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*The Latin medical language workbook:  
study guide*

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Робочий зошит складено відповідно до типової навчальної програми з дисципліни «Латинська мова та медична термінологія» для студентів вищих медичних закладів освіти III–IV рівнів акредитації, які здійснюють підготовку фахівців за спеціальностями «Лікувальна справа», «Педіатрія», «Медико-профілактична справа». У зошиті репрезентовано вправи для опанування і засвоєння нормативної граматики латинської мови з метою формування практичних навичок професійної компетентності на етапі додипломної освіти. Відповідно до програми зошит розділено на три тематичні розділи ( змістові модулі) – Змістовий модуль 1. Фонетичне, лексико-граматичне забезпечення вивчення теми «Структура анатомо-гістологічних термінів», Змістовий модуль 2. Лексико-синтаксичне забезпечення вивчення теми «Латинська частина рецепта. Основи фармацевтичної термінології» та Змістовий модуль 3. Лексичне забезпечення вивчення теми «Основи клінічної термінології». Основною метою укладання робочого зошита є систематизація матеріалу та мотивування студентів щодо самостійного опрацювання та засвоєння термінологічної бази для формування лексико-граматичної компетенції майбутнього фахівця-медика.

Workbook is formed in accordance with the typical curriculum for the discipline " Latin language and medical terminology " for medical students in higher educational schools III-IV accreditation levels ,is provided training in the field of "medicine" , "Pediatrics " , " Medical-preventive work " . In workbook are presented exercises for learning and assimilation of normative grammar of the Latin language for the formation of practical skills of professional competence. According to the program book is divided into three thematic section (semantic module ) – Semantic module 1 . Phonetic , lexical and grammatical provision of studying the topic " The structure of anatomic and histological terms " , Semantic module 2 . Lexical and syntactic basics of studying themes "Latin part of the recipe . Bases Pharmaceutical Terminology” and Semantic module 3. " Lexical studying of the part “Basics of clinical terminology” . The main purpose of the workbook is to systematize the material and motivate students relatively to work and learn termbase for the formation of lexical and grammatical competence.

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# Anatomical and histological terminology

Topic 1. **Phonetics. Alphabet. Rules of reading and pronouncing (vowels, consonants). Diphthongs. Digraphs. Letter combinations. Phonetics. Length and brevity of vowels and the syllable. Using of the superscripts. Rules of stressing. Greek alphabet.**

## **1. Rread, explain the pronunciation of letter “C”:**

calvária — *calvaria*; cáput — *head*; cálculus — *stone*; canális — *canal*; cartilágo — *cartilage*; cávitas — *cavity*; córpus — *body*; colléga — *colleague*; collégium — *board*; cólon — *colon*; cóllum — *neck*; colúmna — *column*; córneá — *cornea*; córnú — *horn*; cór — *heart*; cósta — *rib*; Cúprum — *copper*; cútis — *skin*; cúrsus — *course*; cránium — *skull*; crísta — *comb*; crássum — *colon*; crystállus — *crystal*; cáecum — *caecum*; caénum — *mud*; caerimónia — *ceremony*; caerúleus — *blue*; célula — *cell*; centrális — *central*; cérebrum — *brain*; cérvix — *cervix*; cinéreus — *grey*; cibus — *food*; cicátrix — *scar*; cíngulum — *girdle*; círculus — *circle*; circumfléxus — *surrounding*; circumtértus — *framing*; coéptum — *beginning*; cylíndrus — *cylinder*; cýclícus — *circular*; cynocephálus — *monkey*; ócciput — *nape*.

## **2. Rread, explain the pronunciation of letter «g» and «h»:**

gánglion — *ganglion*; gáster — *stomach*; génesis — *genesis*; génu — *knee*; gíngiva — *gum*; glándula — *gland*; glóbulus — *ball*; glomérulus — *glomus*; gústus — *taste*; gúttá — *drop*; gýrus — *gyrus*; hábitus — *appearance*; hépar — *liver*; hirúdo — *leech*; hómo — *man (human)*; húmerus — *humerus*; Hydrárgyrum — *mercury*; Hydrogénium — *hydrogen*; hypóphysis — *hypophysis*.

## **3. Rread, explain the pronunciation of letter «s» and «x»:**

sál — *salt*; sánus — *health*; sápiens — *wise (sapiens)*; sénsus — *sense*; scápula — *scapula*; spinósus — *sharp*; spíssus — *thick*; stenósísis — *constriction*; státus — *state*; suppositórium — *suppository*; suspénsio — *suspension*; sutúra — *suture*; syndesmósis — *syndesmos*; contúsus — *contused*; spásmus — *spasm*; consénsus — *consent*; násus — *nose*; úsus — *usage*; affixus — *attached*; ápex — *apex*; appéndix — *appendix*; exténsor — *extensor*; éxitus — *exit*; extrémítas — *ending*; lúx — *light*; méninx — *meninx*; extrémplár — *example*; exocárpium — *peel (skin)*; exáctus — *exact*; experíméntum — *research*.

## **4. Rread, explain the pronunciation of letter «z»:**

zóna — *area*; zygóma — *cheekbone*; zóster — *zone, girdle*; Zíncum — *zinc*; Orýza — *rice*; influénza — *influenza*; trapézius — *trapezoidal*.

## **5. Rread, explain the pronunciation of diphthongs:**

aegrótus — *patient*; aétas — *age*; caécitas — *blindness*; gangraéna — *gangrene*; faéx — *yeast*; naévus — *mole*; coélum — *sky*; foétor — *bad breath*; lagoéna — *bottle*; oesóphagus — *esophagus*; oedéma — *tumor*; áër — *air*; Áloë — *aloe*; poësis — *creation*; aúctor — *author*; aúris — *ear*; aurícula — *auricle*; táurus — *bull*; Eucalýptus — *eucalyptus*; pneumonía — *pneumonia*; perinaéum — *perineum*; peritonaéum — *peritoneum*; premoláris — *premolar*; auditívus — *auditory*; pleúra — *pleura*; aërosólum — *spray*; haústus — *sip*; aestívus — *warm*; aethýlium — *ethyl*; aërophórus — *effervescent*.

## **6. Rread, explain the pronunciation of letter «i» and «j»:**

intestínium — *intestine*; jécur — *liver*; jejúnium — *jejunum*; Iódum — *iodine*; injéctio — *injection*; incisúra — *notch*; inítium — *beginning*; adjúvans — *auxiliary*.

## **7. Rread, explain the pronunciation of letter «y»:**

bútyrum — *butter*; dyspnóë — *panting*; gýrus — *gyrus*; hydrophóbia — *hydrophobia*; lýsis — *fission, split*; mylohyoídeus — *sublingual*; Máys — *corn*; pylórus — *pylorus*; pýramis — *pyramis*; symptóma — *symptom*; tympánium — *tympanic*.

## **8. Rread, explain the pronunciation of combinations «ngu» and «qu»:**

angústus — *narrow*; ángulus — *angle*; língua — *tongue*, únguis — *nail*; sánguís — *blood*; líquor — *liquid*; squáma — *shell*; aequális — *equal*; oblíquus — *oblique*; unguéntum — *ointment*; aquósus — *aqueous*; quadranguláris — *foursquare*.

**9. Rread, explain the pronunciation of combinations «su» and «ti»:**

suillus — *pork*; suavéolens — *fragrant*; consuetúdo — *habit*; súus — *your*; articulátio — *joint*; spátium — *space*; combústio — *burn*; congelátio — *frostbite*; tibia — *tibia*; distántia — *distance*; inclinátio — *inclination*; míxtio — *mixture*; substántia — *substance*; bifurcátio — *bifurcation*; eminéntia — *eminence*; excavátio — *excavation*; júntio — *junction*; óstium — *orifice*; terminátio — *terminal*; sanátio — *treatment*.

**10. Rread, explain the pronunciation of digraphs:**

cóncha — *concha*; brónchus — *bronchus*; chárta — *paper*; chirúrgus — *surgeon*; diphthería — *diphtheria*; diaphragma — *diaphragm*; lýmpha — *lymph*; phálanx — *phalanx*; pháрмаcon — *medicine*; rheumatísmus — *rheumatism*; rhizóma — *rootstock*; rhýthmus — *rhythm*; sáccharum — *sugar*; schéma — *scheme*; sýnthesis — *synthesis*; théa — *tea*; théanus — *tea*; thermómetrum — *thermomete*; thórax — *thorax*; týphus — *typhus*.

**11. Determine the length and brevity of the second syllable:**

atrium — *atrium*; cornea — *cornea*; colon — *colon*; brachium — *arm*; cerebrum — *cerebrum*; cerebellum — *cerebellum*; choledochus — *bile*; columna — *column*; diaphragma — *diaphragm*; felleus — *bile*; femur — *femur*; fovea — *facet*; ganglion — *ganglion*; gluteus — *gluteus*; ileum — *ileum*; labium — *lip*; ligamentum — *ligament*; mentum — *chin*; manubrium — *manubrium*; papilla — *papilla*; palpebra — *eyelid*; sanguis — *blood*; vertebra — *vertebra*.

**12. Determine the length and brevity of suffixes in the words:**

flexura — *flexure*; caudatus — *cutar*; calidus — *hot*; mobilis — *mobile*; medianus — *median*; particula — *part*; auditivus — *auditory*; acusticus — *auditory*; apicalis — *apical*; cardiacus — *cardiac*; cervicalis — *cervical*; commissura — *comissure*; corticalis — *cortical*; fluidus — *liquid*; dentatus — *gear*; anularis — *ring*; fibrosus — *fibrous*; frenulum — *frenulum*; gastricus — *gastric*; lingula — *tongue*; maxillaris — *maxillar*; mucosus — *mucous*; frigidus — *cold*; opticus — *optic*; retina — *retina*; tuberculum — *tubercle*; zygomaticus — *zygomatic*.

**13. Determine the length and brevity of the second syllable, put the stress:**

aequus — *equal*; aër — *air*; biceps — *biceps*; cilium — *eyelash*; costalis — *costal*; ductulus — *duct*; ethmoidalis — *ethmoidal*; facies — *face*; hepaticus — *hepatic*; laryngeus — *laryngeal*; mandibula — *mandible*; musculus — *muscle*; opponens — *opponens*; ostium — *orifice*; paries — *wall*; pleura — *pleura*; radius — *radius*; recessus — *recess*; retinaculum — *retinaculum*; sutura — *suture*; tibia — *tibia*; vestibulum — *vestibule*.

**14. Read the terms and put the stress:**

Entamoeba histolytica, Entamoeba coli, Entamoeba gingivalis, Trichomonas hominis, Trichomonas vaginalis, Trypanosoma gambiense, Trypanosoma rhodesiense, Trypanosoma cruzi, Leishmania tropica minor, Leishmania tropica major, Leishmania tropica mexicana, Leishmania donovani, Leishmania infantum, Giardia intestinalis (Lambliia intestinalis), Toxoplasma gonadii, Plasmodium vivax, Plasmodium malariae, Plasmodium falciparum, Plasmodium ovale, Fasciola hepatica, Dicrocoelium lanceatum, Opisthorchis felinus, Clonorchis sinensis, Schistosoma haematobium, Schistosoma mansoni, Schistosoma japonicum, Paragonimus ringer, Nanophyetes salmincola, Echinococcus ranulosus, Alveococcus multilocularis, Hymenolepis nana, Diphyllbothrium latum, Ascaris lumbricoides, Enterobius vermicularis, Trichinella spiralis, Dracunculus medinensis, Necator americanus, Ancylostoma duodenale, Onchocerca volvulus

**Test work**

Variant №1

1. Choose the words where letter *C* is pronounced like sound [k]: cranium, cystis, cerebrum, cellula, collum, caecum, caput, Cuprum.
2. Choose the words where letter combination *ti* is pronounced like sound [ts]: tinctura, mixtio, articulatio, combustio, functio, ostium, sanatio, operatio.
3. Choose the words where is used diphthongs: oesophagus, auris, osseus, aër, diaeta, neurosis, pnoë, Aloë.
4. Choose the words where second syllable is stressed: medulla, gangraena, ventriculus, bulbus, supercilium, frigidus, profundus, scapula.

5. write down suffixes with short vowel: \_\_\_\_\_

6. Devide the wort into syllables, determine the length or brevity of the second syllable and put the stress :

externus \_\_\_\_\_ musculus \_\_\_\_\_  
abscessus \_\_\_\_\_ ostium \_\_\_\_\_

Variant 2

1 Choose the words where letter C is pronounced like sound [ts]: cranium, cystis, cerebrum, cellula, collum, caecum, caput, Cuprum.

2. Choose the words where letter combination ti is pronounced like sound [ti]»: tinctura, mixtio, articulatio, combustio, functio, ostium, sanatio, operatio.

3. Choose the words where is used dgraphs: oesophagus, auris, rhythmus, aër, Phosphorus, neurosis, pnoë, chole.

4. Choose the words where third syllable is stressed: medulla, gangraena, ventriculus, bulbus, supercilium, frigidus, profundus, scapula.

5. Choose the words where is used prefixes with the meaning "high level": dystonia, hypotonia, hypertrophia, apnoë, hypertonia, dysfunctio, hyperaemia, hyperergia.

6 Devide the wort into syllables, determine the length or brevity of the second syllable and put the stress :

functio \_\_\_\_\_ diaeta \_\_\_\_\_  
vertebra \_\_\_\_\_ nasus \_\_\_\_\_

Topic 2. The notion "science term". Structure of anatomico-histological terms. Noun (grammatical categories, dictionary form). Non-sequenced attribute (two-way translation). Ways of translation.

1. Using dictionary determine the gender of nouns:

clavicula, ae	__	cutis, is	__
palpebra, ae	__	canalis, is	__
oculista, ae	__	facies, ei	__
virus, i	__	caries, ei	__
nodus, i	__	scapula, ae	__
manus, us	__	chirurgus, i	__
os, ossis	__	textus, us	__
cornu, us	__	organon, i	__

2. write down full vocabulary form:

forma	_____	plica	_____	margo	_____
tractus	_____	species	_____	sulcus	_____
ligamentum	_____	fames	_____	ganglion	_____
pars	_____	basis	_____	abdomen	_____
labium	_____	genu	_____	vas	_____
discus	_____	collum	_____	apex	_____

3. Determine the declention of nouns:

cor, cordis	n	__	glandula, ae	f	__	pes, pedis	m	__	crista, ae	f	__
natura, ae	f	__	palatum, i	n	__	pelvis, is	f	__	fornix, icis	m	__
lien, lienis	m	__	os, oris	n	__	membrum, i	n	__	calvaria, ae	f	__
lens, lentis	f	__	pilus, i	m	__	cartilago, inis	f	__	dies, ei	m, f	__
caput, itis	n	__	tuba, ae	f	__	paries, etis	m	__	scabies, ei	f	__

**4. Find the stem of nouns:**

metacarpus, i m \_\_\_\_\_  
medulla, ae f \_\_\_\_\_  
lobus, i m \_\_\_\_\_  
os, ossis n \_\_\_\_\_  
phalanx, ngis f \_\_\_\_\_  
vermis, is m \_\_\_\_\_  
coccyx, ygis m \_\_\_\_\_  
pyramis, idis f \_\_\_\_\_  
porta, ae f \_\_\_\_\_  
plexus, us m \_\_\_\_\_  
ramus, i m \_\_\_\_\_

rete, is n \_\_\_\_\_  
ren, renis m \_\_\_\_\_  
spina, ae f \_\_\_\_\_  
systema, atis n \_\_\_\_\_  
sutura, ae f \_\_\_\_\_  
truncus, i m \_\_\_\_\_  
textus, us m \_\_\_\_\_  
tela, ae f \_\_\_\_\_  
stroma, atis n \_\_\_\_\_  
species, ei f \_\_\_\_\_

**5. Complete the terms and translate into English:**

sutura, ae f / cranium, ii n \_\_\_\_\_  
cavitas, atis f / thorax, acis m \_\_\_\_\_  
dorsum, i n / pes, pedis m \_\_\_\_\_  
cingulum, i n / membrum, i n \_\_\_\_\_  
digitus, i m / manus, us f \_\_\_\_\_  
regio, onis f / caput, itis n \_\_\_\_\_  
trigonum, i n / femur, oris n \_\_\_\_\_  
basis, is f / os, ossis n \_\_\_\_\_  
septum, i n / sinus, us m \_\_\_\_\_  
corpus, oris n / maxilla, ae f \_\_\_\_\_  
vena, ae f / porta, ae f \_\_\_\_\_  
meatus, us m / nasus, i m \_\_\_\_\_  
facies, ei f / tuberculum, i n \_\_\_\_\_  
hiatus, us m / canalis, is m \_\_\_\_\_

**6. Translate into Latin, write down dictionary form:**

opening \_\_\_\_\_  
layer \_\_\_\_\_  
rib \_\_\_\_\_  
angle \_\_\_\_\_  
wrist \_\_\_\_\_  
wing \_\_\_\_\_  
eye \_\_\_\_\_  
bottom \_\_\_\_\_  
finger \_\_\_\_\_  
skull \_\_\_\_\_  
mouth \_\_\_\_\_  
cavity \_\_\_\_\_

limb \_\_\_\_\_  
spine \_\_\_\_\_  
bladder \_\_\_\_\_  
chin \_\_\_\_\_  
elbow \_\_\_\_\_  
face \_\_\_\_\_  
duct \_\_\_\_\_  
hand \_\_\_\_\_  
foot \_\_\_\_\_  
head \_\_\_\_\_  
body \_\_\_\_\_  
brain \_\_\_\_\_

**7. Put nouns into Gen. sing., Nom. pl., Gen. pl.:**

fossa, ae f  
Nom. pl. \_\_\_\_\_

Gen. sing. \_\_\_\_\_  
Gen. pl. \_\_\_\_\_

ulna, ae f  
*Nom. pl.* \_\_\_\_\_  
 digitus, i m  
*Nom. pl.* \_\_\_\_\_  
 membrum, i n  
*Nom. pl.* \_\_\_\_\_  
 caput, itis n  
*Nom. pl.* \_\_\_\_\_  
 corpus, oris n  
*Nom. pl.* \_\_\_\_\_  
 os, ossis n  
*Nom. pl.* \_\_\_\_\_  
 sinus, us m  
*Nom. pl.* \_\_\_\_\_  
 genu, us n  
*Nom. pl.* \_\_\_\_\_  
 cornu, us n  
*Nom. pl.* \_\_\_\_\_  
 facies, ei f  
*Nom. pl.* \_\_\_\_\_

*Gen. sing.* \_\_\_\_\_  
*Gen. pl.* \_\_\_\_\_  
*Gen. sing.* \_\_\_\_\_  
*Gen. pl.* \_\_\_\_\_  
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*Gen. sing.* \_\_\_\_\_  
*Gen. pl.* \_\_\_\_\_

**Topic 3. Adjective (grammatical categories, dictionary form). Category of gender and its realization in Latin. Sequenced attribute (two-way translation). Adjectives of the I-II declensions. Adjectives of the Greek origin with -os (azygos). The system of Greek adjective**

**1. Determine the group adjectives:**

asper, era, erum	<i>rough</i>	_____	hemiazygos	<i>halfpaired</i>	_____
brevis, e	<i>short</i>	_____	medialis, e	<i>middle</i>	_____
circularis, e	<i>circular</i>	_____	mollis, e	<i>soft</i>	_____
communicans, ntis	<i>communicans</i>	_____	petrosus, a, um	<i>petrosal</i>	_____
deciduus, a, um	<i>deciduous</i>	_____	ruber, bra, brum	<i>red</i>	_____
duplex, icis	<i>double</i>	_____	sinister, tra, trum	<i>left</i>	_____
durus, a, um	<i>hard</i>	_____	styloideus, a, um	<i>styloid</i>	_____
fibrosus, a, um	<i>fibrous</i>	_____	tenuis, e	<i>thin</i>	_____
hyoideus, a, um	<i>hyoid</i>	_____	biceps, bicipitis	<i>biceps</i>	_____
gluteus, a, um	<i>gluteus</i>	_____	azygos	<i>unpaired</i>	_____

**2. Find the stem of adjectives:**

acusticus, a, um	_____	luteus, a, um	_____
alaris, e	_____	niger, gra, grum	_____
albus, a, um	_____	pius, a, um	_____
bilifer, fera, ferum	_____	senex, senis	_____
sapiens, ntis	_____	viridis, e	_____
corticalis, e	_____	puter, tris, tre	_____
impar, imparis	_____	sternalis, e	_____

**3. Agree adjective with nouns:**

apertura, ae f (thoracicus, a, um; minor, us ) \_\_\_\_\_

nervus, i m (hypoglossus, a, um; facialis, e) \_\_\_\_\_

septum, i n (nasalis, e; osseus, a, um) \_\_\_\_\_

membrum, i n (liber, libera, liberum; inferior, ius) \_\_\_\_\_

os, ossis n (hyoideus, a, um; occipitalis, e) \_\_\_\_\_

pelvis, is f (renalis, e) \_\_\_\_\_

**4. Agree adjectives with noun and put in Gen. sing., Nom. pl., Gen. pl.:**

costa, ae f (spurius, a, um ) \_\_\_\_\_ *Gen. sing.* \_\_\_\_\_

*Nom. pl.* \_\_\_\_\_ *Gen. pl.* \_\_\_\_\_

dens, ntis m (caninus, a, um) \_\_\_\_\_ *Gen. sing.* \_\_\_\_\_

*Nom. pl.* \_\_\_\_\_ *Gen. pl.* \_\_\_\_\_

glandula, ae f (thyroideus, a, um) \_\_\_\_\_ *Gen. sing.* \_\_\_\_\_

*Nom. pl.* \_\_\_\_\_ *Gen. pl.* \_\_\_\_\_

cornu, us n (sacralis, e) \_\_\_\_\_ *Gen. sing.* \_\_\_\_\_

*Nom. pl.* \_\_\_\_\_ *Gen. pl.* \_\_\_\_\_

ramus, i m (communicans, ntis) \_\_\_\_\_ *Gen. sing.* \_\_\_\_\_

*Nom. pl.* \_\_\_\_\_ *Gen. pl.* \_\_\_\_\_

foramen, inis n (palatinus, a, um) \_\_\_\_\_ *Gen. sing.* \_\_\_\_\_

*Nom. pl.* \_\_\_\_\_ *Gen. pl.* \_\_\_\_\_

facies, ei f (dorsalis, e) \_\_\_\_\_ *Gen. sing.* \_\_\_\_\_

*Nom. pl.* \_\_\_\_\_ *Gen. pl.* \_\_\_\_\_

**5. Agree adjective with each noun and translate into English:**

**osseus, a, um:** junctura, ae f; palatum, i n; labyrinthus, i m

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**superior, ius:** angulus, i m; membrum, i n; cornu, us n

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**occipitalis, e:** crista, ae f; ramus, i m; regio, onis f

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



**incisivus, a, um:** fossa, ae f, dens, ntis m; ductus, us m

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**major, us:** ala, ae f; labium, ii n; nervus, i m

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**ovalis, e:** fossa, ae f; foramen, inis n

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**6. Translate into Latin:**

Round opening \_\_\_\_\_

Round openings \_\_\_\_\_

Round opening of the chest \_\_\_\_\_

True rib \_\_\_\_\_

True ribs \_\_\_\_\_

Angle of the true ribs \_\_\_\_\_

Mucous layer \_\_\_\_\_

Mucous layers \_\_\_\_\_

Mucous layer of the mouth \_\_\_\_\_

Upper limb \_\_\_\_\_

Upper limbs \_\_\_\_\_

Belt of upper limb \_\_\_\_\_

**7. Translate into English, write down the full dictionary form of each term:**

apertura rotunda \_\_\_\_\_

---

---

apertura thoracis rotunda \_\_\_\_\_

---

---

angulus costae verae \_\_\_\_\_

---

---

cingulum membri superioris \_\_\_\_\_

---

---

cingulum membri inferioris \_\_\_\_\_

---

---

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

facies mucosa \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

facies oris mucosa \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**8.\*Find the adjectives and determine the group. Translate the terms into English:**

Entamoeba histolytica \_\_\_\_\_

Entamoeba gingivalis \_\_\_\_\_

Trichomonas vaginalis \_\_\_\_\_

Leishmania tropica minor \_\_\_\_\_

Leishmania tropica major \_\_\_\_\_

Lambliia intestinalis \_\_\_\_\_

Plasmodium ovale \_\_\_\_\_

Fasciola hepatica \_\_\_\_\_

Dicrocoelium lanceatum \_\_\_\_\_

Schistosoma haematobium \_\_\_\_\_

Schistosoma japonicum \_\_\_\_\_

Echinococcus ranulosus \_\_\_\_\_

Alveococcus multilocularis \_\_\_\_\_

Hymenolepis nana \_\_\_\_\_

Diphyllobothrium latum \_\_\_\_\_

Enterobius vermicularis \_\_\_\_\_

Trichinella spiralis \_\_\_\_\_

Necator americanus \_\_\_\_\_

Ancylostoma duodenale \_\_\_\_\_

**Topic 4. Nouns of the I declension. Greek I declension of Latin nouns. Lexis. Stable phrases.  
Mostly used prepositions with *Accusativus* and *Ablativus*.**

**1. Put terms in *Nom.*, *Gen. sing./ pl.*, translate into English:**

cellula, ae f

*Gen. sing.* \_\_\_\_\_

*Nom. pl.* \_\_\_\_\_

*Gen. pl.* \_\_\_\_\_

tunica, ae f

*Gen. sing.* \_\_\_\_\_

*Nom. pl.* \_\_\_\_\_

*Gen. pl.* \_\_\_\_\_

costa, ae f

*Gen. sing.* \_\_\_\_\_

*Nom. pl.* \_\_\_\_\_

*Gen. pl.* \_\_\_\_\_

plica, ae f

*Gen. sing.* \_\_\_\_\_

*Nom. pl.* \_\_\_\_\_

*Gen. pl.* \_\_\_\_\_

crista, ae f	<i>Gen. sing.</i> _____
<i>Nom. pl.</i> _____	<i>Gen. pl.</i> _____
vertebra, ae f	<i>Gen. sing.</i> _____
<i>Nom. pl.</i> _____	<i>Gen. pl.</i> _____
linea, ae f	<i>Gen. sing.</i> _____
<i>Nom. pl.</i> _____	<i>Gen. pl.</i> _____
vena, ae f	<i>Gen. sing.</i> _____
<i>Nom. pl.</i> _____	<i>Gen. pl.</i> _____

**2. Translate into Latin, find the stem of nouns:**

cheek	_____	groove	_____
palm	_____	joint	_____
notch	_____	prominence	_____
artery	_____	squame	_____
bursa	_____	tube	_____
facet	_____	scapula	_____
suture	_____	spine	_____
vagine	_____	eyelid	_____
gum	_____	layer	_____

**3. Translate into English and write down dictionary form, case and declention of Latin terms:**

ala minor \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

alae minores nasi \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

lamina lata \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

laminae latae costarum verarum \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

scapula dextra \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

fossa scapulae dextrae \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

crista costae \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

crista aspera \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

valvula cordis \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

tunica mucosa \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

plica gastrica \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

arteria thoracica \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

apertura arteriae thoracicae \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

uvula vesicae \_\_\_\_\_

linea uvulae vesicae \_\_\_\_\_

vena linguae \_\_\_\_\_

facies venae linguae \_\_\_\_\_

**4. Write the endings in terms:**

ram... cum chord... — *branch with tympanic chorda*; ram... ad gangli... — *branch to ganglion*; adit... ad antr... — *aditus to antrum*; ram... ad nerv... — *branches to nerves*; ram... ad medull... — *branches to madulla(marrow)*; glandul... sine duct... — *glands without ducts*; ram... cum ram... — *branch with branch*; ram... cum arteri... — *branch with artery*.

**Topic 5. Nouns of the II declension (*genus masculinum, genus neutrum*). Greek II declension of Latin nouns. Lexis. Stable phrases.**

**1. Translate into Latin, find the stem of nouns:**

branch \_\_\_\_\_

intestine \_\_\_\_\_

finger \_\_\_\_\_

bottom \_\_\_\_\_

juice \_\_\_\_\_

brain \_\_\_\_\_

angle \_\_\_\_\_

ligament \_\_\_\_\_

muscle \_\_\_\_\_

nerve \_\_\_\_\_

groove \_\_\_\_\_

neck \_\_\_\_\_

palate \_\_\_\_\_

chin \_\_\_\_\_

limb \_\_\_\_\_

shoulder \_\_\_\_\_

elbow \_\_\_\_\_

lip \_\_\_\_\_

ovary \_\_\_\_\_

concrement \_\_\_\_\_

nose \_\_\_\_\_

skull \_\_\_\_\_

opening \_\_\_\_\_

space \_\_\_\_\_

ring \_\_\_\_\_

hair \_\_\_\_\_

eyeball \_\_\_\_\_

**1. Put terms in Nom. sing., Gen. sing., Nom. pl., Gen. pl. and translate into English:**

skeleton humanum *Gen. sing.* \_\_\_\_\_

*Nom. pl.* \_\_\_\_\_ *Gen. pl.* \_\_\_\_\_

brachium dextrum *Gen. sing.* \_\_\_\_\_

*Nom. pl.* \_\_\_\_\_ *Gen. pl.* \_\_\_\_\_

intestinum crassum *Gen. sing.* \_\_\_\_\_

*Nom. pl.* \_\_\_\_\_ *Gen. pl.* \_\_\_\_\_

ligamentum arteriosum *Gen. sing.* \_\_\_\_\_

<i>Nom. pl.</i> _____	<i>Gen. pl.</i> _____
sulcus medius	<i>Gen. sing.</i> _____
<i>Nom. pl.</i> _____	<i>Gen. pl.</i> _____
musculus deltoideus	<i>Gen. sing.</i> _____
<i>Nom. pl.</i> _____	<i>Gen. pl.</i> _____
nervus subclavius	<i>Gen. sing.</i> _____
<i>Nom. pl.</i> _____	<i>Gen. pl.</i> _____
palatum durum	<i>Gen. sing.</i> _____
<i>Nom. pl.</i> _____	<i>Gen. pl.</i> _____
bulbus planus	<i>Gen. sing.</i> _____
<i>Nom. pl.</i> _____	<i>Gen. pl.</i> _____
Porus acusticus	<i>Gen. sing.</i> _____
<i>Nom. pl.</i> _____	<i>Gen. pl.</i> _____
ganglion oticum	<i>Gen. sing.</i> _____
<i>Nom. pl.</i> _____	<i>Gen. pl.</i> _____
collum anatomicum	<i>Gen. sing.</i> _____
<i>Nom. pl.</i> _____	<i>Gen. pl.</i> _____

**2. Translate terms in Latin and make grammar analysis:**

groove of nerve \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

internal acoustic opening \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

opening of nose \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

bulbs of eyes \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

line of the lips \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

gastric juice \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

lateral pterygoid muscle \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

muscles of soft palate \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

frenulum of lower lip \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

mucous membrane of stomach fundus \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Angle of elbow \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**3. Complete the terms and put in Gen. sing., translate into English:**

sulcus, i m / nervus, i m

*Nom. sg.* \_\_\_\_\_ *Gen.sg.* \_\_\_\_\_

digitus, i m / medius, a, um

*Nom. sg.* \_\_\_\_\_ *Gen.sg.* \_\_\_\_\_

fundus, i m / oculus, i m

*Nom. sg.* \_\_\_\_\_ *Gen.sg.* \_\_\_\_\_

porus, i m / acusticus, a, um

*Nom. sg.* \_\_\_\_\_ *Gen.sg.* \_\_\_\_\_

canaliculus, i m / osseus, a, um

*Nom. sg.* \_\_\_\_\_ *Gen.sg.* \_\_\_\_\_

ramus, i m / mandibula, ae f

*Nom. sg.* \_\_\_\_\_ *Gen.sg.* \_\_\_\_\_

septum, i n / nasus, i m

*Nom. sg.* \_\_\_\_\_ *Gen.sg.* \_\_\_\_\_

brachium, i n / sinister, tra, trum

*Nom. sg.* \_\_\_\_\_ *Gen.sg.* \_\_\_\_\_

manubrium, i n / sternum, i n

*Nom. sg.* \_\_\_\_\_ *Gen.sg.* \_\_\_\_\_

ligamentum, i n / flavum, a, um

*Nom. sg.* \_\_\_\_\_ *Gen.sg.* \_\_\_\_\_

ganglion, i n / oticus, a, um

*Nom. sg.* \_\_\_\_\_ *Gen.sg.* \_\_\_\_\_

cingulum, i n / membrum, i n

*Nom. sg.* \_\_\_\_\_ *Gen.sg.* \_\_\_\_\_

dorsum, i n / sella, ae f

*Nom. sg.* \_\_\_\_\_ *Gen.sg.* \_\_\_\_\_

**Topic 6. Nouns of the III declension. Determining of stem. Types of declining. Consonant type. The masculine of the third declension. The exceptions to the rule of the masculine gender. Lexis. Stable phrases.**

**1. Translate into Latin:**

tuber _____	top _____	body _____
bone _____	lung _____	opening _____
border _____	head _____	mouth _____

leg	_____	vertex	_____	foot	_____
cavity	_____	toe	_____	thumb	_____
stomach	_____	belly	_____	joint	_____

**2. Find the stem of nouns and translate into English:**

articulatio, onis f	_____	occiput, itis n	_____
cor, cordis n	_____	pectus, oris n	_____
mater, tris f	_____	pelvis, is f	_____
lac, lactis n	_____	radix, icis f	_____
os, oris n	_____	dens, dentis m	_____
pulmo, onis m	_____	regio, onis f	_____
tendo, inis m	_____	vomer, eris m	_____
calx, calcis f	_____	cortex, icis m	_____
glomus, eris n	_____	lens, lentis f	_____
hepar, atis n	_____	tuberositas, atis f	_____
impressio, onis f	_____	ren, renis m	_____

**3. Determine the type declining of the nouns:**

calcar, aris n	_____
pons, pontis m	_____
phalanx, ngis f	_____
sanguis, inis m	_____
axis, is m	_____
larynx, ngis m	_____
junctio, onis f	_____
animal, alis n	_____
pecten, inis m	_____
coccyx, igis m	_____
cervix, icis f	_____
cochlear, aris n	_____
apex, icis m	_____
basis, is f	_____
bilis, is f	_____
foramen, inis n	_____
pes, pedis m	_____
systema, atis n	_____
ureter, eris m	_____
abdomen, inis n	_____

**4. Agree adjective with noun and put in Nom. sing., Gen. sing.,**

**Nom. pl., Gen. pl.:**

arbor, oris f (latus, a, um)

**Gen.sg.** \_\_\_\_\_

**Nom.pl.** \_\_\_\_\_

**Gen.pl.** \_\_\_\_\_

homo, inis m (sanus, a, um)

**Gen.sg.** \_\_\_\_\_

**Nom.pl.** \_\_\_\_\_

**Gen.pl.** \_\_\_\_\_

os, oris n (ruber, bra, brum)

**Gen.sg.** \_\_\_\_\_

**Nom.pl.** \_\_\_\_\_

**Gen.pl.** \_\_\_\_\_

tuber,eris n (cinereus, a, um)

**Gen.sg.** \_\_\_\_\_

**Nom.pl.** \_\_\_\_\_

**Gen.pl.** \_\_\_\_\_

mater,tris f (durus, a, um)

**Gen.sg.** \_\_\_\_\_

**Nom.pl.** \_\_\_\_\_

**Gen.pl.** \_\_\_\_\_

venter,tris m (anterior, ius)

**Gen.sg.** \_\_\_\_\_

**Nom.pl.** \_\_\_\_\_

**Gen.pl.** \_\_\_\_\_

regio,onis f (posterior, ius)

**Gen.sg.** \_\_\_\_\_

**Nom.pl.** \_\_\_\_\_

**Gen.pl.** \_\_\_\_\_

pulmo,onis m (albus, a, um)

**Gen.sg.** \_\_\_\_\_

**Nom.pl.** \_\_\_\_\_

**Gen.pl.** \_\_\_\_\_

os,ossis n (longus, a, um)

**Gen.sg.** \_\_\_\_\_

**Nom.pl.** \_\_\_\_\_

**Gen.pl.** \_\_\_\_\_

margo,inis m (dexter, tra, trum)

**Gen.sg.** \_\_\_\_\_

**Nom.pl.** \_\_\_\_\_

**Gen.pl.** \_\_\_\_\_

**5. Agree adjective of first group with noun of III declention and translate into English:**

artuculatio, onis f (compositus, a, um) \_\_\_\_\_

auris, is f (medius, a, um) \_\_\_\_\_

os, ossis n (sacer, cra, crum) \_\_\_\_\_

caput, itis n (obliquus, a, um) \_\_\_\_\_

crus, cruris n (longus, a, um) \_\_\_\_\_

foramen, inis n (venosus, a, um) \_\_\_\_\_

impressio, onis f (gastricus, a, um) \_\_\_\_\_

tendo, inis m (calcaneus, a, um) \_\_\_\_\_

pulmo, onis m (dexter, tra, trum) \_\_\_\_\_

**6. Translate terms into Latin and put in Gen. sing.:**

apex of heart

**Nom. sg.** \_\_\_\_\_

**Gen.sg.** \_\_\_\_\_

left ventricle

**Nom. sg.** \_\_\_\_\_

**Gen.sg.** \_\_\_\_\_

cavity of mouth

**Nom. sg.** \_\_\_\_\_

**Gen.sg.** \_\_\_\_\_

superior border

**Nom. sg.** \_\_\_\_\_

**Gen.sg.** \_\_\_\_\_

free border

**Nom. sg.** \_\_\_\_\_

**Gen.sg.** \_\_\_\_\_

neck of bladder



*Nom. sg.* \_\_\_\_\_

cartilage of nose

*Gen.sg.* \_\_\_\_\_

*Nom. sg.* \_\_\_\_\_

gastric canal

*Gen.sg.* \_\_\_\_\_

*Nom. sg.* \_\_\_\_\_

posterior wall

*Gen.sg.* \_\_\_\_\_

*Nom. sg.* \_\_\_\_\_

cardial part

*Gen.sg.* \_\_\_\_\_

*Nom. sg.* \_\_\_\_\_

body of tongue

*Gen.sg.* \_\_\_\_\_

*Nom. sg.* \_\_\_\_\_

cranial base

*Gen.sg.* \_\_\_\_\_

*Nom. sg.* \_\_\_\_\_

*Gen.sg.* \_\_\_\_\_

**7. Translate into Latin and put in Gen.pl:**

frontal belly \_\_\_\_\_

*Gen.pl.* \_\_\_\_\_

interosseous border \_\_\_\_\_

*Gen.pl.* \_\_\_\_\_

greater trochanter \_\_\_\_\_

*Gen.pl.* \_\_\_\_\_

carotid canal \_\_\_\_\_

*Gen.pl.* \_\_\_\_\_

rotator muscle \_\_\_\_\_

*Gen.pl.* \_\_\_\_\_

flexor muscle \_\_\_\_\_

*Gen.pl.* \_\_\_\_\_

levator of superior lip \_\_\_\_\_

*Gen.pl.* \_\_\_\_\_

depressor of angle of lip \_\_\_\_\_

*Gen.pl.* \_\_\_\_\_

upper lobe of left lung \_\_\_\_\_

*Gen.pl.* \_\_\_\_\_

body of gallbladder \_\_\_\_\_

*Gen.pl.* \_\_\_\_\_

**8. Make grammar analysis:**

musculus extensor digitorum longus \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

musculus adductor magnus \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

foramen palatinum majus \_\_\_\_\_

cavitas nasalis ossea

basis cranii interna

pars cervicis vesicae

apex capitis fibulae

articulationes cinguli pectoralis

cartilago tubae auditivae

corpus adiposum buccae

pyramis medullae oblongatae

regio colli posterior

musculus levator labii superioris

musculus depressor supercilii

crus osseum simplex

canales palatini minores

apex ossis sacri \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

tendo valvulae venae cavae inferioris \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Topic 7. Mixed type. Feminine gender of the third declension. The exceptions to the rule of the feminine gender. Lexis. Stable phrases.**

**1. Translate into Latin and write down the dictionary form:**

joint	_____	ear	_____	forehead	_____
nail	_____	appendix	_____	region	_____
tooth	_____	throat	_____	phalanx	_____
part	_____	root	_____	blood	_____
cartilage	_____	base	_____	skin	_____

**2. Agree adjective with noun and put in *Nom. sing., Gen. sing., Nom. pl., Gen. pl.:***

cartilago (fibrosus, a, um)  
*Nom. sg.* \_\_\_\_\_ *Gen.sg.* \_\_\_\_\_  
*Nom.pl.* \_\_\_\_\_ *Gen.pl.* \_\_\_\_\_

auris (dexter, tra, trum)  
*Nom. sg.* \_\_\_\_\_ *Gen.sg.* \_\_\_\_\_  
*Nom.pl.* \_\_\_\_\_ *Gen.pl.* \_\_\_\_\_

pars (petrosus, a, um)  
*Nom. sg.* \_\_\_\_\_ *Gen.sg.* \_\_\_\_\_  
*Nom.pl.* \_\_\_\_\_ *Gen.pl.* \_\_\_\_\_

sanguis (venosus, a, um)  
*Nom. sg.* \_\_\_\_\_ *Gen.sg.* \_\_\_\_\_  
*Nom.pl.* \_\_\_\_\_ *Gen.pl.* \_\_\_\_\_

cavitas (proprius, a, um)  
*Nom. sg.* \_\_\_\_\_ *Gen.sg.* \_\_\_\_\_  
*Nom.pl.* \_\_\_\_\_ *Gen.pl.* \_\_\_\_\_

regio (diaphragmaticus, a, um)  
*Nom. sg.* \_\_\_\_\_ *Gen.sg.* \_\_\_\_\_  
*Nom.pl.* \_\_\_\_\_ *Gen.pl.* \_\_\_\_\_

articulatio (acccessorius, a, um)  
*Nom. sg.* \_\_\_\_\_ *Gen.sg.* \_\_\_\_\_  
*Nom.pl.* \_\_\_\_\_ *Gen.pl.* \_\_\_\_\_

frons (magnus, a, um)  
*Nom. sg.* \_\_\_\_\_ *Gen.sg.* \_\_\_\_\_  
*Nom.pl.* \_\_\_\_\_ *Gen.pl.* \_\_\_\_\_

**3. Translate terms into Latin and put in Gen. sg.:**

external cranial base

*Nom. sg.* \_\_\_\_\_

*Gen.sg.* \_\_\_\_\_

accessory joint

*Nom. sg.* \_\_\_\_\_

*Gen.sg.* \_\_\_\_\_

superior part

*Nom. sg.* \_\_\_\_\_

*Gen.sg.* \_\_\_\_\_

pharyngeal part

*Nom. sg.* \_\_\_\_\_

*Gen.sg.* \_\_\_\_\_

root of tongue

*Nom. sg.* \_\_\_\_\_

*Gen.sg.* \_\_\_\_\_

joint of the elbow

*Nom. sg.* \_\_\_\_\_

*Gen.sg.* \_\_\_\_\_

tibial tuberosity

*Nom. sg.* \_\_\_\_\_

*Gen.sg.* \_\_\_\_\_

lesser pelvis

*Nom. sg.* \_\_\_\_\_

*Gen.sg.* \_\_\_\_\_

inferior opening

*Nom. sg.* \_\_\_\_\_

*Gen.sg.* \_\_\_\_\_

root of tooth

*Nom. sg.* \_\_\_\_\_

*Gen.sg.* \_\_\_\_\_

cartilage of auditive tube

*Nom. sg.* \_\_\_\_\_

*Gen.sg.* \_\_\_\_\_

**4. Make grammar analysis and translate into English:**

articulationes cubiti \_\_\_\_\_

tendo femoris \_\_\_\_\_

radix dentis \_\_\_\_\_

cavitas nasalis ossea \_\_\_\_\_

cartilagine auriun \_\_\_\_\_

gyri cerebri \_\_\_\_\_

pars tecta duodeni \_\_\_\_\_

pia mater encephali \_\_\_\_\_

regio femoris anterior \_\_\_\_\_

tendines pedis \_\_\_\_\_

radices pulmonum \_\_\_\_\_

**Topic 8. Vowel type. Neutral gender. Peculiarities of declining. Exceptions. Lexis. Stable phrases**

**1. Translate into Latin and write down the dictionary form:**

bone	_____	spleen	_____	vessel	_____
network	_____	body	_____	femur	_____
kidney	_____	mouth	_____	temple	_____
bile	_____	liver	_____	comb	_____
milk	_____	opening	_____	breast	_____

**2. Agree adjective with noun and put in Nom. sing., Gen. sing., Nom. pl., Gen. pl.:**

pecten (fibrosus, a, um)		
<i>Nom. sg.</i> _____	<i>Gen.sg.</i> _____	
<i>Nom.pl.</i> _____	<i>Gen.pl.</i> _____	
ren (dexter, tra, trum)		
<i>Nom. sg.</i> _____	<i>Gen.sg.</i> _____	
<i>Nom.pl.</i> _____	<i>Gen.pl.</i> _____	
systema (centralis, e)		
<i>Nom. sg.</i> _____	<i>Gen.sg.</i> _____	
<i>Nom.pl.</i> _____	<i>Gen.pl.</i> _____	
foramen (ovalis, e)		
<i>Nom. sg.</i> _____	<i>Gen.sg.</i> _____	
<i>Nom.pl.</i> _____	<i>Gen.pl.</i> _____	
corpus (calosus, a, um)		
<i>Nom. sg.</i> _____	<i>Gen.sg.</i> _____	
<i>Nom.pl.</i> _____	<i>Gen.pl.</i> _____	
rete (elasticus, a, um)		
<i>Nom. sg.</i> _____	<i>Gen.sg.</i> _____	
<i>Nom.pl.</i> _____	<i>Gen.pl.</i> _____	

lien (accessorius, a, um)

*Nom. sg.* \_\_\_\_\_

*Gen.sg.* \_\_\_\_\_

*Nom.pl.* \_\_\_\_\_

*Gen.pl.* \_\_\_\_\_

hepar (magnus, a, um)

*Nom. sg.* \_\_\_\_\_

*Gen.sg.* \_\_\_\_\_

*Nom.pl.* \_\_\_\_\_

*Gen.pl.* \_\_\_\_\_

lac (bonus, a, um)

*Nom. sg.* \_\_\_\_\_

*Gen.sg.* \_\_\_\_\_

*Nom.pl.* \_\_\_\_\_

*Gen.pl.* \_\_\_\_\_

femur (sinister, tra, trum)

*Nom. sg.* \_\_\_\_\_

*Gen.sg.* \_\_\_\_\_

*Nom.pl.* \_\_\_\_\_

*Gen.pl.* \_\_\_\_\_

symphysis (pubicus,a,um)

*Nom. sg.* \_\_\_\_\_

*Gen.sg.* \_\_\_\_\_

*Nom.pl.* \_\_\_\_\_

*Gen.pl.* \_\_\_\_\_

vas( lymphaticus,a,um)

*Nom. sg.* \_\_\_\_\_

*Gen.sg.* \_\_\_\_\_

*Nom.pl.* \_\_\_\_\_

*Gen.pl.* \_\_\_\_\_

**3. Translate terms into Latin and put in Gen.:**

apex of the bone \_\_\_\_\_

*Gen.sg.* \_\_\_\_\_

body of breast \_\_\_\_\_

*Gen.sg.* \_\_\_\_\_

cavity of mouth \_\_\_\_\_

*Gen.sg.* \_\_\_\_\_

joint of leg \_\_\_\_\_

*Gen.sg.* \_\_\_\_\_

head of phalanx \_\_\_\_\_

*Gen.sg.* \_\_\_\_\_

root of tooth \_\_\_\_\_

*Gen.sg.* \_\_\_\_\_

body of bone \_\_\_\_\_

*Gen.sg.* \_\_\_\_\_

blood vessels \_\_\_\_\_

*Gen.sg.* \_\_\_\_\_

comb of pubis bone \_\_\_\_\_

*Gen.sg.* \_\_\_\_\_

bone of the leg joint \_\_\_\_\_

*Gen.sg.* \_\_\_\_\_

body of the phalanx head \_\_\_\_\_

*Gen.sg.* \_\_\_\_\_

opening of the breast body \_\_\_\_\_

*Gen.sg.* \_\_\_\_\_

**4. Make grammar analysis and translate into English:**

caput ossis metacarpi \_\_\_\_\_

apex tendinum \_\_\_\_\_

crus osseum commune \_\_\_\_\_

foramen venae cavae \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

apex hepatis \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

ossa membri inferioris \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

rete venosum dorsale pedis \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

systema nervosum centrale \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

vasa sanguinea auris internae \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

syndesmosis cranii \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

vasa sanguinea choreoidea \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

aponeurosis musculi bicipitis brachii \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

fascia superior diaphragmatis pelvis \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Topic 9. Feminine nouns of Greek origin ending in *-sis*, and some Latin words ending in *-is*. Peculiarities of declining (vas; -ma). Exceptions. Lexis. Stable phrases**

**1. Translate into Latin and write down the dictionary form:**

vessel	_____	prism	_____	base	_____
network	_____	pillow	_____	femur	_____
system	_____	gall	_____	temple	_____
outgrowth	_____	germ	_____	slope	_____
crest	_____	top	_____	spur	_____

**2. Agree adjective with noun and put in *Nom. sing.*, *Gen. sing.*, *Nom. pl.*, *Gen. pl.*:**

systema periphericum	<i>Gen.sg.</i> _____
<i>Nom.pl.</i> _____	<i>Gen.pl.</i> _____
symphysis pubica	<i>Gen.sg.</i> _____
<i>Nom.pl.</i> _____	<i>Gen.pl.</i> _____
vas lymphaticum	<i>Gen.sg.</i> _____
<i>Nom.pl.</i> _____	<i>Gen.pl.</i> _____
anastomosis arteriovenosa	<i>Gen.sg.</i> _____
<i>Nom.pl.</i> _____	<i>Gen.pl.</i> _____
aponeurosis plantaris	<i>Gen.sg.</i> _____
<i>Nom.pl.</i> _____	<i>Gen.pl.</i> _____
chiasma opticum	<i>Gen.sg.</i> _____
<i>Nom.pl.</i> _____	<i>Gen.pl.</i> _____
kyphosis thoracica	<i>Gen.sg.</i> _____
<i>Nom.pl.</i> _____	<i>Gen.pl.</i> _____

**3. Make grammar analysis and translate into English:**

vasa sanguinea auris internae \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

asa sanguinea choreoidea \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

aponeurosis musculi bicipitis brachii \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

fascia superior diaphragmatis pelvis \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

vas lymphaticum profundum \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

aponeurosis musculi erectoris spinae \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**4. Translate into Latin and write the full dictionary form of each word:**

visceral pelvic fascia \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

base of stapes \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

sinusoid vessel \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_



tendinous chiasm \_\_\_\_\_

lingual aponeurosis \_\_\_\_\_

cervical lordosis \_\_\_\_\_

deep lumbar lordosis \_\_\_\_\_

sphenopetrosal synchondrosis \_\_\_\_\_

cranial syndesmoses \_\_\_\_\_

pelvic diaphragm \_\_\_\_\_

**5. Translate into English:**

Ancylostoma duodenale \_\_\_\_\_

Clonorchis sinensis \_\_\_\_\_

Hymenolepis nana \_\_\_\_\_

Nanophyetes salmincola \_\_\_\_\_

Schistosoma haematobium \_\_\_\_\_

Schistosoma japonicum \_\_\_\_\_

Toxoplasma gondii \_\_\_\_\_

Trypanosoma gambiense \_\_\_\_\_

Trypanosoma rhodesiense \_\_\_\_\_

**Topic 10. Adjectives of the III declension. Agreement with nouns of the I, II, III declensions. Using of adjectives of Greek origin in anatomical terminology. Lexis. Stable phrases.**

**I. Put terms in Nom. sing., Gen. sing., Nom. pl., Gen. pl.:**

margo dorsalis *Gen.sg.* \_\_\_\_\_

*Nom.pl.* \_\_\_\_\_ *Gen.pl.* \_\_\_\_\_

foramen caecum *Gen.sg.* \_\_\_\_\_

*Nom.pl.* \_\_\_\_\_ *Gen.pl.* \_\_\_\_\_

dens permanens *Gen.sg.* \_\_\_\_\_

*Nom.pl.* \_\_\_\_\_ *Gen.pl.* \_\_\_\_\_

musculus teres *Gen.sg.* \_\_\_\_\_

*Nom.pl.* \_\_\_\_\_ *Gen.pl.* \_\_\_\_\_

os occipitale *Gen.sg.* \_\_\_\_\_

*Nom.pl.* \_\_\_\_\_ *Gen.pl.* \_\_\_\_\_

vertebra cervicalis *Gen.sg.* \_\_\_\_\_

*Nom.pl.* \_\_\_\_\_ *Gen.pl.* \_\_\_\_\_

alveola dentalis	<i>Gen.sg.</i> _____
<i>Nom.pl.</i> _____	<i>Gen.pl.</i> _____
sinus marginalis	<i>Gen.sg.</i> _____
<i>Nom.pl.</i> _____	<i>Gen.pl.</i> _____
ramus temporalis	<i>Gen.sg.</i> _____
<i>Nom.pl.</i> _____	<i>Gen.pl.</i> _____
ligamentum laterale	<i>Gen.sg.</i> _____
<i>Nom.pl.</i> _____	<i>Gen.pl.</i> _____
radix buccalis	<i>Gen.sg.</i> _____
<i>Nom.pl.</i> _____	<i>Gen.pl.</i> _____
costa fluctuans	<i>Gen.sg.</i> _____
<i>Nom.pl.</i> _____	<i>Gen.pl.</i> _____
arteria ascendens	<i>Gen.sg.</i> _____
<i>Nom.pl.</i> _____	<i>Gen.pl.</i> _____

**2. Agree adjective with noun and put in *Nom. sing., Gen. sing.:***

os (temporalis,e, hyoideus,a,um, nasalis,e)

*Nom. sg.* \_\_\_\_\_

*Gen.sg.* \_\_\_\_\_

musculus (brachialis,e, pyramidalis,e, opponens,ntis)

*Nom. sg.* \_\_\_\_\_

*Gen.sg.* \_\_\_\_\_

regio (cervicalis,e, sacralis,e, lateralis,e)

*Nom. sg.* \_\_\_\_\_

*Gen.sg.* \_\_\_\_\_

sulcus (pulmonalis,e, lacrimalis,e, osseus,a,um)

*Nom. sg.* \_\_\_\_\_

*Gen.sg.* \_\_\_\_\_

vena (apicalis,e, medialis,e, marginalis,e)

*Nom. sg.* \_\_\_\_\_

*Gen.sg.* \_\_\_\_\_

**3. Translate terms into Latin and write the full dictionary form of each word:**

basilar part of pons \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

opening of pulmonary trunk \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

inferior lateral flexure \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

oral part of pharynx \_\_\_\_\_

main portal fissure \_\_\_\_\_

left lateral vein \_\_\_\_\_

ethmoidal part \_\_\_\_\_

major alar cartilage \_\_\_\_\_

Dental root \_\_\_\_\_

vestibular ligament \_\_\_\_\_

bronchial tree \_\_\_\_\_

superior lingular bronchus \_\_\_\_\_

anterior basal segment \_\_\_\_\_

parietal pleura \_\_\_\_\_

medial line of chest \_\_\_\_\_

border of oval fossa \_\_\_\_\_

anterior papillary muscle \_\_\_\_\_

Temple bone \_\_\_\_\_

**4. Make grammar analysis, translate into English:**

foramen palatinum majus \_\_\_\_\_

cavitas nasalis ossea \_\_\_\_\_

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basis cranii interna \_\_\_\_\_

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pars cervicis vesicae \_\_\_\_\_

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apex capitis fibulae \_\_\_\_\_

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articulationes cinguli pectoralis \_\_\_\_\_

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cartilago tubae auditivae \_\_\_\_\_

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corpus adiposum buccae \_\_\_\_\_

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pyramis medullae oblongatae \_\_\_\_\_

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regio colli posterior \_\_\_\_\_

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**Topic 11. The verb. The grammatical categories. Basic dictionary verb forms. Word-formation. Participium praesentis activi. Using in anatomical terminology. Participium perfecti passivi. The termelements of Greek origin. Lexis. Stable phrases.**

**1. Detemine the stem of the verbs:**

frangĕre	to break	_____	colāre	to filter	_____
ligāre	to link	_____	defendĕre	to defend	_____
contrahĕre	to pull	_____	habĕre	to have	_____
curvāre	to curve	_____	implĕre	to fill	_____
suĕre	to sew	_____	finĭre	to complete	_____
flectĕre	to flex	_____	audĭre	to listen	_____
tingĕre	to soak	_____	sentĭre	to feel	_____
dāre	to give	_____	formāre	to form	_____
signāre	to label,signify	_____	servāre	to store	_____

**2. Devide verbs into four conjugations:**

*constāre* – to consist (of), *praescribĕre* – to prescribe, *colāre* – to filter, *solvĕre* – to dissolve, *debĕre* – to be necessary , *adhibĕre* – to use , *valĕre* – to be healthy, *infundĕre* – to pour, *absorbĕre* – to absorb, *adjuvāre* – to help, *dormĭre* – to sleep, *munĭre* – to strengthen, *venĭre* – to come, *extrahĕre* – to pull, *gaudĕre* – to rejoice, *inservĭre* – to serve, *invenĭre* – to invent, *jungĕre* – to join.

Conjugatio prima	Conjugatio secunda	Conjugatio tertia	Conjugatio quarta

**3. Translate into Latin verbs. Write the dictionary form:**

to give	_____	to pull	_____
to pour	_____	to feel	_____
to dissolve	_____	to take	_____
to dilute	_____	to label	_____
to consist	_____	to mix	_____
to come	_____	to help	_____
to complete	_____	to correct	_____

**4. Form the participles (PPA and PPP), translate into Latin:**

Verbum	PPA	translation	PPP	translation
<i>signo, signavi, signatum, āre</i> to sign (denote)				
<i>solvo, solvi, solutum, ěre</i> to dissolve				
<i>diluo, dilui, dilutum, ěre</i> to dilute				
<i>agito, agitavi, agitatum, āre</i> to agitate				
<i>invenio, veni, ventum, ĩre</i> to invent				
<i>misceo, miscui, mixtum, ěre</i> to mix				
<i>perforo, perforavi, perforatum, āre</i> to perforate				
<i>finio, finivi, finitum, ĩre</i> to finish				
<i>defendo, defendi, defensum, ěre</i> to protect				

**5. Translate into English and make grammar analysis:**

ligamentum cruciatum anterius \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

lamina perforata anterior \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

arteria transversa colli \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

noduli lymphatici aggregati \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

tubuli contorti renales \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

vertebra septima prominens \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

ramus communicans griseus \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

vasa afferentia \_\_\_\_\_

cartilago nasalis accessoria \_\_\_\_\_

**6. Agree participles with noun and put in *Nom. sing., Gen.sing., Nom.pl., Gen.pl.:***

colon (ascendens,ntis; descendens,ntis)

*Nom. sg.* \_\_\_\_\_

*Gen.sg.* \_\_\_\_\_

*Nom.pl.* \_\_\_\_\_

*Gen.pl.* \_\_\_\_\_

vas (afferens,ntis; efferens,ntis)

*Nom. sg.* \_\_\_\_\_

*Gen.sg.* \_\_\_\_\_

*Nom.pl.* \_\_\_\_\_

*Gen.pl.* \_\_\_\_\_

costa (fluctuans,ntis); ren (migrans,ntis)

*Nom. sg.* \_\_\_\_\_

*Gen.sg.* \_\_\_\_\_

*Nom.pl.* \_\_\_\_\_

*Gen.pl.* \_\_\_\_\_

corpus (striatus,a,um);

*Nom. sg.* \_\_\_\_\_

*Gen.sg.* \_\_\_\_\_

*Nom.pl.* \_\_\_\_\_

*Gen.pl.* \_\_\_\_\_

lamina (affixus,a,um; obturatus,a,um)

*Nom. sg.* \_\_\_\_\_

*Gen.sg.* \_\_\_\_\_

; tendo (conjunctivus,a,um)

*Nom. sg.* \_\_\_\_\_

*Gen.sg.* \_\_\_\_\_

**7. Translate into Latin and put in *Gen. (sing. or pl.):***

ascending (descending,transverse, sigmoid) colon

*Nom.* \_\_\_\_\_

*Gen.* \_\_\_\_\_

ascending palatine artery

*Nom.* \_\_\_\_\_

*Gen.* \_\_\_\_\_

ascending pharyngeal artery

*Nom.* \_\_\_\_\_

*Gen.* \_\_\_\_\_

permanent teeth

*Nom.* \_\_\_\_\_

*Gen.* \_\_\_\_\_

prominens vertebra

*Nom.* \_\_\_\_\_

*Gen.* \_\_\_\_\_

efferent duct

*Nom.* \_\_\_\_\_

*Gen.* \_\_\_\_\_

retroflex artery

*Nom.* \_\_\_\_\_

*Gen.* \_\_\_\_\_

floating ribs

*Nom.* \_\_\_\_\_

*Gen.* \_\_\_\_\_

communicans branches

*Nom.* \_\_\_\_\_

*Gen.* \_\_\_\_\_

**8. Determine the origine of such nouns:**

fractura – *fracture* \_\_\_\_\_

mixtura – *mixture* \_\_\_\_\_

curvatura – *curvature* \_\_\_\_\_

sutura – *suture* \_\_\_\_\_

flexura – *flexure* \_\_\_\_\_

tinctura – *tincture* \_\_\_\_\_

structura – *structure* \_\_\_\_\_

comissura – *comissure* \_\_\_\_\_

**Topic 12. Nouns of the IV and V declensions. Exceptions. Word-formation of the IV declension using the stem of supin. Lexis. Stable phrases.**

**1. Translate into Latin and write down the dictionary form:**

duct \_\_\_\_\_ sinus \_\_\_\_\_

hand \_\_\_\_\_ tissue \_\_\_\_\_

knee \_\_\_\_\_ abscess \_\_\_\_\_

passage \_\_\_\_\_ course \_\_\_\_\_

arch \_\_\_\_\_ face \_\_\_\_\_

horn \_\_\_\_\_ layer \_\_\_\_\_

plexus \_\_\_\_\_ superficies \_\_\_\_\_

pocket \_\_\_\_\_ day \_\_\_\_\_



**2. Put terms in Nom. sing., Gen. sing., Nom. pl., Gen. pl. and translate into English:**

arcus venosus	Gen.sg.	_____
Nom.pl.	Gen.pl.	_____
facies infratemporalis	Gen.sg.	_____
Nom.pl.	Gen.pl.	_____
meatus acusticus	Gen.sg.	_____
Nom.pl.	Gen.pl.	_____
pulsus frequens	Gen.sg.	_____
Nom.pl.	Gen.pl.	_____
sinus frontalis	Gen.sg.	_____
Nom.pl.	Gen.pl.	_____
manus dextra	Gen.sg.	_____
Nom.pl.	Gen.pl.	_____
genu sinistrum	Gen.sg.	_____
Nom.pl.	Gen.pl.	_____
facies temporalis	Gen.sg.	_____
Nom.pl.	Gen.pl.	_____
caries sicca	Gen.sg.	_____
Nom.pl.	Gen.pl.	_____
facies lunata	Gen.sg.	_____
Nom.pl.	Gen.pl.	_____
textus connectivus	Gen.sg.	_____
Nom.pl.	Gen.pl.	_____
ductus secretorius	Gen.sg.	_____
Nom.pl.	Gen.pl.	_____
plexus posterior	Gen.sg.	_____
Nom.pl.	Gen.pl.	_____

**2. Agree adjective with noun and put in Gen. sing., translate:**

facies (palmaris,e; dorsalis,e; anterior,ius)

Nom. sg.	_____	_____	_____
Gen.sg.	_____	_____	_____
Nom.pl.	_____	_____	_____
Gen.pl.	_____	_____	_____

arcus (frontalis,e; costalis,e; alveolaris,e)

Nom. sg.	_____	_____	_____
Gen.sg.	_____	_____	_____
Nom.pl.	_____	_____	_____
Gen.pl.	_____	_____	_____

cornu (lateralis,e; posterior,ius; occipitalis,e)

Nom. sg.	_____	_____	_____
Gen.sg.	_____	_____	_____
Nom.pl.	_____	_____	_____
Gen.pl.	_____	_____	_____

plexus (coccygeus,a,um; inferior,ius; pulmonalis,e)

*Nom. sg.* \_\_\_\_\_

*Gen.sg.* \_\_\_\_\_

*Nom.pl.* \_\_\_\_\_

*Gen.pl.* \_\_\_\_\_

genu (dexter,tra,trum; sinister,tra,trum)

*Nom. sg.* \_\_\_\_\_

*Gen.sg.* \_\_\_\_\_

*Nom.pl.* \_\_\_\_\_

*Gen.pl.* \_\_\_\_\_

**3. Translate terms into Latin, write the dictionary form of each term:**

duct of the liver \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

superior nasal passage \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

maxillary sinus \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

lacrimal process \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

lateral process of calcaneal tuber \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

joints of left knee \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

groove of inferior petrosal sinus \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

dorsal surfaces of fingers \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

central tegmental tract \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

areolar venous plexus \_\_\_\_\_

superior duodenal recess \_\_\_\_\_

**4. Make grammar analysis and translate into English:**

recessus membranae tympanicae \_\_\_\_\_

plexus aorticus abdominalis \_\_\_\_\_

processus medialis tuberis calcanei \_\_\_\_\_

processus styloideus ossis metacarpi tertii \_\_\_\_\_

sinus intercavernosus anterior \_\_\_\_\_

sinus venarum cavarum \_\_\_\_\_

arcus dentalis mandibularis \_\_\_\_\_

arcus marginalis colli \_\_\_\_\_

ductus lobi caudati dexter \_\_\_\_\_

genu nervi facialis \_\_\_\_\_

**5. Write down the meaning of number in Latin:**

21 \_\_\_\_\_

42 \_\_\_\_\_

53 \_\_\_\_\_

154 \_\_\_\_\_

18 \_\_\_\_\_

19 \_\_\_\_\_

28 \_\_\_\_\_

29 \_\_\_\_\_

1781 \_\_\_\_\_

1964 \_\_\_\_\_

0,1 грама \_\_\_\_\_

15 грам \_\_\_\_\_

0,005 грама \_\_\_\_\_

0,025 грама \_\_\_\_\_

0,15 грама \_\_\_\_\_

**6. Write down the meaning of numbers in Latin:**

MMXIII \_\_\_\_\_

MDCCCCLXIV \_\_\_\_\_

MDCCCLXXVI \_\_\_\_\_

MDCCLXXXII \_\_\_\_\_

MDCC \_\_\_\_\_

MMXII \_\_\_\_\_

MDCCCI \_\_\_\_\_

MDCCLV \_\_\_\_\_

**Topic 13. The comparison degrees of adjectives in medical terminology (anatomical and histological). Latin adverb. Comparison degree of adverbs. Latin pronoun. Latin numeral. Quantitative and ordinal numerals. Using pronouns, numerals and prepositions as prefixes. Lexis. Stable phrases.**

**1. Form comparative and superlative degree, translate into English:**

durus, a, um \_\_\_\_\_

albus, a, um \_\_\_\_\_

fuscus, a, um \_\_\_\_\_

acer, acris, acre \_\_\_\_\_  
 saluber, bris, bre \_\_\_\_\_  
 simplex, icis \_\_\_\_\_  
 brevis, e \_\_\_\_\_  
 tenuis, e \_\_\_\_\_  
 angustus, a, um \_\_\_\_\_  
 purus, a, um \_\_\_\_\_

**2. Translate adjectives into Latin, form the adverb and comparative degree of adverbs:**

<i>Adjectivum</i>	<i>basis</i>	<i>Adverbium</i>	<i>Gradus comparativus</i>	<i>Gradus superlativus</i>
deep				
tall				
soft				
late				
clever				
fresh				
good				
bad				
rare				
safe				
simple				
easy				
difficult				
short				

**3. Make grammar analysis of terms, translate into English:**

rami intercostales anteriores \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

ganglion superius \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

pelvis minor \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

musculus depressor labii inferioris \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

arcus dentalis superior \_\_\_\_\_

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incisura ischiadica major \_\_\_\_\_

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dentes posteriores \_\_\_\_\_

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vagina tendinis musculi extensoris digiti minimi brevis \_\_\_\_\_

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rami cruris posterioris scapulae internae \_\_\_\_\_

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arcus canalis nervi petrosi majoris \_\_\_\_\_

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musculus rectus capitis posterior major \_\_\_\_\_

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septum intermusculare cruris anterius \_\_\_\_\_

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sulcus sinus petrosi superioris \_\_\_\_\_

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**4. Translate terms into Latin and write dictionary form of words:**

inferior articular layer \_\_\_\_\_

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superior pubic ligament \_\_\_\_\_

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inferior palpebral arch \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

anterior temporal branch \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

inferior transverse scapular ligament \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

superior parietale lobule \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

posterior cutaneous nerve of arm \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

superior nasal concha \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

nucleus posterior of nerve \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

posterior external arcuate fibres \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

inferior labial veins \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**5. Translate into English:**

pro me \_\_\_\_\_ tales doses \_\_\_\_\_

per se \_\_\_\_\_ e quo \_\_\_\_\_

nostra membra superior \_\_\_\_\_ e qua \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ cui \_\_\_\_\_

tuus oculus dexter \_\_\_\_\_ totum skeleton humanum \_\_\_\_\_

meus pes sinister \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_

hic est ventriculus \_\_\_\_\_ eo ipso \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ id est \_\_\_\_\_  
ad hoc \_\_\_\_\_ suum cuique \_\_\_\_\_  
alter ego \_\_\_\_\_ semper idem \_\_\_\_\_

**6. Translate into Latin:**

front \_\_\_\_\_  
lower \_\_\_\_\_  
inside \_\_\_\_\_  
nearest \_\_\_\_\_  
upper \_\_\_\_\_  
equally \_\_\_\_\_  
well \_\_\_\_\_  
twice \_\_\_\_\_  
slowly \_\_\_\_\_  
the biggest \_\_\_\_\_  
the smallest \_\_\_\_\_



Topic 14.Semantic module №1. Example of testwork

**1. Write full vocabulary form:**

Large	_____	temporal	_____
intestine	_____	great toe	_____
ventricle	_____	spongy	_____
surface	_____	wrist	_____
ear	_____	soft	_____
cavity	_____	lung	_____
thumb	_____	network	_____
oblong	_____	gland	_____
bursa	_____	horn	_____
forehead	_____	duct	_____

First exercise max score  10

First exercise

**2. Translate the terms into English with gramatic analysis:**

apex capitis fibulae \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

ductus sublinguales minores \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

basis pelvis \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

costae fluctuantes \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

foramen venae cavae \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Second exercise max score  30

Second exercise max score \_\_\_\_\_

**3. Translate the terms into Latin, write Nom., Gen.:**

00000000000000000000

hard layer of the brain

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cervical canal of uterus

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transversal lines

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branch of the right crus

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---

respiratory part

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---

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3th exercise max score  15

3th exercise

**4. Agree nouns and adjectives. Decline terms in Nom. sg., Gen. sg., Nom. pl., Gen. pl.**

Glandula, ae f./  
sublingualis, e

**Nom.**  
**Gen.**

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nervus, i m./  
hypoglossus, a, um

**Nom.**  
**Gen.**

---

---

ren, renis m./  
dexter, tra, trum

**Nom.**  
**Gen.**

---

---

processus, us m./  
articularis, e

**Nom.**  
**Gen.**

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4th exercise max score  20

4th exercise

**5. Write your favorite Latin proverbs and translate into English:**

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5th exercise max score  5

5th exercise

# Basics of Pharmaceutical terminology

Topic 15. Chemical nomenclature. The names of chemical elements and compounds: the names of acids, salts, oxides, esters etc. The Pharmaceutical terms in the names of medicines with chemical meaning.

**1. Translate into Latin and write down the dictionary form:**

acid _____	iron _____
oxide _____	lead _____
solution _____	sulphur _____
liquor _____	copper _____
water _____	sodium _____
alcohol _____	potassium _____
oil _____	iodine _____
clay _____	oxygen _____
starch _____	fluorine _____
powder _____	mercurium _____
paste _____	nitrogen _____
ether _____	chlorine _____
ointment _____	hydrogen _____
hydroxide _____	zinc _____

**1. Build the terms and put in Gen. sg.:**

solutio, onis f (dilutus, a, um, isotonicus, a, um, volatilis, e)

**Nom.sg.** \_\_\_\_\_

**Gen. sg.** \_\_\_\_\_

oxydum, i n (solubilis, e; flavus, a, um; volatilis, e)

**Nom.sg.** \_\_\_\_\_

**Gen. sg.** \_\_\_\_\_

liquor, oris m (lucidus, a, um; volatilis, e; coeruleus, a, um)

**Nom.sg.** \_\_\_\_\_

**Gen. sg.** \_\_\_\_\_

pulvis, eris m (albus, a, um, crystallisatus, a, um, compositus, a, um)

**Nom.sg.** \_\_\_\_\_

**Gen. sg.** \_\_\_\_\_

spiritus, us, m (aethylicus, a, um, camphoratus, a, um, formicicus, a, um)

**Nom.sg.** \_\_\_\_\_

**Gen. sg.** \_\_\_\_\_

capsula, ae f (amylaceus, a, um, gelatinosus, a, um)

**Nom.sg.** \_\_\_\_\_

**Gen. sg.** \_\_\_\_\_

**2. Translate into Latin:**

pure phosphorus _____	precipitated sulfur _____
zinc paste _____	reduced iron _____

radioactive phosphorus _____	white sediment mercury _____
iodine solution _____	diluted ethyl alcohol _____
pure oil _____	_____
rice starch _____	gray mercury ointment _____
medical ether _____	wheat starch _____
thoracic elixir _____	medical bile _____
diluted acid _____	methylene blue _____
mint water _____	camphor alcohol _____

**3. Fill in the missing segments in words:**

A) *Acidum benzo...um* — benzoic acid; *Acidum glutamin...um* — glutaminic acid; *Acidum hydroiod...um* — hydriodic acid; *Acidum nitr...um* — nitric acid; *Acidum arsenic...um* — arsenic acid; *Acidum arsenic...um* — arsenious acid; *Acidum phosphor...um* — phosphoric acid; *Acidum phosphor...um* — phosphorous acid; *Acidum sulfur...um* — sulfuric acid; *Acidum sulfur...um* — sulfurous acid; *Acidum hydrosulfur...um* — hydrosulfuric acid; *Acidum bor...um* — boric acid; *Acidum nitr...um* — nitric acid;

B) *Zinc... oxydum* — zinc oxide; *Hydrogeni... peroxyd...* — hydrogen peroxide; *Hydrargyr... oxydum flav...* — yellow mercuric oxide; *Carbone... dioxydum* — carbon dioxide; *Alumini... hydroxydum* — aluminum hydroxide; *Nitrogeni... oxydulatum* — nitrous oxide; *solutio Hydrogeni... peroxyd... dilut...* — a dilute solution of hydrogen peroxide.

**4. Translate into English:**

<i>Acidum arsenicosum anhydricum</i> _____
<i>aether anaestheticus</i> _____
<i>Acidum hydrochloricum concentratum (dilutum)</i> _____
<i>tabulettae Acidi glutaminici obductae</i> _____
<i>Acidum carbolicum crystallisatum</i> _____
<i>Acidum boricum pulveratum</i> _____
<i>pulvis Acidi citrici</i> _____
<i>solutio Acidi borici spirituosa</i> _____
<i>Carbonei dioxydum</i> _____
<i>pulvis Zinci hydroxydi</i> _____
<i>unguentum Hydrargyri cinereum</i> _____
<i>unguentum Hydrargyri oxydi flavi</i> _____
<i>solutio Hydrogenii peroxydi concentrata</i> _____
<i>Hydrargyrum praecipitatum album</i> _____

**5. Translate into Latin:**

boric acid _____
boric acid solution _____
carbon dioxide _____
закись железа _____
acetylsalicylic acid powder _____
concentrated acetic acid _____
dilute hydrochloric acid _____
crystalline chymotrypsin _____
yellow mercuric oxide or yellow sediment mercury _____

nicotinic acid solution \_\_\_\_\_  
concentrated hydrogen peroxide solution \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
aluminum hydroxide suspension \_\_\_\_\_  
glutamic acid tablets coated \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
yellow mercuric oxide ointment or eye ointment \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**6. Build names of anions in Latin:**

Ephedrini (hydrochloride) \_\_\_\_\_ Nalophini (hydrochloride) \_\_\_\_\_  
Kalii (cyanide) \_\_\_\_\_ Papaverini (hydrobromide) \_\_\_\_\_  
Natrii (benzoate) \_\_\_\_\_ Kalii (arsenite) \_\_\_\_\_  
Fentanyl (citrate) \_\_\_\_\_ Zinci (oxyphosphate) \_\_\_\_\_  
Codeini (phosphate) \_\_\_\_\_ Calcii (gluconate) \_\_\_\_\_  
Hydrargyri (cyanide) \_\_\_\_\_ Lithii (subcarbonate) \_\_\_\_\_  
Calcii (glycerophosphate) \_\_\_\_\_ Natrii (chloride) \_\_\_\_\_  
Ampicillini (trihydrate) \_\_\_\_\_ Calcii (hydroxide) \_\_\_\_\_

**7. Translate into Latin following chemical compounds and put the terms in Gen. Sg.:**

A) potassium iodide \_\_\_\_\_ artocain hydrochloride \_\_\_\_\_  
iron lactate \_\_\_\_\_ magnesium sulfate \_\_\_\_\_  
copper citrate \_\_\_\_\_ magnesium subcarbonate \_\_\_\_\_  
hydrocortison acetate \_\_\_\_\_ potassium arsenite \_\_\_\_\_  
morphine hydrochloride \_\_\_\_\_ caffeine sodium benzoate \_\_\_\_\_  
strychnine nitrate \_\_\_\_\_ testosterone propionate \_\_\_\_\_  
calcium glycerophosphate \_\_\_\_\_ ephedrine hydrochloride \_\_\_\_\_  
platyphyllin hydrotartrate \_\_\_\_\_ lithium carbonate \_\_\_\_\_  
bismuth subnitrate \_\_\_\_\_ potassium permanganate \_\_\_\_\_

B)

phenylsalicylate \_\_\_\_\_ sulfacil sodium \_\_\_\_\_  
barbital sodium \_\_\_\_\_ copper citrate \_\_\_\_\_  
potassium arsenate \_\_\_\_\_ lead acetate \_\_\_\_\_  
morphine sulfate \_\_\_\_\_ methyl salicylate \_\_\_\_\_  
sodium nitrite \_\_\_\_\_ mercury cyanide \_\_\_\_\_  
sodium chloride \_\_\_\_\_ barium arsenite \_\_\_\_\_  
bismuth subgallate \_\_\_\_\_  
sodium bicarbonate \_\_\_\_\_

**8. Write down the names of medicines in Latin, find termelements and explain the meaning:**

Ethazole \_\_\_\_\_  
Barbital \_\_\_\_\_  
Chlorochin \_\_\_\_\_  
Oxystin \_\_\_\_\_  
Dehydrocholin \_\_\_\_\_  
Cytophosphan \_\_\_\_\_  
Ibuprophen \_\_\_\_\_

Acidex	_____
Zincteral	_____
Sulfanilamide	_____
Aminazine	_____
Aminocapron	_____
Thiopentalum	_____
Naphthyzine	_____
Thiamone	_____
Iodoxinolum	_____
Iodthyrox	_____
Iox	_____
Chloroforme	_____
Chromvitale	_____
Ampazin	_____
Mercazole	_____

**Topic 16. The nomenclature of organic chemistry. The Pharmaceutical terms in the names of medicines with anatomical physiological and pharmaceutical meaning.**

**1. Divide the terms into groups: a) oxides; b) salts; c) acids; d) esters (ethers):**

Acidum salicylicum; Aethylii aminobenzoas; Lidocaini hydrochloridum; Magnesii sulfas; Zinci oxydum; Methylis salicylas; Acidum folicum; Aethylis chloridum; Noradrenalinum hydrotartras; Acidum nicotinicum; Glucosaminum sulfas; Natrii oxybutyras; Natrii chloridum; Strychnini sulfas; Kalii arsenis; Natrii nucleinas, Amylii nitris; Procaini hydrochloridum; Mangani peroxydum; Calcii pantothenas; Natrii nitris; Acidum lacticum; Aluminium hydroxydum; Natrii phthoridum seu Natrii fluoras.

**a) oxides:** \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**b) salts:** \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**c) acids:** \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**d) esters (ethers):** \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**2. Fill the gaps. Translate into English:**

Sulfacyl...-natri... \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mephenamin...-natri... \_\_\_\_\_  
 Kanamycin...-kali... \_\_\_\_\_

Thiopental...-natri... \_\_\_\_\_  
guttae Sulfacyl...-natri... \_\_\_\_\_  
Coffein...-natri... benzo... \_\_\_\_\_  
pulvis Benzylpenicillini-natri... \_\_\_\_\_

**3. Translate into Latin:**

a) *names of salts and esters:*

salicylate mercury (methyl, phenyl, sodium) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
ethylmorphine (adrenaline, methacycline , oxytetracycline) hydrochloride \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
codeine (calcium, sodium) phosphate \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
strychnine (silver , ammonium) nitrate \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
zinc (atropine , barium, streptomycin) sulfate \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**4. Fill the gaps; translate into English:**

solutio Natrii chloridi isotonic... \_\_\_\_\_  
Hydrargyri oxydum flav... \_\_\_\_\_  
solutio Hydrogenii peroxydi dilut... \_\_\_\_\_  
solutio Desoxycorticosteroni acetatis oleos... \_\_\_\_\_  
tabulettae Oleandomycini phosphatis obduct... \_\_\_\_\_  
Argenti nitras crystallisat... \_\_\_\_\_

**5. Translate into Latin:**

hydrocortisone acetate ointment \_\_\_\_\_  
granules of potassium permanganate \_\_\_\_\_  
sodium salt solution etazola \_\_\_\_\_  
isotonic sodium chloride solution \_\_\_\_\_  
methylsalicylate liniment complex \_\_\_\_\_  
ointment copper citrate \_\_\_\_\_  
methionine tablets coated \_\_\_\_\_  
granules of calcium glycerophosphate \_\_\_\_\_  
propionate solution medrotestrona \_\_\_\_\_

**6. Choose the correct writing:**

A) Plat(i,y)ph(i,y)llinum, Digox(i,y)num, Ant(i,y)p(i,y)rinum, Am(i,y)nazinum, Tetrac(i,y)clinum, Phenox(i,y)meth(i,y)lpenic(i,y)llinum, Aeth(i,y)n(i,y)loestradi(i,y)olum, Ox(i,y)tocinum, Ichth(i,y)olum, Sulfadimethox(i,y)num, Bic(i,y)llinum, Er(i,y)throm(i,y)cinum, Th(i,y)reoidinum, Am(i,y)dop(i,y)rinum, Th(i,y)opentalum, Gl(i,y)cerinum;  
B) Theo(f,ph)yllinum, Xero(f,ph)ormium, (F,Ph)uracilinum, (F,Ph)enol(f,ph)thaleinum, Mor(f,ph)ocyclinum, Xero(f,ph)thalmum, Norsul(f,ph)azolium, (F,Ph)aryngoseptum; Chloro(ph,f)ormium.

**7. Translate into Latin:**

a) with Ultracaine \_\_\_\_\_  
with Dimedrole \_\_\_\_\_

- with Xeroforme \_\_\_\_\_
- with Menthole \_\_\_\_\_
- with extract of belladonna \_\_\_\_\_
- with decoction of camomile \_\_\_\_\_
- with sea-buktorn oil \_\_\_\_\_
- with liquid Ammonia \_\_\_\_\_
- with ethyl alcohol \_\_\_\_\_
- with solution of Novocaine \_\_\_\_\_
- with valerian's roots \_\_\_\_\_
- with fruits of rose \_\_\_\_\_
- with sugar syrup \_\_\_\_\_
- with Tetracycline hydrochloride \_\_\_\_\_
- with Methyliim salicylate \_\_\_\_\_
- with Neomycine sulfate \_\_\_\_\_
- with Zinc oxyde \_\_\_\_\_
- b) for tincture \_\_\_\_\_
- for decoction \_\_\_\_\_
- for rinsing \_\_\_\_\_
- for isotonic solution \_\_\_\_\_
- for anaesthesia \_\_\_\_\_
- for intramuscular injection \_\_\_\_\_
- for inhalation \_\_\_\_\_
- for children \_\_\_\_\_
- c) in ampouls \_\_\_\_\_
- in tablets \_\_\_\_\_
- in granules \_\_\_\_\_
- in capsuls \_\_\_\_\_
- under the tongue \_\_\_\_\_

**8. Choose correct Latin adjective with meaning «purified» (depuratus, a, um; purificatus, a, um; rectificatus, a, um), translate the terms into Latin and put in Nom. sg., Gen.sg.:**

purified (serum, cod-liver oil, sulphur, lanoline, turpentine oil, aqua, vaseline, ethyl akcohol, vaccine).

**Nom. sg.** \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**Gen. sg.** \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**9. Write down the names of medicines in Latin, find termelements and explain the meaning:**

- Osteodar \_\_\_\_\_
- Ocodrops \_\_\_\_\_
- Stoptussine \_\_\_\_\_



Stopalgine	_____
Gastrophyt	_____
Hepabene	_____
Cardiovalene	_____
Choliver	_____
Rhythmonorm	_____
Venitan Forte	_____
Heparine	_____
Herpevir	_____
Hydrocortisone	_____
Urodane	_____
Haematogen	_____
Nephridin	_____
Iodthyrox	_____
Bilocid	_____
Cardiovalene	_____
Urolesan	_____
Arthrofort	_____
Androfort	_____
Cystine	_____
Cutivitol	_____

**Topic 17. Pharmaceutical termelements in the names of medicines with therapeutical meaning (analgesics, antipyretics, spasmolytics, cardio-vascular, enzymes).**

**1. Find correct answer:**

*purgativus*: a) purified b) purgative; c) diuretic

*depuratus*: a) purified b) purgative c) diuretic

*diureticus* a) purified b) purgative c) diuretic

*antihelmincticus*: a) antiemetic b) antihelminctic c) painkiller

*anaestheticus*: a) antiemetic b) antihelminctic c) painkiller

*antiemeticus*: a) antiemetic b) antihelminctic c) painkiller

*amarus*: a) fungicid b) sweet c) bitter

*dulcis*: a) fungicid b) sweet c) bitter

*fungicidus*: a) fungicid b) sweet c) bitter

**2. Choose the preparation according to pharmaceutical action:**

antiviral effect – *Doxycyclinum, Virasept, Mebendazolom, Pefloxacinum, Herpevir*;

diagnostic effect – *Testosteron, Bilignost, Cardiotrast, Sulfadimezinum, Bactrim*;

diuretic effect – *Furacilinum, Flurenat, Urolesanum, Cystin, Revmador*;

painkiller effect – *Heparoidum, Lydasum, Panadolom, No-Spa, Analginum*;

fungicide effect – *Funginal, Promedolum, Coldflu, Suprastin, Ergotaminum*;

hormones – *Testosteron, Bilignost, Menorest, Sulfadimezinum, Bactrim*;

nitrogen containing – *Doxycyclinum, Virasept, Mebendazolom, Pefloxacinum, Herpevir*;

stimulating appetite – *Furacilinum, Flurenat, Urolesanum, Cystin, Aminorex*;

blood stimulation – *Liv 52, Lydasum, Panadolom, Haemostimulinum, Analginum*;  
 antiulcereffect - *Coldflu, Suprastin, Ergotaminum, Ulcodin, Fenobolin*;  
 cardio-vascular preparation – *Pananginum, Bilignost, Menorest, Sulfadimezinum, Bactrim*;  
 antidiabetic effect – *Virasept, Levovist, Pefloxacinum, Herpevir, Glioral*;  
 antitumor effect – *Flurenat, Urolesanum, Furacilinum, Oncocarbamidum, Aminorex*;  
 ethyl group – *Lydasum, Aethazolum, Anaesthesinum, Analginum, Acidex*;  
 hypnotic effect – *Coldflu, Suprastin, Hyponorm, Ulcodin, Fenobolin*.

**3. Translate into Latin terms in dictionary form and prescription form:**

rootstock	_____	_____	_____
decoction	_____	_____	_____
infusion	_____	_____	_____
root	_____	_____	_____
soft	_____	_____	_____
tablet	_____	_____	_____
covered	_____	_____	_____
solution	_____	_____	_____
liquid	_____	_____	_____
isotonic	_____	_____	_____
anhydrous	_____	_____	_____
precipitate	_____	_____	_____
paper	_____	_____	_____
hydroxide	_____	_____	_____
ether	_____	_____	_____
glass	_____	_____	_____
dark	_____	_____	_____
black	_____	_____	_____
extract	_____	_____	_____
fluid	_____	_____	_____
dry	_____	_____	_____

**4. Translate into Latin all variants of terms:**

A. subcutaneous injection (intravenous /intramuscular)

\_\_\_\_\_

for subcutaneous injection (intravenous /intramuscular)

\_\_\_\_\_

for subcutaneous injections (intravenous /intramuscular)

\_\_\_\_\_

gelatin capsule (capped)

\_\_\_\_\_

gelatin capsules (capped)

\_\_\_\_\_

in gelatin capsule (capped)

---

granule, granules, in granules

---

ethyl alcohole, with ethyl alcohol, without alcohol

---

B. suppository with Synthomycine (with paracetamole / with novocaine / with ichthyole / with belladoonna /with papaverine hydrochloride /with glycerine) \_\_\_\_\_

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solution of promedole (omnopone for injection / salicylic acid / sodium chloride with glucose)

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**5. Find the termelements and explain the meanings:**

A) Dipyrone \_\_\_\_\_

Sulpyrine \_\_\_\_\_

Andolor \_\_\_\_\_

Antalgine \_\_\_\_\_

Dolarene \_\_\_\_\_

Nospalgine \_\_\_\_\_

Spasmalgone \_\_\_\_\_

No-Spa \_\_\_\_\_

Pyralgine \_\_\_\_\_

Pyronale \_\_\_\_\_

Cordigite \_\_\_\_\_

Cardiotoxine \_\_\_\_\_

Lanicor \_\_\_\_\_

Dilacor \_\_\_\_\_

Corvalole \_\_\_\_\_

Valocardine \_\_\_\_\_

Corvalment \_\_\_\_\_

Rhythmocard \_\_\_\_\_

Vobenzym \_\_\_\_\_

Mezym \_\_\_\_\_

Lydase \_\_\_\_\_

Amylase \_\_\_\_\_

Novocaine \_\_\_\_\_

Synestrole \_\_\_\_\_

Androfort \_\_\_\_\_

Testosterone \_\_\_\_\_

Progenale \_\_\_\_\_

Digitoxine \_\_\_\_\_

Platyphylline \_\_\_\_\_  
 Euphylline \_\_\_\_\_  
 Galanthamine \_\_\_\_\_

**B) Determine the pharmaceutical group of the names of drugs written above:**

- a) spasmolytics: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 b) enzymes: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 c) cardio-vascular: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 d) painkiller: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 e) alkaloids \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**6. Check yourself! Determine the meaning of each termelements:**

cycl-	cillin-	mycin-	tranq-	herb-	dol-
sept-	cort-	enzym-	thyr-	nyct-	anth-
aesthes-	trop-	cerebr-	sulf-	sed-	oestr-
somn-	bio-	pred-	(h)ist-	cold-	alg-
cain-	vit-	zid-	io-	fung-	azepam-
hepar-	ferr-	vir*-	thio-	phyll-	-asum-

\* both meanings

**7. Translate into Latin without using prepositions:**

solution of retinole in oil

covered tablets of dry extract of sage

Iodine solution in alcohol

flowers of chamomile in powder

boric acid in powder

solution of ergocalciferole in alcohol

solution of Ichthyole in glycerine

covered tablets of valerian's extract

solution of sodium tetraborate in Glycerine

**8. Translate terms into Latin:**

A. herbal blend for rinsing \_\_\_\_\_

alcohol with anaesthesine \_\_\_\_\_

heparine for injections \_\_\_\_\_

plasmole in ampoules \_\_\_\_\_

ointment with menthole \_\_\_\_\_

codeine phosphate in tablets \_\_\_\_\_

solution Nicotinamidi in ampoules \_\_\_\_\_

syrup of marshmellow with iron \_\_\_\_\_

water for injection in ampoules \_\_\_\_\_

liquid Ammonia in ampoules \_\_\_\_\_

**Topic 18. Suffixes and termelements meaning alkaloids and glycosides. Nermelements meaning vitamins, hormones, sedatives. General character of Botanical nomenclature.**

**1. Translate into Latin and write down full dictionary form:**

herb _____	drop _____	licorice _____
flower _____	infusion _____	foxglove _____
root _____	oil _____	olive _____
tincture _____	sirup _____	peach _____
extract _____	lard _____	sunflower _____
decoction _____	berry _____	sage _____
powder _____	fruit _____	nettle _____
species _____	rose _____	pumpkin _____
water _____	chamomile _____	marsh mellow _____
seed _____	birch _____	liley of the valley _____
rootstock _____	milfoil _____	garlic _____
leaf _____	aloe _____	oak _____
bud _____	motherwort _____	elder _____

**2. Fill the gaps:**

*Sirupus ex fruct ... Rosae* (syrup of rose's fruits), *Bromcaphora in tabulett....* (Bromcamphor in tablets), *tabulettae Tavegili pro infant .....* (tablets Tavegil for children), *solutio Diprazini in ampull ...* (solution of Diprasine in ampoules), *solutio cum Adrenalin ...* (solution with Dimedrole), *solutio Aluminium ad cataplasmat ...* (solution of Aluminium for poultice), *briquetum ex flor .....* *Chamomill....* (briquette from flowers of camomile), *extractum herbae Millefoli .... in flacon .....* (extract of milfoil herb in flasks), *succus ex foli.... Alo ... recent ....* (juice from fresh leaves of aloe).

**3. Перекладіть терміни латинською мовою, поставте утворені терміни в родовий відмінок:**

A. roots (valerians / licorice / marsh mellow)

**Nom.** \_\_\_\_\_

**Gen.** \_\_\_\_\_

cortex (oak /elder)

*Nom.* \_\_\_\_\_

*Gen.* \_\_\_\_\_

rootstock (foxglove/ valerian)

*Nom.* \_\_\_\_\_

*Gen.* \_\_\_\_\_

leaves (sage / nettle / aloe)

*Nom.* \_\_\_\_\_

*Gen.* \_\_\_\_\_

fruits (peach / rose)

*Nom.* \_\_\_\_\_

*Gen.* \_\_\_\_\_

seeds (pumpkin / fiberflax)

*Nom.* \_\_\_\_\_

*Gen.* \_\_\_\_\_

herb (lily of the valley / milfoil)

*Nom.* \_\_\_\_\_

*Gen.* \_\_\_\_\_

B. marsh mellow syrup \_\_\_\_\_ *Gen.* \_\_\_\_\_

apricot oil \_\_\_\_\_ *Gen.* \_\_\_\_\_

mint oil \_\_\_\_\_ *Gen.* \_\_\_\_\_

pepper patch \_\_\_\_\_ *Gen.* \_\_\_\_\_

kalanchoe juice \_\_\_\_\_ *Gen.* \_\_\_\_\_

oak cortex \_\_\_\_\_ *Gen.* \_\_\_\_\_

mint water \_\_\_\_\_ *Gen.* \_\_\_\_\_

fiber-flax oil \_\_\_\_\_ *Gen.* \_\_\_\_\_

mint tincture \_\_\_\_\_ *Gen.* \_\_\_\_\_

sunflower oil \_\_\_\_\_ *Gen.* \_\_\_\_\_

belladonna extract \_\_\_\_\_ *Gen.* \_\_\_\_\_

licorice syrup \_\_\_\_\_ *Gen.* \_\_\_\_\_

nettle tincture \_\_\_\_\_ *Gen.* \_\_\_\_\_

aloe juice \_\_\_\_\_ *Gen.* \_\_\_\_\_

B. licorice roots \_\_\_\_\_ *Gen.* \_\_\_\_\_

valerian rootstock \_\_\_\_\_ *Gen.* \_\_\_\_\_

mint leaves \_\_\_\_\_ *Gen.* \_\_\_\_\_

camomile flowers \_\_\_\_\_ *Gen.* \_\_\_\_\_

sage leaves \_\_\_\_\_ *Gen.* \_\_\_\_\_

olive fruits \_\_\_\_\_ *Gen.* \_\_\_\_\_

motherwort herb \_\_\_\_\_ *Gen.* \_\_\_\_\_

seeds of fiber-flax \_\_\_\_\_ *Gen.* \_\_\_\_\_

foxglove herb \_\_\_\_\_ *Gen.* \_\_\_\_\_

**4. Fill the gaps:**

Men(...)olum; Anaes(...)esinum; S(...)rychninum; Benzonaph(...)olum; Ich(...)yolum ; Me(...)ylenum; Phenobarbi(...)alum; Ace(...)ylcholinum; Ae(...)azolum; Me(...)o(...)yrinum .

5. *Translate into Latin and make grammar analysis:*

dry extract motherwort \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

powder of valerian root \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

syrup of marsh mellow root \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

composite powder of licorice \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

juice of foxglove leaves \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

herb of nettle \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

cut root of valerian \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

corn starch \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

infusion of birch leaves \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

devided and undevided powder \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

emulsion of pumpkin seeds \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

fennel seeds \_\_\_\_\_

rootstock with roots of rose \_\_\_\_\_

liquid extract of aloe \_\_\_\_\_

emulsion of almond seeds \_\_\_\_\_

olive oil \_\_\_\_\_

powder of licorice herb \_\_\_\_\_

dried powder chamomile flowers \_\_\_\_\_

infusion of elder herb \_\_\_\_\_

oak cortex with root \_\_\_\_\_

cut leaves of sage \_\_\_\_\_

simple syruo of licorice \_\_\_\_\_

decoction of cortex of sage root \_\_\_\_\_

infusion of cranberry berries \_\_\_\_\_



**6. Agree adjective with noun and translate into English:**

lamella (ophthalmicus, a, um; gelatinosus, a, um; gingivalis, e)

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solutio (dilutus, a, um; concentratus, a, um; spirituosus, a, um)

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pulvis (grossus, a, um; compositus, a, um; subtilis, e)

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sirupus (compositus, a, um; spissus, a, um)

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infusum (fluidus, a, um; siccus, a, um; spissus, a, um)

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**7. Translate into English:**

anatoxinum tetanicum

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linimentum olei Terebinthinae compositum

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extractum Belladonnae spissum

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Furaginum solubile

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solutio Ammonii caustici concentrata

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tabulettae extracti Valerianae obductae

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vaccinum antirabicum siccum

---

unguentum Erythromycini ophthalmicum

---

serum antitetanicum purificatum

---

solutio Synoestrolis oleosa

---

vaccinum gripposum purificatum siccum

---

vaccinum contra rabiem

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emulsum olei Persicorum

---

elixir cum extracto Glycyrrhizae

---

pulvis Phenoxymethylpenicillini pro suspensione

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oleum Hippophaës pro inhalationibus

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rhizomata cum radicibus Valerianae

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tabulettae contra tussim

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solutio Lugoli cum Glycerino

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solutio Oestradioli in ampullis

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Methylenum coeruleum in capsulis

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suppositoria rectalia cum Nystatino

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**Topic 19. Verb in the prescriptions. The grammatical structure of prescription phrases. Latin part of the prescription. Models of prescription: detailed and shortened prescriptions. Latin nomenclature of dosage forms. Additional inscriptions in prescriptions. Abbreviation in prescriptions. Prescribing of solid dosage forms.**

*1. Determine the stem and conjugation of the following verbs:*

refrigerāre	_____	preparāre	_____
studēre	_____	vidēre	_____
solvēre	_____	vertēre	_____
audīre	_____	linīre	_____
dividēre	_____	signāre	_____

**2. Translate into Latin:**

Mix to form a fine-grained powder \_\_\_\_\_

Mix to form pills. \_\_\_\_\_

Mix to form a dense slurry. \_\_\_\_\_

Mix to form a species (herbal blend) \_\_\_\_\_

Mix to form a liniment \_\_\_\_\_

**3. Translate:**

Take 30 gr of ointment xerophorm \_\_\_\_\_

Add 10 drops of tincture of valerian tincture \_\_\_\_\_

Dispense 25 gr liniment synthomycin \_\_\_\_\_

Take 10 ml of an aqueous solution of sodium chloride \_\_\_\_\_

Sterilize 20 ml olive oil \_\_\_\_\_

Let be dispensed 20 such doses \_\_\_\_\_

Let be mixed novocaine solution with isotonic sodium chloride solution \_\_\_\_\_

Let be dispensed infusion of valerian root \_\_\_\_\_

Let be sterilized 5% glucose solution \_\_\_\_\_

Repeat twice \_\_\_\_\_

Let be dispensed an ointment \_\_\_\_\_

Let be denoted \_\_\_\_\_

**4. Translate the following phrases:**

Misceatur Detur. Signetur. \_\_\_\_\_

Misce. Da. Signa. \_\_\_\_\_

Sterilisetur! Sterilisa! \_\_\_\_\_

Divide in partes aequales \_\_\_\_\_

Repete! Repetatur bis! \_\_\_\_\_

Verte! \_\_\_\_\_

**5. Translate into Latin and write prescriptions in a shortened form:**

Take: Rhubarb syrup 300 ml \_\_\_\_\_

Dispense. \_\_\_\_\_

Sign. \_\_\_\_\_

Take: Acetylsalicylic acid 0,25 \_\_\_\_\_

Dispense such doses 12 in tablets \_\_\_\_\_

Sign. \_\_\_\_\_

Take: Pyridoxine hydrochloride solution 5% 20 ml \_\_\_\_\_

Sterilize! Dispense. \_\_\_\_\_

Sign. \_\_\_\_\_

Take: Purified sulfur 2,0  
 Glycerine  
 Camphor spirit equally 5 ml  
 Purified water up to 60 ml  
 Mix. Dispense.  
 Sign.

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Take: Methylsalicylate  
 Chloroform equally 10,0  
 Hyoscyamus oil 30,0  
 To mix. To dispense.  
 To sign

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**6. Translate into Latin and write prescriptions and dictionary form:**

	<i>Latin dictionary form</i>	<i>Prescription form</i>	<i>Abbreviation form</i>
suppository	_____	_____	_____
fruit	_____	_____	_____
leaf	_____	_____	_____
seed	_____	_____	_____
dragee	_____	_____	_____
powder	_____	_____	_____
tablet	_____	_____	_____
tincture	_____	_____	_____
liquor	_____	_____	_____
syrup	_____	_____	_____
root	_____	_____	_____
wax paper	_____	_____	_____
emulsion	_____	_____	_____
simple powder	_____	_____	_____
divided powder	_____	_____	_____
herbal blends	_____	_____	_____
jar	_____	_____	_____
granule	_____	_____	_____
composite powder	_____	_____	_____
ointment	_____	_____	_____
flower	_____	_____	_____
acid	_____	_____	_____
liniment	_____	_____	_____
bottle	_____	_____	_____
box	_____	_____	_____
starch	_____	_____	_____
mucus	_____	_____	_____
herb	_____	_____	_____
coated tablets	_____	_____	_____

**7. Translate into English. Write down with abbreviations:**

Recipe: Sulfuris depurati 2,0 \_\_\_\_\_  
Glycerini \_\_\_\_\_  
Spiritus camphorati ana 5,0 \_\_\_\_\_  
Aquae purificatae ad 60 ml \_\_\_\_\_  
Misce. Da. \_\_\_\_\_  
Signa. \_\_\_\_\_

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Recipe: Infusi foliorum Digitalis ex 1,0 150 ml \_\_\_\_\_  
Da. \_\_\_\_\_  
Signa. \_\_\_\_\_

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Recipe: Herbae Adonidis vernalis 8,0 \_\_\_\_\_  
Foliorum Menthae piperitae 1,0 \_\_\_\_\_  
Misce, ut fiant species. Da tales doses numero 10 \_\_\_\_\_  
in sacculis chartaceis. \_\_\_\_\_  
Signa. \_\_\_\_\_

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Recipe: Atropini sulfatis 0,1 \_\_\_\_\_  
Cocaini hydrochloridi 0,05 \_\_\_\_\_  
Vaselini optimi ad 10,0 \_\_\_\_\_  
Misce, ut fiat unguentum. Detur. \_\_\_\_\_  
Signetur. Pro me. \_\_\_\_\_

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Recipe: Solutionis Desoxycorticosteroni acetatis oleosae 0,5 % 1 ml  
Dentur tales doses numero 10 in ampullis  
Signetur.

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Recipe: Foliorum Menthae piperitae

Florum Sambuci

Florum Tiliae ana 10,0

Misce, fiant species. Detur.

Signetur.

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Recipe: Codeini phosphatis 0,3

Decocti radices Althaeae ex 10,0 200 ml

Natrii hydrocarbonatis

Natrii benzoatis ana 4,0

Liquoris Amonii anisati 2 ml

Misce. Da.

Signa.

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Recipe: Extracti Aloës sicci 0,1

Pulveris radices Rhei 0,3

Misce, ut fiat pulvis. Dentur tales doses numero 12

Signetur.

Recipe: Sulfuris praecipitati

Picis liquidae Betulae ana 1,0

Zinci oxydi

Amyli Tritici ana 2,5

Vaselini ad 20,0

Misce, fiat unguentum. Da.

Signa.

Recipe: Sirupi Aloës cum Ferro 100 ml

Da.

Signa.

Recipe: Specierum pulmonalium 100,0

Da.

Signa.

Recipe: Chlorali hydratis 2,0

Mucilaginis seminum Lini 30,0

Sirupi simplicis 10 ml

Aquae purificatae ad 200 ml

Misce. Da.

Signa.

Recipe: Tincturae Leonuri 15 ml  
Tincturae Strychni 5 ml  
Misceatur. Detur.  
Signetur.

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Recipe: Solutionis Riboflavini 0,02 % 10 ml  
Glucosi 0,5  
Kalii iodidi 0,2  
Solutionis Citrali 0,01 % guttas VI  
Misce. Da.  
Signa.

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Recipe: Spiritus aethylici 5 ml  
Sirupi Althaeae 15,0  
Misce. Da.  
Signa.

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Recipe: Ferri reducti 0,5  
Acidi ascorbici 0,1  
Misce, ut fiat pulvis. Dentur tales doses  
numero 50 in capsulis gelatinosis  
Signetur.

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Recipe: Corticis Frangulae 10,0  
Herbae Hyperici  
Foliorum Menthae piperitae  
Florum Chamomillae ana 15,0  
Misce, ut fiant species. Da.  
Signa.

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Recipe: Analgini 0,5  
Anaesthesini  
Novocaini ana 0,3  
Extracti Belladonnae 0,01  
Olei Cacao 2,0  
Misce, fiat suppositorium rectale.  
Da tales doses numero 10  
Signa.

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**8. Write the following prescriptions in complete form and translate them:**

Rp.: Dec. cort. Quercus ex 20,0 200 ml  
D. S.

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Rp.: Laevomycetini 0,2  
Ac. borici 0,1  
But. Cacao q. s.  
M., ut f. glob. D. t. d. N 20  
S.

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Rp.: Dec. cort. rad. Berberidis ex 12,0 180 ml  
D. S.

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Rp.: Inf. fol. Uvae ursi ex 10,0 180 ml  
Hexamethylentetramini 8,0  
M. D. S.

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Rp.: Sol. Phenylis salicylatis oleos. 2 % 20 ml  
Sol. Adrenalini hydrochloridi 0,1% gtts XX  
M. D. S.

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Rp.: Sol. Retinoli acetatis oleos.

Lanolini

Ol. Olivarum            āā 10,0

M., f. lim.

D. S.

Rp.: Seduxeni 0,005

D. t. d. N 20 in tab.

S.

Rp.: Extr. Urticae fluid. 30 ml

D. S.

Rp.: Xeroformii

Sulfuris praec.

Ol. Ricini            āā 10,0

Vaselini            ad 100,0

M., f. ung.

D. S.

Rp.: Sol. Iodi ad us. int. 10 ml

D. S.

Rp.: Cort. Frangulae

Fol. Urticae                    āā 15,0

Fol. Menthae piperitae        10,0

Rad. Valerianae                5,0

M., f. spec.

D. S.

Rp.: Tab. "Sedalgin" N 20

D. S.

Rp.: Fol. Menthae

Fr. Thymi

Fr. Foeniculi

Fl. Chamomillae        āā 25,0

M., f. spec.

D. S.

Rp.: Sol. Riboflavini    0,02 %    10 ml

Glucosi                            0,5

Kalii iodidi                        0,2

Sol. Citrali                    0,01 %    gtts VI

M. D. S.

Rp.: Argenti nitratis 0,12  
Aq. pro injection. 200 ml  
M. D. in vitr. nigr.  
S.

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Rp.: Supp. cum Ichthyolo 0,2 N 12  
D. S.

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Rp.: Tab. "Testobromlecithum" obd. N 20  
D. S.

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Rp.: Ol. jecor. Aselli 100 ml  
D. S.

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Rp.: Ung. Resorcini 5 % 100,0  
Dimedroli 0,5  
T-rae Convallariae 5 ml  
M., f. ung.  
D. S.

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Take: 10 Suppositories with diprophylline 0.5  
Dispense.  
Denote. 1 suppository 2 times a day.

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Take: Saint-John's wort herb 20,0  
Sage leaves 30,0  
Peppermint leaves 10,0  
Mix to form a species. Dispense.  
Denote. To prepare the rinsing  
to brew 1 spoon herbal blend in a glass of water.

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Take: Pectoral herbal blend 50,0  
Dispense.  
Denote. 1 spoon herbal blend in a glass of water

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Take: Phenobarbital 0,05  
Bromisoval 0,2  
Caffeine sodium benzoate 0,015  
Papaverine hydrochloride 0,03  
Mix to form a powder. Let be dispensed  
Let be denoted. 1 powder 3 times a day.

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**10. Write the prescriptions according to the condition:**

- 50 g undivided powder of magnesium oxide. Assign inside of 1/2 teaspoon after meals.

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**2. Fill the gaps. Translate into English:**

Recipe: Sulfuris depurati 6,0 \_\_\_\_\_  
Adipis suilli depurati ad 30,0 \_\_\_\_\_  
Misce, fiat (*an ointment*) \_\_\_\_\_. Da. \_\_\_\_\_  
Signa. \_\_\_\_\_

Recipe: Chloroformi... \_\_\_\_\_  
Ole... Helianthi ana 20 ml \_\_\_\_\_  
Misce, fia... linimentum. Detur. \_\_\_\_\_  
Signetur. \_\_\_\_\_

Recipe: \_\_\_\_\_ (*oil*) Ricini 20ml \_\_\_\_\_  
Xeroformii 1,2 \_\_\_\_\_  
Vinylini 1,0 \_\_\_\_\_  
Misce, fiat (*liniment*) \_\_\_\_\_. Da. \_\_\_\_\_  
Signa. \_\_\_\_\_

Recipe: Unguent... Xeroformii 3% 10,0 \_\_\_\_\_  
Da. \_\_\_\_\_  
Signa. \_\_\_\_\_

**3. Translate into Latin, write prescriptions in a shortened form:**

Take: Silver nitrate 0,25 \_\_\_\_\_  
Vinylinum 1,0 \_\_\_\_\_  
Vaseline up to 30,0 \_\_\_\_\_  
Mix to form an ointment. Let be dispensed. \_\_\_\_\_  
Let be denoted. Apply on the affected skin \_\_\_\_\_

Take: Chloroform \_\_\_\_\_  
Methylsalicylate \_\_\_\_\_  
Sunflower oil equally 15 ml \_\_\_\_\_  
Mix to form a liniment. Dispense. \_\_\_\_\_  
Denote. For rubbing. \_\_\_\_\_

Take: Methylsalicylate ointment 10% 25,0 \_\_\_\_\_  
Dispense. \_\_\_\_\_  
Denote. For rubbing of the affected joints. \_\_\_\_\_

Take: Aloe liniment 50,0 \_\_\_\_\_  
Let be dispensed. \_\_\_\_\_  
Let be denoted. Lubricate the affected skin. \_\_\_\_\_

Take: Complex Methyl salicylate liniment 50,0 \_\_\_\_\_  
Dispense. \_\_\_\_\_  
Denote. For rubbing. \_\_\_\_\_

**4. Translate into Latin, add missing phrases:**

Take: Alcoholic solution of furacilin 0,1 % 2 ml \_\_\_\_\_  
Menthol 0,06 \_\_\_\_\_  
Eucalyptus oil \_\_\_\_\_  
Castor oil \_\_\_\_\_  
Olive oil ... 15 ml \_\_\_\_\_  
... \_\_\_\_\_  
Sign. 2 drops in the nose. \_\_\_\_\_

Take: Deoxycorticosterone acetate solution oil 0,5% 1 ml  
..... 10 in ampoules  
Denote. 1 ml 1-2 days intramuscularly.



- Thymol paste containing 0.1 g of thymol, 10 g of zinc oxide in glycerine. For canal filling with deep caries.

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- 50 g of simple plaster lead. Apply to the affected skin area.

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- A paste, containing 5 g of ethazol, 2.5 g of white clay and glycerin. For the treatment of deep caries.

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- 30 g of the ointment containing 2% neomycin sulfate. To lubricate on the affected skin.

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- 50 g of ointment containing 0.5% prednisolone. To lubricate the skin lesions.

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- Bactericidal adhesive plaster 5X12 cm for fixing wound margins.

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- A paste containing 1 g of calcium hydroxide, 10 g of white clay and glycerol for the treatment of acute deep caries.

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- A liniment, containing: 3 g of tar, 5 g of xeroformium, up to 100 g of castor oil.

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Topic 21. Prescribing of liquid dosage forms.  
Summarazing of self-study material.

**1. Translate into Latin:**

water solution \_\_\_\_\_  
purified water \_\_\_\_\_  
water for injection \_\_\_\_\_  
oil solution \_\_\_\_\_  
sunflower oil \_\_\_\_\_  
olive oil \_\_\_\_\_  
peach oil \_\_\_\_\_  
alcohol solution \_\_\_\_\_  
ethylic alcohol \_\_\_\_\_  
fluid extract \_\_\_\_\_  
dense extract \_\_\_\_\_  
dry extract \_\_\_\_\_

sugar syrup \_\_\_\_\_  
decoction of the roots \_\_\_\_\_  
decoction of the cortex \_\_\_\_\_  
decoction of the bark \_\_\_\_\_  
infusion of herb \_\_\_\_\_  
infusion of leaves \_\_\_\_\_  
infusion of flower \_\_\_\_\_  
mint water \_\_\_\_\_  
fennel water \_\_\_\_\_  
bitter tincture \_\_\_\_\_  
sweet tincture \_\_\_\_\_  
ether tincture \_\_\_\_\_

**2. Translate:**

Recipe: Solutionis Platyphyllini hydrochloridi 1% 20 ml \_\_\_\_\_  
Da tales doses numero 10. \_\_\_\_\_  
Signa. \_\_\_\_\_

Recipe: Decocti corticis Quercus ex 20,0 200 ml \_\_\_\_\_  
Da. \_\_\_\_\_  
Signa. \_\_\_\_\_

Recipe: Extracti Aloës fluidi 1ml \_\_\_\_\_  
Da tales doses numero 10 in ampullis \_\_\_\_\_  
Signa. \_\_\_\_\_

Recipe: Tincturae amarae 30 ml \_\_\_\_\_  
Da. \_\_\_\_\_  
Signa. \_\_\_\_\_

Recipe: Atropini sulfatis 0,1 \_\_\_\_\_  
Aquaе purificatae ad 10 ml \_\_\_\_\_  
Misce. Da. \_\_\_\_\_  
Signa. \_\_\_\_\_

**3. Translate into Latin, write prescriptions in a shortened form:**

Take: Oxacillin sodium                      0,25                      \_\_\_\_\_  
          Dispense such doses 20                      \_\_\_\_\_  
          Denote. Intramuscular injections                      \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Take: Solution of sodium sulfacyl    30 %    5 ml  
      Let the following doses be dispensed 6 in ampoules.  
      Let be denoted. 3 ml 2 times a day in a vein.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Take: Menthol                                      1,0                      \_\_\_\_\_  
      Fenylsalicylate                              0,3                      \_\_\_\_\_  
      Vaseline oil up to                              10 ml                      \_\_\_\_\_  
      Mix. Dispense.                                      \_\_\_\_\_  
      Denote. Nose drops.                                      \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Take: Tincture of valerian                      \_\_\_\_\_  
      Tincture of motherwort equally 7 ml                      \_\_\_\_\_  
      Tincture of peony                              6 ml                      \_\_\_\_\_  
      Mix. Dispense.                                      \_\_\_\_\_  
      Denote.    \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Take: Scopolamine hydrobromide 0,0025 \_\_\_\_\_  
Morphine hydrochloride 0,005 \_\_\_\_\_  
Water for injections 5 ml \_\_\_\_\_  
Let be mixed. Let be sterilized! \_\_\_\_\_  
Let be dispensed in a dark glass \_\_\_\_\_  
Let be denoted. A solution for subcutaneous \_\_\_\_\_  
injections. \_\_\_\_\_

**8. Translate into English:**

Recipe: Infusi fructuum Anisi ex 15,0 200 ml \_\_\_\_\_

Da. \_\_\_\_\_

Signa. \_\_\_\_\_

Recipe: Extracti Frangulae fluidi 25 ml \_\_\_\_\_

Da. \_\_\_\_\_

Signa. \_\_\_\_\_

Recipe: Emulsi olei Ricini 180 ml \_\_\_\_\_

Sirupi simplicis ad 200 ml \_\_\_\_\_

Misce. Da. \_\_\_\_\_

Signa. \_\_\_\_\_

Recipe: Olei Vaselini 100 ml \_\_\_\_\_

Olei Menthae guttas II \_\_\_\_\_

Misce. Da. \_\_\_\_\_

Signa. \_\_\_\_\_

Recipe: Tincturae Convallariae \_\_\_\_\_

Tincturae Valerianae ana 10 ml \_\_\_\_\_

Solutionis Nitroglycerini 1% 1 ml \_\_\_\_\_

Validoli 2 ml \_\_\_\_\_

Misceatur. Detur. \_\_\_\_\_

Signetur. \_\_\_\_\_

Recipe: Chloroformii \_\_\_\_\_

Olei Helianthi ana 20 ml \_\_\_\_\_

Misce, fiat linimentum. Da. \_\_\_\_\_

Signa. \_\_\_\_\_



Recipe: Corticis Frangulae

Foliorum Urticae ana 15,0

Foliorum Menthae piperitae 10,0

Radice Valerianae 5,0

Misce, fiat species. Da.

Signa.

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**4. Write out prescriptions for the following medicines:**

- 5% solution of thiamine chloride 1 ml in ampoules for intramuscular injections.

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- Eye drops (30 ml) containing 0.3% solution of zinc sulfate and a 2% solution of boric acid equally.

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- A tincture of valerian 15 drops and 10 drops of tincture of lily of the valley for oral reception 25 drops 3 times a day.

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- Liquid extract of hawthorn 100 ml. Take 30 drops 3 times a day.

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- 200 ml decoction of 20,0 : oak bark.

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- Liquid extract of corn stigmas. Take 25 drops 3 times a day before meals.

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- 200 ml solution containing 0.02% furaciline for washing wounds.

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- 12 flasks containing 0.25 g of the sodium oxacilline. The contents of the flask should be dissolved in 2.5 ml of water for injections. For intramuscular injections every 6 hours.

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- A suspension, containing: 100000 IU of streptomycin sulphate, 20 g of cod liver oil. Apply for lubricating wounds. Shake before using.

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- 100 ml of Aloe syrup with iron.

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- 100 ml of 1% galascorbin solution . Apply on mucous membrane of the gums.

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- 180 ml of infusion herbs of pheasant's eye 0.5 g. Take 1 tablespoon 3 times a day.

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- Mixture containing pepsin 0.5 g, diluted hydrochloric acid 10 drops and tincture of wormwood 20 drops. Take 1 tablespoon 3 times a day before meals.

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- 1000 ml of 5% glucose solution for intravenous injections 500 ml 2 times a day.

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- 10 ml of eye drops containing 0.25% zinc sulfate solution and 2% boric acid solution. Take 2 drops 3 times a day in both eyes.

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## Topic 22. Semantic module N2. Example of testwork.

1. Translate into Latin. Add necessary endings.

In cerated paper \_\_\_\_\_ ¶ Repet \_\_\_ tur¶  
for injections \_\_\_\_\_ ¶ mass \_\_\_ pilul \_\_\_\_\_ ¶  
in capsulas \_\_\_\_\_ ¶ D \_\_\_ Sign \_\_\_ ¶  
equally \_\_\_\_\_ ¶ ad us \_\_\_\_\_ extern \_\_\_\_\_ ¶  
rootstock with roots \_\_\_\_\_ extend \_\_\_ supra-linte \_\_\_\_\_

2. Translate names of preparations and botanical names. Write full forms of Gen. sing. Underline the combining forms in the names of preparations and write their meaning.

Polyglycerine oxyde \_\_\_\_\_ ¶  
\_\_\_\_\_ ¶  
citric acid \_\_\_\_\_ ¶  
\_\_\_\_\_ ¶  
thiopentalum-natrium \_\_\_\_\_ ¶  
\_\_\_\_\_ ¶  
chlorous acid \_\_\_\_\_ ¶  
\_\_\_\_\_ ¶  
streptomycin \_\_\_\_\_ ¶  
\_\_\_\_\_ ¶  
oxacilline \_\_\_\_\_ ¶  
\_\_\_\_\_ ¶  
nitrazepam \_\_\_\_\_ ¶  
\_\_\_\_\_ ¶  
naphthalane \_\_\_\_\_ ¶  
\_\_\_\_\_ ¶  
reopyrine \_\_\_\_\_ ¶  
\_\_\_\_\_ ¶  
methylium \_\_\_\_\_ ¶  
\_\_\_\_\_ ¶  
beladonna \_\_\_\_\_ ¶  
\_\_\_\_\_ ¶  
cinchona-tree \_\_\_\_\_ ¶  
\_\_\_\_\_ ¶  
lily of the valley \_\_\_\_\_ ¶  
\_\_\_\_\_ ¶  
foxglove \_\_\_\_\_ ¶  
\_\_\_\_\_ ¶  
hawthorn \_\_\_\_\_ ¶  
\_\_\_\_\_ ¶



## Basics of clinical terminology

Topic 23. The term "clinical term." Structure of composite term- in Latin and English language.

### 1. Write down the Latin terms and read them:

glossorrhagy _____	allergy _____
physiotherapy _____	chromosome _____
dacryocystitis _____	cacosmia _____
carcinoma _____	pseudomembrane _____
ptyalism _____	xerophthalmia _____
androphilia _____	orthopaedics _____
encephalomalacia _____	neophilia _____
etiology _____	macrocephaly _____
polydactyly _____	oliguria _____
xanthopsia _____	apnoea _____
phlebostenosis _____	hypertension _____

### 2. Choose the appropriate English definition of the Latin-term:

abnormal condition of fungus on or of the skin: a) *dermatomycosis* b) *dermatopathia* c) *mycodermia*

inflammatory condition of the lung affecting primarily the microscopic air sacs known as alveoli: a) *pneumitis* b) *pneumonia* c) *apneumia*

autoimmune disease in which the body's own antibodies .... lesions can be found in any layer of the heart: a) *endocarditis* b) *pancarditis* c) *mesocarditis*

reduction in the number of blood cells (low cells count): a) *cytopenia* b) *cytosis* c) *oligocytosis*

reduction of salivary flow (abnormally reduced salivation.): a) *oligosialia* b) *hyposialia* c) *hyposalivatio*

abnormal fast gait: a) *bradykinesia* b) *bradybasia* c) *tachybasia*

incision of the cecum: a) *typhlotomia* b) *proctotomia* c) *enterotomia*

urine in blood: a) *haematuria* b) *uraemia* c) *hydraemia*

muscular disease in which the muscle fibers do not function for any one of many reasons, resulting in muscular weakness: a) *myelopathia* b) *myopathia* c) *myodynacytosis*

moving of an organ from one body to another or from a donor site to another location on the patient's own body, for the purpose of replacing the recipient's damaged or absent organ: a) *alloplastica* b) *transplantatio* c) *transpositio*

### 3. Fill the missing components:

..... *therapia* treatment by oxygen (oxygen treatment)

*ps* ... *chopathia* mental illness

*th* ..... *pathia* thyroid disease

*tracheo* ..... incision of the trachea

..... *uria* excretion of glucose into the urine

*melan* ..... malignant tumor of melanocytes

..... *penia* presence of decreased numbers of erythrocytes in the blood

*ul* ..... inflammation of the gums surrounding the teeth

.... *osmia* inability to perceive odor or a lack of functioning olfaction

*trich* ..... lack of nutrition hair, atrophy of the hair bulbs

*necr* ..... death of one or more cells in the body, usually within a localized area

*theba* ..... opium poisoning

..... *dactylia* condition where two or more digits are connected together

.....*phobia* fear of anything new (changing work, environment)

..... *genia* increase in the size of the mandible

**4. Translate clinical terms and explain meaning of termelements**

dysphagia \_\_\_\_\_

hypotrophia \_\_\_\_\_

adenoiditis \_\_\_\_\_

cardiogramma \_\_\_\_\_

exophthalmus \_\_\_\_\_

anoxaemia \_\_\_\_\_

hypoglykaemia \_\_\_\_\_

pseudomembrana \_\_\_\_\_

stomatomycosis \_\_\_\_\_

bradycardia \_\_\_\_\_

oligophrenia \_\_\_\_\_

hypotonia \_\_\_\_\_

microcephalia \_\_\_\_\_

endocarditis \_\_\_\_\_

hypermetropia \_\_\_\_\_

xenoplastica \_\_\_\_\_

proctitis \_\_\_\_\_

thyreoprivus \_\_\_\_\_

splanchnologia \_\_\_\_\_

necroticus \_\_\_\_\_

myocarditis \_\_\_\_\_

myopia \_\_\_\_\_

carcinoma \_\_\_\_\_

metralgia \_\_\_\_\_

exomphalus \_\_\_\_\_

anopsia \_\_\_\_\_

psychiatria \_\_\_\_\_

neurasthenia \_\_\_\_\_

hydrophobia \_\_\_\_\_

rectoromanoscopia \_\_\_\_\_

cystoscopia \_\_\_\_\_

phagocyti \_\_\_\_\_

**5. Form a terms according to following definitions:**

inflammation of the nasolacrimal sac \_\_\_\_\_

specialist involved in poisonings \_\_\_\_\_

muscular disease \_\_\_\_\_

inflammation of the liver \_\_\_\_\_

temporary cessation of breathing \_\_\_\_\_

any qualitative alteration or distortion of the perception of smell \_\_\_\_\_

dwarfishness \_\_\_\_\_

altered state of reactivity in which allergic response \_\_\_\_\_

pathological increase of tongue \_\_\_\_\_

superficial layer of the skin \_\_\_\_\_

reduced secretion of bile \_\_\_\_\_

gallstones \_\_\_\_\_

decreased muscle tone \_\_\_\_\_

treatment by leeches \_\_\_\_\_

wasting or decrease in size of the hair bulbs \_\_\_\_\_

**Topic 24. Prefixes formed by prepositions. Greek origin prefixes**  
**Using the word-building Latin prefixes and numerals.**

**1. Write down the Latin terms and read them:**

epidermis \_\_\_\_\_  
 bilateral \_\_\_\_\_  
 endocarditis \_\_\_\_\_  
 unipennate \_\_\_\_\_  
 apneumia \_\_\_\_\_  
 triplegia \_\_\_\_\_  
 dysentery \_\_\_\_\_  
 exophthalmos \_\_\_\_\_  
 anteversion \_\_\_\_\_  
 paronychia \_\_\_\_\_

superposition \_\_\_\_\_  
 intrapleural \_\_\_\_\_  
 diprosopus \_\_\_\_\_  
 ambidexter \_\_\_\_\_  
 univalent \_\_\_\_\_  
 gynaecology \_\_\_\_\_  
 mastopathy \_\_\_\_\_  
 biceps \_\_\_\_\_  
 urine therapy \_\_\_\_\_  
 trigonocephaly \_\_\_\_\_

**2. Find the equivalents:**

- |                |              |
|----------------|--------------|
| a) 1. vertebra | A. bradys    |
| 2. humidus     | B. hystera   |
| 3. morbus      | C. cytos     |
| 4. ligamentum  | D. hypnos    |
| 5. populus     | E. cystos    |
| 6. tardus      | F. desmon    |
| 7. vesica      | G. spondylos |
| 8. somnus      | H. demos     |
| 9. uterus      | I. hygros    |
| 10. cellula    | J. nosos     |

- |             |          |
|-------------|----------|
| b) 1. intra | A. dia   |
| 2. quadra   | B. meta  |
| 3. post     | C. meso  |
| 4. inter    | D. endo  |
| 5. uni      | E. mono  |
| 6. trans    | F. syn   |
| 7. con      | G. an    |
| 8. semi     | H. hemi  |
| 9. in       | I. tetra |

**3. Chooset the the Latin-term:**

abnormally (typically dangerously) low body temperature: a) *hyperthermia* b) *hypothermia* c) *hyperpyrosis*

abnormal state that is essentially a poisoning: a) *toxaemia* b) *toxiphobia* c) *intoxicatio*

developmental anomaly with absence of the lips: a) *achylia* b) *acheilia* c) *acholia*

surgical removal of the uterus: a) *hysterectomy* b) *hysterotomy* c) *metropathia*

surgical suturing of a veins: a) *phleborrhaphia* b) *phleborrhagia* c) *phleborrhexis*

surgical formation (operation) of an artificial opening (fistula) into the urinary bladder: a) *cystotomia*

b) *cystostomia* c) *cystectomy*

instrumental eye examination: a) *ophthalmographia* b) *ophthalmoscopy* c) *ophthalmogramma*

painful condition of a vertebra: a) *spondylopathia* b) *spondylodynia* c) *spondylalgia*

hernia of part of the brain: a) *encephalitis* b) *encephalocele* c) *myelocele*

surgical removal of one or both ovaries: a) *oophorectomia* b) *ovariprivus* c) *ovariectomia*

**4. Fill the missing components:**

*hyper* ..... *osis* excessive hair growth at inappropriate locations of the body or generally over the body

..... *lateralis* bilateral

..... *logia* science about the causes of diseases (a branch of knowledge concerned with the causes of some diseases;)

..... *iodth* .. *roninum* triiodothyronine (thyroid hormone that contains three atoms of iodine)

..... *rrhoea* salivation, the excessive production of saliva

.... *venter* digastric

..... *phorectomia* surgical removal of the ovary

..... *logus* a specialist in of the nervous disease

..... *ocularis* binocular

..... *pathia* intestinal disease

*hystero* ..... fixation of the uterus

..... *spasmus* spasm of the rectum

..... *(i) ceps* fourheaded

**5. Translate clinical terms and explain meaning of components:**

extracardialis	_____	praenatalis	_____
endogenus	_____		
pararenalis	_____	syndactylia	_____
dysbacteriosis	_____	phlebolithus	_____
intervertebralis	_____	phthysiater	_____
exoplasma	_____	epidemia	_____
peritonsillaris	_____	intracranialis	_____
endophlebitis	_____	catamnesis	_____
diagnosis	_____	enterocolitis	_____
periosteum	_____	neuralgia	_____
		acheilia	_____
anamnesis	_____	rhinoplastica	_____
		superficialis	_____
epidermis	_____	subcostalis	_____
omphalectomia	_____		
topographicus	_____	typhlosis	_____
acrania	_____	postnatalis	_____
nosologia	_____	encephalitis	_____
pathologia	_____	dysenteria	_____
rhinorrhagia	_____	hypnosis	_____
neurorrhaphia	_____	desmurgia	_____
omphalocele	_____	ablepharia	_____
hormona androgena	_____	hyperalgesia	_____
hysterotomia	_____	dysuria	_____
subscapularis	_____	cytopenia	_____



**6. Form terms according to following definitions:**

triangle	_____	umbilical hernia	_____
bilateral	_____	urine in the blood	_____
unicellular	_____	oxygen treatment	_____
fixation of the uterus	_____	bleeding from bronchi	_____
intestinal bleeding	_____	muscular debility	_____
lack (absence) of memory	_____	pain in the bladder	_____
treatment by sleep	_____	treatment by plant	_____
paralysis of the bladder	_____	pain in the rectum	_____
urinary calculus	_____		
science that studies speech defects and their treatment	_____		
pauses in breathing or infrequent breathing	_____		
any affection of the muscles or muscular system (muscle disease)	_____		
condition where the nasal cavity is filled with a significant amount of mucus fluid	_____		
medical condition in which the ability of the blood to clot is severely reduced, causing severe bleeding from even a slight injury	_____		
inflammation of mammas	_____		
fixation of the colon	_____		

**Topic 25. Latin origin prefixes and prepositions, numerals and suffixes.**

**1. Write down the Latin terms and read them:**

adynamy	_____	enophthalmos	_____
aponeurosis	_____	poliomyelitis	_____
antiandrogen	_____	oligophrenia	_____
dystrophy	_____	pantalgia	_____
apodia	_____	macrocheilia	_____
hyperthermia	_____	leukaemia	_____
trigeminy	_____	acromegaly	_____
anemy	_____	platyspondyly	_____
hypersomnia	_____	sclerodactyly	_____
hydroxide	_____	proctospasm	_____
anorexia	_____	mesoderm	_____
diarrhea	_____	hypoxemia	_____
catamnesis	_____	microcolon	_____

**2. Find equivalent:**

a) 1. griseus	A. cheilos
2. succus	B. xenos
3. multus	C. xanthos
4. flavus	D. stenos
5. labium	E. polios
6. angustus	F. xeros
7. alienus	G. chylos

- |            |            |
|------------|------------|
| 8. durus   | H. allos   |
| 9. alter   | I. scleros |
| 10. siccus | J. polys   |

- |                     |          |
|---------------------|----------|
| <b>b)</b> 1. contra | A. hepta |
| 2. bis              | B. penta |
| 3. circum           | C. hexa  |
| 4. primi            | D. hypo  |
| 5. septa            | E. hyper |
| 6. sub              | F. proto |
| 7. sex              | G. peri  |
| 8. quinque          | H. dis   |
| 9. super            | I. anti  |

**3. Choose the the Latin-term:**

difficulty or discomfort in swallowing: *a) dystrophia b) dysphagia c) dyspepsia*

visual disorder which is characterized by decreased vision, light sensitivity, and the absence of color vision:  
*a) achromia b) achromatopsia c) daltonismus*

condition of the eyes in which objects appear smaller than normal: *a) micropsia b) microphthalmia c) oligopsia*

disproportionately short head: *a) dolichocephalia b) brachycephalia c) microcephalia*

medical specialty concerned with correction of deformities or functional impairments of the skeletal system, especially the extremities and the spine, and associated structures, as muscles and ligaments: *a) logopaedia b) orthopaedia c) orthodontia*

dryness of the eyes: *a) xerophthalmia b) xeropsia c) xenophthalmia*

death of most or all of the cells in an organ or tissue due to disease, injury, or failure of the blood supply:  
*a) necrosis b) necrodactylia c) dactylonecrosis*

complete or incomplete duplication of the hand: *a) bichiria b) dichiria c) chirurgia*

**4. Fill the missing components:**

..... *plegia* medical condition characterized by the paralysis of three limbs

..... *oma* tumor of melanin-forming cells, especially a malignant tumor associated with skin cancer ("a black tumor")

..... *prosupus* congenital disorder where by parts (accessories) or all of the face are duplicated on the head ("two-faced")

..... *uria* production of abnormally low amounts of urine

..... *arthritis* inflammation of one joint

..... *geria* premature old age

..... *encephal* ..... inflammation of the gray matter of the brain

..... *gyria* abnormal smallness of the convolutions of the brain

..... *ophthalmitis* inflammation of all coats of the eye including intraocular structures

..... *gastricus* digastric

..... *dermia* yellow coloration of the skin

..... *opsia* abnormal redness of the skin

**5. Translate clinical terms and explain meaning of termelements:**

diophthalmus	_____	dichroma	_____
monophilia	_____	trigonocephalia	_____

tetraplegia	_____	symbiosis	_____
monomorpha	_____		
eutrophia	_____	infrapatellaris	_____
		dyssynergia	_____
paraotitis	_____		
dysplasia	_____	perigastritis	_____
interosseus	_____		
perichondritis	_____	endarteriitis	_____
symblypharon	_____		
		endophthalmus	_____
epiglottis	_____	dysergia	_____
paronychia	_____	hypertensio	_____
		pericardium	_____
aponeurosis	_____		
		ectoderma	_____
gigantismus	_____		
xenogenes	_____	poliomyelitis	_____
erythropenia	_____	xanthofibroma	_____
paracystitis	_____	macrophagocytus	_____
pachygyria	_____	platystaphyilia	_____
mesenterium	_____	cardiosclerosis	_____
xeroderma	_____	polytopia	_____
xanthochromia	_____	oxytensiometria	_____
cyanodermia	_____	nephritis	_____
pandemia	_____	hypovitaminosis	_____
platyspondyilia	_____	dolichocolon	_____
megacolon	_____	erythrocytosis	_____
neoplasma	_____	balneotherapie	_____
stenocardia	_____	acromegalia	_____
cacosmia	_____	astrocytoma	_____

**6. Form a terms according to following definitions:**

- softening of the hair \_\_\_\_\_
- inflammation of all veins \_\_\_\_\_
- decrease in number of red blood cells \_\_\_\_\_
- dryness of the lips \_\_\_\_\_
- abnormally slow breathing rate \_\_\_\_\_
- red blood cell \_\_\_\_\_
- increased amount of saliva in the mouth \_\_\_\_\_
- abnormal fear of sweating \_\_\_\_\_
- low secretion of urine \_\_\_\_\_
- vomiting of blood \_\_\_\_\_
- presence of eight fingers \_\_\_\_\_
- paralysis restricted to one limb or region of the body \_\_\_\_\_
- inflammation of the seven joints \_\_\_\_\_

paralysis of three limbs \_\_\_\_\_  
inflammation of one nerve \_\_\_\_\_  
abnormal slowness of eating (food swallowing) \_\_\_\_\_  
increase in the number or proportion of lymphocytes in the blood \_\_\_\_\_  
excessive salivation \_\_\_\_\_  
increase in the number of white cells in the blood \_\_\_\_\_  
surgical removal of all or part of a gland \_\_\_\_\_  
large chin, an excessive development of the chin \_\_\_\_\_  
absence of sensitivity in one limb \_\_\_\_\_

**Topic 26. Analysis of composites with the meaning of disfunctions, pathological processes and states**

**1. Write down the Latin terms and read them:**

haemopoiesis _____	panarthritis _____
euthanasia _____	ichthyism _____
haematology _____	otorhinolaryngology _____
myelomalacia _____	myeloma _____
amenorrhoea _____	laparoscopy _____
anthracosis _____	pneumonia _____
onychodystrophy _____	podology _____
hyperhidrosis _____	mesotitis _____
ornithophobia _____	thanatophobia _____
xiphoid _____	

**2. Find the equivalents**

- |                   |             |
|-------------------|-------------|
| 1. cutis          | A. copros   |
| 2. ignis          | B. derma    |
| 3. sanguis        | C. pyr      |
| 4. faeces         | D. arthron  |
| 5. articulatio    | E. haema    |
| 6. cartilago      | F. anthrax  |
| 7. pelvis renalis | G. chondros |
| 8. tendo          | H. onyx     |
| 9. carbo          | I. pyelos   |
| 10. unguis        | J. ornis    |
| 11. dens          | K. sarcos   |
| 12. auris         | L. odon     |
| 13. caro          | M. us, otos |
| 14. avis          | N. tenon    |

**3. Choose the Latin-term:**

poisoning of fish: a) *botulismus* b) *ichthyismus* c) *ichthyosis*  
use of seawater in cosmetic and health treatment: a) *hydrotherapia* b) *balneotherapia* c) *thalassotherapia*  
graphical record of feces: a) *colpogramma* b) *coprogramma* c) *cologramma*

inflammation of one or both lungs: a) *pneumitis* b) *pneumonia* c) *apneumia*

form of the disease occurring in or originating in birds (as the turkeys and pigeons): a) *onychia* b) *ornithophobia* c) *ornithosis*

condition of having a body temperature greatly above normal: a) *hypothermia* b) *hyperthermia* c) *hyperpyria*

almost immovable joint between bones bound by a layer of cartilage: a) *osteochondrosis* b) *synchondrosis* c) *synarthrosis*

tissues that surround and support the teeth, including the gums, cementum, periodontal ligament, and alveolar and supporting bone: a) *paraodontium* b) *periodontium* c) *paraodontosis*

inability to sleep: a) *ahypnognosia* b) *asomnia* c) *agnosia somni*

#### 4. Fill the gaps:

.....*mycosis* fungal condition of the mouth

*hypo*.... stoppage, accumulation of fluid or blood in the lower parts of the body or organs under the influence of gravity, as occurs in cases of poor circulation or after death

.....*uria* abnormal urine color

.....*schisis* fissures in the nails

.....*rhapsia* surgical suture of a divided tendon

*hypo*..... condition of having an abnormally low body temperature

.....*agra* «pain in the foot»

.....*adenoma* benign tumor originating in sweat gland epithelium

.....*trophia* disorder of adipose (fatty) tissue characterized by a selective loss of body fat

*hyper*.....*osis* excessive sweating that occurs even when the temperature isn't hot

.....*itis* inflammation of the kidney and renal pelvis

.....*stasis* stopping of a flow of blood

.....*megalia* enlargement of bones of hands and feet and face

*thrombocyto*..... destruction of platelets (thrombocytes)

.....*lysis* surgical separation of adhesions involving the uterine tubes

*alg*...*o*..... painful flow of blood from the uterus (menstrual blood, menstrual flow)

#### 5. Translate clinical terms and explain meaning of termelements:

podagra	_____	monorchismus	_____
anthropometria	_____	gastroenterologus	_____
stethoscopus	_____	haematoma	_____
osteologia	_____	pyaemia	_____
orchiptosis	_____	gastrectasia	_____
acroprivus	_____	leptomeningitis	_____
cranioschisis	_____	nyctophobia	_____
otalgia	_____	perigastritis	_____
cholecystoprivus	_____	acromegalia	_____
nephrectomia	_____	haemophilia	_____
coprolithus	_____	lipodystrophia	_____
gastroduodenitis	_____	pyelonephritis	_____
pneumectasis	_____	chondrodystrophia	_____
proctostenosis	_____	otorhinolaryngologus	_____
pneumothorax	_____	laparothoracotomia	_____
cystalgia	_____	dacryocystostenosis	_____

## Topic 27. Analysis of composite terms with specified morphemes in therapy and diagnostics.

### 1. Write down the Latin terms and read them:

brachydactyly	_____	hepatitis	_____
cryptology	_____	stenocardia	_____
pachygyria	_____	angiosarcoma	_____
necrotomy	_____	somatometry	_____
homeopathy	_____	dolichocephaly	_____
dermatology	_____	laparotomy	_____
anisometropia	_____	zoophobia	_____
fibroma	_____	chloroma	_____
heliotherapy	_____	saprophagous	_____
angiorrhesis	_____	hyperglycemia	_____
pyuria	_____	adenocarcinoma	_____

### 2. Find equivalents:

1. corpus	A. spros
2. os	B. splanchnon
3. brevis	C. malacos
4. os	D. isos
5. latens	E. glykys
6. mollis	F. chronos
7. impar	G. soma
8. celer	H. chole
9. puter	I. brachys
10. par	J. tachys
11. viscus	K. stoma
12. tempus	L. cryptos
13. dulcis	M. oste
14. fel	N. anisos

### 3. Choose the Latin-term:

benign fibrous tumour of connective tissue: a) *fibroma* b) *odontoma* c) *adenoma*

heat stroke or «sunstroke» a) *heliosis* b) *thermoplegia* c) *helioplegia*

headache: a) *encephalalgia* b) *cephalalgia* c) *panalgia*

rupture spleen: a) *splenorrhesis* b) *hepatorrhesis* c) *nephrorrhesis*

hardening of the walls of blood vessels: a) *angiostenosis* b) *angiomalacia* c) *angiosclerosis*

formation of bone; the development of the bones: a) *osteolysis* b) *osteopoesis* c) *osteogenesis*

inflammation of the inner layer of the heart (the endocardium): a) *endocarditis* b) *pancarditis* c) *exocarditis*

state of low muscle tone, often involving reduced muscle strength: a) *hypotonia* b) *hypertonia* c) *hypotensia*

presence in the blood of erythrocytes showing excessive variations in size: a) *isocytus* b) *anisocytosis* c) *anisocystus*

congenital absence of the palpebral fissure: a) *cryptophthalmus* b) *anophthalmus* c) *xerophthalmus*

appearance of green color of deciduous teeth, especially in their cervical part: a) *chloroma* b) *chlorodontia* c) *chlorosis*

**4. Fill the gaps:**

- .....*pathia* method of treating diseases by drugs that produce symptoms similar to those of the disease
- .....*cardia* abnormally rapid heart rate
- .....*logia* scientific study of old age, the process of ageing, and the particular problems of old people
- .....*phagus* organism that feeding on decaying organic matter
- .....*mnesia* phenomenon of the reappearance of a long-forgotten memory as if it were a new experience
- .....*rrhoea* excessive or inappropriate production of milk
- .....*oma* benign tumor of the skin, characterized by the growth of the epidermis with excessive keratinization
- .....*lysis* pathological destruction or disappearance of bone tissue
- ..... *aemia* blood poisoning characterized by pus-forming microorganisms in the blood (a presence of pus in the blood)
- galacto*..... retention cyst containing milk or a milky substance that is usually located in the mammary glands
- .....*metria* science of measuring the human body in order to ascertain the average dimensions of the human form at different ages
- cardio*..... rupture of the heart
- spermat.z...l.....ia* pseudoscience involving the search for animals whose existence has not been proven
- .....*spermia* presence of pus in the semen
- an*..... total or partial loss of the sense of smell

**5. Translate clinical terms and explain meaning of each components:**

- |                     |       |                       |       |
|---------------------|-------|-----------------------|-------|
| tachyarrhythmia     | _____ | cephalhaematoma       | _____ |
|                     |       | phlebogramma          | _____ |
| geriatria           | _____ | angiorrhesis          | _____ |
|                     |       | glucosuria            | _____ |
| autohaemotherapy    | _____ | nephrorrhaphia        | _____ |
| tachypnoë           | _____ | angiogenus            | _____ |
| aërophagia          | _____ | cephalometria         | _____ |
|                     |       | somatologia           | _____ |
| osteomyelitis       | _____ | blepharitis           | _____ |
|                     |       | nephrotomia           | _____ |
| gerohygiëna         | _____ | splenoptosis          | _____ |
| haemangioma         | _____ | chromosoma            | _____ |
| zoophobia           | _____ | haematoma             | _____ |
| agalactia           | _____ | anisocytosis          | _____ |
| dermatomyositis     | _____ | splanchnopexia        | _____ |
| hyposthenia         | _____ | brachydactylia        | _____ |
| angioblastoma       | _____ | glykaemia             | _____ |
| galactosaemia       | _____ | mastogramma           | _____ |
| nephroptosis        | _____ | chloranaemia          | _____ |
| pseudohydrocephalia | _____ | cryptologia           | _____ |
| anisoangiotonia     | _____ | panalgia              | _____ |
| heliotherapy        | _____ | spermatogenesis       | _____ |
| cholestasis         | _____ | dermatostomatitis     | _____ |
| brachycephalia      | _____ | splanchnomesoderma    | _____ |
|                     |       | tracheobronchomalacia | _____ |

Topic 28. The names of inflammatory diseases and pathological processes.

1. Write down the Latin terms and read them:

anorexia	_____	polydactyly	_____
histogenesis	_____	anesthesiology	_____
dyskinesia	_____	bradykinesia	_____
sphygmograph	_____	surgery	_____
dysopsia	_____	ageusia	_____
tocophobia	_____	hematemesis	_____
monophobia	_____	lyssophobia	_____
hemiplegia	_____	tachypnea	_____
protoplasm	_____	dysacusia	_____

2. Find the equivalents:

- |             |           |
|-------------|-----------|
| 1. visus    | A. tocos  |
| 2. olfactus | B. cry    |
| 3. cornu    | C. hemera |
| 4. textus   | D. cheir  |
| 5. manus    | E. opsis  |
| 6. partus   | F. keras  |
| 7. gelu     | G. histos |
| 8. dies     | H. osme   |

3. Choose the the Latin-term:

paralysis of one side of the body: a) *diplegia* b) *hemiplegia* c) *tetraplegia*

pain in the hand: a) *chiralgia* b) *chiragra* c) *chiralgesia*

absence or impairment of the sense of taste: a) *ageusia* b) *dysgeusia* c) *oxygeusia*

presence of six fingers on one or both hands or feet: a) *heptodactylia* b) *hexadactylia* c) *octodactylia*

abnormal unpleasant sensation felt when touched, caused by damage to peripheral nerves: a) *anaesthesia* b) *dysaesthesia* c) *anaesthesiologia*

farsightedness (long-sightedness): a) *hypermetropia* b) *myopia* c) *hyperopsia*

record of mammary gland: a) *mammogramma* b) *mastogramma* c) *myelogramma*

formation or development of tissues: a) *histogenes* b) *histopoesis* c) *histogenesis*

loss of sensation in the extremities: a) *acroanaesthesia* b) *anaesthesia* c) *acrodysaesthesia*

4. Fill the gaps:

.....*kinemagr..phia* process or technique of recording movements during sleep

*oligo*..... infrequent menstrual periods

.....*algia* facial pain

*syn*..... involuntary movement of muscles or limbs accompanying a voluntary movement

*an*..... loss of the sense of smell

*chlor*..... visual defect in which all objects appear green

.....*therapia* treatment by means of applications of cold

.....*osis* horn growth, especially on the skin

5. Translate clinical terms and explain meaning of termelements:

copremesis	_____	anaesthesia	_____
lyssophobia	_____	prosopagnosia	_____



myopia	_____	tocomania	_____
gonarthrits	_____	cholekinesis	_____
embryologia	_____	histocytoma	_____
octoidea	_____	oxygeusia	_____
hemicrania	_____	hemeralopia	_____
goniohaemorrhagia	_____	tocogramma	_____
sphygmogramma	_____	haematemesis	_____
acheiropkinesia	_____	acholia	_____
trigonitis	_____	carcinomatosis	_____
chirurgia	_____	hemispherium cerebri	_____
acrokeratoma	_____	myelomonoblastus	_____
micropsia	_____	dysembryogenesis	_____

**6. Form a terms according to following definitions:**

abnormal increase of muscular activity	_____
measuring blood pressure	_____
prolonged (excessive) vomiting	_____
lack or loss of appetite	_____
loss of sensation	_____
excessive secretion of bile	_____
irregular heartbeating	_____
paralysis of one side of the body	_____
inflammation of the internal coats of the eyes	_____

**Topic 29. Medical terminology of main medical examinations.  
Translation the diagnoses of the main branches of medicine**

**1. Find the equivalent**

1. transfusio sanguinis	A. pseudoicterus
2. insufficiencia cellularia	B. carcinoma
3. inflammatio pulmonis	C. prosopalgia
4. concrementum faecale	D. podagra
5. tumor malignus	E. cytopenia
6. inflammatio vesicae biliaris	F. erythema
7. morbus mammarum	G. omphalocele
8. dolor regionis faciei	H. pneumonia
9. rubor cutis	I. cholecystitis
10. dolor pedis osseus	J. coprolithus
11. hernia umbilici	K. mastopathia
12. icterus spuriosus	L. gastroplegia
13. pulsus tardus	M. haemotransfusio
14. paralysis gastris	N. bradysphygmia

**2. Find the meaning of the following methods of medical diagnostics:**

- |                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| 1) auscultatio, onis f   | A. An action or process of closely observing or monitoring something or someone (the act of careful watching and listening).   |
| 2) examminatio, onis f   | B. The act of feeling with the hand; the application of the fingers with light pressure to the surface of the body.  |
| 3) observatio, onis f    | C. A recollection; a patient case history, particularly using the patient's recollections.   |
| 4) palpatio, onis f      | D. The act of piercing or penetrating with a pointed object or instrument.   |
| 5) percussio, onis f     | E. Diagnostic listening (the action of listening for sounds within the body, chiefly to ascertain the condition of the thoracic or abdominal viscera and to detect pregnancy).   |
| 6) punctio, onis f       | F. A striking or tapping of the surface of a part of the body for diagnostic or therapeutic purposes.  |
| 7) anamnesis, is f       | G. A detailed inspection or study.   |
| 8) catamnesis, is f      | H. An examination by questioning.  |
| 9) epicrisis, is f       | I. A determination of the nature of a case of a disease or the distinguishing of one disease from another that is based on signs, symptoms, and laboratory findings during life  |
| 10) interrogatio, onis f | J. A summary of all information about a patient obtained on a single or several occasions after the end of his initial period under observation (after a patient's discharge from a hospital or after their last examination or treatment) |
| 11) diagnosis, is f      | K. A critical or analytical study, evaluation, or summing up, especially of a medical case history.  |

**3. Fill the gaps and translate:**

- amputat... ped... dextr... \_\_\_\_\_
- viti... valvul..... aort... aquisit... \_\_\_\_\_
- sit... invers... viscĕr... \_\_\_\_\_
- form... latens morb... \_\_\_\_\_
- myatrophĭ... chronic... \_\_\_\_\_
- curati... ulcer... gastr... \_\_\_\_\_
- habit... asthenic... \_\_\_\_\_
- fractura... cost... apert... \_\_\_\_\_
- insufficient... respiratori... acut... \_\_\_\_\_
- cicatric... post variol... \_\_\_\_\_
- paralys... acut... ascend... \_\_\_\_\_
- vuln... incis... femor... dextr... \_\_\_\_\_
- traum... crani... claus.. \_\_\_\_\_
- anaem... sideropenic... posthaemorrhagica... chronic... \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- viti... cord... aquisit... \_\_\_\_\_
- fractur... femor... claus... complicat..... \_\_\_\_\_
- hepatit.. compensāt... chronĭc... \_\_\_\_\_
- sarcom... haemorrhagic... \_\_\_\_\_

**4. Translate the clinical diagnoses and write down the dictionary form of each words:**

morbi neonatorum \_\_\_\_\_

phlegmone necrotica neonatorum \_\_\_\_\_

syndromum oedematicum neonatorum \_\_\_\_\_

curatio pyelonephritidis hereditariae \_\_\_\_\_

syndromum mortis subitae \_\_\_\_\_

stadium serotinum morbi \_\_\_\_\_

rigiditas musculorum occipitalium \_\_\_\_\_

diathesis exsudativa \_\_\_\_\_

curatio conjunctivitis acutae \_\_\_\_\_

blennorrhoea congenita acuta \_\_\_\_\_

exacerbatio stomatitidis \_\_\_\_\_

aspiratio massarum emeticarum \_\_\_\_\_

signa secundaria morbi \_\_\_\_\_

curatio stomatomycosis \_\_\_\_\_

bacteriuria massiva \_\_\_\_\_

dysuria ad cystitidem \_\_\_\_\_

epistaxis spontanea \_\_\_\_\_

tumor malignus renis \_\_\_\_\_

invasio helmintica \_\_\_\_\_

ulceratio vulneris purulenti \_\_\_\_\_

accessus epileptici \_\_\_\_\_

insufficiencia hepatis \_\_\_\_\_

bilirubinaemia ad hepatitidem \_\_\_\_\_

microclysmata ad constipationes \_\_\_\_\_

enanthema rheuma ticum \_\_\_\_\_

curatio febris intermittens \_\_\_\_\_

expectoratio sputi implena \_\_\_\_\_

catarrhus tractus respiratorii \_\_\_\_\_

otitis media purulenta \_\_\_\_\_

cancer capitis pancreatis \_\_\_\_\_

**5. Translate the clinical diagnoses:**

renal ascites \_\_\_\_\_

drug (medicamentous) allergy \_\_\_\_\_

adenoid appearance \_\_\_\_\_

spastic paralysis \_\_\_\_\_

latent diabetes mellitus \_\_\_\_\_

phthisical appearance \_\_\_\_\_

convulsive cough \_\_\_\_\_

lumbar puncture \_\_\_\_\_

incurable rickets \_\_\_\_\_

loose cough \_\_\_\_\_

cyclic vomiting \_\_\_\_\_

diabetic acetonuria \_\_\_\_\_

renal insufficiency \_\_\_\_\_  
 acute diarrhea \_\_\_\_\_  
 gastroesophageal reflux \_\_\_\_\_  
 subacute stage of the disease \_\_\_\_\_  
 puncture of the tympanic membrane \_\_\_\_\_

**6. Translate into Latin the following clinical terms:**

traumatic bone \_\_\_\_\_  
 alimentary (iron-deficiency) anemia \_\_\_\_\_  
 trauma of brain \_\_\_\_\_  
 lung cancer \_\_\_\_\_  
 chronic angina \_\_\_\_\_  
 gangrene of the lungs \_\_\_\_\_  
 asthmatic syndrome \_\_\_\_\_  
 bilateral pneumonia \_\_\_\_\_  
 acute respiratory disease \_\_\_\_\_  
 hypertension of coronary vessels \_\_\_\_\_  
 acute lung abscess \_\_\_\_\_  
 chronic cardiac arrhythmia \_\_\_\_\_

**Topic 30. Translation the diagnoses of the main branches of medicine.**

**1. Find the equivalents:**

- |                                  |                   |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. tumor dentalis benignus       | A. prosopagnosia  |
| 2. inflammatio auris             | B. bronchoectasia |
| 3. paralysis palpebrae           | C. haematemesis   |
| 4. agnosia faciei                | D. odontoma       |
| 5. dolor lingualis               | E. botulismus     |
| 6. vomitus sanguinis             | F. otitis         |
| 7. pavor nocturnus               | G. fibroma        |
| 8. dilatatio bronchorum          | H. blepharoplegia |
| 9. tumor fibrosus benignus       | I. platyspondylia |
| 10. inflammatio sacci lacrimalis | J. dacryocystitis |
| 11. intoxicatio alimentaria      | K. nyctophobia    |
| 12. dilatatio vertebrae          | L. glossalgia     |

**2. Fill the gaps and translate:**

abscess... pulmon.. diffus... \_\_\_\_\_  
 congelati.. digitorum ped... \_\_\_\_\_  
 hydrops sacc... lacrimal... \_\_\_\_\_  
 oedem... cut... acut... \_\_\_\_\_  
 stadium exacerbatio... morb... \_\_\_\_\_  
 diabēt... mellīt... \_\_\_\_\_  
 exacerbati... bronchit... chronic... \_\_\_\_\_  
 stat... post part... \_\_\_\_\_

luxati... articulation.... humer...simpl... \_\_\_\_\_  
ulc...oesophag... varicos.... \_\_\_\_\_  
strum...diffūs...toxic... \_\_\_\_\_  
sign.... secundari.... morb.... \_\_\_\_\_  
exacerbati... stomatit..... haemorrhagic... \_\_\_\_\_  
phlegmon... necrotic... neonat..... \_\_\_\_\_  
distracti... cervic... uter.. \_\_\_\_\_  
curati.. typhi abdominal... \_\_\_\_\_  
complication... gripp... \_\_\_\_\_

**3. Translate the clinical diagnoses and write down the dictionary form of each words:**

asphyxia pallida (cyanotica) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
curatio asthmatis bronchialis \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
exacerbatio bronchitidis chronicae \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
syndromum asthmoideum \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
bronchitis recidiva (obstructiva) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
bronchopneumonia segmentaria \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
bullae pulmonum \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
expectoratio humida \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
sputum purulentum \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
pneumonia internatalis \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
aspiratio meconii praenatalis \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
pharyngitis streptococcica \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
complicatio pneumoniae focalis \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
asphyxia foetus chronica \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
atelectasis pulmonum \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

laryngotracheitis acuta \_\_\_\_\_

curatio pharyngitidis purulentae \_\_\_\_\_

bronchoadenitis tuberculosa \_\_\_\_\_

pneumonia periradicalis \_\_\_\_\_

haemoptoë ad pneumoniam \_\_\_\_\_

pleuritis purulenta \_\_\_\_\_

bronchiolitis acuta \_\_\_\_\_

intubatio tracheae \_\_\_\_\_

gravatio respirationis chronica \_\_\_\_\_

abscessus peritonsillaris \_\_\_\_\_

syndromurn distressus respiratorii \_\_\_\_\_

**4. Translate the clinical diagnoses:**

chronic pneumonia \_\_\_\_\_

bronchial asthma \_\_\_\_\_

respiratory allergosis \_\_\_\_\_

postnatal pneumonia \_\_\_\_\_

treatment of allergic rhinitis \_\_\_\_\_

tuberculous bronhoadenit \_\_\_\_\_

segmental pneumonia \_\_\_\_\_

congenital bronchiectasis \_\_\_\_\_

acute disease \_\_\_\_\_

pulmonary hemosiderosis \_\_\_\_\_

asthmatic syndrome \_\_\_\_\_

tuberculous intoxication \_\_\_\_\_

viral infection \_\_\_\_\_

acute bronchitis \_\_\_\_\_

symptoms of bronchitis \_\_\_\_\_

chronic pneumonia \_\_\_\_\_

bladder cancer \_\_\_\_\_

aplasia of the ankle joint \_\_\_\_\_

chronic polyarthritis \_\_\_\_\_  
 patrimonial intracranial trauma \_\_\_\_\_  
 acute treatment of rickets \_\_\_\_\_  
 treatment of arthritis \_\_\_\_\_  
 congenital dislocation of the hip \_\_\_\_\_  
 incomplete luxation \_\_\_\_\_  
 mobility of the cranial sutures \_\_\_\_\_  
 prurigo of limbs \_\_\_\_\_  
 complication of of poliomyelitis \_\_\_\_\_  
 intrauterine infections \_\_\_\_\_  
 complication of jaundice \_\_\_\_\_  
 typhoid bacillus \_\_\_\_\_

**5.\* Write the Latin names of infectious agent of such diseases as:**

Dicrocoeliasis \_\_\_\_\_  
 clonorchosis \_\_\_\_\_  
 paragonimosis \_\_\_\_\_  
 metagonimosis \_\_\_\_\_  
 nanophyetosis \_\_\_\_\_  
 schistosomiasis \_\_\_\_\_  
 teniarinchosis \_\_\_\_\_  
 teniosis \_\_\_\_\_  
 hymenolepiasis \_\_\_\_\_  
 echinococcosis \_\_\_\_\_  
 alveococcosis \_\_\_\_\_  
 diphyllbothriasis \_\_\_\_\_  
 ascariidosis \_\_\_\_\_  
 trichocephalosis \_\_\_\_\_  
 enterobiosis \_\_\_\_\_  
 ankylostomiasis \_\_\_\_\_  
 necatorosis \_\_\_\_\_  
 strongyloidiasis \_\_\_\_\_  
 trichinellosis \_\_\_\_\_

**Topic 31. The analysis of clinical terms of disfunctions**

**Translation the symptoms and diagnoses of the main branches of medicine**

**1. Find equivalent sand translate into English :**

Curatio cerebri	A.desmorrhexis	_____
Inflamatio hepatis	B.poliomyelitis	_____
Tumor renis	C.encephaloiatria	_____
Sectio pulmonum	D.hepatitis	_____
Ruptura cordis	E.osteoma	_____



Examinatio abdominis	F. cardiotherapia	_____
Tumor glandulae	G. nephroma	_____
Ruptura lienis	H. pneumotomia	_____
Curatio vesicae felleae	I. ulotomia	_____
Inflamatio gastricis	J. odontoscopia	_____
Examinatio dentium	K. cardiorrhexis	_____
Sectio gingivae	L. laparoscopia	_____
Curatio cordis	M. adenoma	_____
Tumor ossis	N. splenorrhexis	_____
Inflamatio medullae cinereae	O. cholecystoatria	_____
Ruptura ligamentorum	P. gastritis	_____

**2. Form a terms according to following definitions:**

- abnormal downward displacement of internal organs \_\_\_\_\_
- inflammation of the lining of the stomach \_\_\_\_\_
- abnormal smallness of the head \_\_\_\_\_
- malignant tumor occurring in the liver \_\_\_\_\_
- defective bone formation \_\_\_\_\_
- skin infection with formation of pus \_\_\_\_\_
- production of red blood cells \_\_\_\_\_
- disorder caused by defective nutrition or metabolism \_\_\_\_\_
- condition of excessive swallowing of air \_\_\_\_\_
- treating using air (respiratory therapy) \_\_\_\_\_
- inflammation of the liver \_\_\_\_\_
- formation of urine \_\_\_\_\_
- swelling containing blood \_\_\_\_\_
- deficiency of muscle tone \_\_\_\_\_
- dilation or distention of the pelvis of the kidney \_\_\_\_\_
- condition of excessive tone of the skeletal muscles \_\_\_\_\_
- inflammation of all layers of the aortic wall \_\_\_\_\_
- abnormal softness of cartilage \_\_\_\_\_
- abnormally rapid heart rate \_\_\_\_\_
- surgical operation to remove the tonsils \_\_\_\_\_
- abnormally slow heart action \_\_\_\_\_
- surgical excision of the navel (a removal of the umbilicus) \_\_\_\_\_
- spontaneous flow of milk from the nipple at any time other than during nursing \_\_\_\_\_
- record of the structure or electrical activity of the brain \_\_\_\_\_
- eating disorder characterized by markedly reduced appetite or total aversion to food \_\_\_\_\_
- condition where bile cannot flow from the liver to the duodenum (a stagnation of bile) \_\_\_\_\_

**3. Translate the clinical diagnoses and write down the dictionary form of each words:**

- A. Infarctus renum \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- asthma bronchiale \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

hernia umbilicalis \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
ruptura lienis \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
pericarditis exsudativa \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
allergosis respiratoria \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
rheumocarditis recidiva primaria \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
periarteriitis nodulosa \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
excoriatio umbilici \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
curatio anaemiae neonatorum \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
diathesis exsudativa undulata \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
retentio testis \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
mors intrauterina \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
thrombophlebitis venae umbilicalis \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
extravasatio intracranialis \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
assimilatio lactis implena \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
deviatio digiti minimi \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
ecchymoses diffusae polytopicae \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
remissio morbi divini \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
excoriatio gingivarum \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
exomphalus seu hernia umbilicalis \_\_\_\_\_

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habitus eutrophicus \_\_\_\_\_

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refluxus duodenogastralis \_\_\_\_\_

**4. Translate into Latin**

dysplasia of the hip joint \_\_\_\_\_

intrauterine hypotrophy \_\_\_\_\_

traumatic brain tumor \_\_\_\_\_

toxic pulmonary (lung) edema \_\_\_\_\_

pulmonary emphysema \_\_\_\_\_

hemolytic anemia \_\_\_\_\_

haemorrhagic anemia \_\_\_\_\_

chronic muscle atrophy \_\_\_\_\_

concussion of the brain \_\_\_\_\_

infantile cerebral paralysis (palsy) \_\_\_\_\_

progressive paralysis \_\_\_\_\_

cerebral hematoma \_\_\_\_\_

postnatal asphyxia \_\_\_\_\_

hyperglycemic coma \_\_\_\_\_

**Topic 32. The international nomenclature of disease symptoms**

**1. Find the equivalents and translate into English:**

Pulsus aequalis

A.lyssophobia \_\_\_\_\_

Dolor faciei

B.isosphygmia \_\_\_\_\_

Pulsus inaequalis

C.hydrophobia \_\_\_\_\_

Paralysis faciei

D.prosopalgia \_\_\_\_\_

Pulsus celer

E.tachysphygmia \_\_\_\_\_

Pavor nocturnus

F.nyctophobia \_\_\_\_\_

Pulsus tardus

G.bradysphygmia \_\_\_\_\_

Pavor rabiei

H.anisosphygmia \_\_\_\_\_

Pavor aquae

I.prosopoplegia \_\_\_\_\_

**2. Form the terms and translate into English**

physi- \_\_\_\_\_

paed- \_\_\_\_\_

hypn- \_\_\_\_\_

ger- \_\_\_\_\_

phyt- \_\_\_\_\_

phthis- \_\_\_\_\_

-therapia

cry- \_\_\_\_\_

-iatria

thalass- \_\_\_\_\_

heli-  
hydr-  
psych-

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---

**3. Translate the following clinical diagnoses:**

vitium valvae mitralis \_\_\_\_\_

---

---

syndromum neurotoxicum \_\_\_\_\_

---

---

pneumonia catarrhalis bilateralis \_\_\_\_\_

---

---

vitium cordis adquisitum \_\_\_\_\_

---

---

syndromum asthmaticum \_\_\_\_\_

---

---

insufficiencia coronaria \_\_\_\_\_

---

---

hernia spuria (pseudocoele) \_\_\_\_\_

---

---

turgor textuum \_\_\_\_\_

---

---

anaemia gravidarum \_\_\_\_\_

---

---

cysta posttraumatica \_\_\_\_\_

---

---

anaemia sphaerocytica hereditaria \_\_\_\_\_

---

---

asphyxia intrauterina \_\_\_\_\_

---

---

morbus respiratorius acutus \_\_\_\_\_

---

---

hypertrophia ventriculorum cordis \_\_\_\_\_

---

---

catarrhus tractus respiratorii \_\_\_\_\_

---

---

dysplasia thymi \_\_\_\_\_

---

---

asphyxia neonatorum \_\_\_\_\_

anaemia neonatorum congenita \_\_\_\_\_

**4. Translate the clinical diagnoses:**

post-traumatic coma \_\_\_\_\_

infectious hepatitis \_\_\_\_\_

closed fracture of the skin \_\_\_\_\_

cystic inflammation \_\_\_\_\_

benign tumor \_\_\_\_\_

coronary heart disease \_\_\_\_\_

an jaundice of newborn \_\_\_\_\_

expanding the boundaries of the heart \_\_\_\_\_

complication of pneumonia \_\_\_\_\_

peritonsillar abscess \_\_\_\_\_

treatment of acute bronchitis \_\_\_\_\_

atelocardia (congenital heart defect) \_\_\_\_\_

progressive form of the disease \_\_\_\_\_

chronic tonsillitis \_\_\_\_\_

**Topic 33. International nomenclature medical instruments, devices and bandages**

**1. Translate into English names of medical instruments:**

Anoscopus \_\_\_\_\_ Extractor \_\_\_\_\_

Antroscopus \_\_\_\_\_ Gastroscopus \_\_\_\_\_

Algesimeter \_\_\_\_\_ Laryngoscopus \_\_\_\_\_

Audiometer \_\_\_\_\_ Lithotripter \_\_\_\_\_

Bronchoscopus \_\_\_\_\_ Ophthalmoscopus \_\_\_\_\_

Catheter \_\_\_\_\_ Sphygmographus \_\_\_\_\_

Endoscopus \_\_\_\_\_ Stethoscopus \_\_\_\_\_

Evacuator \_\_\_\_\_ Tonometer \_\_\_\_\_

**2. Translate the surgical and traumatology terms:**

Fractura extraarticularis extremitatis proximalis humeri \_\_\_\_\_

Appendicitis gangraenosa aut \_\_\_\_\_

Hernia inguinalis incarcerata \_\_\_\_\_

Ulcus gastric perforans \_\_\_\_\_

Laceratio menisci interni \_\_\_\_\_

Luxatio femoris innata \_\_\_\_\_

Torticollis muscularis innata \_\_\_\_\_

Ileus dynamicus spasticus \_\_\_\_\_

Peritonitis purulenta acuta \_\_\_\_\_

**3. Form a terms according to following definitions:**

process of the formation of urine \_\_\_\_\_

form of indigestion felt as a burning sensation in the chest, caused by acid regurgitation into the oesophagus (heartburn) \_\_\_\_\_

dilatation of the kidney \_\_\_\_\_

inflammation of the liver \_\_\_\_\_

brain cell dysfunction caused by the destruction of the layer (myelin sheath) covering nerve cells in the middle of the brainstem \_\_\_\_\_

abnormal smallness of the spleen \_\_\_\_\_

excision of a tooth \_\_\_\_\_

pathological destruction or disappearance of bone tissue (of cells) \_\_\_\_\_

inflammation of the mucous membrane in the bronchial tubes \_\_\_\_\_

inflammation of the kidney and upper urinary tract \_\_\_\_\_

narrowing of the lumen of a vein from any cause \_\_\_\_\_

dilatation of the lungs \_\_\_\_\_

production of red blood cells \_\_\_\_\_

death of tissues of the body \_\_\_\_\_

fungal infection of the skin \_\_\_\_\_

downward displacement (dropping) of a kidney \_\_\_\_\_

rupture of a tendon \_\_\_\_\_

treatment of blood \_\_\_\_\_

dissolution or disruption of cells \_\_\_\_\_

inflammation of the skin \_\_\_\_\_

release of a tendon from adhesions \_\_\_\_\_

discharge from the ear \_\_\_\_\_

**4. Translate the clinical diagnoses and write down the dictionary form of each words:**

diathesis exsudativa \_\_\_\_\_

amputatio pulmonis partialis \_\_\_\_\_

salivatio magna \_\_\_\_\_

punctio liquoris cerebrospinalis

paralysis plexus brachialis

eruptio allergica (vaccinalis)

mobilitas articulationum congenita

complicationes ad partus

aspiratio corporis alieni

eruptio medicamentosa

adipositas alimentaria

phasis latens morbi

curatio syndromi posthypoxici

punctio medullae ossium

dilatatio pulmonum

inflammatio cavitatis oris

tumor nodi lymphatici

resectio vesicae felleae

dolor dentium

**5. Translate the clinical diagnoses:**

- cancer of the stomach \_\_\_\_\_
- treatment of rickets \_\_\_\_\_
- exacerbation of allergic rhinitis \_\_\_\_\_
- congenital encephalopathy \_\_\_\_\_
- odontogenic phlegmon \_\_\_\_\_
- syndrome of hepatic failure \_\_\_\_\_
- genetic embriopatý \_\_\_\_\_
- allergic keratitis \_\_\_\_\_
- blood transfusion \_\_\_\_\_
- acquired rheumatic heart disease (carditis) \_\_\_\_\_
- mitral valve prolapse \_\_\_\_\_
- curvature of limbs \_\_\_\_\_
- infantile cerebral paralysis \_\_\_\_\_
- partial congenital anemia \_\_\_\_\_
- placental infection \_\_\_\_\_
- hypertrophic gingivitis \_\_\_\_\_
- hyperplasia of the bone marrow \_\_\_\_\_
- intravenous injection \_\_\_\_\_
- bronchial inflammation \_\_\_\_\_

**Topic 34. Generalisation information about clinical terminology. Culturological aspects of Medical language.**

**1. Find the equivalent:**

- |                                     |                  |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| Sectio umbilici                     | A.arthralgia     |
| inflammatio pelvis renalis et renis | B.omphalotomia   |
| inspectio cavitatis oris            | C.stomatoscopia  |
| fistula vesicae urinariae           | D.pneumorrhaxis  |
| dilatatio bronchorum                | E.enteropexia    |
| inflammatio oculi                   | F.bronchoectasia |
| fixatio intestinorum                | G.opthalmitis    |
| ruptura pulmonum                    | H.pyelonephritis |
| dolor articulationum                | I.cystostomia    |

**2. Write down the Latin and English meaning of Greek origin termelements:**

- |           |       |       |
|-----------|-------|-------|
| -tomia    | _____ | _____ |
| -therapia | _____ | _____ |
| -rrhoea   | _____ | _____ |
| -rrhexis  | _____ | _____ |
| -scopia   | _____ | _____ |
| -iatria   | _____ | _____ |
| -stomia   | _____ | _____ |
| -ectasia  | _____ | _____ |
| -pexia    | _____ | _____ |



**3. Write down the Greek and Latin meaning:**

plant	_____	_____
eyelid	_____	_____
heart	_____	_____
kidney	_____	_____
time	_____	_____
juice	_____	_____
lung	_____	_____
head	_____	_____
concrement	_____	_____
joint	_____	_____
fish	_____	_____
bird	_____	_____
ear	_____	_____
eye	_____	_____
nose	_____	_____
vision	_____	_____
sense	_____	_____

**4. Translate the clinical diagnoses and write down the dictionary form:**

- A. Sectio umbilici \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- hernia spuria \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- inflammatio pelvis renalis et renis \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- segregatio vertebrae \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- inspectio cavitatis oris \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- pulsus frequens \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- fistula vesicae urinariae \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- inflammatio oculi purulenta \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- sectio diaphragmatis \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- absentia circulationis sanguinis \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

fixatio intestinorum \_\_\_\_\_

dilatatio bronchorum \_\_\_\_\_

ruptura pulmonum \_\_\_\_\_

segregatio palati duri \_\_\_\_\_

resectio appendicis \_\_\_\_\_

pulsus tardus \_\_\_\_\_

imparitas membrorum \_\_\_\_\_

retardatio respirationis \_\_\_\_\_

dolor articulationum \_\_\_\_\_

demissio viscerum \_\_\_\_\_

inflammatio parietis interni aortae \_\_\_\_\_

facies potatorica \_\_\_\_\_

**5. Translate into Latin:**

oblique position of the fetus \_\_\_\_\_

adenoid face \_\_\_\_\_

manual section of placenta \_\_\_\_\_

obstructed labor \_\_\_\_\_

thready pulse \_\_\_\_\_

symmetric face \_\_\_\_\_

placental hydrops \_\_\_\_\_

irregular pulse \_\_\_\_\_

asthenic appearance \_\_\_\_\_

treatment of acute hypoxic anemia \_\_\_\_\_

**6. Translate into Latin:**

Good diagnosis, good care \_\_\_\_\_

Love conquers all \_\_\_\_\_

The die is cast \_\_\_\_\_

Let there be the light \_\_\_\_\_

The one who writes, reads twice \_\_\_\_\_

The third is not given \_\_\_\_\_  
 Quicker, higher, stronger \_\_\_\_\_  
 Time is a great healer \_\_\_\_\_  
 Catch a day \_\_\_\_\_  
 The roots of science are bitter, but the fruits are sweet \_\_\_\_\_

**Topic 35. Semantic module N3. Example of testwork**

1. Make a morphemic analysis of terms. Explain their meaning.: ¶

macrocytus \_\_\_\_\_ ¶  
 hypertrichosis \_\_\_\_\_ ¶  
 encephalomalacia \_\_\_\_\_ ¶  
 neuroblastus \_\_\_\_\_ ¶  
 hexadaetylia \_\_\_\_\_

2. Form composite terms with the meaning (using greek stems): ¶

blood in urine \_\_\_\_\_ ¶  
 treatment-by water \_\_\_\_\_ ¶  
 suture-of nerve \_\_\_\_\_ ¶  
 stomach spasm \_\_\_\_\_ ¶  
 inflammation-of kidney \_\_\_\_\_ ¶  
 medicinal plant therapy \_\_\_\_\_

3. Translate into Latin, write the greek equivalents:

Latin word →  
 in vocabulary form    Greek stem

water¶	_____	_____
cause¶	_____	_____
pain¶	_____	_____
man¶	_____	_____
white¶	_____	_____
section¶	_____	_____
ear¶	_____	_____
breast¶	_____	_____
swift (rapid)¶	_____	_____
pulse¶	_____	_____
	_____	_____
	_____	_____

4. Translate into Latin, make a morphological analysis of terms: ¶

open fracture of femur \_\_\_\_\_ ¶  
 Closed fracture of leg \_\_\_\_\_ ¶  
 sprained of the knee ligaments \_\_\_\_\_ ¶

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