

MINISTRY OF HEALTH OF UKRAINE

NATIONAL PIROGOV MEMORIAL
MEDICAL UNIVERSITY, VINNYTSYA

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METHODOLOGICAL INSTRUCTIONS
on Latin Language and medical terminology
for medical students on preparing for practical lessons
(Module II)

Vinnytsya, 2023

Ministry of Health of Ukraine

National Pirogov Memorial Medical University, Vinnytsya

Department of Latin language and medical terminology

“Approved”

by the methodological council of the Department of Latin language and medical terminology (protocol №1 from 28.08.2023)

by the Central Methodological Council of National Pirogov Memorial Medical University, Vinnytsya (protocol №1 from 30.08.2023)

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Methodological instructions on Latin Language and medical terminology for medical students on preparing for practical lessons (Module II) / Sophia I. Tykholaz, Olena S. Voitsekhivska, Iryna O. Dubova, Victoria R. Ratova; edited by PhD, Associate Professor Sophia I. Tykholaz. – Vinnytsya: National Pirogov Memorial Medical University, Vinnytsya, 2023. – 131 p.

The manual is to be used by foreign English-speaking medical students of National Pirogov Memorial Medical University, Vinnytsya. The aim of it is to optimize the studying process and help the students to make it easier, better and more effective.

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PREFACE

The manual is to be used for mastering Latin language and medical terminology discipline (Module II) by foreign English-speaking 1-year medical faculty students of National Pirogov Memorial Medical University, Vinnytsya. The aim of it is to optimize the learning process of students within Latin language and medical terminology course and help the students to study it easier and more productive.

Changed to the requirements of the Ukrainian Ministry of Health for medical faculties students Program, specialty 222 Medicine, Educational level the second (master's) educational level, EPP Medicine, based on the directions of Bolon Educational System and counting authors' experience and their teaching practice, material of the manual consists of Final Module II and 3 Thematic Modules. Here the basic terminological information is given which is applied with pharmaceutical and clinical terminology and takes 45 hours (1,5 credits) long: 32 hours for practical lessons and 13 hours for individual study.

Each theme instruction has the following structure:

I. Topic

II. Actuality

III. Theoretical questions

IV. Objectives

V. Practice

VI. Tasks for self-assessment

VII. Interactive tasks based on online platform Quizlet

VIII. References (basic, additional, electronic resources)

Methodological instructions consist of much practice (tests and practical exercises, preparing for the Final control – graded test, preparing

for the Thematic Modules with the examples of their solution). Also the list of practical skills which are going to be mastered while learning the course is given here. It will be very helpful to the medical students the presence of Thematic plan of practical lessons on Latin language and medical terminology as well as the Final control theoretical questions list. There are 16 topics for classroom work due to the Thematic plan of practical lessons cleared in Manual for helping students to master Module II of Latin language and medical terminology discipline: orthographically and grammatically correctly spell, read and translate Latin medical (anatomical, pharmaceutical, clinical) terms; translate prescriptions in full and shortened forms; analyze and construct compound terms and medical nomenclature names; reproduce special medical expressions orally and in writing, translate clinical diagnoses; use Latin aphorisms and special prescription expressions; fluently use Latin terms in the study and mastering of special disciplines; solve the situational tasks and practical exercises in phonetics and grammar; making morphologic and syntactic analysis of medical terms for correct translating of them (pharmaceutical and clinical terminology); transliterating of trivial remedy names with recognizing term-elements, their spelling and meaning; translating pharmaceutical terms; prescribing prescriptions in Latin (pharmaceutical terminology); making structural analysis of compound clinical terms with defining Greek (Latin) term-elements, translating clinical diagnoses (clinical terminology). It will help students to write down practical exercises, proving their theoretical knowledge; to solve terminologically-orientated situational tasks, forming and analyzing compound terms, translating various models of multi-word medical terms and terms – composites; conduct interactive training based on online platform Quizlet.

The manual which is going to be used for individual work will help to develop professional orientation of medical faculty students – future physicians, that is one of the most important pedagogical problems of nowadays.

INTRODUCTION

In the general system of physician training, Latin language and medical terminology is one of the general theoretical disciplines. The main task of the course is to teach students to operate with basic professional terminological vocabulary with elements of Latin normative grammar, necessary for work in the specialty "Medicine". The ultimate goal is the ability to competently use Latin (Greek) origin medical terms on practice.

The subject area of the discipline is Latin medical terminology. The main focus of the program which concerns Module II is to acquire linguistic knowledge of the basic medical (pharmaceutical and clinical) terminology, the study of which is necessary for the successful mastering of pharmacology and clinical disciplines. The program (Module II) focuses on obtaining basic knowledge main about phonetic features of lexical material, grammatical and word-forming structures of basic medical terms. One of the obligatory aspects of the study of medical Latin terminology is the humanitarian direction, which involves the assimilation of Latin aphorisms and fixed medical expressions, which contributes to the education of a comprehensively developed personality with a high cultural and educational level and broad outlook.

The purpose of the discipline "Latin Language and Medical Terminology" is to form a basic knowledge of the professional terminological vocabulary mastering the skills of phonetics, spelling, morphology, normative grammar, elements of Latin syntax and international Latin term formation, mastering the lexical substrate of the ancient Greek language within special medical terminology, formation of clinical thinking necessary for work in the specialty of "Medicine". The ultimate goal is the ability to correctly and competently use the Greek-

Latin anatomical, histological, pharmaceutical and clinical terms on practice.

While studying the discipline students must acquire ability to solve problems of professional activity or in the learning process, which involves research / innovation and is characterized by uncertainty of conditions and requirements; ability to abstract thinking, analysis and synthesis, the ability to learn and be modernly trained; knowledge and understanding of the subject area and understanding of professional activity; skills in the use of information and communication technologies; ability to search, process and analyze information from various sources; be acquired of fluency in the Latin terminology, used in collecting information about the patient and evaluating the results of laboratory and instrumental studies, medical records, processing of state, social and medical information.

In the process of studying the discipline, a student acquires knowledge, which is necessary for successful mastering of professional training disciplines, namely: "Human Anatomy", "Histology, Embryology, Cytology", "Pharmacology" and clinical disciplines, which involves the integration of teaching with these disciplines and the application of acquired knowledge, skills and abilities in the process of further education and professional activities.

Latin language and medical terminology'

Practical Lessons procedures for the first year students of medical department

For mastering of Latin language and the fundamentals of medical terminology Course the students of medical faculty have one educational year (I and II semesters), 90 hours in the whole: 64 – for practical lessons and 26 – for self-preparing. Due to the Latin language and medical terminology Studying Program, which is ratified by Ministry of Health of Ukraine for Medical Department Students of Medical Universities the Course is divided into two Modules. **Module I** is divided into three thematic modules and takes 45 hours (1,5 credits) long: 32 hours for practical lessons and 13 hours for self-preparing. **Module II** is divided into three thematic modules and takes 45 hours (1,5 credits) long: 32 hours for practical lessons and 13 hours for self-preparing.

Module I *Phonetic, lexical and grammatical providing with mastering of the theme “The structure of anatomic and histologic terms”*

Module II *Lexical and syntactic providing with mastering of the theme “Pharmaceutical terminology”. Lexical providing with mastering of the Clinical terminology*

Rating of students' marks

On each practical lesson the students are giving marks for their knowledge and practical skills according to four – grade (Ukrainian traditional) system which are converted in scores. The final Module control would be available for students who will get at least 72 scores (“satisfactory” for each topic).

The minimal sum of scores for the final Module control is 50 and the maximum is 80.

THEMATIC PLAN

of practical classes on Latin Language and Medical terminology for the 1st-year students of medical department, speciality «Medicine» (Module II)

№	Theme of the class	Amount of aud. hours
1	Pharmaceutical terminology. Fundamental pharmaceutical conceptions. Trivial (conventional) names of medicaments. Methods of forming medicament trivial names. Verb. Imperative of Latin verbs used in pharmaceutical terminology. Latin nomenclature of remedy forms. Solid, fluid, soft remedy forms.	2
2	Prescription. The structure of prescription.	2
3	Two ways of prescribing prescriptions. Traditional and modern ways of prescribing of tablets, suppositories, membranes and sugar-coated pills. The verb “fio”, fieri”, its place in prescription. The special prescription expressions with Misce, fiat...	2
4	The names of oils used in medical terminology. Special prescription expressions.	2
5	Botanic nomenclature. The names of plants used in medical terminology. The names of plants' organs (parts).	2
6	Conception of term-element (TE). Term-elements in the names of radicals. Term-elements indicating chemical structure of medicaments (I).	2
7	Term-elements in trivial (conventional) names of	2

	<p>medicaments. Term elements of therapeutic, anatomical, physiological and pharmacological character (2).</p>	
8	<p>Control of thematic module 4. International chemical nomenclature. The names of chemical elements.</p>	2
9	<p>International chemical nomenclature. The names of acids. The names of oxides, peroxides, hydroxides. The names of salts. The names of compound ethers. Cardinal and ordinal numerals. The Latin and Greek numeral prefixes in the names of remedies. The most important prescription abbreviations. Prescriptions “ex tempore”.</p>	2
10	<p>Control of thematic module 5. Clinical terminology. Introduction and common peculiarities. Structure of clinical terms. The main Greek (Latin) term- elements in clinical terminology for defining organs, human body parts (kephal... genia). Greek term- elements in clinical terminology for defining science, methods of diagnostic investigations (logia...odynia) (1). Translation of clinical diagnoses.</p>	2
11	<p>Clinical terminology. Suffixes -osis, -iasis, -ismus, -itis, -oma in clinical terminology. Forming of clinical terms with the suffixes. The main Greek (Latin) term- elements in clinical terminology for defining organs, human body parts (splanchn...orchi). Greek term- elements in clinical terminology for defining pathological states of organs and tissues, therapeutic and surgical ways of treatment</p>	2

	(iatria...schisis) (2). Translation of clinical diagnoses.	
12	<p>Clinical terminology. The main Greek (Latin) term-elements in clinical terminology for defining tissues, organs, secrets etc. (haem...phon) (3). The main Greek term-elements in clinical terminology for defining functional and pathological processes, states (bio...psych, plegia...phrenic) (4). Translation of clinical diagnoses.</p>	2
13	<p>Clinical terminology. The main Greek term-elements in clinical terminology for defining physical peculiarities, quality etc. (aut...necr) (5). Systematization of Greek term-elements. Translation of clinical diagnoses.</p>	2
14	<p>Systematization of Greek (Latin) term-elements. Translation of clinical diagnoses. Structural analysis and construction of clinical terms.</p>	2
15	<p>Control of thematic module 6. Translation of clinical diagnoses.</p>	2
16	Final control – the graded test.	2
	Total	32

The final control theoretical questions list:

Module II Lexical and syntactic providing with mastering of the theme “Pharmaceutical terminology”. Lexical providing with mastering of the Clinical terminology

Thematic module №1

Pharmaceutical terminology.

Fundamental pharmaceutical conceptions.

Trivial (conventional) names of medicaments.

Methods of forming medicament trivial names.

Verb. Grammatical categories. Infinitive. Conjugation of verbs.

Imperative of verbs. The main verbs, imperative of which is used in pharmaceutical terminology.

Indicative of verbs. The verb “fio, fieri”, its place in prescription.

Latin nomenclature of remedy forms.

Solid remedy forms.

Fluid remedy forms.

Soft remedy forms.

Officinal remedy forms used abroad.

Remedy forms used abroad but do not detached in separated groups in our country.

Prescription.

The structure of prescription.

Participle. Present Participle Active.

The names of ingredients in the complex prescription.

Two ways of prescribing of tablets, suppositories, membranes

and sugar-coated pills.

Conception of term-element (TE).

Term-elements indicating chemical structure of medicaments (I).

Term elements of therapeutic, anatomic, physiological and pharmacological character (2).

The main Greek roots and suffixes that are often used in medical terminology.

Adverb. Formation of adverbs from the adjectives.

Adverbs often used in pharmaceutical terminology.

The names of powders on the degree of crushing.

The names of oils used in medical terminology.

Prepositions and conjunctions in pharmaceutical terminology

Special prescription expressions.

The names of plants used in medical terminology.

The names of plants' organs (parts).

Prescriptions "ex tempore".

Thematic module №2

International chemical nomenclature.

The names of chemical elements.

The names of acids.

The names of oxides.

The names of salts.

Numerals. Latin and Greek numeral prefixes in pharmaceutical terminology.

The most important prescription abbreviations.

Prescriptions "ex tempore".

Thematic module №3

Clinical terminology.

Introduction and common peculiarities.

The main Greek (Latin) term- elements in clinical terminology for defining organs, human body parts. Greek term- elements in clinical terminology for defining science, methods of diagnostic investigations (1).

Suffixes -osis, -iasis, -ismus, -itis, -oma in clinical terminology.

Forming of clinical terms with the suffixes.

The main Greek (Latin) term- elements in clinical terminology for defining organs, human body parts. Greek term- elements in clinical terminology for defining pathological states of organs and tissues, therapeutic and surgical ways of treatment (2).

The main Greek (Latin) term-elements in clinical terminology for defining tissues, organs, secrets (3).

The main Greek term-elements in clinical terminology for defining functional and pathological processes, states (4).

The main Greek term-elements in clinical terminology for defining physical peculiarities, quality (5).

Systematization of Greek term-elements.

Structure of clinical terms.

Structural analysis and construction of clinical terms.

Translation of clinical diagnoses.

Practical skills

- fluent reading of the Latin medical (pharmaceutical and clinical) text
- correct spelling of the Latin alphabet sounds and Latin medical terms
- easy operating with Latin medical terminology
- to be able to operate with lexical material and classificate words due to the declensions correspondingly poiting correct endings
- to be able to translate from Latin into English and from English into Latin pharmaceutic and clinical terms using received grammar knowledge
- to be able to prescribe the Latin part of prescription
- practical usage of the prescription structure rules while translating and solving pharmaceutic tasks
- operating with Latin nomenclature of remedy forms, trivial (conventional) names of medicaments
- application of the transliteration principles and rules on practice
- usage on practice International chemical nomenclature (Latin names of acids, oxides, salts, compound ethers)
- automatic transliteration of the remedy names with the term-elements indicating chemical structure of substance, and term – elements of therapeutic, anatomic, physiologic and pharmacologic character, greek roots and prefixes
- translation of the most often used special prescription expressions
- correct translation of prescriptions from English into Latin and vice versa in full and shortened forms
- automatic apprehension and spelling of the Greek (Latin) origin compound terms

- identification of the Greek (Latin) origin term - elements in compound clinical terms for correct understanding and interpretation of them
- easy construction of the Greek (Latin) origin compound terms
- translation of the main clinical diagnoses
- performance of linguistic analysis of multi-word terms
- practical usage of the most often used special fixed medical expressions and Latin aphorisms
- analyzing and constructing of composite terms and medical nomenclature names
- solving independently questions of the analysis of lexical and grammatical material for the correct application of one-word and multi-word terms
- fluent usage of Latin terms in the study and mastering of special disciplines
- demonstration of ability to research, process and analyze information from various linguistic sources

Topic: Pharmaceutical terminology. Fundamental pharmaceutical conceptions. Trivial (conventional) names of medicaments. Methods of forming medicament trivial names. Verb. Imperative of Latin verbs used in pharmaceutical terminology. Latin nomenclature of remedy forms. Solid, fluid, soft remedy forms.

Actuality: formation of terminological literacy and professional competence.

Theoretical questions:

- pharmaceutical terminology;
- fundamental pharmaceutical conceptions;
- trivial (conventional) names of medicaments;
- methods of forming medicament trivial names;
- imperative of Latin verbs used in pharmaceutical terminology;
- Latin nomenclature of remedy forms;
- solid, fluid, soft remedy forms.

Objectives:

- to familiarize oneself with fundamental pharmaceutic concepts;
- to learn the application of the transliteration rules;
- to learn imperatives of the main verbs that are indispensable in prescription writing and their respective abbreviated forms;
- to learn the names of remedy forms in vocabulary form.

At the end of the learning session, a student is expected to:

know:

- what are fundamental pharmaceutical conceptions (remedy form, medicinal substance, medicinal remedy and medicinal preparation);
- the difference between scientific and trivial remedy names;
- the transliteration rules and principles;
- imperative forms of the main verbs that are used in prescription writing;

be able to:

- apply the transliteration principles and rules in practice;
- reproduce both orally and in writing imperative forms of the main verbs that are used in prescription writing (full and abbreviated);
- reproduce names of remedy forms in vocabulary form.

Practice

1. Transliterate remedy names, write in vocabulary form:

example: Vaseline – Vaselinum, i n

The initial letter is at all times to be capitalized. To render a name Latin, drop the silent ‘e’ (if present) and attach **–um, i n** instead. Should you come across TE ‘-form’ instead of **–um, i n** attach **–ium, i n**; e.g.

Hexoform – Hexoform**ium, i n**

1. Write down in the vocabulary form:

Atropine;

Erythromycin;

Xeroform.

2. Give full and reduced forms of the verbs:

Take:

Give out.

3. Translate the following names of remedy forms:

1. tablet;
2. starched capsule;
3. stick;
4. mucilage;
5. aerosol;
6. mixture;
7. powder.

An example of a solution:

1. Atropinum, i n;
Erythromycinum, i;
Xeroformium, i n.
2. Recipe: (Rp.);
Da. (D.).
3. Tabuletta, ae f;
capsula amylacea, ae/ae f;
bacillus, i m;
mucilago, inis f;
aerosolum, i n;
mixtura, ae f;
pulvis, eris m.

Tasks for self-assessment (S.I. Tykholaz. Latin language and the fundamentals of medical terminology (control tests for the students of medical faculty). –Vinnitsia, 2013. – 123 p. – p.55-58):

Q1: Write down in the vocabulary form

Vaseline, Ichthyol, Chloroform

S1: Vaseline, i n; Ichthyolum, i n; Chloroformium, i n

Q2: Write verbs in full and abbreviated forms:

Take:

Mix.

S2: Recipe: (Rp.:)

Misce. (M.)

Q/S 3: Write down the following roots and prefixes of Greek origin:

sweet - **glyc**;

circle, cycle -**cycl**;

fish - **ichthy**;

nature -**phys**;

under, below the norm - **hypo**.

Q/S4: Translate the following names of remedy forms:

Tablet – tabuleta, ae f;

starched capsule – capsula amylacea, ae/ ae f;

stick – bacillus, i m;


mucilage – mucilago, inis f;

aerosol – aërosolum, i n;

mixture – mixtura, ae f;

powder – pulvis, eris m.

Interactive tasks based on the online platform Quizlet:

<i>Lesson 1. Latin nomenclature of remedy forms. Solid, fluid, soft remedy forms</i>	https://quizlet.com/7s1kt7?x=1qqt&i=1	
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Basic:

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Additional:

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9. Methodological instructions to the practical lessons on Latin language and the fundamentals of medical terminology for the 1-st year students of medical department: – manual / PhD, Associate Professor Sophia I. Tykholaz. – Vinnytsia: National Pirogov Memorial Medical University, 2016. – 86 p.

Electronic resources:

1. VNMU Library: <http://library.vnmu.edu.ua>
2. Website of the department: <http://www.vnmu.edu.ua/ Department of Foreign Languages with Latin Language and Medical Terminology course>
3. GoogleDrive: <https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/120fSSioIXoTmFXkp2nQXWob6d2xrercc?usp=sharing>
4. Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine [Electronic resource] - Access mode: <http://mon.gov.ua/activity/education/vishha/baza.html>
5. Ministry of Health of Ukraine <https://moz.gov.ua/>
6. Interactive tasks for individual control through the online service Quizlet:
<https://quizlet.com/VictoriaRatova/folders/70380395/sets> - 2 semester;
<https://quizlet.com/VictoriaRatova/folders/63139335/sets> -
Clinicalterminology.
7. <http://www.alcuinus.net/ephemeris/medicina.php>

Topic: Prescription. The structure of prescription.

Actuality: formation of terminological literacy and professional competence.

Theoretical questions:

- prescription;
- the structure of the prescription.

Objectives:

- to learn the rules and principles that govern the structuring and grammar of a prescription;
- to apply knowledge in practice by translating prescriptions.

At the end of a learning session, a student is expected to:

know:

- the fundamentals of prescription writing;
- the structure of the prescription, the names of its parts;
- rules and principles that condition the spelling and structuring of a prescription;

be able to:


- reproduce all relevant to this topic vocabulary forms both orally and in written form;
- apply acquired knowledge regarding structuring and spelling in practice.

Practice

1. Translate prescriptions into Latin:

example:

Take: Solution of Antipyrine 10% - 30 ml
Give out.
Administer:



DM.: Solutio, onis f; Antipyrinum, i n

Recommended reading order of words in the prescription: Take (how much?) – 30 ml (of what?) – **of** solution of Antipyrine. Those

readjustments will help you figure out the use of cases.

Recipe: Solutionis Antipyrini 10%
30 ml

Da.

Another important thing to keep

Signa:

in mind is spelling. Note that the initial letters in each new line are capitalized. Same works for remedy names (Antipyrinum). Structuring is to be neat and precise. Consider the blank space under the word Recipe(!).

Take: Perhydrole
Purified water 15 ml of
each
Mix. Give out.
Administer:

Let's solve and analyze yet

another prescription:

The first curious thing that

draws attention would be the

expression “of each”. Apply it to

list ingredients that are to be taken in the same quantity, in our case

Perhydrole and purified water.

Recipe: Perhydroli
Aquae purificatae ana 15 ml
Misce. Da.
Signa:

2. Translate into Latin:

1. Take: Solution of Antipyrine 10 % - 30 ml

Give out.

Administer:

E. g.: D.M.: solutio, onis f; Antipyrinum, i n

Recipe: Solutionis Antipyrini 10 % - 30 ml

Da.

Signa:

2. Take: Ointment of Streptocide 5 % 25,0

Give out.

Administer:

3. Take: Perhydrole

Purified water 15 ml of each

Mix.

Give out.

Administer:

NB! Aqua purificata, Aquae purificatae, f – purified water.

4. Take: Ointment of Monomycine 0,5% 10,0

Give out.

Administer:

5. Take: Corvalol 10 ml

Give out.

Administer:

6. Take: Of belladonna tincture 5 ml

Give out.

Administer:

Tasks for self-assessment (S.I. Tykholaz. Latin language and the fundamentals of medical terminology (control tests for the students of medical faculty). –Vinnitsia, 2013. – 123 p. – p. 59-62):

Q1. Give Latin and English names of the 1-5 parts of prescription

(To answer this question carefully study the theory section of Lesson 21)

Q2: Translate into Latin:

Take: Ointment of Streptocide 5% 25,0
Give out.
Administer:

S2:


DM.: unguentum , i n; Streptocidum, i n

Recipe : Unguenti Streptocidi 5% 25,0

Da.

Signa :

Interactive tasks based on the online platform Quizlet:

<i>Lesson 3. Parts of prescription</i>	https://quizlet.com/_7sqhn0?x=1qqt&i=1ysjgv	
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<https://quizlet.com/VictoriaRatova/folders/70380395/sets> - 2 semester;
<https://quizlet.com/VictoriaRatova/folders/63139335/sets> -
Clinicalterminology.
7. <http://www.alcuinus.net/ephemeris/medicina.php>

Topic: Two ways of prescribing prescriptions. Traditional and modern ways of prescribing of tablets, suppositories, membranes and sugar-coated pills. The verb “fio”, fieri”, its place in prescription. The special prescription expressions with Misce, fiat...

Actuality: formation of terminological literacy and professional competence.

Theoretical questions:

- two ways of prescribing of tablets, suppositories, membranes and sugar-coated pills;
- the verb “fio”, fieri”, its place in prescription.

Objectives:

- to familiarize oneself with two ways of prescribing tablets, suppositories, membranes and sugar-coated pills;
- to learn the use of the verb fio in the context of prescription writing;
- to practice translation of prescriptions from English into Latin and vice versa.

At the end of a learning session, a student is expected to:

know:

- the 2 ways of prescribing tablets, suppositories, membranes and sugar-coated pills;
- III person singular/plural conjunctive forms of the verb fio, their use in the context of a prescription.

be able to:

- produce grammatically and structurally correct translations of prescriptions;
- motivate the use of cases;
- apply a correct form of the verb *fio* depending on a grammatical number of a noun.

Practice

1. Translate into Latin:

example:

Take: Tablets of Euphylline 0,15 in number 30

Give out.

Administer:

Whenever dealing with one of the four remedy forms specifically mentioned in L.22 (tablets, suppositories, sugar-coated pills or ophthalmic membranes) use Acc.Plur. (Accusative Plural). Also, note that we do not need a preposition in the Latin counterpart of ‘in number’ – *numero*.

DM.: tabuletta, ae f; Euphyllinum, i n

Recipe: Tabulettas Euphyllini 0,15 numero 30

Da.

Signa:

Let’s consider another example:

Take: Suppositories ‘Osarbon’ in number 10

Give out.

Administer:

Note that the remedy name is enclosed in inverted comas, therefore we retain the original punctuation, transliterate the remedy name AND decline

it to Acc. Sg. – essentially **Nom. Sg.**, since according to the rule of the neuter gender **Acc.=Nom.**

DM.: suppositorium, i n; Osarbonum, i n

Recipe: Suppositoria 'Osarbonum' numero 10

Da.

Signa:

2. Translate into English:

example:

Recipe: Dragees Thioridazini 0,01 numero 60

Da.

Signa:

Take: Sugar-coated pills of Thioridazine in number 60

Give out.

Administer:

Tasks for self-assessment (S.I. Tykholaz. Latin language and the fundamentals of medical terminology (control tests for the students of medical faculty). –Vinnytsia, 2013. – 123 p. – p.63-66):

Q1: Underline Greek roots and prefixes in the remedy names and give their meanings:

Tetracyclinum

S1: cycl – cycle, circle

Q2: Translate into English:

Recipe: Tabulettas Aethazoli 0,5 numero 40

Da.

Signa:

S2:

Take: Tablets of Aethazol 0,5 in number 40

Give out.
Administer:


Q3: Translate into Latin:

Take: Resorcine 1,0
Vaseline 10,0
Mix, let the ointment be formed.
Give out.
Administer:

S3:

Recipe: Resorcini 1,0
Vaselini 10,0
Misce, fiat unguentum.
Da.
Signa:

Interactive tasks based on the online platform Quizlet:

<i>Lesson 3. Expressions with the verb fio, fieri</i>	https://quizlet.com/7srwe4? x=1qqt&i=1ysjgv	
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<https://quizlet.com/VictoriaRatova/folders/63139335/sets> - Clinical terminology.
7. <http://www.alcuinus.net/ephemeris/medicina.php>

Topic: The names of oils used in medical terminology. Special prescription expressions.

Actuality: formation of terminological literacy and professional competence.

Theoretical questions:

- the name of oil, the peculiarity of its grammatical structure;
- the names of oils used in medical terminology;
- special prescription expressions;
- Latin prepositions used with Accusativus;
- Latin prepositions used with Ablativus, Latin prepositions used with Accusativus and Ablativus;
- translation of prescriptions using the oil's names and special expressions.

Objectives:

- to memorize the names of the main oils used in the pharmaceutical industry;
- to learn the principles governing the formation of the names of oils;
- to memorize special prescription phrases with prepositions;
- to practice translation of prescriptions.

At the end of a learning session, a student is expected to:

know:

- the names of the main oils used in the pharmaceutical industry;

- the principles of formation of the names of oils;
- the set of special expressions supplied in the textbook;

be able to:

- reproduce the names of oils discussed in the relevant textbook chapter both orally and in written form;
- explicate the naming principle applied to oils;
- reproduce special prescription expressions both orally and in written form paying particular attention to spelling;
- translate prescriptions from English into Latin and vice versa.

Practice

Translate into Latin:

example:

Take: Chloroform

Sunflower oil 20 ml of each

Mix, let the liniment be formed.

Give out.

Administer:

Recipe: Chloroformii

OleiHelianthi ana 20 ml

Misce, fiat linimentum.

Da.

Signa:

*Take: The purest vaseline oil
200 ml*

Peppermint oil III drops

Mix. Give out.

Administer:

*Recipe Olei Vaselini purissimi 200
: ml*

OleiMenthae guttas III

Misce. Da.

Signa:

1. Take: Sunflower oil 30 ml
Give out.
Administer:
2. Take: Castor oil emulsion 100 ml
Give out.
Administer:
3. Take: Chloroform.
Sunflower oil 20 ml of each
Mix, let the liniment be formed. Give out.
Administer:
4. Take: Euphylline 0.3
Cocoa oil 3.0
Mix, let the rectal suppository be formed.
Give out such doses in number 20.
Administer:
5. Take: Solution of Phosphoestrole 6 % - 5 ml
Give out such doses in number 30 for injections.
Administer:
6. Take: Gum-tree oil 10.0
Menthole 1.0
Mix.
Give out.
Administer:

Tasks for self-assessment (S.I. Tykholaz. Latin language and the fundamentals of medical terminology (control tests for the students of medical faculty). –Vinnytsia, 2013. – 123 p. – p.70-75):

Q/S1: Write down the names of oils:

sunflower oil – Oleum Helianthi, i/i n;

rose oil – Oleum Rosae, i/ae n.

Q/S2: Translate special expressions:

for injections – pro injectionibus;

in tablets – in tabulettis.


Q3: Translate into Latin:

Take: Euphylline 0,3
Cocoa oil 3,0
Mix, let the rectal suppository be formed.
Give out such doses in number 20
Administer:

S3:

Recipe: Euphyllini 0,3
Olei Cacao 3,0
Misce, fiat suppositoriumrectale.
Da tales doses numero 20
Signa:

Interactive tasks based on the online platform Quizlet:

<i>Lesson 4. Special prescription expressions</i>	https://quizlet.com/7uquoi?x=1qqt&i=1ysjgv	
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Topic: Botanic nomenclature. The names of plants used in medical terminology. The names of plants' organs (parts).

Actuality: formation of terminological literacy and professional competence.

Theoretical questions:

- the names of plants used in medical terminology;
- the names of plants' organs (parts).

Objectives:

- to learn the names of plants used in medical terminology;
- to learn the names of the plants' parts;
- to practice prescription translation.

At the end of a learning session, a student is expected to:

know:

- the names of plants used in medical terminology, their respective spelling and vocabulary forms;
- the names of the plants' parts, their spelling and vocabulary forms;

be able to:

- reproduce vocabulary forms of the names of plants as well as plants' names orally and in written form;
- produce correct translations of prescriptions.

Practice

Translate into Latin:

example:

*Take: Chamomile flowers 200,0
Mint leaves 50,0
Flax seeds 30,0
Mix, let the herbs be formed.
Give out.
Administer:*

*Recipe: FlorumChamomillae 200,0
FoliiMenthae 50,0
SeminumLini 30,0
Misce, fiant species.
Da.
Signa:*

Tasks for self-assessment (S.I. Tykholaz. Latin language and the fundamentals of medical terminology (control tests for the students of medical faculty). –Vinnytsia, 2013. – 123 p. – p.76-80).

1. Give the vocabulary form:

- a) sage, yarrow, gum-tree, foxglove, senna;
- b) bark, herb.

2. Translate into Latin:

Take: Love-roses bark decoction 10.0 - 200 ml.

Give out.

Administer:

An example of a solution:

1. a) Salvia, ae f, Millefolium, i n, Eucalyptus, i f, Digitalis, is f, Senna, ae f;

b) cortex, icis m, herba, ae f.

2. D. M.: decoctum, i n; cortex, icis m; Viburnum, i n.

Recipe: DecocticorticisViburni 10.0 - 200 ml

Da.

Signa:

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2. Website of the department: <http://www.vnmu.edu.ua/ Department of Foreign Languages with Latin Language and Medical Terminology course>
3. GoogleDrive: <https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/120fSSioIXoTmFXkp2nQXWob6d2xrercc?usp=sharing>
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<https://quizlet.com/VictoriaRatova/folders/70380395/sets> - 2 semester;
<https://quizlet.com/VictoriaRatova/folders/63139335/sets> - Clinical terminology.
7. <http://www.alcuinus.net/ephemeris/medicina.php>

Topic: Conception of term-element (TE). Term-elements in the names of radicals. Term-elements referencing chemical structure of medicaments (1).

Actuality: formation of terminological literacy and professional competence.

Theoretical questions:

- conception of term-element (TE);
- term-elements in the names of radicals;
- term-elements indicating chemical structure of medicaments (1).

Objectives:

- to familiarize oneself with the concept of a term element (from now on TE) and its function;
- to develop ability to identify TEs in remedy names;
- to practice translation of prescriptions from English into Latin and vice versa.

At the end of a learning session a student is expected to:

know:

- what is a TE;
- spelling and meaning of the set of TEs given in the relevant textbook chapter;

be able to:

- produce grammatically and structurally correct translations of prescriptions;
- motivate use of cases;
- apply correct form of the verb *fio* depending on grammatical number of a noun;
- identify TEs in remedy names with regard to boundaries and meaning.

Practice

1. Identify and underline TEs in the following remedy names. Indicate their meanings:

example: Dichlothiazidum

thi - presence of sulfur's atom

azid - presence of nitrogen

Tasks for self assessment (S.I. Tykholaz. Latin language and the fundamentals of medical terminology (control tests for the students of medical faculty). –Vinnytsia, 2013. – 123 p. – p. 63-66):

Q1: Underline Greek roots and prefixes in the remedy names and give their meanings:

Tetracyclinum

S1: cycl – cycle, circle

Q2: Translate into English:

Recipe: Tabulettas Aethazoli 0,5 numero 40

Da.

Signa:

S2:

Take: Tablets of Aethazol 0,5 in number 40
Give out.
Administer:


Q3: Translate into Latin:

Take: Resorcine 1,0
Vaseline 10,0
Mix, let the ointment be formed.
Give out.
Administer:

S3:

Recipe: Resorcini 1,0
Vaselini 10,0
Misce, fiat unguentum.
Da.
Signa:

Interactive tasks based on the online platform Quizlet:

<i>Lesson 6. Term-elements indicating chemical structure of medicaments</i>	https://quizlet.com/7ss1pb?x=1qqt&i=1ysjgv	
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7. <http://www.alcuinus.net/ephemeris/medicina.php>

Topic: Term-elements in trivial (conventional) names of medicaments. Term elements of therapeutic, anatomical, physiological and pharmacological character (2). Preparing for control of thematic module №4.

Actuality: formation of terminological literacy and professional competence.

Theoretical questions:

- term elements of therapeutic character;
- term elements of anatomic character;
- term elements of physiological character;
- term elements of pharmacological character.

Objectives:

- to further develop ability to identify TEs;
- to practice translation of prescriptions from English into Latin and vice versa;
- revision for the upcoming module test.

At the end of a learning session a student is expected to:

know:

- spelling and meaning of the TEs introduced in the relevant textbook chapter;

be able to:

- identify TEs in remedy names;

- transliterate remedy names taking into consideration spelling of TEs.

Practice

Translate into Latin

example:

Take: 'Allochol' covered tablets in number 50

Give out.

Administer:

Recipe: Tabulettas 'Allocholum' obductas numero 50

Da.

Signa:

Translate into English:

example:

Recipe: Membranulas ophthalmicas cum Florenal numero 30

Da.

Signa:

Note the structure '**cum Florenalo**'. Preposition 'cum' corresponds with the English 'with'. This preposition demands the use of the Ablative case. Its salient feature is termination –o (uniform for 2nd declension nouns and adjectives alike).

Take: Ophthalmic membranes with Florenal in number 30

Give out.

Administer:

Identify and underline TEs. Indicate their meanings:

example: Cholenzymum

<i>chol -</i>	<i>cholagogue, bile-expelling preparations</i>
<i>enzym -</i>	<i>enzyme-containing preparations</i>

Tasks for self assessment (S.I. Tykholaz. Latin language and the fundamentals of medical terminology (control tests for the students of medical faculty). –Vinnytsia, 2013. – 123 p. – p.67-69):

Q/S1: Write down the following term-elements in Latin:

sense, anesthetic – aesthes;

antiasthmatic – asthm;

hypotensive – pres(s), ten(s).

Q/S2: Underline term – elements and give their meanings:

Corvaldinum – heart, cardiac preparations;

Enteroseptol – antiseptics;

Vermox– antivermicular preparations, oxygen.

Q3: Translate into Latin:

Take: Heparin ointment 10,0

Give out.

Administer:

S3:Recipe: Unguenti Heparini 10,0

Da.

Signa:

Preparing for control of the Thematic Module №4 (Lesson 18-25)

Tasks of the Thematic Module control:

Q/S1: Write vocabulary forms of the remedy forms (review L.19):

E.g.: tablet – tabuletta, ae f;

solution – solutio, onis f;

powder – pulvis, eris m.

Q/S2: Write greek roots and prefixes that correspond with given meanings (review L.2):

muscle – myo;

sweet – glyc;

disorder – dys.

Q/S3: Write Test that correspond with given meanings (review L.2,22,23):

presence of nitrogen – a(zol), a(zin), a(zid), e(zin), i(zin), zon;

antifungal preparations – myc, fung;

antibiotics of Tetracyclin group – cyclin.

Q/S4: Identify TEs in remedy names, indicate their meanings (review L.2, 22, 23):

Phenoxymethylpenicillinum

phen -	presence of phenyl radical
oxy -	Oxygen
meth -	presence of methyl radical
yl -	substance, hydrocarbonic radical
cillin -	antibiotics of penicillin group

5. Translate prescriptions into English (review L.18-25)

6. Translate prescriptions into Latin (review L.18 - 25)

Interactive tasks based on the online platform Quizlet:

<i>Lesson 7. Term-elements of therapeutic,</i>	https://quizlet.com/7sss4z?x=1qqt&i=1ysjgv	
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7. <http://www.alcuinus.net/ephemeris/medicina.php>

Topic: International chemical nomenclature. The names of chemical elements.

Actuality: formation of terminological literacy and professional competence.

Theoretical questions:

- international chemical nomenclature;
- the names of chemical elements.

Objectives:

- to familiarize oneself with essential terms and notions of the international chemical nomenclature;
- to learn the names of chemical elements;
- to practice translation of word combinations as well as entire prescriptions;
- to practice identification of TEs in compounds with particular attention to TEs that stand for chemical elements;

At the end of a learning session, a student is expected to:

know:

- what is international chemical nomenclature;
- names of the chemical elements introduced in the textbook chapter with their respective spelling and vocabulary forms;
- universal principles conditioning the grammatical makeup of names of chemical elements;

- exceptions from the rule (Phosphorus, Sulfur);

be able to:

- reproduce vocabulary forms of the names of chemical elements orally and in written form;
- produce correct translations of both word combinations and entire prescriptions;
- identify TEs in compounds.

Practice

Translate into English:

example:

Ferrum^{SNom.Sg.n}reductum^{ANom.Sg.n}

Ferrum, i n – iron; reductus, a, um – reduced. Translation: reduced iron

Unguentum^{SNom.Sg.n}Hydrargyri^{SGen.Sg.n}praecipitatum^{ANom.Sg.n}

Unguentum, i n – ointment; Hydrargyrum, i n – Mercury; praecipitatus, a, um – precipitated. Translation: precipitated ointment of Mercury.

Identify TEs and indicate their meanings:

example: Ergocalciferolum

<i>calci -</i>	<i>Calcium</i>
<i>fer -</i>	<i>Iron</i>

Translate into Latin:

*Take: Simple Lead plaster
5,0
Sunflower oil 10,0
Give out.
Administer:*

*Recipe: Emplastri Plumbi
simplicis 5,0
Olei Helianthi 10,0
Da.
Signa:*

1. Translate into English:

E.g.: Aqua Plumbi.

Aqua, ae f – water; Plumbum, i n – Lead.

Lead water.

1. Aqua Plumbi.
2. Ferrum reductum.
3. Sulfur depuratum.
4. Phosphorus radioactivus.
5. Antidotum Arsenici.
6. Sirupus Aloes cum Ferro.
7. Emplastrum Thallii.
8. Hydrargyrum praecipitatum album.

NB! albus, a, urn - white

9. Unguentum Zinci.
10. Sulfur praecipitatum ad usum externum.
11. Unguentum Hydrargyri cinereum.
12. Unguentum Boromentholi.
13. Pasta Zinci.

Tasks for self-assessment (S.I. Tykholaz. Latin language and the fundamentals of medical terminology (control tests for the students of medical faculty). – Vinnytsia, 2013. – 123 p. – p. 81-85):

Q/S1: Give the Latin names of chemical elements:

Silver – Argentinum, i n;

Carbon – Carboneum, i n;

Arsenic – Arsenicum, i n;

Hydrogen – Hydrogenium, i n.

Q/S2: Give the vocabulary form. Translate into English:

1. Antidotum Arsenici.

Antidotum, i n – antidote; Arsenicum, i n – Arsenic. Translation: antidote of Arsenic (Arsenic antidote)

2. Sirupus Aloes cum Ferro.

Sirupus, i m – syrup; Aloë, ës f –aloe; cum –with; Ferrum, i n – iron.

Translation: Syrup of aloe (Aloe syrup) with iron.

Q/S3: Translate into Latin:

Take: Grey hydrargyrum ointment

10,0

Give out.

Administer:


Recipe: Unguenti Hydrargyri cinerei

10,0

Da.

Signa:

Interactive tasks based on the online platform Quizlet:

<i>Lesson 8. Latin names of chemical elements</i>	https://quizlet.com/7urmzk?x=1qqt&i=1ysjgv	
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7. <http://www.alcuinus.net/ephemeris/medicina.php>

Topic: International chemical nomenclature. The names of acids. The names of oxides, peroxides, hydroxides. The names of salts. Cardinal and ordinal numerals. The Latin and Greek numeral prefixes in the names of remedies. The most important prescription abbreviations. Prescriptions “ex tempore”. Preparing for control of thematic module №5.

Actuality: formation of terminological literacy and professional competence.

Theoretical questions:

- international chemical nomenclature;
- the names of acids;
- the names of oxides, peroxides, hydroxides;
- the names of salts;
- cardinal and ordinal numerals;
- the Latin and Greek numeral prefixes in the names of remedies;
- the most important prescription abbreviations;
- prescriptions “ex tempore”;
- preparing for control of thematic module №5.

Objectives:

- to acquire further knowledge regarding international chemical nomenclature;
- to learn the names of acids, their respective vocabulary forms and nominative principle;
- to learn the names of oxides, peroxides and hydroxides, their

vocabulary forms and nominative principle;

- to learn the names of salts, their vocabulary forms and nominative principle;
- to learn Latin cardinal and ordinal numerals, derivative prefixes and their use in pharmaceutical terminology;
- to practice translation of prescriptions;
- to familiarize oneself with the notion of ‘abbreviation’;
- to memorize the main abbreviations that are used in pharmaceutical terminology;
- to improve translation skills;
- revision for the upcoming module test.

At the end of a learning session, a student is expected to:

know:

- the names of acids, oxides, peroxides, hydroxides and salts in vocabulary form;
- the nominative principles conditioning grammatic and syntactic makeup of names of acids, oxides, peroxides, hydroxides and salts;
- cardinal and ordinal numerals with proper spelling;
- numeral prefixes used in pharmaceutical terminology;
- what is an abbreviation;
- what are the main abbreviations that occur in pharmaceutical terminology;
- what words could potentially be abbreviated in prescription writing;
- the material covered in this module;

be able to:

- reproduce vocabulary forms of acids, oxides, peroxides, hydroxides and salts orally and in written form;
- reproduce cardinal and ordinal numerals paying attention to spelling;
- identify numeral prefixes in compounds,
- translate prescriptions from English into Latin and vice versa;
- correctly spell the abbreviated forms;
- abbreviate prescriptions according to the rules discussed in the relevant textbook chapter;
- translate sentences and entire prescriptions.

Practice

Give vocabulary form of the following chemical substances:

example:

Barium sulfate – Bariī sulfas, i/atīs m;

Sodium bromide – Sodii bromidum, i/i n;

Sodium nitrite – Sodii nitris, i/itis m.

Translate into Latin:

example:

Take: Resorcine 1,0

Zinc paste up to 10,0

Mix, let the paste be formed.

Give out.

Administer:

Recipe: Resorcini 1,0

Pastae Zinci ad 10,0

Misce, fiat pasta.

Da.

Signa:

Translate into English:

example:

Recipe: Solutionis Retinoli acetatis oleosae 3,44% 10 ml

Da.

Signa :

Take : Retinole acetate oleous solution (Oleous solution of Retinole acetate) 3,44% 10 ml

Give out.

Administer:

Identify TEs and indicate their meanings:

example:

Trimethinum: tri – 3, meth – presence of methyl radical.

Pentoxylum: pent – 5, ox – oxygen, yl – presence of hydrocarbonic radical.

Find out Greek term-elements and name their meanings:

E. g.: Boromentholum

bor - Boron; menth - presence of mint.

Boromentholum, Ergocalciferolum, Vitaphthor, Novarsenolum,
Mercusalum, Chlorpropamidum, Cyanocobalaminum, Phthorotanium,

Myelobromolum, Iodinolum, Norsulfazolum, Methyluracilum, Phthorlac, solutio Chlorophthalmi, tabulettae Azathioprini, tabulettae “Becarbonum”, solutio Diprazini 2.5%, tabulettae “Microiodum” cum Phenobarbitalo obductae.

1. Translate into English and provide shortened form of the following prescription expressions:

E.g.: Olei Menthae piperitae guttas III (Ol. Menthae piperitae gttss. III) - III drops of peppermint oil.

1. Olei Menthae piperitae guttas III.
2. Solutionis Iodi spirituosae 5% 20 ml.
3. Emulsi olei Ricini 150 ml.
4. Tabulettas Ephedrini hydrochloridi et Dimedroli 0.01 pro infantibus.
5. Solutionis Tocopheroli acetatis oleosae 10% 10.0.
6. Specierum cholagogarum 50.0.
7. Solutionis Hydrogenii peroxydi concentratae 1.0.
8. Succu Kalanchoes 5.0.
9. Decocti foliorum Uvae ursi 10.0-100.0.
10. Rhizomatis cum radicibus Valerianae 30.0.
11. Extracti stigmatum Maydis fluidi 5.0

2. Write down without abbreviations:

E.g.: D.t.d. N.6 (Da tales doses numero 6).

D.t.d. N.6.

Steril.!

M.D.S.:

M., f. pulv. subtiliss.

D. in tab. obd.

D. in vitr. nigr.

Inf. hb. Adonidis vernalis 6.0 - 180 ml.

Menthae piperitae gtts. V.

Sol. Bilignosti 5% pro inject. 2.0.

Tab. Aloes obduct. N. 20.

Tab. Natrii phthoridi 0.0011 pro infant. N. 40.

Extr. stigm. Maydis fluid. 20.0 .

Inf. rhiz. cum rad. Valerianae 10.0 -100 ml.

Hb.Absinthii5.0

Fol. Eucalypti 10.0

Ac. glutaminici 3.0

Dec. cort. Quercus 10.0 - 100 ml.

Tasks for self-assessment (S.I. Tykholaz. Latin language and the fundamentals of medical terminology (control tests for the students of medical faculty). –Vinnytsia, 2013. – 123 p. – p.86-89, 90-94):

Q/S1: Give the vocabulary form of the chemical terms:

ascorbic ac. – acidumascorbicum(ascorbinicum), i/i n;

lead oxide – Plumbioxydum, i/i n;

testosterone propionate – Testosteronipropionas, i/**atis** m;

potassium arsenite – Potassii(Kalii) arsenis, i/**itis** m;

sodium bromide – Sodii(Natrii) bromidum, i/**i** n

Q/S2: Translate the following prescriptions into English:

Recipe: Acidi acetylsalicylici 0,24
Phenacetini 0,18
Coffeini 0,03
Cacao 0,015
Acidi citrici 0,02
Da tales doses numero 6 in tabulettis.
Signa:

Take: Acetylsalicylic acid 0,24
Phenacetine 0,18
Caffeine 0,03
Cocoa 0,015
Citric acid 0,02
Give out such doses in number 6 in tablets.

Q/S 3: Translate the following prescriptions into Latin:

Take: Citric acid 35,0
Sodium citrate 25,0
Purified water 200,0
Mix. Give out.
Administer:

Recipe: Acidi citrici 35,0
Natrii citratis 25,0
Aquae purificatae 200,0
Misce. Da.
Signa:

Q/S1: Write down in the vocabulary form:

1. aluminium – Aluminium, i n;
silver – Argentum, i n;

2. boric acid – Acidum boricum, i/s n;
chlorous acid – Acidum chlorosum, i/i n;
3. plumbic oxide – Plumbi oxydum, i/i n;
4. papaverini hydrochloride – Papaverini hydrochloridum, i/i n;
kalium permanganate – Kalii permanganas, i/atris m;
5. methyl salicylate – Methylii salicylas, i/atris m;

Q/S 2: Translate into English:

Recipe: Solutionis Retinoli acetatis oleosae 3,44% 10 ml

Da.

Signa:

Take: Oleous solution of retinole acetate 3,44% 10 ml

Give out.

Administer:

Q/S 3: Translate in Latin:

Take: Glutaminic acid solution 1% 5 ml

Give out such doses in number 12 in ampoules.



Administer:

Recipe: Solutionis Acidi glutaminici 1% 5 ml

Da tales doses numero 12 in
ampullis.

Signa:

Interactive tasks based on the online platform Quizlet:

<i>Lesson 9. The names of Acids</i>	https://quizlet.com/_7us3b2?x=1qqt&i=1ysjgv	
<i>Lesson 9. Latin and Greek numeral prefixes in pharmaceutical terminology</i>	https://quizlet.com/_7uzef0?x=1qqt&i=1ysjgv	

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Additional:

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пер. 29-го амер. вид.] – Львів: Вид. дім “Наутилус”, 2018. – Т. I (A–L) – с. 1-1354; Т. II (M–Z) – с. 1355 – 2688.

6. Українсько-латинсько-англійський медичний енциклопедичний словник: у 4 томах / укладачі Л.І. Петрух, І.М. Головка. – К. : ВСВ «Медицина», – Т. 1 (А – Д). – 2012. – 700 с. ; Т. 2 (Е – Н) – 2013. – 744 с. ; Т. 3 (О – С) – 2016. – 744 с.; Т. 4 (Т – Я) – 2016. – 600 с.

7. Латинсько-український медичний енциклопедичний словник: у 2 т. / укладачі: О.М. Беляєва, В.М. Ждан, А.З. Цісик. –К. : ВСВ «Медицина», Т. 1 (А–М). – 2020. – 344 с.; Т. 2 (N–W). – 2020. – 456 с.

8. Methodological instructions on Latin Language and medical terminology for medical students' individual work (Module II): manual / PhD, Associate Professor Sophia I. Tykholaz, PhD Iryna O. Dubova, Teacher Olena S. Voitsekhivska, Teacher Victoria R. Ratova; edited by doctor of pedagogical sciences, Professor Larysa V. Dudikova. – Vinnytsia: National Pirogov Memorial Medical University, 2022. – 149 p.

9. Methodological instructions to the practical lessons on Latin language and the fundamentals of medical terminology for the 1-st year students of medical department: – manual / PhD, Associate Professor Sophia I. Tykholaz. – Vinnytsia: National Pirogov Memorial Medical University, 2016. – 86 p.

Electronic resources:

1. VNMU Library: <http://library.vnmua.edu.ua>

2. Website of the department: <http://www.vnmua.edu.ua/ Department of Foreign Languages with Latin Language and Medical Terminology course>

3. Google Drive: <https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/120fSSioIXoTmFXkp2nQXWob6d2xrercc?usp=sharing>

4. Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine [Electronic resource] - Access mode: <http://mon.gov.ua/activity/education/vishha/baza.html>

5. Ministry of Health of Ukraine <https://moz.gov.ua/>

6. Interactive tasks for individual control through the online service Quizlet:

<https://quizlet.com/VictoriaRatova/folders/70380395/sets> - 2 semester;

<https://quizlet.com/VictoriaRatova/folders/63139335/sets> - Clinical terminology.

7. <http://www.alcuinus.net/ephemeris/medicina.php>

Topic: Clinical terminology. Introduction and common peculiarities. Structure of clinical terms. The main Greek (Latin) term- elements in clinical terminology for defining organs, human body parts (kephal...genia). Greek term- elements in clinical terminology for defining science, methods of diagnostic investigations (logia...odynia) (1). Translation of clinical diagnoses.

Actuality: formation of terminological literacy and professional competence.

Theoretical questions:

- clinical terminology;
- the main Greek (Latin) term- elements in clinical terminology(1).

Objectives:

- to familiarize oneself with the main notions of clinical terminology;
- to learn the principles governing the formation of clinical compound terms;
- to memorize the set of Greek term elements (from now on TE) introduced in the relevant section of the textbook chapter complete with spelling, Latin counterparts in vocabulary form and English translations;
- to identify TE in compounds.

At the end of a learning session, a student is expected to:

know:

- what is clinical terminology; main notions peculiar to this subsystem of medical terminology;
- what is a TE, its function and application;
- proper spelling of the Greek TE and their Latin counterparts;

be able to:

- correctly spell the Greek TE;
- identify Greek TE in compounds,
- make general assumptions regarding the meaning of terms not discussed in the chapter, but containing relevant TE.

Practice

Memorize the Greek TEs, vocabulary forms of their Latin counterparts and meaning in English (Column 1-3 of the table in pages 172 -175). Practice recognizing them in clinical terms clearing the meaning of each term-element (Column 4-5 of the table in pages 172 -175).

Greek (Latin) term- element	Latin word	Meaning	Examples	
			Latin	English
ANTHROP -	homo, inis m	human being, man/perso n	anthropologia, ae f	antropology
somat-	corpus, oris	body	somatometria,	somatometry

	n		ae f	
dermat-	cutis, is f	skin, cutis	dermatitis, itidis f	dermatitis
kephal-, cephal-	caput, itis n	head	encephalogram ma, atis n	encephalogra m
steth-, thorac-	thorax, acis m	chest, thorax	stethoscopia, ae f thoracodynia, ae f	stethoscopy thoracodynia
lapar-	abdomen, inis n	abdomen, belly, venter	laparotomia, ae f	laparotomy
chir-, cheir-	manus, us f	arm, hand	chiroplastica, ae f	chiroplasty
dactyl-	digitus, i m	finger	polydactyilia, ae f	polydactyilia
pod-	pes, pedis m	foot	podarthritus, itidis f	podarthritus
KEPHAL-, CEPHAL-	caput, itis n	head	encephalogram ma, atis n	encephalogra m
trich-	capillus, i m	hair	trichitis, itidis f	trichitis
ophthalm-	oculus, i m	eye	ophthalmologus, i m	ophthalmo- logist
rhin-	nasus, i m	nose	rhinoscopia, ae f	rhinoscopy
stomat-	os, oris n	mouth	stomatologia, ae f	stomatology

ot-	auris, is f	ear	otitis, itidis f	otitis
encephal-	cerebrum, i n	brain, cerebrum	encephalitis, itidis f	encephalitis
OPHTHAL M-	oculus, i m	eye	ophthalmologus, i m	ophthalmo- logist
blephar-	palpebra, ae f	eyelid	blepharoplegia, ae f	blepharoplegi a
conjunctiv-	conjunctiva, ae f	conjunctiv e	conjunctivitis, itidis f	conjunctivitis
kerat-	cornea, ae f	cornea	keratitis, itidis f	keratitis
phac-	lens, lentis f	lens	phacoma, atis n	phacoma
STOMAT-	os, oris n	mouth	stomatologia, ae f	stomatology
cheil-	labium, i n	lip	cheiloplastica, ae f	cheiloplasty
odont-	dens, dentis m	tooth (pl.teeth)	odontalgia, ae f	toothache, dentalgia, odontalgia
gloss-	lingua, ae f	tongue	glossitis, itidis f	glossitis
phone-	vox, vocis f sonus, i m	sound, voice	phoniatria, ae f	phoniatics
STETH-, THORAC-	thorax, acis m	chest, thorax	stethoscopia, ae f thoracodynia, ae f	stethoscopy

laryng-	larynx, ngis m	larynx	laryngostenosis, is f	laryngo- stenosis
trache-	trachea, ae f	trachea	tracheostomia, ae f	tracheostomy
bronch-	bronchus, i m	bronchus	bronchoectasis, is f	bronchiectasi a, bronchiectasis
pneumon-	pulmo, onis m	lung	pneumonia, ae f	pneumonia
pleur-	pleura, ae f	pleura	pleuritis, itidis f	pleurisy
card(i)-	cor, cordis n	heart	cardiographia, ae f	cardiography
mast-	mamma, ae f	mammalar y gland	mastopathia, ae f	mastopathy
LAPAR-	abdomen, inis n	abdomen, belly, venter	laparotomia, ae f	laparotomy
periton(e)-	peritoneum, i n	peritoneum	peritoneoscopia, ae f	peritoneoscop y
splanchn-	viscera (plur.)	viscera	splanchnologia, ae f	splanchnolog y
pharyng-	pharynx, ngis m	gullet, throat	pharyngostenosi s, is f	pharyngo- stenosis
esophag-	esophagus, i m	esophagus, gullet	esophagitis, itidis f	esophagitis

gastr- stomach-	ventriculus, i m	stomach	gastroalgia, ae f stomachicus,a,u m	gastroalgia stomachic
duoden-	duodenum, i n	duodenum	duodenographia, ae f	duodeno- graphy
col-	colon, i n intestinumcr assum	colon	coloptosis,is f	coloptosia, coloptosis
enter-	intestinum,i n; intestinum tenue	intestine; small intestine	gastroenterologi a, ae f enteritis, itidis f	gastroentero- logy enteritis
proct-	rectum,i n	rectum	proctologus,i m	proctologist
hepat-	hepar, atis n	liver	hepatitis, itidis f	hepatitis
cholecyst-	vesica fellea	gallbadder, bilecyst, cholecystis	cholecystectomi a, ae f	cholecyst- ectomy
pancreat-	pancreas, atis n	pancreas	pancreatitis, itidis f	pancreatitis
nephr-	ren,renis m	kidney	nephrolithiasis, is f	nephrolithiasi s
splen-	lien,enis m	spleen	splenorrhaphia,a e f	splenorrhaphy
append-	appendix, icis f	vermiform process	appendectomy,a e f	appendectom y

omphal-	umbilicus, i m	umbilicus	omphalitis, itidis f	omphalitis
NEPHR-	ren, renis m	kidney	nephrolithiasis, i s f	nephrolithiasis
pyel-	pelvis renalis	renal pelvis	pyelonephrosis, i s f	pyelonephrosis
ureter-	ureter, eris m	ureter	ureterostomia, ae f	ureterostomy
cyst-	vesica urinaria	urinary bladder	cystectomy, ae f	cystectomy
urethr-	urethra, ae f	urethra	urethralgia, ae f	urethralgia
orchi-	testis, is m	testicle	orchiepididimitis, itidis f	orchiepididimitis
METR-, HYSTER-	uterus, i m	uterus, womb	metrorrhagia, ae f hysteroptosis, is f	metrorrhagia hysteroptosis, hysteroptosis
colp-	vagina, ae f	vagina, pl. sheaths	colposcopus, i m	colposcope
cervic-, trachel-	cervix uteri	neck of the womb	cervicocolpitis, itidis f	cervicocolpitis
salping-	tuba uterina	uterine tube	salpingopexia, ae f	salpingopexia

oo-	ovum, i n	ovum, female sexual cell, oocyte, ovocyte	oogenesis, is f	oogenesis
oophor-	ovarium, i n	ovary	oophoroma, atis n	oophoroma
adnex-	adnexa (plur.)	uterine appendage	adnexectomy, ae f	adnexectomy
CARD(I)-	cor, cordis n	heart	cardiologia, ae f	cardiology
pericard(i)-	pericardium, i n	heart sac	pericardiotomy, ae f	pericardiotomy
myocard(i)-	myocardium, i n	myocardium	myocardiosclerosis, is f	myocardiosclerosis

Tasks for self-assessment (S.I. Tykholaz. Latin language and the fundamentals of medical terminology (control tests for the students of medical faculty). –Vinnytsia, 2013. – 123 p. – p. 95-104):

Q/S1: Write Greek TE and vocabulary form of a corresponding Latin term:

human being, man, person – anthrop-, homo, inis m;

body – somat-, corpus, oris n;


skin – dermat-, cutis, is f;

gullet, throat – pharyng-, pharynx, ngis m;

tongue – gloss-, lingua, ae f;

trachea – trache-, trachea, ae f;
lung – pneumon-, pulmo, onis m;
heart – card(i)-, cor, cordis n;
pleura – pleur-, pleura, ae f;
bronchus – bronch-, bronchus, i m.

Interactive tasks based on the online platform Quizlet:

<p><i>Lesson 10. Clinical Terminology.</i> Part I (1). p. 172-175</p>	<p>https://quizlet.com/6djwac</p>	
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8. Methodological instructions on Latin Language and medical terminology for medical students' individual work (Module II): manual / PhD, Associate Professor Sophia I. Tykholaz, PhD Iryna O. Dubova, Teacher Olena S. Voitsekhivska, Teacher Victoria R. Ratova; edited by doctor of pedagogical sciences, Professor Larysa V. Dudikova. – Vinnytsia: National Pirogov Memorial Medical University, 2022. – 149 p.
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2. Website of the department: <http://www.vnmu.edu.ua/ Department of Foreign Languages with Latin Language and Medical Terminology course>
3. GoogleDrive: <https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/120fSSioIXoTmFXkp2nQXWob6d2xrercc?usp=sharing>
4. Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine [Electronic resource] - Access mode: <http://mon.gov.ua/activity/education/vishha/baza.html>
5. Ministry of Health of Ukraine <https://moz.gov.ua/>

6. Interactive tasks for individual control through the online service

Quizlet:

<https://quizlet.com/VictoriaRatova/folders/70380395/sets> - 2 semester;

<https://quizlet.com/VictoriaRatova/folders/63139335/sets> - Clinical

terminology.

7. <http://www.alcuinus.net/ephemeris/medicina.php>

Topic: Clinical terminology. Suffixes -osis, -iasis, -ismus, -itis, -oma in clinical terminology. Forming of clinical terms with the suffixes. The main Greek (Latin) term- elements in clinical terminology for defining organs, human body parts (splanchn...orchi). Greek term- elements in clinical terminology for defining pathological states of organs and tissues, therapeutic and surgical ways of treatment (iatria...schisis) (2). Translation of clinical diagnoses.

Actuality: formation of terminological literacy and professional competence.

Theoretical questions:

- clinical terminology;
- the main Greek (Latin) term- elements in clinical terminology (2).

Objectives:

- to memorize the set of Greek term elements (from now on TE) introduced in the relevant section of the textbook chapter complete with spelling, Latin counterparts in vocabulary form and English translations(card(i)-/.../ur-, - uria);
- to identify TE in compounds.

At the end of a learning session, a student is expected to:

know:

- proper spelling of the Greek TE and their Latin counterparts;

be able to:

- correctly spell the Greek TE;
- identify Greek TE in compounds,
- make general assumptions regarding the meaning of terms not discussed in the chapter, but containing relevant TE.

Practice

Memorize Greek TEs, Latin vocab forms and their English equivalents from the I and II columns of the table in pages 176 -179. Practice recognizing them in clinical terms clearing the meaning of each term-element (I and II columns of the table on pages 176 -179)

endocard(i) -	endocardiu m, i n	endocardiu m	endocarditis, itidis f	Endocarditis
angi-	vas, vasis n	vessel	angioma, atis n	Angioma
phleb-	vena, ae f	vein	phlebostasis, is f	Phlebostasis
arteri-	arteriae, arum f (plur.)	arteries (pl.)	arteriectasia, ae f	Arteriectasia
capillar-	vas capillare	capillary	capillaropathia, a e f	Capillaropath y
sphygm-	pulsus, us m	pulse, pulsus	sphygmographia , ae f	sphygmo- graphia
HIST-	textus, us m	tissue	histogenesis, is f	Histogeny
cyt-	cellula, ae f	cell	cytopoiesis, is f	Cytopoiesis
my-, myos-	musculus, i m	muscle	myodystrophia, a e f	Myodystroph y

ten-	tendo, inis m	tendon	tenoplastica, ae f	Tenoplasty
lip-	adeps, ipis m	fat, lard	lipolysis, is f	Lipolysis
OSTE-	os, ossis n	bone	osteomalacia, ae f	Osteomalacia
myel- myel-	medulla ossium, medulla spinalis	bone marrow, spinal cord, spinal marrow	myelocele, es f	Myelocele
arthr-	articulatio, onis f	joint, articulation	arthropathia, ae f	Arthropathia
chondr-	cartilago, inis f	cartilage	chondrocytus, i m	Chondrocyte
spondyl-	vertebra, ae f	vertebra	spondylosis, is f	Spondylosis
spondyl-, rhachi-	columnavert ebralis	vertebral column	spondylitis, itidis f	Spondylitis
ENCEPHA L-	cerebrum, i n	brain	encephalitis, itidi s f	encephalitis
mening-	meninx, ngis f mater, tris f	meninx, cerebral membrane	meningoencepha lo-pathia, ae f	meningo- encephalo- pathy

neur-	nervus, i m	nerve	neurasthenia, ae f	Neurasthenia
op(tic)-, -opia, - opsia	visus, us m	eyesight, vision	opticokinetic, a, um xanthopsia, ae f	opticokinetic xanthopsy
acustic-	auditus, us m	audition, ear, hearing	acusticus, a, um	Acustic
osm-	olfactus, us m	olfaction	osmophobia, ae f	osmophobia
geus-, - geusia	gustus, us m	gustatory sense, taste	dysgeusia, ae f	dysgeusy
	tactus, us m	taction, sense of touch, tactile sense	tactilis, e	Tactile
phren-	mens, ntis f ratio, onis f	mind, intellect, reason	oligophrenia, ae f	oligophrenia
ADEN-	glandula, ae f	gland	lymphadenoma, atis n	lymphadeno ma
mast-	mamma, ae f	mammary gland	mastitis, itidis f	Mastitis
pancreat-	pancreas, atis n	pancreas	pancreatopathia, ae f	pancreato- pathia

thyr-	glandulathyroidea	thyroid gland	thyrocele, es f	thyrocele
parot-	glandulapariotis	parotid gland	parotitis, itidis f	parotitis
	LIQUORES (PLUR.)	FLUIDS, LIQUORES		
haem(at)-, -aemia	sanguinis m	blood	haemolysis, is f chloraemia, ae f	hemolysis chloremia
hidr-	sudor, orism	sweat, perspiration	hidropoiesis, is f hyperhydrosis, is f	hidropoiesis hyperhydrosis
hydr-	aqua, ae f	water	hydrotherapia, ae f	hydrotherapeutics, hydrotherapy
galact-	lac, lactis n	milk	galactorrhoea, ae f	galactorrhea
dacry-	lacrima, ae f	tear	dacryocystitis, itidis f	dacryocystitis
hygr-	humor, orism	humor	hygroscopicus, a, um	hygroscopic
	liquor, orism	cerebrospinal fluid	liquorrhoea, ae f	liquorrhea
lymph-, chyl-	lymph, ae f	lymph	lymphokinesis, is f	lymphokinesis
chole-	fel, fellis n bilis, is f	bile, fel, gall	cholestasis, is f	cholestasia, cholestasis

py-	pus, puris n	pus	pyuria, ae f	Pyuria
sial-	saliva, ae f	saliva, spittle	sialadenitis, itidis f	sialadenitis
ur-, -uria	urina, ae f	urine	haematuria, ae f	hematuria
lith-, - lithus, -lithiasis	calculus, i m	stone, calculus, concretion, lithogenesis	cholelithiasis, is f	cholelithiasis
toxic-	venenum, i n	poison	toxicologia, ae f	toxicology
		DESEASE, MEDICINE, SEX, AGE		
nos-	morbus, i m	desease, sickness, illness	nosologia, ae f	nosologia
pharmac-	remedium, i n medicamen- tum, i n	medicine, drug, medicamen t, pharmacy	pharmacophobia , ae f	pharmaco- phobia
andr-	mas, maris m vir, viri m	man, male	andrologus, i m	andrologist
gynaec-	femina, ae f	woman, female	gynaecologia, ae f	gynecology

paed-	infans, ntism,f	child	paediatrica, ae f	pediatrics, pediatry
geront-	senex, senis m, f	old man/person	gerontologia, ae f	gerontology
carcin-	cancer, cri m	cancer, cancerous (malignant) growth	carcinoma, atis n	carcinoma
onc-	tumor, oris n	tumor	oncologia, ae f	oncology

Identify TE in the following terms, and provide the definition:

a) *example: encephalitis. TE: encephal – brain, itis – inflammation.*

Definition: inflammation of the brain.

tenoplastica, endocarditis, cardiologia, lymphadenoma, arthropathia, encephalogramma.

b) *example: chondrocyte. TE: chondr – cartilage, cyte – cell.*

Definition: a cartilage cell.

hemolysis, thyrocele, histogeny.


Tasks for self-assessment (S.I. Tykholaz. Latin language and the fundamentals of medical terminology (control tests for the students of medical faculty). –Vinnytsia, 2013. – 123 p. – p.105-108):

Q/S1: Write Greek TE and vocabulary form of a corresponding Latin term:

joint, articulation: arthr-, articulatio, onis f;

cartilage: chond-, cartilago, inis f;
vertebra: spondyl-, vertebra, ae f;
vertebral column: spondyl-, rhachi-, columnavertebralis, ae/is f;
brain: encephal-, cerebrum, i n;
cerebral membrane, meninx: mening-, meninx, ngis f, mater, tris f;
nerve: neur-, nervus, i m;
medicine, drug: pharmac -, medicamentum, in(remedium, i n);
man, male: andr-, mas, maris m (vir, viri m);
woman, female: gynaec-, femina, ae f;
child: paed-, infans, ntis m/f;
old man/person: ger-, geront-, senex, is m/f;
cancer: carcin-, cancer, cri m;
tumor: onc-, tumor, oris m

Interactive tasks based on the online platform Quizlet:

<p><i>Lesson 11. Clinical Terminology.</i> Part I (2). p. 176-179</p>	<p>https://quizlet.com/_6ezrek</p>	
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9. Methodological instructions to the practical lessons on Latin language and the fundamentals of medical terminology for the 1-st year students of medical department: – manual / PhD, Associate Professor Sophia I. Tykholaz. – Vinnytsia: National Pirogov Memorial Medical University, 2016. – 86 p.

Electronic resources:

1. VNMU Library: <http://library.vnm.edu.ua>
2. Website of the department: <http://www.vnm.edu.ua/ Department of Foreign Languages with Latin Language and Medical Terminology course>
3. GoogleDrive: <https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/120fSSioIXoTmFXkp2nQXWob6d2xrercc?usp=sharing>
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<https://quizlet.com/VictoriaRatova/folders/70380395/sets> - 2 semester;
<https://quizlet.com/VictoriaRatova/folders/63139335/sets> - Clinical terminology.
7. <http://www.alcuinus.net/ephemeris/medicina.php>

Topic: Clinical terminology. The main Greek (Latin) term-elements in clinical terminology for defining tissues, organs, secrets etc. (haem...phon) (3). The main Greek term-elements in clinical terminology for defining functional and pathological processes, states (bio...psych, plegia...phrenic) (4). Translation of clinical diagnoses.

Actuality: formation of terminological literacy and professional competence.

Theoretical questions:

- clinical terminology;
- the main Greek (Latin) term- elements in clinical terminology(3,4).

Objectives:

- to memorize the set of Greek term elements (from now on TE) introduced in the relevant section of the textbook chapter complete with spelling, Latin counterparts in vocabulary form (where possible) and English translations (lith-...onc-// bio-...-logia);
- to identify TE in compounds.

At the end of a learning session, a student is expected to:

know:

- proper spelling of the Greek TE and their Latin counterparts;

be able to:

- correctly spell the Greek TE;
- identify Greek TE in compounds;
- make general assumptions regarding the meaning of terms not

discussed in the chapter, but containing relevant TE.

Practice

Memorize the Greek TEs and their meaning in English (Columns 1-2 of the table on pages 180-183). Practice recognizing them in clinical terms clearing the meaning of each term-element (Columns 1-2 of the table on pages 180-183).

Greek (Latin) term- element	Meaning	Examples	
		Latin	English
MEDICAL CONCEPTIONS			
bio-	life	biologia, ae f	biology
thanat-	exitus letalis, mors	thanatophobia, ae f	thanatophobia
-pnoe, spir-	respiration, breathing	dyspnoe, es f spirometria, ae f	dyspnea spirometry
aer-, pneum(at)-	air	aeraemia, ae f	aeremia
phren-	mind, brains, intellect	oligophrenia, ae f	oligophrenia
psych-	psychics, psyche	psychogenesis, is f	psychogenesis
-mnesia, -mnesis	memory; rememberin g,	amnesia, ae f anamnesis, is f	amnesia anamnesis

	recalling		
phyt-	plant	phytotoxinum, i n	phytotoxin
phys-	nature	physiologus, i m	physiologist
aeti-	cause, reason	aetiotropus, a, um	aetiotropic
chrom(at)-	colour	chromhidrosis, is f chromaturia, ae f	chromhidrosis chromaturia
morph-	form	morphometria, ae f	morphometry
chron-	time	chronicus, a, um	chronic
top-	place	topographia, ae f	topography
METHODS OF INVESTIGATION			
-scopia	examinatio n	rhinoscopia, ae f	rhinoscopy
-metria	measuring; taking	chronometria, ae f	chronometry
-graphia	roentgenogr aph description, graphic registration	electrocardiographia, ae f	electrocardiograph y
-gramma	recording roentgenogr am, radiogram, X-ray picture	electrocardiogramma, atis n	electrocardiogram

-gnosis	knowledge, skill	pharmacognosis, is f	pharmacognosy
-logia	Science	sphanchnologia, ae f	sphanchnology
METHODS OF SURGICAL INTERVENTION			
-tomia	incision, discission, cutting, cut, section	gastrotomia, ae f	gastrotomy
-ectomy	dissection, excision, ablation	pneumonectomia, ae f	pneumonectomy
-orrhaphia	Suture	splenorrhaphia, ae f	splenorrhaphy
-pexia	Fixation	hepatopexia, ae f	hepatopexy
-stomia	fistulization	laryngostomia, ae f	laryngostomy
-plastica	plastic operation	chiroplastica, ae f	chiroplasty
-urgia,- ergia	action, activity, effect	synergia, ae f	synergia, synergy
METHODS OF MEDICAL AID			
-therapia	cure, treatment (to treat with...)	hydrotherapia, ae f	hydrotherapy

-iatria	cure, treatment (to treat for...)	geriatria, ae f	geriatrics
PROCESSES AND CONDITIONS			
-genesis	origin, developmen t	cytogenesis, is f osteogenesis, is f	cytogenesy osteogenesis
-po(i)esis	creation, manufactur e	leucopoiesis, is f	leukopoiesis
-itis	Inflammati on	stomatitis, itidis f	stomatitis
-osis,iasis, Esis	lack (absence) of inflammatio n	hypovitaminosis, is f	hypovitaminosis
-oma	tumor, neoplasm, swelling	myoma, atis n	myoma
-lithiasis	lithogenesis()	cholelithiasis, is f	cholelithiasis
-cytosis	increase in the quantity	erythrocytosis, is f	erythrocytosis

	of cells		
-penia	reduction, decrease, insufficiency	leucopenia, ae f	leukopenia
-kinesia	movement, motion	hyperkinesia, ae f or hyperkinesis, is f	hyperkinesia hyperkinesis
-dynamia	Strength	hypodynamia, ae f	hypodynamia
-tonia	tonus, tonicity, muscular tension	hypotonia, ae f	hypotonia
-rrhagia	hemorrhag, bleeding	gastrorrhagia, ae f	gastrorrhagia
-rrhoea	flow of liquids (fluids)	diarrhoea, ae f	diarrhea
-phagia	swallowing, deglutition	dysphagia, ae f	dysphagia
-trophia	nutrition	hypotrophia, ae f	hypotrophy
- genus,a,um	generated	psychogenus, a, um	psychogen(et)ic
- tropus,a,um	purposeful	neurotropus, a, um	neurotropic
-pathia	sickness,	gastropathia, ae f	gastropathy

	illness, disease state		
-algia,- odynia, -agra	pain, ache, hurt	odontalgia, ae f	toothache, dentalgia,odontalgi a
-aesthesia	sensity	anaesthesia, ae f	anesthesia
-asthenia	asthenia, weakness	neurasthenia, ae f	neurasthenia
-philia	tendency, incleane (to be inclined)	haemophilia, ae f	hemophilia
-phobia	morbid fear, phobia	pharmacophobia, ae f	pharmacophobia
-ectasia, -ectasis	ectasia, ectasis, expansion, dila(ta)tion, distention	gastrectasia, ae f bronchoectasis, is f	gastrectasia bronchiectasia, bronchiectasis
-stenosis	stenosis, narrowing	arteriostenosis, is f	arteriostenosis
-sclerosis	induration	nephrosclerosis, is f	nephrosclerosis
-malacia	softening, malacia, mollities	osteomalacia, ae f	osteomalacia
-ptosis	falling	splenoptosis, is f	splenoptosis

-stasis	congestion	lymphostasis, is f	lymphostasis
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Identify TE in the following terms, and provide the definition:

example: biologia. TE: bio- life, logia – study. Definition: biology, study of living organisms.

toxicologia, paediatrics, carcinoma, aetiopath

Tasks for self-assessment(S.I. Tykholaz. Latin language and the fundamentals of medical terminology (control tests for the students of medical faculty). –Vinnytsia, 2013. – 123 p. – p.109-122):

Q/S1: Write Greek TE and vocabulary form of a corresponding Latin term:

plant: phyt-, phytotoxinum, i n;

nature:phys-, physiologus, i m;

cause: reason-, aeti-aetiopath, a, um;

place:top-, topographia, ae f;

time:chron-, chronicus, a, um;

form:morph-, morphometria, ae f;


colour:chrom(at)-chromhidrosis, is f; chromaturia, ae f;

purposeful: -tropus,a,um, neurotropus, a, um;

generated: -genus,a,um, psychogenus, a, um;

nutrition: -trophia,hypotrophia, ae f.

Interactive tasks based on the online platform Quizlet:

<p>Lesson 12. Clinical Terminology. Part II (3). p. 180-183</p>	<p>https://quizlet.com/_89i05p?x=1qqt&i=1ysjgv</p>	
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<https://quizlet.com/VictoriaRatova/folders/70380395/sets> - 2 semester;
<https://quizlet.com/VictoriaRatova/folders/63139335/sets> - Clinical terminology.
7. <http://www.alcuinus.net/ephemeris/medicina.php>

Topic: Clinical terminology. The main Greek term-elements in clinical terminology for defining physical peculiarities, quality etc. (aut...necr) (5). Systematization of Greek term-elements. Translation of clinical diagnoses.

Actuality: formation of terminological literacy and professional competence.

Theoretical questions:

- clinical terminology;
- the main Greek (Latin) term- elements in clinical terminology (5);
- systematization of Greek (Latin) term elements.

Objectives:

- to memorize the prescribed set of Greek term elements complete with spelling, Latin counterparts in vocabulary form (where available) and English translations (-tomia-...pan-);
- to identify TE in compounds.
- revision of all clinical TE covered during the 6th module.

At the end of a learning session, a student is expected to:

know:

- proper spelling of the Greek TE and their Latin counterparts;
- the principles of term building with TE;

be able to:

- correctly spell the Greek TE;
- identify Greek TE in compounds,
- make general assumptions regarding the meaning of terms not discussed in the chapter, but containing relevant TE.

Practice

Memorize the Greek TEs and their meaning in English (Columns 1-2 of the table on pages 184– 187). Practice recognizing them in clinical terms clearing the meaning of each term-element (Columns 1-2 of the table on pages 184 – 187).

-plegia	paralysis, palsy	blepharoplegia, ae f	blepharoplegia, paralysis of an eyelid, blepharoptosia
-lysis	decompositi on, decay, destruction	haemolysis, is f	Hemolysis
-necr (osis)	mortificatio n, necrosis, gangrene	odontonecrosis, is f necrosis simplex	odontonecrosis simple necrosis
-cele	hernia, cele	encephalocele, es f	Encephalocele
SIGNS (INDICATIONS), QUALITIES, PROPERTIES			
homeo-,	resembling,	homeopathia, ae f	Homeopathy

homo	like, similar		
hetero-	unlike, different	heterocellularis, e	Heterocellular
all-	unusual, unfamiliar, strange, odd	allergia, ae f	Allergy
is-	equal, the same	isocytosis, is f	Isocytosis
anis-	anequal	anisocytosis, is f	Anisocytosis
auto-	one's own	autohaemotransfusio, onis f	Autohemotransfusi on
neo-	n	neonatus, a, um	neonate
pseud-	mistaken, erroneous	pseudolithiasis, is f	Pseudolithiasis
orth-	straight, correct, regular	orthodontia, ae f	orthodontia, orthodontics
xer-	dry	xerosis, is f	Xerosis
cryo-	cold	cryotherapia, ae f	Cryotherapy
therm-	warm	thermometria, ae f	thermometry
pyr-	heat	antipyreticus, a, um	Antipyretic
macr-, megal-, -megalia	big, large, enlargemen t	macrocephalia, ae f splenomegalia, ae f	macrocephaly splenomegaly
micr-, olig-	small	microcephalia, ae f	microcephalia
poly-	much,	polyuria, ae f	Polyuria

	many, plenty of		
poli-	grey	poliomyelitis, itidis f	poliomyelitis
leuc-, leuk-	white	leucocytopenia, ae f leukaemia, ae f	Leukocytopenia Leukaemia
erythr-	red	erythrocytolysis, is f	erythrocytolysis
melan-	black	melanoma, atis n	Melanoma
chlor-	green	chloraemia, ae f	Chloremia
xanth-	yellow	xanthopsia, ae f	xanthopsia
cyan-	dark blue, deep blue	cyanosis, is f	Cyanosis
brady-	slow	bradycardia, ae f	bradycardia
tachy-	rapid, swift, fast	tachycardia, ae f	tachycardia
oxy-	sour, acid, strong, powerful, oxygen	oxyhaemoglobinum, i n	oxyhemoglobinum
glyc-, gluc-	sweet, glucose	glycaemia, ae f	glycemia
pan-, omni-	all, the entire, the whole of	pancreas, atis n pandemia, ae f	pancreas pandemy

Tasks for self-assessment (S.I. Tykholaz. Latin language and the fundamentals of medical terminology (control tests for the students of

medical faculty). – Vinnytsia, 2013. – 123 p. – p.109-122):

Q/S 1: Write Greek TE and vocabulary form of a corresponding Latin term:

necrosis, gangrene: -necr(osis);

hernia: - cele;

resembling, like, similar: hom(e)-;

unlike, different: heter-;

unusual: all-;

equal, the same: is-;

unequal: anis-;


dry: xer-;

cold: cryo-;

warm: therm-;

heat: pyr-.

Interactive tasks based on the online platform Quizlet:

<p><i>Lesson 13. Clinical Terminology.</i> Part II. p. 184-187</p>	<p>https://quizlet.com/89s7gh?x=1qqt&i=1ysjgv</p>	
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5. Ministry of Health of Ukraine <https://moz.gov.ua/>
6. Interactive tasks for individual control through the online service Quizlet:
<https://quizlet.com/VictoriaRatova/folders/70380395/sets> - 2 semester;
<https://quizlet.com/VictoriaRatova/folders/63139335/sets> - Clinical terminology.
7. <http://www.alcuinus.net/ephemeris/medicina.php>

Topic: Systematization of Greek (Latin) term-elements. Translation of clinical diagnoses. Structural analysis and construction of clinical terms.

Actuality: formation of terminological literacy and professional competence.

Theoretical questions:

- clinical terminology;
- the main Greek (Latin) term- elements in clinical terminology;
- systematization of Greek (Latin) term-elements;
- structural analysis and construction of clinical terms;
- translation of clinical diagnoses.

Objectives:

- to consolidate one's knowledge regarding clinical terminology.

At the end of a learning session, a student is expected to:

know:

- the spelling of Greek TE and their Latin counterparts;
- the principles of term building with TE;
- the principles governing the transliteration of English terms into Latin and vice versa;

be able to:

- identify Greek TE in terms;
- produce adequate definitions of terms based on the meaning of separate TE;
- build terms with given TE;

- transliterate Latin clinical terms into English and vice versa;
- translate diagnoses.

Practice

Translate clinical diagnoses:

1. Dropsy of the pregnant - Hydrops gravidarum
hydrops, opis f - dropsy; grávida, ae f - pregnant
2. Tuberculous salpingitis- Salpingitistuberculosa
salpingitis, itidis f - salpingitis; tuberculosus, a, um - tuberculous
3. Myoma of the uterus
4. Sarcoma of the uterus
5. Abscess of the brain
6. Thrombophlebitis of the sigmoid sinus
7. Abscess of the liver
8. Chronic duodenitis
9. Jaundice
10. Gangrenous abscess
11. Abscess of lung
12. Bronchial asthma
13. Infarction of the myocardium
14. Congenital heart defect
15. Asthmatic state
16. Subcutaneous odontogenic hematoma
17. Extrauterine (ectopic) pregnancy
18. Complete prolapse of the uterus
19. Incomplete prolapse of the uterus
20. Chronic alcoholism

21. Congenital syphilitic oligophrenia

22. Night enuresis (bed-wetting)

Interactive tasks based on the online platform Quizlet:

<i>Lesson 14. Clinical diagnoses</i>	https://quizlet.com/89seyc?x=1qqt&i=1ysjgv	
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<https://quizlet.com/VictoriaRatova/folders/63139335/sets> - Clinical terminology.

7. <http://www.alcuinus.net/ephemeris/medicina.php>

Topic: Translation of clinical diagnoses. Preparing for control of thematic module №6.

Actuality: formation of terminological literacy and professional competence.

Theoretical questions:

- systematization of Greek (Latin) term-elements;
- structural analysis and construction of clinical terms;
- translation of clinical diagnoses;
- preparing for control of thematic module №6.

Objectives:

- to consolidate one's knowledge regarding clinical terminology;
- to get ready for control of thematic module №6.

At the end of a learning session, a student is expected to:

know:

- the spelling of Greek TE and their Latin counterparts;
- the principles of term building with TE;
- the principles governing the transliteration of English terms into Latin and vice versa;

be able to:

- identify Greek TE in terms;
- produce adequate definitions of terms based on meaning of separate TE;
- build terms with given TE;

- transliterate Latin clinical terms into English and vice versa;
- translate diagnoses.

Practice

Translate clinical diagnoses:

1. Dropsy of the pregnant - Hydrops gravidarum
hydrops, opis f - dropsy; gravida, ae f - pregnant
2. Tuberculous salpingitis- Salpingitis tuberculosa
salpingitis, itidis f - salpingitis; tuberculosus, a, um - tuberculous
3. Myoma of the uterus
4. Sarcoma of the uterus
5. Abscess of the brain
6. Thrombophlebitis of the sigmoid sinus
7. Abscess of the liver
8. Chronic duodenitis
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11. Abscess of lung
12. Bronchial asthma
13. Infarction of the myocardium
14. Congenital heart defect
15. Asthmatic state
16. Subcutaneous odontogenic hematoma
17. Extrauterine (ectopic) pregnancy
18. Complete prolapse of the uterus
19. Incomplete prolapse of the uterus
20. Chronic alcoholism
21. Congenital syphilitic oligophrenia

22. Night enuresis (bed-wetting)

Tasks for self-assessment (S.I. Tykholaz. Latin language and the fundamentals of medical terminology (control tests for the students of medical faculty). – Vinnytsia, 2013. – 123 p. – p.109-122):

Q/S1: Write down Greek term-elements and Latin words:

man/person: anthrop-, homo, inis m;

lung: pneumon-, pulmo, onis m;

abdomen: lapar-, abdomen, inis n;

liver: hepat-, hepar, atis n;

eye: ophthalm-, oculus, i m;

uterus, womb: metr-, hyster-, uterus, i m;

lip: cheil-, chil-, labium, i n;

sweat: hidr-, sudor, oris m.

Q/S 2: Write down Greek term-elements:

life: bio-;

genesis, development, origin: gen-, -genesis;

plant: phyt-;

flow of liquids (fluids): -rrhoea;

measuring, taking: -metria;

nutrition: -trophia;

suture: -rrhaphia;

equal, the same: hom(e)-;

Q/S 3: Underline Greek term-elements, and give their meanings.

Explain clinical terms:

- **dermatitis, itidis f**

dermat – skin, itis – inflammation. Definition: dermatitis, inflammation of

the skin;

- **stomatologia, ae f**

stomat – mouth, logia – study. Definition: stomatology, oral medicine, the medical study of the mouth and its diseases;

- **laryngostenosis, is f**

laryng – larynx, stenosis – narrowing. Definition: laryngostenosis, narrowing of the larynx;

- **gastralgia, ae f**

gastr – stomach, algia – pain. Definition: pain in the stomach;

- **rhinoscopia, ae f**

rhin – nose, scopia – examination. Definition: rhinoscopy, examination of the nasal cavity.

- **aetiotropic**

aeti – cause, tropic – direction. Definition: directed against the cause of a disease;

- **leukopenia**

leuc – white (white blood cells, leukocytes), penia – decrease in quantity, insufficient quantity. Definition: a condition characterized by a reduced number of white blood cells in the blood.

Q/S 4: Form the following terms:

- disease + science (the classification of disease) → nosologia, ae f;
- arm + plastic operation (plastic operation on an arm) → chioplastica, ae f;
- blood + decomposition → haemolysis, is f;
- vagina + examination (examination of vagina) → colposcopia, ae f;
- muscle + tumor, neoplasm (tumor of muscle) → myoma, atis n.

Q/S 5: Transliterate in the vocabulary form:

- allergy – allergia, ae f;
- dyspnea – dyspnoea, ae f;
- hidropoiesis – hidropoiesis, is f.

Q/S 6: Translate the clinical diagnoses:

- Extrauterine (ectopic) pregnancy.

pregnancy – graviditas, atis f; extrauterine – extrauterinus, a, um.

Translation: graviditasextrauterina.

- Abscess of the liver.

abscess – abscessus, us m; liver – hepar, atis n.

Translation: abscessus hepatis.

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5. Ministry of Health of Ukraine <https://moz.gov.ua/>

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<https://quizlet.com/VictoriaRatova/folders/70380395/sets> - 2 semester;

<https://quizlet.com/VictoriaRatova/folders/63139335/sets> - Clinical

terminology.

7. <http://www.alcuinus.net/ephemeris/medicina.php>

Topic: Preparing for Final control – the graded test.

Actuality: formation of terminological literacy and professional competence.

Theoretical questions:

- Fundamental pharmaceutical conceptions.
- Trivial (conventional) names of medicaments.
- Methods of forming medicament trivial names.
- Verb. Grammatical categories. Infinitive. Conjugation of verbs. Imperative of verbs. The main verbs, the imperative of which is used in pharmaceutical terminology.
- Indicative of verbs. The verb “fio, fieri”, its place in prescription.
- Latin nomenclature of remedy forms.
- Solid remedy forms.
- Fluid remedy forms.
- Soft remedy forms.
- Officinal remedy forms used abroad.
- Remedy forms used abroad but do not detached in separated groups in our country.
- Prescription.
- The structure of prescription.
- Participle. Present Participle Active.
- The names of ingredients in the complex prescription.
- Two ways of prescribing of tablets, suppositories, membranes and sugar-coated pills.

- Conception of term-element (TE).
- Term-elements indicating chemical structure of medicaments (I).
- Term elements of therapeutic, anatomic, physiological and pharmacological character (2).
- The main Greek roots and suffixes that are often used in medical terminology.
- Adverb. Formation of adverbs from the adjectives.
- Adverbs often used in pharmaceutical terminology.
- The names of powders on the degree of crushing.
- The names of oils used in medical terminology.
- Prepositions and conjunctions in pharmaceutical terminology
Special prescription expressions.
- The names of plants used in medical terminology.
- The names of plants' organs (parts).
- Prescriptions "ex tempore".
- International chemical nomenclature.
- The names of chemical elements.
- The names of acids.
- The names of oxides.
- The names of salts.
- Numerals. Latin and Greek numeral prefixes in pharmaceutical terminology.
- The most important prescription abbreviations.
- Prescriptions "ex tempore".
- Clinical terminology.
- The Greek (Latin) term- elements /kephal...odont/, /logia...odynia/ in

clinical terminology (1).

- The Greek suffixes -osis, -iasis, -ismus, -itis, -oma in clinical terminology. The main Greek (Latin) term-elements /splanchn...orchi/, /iatria...rhapsia/ in clinical terminology (2).
- The main Greek (Latin) term-elements /haem...hydr/, /tox.. .phon/ in clinical terminology (3).
- The main Greek (Latin) term-elements /bio..trophia/, /oxy.. psych/, /plegia.. .phrenic/ in clinical terminology (4).
- The main Greek (Latin) term-elements /aut...necr/ in clinical terminology (5).
- Systematization of Greek (Latin) term-elements.
- fluent reading of the Latin medical text;
- practical usage of the Latin alphabet while dealing with the dictionary;
- correct spelling of the Latin alphabet sounds and Latin medical terms;
- practical usage of Greek letter - combinations in the words of Greek origin and their correct spelling in medical terms;
- to be able to operate with lexical material and classificate words due to the declensions correspondingly poiting correct endings;
- to be able to translate from Latin into English and from English into Latin pharmaceutic and clinical terms using recieved grammar knowledge;
- to be able to prescribe the Latin part of prescription;
- practical usage of the prescription structure rules while translating and solving pharmaceutic tasks;

- to be able to form the Latin names of acids, oxides, salts, compound ethers;
- automatic transliteration of the remedy names with the termelements indicating chemical structure of substance, and term - elements of therapeutic, anatomic, physiologic and pharmacologic character, greek roots and prefixes;
- to be able to translate the most often used special prescription expressions;
- to be able to prescribe full and shortened forms of prescriptions;
- automatic apprehension and spelling of the Greek (Latin) origin compound terms;
- easy mastering of the Greek (Latin) origin term - elements as the components of the compound clinical terms;
- easy construction of the Greek (Latin) origin compound terms;
- to be able to translate the main clinical diagnoses.

Objectives:

- to consolidate knowledge acquired during the 2nd term, pertaining namely to pharmaceutical and clinical terminology;
- to prepare oneself for the F2.

At the end of a learning session, a student is expected to:

know:

- vocabulary forms of the names of remedy forms;
- the transliteration principles of remedy names;

- the common pharmaceutical TE, their proper spelling and meaning;
- the structure of a prescription, basic grammar and syntax of a Latin prescription;
- the abbreviations used in prescription writing;
- clinical TE, their proper spelling and meaning;
- makeup patterns of clinical terms;
- spelling and meaning of the Greek clinical TE;

be able to:

- decline pharmaceutical terms;
- identify pharmaceutical TE in remedy names;
- translate prescriptions in both full and abbreviated forms with particular attention to spelling and grammar;
- identify the Greek TE in clinical terms;
- translate clinical diagnoses.

Practice

Tasks for self-assessment:

Q/S 1: Translate into Latin, write in Nom. and Gen. forms:

tablets contra cough nettle leaves

Nom. Pl. tabulettae contra tussim folium(folia) Urticae

Gen.Pl. tabulettarum contra tussim folii (foliorum) Urticae

Q/S 2: Underline term-elements, give their meanings:

Flogodinum: flog – antiflogistic, against inflammation;

Monomycinum: mono – 1, mycin – antibiotic derived from fungus

Streptomyces;

Boromentholum: Bor – Boron, menth – preparations from min.

Q/S 3: Translate prescription into Latin, and give its full and shortened form:

Take: Acetylsalicylic acid

Phenacetine 0,25 of each

Coffeine 0,05

Give out such doses in number 10

Administer:

Recipe: Acidi acetylsalicylici

Phenacetini ana 0,25

Coffeini 0,05

Da tales doses numero 10

Signa:

Rp.: Ac.(Acid.) acetylsalicylici

Phenacetini āā 0,25

Coffeini 0,05

D. t. d. N. 10

S.:

Q/S 4: Underline Greek term-elements give their meanings. Explain clinical terms:

a) **nephrolithiasis**, is f:nephr – kidney, lithiasis – presence of stones.

Definition: presence of stones in the kidney.

bronchiectasia, ae f:bronch – bronchus, ectasia – dilation.

Definition: dilation of the bronchus.

b) **cholecystectomy**:cholecyst – gallbladder, ectomy – excision, removal. Definition: removal of the gallbladder.

thyrocele:thyr – thyroid gland, cele – hernia, protrusion. Definition:
protrusion of the thyroid gland.

Q/S 5: Translate clinical diagnoses:

- **Night enuresis (bed-wetting)**

enuresis – enuresis, is **f**; night, nocturnal – nocturnus, **a**, um. Translation:
enuresis nocturna.

- **Chronic duodenitis**

duodenitis – duodenitis, idis**f**; chronic – chronicus, **a**, um. Translation:
duodenitis chronica.

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3. S.I. Tykholaz. Latin language and the fundamentals of medical terminology (control tests for the students of medical faculty). –Vinnytsia, 2013. – 123 p.

Additional:

1. The Latin Language and Medical Terminology Basic / [Л. Ю. Смольська, О. Г. Пилипів, П. А. Содомора та ін.]. – [2-е вид.]. – К.: ВСВ “Медицина”, 2012. – 400 с. (національний підручник).
2. S.I. Tykholaz. Latin language and medical terminology. –Vinnytsia, 2015. –256p.
3. S.I. Tykholaz, O.F. Gaydayenko Clinical terminology for medical and dentistry students. – Vinnytsia, 2013. – 56 p.
4. Міжнародна анатомічна термінологія (латинські, українські, російські та англійські еквіваленти) / В.Г. Черкасов, І.І. Бобрик, Ю.Й. Гумінський, О.І. Ковальчук; за ред. В.Г. Черкасова. Київ : «Здоров'я», 2019. – 392 с.
5. Англо – Український ілюстрований медичний словник Дорланда: у двох томах / головні редактори П. Джуль, Б. Зіменковський. – [укр.

пер. 29-го амер. вид.] – Львів: Вид. дім “Наутилус”, 2018. – Т. I (A–L) – с. 1-1354; Т. II (M–Z) – с. 1355 – 2688.

6. Українсько-латинсько-англійський медичний енциклопедичний словник: у 4 томах / укладачі Л.І. Петрух, І.М. Головка. – К. : ВСВ «Медицина», – Т. 1 (А – Д). – 2012. – 700 с. ; Т. 2 (Е – Н) – 2013. – 744 с. ; Т. 3 (О – С) – 2016. – 744 с.; Т. 4 (Т – Я) – 2016. – 600 с.

7. Латинсько-український медичний енциклопедичний словник: у 2 т. / укладачі: О.М. Беляєва, В.М. Ждан, А.З. Цісик. –К. : ВСВ «Медицина», Т. 1 (А–М). – 2020. – 344 с.; Т. 2 (N–W). – 2020. – 456 с.

8. Methodological instructions on Latin Language and medical terminology for medical students' individual work (Module II): manual / PhD, Associate Professor Sophia I. Tykholaz, PhD Iryna O. Dubova, Teacher Olena S. Voitsekhivska, Teacher Victoria R. Ratova; edited by doctor of pedagogical sciences, Professor Larysa V. Dudikova. – Vinnytsia: National Pirogov Memorial Medical University, 2022. – 149 p.

9. Methodological instructions to the practical lessons on Latin language and the fundamentals of medical terminology for the 1-st year students of medical department: – manual / PhD, Associate Professor Sophia I. Tykholaz. – Vinnytsia: National Pirogov Memorial Medical University, 2016. – 86 p.

Electronic resources:

1. VNMU Library: <http://library.vnmua.edu.ua>

2. Website of the department: <http://www.vnmua.edu.ua/ Department of Foreign Languages with Latin Language and Medical Terminology course>

3. Google Drive: <https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/120fSSioIXoTmFXkp2nQXWob6d2xrercc?usp=sharing>

4. Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine [Electronic resource] - Access mode: <http://mon.gov.ua/activity/education/vishha/baza.html>

5. Ministry of Health of Ukraine <https://moz.gov.ua/>

6. Interactive tasks for individual control through the online service Quizlet:

<https://quizlet.com/VictoriaRatova/folders/70380395/sets> - 2 semester;

<https://quizlet.com/VictoriaRatova/folders/63139335/sets> - Clinical terminology.

7. <http://www.alcuinus.net/ephemeris/medicina.php>