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**НАВЧАЛЬНО-НАУКОВИЙ ІНСТИТУТ ГРОМАДСЬКОГО ЗДОРОВ'Я
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THE TERMINOLOGICAL COMPONENT OF THE FORMATION OF COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCIES IN THE STUDY OF THE DISCIPLINE «PSYCHOHYGIENE»

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Relevance: Learning Latin terminology is fundamental to the development of medical students' communication skills. Psychohygiene is a field of Public health the main task of which is to support mental health of people. Mastery of Latin terminology increases professional communication and enables future physicians to effectively apply the principles of psychohygienic in their practice settings.

Purpose: To explore the terminological foundations of the discipline of «Psychohygiene» and the role of Greek and Latin languages in the development of communicative competence, emphasizing the importance of Greek and Latin terminology in shaping the physician's ability to understand and practice psychohygiene principles in clinical and academic settings.

Methods: observation, analysis and contrast.

Materials: Dictionary of Psychological Terms [Electronic resource] // National University of Pharmacy. – Access mode: <https://nuph.edu.ua/slovník-psihologichnih-terminiv/>, free. – Access date: 29.01.2025. Afanasieva N.Ye. Course of Lectures on the Discipline «Fundamentals of Psychohygiene and Psychoprophylaxis» / N.Ye. Afanasieva. – Kharkiv: National University of Civil Protection of Ukraine, – 95p; Kyselova O.H., Lekhnitska S.I., Shpynta G.M. The Latin medical language workbook : study guide / Kyselova O.H., Lekhnitska S.I., Shpynta (Voskobjnyk-Shpynta) G.M. – Kyiv: «Bookplus», 2021. – 116 p.

Results: Integrating Latin and Greece into their professional language, doctors enhance their ability to understand medical literature, engage in international discussions, and uphold high standards in healthcare

communication. Our research has revealed a wide range of Latin and Greek terminology in the field of psychohygiene. Compilation of Latin and Greek terminology in psychohygiene, reflecting the deep historical influence of these classical languages on medical and psychological discourse. Our research highlights the foundational role of Greek in conceptualizing mental health (with terms derived from *ψυχή* – psyche), e.g.: Psychohygiene – (psych – from *ψυχή* – soul, hygiene from *ὑγιεινός* – healthy); psychoprosthesis – (psych – from *ψυχή* – soul, prosthesis from *πρόσθεσις* – addition, replacement); psychoprophylaxis – (psych – from Greek *ψυχή* – soul, prophylaxis from Greek *προφύλαξις* – prevention); psychotherapy – (psych – from *ψυχή* – soul, therapy from *θεραπεία* – healing); psychology – Greek origin (psych – from *ψυχή* – soul, -logy from *λόγος* – study); psychogenic – Greek origin (*ψυχή* – soul, *γενής* – produced by, caused by).

While Latin contributes significantly to describing emotional and behavioral states, as well as medical interventions. E.g.: adaptation – (*adaptatio* – adjustment, from *adaptare* – to fit); affect – (*affectus* – emotion, feeling); anxiety – (*anxietas* – worry, unease, from *anxius* – troubled); conflict – (*conflictus* – clash, from *confligere* – to strike together); depression – (*depressio* – lowering, from *deprimere* – to press down); emotions – (*emotio* – disturbance, from *emovere* – to move out); frustration – (*frustratio* – deception, disappointment); habit – (*habitus* – condition, appearance, from *habere* – to have, hold).

Some terms in psychohygiene combine both Greek and Latin roots, and sometimes even with English roots reflecting the historical blending of these languages in scientific terminology. This hybridization often occurs when Greek-derived words are adapted into Latin medical discourse. Here are some mixed-origin terms: **auto-training** (*Greek-Latin*) – *auto* (Greek: *αὐτός* – self) + *training* (Latin: *trahere* – to draw, educate); **self-regulation** (*Latin-English*) – *self* (English) + *regulation* (Latin: *regulare* – to control); **neuroadaptation** (*Greek-Latin*) – *neuro* (Greek: *νεῦρον* – nerve) + *adaptation* (Latin: *adaptatio* – adjustment); **cardiovascular** (*Greek-*

Latin) – *cardio* (Greek: καρδία – heart) + *vascular* (Latin: vasculum – small vessel); **musculoskeletal** (*Latin-Greek*) – *musculo* (Latin: musculus – muscle) + *skeletal* (Greek: σκελετός – skeleton); **thermoregulation** (*Greek-Latin*) – *thermo* (Greek: θερμός – heat) + *regulation* (Latin: regulatio – control).

The main reasons of existence hybrid terms are:

- Greek was the dominant language of early medical philosophy and theory (e.g., Hippocrates, Galen);

- Latin became the standard language for medical documentation and practice in Europe;

- over time, Greek words were Latinized, and as science evolved, mixed terms emerged to describe new concepts.

Conclusion: To ensure accurate communication in the medical setting, it is essential for future medical professionals to go beyond their native language. The integration of Greek and Latin terminology provides a comprehensive linguistic framework that not only enables effective interaction with peers, but also allows for accurate interpretation of medical history and diagnosis. Furthermore, understanding these terms allows medical professionals to communicate with precision, ensuring clarity in diagnostics, therapy, and interdisciplinary collaboration. Moreover, mastering Latin and Greek terminology enhances students' ability to read scientific literature, grasp the etymology of new medical terms, and engage in international medical discussions effectively.