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# **STUDY OF WORLD OPINION REGARDING THE DEVELOPMENT OF SCIENCE**

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## **GREEK AND LATIN TERMS IN CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM TERMINOLOGY**

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**Medical terminology** is a language used to precisely describe the human body including all its components, processes, conditions affecting it, and procedures performed upon it. Medical terminology is used in the field of medicine and forensic medicine.

Medical terminology has quite regular morphology, the prefixes and suffixes with stable meanings are used to form the terms with different roots. The root of a term often refers to an organ, tissue, or condition. For example, in the disorder known as hypertension, the prefix "hyper-" means "high" or "over", and the root word "tension" refers to pressure, so the word "hypertension" refers to abnormally high blood pressure. The roots, prefixes and suffixes are often derived from Greek or Latin, and often quite dissimilar from their English-language variants. This regular morphology means that once a reasonable number of morphemes are learnt it becomes easy to understand very precise terms assembled from these morphemes. Much medical language is anatomical terminology, concerning itself with the names of various parts of the body.

Over the years the development of medical terminology has been based on the process of international terms, known all over the world and well-defined. Latin and Greek was a tool of communication in the field of medical science. Medical Latin still permit the use of multilingual specialist literature. It is crucial in communication with scientists from different countries all over the world. The advantage from knowledge of Latin are so meaningful that it seems impossible to imagine a doctor, physician, pharmacist or biologist without even primary knowledge of this language.

And for today the dominant language of science is still Latin and Greek. Even so all the most medical journals are written in English and English has become the language of international conferences, the Latin language takes priority place in the formation of terminological units for the designation of new concepts and discoveries in all fields of medicine. Besides we should remember that English is rooted in the classical languages.

The Medical terminological units of Greek and Latin origin could be divided into three groups, basically, anatomical terms, which represent the names of Latin origin, clinical terms are represented mainly by Greek substrate in Latin terminology and pharmaceutical terms, which represent combination of Latin and Greek terms and elements [1, 3].

It is worth noting that even in countries in which there is an adopted habit of writing diagnoses in the national language, the basis of medical terminology is Greek / Latin vocabulary: e.g. in anatomical terminology: Latin *musculus*, English *muscle*, German *Muskel*, French *musclé*, Spanish *musculo*; Italian *muscolo*. In the clinical terminology: Latin *myocarditis*, English *myocarditis*, German *Myokarditis*, French *myocardite*, Spanish *miocarditis*, Italian *miocardite*; or Latin *paralysis*, English *paralysis*, German *Paralysis*, Italian *paralisi*, French *paralysie*, Spanish *paralisis*.

The rapid development of the pharmaceutical market in our country has led to the emergence of a large number of generic drugs [2] The main criteria of distinction between synonymy and variation is genetic principle. Variants have a common genetic substance and not only within the same phonetic or other formal grammatical changes in pharmaconym. It is argued, that nomenclature synonyms are pharmaconyms, which belong to a synonymic number of dominant pharmaconym. The process of creation of pharmaceutical names bases on the information and communication strategy for the nomination. E.g.: **Cardioton** (Greek *καρδί/α/* – *heart* + *τόνος* – *tension*), **Cardiphar** (Greek *καρδί/α/* – *heart* + *φάρ/μακον/* – *drug*) [3].

In conclusion, it should be noted that of course Latin and ancient Greek are the main components of the professional medical language in the practice of doctors and nurses. The necessary basic knowledge and skills can be formed during the learning such discipline as "Latin and medical terminology", "Medical terminology and basics of Latin" and allows to understand colleagues not only within one country but promotes international communication of specialists in one field, especially in medicine. A basic knowledge of Latin can help us to understand the meaning of diagnosis written abroad even if we have poor knowledge of a foreign language (English or a Romance language, and even a Germanic language).

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