

Ministry of Health of Ukraine
Ukrainian Medical Dental Academy

Department of Foreign Languages with Latin Language and Medical Terminology

"APPROVED"

The first vice-rector
on scientific and pedagogical work
V.M. Dvornyk

" 15 " 05 2020

Latin language and medical terminology
(course of academic discipline)

SYLLABUS

Educational and professional level	The second (master's) level of higher education
Knowledge branch	22 "Health Care"
specialty	221 "Dentistry"
Educational qualification	Master of Dentistry
Professional qualification	Dentist
Form of education	Full-time
Course and semester of study of the discipline	I course, I-II semesters
The syllabus of the discipline "Latin language and medical terminology" approved at the meeting of the department of foreign languages with Latin language and medical terminology	Approved by the cycle methodical commission "Humanitarian, socio-economic and fundamental disciplines"

The head of the chair _____ Bielciaeva O.M.
(signature)

The head _____ Shevchuk Loban H. A.
(signature)

Protocol 14.05.20 No. 18

Protocol 14.05.20 20 No. 9

Poltava – 2020

INFORMATION ABOUT TEACHERS PROVIDING EDUCATIONAL PROCESS ON THE ACEDMIC DISCIPLINE

Surname, name, name of the teacher (s), academic degree, academic rank	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bieliaieva Olena Mykolaivna, PhD, Assoc. Prof. 2. Solohor Iryna Mykolaivna, PhD, Assoc. Prof. 3. Honcharova Yevheniia Yevheniivna, PhD, lecturer 4. Kincheloe Nataliia Mykolaivna, lecturer 5. Rozhenko Inesa Vitaliivna, lecturer
Teachers' profiles	https://www.umsa.edu.ua/fakultets/foreign-students/kafedry/inoz-mov/workers
Contact phone	0532-608-704
E-mail:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bieliaieva Olena Mykolaivna lingua_latina_20@ukr.net 2. Solohor Iryna Mykolaivna plantagoalpina@gmail.com 3. Honcharova Yevhenia Yevheniivna goncharovaeel6@gmail.com 4. Kincheloe Natalia Mykolaivna ledumpalustre403@ukr.net 5. Rozhenko Inesa Vitaliivna river6727@gmail.com
Сторінка кафедри на сайті УМКА	https://www.umsa.edu.ua/fakultets/foreign-students/kafedry/inoz-mov

BASIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE

Volume of academic discipline

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

Lectures (hours) – not provided (according to the program)

Practical (hours) – 60

Independent work (hours) - 30

Type of control – FMC

Features of academic discipline

Type of academic discipline – normative

The year of study – first

Semester – I-II

The academic discipline policy

General principles on which the policy of studying Latin language and medical terminology is based: observance by subjects of educational process (students and teachers) of rules of academic integrity, conscious refusal of any forms 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 the UMSA in the domestic and foreign educational and scientific space; creating conditions for the realization of language, intellectual and cognitive abilities of students; forming humanistic worldview, tolerance, multiculturalism.

Specific requirements: inadmissibility of missing and delays without good reason; active participation of students in practical classes; systematic performance of all types of tasks provided by the working curriculum in Latin language and medical terminology; banning the use of devices, except in cases where the class uses interactive programs Kahoot or Quizlet. **Incentive system:** students-winners of the second stage of the All-Ukrainian Student Olympiad (international Olympiads) in Latin language 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 language and medical terminology. Policies in the assessment of all types of students' achievements 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/o3MhEcAIDHFI4AilBuVYu8T0PfVtJeVK6qnv33oi.pdf;

«Codes of academic integrity »:

https://www.umsa.edu.ua/storage/departmentnpr/docs_links/xugb1mKV2PTYPLLu13JtfSgoV7Kpv9CzhulKT0rP.pdf

Description of the academic discipline (abstract) Latin language and medical terminology

Prerequisites and postrequisites of the discipline (interdisciplinary links)

Prerequisites. To successfully master Latin language 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, stress, parts of speech, morphological features of parts of speech, functions in a phrase (sentence), types of syntactic connection in a phrase, direct addition, indirect

addition, main types of system connections between lexical units (synonymy, antonymy, homonymy, hypero-hyponymy, paronymy), ways of word formation (affixal (suffixal, prefixal, suffixal-prefixal), meaning of international suffixes and prefixes, word formation, stem adding, conversion.

Latin language and medical terminology is integrated with the following disciplines provided by the curriculum for training specialists of the second (master's) level of higher education in the field of knowledge 22 "Health Care" in specialty 221 "Dentistry", educational qualification "Master of Dentistry", professional qualification "Dentist ":" 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 a foreign language for professional purposes, mastering the terminology of fundamental ("Normal Physiology", "Pathological Physiology", "Pathological Anatomy") disciplines, as well as disciplines of the cycle of professional and practical training ("Therapeutical dentistry" , "Surgical dentistry", "Orthopedic dentistry", "Orthodontics"), the formation of prescription skills ("Pharmacology", "Clinical Pharmacology").

The purpose and objectives of the discipline:

- the purpose of studying the discipline "Latin language and medical terminology" is to acquire systematic knowledge of phonetics, graphics, spelling, morphology, syntax elements, terminological word formation, basic vocabulary and professional terminology necessary for the formation of professionally important skills of future dentists . 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 practice of dentistry;

- the main tasks of studying the discipline "Latin language and medical terminology": the formation of basic language, linguistic and linguistic and 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 students with the acquisition of competencies:

- **integral:** ability to solve typical and complex specialized problems and practical problems in the process of training, as well as in the professional activities of health professionals, conducting research and / or innovations applying the provisions, theories and methods of fundamental and clinical medical sciences, in conditions that are characterized by complexity and uncertainty of conditions and requirements;

- **general:** ability to abstract thinking, analysis and synthesis; ability to apply knowledge in practical situations; knowledge and understanding of the subject area and understanding of professional activity; ICT skills; ability to learn and be modernly trained; ability to search, process and analyze information from various sources; ability to adapt and act in a new situation; ability to identify, pose and solve problems;

interpersonal skills; ability to work autonomously; commitment to life safety; ability to act on the basis of ethical considerations (motives); ability to evaluate and ensure the quality of work performed; desire to preserve the environment; ability to act socially responsibly and consciously;

- *special (professional, subject)*: use of international Greek and Latin terminology when collecting patient data; preparation and keeping medical records in Latin; 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	To know the methods of analysis, synthesis and further modern learning	To know how 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	To have specialized conceptual knowledge acquired in the learning process	To know how 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 understanding of professional activity	To have deep knowledge of Latin and medical terminology, its role and functions in the structure of professional activity	To know how to perform professional activities that require updating and integration of knowledge	Ability to effectively form communicative 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
4. ICT skills	To have deep	To know how to	To use	Responsibility

	knowledge in the field of ICT, which is used in professional activities	use ICT in a professional field that needs constant updating and integrating knowledge	ICT in professional activities	for the development of professional knowledge and skills
5. Ability to learn and be modernly trained	Skills to independently acquire new knowledge necessary for the effective implementation of educational and professional activities	To know how to carry out educational / professional activities that require updating and integration of knowledge	Ability to effectively form 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	To know the methods of applying knowledge in solving practical problems	To know how to use knowledge in a variety of practical situations	To establish vertical and horizontal connections depending on the practical situation	Responsibility for the timeliness of decisions in practical situations
7. Interpersonal skills	To know the tactics and strategies of communication, laws and ways of communicative behavior	To know how to choose ways and strategies of communication to ensure effective teamwork	To use communication strategies and interpersonal skills	Responsibility for the choice, strategy and tactics of communication
8. Ability to work autonomously	To know the methods of applying knowledge in solving practical problems	To know how to use knowledge in a variety of practical situations	To 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	To know the basic rules of	To know how to use	To adhere to important	Responsibility for the choice,

of ethical considerations (motives)	modern ethics and deontology, which were formed in antiquity and reflected in Latin sources	Latin maxims and use them as a means of reduction or preventing negative emotional impact on the patient, veiling negative information	maxims of special communication, such as: conciseness and accuracy of expression; reducing or preventing negative emotional impact on the patient, veiling negative information through the use of Latin-language resources	strategy and tactics of communication
10. Ability to evaluate and ensure the quality of work performed	To know the methods of evaluating performance indicators	To know how to ensure quality work	To establish connections to ensure quality work	Responsibility for quality work
11. The desire to preserve the environment	To know the problems of environmental protection and choose ways to preserve it	To know how to form requirements for yourself and others to preserve the environment	Make propositions to the relevant authorities and institutions on measures aimed at conservation and protection of the environment	Responsibility for compliance with the norms and rules of environmental protection within own competence
12. Ability to act socially responsible and civic conscious	To know one's own 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 patient information	To have specialized knowledge of Greek-Latin terminology used in standard methods of patient examination, disease diagnosis algorithms	To know how 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 results	To have specialized knowledge of terminology that is used to denote the organs and systems of the human body, standard methods of laboratory and instrumental research	To know how to analyze the results of laboratory and instrumental studies and on their basis to evaluate information about the patient's diagnosis	To soundly formulate and evaluate the results of laboratory and instrumental research	To be responsible for deciding on the formulation of laboratory and instrumental research results
3. Maintaining medical records	To use Latin in the professional activity of a doctor	To know how to determine the source and location of the required information depending on its type	To obtain the necessary information from a specific source and on the basis of its analysis to form appropriate conclusions	To 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	To know the system of official document management in the professional work of a doctor	To know how to determine the source and location of the required information depending on its type	To obtain the necessary information from a specific source and on the basis of its analysis to form	To be responsible for the completeness and quality of the analysis of information and conclusions

			appropriate conclusions	based on its analysis
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Learning outcomes for the discipline

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

- a brief history of the Latin language and the main stages of development of international Greek-Latin medical terminology;
- Latin alphabet;
- rules of reading and pronunciation of vowels, consonants, letter combinations (Latin and Greek);
- rules of emphasis;
- principles of terminological word formation;
- morphological features of variable and invariant parts of speech;
- elements of Latin syntax necessary for forming the 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;
- rules of registration of the Latin part of the prescription;
- rules for prescribing different groups of drugs;
- rules for translating diagnoses into Latin;

be able to:

- to construct anatomical, histological, pharmaceutical and clinical terms;
- to 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;
- to 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);
- "to read" information about the drug by its name;
- to find the names of analogue drugs (generics), guided by the language design;
- to reproduce and draw up special written texts - prescriptions;
- to prescribe prescriptions in Latin (sensu stricto) for medicines in abbreviated, condensed and expanded forms (for tablets, capsules, ointments);
- to perceive the information transmitted by the prescription;
- to produce, read and understand the content of special functional texts - diagnoses;

– to read and translate with the dictionary adapted texts on medical topics, written in Latin.

Since the content of teaching Latin language and medical terminology includes a 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.

The structure of the academic discipline

Contents of content modules and topics	Number of hours				
	Total	including			
		Lectures	Seminars	Practical	SIW
1	2	3	4	5	6
Module 1. Phonetic, lexical and grammatical provision of the topic “Anatomical and Histological Terminology”					
Content module 1. Introductory: Latin phonetics; review of systems of nouns and adjectives; structure of anatomical and histological terms and nomenclature names					
Topic 1. General information about Latin. The alphabet. Pronunciation of vowels, consonants, letter combinations. The use of capital letter.	3	-	-	2	1
Topic 2. Numbering of syllables. Syllable division. Length and shortness of vowels. The accent.	3	-	-	2	1
Topic 3. The notion of "scientific term". General information about medical terminology. A brief history of the anatomical nomenclature development. Noun: general information and grammatical categories. Dictionary form of nouns. The role of nominative and genitive cases in the construction of terminological units. Non-prepositional direction.	3	-	-	2	1
Topic 4. General information about the adjective. The first group of adjectives. Past participles in the anatomical	3	-	-	2	1

nomenclature. Agreement of adjectives of the first group and past participles with nouns of 5 declensions.					
Topic 5. Adjectives of the second group. Adjectives with insufficient degrees of comparison, which indicate the position of organs and directions of body parts. Peculiarities of the use of adjectives "big" and "small" in terminology. Word order in multi-word terms. Greek adjectives in NA. Syntactic construction "agreed attribute". Control of the Content module 1.	3	-	-	2	1
Content module 2. Systematic study of I-III declensions. Substantivization. Abbreviations common in the professional speech of a medical worker					
Topic 6. I declension. The general notion of the preposition. Prepositions that control Acc. and Abl. Abbreviation of anatomical term-nouns of the first declension.	3	-	-	2	1
Topic 7. II declension. Exceptions to the gender rule. The rule of the neuter gender. Substantivization in NA. General terms, abbreviations and expressions common in the professional speech of a medical specialist.	3	-	-	2	1
Topic 8. General characteristics of the third declension, types of declension. Peculiarities of case endings of vowel and mixed types.	3	-	-	2	1
Topic 9. The endings of masculine nouns of the third declension in Nom. sing. and variants of these endings in Gen. sing. Exceptions to the gender rule. Latin names of muscles according to their function. Patterns of formation and methods of translation.	3	-	-	2	1
Topic 10. The endings of feminine nouns of the third declension in Nom. sing. and variants of these endings in Gen. sing. Exceptions to the gender rule. Dental formula. Latin abbreviations of tooth names adopted for its recording.	3	-	-	2	1
Topic 11. The endings of neuter nouns of the third declension in Nom. sing. and	3	-	-	2	1

variants of these endings in Gen. sing. Exceptions to the gender rule. Professional medical expressions. Peculiarities of declining some nouns of Greek origin of the third declension. Noun <i>vas</i> , <i>vasis</i> n. The first Greek declension. Control of the Content module 2.					
Content module 3. Systematic study of adjectives of III declension. Degrees of comparison of adjectives. The general notion of the adverb. Systematic study of nouns of IV-V declensions. Prefixation					
Topic 12. Adjectives of the third declension and present participles (systematization). Latinized adjectives of Greek origin in -es. Formation of the comparative and superlative degrees of adjectives. Suppletive forms and adjectives with incomplete degrees of comparison in medical terminology. General information about the Latin adverb. Degrees of comparison of adverbs.	3	-	-	2	1
Topic 13. IV and V declensions of nouns. Exceptions to the gender rule. General terms and professional expressions common in the professional speech of medical worker.	3	-	-	2	1
Topic 14. Prefixation. The most commonly used Latin and Greek prefixes. Prefixes of numeral origin. Control of the Content module 3.	3	-	-	2	1
Topic 15. FMC 1.	3	-	-	2	1
Total for module 1	45	-	-	30	15
Module 2. Lexical and grammatical provision for studying the sections "Prescription-writing" and "Clinical terminology"					
Content module 1. Review of the Latin verb system. Pharmaceutical terminology. General prescription-writing. The notion of "chemical nomenclature" and "State Pharmacopoeia". Linguistic and informative word-forming elements in the names of drugs. Latin nomenclature of dosage forms					
Topic 1. Verb. Verb categories. The imperative mood. The present indicative. The subjunctive mood. Prescription clichés.	3	-	-	2	1
Topic 2. The general notion of the prescription. Prescription structure. Rules of registration of the Latin part of	3	-	-	2	1

the prescription. Simple and complex prescriptions. Special symbols in the prescription. Writing prescriptions in full and abbreviated way. The notion of magister and officinal drugs. Common prescription abbreviations.					
Topic 3. The notion of "chemical nomenclature" and "State Pharmacopoeia". Latin names of chemical elements. Rules for the formation of Latin names of acids, oxides and bases, salts, esters.	3	-	-	2	1
Topic 4. General information about the drug nomenclature. Word-forming elements in the names of drugs that indicate their chemical composition, the presence of components of plant origin, belonging to different groups of antibiotics.	3	-	-	2	1
Topic 5. Characteristics of solid dosage forms. Prescribing solid dosage forms.	3	-	-	2	1
Topic 6. Characteristics of semi-solid dosage forms. Prescribing semi-solid dosage forms.	3	-	-	2	1
Topic 7. Characteristics of liquid dosage forms. Prescribing liquid dosage forms. Control of the Content module 1.	3	-	-	2	1
Content module 2. Clinical terminology					
Topic 8. General information about clinical terminology. The structure of one-word clinical terms. Multi-word clinical terms. The notion of "diagnosis"	3	-	-	2	1
Topic 9. Greek doublets of Latin nouns of the first declension. Final term elements of the first declension. Translation of diagnoses.	3	-	-	2	1
Topic 10. Greek doublets of Latin masculine and neuter nouns of the second declension. Final term elements of the first declension (continuation). Final term elements of the second declension. Translation of diagnoses.	3	-	-	2	1
Topic 11. Greek doublets of Latin adjectives. Translation of terms and diagnoses.	3	-	-	2	1
Topic 12. Greek doublets of Latin nouns	3	-	-	2	1

of the third declension. Final term elements of the III declension on -sis. Translation of diagnoses.					
Topic 13. Formation of terms-names of diseases of inflammatory, non-inflammatory and tumor character. Translation of diagnoses.	3	-	-	2	1
Topic 14. Greek doublets of Latin nouns of the IV and V declensions. Term elements-homophones. Translation of diagnoses. Control of the Content module 2.	3	-	-	2	1
Topic 15. FMC 2.	3	-	-	2	1
Total for module 2	45	-	-	30	15
Total for the discipline	90			60	30

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”

Content module 1. Latin phonetics; systems of nouns and adjectives; structure of anatomical and histological terms and nomenclature names		
No	Topic	Hours
1	General information about Latin. The alphabet. Pronunciation of vowels, consonants, letter combinations. Capitalization.	3
2	Numbering of syllables. Syllable division. Length and shortness of vowels. The accent.	3
3	The notion of "scientific term". General information about medical terminology. A brief history of the development of anatomical nomenclature. Noun: general information and grammatical categories. Form of writing nouns. The role of nominative and genitive cases in the construction of terminological units. Prepositionless control.	3
4	General information about the adjective. The first group of adjectives. Past participles in the anatomical nomenclature. Agreement of adjectives of the first group and past participles with	3

	nouns of 5 declensions.	
5	Adjectives of the second group. Adjectives with insufficient degrees of comparison, which indicate the position of organs and directions of body parts. Peculiarities of the use of adjectives "big" and "small" in terminology. Word order in multi-word terms. Greek adjectives in NA. Syntactic construction "agreed attribute". Control of the Content module 1.	3
Content module 2. System-based study of I-III declension nouns. Substantivization. Abbreviations commonly used in professional speech of medical specialists		
6	I declension. The general notion on preposition. Prepositions that control Acc. and Abl. Abbreviation of anatomical terms-nouns of the first declension.	3
7	II declension. Exceptions to the gender rule. The rule of the neuter gender. Substantivization in NA. General terms, abbreviations and expressions common in the professional speech of a medical worker.	3
8	General characteristics of the third declension, types of declension. Peculiarities of case endings of vowel and mixed types.	3
9	The endings of masculine nouns of the third declension in Nom. sing. and variants of these endings in Gen. sing. exceptions to the gender rule. Latin names of muscles according to their function. Models of formation and methods of translation.	3
10	The endings of feminine nouns of the third declension in Nom. sing. and variants of these endings in Gen. sing. Exceptions to the gender rule. Dental formula. Latin abbreviations of tooth names adopted for its recording.	3
11	The endings of neuter nouns of the third declension in Nom. sing. and variants of these endings in Gen. sing. Exceptions to the gender rule. Professional medical expressions. Peculiarities of declining some nouns of Greek origin of the third declension. Noun vas, vasis n. The first Greek declension. Control of the Content module 2.	3
Content module 3. System-based study of III declension adjectives. Degrees of comparison of adjectives. The general notion on the adverb. System-based study of IV-V declension nouns. Prefixation		
12	Adjectives of the third declension and present participles (systematization). Latinized adjectives of Greek origin in -es. Formation of the comparative and superlative degrees of adjectives. Suppletive forms and adjectives with incomplete degrees of comparison in medical terminology. General information about the Latin adverb. Degrees of comparison of adverbs.	3
13	Tema 13. IV and V declensions of nouns. Exceptions to the gender rule. General terms and professional expressions common in the professional speech of a medical worker.	3
14	Prefixation. The most commonly used Latin and Greek prefixes. Prefixes of numeral origin. Control of the Content module 3.	3

15	FMC 1.	3
Total		45

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.

The list of theoretical questions for preparation of students for FMC 1

1. The Latin alphabet.
2. Classification of sounds. Rules of pronunciation of vowels.
3. Digraphs and diphthongs, which are used to denote vowel sounds.
4. Peculiarities of pronunciation of consonants.
5. Rules of pronunciation of letter combinations in words of Latin and Greek origin.
6. The use of the capital letter in the Latin sublanguage of medicine.
7. Syllable division. Rules of longitude and brevity. Long and short suffixes.
8. The accent. Peculiarities of accent in the words of Greek origin.
9. General information about the scientific term. Differentiation of the notions "term" and "nomenclature name".
10. Morphological categories of nouns. The rule of writing nouns in the dictionary, including one-syllable nouns of the third declension. The rule of determining the stem of nouns.
11. Syntactic construction "non-agreed attribute". Methods of translation into English.
12. Morphological categories of adjectives. The rule of determining the stem of adjectives, including adjectives with one gender ending.
13. Adjectives with insufficient degrees of comparison in the anatomical nomenclature. Peculiarities of the use of adjectives major, us and minor, us in the anatomical nomenclature.
14. Syntactic construction "agreed attribute". Rule of translation into English.
15. The structure of multi-word terms and nomenclature names with different types of syntactic connection.
16. Characteristics of I declension. Case endings. Exceptions to the gender rule.
17. Nouns the I Greek declension.
18. General information about the preposition. The most commonly used prepositions with Acc. and Abl. Use of prepositions in and sub.
19. Characteristics of the second declension. Case endings. The rule of the neuter gender. Exceptions to the gender rule.
20. Substantivization.
21. Abbreviations of anatomical names -nouns of I, II and III declensions adopted in NA.
22. Adjectives of 1 group. Past participles.

23. Characteristics of nouns of the third declension. Peculiarities of the dictionary form.
24. Characteristic features of consonant, vowel and mixed types of nouns of the third declension. Case endings of each type.
25. The endings of masculine nouns of the third declension in Nom. sing. and variants of these endings in Gen. sing. The most important exceptions to the genus rule. The grammatical structure of Latin muscle names according to their function. Models of formation and methods of translation.
26. The endings of feminine nouns of the third declension in Nom. sing. and variants of these endings in Gen. sing. The most important exceptions to the genus rule. Dental formula and Latin abbreviations of tooth names adopted for its recording.
27. The endings of nouns of the neuter gender of the third declension in Nom. sing. and variants 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 declining neuter nouns of the third declension in -ma (like *gramma*, *ătis n*)
30. Peculiarities of declining the noun *vas*, *vasis n*.
31. Adjectives of the third declension.
32. Present participles.
33. Degrees of comparison of adjectives.
34. Adjectives that form degrees of comparison from suppletive 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. Peculiarities of the dictionary form of verbs in the Latin sublanguage of medicine. Present indefinite active and passive.
38. Characteristics of the IV declension of nouns. Case endings. Exceptions to the gender rule. Forming nouns of IV declension from the supine stem.
39. Characteristics of the V declension of nouns. Case endings. Exceptions to the gender rule.
40. General information about word formation. Latin prepositions as prefixes. Latin prefixes of numeral origin. Greek prefixes. Greek prefixes of numeral origin.
41. Common in the professional speech of a health worker general terms, abbreviations and set expressions.

The list of practical skills for FMC 1

1. To learn the Latin alphabet. Rules of pronunciation and reading of vowels, consonants, letter combinations.
2. To read in Latin.
3. To emphasize in accordance with established accentological norms.
4. To use a capital letter in writing according to the rules adopted in Latin for medical purposes.
5. To write in the dictionary form variable parts of speech.
6. To determine:
 - the stem of variable parts of speech;
 - morphological categories of variable parts of speech;

7. To form in Latin terminological units with different types of syntactic connection, including the prepositions *per, inter, post, ante, super, supra, contra, ad, a (ab), e (ex), de, pro, sine, cum, in, sub*.
8. To translate into English terms and nomenclature names with different types of syntactic connection ("prepositionless control", or "non-agreed attribute", "agreed attribute", "prepositional control", "addition").
9. To decline:
 - nouns of I—V declensions in all cases of **singularis** and **pluralis**;
 - adjectives of the positive degree of the 1st and 2nd groups, as well as adjectives of the comparative and superlative degrees in all cases of **singularis** and **pluralis**;
 - two- and multi-word word-combinations.
10. To determine the way of formation of terminological units and their components.
11. To master 360 lexical and phraseological units at the productive level.
12. To use Latin (Latinized Greek, hybrid, borrowed) branch terms, nomenclature names and clichéd forms in professional speech (oral and written).

Module 2. Lexical and grammatical provision for studying the sections "Prescription-writing" and "Clinical terminology"

Content module 1. Review of the Latin verb system. Pharmaceutical terminology. General prescription-writing. The notion of "chemical nomenclature" and "State Pharmacopoeia". Linguistic and informative word-forming elements in the names of drugs. Latin nomenclature of dosage forms		
№	Topic name	Hours
1	Verb. Verb categories. The imperative mood. The present indicative. The subjunctive mood. Prescription clichés.	3
2	The general notion of the prescription. Prescription structure. Rules of registration of the Latin part of the prescription. Simple and complex prescriptions. Special symbols in the prescription. Writing prescriptions in full and abbreviated way. The notion of magister and officinal drugs. Common prescription abbreviations.	3
3	The notion of "chemical nomenclature" and "State Pharmacopoeia". Latin names of chemical elements. Rules for the formation of Latin names of acids, oxides and bases, salts, esters.	3
4	General information about the drug nomenclature. Word-forming elements in the names of drugs that indicate their chemical composition, the presence of components of plant origin, belonging to different groups of antibiotics.	3
5	Characteristics of solid dosage forms. Prescribing solid dosage forms.	3
6	Characteristics of semi-solid dosage forms. Prescribing semi-solid dosage forms.	3
7	Characteristics of liquid dosage forms. Prescribing liquid dosage	3

	forms. Control of the Content module 1.	
Content module 2. Clinical terminology		
8	General information about clinical terminology. The structure of one-word clinical terms. Multi-word clinical terms. The notion of "diagnosis".	3
9	Greek doublets of Latin nouns of the first declension. Final term elements of the first declension. Translation of diagnoses.	3
10	Greek doublets of Latin masculine and neuter nouns of the second declension. Final term elements of the first declension (continuation). Final term elements of the second declension. Translation of diagnoses.	3
11	Greek doublets of Latin adjectives. Translation of terms and diagnoses.	3
12	Greek doublets of Latin nouns of the third declension. Final term elements of the III declension on -sis. Translation of diagnoses.	3
13	Formation of terms-names of diseases of inflammatory, non-inflammatory and tumor character. Translation of diagnoses.	3
14	Greek doublets of Latin nouns of the IV and V declensions. Term elements-homophones. Translation of diagnoses. Control of the Content module 2.	3
15	FMC 2	3
TOTAL		45

Individual tasks

1. Elaboration of additional materials during preparation for participation in 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 FMC 2.

1. General notion of Latin verb. The verb in prescription-writing.
2. The general notion of the prescription. Prescription structure. Rules of registration of the Latin part of the prescription. Simple and complex prescriptions. Special symbols in the prescription. Writing prescriptions in full and abbreviated way. The notion of magister and officinal drugs. The concept of methods of prescribing drugs and the main ways of introducing drugs into the body.
3. The basic rules that must be followed when writing prescriptions with abbreviations. Common prescription abbreviations.
4. The notion of "chemical nomenclature" and "State Pharmacopoeia". Latin names of chemical elements. Rules for the formation of Latin names of acids, oxides and bases, salts, esters. Ways of translating the names of esters into English.

- Peculiarities of formation of Latin names of sodium and potassium salts with an organic basis.
5. Word-forming elements in the names of drugs that indicate their chemical composition or way of synthesis.
 6. Word-forming elements that contain information of therapeutic and anatomical-physiological nature.
 7. Word-forming elements in the names of drugs that indicate the presence of components of plant origin, belonging to different groups of antibiotics.
 8. Rules of formation of Latin names of vitamins.
 9. Latin nomenclature of dosage forms.
 10. Characteristics of solid dosage forms. Solid dosage forms, which are mainly manufactured abroad. Rules for prescribing solid dosage forms.
 11. Characteristics of semi-solid dosage forms. Rules for prescribing semi-solid dosage forms.
 12. Characteristics of liquid dosage forms. Liquid dosage forms used in dental practice mainly abroad. Rules for prescribing liquid dosage forms.
 13. The concept of "clinical term". Structure of clinical terms (one-word and multi-word terms). Algorithm for the formation of one-word terms-composites.
 14. Multi-word clinical terms. The notion of "nosological unit".
 15. General notion of diagnosis. Common abbreviations used in making diagnoses.
 16. Clichés that characterize the course of dental disease.
 17. Clichés, that characterize the severity or degree of the disease.
 18. Adjectives and participles used in formulating clinical diagnoses in dentistry.
 19. Greek doublets of Latin nouns of I-V declensions and adjectives of 1 and 2 groups.
 20. Final term elements of I-III declensions.
 21. Term elements-homophones
 22. Suffixes that indicate inflammatory and non-inflammatory diseases, rashes and tumors.
 23. Professional medical expressions and clinical idioms.

List of practical skills for FMC 2

1. To prescribe prescriptions for solid, liquid and semi-solid dosage forms in an expanded and condensed manner.
2. To accept the information transmitted by the prescription.
3. To 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, etc.).
4. To find the names of analogues (generics).
5. To "read" information about the drug by its name.
6. To form in Latin the names of acids, salts, oxides, esters.
7. To translate into English the names of acids, salts, oxides, esters.
8. To translate terms-composites into English, single out term elements, explain their meaning.

9. To assimilate synonymous, including abbreviations, names of some nosological forms.
10. To differentiate term elements-homophones.
11. To produce (translate into Latin) and read special functional texts – diagnoses.
12. When making dental diagnoses in Latin, to use common abbreviations, adjectives that characterize the course of dental disease, as well as clichés that characterize the severity or degree of the disease.
13. To master 420 lexical and phraseological units at the productive level.
14. To use Latin (Latinized Greek, hybrid, borrowed) branch terms, nomenclature names and clichéd forms in professional speech (oral and written).

Form of the final control – FMC

Current and final control system

Standardized generalized criteria for assessing students' knowledge:

"Excellent" – the student has at least 90% knowledge of the topic both during the survey and test control. Well versed in subject terminology. Clearly formulates answers to questions. Practical work is performed in full.

"Good" – the student has knowledge in the amount of not less than 75 - 89%, makes insignificant mistakes, which he corrects by answering questions. Answers 75% of the questions during the test tasks. Practical work is done in full, minor errors are allowed.

"Satisfactory" – the student has knowledge on the topic in the amount of not less than 60 - 74%, during testing answers not less than 60% of questions. The answers are not accurate enough, leading questions do not correct them. Practical work has not been completed in full.

"Unsatisfactory" – the student has not mastered the required minimum knowledge on the topic of classes and testing within 59%. Unable to answer leading questions, operates with inaccurate formulations. Test control tasks are performed by less than 59%, does not have practical skills.

Scheme of evaluation and distribution of points received by students

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

a) the average grade of the student on a traditional 4-point scale received during the current classes belonging to this module (to the nearest hundredth point) is calculated;

b) to obtain a convertible multi-point total score of the current performance for the module, the average score obtained on the traditional 4-point scale is multiplied by a factor of 24.

The exception is when the average score on a traditional 4-point scale is 2 points. In this case, the student receives 0 points on a multi-point scale;

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

Table 1

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

The average score of the current performance by 4-point scale	Points for current performance after converting the average score	The average score of the current performance by 4-point scale	Points for current performance after converting the average score
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 held after studying the program of the module in the discipline at the last session of the module. The hours provided for in the work program for practical classes are used to conduct the FMC. Students who have attended all practical classes (or

completed missed classes in the prescribed manner), fulfilled all the requirements of the curriculum and scored a convertible amount of points not less than the minimum - 72 points are allowed to take the FMC.

Criteria for assessing FMC in Latin language and medical terminology are reported in the first practical session of the module.

The result of the PMC is evaluated in points. The maximum number of points according to the results of the FMC is 80 points.

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

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

Students who have an average grade point average of 4.5 to 5.0 for the relevant module are exempted from taking the FMC and automatically (with the consent of the applicant) receive a final grade in accordance with Table 2.

If a student wants to improve his result, he appears at the FMC and takes it on general terms.

Table 2

The average score of the current performance by 4-point scale	Points for FMC	The total number of points for FMC	Traditional PMC assessment
4,6	70	167	4
4,7	71	170	5
4,8	73	180	
4,9	77	190	
5,0	80	200	

The total score in Latin language and medical terminology is calculated as the arithmetic mean of the scores for the 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

The average number of points for both modules of the discipline	Traditional score for 4-point scale
122 – 139,99	3
140 – 169,99	4
170 – 200	5

The grade in Latin and medical terminology is given to the student in the "Statement of student achievement in the discipline" and in the student's record book within two working days after 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 activities (problem statement; partial search).
3. Methods of control and self-control over 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, performance of exercises and individual tasks);
- performance of test tasks of different level of complexity;
- programmable control;
- control of content modules;
- final module control.

Combined testing

Methodical provision

- methodical instructions for students;
- methodical recommendations for teachers.

Recommended literature

I. Basic (available in the library)

Latin Language for Students of Dental Faculties = Lingua Latina ad Usus Stomatologiae Studentium : textbook / O.M. Bieliaieva, V.H. Synytsia, L. Yu. Smolska, P.A. Sodomora et al. ; edited by O.M. Bieliaieva. – Kyiv : AUS Medicine Publishing, 2018. – 488 p.

II. Additional

1. Арнаутов Г. Д. Медицинская терминология на пяти языках. Latinum. Русский. English. Français. Deutsch. – [4-е рус. изд., испр.]. – София : Гос. изд. «Медицина и физкультура», 1979. – 943 с.
2. ВЕЧНЫЕ СЛОВА = AETERNA DICTA: Восьмизычный словарь фразеологических эквивалентов / Н. А. Гончарова [и др.] ; под. ред. Н. А. Гончаровой. – Минск : Белорус. асоц. «Конкурс», 2012. – 272 с.
3. Побічна дія ліків: навчальний посібник у 2 кн. / В.М. Бобирьов, М.М. Потяженко, О.М. Беляева й ін.; за заг. ред. В.М. Бобирьова, М.М. Потяженка. Вінниця: Вид-во «Нова книга», 2020. Кн. 1. – 555с. – укр. та англ. мовами.
4. Українсько-латинсько-англійський медичний енциклопедичний словник : у 4 т. / укладачі : Л. І. Петрух, І. М. Головка. – Т. 1: А-Д. – К. : Знання, 2012. – 704 с.

5. Українсько-латинсько-англійський медичний енциклопедичний словник : у 4 томах. – Том 2: Е-Н. – К. : Знання, 2013. – 744 с.
6. Українсько-латинсько-англійський медичний енциклопедичний словник : у 4 т. – Т. 3. О-С / укладачі: Л. І. Петрух, І. М. Головка. – К. : ВСВ «Медицина», 2016. – 744 с.
7. Українсько-латинсько-англійський медичний енциклопедичний словник : у 4 т. – Т. 4. Т-Я / укладачі : Л. І. Петрух, І. М. Головка. – К. : ВСВ «Медицина», 2016. – 600 с.
8. Цисык А. З. The Latin Language: [учеб. пособие] / А. З. Цисык; пер. на англ. яз. А. З. Цисык]. – Минск: БГМУ, 2010. – 212 с.
9. Черкасов В. Г. Міжнародна анатомічна термінологія (латинські, українські, російські та англійські еквіваленти) / В. Г. Черкасов, І. І. Бобрик, Ю. Й. Гумінський, О. І. Ковальчук; за ред. проф. В. Г. Черкасова. – Вінниця : Нова книга, 2010. – 392 с.
10. Demchenko O. The Latin Language and the fundamentals of medical terminology. Manual for the students of higher educational establishments with the English language of instruction / O. Demchenko, M. Zakaliuzhnyi. – Ternopil : Ukrmedknyha, 2004. – 284 p.
11. 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.
12. Webster Merriam-Webster's Medical Desk Dictionary. – USA, 2005. – 918 p.

Information resources

1. linguaeterna.com/vocabula/alph.php
2. <http://college.saintebarbe.ecole.pagespro-orange.fr/rome/medecine.htm>
3. http://wiki.eanswers.com/fr/Liste_de_locutions_latines
4. http://www.umsa.edu.ua/kafhome/inmov/kaf_inmov.html
5. <http://www.omniglot.com/writing/latin.htm>
6. http://www.sno.pro1.ru/lib/giro_chastnaya_i_obshestvennaya
7. <http://www.primetour.ua/.../museum/Apteka-muzey>
8. http://www.new-point.com.ua/ru/service/moz/moz_360

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