

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. 1 of  
30.08.2019,  
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.1	Prescription writing. Basics of Pharmaceutical Terminology
The topic of the studies	Prescription-writing for liquid dosage forms.
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 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, thus, one should know how Genetivus of the liquid forms of medications is formed.

## 2. THE SPECIFIC AIMS:

1. To learn classification of dosage forms and know their characteristics.
2. To master the dictionary form of the names of each liquid dosage form, their spelling.
3. To learn the way of prescription writing for liquid 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
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	A medication or other substance prepared by boiling.
Emulsion	A preparation of one liquid distributed in small globules throughout the body of a second liquid.
Suspension	A preparation of a finely divided drug intended to be

Mixture	incorporated (suspended) in some suitable liquid vehicle (water, oil, glycerine) before it is used, or already incorporated in such a vehicle.
Mucilage	A liquid dosage 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 dosage forms classified according to the consistence of ingredients?
2. What dosage forms belong to liquid ones?
3. Give the dictionary form of the names of each liquid 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.: 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.

**The contents of the topic:**

1. Characteristics of the liquid dosage forms.
2. Solutions for internal use.
3. Solutions for external administration.
4. Solutions for injections.
5. Characteristics of tinctures, infusions, decoctions, extracts, mixtures.
6. Prescription writing for liquid dosage forms.

**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.
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The methodical instructions are compiled by I.V. Rozhenko.

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

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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	Control of the content module # 1. The notion of clinical term. Types of clinical terms. The structure of terms-composites 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 better you can analyze medical terms, that is know how to find their stems, suffixes, prefixes, and comprehend the meaning of Greek and Latin components, the easier you will learn them.

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

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

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

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

## 2. THE SPECIFIC AIMS:

- 1) To know what languages are used in medical names.
- 2) To know the way of forming the clinical terms.
- 3) To know clinical terms formed by pre-position.
- 4) To know how term-elements are joined into terms.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Translate the terms into English:*

Embryologia, brachycephalia, histologia, odontogenes, sphymographia, stomatomycosis, cryotherapia, pyuria, angiopathia, hyperacusia, tocologia, galactorrhoea, chirurgia, laparotomia, somatometria, dysosmia, haemostasis, phlebostenosis, splanchnoptosis, otorrhagia.

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

1. General information about clinical terminology.
  2. The structure of one-word clinical terms.
  3. Formation of two- and multi-word clinical terms.
  4. Complex diagnosis in dentistry.
  5. Greek doublets of Latin I declension nouns.

#### **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.
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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	Word-building. The Latin prepositions in the role of prefixes. The Greek prefixes. Analysis of terms-composites on the basis of given morphemes.
Year	1
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## **1. THE RELEVANCE OF THE TOPIC:**

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

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

1. To know what languages are used in medical terminology.
2. To know in what terminology Latin prefixes usually occur.
3. To know the meaning of the most widely used prefixes formed by Latin prepositions and particles.
4. To know the rules of assimilation of the final consonant of prefix with the first consonant of a stem.

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

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

- 1) What languages are used in medical terminology?
- 2) In what terminology do Latin prefixes usually occur?
- 3) What is the meaning of the most widely used prefixes formed by Latin prepositions and particles?
- 4) What are the rules of assimilation of the final consonant of a prefix with the first consonant of a stem?

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

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

1. Foveola suprameatica.
2. Musculus depressor septi nasi.
3. Foramina intravertebralia.
4. Sulcus arteriae subclaviae.
5. Margo superciliaris.

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

1. Prefixation as the way of word-building.
2. The most commonly used Latin prefixes.
3. The most commonly used Greek prefixes.
4. Prefixes with numeral origin.
5. Greek doublets of Latin II declension nouns.

#### **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.
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Content module No.2	Clinical terminology
The topic of the studies	Analysis of terms-composites with the given meaning. The Greek frequency formants in clinical terminology. Formation of terms-composites with the given meaning. Translating of nosological names, symptoms, syndromes, methods of diagnostics and treatment
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:

- 1) To know what languages are used in medical naming.
- 2) To know the way of forming the most clinical terms.
- 3) To know what clinical terms are formed by prepositions.
- 4) To know how term-elements are connected into terms.

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

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**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 III declension nouns 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.
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