

A. Kulichenko, T. Titiyevska

THE LATIN LANGUAGE

MANUAL

for Independent Work

for the First-Year Students of the Pharmaceutical Faculties
with the English Medium of Instruction,
Speciality 226 “Pharmacy, Industrial Pharmacy”

Zaporizhzhia
2022

**ZAPORIZHZHIA STATE MEDICAL UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES**

A. Kulichenko, T. Titiyevska

THE LATIN LANGUAGE

MANUAL

for Independent Work

for the First-Year Students of the Pharmaceutical Faculties
with the English Medium of Instruction,
Speciality 226 “Pharmacy, Industrial Pharmacy”

**Zaporizhzhia
2022**

**UDC 811.124(075.8)
K91**

The Manual is approved and recommended for use the in the educational process by the Central Methodical Commission of Zaporizhzhia State Medical University (record No. 5 from May 26, 2022).

Reviewers:

V. Odyntsova, DcSc (Pharmacy), Professor, Department of Pharmacognosy, Pharmacology and Botany, Zaporizhzhia State Medical University.

R. Shramko, PhD (Philology), Associate Professor, Department of English and German Philology, Poltava V.G. Korolenko National Pedagogical University.

Authors:

A. Kulichenko, DcSc (Pedagogics), Associate Professor, Department of Foreign Languages, Zaporizhzhia State Medical University.

T. Titiyevska, Senior Lecturer, Department of Foreign Languages, Zaporizhzhia State Medical University.

K 91 The Latin Language. Manual for Independent Work for the First-Year Students of the Pharmaceutical Faculties with the English Medium of Instruction, Speciality 226 “Pharmacy, Industrial Pharmacy” / A. Kulichenko, T. Titiyevska. – Zaporizhzhia : [ZSMU], 2022. – 124 p.

The manual is made up for the first-year students of the pharmaceutical faculties with the English medium of instruction, speciality 226 “Pharmacy, Industrial Pharmacy”. The manual contains specialized design-structure tasks for independent work. The purpose of the manual is to revise the material learnt during Latin classes and to prepare for assessment and credit in the Latin language.

UDC 811.124(075.8)

© A. Kulichenko, T. Titiyevska, 2022

© ZSMU, 2022

CONTENTS

PREFACE.....	4
SECTION I. LATIN GRAMMAR. THE PRESCRIPTION.....	5
SECTION II. LATIN GRAMMAR. SPECIAL TERMINOLOGY.....	65
REFERENCES.....	123

PREFACE

The manual on discipline “The Latin Language” is made up for the first-year students of the pharmaceutical faculties with the English medium of instruction, speciality 226 “Pharmacy, Industrial Pharmacy”.

The manual contains 30 themes that correspond to practical classes within the 1st semester (Section I. Latin Grammar. The Prescription) and the 2nd semester (Section II. Latin Grammar. Special Terminology). The purpose of the manual is to revise the material learnt during Latin classes and to prepare for assessment and credit in the Latin language, the Unified State Qualification Examination (USQE), Stage 1 for the students majoring in “Pharmacy” that consists of the following parts: the “Krok-1” Integrated Test-Based Exam and the English Language Proficiency Test. Moreover, the manual has a preface and references.

Note that it is highly recommended to use the manual for independent work. For successful completion of each theme, students need to learn information that deals with specific grammar points.

SECTION I. LATIN GRAMMAR. PRESCRIPTION

THEME 1.

LATIN ALPHABET. THE STRESS. THE LENGTH AND BREVIETY OF A SYLLABLE

The Latin Alphabet

Today pharmaceutical terminology uses 26 letters of the Latin alphabet.

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			

Nota bene! or **NB!** (**Remember well!**) The Latin pharmaceutical terminology 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).

The pronunciation of vowels

There are six vowels in Latin: **a, e, i, o, u, y**. The pronunciation of these sounds is similar to the pronunciation of corresponding English ones, though some peculiarities do exist: ána – equally; línea – line; ós – bone; intérnus – internal; inferior – inferior.

I, i - A vowel “i” is pronounced as “i” before and after consonants, e.g.: *íta* – such, *túnica* – layer. “I” is pronounced as “j” at the beginning of a word or a syllable, before a vowel and between two vowels. In modern medical and pharmaceutical terminology the letter “j” is used in the above-mentioned cases, e.g.: *máior* – big, *jejúnium* – intestine, *majális* – May*.

N.B.! There is no “j” in the borrowings of Greek origin because there was no “j” in the Greek language, e.g.: *iódum* – Iodine (G. *iódes* – violet), *Iodofórmium* – iodoform, *iódidum* – iodide, *Iodinólum* – iodine.

Y, y - A vowel “y” is pronounced as “i” and is used only in the borrowings of Greek origin, e.g.: *pylórus* – pylorus, *myológia* – myology.

*A twofold writing of such terms is possible: *jejunum* or *ieinum*.

The pronunciation of diphthongs

The combination of two vowels is called a “diphthong”. There are the following diphthongs in Latin: *ae*, *oe*, *au*, *eu*, *ou*. Diphthongs *ae* and *oe* are pronounced as [e]: *aegrótus* – sick, *cóena* – meal.

If there are two dots above the second component of the diphthong *ae* or *oe*, such combination is not considered as a diphthong. Consequently, each letter should be read separately, e.g., *áēr* – air, *Áloë* – Aloe, *díploë* – diploe.

<i>au</i> – <i>au</i> (<i>av</i>)	<i>Aurum</i> – gold
<i>eu</i> – <i>eu</i> (<i>ev</i>)	<i>pneumonía</i> – inflammation of lungs
<i>ou</i> – <i>u</i>	<i>croupósus</i> – croupous

N.B! The endings *-eus*, *-eum* are not diphthongs, therefore they should be read separately, e.g.: *scaphoideus* – scaphoid.

The pronunciation of consonants

Usually the rules of pronunciation of consonants are similar to English, but there are some peculiarities:

C, c	/	- like ts before vowels <i>e</i> (<i>ae</i> , <i>oe</i>) and <i>i</i> , <i>y</i> , e.g.: <i>cérebrum</i> – cerebrum, <i>medicína</i> – medicine, <i>caécus</i> – blind, <i>coéna</i> – meal, <i>cytus</i> – cell;
	\	- like k in other cases, e.g.: <i>cór</i> – heart, <i>cútis</i> – skin, <i>occipítalis</i> – occipital;
G, g		- is similar to English consonant <i>g</i> , e.g.: <i>glándula</i> – gland, <i>grávis</i> – heavy;

H, h	- is similar to English consonant h, e.g.: <i>húmerus</i> – humerus, <i>hómo</i> – human;
K, k	- is used only in borrowings, e.g.: <i>skéleton</i> (Greek) – skeleton, <i>Kálium</i> (Arabic) – Potassium, <i>keratítis</i> (Greek) – inflammation of cornea, <i>kefir</i> (Arabic) – kefir; or synthetically formed terms and names <i>hyperglykaemia</i> – increase of glucose amount in blood;
L, l	- is always a palatalized sound, unlike the English one, e.g.: <i>lóngus</i> – long;
S, s	- like s e.g.: <i>sánus</i> – healthy, <i>cósta</i> – rib; double ss is pronounced like s : <i>fossa</i> – pit, <i>fissure</i> – fissure; - like z between two vowels, e.g.: <i>nasális</i> – nasal, and also between vowels and consonants m, n : <i>ménsis</i> – month;
V, v	- like English consonant v , e.g.: <i>vértebra</i> – vertebra, <i>víta</i> – life;
X, x	- like kz between two vowels, e.g.: <i>exémplar</i> – example, <i>pléxus</i> – plexus; - like ks in other cases, e.g.: <i>léx</i> – law, <i>fórnix</i> – fornix; in words or morphemes borrowed from the Old Greek: <i>xerox</i> – dry; <i>oxydum</i> – oxide;
Z, z	- like z is used in borrowings of Greek origin, e.g.: <i>horizontális</i> – horizontal, <i>zóna</i> – belt, <i>zygóma</i> – zygomatic bone; - like ts in borrowings, e.g.: <i>Zíncum</i> – zinc (German), <i>influéntia</i> – flu (Italian);
W, w	- in borrowings, e.g.: <i>unguéntum Wilkinsóni</i> – Wilkinson’s ointment, <i>syndrónum Wílsoni</i> – Wilson’s syndrome.

The combinations of letters **ngu, qu, su, ti**

- ngu** - before vowels is pronounced as *ngv*, e.g.: *sánguis* – blood, *unguéntum* – ointment.
before consonants is pronounced as *ngu*, e.g.: *ángulus* – angle, *línghula* – tongue.
- qu** - is pronounced as *kv*, e.g.: *áqua* – water, *antíquus* – ancient.
- su** - before vowels in the same syllable is pronounced as *sv*, e.g.: *suávis* – pleasant, *consuetúdo* – habit. In other cases as *su*: *suus* – one’s;
- ti** - before vowels is pronounced as *tsi*, e.g.: *injéctio* – injection, *operátio* – operation.
- before consonants is pronounced as *ti*, e.g.: *tíbia* – tibia; after the letters **s, t, x**: *combustio* – burn; *digestio* – digestion; in terms with final elements: *-dentia, -odontia, -odontium*: *adentia* – absence of teeth.

N.B.! Medical and pharmaceutical terms of non-Latin origin are pronounced due to the rules of their original language, e.g.: French: dragée – dragee; chancré – chancre; English: shunt – shunt, bypass; German: Spátel – spatula, spreader; Stamm – strain, etc.

The pronunciation of letter combinations ch, ph, th, rh, sch

Combinations of these letters are only used in words of Greek origin. They are pronounced exactly as in English.

ch – ch: chorda – chord, string; concha – concha;

rh – r: rhaps – raphe, seam, suture; rheumatismus – rheumatism;

th – t: thorax – thorax; urethra – urethra;

ph – f: pharynx – pharynx; periphéricus – peripheral;

sch – sh: schizophrénia – complex psychopatological syndrome. Such a pronunciation should be considered as the phonetic professionalism that occurred under the influence of German, as there was no letter sh in Latin.

Stress Rules

The Latin word has as many syllables, as vowels. The syllables are counted from the end of a word (from the right to the left), e. g:

phar-ma-ci- a
4 3 2 1
ar-ti-cu-la-ti-o
6 5 4 3 2 1

Only the second or third syllable can be stressed. The Latin language, unlike the English one, has long and short vowels. The place of stress depends on the length or brevity of the second syllable: if the second syllable is long, the stress remains on the second syllable; if it is short, the stress moves to the third syllable. In disyllabic words, the second syllable from the end is always stressed. For example: násus – nose.

The place of stress depends on the length or brevity of a syllable. The length or brevity of a vowel may be indicated in a dictionary: the length is denoted with a dash (¯) above the vowel, the brevity is marked with a tick (ˇ), e. g.: ā, ă, ē, ě.

So, the syllable is long, if:

1. it contains a diphthong. For example: diaéta – diet;
2. the vowel is followed by two or more consonants. For example: linimentum – liniment, maxílla – the upper jaw.
3. the vowel is followed by **x** or **z**. For example: refléxus – reflex, Orýza – rice;

4. a syllable in a word has always been long. It is denoted with a dash (¯) above the vowel. For example: vesīca – bladder, Urtīca – nettle, cicātrix – cicatria.
5. the suffixes, containing a long vowel, are always long.

Suffix with a specific ending	Part of speech	Example
-āl(is, e)	adjective	mentālis – mental
-ār(is, e)	adjective	maxillāris – maxillary
-āt(us, a, um)	adjective	foliātus – foliaceous
-īn(us, a, um)	adjective	palatīnus – palatine
-ōs(us, a, um)	adjective	cariōsus – carious
-īv(us, a, um)	adjective	incisīvus – incisive
-ōl(um)	noun	Phenōlum – phenol (<i>in pharmaceutical names</i>)
-ūr(a)	noun	fissūra – fissure
-ūt(us, a, um)	adjective	dilūtus – diluted
-ōma, ātis	noun	myōma – muscle tumour
-ītis, itīdis	noun	dermatītis – inflammation of the skin
-ōsis, is	noun	leucocytōsis – excess of leucocytes in the blood

The syllable is short, if:

- the vowel is followed by one more vowel. For example: līnĕa – line, crānĭum – skull, fācĭes – surface;
- the vowel is followed by letter **h**, digraphs **ch**, **ph**, **th**, **rh**. For example: éxtrāho – extract, stómachus – stomach, philósophus – philosopher;
- there is a **muta cum liquida**, i.e. the vowel is followed by combination **b**, **d**, **g**, **p,t** with **r** or **l**. For example: vértēbra – vertebra, thermómetrum – thermometer;
- a syllable in a word has always been short. It is marked with a tick (ˇ). For example: órgānum – organ.
- the suffixes, containing a short vowel, are always short.

Suffix with a specific ending	Part of speech	Example
-ōl(us) -ōl(a)	noun	alveōlus – alveole foveōla – fossa
-ŭl(a)	noun	caruncŭla – sublingual caruncal
-ŭl(us) -ŭl(um)	noun	saccŭlus – saccule frenŭlum – frenulum
-īc(us, a, um)	adjective	masseterīcus – masseteric
-bīl(is, e)	adjective	īsanabīlis – incurable
-īd(um)	noun	sulfīdum – sulfide
-īd(us, a, um)	adjective	frigīdus – frigid, cold

N.B.! Borrowings of Greek origin are stressed according to the rules of the Greek language, therefore some of these words do not fall under the aforementioned rules, e.g.: cryotherapía – cryotherapy, pharmacia – pharmacy; but: hystológia – histology.

References: [Compulsory and Supplementary].

CHECK YOURSELF

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

ornamentum – ornament
ratio – intelligence, mind
Arachis – peanut
gangraena – gangrene, mortification
Xenophon – Xenophon
magister – teacher
amicitia – friendship
tenebrae – darkness
caelestis – heavens
Ptolemaeus – Ptolemaeus
insania – mental disease
thermometrum – thermometer

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

abdominalis – abdominal

caninus – canine
 Stilboestrolum – stilboestrole
 gingivitis – inflammation of gums
 sulfurosus – sulfurous
 fractura – fracture
 squamula – small scale
 nephrocarcinoma – cancer of kidney
 tepidus – warm
 papula – small papule (pimple)
 endometriosis – abnormal growth of endometrial cells outside uterus
 humilis – low
 virosus – poisonous
 frigidus – cold

THEME 2.

LATIN VERBS. GRAMMATICAL CATEGORIES. IMPERATIVE OF THE VERBS. VERBS IN PRESCRIPTIONS

Latin verbs possess the following properties:

Tense (Tempus) – there are six tenses in Latin.

We will study only the Present tense (Praesens).

Number (Numērus):

numērus singulāris – singular;

numērus plurālis – plural.

Person (Persona):

persōna prima – the 1st person;

persōna secunda – the 2nd person;

persōna tertia – the 3rd person.

Mood (Modus):

modus indicatīvus – the Indicative Mood; denotes real actions

modus conjunctīvus – the Subjunctive Mood; represents actions that are possible, doubtful, supposed or desired.

modus imperatīvus – the Imperative Mood; denotes a direct order

infinitīvus – the Infinitive.

Voice (Genus):

genus actīvum – the Active Voice;

genus passīvum – the Passive Voice.

The dictionary verb forms

Latin verbs are dispensed in a dictionary in four main forms. We will study only two main forms, namely:

- the 1st person singular of the Present Indicative Active (praesens indicatīvi actīvi) with the personal ending -o;
- the indefinite verb form (infinitīvus praesentis actīvi) with the ending -re

curo, āre – to cure

misceo, ēre – to mix

solvo, ěre – to dissolve

linio, ĩre – to lubricate

We will use only the form of Infinitivus:

colāre – to filter

dāre – to give out

finīre – to finish

dividĕre – to divide

solvĕre – to dissolve

miscĕre – to mix

adhibĕre – to use

The identification of the verb conjugation and the verb stem

Latin verbs are divided into four conjugations (conjugation – conjugatio).

Verbs with the stem ending -ā are referred to the I conjugation. Verbs with the stem ending -ē belong to the II conjugation. Verbs with the stem ending in a consonant and in a vowel -ŭ belong to the III conjugation. Verbs with the ending -ī are referred to the IV conjugation.

The stem of the Present tense (praesens) is determined by means of cutting the suffix -re in the indefinite verb form for the verbs of the I, II, IV conjugations and the suffix -ĕre for the III conjugation:

<i>Conjugation</i>	<i>Infinitivus</i>	<i>Praesens stem</i>	<i>Praesens stem ending</i>
I	curāre	curā-	ā
II	miscĕre	miscĕ-	ē
III	solvĕre diluĕre	solv- dilu-	consonant -ŭ
IV	linīre	linī-	-ī

N.B.! The verb *recipio, ěre – to take* belongs to a small subgroup of the III conjugation verbs where a stem is not determined according to the general rule, but due to the 1st person singular, Present Indicative Active. So, the stem is *recipi-*.

The Imperative mood

The Imperative Present is used in the 2nd person (singular and plural). The Imperative Mood for the verbs of the I, II, IV conjugations in the 2nd person singular coincides with the verb stem of the Present tense. The Imperative Mood for the verbs of the III conjugation in the 2nd person singular is formed by adding the ending -e to the verb stem. The 2nd person plural of the Imperative Mood of the I, II, IV conjugations is formed adding the ending -te to the stem in the Present tense. In the III conjugation the combining vowel -ī is added between the stem and the ending.

<i>Conjugation</i>	<i>Infinitivus</i>	<i>Praesens stem</i>	<i>Imperativus</i>	
			<i>2nd person singular</i>	<i>2nd person plural</i>
I	curāre	curā-	Cura! Cure!	Curāte! Cure!
II	miscēre	miscē-	Misce! Mix!	Miscēte! Mix!
III	solvĕre diluĕre	solv- dilu-	Solve! Dissolve! Dilute!	Solvĭte! Dissolve! Diluĭte!
IV	linĭre	linĭ-	Lini! Lubricate!	Linĭte! Lubricate!

Negative form of imperative mood

Negation in the indefinite verb form for the 2nd person singular is expressed by the word *noli* + infinitivus: *Noli nocĕre!* (Do not harm!). For the 2nd person plural: *noĭte* + infinitivus: *Noĭte nocĕre!* (Do not harm!).

In prescriptions verbs are used in the Imperative mood:

Recĭpe: – Take:

Sterilĭsa! – Sterilize!

Misce. – Mix

Da. – Give out

Da tales doses numĕro... – Give out the following doses...

Signa. – Sign. (Denote).

References: [Compulsory and Supplementary].

CHECK YOURSELF

1. Identify the stem and conjugation:

intrāre (to enter)
 solvĕre (to dissolve)
 venīre (to come)
 sentīre (to feel)
 adhibĕre (to use)
 tegĕre (to cover)
 addĕre (to add)
 tussīre (to cough)
 nocĕre (to do harm)

2. Form Imperative Present Active of the following verbs:

agitāre (to shake up)
 dividĕre (to divide)
 docĕre (to teach)
 palpāre (to palpate)
 studĕre (to study)
 vertĕre (to turn)
 captāre (to catch)
 vivĕre (to live)
 vidĕre (to see)

THEME 3.

LATIN NOUNS. GRAMMATICAL CATEGORIES. LEXICAL FORMS. 5 DECLENSIONS OF NOUNS.

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

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

THE 1st place in any pharmaceutical term is for the noun in its 1st form (What? Who?)

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 *sirupus, i m* (syrup) has the Stem – *sirup-*.

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

According to the 5 types of dictionary endings in Genetivus all the Latin nouns are divided into 5 groups called DECLENSIONS

5 DECLENSIONS OF NOUNS

Declension	Genetivus ending	Gender	Nominativus ending	Examples
I	-ae	f	-a	<i>herba, ae f</i> - herb
II	-i	m	-us, -er	<i>nervus, i m</i> - nerv
		n	-um, -on	<i>oleum, i n</i> - oil
III	-is	m, f, n	different endings	<i>cor, cordis n</i> - heart <i>flos, floris m</i> - flower
IV	-us	m	-us	<i>spiritus, us m</i> - alcohol
		n	-u	<i>cornu, us n</i> - horn
V	-ēi	f	-es	<i>facies, ei f</i> - face

Foundation of pharmaceutical terminology is the noun as a non-agreed modifier (disagreed attribute) – it is a noun in its Genetive Case (Of what? Of whom?) – E.g. tincture of valerian

NB!

To find words in the dictionary – *tinctura, ae f*; *Valerianae, ae f*

1) The 1st place according to the rule is for the noun with the question (WHAT?) “tincture” – *tinctura* (the 1st dictionary form)

2) The 2nd place for the noun with a question (OF WHAT?) the 2nd dictionary form – “of valerian” – *Valerianae*.

Translation – **tinctura Valerianae**

Leaf of mint (*Mentha, ae f*)

Tincture of rose

Tincture of eucalyptus (Eucalyptus, i f)

NB! In terms of disagreed attribute, only the first noun can be declined. The second has always its Genitive form.

References: [Compulsory and Supplementary].

CHECK YOURSELF

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

solutio, onis f – solutio

arbor, oris f – tree

status, us m – state

gutta, ae f – drop

folium, i n – leaf

aqua, ae f – water

infans, ntis m, f – child

Foeniculum, i n – fennel

manus, us f – hand

scabies, ei f – scabies, itch

Saccharum, i n – sugar

pulvis, eris m – powder

gloria, ae f – glory

lac, lactis n – milk

genu, us n – knee

2. Translate the following word combinations, keep in mind disagreed attribute:

drop of solution

leaf of tree

hand of child

water of fennel

powder of sugar (sugar powder)

sugar of milk (milk sugar)

THEME 4.
NOUNS OF THE 1ST DECLENSION. DIRECT OBJECT. DISAGREED
ATTRIBUTE. PREPOSITIONS.

The first declension includes nouns of the feminine gender which in Gen. Sing. end in -ae, in Nom. Sing. – in -a: herba, ae f – herb, tincture, ae f – vertebra.

Exceptions:

collega, ae **m** – colleague; diagnosta, ae **m** – diagnostitian, oculista, ae **m** – an eye doctor, pharmacopola, ae **m** – pharmacist.

Declension Pattern

<i>Case</i>	<i>Singularis</i>	<i>Pluralis</i>
Nom.	tinctur-a	tinctur -ae
Gen.	tinctur -ae	tinctur -ārum
Dat.	tinctur-ae	tinctur -is
Acc.	tinctur -am	tinctur -as
Abl.	tinctr-ā	tinctur -is

The Greek nouns of the 1st declension

The feminine nouns with the ending -e in Nom. , in Gen. sing. -es, are also referred to the 1st declension, e.g.: Aloe, es f – aloe.

Grammar structures of Latin nouns and verbs

1. Disagreed attribute is a noun in its Genetive singular or plural. This noun stays after the referred noun.

NOUN in its NOMINATIVE + NOUN in its GENETIVE
 (WHAT?) (OF WHAT?)

E.g. drop of water - gutta(what?- Nominative sing) aquae (of what? - Genetive sing)-
gutta aquae

drops of water – guttae(what?-Nom.pl) aquae (of what? - Genetive sing) - **guttae aquae**

Case	Singularis	Pluralis
Nom.	-a	-ae
Gen.	-ae	-arum

2. Direct object is a noun in its Accusative singular or plural.

VERB in its IMPERATIVE + NOUN in its ACCUSATIVE
 (Do!) (Whom? What)

E.g. Sterilize water - Sterilisa (Imperative sing.) aquam (What? Whom?) – **Sterilisa aquam.**

Nd! If we have + disagreed attribute we use the rule

VERB in its IMPERATIVE + NOUN in its ACCUSATIVE+ NOUN in its GEN.
 (Do!) (whom?what) (of what?)

Sterilize water of rose -- Sterilisa (Imperative sing.) aquam (what?whom?) Rosae (of what?of whom?)

To translate the verb we use the rules:

Case	Singularis	Pluralis
Nom.	-a	-ae
Gen.	-ae	-arum

3. Direct object is a noun in its Accusative singular or plural.

VERB in its IMPERATIVE + NOUN in its ACCUSATIVE

(Do!) (Whom? What?)

E.g. Sterilize water – Sterilisa (Imperative sing.) aquam (what?whom?) – **Sterilisa aquam.**

Nd! If we have + disagreed attribute we use the rule

VERB in its IMPERATIVE + NOUN in its ACCUSATIVE+ NOUN in its GEN.

(Do!) (whom? what?) (of what?)

Sterilize water of rose -- Sterilisa (Imperative sing.) aquam (what?whom?) Rosae(of what?of whom?)

To translate the verb we use the rules:

1.For the verbs of the 1,2,4 conjugations:

Singular (Sing.) = stem

Plural (Plur.) = stem + -te

For example (exempli gratia =e.g)

Dāre (stem dā-) -1st conj. – Da! (Sing) Dāte! (Pluralis) Give!

2.For the 3d conjugation verbs:

Singular(Sing.) = stem + e

Plural(Plur) = stem+ ĭ + -te

E.g.

Legĕre (stem leg-) – 3d conj. –Lege! (Sing) Legĭte! (Plur) **Read!**

To translate the noun we use this table

Case	Singularis	Pluralis
Acc.	-am	-as

The prepositions

Latin prepositions are divided into two groups. The first group is used with Accusativus while the second one – with Ablativus. Some of them are used both with Accusativus and Ablativus, depending on the meaning.

Prepositions with the noun in the form of Ablativus after them	Prepositions with the noun in the form of Accusativus after them
De – about Cum – with Ex, e – from Sine – without Pro – for	Ante – перед Supra – over Contra – against Per – through, during Ad – up to Contra – against
In (in, to) } where? (place – Abl.), where to? (direction – Acc.) Sub (under, below)	

Case endings

Case	Singularis	Pluralis
Acc.	-am	-as
Abl.	-ā	-is

E.g. About pharmacy – de officinā (Abl.)

With a herb – cum herbā (Abl.)

Without drops – sine guttis (Abl.)

To the mixture (where? – Abl. – in mixturā)

To the mixture (where to? – Acc. – in mixturam)

Through tissue – per telam (Acc.)

NB! If we have disagreed attribute, memorize – THE NOUN IN ITS ACCUSATIVUS WILL NOT CHANGE ITS FORM AT ALL

E.g. With herb of liquorice – cum herbā Glycyrrhizae

2) Pone tabulettam Menthae in aquam Menthae. (Acc.) Put the tablet of mint into water of mint.

1) Pone tabulettam sub linguam. (Acc.) Put the tablet under the tongue.

2) Tabulettam sub lingua est. (Abl.) The tablet is under the tongue.

NB! If we have disagreed attribute, memorize – THE NOUN IN ITS GENETIVUS WILL NOT CHANGE ITS FORM AT ALL

E.g. With herb of liquorice – cum herbā Glycyrrhizae

References: [Compulsory and Supplementary].

CHECK YOURSELF

1. Decline the following word combination:

drop of mixture

New words: drop – gutta, ae f

mixture – mixtura, ae f

bud of birch

New words: bud – gemma, ae f
birch – Betula, ae f

mass of pills

New words: mass – massa, ae f
pill – pilula, ae f

2. Translate the following word combinations:

with herb of lily-of-valley;

New words: herb – herba, ae f
lily-of-valley – Convallaria, ae f

without drops of mixture

New words: drop – gutta, ae f

under wax

New words: wax – cera, ae f

about buds of birch

through water of almonds

New words: water – aqua, ae f
almond – Amygdala, ae f

from tincture of valerian

New words: tincture – tinctura, ae f
Valerian – Valeriana, ae f

in ampules

New words: ampule – ampulla, ae f

without tablets of mint

New words: tablet – tabuletta, ae f
mint – Mentha, ae f

from tincture of valerian

New words: tincture – tinctura, ae f

3. Translate the following sentences:

a) into Latin:

Prepare mixture from tincture of lily-of-valley with water.

New words: water – aqua, ae f
lily-of-valley – Convallaria, ae f

Divide berries of magnolia wine on paper.

New words: magnolia wine – Schizandra, ae f
berry – bacca, ae f
paper – charta, ae f

Use tablets of mint without water.

New words: tablet – tabuletta, ae f

mint – Mentha, ae f

paper – charta, ae f

b) into English:

Filtrate aquam Amygdalarum per chartam.

New words: charta, ae f – paper

Sumite tabulettas Menthae sine aqua.

New words: tabuletta, ae f – tablet

Mentha, ae f – mint

Praeparate pilulas ex massa pilularum.

New words: pilula, ae f – pill

THEME 5.

INDICATIVE AND CONJUNCTIVE OF VERBS. VERBS IN PRESCRIPTIONS.

The present indicative active and passive

The Present Indicative is formed by adding the ending of the Active and Passive Voices to the stem of the Present tense.

Personal endings of the Present Indicative

<i>Person</i>	<i>Active Voice</i>		<i>Passive Voice</i>	
	<i>sing.</i>	<i>plur.</i>	<i>sing.</i>	<i>plur.</i>
1.	-o	-mus	-or	-mur
2.	-s	-tis	-ris	-mini
3.	-t	-nt	-tur	-ntur

In the I, II, IV conjugations personal endings are added directly to the verb stems, but in the verbs belonging to the IV conjugation in the 3rd person plural the combining vowel -u is added between a stem and a personal ending: lini-u-nt, lini-u-ntur.

In the III conjugation of the 3rd person singular the personal ending is added to a stem by means of the combining vowel -ī. In the 3rd person plural the combining vowel -u is added.

N.B.! As a rule, personal pronouns in Latin are not used with the verbs.

There are 3 rules of 3rd personal forms. These rules are identical for ACTIVE and PASSIVE

1. For the verbs of the 1st, 2nd conjugations

Singular Active Passive Singular Plural

stem of the verb + personal ending

The present indicative active

<i>Infinitive</i>	<i>stem</i>	<i>3rd person singular</i>	<i>3rd person plural</i>
curāre	cura-	cura-t (he, she, it) treats	cura-nt (they) treat
miscēre	misce-	misce-t (he, she, it)mixes	misce-nt(they) mix

The present indicative passive

<i>Infinitive</i>	<i>stem</i>	<i>3rd person singular</i>	<i>3rd person plural</i>
curāre	curā	curā-tur (he, she, it) is treated	cura-ntur (they) are treated
miscēre	miscē	miscē-tur (he, she, it) is mixed	misce-ntur (they) are mixed

2. For the verbs of the 3rd conjugation

Active Passive

SINGULAR: Stem of the verb + **i** + personal ending

PLURAL: Stem of the verb + **u** + personal ending

The present indicative active

<i>Infinitive</i>	<i>stem</i>	<i>3rd person singular</i>	<i>3rd person plural</i>
solvēre	solv-	solv-i-t(he,she it) dissolves	solv-u-nt (they)dissolve
diluēre	dilu-	edilu-i-t(he,she it) dilute	dilu-u-nt (they)dilute

The present indicative passive

<i>Infinitive</i>	<i>stem</i>	<i>3rd person singular</i>	<i>3rd person plural</i>
solvēre	solv-	solv-ī-tur(he,she it) is dissolved	solv-u-ntur(they) are dissolved
diluēre	dilu-	dilu-ī-tur(he,she it) is diluted	dilu-u-ntur (they)are diluted

3. For the verbs of the 4th conjugation

Active Passive

SINGULAR: Stem of the verb + personal ending

PLURAL: Stem of the verb + u + personal ending

The present indicative active

<i>Infinitive</i>	<i>stem</i>	<i>3rd person singular</i>	<i>3rd person plural</i>
linīre	linī-	lini-t (he, she it) lubricates	lini-u-nt (they) lubricate

The present indicative passive

linio, īre	linī-	linī-tur (he, she it) is lubricated	lini-u-ntur (they) are lubricated
------------	-------	-------------------------------------	-----------------------------------

The subjunctive mood

The Present Subjunctive is formed by means of replacing the stem ending –a with –e in the verbs of the I conjugation. In the verbs belonging to the II, III, IV conjugations the Present Subjunctive is formed by adding the vowel –a and personal endings to the verb stems.

Personal endings of the subjunctive mood

<i>Person</i>	<i>Active Voice</i>		<i>Passive Voice</i>	
	<i>sing.</i>	<i>plur.</i>	<i>sing.</i>	<i>plur.</i>
1.	-m	-mus	-r	-mur
2.	-s	-tis	-ris	-mini
3.	-t	-nt	-tur	-ntur

The present subjunctive active

<i>Infinitive</i>	<i>3rd person singular</i>	<i>3rd person plural</i>
curo, āre	cure-t would cure, let (him, her, it) cure	cure-nt would cure, let (them) cure
misceo, ēre	misce-a-t would mix, let mix	misce-a-nt would mix, let mix
solvo, ěre diluo, ěre	solv-a-t would dissolve, let dissolve dilu-a-t	sol-a-nt would dissolve, let dissolve dilu-a-nt dilute

	would dilute, let dilute	would dilute, let dilute
linio, ĩre	lini-a-t would lubricate, let lubricate	lini-a-nt would lubricate, let lubricate

The present subjunctive passive

<i>Infinitive</i>	<i>3rd person singular</i>	<i>3rd person plural</i>
curo, āre	curē-tur (he, she, it) would be cured, let (him, her, it) be cured	cure-ntur (they) would be cured, let (them) be cured
misceo, ēre	misce-ā-tur would be mixed, let be mixed	misce-ā-ntur would be mixed, let be mixed
solvo, ěre dĭluo, ěre	solv-ā-tur would be dissolved, let be dissolved dĭlu-ā-tur would be diluted, let be diluted	solv-ā-ntur would be dissolved, let be dissolved dĭlu-ā-ntur would be diluted, let be diluted
linio, ĩre	lini-ā-tur would be lubricated, let be lubricated	lini-ā-ntur would be lubricated, let be lubricated

The 3rd person singular and plural praesens conjunctīvi passivi can be translated in the pharmaceutical terminology as the indefinite verb form, meaning an order, e.g.:

Misceātur. – Let it be mixed. To mix.

Detur. – Let it be given out. To give out.

Signētur. – Let it be administered. To administer.

Besides the imperative mood, one can use in prescriptions the verb forms of the subjunctive mood, meaning virtually the same:

Misceātur. Dētur. Signētur. – Let it be mixed! Let it be given out! Let it be administered! (Mix! Dispense! Denote!)

Dentur tales doses numĕro... – Let the following doses be given out in number... (Give out such doses!)

Repetātur! – Let it be repeated! Repeat!

Sterilisētur! – Let be sterilized! Sterilize!

The verb *sum, esse* – to be

The present indicative (*Praesens indicatīvi*)

<i>Singularis</i>	<i>Pluralis</i>
1. <i>sum</i> – I am	<i>sumus</i> – we are
2. <i>es</i> – You are	<i>estis</i> – you are
3. <i>est</i> – he, she, it is	<i>sunt</i> – they are

The verb *esse* possesses functions of:

simple predicate;

link-verb.

Convallaria planta est. – Lily of valley **is** plant.

References: [Compulsory and Supplementary].

CHECK YOURSELF

1. Identify the stem and conjugation:

intrāre (to enter);

solvēre (to dissolve);

venīre (to come)

sentīre (to feel)

adhibēre (to use)

tegēre (to cover)

addēre (to add)

tussīre (to cough)

nocēre (to do harm)

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

habēre (to have)

repetēre (to repeat)

miscēre (to mix)

solvēre (to dissolve)

bibēre (to drink)

formāre (to form)

3. Translate the following word combinations:

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

Tabuletta Menthae habētur.

Misceātur!

Pilūlae in water solvuntur.
 Pilūla cum bromcamphorā formātur.
 Massam pilularum vident.

b) into Latin: Water is sterilized.

He prepares paste of mint.

New words: pasta, ae f – paste
 tabuleta, ae f – tablet
 Mentha, ae f – mint

He drinks pill without water.

Pills are added to water.

New words: pilula, ae f – pill
 massa, ae f – mass
 aqua, ae f – water

Water of rose is used.

They use tablet without water.

New words: aqua, ae f – water
 pilula, ae f – pill
 tabuletta, ae f – tablet

THEME 6.

THE PRESCRIPTION. GENERAL INFORMATION.

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 – 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 given to a pharmacist expressed by the word Recipe: (Rp: is a short form). – Take. It is traditional to include the symbol Rx, which is the abbreviation for recipe (Latin, take though), when the prescription is written in English.

VI. Designatio materialium: 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.

A prescription is called simple if only one medication is prescribed (formula remediorum 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 remediorum composita).

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.

We study only Latin part of prescription

E.g.:

Take (Rx): Tincture of lily-of-valley

Tincture of valerian equally 10 ml

Mentole 0,1

Mix. Give out.

Administer: 15 drops 3 times a day

Recipe: Tincturae Convallariae

Tincturae Valerianae ana 10 ml

Mentholi 0,1

Misce. Da.

Signa: 15 drops 3 times a day.

There are some rules of writing down Latin part of the prescription to be followed:

I. Latin part of any prescription begins with the verb in its Imperativus singularis

Recipe: (Take:) shortly - **Rp.:**

After "Recipe:" we must write names of remedies. Each name must be written according to the following rules –

- ✓ With the new line
- ✓ With initial capital letter
- ✓ In Genetive singular or plural

NB!

All the names of **plants, remedies and chemical elements** are written with initial capital letter (Oryza, Dimedrolum, Calcium). All the adjectives and names of anions in chemical compounds are written with initial small letter (e.g. Calcii chloridum- calcium chloride).

If a prescription line begins with SUPPOSITORIES or TABLETS we use Accusative form (Plural) - **SUPPOSITORIA, TABULETTAS**

For example:

Take: Tablets of dimedrole in number 20

Recipe: **Tabulettas** Dimedroli numero 20

* * *

Take: Suppositories “Anusol” in number 10

Recipe: **Suppositoria** “Anusolum” numero 10

II. The dosage of drugs:

- Grams (for solid drugs) with the help of the decimal system in Arabian numerals:

1,0

200,0

1,5

0,05 etc

- Milliliters (for fluid drugs) – after quantity of milliliters - **ml**

1 ml

10 ml

100 ml

- Drops. The word gutta(drop) is written in Accusative sing. Or plur. Number of drops is denoted by the Roman numbers after **guttam** or **guttas**:

1 drop – guttam I

5 drops – guttas V

If some medicaments have equal quantities their quantity is denoted with the word **ana** after the last medicament:

ana – equally, of each

Recipe: Tincturae Valerianae

Aquae Menthae ana 50 ml

Take: Tincture of valerian

Water of mint equally 50 ml

III. After names of drugs (with new line) doctor points what operations pharmacist must do – verbs in their Imperative or subjunctive are used.

Verbs in prescriptions

Imperative		Subjunctive	
Mix.	Misce	Let it be mixed.	Misceātur
Give out.	Da	Let it be given out.	Dētur
Administer.	Signa	Let it be administered	Signētur
Repeat.	Repete	Let it be repeated	Repetātur
Give out such doses in number	Da tales doses numero	Let such doses be given out in number	Dentur tales doses numero
Turn	Verte		

In prescriptions verb **fi**, **fieri** (to be formed, to get) is used:

Mix to get (Sing)... – Misce fiat...

Mix to get (plur)... – Misce fiant...

After **fiat** et **fiant** – nouns in their Nominative sing. or plur.

E.g Mix to get paste – Misce fiat pasta.

Mix to get pills in number 20 – Misce fiant pilulae numero 20.

Remember!

Latin	English
Misce, fiat pasta	Mix to get paste.
Misce, fiat pulvis.	Mix to get powder.
Misce, fiat unguentum.	Mix to get ointment.
Misce, fiat globulus.	Mix to get globule.
Misce, fiat suppositorium.	Mix to get suppository
Misce, fiat linimentum.	Mix to liniment.
Misce, fiant pilulae.	Mix to get pills.
Misce, fiant species	Mix to get herbs(species)
Massae pilularum quantum satis, ut fiant pilulae numero...	Mass of pills enough to get pills in number...

IV. The last line (Administration – the directions to the patient) with Latin is translation of English ADMINISTER- «Signa» («Signetur:»). Only these words are written in Latin. The directions to the way of usage are written in the patient's native language.

References: [Compulsory and Supplementary].

CHECK YOURSELF

1. Translate into Latin the following terms:

berry of schizandra, drop of mixture

New words: berry – bacca, ae f

schizandre – Schizandra, ae f

drop – gutta, ae f

flour of rice, bud of birch

New words: flour – farina, ae f

rice – Oryza, ae f

bud – gemma, ae f

birch – betula, ae f

tincture of nettle, tablet of mint

New words: tincture – tinctura, ae f

nettle – Urtica, ae f

tablet – tabuletta, ae f

mint – Mentha, ae f

2. Translate into Latin the following sentence:

He prepares pills from the mass of pills.

New words: pill – pilula, ae f

mass – massa, ae f

Buds of birch are saved in paper.

New words: paper – charta, ae f

Prepare water from mint.

New words: water – aqua, ae f

mint – Mentha, ae f

3. Translate into Latin the following prescription:

Rx: Water of chamomile 200 ml (chamomile water)

Give out.

Administer.

Rx: Berries of schizandra 100,0

Give out.

Administer.

New words: water – aqua, ae f

chamomile – Chamomilla, ae f

Rx: Flour of rice 200 ml (rice flour)

Give out.

Administer.

Rx: Buds of birch 100,0 (birch buds)

Give out.

Administer.

Rx: Tablets of mint in number 20 (Mint tablets)

Give out.

Administer.

Rx: Tincture of nettle (nettle tincture) 25 ml

Give out.

Administer.

THEME 7.

LATIN NOUNS OF THE 2ND DECLENSION. THE MASCULINE GENDER.

Nouns of masculine gender of the 2nd declension – nouns with the ending -i in Gen. sing and in Nom. sing. endings -us or -er.

Dictionary form – **sirupus, i m**

Sirupus - full form of Nominativus Singularis (What?)

i – Ending in Genetivus Singularis (Of what?)

m – gender

E.g.

morbus, i m – disease

succus, i m – juice

paediater, tri m – paediatrician;

cancer, cri m – cancer

Case endings

CASUS	SINGULARIS	PLURALIS
NOM.	morb-us	morb-i
GEN.	morb-i	morb-orum
DAT.	morb-o	morb-is
ACC.	morb-um	morb-os
ABL.	morb-o	morb-is

Names of plants

Leonurus, i m – motherwort
 Oxycoccus, i m – cranberry
 Ricinus, i m – castor oil plant
 Rubus idaeus, i m – raspberry
 Thymus, i m – thyme
 Myrtillus, i m – wortleberry

Names of medicinal forms

sirupus, i m – syrup
 bacillus, i m – stick
 globulus, i m – globule
 succus, i m – juice

Names of drug forms in prescriptions

Latin	English
Recipe: Sirupi...	Rx: Syrup of...
Succi ...	Juice of
Bacillos...	Sticks...
Globulos...	Globules...

Exceptions from the gender rule:

among the nouns of the 2nd declension (ending -us) we have names of bushes and trees as feminine:

E.g. Prunus, i f – plum

Amygdalus, i f – almond (Tree); Amygdala, ae f – almond (fruit)

b) Some nouns of Greek origin:

E.g. Bolus, i f – clay (a large pill)

Crystallus, i f – crystal

virus, i n – virus

These nouns are declined as the nouns of the 2nd declension masculine.

NB! For *virus*, i n – neuter gender case endings and “Golden rule”.

Names of trees and bushes

Amygdalus, i f – almond
 Alnus, i f – alder
 Citrus, i f – lemon
 Crataegus, i f – hawthorn
 Eucalyptus, i f – eucalyptus
 Juniperus, i f – cade
 Pinus, i f – pine

Prunus, i f – plum

References: [Compulsory and Supplementary].

CHECK YOURSELF

1. Decline the following word combination:

syrup of nettle

New words: syrup – sirupus, i m

nettle – Urtica, ae f

juice of eucalyptus

New words: juice – succus, i m

eucalyptus – Eucalyptus, i f

juice of raspberry

New words: juice – succus, i m

raspberry – Rubus idaeus, i m

2. Translate the following word combinations:

with syrup of lily-of-valley

New words: syrup – sirupus, i m

lily-of-valley – Convallaria, ae f

without juice of thyme

New words: juice – succus, i m;

thyme – Thymus, i m

under stick

New word: stick – bacillus, i m

about juice of birch

New words: juice – succus, i m

Birch – Betula, ae f

through water of raspberry

New words: water – aqua, ae f

raspberry – Rubus idaeus, i m

from syrup of whortleberry

New words: syrup – sirupus, i m

whortleberry – Myrtillus, i m

in eyes

New word: eye – oculus, i m

without juice of mint

New words: juice – succus, i m

mint – Mentha, ae f

syrup of aloe for patients

New word: patient – aegrotus, i m

Aloe – Aloe, es f

3. Translate the following sentences:

a) into Latin:

He prepares syrup from herb of lily-of-valley.

New words: herb – herba, ae f

lily-of-valley – Convallaria, ae f

Divide berries of cranberry on paper.

New words: cranberry – Oxycoccus, i m

berry – bacca, ae f m

paper – charta, ae f

Juice of mint is used without water.

New words: juice – succus, i m

mint – Mentha, ae f

water – aqua, ae f

b) into English:

Tincture of motherwort ad morbos cordis adhibetur.

New words: Leonurus, i m – motherwort

morbis, i m – disease

cor, cordis n – heart

Pharmaeuta sirupum ex baccis Oxycocci praeparat.

New words: phamaeuta, ae f – pharmacist

Oxycoccus, i m – cranberry

Sirupi plantarum in lagenis dantur.

New words: sirupus, i m – syrup

planta, ae f – plant

lagena, ae f – bottle

4. Translate the prescription:

Rx: Juice of sage 30 ml

Tincture of anise 20 ml

Syrup of sugar 10 ml

Mix.

Give out.

Administer

New word: Saccharum, i n – sugar

Rx: Juice of cranberry 1 ml

Sugar 0,3

Mix to form a powder. Give out such doses in number 12.

Administer.

New words: Saccharum, i n – sugar

pulvis, eris m – powder

Rx: Syrup of thyme 100 ml

Mix.

Administer.

New words: Thymus, i n – thyme

THEME 8.

LATIN NOUNS OF THE 2ND DECLENSION. THE NEUTER GENDER.

These are nouns with ending **-UM** in Nom. Sing. and ending **-I** in Gen sing.

E.g.

infūsum, i n – infusion;

remedium, i n – remedy, medicine

unguentum, i n – ointment

suppositorium, i n – suppository

GOLDEN rule of neuter gender nouns and adjectives:

All the nouns of neutrum have the same forms in Nom. and Acc. In Plural they always have ending -a in these cases. The same rule occurs in Ukrainian. Compare:

Ukrainian

VILLAGE – (n) CEJIO (sing)

VILLAGES – CEJIA (plur)

Latin

INFUSION –(n) INFUSUM (sing)

INFUSIONS – INFUSA (plur)

FOLIUM, I N – leaf

Case endings

CASUS	SINGULARIS	PLURALIS
NOM.	foli-um	foli-a
GEN.	foli-i	foli-orum
DAT.	foli-o	foli-is
ACC.	foli-um	foli-a
ABL.	foli-o	foli-is

NOMENCLATURE NAMES of OILS

Oleum Ricini - castor oil

Oleum Terebinthinae – terpinthine oil, Oil of terpinthine

NB! In the names of stone-fruit oils and waters THE NAMES OF FRUIT ARE USED IN PLURAL (gen)

oleum Amygdalarum - almond oil (oil of almonds)

oleum Olivarum - olive oil (oil of olives)

oleum Persicorum - peach oil (oil of peaches)

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

linimentum, i n – liniment

oleum, i n – oil

saccharum, i n – sugar

unguentum, i n – ointment; unguent

suppositorium, i n – suppository

Names of medicinal plants

Absinthium, i n – wormwood; absinth

Chelidonium, i n – celandine; bloodworm

Equisetum, i n – horse-tail; shave-grass

Foeniculum, i n – fennel

Hypericum, i n – St. John's wort

Millefolium, i n – milfoil

Polygonum, i n – water pepper

Rheum, i n – rhubarb

Names of extracts

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)

Names of drug forms in prescriptions

Latin	English
Recipe: Infusi...	Rx: Infusion...
Infusi foliorum...	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...
Emplastri...	Plaster of...
Emplastri ... simplicis	Simple plaster of...
Emplastri ... compositi	Composite plaster of...

Note: Sign ... – is omitted name of medicine, plant or chemical element.
References: [Compulsory and Supplementary].

CHECK YOURSELF

1. Decline the following word combination:

leaf of sunflower

New words: leaf – folium, i n

Sunflower – Helianthus, i m

oil of anise

New words: oil – oleum, i n

anise – Anisum, i n

remedy with sugar

New words: remedy – remedium, i n

sugar – Saccharum, i n

2. Translate the following word combinations:

Ointment of hydrocortisone for eyes.

New words: ointment – unguentum, i n

hydrocortisone – Hydrocortisonum, i n

eye – oculus, i m

syrup of rhubarb without water

New words: syrup – sirupus, i m

rhubarb – Rheum, i n

water – aqua, ae f

water of fennel with syrup of sugar

New words: water – aqua, ae f

fennel – Foeniculum, i n

sugar – Saccharum, i n

liniment with starch of wheat

New words: liniment – linimentum, i n

starch – Amylum, i n

wheat – Triticum, i n

suppositories with dimedrole

New words: suppository – suppositorium, i n

decoction of leaves of sage without water

New words: decoction – decoctum, i n

leaf – folium, i n

sage – Salvia, ae f

bottle with oil of cacao

New words: bottle – unguentum, i n

oil – oleum, i n

Cacao (not declined)

infusion of leaves of nettle in bottles

New words: infusion – infusum, i n

leaf – folium, i n

nettle – Urtica, ae f

suppositories with oil of sea buckthorn

New words: suppository – suppositorium, i n

oil – oleum, i n

sea buckthorn – Hippophae, es f

3. Translate the following sentences:

a) into Latin:

Analgin is used in the form of tablets.

New words: analgin – Analginum, i n

form – forma, ae f

tablet – tabuleta, ae f

Decoction is prepared from leaves of sage.

Analgin is used in the form of tablets.

New words: analgin – Analginum, i n

form – forma, ae f

tablet – tabuleta, ae f

b) into English:

Recipe oleum Cacao pro globulis.

New words: oleum, i n – oil

globulus, i m – globule

Pharmaceuta infusum herbae Thymi filtrat.

New words: pharmaceuta, ae f, m – pharmacist

Recipe oleum Cacao pro globulis.

New words: oleum, i n – oil

globulus, i m – globule

4. Translate the following prescription:

Rx: Menthol 0,05

Oil of almonds 15 ml

Oil of eucalyptus 20 ml

Mix. Give out.

Administer.

New word: menthol – Mentholum, i n

eucalyptus – Eucalyptus, i f

Rx: Liniment of synthomycine 1% with novocaine 0,5% – 25,0

Give out.

Administer.

New words: synthomycine – Synthomycinum, i n

novocaine – Novocainum, i n

Rx.: Emulsion of oil of castor plant 180,0

Syrup of sugar 200 ml

Mix. Give out.

Administer.

New word: castor plant – Ricinus, i m

THEME 9.
LATIN ADJECTIVES.
ADJECTIVES OF THE 1ST AND 2ND DECLENSIONS
(THE 1ST GROUP OF ADJECTIVES)

There are 2 groups of adjectives. We differ them according to the dictionary forms.

If we see ALBUS, A, UM (white), LIBER, A, UM (free) – they are the 1st group.

In case of NATURALIS, E – the 2nd group

All the adjectives don't have their Gen. in the dictionary. They have their gender endings – 3 endings for three genders. In the case of the 1st group of adjectives we will always have them in the dictionary.

DICTIONARY FORM OF THE 1ST GROUP ADJECTIVES

NB! These adjectives are declined as nouns of the 1st or 2nd declensions according to the ending chosen.

albus, a, um

Full form of masculinum **alb -us** (as noun **SIRUPUS, I M - 2nd decl.**)

Ending of femininum – **-a** (as noun **AQUA, AE F**)

Ending of neutrum – **-um** (as noun **FOLIUM, I N**)

WORD ORDER

Any pharmaceutical term begins with the noun in its NOM. Sing or plur. the 2nd place is for an adjective

Engl. – white ointment – Lat. Ointment white- unguentum(n) album(n) –

Rp: Unguenti albi

Coordination of adjective with a noun

M.: Sirupus, i m + spiss-us, a, um = sirupus spissus

F.: Tinctura, ae f + spiss-us, a, um = tinctura spissa

N.: Oleum, i n + spiss-us, a, um = oleum spissum

- Rules of coordination:

Eg. Dry extract(Nom.sing) The 1st place for the noun!(dictionary forms- extractum I, n + siccus,a,um)

1. we have to determine gender of the noun extractum - n. This word will be the first

2. We choose one of three endings for the adjective according to the gender of the noun – ending –um (n) We have chosen – siccum (n)

3. Term itself is

Extractum (n) siccum(n) Rp: Extracti sicc...

NB! Latin nouns have their gen.sing. in the dictionary forms, latin adjectives have only Nominativus form, but 3 endings to be chosen

BASIC MODELS OF PHARMACEUTICAL TERMS

1. Noun + noun (the only noun may have its Nom. all other nouns have their Gen. form.

Oil of anise – oleum Anisi

2. Noun + adjective (All the grammar categories of adjective must coincide with noun categories – gender, number ad case)

Bitter remedy – remedium amarum

3. Noun+noun+adjective (The 1st place – Noun in in its Nom.(can be declined!)
The 2nd place – noun in its Gen (the Gen. form will not be changed), The 3d place – for the adjective (it must be declined according to the 1st noun:

Composed plaster of lead(plaster of lead composed)

Emplastrum Plumbi compositum

Rp: Emplastri Plumbi compositi

Extracts consistency

siccus, a, um – dry

fluidus, a, um – fluid

spissus, a, um – thick

WORD ORDER!

Extractum...(Gen of Plant name)...(siccum, fluidum, spissum)

E.g. dry extract of senna = Lat. Extract of senna dry (Senna, ae f)

Extractum Sennae siccum

Rp.: Extracti Sennae sicci...

References: [Compulsory and Supplementary].

CHECK YOURSELF

1. Decline the following word combination:

spirituous tincture

New words: tincture – tinctura, ae f

spirituous – spirituosus, a, um

bitter juice

New words: juice – succus, i m

bitter – amarus, a, um

internal remedy

New words: remedy – remedium, i n

internal – internus, a, um

2. Translate the following word combinations:

dry extract of rhubarb

New words: extract – extractum, i n

Rhubarbarb – Rheum, i n

dry – siccus, a, um

stomach tablets in paper

New words: tablet – tabuletta, ae f

stomach – stomachicus, a, um

paper – charta, ae f

ointment “Flamidez” in black flask

New words: ointment – unguentum, i n

flask – vitrum, i n

black – niger, gra, grum

Native gastric juice for sick men.

New words: juice – succus, i m

gastric – gastricus, a, um

native – nativus, a, um

sick man – aegrotus, i m

dry extract of valerian in tablets

New words: extract – extractum, i n

dry – siccus, a, um

valerian – Valeriana, ae f

tablet – tabuletta, ae f

water with bitter juice of lemon

New words: water – aqua, ae f

juice – succus, i m

bitter – amarus, a, um

lemon – Citrus, i m

bottle with ophthalmic ointment of vaseline

New words: ointment – unguentum, i n

bottle – vitrum, i n

ophthalmic – ophthalmicus, a, um

tablets of dry extract of valerian

New words: tablet – tabuletta, ae f

extract – extractum, i n

dry – siccus, a, um

valerian – Valeriana, ae f

white streptide in tablets

New words: streptocide – Streptocidum, i n

white – albus, a, um
 tablet – tabuletta, ae f

3. Translate the following sentences:

a) into Latin:

He prepares spirituous tincture of valerian.

New words: tincture – tinctura, ae f
 valerian – Valeriana, ae f
 spirituous – spirituosus, a, um

paper with solid paraffin

New words: paper – charta, ae f
 paraffin – Paraffinum, i n
 solid – durus, a, um

Blue methylene is used in black bottle.

New words: methylene – Methylenum, i n
 blue – coeruleus, a, um
 bottle – vitrum, i n
 black – niger, gra, grum

b) into English:

Remedia in capsulis gelatinosis dantur.

New words: remedium, i n – remedy
 capsulus, i m – capsule
 gelatinosus, a, um – starch (adj)

Oleum camphoratum oleum Helianthi continet.

New words: oleum, i n – oil
 camphoratus, a, um – camphor (adj.)
 Helianthus, i n – sunflower

Succus siccus ex foliis Aloe in medicina adhibetur.

New words: succus, i m – juice
 siccus, a, um – dry
 folium, i n – leaf
 Aloe, es f – aloe

4. Translate the following prescription:

Rx: Thick extract of belladonna 0,5
 Anaesthesine 1,0
 Lanoline 20,0
 Mix to get ointment. Give out.
 Administer.

New words: thick – spissus, a, um
 extract – extractum, i n
 belladonna – Belladonna, ae f

Rx: Tablets of dry extract of senna 0,3 in number 20

Give out.

Administer.

New word: senna (plant) – Senna, ae f

Rx: Fluid extract of valeriane 10 ml

Tincture of rhubarb 1 ml

Distilled water 100 ml

Mix. Give out.

Administer.

New word: distilled – destillatus, a, um

THEME 10.

PAST PARTICIPLE SIMPLE. NAMES OF PHARMACOLOGICAL GROUPS. TERMINAL ELEMENTS USED IN THE NAMES OF MEDICAMENTS.

1. Participles are verbal forms with adjective endings; they may be called “verbal adjectives” as they agree with their nouns in gender, case and number. Participium perfecti passivi (Participle II) is formed from the stem of supine by adding adjectival gender endings **-us(m)**, **-a(f)**, **-um(n)**.

VERB	SUPINE STEM	PARTICIPIUM PERFECTI PASSIVI
curo, curātum, āre To treat	curat-	curātus, a, um – treated
misceo, mixtum, ēre To mix	mixt-	mixtus, a, um – mixed
solvo, solūtum, ěre To dissolve	solut-	solutus, a, um – dissolved

1. destillatus, a, um – distilled

distilled water – aqua destillata

2. depuratus, a, um – depurated

depurated sulphur – Sulphur depuratum

3. rectificatus, a, um – rectified

Rectified oil of terpine – oleum Terebinthinae rectificatum

4. purificatus, a, um – purified

serum purificatum – purified serum

purificated water – aqua purificata

5. compositus, a, um – complex, compound

compound liniment of Lanoline – linimentum Lanolini compositum

6. obductus, a, um – coated

Coated tablet “Allochol” tabuleta “Allocholium” obducta

7. reductus, a, um – reduced

reduced iron – Ferrum reductum

8. concentratus, a, um – concentrated**9. dilutus, a, um – diluted**

concentrated, diluted acid – acidum concentrated, diluted

10. ustus, a, um – burnt

burnt magnesium – Magnesium ustum

11. praecipitatus, a, um – precipitated

praecipitated mercury – Hydrargrum praecipitatum

12. tritus, a, um – grated

Grated camphor – Camphora trita

13. pulveratus, a, um – pulverized

Pulverized dimedrole – Dimedrolum pulveratum

14. sterilisatus, a, um – sterilized

sterilized solution – solution sterilisa

15. solutus, a, um – dissolved

dissolved nitroglycerine – Nitroglycerinum solutum

16. vitaminisatus, a, um - vitaminized

vitaminized oil – oleum vitaminosum

2. Adjectives characterizing remedies on pharmacological action are usually named with the adjectives in the form of neuter plural as it means their agreement with the noun REMEDIA (n, Nom. pl.), in Sing. we have remedium sedativum – single sedative remedy, when we use plural we write REMEDIA SEDATIVA – sedative remedies. In pharmaceutical terminology we use only adjective in its plural without noun:

anaesthetica – anesthetics

sedative – sedatives

spasmolytica – spasmolytics

References: [Compulsory and Supplementary].

CHECK YOURSELF**1. Decline the following word combination:**

distilled water

New words: water – aqua, ae f
distilled – destillatus, a, um

diuretic remedy

New words: remedy– remedium, i n
diuretic – diureticus, a, um

concentrated juice

New words: juice – succus, i m
concentrated – concentratus, a, um

2. Translate the following word combinations:

bottle with pulverized camphor

spasmolytic tablets of dry extract of valerian

New words: tablet – tabuleta, ae f
spasmolytic – spasmolyticus, a, um
extract – extractum, i n
dry – siccus, a, um
valerian – Valeriana, ae f

white streptocide in coated tablets

New words: streptocide – Streptocidum, i n
white – albus, a, um
tablet – tabuleta, ae f

purified antitetanus serum

New words: serum – serum, i n
antitetanus – antitetanicus, a, um
purified – purificatus, a, um

coated tablets “Allocolum” in paper

New words: tablet – tabuleta, ae f
coated– obductus, a, um
paper – charta, ae f

composed ointment “Flamidez” in black flask

New words: ointment – unguentum, i n
composed – compositus, a, um
flask – vitrum, i n
black – niger, gra, grum

bottle with dissolved nitroglycerine.

New words: bottle – lagena, ae f
 dissolved – solutus, a, um
 dried herb of wormwood in tablets

New words: herb – herba, ae f
 dried – exsiccatus, a, um
 wormwood – Absinthium, i n
 tablet – tabuleta, ae f

water with concentrated juice of lemon

New words: water – aqua, ae f
 juice – succus, i m
 concentrated – concentratus, a, um
 lemon – Citrus, i m

3. Translate the following sentences:

a) into Latin:

Blue methylene is used in black bottle.

New words: methylene – Methylenum, i n
 blue – coeruleus, a, um
 bottle – vitrum, i n
 black – niger, gra, grum

He uses depurated wax for ointment.

New words: wax – cera, ae f
 depurated – depuratus, a, um
 ointment – unguentum, i n

Give sick man ophthalmic ointment of dibiomycine.

New words: sick man – aegrotus, i m
 ointment – unguentum, i n
 ophthalmic – ophthalmicus, a, um

b) into English:

Succus exsiccatus ex foliis Aloe in medicina adhibetur.

New words: succus, i m – juice
 exsiccatus, a, um – dried
 folium, i n – leaf
 Aloe, es f – aloe

Remedia contra cardialgiam in capsulis gelatinosis dantur.

New words: remedium, i n – remedy
 cardialgia, ae f – heart pain
 capsula, ae f – capsule
 gelatinosus, a, um – starch(adj)

Nystatinum ut remedium fungicidum praescribitur.

New words: ut – as

remedium, i n – remedy

fungicides, a, um – antifungal

4. Translate the following prescription:

Rx: Fluid extract of valeriane 10 ml

Tincture of rhubarb 1 ml

Distilled water 100 ml

Mix. Give out.

Administer.

Rx: Pure urea 8 ml

Lanoline 55,0

Oil of peaches 75 ml

Purified water 100 ml

Mix to get liniment. Give out.

Administer.

New words: urea – urea, ae f

peach – Persicum, i n

water – aqua, ae f

purified – purificatus, a, um

Rx: Antidiphtheric serum (purified, concentrated) 5000 AU

Give out such doses in number 10 in ampoules.

Administer.

THEME 11.

NOUNS OF THE 3RD DECLENSION. THE MASCULINE GENDER.

There are endings of the masculine gender nouns in their Nominativus and Genetivus.

<i>Nom. Sing.</i>	<i>Gen. sing.</i>	<i>Dictionary form</i>	<i>Stem</i>
-os	or-is	<i>flos, floris (m)</i> – flower	flor-
-o	-on-is, -in-is	<i>pulmo, onis (m)</i> – lung <i>homo, inis (m)</i> – man	pulmon-
-or	-or-is	<i>liquor, oris (m)</i> – liquid	liquor-
-es	-it-is, ed-is	<i>Stipes, itis (m)</i> – stalk <i>pes, pedis (m)</i> – foot, leg	stipit- ped-

-ex	-is -is	<i>Cortex, icis(m)</i> – bark	cortic-
-er	-er-is	<i>aether, eris (m)</i> – ether <i>venter, tris (m)</i>	ether- ventr-

<i>Nom. Sing.</i>	<i>Gen. sing.</i>	<i>Dictionary form</i>
-os	or-is	<i>flos, floris (m)</i> – flower
-o	-on-is,-in-is	<i>pulmo, onis (m)</i> – lung <i>homo, inis (m)</i> – man
-or	-or-is	<i>liquor, oris (m)</i> – liquid
-es	-it-is,ed-is	<i>Stipes, itis (m)</i> –stalk <i>pes, pedis (m)</i> – foot,leg
-ex	-is -is	<i>Cortex, icis(m)</i> – bark
-er	-er-is	<i>aether, eris (m)</i> – ether

EXCEPTIONS FROM THE MASCULINE GENDER RULES

os, oris (n) – mouth

tuber, tuberis (n) – tuber, bulb

Menyanthes, idis (f) – buckbean

Papaver, eris (n) – poppy

Piper, eris (n) – pepper

Polygonum(i) hydropiper(eris) – water pepper

Case endings of consonant type nouns (m, f)

homo, inis m – man

Casus	Singularis	Pluralis
NOM	hom-o	homin-es
GEN	homin-is	homin-um
DAT	homin-i	homin-ibus
ACC	homin-em	homin-es
ABL	homin-e	homin-ibus

Case endings of mixed type nouns (m, f)

dens, dentis m – tooth

Casus	Singularis	Pluralis
NOM	dens	dent-es

GEN	dent-is	dent-ium
DAT	dent-i	dent-ibus
ACC	dent-em	dent-es
ABL	dent-e	dent-ibus

NOUNS OF MASCULINE GENDER IN PRESCRIPTIONS

1) Liquor, oris m – liquid

Liquor Ammonii anisatus – anise liquid of ammonia

Recipe: Liquoris Ammonii anisati

Liquor Ammonii caustici (Solutio Ammonii caustici) – aqueous ammonia liquid (solution) of caustic ammonia)

Recipe: Liquoris Ammonii caustici

2) Flos, floris m – flower (in prescriptions – Gen. pl.)

Recipe: Florum...

3) Carbo, onis f – coal

Carbo activatus – activated coal

Recipe: Carbonis activati...

4) Aether, eris m – ether

Aether aethylicus - ethylic ether

Recipe: Aetheris aethylici...

Aether pro narcosi – ether for narcosis

Recipe: Aetheris pro narcosi...

5) Cortex, icis m – bark

Recipe: Corticis...

References: [Compulsory and Supplementary].

CHECK YOURSELF

1. Define the stem of the noun, write in the forms Nom. et Gen. sing., plur:

thick liquid (liquor, oris m – spissus, a, um)

composed powder (pulvis, eris m + compositus, a, um)

white flower (flos, floris m + albus, a, um)

2. Translate the following word combinations:

prescription for the author

New words: prescription – praescriptio, onis f

author – auctor, oris m

cut bark of water-elder

New words: bark – cortex, icis m
 cut – concisus, a, um
 water-elder – Viburnum, i n

tablets of activated coal

New words: tablet – tabuleta, ae f
 coal – carbo, onis m
 activated – activatus, a, um

fluid extract of water piper

New words: extract – extractum, i n
 fluid – fluidus, a, um
 water piper – Polygonum(i, n) hydroppiper,eris m

coated tablets of activated coal

New words: tablet – tabuleta, ae f
 coated – obductus, a, um
 coal – carbo, onis m
 activated – activatus, a, um

decoction of herb of shepherd's purse

New words: decoction – decoctum, i n
 herb – herba, ae f
 shepherd's purse – Bursa pastoris

Herb and flowers of yarrow.

New words: herb – herba, ae f
 flower – flos, floris m
 yarrow – Millefolium, i n

pulverized flowers of chamomile

New words: flower – flos, floris m
 pulverized – pulveratus, a, um
 chamomile – Chamomilla, ae f

Water with Burov's liquid

New words: water – aqua, ae f
 liquid – liquor, oris m
 Burov (name of doctor) – Burovus, i m

3. Translate the following sentences:

a) into Latin:

Give sick man infusion of flowers of chamomile.

New words: sick man – aegrotus, i m
 infusion – infusum, i n
 flower – flos, oris m

chamomile – Chamomilla, ae f

Flowers of chamomile contains vitamins

New words: flower – flos, floris m

chamomile – Chamomilla, ae f

vitamin – vitaminum, i n

Give sick man infusion of leaves of buckbean.

New words: sick man – aegrotus, i m

infusion – infusum, i n

leaf – folium, i n

buckbean – Menyanthes, idis m

b) into English:

Praeparata corticis Frangulae ut remedia laxativa adhibentur.

New words: ut – as

remedium, i n – remedy

laxativus, a, um – laxative

cortex, icis m – bark

frangula, ae f – buckthorn

Adhibe praeparata ex floribus Arnicae.

New words: praeparatum, i n – preparation

flos, floris m – flower

Arnica, ae f – arnica

Liquor Ammonii anisatus in vitro datur.

New words: liquor, oris m – liquid

Ammonium, i n – ammonia

anisatus, a, um – anise (adj)

vitrum, i n – flask

4. Translate the following prescription:

Rx: Coffeine 0,5

Anise liquid of ammonia 50 ml

Syrup of marsh mallow 200 ml

Purified water 30 ml of each

Mix. Give out.

Administer.

New words: liquid – liquor, oris m

anise – anisatus, a, um

ammonia – Ammonium, i n

syrup – sirupus, i m

marshmallow – Althaea, ae f

Rx: Chloroforme

Aethylic ether equal 10 ml

Aqueous Ammonia (strong ammonia solution) 5 drops

Mix. Give out.

Administer.

New word: aethylic – aethylicus, a, um

ether – Aether, eris m

Rx: Infusion of leaves of buckbean 10,0 – 200 ml

Give out.

Administer.

THEME 12.

NOUNS OF THE 3RD DECLENSION. THE FEMININE GENDER.

There are endings of the feminine gender nouns in their Nominativus and Genetivus singularis.

Nom. Sing.	Gen. sing	Example
-as	-at + -is	sanitas, atis f – health
-es (equisyllabic)	-is	pubes, is f – pubes
-is (different number of syllables) -is (equal number of syllables)	id-is -is	Adonis, idis f – Adonis auris, is f – ear
-us	ut-is ud-is	salus, utis f – health palus, udis f – bog
-ns -rs	-nt -is -rt -is	mons, montis f – mountain pars, partis f – part
-x (except of -ex)	-c-is	pax, pacis f – peace radix, icis f – root nux, nucis f – nut
-do	-din-is	hirudo, inis f – leech
-go	-gin-is	Plantago, inis f – plantain or fleawort
-io	-ion-is	solutio, onis f – solution

EXCEPTIONS FROM FEMININE GENDER RULES

Ribes, is n – current;

Echinopanax, acis n – wolfberry

turio, onis m – shoot

pulvis, eris m – powder

adeps, adipis m – fat

NB! Adeps suillus or axungia porcina – swinish fat

Case endings of consonant type

Hirudo, inis f

Casus	Singularis	Pluralis
NOM	hirud-o	hirudin-es
GEN	hirudin-is	hirudin-um
DAT	hirudin-i	hirudin-ibus
ACC	hirudin-em	hirudin-es
ABL	hirudin-e	hirudin-ibus

Case endings of mixed type

Pars, partis f

Casus	Singularis	Pluralis
NOM	pars	part -es
GEN	part-is	part -ium
DAT	Homin part -i	part -ibus
ACC	part -em	part -es
ABL	part -e	part -ibus

1) radix, icis f – root

Recipe: Radicis ...

2) mucilago, inis f – mucus

Recipe: Mucilaginis...

3) pulvis, eris m – powder

Recipe: Pulveris...

4) solution, onis f – solution (often used with adjectives in their feminine)

solutio...oleosa – oil solution of...

Recipe: Solutionis.... Oleosae....

solutio... spirituosa – spirituous solution of...

Recipe: Solutionis... spirituosae

5) injectio, onis f – injection (with preposition PRO+ Abl. Plur.)

pro injectionibus – for injections

Recipe: Aquae pro inectionibus

6) infans, ntis m, f – child

Pro infantibus... (for children)

Recipe: Mixturae contra tussim pro infantibus

References: [Compulsory and Supplementary].

CHECK YOURSELF

1. Define the stem of the noun, write in the forms Nom. et Gen. sing., plur:

cut root (radix, icis f + concisus, a, um)

oil solution (solutio, onis f + oleosus, a, um)

yellow nut (nux, nucis f + flavus, a, um)

2. Translate the following word combinations:

juice from leaves of foxglove

New words: juice – succus, i m

leaf – folium, i n

foxglove – Digitalis, is f

pine tar

New words: tar – pix liquid

pine – Pinus, i f

syrup from roots of marshmallow

New words: syrup – sirupus, i m

root – radix, icis m

marshmallow – Althaea, ae f

cut root of valerian

New words: root – radix, icis f

cut – concisus, a, um

valerian – Valeriana, ae f

starch of maize in a box

New words: starch – amyllum, i n

maize – Mays, ydis f

box – scatula, ae f

infusion of berries of black currant

New words: infusion – infusum, I n

berry – bacca, ae f

currant – Ribes, is f

black – niger, gra, grum

solution for inhalation

New words: solution – solution, onis f

inhalation – inhalation, onis f

oil solution of nitroglycerine in capsules

New words: oil (adj.) – oleosus, a, um

capsule – capsula, ae f

composite powder of liquorice

New words: powder – pulvis,eris m

composed – compositus, a, um

liquorice – Liquiritia, ae f

3. Translate the following sentences:

a) into Latin:

Root of valeriane is used in medicine. .

New words: root – radix, icis f

valeriane – Valeriana, ae f

medicine – medicina, ae f

Powder of root of rhubarb is used in medicine. .

New words: powder – pulvis, eris m

root – radix, icis f

rhubarb – Rheum, i n

medicine – medicina, ae f

Use depurated swinish fat for an ointment. .

New words: fat – adeps, adipis m

depurated – depuratus, a, um

swinish – suillus, a, um

ointment – unguentum, i n

b) into English:

Praeparata Digitalis glycosida continet

New words: praeparatum, i n – praeparation

Digitalis, is f – foxglove

Glycosidum, i n – glycoside

Pharmaceuta pro infantibus mixturam parat.

New words: pharmaceuta, ae f, m – pharmacist

infans, ntis m, f – child

mixtura, ae f – mixture

Radix Ginseng oleum aethereum continet.

New words: ginseng – Ginseng (not declined)

oleum, i n – oil
 ethereus, a, um – ethereal

4. Translate the following prescription:

Rx: Spiritous solution of Vitamine A 1 % – 20 ml

Give out.

Administer.

Rx: Tar of birch

Precipitated sulfur 5,0 of each

Vaseline 60,0

Mix to get ointment. Give out.

Administer.

New words: tar – pix liquida

birch – Betula, ae f

sulfure – Sulfur, uris n

precipitated – praecipitatus, a, um

Rx: Powder of leaves of foxglove 0,05

Sugar 0,3

Mix to get powder

Give out such doses in number 12.

Administer.

New words: leaf – folium, i n

foxglove – Digitalis, is f

sugar – saccharum, i n

THEME 13.

NOUNS OF THE 3RD DECLENSION. THE NEUTER GENDER.

Nom.Sing. Stem + Gen.Sing. Dictionary form stem

<i>Nom.Sing.</i>	<i>Основа+Gen.Sing.</i>	<i>Dictionary form</i>	<i>stem</i>
-en	-inis	<i>semen, inis n – seed</i>	semin-
-e	-is	<i>kete, is n – network</i>	ret-
-ar	-aris	<i>pulvinar, aris n – pillow</i>	pulvinar-

-al	-alis	<i>animal, alis n</i> – animal	animal-
-ma(Gr)	-atis	<i>trauma, atis n</i> – trauma <i>stigma, atis n</i> – stigma	traumat- stigmat-
-ur	-uris -oris	<i>Sulfur, uris n</i> – sulfur	Sulfur-
-us	-oris -eris	<i>corpus, oris n</i> – body <i>genus, eris n</i> – gender	corpor- gener-

“Golden” rule of neuter gender nouns

Nom.=Acc. Plural form – ending –A

Stem + ending CORPUS, ORIS N (sing.)

CORPORA (pl.)

NB!

Engl. OF = Lat. Genetivus (2nd dict. Form)

Ren, renis m – kidney

Splen, splenis m – spleen

SINGULAR

case	Consonant type	Vowel type	Mixed type
Nom.	different	-e/ -al/ -ar	different
Gen.	-is	-is	-is
Dat.	-i	-i	-i
Acc.	=Nom.	= Nom.	=Nom.
Abl.	-e	-i	-e

PLURAL

case	Consonant type	Vowel type	Mixed type
Nom.	-a	-ia	-a
Gen.	-um	-ium	-ium
Dat.	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus
Acc.	=Nom.	= Nom.	=Nom.
Abl.	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus

case	Singularis	Pluralis
Nom.	-ma	-ata
Gen.	-atis	-atum
Dat.	-ati	atis

Acc. -ma -ata
 Abl. -ate -atis

1. Alumen, inis n – alum

Recipe: Aluminis...

Alumen ustum – burnt alum

Recipe: Aluminis usti...

2. Sulfur, uris n – sulfur

Recipe: Sulfuris...

Sulfur praecipitatum depuratumdepurated precipitated sulfur

Recipe: Sulfuris praecipitati depurati

3. Rhizoma, atis n – rhizome

Recipe: Rhizomatis...

4. Stigma, atis n – stigma (Lat.plural stigmata Engl.plur. stigmata)

Decoction of stigmata of maize – Decoctum stigmatum Maydis

Recipe: Decocti stigmatum Maydis ...

5. Semen, inis n – seed

Decoction of seeds – Decoctum seminum...

6. Oleum jecoris – oil of fish liver

Vitaminized fish liver oil – oleum jecoris vitaminisatum

Recipe: Olei jecoris vitaminisati...

References: [Compulsory and Supplementary].

CHECK YOURSELF

1. Define the stem of the noun, write in the forms Nom. et Gen. sing., plur:

yellow seed (semen, inis n + flavus, a, um)

vitreous body (corpus, oris n + vitreus, a, um)

big head (caput, itis n + magnus, a, um)

2. Translate the following word combinations:

emulsion of seeds of pumpkin

New words: emulsion – emulsum, i n

seed – semen, inis n

pumpkin – Cucurbita, ae f

remedy for paultice

New words: remedy – remedium, i n

poultice – cataplasma, atis n

heads of poppy

New words: head – caput, itis n

poppy – Papaver, eris n
 precipitated sulfur for ointment
 gargle with tincture of calendule
 infusion of seeds of fennel
 fluid extract of stigmatas of maize
 pulverized burnt alum
 vitaminized fish liver oil

3. Translate the following sentences:

a) into Latin:

Give out vitreous body in ampules.

New words: vitreous – vitreus, a, um

body – corpus, oris n

ampule – ampulla, ae f

Give out depurated honey for gargle.

Preparation “Strophanthine” is prepared from seeds of strophanthus.

b) into English:

Oleum jecoris Aselli in medicina adhibetur.

New words: oleum, i n – oil

jecur, oris – liver (of sea fish)

Asellus, i m – cod (fish)

Sulfur depuratum ad curationem morborum cutis adhibetur.

Mucilago seminm Lini ex tempore preeparatur.

4. Translate the following prescription:

Rx: Depurated sulfur

Composite powder of liquorice 0,25 of each

Mix to get powder.

Give out such doses in number 10.

Administer.

New words: sulfur – Sulfur, uris n

depurated – depuratus, a, um

powder – pulvis, eris m

composed – compositus, a, um

liquorice – Liquiritia, ae f

Rx: Anaesthesine 5,5

Naphthalane 3,0

Precipitated sulfur 1,5

Paste of Zinc 20,0

Mix to get ointment. Give out.

Administer.

New words: sulfur – Sulfur, uris n

Rx: Emulsion of seeds of pumpkin

Sugar 20,3

Purified water 80 ml

Mix. Give out.

Administer.

THEME 14.

GREEK NOUNS OF THE 3RD DECLENSION.

Nouns of feminine of Greek origin belong to the 3rd declension and have their ending **-SIS** in Nom. and Gen. Sing. and an equal number of syllables in these cases:

basis, is f – base

tussis, is f – cough.

narcosis, is f – narcosis

pertussis, is f – whooping cough

These nouns have their peculiarities when declined: Acc.sing. **-im**

GREEK NOUNS OF FEMININE GENDER IN PHARMACEUTICAL TERMINOLOGY

1) dosis, is f – dose (of remedy)

Dosis maxima – maximum dose

Dosis minima – minimum dose

Dosis media – (medium (therapeutic) dose)

Pro dosi – for one dose, single dose

2) tussis, is f – cough

Contra tussim – against cough

dry mixture against cough – ...

3) narcosis, is f – narcosis

for narcosis – ...

References: [Compulsory and Supplementary].

CHECK YOURSELF

1. Define the stem of the noun, write in the forms Nom. et Gen. sing., plur:

maximal dose (dosis, is f + maximus, a, m)

strong cough (tussis, is f + validus, a, um)

yellow rhizome (rhizome, atis n + flavus, a, um)

2. Translate word combinations:

remedies per mouth

maximum single dose of pentamine

remedies against fever

therapeutical dose of tetracycline 0,5

solution for gargles

dry mixture against cough for children

ether for narcose

etherous oil of mustard

analgin for one dose

3. Translate the following sentences:

a) into Latin:

Herba of thermopsis is used contra cough.

Use ether for narcose for sick men.

Poultice of mustard is used contra myalgia.

b) into English:

Calomel as ut remedium externum adhibetur.

Oleum Sinapis aethereum in medicina adhibetur.

Medicus antibiotica contra sepsim adhibet.

4. Translate the following prescription:

Rx: Calomel 0,1

Sugar of milk 0,3

Mix to get powder. Give out.

Administer

Rx: Fluid extract of stigmata of maize 50 ml

Give out.

Administer.

Rx: Dry mixture against cough for children 50,0

Give out in a small bottle.

Administer.

THEME 15.
PRACTICAL SKILLS “LATIN GRAMMAR. THE PRESCRIPTION”.

For successful completion of the theme, one needs to learn information from the textbook.

Textbook:

Svetlichnaya Y.I. Latin for Pharmacy Students: Textbook / Y.I. Svetlichnaya, I.A. Tolok, E.A. Volobuyeva. – Kharkiv: NUPh, 2006. – 212 p.

EXAMPLES OF TASKS FOR PRACTICAL SKILLS

1. Translate in Nom. and Gen. Singularis and Pluralis:

yellow liquid (liquor, oris m + flavus, a, um)

2. Translate pharmaceutical terms in Nom. and Gen. Singularis:

- a) spirituous solution of iodine
- b) fluid extract of aloe
- c) butadione with novocaine
- d) white substance
- e) yellow mercury

3. Translate into English:

- a) Liquor Ammonii caustici
- b) Decoctum seminum Lini
- c) Mixtura contra tussim sicca pro infantibus
- d) Pulvis Glycyrrhizae compositus
- e) Hydraryrum praecipitatum album

4. Translate into Latin:

- a) Rx: Coffeine 0,5
Anise liquid of ammonia 50 ml
Syrup of marshmallow 200 ml
Purified water 30 ml of each
Mix. Give out.
Administer.
- b) Rx: Powder of leaves of foxglove 0,05
Sugar 0,3
Mix to get powder.

Give out such doses in number 12.

Administer.

c) Rx: Dry mixture against cough for children 50,0

Give out in a small bottle.

Administer.

5. Translate into English:

a) Recipe: Unguenti Sulfuris praecipitati albi 1 % – 20,0

Da.

Signa.

b) Recipe: Mucilaginis seminum Lini 90,0

Benzonaphtholi 1,0

Misce.

Da.

Signa.

c) Recipe: Extracti stigmatum Maydis fluidi 50 ml

Da.

Signa.

**SECTION II. LATIN GRAMMAR.
SPECIAL TERMINOLOGY.**

THEME 1.

***ADJECTIVES OF THE 3 DECLENSION
(THE 2ND GROUP OF ADJECTIVES).***

All the Latin adjectives are divided into two groups according to their dictionary endings:

1st group (adjectives of the 1 – 2 declensions) have their endings -US, -A, -UM (albus, a, um – white)

2nd group –(adjectives of the 3d declension).

Their dictionary endings

1) -er, -is, -e - paluster, tris, tre (bog),

2) -is, -is, e - naturalis, is, e (natural),

3) -x, -r, -s (the only ending for all the genders)

According to the dictionary form endings, adjectives are divided into 3 divisions.

NB! All the 1st group adjectives are declined as nouns of the 1st or 2nd declension.

All the adjectives of the 2nd group are declined as 3rd declension nouns (vowel type), SO THEIR ENDING IN GEN. SING. **-IS**.

2nd group adjectives

The 1st division: adjectives of 3 endings

Gender	Nom. Sing.	Gen. Sing.
m	-er	
f	-is	-is
n	-e	

Dictionary form:

silvester, tris, tre (wood)

The 2nd group adjectives
2nd division: Adjectives of 2 endings

Gender	Nom. Sing.	Gen. Sing.
m		
f	-is	-is
n	-e	

Dictionary form:
 medicinalis, e (*medicinal*)

SUFFIXES OF ADJECTIVES

<i>Latin suffix</i>	<i>Meaning and English</i>	<i>Example</i>
-alis, e	-al belonging to	<i>medicinalis, e</i> medicinal (belonging to medicine)
-aris, e	-ar belonging to	<i>plantaris, e</i> plantar (belonging to plant)

Most adjectives belong to the 2nd division

Case endings of the 2nd division of adjectives (m,f)
officinalis, e

Casus	Numerus singularis	Numerus pluralis
Nominativus	OFICINALIS	OFFICINAL - ES

Genetivus	OFFICINAL – IS	OFFICINAL- iUM
Dativus	OFFICINA - I	OFFICINAL-IBUS
Accusativus	OFFICINAL- EM	OFFICINAL - ES
Ablativus	OFFICINAL -I	OFFICINAL - IBUS

**Case endings of the 2nd division of adjectives (n)
officinalis, e**

Casus	Numerus singularis	Numerus pluralis
Nominativus	OFFICINALE	OFFICINAL - IA
Genetivus	OFFICINAL – IS	OFFICINAL- iUM
Dativus	OFFICINA - I	OFFICINAL-IBUS
Accusativus	OFFICINALE	OFFICINAL - IA
Ablativus	OFFICINAL -I	OFFICINAL - IBUS

**The 2nd group adjectives
3d division: Adjectives of 1 ending**

gender	Nom. Sing.	Gen. Sing.
m,f,n	-s/-ns/-x	-is

NB! Dictionary form consists of 2 parts: full form of Nom. Sing. and ENDING WITH PART of stem (as well nouns of the 3rd declension)

simplex, icis – simple

par, paris – equal

recens, ntis – fresh

References: [Compulsory and Supplementary].

CHECK YOURSELF

1. Write in the forms of Nom. and Gen. sing., plur:

green nut (nux, nucis f + viridis, e)

simple sirup (syrupus, i m + simplex, icis)

soluble tablet (tabuleta, ae f + solubilis, e)

2. Translate the following word combinations:

soluble nitroglycerine in capsules

New words: soluble – solubilis, e

capsule – capsula, ae f

extract of officinal valerian

New words: extract – extractum, i n

valerian – Valeriana, ae f

officinal – officinalis

simple powder of liquorice

New words: powder – pulvis, eris m

simple – simplex, icis

liquorice – Liquiritia, ae f

pectoral mixture with glucose

New words: mixture – mixture, ae f

pectoral – pectoralis, e

sterile remedy in black flask

New words: sterile – sterilis, e

flask – vitrum, i n

black – niger, gra, grum

tincture of Chinese magnolia wine

New words: tincture – tincture, ae f

Magnolia wine – Schisandra, ae f

Chinese – chinensis, e

infusion with simple syrup

New words: infusion – infusum, i n

simple – simplex, icis
 syrup – sirupus, i m
 intramuscular injection of analgine
New words: injection –injection, onis f
 intramuscular – intramuscularis, e
 simple plaster of lead
New words: plaster – emplastrum, i n
 simple – simplex, icis
 lead – Plumbum, i n

3. Translate the following sentence into English:

Olea aetherea substantias volatiles continent.

New words: oleum, i n – oil
 aethereus, a, um – ethereal
 substantia, ae f – substance
 volatilis, e – volatile

Solutio Euphyllini pro injectione intramusculari praeparatur.

New words: solution, onis f – solution
 injection, onis f – injection
 intramuscularis, e – intramuscular

Aether medicinalis in medicina adhibetur.

New words: Aether, eris m – ether
 medicinalis, e – medicinal

4. Translate the following prescriptions:

a) Into Latin:

Rx: Powder of leaves of foxglove 0,05
 Oil of Cocoa 2,5
 Mix to get rectal suppository
 Give out such doses in number 12.
 Administer.

New words: powder – pulvis, eris m
 leaf – folium, i n
 foxglove – Digitalis, is f
 oil – oleum, i n
 cocoa – Cacao (not declined)
 suppository – suppositorium, i n
 rectal – rectalis, e

Rx: Simple plaster of lead 0,05

Give out in scatule

Administer.

New words: plaster – emplastrum, i n
simple – simplex, icis

Rx: Tincture of May lily- of-valley

Simple tincture of valerian equally 7,5 ml

Adoniside 15 ml

Mix. Give out.

Administer.

New words: tincture – tincture, ae f
May (adj.) – majalis, e
simple - simplex, icis

b) Into English:

Rx: Tabulettas Cytochromi C 0,01 numero 50

Da.

Signa

New words: tabuletta, ae f – tablet

Rx: Olei Pini silvestris

Olei Eucalypti ana 3 ml

Misce. Da in vitro nigro

Signa

New words: Pinus, i f – pine
silvester, tris, tre – forest (adj.)
Eucalyptus, i f – eucalypt

Rx: Succu gastrici naturalis 100ml

Da.

Signa.

New words: succus, i m– juice
gastricus, a, um – gastric
naturalis, e – natural

THEME 2.

ADJECTIVES OF THE 2ND GROUP WITH 2 ENDINGS

1. Adjectives with the endings –alis, e; aris, e express **belonging to smth.**

natura, ae f – nature

naturalis, e – belonging to nature NATURAL

MUSCULAR – muscularis, e

TUNICA, AE f + MUSCULARIS, E

Tunica muscularis (tunicae muscularis)

ENGL. -ar = Lat. -aris, e -al = -alis, e medicinal = medicinalis, e

Medicinal glass (vitrum, i n) Vitrum medicinale (vitri medicinalis)

2. Adjectives with endings -bilis, e; -ilis, e express ability, possibility to be an object of some action.

operabilis, e – one who has possibility to be operated

operable tumour (tumor, oris m)

tumor operabilis (tumoris operabilis)

solubilis, e – smth which have possibility to be solved SOLUBLE

3. Adjectives with ending –ensis, e –express attitude to the country, region, district

Arvensis, e – field

Chinensis, e – Chinese

Canadesis, e – Canadian

4. Adjectives fortis, e; mitis, e

Many remedies are produced in different concentration. The following adjectives are used in the names of medicaments

fortis, e – strong, forte

mitis, e – mild, mite

E.g.

Furaginum forte - strong furaginine

Panzynorm mite - mild panzynorme

Panzynorm forte - strong panzynorme

Coffeinum forte - strong caffeine

Adjectives of the 2nd group with 2 endings in prescriptions

1. **green soap** – sapo viridis

Rp: Saponis viridis 15,0

Rx. Green soap 15,0

2. **spring Adonis** – Adonis vernalis

Rp: Hebae Adonidis vernalis 20,0

Rx: Herb of spring Adonis 20,0

3. **Chinese magnolia vine** – Schizandra chinensis

Rp: Tincturae Schizandrae chinensis 20 ml

Rx: Tincture of magnolia vine 20 ml

4. **volatile liniment** – linimentum volatile

Rp: Linimenti volatilis 100,0

Rx: Volatile liniment 100,0

5. medicinal conserved bile – Chole medicinalis conservata

Rp: Choles medicinalis conservatae 100 ml

Rx: Medicinal conserved bile 100 ml

6. such – talis, e

The prescription expression *Da tales doses numero...* or *Dentur tales doses numero...* (Give out such doses in number ... or Let such doses in number... be given) is used in prescription to administer a number of single doses that must be given out to the patient if remedy is being prescribed in a quantity of a single dose.

7. equal – aequalis, e

The prescription expression *Divide in partes aequalisnumero...* (Divide in equal parts in number...) is used in the prescriptions to administer in how many equal parts to divide a prescribed quantity of a remedy.

References: [Compulsory and Supplementary].

CHECK YOURSELF

1. Write in the forms of Nom. and Gen. sing., plur:

green soap (sapo, onis m + viridis, e)

medicinal syrup (sirupus, i m + medicinalis, e)

enterosoluble tablet (tabuleta, ae f + enterosolubilis, e)

2. Translate the following word combinations:

soluble nitroglycerine capsules

New words: soluble – solubilis, e

capsule – capsula, ae f

extract of officinal valerian

New words: extract – extractum, i n

valerian – Valeriana, ae f

officinal – officinalis

simple powder of liquorice

New words: powder – pulvis, eris m

simple – simplex, icis

liquorice – Liquiritia, ae f

pectoral mixture with glucose

New words: mixture – mixture, ae f

pectoral – pectoralis, e

sterile ointment in black flask

New words: sterile – sterilis, e

ointment – unguentum, i n

flask – vitrum, i n

black – niger, gra, grum

tincture of May lily-of- valley

New words: tincture – tincture, ae f

lily-of- valley – Convallaria, ae f

May (adj.) – majalis, e

drops of tincture of field violet

New words: drop – gutta, ae f

tincture – tincture, ae f

violet – Viola, ae f

field (adj.) – arevensis, e

solution of analgine for intramuscular injection

New words: solution – solution, onis f

injection – injection, onis f

intramuscular – intramuscularis, e

solution of glucose with soluble streptocide

New words: soluble – solubilis, e

3. Translate the following sentence into English:

Olea aetherea substantias volatiles continent.

New words: oleum, i n – oil

aethereus, a, um – ethereal

substantia, ae f – substance

volatilis, e – volatile

Tabulettae Euphyllini sublinguales pro pro aegrotis dantur.

New words: tabuletta, ae f – tablet

aegrotus, i m – sick man

sublingualis, e – sublingual

Aether medicinalis in medicina adhibetur.

New words: Aether, eris m – ether

medicinalis, e – medicinal

4. Translate the following prescriptions:

a) Into Latin:

Rx: Powder of leaves of foxglove 0,05

Oil of Cocoa 2,5

Mix to get rectal suppository

Give out such doses in number 12.

Administer.

New words: powder – pulvis, eris m
 leaf – folium, i n
 foxglove – Digitalis, is f
 oil – oleum, i n
 cocoa – Cacao (not declined)
 suppository – suppositorium, i n
 rectal – rectalis, e

Rx: Powder of chinese magnolia vine 0,3
 Give out such doses in number 12
 Administer.

New words: powder – pulvis, eris m
 Magnolia vine – Schizandra, ae f
 Chinese – chinensis, e

Rx: Infusion of herb of spring Adonis 6,0 – 180 ml
 Themisale 4,0
 Simple syrup 7,5 ml
 Mix. Give out.
 Administer.

New words: infusion – infusum, i n
 adonis – Adonis, idis f
 herb – majalis, e
 spring (adj.) – vernalis, e

b) Into English:

Rx: Tabulettas Cytochromi C 0,01 numero 50
 Da.
 Signa

New words: tabuletta, ae f – tablet

Rx: Olei Pini silvestris
 Olei Eucalypti ana 3 ml
 Misce. Da in vitro nigro.
 Signa.

New words: Pinus, i f – pine
 silvester, tris, tre – forest (adj.)
 Eucalyptus, i f – eucalypt

Rx: Aquae Foeniculi vulgaris 100ml
 Da.
 Signa.

New words: aqua, ae f – water
 Foeniculum, i n – fennel

vulgaris, e – common

THEME 3.
PRESENT PARTICIPLE ACTIVE.

English participles as well as Latin are one of the forms of verb. They have gender, number and case as well as adjectives but have the category of tense as verbs. We will consider participles as adjectives with all their peculiarities.

Latin Participium praesentis activi correspond English Present Participle Active (Participle I) – these participles have their ending –ing in English – **reading student**.

We will compare this participle with the 3rd declension adjectives.

According to the rule of formation for Participle in Latin we have the following:

Common rule - STEM + ENDING -NS (Gen. -NTIS)

1. Verbs of the 1st and 2nd conjugations

Stem of the verb + ending -ns

E.g. laborare – to work (stem – labora-) Laborans, ntis – working

Docere – to teach (stem doce-) Docens, ntis – teaching

2. Verbs of the 3rd and 4th conjugations

Stem + ending – ENS

E.g.

convalescere – to recover (stem reconvalec-) Reconvalescens, ntis – recovering

Audire -to listen (stem audi-) audiens, ntis – listening

Dictionary form of these participles coincides with the form of the 3rd declension adjectives of one ending – simplex, icis

Participium praesentis active are declined as the adjectives of the 3rd declension on the vowel type.

NB! You have to know only 4 forms of declension – Nom. Sing, Plur. and Gen. Sing. Plur

case	singularis	pluralis
NOM.	-ns	-ntes (m, f) –ntia (n)
GEN.	-ntis	-ntium

E.g.

Expectorant mixture – mixture expectorans (Gen. sing. mixturae expectorantis)

repellent remedy – *remedium repellens* (gen.sing. *remedii repellentis*)

NAMES OF INGREDIENTS IN THE COMPLEX PRESCRIPTION

PRESENT participles active are used as the names of ingredients in compound prescriptions.

They are written in the following order:

- 1) **Basis, is f** – the active drug that provides therapeutic action.
- 2) **Remedium adjuvans** – the substance intended to assist and especially hasten the action of the basis.
- 3) **Remedium corrigens** – the substance intended to modify the action of the basis (to improve taste, smell etc.).
- 4) **Remedium constituens** – the substance intended to bring the whole into a convenient, peasant form for administration.

Exemplar praescriptionis compositae

Recipe: Pepsini 2,0 (remedium basis)

Acidi hydrochlorici dilute 5 ml (remedium adjuvans)

Sirupi simplicis 15 ml (remedium corrigens)

Aquae destillatae ad 200 ml (remedium constituens)

Misce. Da.

Signa.

NB! Prescriptions:

Viride nitens (*Viride*, is n – greenery + *nitens*, ntis – brilliant, diamond) – Brilliant green

Rp: *Viridis nitentis*

References: [Compulsory and Supplementary].

CHECK YOURSELF

1. Write in the forms of Nom. and Gen. sing., plur:

expectorant tablet (*tabuleta*, ae f + *expectorans*, ntis)

corrective remedy (*remedium*, i n + *corrigens*, ntis)

adstringent juice (*succus*, i m + *adstringens*, ntis)

2. Translate the following word combinations:

adjuvant paste of zinc

New words: paste – *pasta*, ae f

adjuvant – *adjuvans*, ntis

anticoagulant remedies

New words: remedy – *remedium*, i n

anticoagulant – anticoagulant, ntis f

solution of glucose with soluble streptocide

New words: solution – solution, onis f

soluble – solubilis, e

adstringent juice of lemon

New words: juice – succus, i m

adstringent – adstringens, ntis

lemon – Citrus, i f

solution of strong remedy

New words: solution – solution, onis f

strong – fortis, e

spirituous solution of brilliant green

New words: spirituous – spirituosus, a, um

brilliant green – Viride nitens

powder of streptocide ut adjuvant remedy

New words: powder – pulvis, eris m

adjuvant – adjuvans, ntis

expectorant mixture against cough

New words: mixture – mixture, ae f

expectorant – expectorans, ntis

cough – tussis, is f

oil of cocoa for excipient remedy

New words: oil – oleum, i n

Cocoa – Cacao (not declined)

remedy – remedium, i n

excipient – constituens, ntis

3. Translate the following sentence into English:

Sirupi baccarum are used ut remedia corrigentia adhibetur.

New words: sirupus, i m – syrup

bacca, ae f – berry

corrigens, ntis – corrective

Baccae Oxycocci recentes pro succo adhibentur.

New words: bacca, ae f – berry

medicinalis, e – medicinal

Oxycoccus, i m – cranberry

Recens, ntis – fresh

Succus, i m – juice

Saccharum pro remedio constituenti aut corrigenti adhibetur.

New words: Saccharum, i n – sugar
 remedium, i n – remedy
 constituens, ntis – vehicle, excipient
 corrigens, ntis – corrective

4. Translate the following prescriptions:

a) Into Latin

Rx: Aqueous solution of brilliant green 1% – 20 ml

Give out.

Administer.

Rx: Tablets of strong microfolline in number 50

Give out.

Administer.

New words: tablet – tabuletta, ae f

strong – fortis, e

Rx: Infusion of common (officinal) valerian 6,0 – 180ml

Simple syrup 7,5 ml

Mix. Give out.

Administer.

New words: infusion – infusum, i n

common – officinalis, e

syrup – sirupu, i m

simple – simplex, icis

b) Into English:

Rx: Olei Pini silvestris

Olei Eucalypti ana 3 ml

Misce. Da in vitro nigro.

Signa.

New words: Pinus, i f – pine

silvester, tris, tre – forest (adj.)

Eucalyptus, i f – eucalypt

Rx: Powder of leaves of foxglove 0,05

Oil of Cocoa 2,5

Mix to get rectal suppository

Give out such doses in number 12.

Administer.

New words: powder – pulvis, eris m

leaf – folium, i n

foxglove – Digitalis, is f

oil – oleum, i n
 cocoa – Cacao (not declined)
 suppository – suppositorium, i n
 rectal – rectalis, e

Rp: Tincture of May lily of valley
 Simple tincture of valerian equally 7,5 ml
 Adoniside 15 ml
 Mix. Give out.
 Administer.

New words: tincture – tincture, ae f
 May (adj.) – majalis, e
 simple – simplex, icis

THEME 4.

CHEMICAL NOMENCLATURE. NAMES OF ELEMENTS, ACIDS AND OXIDES.

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 m – phosphorus

Names of elements in prescriptions.

1. lead water – aqua Plumbi

Rp.: Aquae Plumbi 100 ml

2. ointment of zinc – unguentum Zinci

Rp.: Unguenti Zinci 10,0

3. depurated precipitated sulfur – Sulfur praecipitatu depuratum

Rp.: Sulfuris praecipitati depurate 0,5

4. white ointment of mercury – unguentum Hydrargyri album

Rp.: Unguenti Hydrargyri albi

5. compound(simple) plaster of lead – emplastrum Plumbi compositum
(simplex)

6. reduced iron - Ferrum reductum

Rp.: Ferri reducti 5,0

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 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:

The stem of the acid forming	→	<u>-icum</u>
<u>element</u>	→	

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

Hydroiodic acid – acidum hydroiodicum

Memorize the most important names of acids

acidum acetylsalicylicum – acetylsalicylic acid

acidumbenzoicum	– benzoic acid
acidum salicylicum	– salicylic acid
acidum hydrochloricum	– hydrochloric (muriatic) acid

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 is on the second place.

E.g.

Magnii oxydum – Magnesium oxide

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

The 1st place for the name of element, 2nd for oxides

Memorize Latine Names of Oxides

oxydum, i n – oxide

peroxydum, i n – peroxide

hydroxydum, i n – hydroxide

For example:

Aluminium oxide – Aluminii oxydum

Hydrogen peroxide – Hydrogenii peroxydum

Mercury hydroxide – Hydrogenii hydroxydum

References: [Compulsory and Supplementary].

CHECK YOURSELF

1. Translate the following word combinations:

paste of zinc in black flask

New words: paste – pasta, ae f

flask – vitrum, i n

black – niger, gra, grum

enterosoluble tablets of nicotinic acid

New words: tablet – tabuletta, ae f

enterosoluble – enterosolubilis, e

concentrated solution of hydrogen oxide

New words: solution – solution, onis f

concentrated – concentratus, a, um

lead oxide in black flask

New words: flask – vitrum, i n

black – niger, gra, grum
 coated tablets of crystallized carbolic acid
New words: tablet – tabuletta, ae f
 coated – obductus, a, um
 crystallized – crystallisatus, a, um
 anhydrous arsenious acid or white arsenic
New words: anhydrous–anhydricus, a, um
 white – albus, a, um
 coated pills of ascorbic acid
New words: pill – pilula, ae f
 coated – obductus, a, um
 nitrogen oxide for inhalation
New word: inhalatio – inhalatio, onis f
 ointment of yellow mercury oxide
New words: ointment – unguentum, i n
 yellow – flavus, a, um

2. Translate the following sentence into English:

Hydroperitum praeparatum Hydrogenni peroxydi est .

New word: praeparatum, i n – preparation
 est – is (verb)

Preparatum “Galmanin” acidum salicylicum continet.

New word: praeparatum, i n – preparation

Sulfur depuratum ut remedium antheminthicum adhibetur.

New words: depuratus, a, um – depurated
 remedium, i n – remedy

anthelminthucus, a, um – anthelmintic, vermicide

3. Translate the following prescriptions:

a) Into Latin:

Rp: Pure phenole (crystallized carbolic acid) 0,5

Glycerine equally 10,0

Water Of lead up to 100 ml

Mix. Give out

Administer.

New words: pure – purus, a, um

crystallized – crystallisatus, a, um

Rx: Folic acid 0,0001

Sugar 0,3

Mix to get powder.

Give out such doses in number 12.

Administer.

New words: sugar – saccharum, i n

powder – pulvis, a, um

Rx: Coated tablets of anhydric arsenic acid in number 50

Give out.

Administer

New words: tablet – tabuletta, ae f

coated – obductus, a, um

b) Into English:

Rp: Unguenti Hydrargyri praecipitati albi 5% – 30,0

Da.

Signa.

New words: unguentum, i n – ointment

praecipitatus, a, um – precipitated

Rp: Unguenti Hydrargyri praecipitati albi 5% – 30,0

Da.

Signa

New words: unguentum, i n – ointment

praecipitatus, a, um – precipitated

albus, a, um – white

Rp: Ichthyoli

Zinci oxydi

Amyli Tritici 12,5 of each

Vaselini ad 50

Misce fiat pasta .

Da.

Signa.

New words: amyllum, i n – starch

Triticum, i n – wheat

Pasta, ae f – paste

THEME 5.
CHEMICAL NOMENCLATURE. NAMES OF SALTS.

The Latin names of oxides and salts are formed in the same way. The name of the chemical element or the name of the salt foundation in the Genetive 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.

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-→ nitratis

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

Names of salts in prescriptions

1. tablets of Codeine phosphate – Codeini phosphas

Rp.: Tabulettas Codeini phosphatis 0,05 numero 20

2. Ointment Of mercuryamidochloride – unguentum Hydrargyri amidochloridi

Rp.: Unguenti Hydrargyri amidochloridi

3. rivanole lactate –Rivanoli lactas

Rp.: Rivanoli lactatis 1,0

4. calcium glycerophosphate – Calcii glycerophosphas

Rp.: Calcii glycerophosphatis 0,01

5. oxytetracycline hydrochloride – Oxytetracyclini hydrochloridum

References: [Compulsory and Supplementary].

CHECK YOURSELF

1. Translate the following word combinations:

oil solution of retinole acetate

New words: solution – solutio, onis f

oil – oleosus, a, um

ointment of mercury hydrochloride

New word: ointment – unguentum, i n

tablets of codeine phosphate in capsules

New words: oil – oleum, i n

Cocoa – Cacao (not declined)

remedy – remedium, i n

excipient – constituens, ntis

ophthalmic ointment of hydrocortisone acetate in black flask

New words: ointment – unguentum, i n

flask – niger, gra, grum

tablets of codeine phosphate againsts cough

New words: tablets – tabuletta, ae f

cough – tussis, is f

aqueous solution of sodium usninate

New words: solution – solutio, onis f

aqueous – aquosus, a, um

solution of potassium permanganate

New words: solution – solution, onis f

adjuvant – adjuvans, ntis

sodium oxybutyrate for intravenous narcosis

New words: narcosis – narcosis, is f

intravenous – intravenosus, a, um

ointment of mercury hydrochloride in flask

New words: ointment – unguentum, i n

excipient – constituens, ntis

2. Translate the following sentence into English:

Calcii sulfas ustus in tabulettis praescribitur.

New words: ustus, a, um – burnt

tabuletta, ae f – tablet

Preparatum “Phytoferrolactolum” Ferri lactas continent.

New words: praeparatum, I n- praeparation

Tabuletae Kalii orotatis pro infantibus praescribuntur

New words: tabuleta, ae f – tablet
 infans, ntis m, f – child, kid
 constituens, ntis – vehicle, excipient
 corrigens, ntis – corrective

3. Translate the prescriptions:

a) Into Latin

Rp: Mercury cyanide
 Novocaine equally 10 ml
 Water for injections 20 ml
 Mix. Give out.
 Administer.

New words: water – aqua, ae f
 valerian – Valeriana, ae f
 injection, onis f – injection

Rx: Isotonic solution of sodium chloride 5 % – 200 ml
 Solution of novocaine 0,5% – 10 ml
 Mix. Sterilize. Give out
 Administer.

New words: solution – solutio, onis f
 isotonic – isotonicus, a, um

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

New words: ointment – unguentum, i n

b) Into English:

Rp: Barii sulfatis pro Roentgeno
 Da.
 Signa:

New words: Roentgenus, i m – roentgen (name)

Rp: Chinini hydrochloridi 2,0
 Zinci oxydi 3,0
 Glycerini 25,0
 Misce, fiat suspensio. Da.

Signa.

New word: suspensio, onis f – suspension

Rp: Solutionis Retinoli acetatis oleosae.

Da.

Signa

New words: solutio, onis f – solution

oleosus, a, um – oil (adl.)

THEME 6.

CHEMICAL NOMENCLATURE. NAMES OF COMPOUND ESTERS AND SALTS OF SODIUM AND POTASSIUM.

1. Names of kalium (potassium) and natrium (sodium) salts.

These names consist of two nouns in the form of Nominative(what?): the name of a base(kation) and the words Kalium or Natrium. Both words are declined on the 2nd declension. In Latin these 2 words are joined with hyphen (-).

NB! kalium, natrium are written with initial small letter, name of base – with capital letter

E.g. sulfacyle sodium – Sulfacylum-natrium

methicilline potassium – Methicillinum-kalium

Examples of prescription lines

a) Rx: Ointment of sulfacyle sodium 15,0

Rp.: Unguenti Sulfacyli-natrii 15,0

b) Rx: Tablets of methicilline potassium

Rp.: Tabulettas Methicillini-kalii numero 20

2. Names of hydrohydrate radicals

These names are formed with the help of suffix **-yl-** and ending **-ium** which are joined to the root of a name of a corresponding carbohydrate.

Ethyl – Aethylium, i n

Rp.: Aethylii ...

Methyl – Methylium, i n

Rp.: Methylii...

Amyl – Amylium, i n

Rp.: Amylii...

acetyl – Acetylium, i n

Rp.: Acetylii...

Pentyl – Pentylium, i n

Rp.: Pentyltii...

Salicyl – Salicylium, i n

Rp.: Salicylii...

3. The names of compound ethers

Latin names of compound ethers consist of two words and are formed like a names of salts while in English names of these compounds are written in two words.

Latin names of compound ethers

A) Methylii salicylas – methyl salicylate

Rp.: Methylii salicylatis

b) Phenylii salicylas – phenyl salicylate

Rp.: Phenylii salicylatis

c) Amylii nitris – amyl nitrite

Rp.: Amylii nitritis

In the International pharmacopoeia, there can be met other names of radicals in names of compound ethers.

A) **Methyliis** salicylas – methyl salicylate

Rp.: Methyliis salicylatis...

b) **Phenylis** salicylas – phenyl salicylate

Rp.: Phenylis salicylatis

c) **Amyliis** nitris – amyl nitrite

Rp.: Amyliis nitritis...

References: [Compulsory and Supplementary].

CHECK YOURSELF

1. Translate the following word combinations:

themisale or theobromine natrium

powder of potasasium iodide

tablets of phenyl salicylate

Dried codeine phosphate

New words: dried – exsiccatus, a, um

Themisale or theobromine natrium

Aqueous solution of sodium usninate

New words: solution, onis f – solution

aqueous – aquosus, a, um

liquid of aluminium subacetate

New words: liquid – liquor, oris m

adjuvant – adjuvans, ntis

amyl nitrite for narcosis

New words: narcosis – narcosis, is f
ointment of mercury hydrochloride in flask

New words: ointment – unguentum, i n
flask – vitrum, i n

2.Translate the following sentence into English:

Solutio Sulfacyli-natrii Albucidum nominatur.

New words: solutio, onis f – solution

Solutio Laevomyctini-natrii in vitro nigro praescribitur

New words: solution, onis f – solution

vitrum, i n – flask

niger, gra, grum – black

Norsulfazolum-natrim remedium sulfaniamideum est.

New words: remedium, i n – remedy

sulfanilamideus, a, um – sulfonamide, sulfur drug

3.Translate the following prescriptions:

a) Into Latin

Rp: Amyl nitrite 5,0

Give out in black flask.

Administer.

New words: flask – vitrum, i n

black – niger, gra, grum

Rx: Compound liniment of methyl salicylate 50,0

Give out

Administer.

New words: liniment – linimentum, i n

compound – compositus, a, um

Rx: Salicylic acid 1,0

Bismuth subnitrate 3,0

Vaseline 15,

Mix to get an ointment.

Give.

Administer.

New words: ointment – unguentum, i n

b) Into English:

Rp: Solutionis Sufacyli-natrii 1% 10ml

Da.

Signa.

New words: solutio, onis f – solution

Rp: Chinini hydrochloridi 2,0

Zinci oxydi 3,0

Glycerini 25,0

Misce, fiat suspensio. Da.

Signa.

Rp: Theobromini-natrii cum Natrii salicylate 0,5

Phenobarbitali 0,02

Misce fiat pulvis. Da tales doses numero 6.

Administer.

THEME 7.

CHEMICAL NOMENCLATURE: NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES OF THE 3RD DECLENSION IN PRESCRIPTIONS.

In chemical nomenclature adjective are also used

Adjective groups in Latin. There are 2 groups of adjectives. We differ them according to the dictionary forms.

If we see ALBUS, A, UM (white), LIBER, A, UM (free) – they are the 1st group. In case of NATURALIS, E – the 2nd group.

All the adjectives don't have their Gen in the dictionary. They have their gender endings – 3 endings for three genders.

All Latin names of chemical elements are neuter gender nouns with the ending –um :

Ferrum, i n – iron

Iodum, i n – iodine

Hydrargyrum, i n – mercury

Exceptions:

Sulfur, uris n – sulfur

Phosphorus, i m – phosphorus

Names of elements in prescriptions.

1. lead water – aqua Plumbi

Rp.: Aquae Plumbi 100 ml

2. ointment of zinc – unguentum Zinci

Rp.: Unguenti Zinci 10,0

3. depurated precipitated sulfur – Sulfur praecipitatu depuratum

Rp.: Sulfuris praecipitati depurate 0,5

4. white ointment of mercury – unguentum Hydrargyri album

Rp.: Unguenti Hydrargyri albi 10,0

Names of Acids

English names of acids consist of two words:

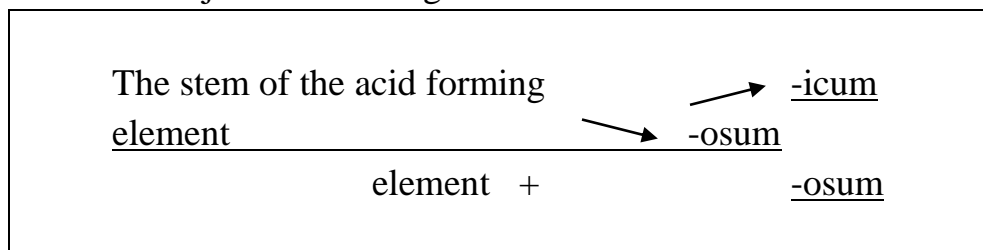
Acid is on the first place – acidum, in;

An adjective denoting the name 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

Hydroiodic acid – acidum hydroiodicum

Names of Oxides

The Latin names of oxides are formed in this same rule:

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

The oxide name is on the second place.

E.g.

Magnii oxydum – Magnesium oxide

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

The 1st place for the name of element, 2nd for oxides

Memorize Latine Names of Oxides

oxydum, i n – oxide

peroxydum, i n – peroxide

hydroxydum, i n – hydroxide

For example

Aluminium oxide – Aluminii oxydum

Hydrogen peroxide – Hydrogenii peroxydum

Mercury hydroxide – Hydrogenii hydroxydum

The Latin names of salts are formed in this way:

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

The anion name is on the second place.

E.g.

Calcii chloridum – Calcium chloride

Magnii oxydum – Magnesium oxide

The word order in Latin names salts is similar to English one.

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-→ nitratis

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

References: [Compulsory and Supplementary].

CHECK YOURSELF

1. Write in the forms of Nom. and Gen. sing., plur:

enterosoluble tablet “Allocholum” (succus, i m + adstringens, ntis)

spring flower (flos, oris m + vernalis, e)

alkaline gargle (succus, i m +adstringens, ntis)

2.Translate the following word combinations:

powder of zince oxide

mixture with codeine phosphate against cough

New words: mixture – mixture, ae f

cough – tussis, is f

oil solution of retinole acetate for children

codeine sulfate for powder

emulsion of seeds of almond with Morphine hydrpchloride

sodium chloride with sodium hydrocarbonate
 theobromine natrium with sodium salicylate
 tablets of potassium orotate for children
 solution of ristomycine sulfate with sugar

3. Translate the following sentences into English:

Chlorhexidinum in forma solutionis datur

New words: saccharum, i n – sugar

remedium, i n – remedy

constituens, ntis – vehicle, excipient

corrigen, ntis – corrective

Bacillus brevis antibioticum “Gramicidinum” producit

Da solutionem Tubocurarini chloride pro injectionibus intraavenosas.

4. Translate the following prescriptions:

a) Into Latin:

Rx: 12 tablets of acetylsalicylic acid 0,25

Dispense.

Sign.

Rx: Xycaine 1,25

Isotonic solution of Sodium chloride 0,9% 500 ml

Mix. Strilise! Give out

Administer.

Rx: Citric acid 35,0

Sodium citrate 25,0

Purified water 200 ml

Mix. Give out.

Administer

b) Into English:

Rx: Hydrargyri cyanidi

Novocaini ana 0,2

Aquae pro injectionibus 20 ml

Misceatur. Detur.

Signetur.

New words: Novocainum, i n – novocaine

aqua, ae f – water

injectio, onis f – injection

Recipe: Zinci valerianatis 0,5

Bromcamhorae 0,2

Misce, fiat pulvis

Da tales doses numero 50 in capsulis.

Signa.

Rp: Acidi salicylici 1,0

Hydrargyri amidochloridi ana 20,0

Bismuhi subnitratis ana 3,0

Vaselini

Lanolini ans 15,0

Misce fiat unguentum. Da.

Signa.

THEME 8.

NOUNS OF THE 4TH DECLENSION.

- ☐ Nouns of masculine and neutral with their ending -us in Gen. sing. and gender endings -us (m) and -u (n) in Nom. sing.
- ☐ E.g. 4th declension nouns **DICTIONARY FORMS**: fructus, us m – fruit, cornu, us n – horn
- ☐

Case endings masculine

CASUS	SINGULARIS	PLURALIS
NOM	fructus	fructus
GEN	fructus	fructuum
DAT	fructui	fructibus
ACC	fructum	fructus
ABL	fructu	fructibus

Case endings neuter

CASUS	SINGULARIS	PLURALIS
NOM	cornu	cornua
GEN	cornus	cornuum
DAT	cornu	cornibus
ACC	cornu	cornua
ABL	cornu	cornibus

NB! 3 GROUPS of nouns with ending-us in the Nominative

II declension	III declension	IV declension
hortus, i m – garden	vulnus, eris n – wound	appetitus, us m – appetite
locus, i m – place	genus, eris n – gender	risus, us m – lough

NB! Nouns to be learnt

fructus, us m – fruit

lapsus, us m – mistake

spiritus, us m – spirit, alcohol

exitus, us m – exit

usus, us m – usage

gustus, us m – taste

situs, us m – place

sensus, us m – sense

status, us m – state

cornu, us n – horn

visus, us m – vision

manus, us f – hand

Nouns of the 4th declension in prescriptions

spiritus, us m – alcohol

spiritus aethylicus = spiritus Vini – ethylic alcohol = alcohol of vine

spiritus aethylicus rectificatus = spiritus Vini rectificatus – rectified ethylic alcohol

References: [Compulsory and Supplementary].

CHECK YOURSELF

1. Write in the forms of Nom. and Gen. sing., plur:

sweet fruit (fructus, us m + dulcis, e)

external usage (usus, us m + externus, a, um)

high oak (Quercus, us f + altus, a, um)

2. Translate the following word combinations:

dry fruits of rose for powder

New words: powder – pulvis, eris m

dry – siccus, a, um

rose – Rosa, ae f

emulsion of streptocide for external usage

New words: emulsion – emulsum, i n

usage – usus, us m

external – externus, a, um

decoction from fruits of plum

New words: decoction – decoctum, i n
fruit – fructus, us m
plum – Prunus, i f

cut fruits of hawthorn

New words: fruit – fructus, us m
cut – concisus, a, um
hawthorn – Crataegus, i f

tablets of potassium orotate for internal usage

New words: tablet – tabuletta, ae f
usage – usus, us m
internal – internus, a, um

spirituous solution of formic acid or formic alcohol

New words: solution – solution, onis f
spirituous – spirituosus, a, um
acid – acidum, i n
formic – formicus, a, um
alcohol – spiritus, us m
or – seu

decoction of bark of oak with sugar

New words: decoction – decoctum, i n
bark – cortex, icis m
oak – Quercus, us f
sugar – Saccharum, i n

ointments for external usage in pots

New words: ointment – unguentum, i n
usage – usus, us m
external – externus, a, um
pot – olla, ae f

syrup of fresh fruits of raspberry

New words: syrup – sirupus, i m
fruit – fructus, us m
fresh – recens, ntis
raspberry – Rubus (i) idaeus (i)

3.Translate the following sentence into English:

Animalia nonnulla cornua habent.

New words: animale, is n – animal
nonnullus, a, um – some

cornu, us n – horn

habere – to have

Spiritus saponatus compositus spiritus Vini rectificatum continet.

New words: spiritus, us m – alcohol

saponatus, a, um – soap (adj.)

compositus, a, um – compound

Vinum, i n – wine

rectificatus, a, um – rectified

continere – to contain

E fructibus Capsici tinctura et emplastrum praeparantur

New words: fructus, us m – fruits

Capsicum, i n – red pepper

tincture, ae f – tincture

emplastrum, i n – plaster

praeparare – to prepare

4. Translate the following prescriptions:

a) Into Latin:

Rx: Brilliant green 0,3

Ethyl alcohol 70 % – 10 ml

Purified water 20 ml

Mix. Give out

Administer.

New word: brilliant green – Viride nitens

alcohol – spiritus, us m

ethyl – aethylicus, a, um

water – aqua, ae f

purified – purificatus, a, um

Rx: Decoction of fruits of buckthorn 20,0 – 200 ml

Syrup of rhubarb 20,0

Mix. Give out.

Administer

New word: decoction – decoctum, i n

fruit – fructus, us m

buckthorn – Frangula, ae f

syrup – sirupus, i m

rhubarb – Rheum, i n

Rx: Spirituous solution of iodine 5% for internal usage – 15 ml

Give out.

Administer.

b) Into English:

Reciĉe: Infusi fructuum Juniperi 10,0 – 200 ml

Da in vitro nigro.

Signa.

New words: infusum, i n – infusion

fructus, us m – fruit

Juniperus, i f – juniper

Reciĉe: Phenylī salicylatis 3,0

Spiritus aethylici 70% – 20 ml

Vaselini ad 30,0

Misce fiat unguentum. Da.

Signa.

New words: spiritus, us m – alcohol

aethylicus, a, um – ethylic

unguentum, i n – ointment

Reciĉe: Sulfuris praecipitati 3,0

Spiritus camphorati 6,0

Olei Ricini 1,0

Solutionis Acidi borici 2%

Spiritus aethylici 70 % ana 50 ml

Misceātur. Detur.

Signetur.

New words: praecipitatus, a, um –precipitate

spiritus, us m – alcohol

camphoratus, a, um – camphor (adj.)

oleum, i n – oil

Ricinus, i m – castor oil plant

solutio, onis f – solution

acidum, i n – acid

spiritus, i n - alcohol

THEME 9.

NOUNS OF THE 5TH DECLENSION.

Nouns of female gender with ending – EI in Gen. Sing. and ending –ES in Nom. Sing. belong to the 5th declension of nouns.

E.g.

res, rei, f	affair, thing
dies, diei m, f	day
scabies, scabiei, f	itch
rabies, ei f	hydrophobia
species, speciei, f	1) species – in botany 2) herbs (medicinal form)

Case endings

CASUS	SINGULARIS	PLURALIS
NOM	speci-es	speci-es
GEN	speci-ei	speci-erum
DAT	speci-ei	speci-ebus
ACC	speci-em	speci-es
ABL	speci-e	speci-ebus

The word “species” as “herbs, species” is used only in its plural form. The strict meaning for species is “mixture of dried herbs, leaves, flowers, fruits etc. In this case adjectives coordinated with the noun “species” must be used in plural form Latin deals with 2 groups of adjectives:

- 1) Adjectives with endings **–us (m), –a (f), um (n)** in the dictionary

aromaticus, a, um – aromatic

In the case of the 1st group adjectives, we must use the ending **–a** (due to feminine for “species”). But we know that in pharmaceutical terminology this noun is used in plural form, so we must know the plural for an adjective. According to the table, it is **-ae**.

Species (f, pl) aromaticae (f, pl) - aromatic species (herbs)

- 2) Adjectives with endings **–is(f), –is(m), –e(n)** in the dictionary

pectoralis, e – pectoral

In the case of the 2nd group adjectives we must use ending **–is** (due to feminine for “species”). But we know that in pharmaceutical terminology this noun is used in plural form, so we must know plural for adjective. According to the table, it is **–es**

Species (f, pl) pectoral (f, pl) - Pectoral species (herbs)

E.g.

species amarae	bitter species (herbs) species for appetite
species cholagogae	cholagogue species (herb)
species diaphoreticae	diaphoretic species (herbs)
species relaxantes	relaxant species (herb)
species ad cataplasmata	species (herbs) for poultices
species ad gargarismata	species (herbs) for gargles

NOUNS OF THE 5th DECLENSION IN PRESCRIPTIONS

- 1) The noun dies, diei m, f – day– masculine gender in pharmaceutical terminology, in common life it is female gender.

Names of remedy doses

Dosis pro dosi – dose for one dose, single dose

Dosis pro die – dosis for a day, daily dose

- 2) The noun species, ei f – 1) species (in botany); 2) herbs, species

The herbs(species are the mixture of some species of dried and cut medicinal plants or only parts of them (flowers, herb, leaves, roots, bark etc) from which infusions or decoctions are prepared.

NB! Lexical minimum

species amarae	Bitter species (herbs)
species antiasthmaticae	Antiasthmatic species(herbs)
species antihaemorrhoidales	Antihemorhoidal species (herbs)
species cardiacae	Heart species(herbs)
species diaphoreticae	Diaphoretic, sudorific species (herbs)
species diureticae	Diuretic species(herbs)
species gastricae	Gastric species (herbs)
species sedativae	Sedative, calmative species (herbs)
species laxantes	Laxative, purgative species(herbs)
species pectorales	Pectoral species(herbs)
species polyvitaminicae	Polyvitaminic species(herbs)
species stomachicae	gastric species(herbs)

NB! We must use Genetivus pluralis for the names of species

- 1) Names with the 1st group adjectives

Nom.pl. **species ...-ae**

Gen.pl. **specierum ...-arum**

Gastric species(herbs) - species gastricae

Recipe:Specierum gastricarum 100,0

- 2) Names with the 2nd group adjectives

Nom.pl. **species ...-es**

Gen.pl. **specierum ...-ium**

Laxative species(herbs) - species laxantes

Recipe: Specierum laxantium 100,0

NB! Mix to get species (herbs) - *Misce, fiant species*

3) *contra scabiem* – against itch

unguentum contra scabiem – ointment against itch

contra rabiem – against hydrophoby

vaccinum contra rabiem – vaccine against hydrophoby

References: [Compulsory and Supplementary].

CHECK YOURSELF

1. Write in the forms of Nom. and Gen. sing., plur:

common affair (*res, rei f + publicus, a, um*)

long day (*dies, ei f + longus, a, um*)

botanic species (*species, ei f + botanicus, a, um*)

2. Translate the following word combinations:

dry fruits of Rose for aromatic herbs

New words: herbs – species, *erum f*

dry – *siccus, a, um*

rose – *Rosa, ae f*

aromatic – *aromaticus, a, um*

laxative herbs with root of rhubarb

New words: herbs – species, *erum f*

laxative – *laxativus, a, um*

root – *radix, icis f*

rhubarb – *Rheum, i n*

tablets of codeine phosphate for daily dose (doses for a day)

New words: tablet – *tabuleta, ae f*

day – *dies, ei m, f* cut fruits of hawthorn for cardiac species (herbs)

New words: fruit – *fructus, us m*

cut – *concisus, a, um*

hawthorn – *Crataegus, i f*

species (herbs) – species, *erum f*

cardiac – *cardiacus, a, um*

injections against hydrophoby

New words: injection – *injection, onis f*

hydrophoby – *hydrophobia, ae f*

spirituous solution of formic acid for daily dose

New words: solution – solution, onis f

spirituous – spirituosus, a, um

acid – acidum, i n

formic – formicus, a, um

doses – dosis, is f

daily – day(adj)

3. Translate the following sentence into English:

a) Praeparata species (herbs) pectorales pro infantibus.

New words: species(herbs) – species, erum f

pectoralis, e – pectoral

infans, ntis m, f – child

praeparare – to prepare

b) Dosis maxima Theophyllini pro adultibus^{1,2} pro die est.

New words: dosis, is f – dose

maximus, a, um – maximal

adults, ltis m, f – adult person

dies, ei m, f – day

4. Translate the following prescriptions into Latin:

a) Rx: Leaves of water pepper 150,0

Herb of horsetail

Root of lark spoor

Flowers of camomile

Leaves of plantain equally 50,0

Mix to get herbs. Give out.

Administer.

New word: leaf – folium, i n

water pepper – Polygonum hydropiper (eris)

herb – herba, ae f

horsetail – Equisetum, i n

flower – flos, floris m

chamomile – Chamomilla, ae f

plantain – Plantago, inis f

b) Rx: Pectoral herbs 100,0

Give out in paper.

Administer.

New word: herbs – species, erum f

pectoral – pectoralis, e

paper – charta, aef

c) Rx: Antihaemorrhoidal herbs 100,0

Give out.

Administer.

New words: herbs – species, erum f

antihæmorrhoidal – antihæmorrhoidalis,e

THEME 10.

ADJECTIVES. DEGREES OF COMPARISON.

There are III degrees of comparison in English and Latin:

POSITIVE DEGREE (pure)

COMPARATIVE DEGREE (purer)

SUPERLATIVE DEGREE (the purest)

Gradus comparativus (comparative degree)

NB! All the adjectives in their Comparative belong to the 2st group of adjectives (adjectives 3rd declension with endings -IOR, -IUS (their Gen. sing -IORIS). They are declined as the nouns of th 3rd declension of consonant type. Compare with nouns of th 3rd declension: liquor,oris m, corpus, oris n.

RULE OF FORMATION

	Nom. Sing.	Gen. Sing.
stem +	-ior (m, f)	-ioris
	-ius (n)	

E.g.

purus, a, um (pure) - stem **pur-**+ior, ius – purior, ius (**pur(er)**)

subtilis, e (fine, small) – stem **subtil-**+ior, ius – subtilior, ius (finer)

simplex, icis (simple) – stem **simplic-**+ior, ius – simplicior, ius (more simple)

Gradus superlativus (superlative degree)

NB! All the adjective in their Superlativus belong to the 1st group of adjectives (adjectives of 1-2 declensions with endings -US, -A, -UM

RULES OF FORMATION

	suffix	ending
!!!stem	-issimus, a, um	-us, a, um
full form of nom. M -er	-rimus, a, um-	

Niger, gra, grum (black) – stem **niger-**+-rimus, a, um = nigerrimus, a, um

Simplex, icis (simple) – stem **simplic+**issimus, a, um= simplicissimus, a, um (the simplest)

Subtilis, e (fine, small) – stem **subtil-**+-issimus, a, um= subtilissimus, a, um

NB! IRREGULAR DEGREES OF COMPARISON

<i>Gradus positivus</i>	<i>Gradus comparativus</i>	<i>Gradus superlativus</i>
bonus, a, um (good)	melior, ius	optimus, a, um
malus, a, um (bad)	pejor, jus	pessimus, a, um
magnus, a, um (big)	major, jus	maximus, a, um
parvus, a, um (small)	minor, us	minimus, a, um
multus, a, um (a lot of)	plus	plurimus, a, um

Degrees of comparison in prescriptions

1. Plantago major (greater plantain)

Rp.: Foliorum Plantaginis majoris 100,0

Rx: Leaves of greater plantain 100,0

2. Chelidonium majus (celandine)

Rp.: Herbae Chelidonii majoris 100,0

Rx: Herb of celandine 100,0

3. Pulvis subtilissimus (fine powder)

Misce fiat pulvis subtilissimus

Mix to get the finest powder.

4. the purest oil of Vaseline (oleum Vaselini purissimum)

Rp: Olei Vaselini purissimu 100m

Rx: The purest Vaseline oil 100 ml

5. Vaseline optimum pro oculis- the best vaseline for the eyes

Rp: Vaselini optimi pro oculis 10,0

Rx: The best vaseline for eyes

References: [Compulsory and Supplementary].

CHECK YOURSELF

1. Translate the following word combinations, form comparative and superlative degrees of adjectives:

bitter decoction (bitter – amarus, a, um, decoction – decoctum, i n)

sweet fruit (fruit – fructus, us m, sweet – dulcis, e)

fine powder (powder – pulvis, eris m, fine – subtilis, e)

fine powder (powder – pulvis, eris m, fine – subtilis, e)

white clay (clay – bolus, i f, white – albus, a, um)

bitter rhizome (rhizome – rhizoma, atis n, bitter – amarus, a, um)

red flower (flower – flos, floris m, red – ruber, bra, brum)

solid crystal (crystal – crystallus, i f, solid – durus, a, um)

soft remedy (remedy – remedium, i n, soft – mollis, e)

2. Translate the following word combinations:

more solid medicinal forms

New words: form – forma, ae f

medicinal – medicinalis, e

solid – durus, a, um

very yellow juice of lemon

New words: juice – succus, i m

yellow – flavus, a, um

Lemon – Citrus, i m

The largest dose of codeine phosphate for daily dose (doses for a day).

New words: tablet – tabuleta, ae f

day – dies, ei m, f

large – magnus, a, um

whiter clay for ointment

New words: clay – bolus, i f,

white – albus, a, um

the finest powder of dimedrole

New words: powder – pulvis, eris m

fine – subtilis, e

more pure vaseline for daily dose

New words: pure – purus, a, um

doses – dosis, is f

daily – day (adj)

the most solid bark of oak for stomach herbs (species)

New words: bark – cortex, icis m

oak – Quercus, us f

herbs – species, erum f

stomach – gastricus, a, um

solid – durus, a, um

more small box with antiastmatic herbs (species)

New words: box – scatula, ae f

herbs – species, erum f

antiasthmatic – antiasthmaticus, a, um

small – parvus, a, um

more soft ointment or liniment

New words: ointment – unguentum, i n

soft – mollis, e

liniment – linimentum, i n

or – seu

3. Translate the following sentence into English:

Pharmaceuta Talco purissimo pilulas obducit.

New words: pharmaceuta, ae m – pharmacist

purus, a, um – pure

pilula, ae f – pill

obducere – to strew

Remedia amarissima in capsulis operculatis dantur.

New words: remedium, i n – remedy

amarus, a, um – bitter

capsula, ae f – capsule

operculatus, a, um – closed

Dosis maxima Theophyllini pro adultis^{1,2} pro die est.

New words: dosis, is f – dose

maximus, a, um – the largest

adults, lyis m, f – adult person

dies, ei m, f – day

est – is

4. Translate the following prescriptions:

a) Into Latin:

Rx: The purest oil of Vaseline 200 ml

Oil of pepper mint III drops

Mix. Give out.

Administer.

New word: oil – oleum, i n

pure – purus, a, um

peppermint – Mentha(ae) piperita(ae)

Rx: The coarsest powder of streptocide 10,0

Give out.

Administer.

New word: coarse – grossus, a, um

Rx: Herb of larger celandine 20,0

Leaves of peppermint 10,0

Mix. Give out.

Administer.

New words: herb – herba, ae f

large – magnus, a, um

celandine – Chelidonium, i n

leaf – folium, i n

peppermint – Mentha piperita

b) Into English:

Recipe: Streptocidi subtilissimi 2,0

Vaselini 10,0

Misce, fiat unguentum. Da.

Signa.

New words: subtilis, e – fine

unguentum, i n – ointment

Recipe: Infusi foliorum Plantaginis majoris 10,0 – 200 ml

Misce. Da.

Signa.

New words: infusum, i n – infusion

folium, i n – leaf

Plantago, inis f – plantain

major, jus – larger

Recipe: Streptocidi 5,0

Penicillini 200000 U

Misce, fiat pulvis subtilissimus. Da.

Signa.

New words: pulvis, eris m – powder
subtilis, e – fine

THEME 11.

NAMES OF FLUID MEDICINAL FORMS. THE PRESCRIPTION.

Fluid medicinal forms comprise:

solutions – solutiōnes (solutio, ōnis f)

solutions for injections solutiōnes pro injectionibus

infusions – infūsa (infūsum, i n)

decoctions – decocta (decoctum, i n)

emulsions – emulsa (emulsum, i n)

suspensions – suspensiōnes (suspensio, ōnis f)

mucilages mucilagīnes (mucilāgo, ĩnis f)

mixtures mixtūrae (mixtūra, ae f)

tinctures tinctūrae (tinctūra, ae f)

drops guttae (gutta, ae f)

balsams balsāma (balsāmum, i n)

Solutions – Solutiōnes (solutio, ōnis f)

Solution is a fluid preparation that contains one or more chemical substances dissolved.

Recīpe: Solutiōnis Natrii bromīdi 2% 180 ml

Da.

Signa. Take 1 tablespoonful thrice daily.

Infusions – Infūsa (infūsum, i n)

Infusion is the soaking of a solid substance in a solvent, such as water, for the purpose of extracting an active ingredient.

Recīpe: Infūsi foliōrum Sennae ex 10,0 : 150 ml

Da.

Signa. Take 1 tablespoonful in the morning and at bedtime.

Decoctions – Decocta (decoctum, i n)

Decoctions are solutions of the active (soluble) constituents of crude drugs prepared by boiling the drug in water and straining the resulting solution.

Recīpe: Decocti cortīcis Frangūlae ex 10,0 – 200 ml

Da.

Signa. Take 1 tablespoonful in the morning and at bedtime.

Mixtures – Mixturae (mixtura, ae f)

Mixtures are aqueous liquids containing insoluble solids in suspension and intended for internal use.

Recīpe: Decocti radīcis Inūlae ex 20,0 - 200 ml

Sirūpi Glycyrrhīzae 10 ml

Misce.

Da.

Signa. Take 1 tablespoonful three times daily.

Drops – Guttae (gutta, ae f)

Drops are various solutions and mixtures dosed in drops.

Recīpe: Tinctūrae Belladonnae 20 ml

Da.

Signa. Take 10 drops three times weekly.

Suspensions – Suspensiōnes (suspensio, ō nis f)

Suspensions are preparations of finely divided undissolved drugs dispersed in a liquid medium.

Recīpe: Suspensiōnis Nifuroxazidi 90 ml

Da.

Signa. Take 1 tablespoonful three times daily. Shake before using.

Tinctures – Tinctūrae (tinctura, ae f)

Tinctures are alcoholic or hydroalcoholic solutions prepared from vegetable materials or chemical substances.

Recīpe: Tinctūrae Valeriānae

Tinctūrae Convallāriae ana 10 ml

Misce.

Da.

Signa. Take 20 drops twice daily.

Extracts – Extracta (extractum, i n)

Extracts are concentrated preparations from animal or vegetable drugs obtained by removal of the active constituents with a suitable solvent or solvent mixture, evaporation of all or nearly all the solvent, and the adjustment of the residual mass or powder to prescribed standards.

Recīpe: Olei Ricīni 15 ml

Gelatōsae 7,5 ml

Aquae purificātae ad 150 ml

Misce, fiat emulsum.

Da.

Signa. Should be taken with tablespoonfuls within 30 minutes.

Mucilages – Mucilagines (mucilago, ĩnis f)

Mucilages are viscous adhesive preparations made by dissolving or suspending exudates from certain trees and shrubs in water (tragacanth mucilage).

Recĭpe: Chlorāli hydrātis 3,0

Mucilaginis Amŷli 20 ml

Aquae purificātae ad 90 ml

Misce.

Da.

Signa. Take a tablespoonful at bedtime

References: [Compulsory and Supplementary].

CHECK YOURSELF

1. Translate into Latin in nominative and genitive forms:

oil iodine solution, ethylic alcohol, drops “Sofradex”.

New word: alcohol – spiritus, us m

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

New words: passiflora – Passiflora, ae f

in alcohol – spirituosus, a, um

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:

Recĭpe: Decocti radĭcis 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

Recĭpe: Hydrargyri cyanidi

Novocaini ana 0,2
 Aquae pro injectionibus 20 ml
 Misceatur. Detur.
 Signetur.

Reciĉpe: Extracti Aloes fluidi 1 ml

Dentur tales doses numĉro 10 in ampullis
 Signetur.

3. Translate into Latin the following prescription:

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

To dispense.

To sign.

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

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

THEME 12.

NAMES OF SOFT MEDICINAL FORMS. THE PRESCRIPTION.

Soft medicinal forms comprise:

Gels – gela (gelum, i n)

Ointments – unguenta (unguentum, i n)

Pastes – pastae (pasta, ae f)

Liniments – linimenta (linimentum, i n)

Plasters – emplastra (emplastrum, i n)

Gels – gela (gelum, i n)

Gels are soft medicinal forms for topical administration.

Reciĉpe: Gelumi “Titriolum” 25,0

Da.

Signa. Apply to the skin.

Ointments – (unguentum, i n)

Ointments are medicated semisolid preparations for external application to the skin or mucous membranes.

Recipe: Unguenti Hydrargyri oxydi flavi 10,0

Da.

Signa. Apply to the affected skin areas.

Officinal ointments comprise: *zinc ointment (unguentum Zinci)*, *yellow mercury ointment (unguentum Hydrargyri flavum)*, *white mercury ointment (unguentum Hydrargyri album)*, *glycerine ointment (unguentum Glycerini)*, *naphthalanic ointment (unguentum Naphthalani)*, *xeroform ointment (unguentum Xeroformii)*.

Pastes – Pastae (pasta, ae f)

Pastes are stiff-drying ointment - like preparations for external application.

The following substances are used as fillers: *talk (Talcum)*, *white clay (Bolis alba)*, *wheat starch (Amylum Tritici)*, *maize starch (Amylum Maýdis)*, *potato starch (Amylum Solani)*, *rice starch (Amylum Orýzae)*, *lycopodium (Lycopodium)*.

Recipe: Anaethesini 5,0

Mentholi 0,5

Talci 12,5

Vaselini ad 50,0

Misce, fiat pasta

Da.

Signa. Apply to the affected skin areas.

Liniments – Linimenta (linimentum, i n)

Liniments are fluid preparations for application to the skin by friction.

Form-building substances used in liniment production are plant and mineral oils – *oleum Lini (linseed or flaxseed oil)*, *oleum Hyoscyami (Hyoscyamus oil)*, *oleum Olivarum (olive oil)*, *oleum Amygdalarum (Almond oil)*, *oleum Helianthi (Sunflower oil)*, *oleum Persicorum (Peach-kernel or Peach oil)*, *oleum Vaselini (Vaseline oil)*, *oleum Ricini (Ricin oil)*, *Pix liquida (tar)*, *Ichthyolum (ichthyol or ichthammol)* and others.

Recipe: Linimenti Synthomycini 10% – 25,0

Da.

Signa. Apply to the wound margins.

Official liniments

Linimentum Aloës – Aloe liniment

Linimentum balsamīcum Wishnewsky – Vyshnevsky Balsamic Liniment

Linimentum “Sanītas” – liniment “Sanitas”

Linimentum Streptocidi 5% – Streptocide liniment

Linimentum “Alorom” – liniment “Alorom”

Linimentum “Capsici camphorātum” – pepper-camphoric liniment

References: [Compulsory and Supplementary].

CHECK YOURSELF

1. Translate into Latin in nominative and genitive forms:

ophthalmic ointment of prednisolone, composite plaster of lead, linimentum balsamīcum Wishnewsky.

New word: composite – compositus, a, um

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

New word: the purest – purissimus, a, um

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

New word: pepper capsicum – Capsicum, i n

2. Translate into English the following prescription:

Recīpe: Dermatoli

Methylī salicylatis

Olei Lini ana 15,0

Misce, fiat linimentum. Da.

Signa.

New word: Linum, i n – flax

Recīpe: Emplastri Plumbi simplicis 50,0

Detur.

Signetur.

Recīpe: 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: Gel “Titriolum” 25,0

To dispense.

To sign.

Rx: Salicylic acid

Zinc oxide 12,0

Vaseline up to 50,0

Mix to form a paste.

Dispense.

Sign.

Rx: Composite liniment of streptocide 50,0

Dispense.

Sign.

New word: composite – compositus, a, um

THEME 13.

NAMES OF SOLID MEDICINAL FORMS. THE PRESCRIPTION.

Solid medicinal forms comprise:

Powders pulveres (pulvis, ěris m)

Capsules capsulae (capsŭla, ae f)

Tablets tabulettae (tabuletta, ae f)

Dragee dragee (dragee, n is not declined)

Suppositories suppositoria (suppositorium, i n)

Herbal blends species (species, erum f (pl))

Powders – Pulvěres (pulvis, ěris m)

Powders are solid medicinal forms containing dry, powdery, and finely divided substances, intended for internal and external administration.

Recĭpe: Anaesthesĭni subtilissĭmi 50,0

Da.

Signa. Powder wounded surface.

Capsules – Capsŭlae (capsŭla, ae f)

Capsules are dosage forms made of hard or soft gelatin, and containing a unit dose of a drug formulation.

Recĭpe: Olei jecŏris Aselli 1,0

Da tales doses numěro 30 in capsŭlis gelatinŏsis elastĭcis.

Signa. Take 3 capsules three times daily.

Tablets – Tabulettae (tabuletta, ae f)

Tablets are solid medicinal forms for internal use (ad usum internum) and for external use (ad usum externum) after previous dissolving (tabulettae solubiles). Tablets for sublingual use are called tabulettae sublinguales; implant tablets (for subcutaneous use) are termed tabulettae implantantae seu implantabulettae; vaginal tablets are entitled tabulettae vaginales.

Recipe: Tabulettas Analgini 0,5 numero 10

Da tales doses numero 10

Signa. 1 tablet for headache

Dragee – (Dragee)

Dragee is a sugar-coated solid dosage form for internal use made by recovering granules with medicinal and auxiliary (talk, chocolate, sugar, etc.) substances.

Recipe: Dragee Diazolini 0,005 numero 20

Da.

Signa.

Suppositories – Suppositoria (suppositorium, i n)

Suppository is a solid dosage form that is prepared in various weights and shapes suitable for insertion into a body cavity (usually rectum or vagina), where it melts, dissolves, or disintegrates to produce a desired medicinal effect.

Recipe: Dimedroli 0,01

Olei Cacao 3,0

Misce, fiat suppositorium rectale.

Da tales doses numero 12.

Signa. Insert 1 suppository into the rectum at bedtime, previously removing the covering.

Herbal blends – Species, erum f (pl)

Herbal blend is a medicinal form consisting of coarse herb powder (flowers, leaves, roots)

Recipe: Herbae Adonidis vernalis 2,0

Rhizomatis cum radicibus Valerianaee 1,5

Misce, fiant species.

Da tales doses numero 10.

Signa. Boil a package in one glass of water and infuse for 30 minutes.

References: [Compulsory and Supplementary].

CHECK YOURSELF

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

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

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

2. Translate into English the following prescription:

Reciĉe: Platyphyllini hydrotatratris 0,005

Dibazoli 0,02

Sacchari 0,3

Misce, fiat pulvis. Da tales doses numĉro 12.

Signa.

New word: saccharum, i n – sugar

Reciĉe: Tabulettas Tetracyclini hydrochloridi

cum Nystatino 0,05 numĉro 20

Detur.

Signetur.

Reciĉe: Speciĉerum antiasthmaticĉrum 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: Dragee “Undevit” N 50

To dispense.

To sign.

Rx: Currants fruits

Nettle leaves equally 50,0

Mix to form herbal blend

Dispense.

Sign.

New words: currant – Ribes, is n

nettle – Urtĉca, ae f

Rx: Calcium carbonate 0,05

Calcium glycerophosphate 0,02

Mix to form a powder.

Dispense such doses in number 12.
Sign.

THEME 14.
ABBREVIATIONS IN PRESCRIPTIONS.

When writing prescriptions doctors widely use abbreviations of some and even the whole sentences. There are some rules for abbreviations:

1. One may abbreviate the medicinal forms, plants' organs and recipe phrases;
2. There may not be shortened names of close in their meanings ingredients because otherwise, it will be impossible to define exactly when the remedy is prescribed.
3. The abbreviation usually ends in a consonant.

NB! Some recipe expressions may be maximumly abbreviated.

Abbreviation	Full form	Translation
`aa	Ana	So much of each
Ac., acid.	Acidum	Acid
Aq.	Aqua	Water
Aq.purify.	Aqua purificata	Purified water
Bol.	Bolus	White bole, kaolin
But.	Butyrum	Butter
Comp., cps.	Compositus, a, um	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 part.	Divide in partes	Divide into equal parts

aeq.	aequales	
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 mouthed bottle
Past.	Pasta	Paste
Pct., praec.	Praecipitatus, a, um	Precipitate
Pil.	Pilula	Pill
pro 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. Let 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! Steruilletur!	Sterilize! Let it be sterilized.
Succ.	Succus	Juice
Supp.	Suppositorium	Suppository
Supp. vagin.	Suppositorium	Vaginal suppository

	vaginale	
Susp.	Suspensio	Suspension
Tab.	Tabuletta	Tablet
t-ra, tinct., tct.	Tinctura	Tincture
Tr.	Tritus, a, um	Triturated
Tub.	Tuba	Tube
Ung	Unguentum	Ointment
V.	Verte!	Turn over!
Vitr.	Vitrum.	Bottle.

References: [Compulsory and Supplementary].

CHECK YOURSELF

1. Write without abbreviation. Translate into English:

Rp: Inf. Rad. Valerianae 15,0 – 200 ml

Phenobarbitali 0,2

Natrii bromidi 3,0

M. D.

S.

Rp: Chlorāli hydrātis 3,0

Mucil. Amyli 20 ml

Aq. purif. ad 90 ml

Rp: Tab. Trypsini crystallisati 0,01 N 10

D.

S.

2. Translate a prescription into Latin in its abbreviated form:

Rx: Etherous tincture of valerian

Tincture of lily of valley equal 10 ml

Dispense.

Sign.

Rx: Powder of Rhubarb root 0,03

Magnium oxide 0,02

Mix to get powder. Give out.

Administer.

Rx: Euphylline 0,3

Oil of Cocoa 3,0

Mix to get rectal suppository. Give out such 12 doses.

Administer.

THEME 15.
FINAL TEST.

For successful completion of the discipline, one needs to learn information from the textbook.

Textbook:

Svetlichnaya Y.I. Latin for Pharmacy Students: Textbook / Y.I. Svetlichnaya, I.A. Tolok, E.A. Volobuyeva. – Kharkiv: NUPh, 2006. – 212 p.

EXAMPLE OF TASKS FOR PRACTICAL SKILLS

1. Translate in Nom. and. Gen. Singular and Plural

green water (aqua, ae f + viridis, e); internal use (usus, us m + internus, a, um)

2. Translate pharmaceutical terms in Nom. and Gen. singularis

- a) infusion of fruits of rose
- b) ethylic alcohol
- c) aromatic herbs (composite tea)
- d) tincture of valerian
- e) infusion of leaves of sage

3. Translate into English:

- a) Liquor contra sudorem (sudor, oris m – perspiration)
- b) Oleum Lini pro usu icterno
- c) species antirheumaticae
- d) Vaselineum optimum pro oculis
- e) Pulvis Glycyrrhizae compositus
- d) Hydraryrum praecipitatum album

4. Translate into Latin:

- a) Rx: Aromatic herbs 200,0
Give out.
Administer:
- b) Rx: Powder of leaves of foxglove 0,05
Sugar 0,3
Mix to get powder
Give out such doses in number 12

Administer:

c) Rx: Composite plaster of lead 50,0

Administer

5. Write without abbreviations. Translate into English:

a). Recipe: Ung. Sulfuris praecipitati albi 1 % – 20,0

D. S.

b) Recipe: Fl. Chamomillae

heb. Hyperici aa 50,0

M.f.sp. D.S.

c) Recipe: Extracti stigmatum Maydis fluidi 50 ml

Da.

Signa.

REFERENCES

Compulsory:

1. Svetlichnaya Y.I. Latin for Pharmacy Students: Textbook / Y.I. Svetlichnaya, I.A. Tolok, E.A. Volobuyeva. – Kharkiv: NUPh, 2006. – 212 p.
2. The Latin Language and Medical Terminology Basics : textbook / L.Yu. Smolska [et al.]; ed. by.: L.Yu. Smolska. – 4th ed. – Kyiv : Medicine, 2018. – 400 p.

Supplementary:

1. Demchenko O. The Latin Language and the Fundamentals of Medical terminology : Manual / O. Demchenko, M. Zakaliuzhnyi. – Ternopil : Ukrmedknyha, 2004. - 284 p.
2. Bugaj M., Bugaj W., Kierczak A. Lingua Latina pharmaceutica. – Warszawa: Wydawnictwo Lekarskie PZWL, 2005. – 512 s.
3. Kołodziej A. Lingua Latina medicinalis / A. Kołodziej, S. Kołodziej. – Warszawa : Wydawnictwo Lekarskie PZWL, 2008. – 108 s.
4. Olędzka B. Latin in Medicine. Course for medical students / B. Olędzka. –Warszawa : Oficyna Wydawnicza WUM, 2013. – 234 s.
5. 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” / T. Titiyevska, O. Gordiyenko, A. Kulichenko. – Zaporizhzhia : [ZSMU], 2019. – 79 p.
6. The Latin Language and Medical Terminology. Test Tasks for Independent Work for the First-Year Students of the Medical Faculties with the English Medium of Instruction, Speciality 222 “General Medicine” / A. Kulichenko, T. Titiyevska. – Zaporizhzhia : [ZSMU], 2020. – 170 p.
7. The Latin Language. Test Tasks for Independent Work for the First-Year Students of the Pharmaceutical Faculties with the English Medium of Instruction, Speciality 226 “Pharmacy, Industrial Pharmacy” / A. Kulichenko, T. Titiyevska. – Zaporizhzhia : [ZSMU], 2021. – 148 p.

Information resources

1. <http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/>
2. <https://andrewdunning.ca/latin-greek-scientific-terminology/resources/>
3. <https://languages.oup.com/>
4. <https://www.tabers.com/tabersonline/>
5. <https://stedmansonline.com/>
6. <https://globalrph.com/medterm>
7. <https://www.medilexicon.com/dictionary>
8. <https://www.sporcle.com/games/tags/medicalterminology>