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This manual is meant for foreign students studying the course “Latin and Medical Terminology” at Medical Faculty and Dentistry Faculty (the language of instruction: English).

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Preface

Textbook “Latin and Medical Terminology” is designed to be used as the main source of information about Latin in medicine. The course “Latin and Medical Terminology” is a two-semester course that introduces students to the Latin and Greek medical terms that are important for medical students. The aim of the two-semester course is to learn main grammar rules, specific structures, terms and words of Latin and Greek origin to translate anatomical, clinical and pharmaceutical terms and promote further work with it. The textbook consists of three basic parts:

1. **Anatomical Terminology:** The primary rank is for anatomical nomenclature whose international version remains Latin in the full extent. Anatomical nomenclature is produced on the base of the Latin language. Latin as a dead language does not develop and does not belong to any country or nation. It has a number of advantages that classical languages offer, its constancy, international character and neutrality.

2. **Clinical Terminology:** Clinical terminology represents a very interesting part of the Latin language. Many clinical terms came to English from Latin and people got used to their meanings and do not consider about their origin. Medical terms sound like a foreign language because the vast majority of them have Greek and Latin origin. So, for example, the word "gastrectomy" is of a Greek origin and means “the total removal of a stomach”. “Gastrectomy” comes from the Greek word "gaster" which means "stomach" and the Greek word "ectome", which means "cut out". The main reason of using these words is that medical terms provide one word that describes something that would otherwise take many words to say. For example, it is quicker to say "gastrectomy" than to say "the total removal of a stomach ". You will be able to learn medical terms by understanding the origin of these words in Latin and Greek.

3. **Pharmaceutical Terminology:** In pharmaceutical terminology Latin has remained a functioning means of international communication, guaranteed by the European Pharmacopoeia (2008) and by the corpus of International Nonproprietary Names (2012). But even though there is no common rule for all countries. National languages are in usage to prescribe medicines in some countries, but in many other countries Latin has continued to be preferred and the standard international nomenclature of drugs is based on the Latin version. The Latin version of the pharmacopoeia has been used in Germany, Switzerland, Japan, China, etc.

History of the Latin language

The Latin Language (Lingua Latina) belongs to the Italian group of Indo-European languages. First it was spoken by Latini – a tribe living in the center of Italy as well as inhabitants of Ancient Rome and the tribes of the Apennine peninsula which had been conquered by Rome at the beginning of the 1 A.D.

Since the middle of the 3 B.C. the Latin language together with Roman legionaries penetrates into the countries with more ancient culture – Greece, Egypt, Syria and others. Latin becomes the dominating language of the huge Roman Empire occupying the territory from modern Romania to modern Portugal.

Especially Greek culture played a significant role. The Romans were under the influence of highly developed culture of Greece from the very beginning.

In the 5 B.C. the Greek science developed rapidly and successfully, including natural history and medicine. At that time Hippocrates, the “father” of scientific European medicine, lived and worked in Greece. The sources of scientific medical terminology were found in his works. Most of the terms used by Hippocrates are in the international dictionary of medicine.

The largest contribution to the formation of medical terminology after Hippocrates was made by the representatives of the so-called medical school of Alexandria (4 B.C.). A little later a lot of Greek words in Latinized or unchanged original form appeared in Latin. The Latin alphabet was increased due to introduction of the Greek letters “y” and “z”.

The role of the Latin language increased. Works of the Roman scientists and doctors appeared. Greek and Latin terms were used as synonyms and doctors in ancient times had to know two languages: Latin and Greek. The terminology was formed on bilingual base. It is reflected in terms of different nomenclatures: the same anatomical formations in anatomical nomenclature are Latin but in disease nomenclature they are Greek.

After the fall of the Roman Empire the conversational Latin lost its official role. The Literary Latin language continued its artificial existence as bookish, “scientific” language for centuries. In the Middle Ages it was so-called Medieval Latin, and in Renaissance – Humanistic Latin. All scientific works and teachings were in Latin. Works of Old Greek and Arab doctors were translated into Latin.

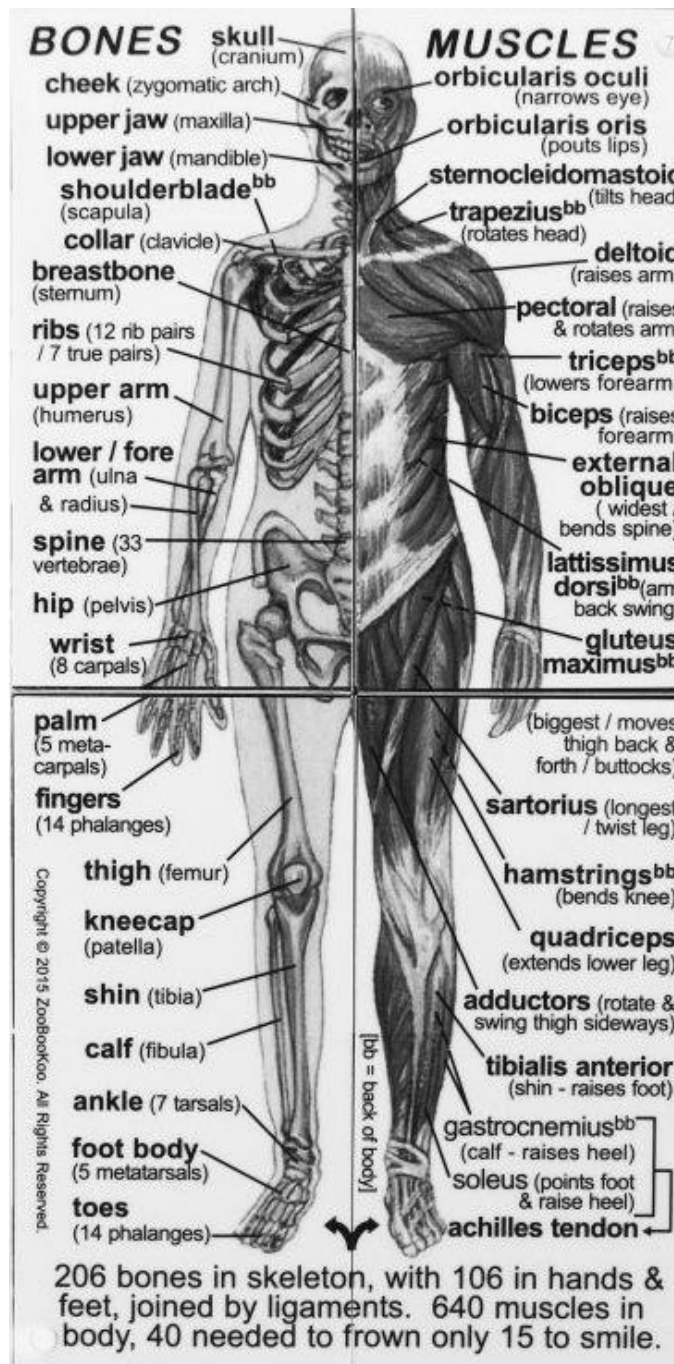
In Renaissance the Latin language became the international language of science, all scientists in all spheres of knowledge exchanged verbal and written information in Latin. At that time the bases of international medical terminology in Latin were laid.

The fundamentals of medical terminology

Medical terminology is a “system of systems”. It consists of great number of separate terminological subsystems of medical, medicobiological and some other sciences connected with medicine. We distinguish three leading subsystems.

1. Anatomical and histological nomenclatures including all names of the known anatomical and histological formations.
2. Clinical nomenclature includes terms expressing different clinical specialties as well as pathologic anatomy and pathologic physiology. First of all, these are terms of therapy, surgery, names of diseases, pathologic processes and conditions, symptoms and syndromes, methods of examination and treatment.
3. Pharmaceutical nomenclature. There are terms of medical preparations of vegetable and chemical origin.

I. ANATOMICAL TERMINOLOGY



UNIT 1.

§1. LATIN ALPHABET.

PRONUNCIATION OF VOWELS AND CONSONANTS. PRONUNCIATION OF DIPHTHONGS AND DIGRAPHS. LETTER COMBINATIONS.

The Latin alphabet is very similar to the English one and contains 25 letters: six vowels and nineteen consonants. Some consonant letters have peculiarities in pronunciation but most of them are pronounced like in the English language.

<i>Letter</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Pronunciation</i>	<i>Examples – Latin (English)</i>
Aa	a	ʌ	as in “ cup ”: ála (wing)
Bb	be	b	as in “ book ”: brévis (short)
Cc	tse	ts k	as in “ plants ”: cérvix (neck) as in “ corner ”: cósta (rib), crísta (crest)
Dd	de	d	as in “ danger ”: dórsum (back)
Ee	e	e	as in “ met ”: vértebra
Ff	ef	f	as in “ face ”: fácies (surface, face)
Gg	ge	g	as in “ get ”: génu (knee)
Hh	ha	h (english like)	as in “ hard ”: hérba (grass)
Ii	I	i	as in “ pick ”: dígitus (finger)
Jj	yot	(j)	as in “ yes ”: májor (large)
Kk	ka	k	as in “ key ”: skéleton
Ll	el	l (soft sound)	as in “ lip ”: línea (line)
Mm	em	m	as in “ memory ”: márgo (border)
Nn	en	n	as in “ nose ”: nómen (nose)
Oo	o	o	as in “ possible ”: nóduš (node)
Pp	pe	p	as in “ partner ”: pálatinus (palatine)

Qq	ku	k	as in “ quite ”: quádriceps (four-headed)
Rr	er	r	as in “ right ”: réte (network)
Ss	es	s z	as in “ solve ”: símplex (simple) as in “ nose ”: incisúra (slit or notch)
Tt	te	t	as in “ tiger ”: tráctus (tract)
Uu	u	u	as in “ put ”: púlmo (lung)
Vv	ve	v	as in “ very ”: véna (vein)
Xx	iks	ks	as in “ text ”: rádix (root)
Yy	ypsilón (igrek)	i	as in “ crystal ”: týmpanum (drum)
Zz	zeta	z	as in “ zoo ”: zygóma (check-bone)

Pronunciation of vowels and diphthongs

The Latin vowels are similar to the corresponding English vowels.

Aa as in “cup”: ála (wing)

Ee as in “met”: vértebra

Ii as in “pick”: digítus (finger)

Yy as in “crystal”: týmpanum (drum). This letter is a sign of Greek origin of a word

Oo as in “possible”: nóduš (node)

Uu as in “put”: púlmo (lung)

Remember that there is no sound [ai] in the Latin language.

Diphthong is a combination of two vowel that are pronounced together in one syllable. There are 4 diphthongs in the Latin language:

ae is pronounced as [æ] in “angle”: costae (ribs)

oe is pronounced as [ɔ:] in “curtain”: oedema (swelling)

au is pronounced as [au] in “down”: áuris (ear)

eu is pronounced [eu] : pléura (pleura)

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

Pronunciation of consonants and digraphs

The Latin consonants are also similar to the corresponding English consonants, except c, g, j, l, s, x and z.

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

Letter **Cc** can be pronounced in two different ways. It depends on the letters that are after **Cc**:

- **C** is pronounced as [ts] + **e, i, y, ae, oe**:
cérvix /tserviks/ – neck;
cýstis /tsistis/ – bladder;
caécum /tsekum/ – cecum.
- **C** is pronounced as [k] + **a, o, u**, before consonants, at the end of the word:
cáput /kʌput/ – head;
cóstā /kostʌ/ – rib;
cutis /kutis/ – skin;
búcca /bukʌ/ – cheek;
lac /lʌk/ – milk.

Gg is always pronounced as /g/: gingiva /gingivʌ/ – gum. There is no sound [dʒ].

Jj is pronounced as /j/ in English words “yes, you, young”: major /mʌjor/ – greater.

Ll is always palatalized and soft.

Ss can be pronounced as [z] between vowels and between a vowel and consonants “m/n” in the words of Greek origin:

- vowel + **s** + vowel: incisura /intsizurʌ/ – notch
but: vowel + **ss** + vowel sounds [s]: fossa /fossʌ/ – fossa
- vowel + **s** + m/n: chiasma /hiʌzmʌ/ – crossing

In all other combinations **Ss** is pronounced as [s].

Zz is always pronounced as

- [z] in Greek words: zygomaticus /zigomatikus/ – zygomatic;
- [ts] in words of other origin: Zíncum /tsinkum/ – zinc.

Xx is usually pronounced as [ks] but between vowels it sounds [kz]: radix /rʌdiks/ – root; exitus /ekzitus/ – end.

Digraph is a group of two consonant letters representing one sound. Their presence in a word shows its Greek origin.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------------------------------|
| ch | as /h/: núcha /nuhʌ/ – neck |
| ph | as /f/: ráphe /rʌfe/ – suture |
| rh | as /r/: rhéxis /reksis/ – rupture |
| th | as /t/: thórax /torʌks/ – chest |

Pronunciation of letter combinations

These letter combinations are pronounced as follows:

Ngu:

- as /ngv/ before vowels: *língua* /lingvΛ/ – tongue, language;
- as /ngu/ before consonants: *ángulus* /Λngulus/ – angle

Qu as /kv/ *áqua* /ΛkvΛ/ – water

Su:

- as /sv/ before vowels a,e: *suávis* /svΛvis/ – pleasant;
- as /su/ in different syllables: *súlcus* /sulkus/ – furrow or groove

Ti:

- as /tsi/ before vowels: *spátium* /spΛtsium/ – space; *articulátio* /Λrtikuliatsio/ – joint;
- as /ti/ before consonants, after s,t,x: *tíbia* /tibiΛ/ – shinebone; *óstium* /ostium/ – opening.

§2. EXERCISES

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

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

Exercise 2. Read the following words paying special attention to the vowels “i” and “j”:

Intestínium (intestine), iáter (physician, doctor), páries inférior (lower wall), ínsula (island), junctúra (junction), júgum (eminence), juguláris (jugular), canális palatínus májor (greater palatine canal), fóssa infratemporális (infratemporal fossa), tubérculum május (greater tubercle), jejúnium (jejunum), ilíacus (iliac).

Exercise 3. Read and explain the pronunciation of the sound “c”:

Cáput (head), cóllum (neck), cávitas (cavity), ócciput (occiput), trúncus (trunk), fácies (face), caécus (blind), cérebrum (brain), claviculáris (clavicular), scápula (scapula), accessórius (accessory, additional), músculus (muscle), scéleton (skeleton, body, framework), ceméntum (cement), cávum (cavity), cránium (skull), sáccus lacrimális (lacrimal sac), cartilágo (cartilage), cóndylus (condyle), bíceps (biceps),

céllula (cell), còrpus (body), sùlcus palatínus (palatine sulcus), vértebra cervicális (cervical vertebra), vértebra sacrális (sacral vertebra), os coccýgis (coccyx), búcca (cheek), búccae (cheeks).

Exercise 4. Read the following words paying particular attention to the consonant “s”:

Fóssa (cavity), húmerus (bone of upper arm), mesentérium (mesentery), impréssio (impression), sínus (hollow curvature or cavity), sigmoídeus (sigmoid), séptum nási (nasal septum), canális hypoglossális (hypoglossal canal), procéssus styloídeus (styloid process), básis cránii (base of skull), segméntum (segment), pars petrósa (petrosal part), chiásma (chiasm), fissúra (fissure , slit), dens incisívus (incisor tooth), platýsma (subcutaneous neck muscle), mesogástrium (middle part of abdomen), mucósus (mucosal), nasolacrimális (nasolacrimal), sùlcus sínus transvérsi (groove of the transverse sinus).

Exercise 5. Read the following words paying attention to the consonants x and z:

Fléxio (flexion), áxis (axis), extérnus (external), maxilláris (maxillary), fórnix (fornix), índex (forefinger), pléxus (plexus), lárinx (larynx), déxter (right), maxílla (upper jaw), circumfléxus (circumflexus), rádix (root), extrémítás (extremity, limb), zygomáticus (zygomatic), zóna orbiculáris (orbicular zone).

Exercise 6. Read the following words paying special attention to Latin diphthongs:

Áuris (ear), Áurum (gold), pléura (pleura), neurológia (neurology), pneumonía (inflammation of the lungs), cóstae (ribs), oedéma (swelling), anaemía (anemia), gangraéna (gangrene), áër (air), Áloë (aloe), aërophobía (fear of fresh air), vértebrae (vertebrae), caécus (cecal), oesóphagus (oesophagus), auriculáris (auricular), còrpus vesícae félleae (body of gallbladder), aponeurósis (aponeurosis), pseudomembrána (false membrane), uropoëticus (urogegenus), díploë (diploe), aurícula (auricle), haematopoëticus (hemopoietic), dýspnoë (dyspnea), régio glutaéa (gluteal region), peronaéus (fibular), neurocránium (skull), caudális (caudal).

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

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

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

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

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

Núcha (nape of neck), thyreoídeus (thyroid), thórax (chest), línea núchae supérior (upper nuchal line), tubérculum pharyngéum (pharyngeal tubercle), os sphenoidále (wedge-shaped bone), fóssa hypophysialis (hypophysial cavity), labyrínthus ethmoidális (cribriform labyrinth), kyphósis (hump back (anterior curvature)), hemisphérium (hemisphere), sectiões hypothálami (sections of hypothalamus), splanchnológia (splanchnology), sphíncter (sphincter), brónchus (main branch of trachea), dúctus cholédochus (common bile duct), os scaphoídeum (boat-shaped bone), phalánges (bones of fingers), sýmphysis (symphysis), synchondrósis (synchondrosis), ísthmus (isthmus), trúnCUS brachicephálicus (brachiocephalic trunk), artéria ophthálmica (ophthalmic artery), véna saphéna (saphenous vein), nódus lympháticus (lymphatic node), dúctus thorácicus (thoracic duct), spinothalámicus (spinothalamic), pars sympáthica (sympathetic part), cávum subarachnoidále (subarachnoidal cavity), os íschii (ischial bone), incisúra ischiádica májor (major ischiadic notch), aquaedúctus mesencéphali (aqueduct of midbrain).

§3.VOCABULARY

Nouns:

atlas – atlas	encephalon – brain, encephalon
axis – axis	homo – man
caput – head	os – bone
cerebrum – cerebrum	skeleton (skeleton) – skeleton, bony framework
collum – neck	
columna – column	substantia – substance
corpus – body	thorax – chest, thorax
cranium – skull	truncus – trunk
dorsum – back	vertebra – vertebra

Adjectives:

dexter – right	ventralis – ventral
distalis – distal	medialis – medial
dorsalis – dorsal	medianus – median, central
externus – external (on the outside)	minor – lesser
internus – internal (interior)	sinister – left
major – greater	profundus – deep

II. CLINICAL TERMINOLOGY



UNIT 17.

§49. WORD-BUILDING IN CLINICAL TERMINOLOGY. GREEK AND COMBINED TERMINOLOGICAL ELEMENTS. COMMON LATIN AND GREEK SUFFIXES

Structure of clinical terms

Clinical terminology is a complex of medico-biological knowledge including problems related to a sick organism.

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

The meaning of a medical term can be understood by dividing into its three basic component parts: *prefix, root and suffix*. So, there are two types of word-building: some terms are formed by adding suffixes and another terms are compound because they consist of two or more bases.

In anatomical terminology, we mostly build terms with the help of suffixes. They can change a meaning and a part of speech.

Common suffixes that form *nouns*

<i>Suffixes</i>	<i>Meaning</i>	<i>Example</i>
-ūl-; -cūl-;	little, small	fossūla – small hole, small fossa cuticūla – "little" skin, a horny secreted layer
-ōl-		arteriōla – small artery
-īn-	occupation	medicīna – medicine officīna – drugstore
-ūr-	result of activity	sutūra – suture apertūra – aperture
-io	activity, process	flexio – flexion
-or	a thing that fulfills a function	musculus adductor – leading muscle

Common suffixes that form *adjectives*

<i>Suffixes</i>	<i>Meaning</i>	<i>Examples</i>
-ōs-	sufficiency	fibrōsus, a, um – fibrous venōsus, a, um – venous nervōsus, a, um – nervous
-āl-/ -ār- -īn- -īc-	belonging	linguālis, e – lingual palatīnus, a, um – palatine thoracīcus, a, um – thoracic gastrīcus, a, um – gastric
-e-	tissue	osseus, a, um – osseous coccygeus, a, um – coccygeal

(o)-īde-	similarity	arachnoideus, a, um – arachnoid pterygoideus, a, um – pterygoid
-gen-(us)	1. caused by (pathological process in an organ); 2. causes (pathological process)	Enterogenus – caused by intestine disease Cancerogenus – causes cancer

§ 50. EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Find out the dictionary form of the derivatives, explain the meaning of the suffixes:

Cuticula, tuberculum, mammilla, frenulum, glomerulum, ossiculum, ventriculus, corpusculum, lingula, lingualis, redicula, ventralis, dorsalis, tympanicus, caninus, meningēus, membranosus, cardiogēnus, spongiosus, analis, femoralis, geniculum, maxillaris, mandibularis, mucosa, serosa, granulosis, alveolaris, glutēus, carpēus, phalangēus, caroticus, pubicus, neurogēnus.

Exercise 2 . Translate the given terms into English, pay attention to the meaning of the suffixes:

Ductus pancreaticus, fossa condylaris, fossula petrosal ossis temporalis, incisura fibularis, processus styloideus, ductus hepaticus, os scaphoideum, palātum osseum, vena gastrica, musculus gluteus, arteria meningea, fossa canina maxillae, cavitas medullaris, cornu sacrale, apex ossis sacri, tuber ischiadicum, systema nervosum centrale.

Exercise 3. Form adjectives with the meaning “belonging to” from the given nouns:

Chest, drum, diaphragm, carotid artery, stomach, lymph.

Exercise 4. Form nouns with the meaning “a thing that fulfills a function” from the bases of the verbs:

Constrictum (to compress), depressum (to lower), supinatum (to upturn), monitum (to remember), excavatum (to hollow), acceptum (to accept), receptum (to get), ordinatum (to make an order).

Exercise 5. Form nouns with the meaning “result of activity” from the bases of the verbs:

Junctum (to connect), strictum (to compress), curvatum (to bend), fissum (to split), sutum (to sew), fractum (to break).

Exercise 6. Translate the given terms:

Hepatic coma, lymphogenous cyst of the neck, transverse fracture, longitudinal fracture, diffuse abscess, diabetic coma, varicose ulcer, chronic ulcer, femoral hernia, diaphragmatic hernia, hernia of white line, apical tooth cyst, acute caries of a tooth, cancer of a lung.

§ 51. VOCABULARY

Nouns

abscessus, us m – abscess	ileus, i m (Gr.) – intestinal blockage
cancer, cri m – cancer	infectio, ōnis f – infection
caries, ēi f – caries	inflammatio, ōnis f – inflammation
colīca, ae f (Gr.) – colic	morbus, i m – disease
coma, ātis n (Gr.) – coma	oedēma, ātis n (Gr.) – edema
cysta, ae f (Gr.) – cyst	paralýsis, is f (Gr.) – paralysis
diabētes, ae f (Gr.) – diabetes	parēsis, is f (Gr.) – paresis
eczema, ātis n (Gr.) – eczema	pneumonia, ae f (Gr.) – pneumonia
fractūra, ae f – fracture	spasmus, i m (Gr.) – spasm
gangraena, ae f – gangrene	trauma, ātis n (Gr.) – injury
glaucomā, ātis n (Gr.) – glaucoma	ulcus, ěris n – ulcer, sore
hernia, ae f – hernia	varix, icis m, f – venous node
icterus, i m (Gr.) – hepatitis (jaundice)	volvulus, i m – volvulus

Adjectives

comatōsus, a, um – comatose	varicosus, a, um – varicose
cystōsus, a, um – cystic	acūtus, a, um – acute
diabeticus, a, um – diabetic	benignus, a, um – benign
gangrenosus, a, um – gangrenous	diffūsus, a, um – diffused
infectiōsus, a, um – infectious	infantīlis, e – infantile
paralytīcus, a, um – paralytic	juvenīlis, e – juvenile, youthful
spasticus, a, um – spastic, convulsive	malignus, a, um – malignant
traumaticus, a, um – traumatic	senīlis, e – senile, aged
ulcerōsus, a, um – ulcerative	

III. PHARMACEUTICAL TERMINOLOGY



UNIT 26.

§ 72. GENERAL NOTION ABOUT PHARMACEUTICAL TERMINOLOGY. NOMENCLATURE OF MEDICAL PREPARATIONS. TRIVIAL NAMES OF MEDICAL SUBSTANCES.

Pharmaceutical terminology is a complex that contains terminology of a number of special disciplines combined under the general name “pharmacy” which study innovations, production and usage of the medicinal preparations.

A nomenclature of the medicinal substances plays a main role in this complex.

General pharmaceutical terms:

- *Remedium, medicamentum* – medicinal remedy (a substance or a mixture of substances allowed for prevention, treatment or diagnostic of a disease);
- *Materia medica* – medicinal substance (individual chemical or biological compound);
- *Forma medicamentorum* – medicine form (different remedy types, shapes);
- *Praeparatum* – preparation (remedy in a specific medicine form).

Trivial names of the medicinal substances

Many chemical compounds used as medicines preserve the same names they have in chemical nomenclature. For example, sodium chloride, iron lactate. But in nomenclature of the medicinal preparations the chemical compounds are given not in their scientific, systematic names but in trivial names.

Systematic names are not suitable as names of the medicinal substances. They are substituted for trivial ones because they are short, simple for professional and everyday use. For example, Analginum is a trivial name, its systematic is 1-Phenil-2,3-dimethyl-4-methylamino-pirasolon-5-N-metansulfonate of sodium.

Trivial names of medicinal substances are derivatives from different word-building structures. The base word is mostly systematic name of the chemical compounds. The sources for formation of trivial names are the words, word-building elements, roots and so called word sections of ancient Greek and Latin origin.

All Latin drug names are nouns of neuter gender 2nd declension ending by -um. To translate them from English to Latin, it is necessary to add ending **-um**,

e.g. English: Aspirin – Latin: **Aspirinum**.

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

Remember, the names of medicines, chemical elements, medicinal plants are written with the first capital letter.

Names of main pharmaceutical forms

<i>Liquids</i>	
Solutio, ōnis f	solution
Mucilāgo, ĩnis f	mucilage
Emulsum, i n	emulsion
Suspensio, ōnis f	suspension
Infusum, i n	infusion
Decoctum, i n	decoction
Tinctura, ae f	tincture
Extractum, i n (fluīdum, siccum)	extract (fluid, dry)
Mixtura, ae f	mixture
Linimentum, i n	liniment
Gutta, ae f	drop
Sirūpus, i m	syrup
Olēum, i n	oil
<i>Semisolids</i>	
Unguentum, i n	ointment
Pasta, ae f	paste
Suppositorium, i n	suppository
Suppositorium rectāle (vagināle)	rectal (vaginal) suppository
Emplastrum, i n	plaster
<i>Solids</i>	
Tabuleta, ae f (obducta)	tablet (coated)
Dragée	dragée
Pulvis, ěris m	powder
Granulum, i n	granule
Pilula, ae f	pill
Species, ěrum (plural) f	species, herbal blend
<i>Other drug forms</i>	
Capsula, ae f	capsule
<i>Capsule is a drug in powdered or pellet form that has been enclosed in a soluble gelatin-like capsule.</i>	
Aerosolum, i n	aerosol
Membranula (ae f) ophthalmica (us, a, um) (Lamella ophthalmica)	ophthalmic film
<i>Ophthalmic films are absorbable gelatin films containing drug substances</i>	

Translation of pharmaceutical terms

1. If the drug preparation name includes a pharmaceutical form:

Pharmaceutical form is used on the first place: e.g. solutiō, unguentum, tinctūra etc. The drug or plant name is placed after the pharmaceutical form and starts with the capital letter. As it is the second noun, it is used in Genitive case:

I declension	II declension	III declension	IV declension	V declension
-ae	-i	-is	-us	-ei

e.g. solution of streptocide – *solutiō Streptocīdi*
ointment of tetracycline – *unguentum Tetracyclīni*
tincture of mint – *tinctūra Menthae*

Pay attention that in the English language it can be “tetracycline ointment” or “ointment of tetracycline” but there is only one way of translation in the Latin language (pharm. form + medicine/plant).

2. Trade or combined drug names are prescribed as follows: the drug name is placed after the pharmaceutical form in Nominative case and it is in inverted commas:

e.g. suppositories “Anaesthesol” – *Suppositoria “Anaesthesolum”*
tablets “Aevit” – *Tabulettae “Aëvitum”*.

3. Pharmaceutical terms with adjectives:

Adjectives are written at the end of the prescription line. If it characterizes medical form, it is used in the same gender, number and case as the form

e.g. oily solution of synoestrol – *Solutiō* (f, Nom.sing) *Synoestrōli oleōsa* (f, Nom.sing)

coated glutaminic acid tablets – *Tabulettae* (f, Nom.pl) *acīdi glutaminīci obductae* (f, Nom.pl).

4. Names of decoctions and infusions:

Names of plants parts are used in names of decoctions and infusions. In this way, a term starts with a pharmaceutical form (Nom. case) + part of plant (Gen. case) + name of plant (Gen. case). Names of plants are started with a capital letter. Pay attention that part of plant can be used in plural form (roots, leaves, flowers) but name of plant is used in singular form.

e.g. decoction of matricary flowers – *decoctum florum* (Gen.pl.) *Chamomillae*.

§ 73. EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Read aloud, translate into English:

1. Solutio Strophanthini, tabulettae Prednisoloni, granula Orasi, tabulettae Pantocrini, unguentum «Psoriasinum», species antiasthmaticae, solutio Camphorae oleosa, emplastrum Epilini, Streptocidum solubile, solutio Streptocidi solubilis.
2. Suspensio «Cindolum», suppositoria vaginalia «Osarbonum», unguentum Tetracyclini ophthalmicum, linimentum «Sanitas», flores Calendulae, solutio Glucosi, dragée «Aevitum».
3. Tabulettae olei Menthae, folium Farfarae, radix Althaeae, sirupus Althaeae, solutio Dicaini, cortex Frangulae, emplastrum Plumbi compositum, tabulettae Barbamyli, extractum Leonuri fluidum, suppositoria «Anaesthesolum», tabulettae Aloës obductae, infusum foliorum Digitalis, fructus Crataegi.

Exercise 2. Translate into Latin:

1. Syrups, extracts, solutions, oils, infusions and decoctions, suppositories, composite powders, seeds, flowers, roots, white rhizome, white bark, drops, tablets of rutin, tablets of promeran, liniment of lutenurine, vaseline oil, tablets of monomycin, tablet of myelosan, flowers of matricary, tablet of nitroglycerine, tablet «Pyramein», ointment of dibiomycin.
2. Granules, anise oil, solution of novocain, drops «Undevit», liniment of streptocide, heparin ointment, flowers of arnica, extract of flowers of arnica, tincture of valerian, tincture of motherwort, decoction of oak bark, leaves of nettle.
3. tetracycline ointment, solution of dactinomycin, alcohol solution of iodine, aerosol «Camphomen», solution of folliculin in oil (oily), tablets of amidopyrine, extract of valerian root, tablet of extract of valerian, grass of lily of the valley.

§ 74. VOCABULARY

Parts of medicinal plants

cortex, ĩcis m – cortex, bark
flos, floris m – flower
folĭum, i n – leaf
fructus, us m – fruit
gemma, ae f – bud
herba, ae f – herb, grass
radix, ĩcis f – root
rhizōma, ātis n – rhizome
semen, ĩnis n – seed

Names of medicinal plants

Aloĕ, ĕs f – aloe
Anisum, i n – anise
Arnica, ae f – arnica
Calendŭla, ae f – calendula
Chamomilla, ae f – matricary
Convallarĭa, ae f – lily of the valley
Crataegus, i f – hawthorn
Digitālis, is f – foxglove
Farfāra, ae f – coltsfoot

Other words

fluīdus, a, um – fluid
compositus, a, um – composite
oleōsus, a, um – oily, in oil
spirituosus, a, um – alcohol
albus, a, um – white

Frangŭla, ae f – buckthorn
Leonŭrus, i m – motherwort
Mentha, ae f – mint
Quercus, us f – oak
Urtīca, ae f – nettle
Valeriāna, ae f – valerian

Names of medicines

Amidopyrinum, i n – amidopyrine
Camphomenum, i n – camphomen
Dactinomycinum, i n – dactinomycin
Dibiomycinum, i n – dibiomycin
Iodum, i n – iodine
Folliculinum, i n – folliculin
Heparinum, i n – heparin
Lutenurinum, i n – lutenurine
Monomycinum, i n – monomycin

Myelosanum, i n – myelosan
Nitroglycerīnum, i n – nitroglycerine
Novocainum, i n – novocain
Promeranium, i n – promeran
Pyrameinum, i n – pyramein
Rutinum, i n – rutin
Streptocidum, i n – streptocide
Tetracyclīnum, i n – tetracycline
Undevitum, i n – undevit

topical – topicālis, e
 topographic – topographīcus, a, um
 torso – truncus, i m
 torus – torus, i m
 trabecula – trabecūla, ae f
 trachea, windpipe – trachēa, ae f
 tracheal – tracheālis, e
 tract, way – tractus, us m
 tragus – tragus, i m
 transfusion – transfusio, ōnis f
 transplantation – transplantatio, ōnis f
 transversal – transversālis, e
 transverse – transversus, a, um
 trapezoid – trapezoideus, a, um
 trauma – trauma, ātis n
 traumatic – traumātīcus, a, um
 tree – arbor, ōris m
 triangle – trigōnum, i n
 triangular – 1) triangulāris, e; 2) trigonālis, e; 3)
 triquetrus, a, um
 triceps (muscle) – triceps, cipītis
 tricuspid – tricuspidālis, e
 trigeminal – trigeminālis, e
 trigonal – trigonālis, e
 trilateral – trilaterālis, e
 triple – triplex, ĩcis
 triquetrous – triquetrus, a, um
 trochanter – trochanter, ēris m
 trochanteric, trochanterian –
 trochanterīcus, a, um
 trochlea – trochlea, ae f
 trochlear – trochleāris, e
 trochoid – trochoideus, a, um
 trophic – trophīcus, a, um
 trunk – truncus, i m
 tubal – tubarius, a, um
 tube – tuba, ae f
 uterine tube – tuba (ae f) uterīna (us, a, um)
 tuber – tuber, ēris n
 tubercle, small rounded swelling –
 tubercūlum, i n
 tubercular – tuberālis, e
 tuberculosis – tuberculōsis, is f
 tuberculous, tubercular – tuberculōsus, a, um
 tuberosity – tuberositas, ātis f
 tuberous – tuberōsus, a, um
 tubo-ovarian – tuboovariālis, e
 tubular – tubulāris, e
 tubule – tubūlus, i m
 tubulose, tubulous – tubulōsus, a, um
 tumour – tumor, ōris m
 tunic – tunīca, ae f
 turbinate – nasālis, e
 tussis, cough – tussis, is f
 twig – ramūlus, i m

tympanal, tympanic – tympanīcus, a, um
 tympanomastoid – tympanomastoideus, a, um
 tympanosquamous – tympanosquamōsus, a,
 um
 tympanum – tympanum, i n
 type – typus, i m
 typhlon – caecum, i n
 typhus – typhus, i m

-U-

ulcer – ulcus, ēris n
 ulcerous – ulcerōsus, a, um
 ulna – ulna, ae f
 ulnar – ulnāris, e
 umbilical – umbilicālis, e
 umbilicus, navel – umbilīcus, i m
 unciform – unciformis, e
 unguent, ointment – unguentum, i n
 unicellular – unicellulāris, e
 unilateral – unilaterālis, e
 uniaxial – uniaxiālis, e
 upper – superior, ius
 upper arm – brachium, i n
 upper jaw – maxilla, ae f
 ureter – urēter, ēris m
 ureteric, ureteral – ureterīcus, a, um
 urethra – urethra, ae f
 urethral – urethrālis, e
 urinary – urinarius, a, um
 urine – urīna, ae f
 urogenital – urogenitālis, e
 urtica, nettle – Urtīca, ae f
 usage, use – usus, us m
 uterine – uterīnus, a, um
 uterine tube – tuba (ae f) uterīna (us, a, um)
 uterovaginal – uterovaginālis, e
 uterovesical – uterovesicālis, e
 uterus (womb) – utērus, i m
 uvea – uvea, ae f
 uvula – uvūla, ae f

-V-

vaccine – vaccīnum, i n
 vagina, sheath – vagīna, ae f
 vaginal – vaginālis, e
 vagus – vagus (nervus)
 vallecule – vallecūla, ae f
 vallum – vallum, i n
 valve – 1) valva, ae f; 2) valvūla, ae f
 valvular – valvulāris, e
 vinillin – Vinylīnum, i n
 varicella, chickenpox – varicella, ae f
 varicosis – varicōsis, is f
 variola, smallpox – variōla, ae f
 various – varius, a, um

varix – varix, ģis m/f
 vascular – vasculāris, e
 vaselin(e) – Vaselīnum, i n
 vault – fornix, ģis m
 veil – velum, i n
 vein – vena, ae f
 portal vein – vena (ae f) portae (us, a, um)
 vegetative – vegetatīvus, a, um
 velum – velum, i n
 venom, poison – venēnum, i n
 venous – venōsus, a, um
 venter – venter, tris m
 ventral – ventrālis, e
 ventricle – ventricūlus, i m
 ventricular – ventriculāris, e
 venule, veinlet – venūla, ae f
 vermiform, vermicular – 1) vermiformis, e; 2)
 lumbricālis, e
 vermis, worm – vermis, is m
 verruca, wart – verrūca, ae f
 vertebra (*pl.* vertebrae) – vertēbra, ae f
 vertebral – vertebrālis, e
 vertebral column – columna (ae f) vertebrālis
 (is, e)
 vertex, sinciput – vertex, ģis m
 vertical – verticālis, e
 vesica, bladder – vesīca, ae f
 vesical – vesicālis, e
 vesicle – vesicūla, ae f
 vesicorectal – vesicorectālis, e
 vesicouterine – vesicouterīnus, a, um
 vesicovaginal – vesicovaginālis, e
 vessel – vas, vasis n
 vestibule – vestibūlum, i n
 vestibular – vestibulāris, e
 vestibule – vestibūlum, i n
 vestibulocochlear – vestibulocochleāris, e
 vestibulospinal – vestibulospinālis, e
 villus – villus, i m
 vinylin – Vinylinum, i n
 viral – virālis, e
 virus – virus, i n
 visceral – viscerālis, e
 viscus (*pl.* viscera) – viscus, ģis n
 vision – 1) visus, us m; 2) visio, ōnis f
 vitreous – vitreus, a, um
 vivarium – vivarium, i n
 vocal, vocalic – vocālis, e
 voice – vox, vocis f
 volar – palmāris, e
 volvulus – volvūlus, i m
 vomer – vomer, ģis m
 vomiting – vomītus, us m
 vulva – vulva, ae f

-W-

wall – paries, ģis m
 water duct – aquaeductus, us m
 wedge-shaped, sphenoid – 1) cuneiformis, e; 2)
 sphenoidalis, e
 white – albus, a, um
 wide – latus, a, um
 widest – latissīmus, a, um

 windpipe – trachēa, ae f
 wine – vinum, i n
 wing – ala, ae f
 wing-shaped, pterygoid – pterygoideus, a, um
 wisdom tooth – dens (dentis m) sapientiae (a, ae
 f) (dens serotīnus (us, a, um))
 woman – femīna, ae f
 womb – utērus, i m
 wonderful – mirābilis, e
 wrist – carpus, i m

-X-

xeroform – Xeroformium, ii n
 xerosis – xerōsis, is f
 xiphoid – xiphoideus, a, um

-Y-

yellow – flavus, a, um

-Z-

zinc – Zincum, i n
 zone – 1) zona, ae f; 2) area, ae f
 zonule – zonūla, ae f
 zygoma – zygōma, ātis n
 zygomatic – zygomatīcus, a, um
 zygomaticofacial – zygomaticofaciālis, e
 zygomaticoorbital – zygomaticoorbitālis, e
 zygomaticotemporal – zygomaticotemporālis, e

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