e tendinibus

apud unguem

3. Translate into English the following anatomical terms:

foramen apicis dentis

margo superior pyramidis

4. Translate into Latin the following anatomical terms:

joint of head of rib

pubic symphysis

***THE 3RD DECLENSION OF NOUNS. MASCULINE GENDER. EXCEPTIONS.
NAMES OF MUSCLES***

Variant 1

1. Define the noun group (consonant, vowel, mixed) and decline:

left foot (sinister, tra, trum – left)

2. Translate the following word combinations with prepositions:

a) **into English:** cum floribus albis, per ureterem

b) **into Latin:** without left lung, near thumbs

3. Translate into English the following anatomical terms:

pia mater cerebri

facies superficialis ossis zygomatici

4. Translate into Latin the following anatomical terms:

major ischiadic tuber

walls of skull

Variant 2

1. Define the noun group (consonant, vowel, mixed) and decline:

cuboid bone (cuboideus, a, um – cuboid)

2. Translate the following word combinations with prepositions:

a) **into English:** e cortice, ad apicem cordis

b) **into Latin:** through the mouth, for heart of human being

3. Translate into English the following anatomical terms:

musculus levator anguli oris

musculus erector indicis longus

4. Translate into Latin the following anatomical terms:

apex of left lung

tuber of upper jaw

Variant 3

1. Define the noun group (consonant, vowel, mixed) and decline:

Healthy human being (man) (sanus, a, um – healthy)

2. Translate the following word combinations with prepositions:

a) **into English:** e membranis, post buccam

b) **into Latin:** through the blood vessels, for bronchial asthma

3. Translate into English the following anatomical terms:

ossa digitorum pedis

musculus erector indicis longus

4. Translate into Latin the following anatomical terms:

abductor muscle of the finger

cardiac incisure of lung

THE 3RD DECLENSION OF NOUNS. FEMININE GENDER. EXCEPTIONS

Variant 1

1. Define the noun group (consonant, vowel, mixed) and decline:

left naris (sinister, tra, trum – left)

2. Translate the following word combinations with prepositions:

a) **into English:** sine dente canino dextro inferiore, per partem internam

b) **into Latin:** from root of lung, between tendons

3. Translate into English the following anatomical terms:

substantia lentis

canalis nervi hypoglossi

4. Translate into Latin the following anatomical terms:

muscles of thorax

right margin of uterus

Variant 2

1. Define the noun group (consonant, vowel, mixed) and decline:

deep root (profundus, a, um – deep)

2. Translate the following word combinations with prepositions:

a) **into English:** in canale dentis incisivi, sine appendice

b) **into Latin:** inside pelvis, with channel of the upper jaw

3. Translate into English the following anatomical terms:

cartilagine pharyngis

margo superior partis petrosae

4. Translate into Latin the following anatomical terms:

venous blood

apex of root of incisive tooth

Variant 3

1. Define the noun group (consonant, vowel, mixed) and decline:

plane tuberosity (planus, a, um – plane)

2. Translate the following word combinations with prepositions:

a) **into English:** apud cartilagine, ex articulatione pedis

b) **into Latin:** through skin, for region of pelvis

3. Translate into English the following anatomical terms:

apertura pelvis superior

canalis cervicis uteri

4. Translate into Latin the following anatomical terms:

internal surface of pancreas

bones of minor pelvis

THE 3RD DECLENSION OF NOUNS. NEUTRAL GENDER. EXCEPTIONS

Variant 1

1. Define the noun group (consonant, vowel, mixed) and decline:

hard pillow (durus, a, um – hard)

2. Translate the following word combinations with prepositions:

a) **into English:** sine foraminibus, per stroma opticum

b) **into Latin:** for right femur, between round foramens

3. Translate into English the following anatomical terms:

diaphragma oris

sulcus corporis callosi

4. Translate into Latin the following anatomical terms:

segmentation of liver

adipous body of cheek

Variant 2

1. Define the noun group (consonant, vowel, mixed) and decline:

long head (longus, a, um – long)

2. Translate the following word combinations with prepositions:

a) **into English:** in glomera carotica, sine foraminibus

b) **into Latin:** inside occiput, with venous network

3. Translate into English the following anatomical terms:

ossa femoris

pars hepatis dextra

4. Translate into Latin the following anatomical terms:

straight muscle of abdomen

fossa of head of femur

Variant 3

1. Define the noun group (consonant, vowel, mixed) and decline:

left crus (sinister, tra, trum – left)

2. Translate the following word combinations with prepositions:

a) **into English:** apud tubera majora, ex rene dextro

b) **into Latin:** through adomen, for minimal foramens

3. Translate into English the following anatomical terms:

foramina venarum cavarum

rete venosum

4. Translate into Latin the following anatomical terms:

arteries of left kidney

bone of right leg (crus)

THE PECULIARITIES OF THE 3RD DECLENSION OF NOUNS

Variant 1

1. Coordinate adjective and noun (dictionary forms are given), decline:

lymphatic vessel (lymphaticus, a, um – lymphatic)

2. Translate the following word combinations with prepositions:

a) **into English:** per prismata, in dosi minima

b) **into Latin:** without apophysis, near blood vessels

3. Translate into English the following anatomical terms:

diaphragma oris

aponeurosis musculi erectoris

4. Translate into Latin the following anatomical terms:

basis of cranium

deep lymphatic vessel

Variant 2

1. Coordinate adjective and noun (dictionary forms are given), decline:

vitreous stroma (stroma, atis n – stroma: vitreus, a, um – vitreous)

2. Translate the following word combinations with prepositions:

a) **into English:** cum analysibus, per symphysim pubicam

b) **into Latin:** above anastomosis, in nervous system

3. Translate into English the following anatomical terms:

syndesmosis cranii

systema respiratorium

4. Translate into Latin the following anatomical terms:

petrous synchondrosis

vessels of vessels

Variant 3

1. Coordinate adjective and noun (dictionary forms are given), decline:

favourable narcosis (narcosis, is f – narcosis, bonus, a, um – favourable)

2. Translate the following word combinations with prepositions:

a) **into English:** apud systemata majora, ex basi cranii

b) **into Latin:** through symphysis, for lymphatic system

3. Translate into English the following anatomical terms:

vasa sanguinea auris internae

plasma sanguinis

4. Translate into Latin the following anatomical terms:

nerves of vessels

palatine aponeurosis

THE ADJECTIVES OF THE 3RD DECLENSION

Variant 1

1. Coordinate adjective and noun (dictionary forms are given), decline:

oval foramen (foramen, inis n + ovalis, e)

2. Translate into English the following anatomical terms with prepositions:

per canalem nasolacrimalem

cum margine laterali

3. Translate into English the following anatomical terms:

arteriae gastricae breves

musculus biceps femoris

4. Translate into Latin the following anatomical terms:

right radial muscle

lateral commissure of eyelids

Variant 2

1. Coordinate adjective and noun (dictionary forms are given), decline:

capsular branch (ramus, i n + capsularis, e)

2. Translate into English the following anatomical terms with prepositions:

ex arteria lacrimali

super ligamenta articularia

3. Translate into English the following anatomical terms:

lunula valvulae semilunaris

vasa capillaria

4. Translate into Latin the following anatomical terms:

spinal tract of nerv

spinal ganglia

Variant 3

1. Coordinate adjective and noun (dictionary forms are given), decline:

round ligament (ligamentum, i n + teres, etis)

2. Translate into English the following anatomical terms with prepositions:

in phalangibus distalibus

post arteriam muscularem

3. Translate into English the following anatomical terms:

foramina sacralia

bursae intermusculares musculorum

4. Translate into Latin the following anatomical terms:

visceral surface of spleen

lumbal nerves

THE DEGREES OF COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

Variant 1

1. Translate, form comparative and superlative degree, coordinate (agree) with nouns:

short (ligament, tendon, rib)

2. Translate into English the following anatomical terms with prepositions:

apud foramina sacralia anteriora

cum margine posteriore uteri

3. Translate into English the following anatomical terms:

arteriae gastricae breves majores

bursa musculi latissimi dorsi

4. Translate into Latin the following anatomical terms:

superior anterior iliac spine

lateral commissure of anterior eyelid

Variant 2

1. Translate, form comparative and superlative degree, coordinate (agree) with nouns:

simple (joint, artery, nerve)

2. Translate into English the following anatomical terms with prepositions:

per dentem incisivum inferiorem

sine spina tympanica majore

3. Translate into English the following anatomical terms:

margo glandulae suprarenalis superior

musculus thoracis longissimus

4. Translate into Latin the following anatomical terms:

superior right radial muscle

the longest muscle of neck

Variant 3

1. Translate, form comparative and superlative degree, coordinate (agree) with nouns:

great (foramen, muscle, wing)

2. Translate into English the following anatomical terms with prepositions:

ex vestibulo posteriore

inter musculos glutaeos maximos

3. Translate into English the following anatomical terms:

arteriae gastricae breves posteriores

musculus digiti minimi brevis

4. Translate into Latin the following anatomical terms:

the highest nasal concha

superior head of pterygoid muscle

THE 4TH AND THE 5TH DECLENSIONS OF NOUNS. EXCEPTIONS

Variant 1

1. Agree adjective with noun (dictionary forms are given), decline:

profound process (processus, us m + profundus, a, um)

2. Translate into English the following anatomical terms with prepositions:

inter cornua

sine facie

sub sinus venarum

3. Translate into English the following anatomical terms:

regio faciei anterior

tractus laterales

4. Translate into Latin the following anatomical terms:

venous arch

fovea of transverse process

Variant 2

1. Coordinate adjective and noun (dictionary forms are given), decline:

plain surface (superficies, ei f + planus, a, um)

2. Translate into English the following anatomical terms with prepositions:

in processibus

ex ductu interno

intra faciem externam

3. Translate into English the following anatomical terms:

facies articularis ossis temporalis

meatus nasalis superior

4. Translate into Latin the following anatomical terms:

surface of spleen

frontal process

Variant 3

1. Coordinate adjective and noun (dictionary forms are given), decline:

lateral horn (cornu, us n + lateralis, e)

2. Translate into English the following anatomical terms with prepositions:

per facies

infra processus pterygoideos
cum cornibus

3. Translate into English the following anatomical terms:

ossa manus

valvula sinus coronarii

4. Translate into Latin the following anatomical terms:

lateral spinothalamic tract

articular network of knee

MODULE II. PHARMACEUTICAL AND CLINICAL TERMINOLOGY

THE VERB. THE BASIC FORMS OF THE VERB. THE IMPERATIVE MOOD. THE PRESENT INDICATIVE ACTIVE AND PASSIVE. THE PRESENT SUBJUNCTIVE ACTIVE AND PASSIVE. THE VERB SUM, ESSE. THE VERB FIO, FIĒRI

Variant 1

1. Identify the stem and conjugation:

intrāre (to enter); solvĕre (to dissolve); venīre (to come)

2. Form Imperative Present Active of the following verbs:

agitāre (to shake up); dividĕre (to divide); docĕre (to teach)

3. Make the 3rd person singular and plural of the Present Indicative Active and the Present Indicative Passive:

tegĕre (to cover); nutrīre (to feed)

4. Make the 3rd person singular and plural of the Subjanctive Active and the Subjanctive Passive:

habĕre (to have); repetĕre (to repeat)

5. Translate the following word combinations:

a) **into English:** Misce, fiat pasta. Solvātur tabulettā.

b) **into Latin:** Let it be sterilized. Prepare.

Variant 2

1. Identify the stem and conjugation:

sentīre (to feel); adhibĕre (to use); tegĕre (to cover)

2. Form Imperative Present Active of the following verbs:

palpāre (to palpate); studĕre (to study); vertĕre (to turn)

3. Make the 3rd person singular and plural of the Present Indicative Active and the Present Indicative Passive:

curāre (to treat, to take care of); finīre (to finish)

4. Make the 3rd person singular and plural of the Subjanctive Active and the Subjanctive Passive:

miscĕre (to mix); solvĕre (to dissolve)

5. Translate the following word combinations:

a) **into English:** Misceātur! Pilŭla solvĭtur.

b) **into Latin:** Water (aqua, ae f) is used. They study.

Variant 3

1. Identify the stem and conjugation:

addēre (to add); tussīre (to cough); nocēre (to do harm)

2. Form Imperative Present Active of the following verbs:

captāre (to catch); vivēre (to live); vidēre (to see)

3. Make the 3rd person singular and plural of the Present Indicative Active and the Present Indicative Passive:

defendēre (to defend); praeparāre (to prepare)

4. Make the 3rd person singular and plural of the Subjunctive Active and the Subjunctive Passive:

bibēre (to drink); formāre (to form)

5. Translate the following word combinations:

a) **into English:** Formetur pilūla. Massam (massa) vident.

b) **into Latin:** Let them live. Pills (pilūlae) are added.

THE PRESCRIPTION, ITS STRUCTURE. THE LATIN PART OF THE PRESCRIPTION

Variant 1

1. Translate into English the following prescription:

Recīpe: Chloroformii

Olei Helianthi ana 20 ml

Misce, fiat linimentum.

Da.

Signa.

New words: Chloroformium, i n – chloroforme

oleum, i n – oil

Helianthus, i m – sunflower

2. Translate into Latin the following prescription:

Rx: Oak bark decoction 20,0 – 200 ml (Decoction of bark of oak)

Dispense!

Denote!

New words: bark – cortex, icis m

oak – Quercus, us f

decoction – decoctum, i n

Variant 2

1. Translate into English the following prescription:

Recīpe: Tincturae Valerianae

Tincturae Convallariae ana 10 ml
Solutionis Nitroglycerini 1 % – 1 ml
Misceatur. Detur.
Signetur.

New words: tinctura, ae f – tincture

Valeriana, ae f – valerian (medicinal herb)

Convallaria, ae f – lily of valley (medicinal herb)

solutio, onis f – solution

Nitroglycerinum, i n – nitroglycerine

2. Translate into Latin the following prescription:

Rx: Dibazole 0,005

Sugar 0,3

Mix to form a powder. Dispense such doses in number 12.

Sign.

New words: Dibazolium, i n – dibazole

Saccharum, i n – sugar

pulvis, eris m – powder

Variant 3

1. Translate into English the following prescription:

Recipe: Mentholi 0,25

Tincturae Eucalypti 50 ml

Spiritus aethylici 90 % – 100 ml

Misce. Da.

Signa.

New words: tinctura, ae f – tincture

Eucalyptus, i f – eucalyptus, blue gum (medicinal plant)

Mentholium, i n – menthol

spiritus, us m – alcohol, spirit

aethylicus, a, um – ethylic

2. Translate into Latin the following prescription:

Rx: Oil of peppermint (Peppermint oil)

Oil of thyme (thyme oil)

Oil of pine (pine oil) equally 5 ml

Mix. Dispense.

Sign.

New words: oil – oleum, i n

peppermint – Mentha, ae f

pine – Pinus, i f

THE LATIN CHEMICAL NOMENCLATURE. THE NAMES OF CHEMICAL ELEMENTS, ACIDS, OXIDES, SALTS, ETHERS

Variant 1

1. Translate into Latin the following chemical names in nominative and genitive forms singular:

phosphorous acid, basic magnesium carbonate, potassium, lead plaster (emplastrum, in – plaster), barium oxide, citric acid, sodium chloride.

2. Translate into English the following prescription:

Recipē: Hydrargyri cyanidi
Novocaini ana 0,2
Aquae pro injectionibus 20 ml
Misceatur. Detur.
Signetur.

New words: Novocainum, in – novocaine

aqua, ae f – water

injectio, onis f – injection

3. Translate into Latin the following prescription:

Rx: 12 tablets of acetylsalicylic acid 0,25
Dispense.
Sign.

Variant 2

1. Translate into Latin the following chemical names in nominative and genitive forms singular:

iodine solution, silicon, potassium permanganate, sulphur ointment (unguentum, in – ointment), nitrous acid, citric acid, aluminium hydroxide.

2. Translate into English the following prescription:

Recipē: Ferri reducti 0,5
Acidi ascorbinici 0,1
Misce, fiat pulvis
Da tales doses numero 50 in capsulis.
Signa.

New words: reductus, a, um – restored

pulvis, eris m – powder

capsula, ae f – capsule

3. Translate into Latin the following prescription:

Rx: Zinc oxide powder 0,25
Dispense such doses in number 12.

Sign.

New word: powder – pulvis, eris m

Variant 3

1. Translate into Latin the following chemical names in nominative and genitive forms singular:

yellow mercury oxide (flavus, a, um – yellow), copper sulphate, hydrochloric acid, boric acid powder (pulvis, eris m – powder), calcium hydroxide, sodium chloride, basic lead acetate.

2. Translate into English the following prescription:

Reciĉe: Tabulettas Oleandomycini phosphatis obductas 0,125 numero 25

Detur.

Signetur.

New word: obductus, a, um – coated

3. Translate into Latin the following prescription:

Rx: Atropine sulfate solution 0,1 % – 1 ml

Dispense such doses in number 12

Sign.

New word: solution – solution, onis f

THE PHARMACEUTICAL TERMINOLOGY. VITAMINS. BOTANIC NOMENCLATURE

Variant 1

1. Translate into English, underline the familiar word-forming elements, and explain them:

Methicillinum, Phenaminum, Sulfacylum, Phlogistonum .

2. Translate into English the following prescription:

Reciĉe: Corticis Quercus 100,0

Detur in charta.

Signetur.

New word: oak – Quercus, us f

3. Translate into English the following prescription:

Rx: 20 tablets of “Polyvitaplex”

Dispense.

Sign.

4. Write in Latin and find synonymic names of vitamins:

vitamin B₁₂; vitamin PP; vitamin A.

Variant 2

1. Translate into English, underline the familiar word-forming elements, and explain them:

Monomycinum, Desoxycorticosteronum, Apressinum, Antipyrinum.

2. Translate into English the following prescription:

Reciĉpe: Foliorum Menthae piperitae 200,0

Da in scatŭla.

Signa.

New words: Mentha piperita – peppermint

scatŭla, ae f – scatule, little box

3. Translate into Latin the following prescription:

Rx: Penicillin ointment 2% – 100,0

To dispense.

To sign.

New word: ointment – unguentum, i n

4. Write in Latin and find synonymic names of vitamins:

vitamin E; vitamin C, vitamin B₃.

Variant 3

1. Translate into English, underline the familiar word-forming elements, and explain them:

Cyclodolum, Euphyllinum, Phosphacolum, Sedanalum .

2. Translate into English the following prescription:

Reciĉpe: Decocti radice Althaeae 10,0 – 100 ml

Da in vitro nigro.

Signa.

New words: Althaea, ae f – marsh mallow

vitrum, i n – glass

niger, gra, grum – black

3. Translate into Latin the following prescription:

Rx: Furacine solution 0,02% – 1000 ml

To dispense.

To Sign.

New word: solution – solutio, onis f

4. Write in Latin and find synonymic names of vitamins:

vitamin B₆; vitamin D₃; vitamin B_c.

THE PRESCRIPTION. THE LIQUID MEDICAL FORMS

Variant 1

1. Translate into Latin in nominative and genitive forms:

oil iodine solution, ethylic alcohol, guttae "Sofradex".

New word: alcohol – spiritus, us m

2. Translate into English the following prescription:

Recīpe: Decocti radīcis Althaeae 10,0 – 100 ml

Da in vitro nigro.

Signa.

New words: Althaea, ae f – marsh mallow

vitrum, i n – glass

niger, gra, grum – black

3. Translate into Latin the following prescription:

Rx: Aluminium hydroxide suspension (Suspension of aluminium hydroxide) 4% – 200 ml

To dispense.

To sign.

Variant 2

1. Translate into Latin in nominative and genitive forms:

liquid extract of passiflora, salicylic acid solution in alcohol, decoction of chamomile flowers.

New words: passiflora – Passiflora, ae f

in alcohol – spirituosus, a, um

2. Translate into English the following prescription:

Recīpe: Hydrargyri cyanidi

Novocaini ana 0,2

Aquae pro injectionibus 20 ml

Misceatur. Detur.

Signetur.

3. Translate into Latin the following prescription:

Rx: Ether tincture of valerian

Tincture of lily of valley equal 10 ml

Dispense.

Sign.

New words: ether – Aether, eris m

lily of valley – Convallaria, ae f

Variant 3

1. Translate into Latin in nominative and genitive forms:

sodium chloride isotonic solution, infusion of nettle leaves, water of bitter almonds

New words: nettle – Urtica, ae f

almond – Amygdala, ae f

bitter – amarus, a, um

2. Translate into English the following prescription:

Reciĕpe: Extracti Aloes fluidi 1 ml

Dentur tales doses numĕro 10 in ampullis

Signetur.

3. Translate into Latin the following prescription:

Rx: Codeine phosphate 0,2

Infusion of adonis herb from 6,0 – 180ml

Sodium bromide 6,0

Mix. Dispense.

Sign.

New words: adonis – Adonis, idis m

THE PRESCRIPTION. THE SOFT MEDICAL FORMS

Variant 1

1. Translate into Latin in nominative and genitive forms:

ophthalmic ointment of prednisolone, composite plaster of lead, linimentum balsamĭcum Wishnewskey.

New word: composite – compositus, a, um

2. Translate into English the following prescription:

Reciĕpe: Dermatoli

Methylii salicylatis

Olei Lini ana 15,0

Misce, fiat linimentum. Da.

Signa.

New word: Linum, i n – flax

3. Translate into Latin the following prescription:

Rx: Geli "Titriolum" 25,0

To dispense.

To sign.

Variant 2

1. Translate into Latin in nominative and genitive forms:

Paste of zinc, the purest oil of vaseline, ointment “Cremgen”.

New word: the purest – purissimus, a, um

2. Translate into English the following prescription:

Reciĉpe: Emplastri Plumbi simplicis 50,0

Detur.

Signetur.

3. Translate into Latin the following prescription:

Rx: Salicylic acid

Zinc oxide 12,0

Vaseline up to 50,0

Mix to form a paste.

Dispense.

Sign.

Variant 3

1. Translate into Latin in Nominative and Genitive forms:

synthomycline liniment, balsamum “Gold Star”, plaster of pepper Capsicum.

New word: pepper capsicum – Capsicum, i n

2. Translate into English the following prescription:

Reciĉpe: Unguenti Hydrargyri oxydi flavi 10,0

Detur in vitro fusco.

Signetur.

New words: vitrum, i n – glass

fuscus, a, um – dark

3. Translate into Latin the following prescription:

Rx: Composite liniment of streptocide 50,0

Dispense.

Sign.

New word: composite – compositus, a, um

THE PRESCRIPTION. THE SOLID MEDICAL FORMS

Variant 1

1. Translate into Latin in nominative and genitive forms:

composite powder of sweet root, bitter herbal blend, coated tablets “Allochol”.

New word: sweet root – Glycyrrhiza, ae f

2. Translate into English the following prescription:

Recīpe: Platyphyllini hydrotatratris 0,005
Dibazoli 0,02
Sacchari 0,3
Misce, fiat pulvis. Da tales doses numēro 12.
Signa.

New word: saccharum, i n – sugar

3. Translate into Latin the following prescription:

Rx: Dragee “Undevit” N 50
To dispense.
To sign.

Variant 2

1. Translate into Latin in Nominative and Genitive forms:

diuretic herbal blend, suppositories “Anuzol”, tablet of phenazepam .

2. Translate into English the following prescription:

Recīpe: Tabulettas Tetracyclini hydrochloridi cum Nystatino 0,05 numēro 20
Detur.
Signetur.

3. Translate into Latin the following prescription:

Rx: Currants fruits
Nettle leaves equally 50,0
Mix to form herbal blend
Dispense.
Sign.

*New words: currant – Ribes, is n
nettle – Urtīca, ae f*

Variant 3

1. Translate into Latin in Nominative and Genitive forms:

chamomile flowers, coated tablet of pancreatin 8000, pectoral herbal blend.

New words: chamomile – Chamomilla, ae f

2. Translate into English the following prescription:

Recīpe: Speciērum antiasthmaticārum 100,0
Detur in sacculo chartaceo.
Signetur.

*New words: sacculus, i n – sac
chartaceus, a, um – paper (adj.)*

3. Translate into Latin the following prescription:

Rx: Calcium carbonate 0,05
Calcium glycerophosphate 0,02
Mix to form a powder.
Dispense such doses in number 12.
Sign.

***THE INTRODUCTION OF CLINICAL TERMINOLOGY. THE NOTION OF
CLINICAL TERM. THE GREEK AND LATIN DOUBLETS OF THE 1ST
DECLENSION OF NOUNS***

Variant 1

1. Make up the Greek clinical terms with the given meaning:

disease of mammary gland, pain of gums, graphy of ovarian duct.

2. Translate clinical terms, determine the meaning of word-forming elements:

hormonotherapia, gynaecologia, cholecystectomy.

3. Translate clinical diagnoses:

a) **into English:** coma haemolyticum

b) **into Latin:** acute parodontosis (acute – acutus, a, um)

4. Translate into Latin the following prescription:

Rx: Currants fruits
Nettle leaves equally 50,0
Mix to form herbal blend
Dispense.
Sign.

New words: currant – Ribes, is n

nettle – Urtica, ae f

Variant 2

1. Make up the Greek clinical terms with the given meaning:

morbid fear of water, abnormal secretion of tears, drawing out an artificial fistule on urinary bladder.

2. Translate clinical terms, determine the meaning of word-forming elements:

colpopexia, psychologia, phytotherapia.

3. Translate clinical diagnoses:

a) **into English:** emphysema pulmonum

b) **into Latin:** cyst of the pancreas (cyst – cysta, ae f)

4. Translate into Latin the following prescription:

Rx: Calcium carbonate 0,05
Calcium glycerophosphate 0,02
Mix to form a powder. Dispense such doses in number 12.
Sign.

Variant 3

- 1. Make up the Greek clinical terms with the given meaning:**
suturing of gallbladder, excision of mammary gland, examination of vagina .
- 2. Translate clinical terms, determine the meaning of word-forming elements:**
hydraemia, glossoplegia, phlebectasia
- 3. Translate clinical diagnoses:**
 - a) into English:** extirpatio uteri supravaginalis
 - b) into Latin:** fibrosis of the lungs
- 4. Translate into Latin the following prescription:**

Rx: Composite liniment of streptocide 50,0
Dispense.
Sign.

THE GREEK AND LATIN DOUBLETS OF THE 2ND DECLENSION OF NOUNS. THE MOST COMMONLY USED GREEK PREFIXES

Variant 1

- 1. Make up the Greek clinical terms with the given meaning:**
incision of uterus, disease of nerve, pain of ovary.
- 2. Translate clinical terms, determine the meaning of word-forming elements:**
androphobia, atrichia, nosologia.
- 3. Translate clinical diagnoses:**
 - a) into English:** angioma arteriovenosum
 - b) into Latin:** pyloantral resection of stomach (stomach – gaster, tris f)
- 4. Translate into Latin the following prescription:**

Rx: Tincture of peony 200 ml
Dispense.
Sign.

New word: *peony* – *Paeonia*, ae f

Variant 2

1. Make up the Greek clinical terms with the given meaning:

without pulse, abnormal digestion, treatment with sleep.

2. Translate clinical terms, determine the meaning of word-forming elements:

ophthalmologia, polydactylia, encephalopathia.

3. Translate clinical diagnoses:

a) **into English:** cheilitis superfisialis

b) **into Latin:** cavernous tuberculosis of the lungs

4. Translate into Latin the following prescription:

Rx: Mercury cyanide

Novocaine equally 0,2

Water for injections 20 ml

To mix. To sterilize. To dispense.

To sign.

Variant 3

1. Make up the Greek clinical terms with the given meaning:

science of poisons, absence of hunger, softening of brain.

2. Translate clinical terms, determine the meaning of word-forming elements:

urolithus, colporrhagia, syndesmologia.

3. Translate clinical diagnoses:

a) **into English:** icterus physiologicus neonatorum (icterus, i m – jaundice, neonatus, i m – newborn)

b) **into Latin:** hemorrhagic vasculitis

4. Translate into Latin the following prescription:

Rx: Solution of camphor oil 12 ml

Dispense 10 doses in ampules.

Sign.

New word: camphor – Casmphora, ae f

THE GREEK AND LATIN DOUBLETS OF THE 1ST AND THE 2ND DECLENSION OF ADJECTIVES

Variant 1

1. Make up the Greek clinical terms with the given meaning:

inflammation of rectum, morbid fear of red, dry eye.

2. Translate clinical terms, determine the meaning of word-forming elements:

hypertrophia, neophopia, platyspondylia.

3. Translate clinical diagnoses:

a) **into English:** trauma cerebri

b) **into Latin:** postraumatic cyst of talocrural joint (cyst – cysta, ae f)

4. Translate into Latin the following prescription:

Rx: Tincture of the lily of valley 200 ml

Dispense.

Sign.

New word: lily of valley – Convallaria, ae f

Variant 2

1. Make up the Greek clinical terms with the given meaning:

red vision, inflammation of dura mater encephali, examination of uterus.

2. Translate clinical terms, determine the meaning of word-forming elements:

hypnotherapia, polyuria, xerocheilia.

3. Translate clinical diagnoses:

a) **into English:** ulcus aquisitionum cruris sinistri (ulcus, eris n – ulcer)

b) **into Latin:** diabetic coma

4. Translate into Latin the following prescription:

Rx: Reduced iron 1,0

To dispense 15 such doses in gelatinous capsules.

To sign.

Variant 3

1. Make up the Greek clinical terms with the given meaning:

science of muscles, absence of hunger, softening of brain.

2. Translate clinical terms, determine the meaning of word-forming elements:

micrognathia, oxygenotherapia, leukaemia.

3. Translate clinical diagnoses:

a) **into English:** rhinitis atrophica anterior

b) **into Latin:** acute bacterial pericarditis

4. Translate into Latin the following prescription:

Rx: Tablets of furacine for external use 0,5 in number 10

Dispense.

Sign.

**THE GREEK AND LATIN DOUBLETS OF THE 3RD DECLENSION OF
NOUNS. MASCULINE AND FEMININE**

Variant 1

- 1. Make up the Greek clinical terms with the given meaning:**
morbid fear of death, incision of renal pelvis, hernia of medulla.
- 2. Translate clinical terms, determine the meaning of word-forming elements:**
leucodermia, ichthyosis, hidradenitis.
- 3. Translate clinical diagnoses:**
 - a) **into English:** fractura pedis dextri clausa
 - b) **into Latin:** extraction of the molar tooth
- 4. Translate into Latin the following prescription:**

Rx: "Allochol" obducted tablets in number 50
Dispense.
Sign.

Variant 2

- 1. Make up the Greek clinical terms with the given meaning:**
treatment with heat, measurement of human being, softening of a nail.
- 2. Translate clinical terms, determine the meaning of word-forming elements:**
sphygmographia, tenorrhaphia, coprophilia.
- 3. Translate clinical diagnoses:**
 - a) **into English:** extirpation laryngis totalis
 - b) **into Latin:** cyst of uterus cervix
- 4. Translate into Latin the following prescription:**

Rx : Mercury dichloride 0,2
Carbolic acid 4,0
Lanoline
Vaseline equally 50,0
Mix to form an ointment. To dispense .
To sign.

Variant 3

- 1. Make up the Greek clinical terms with the given meaning:**
science of blood, inflammation around tooth, disease of joints.
- 2. Translate clinical terms, determine the meaning of word-forming elements:**
dyschromatopsia, analgia, chondromalacia.
- 3. Translate clinical diagnoses:**
 - a) **into English:** transfusio sanguinis intravenosa

b) into Latin: chronic angular cheilitis

4. Translate into Latin the following prescription:

Rx: Powder of digitalis leaves 0,1

Cocoa butter 2,5

Misce to form suppository. Dispense 5 such doses.

Sign.

New words: digitalis – Digitalis, is f (medicinal plant)

cocoa – Cacao, n (only one dictionary form)

butter – butyrum, i n

**THE GREEK AND LATIN DOUBLETS OF THE 3RD DECLENSION OF
NOUNS. NEUTRAL**

Variant 1

1. Make up the Greek clinical terms with the given meaning:

red skin, stoppage of lymph, science of internal organs.

2. Translate clinical terms, determine the meaning of word-forming elements:

cardiosclerosis, onychorrhexis, stomatomycosis.

3. Translate clinical diagnoses:

a) into English: oedemata membrōrum inferiōrum

b) into Latin: bilateral complication of pneumonia (pneumonia, ae f)

4. Translate into Latin the following prescription:

Rx: Infusion of St. John's wort herb 20,0 – 150 ml

Dispense.

Sign.

New word: St. John's wort – Hypericum, i n (medicinal plant)

Variant 2

1. Make up the Greek clinical terms with the given meaning:

narrowing of uterine tube, presence of pus in urine, section of abdomen.

2. Translate clinical terms, determine the meaning of word-forming elements:

hydrocephalia, thoracoschisis, nephrocarcinoma.

3. Translate clinical diagnoses:

a) into English: ruptura septi interventricularis

b) into Latin: endophlebitis of hepatic veins

4. Translate into Latin the following prescription:

Rx: Codeine phosphate 0,015

Sodium hydrocarbonate 0,25

Mix to form a powder. Dispense such doses in number 10.

Sign.

Variant 3

1. Make up the Greek clinical terms with the given meaning:

non-inflammatory process of the bones, presence of gall in the blood, softening of the brain.

2. Translate clinical terms, determine the meaning of word-forming elements:

pericarditis, heliotherapia, haematemesis.

3. Translate clinical diagnoses:

a) **into English:** tuberculosis nodōrum lymphaticōrum

b) **into Latin:** aseptic necrosis of the zygomatic bone

4. Translate into Latin the following prescription:

Rx: "Sanitas" liniment 50,0

Dispense.

Sign.

THE GREEK AND LATIN DOUBLETS OF THE 3RD DECLENSION OF NOUNS. THE MOST COMMONLY USED GREEK SUFFIXES

Variant 1

1. Make up the Greek clinical terms with the given meaning:

science of old men (diseases), more than normal level of glucose in blood, muscle tumour.

2. Translate clinical terms, determine the meaning of word-forming elements:

brachycephalia, panphobia, otomycosis.

3. Translate clinical diagnoses:

a) **into English:** keratitis marginalis superficialis

b) **into Latin:** traumatic luxation of ulna

4. Translate into Latin the following prescription:

Rx: Decoction of cowberry leaves 10,0 – 100ml

Dispense.

Sign.

New word: cowberry – Vitis (is f) idaea (ae f) (medicinal plant)

Variant 2

1. Make up the Greek clinical terms with the given meaning:

green vision, inflammation of spleen, rupture of uterus.

2. Translate clinical terms, determine the meaning of word-forming elements:

tachysphygmia, cardiagia, nephrocarcinoma.

3. Translate clinical diagnoses:

a) **into English:** atherosclerosis arteriārum coronariārum et aortae

b) **into Latin:** chronic gangrenous pulpitis

4. Translate into Latin the following prescription:

Rx: Ephedrine hydrochloride

Dimedrole equally 0,025

Mix to form a powder. Dispense such doses in number 5.

Sign.

Variant 3

1. Make up the Greek clinical terms with the given meaning:

inflammatory process of the joints, presence of kalium in the blood, softening of a nail.

2. Translate clinical terms, determine the meaning of word-forming elements:

pericarditis, encephalomalacia, stethomyositis.

3. Translate clinical diagnoses:

a) **into English:** infarctus myocardii transmuralis

b) **into Latin:** pyloroantral resection of stomach

4. Translate into Latin the following prescription:

Rx: Simple plaster of lead 50,0

Dispense.

Sign.

THE GREEK AND LATIN DOUBLETS OF THE 4TH AND 5TH DECLENSIONS OF NOUNS

Variant 1

1. Make up the Greek clinical terms with the given meaning:

more than normal level of hearing, science of tissues, pain of face.

2. Translate clinical terms, determine the meaning of word-forming elements:

cryotherapia, anophthalmia, lyssophobia.

3. Translate clinical diagnoses:

a) **into English:** insultus lobi dextri cerebri

b) **into Latin:** intestinous renal reflux

4. Translate into Latin the following prescription:

Rx: Suppositories with glycerin in number 12

Dispense.

Sign.

Variant 2

1. Make up the Greek clinical terms with the given meaning:

less than normal sensibleness (sense), inflammation of knee joint, section of vagine.

2. Translate clinical terms, determine the meaning of word-forming elements:

keratoplastica, anorexia, pancreatocarcinoma.

3. Translate clinical diagnoses:

a) **into English:** ruptura parietis anterioris vaginae

b) **into Latin:** fracture of major tubercle of humerus

4. Translate into Latin the following prescription:

Rx : Infusion of foxglove leaves 0,5 – 200 ml

Peppermint oil 3 drops

To mix. To dispense.

To sign.

New words: foxglove – Digitalis, is f

peppermint – Mentha(ae f) piperita (ae f)

Variant 3

1. Make up the Greek clinical terms with the given meaning:

inflammation of cornea, graphy of pulse, science of foetus.

2. Translate clinical terms, determine the meaning of word-forming elements:

achromatopsia, dysosmia, kinesiotherapia.

3. Translate clinical diagnoses:

a) **into English:** abscessus glandularum lymphaticarum

b) **into Latin:** profound caries of inferior canine teeth

4. Translate into Latin the following prescription:

Rx: Carbolic acid 3 % - 200 ml

Dispense.

Sign.

THE GREEK AND LATIN PREFIXES. THE NUMERALS AND ADVERBS USED AS PREFIXES

Variant 1

1. Make up the Greek clinical terms with the given meaning:

less than normal blood pressure, absence of appetite, near heart inflammation.

2. Translate clinical terms, determine the meaning of word-forming elements:

synphalangia, paraproctosis, polyphagia.

3. Translate clinical diagnoses:

a) **into English:** erythema cutis faciēi

b) **into Latin:** replantation of the left hand

4. Translate into Latin the following prescription:

Rx: Oil retinole acetate solution 0,1 % - 10 ml

Dispense.

Sign.

Variant 2

1. Make up the Greek clinical terms with the given meaning:

more than normal sensibleness (sense), around vein inflammation, abnormal hearing.

2. Translate clinical terms, determine the meaning of word-forming elements:

endometriosis, anophthalmus, polyotia.

3. Translate clinical diagnoses:

a) **into English:** insufficiētia corticis suprarenalis chronica

b) **into Latin:** tachycardia of the left ventricle

4. Translate into Latin the following prescription:

Rx: Dibazole 0,05

Sugar 0,3

Mix to form a powder. To dispense such doses in number 10.

To sign.

Variant 3

1. Make up the Greek clinical terms with the given meaning:

near kidney inflammation, extra finger, abnormal digestion.

2. Translate clinical terms, determine the meaning of word-forming elements:

decamevitum, achromatopsia, dysosmia.

3. Translate clinical diagnoses:

a) **into English:** achylia gastris functionalis

b) **into Latin:** abscess of lymphatic glands

4. Translate into Latin the following prescription:

Rx: Dilute hydrochloric acid 5 ml

Pepsine 2 ml

Purified water up to 180 ml

Raspberry syrup 20 ml

Mix. Dispense.

Sign.

New word: raspberry – Rubus (i, m) idaeus (i, m)

PART II. TASKS FOR PRACTICAL SKILLS EVALUATION

MODULE I. ANATOMICAL TERMINOLOGY

Methodological recommendations

While fulfilling these tasks it should be kept in mind:

1. The structure of Latin anatomical term.
 - a) The first word is always noun in nominative case.
 - b) Uncoordinated attribute is singular or plural noun in genitive case.
 - c) Coordinated attribute – is an adjective which coincides in gender number and case with noun.
2. Tables of nouns and adjectives in all cases.
3. To know prepositions, their coordination with Acc. and Abl.
4. To know the lexical material.

PRACTICAL SKILLS. QUIZ “ANATOMICAL TERMINOLOGY”

VARIANT I

I. Translate into English:

1. venae medianae anteriores medullae spinalis
2. processus temporalis ossis zygomatici
3. ligamenta articulationis mandibularis

II. Coordinate adjective and noun (dictionary forms of adjectives are given), decline:

1. caput (brevis, e)
2. canalis (posterior, ius)
3. nervus (petrosus, a, um)

III. Translate into Latin:

1. anterior tubercle of the cervical vertebrae
2. interosseous muscles of the chest
3. fiber of the lens

IV. Translate into Latin the following anatomical terms with prepositions:

1. between the cheeks
2. in veins and arteries
3. with aorta

VARIANT II

I. Translate into English:

1. foramen vertebrale
2. recessus omentalis superior
3. facies renalis

II. Coordinate adjective and noun (dictionary forms of adjectives are given), decline:

1. commissura (posterior, ius)
2. recessus (omentalis, e)
3. margo (liber, bra, brum)

III. Translate into Latin:

1. inferior fascia of the pelvis
2. lumbal ganglia
3. articulations of the bone juncture

IV. Translate into Latin the following anatomical terms with prepositions:

1. in the fold
2. above the lip
3. to the deep sulcus

VARIANT III

I. Translate into English:

1. cavernae corporis spongiosi
2. plexus lingualis systematis lymphatici
3. fissura ligamenti teretis

II. Coordinate adjective and noun (dictionary forms of adjectives are given), decline:

1. vena (posterior, ius)
2. angulus (venosus, a, um)
3. corpus (medullaris, e)

III. Translate into Latin:

1. interphalangeal articulation of the foot
2. trochanteric bursae of the middle gluteal muscle
3. folds of the iris

IV. Translate into Latin the following anatomical terms with prepositions:

1. between segments
2. in tympanic membrane
3. to the cavity

VARIANT IV

I. Translate into English:

1. ligamentum transversum scapulae
2. laminae mediales processuum pterygoideorum
3. musculus depressor septi nasi

II. Coordinate adjective and noun (dictionary forms of adjectives are given), decline:

1. tuber (cinereus, a, um)
2. flexura (superior, ius)
3. dens (molaris, e)

III. Translate into Latin:

1. digital vagines of the foot tendons
2. tubercles of the tooth crown (corona, ae f)
3. inferior horn of the oval fovea

IV. Translate into Latin the following anatomical terms with prepositions:

1. through the apices
2. communicating branches with the facial nerve
3. to the walls of alveoli

VARIANT V

I. Translate into English:

1. musculus dilatator pharyngis
2. nodi lymphatici interpectorales
3. cavitas uteri

II. Coordinate adjective and noun (dictionary forms of adjectives are given), decline:

1. crista (iliacus, a, um)
2. cornu (major, minor)
3. basis (medialis, e)

III. Translate into Latin:

1. accessory thyroid glands
2. tympanic part of temporal bone
3. foramens of the minimal veins

IV. Translate into Latin the following anatomical terms with prepositions:

1. Turkish saddle with hypophysial fossa
2. for the roots of molars
3. from the plates of elastic cartilage

VARIANT VI

I. Translate into English:

1. vagina synovialis tendinum
2. venae medianae medullae spinalis anteriores
3. tuberculum vertebrarum cervicalium

II. Coordinate adjective and noun (dictionary forms of adjectives are given), decline:

1. rete (mirabilis, e)
2. arcus (inferior, ius)
3. linea (albus, a, um)

III. Translate into Latin:

1. lateral abdominal regions
2. posterior surface of the eyelids
3. bones of the pelvis

IV. Translate into Latin the following anatomical terms with prepositions:

1. through the infraorbital opening
2. branch with zygomatic muscle
3. to the corner of the mouth

VARIANT VII

I. Translate into English:

1. bursae intermusculares musculorum gluteorum
2. arteria intercostalis suprema
3. margo superior partis petrosae

II. Coordinate adjective and noun (dictionary forms of adjectives are given), decline:

1. tuberositas (minor, minus)
2. arcus (inferior, ius)
3. systema (nervosus, a, um)

III. Translate into Latin:

1. septum of the cavernous bodies
2. dorsal branches of the hand
3. anterior straight muscle of the abdomen

IV. Translate into Latin the following anatomical terms with prepositions:

1. through mouth
2. from the zygomatic bone
3. an acute pain in the region of the heart

VARIANT VIII

I. Translate into English:

1. septum corporum cavernosorum
2. sinus anales
3. ramus posterior nervi laryngei

II. Coordinate adjective and noun (dictionary forms of adjectives are given), decline:

1. cor (pulmonalis, e)
2. processus (posterior, ius)
3. lamina (transversus, a, um)

III. Translate into Latin:

1. chiasm of the trochlear nerves
2. sacral horns
3. branch of segmentarious bronchus

IV. Translate into Latin the following anatomical terms with prepositions:

1. in the abdominal cavity
2. between the lobules of liver
3. through the intervertebral opening

VARIANT IX

I. Translate into English:

1. chiasma nervorum trochlearium
2. vasa lymphatica
3. facies dentium incisivorum

II. Coordinate adjective and noun (dictionary forms of adjectives are given), decline:

1. ductus (hepaticus, a, um)
2. foramen (major, majus)
3. superficies (medialis, e)

III. Translate into Latin:

1. fibres of the lens
2. posterior long ciliar artery
3. external basis of the cranium

IV. Translate into Latin the following anatomical terms with prepositions:

1. in the body of pancreas
2. through the blood vessels
3. glands without ducts

VARIANT X

I. Translate into English:

1. plicae palatinae transversae
2. fascia diaphragmatis urogenitalis
3. paries vestibularis ductus cochlearis

II. Coordinate adjective and noun (dictionary forms of adjectives are given), decline:

1. sinus (palmaris, e)
2. vas (lymphaticus, a, um)
3. tuba (lateralis, e)

III. Translate into Latin:

1. inferior articular processes
2. sacral dorsal foramens
3. bulb of the posterior horn

IV. Translate into Latin the following anatomical terms with prepositions:

1. behind the zygomatic process
2. through the openings of maxillary sinus
3. to the mucous membrane of the alveolar process

MODULE II. PHARMACEUTICAL AND CLINICAL TERMINOLOGY

PHARMACEUTICAL TERMINOLOGY

Methodological recommendations

While fulfilling the tasks it should be kept in mind:

- 1) Word order in pharmaceutical term: the name of medical form (the nominative form), the name of medicinal plant, chemical element (a noun in its genitive form), adjective.
- 2) Meaning of some roots in the names of drugs.
- 3) Latin part of prescription processing (design).
- 4) Each line is from the capital letter.
- 5) Names of medicines, plants or animals are written with the capital letter.
- 6) Grammar rules in prescription line processing.
- 7) Verbs in prescriptions.
- 8) To know lexical material.

Practical skills. Quiz “Pharmaceutical Terminology”

VARIANT I

I. Translate into Latin:

- 1) oil camphor solution in spritz-tubules
- 2) aloe sirup with iron
- 3) tetracycline hydrochloride ophthalmic ointment
- 4) fluid extract of milfoil
- 5) arsenicous acid tablets

II. Explain the meaning of Greek and Latin roots in the drug names:

Sulfapyridazinum

Aethylmorphinum

Thiopropazinum

Platyphyllinum

III. Translate into Latin:

- 1) Rx: Reduced iron 1,0
Ascorbic acid 0,1
Mix. Dispense such doses in number 12 in capsules.
Sign.

-
- 2) Rx: Diluted hydrochloric acid 20 ml
Dispense in black bottle.
Sign.

-
- 3) Rx: St. John's wort herb 20,0
Sage leaves 30,0
Peppermint leaves 10,0
Mix to get species. Dispense.
Sign.

-
- 4) Rx: Acetylsalicylic acid tablets 0,5 No 20
Mix. Sign.

VARIANT II

I. Translate into Latin:

- 1) white mercury ointment
- 2) foxglove leaves powder
- 3) tablets of ascorbic acid with glucose
- 4) castor oil in capsules
- 5) ointment "Boromenthol"

II. Explain the meaning of Greek and Latin roots in the drug names:

Chlorurium

Nitroglycerinum

Pentamethazolum

Neomycinum

III. Translate into Latin:

- 1) Rx: Menthole oily solution 1 % – 40 ml
Dispense. Sign.
-

- 2) Rx: Depurated mercury 1,0
Zinc oxide
Wheat starch as much of each 2,5
Vaseline 20,0
Mix to get ointment.
Dispense. Sign.
-

- 3) Rx: Dimedrole suppositories 0,05 No 10
Dispense. Sign.
-

- 4) Rx: Sodium tetraborate 5,0
Glycerine 20 ml
Mix. Dispense.
Sign.

VARIANT III

I. Translate into Latin:

- 1) pyocide in ampules
- 2) composite lead plaster
- 3) oily solution Oxyprogesterone caproate for injections
- 4) coated buckthorn dry extract tablets 0,2
- 5) zinc oxide liniment

II. Explain the meaning of Greek and Latin roots in the drug names:

Anaesthsinum

Pipolphenum

Hexaphosphamidum

Hydrocortisonum

III. Translate into Latin:

- 1) Rx: 40 Diaphenylsulfone tablets 0,025
Dispense.
Sign.

-
- 2) Rx: Euphylline 0,1
Ephedrine hydroxide 0,25
Sugar 0,2
Mix let there be made powder.
Dispense such doses in number 12 in ampules.
Sign.

-
- 3) Rx: Foxglove leaves powder 0,5
Dispense such doses in number 20.
Sign.

-
- 4) Rx: 20 dragee of Thioridazine
Dispense.
Sign.

VARIANT IV

I. Translate into Latin:

- 1) soluble streptocide
- 2) atropine sulfate for suspension
- 3) dry extract of valerian in tablets
- 4) platyphylline hydrotartrate
- 5) zinc paste with wheat starch

II. Explain the meaning of Greek and Latin roots in the drug names:

Oxacillinum

Papazolium

Nitroglycerinum

Corvaldinum

III. Translate into Latin:

- 1) Rx: Composite liniment of methylsalicylate 50,0
Dispense. Sign.
-

- 2) Rx: Fluid extract of aloe 1 ml
Dispense 12 such doses in ampules
Sign.
-

- 3) Rx: Theobromine
Amidopyrine so much of each 0,025
Phenobarbitale 0,02
Dispense such doses in number 12 in tablets
Sign.
-

- 4) Rx: Rhubarb syrup 50 ml
Dispense. Sign.

VARIANT V

I. Translate into Latin:

- 1) suppositories with diprophylline 0,5
- 2) ascorbic acid 2 %
- 3) dry extract of milfoil
- 4) furaciline ointment
- 5) valerian tincture with menthole

II. Explain the meaning of Greek and Latin roots in the drug names:

Cyclophosphanum

Phenazepamum

Chlotazolium

Thiodipinum

III. Translate into Latin:

- 1) Rx: Vinyline 20 ml
Sunflower oil 80 ml
Mix.
Dispense.
Sign.

-
- 2) Rx: Xeroforme 0,5
Belladonne extract 0,015
Cacao oil 3,0
Mix to form a suppository. Dispense such doses in number 10.
Sign.

-
- 3) Rx: Infusion of marshmallow root 10,0 – 200 ml
Sodium bromide 0,5
Mix.
Dispense.
Sign.

-
- 4) Rx: Tannalbine 0,3
Bismuthe subnitrate 0,5
Mix to form a powder. Dispense such doses in number 5.
Sign.

VARIANT VI

I. Translate into Latin:

- 1) lily of valley tincture
- 2) oily solution of camphor et salicylic acid
- 3) zinc oxide liniment
- 4) syrup of aloe with iron
- 5) rhubarb root tablets

II. Explain the meaning of Greek and Latin roots in the drug names:

Almecillinum

Sulfalenum

Phthorocortum

Bellalaginum

III. Translate into Latin:

- 1) Rx: 10 tablets "Paphyllinum"
Dispense.
Sign.
-

- 2) Rx: Soluble norsulfazole solution 5% – 20 ml
Sterilise! Dispense.
Sign.
-

- 3) Rx: Milfoil herb infusion 10,0 – 150 ml
Dispense.
Sign.
-

- 4) Rx: Diluted hydrochloric acid 4 ml
Pepsine 2,0
Simple syrup 30 ml
Mix to form a mixture. Dispense.
Sign.

VARIANT VII

I. Translate into Latin:

- 1) coated tablets of dry valerian extract
- 2) strychnine powder
- 3) spirituous solution of boric acid
- 4) wheat starch with zinc oxide
- 5) infusion of nettle leaves

II. Explain the meaning of Greek and Latin roots in the drug names:

Norsulfazolum

Anapyrinum

Aminazinum

Phosphacolum

III. Translate into Latin:

- 1) Rx: Depurated sulphur
Magnium oxide
Sugar so much of each for 10,0
Mix to form a powder.
Dispense.
Sign.

-
- 2) Rx: Hexamethylentetramine 0,25
Belladonna dry extract 0,015
Mix. Dispense such doses in number 10 in tablets.
Sign.

-
- 3) Rx: Griseofulvine suspension 100,0
Dispense.
Sign.

-
- 4) Rx: Yellow mercury oxide 0,6
Ichthyole 0,8
Zinc ointment 20,0
Mix.
Dispense.
Sign.

VARIANT VIII

I. Translate into Latin:

- 1) oily solution of camphor et salicylic acid
- 2) zinc oxide liniment
- 3) syrup of aloe with iron
- 4) ophthalmic ointment of hydrocortisone
- 5) sage oil for inhalation

II. Explain the meaning of Greek and Latin roots in the drug names:

Thiophenum	Oxytocinum
Lincomycinum	Cortisonum

III. Translate into Latin:

- 1) Rx: Castor oil emulsion 100 ml
Dispense.
Sign.

-
- 2) Rx: Xeroforme ointment 50,0
Dispense in black bottle.
Sign.

-
- 3) Rx: Menthole 0,1
Phenylsalicylate 0,3
Vaseline oil 9,0
Mix. Dispense.
Sign.

-
- 4) Rx: Dry extract of aloe
Rhubarb root powder so much of each for 0,1
Dry extract of belladonna 0,015
Mix to form a powder.
Dispense.
Sign.

VARIANT IX

I. Translate into Latin:

- 1) castor oil emulsion in bottle
- 2) suppositories with belladonna extract
- 3) peppermint water
- 4) flowers decoction
- 5) depurated sulphur

II. Explain the meaning of Greek and Latin roots in the drug names:

Streptoliasum Thioridazinum
Phenazepamum Lidasum

III. Translate into Latin:

- 1) Rx: St. John's wort herb infusion 10,0 – 150 ml
Dispense.
Sign.
-

- 2) Rx: Dibazole 0,03
Theobromine 0,25
Platyphylline hydrochlorate 0,003
Mix. Dispense such doses in number 12 in tablets.
Sign.
-

- 3) Rx: 20 tablets of tetracycline with nystatine
Dispense.
Sign.
-

- 4) Rx: Sodium benzoate 0,6
Marshmallow syrup 25 ml
Distilled water up to 60 ml
Mix to form a mixture.
Dispense.
Sign.

VARIANT X

I. Translate into Latin:

- 1) root valeriane root infusion in dark bottle
- 2) acid copper sulphate solution
- 3) composed lead plaster
- 4) decoction of birch buds (*Betula, ae f*)
- 5) powder with wheat starch

II. Explain the meaning of Greek and Latin roots in the drug names:

Angiographinum	Norsulfazolum
Ampicillinum	Syngestronum

III. Translate into Latin:

- 1) Rx: Dry aloe extract
Powder of rhubarb root so much of each for 0,1
Dry extract of belladonna 0,015
Mix to form a powder. Dispense such doses in number 20.
Sign.

-
- 2) Rx: Ichthyole 10,0
Salicylic acid 5,0
Lanoline 100,0
Mix to form an ointment.
Dispense.
Sign.

-
- 3) Rx: Silver nitrate 0,12
Distilled water 200 ml
Dispense in dark bottle.
Sign.

-
- 4) Rx: Lead water 200 ml
Dispense.
Sign.

CLINICAL TERMINOLOGY

Methodological recommendations

While fulfilling the tasks it should be kept in mind:

1. Word order in clinical compound (composite) term – noun in nominative case is to be on the first place.
2. The structure of composite and compound terms.
 - 1) composite term is verbose; it contains in general Latin and Greek (Latinized) nouns and adjectives. These terms are used to form the names of pathological processes with the aid of coordinated and uncoordinated attribute;
 - 2) compound term is one word, it is a noun, composed of 2 and more roots, as well as suffixes and prefixes;
3. To know the lexical material.

Practical skills. Quiz “Clinical Terminology”

VARIANT I

I. Translate clinical terms into English:

1. insufficientia circulationis sanguinis chronica
2. forma infarctus myocardii dolorosa
3. stenosis ostii aortalis
4. morbus congenitus

II. Make up the terms with the given meaning:

1. kidney stone formation, stone in the lacrimal sac, water presence in thorax
2. more than normal level of glucose in blood, less than normal kalium level in blood
3. fear of: men, water, light, red colour, yellow colour
4. breast ptosis, vagine fixation

III. Translate and explain the terms:

dysmnnesia
paraphrenia
splenomegalia
melanoma
barometria

IV. Translate clinical diagnoses into Latin:

1. pulsation of the neck veins
2. diffuse toxic goiter
3. superficial palpation of the abdomen
4. diabetic, alcoholic coma
5. purulent peritonitis

VARIANT II

I. Translate clinical terms into English:

1. pyorrhoea alveolaris
2. rhinitis atrophica anterior
3. morbus hypertonicus medicamentosus
4. necrosis renum bilateralis

II. Make up the terms with the given meaning:

1. absence of: foot, hand, spleen, tooth, nails, milk
2. pain of rectum, stomach, heart
3. cancer of: breast, kidney
4. narrowing of ureter, distention of bronch

III. Translate and explain the terms:

leucocytosis
trichoclasia
arthrodesis
dysphagia
agnosia

IV. Translate clinical diagnoses into Latin:

1. acute haematogenous pyelonephritis
2. hepatic coma, diabetic coma
3. neuropathy of optical nerve
4. chronis empymema of pleura
5. diffuse sclerosis of myocardium

VARIANT III

I. Translate clinical terms into English:

1. paralysis nervi facialis congenita
2. asthma bronchiale
3. encephalomalacia traumatica
4. cancer inoperabilis

II. Make up the terms with the given meaning:

1. treatment by means of: water, drugs, air; treatment of: soul, old men, children
2. abnormal speedy: breath, heart beating; abnormal slow breathing
3. inclination to: spasms, new, dead, blood
4. suturing of: hernia, uterine tube, caecum, vessel

III. Translate and explain the terms:

- lipodystrophia
- hyperosmia
- xeroglossia
- histolysis
- myectomy

IV. Translate clinical diagnoses into Latin:

1. chronic osteomyelitis of the upper jaw
2. toxic erythema
3. malignant nephrosclerosis
4. internal abdominal hernia
5. embryonal fibroma

VARIANT IV

I. Translate clinical terms into English:

1. empyema pleurae postpneumonicum
2. necrolysis epidermalis toxica
3. angiopathia retinae hypertonica
4. pyodermia profunda

II. Make up the terms with the given:

1. excision of: womb, ovary, testicle, lacrimal sac, urinary bladder
2. pain in: tongue, head, nose, ear, eye
3. white: skin, nail; black: urine, tumour, tooth
4. narrowing of: ureter, common bile tract

III. Translate and explain the terms:

trichoclasia
gerodermia
pseudopodalgia
autopyotherapia
phonopaedia

IV. Translate clinical diagnoses into Latin:

1. embrional cancer
2. anterior atrophic rhinitis
3. angioneurotic oedema
4. acute yellow atrophy of liver
5. atherosclerosis of coronoidal artery

VARIANT V

I. Translate clinical terms into English:

1. resectio gastris pyloroantralis
2. abscessus hepatis cholangiogenus
3. adenoma corticis glandulae suprarenalis
4. angiokeratoma corporis diffusum

II. Make up the terms with the given meaning:

1. ptosis of: eyelid, kidney, internal organs, breast, vagine
2. pathology of: articulations, bones, womb, cerebrum
3. inflammation: around vein, eye, a lot of articulations, near womb
4. more than normal quantity of leucocytes, less than normal thrombocytes quantity

III. Translate and explain the terms:

anophthalmia
pleurodynia
orchietomia
cheiloschisis
stenocardia

IV. Translate clinical diagnoses into Latin:

1. acute necrosis of pancreas
2. blood sedimentation
3. arteriovenous angioma
4. emboly of pulmonal artery
5. intercostal neuralgy

VARIANT VI

I. Translate clinical terms into English:

1. leucoderma medicamentosum
2. atrophiam musculorum chronica
3. fractura intraarticularis
4. haematoma medullae spinalis

II. Make up the terms with the given meaning:

1. small size of: upper jaw, lower jaw, head, spleen, foot
2. section of: abdomen, chest, trachea, gallbladder, knee articulation
3. measurement of: head, body, atmospheric pressure
4. inflammation of: all the eye, near ear, around tooth

III. Translate and explain the terms:

allokeratoplastica
dyschromatopsia
glossoptosis
acromegalia
cryopexia

IV. Translate clinical diagnoses into Latin:

1. chronic lateral myosclerosis
2. pyloroantral resection of stomach
3. traumatic keratitis of the right eye
4. simple squamous blepharitis
5. glycogenous dystrophy of liver

VARIANT VII

I. Translate clinical terms into English:

1. extirpatio uteri supravaginalis
2. tuberculosis pulmonum cavernosa
3. sanatio cavitatis oris
4. oedema cerebri acutum

II. Make up the terms with the given meaning:

1. rupture of: heart, spleen, vessel, uterus neck
2. suturing of: vein, trachea, vagine
3. absence of: kidney, thyroid gland, ovary
4. headache, pain in urinary bladder, pain of lumbus

III. Translate and explain the terms:

nephrolithus
oligopnoë
bradysphygmia
cardiotachometria
osteogenus

IV. Translate clinical diagnoses into Latin:

1. spermatopogenous granuloma
2. hernia of the abdomen linea alba
3. abdominal caesarian section
4. grippous angina
5. thrombosis of the left leg veins

VARIANT VIII

I. Translate clinical terms into English:

1. separatio placentae manualis
2. ulcus vulvae acutum
3. trichorrhexis nodosa
4. anaemia splenica infantilis

II. Make up the terms with the given meaning:

1. fixation of: lung, womb, kidney, vagine
2. pathological inclination to: children, oldmen, women, men, warmness, coldness
3. incision of dead (body); milk hernia; stomach pain; formation of glycogen
4. keratosis of skin; white nails; green lips; short head

III. Translate and explain the terms:

syphylophobia
anisocoria
catamnesis
endophlebitis
ascaridosis

IV. Translate clinical diagnoses into Latin:

1. stenosis of aorta ostium
2. putrid bronchitis
3. plastic surgery
4. uterine chloasma
5. acute liver dystrophy

VARIANT IX

I. Translate clinical terms into English:

1. periostitis odontogena acuta
2. necrosis hepatis toxica
3. tachycardia ventriculi sinistri
4. keratoplastica cosmetica

II. Make up the terms with the given meaning:

1. stagnation of: excrements, bile, blood, urine, spittle
2. tumour of: embryo, lard, muscle; white tumour
3. instrumental examination of: womb, urinary bladder, rectum, ear, throat
4. absence of: head, heart, kidney, strength, milk, voice, vision

III. Translate and explain the terms:

hepatosis
angiographia
omphalectomia
carcinomatosis
hyperkinesia

IV. Translate clinical diagnoses into Latin:

1. aseptic necrosis of the bone
2. neuropathy of the optical nerve
3. skin erythrocyanosis
4. acute haemorrhagic encephalitis
5. pseudoerosion of the uterus neck

VARIANT X

I. Translate clinical terms into English:

1. agangliosis coli congenita
2. aplasia medullae ossium
3. mastopathia thyreotoxica
4. melancholia senilis maligna

II. Make up the terms with the given meaning:

1. making a fistule on: colon, kidney, uterine tube, caecum, rectum
2. dilatation of: vein, bronch, stomach
3. abnormally slow: breathing, moving, heartbeating, pulse, swallowing
4. green tumour, black tumour, white tumour, yellow tumour, lard tumour

III. Translate and explain the terms:

hyperglykaemia
bronchocele
proctalgia
rhachitis
autopsia

IV. Translate clinical diagnoses into Latin:

1. oesophagenous abscess of the cerebrum
2. hypertonic angiopathy of the retina
3. trophic ulcer of the left leg
4. adiposous infiltration of liver
5. homolateral necrosis of the kidney

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