

Ministry of Health of Ukraine  
Ukrainian Medical Stomatological Academy

APPROVED

at the meeting of the  
department  
of foreign languages  
with Latin language and  
medical terminology  
minutes No. 9 of  
20.12.2019.  
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 and medical terminology
Module No. 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 No.2	Clinical terminology
The topic of the studies	Analysis of terms-composites with the given meaning in therapy and diagnostics. Final word-forming elements. Formation of terms-names of pathological conditions, diagnostics, patient examination characteristics in Latin and English.
Year	1
Department	Foreign Students Training
Qualification	Educational «Master» Professional «Dentist»
Knowledge branch	22 «Health Care»
Speciality	221 «Dentistry»

## 1. THE RELEVANCE OF THE TOPIC:

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

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

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

## 2. THE SPECIFIC AIMS:

To know what languages are used in medical naming.

To know the way of forming the most clinical terms.

To know what clinical terms are formed by prepositions.

To know how term-elements are connected into terms.

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

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

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

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

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

### 4.2. The theoretical questions to the studies:

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

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

#### **Task No. 1**

##### **Form the terms with the known meanings:**

- a) leuk- (white):  
white blood cell, lack of leucocytes, treatment with leucocytes, white blood, bleeding in the patients with leucosis;
- b) mega-, megal- (large):  
large eyes, large tongue, mania of greatness, increase of the large part of the brain;
- c) erythr- (red):  
red blood cell, red colouring of the urine, vision of objects in red colouring, germ of the red blood cell, swallowing of erythrocytes.

##### **The contents of the topic:**

- 1. Analysis of term-composites with the given meaning.
- 2. The Greek doublets of Latin IV declension nouns and II group adjectives in clinical terminology.
- 3. Translation of nosological names, symptoms, syndromes, methods of diagnostic examination and treatment.

##### **Recommended 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.
- 3. Latin language for student of dental faculties//Lingua Latina ad usum stomatologiae studentium: textbook/ O.M. Bieliaieva, V.H. Synytsia, P.A. Sodomora et al.; edited by O.M. Bieliaieva. – Kyiv: AUS Medicine Publishing, 2018. – 488 p.

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

[http://graecolatini.narod.ru/r/stud\\_posl\\_1200.htm](http://graecolatini.narod.ru/r/stud_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 instructions are compiled by I.V.Rozhenko.

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

Ministry of Health of Ukraine  
Ukrainian Medical Stomatological Academy

APPROVED

at the meeting of the  
department  
of foreign languages  
with Latin language and  
medical terminology  
minutes No. 9 of  
20.12.2019.  
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 and medical terminology
Module No. 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 No.2	Clinical terminology
The topic of the studies	Formation of terms-names of diseases of inflammatory, non-inflammatory and neoplastic nature. Translating of dental diagnoses. Control of the content module # 2.
Year	1
Department	Foreign Students Training
Qualification	Educational «Master» Professional «Dentist»
Knowledge branch	22 «Health Care»
Speciality	221 “Dentistry”

## **1. THE RELEVANCE OF THE TOPIC:**

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

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

## **2. THE SPECIFIC AIMS:**

To know what affixation is.

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

To know how to add the suffixes to the stems.

## **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.**

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

### **4.2. The theoretical questions to the studies:**

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

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

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

1. -itis, itidis f: inflammation of: the tongue, the mucous membrane of the mouth cavity, the brain, the tear gland, the blind gut, the calix and bladder, the tooth pulp, the ear, the intestine, the stomach.

**The contents of the topic:**

1. Formation of terms-names of inflammatory diseases.
2. Formation of terms-names of non-inflammatory diseases.
3. Formation of terms-names of neoplastic nature diseases.
4. Translation of dental diagnoses.

**Recommended 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.
3. Latin language for student of dental faculties//Lingua Latina ad usum stomatologiae studentium: textbook/ O.M. Bieliaieva, V.H. Synytsia, P.A. Sodomora et al.; edited by O.M. Bieliaieva. – Kyiv: AUS Medicine Publishing, 2018. – 488 p.

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

[http://graecolatini.narod.ru/rstud\\_posl\\_1200.htm](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 instructions are compiled by I.V. Rozhenko.

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

Ministry of Health of Ukraine  
Ukrainian Medical Stomatological Academy

APPROVED

at the meeting of the  
department  
of foreign languages  
with Latin language and  
medical terminology  
minutes No. 9 of  
20.12.2019.  
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 and medical terminology
Module No. 2	Lexical and syntactic provision of the topic «Prescription writing. Basics of Pharmaceutical Terminology». Lexical, analytic and syntactical study of the topic «Clinical terminology».
The topic of the studies	Final module control
Year	1
Department	Foreign Students Training
Qualification	Educational «Master» Professional «Dentist»
Knowledge branch	22 «Health Care»
Speciality	221 “Dentistry”

## 1. THE RELEVANCE OF THE TOPIC:

The list of practical skills in the discipline "Latin language and medical terminology" provides practical application of verbs in the system of medical terms and prescription; the use of international Latin names of chemical elements and their compounds, which are recorded in the State Pharmacopoeia for prescribing in accordance with the rules; the use of Greek letter combinations in the words of Greek origin and their correct transmission in medical terms; fluency in vocabulary and the ability to classify words by declensions in order to spell them correctly; free construction of clinical terms on the base of the knowledge gained.

The terminological basis of the clinical terms are Greek-Latin equivalents and finite elements. In order to consciously learn and better memorize clinical terms, it is necessary to learn to analyze them by word-forming elements (root, suffix, prefix, base, termination), to be able to detect the origin of words, to understand the meaning of frequency elements. An important aspect of the topic are prefixes, which occupy a significant place in the construction of terms in anatomical, clinical and pharmaceutical terminologies. That is why developing the Content Module 2 practical skills is so important.

## 2. THE SPECIFIC AIMS:

### **List of questions for preparation of students for final module control №2**

1. General information about the verb. Imperative. The present active and passive. Subjunctive mood in the prescription-writing.
2. Chemical nomenclature. Names of chemical elements. The rules of forming the names of acids, salts, oxides.
3. Pharmaceutical frequency cuts in the names of medications indicating the chemical composition or pathway of synthesis. Frequency cuts of therapeutic, anatomic, physiological and pharmacological character.
4. General information about the prescription. Parts of the prescription. The grammatical structure of a prescription phrase. Rules of registration of the Latin part of the prescription. Additional inscriptions in prescriptions. Complete and abbreviated patterns of prescription-writing.
5. Latin nomenclature of dosage forms. Characteristics of solid, soft and liquid dosage forms.
6. The notion of "clinical term". Types of clinical terms. Structure of terms - composites in Latin and English. Greek doublets of Latin I declension nouns. Terminal elements with formal signs of the I declension.
7. Latin-Greek doublet designations of II declension nouns of the masculine and neuter genders. Terminal elements with formal signs of the II declension.
8. Latin-Greek doublet designations of III declension nouns of masculine, feminine and neuter genders. Terminal elements with formal signs of III declension. Formation of names of diseases of inflammatory, non-inflammatory and tumor character
9. Latin-Greek doublet designations of the I and II group adjectives.
10. Latin-Greek doublet designations of the IV and V declension nouns.
11. Latin prepositions as prefixes. Greek prefixes.



12. Terms - names of diseases of inflammatory, non-inflammatory and tumor character.
13. Diagnoses of the main sections of medicine: therapy, surgery, nerve diseases, hematology, dentistry and others.

**List of practical skills:**

- Fluent reading of Latin text.
- Using the alphabet while working with the dictionary.
- The correct display of Latin alphabet sounds and latinized medical terms in writing.
- Practical use of the Greek letter-combinations in the words of Greek origin and their correct transmission in medical terms.
- Fluency in vocabulary (knowledge of dictionary forms within the studied material), knowing how to classify words by declensions in order to spell the endings correctly.
- Fluent construction of anatomical and histological terms on the basis of the gained lexical and grammatical knowledge.
- Practical application of the rules of the prescription construction in translation and in solving the prescription tasks.
- Automatism in writing the names of pharmaceuticals containing specialized pharmacological, therapeutic, chemical and other information.
- Automatism in the perception and written reproduction of the terms - composites of Greek and Latin origin.
- Fluent translation of the basic clinical diagnoses of the main medical branches like therapy, surgery, nerve diseases, dental diseases, gynecology and others.

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

***Interdisciplinary integration:***

The following disciplines (provided)	To know	To know how
Anatomy, histology Pharmacology  Clinical disciplines	Key anatomic and histological terms. Key pharmaceutical terms. 1) The main ways of formation of medical terms; 2) Greek - Latin equivalents of the I and II declension nouns, adjectives of	To translate anatomic and histological terms. To translate pharmaceutical terms, put them in a prescription form. 1) To form clinical terms from separate term elements; 2) to translate Latin terms into English and vice versa.

	<i>the I group, finite elements.</i>	
--	--------------------------------------	--

***Intradisciplinary integration:***

	To know	To know how
<b><i>Link to previous topics:</i></b> <i>Module 1, Topics:</i> <i>The notion of "scientific term"; «Structure of anatomical and histological terms. ... .. »; "The grammatical categories of the adjective, the division into groups. .... »; "Nouns of the I declension"; «Nouns of the II declension»; "Adjectives of the I group ...".</i>	<i>1) Preliminary information on the Latin noun and adjective system; 2) rules for constructing two- and multi-word anatomic and histological terms; 3) Greek - Latin equivalents of the I and II declension nouns, adjectives of the I group, finite elements.</i>	<i>On the basis of the lexical material studied, to form the terms according to the constructions "non-agreed attribute", "agreed attribute", combined terms, as well as translate them from Latin into English and vice versa; compile clinical terms from individual term elements, translate them from Latin into Ukrainian and vice versa.</i>

#### **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:**

- the main categories of the verb;
- rules for determining the presentational stem of verbs;
- personal endings of active and passive voices
- rules and peculiarities of forming Praesens indicativi activi et passivi;
- rules of forming the 2nd person singular and plural of the subjunctive mood;
- rules of forming the subjunctive mood;
- rules of writing down verbs into the dictionary;
- the order of grammatical parsing of the verb. The student must learn the Latin names of chemical elements and compounds that are used as medicinal substances, since the prescriptions do not indicate symbols or formulas, but Latin names;

- the structure of the prescription, the basic rules for the Latin part of the prescription, complete and abbreviated ways of writing the prescription, additional inscriptions in the prescription and prescription expressions;
- Students should know the ways of forming the compound clinical terms, by what affixes the term-composites are formed, know how to analyze a compound term and translate it into Latin or vice versa.

#### **4.2. The theoretical questions to the studies:**

- Basic categories of the verb.
- How are verbs written to the dictionary?
- How are the forms of the imperative mood formed?
- How are the forms of the third person singular and plural of Praesens indicativi activi et passivi formed?
- What is the chemical nomenclature?
- What part of speech are the names of chemical elements?
- What does the Latin name of an acid consist of?
- what is the Latin name for oxides?
- Characterize the Latin names of the anions of the salts.
- What is a frequency term-element?
- How can the pharmaceutical term-elements used in drug names be classified?
- What are the most commonly used term-elements in the names of antibiotics?
- What are the term-elements used in the names of enzyme preparations?
- How are the productive stems in the Greek words defined?
- What is a word-forming analysis?
- Name the rule of constructing terms from Greek doublets and term-elements.
- How can the terms with the given meaning be formed?
- Name the rule of translation of clinical terms into Latin.

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

### **THE CONTENTS OF THE TOPIC**

*The example of the test tasks to the final module control of Module 2  
Lexical and syntactical provision of the topic «Prescription writing. Basics of  
Pharmaceutical Terminology». Lexical, analytic and syntactical study of the  
topic «Clinical terminology».*

#### **Module 2**

1. General information about the verb. Imperative. The present active and passive. Subjunctive mood in the prescription-writing.
2. Chemical nomenclature. Names of chemical elements. The rules of forming the names of acids, salts, oxides.

3. Pharmaceutical frequency cuts in the names of medications indicating the chemical composition or pathway of synthesis. Frequency cuts of therapeutic, anatomic, physiological and pharmacological character.
4. General information about the prescription. Parts of the prescription. The grammatical structure of a prescription phrase. Rules of registration of the Latin part of the prescription. Additional inscriptions in prescriptions. Complete and abbreviated patterns of prescription-writing.
5. Latin nomenclature of dosage forms. Characteristics of solid, soft and liquid dosage forms.
6. The notion of "clinical term". Types of clinical terms. Structure of terms - composites in Latin and English. Greek doublets of Latin I declension nouns. Terminal elements with formal signs of the I declension.
7. Latin-Greek doublet designations of II declension nouns of the masculine and neuter genders. Terminal elements with formal signs of the II declension.
8. Latin-Greek doublet designations of III declension nouns of masculine, feminine and neuter genders. Terminal elements with formal signs of III declension. Formation of names of diseases of inflammatory, non-inflammatory and tumor character
9. Latin-Greek doublet designations of the I and II group adjectives.
10. Latin-Greek doublet designations of the IV and V declension nouns.
11. Latin prepositions as prefixes. Greek prefixes.
12. Translation of the names of nosological forms, symptoms, syndromes, methods of diagnosis and treatment into Latin and English.
13. Translation of dental diagnoses.

#### **List of practical skills:**

- Fluent reading of Latin text.
- Using the alphabet while working with the dictionary.
- The correct display of Latin alphabet sounds and latinized medical terms in writing.
- Practical use of the Greek letter-combinations in the words of Greek origin and their correct transmission in medical terms.
- Fluency in vocabulary (knowledge of dictionary forms within the studied material), knowing how to classify words by declensions in order to spell the endings correctly.
- Fluent construction of anatomical and histological terms on the basis of the gained lexical and grammatical knowledge.
- Practical application of the rules of the prescription construction in translation and in solving the prescription tasks.
- Automatism in writing the names of pharmaceuticals containing specialized pharmacological, therapeutic, chemical and other information.
- Automatism in the perception and written reproduction of the terms - composites of Greek and Latin origin.

- Fluent translation of the basic clinical diagnoses of the main medical branches like therapy, surgery, nerve diseases, dental diseases, gynecology and others.

### **Recommended 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.
3. Latin language for students of dental faculties//Lingua Latina ad usum stomatologiae studentium: textbook/ O.M. Bieliaieva, V.H. Synytsia, P.A. Sodomora et al.; edited by O.M. Bieliaieva. – Kyiv: AUS Medicine Publishing, 2018. – 488 p.

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

[http://graecolatini.narod.ru/r\\_stud\\_posl\\_1200.htm](http://graecolatini.narod.ru/r_stud_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 instructions are compiled by L. I. Hrychemko.

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