

Medical Latin (short description) + see self examination files

1.task

Specify the accented syllable and mark the letters to be pronounced as [c] or [ci].

C before e, i, y and ae, eu, oe = [c], other positions = [k]

S before m s= z, between vowels s = z, after n s=z.

Ti before vowel = ci

qu [kv] ch [h], ph [f], rh [r], th [t] in Greek origin words)

STRESS RULE

- 1) In 2-syllable words always emphasise the 1st syllable e.g. morbus -> **mor**-bus
- 2) In multi-syllable words (3 or more syllables), emphasise the **2nd syllable** from the end of the word, if it is **long**. If the 2nd syllable from the end of a word is **short**, emphasise the **3rd syllable** from the end of the word regardless of its length.
- 3) **A syllable is long**, if it contains a long vowel or a diphthong, aeiouy, or au,ae etc. Or a short vowel is followed by 2 or more consonants, mag**ister**, colum**na**.
- 4) In polysyllables, the 2nd syllable from the end of the word is not long, the accent moves to the 3rd from the end of the word: popu**lus**, lacri**mal**, arteri**a** etc.
- 5) Exceptions, combination ch, ph, th, rh and qu has the value of one consonant (philosophus), combination of p, b, t, d, c, g followed by l or r, has the value of one consonant (arbitri).

2. task

Grammar task: theory (specify, how we distinguish *declinationes*, *conjugationes*, etc.)

Latin has 5 declensions, how to identify in which declension a noun is to look at the noun's genitive singular form and see what ending it has. This ending will tell which declension it belongs to.

Conjugationes - Verbs

Regular Latin Verbs

In order to determine the conjugation of a regular Latin verb, look at its **second principal part** and see what it ends in.

The second principal part is the **present active infinitive** of the verb. Here are the endings for each of the four conjugations:

FIRST: -āre

SECOND: -ēre

THIRD: -ere

FOURTH: -īre

Pay special attention to 2nd vs. 3rd conjugation: the only difference is a macron.

And this means that there is a separate set of endings for the second principal part of deponent verbs. Here they are:

FIRST: -ā^rī

SECOND: -ē^rī

THIRD: -ī

FOURTH: -ī^rī

3. task. (11 points)

Correct mistakes, if any!

Destilla aquam! **AQUAM** (Distil (sg.) the water!) destillare + Acc.; aqua, ae f.

Intervalla passivum. **PASSIVA** (Passive intervals) intervallum, i n.; passivus, a, um

Fistula pancreaticae. **PANCREATICA** (Pancreatic fistula) fistula, ae f., pancreaticus, a, um

Collēgae perītus **PERITI** (Experienced colleagues) collega, ae m.; perītus, a, um

Crystallus albus **ALBA** (White crystal) crystallus, i f.; albus, a, um

4. task.

Write in Latin using the given words!

You (sg.) do not see and hear. Non; vidēre; et; audire

Non vides et audis

Prepare (sg.) various tinctures! Praeparare + Acc., tinctūra, ae f.; varius, a, um

Prepara TINCTURA varias

Colleagues tell the history of the disease. Collega, ae m.; morbus, i m.; historia, ae f.; narrare + Acc.

Collegae narrant historiam morbi

Causes of metabolic encephalopathy. Causa, ae f.; encephalopathia, ae f.; metabolicus, a, um

Causae encéphalopathiae metabolicae

Colleagues are in the colloquium. In; colloquium, i n.; collega, ae m.; esse.

Collegae in colloquio sunt

Dissolve the starch! Solvere + Acc.; amyllum, i n.

Solvite amyllum

Of starch capsules (G.pl.)! capsula, ae f.; amylaceus, a, um

Capsularum amylacearum

Crush (pl.) the tablets! Conterere + Acc.; tabuletta, ae f.

Conterere tabulettae

Streptocide ointment (ointment of Streptocide). Unguentum, i n.; Streptocidum, i n.

Ungeuentum streptocidi

The pharmacist prepares the medicine. Pharmacopola, ae f.; medicamentum, i n.; praeparare + Acc.

pharmacopolae medicaments (a) praeparant

5. task

Latin and Greek equivalents (1st and 2nd decl. Presentations)

Parts of medical terms (Greek origin) /

Latin	Greek	English
Acqua	Hydor	Water
Aemia	Haima	Blood
Algia	Algos	Pain
Aesthesia	Aesthesia	Sensibility
Ectomia	Ektome	Cutting Out
Graphia	Grapho	Write
Logia	Logos	Word
Malacia	Malakos	Soft
Odynia	Odyne	Pain
Pathia	Pathos	Pain, Struggle
Rrhoea	Rheo	Flow
Rrhagia	Rhegnymi	Get through
Scopia	Skopeo	Look
Tomia	Tome	Cutting
Hydraemia		A condition in which the blood volume is increased as a result of an increase in the water content of plasma
Glossalgia		Pain in the tongue
Gastroctomia		
Gastreconomia		
phlebographia		
Histologia		
Oesophagodynia		Pain in the esophagus
Spondylopathia		
Diarrhoea		
Rhinorrhagia		Nose bleeding
Causa	Aitia/aetia	Cause/ reason
Cellula	Kytos	Cell
Forma	Morphe	Form/shape
Glandula	aden	Gland, glandula
Lacrima	Dakryon	Tear

Lingua	Glossa	Tongue
Aurum	Chrysos	Gold
Cancer	Karkinos (carcinoma)	Cancer
Cerebrum	Enkephalon	Brain
Labium	Cheilos	Lip
Medicamentum	Pharmakon	Medication
Morbus	Nosos	Disease
Musculus	Mys, Myos	Muscle
Nervus	Neuron	Nerve
Nasus	Rhis, Rhinos	Nose
Oculus	Ophthalmos	Eye
Puer	Pais, Paidos	Child
Somnus	Hypnos	Sleep
Uterus	Hystera, Metra	Womb, Uterus
Ventriculus	Stomachos, gaster	Stomach
Vir	Aner, andros	Man, male
Tela	Histos	Tissue
Vena	Phlebs	Vein, Strand
Vertebra	Spondylos	Vertebra
Vesica	Kystis	Vesica, bladder
Vita	Bios	Life