

Ministry of Health of Ukraine
Ukrainian Medical Stomatological Academy

Department of the Foreign Languages with Latin Language and Medical Terminology

"Approved"

The first vice-rector in scientific and
pedagogical work

V.M. Dvornyk

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LATIN LANGUAGE AND MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY
(academic discipline)

SYLLABUS

Educational and professional level	The second (master's) level of higher education
Knowledge branch	22 "Health Care"
specialty	222 «Medicine»
Educational qualification	Master
Professional qualification	Medical doctor
Form of education	Full-time
Course and semester of study of the discipline	I course, I-II semesters
Syllabus of the discipline "Latin Language and Medical Terminology" approved at the sitting of the chair of Foreign Languages with Latin Language and Medical Terminology	Approved by the cycle methodical commission "Humanitarian, socioeconomic and fundamental disciplines"
The head of the chair _____ Bieljaieva O.M. (signature)	The head <u>Shcherba</u> Loban H. A. (signature)
Protocol <u>14.05.20</u> No. <u>18</u>	Protocol <u>14.05.2020</u> No. <u>9</u>

Poltava 2020

INFORMATION ABOUT TEACHERS PROVIDING EDUCATIONAL PROCESS ON THE ACEDMIC DISCIPLINE

Surname, name of the teacher (s), academic degree, academic rank	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bieliaieva Olena Mykolaivna 2. PhD, Assoc. Prof. 3. Solohor Iryna Mykolaivna, PhD, Assoc. Prof. 4. Honcharova Yevheniia Yevheniivna, PhD, Assoc. Prof. 5. Kincheloe Nataliia Mykolaivna, lecturer 6. Rozhenko Inesa Vitaliivna, lecturer
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BASIC CHARACTERISTICS OF ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE

Volume of academic discipline

Amount of credits/ hours – 3 / 90, among which:

Lectures (h.) – are not provided according to the program

Practical classes (h) – 60

Independent work (h) – 30

Type of control – FMC

Features of academic discipline

Type of academic discipline – normative

Year – first

Semester – I, II

The academic discipline policy

General principles on which the policy of studying Latin and medical terminology is based: observance by the subjects of the educational process (students and teachers) the rules of academic integrity, deliberate rejection of any form of academic plagiarism; involvement of students in academic culture and research; formation of the level of theoretical knowledge, skills, practical skills necessary for future professional activity; preservation and promotion of universal, national and professional values; acquainting students with the basics of medical ethics and deontology; promoting a healthy lifestyle; creating conditions for the subjects of the educational process to maintain a positive image and business reputation of UMSA in the domestic and foreign educational and scientific space; creating conditions for the realization of language, intellectual and cognitive abilities of students; formation humanistic worldview, tolerance, multiculturalism.

Specific requirements: inadmissibility of omissions and delays without good reason; active participation of students in practical classes; systematic performance of all types of tasks provided by working curriculum in Latin and medical terminology; prohibition to use devices, except in cases when interactive programs Kahoot or Quizlet are used in the classroom.

Incentive system: students-winners of the second stage of the All-Ukrainian Student Competition (international competition) in Latin and medical terminology may be exempted from attending practical classes as those who have completed the curriculum ahead of schedule; students-members of the scientific circle, who demonstrate high personal scientific achievements, can apply for the automatic score of the highest score for FMC in Latin and medical terminology. Policies in the assessment of all types of student achievement are based on the principles of transparency, objectivity and openness.

The department adheres to a steady course to eradicate any manifestations of subjectivity and commitment to assessment, as well as the principles of individualization and differentiation in education.

The general provisions of the policy are set out in: "Regulations on the organization of the educational process":

https://www.umsa.edu.ua/storage/department-npr/docs_links/o3MhEcAIDHFI4AilBu_VYu8T0PfVtJeVK6qnv33oi.pdf;

"Academic Integrity Code":

https://www.umsa.edu.ua/storage/department-npr/docs_links/xugb1mKV2PTYPLLu13J_tfSgoV7Kpv9CzhulKT0rP.pdf

Description of academic discipline course

"Latin language and Medical Terminology"

Prerequisites and postrequisites of the academic discipline (interdisciplinary links)

Prerequisites. To successfully master Latin and medical terminology, the student must have theoretical knowledge and concepts of phonetics and graphics, morphology, syntax, lexicology, phraseology, word formation of Ukrainian (other native) and foreign languages, provided by the State standard of basic and complete secondary education:

alphabet, letter, sound (vowel, consonant), digraph, diphthong, syllable, accent, parts of speech, morphological features of parts of speech, functions in a phrase (sentence), types of syntactic connection in a phrase, direct appendix, indirect appendix, basic types of system connections between lexical units (synonymy, antonymy, homonymy, hypero-hyponymy, paronymy), ways of word formation (affixal (suffixal, prefixal, suffixal-prefixal), the meaning of international suffixes and prefixes, word formation, basic composition, conversion).

Latin language and medical terminology is integrated with the following disciplines provided by the curriculum for the training of specialists of the second (master's) level of higher education in the knowledge branch 22 "Health Care" in the specialty 222 "Medicine", educational qualifications "Master", professional qualifications "Medical doctor": "Ukrainian language for professional purposes", "Foreign language", "Normal anatomy", "History of medicine", "Medical biology", "Biological chemistry".

Postrequisites. Latin language and medical terminology serves as an applied discipline for mastering foreign language for professional purposes, mastering the terminology of fundamental disciplines ("Normal Physiology", "Pathological Physiology", "Pathological Anatomy"), as well as disciplines of the cycle of professional and practical training ("Internal Medicine", "Surgery", "Obstetrics and Gynecology", "Dermatology"), the formation of skills for prescription-writing ("Pharmacology", "Clinical Pharmacology").

The purpose and objectives of the discipline:

- the purpose of studying the discipline "Latin language and medical terminology" is to master systematic knowledge of phonetics, graphics, spelling, morphology, elements of syntax, terminology, basic vocabulary and professional terminology necessary for the formation of professionally important skills and abilities of future doctor. The ultimate goal is the competent use of Greco-Latin anatomical-histological, pharmaceutical and clinical terms, as well as language and speech clichés in the medical practice;

- main tasks of studying the discipline "Latin language and medical terminology" include formation of basic language, linguo-professional and linguo-cultural skills and other competencies necessary to perform quasi-professional and professional tasks.

Competencies and learning outcomes formed in the course of academic discipline

Academic discipline "Latin language and medical terminology":

The discipline provides the formation of competencies in students, namely:

- **integral:** the ability to solve typical and complex specialized tasks and practical problems in the learning process, as well as in the professional work of health professionals, conducting research and / or innovation using the provisions, theories and methods of basic and clinical medical sciences, in conditions characterized by complexity and uncertainty of conditions and requirements.

- **general:** ability to engage in abstract thinking, analysis and synthesis; ability to apply knowledge in practice; knowledge and understanding of the subject and profession mastering; development of skills regarding information and communication

technologies application; ability to learn and be modernly trained; ability to scientific search, processing and analysis of information from various sources; ability to adapt and act in new situation; ability to evaluate, set and solve the problem; interpersonal skills; ability to work self-sufficiently; safety observation; ability to act ethically motivated; ability to evaluate the quality of provided services; environmental protection behavior; ability to act socially responsible and in a civil measured manner.

- **specific:** the use of international Greek-Latin terminology while collecting medical history; registration of Latin and medical records; processing of state, social and medical information.

Details regarding competencies in accordance with NQF descriptors are presented in the form of "Competency Matrix"

Competency matrix

NQF competency classification	Knowledge	Skills	Communication	Autonomy and responsibility
General competencies				
1. Ability to abstract thinking, analysis and synthesis	Should know the methods of analysis, synthesis and further modern learning	Be able to analyze and synthesize information, make informed decisions, acquire modern knowledge	To establish appropriate connections to achieve goals	Responsibility for the timely acquisition of modern knowledge
2. Ability to apply knowledge in practical situations	Should have specialized conceptual knowledge acquired in the process of learning	Be able to solve complex problems and problems that arise in educational / professional activities	Clear and unambiguous communication of own conclusions, knowledge and explanations that substantiate them to specialists and non-specialists	Responsibility for making decisions in difficult and uncertain conditions
3. Knowledge and understanding of the subject area and	Should have in-depth knowledge of Latin and medical	Be able to perform professional activities that require updating	Ability to effectively form communicative strategies and	Responsibility for professional development, ability to further professional

understanding of professional activity	terminology, its role and functions in the structure of professional activity	and integration of knowledge	tactics in the process of educational and professional and professional activities	training with a high level of autonomy
4. ICT skills	Should have high knowledge in the field of ICT, which is used in professional activities	Be able to use ICT in a professional field that needs constant updating and integrating knowledge	Use ICT in professional activities	Responsibility for the development of professional knowledge and skills
5. The ability to learn and be modernly trained	Should have skills independently to acquire new knowledge necessary for the effective implementation of educational and professional activities	Be able to carry out educational / professional activities that require updating and integration of knowledge	Ability to effectively formulate communication strategies and tactics in the process of educational and professional activities	Responsibility for professional development, ability to further professional training with a high level of autonomy
6. Ability to adapt and act in a new situation	Should know the methods of applying knowledge in solving practical problems	Be able to use knowledge in a variety of practical situations	Establish vertical and horizontal connections depending on the practical situation	Responsibility for the timeliness of decisions in practical situations
7. Interpersonal skills	Should know the tactics and strategies of communication, laws and ways of communicative behavior	Be able to choose ways and strategies of communication to ensure effective teamwork	Use communication strategies and interpersonal skills	Responsibility for the choice, strategy and tactics of communication

8. Ability to work autonomously	Should know the methods of applying knowledge in solving practical problems	Be able to use knowledge in a variety of practical situations	Establish vertical and horizontal connections depending on the practical situation	Responsibility for the timeliness of decisions in specific situations
9. Ability to act on the basis of ethical considerations (motives)	Should know the basic rules of modern ethics and deontology, which were formed in antiquity and reflected in Latin sources	Be able to use to see Latin maxims and it is advisable to use them as a means of reduction or preventing negative emotional impact on the patient, veiling negative information	Adhere to important maxims of special communication , such as: conciseness, given the lack of short nominations in the Ukrainian language, and accuracy of expression; reducing or preventing negative emotional impact on the patient, veiling negative information through the use of Latin-language resources	Responsibility for the choice, strategy and tactics of communication
10. Ability to evaluate and ensure the quality of work performed	Should know the methods of evaluating performance indicators	Be able to ensure quality work	Establish connections to ensure quality work	Responsibility for quality work
11. Desire to preserve the environment	Should know the problems of environmental protection and choose ways to preserve it	Be able to form requirements for yourself and the environment to preserve the environment	Make proposals to the relevant bodies and institutions on measures aimed at preserving and protecting the	Responsibility for compliance with the norms and rules of environmental protection within its competence

			environment	
12. The ability to act socially responsible and civic conscious	Should know social and civil rights and responsibilities	To form one's civic consciousness, to be able to act in accordance with it	Ability to convey one's civic and social position	Responsibility for civil position and activity
Special (professional) competencies				
1. Collection of medical history	Should have specialized knowledge of Greek-Latin terminology used in standard methods of patient examination, disease diagnosis algorithms	Be able to correctly use the terminology in formulating diagnoses, methods of examination, selection / adjustment of prescriptions	On the basis of regulatory documents to keep medical records	Adhering to ethical and legal norms, be responsible for making informed decisions and actions regarding the correctness of the formulation of a preliminary clinical diagnosis of the disease
2. Evaluation of laboratory and instrumental research data.	Should have specialized knowledge of terminology that is used to denote the organs and systems of the human body, standard methods of laboratory and instrumental examination	Be able to analyze the results of laboratory and instrumental studies and on their basis to evaluate information about the patient's diagnosis	It is reasonable to formulate and evaluate the data of laboratory and instrumental research	Be responsible for deciding on the formulation of laboratory and instrumental research data
3. Keeping medical records	Use-to learn Latin in the professional activity of a doctor	Be able to determine the source and location of the required information depending on its type	Obtain the necessary information from specific source and on the basis of its analysis to form appropriate conclusions	Be responsible for the completeness and quality of the analysis of information and conclusions based on its analysis

4. Processing of state, social and medical information	Should know the system of official document management in the professional work of a doctor	Be able to determine the source and location of the required information depending on its type	Obtain the necessary information from a specific source and on the basis of its analysis to form appropriate conclusions	Be responsible for the completeness and quality of the analysis of information and conclusions based on its analysis
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Learning outcomes for the discipline

After completion of the academic discipline course, students must know:

- brief history of the Latin language and the main stages of development of international Greco-Latin medical terminology;
- the Latin alphabet;
- rules of reading and pronunciation of vowels, consonants, letter combinations (Latin and Greek);
- rules of accent;
- principles of terminological word formation;
- morphological features of variable and invariant parts of speech;
- elements of the syntax of the Latin language, necessary for the formation of skills of formation and translation of two- and multi-word terminological units;
- basic Latin terms (nomenclature names) and their Ukrainian and English equivalents;
- principles of construction and translation of chemical nomenclature names;
- word-forming elements that contain information about the drug;
- principles of formation of Latin names of vitamins;
- basic terms that denote the concept of drug technology;
- integrated (combined) classification of dosage forms;
- the rules of writing the Latin part of prescription;
- rules for prescribing different groups of drugs;
- rules of translating of diagnoses of major medicine branches into Latin;

be able to:

- construct anatomic histological, pharmaceutical and clinical terms;
- freely operate in Latin (Latinized Greek, hybrid, borrowed) general and industry terms, nomenclature names and speech clichés in professional speech (oral and written), for example, in collecting information about the patient and evaluating the results of laboratory tests and laboratory results. processing of state, social and medical information;
- classify drugs by word-forming elements that carry information about the drug (source of extraction, ingredients, chemical composition, belonging to a certain pharmacological or chemical group, therapeutic effect, anatomical and physiological action);

- "Read" information about the drug by its name;
- find the names of analogues (generics), guided by the language design;
- to reproduce and draw up special written texts - prescriptions;
- prescribe prescriptions in Latin (sensu stricto) for medicines in abbreviated, condensed and expanded forms (for tablets, capsules, ointments);
- perceive the information transmitted by the prescription;
- produce, read and understand the content of special functional texts - diagnoses;
- read and translate with the dictionary adapted texts on medical topics, written in Latin.

Since the content of teaching Latin and medical terminology includes linguistic and cultural component, the student should:

- learn Latin proverbs, sayings, aphorisms, literary quotations, clichés and be able to use them in speech;
- have information about the origin of some phraseological inflections and be able to explain their meaning;
- understand the semantics of ancient images-symbols and their use as a proprietary component of medical terms.

Integrative final program learning outcomes, the formation of which is facilitated by the discipline: free operation of international Greek-Latin terminology in the performance of educational and / or professional tasks.

Structure of the academic discipline

Content of content modules and topics	Number of hours				
	Total	including			
		Lectures	Seminars	Practical studies	Individual task
1	2	3	4	5	6
Module 1. Phonetic, lexical and grammatical provision of the topic “Anatomical and Histological Terminology”					
Content Module 1. Phonetics. Overview of the system of nouns. Overview of the system of adjectives. The structure of Anatomical and Histological Terms.					
Topic 1. Phonetics. The alphabet. Classification of vowels and consonants. Diphthongs. Digraphs.	2,5	-	-	2	0,5
Topic 2. Phonetics. Letter combinations. Longitude and shortness. The accent.	2,5	-	-	2	0,5
Topic 3. The notion of «scientific term». The system of Latin noun. The grammatical categories. The dictionary form. The «non-agreed attribute».	2,5	-	-	2	0,5
Topic 4. Grammatical categories of adjective, division into groups. Passive	2,5	-	-	2	0,5

past participles. The «agreed attribute». The adjectives in Greek language (azygos).					
Topic 5. The structure of two- and multi-word anatomic term with different types of attributes.	2,5	-	-	2	0,5
Content Module 2. System-based study of nouns of I-II declensions. System-based study of adjectives of group 1.					
Topic 6. Control of the content module No. 1. The first declension nouns. The nouns of the first Greek declension. Vocabulary. The set expressions. The commonly used prepositions with <i>Acc.</i> and <i>Abl.</i> Suffixation	2,5	-	-	2	0,5
Topic 7. The second declension masculine and neuter gender nouns. The nouns of the second Greek declension. Vocabulary. The set expressions. Suffixes. The systemic study of the first group adjectives.	2,5	-	-	2	0,5
Content Module 3 System-based study of nouns of the third declension and adjectives of the 2nd group.					
The fourth and fifth declension nouns. Degrees of comparison of adjectives.					
General notion of adverb, numeral and pronoun					
Topic 8. Control of the content module No. 2. The third declension nouns. The word stem determination, paradigms of all genders, types of declining. The consonant type. The masculine gender. The exceptions pertaining gender. Vocabulary. Set expressions.	2,5	-	-	2	0,5
Topic 9. The mixed type. The third declension feminine nouns. The exceptions pertaining gender. Vocabulary. Set expressions.	2,5	-	-	2	0,5
Topic 10. The vowel type. The neuter gender nouns. Exceptions. Vocabulary. Set expressions.	2,5	-	-	2	0,5
Topic 11. The peculiarities of declining the Greek nouns in <i>-sis</i> and Latin nouns like « <i>febris</i> ». The peculiarities of declining the neuter nouns in <i>-ma</i> .	2,5	-	-	2	0,5

Vocabulary. Set expressions.					
Topic 12. The second group adjectives. Vocabulary. Set expressions. The agreement with the nouns of I, II, III declensions. The Greek adjectives in anatomic terminology. Active present participles. Word-building. Vocabulary. Set expressions.	3	-	-	2	1
Topic 13. Degrees of comparison of adjectives in medical terminology. The system of Latin adverb. Degrees of comparison of adverbs. Vocabulary. Set expressions. The system of Latin pronoun.	3	-	-	2	1
Topic 14. Study of the fourth and fifth declension nouns. Exceptions. Vocabulary. Set expressions. Formation of the fourth declension nouns from the supine stem. Control of the content module No. 3.	2,5	-	-	2	0,5
Topic 15. The final module control 1.	4	-	-	2	2
Total for module 1	40	-	-	30	10

Module 2.

Prescription writing. Basics of Pharmaceutical Terminology.

The structure of the clinical term. Greek doublets of Latin nouns I-V declension and adjectives 1 and the 2 group. Final term elements. General concept of diagnosis. Translation of diagnoses.

Content Module 1. Prescription writing. Basics of Pharmaceutical Terminology.

The chemical nomenclature. The botanical nomenclature.

General Information about the Latin nomenclature of dosage forms.

Topic 1. The system of Latin verb. Grammatical categories of the verb. The dictionary form of the verb. The Present Indicative Active and Passive. The verb in prescriptions. Imperative mood. The Present Indicative Active and Passive. The Subjunctive Mood in prescriptions. The verb <i>fio, fiery</i> . Set prescription phrases with the verbs.	2	-	-	2	0,5
Topic 2. The general notion of prescription. The structure of prescription. Grammatical structure of prescription phrase. The rules of writing the Latin part of prescription. Patterns of prescriptions:	2,5	-	-	2	0,5

complete and abbreviated patterns of prescription-writing. Additional notes in prescriptions.					
Topic 3. The chemical nomenclature. The names of chemical elements and compounds: the names of acids, salts, oxides, compound ethers.	2,5	-	-	2	0,5
Topic 4. General Information about the Latin nomenclature of dosage forms. Pharmaceutical word-forming elements in the names of medications indicating the chemical composition of medication, or containing information of anatomic, physiological and pharmacological nature.	2,5	-	-	2	0,5
Topic 5. General characteristics of botanical nomenclature. Word-forming elements in the names of cardiac glycosides, alkaloids, hormones. Names of antibiotics and vitamins. Names of groups of drugs according to their pharmacological action.	2,5	-	-	2	0,5
Topic 6. The Latin nomenclature of dosage forms. Prescription-writing for solid medicinal forms.	2,5	-	-	2	0,5
Topic 7. Prescription-writing for semi-solid medicinal forms.	2,5	-	-	2	0,5
Topic 8. Prescription-writing for liquid medicinal forms.	2,5			2	0,5
Topic 9. Abbreviations in prescriptions. Systematization of material from the section "Prescription writing."	2,5			2	0,5
Content Module 2. Clinical terminology. The structure of the clinical term. Greek terms-composites of Latin nouns I-V declension and adjectives 1 and 2 groups. Final word-forming elements. General notion of diagnosis. Translating of diagnoses					
Topic 10. Control of the content module 1. The notion of clinical term. The structure of	2,5	-	-	2	0,5

terms-composites in Latin and English. Affixal word formation in clinical terminology.					
Topic 11. Greek doublets of Latin nouns of first declension. Final word-forming elements. Translation of diagnoses / fragments of diagnoses.	2,5	-	-	2	0,5
Topic 12. Greek doublets of Latin nouns of the second declension. Final word-forming elements. Translation of diagnoses / fragments of diagnoses.	2,5	-	-	2	0,5
Topic 13. Greek doublets of Latin masculine nouns of the third declension. Translation of diagnoses / fragments of diagnoses.	2,5	-	-	2	0,5
Topic 14. Greek doublets of Latin feminine nouns of the third declension. Final word-forming elements. Translation of diagnoses / fragments of diagnoses.	2,5			2	0,5
Topic 15. Greek doublets of Latin nouns of the neuter gender of the third declension. Translation of diagnoses / fragments of diagnoses.	2,5			2	0,5
Topic 16. Greek doublets of adjectives 1 and 2 groups. Translation of diagnoses / fragments of diagnoses.	2,5			2	0,5
Topic 17. Greek doublets of Latin nouns IV - V declension. Translation of diagnoses / fragments of diagnoses.	2,5	-	-	2	0,5
Topic 18. Term elements - homophones and homographs. Translation of diagnoses / fragments of diagnoses.	2,5	-	-	2	0,5
Topic 19. Control of the content module # 2. Translation of diagnoses / fragments of diagnoses (internal medicine, surgery, obstetrics and gynecology).	2,5	-	-	2	0,5
Topics 20. FMC 2	2,5	-	-	2	0,5

Total according to module 2	50	-	-	40	10
Total	90			70	20

Thematic lecture plan (according to modules) indicating the main issues considered at the lecture is not provided according to the program.

Thematic plan of seminars according to modules and content modules indicating the main issues considered at the seminar is not provided according to the program

Thematic plan of practical classes according to modules and content modules indicating the main issues considered at the practical lesson

Module 1. Phonetic, lexical and grammatical provision of the topic “Anatomical and Histological Terminology”

Phonetics. System of Latin nouns. System of Latin adjectives. The structure of Anatomical and Histological Terms.		
No	Topic	h
1	Phonetics. The alphabet. Classification of vowels and consonants. Diphthongs. Digraphs.	2,5
2	Phonetics. Letter combinations. The Length and brevity. The accent.	2,5
3	The notion of «scientific term». The system of Latin noun. The grammatical categories. The dictionary form. The «non-agreed attribute».	2,5
4	Grammatical categories of adjective, division into groups. Passive past participles. The «agreed attribute». The adjectives in Greek language (azygos)	2,5
5	The structure of multi-word anatomic term with different types of attributes.	2,5
Content Module 2. System-based study of I-II declension nouns. System-based study of I group adjectives		
6	Control of the content module No. 1. The first declension nouns. The nouns of the first Greek declension. Vocabulary. The set expressions. The commonly used prepositions with <i>Acc.</i> and <i>Abl.</i> Suffixation	2,5
7	The second declension masculine and neuter gender nouns. The nouns of the second Greek declension. Vocabulary. The set expressions. Suffixes. The system-based study of the first group adjectives.	2,5
Content Module 3. System-based study of adjectives of the third declension. Degrees of comparison of adjectives. General notion of adverb. Systematic study of nouns IV-V declension. Prefixation.		

8	Control of the content module No. 2. The third declension nouns. The word stem determination, paradigms of all genders, types of declining. The consonant type. The masculine gender. The exceptions pertaining gender. Vocabulary. Set expressions.	2,5
9	The mixed type. The third declension feminine nouns. The exceptions pertaining gender. Vocabulary. Set expressions.	2,5
10	The vowel type. The neuter gender nouns. Exceptions. Vocabulary. Set expressions.	2,5
11	The peculiarities of declining the Greek nouns in <i>-sis</i> and Latin nouns like « <i>febris</i> ». The peculiarities of declining the neuter nouns in <i>-ma</i> . Vocabulary. Set expressions.	2,5
12	The second group adjectives. Vocabulary. Set expressions. The agreement with the nouns of the I, II, III declensions. The Greek adjectives in anatomic terminology. Active present participles. Word-building. Vocabulary. Set expressions.	3
13	Degrees of comparison of adjectives in medical terminology. The system of Latin adverb. Degrees of comparison of adverbs. Vocabulary. Set expressions. The system of Latin pronoun.	3
14	Study of the fourth and fifth declension nouns. Exceptions. Vocabulary. Set expressions. Formation of the fourth declension nouns from the supine stem. Control of the content module No. 3	2,5
15	FMC 1	4
TOTAL		40

Individual tasks

1. Elaboration of additional materials during preparation for participation in the I and II stages of the All-Ukrainian Student Olympiad in the discipline "Latin language and Medical Terminology".
2. Elaboration of the literary sources necessary for performance of independent scientific researches and preparation on their results of scientific publications and reports, creation of presentations.
3. Work with dictionaries, reference books, professional literature.

List of theoretical questions for preparation of students for Final Module Control 1

1. The Latin alphabet.
2. Classification of sounds. Vowel pronunciation rules.
3. Digraphs and diphthongs, which are used to indicate vowels.
4. Features of the consonants pronunciation.
5. Rules for pronunciation of letter combinations in words of Latin and Greek origin.
6. The use of capital letters in Latin sublanguage of medicine.
7. Division into syllables. The rules of length and brevity. Long and short suffixes.
8. Stress. Stress in words of Greek origin.

9. General notion on scientific term. Differentiation of the notion "term" and "item name".
10. Morphological categories of nouns. The rule for recording nouns in the dictionary, including monosyllables of the III declension nouns. The rule for determining the stem of the nouns.
11. The syntactic construction "non-agreed attribute". Ways to translate into English.
12. Morphological categories of adjectives. The rule for determining the stem of adjectives, including adjectives with one gender ending.
13. Adjectives with insufficient degrees of comparison in the anatomical nomenclature. Adjectives major, ius and minor, us in the anatomical nomenclature.
14. The syntactic construction "agreed attribute". The rule of translation into English.
15. The structure of multi-word terms and nouns with various types of syntactic structure.
16. Characteristic features of I declension nouns. Case endings. Exceptions to the gender rule.
17. Nouns of the I Greek declension.
18. General information about the preposition. Most common prepositions used with Acc. and Abl. The use of prepositions *in* and *sub*.
19. Characteristic features of II declension nouns. Case endings. The rule of neuter gender. Exceptions to the rule of gender.
20. Substantivization.
21. Abbreviations of the anatomical names-nouns of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd declensions, accepted in NA.
22. Adjectives of 1 group. Past Participles Passive.
23. Characteristic features of III declension nouns. Features of the dictionary form.
24. Characteristic features of consonant, vowel and mixed types of III declension nouns. Case endings of each type.
25. Endings of masculine nouns of III declension in Nom. sing. and variations of these endings in Gen. sing. The most important exceptions to the gender rule. The grammatical structure of the Latin names of the muscles with their function. Models of formation and methods of translation.
26. Ending of feminine nouns of III declension in Nom. sing. and variations of these endings in Gen. sing. The most important exceptions to the gender rule.
27. Ending of the neuter gender nouns of III declension in Nom. sing. and variations of these endings in Gen. sing. Exceptions to the gender rule.
28. Peculiarities of declining Greek nouns in "-sis" and Latin nouns like *febris*.
29. Peculiarities of declension of neuter nouns of III declension in -ma (like *gramma*, *ātis* n).
30. Features of declining the noun *vas*, *vasis* n.
31. Adjectives of III declension.
32. Present Participles Active.
33. Degrees of comparison of adjectives.
34. Adjectives that form degrees of comparison from superlative stems.
35. Adjectives with incomplete degrees of comparison in medical terminology.
36. General information about the Latin adverb. Degrees of comparison of adverbs.
37. General information about the Latin verb. Features of the dictionary form of verbs in Latin sublanguage of medicine. Present tense active and passive voice.

38. Characteristic features of IV declension. Case endings. Exceptions from the gender rule. Formation of IV declension nouns from the stem of supine.
39. Characteristic features of V declension nouns. Case endings. Exceptions from the gender rule.
40. General information about word formation. Latin prepositions in the role of prefixes. Latin prefixes of numeric origin. Greek prefixes. Greek prefixes of number origin.
41. Medical professional terms, abbreviations and expressions commonly used in professional speech.

The list of practical skills for FMC 1

1. Learn the Latin alphabet. Rules of pronunciation and reading of vowels, consonants, letter combinations.
2. Read in Latin.
3. Put the stress in accordance with established accentological standards.
4. Use a capital letter in a letter in accordance with the rules adopted in the Latin language for medical purposes.
5. Write the in dictionary form the replaceable parts of speech.

Define:

- the stem of the variable parts of speech;
 - morphological categories of variable parts of speech;
6. Form Latin terminological units with various types of syntactic connection, including with the prepositions per, inter, post, ante, super, supra, contra, ad, a (ab), e (ex), de, pro, sine, cum, in, sub.
 7. To translate into English the terms and nomenclature names with different types of syntactic construction (“non-agreed attribute”, or “agreed attribute”, “prepositional units”).
 8. To decline:
 - nouns of I-V declensions in all cases singularis and pluralis;
 - adjectives of the usual degree of the first and second groups, as well as adjectives of the comparative and superlative degrees in all cases singularis and pluralis;
 - two- and multi-word combinations;
 9. To determine the way of formation of terminological units and their components.
 2. Use Latin (Latinized Greek, hybrid, borrowed) professional terms, nomenclature names and clichéd forms in professional speech (oral and written).
 3. To master 360 lexical and phraseological units at a productive level.

Module 2.

Prescription writing. Basics of Pharmaceutical Terminology.

The structure of the clinical term. Greek doublets of Latin I-V declension nouns and 1-2 group adjectives. Final term elements. General concept of diagnosis. Translation of diagnoses.

Content Module 1. Prescription writing. Basics of Pharmaceutical Terminology.
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The chemical nomenclature. The botanical nomenclature. General Information about the Latin nomenclature of dosage forms.

No	Topic	h
1	The system of Latin verb. Grammatical categories of the verb. The dictionary form of the verb. The Present Indicative Active and Passive. The verb in prescriptions. Imperative mood. The Present Indicative Active and Passive. The Subjunctive Mood in prescriptions. The verb <i>fio, fiery</i> . Set prescription phrases with the verbs.	2,5
2	The general notion of prescription. The structure of prescription. Grammatical structure of prescription phrase. The rules of writing the Latin part of prescription. Patterns of prescriptions: complete and abbreviated patterns of prescription-writing. Additional notes in prescriptions.	2,5
3	The chemical nomenclature. The names of chemical elements and compounds: the names of acids, salts, oxides, compound ethers.	2,5
4	General Information about the Latin nomenclature of dosage forms. Pharmaceutical word-forming elements in the names of medications indicating the chemical composition of medication, or containing information of anatomic, physiological and pharmacological nature.	2,5
5	General characteristics of botanical nomenclature. Word-forming elements in the names of cardiac glycosides, alkaloids, hormones. Names of antibiotics and vitamins. Names of groups of drugs according to their pharmacological action.	2,5
6	The Latin nomenclature of dosage forms. Prescription-writing for solid medicinal forms.	2,5
7	Prescription-writing for semi-solid medicinal forms.	2,5
8	Prescription-writing for liquid medicinal forms.	2,5
9	Abbreviations in prescriptions. Systematization of material from the section "Prescription writing."	2,5
Content Module 2. Clinical terminology. The structure of the clinical term. Greek terms-composites of Latin I-V declension nouns and adjectives of 1-2 groups. Final word-forming elements. General notion on diagnosis. Translating of diagnoses		
10	Control of the content module 1. The notion of clinical term. The structure of terms-composites in Latin and English. Affixal word formation in clinical terminology.	2,5
11	Greek doublets of Latin nouns of first declension. Final word-forming elements. Translation of diagnoses / fragments of diagnoses.	2,5
12	Greek doublets of Latin nouns of the second declension. Final word-forming elements. Translation of diagnoses / fragments of diagnoses.	2,5
13	Greek doublets of Latin masculine nouns of the third declension. Translation of diagnoses / fragments of diagnoses.	2,5

14	Greek doublets of Latin feminine nouns of the third declension. Final word-forming elements. Translation of diagnoses / fragments of diagnoses.	2,5
15	Greek doublets of Latin nouns of the neuter gender of the third declension. Translation of diagnoses / fragments of diagnoses.	2,5
16	Greek doublets of adjectives 1 and 2 groups. Translation of diagnoses / fragments of diagnoses.	2,5
17	Greek doublets of Latin nouns IV - V declension. Translation of diagnoses / fragments of diagnoses.	2,5
18	Term elements - homophones and homographs. Translation of diagnoses / fragments of diagnoses.	2,5
19	Control of the content module # 2. Translation of diagnoses / fragments of diagnoses (internal medicine, surgery, obstetrics and gynecology).	2,5
20	FMC 2	2,5
TOTAL		50

Individual tasks

1. Work with additional materials while preparing for participation in the I and II stages of the All-Ukrainian student competition on the discipline "Latin language and medical terminology".
2. Work with literary sources necessary for independent research and preparation of scientific publications and reports based on their results, creation of presentations.
3. Work with dictionaries, reference books, professional literature.

List of theoretical questions for FMC

1. General notion on Latin verb. Verb in prescription.
2. The general notion of prescription. The structure of prescription. Grammatical structure of prescription phrase. The rules of writing the Latin part of prescription. Patterns of prescriptions: complete and abbreviated patterns of prescription-writing. Additional notes in prescriptions.
3. The basic rules that must be observed when writing prescriptions with abbreviations. Prescription abbreviations are common. Abbreviations in prescriptions.
4. The chemical nomenclature. The names of chemical elements and compounds: the names of acids, salts, oxides, compound ethers. The rules for the formation of Latin names for acids, salts, oxides, bases, esters. Ways to translate ester names into Ukrainian. Features of the formation of the Latin names of sodium and potassium salts with an organic base.
5. Word-forming elements in the names of the preparations indicate the chemical composition or way of synthesis.
6. Word-forming elements containing information of therapeutic and anatomical and physiological nature.
7. Word-forming elements in the names of preparations indicating the presence of components of plant origin, belonging to various groups of antibiotics.

8. The rules for the formation of Latin names for vitamins.
9. Latin nomenclature of dosage forms.
10. Characteristic of solid dosage forms. Solid dosage forms, which are mainly manufactured abroad. Rules for prescribing solid dosage forms.
11. Characteristic of semi-solid dosage forms. Rules for prescribing semi-solid dosage forms.
12. Characteristic of liquid dosage forms. Liquid dosage forms used in dental practice mainly abroad. Prescribing rules for liquid dosage forms.
13. The notion of clinical term. The structure of terms-composites in Latin and English. Affixal word formation in clinical terminology.
14. Multi-word clinical terms. The concept of "nosological unit."
15. General concept of the diagnosis. Abbreviations used in making diagnoses are common.
16. Cliche characterizing the course of disease.
17. Cliche characterizing the severity or degree of the disease.
18. Adjectives and participles used in formulating clinical diagnoses.
19. Greek doublet designations of Latin nouns I-V declensions and adjectives 1 and 2 groups.
20. Final terminological elements of I-III declensions.
21. Terms omophones.
22. Suffixes indicating inflammatory and non-inflammatory diseases, rash and tumors.
23. Professional medical expressions and clinical idioms.

List of practical skills for FMC 2

1. Write prescriptions for solid, liquid and soft dosage forms in an expanded and folded way.
2. Write prescriptions for solid, liquid and soft dosage forms with possible prescription reductions.
3. Perceive the information that is passed on to the prescription.
4. Classify drugs according to word-building elements that carry information about the drug (source of production, ingredients, chemical composition, belonging to a specific pharmacological or chemical group, therapeutic effect, anatomical and physiological effect, etc.).
5. Find the names of analog drugs (generics).
6. "Read" information about the drug by its name.
7. Form Latin names of acids, salts, oxides, esters.
8. Translate the Ukrainian language of acids, salts, oxides, esters.
9. To translate the terms-composites in Ukrainian, highlight the terminology, explain their meaning.
10. To study the synonymous, including abbreviation, names of some nosological forms.
11. Differentiate terms omophones.
12. Produce (translate in Latin) and read special functional texts - diagnoses.

13. When making dental diagnoses in Latin, use common abbreviations, adjectives characterizing the course of a dental disease, as well as clichés characterizing the severity or degree of the disease.
14. Master 420 lexical and phraseological units at a productive level.
15. Use Latin (Latinized Greek, hybrid, borrowed) industry terms, nomenclature names, and clichéd forms in professional speech (oral and written).

Form of the final control – FMC

System of current and final control

Standardized generalized criteria for assessing students' knowledge:

“Excellent” – student owns at least 90% of the knowledge on the topic both during the survey and test control. He is well versed in subject terminology. Clearly formulates answers to the questions posed. Practical work is carried out in full.

“Good” – student has knowledge in the amount of at least 75–89%, makes minor errors, which he corrects when answering questions. During the test tasks answers 75% of the questions. Practical work has been completed in full, minor errors are allowed.

“Satisfactory” – student owns knowledge on the topic in the amount of at least 60 - 74%, while testing answers at least 60% of the questions. The answers are not accurate enough, suggestive questions can be answered. Practical work has not been fully completed.

“Unsatisfactory” – student did not learn the necessary minimum knowledge on the topic of the lesson and testing within 59%. Unable to answer leading questions, operates with inaccurate formulations. The test control task was completed by less than 59%, does not have practical skills.

Scheme of evaluation and distribution of points that students receive

Conversion of the assessment of the traditional 4-point scale to multi-point (maximum 120 points) is carried out only after the last current lesson, which precedes FMC. Conversion is performed according to the following algorithm:

- a) the average student's grade is calculated according to the traditional 4-point scale obtained during the current classes belonging to this module (accurate to hundredths of a point);
- b) to obtain a convertible multi-point total grade for current performance for the module, the average grade obtained on a traditional 4-point scale is multiplied by a factor of 24.

An exception is the case when the average rating on a traditional 4-point scale is 2 points. In this case, the student gets 0 points on a multi-point scale;

- c) the average score of current performance is calculated on the total number of classes in the module (Table 1).

Table 1

**Compliance with the average mark of current performance in traditional
4-point scale for the total assessment of current performance per module**

GPA for 4 point scale	Points for current performance after converting average grade	GPA for 4 point scale	Points for current performance after converting average grade
2,00	0	3,55	85
2,05	49	3,60	86
2,10	50	3,65	87
2,15	52	3,70	89
2,20	53	3,75	90
2,25	54	3,80	92
2,30	55	3,85	93
2,35	56	3,90	94
2,40	58	3,95	95
2,45	59	4,00	96
2,50	60	4,05	97
2,55	61	4,10	98
2,60	62	4,15	99
2,65	64	4,20	101
2,70	65	4,25	102
2,75	66	4,30	103
2,80	67	4,35	104
2,85	69	4,40	106
2,90	70	4,45	107
2,95	71	4,50	108
3,00	72	4,55	109
3,05	73	4,60	110
3,10	74	4,65	111
3,15	75	4,70	113
3,20	77	4,75	114
3,25	78	4,80	115
3,30	79	4,85	116
3,35	80	4,90	118
3,40	82	4,95	119
3,45	83	5,00	120
3,50	84		

FMC is carried out after studying the module program in the discipline in the last lesson of the module. To conduct the FMC, the hours provided for in the work program for practical exercises are used. Students who attended all practical classes (or worked

out missed classes in the prescribed manner), completed all the requirements of the curriculum and program, and scored a convertible amount of points not less than the minimum – 72 points are allowed to draw up the FMC.

The criteria for assessing FMC from the Latin language and medical terminology are reported at the first practical lesson of the module.

The result of the addition of the FMC is evaluated in points. The maximum number of points on the results of passing the FMC is 80 points.

The maximum number of points for module is 200 points (**120 points – for current activities +80 points – for FMC**).

The minimum number of points according to the results of FMC is 50 points, the minimum number of points for module is 122 points (**72 points – for current activities +50 points – for FMC**).

Students, who have average grade point from 4.5 to 5.0 for the corresponding module, are exempted from passing FMC and automatically (according to consent of the applicant for education) receive final grade in accordance with table 2.

In case when the student wants to improve his result, he appears at FMC and compiles it on general terms.

Table 2

GPA for 4 point scale	Points for FMC	Total number of points for FMC	Traditional FMC points
4,6	70	167	4
4,7	71	170	5
4,8	73	180	
4,9	77	190	
5,0	80	200	

The overall score for the Latin language and medical terminology is calculated as the arithmetic average of points for two modules (Table 3).

Table 3

Average number of points for two modules provided by the discipline program, in traditional rating according to 4-point scale

Average number of points for two modules	Traditional assessment according to 4 point scale
122 – 139,99	3
140 – 169,99	4
170 – 200	5

Evaluation on the discipline Latin language and medical terminology is set out for the student in the “Statement of Student Achievement on Discipline” and in the student’s gradebook within two working days after compiling the final module control.

Teaching methods

1. Methods of organization and implementation of educational and cognitive activities (explanatory, illustrative, reproductive).
2. Methods of stimulation and motivation of educational and cognitive activity (problem statement, search).
3. Methods of control and self-monitoring of the effectiveness of educational and cognitive activities.

Methods and forms of knowledge control

Oral control:

- individual testing;
- frontal testing;
- self-control.

Written control

- performance of control written works (dictations, answers to questions, fulfillment of exercises and individual tasks)
- performance of test tasks of various difficulty levels;
- program-based control;
- control of content modules;
- final module control.

Combined testing

Methodological support

- guidelines for students;
- guidelines for teachers.

Recommended literature

I. Basic (available in the library)

The Latin Language and Medical Terminology Basic / [Л.Ю. Смольська, О.Г. Пилипів, П.А. Содомора та ін]. – [2-е вид.]. – К. : ВСВ «Медицина», 2012. – 400 с.

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3. Побічна дія ліків: навчальний посібник у 2 кн. / В.М. Бобирьов, М.М. Потяженко, О.М. Беляєва й ін.; за заг. ред. В.М. Бобирьова, М.М. Потяженка. Вінниця: Вид-во «Нова книга», 2020. Кн. 1. – 555с. – укр. та англ. мовами.
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