

Ministry of Public Health of Ukraine
Ukrainian Medical Stomatological Academy

APPROVED
at the meeting of department
of foreign languages
with Latin language and
medical terminology
Minutes No. 9
December, 20, 2019
Head of the department
PhD, assoc.Prof.
Bieliaieva O.M.

**METHODICAL INSTRUCTIONS
FOR INDEPENDENT WORK OF STUDENTS
DURING THE TRAINING FOR THE PRACTICAL STUDIES**

Academic discipline	Latin language
Module №2	Lexical and syntactic provision of the topic «Prescription writing. Basics of Pharmaceutical Terminology». Lexical, analytic and syntactical study of the topic «Clinical terminology».
Content module №2	Clinical terminology.
The topic of the studies	Control of the content module # 1. The notion of clinical term. One-word and multi-word terms. The structure of terms-composites in Latin and English.
Year	1
Department	Foreign Students Training (medicine)
Qualification	educational «Master of medicine» professional «Physician»
Knowledge branch	22 «Health Care»
Specialty	222 «Medicine»

1. THE RELEVANCE OF THE TOPIC:

The better you can analyze medical terms, that is know how to find their stems, suffixes, prefixes, and comprehend the meaning of Greek and Latin components, the easier you will learn them.

There are two main ways of forming new words in Latin:

1. Affixation (adding prefixes and suffixes to the stem).
2. Word combination (when two or more stems go together to form a new word).

As far as clinical terms are formed mainly by the old Greek language, the students should learn Greek stems and other combining forms of the Latin words, including word terminations.

Clinical terminology is one of the most difficult subsystems of the medical terminology. It includes both the names of diseases or pathologic processes and the ways of their examination and treatment.

2. THE SPECIFIC AIMS:

To know what languages are used in medical naming.

To know the way of forming of the most clinical terms.

To know what clinical terms are by position.

To know how terms-elements are joined into terms.

3. BASIC KNOWLEDGE, SKILLS, HABITS, NECESSARY FOR STUDYING OF THE TOPIC (INTER-DISCIPLINARY INTEGRATION).

The names of the preceding disciplines	The acquired knowledge
Anatomy, histology	The names of pathologies

4. THE TASKS FOR INDEPENDENT WORK DURING THE TRAINING FOR THE STUDIES

4.1. The list of basic terms, parameters, characteristics, which the student should master while training for the studies.

Term	Definition
Clinical term	A compound word formed by the joining of two or more word-forming elements derived from Greek on the whole.
Affixation	Adding prefixes and suffixes to the stem.
Word combination	Joining of two or more stems to form a new word.
Word termination	A steady element of a compound word which has constant meaning and can form several terms.

4.2. The theoretical questions to the studies:

1. What languages are used in medical naming?
2. What is the way of forming of the most clinical terms?
3. What are clinical terms by position?
4. How are term-elements joined into terms?

4.3. The practical works (tasks) which are done at the studies:

Explain the meaning of the terms:

1. Phytotherapia. 2. Physiotherapia. 3. Hydrotherapia. 4. Histotherapia.
5. Cytotherapia. 6. Biologia. 7. Cytologia. 8. Roentgenologia. 9. Physiologia.
10. Cystotomia. 11. Glossotomia. 12. Adenotomia.

5. THE CONTENTS OF THE TOPIC:

- The notion of clinical term
- One-word and multi-word terms
- The structure of terms-composites in Latin and English
- Latin-Greek equivalents of the first declension nouns.

6. THE MATERIALS FOR SELF-CONTROL:

A. The tasks for self-control

Task № 1

Translate into English:

1. Sialocēle. 2. Cystorrhaphia. 3. Hydrotherapia. 4. Colposcopia. 5. Spondylotomia. 6. Lymphadenectomy. 7. Dacryorrhoea. 8. Mammographia. 9. Tracheostomia. 10. Hypalgesia. 11. Physiotherapia. 12. Glossectomia. 13. Blepharoplegia. 14. Gynaecologia. 15. Cholecystographia. 16. Histotripsia. 17. Myelomalacia. 18. Uraemia.

B. The tests for self-control

Test № 1

The term-element phleb- has the meaning:

- a) eyelid;
- b) vein;
- c) plant

Test № 2

The term-element hydr- has the meaning:

- a) water;
- b) vagina;

c) tissue

Test № 3

Select the Greek stems corresponding to the Latin terms:

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| 1) vertebra | a) aden- |
| 2) natura | b) cholecyst- |
| 3) femina | c) cel- |
| 4) cornea | d) spondyl- |
| 5) glandula | e) gynaec- |
| 6) cellula | f) physi- |
| 7) tela | g) dacry- |
| 8) vesica fellea | h) cyt- |
| 9) lacrima | i) kerat- |
| 10) hernia | j) hist- |

Literature.

1. Demchenko O., Zakaliuzhnyi M. The Latin language and the fundamentals of medical terminology. Manual for the students of higher educational establishments with the English language of instruction. – Ternopil: Ukrmedknyha, 2004. – 284 p.
2. Smolska L.Yu., Kiselyova O.G. The Latin language and medical terminology basics. – Kyiv: VSV “Medytsyna”, 2012. – 400 p.

Information resources:

<http://kniga.info/2010/03/11 /grammatika-latinskogo-iazyka>
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The methodical instructions are compiled by L. I. Hryshchenko.

Reviewed by the Head of department, PhD, Assoc. Prof. Bieliaieva O. M.

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Content module №2	Clinical terminology.
The topic of the studies	Word-building. The Latin prepositions in the role of prefixes. The Latin numerals in the role of prefixes. Word-building. The Greek prefixes. The Greek numerals in the role of prefixes. Word-formation by means of suffixes.
Year	1
Department	Foreign Students Training (medicine)
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Knowledge branch	22 «Health Care»
Specialty	222 «Medicine»

1. THE RELEVANCE OF THE TOPIC:

The word-formation with the help of prefixes is called “with a prefix” way of the word-formation. “With a prefix” way is productive and wide-spread in the medical terminology. Prefixes are always added to the root and form new words of the same lexical grammatical class. Thus, the learning of Latin prefixes broadens the students’ vocabulary. The knowledge of the “with a prefix” word-forming components helps to comprehensive perception of terms and memorizing for a long time.

2. THE SPECIFIC AIMS:

To know what languages are used in medical terminology.

To know in what terminology Latin prefixes usually occur.

To know the meaning of the most widely used prefixes formed by Latin prepositions and particles.

To know the rules of assimilation of the final consonant of a prefix with the first consonant of a stem.

To know the meaning of the most widely used Greek prefixes.

To know how to form the words by means of suffixes.

3. BASIC KNOWLEDGE, SKILLS, HABITS, NECESSARY FOR STUDYING OF THE TOPIC (INTER-DISCIPLINARY INTEGRATION).

The names of the preceding disciplines	The acquired knowledge
Anatomy, histology	The names of pathologies

4. THE TASKS FOR INDEPENDENT WORK DURING THE TRAINING FOR THE STUDIES

4.1. The list of basic terms, parameters, characteristics, which the student should master while training for the studies.

Term	Definition
Affixation	Adding prefixes and suffixes to the stem.
Prefix	A part of a word, a morpheme, standing before a root.

4.2. The theoretical questions to the studies:

- 1) What languages are used in medical terminology?
- 2) In what terminology do Latin prefixes usually occur?
- 3) What is the meaning of the most widely used prefixes formed by Latin prepositions and particles?

- 4) What are the rules of assimilation of the final consonant of a prefix with the first consonant of a stem?
- 5) What is the meaning of the most widely used Greek prefixes?

4.3. The practical works (tasks) which are done at the studies:

Find the prefixes in the terms, determine their meaning, translate the terms into English:

1. Foveola suprameatica.
2. Musculus depressor septi nasi.
3. Foramina intravertebralia.
4. Sulcus arteriae subclaviae.
5. Margo superciliaris.
6. Venae conjunctivales.
7. Musculus extensor digiti minimi.
8. Pars postsulcalis posterior.
9. Arteria recurrens.
10. Musculus adductor pollicis.
11. Complexus ossium.
12. Impressiones digitatae.
13. Transfusio sanguinis.
14. Insufficiencia valvae mitralis.
15. Articulatio composita.
16. Nervus sublinguales.
17. Nodi lymphatici praepericardiales.

5. THE CONTENTS OF THE TOPIC

- Word-building. The Latin prepositions in the role of prefixes
- The Latin numerals in the role of prefixes
- Prefixes formed by Latin prepositions and participles
- Word-building. The Greek prefixes
- The prepositions, prefixes, and adverbs of Greek origin which are widespread in the medical terminology
- Word-formation by means of suffixes.

6. THE MATERIALS FOR SELF-CONTROL:

A. The tasks for self-control

Task № 1.

Write every word in the dictionary form, translate the terms into English, memorize the spelling:

Anatomical terms

vas afferens

Histological terms

substantia intercellularis

bursa subcutanea
musculus extensor
margo interosseus
fovea sublingualis

stratum intermedium
textus connectivus
tubulus transversus
canaliculus intracelularis
tubulus convolutus

Clinical terms

abscessus cerebri; graviditas extrauterina tubaria; divergentia absoluta;
arthritis posttraumatica; vitium cordis congenitum; fractura intraarticularis;
perforatio ulceris.

B. The tests for self-control

Task № 1.

Complete the terms using prefixes of Greek origin:

decrease of vascular tonus	...tonia
increase of vascular tonus	...tonia
absence of tonus	...tonia
connection by means of connecting tissue	...desmosis
stoppage of urination	...uria
excessive flow of saliva	...salivatio
absence of appetite	...orexia
increased function of thyroid gland	...thyreosis
pain affecting one side of the body	...algia
heart sac	...cardium

Variants of the answer:

a-, an-
hyper-
hypo-
hemi-
para-
peri-
syn-

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Content module №2	Clinical terminology.
The topic of the studies	Analysis of terms-composites on the basis of given morphemes. The Greek frequency formants in clinical terminology.
Year	1
Department	Foreign Students Training (medicine)
Qualification	educational «Master of medicine» professional «Physician»
Knowledge branch	22 «Health Care»
Specialty	222 «Medicine»

1. THE RELEVANCE OF THE TOPIC:

The modern clinical terminology has been being formed during many centuries, being developed and perfected in all its components.

Clinical terms are mainly formed by the way of joining of several components. The components of the compound terms which have a constant, steady meaning and form several terms of the same contents line are called term-elements.

In order to understand and consciously use the scientific clinical terminology it is necessary to memorize the Greek equivalents of the Latin words and the Greek word-forming elements.

2. THE SPECIFIC AIMS:

To know what languages are used in medical naming.

To know the way of forming of the most clinical terms.

To know what clinical terms are by position.

To know the Greek frequency formants in clinical terminology.

3. BASIC KNOWLEDGE, SKILLS, HABITS, NECESSARY FOR STUDYING OF THE TOPIC (INTER-DISCIPLINARY INTEGRATION).

The names of the preceding disciplines	The acquired knowledge
Anatomy, histology	The names of pathologies

4. THE TASKS FOR INDEPENDENT WORK DURING THE TRAINING FOR THE STUDIES

4.1. The list of basic terms, parameters, characteristics, which the student should master while training for the studies.

Term	Definition
Clinical term	A compound word formed by the joining of two or more word-forming elements derived from Greek on the whole. Adding prefixes and suffixes to the stem. Joining of two or more stems to form a new word. A steady element of a compound word which has constant meaning and can form several terms.
Affixation	
Word combination	
Term-element	

4.2. The theoretical questions to the studies:

1. What languages are used in medical naming?
2. What is the way of forming of the most clinical terms?
3. What are clinical terms by position?

4. How are terms-elements joined into terms?
5. What is the role of the Greek frequency formants in clinical terminology?

4.3. The practical works (tasks) which are done at the studies:

Task № 1

Form the terms with the known meanings:

a) leuk- (white):

white blood cell, lack of leucocytes, treatment with leucocytes, white blood, bleeding in the patients with leucosis;

b) mega-, megal- (large):

large eyes, large tongue, mania of greatness, increase of the large part of the brain;

c) erythr- (red):

red blood cell, red colouring of the urine, vision of objects in red colouring, germ of the red blood cell, swallowing of erythrocytes.

Task № 2.

Form the terms of the given terms-elements:

I. 1) odont(o) – (-algia, -rrhagia, -ectomy, -necrosis, -genes, -lithus);

2) angi(o) – (-spasmus, -sclerosis, -paresis, -pathia, -necrosis, -tomy).

II. 1) -sclerosis (arthr-, angi-, chondr-, ten-, pyel-);

2) -mycosis (haemat-, stomat-, enter-, bronch-, colp-).

5. THE CONTENTS OF THE TOPIC:

- The basic ways of forming new words in Latin
- Analysis of terms-composites on the basis of given morphemes
- The Greek frequency formants in clinical terminology
- Latin-Greek equivalents of the second declension nouns.

6. THE MATERIALS FOR SELF-CONTROL:

A. The tasks for self-control

Task №1.

Make up the terms of the given terms-elements:

I. 1) gloss (o) – (-algia, -ectomy, -pathia, -plegia, -scopia)

2) myel (o) – (-cele, -graphia, -pathia, -odynia)

3) phleb (o) – (-logia, -graphia, -rrhaphia, -rrhagia, -ectasia)

II. 1) -tomy (phleb-, cholecyst-, tonsil-, spondyl-, blephar-)

2) -logia (bio-, phyt-, cyt-, aeti-, hist-)

3) -algia (mast-, cyst-, aden-, blephar-, cholecyst-)

Task №2.

Form the terms with the known meaning:

a) encephal- (brain):

stone in the brain, bleeding from the brain, brain hernia, softening of the brain, headache;

b) neur- (nerve):

cutting of the nerve, putting stitches on the nerve, extraction of the nerve, germ of the nerve cell;

c) ophthalm- (eye):

pain in the eye, disease of the eyes, paralysis of the eye muscles, leaking from the eye;

d) enter- (intestine):

science of the intestines, fixation of the intestine, transplantation of intestines, spasm of the intestine, artificial opening in the intestine;

e) my- (muscle):

knowledge of muscles, muscle pain, muscle spasm, disease of muscles, cutting of the muscle;

f) gastr- (stomach):

extraction of the stomach, stomach bleeding, extraction of the stomach and duodenum, stomach leaking.

B. The tests for self-control

Test № 1.

Find the Latin term corresponding to the English one “vision of subjects in the yellow colour”:

a) cyanopsia;

b) erythropsia;

c) macropsia;

d) xanthopsia.

Test № 2.

Find the Latin term corresponding to the English one “lowering of the pain sensitivity”:

a) hyperalgesia;

b) hypalgesia;

c) analgesia;

d) anaesthesia.

Test № 3.

Find the English term corresponding to the Latin one “myopathia”:

a) disease of the spinal cord;

b) progressing muscle dystrophy;

c) neurastheny of the spinal cord.

Test № 4.

Find the English term corresponding to the Latin one “pneumectomy”:

- a) cutting of the lung;
- b) excision of the lung;
- c) breaking of the lung.

Literature

1. Demchenko O., Zakaliuzhnyi M. The Latin language and the fundamentals of medical terminology. Manual for the students of higher educational establishments with the English language of instruction. – Ternopil: Ukrmedknyha, 2004. – 284 p.

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Academic discipline	Latin language
Module №2	Lexical and syntactic provision of the topic «Prescription writing. Basics of Pharmaceutical Terminology». Lexical, analytic and syntactical study of the topic «Clinical terminology».
Content module №2	Clinical terminology.
The topic of the studies	Analysis of terms-composites with the given meaning in therapy and diagnostics. Final word-forming elements.
Year	1
Department	Foreign Students Training (medicine)
Qualification	educational “Master of medicine” professional “Physician”
Knowledge branch	22 “Health Care”
Specialty	222 “Medicine”

Poltava – 2019

1. The relevance of the topic:

Affixation is adding prefixes and suffixes to the stem. It is one of the main ways of forming new words in Latin.

In order to form the clinical terms – the names of the inflammatory, non-inflammatory and tumor diseases, the corresponding suffixes are used. The students must know these suffixes, their meaning and the rules of adding them to the stem. This knowledge together with practical skills and habits of forming clinical terms helps the students to master clinical terminology.

2. The specific aims:

1. To know what affixation is.
2. To know the suffixes used to form the terms-names of the inflammatory, non-inflammatory and tumor diseases.
3. To know how to add the suffixes to the stems.
4. To know how to analyze term-composites with the given meaning in therapy and diagnostics.

3. Basic knowledge, skills, habits, necessary for studying of the topic (inter-disciplinary integration).

The names of the preceding disciplines	The acquired knowledge
Anatomy, histology	The names of pathologies

4. The tasks for independent work during the training for the studies

4.1. The list of basic terms, parameters, characteristics, which the student should master while training for the studies.

Term	Definition
Affixation	Adding prefixes and suffixes to the stem.
Suffix	A word-forming morpheme, a part of a word between a root and an ending.

4.2. The theoretical questions to the studies:

1. What is affixation?
2. What are the suffixes used to form the terms-names of the inflammatory, non-inflammatory and tumour diseases?
3. How are the suffixes added to the stems?

4.3. The practical works (tasks) which are done at the studies:

Form the terms with the help of the suffixes, translate into Latin:

1. -itis, itidis f: inflammation of: the tongue, the mucous membrane of the mouth cavity, the brain, the tear gland, the blind gut, the calix and bladder, the tooth pulp, the ear, the intestine, the stomach.
2. -osis, is f: non-inflammatory disease: excessive pigmentation of the skin, functional disorder of the nervous system, disease of vertebrae, narrowing, poisoning, temporary increase of leukocyte number in the blood, hypertrophy of the thyroid gland, increase of thrombocyte number.
3. -iasis, is f: uninfammatory disease: stone disease, bladder stone disease , gallbladder stone disease, kidney stone disease, tooth stone disease, ear stone disease, vein stone disease.

5. The contents of the topic:

- Analysis of terms-composites with the given meaning in therapy
- Analysis of terms-composites with the given meaning in diagnostics
- Final word-forming elements.

6. The materials for self-control:

A. The tasks for self-control

Task № 1.

Form the terms with the suffix -oma, explain their meaning:

1. Derma, dermat-. 2. Hepar, hepat-. 3. Mys, my-. 4. Fibra, fibr-. 5. Chondros, chondr-. 6. Neuron, neur-. 7. Lipos, lip-. 8. Odus, odont-. 9. Sarx, sarc-. 10. Ganglion, gangli-. 11. Sialon, sial-. 12. Lymph-. 13. Pleur-. 14. Papill-. 15. Oste-.

Task № 2.

Find the suffixes which have the meaning of:

a) inflammatory diseases; b) tumors; c) non-inflammatory diseases.

1. Pulpitis. 2. Leontiasis. 3. Acidosis. 4. Spodylosis. 5. Keratoma. 6. Myosarcoma. 7. Periostitis. 8. Osteosis. 9. Mycosis. 10. Cholelithiasis. 11. Parotitis. 12. Leucocytosis. 13. Lymphoma. 14. Arthritis. 15. Melanosis. 16. Psychosis. 17. Meningioma. 18. Elephantiasis. 19. Mastosis. 20. Laryngitis. 21. Urolithiasis. 22. Kyphosis. 23. Encephalosis. 24. Stomatitis. 25. Hepatosis.

B. The tests for self-control

Test № 1.

Choose the term in which the suffix means the inflammatory process in the organ:

- a) arthrosis;
- b) arthralgia;
- c) arthropathia;
- d) arthritis;
- e) arthrodynia.

Test № 2.

Choose the term in which the suffix means the tumor:

- a) nephrosis;
- b) nephritis;
- c) nephroma;
- d) nephropexia;
- e) nephropathia.

Test № 3.

Choose the term in which the suffix means the non-inflammatory disease:

- a) osteoma;
- b) ostitis;
- c) osteotomia;
- d) osteosis;
- e) osteopathia.

Test № 4.

Find the term corresponding to the meaning “inflammation of the periosteum”:

- a) periodontitis;
- b) periostitis;
- c) periostosis;
- d) parodontitis.

Test № 5.

Find the English term corresponding to the Latin one “pyelonephritis”:

- a) inflammation of the calix and bladder;
- b) inflammation of the calix and kidney;
- c) purulent inflammation of the kidneys.

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Content module №2	Clinical terminology.
The topic of the studies	Analysis of terms-composites on the basis of given morphemes.
Year	1
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1. The relevance of the topic:

Affixation is adding prefixes and suffixes to the stem. It is one of the main ways of forming new words in Latin.

In order to form the clinical terms – the names of the inflammatory, non-inflammatory and tumor diseases, the corresponding suffixes are used. The students must know these suffixes, their meaning and the rules of adding them to the stem. This knowledge together with practical skills and habits of forming clinical terms helps the students to master clinical terminology.

2. The specific aims:

5. To know what affixation is.
6. To know the suffixes used to form the terms-names of different diseases.
7. To know how to add the suffixes to the stems.
8. To know how to analyse terms-composites on the basis of given morphemes.

3. Basic knowledge, skills, habits, necessary for studying of the topic (inter-disciplinary integration).

The names of the preceding disciplines	The acquired knowledge
Anatomy, histology	The names of pathologies

4. The tasks for independent work during the training for the studies

4.1. The list of basic terms, parameters, characteristics, which the student should master while training for the studies.

Term	Definition
Affixation	Adding prefixes and suffixes to the stem.

Suffix	A word-forming morpheme, a part of a word between a root and an ending.
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4.2. The theoretical questions to the studies:

1. What is affixation?
2. What are the suffixes used to form the terms-names of the inflammatory, non-inflammatory and tumor diseases?
3. How are the suffixes added to the stems?

4.3. The practical works (tasks) which are done at the studies:

Task № 1

Indicate the terms formed by means of the suffix which designates

V - I

the inflammatory diseases

V - II

the non-inflammatory diseases

V - III

rash, abscesses, and oedemas

Terms: 1. apostēma; 2. pulpītis; 3. erythēma; 4. elephantiasis; 5. angiocardītis; 6. rheumatīsmus; 7. eczēma; 8. polyarthrītis; 9. varicōsis; 10. lymphōma.

5. The contents of the topic:

- Analysis of terms-composites on the basis of given morphemes
- Suffixation
- Prefixation.

6. The materials for self-control:

A. The tasks for self-control

Task № 1.

Select the second part of the term (suffix) corresponding by the contents:

1. urolith... (urolithiasis);
2. psych ... (mental disease);
3. sial... (tumor of the salivary glands);
4. endophthalm ... (inflammation of the eye-ball tissues);
5. botul ... (alimentary poisoning).

B. The tests for self-control

Test № 1.

Which of the terms given below, has the meaning “functional disorder of the nervous system”:

Variants of the answer:

- a) neuropathia;
- b) polyneuritis;
- c) neurōsis;
- d) neurasthenia.

Test № 2.

Which of the terms given below, has the meaning “concentration of the pus in the cavity”:

Variants of the answer:

- a) pyorrhoea;
- b) pyogenēsis;
- c) pyothorax;
- d) empyēma.

Test № 3.

Which of the terms given below, has the meaning “primary tumor of the liver”:

Variants of the answer:

- a) hepatocēle;
- b) hepatomegalia;
- c) hepatōma;
- d) hepatismus.

Test № 4. Find the term corresponding to the meaning “inflammation of the periosteum”:

- a. periodontitis;
- b. periostitis;
- c. periostosis;
- d. parodontitis.

Test № 5. English equivalent of the term “urethrītis ” is

Variants of the answer:

- a) inflammation of the urethra;
- b) inflammation of the ureter;
- c) inflammation of the bladder;
- d) inflammation of the urogenital system.

Literature.

1. Demchenko O., Zakaliuzhnyi M. The Latin language and the fundamentals of medical terminology. Manual for the students of higher educational establishments with the English language of instruction. – Ternopil: Ukrmedknyha, 2004. – 284 p.

2. Smolska L.Yu., Kiselyova O.G. The Latin language and medical terminology basics. – Kyiv: VSV “Medytsyna”, 2012. – 400 p.

Information resources:

<http://kniga.info/2010/03/11/grammatika-latinskogo-iazyka>

http://graecolatini.narod.ru/rstud_posl_1200.htm

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The methodical instructions are compiled by L. I. Hryshenko.

Reviewed by the Head of department, PhD, Assoc. Prof. Bieliaieva O. M.

“Approved”
at the meeting of department
of foreign languages
with Latin language and
medical terminology
Minutes No. 9
December, 20, 2019
Head of the department
PhD, assoc.Prof.
Bieliaieva O.M.

**Methodical Instructions
for independent work of students
during the training for the practical studies**

Academic discipline	Latin language
Module №2	Lexical and syntactic provision of the topic «Prescription writing. Basics of Pharmaceutical Terminology». Lexical, analytic and syntactical study of the topic «Clinical terminology».
Content module №2	Clinical terminology.
The topic of the studies	Formation of terms-names of pathological conditions, diagnostics, patient examination characteristics in Latin and English.
Year	1
Department	Foreign Students Training (medicine)
Qualification	educational “Master of medicine” professional “Physician”
Knowledge branch	22 “Health Care”
Specialty	222 “Medicine”

1. The relevance of the topic:

The names of pathological processes and states in relation to separate organs and parts of the body are formed with the help of the finite terms-elements which are added to the initial terms-elements designating the organs or parts of the body which are inclined to the development of these pathologies. The knowledge of these terms-elements together with practical skills and habits of forming clinical terms helps the students to master clinical terminology.

2. The specific aims:

To know what the finite terms-elements are.

To know the suffixes used to form the terms-names of the inflammatory, non-inflammatory and tumor diseases.

To know how to add the finite terms-elements to the initial terms-elements.

To know how to form terms-names of pathological conditions, diagnostics, patient examination characteristics in Latin and English.

3. Basic knowledge, skills, habits, necessary for studying of the topic (inter-disciplinary integration).

The names of the preceding disciplines	The acquired knowledge
Anatomy, histology	The names of pathologies

4. The tasks for independent work during the training for the studies

4.1. The list of basic terms, parameters, characteristics, which the student should master while training for the studies.

Term	Definition
Affixation	Adding prefixes and suffixes to the stem.
Suffix	A word-forming morpheme, a part of a word

	between a root and an ending.
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4.2. The theoretical questions to the studies:

1. What are the finite terms-elements?
2. What suffixes are used to form the terms-names of the inflammatory, non-inflammatory and tumor diseases?
3. How are the finite terms-elements added to the initial terms-element?.
4. How are terms-names of pathological conditions, diagnostics, patient examination characteristics formed in Latin and English?

4.3. The practical works (tasks) which are done at the studies:

Task № 1

V - I

Which of the given terms-elements designate the names of pathological processes and states in relation to separate organs and parts of the body?

V - II

Which of the given terms-elements designate the names of pathological changes in relation to physiological processes and functions of the human organism?

V - III

Which of the given terms-elements designate the names of pathological changes in relation to forming and functioning of physiological liquids, media, and their constituents?

Variants of the answer:

- a) -penia;
- b) -pnoë;
- c) -geusia;
- d) -ectasia;

e) -spasmus;

f) -lŷsis;

g) -parēsis;

h) -stomia;

i) -stāsis;

j) -osmia.

5. The contents of the topic:

- Formation of terms-names of pathological conditions, diagnostics, patient examination characteristics in Latin and English
- Formation of terms-names of pathological processes and states in relation to separate organs and parts of the body
- Formation of terms-names of pathological changes of organs and parts of the body
- Formation of terms-names of pathological changes in relation to physiological processes and functions of the human organism
- Formation of terms-names of pathological changes in relation to forming and functioning of physiological liquids, media, and their constituents

6. The materials for self-control:

A. The tasks for self-control

Task № 1

Indicate the numbers of the clinical terms written without spelling mistakes.

V - I

1. Retrognathia, 2. hyperthermanaesthesia, 3. cholemia, 4. histolysis, 5. chondrodystrophia, 6. hydorrhaea, 7. myodynia, 8. erythrodermia, 9. hypokinesia.

V - II

1. Brachydactilia,
2. polyphagia,
3. hemiparæsis,
4. macrocheilia,
5. glucosuria,
6. otorrhagia,
7. cystoplegia,
8. bronchomycosis,
9. odontopathia.

V - III

1. Blepharoptosis,
2. hypertrophia,
3. xanthopsia,
4. hysterorhexis,
5. encephalomalacia,
6. rhinolith,
7. laryngospasmus,
8. onychosis,
9. tachycardia.

B. The tests for self-control

Test № 1

Select the second part of the term corresponding by contents:

V - I

1. cardio... (paralysis of the heart);
2. haemo... (stoppage of bleeding);
3. dermato... (fungal disease of the skin);
4. angio... (softening of vessels);
5. micro... (underdeveloped extremities);
6. adeno... (hardening of the gland).

Variants of the answer:

- a) -malacia;
- b) -sclerōsis;
- c) -melia;
- d) -mycōsis;
- e) -plegia
- f) -tripsia.
- g) -stāsis;

V - II

1. spondylo... (downward displacement of a vertebra);
2. xero... (dryness of the eye conjunctiva);
3. gastro... (hernia of the stomach);
4. glyco... (feeling of the sweet smack in the mouth);
5. glosso... (splitter of the tongue);
6. erythro ... (reduction of the number of erythrocytes).

Variants of the answer:

- a) -geusia;
- b) -penia;
- c) -ptōsis;
- d) -stenōsis;
- e) -schisis;
- f) -ophthalmia;
- g) -cēle.

V - III

1. sialo... (swallowing of the saliva);
2. tachy... (accelerated respiration);
3. angio... (mortification of the walls of the blood vessel);
4. chromat... (abnormal coloring of the urine);
5. phleb... (dilatation of veins);
6. brachy... (short head).

Variants of the answer:

- a) -necrōsis;
- b) -phagia
- c) -ergia;arr
- d) -ectopia;

- e) -cephalia;
- f) -ectasia;
- g) -uria.

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**Methodical Instructions
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Academic discipline	Latin language
Module №2	Lexical and syntactic provision of the topic «Prescription writing. Basics of Pharmaceutical Terminology». Lexical, analytic and syntactical study of the topic «Clinical terminology».
Content module №2	Clinical terminology.
The topic of the studies	Translating of diagnoses of major medicine branches into Latin. Control of the content module № 2.
Year	1
Department	Foreign Students Training (medicine)
Qualification	educational “Master of medicine” professional “Physician”
Knowledge branch	22 “Health Care”
Specialty	222 “Medicine”

1. The relevance of the topic:

To know how to diagnose the case is very important for a doctor.

While being acquainted with some diagnoses and training in the translation of some diagnoses of major medicine branches the students learn to use Latin clinical terminology. This will be helpful in their future practice.

2. The specific aims:

1. To know how to form terms-names of pathological conditions, diagnostics, patient examination characteristics in Latin and English.
2. To know how to translate diagnoses of major medicine branches into Latin.

3. Basic knowledge, skills, habits, necessary for studying of the topic (inter-disciplinary integration).

The names of the preceding disciplines	The acquired knowledge
Anatomy, histology	The names of pathologies

4. The tasks for independent work during the training for the studies

4.1. The list of basic terms, parameters, characteristics, which the student should master while training for the studies.

Term	Definition
Diagnosis Medical diagnosis	determination of the nature of a cause of a disease. diagnosis based on information from sources such as findings from a physical examination, interview with the patient or family or both, medical history of the patient and family, and clinical findings as reported by laboratory tests and radiologic studies.

4.2. The theoretical questions to the studies:

1. How are the terms-names of pathological conditions, diagnostics, patient examination characteristics formed in Latin and English?
2. How are diagnoses of major medicine branches translated into Latin?

4.3. The practical works (tasks) which are done at the studies:

Task №1

V - I

Choose the term with the meaning “purulent peritonitis”:

- Variants of the answer:**
- a) Peritonītis diffūsa;
 - b) Peritonītis purulenta;
 - c) Peritonītis generalisāta;
 - d) Peritonītis adhesīva.

V - II

Choose the term with the meaning “incarcerated hernia”:

- Variants of the answer:**
- a) Hernia abdominālis;
 - b) Hernia diaphragmatīca;
 - c) Hernia incarcerāta;
 - d) Hernia epigastrīca.

V - III

Choose the term with the meaning “secondary infection”:

- Variants of the answer:**
- a) Infectio chirurgīca;
 - b) Infectio secundāria;
 - c) Infectio focālis;
 - d) Infectio latens.

5. The contents of the topic:

- Translating of diagnoses of major medicine branches into Latin
- Latin clinical terminology in therapy
- Latin clinical terminology in surgery
- Latin clinical terminology in nervous diseases

- Latin clinical terminology in hematology
- Latin clinical terminology in obstetrics and gynecology.

While being acquainted with some diagnoses and training in the translation of some diagnoses of major medicine branches: therapy, surgery, nervous diseases, hematology, stomatology and others from Latin into English and from English into Latin, the students learn to use Latin clinical terminology.

Therapy

Absolute arrhythmia	Arhythmia absolūta
Respiratory arrhythmia	Arhythmia respiratoria
Bronchial asthma	Asthma bronchiāle
Gastritis with hyperacidity	Gastrītis hyperacidōsa
Gastritis with hypoacidity	Gastrītis hypoacidōsa
Bilateral hypostatic pneumonia	Pneumonia hypostatīca bilaterālis
Left infralobal pneumonia	Pneumonia infralobāris sinistra
Acute pulmonary heart	Cor pulmonāle acūtum
Ischemic disease of the heart	Morbus cordis ischaemīcus
Ulcerous disease of the stomach	Morbus ulcerōsus ventricūli
Hypertonic disease	Morbus hypertonicus
Cardiovascular insufficiency	Insufficiētia cardiovasculāris
Acute coronary insufficiency	Insufficiētia coronaria acūta
Respiratory insufficiency	Insufficiētia respiratoria
Acute renal insufficiency	Insufficiētia renālis acūta
Chronic insufficiency of the circulation	Insufficiētia circulatiōnis chronīca
Insufficiency of the mitral valve	Insufficiētia valvae mitrālis
Acute bronchitis	Bronchītis acūta
Purulent bronchitis	Bronchītis purulenta
Diffuse bronchitis	Bronchītis diffūsa
Deforming progressive arthritis	Arthrītis deformans
Infectious arthritis	Arthrītis infectiōsa
Hemorrhagic infarct	Infarctus haemorrhagīcus
Infarct of the myocardium	Infarctus myocardiī
Epidemic hepatitis (<i>syn.</i> infectious	Hepatītis epidēmīca <i>seu</i>

hepatitis, Botkin's disease)	hepatītis infectiōsa
Chronic recidivating pancreatitis	Pancreatītis recidīva chronīca
Chronic pyelonephritis	Pyelonephrītis chronīca
Innate nephropathy	Nephropathia innāta
Cirrhosis of the liver	Cirrhōsis hepātis

Surgery

Acute gangrenous appendicitis	Appendicītis gangraenōsa acūta
Purulent appendicitis	Appendicītis purulenta
Diaphragmatic hernia	Hernia diaphragmatīca
Femoral hernia	Hernia femorālis
Umbilical hernia	Hernia umbilicālis
Incarcerated hernia	Hernia incarcerāta
Perforating ulcer of the stomach	Ulcus ventricūli perfōrans
Perforating peritonitis	Peritonītis perfōrans
Acute purulent peritonitis	Peritonītis purulenta acūta
General peritonitis	Peritonītis generalisāta
Humid gangrene	Gangraena humīda
Dry gangrene	Gangraena sicca
Traumatic pneumothorax	Pneumothorax traumatīcus
Secondary infection	Infectio secundāria
Purulent infection	Infectio purulenta
Surgical infection	Infectio chirurgīca

Nervous diseases

Epidemic encephalitis	Encephalītis epidēmīca
Hemorrhagic encephalitis	Encephalītis haemorrhagīca
Herpetic encephalitis	Encephalītis herpetīca
Acute disseminated encephalomyelitis	Encephalomyelītis dissemināta acūta
Cerebral hypertonic crisis	Crisis hypertonīca cerebrālis

Right-lateral hemiplegia	Hemiplegia dextralaterālis
Purulent meningitis	Meningītis purulenta
Hemorrhagic insult	Insultus haemorrhagīcus

Ischemic insult	Insultus ischaemīcus
Disseminated sclerosis	Sclerōsis dissemināta
Cerebral arachnoiditis	Arachnoidītis cerebrālis
Parkinson's disease	Parkinsoni morbus <i>seu</i> paralýsis agītans

Hematology

Hemolytic anemia	Anaemia haemolytīca
Posthemorrhagic anemia	Anaemia posthaemorrhagīca
Monocytic leukemia	Leukaemia monocytotīca
Acute leukosis	Leucōsis acūta
Lienal leukopenia	Leucopenia lienālis
Infectious leukocytosis	Leucocytōsis infectiōsa
Hemolytic coma	Coma haemolytīcum
Hemolytic jaundice	Icterus haemolytīcus
Obturator thrombosis	Thrombōsis obturatoria
Parietal thrombosis	Thrombōsis parietālis
Allergic thrombocytopenia	Thrombocytopenia allergīca

Obstetrics and gynecology

Atony of the uterus	Atonia uteri
Erosion of the uterus cervix	Erosio cervicis uteri
Extrauterine pregnancy	Graviditas extrauterīna
Abdominal pregnancy	Graviditas abdominālis
Tubal pregnancy (the impregnated ovule develops in the uterine tube)	Graviditas tubāria
Premature delivery	Partus praematūrus
Delayed delivery (after the 41-st week of pregnancy)	Partus serotīnus

Sudden (abnormally fast) delivery	Partus praecipitātus
Artificial abortion	Abortus artificiālis
Complete abortion	Abortus complētus
Imminent abortion (inevitable abortion)	Abortus immīnens
Oophoritic (ovarian) cyst	Cystis ovarii
Uterine hemorrhage	Haemorrhagia uterīna

Prolapse of the uterus	Prolapsus uteri
Fybromyoma of the uterus	Fibromyoma uteri
Dropsy of the pregnant women	Hydrops gravidārum
Hypertension of the pregnant women	Hypertensio gravidārum

6. The materials for self-control:

A. The tasks for self-control

Task № 1

Find the terms written without spelling mistakes:

V - I

1. Lymphocytosis infectiosa acuta.
2. Hydrops gravidarum.
3. Stomatitis atrofica.
4. Anaemia posthaemorrhagica.
5. Sclerosis disseminata.
6. Paralysis agitans.

V - II

1. Cystis ovarii.
2. Arthritis deformans.
3. Infarctus haemorrhagicus.
4. Haepatitis epidemica.
5. Cirrhosis hepatis.
6. Hernia diafragmatica.

V - III

1. Trombocytopenia allergica.
2. Nephritis chronica.
3. Morbus cordis ischaemicus.
4. Pneumotorax traumaticus.
5. Asthma bronchiale.

6. Apendicitis gangraenosa acuta.

B. The tests for self-control

Test № 1

V - I

Select the second part of the term “extrauterine pregnancy — *graviditas*”:

- Variants of the answer:**
- a) ventrālis;
 - b) abdominālis;
 - c) extrauterīna;
 - d) intrauterīna;
 - e) tubāria.

V - II

Select the second part of the term “complete abortion — *abortus*”:

- Variants of the answer:**
- a) immīnens;
 - b) artificiālis;
 - c) habituālis;
 - d) incomplētus;
 - e) complētus.

V - III

Select the second part of the term “premature delivery — *partus*”:

- Variants of the answer:**
- a) serotīnus;
 - b) artificiālis;
 - c) praecipitātus;
 - d) praematūrus;
 - e) matūrus.

Test № 2

Add the corresponding endings of the multi-word term:

V – I

1. Prolapsus uter... complēt... .
2. Pancreatītis haemorrhagīc... acūt... .
3. Hernia umbilicāl... incarcerāt... .
4. Cystis ovari.. dextr... .
5. Crisis hypertonic... cerebrāl... .

V – II

1. Insufficiētia valv... mitrāl...
2. Morbus cord... ischaemīc...;
3. Erosio cervīc... uter...;
4. Infarctus hepat... atrophīc... haemorrhagīc...;
5. Gastrītis atrophīc... chronīc...

V – III

1. Morbus ulcerōs... ventricūl...;
2. Insufficiētia renāl... acūt...;
3. Caries dent... profund...;
4. Pneumonia hypostatic... bilaterāl...;
5. Bronchītis purulent... diffūs... .

Variants of the answer: a) -a;
 b) -i;
 c) -is;
 d) -us

e) -um.

Test № 3

Select the adjective corresponding to the noun – name of disease:

V – I

Noun:

1. diabētes;
2. otītis;
3. parotītis;
4. sclerōsis;
5. rinītis;

Adjective:

- a) purulentus, a, um;
- b) allergicus, a, um;
- c) disseminātus, a, um;
- d) paralyticus, a, um;
- e) mellitus, a, um;
- f) epidemicus, a, um.

V – II

Noun:

1. eczēma;
2. pleurītis;
3. arhythmia;
4. typhus;
5. herpes.

Adjective:

- a) fibrinosus, a, um;
- b) respiratorius, a, um;
- c) squamosus, a, um;
- d) alimentarius, a, um;
- e) exanthematicus, a, um;
- f) nasalis, e.

B – III

Noun:

1. coma;
2. insufficientia;
3. morbus;
4. abortus;
5. cor.

Adjective:

- a) disseminātus, a, um;
- b) spontaneus, a, um;
- c) hepaticus, a, um;
- d) pulmonālis, e;
- e) renālis, e;
- f) hypertonicus, a, um.

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