

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. 1
August, 30, 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 №1	Prescription writing. Basics of Pharmaceutical Terminology.
The topic of the studies	Abbreviations in prescriptions and reading the abbreviations.
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:

When prescribing drugs physicians often use set abbreviations. They have fixed form to avoid ambiguity. Many Latin abbreviations are still in use. Knowledge of these abbreviations is essential for the dispensing pharmacist and often useful for the prescriber.

2. THE SPECIFIC AIMS:

- 1) To know the definition of an abbreviation.
- 2) To know the rules of abbreviating in prescriptions.
- 3) To know what names of ingredients are not abbreviated.
- 4) To know how words can be shortened in Praescriptio.

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
Abbreviation	A conventional reduction of words while writing, and also a word composed by reduction of two or more words.

4.2. The theoretical questions to the studies:

1. What is an abbreviation?
2. What are the rules of abbreviating in prescriptions?
3. What names of ingredients are not abbreviated?
4. How should the abbreviations be read?

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

Read the prescriptions, re-write them into the copy-book, write every word in the dictionary form, translate the prescriptions into English:

1. Rp.: Choles medicatae conservatae 250,0
Da.

Signa.

2. Rp.: Olei Terebinthinae
Olei Camphorae
Chloroformii ana 100,0

Misce. Da.

Signa.

3. Rp.: Extracti Frangulae fluidi 0,15

Extracti Viburni fluidi

Herbae Thymi ana 20 ml

Misce. Da.

Signa.

4. Rp.: Olei Ricini 1,0

Da tales doses numero 15 in capsulis gelatinosis.

Signa.

5. Rp.: Acidi hydrochlorici diluti 5 ml

Pepsini 2 ml

Aquae purificatae 180 ml

Sirupi Cerasi 200 ml

Misce. Da.

Signa.

5. THE CONTENTS OF THE TOPIC

- The rules of abbreviating in prescriptions
- The table of the most important prescription abbreviations
- Reading the abbreviations.

6. THE MATERIALS FOR SELF-CONTROL:

A. The tasks for self-control

Task № 1

The correct variant of the prescription phrase is the variant

V – I

Rp.: Ac. ascorbinici 0,1
Ac. nicotinici 0,025
Glucosi 0,5

.....
.....

Variants of the answer:

1. M. D. S.
2. M. f. pulv.

3. M. f. pulv. D. t. d. N. 10 in tab. S.
4. D. t. d. N.10. S.
5. D.S.
6. S.

V – II

Rp.: Xeroformii
 Picis liquidae āā 3,0
 Ol. Ricini ad 100 ml

Variants of the answer: 1. M. D. S.
 2. M. f. sp.
 3. D. S.
 4. M. f. pulv.
 5. M. f. lin. D.S.
 6. S.

V – III

Rp.: Hb. Origani 1,0
 Fol. Farfarae
 Rad. Althaeae ana 20,0

Variants of the answer: 1. M.D.S.
 2. M. f. sp. D.S.
 3. M. f. pulv.
 4. D. t. d. N. 10 in tab.
 5. D. t. d. N. 30.
 6. S.

Task № 2

V – I

Which of the abbreviations given below corresponds to the term *radix*?

Variants of the answer: a) rdx.;
 b) r.;
 c) rhiz.;
 d) rx.
 e) rad.

V – II

Which of the abbreviations given below corresponds to the term *emulsum*?

Variants of the answer: a) emm.;

- b) emuls.;
- c) ems.;
- d) emu.;
- e) em.

V – III

Which of the abbreviations given below corresponds to the term *rhizōma*?

- Variants of the answer:**
- a) riz.;
 - b) rma.;
 - c) rhiz.;
 - d) rh.;
 - e) rhzm.

Task № 3

V – I

Which of the words given below has the prescription abbreviation *fl.*?

- Variants of the answer:**
- a) flavus;
 - b) flos;
 - c) fructus;
 - d) fluīdus;
 - e) folium.

V – II

Which of the words given below has the prescription abbreviation *sp.*?

- Variants of the answer:**
- a) suppositorium;
 - b) simplex;
 - c) species;
 - d) sirūpus;
 - e) spiritus.

V – III

Which of the words given below has the prescription abbreviation *ol.*?

- Variants of the answer:**
- a) olla;
 - b) oleōsus;
 - c) oleum;
 - d) Olīva;
 - e) oblāta.

Task № 4

In prescriptions it is permitted to abbreviate

V – I

- Variants of the answer:**
- a) names of medicinal plants;
 - b) instructions to a pharmacist;
 - c) names of medicinal forms;

- d) names of plants' parts;
- e) names of salt anions.

V – II

Variants of the answer:

- a) prescription formulas;
- b) names of acids;
- c) names of salt anions;
- d) names of toxic substances;
- e) names of medicinal plants.

V – III

Variants of the answer:

- a) names of salt cations;
- b) names of galenicals;
- c) names of the ingredients close by meaning;
- d) names of somniferous substances;
- e) names of plants' parts.

B. The tests for self-control

Test № 1.

If the tablets are written out in the abbreviated form the word “tablets” is put in:

- a) Nom. plur.
- b) Gen. plur.
- c) Acc. plur.

Test № 2.

Choose the correct answer:

1) The abbreviation “D.” means:

- a) decoctum;
- b) dilutus;
- c) depuratus;
- d) Da.

2) The abbreviation “f.” means:

- a) flos;
- b) fiat;
- c) fluidus;
- d) folium.

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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<http://latinlexicon.org/paradigms.php> [http://la.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vicipaedia:Pagina prima](http://la.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vicipaedia:Pagina_prima)

The methodical recommendations are compiled by L. I. Hryschenko.

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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 №1	Prescription writing. Basics of Pharmaceutical Terminology.
The topic of the studies	Prescription-writing for solid medicinal forms.
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:

The dosage forms are subdivided into solid, liquid and semi-solid ones. Solid forms of medications are widely used in prescriptions. The peculiarities of writing out the solid medicinal substances in prescriptions are the important aspect of the topic, that's why it is necessary to know how Genetivus of the solid forms of medications is formed.

2. THE SPECIFIC AIMS:

1. To learn to classify dosage forms and know their characteristics.
2. To master the dictionary form of the names of each solid dosage form, their spelling.
3. To learn to correctly write out solid dosage forms.

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
Powder	A substance made up of an aggregation of small particles, as that obtained by the grinding or trituration of a solid drug.
Aspersion	The most frequently used form of undivided powder which is prescribed for external use.
Capsule	A structure in which something is enclosed.
Tablet	A solid dosage form, which contains a medicinal substance in pure or diluted form.
Pill	A dosage form for internal use.
Glosset	(Greek glossa – tongue) A small tablet prescribed for using under the tongue.
Granule	A small pill made from sucrose; its mass is approximately 0,05.
Caramel	A sugar-coated pill or medicated confection.
Species	A mixture of some dried medicinal herbs or their parts which is used to prepare drug preparations.
Mustard-poultice	A sheet of paper coated with a thin layer of mustard powder.

Tooth-powder	A white color powder the basic component of which is calcium carbonate.
Suppository	A medicated mass adapted for introduction into the rectal, vaginal, or urethral orifice of the body.

4.2. The theoretical questions to the studies:

1. How are the dosage forms classified according to the consistence of ingredients?
2. What dosage forms belong to solid ones?
3. Give the dictionary form of the names of each solid dosage form.

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

Write every word in the dictionary form, translate the prescriptions into Latin, memorize the spelling:

1. Take: Of the tincture of St. John's wort 10,0
Of the tincture of valerian 20,0
Of the tincture of celadine 10,0
Mix. Give.
Label.
2. Take: Of naphthalane 40,0
Of the precipitated sulphur
Of tar equally 15,0
Of the green soap 30,0
Mix, let ointment forms.
Give. Label.
3. Take: The tablets of raunatin 0,002 number 100
Give. Label.
4. Take: Of the extract of belladonna 0,01
Of the magnesium oxide
Of the sodium hydrocarbonate equally 0,3
Mix, let a powder forms.
Give such doses number 12.
Label.

5. THE CONTENTS OF THE TOPIC

- Solid dosage forms (Formae medicamentorum durae)
- Characteristic of every solid dosage form
- The rules of prescription-writing for solid dosage forms.

6. THE MATERIALS FOR SELF-CONTROL:

A. The tasks for self-control

Task № 1.

Write every word in the dictionary form, translate the prescriptions into Latin, memorize the spelling:

Take: 10 tablets of furacin for external use.

Give.

Label: Dissolve 2 tablets in one glass of water. Gargle throat.

Take: Analgin 0,25

Amidopyrin 0,25

Mix, let there be made some powder.

Give 12 such doses.

Label: one powder 3 times a day.

Take: Reduced iron 1,0

Give 15 such doses in gelatinous capsules.

Label: 2 capsules 3 times a day after meals.

Take: Antiasthmatic species 50.0

Give in a sac.

Label.

Take: Dragee “Revitum”

Give 100 such doses.

Label: one dragee 3 times a day.

Take: Leaves of peppermint 40,0

Flowers of matricary 40,0

Flovers of clover 20,0

Milfoil 20,0

Mix, let there be made some species.

Give.

Label: one tablespoon of mixture 3 times a day.

B. The tests for self-control

Test № 1.

The maximum mass of the tablet “ad usum internum” must not be more than:

a) 0,5

b) 1,0

c) 0,1

Test № 2.

Choose the pharmaceutical term corresponding to the English one “sedative tea”:

- a) species diaphoreticae;
- b) species nervinae;
- c) species antiasthmaticae;
- d) species cholagogae;
- e) species carminativae

Test № 3.

Choose the lines in which there are only solid dosage forms:

- i. suspensio, tinctura;
- ii. pulvis, granulum;
- iii. emulsum, dragee;
- iv. solutio, linimentum;
- v. sirupus, mucilago

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Content module №1	Prescription writing. Basics of Pharmaceutical Terminology.
The topic of the studies	Prescription-writing for semi-solid medicinal forms.
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 dosage forms are subdivided into solid, liquid and semi-solid ones. Semi-solid forms of medications are widely used in prescriptions. The peculiarities of writing out the semi-solid medicinal substances in prescriptions are the important aspect of the topic, that's why it is necessary to know how Genetivus of the semi-solid forms of medications is formed.

2. THE SPECIFIC AIMS:

1. To learn to classify dosage forms and know their characteristics.
2. To master the dictionary form of the names of each semi-solid dosage form, their spelling.
3. To learn to correctly write out semi-solid dosage forms.

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
Ointment	A semisolid preparation for external application to the body, usually containing a medicinal substance and a special base.
Liniment	A liquid ointment which looks like homogeneous mucilaginous mass or dense liquid which melts under the body temperature.
Paste	A semisolid preparation, generally for external use, of a fatty base, a viscous or mucilaginous base, or a mixture of starch and petrolatum.

4.2. The theoretical questions to the studies:

1. How are the dosage forms classified according to the consistence of ingredients?
2. What dosage forms belong to semi-solid ones?
3. Give the dictionary form of the names of each semi-solid dosage form.

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

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

1. Rp.: Unguenti Furacillini 1,0% 25,0

Da.

Signa: lubricate the affected skin regions.

2. Rp.: Ichthyoli 4,0

Zinci oxydi

Amyli ana 10,0

Lanolini 80,0

Misce, fiat pasta.

Da.

Signa: zinc paste.

3. Rp.: Acidi salicylici 1,0

Hydrargyri amidochloridi

Bismuthi subnitratis ana 3,0

Vaselini

Lanolini ana 15,0

Misce, fiat unguentum

Da.

Signa: ointment to remove freckles.

4. Rp.: Natrii fluoratis

Bolus albae ana 1,0

Glycerini 1,2

Misce, fiat pasta

Da.

Signa: to embrocate the paste into the sensitive dentine for 2-3 months.

5. Rp.: Extracti Belladonnae 0,015

Novocaini 0,2

Xeroformii 0,1

Ichthyoli 0,2

Butyri Cacao quantum satis, ut fiat suppositorium rectale

Da tales doses numero 20.

Signa: one suppository 2 times a day.

5. THE CONTENTS OF THE TOPIC:

- Semi-solid dosage forms (Formae medicamentorum durae)
- Characteristic of every semi-solid dosage form
- The rules of prescription-writing for semi-solid dosage forms.

6. THE MATERIALS FOR SELF-CONTROL:

A. The tasks for self-control

Task № 1.

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

1. Rp.: Iodoformii 0,01
Butyri Cacao quantum satis.
Misce, ut fiat bacillus longitudine 6 cm et diametro 3 mm
Da tales doses numero 6.
Signa: insert one suppository 2 times a day.
2. Rp.: Emplastri Plumbi simplicis 50,0
Da.
Signa: apply to the affected skin region.
3. Rp.: Extracti Bursae pastoris sicci
Extracti Secalis cornuti ana 3,0
Pulveris radices Glycyrrhizae quantum satis,
ut fiant pilulae numero 30.
Da.
Signa: one pill 3 times a day after meals.
4. Rp.: Unguenti Tetracyclini ophthalmici 10,0
Da.
Signa: eye ointment. Apply to the lower eyelid 3-5 times a day
5. Rp.: Suppositoria "Bethiolum" numero 10
Da.
Signa: for hemorrhoids and anal fissures.

Task № 2.

Translate the prescriptions into Latin. Prescribe:

1. 50 grams of ointment for freezing (frost-bite). The patient should rub a little ointment onto open skin regions.
2. Ointment which consists of: one gram of resorcin, 10 grams of vaseline. Label: ointment. Apply to the affected skin regions.
3. 60 pills which include: 0,03 of crystallized sodium arsenate; 3,0 of quinine hydrochloride; extract and powder of licorice root as much as is required. The patient should take one pill 2-3 times a day.
4. 40 rectal suppositories. The constituents are: 0,3 euphylline, 3,0 cocoa butter. The patient should insert 1 suppository 2 times a day.
5. 10 suppositories with glycerin. The patient should insert 1 suppository

once a day 15-20 minutes after meals.

B. The tests for self-control

Test № 1.

I. Liniment belongs to:

- 1) semi-solid dosage forms;
- 2) solid dosage forms;
- 3) liquid dosage forms.

II. Suppository belongs to:

- 1) semi-solid dosage forms;
- 2) solid dosage forms;
- 3) liquid dosage forms.

Test № 2.

Choose the semi-solid dosage forms:

Variant 1

- 1) tabuletta, ae f
- 2) unguentum, i n
- 3) infusum, i n
- 4) pulvis, eris m
- 5) emplastrum, i n
- 6) dragee
- 7) pasta, ae f

Variant 2

- 1) pilula, ae f
- 2) linimentum, i n
- 3) decoctum, i n
- 4) species, ei f
- 5) emulsum, i n
- 6) sirupus, i m
- 7) suppositorium, i n

Test № 3.

Choose the lines in which there are only semi-solid dosage forms:

- vi. decoctum, extractum fluidum;
- vii. unguentum, linimentum;
- viii. mucilago, emulsum;
- ix. solutio, species;
- x. mixtura, sirupus.

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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The topic of the studies	Prescription-writing for liquid medicinal forms.
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 dosage forms are subdivided into solid, liquid and semi-solid ones. Liquid forms of medications are widely used in prescriptions. The peculiarities of writing out the liquid medicinal substances in prescriptions are the important aspect of the topic, that's why it is necessary to know how Genetivus of the liquid forms of medications is formed.

2. THE SPECIFIC AIMS:

1. To learn to classify medicinal forms and know their characteristics.
2. To master the vocabulary form of the names of each liquid medicinal form, their spelling.
3. To learn to correctly write out liquid medicinal forms.

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
Solution	A liquid preparation containing one or several soluble chemical substances usually dissolved in water or other dissolving medium.
Drop	A minute sphere of liquid as it hangs or falls.
Tincture	An alcoholic or hydroalcoholic solution prepared from animal or vegetable drugs or from chemical substances.
Extract	A concentrated preparation of a vegetable or animal drug obtained by removing the active constituents therefrom with a suitable menstruum, evaporating all or nearly the solvent and adjusting the residual mass or powder to a prescribed standard.
Infusion	A product of steeping of a substance in water for the extraction of its medicinal principles.
Decoction	
Emulsion	A medication or other substance prepared by boiling.

Suspension	A preparation of one liquid distributed in small globules throughout the body of a second liquid.
Mixture	A preparation of a finely divided drug intended to be incorporated (suspended) in some suitable liquid vehicle (water, oil, glycerine) before it is used, or already incorporated in such a vehicle.
Mucilage	A liquid medicinal form which is formed by dissolving one or several solid substances or by mixing two or more substances between themselves.
Syrup	An artificial viscid paste of gum or dextrin used in pharmacy as a vehicle or excipient or in therapy as a demulcent. A concentrated solution of sugar, such as sucrose, in water or other aqueous liquid, sometimes with some medicinal substance added.

4.2. The theoretical questions to the studies:

1. How are the medicinal forms classified according to the consistence of ingredients?
2. What medicinal forms belong to liquid ones?
3. Give the vocabulary form of the names of each liquid medicinal form.

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

Write every word in the vocabulary form, translate the prescriptions into English, memorize the spelling:

1. Rp.: Solutionis Proserini 0,05% 1 ml
Da tales doses numero 6 in ampullis
Signa: one ml 1-2 times a day.
2. Rp.: Extracti Polygoni hydropiperis fluidi
Extracti Viburni fluidi ana 20 ml
Misce. Da.
Signa: 25-30 drops two times a day.
3. Rp.: Infusi florum Arnicae ex 10,0 – 200 ml
Da.
Signa: one tablespoon 3 times a day.
4. Rp.: Suspensionis Griseofulvini 100,0
Da.
Signa: one dessertspoon 3 times a day.

5. Rp.: Emulsi olei jecoris Aselli 100 ml
Da.
Signa: one tablespoon 2 times a day.

6. Rp: Tincturae Strophanthi 5,0
Tincturae Convallariae
Tincturae Valerianae ana 10,0
Misceatur. Detur.
Signetur: 20 drops 3 times a day.

7. Rp.: Sirupi Aloës 30 ml
Da.
Signa: one tablespoon 3 times a day.

5. THE CONTENTS OF THE TOPIC

- Liquid dosage forms (Formae medicamentorum liquidae)
- Characteristic of every liquid dosage form
- The rules of prescription-writing for liquid dosage forms.

6. THE MATERIALS FOR SELF-CONTROL:

A. The tasks for self-control

Task № 1.

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

1. Rp.: Solutionis Glucosi 40 % 20 ml
Da in ampullis numero 6.
Signa.

2. Rp.: Suspensionis Hydrocortisoni acetatis 2,5 % 5 ml
Da.
Signa: one ml once a week (5 injections for the course of treatment).

3. Rp.: Oxytetracyclini 1,0
Olei Amygdalarum ad 100,0
Misce, fiat suspensio
Da.
Signa: one teaspoon 3 times a day.

4. Rp.: Seminum Amygdalarum dulcium 10,0
Aquae destillatae ad 100 ml
Misce, fiat emulsum

Da.

Signa: one tablespoon 3 times a day.

5. Rp.: Xeroformii

Picis liquidae ana 3,0

Olei Ricini 100 ml

Misce, fiat linimentum

Da.

Signa: balsamic liniment.

Task № 2.

Translate the prescriptions into Latin. Prescribe:

1. 6 ampules of 2,5 % promethazine hydrochloride solution. The patient should be given 1 ml intramuscular injections.
2. 200 ml of tincture made from 20 grams of water pepper. The patient should take one tablespoon 3 times a day.
3. 6 ampules of 2,5 % desoxycorticosterone trimethylacetat. The patient should be given 1 ml intramuscular injections for two weeks.

B. The tests for self-control

Test № 1

Choose the prescription form of the term:

- a) spiritus aethylicus;
- b) spiritui aethilico;
- c) spiritum aethylicum;
- d) spiritus aethylici;
- e) spiritu aethylico.

Test № 2

Choose the liquid dosage forms:

Variant 1

- 1) tabuletta, ae f
- 2) unguentum, i n
- 3) infusum, i n
- 4) pulvis, eris m
- 5) emplastrum, i n
- 6) dragee
- 7) pasta, ae f

Variant 2

- 1) pilula, ae f
- 2) linimentum, i n
- 3) decoctum, i n
- 4) species, ei f
- 5) emulsum, i n
- 6) sirupus, i m
- 7) suppositorium, i n

Test № 3.

Choose the lines in which there are only liquid dosage forms:

- xi. decoctum, extractum fluidum;
- xii. unguentum, linimentum;

- xiii. mucilago, emulsum;
- xiv. solutio, species;
- xv. mixtura, sirupus.

Literature.

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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 <http://www.ruslat.info/>
<http://latinlexicon.org/paradigms.php> [http://la.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vicipaedia:Pagina
prima](http://la.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vicipaedia:Pagina_prima)

The methodical recommendations are compiled by L. I. Hryschenko.

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