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Tashkent State Medical University
Namangan Impuls Medical Institute**

Israilova M.N., Abidova M.I., Askarova N.D.

LATIN LANGUAGE AND MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY AHATOMICAL TERMINOLOGY

For the 1st year of Faculty Dentistry
Educational manual

Field of knowledge: 900000 - Health care and social security
Field of education: 910000 – Health care
Education direction: 60910100 – Dentistry

Compiled by:

Israilova M.N. – Head of the department of Uzbek and Foreign languages, Pedagogics of Tashkent State Medical University, PhD Associate professor

Abidova M.I. – Senior teacher of the department of Uzbek and Foreign languages, Pedagogics of Tashkent State Medical University

Askarova N.D. - Senior teacher of the Department of Medical Sciences of Impuls Medical Institute

Rewievers:

Buranova D.D. - Head of the Department of the 2nd Uzbek and Foreign Languages of Tashkent State Medical University, PhD Associate Professor

Yorova S.K. - Head of the Department of Languages of Samarkand State Medical University, PhD Associate Professor

Latin is the international language of medicine, which helps medical scientists to work together. Latin's universal use, preservation of knowledge, institutional support, the influence of ancient Greek medicine and its suitability for precise terminology all played a role in establishing Latin as the lingua franca of scientific and medical fields for centuries.

Latin has had a profound historical influence on the field of medicine and continues to be a significant component of medical terminology.

Each structural unit of this educational manual contains a detailed grammatical explanation, the examples of anatomical, histological, clinical and pharmaceutical terminology, oral and written exercises to give maximum opportunity for the students to practice. Some units include the vocabulary used in the exercises to give the students an extra help at each step.

Represented educational manual is intended for the Ist year students of Faculty Dentistry (education direction-60910100).

Lotin tili - xalqaro tibbiyot tili bo'lib u tibbiyot olimlarining birgalikda ishlashiga yordam beradi. Lotin tilining universal qo'llanilishi, bilimlarning saqlanishi, institutlararo qo'llab-quvvatlanishi, qadimgi yunon tibbiyotining ta'siri va uning aniq terminologiyaga mos kelishi lotin tilini asrlar davomida ilmiy va tibbiyot sohalarining lingua franka sifatida shakllantirishda muhim rol o'ynagan.

Lotin tili tibbiyot sohasiga chuqur tarixiy ta'sir ko'rsatdi va tibbiy terminologiyaning muhim tarkibiy qismi bo'lib qolmoqda.

Ushbu o'quv qo'llanmaning har bir tarkibiy bo'limida batafsil grammatik tushuntirishlar, anatomik, gistologik, klinik va farmatsevtik terminologiyaga oid misollar, og'zaki va yozma mashqlar mavjud bo'lib, o'quvchilarga amaliyotga

maksimal darajada imkoniyat yaratadi. Ba'zi birliklar talabalarga har bir qadamda qo'shimcha yordam berish uchun mashqlarda ishlatiladigan lug'atni o'z ichiga oladi.

Taqdim etilgan o'quv qo'llanma tibbiyot fakultetlarining Stomatologiya (ta'lim yo'nalishi-60910100) yo'nalishi bo'yicha ingliz tili tibbiyot fakulteti I kurs talabalari uchun mo'ljallangan.

Латынь является международным языком медицины, который помогает ученым-медикам работать вместе. Универсальное использование латыни, сохранение знаний, институциональная поддержка, влияние древнегреческой медицины и ее пригодность для точной терминологии - все это сыграло роль в утверждении латыни как лингва-франка в научных и медицинских областях протяжении веков.

Латынь оказала глубокое историческое влияние на область медицины и продолжает оставаться важным компонентом медицинской терминологии.

Каждая структурная единица данного учебного пособия содержит подробное грамматическое пояснение, примеры анатомической, гистологической, клинической и фармацевтической терминологии, устные и письменные упражнения, что дает студентам максимальную возможность попрактиковаться. Некоторые разделы включают в себя словарный запас, используемый в упражнениях, чтобы оказать студентам дополнительную помощь на каждом этапе.

Представленное учебное пособие предназначено для студентов I курса иностранных медицинских факультетов по направлению «Стоматология» (направление образования-60910100).

Educational manual is approved at the meeting of the Academic Council of TSMU
Protocol №__ from «__» _____ 20__y.

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PREFACE

Each field has its own terminology. Among them, the language that has become the International nomenclature is Latin. There is no other modern science that uses Latin and ancient GREEK to such an extent as the field of medicine. The fullness of the medical vocabulary with Greek and Latin morphemes is so high that their study is often carried out on the basis of medical terms and text materials. Medical terminology has the richest term system. Scientists have been interested in this scientific field for many years. It is known that medical texts first appeared in ancient Greece. Ancient Greek medicine reached its highest level as an independent professional field of knowledge.

The works of ancient Greek doctors contain a complex of knowledge collected by medicine. The oldest sources that have come down to us are a few fragments of the medical texts of Alcmaeon of Kroton. A lot of medical works of that time were collected in the "Hippocratic collection" (lat. "Sorris Hirrosratisum"). They are traditionally collected in the tradition of Hippocrates, the greatest physician of antiquity.

The participation of Greek and Latin morphemes in the medical vocabulary is so high that their study is often conducted on the basis of medical terms, and to this day these terms are used in all areas of medicine. Therefore, it is easy for many medical professionals around the world to understand each other. Correspondence of Latin and Greek elements and ways of word formation However, many terms are used interchangeably It should be noted that there are many new discoveries serve as a strong motivation in the formation of terms.

Medical news, the names of diseases, the names of human organs and the names of medicines have been written in Latin and Greek for centuries and will continue to be so.

Latin is the international language of medicine, which helps medical scientists to work together. For example, if a Japanese scientist or a Russian scientist creates something new in medicine, he presents it to the world in Latin, because this language is understood by all medical personnel.

Latin has had a profound historical influence on the field of medicine and continues to be a significant component of medical terminology. Here's a brief explanation of the connection between Latin and medical terminology:

I. Historical Influence: Latin, as the language of the Roman Empire, became the dominant language in Europe during the middle Ages. It was also the language of the Catholic Church and academics. During this period, Latin was widely used in medical texts and documentation, establishing a strong foundation for medical knowledge.

II. Universality and Standardization: Latin provided a universal language that could be understood by scholars and medical practitioners across different regions and languages. It allowed for accurate and precise communication, ensuring consistency in medical terminology and preventing misunderstandings.

III.. Descriptive Nature: The structure of Latin allows for precise and descriptive terminology, which is crucial in the medical field. Latin words can be easily

modified by adding prefixes and suffixes to indicate specific meanings, making it an adaptable language for scientific and medical terms.

IV. Anatomical Terminology: Many anatomical terms used today in medicine are derived from Latin words. For example, terms like "cranium" (skull), "femur" (thigh bone), and "corpus" (body) have Latin origins. Latin terms also include descriptive elements, such as "dorsal" (back), "ventral" (belly), and "anterior" (front), which help accurately identify anatomical locations.

V. Tradition and Legacy: Latin has been used in medical education for centuries, and many medical schools continue to teach Latin terminology. This tradition helps students understand the etymology, root meanings, and relationships between medical terms, enhancing their overall medical knowledge.

VI. International Terminology: Even in modern times, Latin remains a common language for international medical terminology. Latin roots and terms are used as the basis for constructing new medical terms and establishing international standards and guidelines.

Latin's historical influence on medicine, its descriptive nature and its ability to provide a universal language for medical communication have made it an integral part of medical terminology. Understanding Latin roots and terms allows medical professionals to easily interpret and communicate complex medical concepts.

These historical factors contributed to Latin becoming the language of science and medicine. Latin's universal use, preservation of knowledge, institutional support, the influence of ancient Greek medicine, and its suitability for precise terminology all played a role in establishing Latin as the lingua franca of scientific and medical fields for centuries.

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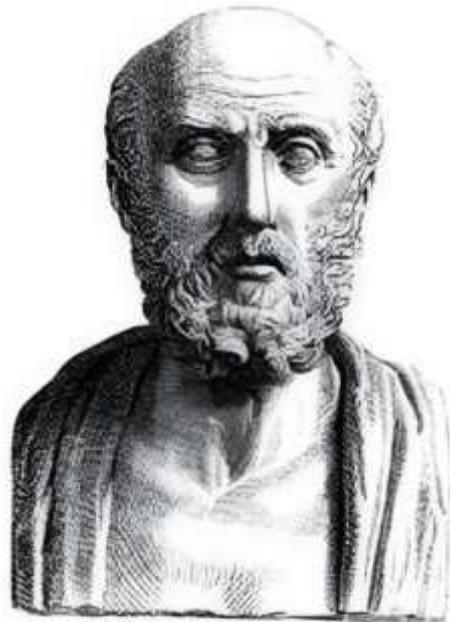
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Hippocrates

Hippocrates of Kos (Hippokratēs ho Kōos; c. 460 – c. 370 BC), also known as Hippocrates II, was a Greek physician of the Age of Pericles (Classical Greece), and is considered one of the most outstanding figures in the history of medicine. He is sometimes referred to as



the "Father of Medicine" in recognition of his lasting contributions to the field as the founder of the Hippocratic School of Medicine. This intellectual school revolutionized medicine in ancient Greece, establishing it as a discipline distinct from other fields with which it had traditionally been associated (theurgy and philosophy), thus establishing medicine as a profession.

However, the achievements of the writers of the Corpus, the practitioners of Hippocratic medicine, and the actions of Hippocrates himself were often commingled; thus very little is known about what Hippocrates actually thought, wrote, and did. Hippocrates is commonly portrayed as the paragon of the ancient physician, and



About the book

Handbook on Latin and Medical Terminology is made up for the 1st year English-speaking students of the medical faculties.

The chief purpose of teaching Latin at any Medical University is training doctors capable of competent using a modern medical terminology in Latin. The alphabet, phonetic, morphological, and lexical and word-formation resources of Latin together with those of Ancient Greek continue to play the leading role in the extension of medical, clinical, pharmaceutical, microbiological and other terminologies. In most national and interstate pharmacopoeias Latin definitions of remedies are accepted as official. Prescriptions are written in Latin in most countries of the world. A good knowledge of elements of Latin Grammar and of Latin-Greek lexical and word-formation resources facilitates students and practitioners very much to read and comprehend the literature on their speciality in any European language. Teaching mainly aims at concentrating upon the medical terminology. This concept includes theoretical and practical questions connected with the formation and the functioning of terms in various nomenclatures composing a complex-medical terminology. Knowledge of fundamentals of this many-sided terminology acquired at Latin lessons during the first year of study will be enriched, extended and increased in the course of further teaching special disciplines at senior years of study. On finishing Latin all first-year students should:

- be able to read and write terms in Latin;
- know an elementary grammar (a system of declensions, the agreement of adjectives and nouns, conjugations of the verb as required according to the syllabus, etc);
- translate medical terms and prescriptions of any complexity from Latin into English and from English into Latin without dictionaries;
- master principle of the structure of various nomenclatures in Latin (clinical, anatomical, hystological);
- know ways and means of the word-formation of medical terms;
- be able to specify Greek terminological elements (supplying the essential information about the term) in the structure of clinical terms;
- master a lexical minimum of about 30 units at the level of a long duration memory.

The study guide consists of Preface,
Part I. Anatomical Terminology,

Part II. Clinical Terminology,
Part III. Pharmaceutical Terminology,
Appendixes,
References.

There are three sections according to the curriculum:

- ‘Anatomical Terminology’ (the purpose of training is to gain skills and abilities in competent use of some elements of Latin language grammar while forming anatomical terms);
- ‘Clinical Terminology’ (the purpose of training is to gain skills and abilities of composing clinical terms – compound words of Greek origin on the basis of knowledge of these terms’ Greek elements);
- ‘Pharmaceutical Terminology’ (the result of training must be skills and abilities of processing Latin part of prescription).

The book contains thirty **chapters**. Each **chapter** includes the general information about parts of speech used in the Latin medical terminology – nouns and adjectives. The grammar material of each theme contains tables and models of the formation of grammatical structures. For more clearness examples are given. There are so many such kind of tests can assist the student’s knowledge and memory. Using tables is important in teaching Latin grammar. They generalize and put grammar material to the common system, give an idea of the peculiarities of linguistic phenomena and interlinguistic correspondences and represent a system of rules of Latin grammar. In order to master grammar rules and use grammar models there are exercises of three types:

- a) formation of grammar structures according to the models;
- b) translation from Latin into English with applying the most widely used anatomical terms;
- c) translation from English into Latin of anatomical terms. They are used to develop the skills of the formation of anatomical terms.

Students who begins to learn the Medicine should understand the deep meaning the following proverbs:

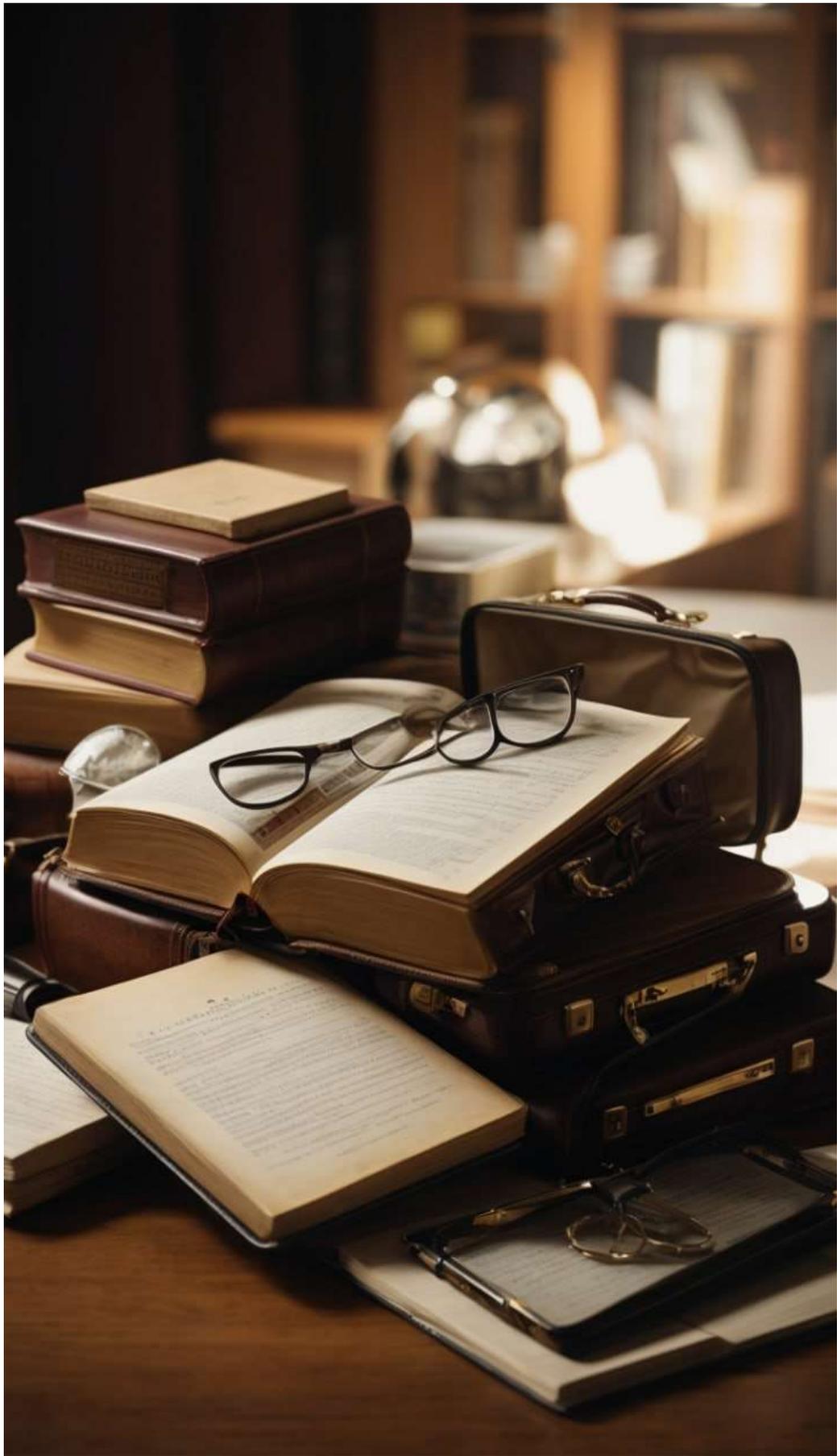
”**Invia est in medicina via sine lingua LATINA**”, There is no way to medicine without Latin.

”**Non est Medicina sine lingua LATINA**” Medicine cannot be imagined without Latin.









LATIN PHONETICS

CHAPTER 1

Latin Alphabet. Pronunciation of vowels. Diphthongs.

Pronunciation of consonants and letter combinations

The Latin alphabet consists of 25 letters

Letters	Names	Latin Pronunciation	Latin examples and their transcription	English equivalents
A a	a [ʌ]	[a]	Arteria	Artery
B b	be [be]	[b]	Bacteria	Bacteria
C c	tse [tse]	[ts] [k]	Cerebrum Costa	Brain Rib
D d	de [de]	[d]	Dens	Tooth
E e	e [e]	[e]	Epidermis	Outer layer of skin
F f	ef [ef]	[f]	Femur	Thigh bone
G g	ge [ge]	[g]	Glandula	Gland
H h	ha [hʌ]	[h like English heart, here]	Hepar	Liver
I i	i [i]	[i]	Ileum	Part of the small intestine
J j	yot [jot]	[j] like English yes, you	Junctio	Junction
K k	ka [kʌ]	[k]	Skelton	Skelton
L l	el [el]	l [as in English life, love]	Lien	Splen
M m	em [em]	[m]	Musculus	Muscle
N n	en [en]	[n]	Nervus	Nerve
O o	o [o]	[o]	Ovarium	Ovary
P p	pe [pe]	[p]	Pulmo	Lung
Q q	ku [ku]	[kv] together with vowel u	Aqua	Water
R r	er [er]	[r]	Ren	Kidney
S s	es [es]	[s] [z]	Stomachus	Stomach
T t	te [te]	[t] [ts]	Tendo Articulatio	Tendon Articulation
U u	u [u]	[u]	Uterus	Womb
V v	ve [ve]	[v]	Vena	Vein
X x	iks [iks]	[ks]	Mixtio	Mixture
Y y	Ipsilon [ípsilon]	[i]	Symptoma	Symptoms
Z z	zeta [zétʌ]	[z]	Zygoma	Zygoma

Classification of sounds

Latin sounds fall under: the vowels a, e, i, o, u, y; the consonants b, c, d, f, g, h, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, x, z; the semi-vowel j. Except alphabetical vowels there are diphthongs (ae, oe, au, eu) in Latin.

Pronunciation of vowels and diphthongs

Aa—this vowel is pronounced as hard [a] –amarus-bitter, abdomen-abdomen, ramus-branch.

Oo –is pronounced as hard [o]—oculus-eye, decoctum-decoction, carbo – coal

Uu- is pronounced as hard [u]: uterus-womb, urina-urine, potus-drink

E, e – is pronounced as hard [e]: vertebra – vertebra, semen– a seed, fovea – a pit

I, i – is pronounced as soft [i]: fibra– fibre , bilis – bile, injuria – injustice

Y, y- only occurs in the words of Greek origin and is pronounced [i]: hydor-wet

EXERCISES

Read. Follow the rule of reading vowel letters: alāris - alar anulāris - ring-shaped, aquaeductus- water duct, articulation- joint, auriculāris auricular, encephalon - brain, ethmoidālis - sieve-shaped, extensor- extensor, incisīvus-incisive, (cutting, sharp), incisūra- slint, interglobulāris - interglobular, interlobulāris - interlobular, interradiculāris - interradicular, osseus - bony, ovālis oval, opticus-visua, symptom-symptoms, dystrophia – disturbance of nutrition,

Diphthong is a group of two letters representing one sound.

A diphthong is a combination of two vowels pronounced together in a single syllable:

1. "ae" - This diphthong is pronounced like "e" in English words such as "penal" or "dentist." For example:

- Latin word: "aegis" (shield) - Pronunciation: "e-gis", aegrotus-sick

2. "au" - This diphthong is pronounced like "ow" in English words such as "cow" or "how." For example:

- Latin word: "aurum" (gold) - Pronunciation: "ow-rum"

3. "eu" - This diphthong is pronounced like "eh-oo" in English words such as "feud" or "jealous."

For example: - Latin word: "neuron" (nerve), Pronunciation: "neh-oo-ron"

4. "oe" - This diphthong is pronounced like "e" in English words such as "pen" or "pencil" For example:

- Latin word: oedema —swelling, Foeniculum-fennel

Attention !!!

- Two dots placed over the letter e indicate that ae or oe are not diphthongs and their letters denote different sounds: áēr /a-er/ - air; díploë (diploe) - spongy substance.

4. Read aloud, paying attention to the pronunciation of the diphthongs.

Traumatologia – Traumatology, Anaemia – Anemia, Oesophagitis – Esophagitis, Coeliacus – Celiac, Coeruleus – Bluish, Oestrus – Oestrus, Leucocytaemia – Leukemia, . Hypogaeus – Subterranean, Hypoxaemia – Hypoxemia, Phlebothrombosis – Phlebothrombosis, Haemophilia – Hemophilia, Amoeba – Amoeba, Praecox – Premature, Zoonosis – Zoonosis, Coelebs – Unmarried, Coelom – Coelom, Oeconomia – Economy, Oestrus – Estrus, Leucorrhoea – Leukorrhoea, Aetiology – Etiology, Eustachianus – Eustachian, Coelestinus – Celestial, Coenaesthesiogramma – Cenesthesiogram, Poena – Punishment, Coenaesthesia – Coenesthesia, Haematuria – Hematuria, Unio – Union, Coarctatio – Coarctation, Trophaea – Trophy, Oesa – Oesis, Coenaesthesia – Coenesthesia, Europa – Europe, Poenitentia – Repentance, Boeotia – Boeotia, Oenanthe – Oenanthe, Roentgenaeographia – Radiography, Oestrus – Estrus, Coeliacus – Celiac, Hoelix – Spiral, Amoeba - Amoeba

Peculiarities of pronunciation of consonants

C, c – is pronounced [ts] before the vowel e, i, y, and the diphthongs ae and oe: cellula-cel, cibatus-nourishment, cysta-cysta, caecitas-blindness, coeliacus-abdominal.

C, c-is pronounced [k] before the vowels a, o, u, consonants and in the terminal position: caput-head, costa-rib, oculus – eye, cranium- , lac-milk

Here are some medical Latin terms related to different parts of the body beginning with the letter "C":

1. Cardiac - Cardiacus (related to the heart)
2. Cervical - Cervicalis (related to the neck)
3. Cranial - Cranialis (related to the skull)

4. Ciliary - Ciliaris (related to the eyelashes or the ciliary body of the eye)
5. Carpal - Carpalis (related to the wrist)
6. Coccygeal - Coccygeus (related to the coccyx)
7. Crural - Cruralis (related to the leg)
8. Clavicular - Clavicularis (related to the collarbone)
9. Cephalic - Cephalicus (related to the head)
10. Coronary - Coronarius (related to the arteries supplying the heart)
11. Cutaneous - Cutaneus (related to the skin)
12. Cochlear - Cochlearis (related to the cochlea in the inner ear)
13. Colonic - Colonicus (related to the colon)
14. Choroidal - Choroidalis (related to the choroid layer of the eye)

S, s – is pronounced [s] but between vowels or between a vowel and the consonants n, m, **s** is pronounced [z]: bursa [ˈbursa] – bag, but ansa [ˈanza] – loop, rosa-rose, mensis-months

Here are some medical Latin terms starting with the letter "S":

1. Sclerosis - Scleroticus (hardening of tissue)
2. Skeletal - Skeleticus (related to the skeleton)
3. Sigmoid - Sigmoidalis (related to the S-shaped part of the colon)
4. Sphenoid - Sphenoidalis (related to the sphenoid bone in the skull)
5. Spinal - Spinalis (related to the spine)
6. Sternum - Sternum (breastbone)
7. Sublingual - Sublingualis (under the tongue)
8. Supraclavicular - Supraclavicularis (above the collarbone)
9. Suprarenal - Suprarenalis (related to the adrenal glands)
10. Sacrum - Sacrum (triangular bone at the base of the spine)
11. Scrotum - Scrotum (external pouch containing the testicles)
12. Septum - Septum (partition between two cavities)
13. Sphincter - Sphincter (muscular ring that constricts an opening)

K, k – is pronounced [k]. It occurs rarely, in in the words of non-Latin origin: Kalium [ˈkalium] – potassium.

Q, q – only occurs in combinations with the vowel u; qu is pronounced [kv]: aqua [ˈakva] – water.

H, h – is pronounced [g]: homo [ˈgomo] – man.

L, l – is pronounced softly [l]: cellula [ˈtselˌjulja] – cell.

S, s – is pronounced [s] but between vowels or between a vowel and the consonants n, m, **s** is pronounced [z]: bursa [ˈbursa] – bag, but ansa [ˈanza] – loop, rosa-rose, mensis-

Z, z – occurs in the words of Greek origin and is pronounced [z] zoon [ˈzoon] – animal. In the words of non-Greek origin it is pronounced [ts]: Zincum [ˈtsinkum] – zinc.

V, v – is pronounced [v]: ventriculus – ventricle.

X, x – is pronounced [ks] (between vowels often [kz]): externus – external

Here are more examples for each of the 19 consonants in medical terminology in Latin:

1. B: - Bronchoscopy: The examination of the airways using a bronchoscope.
 - Bulimia: An eating disorder characterized by bingeing and purging.
 - Balanitis: Inflammation of the tip of the penis.
2. C: - Celiac: Pertaining to the abdomen.
 - Cerebrovascular: Relating to the blood vessels in the brain.
 - Cryotherapy: The use of extreme cold for therapeutic purposes.
3. D - Dysphonia: Difficulty in producing sound or voice.
 - Dupuytren's contracture: A condition causing the fingers to bend inward.
 - Dermatologist: A doctor specializing in skin disorders.
4. F: Fibromyalgia: A chronic disorder characterized by widespread musculoskeletal pain.
 - Fistulotomy: A surgical procedure to treat an abnormal passage between organs or structures.
 - Fluoroscopy: A procedure that uses X-rays to produce real-time images of the body.
5. G: - Gastroesophageal: Pertaining to the stomach and esophagus.
 - Geriatrics: The medical specialty focusing on healthcare for elderly individuals.
 - Gynecologist: A doctor specializing in women's reproductive health.
6. H:- Hematology: The branch of medicine dealing with blood and blood-forming organs.
 - Hepatitis: Inflammation of the liver.
 - Hysterectomy: Surgical removal of the uterus.
7. J: - Jaundice: Yellowing of the skin and eyes due to liver dysfunction.
 - Jugular: Relating to the veins in the neck.
 - Juvenile: Relating to young individuals, typically referring to young patients.
8. K: - Ketoacidosis: A complication of diabetes characterized by high levels of ketones in the blood.
 - Keratitis: Inflammation of the cornea.
 - Kyphosis: Abnormal curvature of the spine resulting in a hunchback appearance.
9. L: - Leukemia: Cancer of the blood or bone marrow.
 - Laryngitis: Inflammation of the voice box or larynx.
 - Lupus: A chronic autoimmune disease that can affect various body systems.
10. M: - Myocardial infarction: Medical term for a heart attack.
 - Myopia: Nearsightedness.
 - Meningitis: Inflammation of the membranes surrounding the brain and spinal cord.
11. N:- Nephrology: The branch of medicine focusing on kidney diseases.
 - Neoplasm: An abnormal growth or tumor.
 - Neurology: The medical specialty dealing with disorders of the nervous system.
12. P:- Pulmonology: The medical specialty focusing on the respiratory system.
 - Prostatectomy: Surgical removal of the prostate gland.
 - Polycystic: A condition characterized by the presence of multiple cysts.
13. Q: - Quadriplegia: Paralysis of all four limbs.
 - Quinine: A medication used to treat malaria.
 - Quickening: The first movements felt by a pregnant woman from her baby.

14. R:- Radiology: The medical specialty utilizing imaging techniques for diagnosis.
- Rheumatoid arthritis: A chronic autoimmune disorder causing joint inflammation.
 - Retinitis pigmentosa: A group of inherited disorders affecting the retina.
15. S: - Scoliosis: Abnormal lateral curvature of the spine.
- Sarcoma: A malignant tumor arising from connective tissues.
 - Syncope: Temporary loss of consciousness, also known as fainting.
16. T: - Thyroidectomy: Surgical removal of the thyroid gland.
- Tachycardia: Abnormally fast heart rate.
 - Tonsillitis: Inflammation of the tonsils.
17. V: - Vasectomy: Surgical procedure for male sterilization.
- Varicose veins: Enlarged and swollen veins, usually in the legs.
 - Ventilation: The process of providing artificial respiration.
18. X: - Xerostomia: Dryness of the mouth due to reduced saliva production.
- X-ray: A type of imaging technique using electromagnetic radiation.
 - Xanthoma: Benign fatty deposits under the skin.
19. Z: - Zoonosis: An infectious disease that can be transmitted between animals and humans.
- Zygomatic: Pertaining to the cheekbone.
 - Zoology: The branch of biology that deals with animals and animal

Pronunciation of letter combinations

The rules of combinations of consonants work only when such a combination is followed by a vowel.

Ng – before vowels is pronounced [ngv], before consonants [ngu]: lingua– language, lingula– a little tongue.

Ti – before vowels is pronounced [tsi]: substantia– substance, solutio-solution

Note!: after s, x, **ti** is pronounced [ti]: ostium– hole, mixtio-mixture

su -as [sv] before vowels a, e: suávis [svavis] - pleasant;

as [su] in different syllables:

súlcus [sulkus] - furrow or groove

A **digraph** is a combination of two letters that represent a single sound. While diphthongs are specific to vowels, digraphs can involve consonants too. In Latin, some commonly encountered digraphs include:

1. "**ch**" - This digraph is pronounced like "k" or "kh" in English words such as "cat" or "loch."

For example:- Latin word: "chlorum" -chlorine, charta– paper, chirurgus-surgeon

2. "**ph**" - This digraph is pronounced like "f" in English words such as "phone" or "alphabet." For example: Latin word: "pharmakon"-drug, Phosphorus– phosphorus, raphanus-radish

3. "**th**" - This digraph is pronounced like "t" or "th" in English words such as "thin" or "math." For example: Latin word: "ethos" -character, thorax thorax, Mentha-mint

4. **rh** – This digraph is pronounced [r]: Rheum [ˈreum]rhubarb, rhevmatismus-rheumatism.

Vocabulary

Here are some Latin medical terms related to anatomy of the body

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Cranium - Skull | 17. Ulna - Forearm bone (pink side) |
| 2. Cervix - Neck | 18. Carpus - Wrist |
| 3. Thorax - Chest | 19. Metacarpus - Hand bones |
| 4. Abdomen - Abdomen | 20. Phalanx - Finger bone/Toe bone |
| 5. Brachium - Arm | 21. Pelvis - Pelvis |
| 6. Antebrachium - Forearm | 22. Patella - Knee cap |
| 7. Manus - Hand | 23. Tibia - Shin bone |
| 8. Femur - Thigh | 24. Fibula - Calf bone |
| 9. Crus - Leg | 25. Tarsus - Ankle |
| 10. Pes - Foot | 26. Metatarsus - Foot bones |
| 11. Vertebra - Vertebra | 27. Calx - Heel |
| 12. Costae - Ribs | 28. Sutura - Suture |
| 13. Clavicula - Clavicle | 29. Musculus - Muscle |
| 14. Scapula - Shoulder blade | 30. Arteria - Artery |
| 15. Humerus - Upper arm bone | 31. Vena - Vein |
| 16. Radius - Forearm bone (thumb side) | 32. Nervus - Nerve |
| | 33. Ganglion - Ganglion |

- 34. Ligamentum - Ligament
- 35. Tendon - Tendon
- 36. Cartilago - Cartilage
- 37. Os - Bone
- 38. Articulatio - Joint
- 39. Cutis - Skin
- 40. Dens - Tooth

LATIN APHORISMS AND SAYINGS

1. Primum non nocere - First, do no harm
2. Ars longa, vita brevis - Art is long, life is short
3. Mens sana in corpore sano - A sound mind in a sound body
4. Salus per sanitatem - Health through hygiene
5. Vis medicatrix naturae - The healing power of nature
6. In vino sanitas - In wine, there is health
7. Nil nocere, multum prodesse - Do no harm, do much good
8. Ubi pus, ibi evacua - Where there is pus, there evacuate it
9. Natura sanat, medicus curat - Nature heals, the doctor treats
10. Vulnus ipsa medicina claudit - The wound itself provides its own medicine

Medical Terminology Test:

Question 1:

What medical procedure involves the examination of the airways using a bronchoscope?

- a) Bulimia b) Balanitis c) Bronchoscopy d) Fibromyalgia

Answer 1: c) Bronchoscopy

Question 2:

Which term refers to the therapeutic use of extreme cold?

- a) Celiac b) Cerebrovascular c) Cryotherapy d) Dupuytren's contracture

Answer 2: c) Cryotherapy

Question 3:

What condition is characterized by difficulty in producing sound or voice?

- a) Dysphonia b) Dupuytren's contracture c) Dermatologist d) Fluoroscopy

Answer 3: a) Dysphonia

Question 4:

What is a chronic disorder characterized by widespread musculoskeletal pain?

- a) Fibromyalgia b) Fistulotomy c) Fluoroscopy d) Geriatrics

Answer 4: a) Fibromyalgia

Question 5:

Which term pertains to the blood vessels in the brain?

- a) Gastroesophageal b) Geriatrics c) Gynecologist d) Cerebrovascular

Answer 5: d) Cerebrovascular

Question 6:

What medical term describes the inflammation of the liver?

- a) Hematology b) Hepatitis c) Hysterectomy d) Hemorrhoid

Answer 6: b) Hepatitis

Question 7:

What is the medical specialty focusing on healthcare for elderly individuals?

- a) Jaundice b) Jugular c) Juvenile d) Geriatrics

Answer 7: d) Geriatrics

Question 8:

What does "Keratitis" refer to in medical terminology?

- a) Ketoacidosis b) Keratitis c) Kyphosis d) Kidney disease

Answer 8: b) Keratitis

Question 9:

What is the term for the yellowing of the skin and eyes due to liver dysfunction?

- a) Leukemia b) Laryngitis c) Lupus d) Jaundice

Answer 9: d) Jaundice

Question 10:

Define the medical term "Myocardial infarction."

- a) Myopia b) Meningitis c) Myocardial infarction d) Melanoma

Answer 10: c) Myocardial infarction

Question 11:

Which medical specialty focuses on kidney diseases?

- a) Nephrology b) Neoplasm c) Neurology d) Nervous system

Answer 11: a) Nephrology

Question 12:

What does the term "Prostatectomy" involve?

- a) Pulmonology b) Prostatectomy c) Polycystic d) Quadriplegia

Answer 12: b) Prostatectomy

Question 13:

What is the term for the paralysis of all four limbs?

- a) Quadriplegia b) Quinine c) Quickening d) Quadriceps

Answer 13: a) Quadriplegia

Question 14:

Which medical specialty utilizes imaging techniques for diagnosis?

- a) Radiology b) Rheumatoid arthritis c) Retinitis pigmentosa d) Radius

Answer 14: a) Radiology

Question 15:

What is the term for abnormal lateral curvature of the spine?

- a) Sarcoma b) Syncope c) Scoliosis d) Spinal stenosis

Answer 15: c) Scoliosis

CHAPTER 2.

STRESS. DURATION AND SHORTNESS OF SYLLABLES

Definition of a Syllable: A syllable is a unit of sound that typically consists of a vowel sound and may be accompanied by one or more consonant sounds. In Latin, each syllable generally contains one vowel sound.

Division of Syllables: In Latin, syllables are divided based on vowel sounds. A vowel sound is typically the nucleus of a syllable, and consonants can appear before or after the vowel within a syllable. For example, in the word "Dermatology," the syllables are divided as "Der-ma-tol-o-gy."

Rules for Syllable Stress:

- The stress pattern in Latin often follows specific rules. One common rule is that the stress tends to fall on the penultimate (second-to-last) syllable if that syllable is long.

- A syllable is considered long if it contains a long vowel or a diphthong (a combination of two vowels producing a single sound).

Examples: Let's take the Latin word "Cardiology." In terms of syllables, it is divided as "Car-di-ol-o-gy," with the stress falling on the second-to-last syllable ("di").

Another example is "Gastritis," which is divided as "Gas-tri-tis," with the stress on the first syllable ("Gas").

In Latin, words are divided into syllables, and the stressed syllable has a greater sound pronounced. The more vowels in a word, the more syllables. In Latin stress depends on the length and the shortness of syllables.

1. Syllables are counted from the end of a word:

Me- ta- cár- pus - Hand bones

4 3 2 1

Car- ti- lá- go - Cartilage

4 3 2 1

2. In monosyllabic words, the accent falls on the vowel:

Déns-tooth

1

ós-bone

1

3. In two-syllable words, the stress falls from the end of the word to the second syllable:

vé - na - vein

2 1

ós – sa -bones

2 1

4. In Latin, stress is usually placed on the second long syllable from the end of the word. If the second syllable from the end of the word is short, then the accent is on the third from the end of the word is placed in a joint.

trans – vér – sus –crosswise, cross

3 2 1

Scá- pu- la- scapula

3 2 1

5. The second syllables from the end of the word are read as long in the following cases:

a) if the syllable contains a diphthong:

gan- gráe – na – gangrene

3 2 1

pe – ri – to – náe – um - peritoneum

5 4 3 2 1

b) if a vowel comes before two or more consonants:

li – ga – mén – tum – a bond

4 3 2 1

la – bi – rín – thus – labyrinth

4 3 2 1

c) if the vowel letter “z” and “x “precede the consonants:

re – flé – xus - reflection

3 2 3

gly – cyr – rhí – za –glycyrrhiza

4 3 2 1

d) -ura, -itis, -oma noun-forming suffixes:

in – ci – sú – ra – incision

4 3 2 1

bron – chí – tis –bronchitis
3 2 1

a – de – nó – ma –adenoma
4 3 2 1

e) -al-, -ar-, -at-, -in-, -os-adjective suffixes:

or – bi – tá – lis- orbital
4 3 2 1

ar – ti – cu – lá – ris - articular
5 4 3 2 1

6.The second syllables from the end of the word are pronounced short in the following cases:

a) b, c, d, g, p, t letters comes with the letters l, r

vér – te – bra-vertebra (referring to the individual bones of the spine)
3 2 1

cé – re – brum - brain
3 2 1

b) if vowel or h is preceded by a vowel:

ó – le – um- oil
3 2 1

fó – ve – a - pit or small depression
3 2 1

c) -ol-, -ul-word forming suffixes:

scá – pu – la- spatula
3 2 1

al - vé - o – lus- little trough
4 3 2 1

d) -ic-, -id-, -il-, -it- adjective suffixes:

flu – i – dus – fluid
3 2 1

so – lu – bi – lis- soluble

4 3 2 1

7. The length of the syllable is a straight line above

the letter (¯), the shortness is a crescent (ˇ) are defined by putting: fissura, canālis, tunīca, tuberositas, lamīna, gingīva, pylorus

ACCENT IN WORDS OF GREEK ORIGIN

As for the words of Greek origin you should pay attention to the following peculiarities: In Greek clinical terms with the ending - ia the letter «i» is always stressed:

myopathía – myopathia, dysentería - dysentery , hypotonía - hypotension

Except for the words containing Greek root - logia: biología - biology
pharmacología – pharmacology

Here are some examples of medical terms in Latin, along with pronunciation rules, explanations of syllables, and stress patterns:

1. Arteria (Ar-ter-i-a) - Artery
- Syllables: Ar-te-ri-a - Stress: ar-TE-ri-a
2. Vena (Ve-na) - Vein
- Syllables: Ve-na - Stress: VE-na
3. Nervus (Ner-vus) - Nerve
- Syllables: Ner-vus - Stress: NER-vus
4. Musculus (Mus-cu-lus) - Muscle
- Syllables: Mus-cu-lus - Stress: MUS-cu-lus
5. Os (Os) - Bone
- Syllables: Os - Stress: Os
6. Pulmo (Pul-mo) - Lung
- Syllables: Pul-mo - Stress: PUL-mo
7. Ren (Ren) - Kidney
- Syllables: Ren - Stress: Ren
8. Testis (Tes-tis) - Testicle
- Syllables: Tes-tis - Stress: TES-tis
9. Cranium (Cra-ni-um) - Skull
- Syllables: Cra-ni-um - Stress: CRA-ni-um
10. Dens (Dens) - Tooth
- Syllables: Dens - Stress: Dens
11. Cardia (Car-di-a) - Heart
- Syllables: Car-di-a - Stress: Car-DI-a
12. Thorax (Tho-rax) - Chest
- Syllables: Tho-rax - Stress: THO-rax

13. Abdomen (Ab-do-men) - Abdomen
- Syllables: Ab-do-men - Stress: Ab-DO-men
14. Urethra (U-re-thra) - Urethra
- Syllables: U-re-thra - Stress: U-RE-thra
15. Vesica (Ve-si-ca) - Bladder
- Syllables: Ve-si-ca - Stress: VE-si-ca

EXERCISES

1. Two-syllable terms: identify where the stress falls

Indicate stress placement for the following Latin medical nouns that contain two syllables:

Fossa – a depression; sulcus – groove; morbus – illness; apex – summit; margo – edge; sinus – cavity; corpus – the body; arcus – arch; atlas – the first cervical vertebra.

2. Stress based on vowel quantity (long / short)

The next set of words must be stressed according to whether the penultimate vowel is long or short:

Membrāna, vagīna, tunīca – tunic; tympanum – tympanum; palātum – palate; tuberositas humeri – the tuberosity of the humerus; matūrus – ripe / mature; tempōra – the temples; corpōra – bodies; vulnēra – wounds; homo – human being; homīnis – of the human; thorācis – of the thorax; aegrōtus – a sick person, patient; orgānon – organ; littēra – letter; Hippocrātes; systēma – system; oesophāgus – esophagus; symphŷsis – junction.

3. Stress rules based on the length/shortness of the vowel in the penultimate syllable

Apply the rule to determine stress placement in the following vocabulary items:

Peroneus – fibular; gluteus – gluteal; processus – anatomical process; profundus – deep; hypoglossus – beneath the tongue; compressor; externus – external; medulla – marrow; Glycyrrhiza – liquorice root.

4. Stress placement guided by the penultimate vowel

Determine the stress in these words, following the same principle of long vs. short penultimate vowel:

Articulatio – joint; linea – line; trochlea – pulley-like structure; memoria – memory; palpebra – eyelid; anhydrus – without water; choledochus – common bile duct; thermometrum; Ephedra – ephedra (medicinal plant).

5. Stress in clinical terminology (again based on the duration of the vowel before last)

Determine the stressed syllable for the clinical terms listed below:

Abdominalis – relating to the abdomen; Adrenalina – adrenaline; Bronchus – bronchus; Cardiologia – cardiology; Digestio – digestion; Epidermis – epidermis; Gastritis – gastritis; Hemoglobinum – hemoglobin; Intestinum – intestine; Leukemia – leukemia; Nephritis – nephritis; Osteoporosis – osteoporosis; Pancreas – pancreas; Renalis – renal; Spinalis – spinal; Tonsilla – tonsil; Ureter – ureter; Uterus – uterus; Vesica – bladder; Vulva – vulva.

Vocabulary

acromion – acromion

articulatio – joint

brachium – shoulder

canalis – channel

cingulum, girdle

clavicle

coccyx – coccyx

costa – rib

fissura – fissure

foramen

(long in shape)

fovea – fovea (round in shape)

ulna – elbow bone, ulna

hiatus – cleft

humerus – shoulder bone

incisura – incisure, notch

mandibula – lower jaw **cingulum** –

maxilla – upper jaw **clavícula** –

membrum – extremity, limb

olecranon – olecranon

periosteum – periosteum

radius – radius **foramen** – hole,

scapula – shoulder blade **fossa** – fossa

LATIN APHORISMS AND SAYINGS

1. Dum spiro spero - While I breathe, I hope

2. Fortuna audaces iuvat - Fortune favors the bold

3. Non ducor, duco - I am not led, I lead

4. Memento mori - Remember that you will die

5. Certa bonum certamen - The struggle for victory is certain

6. Amicus certus in re incerta cernitur - A true friend is seen in an uncertain situation

7. Honor virtutis praemium - Honor is the reward of virtue

8. Qui tacet consentire videtur - He who is silent is assumed to consent

9. Veritas vos liberabit - The truth will set you free

10. Per ardua ad alta - Through adversity to the heights

Latin Medical Terminology Test:

Question 1: What is the English translation for the Latin term "Musculus"?

- a) Nerve b) Bone c) Muscle d) Vein

Answer 1: c) Muscle

Question 2: Translate the Latin term "Dens" into English.

- a) Heart b) Tooth c) Skull d) Kidney

Answer 2: b) Tooth

Question 3: In Latin, what does the term "Ren" refer to in English?

- a) Lung b) Kidney c) Testicle d) Bone

Answer 3: b) Kidney

Question 4: What is the correct pronunciation for the Latin term "Pulmo"?

- a) PUL-mo b) Pul-MO c) Pul-mo d) Pul-MO

Answer 4: a) PUL-mo

Question 5: Where is the stress placed in the Latin term "Arteria"?

- a) Ar-te-RI-a b) Ar-TE-ri-a c) Ar-te-ri-A d) Ar-ter-I-a

Answer 5: b) Ar-TE-ri-a

Question 6: Translate the Latin term "Abdomen" into English.

- a) Joint b) Skull c) Abdomen d) Vein

Answer 6: c) Abdomen

Question 7: What does the Latin term "Cardia" mean in English?

- a) Tooth b) Lung c) Heart d) Muscle

Answer 7: c) Heart

Question 8: Where is the stress placed in the Latin term "Cranium"?

- a) Cra-NI-um b) Cra-ni-UM c) CRA-ni-um d) Cran-I-um

Answer 8: a) Cra-NI-um

Question 9: In English, what is the translation for the Latin term "Vesica"?

- a) Bladder b) Nipple c) Muscle d) Joint

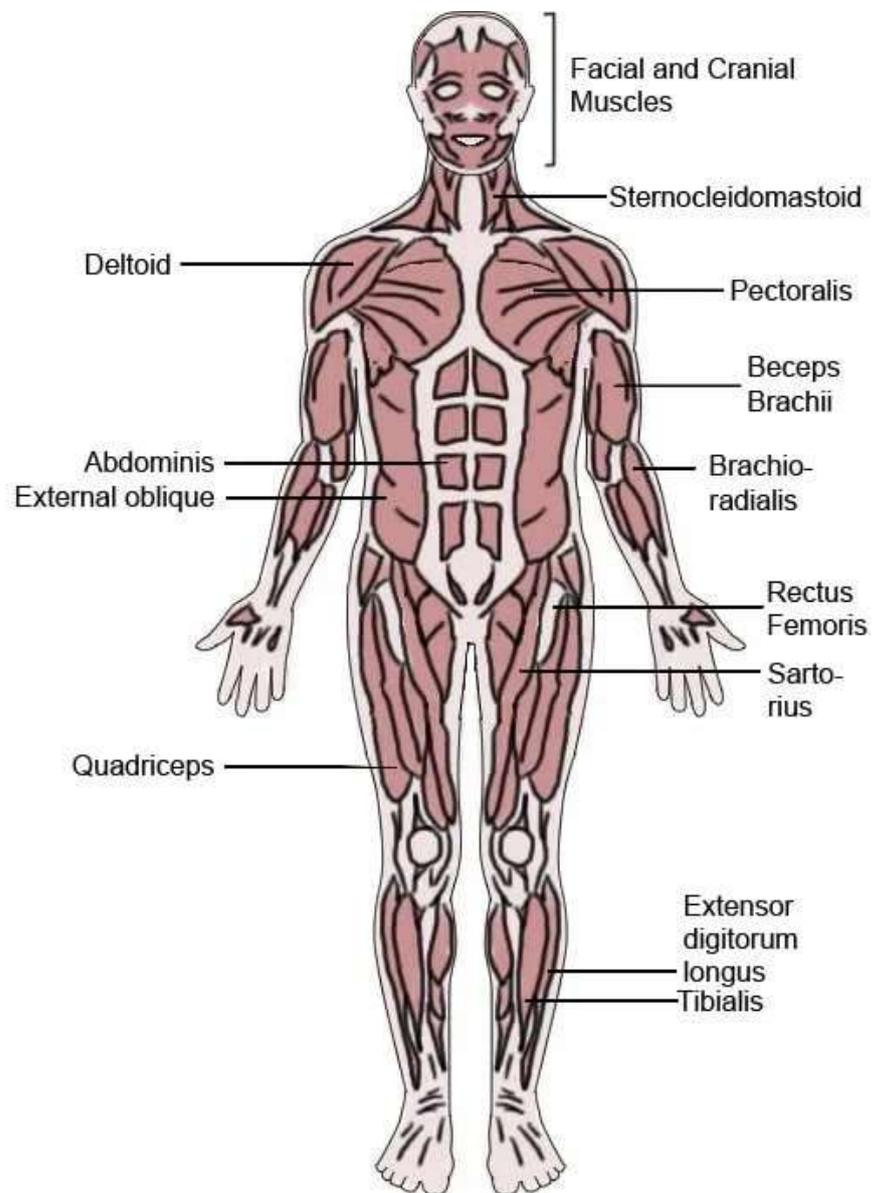
Answer 9: a) Bladder

Question 10: What is the correct pronunciation for the Latin term "Thorax"?

- a) Thor-AX b) THO-rax c) Thor-ax d) Tho-RAX

Answer 10: b) THO-rax





Anatomical terminology

Anatomical terminology in medicine refers to the specialized language and vocabulary used to describe the structures and functions of the human body.

It provides a standardized system for healthcare professionals to communicate accurately and precisely about the various parts, systems, and regions of the body.

You should learn some general aspects of anatomical terminology in medicine:

1. **Latin and Greek roots:** Anatomical terminology often draws heavily from Latin and Greek roots. Many anatomical terms are derived from these classical languages, which provide a consistent and universal foundation for describing the human body.
2. **Descriptive nature:** Anatomical terms are highly descriptive, aiming to accurately convey the location, shape, size, arrangement, and functions of anatomical structures. Terms may include information about direction, position, orientation, relationships, and more.
3. **Consistent structure:** Complex anatomical terms generally follow a consistent structure, combining prefixes, roots, stems, and suffixes to convey specific meanings. This systematic structure helps healthcare professionals understand and construct anatomical terms reliably.
4. **Hierarchy of organization:** Anatomical terminology recognizes various levels of organization within the body, from the largest to the smallest. This includes systems, organs, tissues, cells, and various substructures, allowing for a nuanced description of the body's intricacies.
5. **Regional and systemic approaches:** Anatomical terminology is often approached from two perspectives: regional and systemic. Regional anatomy focuses on specific body regions or areas, while systemic anatomy examines the body as a whole, organized into anatomical systems such as the cardiovascular, respiratory, or nervous system.
6. **International standardization:** Anatomical terminology follows international standards established by organizations like the International Federation of Associations of Anatomists (IFAA) and Terminologia Anatomica (TA). These standards ensure consistent terminology across different languages and countries, facilitating global communication in the field of medicine. Understanding anatomical terminology is essential for accurate communication among healthcare professionals, including physicians, surgeons, anatomists, radiologists, and other medical specialists. It enables precise descriptions, diagnoses, discussions, and documentation related to anatomical structures, conditions, procedures, and medical research.

CHAPTER 3.

The Noun. General information about the Noun groups

In Latin, noun endings play an essential role in indicating the grammatical function and meaning of words. Nouns are one of the fundamental parts of speech and can be identified by their specific endings.

Nouns can have various endings depending on their gender, case, and number. The case of a noun indicates its grammatical function within a sentence, such as whether it is a subject, object, or possessive. The number refers to whether a noun is singular or plural. For example, in medical terms, understanding noun endings can provide valuable insights into the function and meaning of terms. Let's take the noun "corpus" (body) as an example.

By examining the noun ending "-us," we can determine that it is a singular noun in the nominative case, meaning it functions as the subject of a sentence. This knowledge helps us understand that "corpus" refers to a single body. Similarly, if we have the noun "venae" (veins), the ending "-ae" indicates that it is a plural noun in the nominative or accusative case. This knowledge tells us that "venae" refers to multiple veins.

By recognizing these noun endings, we can decipher the function and meaning of medical terms. For example, "coronary arteries" can be understood by recognizing that the noun ending "-ary" implies association or belonging to a noun, and the combined term refers to the arteries related to the heart. Understanding noun endings in Latin can provide essential clues about the grammatical function and precise meaning of medical terms. It enables medical professionals to interpret and use these terms accurately, facilitating effective communication within the field.

There are three genders – Masculine, Feminine and Neuter. Grammatical gender is determined by the ending of the word in its Nominative Singular. For example, the Nouns with their ending –um(-on) are Neuter; the Nouns with the ending –us, -er are Masculine, the Nouns with their ending –a is Feminine.

The Latin has two Numbers:

the Singularis and Pluralis.

The Singularis denotes one object; the Pluralis, more than one.

There are six cases in Latin:

Nominative (Causus Nominativus)

Case of Subject

Genitive (Causus Genetivus)

Objective with of, or

Possessive Dative (Causus Dativus)

Objective with to or for

Accusative (Causus Accusativus)

Case of Direct Object

Ablative (Causus Ablativus)

Objective with, by, from,

in,

Vocative (Causus Vocativus)

Case of Address

Latin Anatomical Terminology uses only two cases – Nominative and Genitive.

There are five declensions in Latin, distinguished from each other by the ending in their Genitive Singular, as follows:

Noun declensions in Latin refer to the different inflected forms that a noun can take based on its grammatical case, number, and gender. Latin nouns are organized into groups called declensions, and there are five main declensions in Latin. Each declension has its own set of characteristics, including patterns for how endings change based on case, number, and gender.

Remember the endings of Nominative and Genitive singular of all declensions:

Declension	I	II		III	IV		V
Gender	F	M	n	m f n	m	n	f
Nominative singular endings	A	us er	um on	different	us	u	es
Genitive singular endings	Ae	i		is	us		ei

Here is a brief outline of the five main noun declensions in Latin:

1. First Declension (Feminine): Nouns in the first declension are typically feminine. They usually end in -a in the nominative singular and -ae in the genitive singular. Examples include "puella" (girl) and "vita" (life).

Costa → rib costae → of the rib

2. Second Declension (Masculine and Neuter): Nouns in the second declension can be masculine or neuter. Masculine nouns usually end in -us in the nominative singular and -i in the genitive singular, while neuter nouns end in -um in the nominative singular and -i in the genitive singular. Examples include "puer" (boy) and "templum" (temple).

Nervus → nerv nervi → of the nerv

3. Third Declension (Masculine, Feminine, and Neuter): Nouns in the third declension can be masculine, feminine, or neuter. They can have various endings in the nominative singular, and their genitive singular forms can be different and all Genders endings with "is". Examples include "rex" (king), "pars" (part), and "corpus" (body).

Foramen → hole, opening foraminis → of the hole

4. Fourth Declension (Masculine and Neuter): Nouns in the fourth declension are generally masculine or neuter. They often end in -us in the nominative singular and -us or -us in the genitive singular. An example is "dominus" (master).

genu → knee genus → of the knee

5. Fifth Declension (Feminine): Nouns in the fifth declension are typically feminine. They end in -es in the nominative singular and -ei or -eī in the genitive singular. An example is "res" (thing).

facies → face faciei → of the face

Each declension has specific rules for how endings may change throughout the cases, numbers, and genders. These changes follow consistent patterns and are crucial for properly forming and using Latin nouns in various grammatical contexts. Learning and understanding noun declensions is fundamental to comprehending and constructing sentences in Latin.

Here are some examples of medical terminology nouns in Latin, classified by the five declensions:

First Declension (feminine nouns ending in -a):

- Vita, ae, f (life)
- Formula, ae, f (formula)
- Natura, ae, f (nature)
- Vena, ae, f (vein)
- Musa, ae, f (muse)

Second Declension (masculine and neuter nouns ending in -us/-um):- Medicus, i, m (physician)

- Virus, i, m (virus)
- Oculus, i, m (eye)
- Ligamentum, i, n (a bond)
- Labium, i, n (the lips)

Third Declension (masculine, feminine, neuter nouns ending with different way. Gen.Sing. ending -is):

- Articulatio, onis, f- Joint
- Dens , Dentis , m – Tooth
- Lien, lienis, m – Splen

Fourth Declension (masculine nouns ending in -us, neuter nouns ending -u):

- Processus, us, m(Process)
- Radius, us, m (ray, beam)
- Genu, us, n (Knee)

Fifth Declension (feminine nouns ending in -es):

- Dies, ei, f (day)
- Res, ei, f (matter, thing)
- Species, ei, f (appearance)
- Facies, ei, f (face)

DICTIONARY FORM OF A NOUN

You should learn Latin nouns in their "Dictionary Form". The dictionary form of a noun consists of three components:

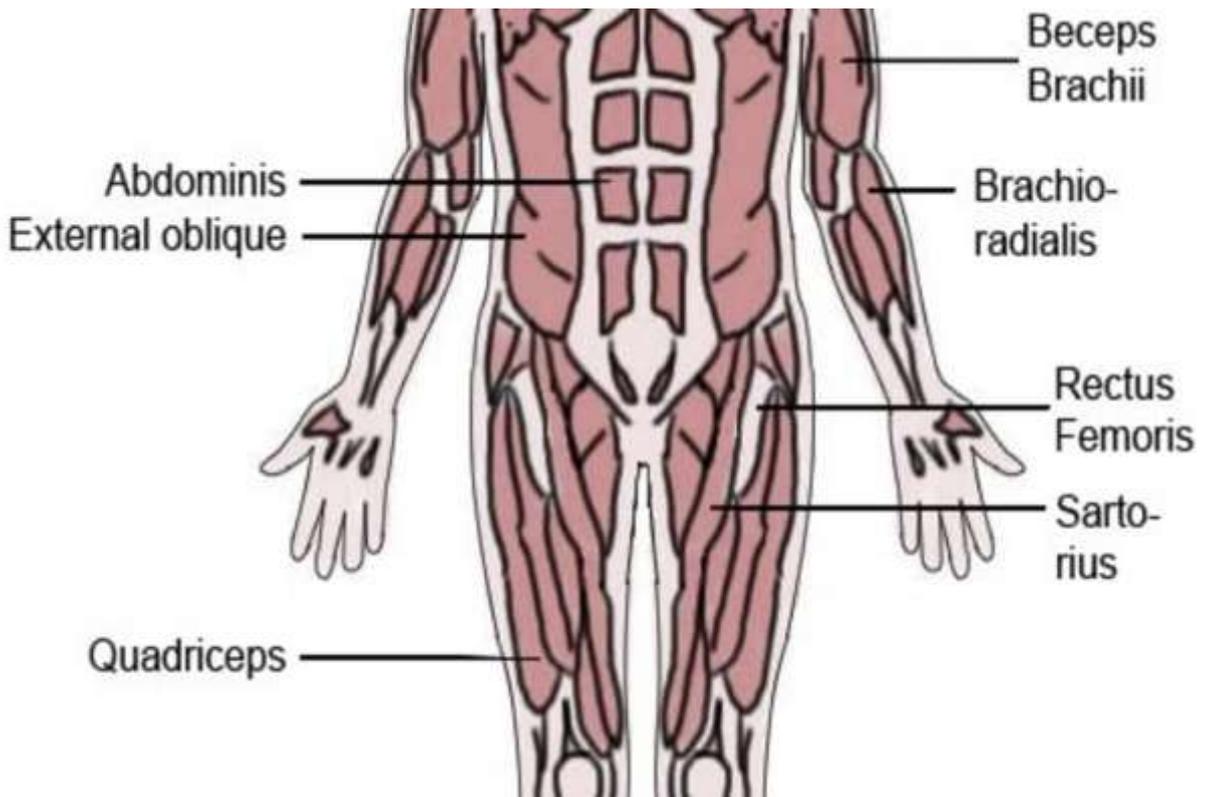
- a) the full form of Nominative singular;
- b) the Genitive singular ending;
- c) the designation of gender (with the letters m, f, n).

E.g.: ala, ae f - wing; sternum, i n - breast bone; ductus, us m - duct

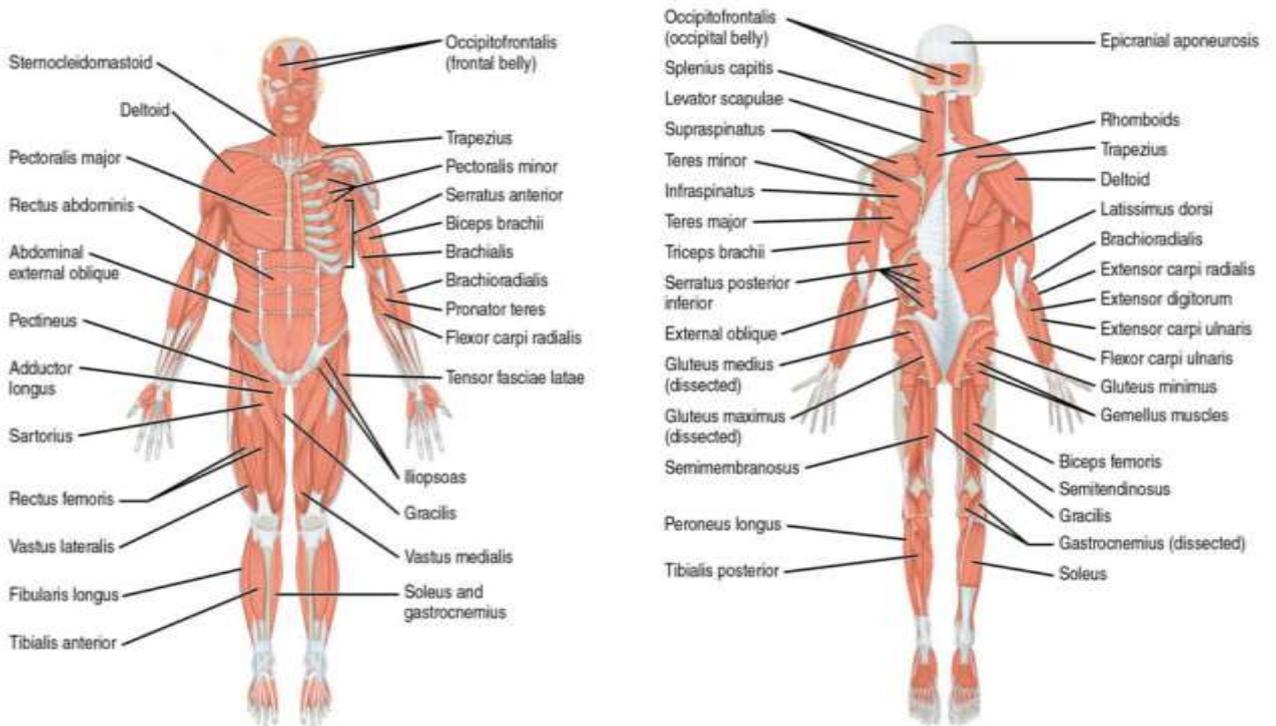
Here are additional examples of Latin words related to anatomical medical terminology:

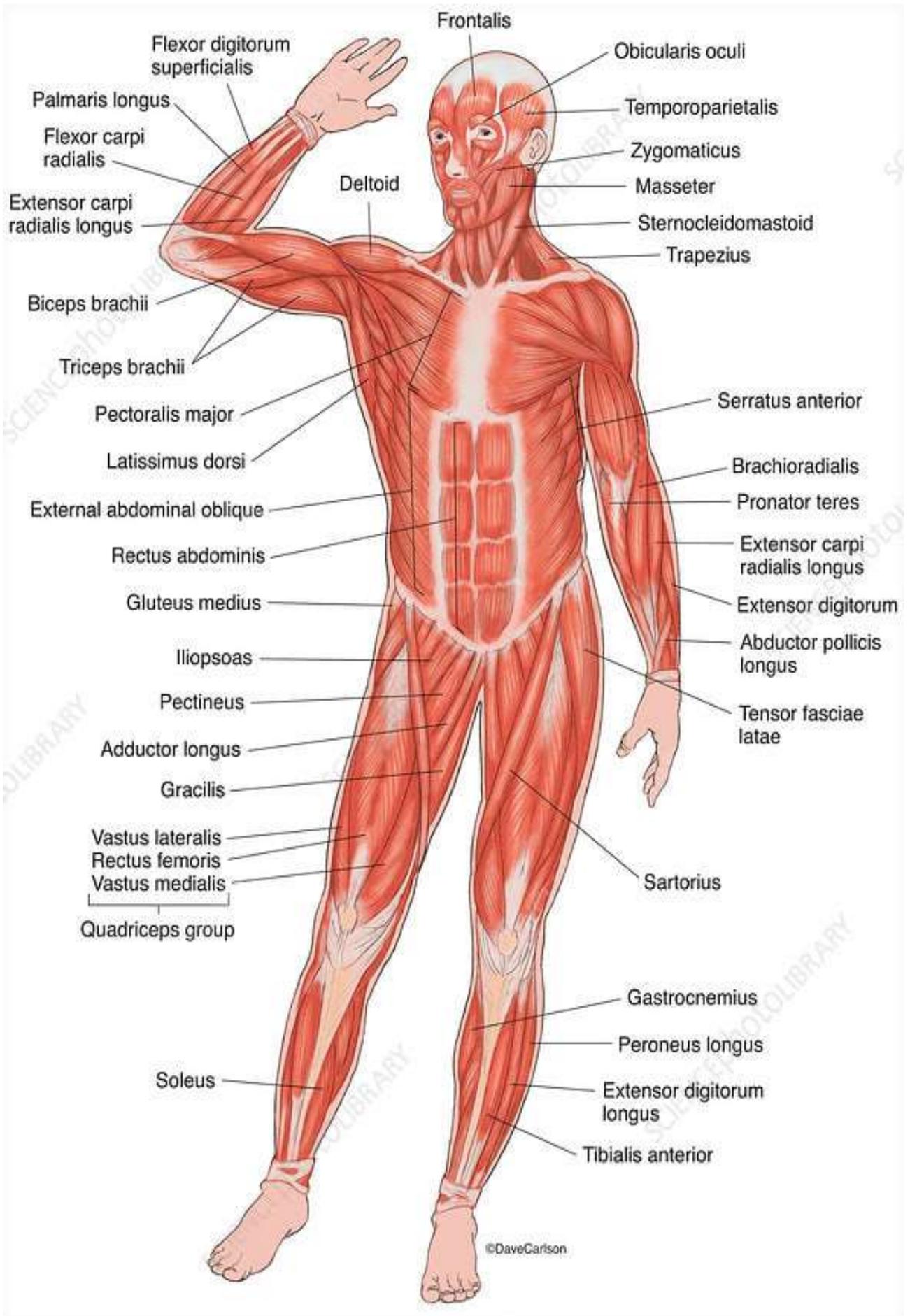
1. "Femur" - This Latin word means "thigh bone." In anatomical medical terminology, it is used to refer to the long bone of the thigh, known as the "femur."
2. "Radius" - This Latin word means "ray" or "spoke." In anatomical medical terminology, it is used to describe the long bone in the forearm on the thumb side, called the "radius."
3. "Tibia" - This Latin word means "shinbone." In anatomical medical terminology, it is used to refer to the larger of the two bones in the lower leg, known as the "tibia."
4. "Vertebra" - This Latin word means "joint" or "jointed." In anatomical medical terminology, it is used to describe the individual bones in the spinal column, called "vertebrae."
5. "Dorsum" - This Latin word means "back." In anatomical medical terminology, it is often used to refer to the back of the hand or the upper surface of the foot, known as the "dorsum manus" and "dorsum pedis," respectively.
6. "Thorax" - This Latin word means "chest." In anatomical medical terminology, it is used to describe the chest or thoracic region of the body.
7. "Umbilicus" - This Latin word refers to the navel or belly button. In medical terminology, it is commonly used to describe conditions or procedures related to the umbilical region, such as "umbilical hernia" or "umbilical cord."
8. "Urethra" - This Latin word means "urinary passage." In medical terminology, it is used to refer to the tube that carries urine from the bladder to the outside of the body.
9. "Uterus" - This Latin word means "womb." In medical terminology, it is used to describe the female reproductive organ where a fetus develops during pregnancy.
10. "Ulna" - This Latin word refers to the inner and larger bone of the forearm. In medical terminology, it is used to describe the bone on the inner side of the forearm, parallel to the radius.
11. "Uvula" - This Latin word means "little grape." In medical terminology, it is used to describe the small, fleshy flap of tissue hanging down from the soft palate at the back of the mouth.

These examples demonstrate how Latin words continue to play a significant role in medical terminology, providing precise and standardized terms to describe various anatomical structures and medical conditions.

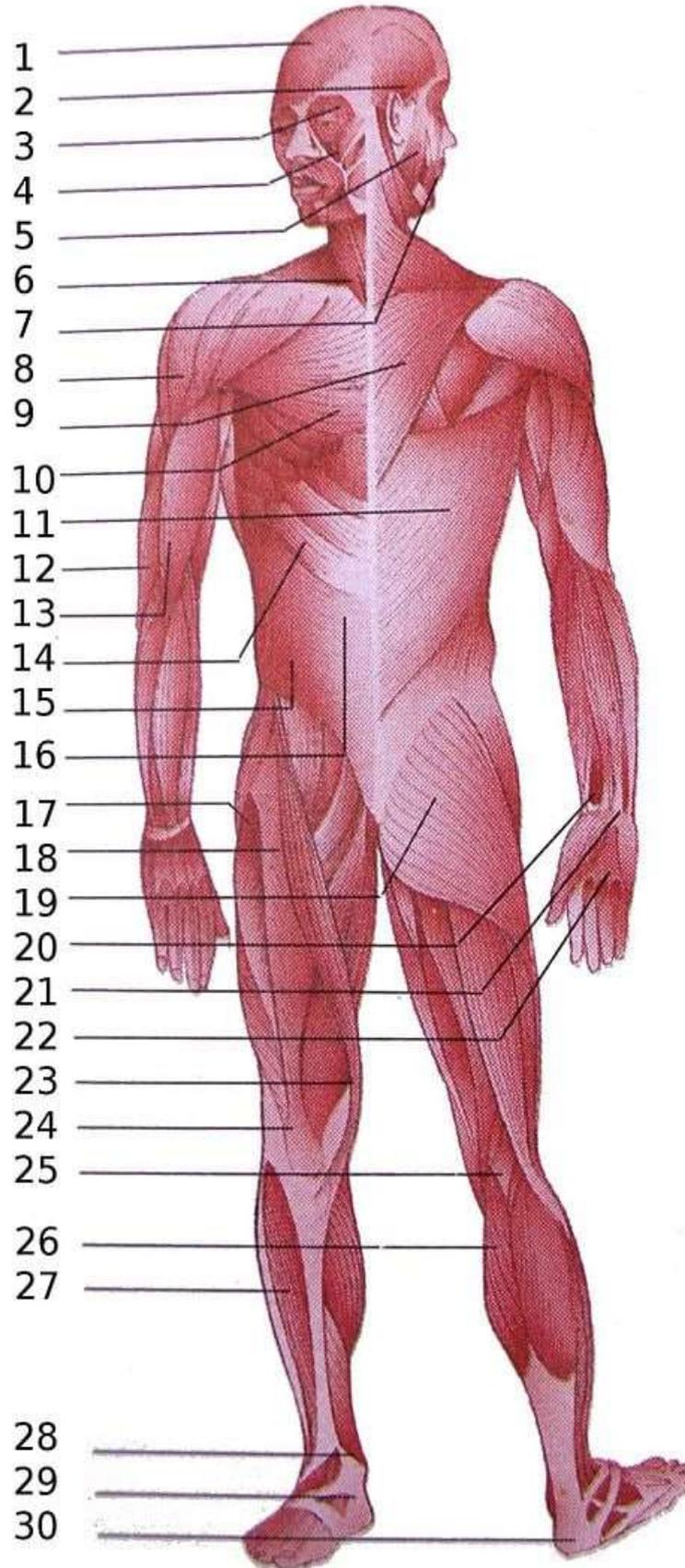


Major Muscles of the Body



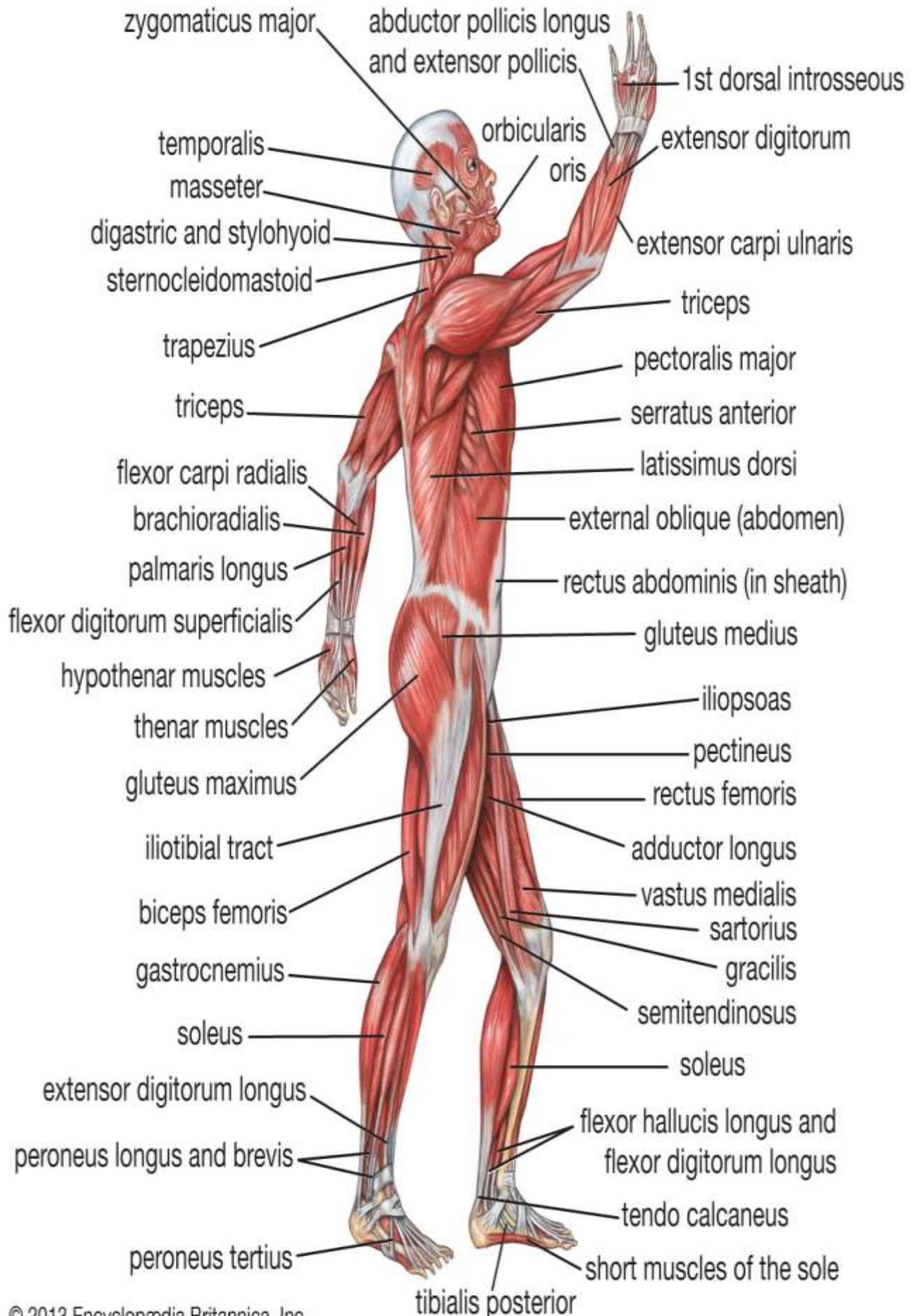


Skeletal muscles



Musculus ...

- 1:occipitofrontalis
- 2:temporoparietalis
- 3:orbicularis oculi
- 4:levator labii superior
- 5:masticatorii
- 6:sternocleidomastoideus
- 7:orbicularis oris
- 8:deltoideus
- 9:trapezius
- 10:pectoralis major
- 11:latissimus dorsi
- 12:triceps brachii
- 13:biceps brachii
- 14:serratus anterior
- 15:rectus abdominis
- 16:obliquus externus abdominis
- 17:tensor fascia lata
- 18:rectus femoris
- 19:gluteus maximus
- 20:pronator quadratus
- 21:flexor retinaculum
- 22:flexor digitorum communis
- 23:sartorius
- 24:quadriceps femoris
- 25:ischiocrurale
- 26:gastrocnemius
- 27:tibialis anterior
- 28:soleus
- 29:extensor retinaculum
- 30:triceps surae



Learn Latin sayings and proverbs

1. Dum spiro spero - While I breathe, I hope
2. Fortuna audaces iuvat - Fortune favors the bold
3. Non ducor, duco - I am not led, I lead
4. Memento mori - Remember that you will die
5. Certa bonum certamen - The struggle for victory is certain
6. Amicus certus in re incerta cernitur - A true friend is seen in an uncertain situation
7. Honor virtutis praemium - Honor is the reward of virtue
8. Qui tacet consentire videtur - He who is silent is assumed to consent
9. Veritas vos liberabit - The truth will set you free
10. Per ardua ad alta - Through adversity to the heights

Latin Medical Terminology Test:

Question 1:

What does the Latin word "Femur" refer to in anatomical medical terminology?

- a) Arm bone b) Thigh bone c) Shinbone d) Forearm bone

Answer 1: b) Thigh bone

Question 2:

In anatomical medical terminology, what is the meaning of the Latin word "Radius"?

- a) Hip bone b) Shoulder bone c) Forearm bone d) Leg bone

Answer 2: c) Forearm bone

Question 3:

What does the Latin word "Tibia" describe in anatomical medical terminology?

- a) Upper arm bone b) Thigh bone c) Lower leg bone d) Spinal column

Answer 3: c) Lower leg bone

Question 4:

In anatomical medical terminology, what does "Vertebra" refer to?

- a) Skull bone b) Jointed bone c) Rib bone d) Arm bone

Answer 4: b) Jointed bone

Question 5:

What does the Latin word "Dorsum" mean in anatomical medical terminology?

- a) Chest b) Back c) Abdomen d) Head

Answer 5: b) Back

Question 6:

Describe the anatomical region referred to by the Latin word "Thorax."

- a) Head b) Chest c) Abdomen d) Leg

Answer 6: b) Chest

Question 7:

What does the Latin word "Umbilicus" refer to in medical terminology?

- a) Knee b) Navel c) Elbow d) Ankle

Answer 7: b) Navel

Question 8:

Define the medical term "Urethra" based on its Latin origin.

- a) Digestive passage b) Urinary passage c) Blood vessel d) Nervous system

Answer 8: b) Urinary passage

Question 9:

In medical terminology, what is the meaning of the Latin word "Uterus"?

- a) Bladder b) Womb c) Liver d) Stomach

Answer 9: b) Womb

Question 10:

Describe the bone referred to by the Latin word "Ulna" in medical terminology.

- a) Thigh bone b) Forearm bone c) Shinbone d) Rib bone

Answer 10: b) Forearm bone

Question 11:

What does the Latin word "Uvula" mean in medical terminology?

- a) Little grape b) Large fruit c) Sweet berry d) Seed

Answer 11: a) Little grape

CHAPTER 4.

The 1st declension of Nouns. Find the roots of the Nouns

The first declension in Latin is typically used for feminine nouns, many of which are found in medical terminology. The nouns in the first declension often end in "-a" in the nominative singular form. The nouns of feminine which end in -a are ascribed to the first declension.

The Genitive form of the first declension nouns ends in -ae.

E.g.: costa, ae f - rib vertebra, ae f - vertebra

Subject and Predicate Nouns: Nouns in the first declension are used as subject or predicate nouns in a sentence. They can function as the main subject or the word that describes the subject.

Example: "Arteria est longa." (The artery is long.)

Nouns in the first declension are used in Latin medical terminology. They can function as subjects, objects, possessors, or be modified by other words to provide more information about anatomical structures, conditions, or medical concepts.

Stem of Nouns. In Latin, the root or stem of a noun is the part of the word that remains when you remove the inflections (endings) and any prefixes or suffixes. Finding the stem is important for understanding the basic meaning of a term. In medical terminology, many Latin terms have recognizable roots that convey specific meanings. To make a Genitive form from the Nominative form you should determine the stem of the noun. To determine the stem you should detach the ending from the noun. To find the stem of words belonging to the noun group, the word is first turned into the Genetivus Singularis case, and then the suffix is

removed.

Dictionary form	Genitive	Stem
crista, ae f	crist - ae	crist -
collum, i n	coll - i	coll -
facies, ēi f	faci - ēi	faci -
pars, partis f	part - is	part -
vomer, ěris m	voměr - is	voměr -
caput, ĩtis n	capĭt - is	capĭt -

Here are some examples of Latin nouns in the first declension related to medical terminology:

1. arteria, ae, f - artery
2. vesica, ae, f - bladder
3. glabella, ae, f - smooth area between the eyebrows
4. glandula, ae, f - gland
5. lamina, ae, f - layer
6. sutura, ae, f - suture
7. uvula, ae, f - uvula
8. vena, ae, f - vein
9. cornea, ae, f - cornea
10. retina, ae, f - retina
11. thyroidea, ae, f - thyroid gland
12. mamma, ae, f - breast
13. vulva, ae, f - vulva
14. urethra, ae, f - urethra
15. alveola, ae, f - alveolus
16. ala, ae f - wing
17. costa, ae f - rib
18. . crista, ae f - crest
19. fibŭla, ae f - fibula, splint-bone
20. fossa, ae f - shallow depression or cavity
21. linĕa, ae f - line
22. mandibŭla, ae f - lower jaw
23. maxilla, ae f - upper jaw

24. orbīta, ae f -eyesocket
25. porta, ae f -entry
26. scapŭla, ae f- shoulder blade
27. spina, ae f- spine
28. tibīa, ae f -shinbone, larger of two bones of leg
29. vertēbra, ae f -vertebra
30. apertŭra, ae f -aperture, opening
31. aorta, ae f- main artery of body
32. capsŭla, ae f -capsule, membrane or saclike structure
33. chorda, ae f- cord
34. cochlēa, ae f- cochlea
35. columna, ae f -column
36. concha, ae f -concha
37. fascīa, ae f- fascia
38. fovēa, ae f -small pit or depression
39. incisŭra, ae f- notch
40. lingua, ae f- tongue, language
41. nucha, ae f- nape of neck
42. sella, ae f- saddle
43. vagīna, ae f- sheath
44. valvŭla, ae f- small valva; valve

Remember that these are just a few examples, and there are many more first declension nouns in Latin medical terminology. These nouns can refer to various anatomical structures, conditions, or medical concepts.

Learn these proverbs and aphorisms of Latin.

1. Primum non nocere - First, do no harm
2. Ars longa, vita brevis - Art is long, life is short
3. Mens sana in corpore sano - A sound mind in a sound body
4. Salus per sanitatem - Health through hygiene
5. Vis medicatrix naturae - The healing power of nature
6. In vino sanitas - In wine, there is health
7. Nil nocere, multum prodesse - Do no harm, do much good
8. Ubi pus, ibi evacua - Where there is pus, there evacuate it
9. Natura sanat, medicus curat - Nature heals, the doctor treats
10. Vulnus ipsa medicina claudit - The wound itself provides its own medicine

Test: Latin Terms and Their Meanings

1. What is the meaning of "Ala, ae f"?
- A) Wing
- B) Rib
- C) Crest

- D) Fibula (splint-bone)
2. Define "Costa, ae f."
 - A) Rib
 - B) Leg
 - C) Spine
 - D) Finger
 3. What does the term "Crista, ae f" refer to?
 - A) Rost
 - B) Crest
 - C) Uzoq bo'yoq
 - D) Tizma
 4. Explain the meaning of "Fibula, ae f."
 - A) Shallow depression or cavity
 - B) Fibula (splint-bone)
 - C) Gland
 - D) Vein
 5. Define "Fossa, ae f."
 - A) Wing
 - B) Shallow depression or cavity
 - C) Plate
 - D) Eyesocket
 6. What does "Glandŭla, ae f" mean?
 - A) Shoulder blade
 - B) Gland
 - C) Spine
 - D) Line
 7. Define "Lamīna, ae f."
 - A) Plate
 - B) Vein
 - C) Entry
 - D) Crest
 8. Explain the meaning of "Linĕa, ae f."
 - A) Lower jaw
 - B) Line
 - C) Upper jaw
 - D) Leg
 9. What is the meaning of "Mandibŭla, ae f"?
 - A) Lower jaw
 - B) Fibula (splint-bone)
 - C) Wing
 - D) Crest
 10. Define "Maxilla, ae f."
 - A) Upper jaw
 - B) Shoulder blade
 - C) Spine

- D) Shallow depression or cavity
11. What does "Orbĭta, ae f" refer to?
- A) Eyesocket
 - B) Entry
 - C) Vein
 - D) Crest
12. Explain the meaning of "Porta, ae f."
- A) Eyesocket
 - B) Entry
 - C) Spine
 - D) Plate
13. Define "Scapŭla, ae f."
- A) Plate
 - B) Shoulder blade
 - C) Crest
 - D) Vein
14. What is the meaning of "Spina, ae f"?
- A) Crest
 - B) Spine
 - C) Upper jaw
 - D) Fibula (splint-bone)
15. Define "Tibĭa, ae f."
- A) Crest
 - B) Tibia
 - C) Lower jaw
 - D) Line
16. What does "Vena, ae f" mean?
- A) Vein
 - B) Crest
 - C) Eyesocket
 - D) Plate
17. Explain the meaning of "Vertĕbra, ae f."
- A) Entry
 - B) Crest
 - C) Vertebra
 - D) Spine

Answers of the tests:

1. A) Wing
2. A) Rib
3. B) Crest
4. B) Fibula (splint-bone)
5. B) Shallow depression or cavity
6. B) Gland
7. A) Plate
8. B) Line

9. A) Lower jaw
10. A) Upper jaw
11. A) Eyesocket
12. B) Entry
13. B) Shoulder blade
14. B) Spine
15. B) Tibia
16. A) Vein
17. C) Vertebra

Test: Latin Terms and Their Meanings

1. What is the meaning of "Arteria, ae, f"?
 - A) Bladder
 - B) Artery
 - C) Smooth area between the eyebrows
 - D) Gland
 - Answer: B) Artery

2. Define "Vesica, ae, f."
 - A) Layer
 - B) Bladder
 - C) Crest
 - D) Uvula
 - Answer: B) Bladder

3. What does the term "Glabella, ae, f" refer to?
 - A) Smooth area between the eyebrows
 - B) Suture
 - C) Gland
 - D) Vein
 - Answer: A) Smooth area between the eyebrows

4. Explain the meaning of "Glandula, ae, f."
 - A) Layer
 - B) Gland
 - C) Uvula
 - D) Bladder
 - Answer: B) Gland

5. Define "Lamina, ae, f."
 - A) Layer
 - B) Crest
 - C) Line
 - D) Eyesocket

- Answer: A) Layer

6. What does "Sutura, ae, f" mean?

- A) Suture

- B) Vein

- C) Rib

- D) Wing

- Answer: A) Suture

7. Define "Uvula, ae, f."

- A) Uvula

- B) Breast

- C) Alveolus

- D) Gland

- Answer: A) Uvula

8. Explain the meaning of "Vena, ae, f."

- A) Vein

- B) Alveolus

- C) Urethra

- D) Bladder

- Answer: A) Vein

9. What is the meaning of "Cornea, ae, f"?

- A) Urethra

- B) Cornea

- C) Retina

- D) Layer

- Answer: B) Cornea

10. Define "Retina, ae, f."

- A) Eyesocket

- B) Alveolus

- C) Retina

- D) Smooth area between the eyebrows

- Answer: C) Retina

11. What does "Thyroidea, ae, f" refer to?

- A) Upper jaw
- B) Thyroid gland
- C) Eyesocket
- D) Lower jaw
- Answer: B) Thyroid gland

12. Explain the meaning of "Mamma, ae, f."

- A) Bladder
- B) Breast
- C) Uvula
- D) Layer
- Answer: B) Breast

13. Define "Vulva, ae, f."

- A) Layer
- B) Gland
- C) Vulva
- D) Crest
- Answer: C) Vulva

14. What is the meaning of "Urethra, ae, f"?

- A) Suture
- B) Vein
- C) Urethra
- D) Alveolus
- Answer: C) Urethra

15. Define "Alveolus, ae, f."

- A) Rib
- B) Vein
- C) Alveolus
- D) Crest
- Answer: C) Alveolus

16. Explain the meaning of "Ala, ae, f."

- A) Eyesocket
- B) Alveolus
- C) Uvula
- D) Wing
- Answer: D) Wing

17. What does "Costa, ae, f" refer to?

- A) Crest
- B) Rib
- C) Upper jaw
- D) Layer
- Answer: B) Rib

18. Define "Crista, ae, f."

- A) Crest
- B) Uvula
- C) Eyesocket
- D) Lower jaw
- Answer: A) Crest

19. What is the meaning of "Fibula, ae, f"?

- A) Vein
- B) Wing
- C) Fibula (splint-bone)
- D) Layer
- Answer: C) Fibula (splint-bone)

20. Define "Fossa, ae, f."

- A) Suture
- B) Shallow depression or cavity
- C) Line
- D) Eyesocket
- Answer: B) Shallow depression or cavity

CHAPTER 5.

The Adjective. General information about the Adjectives. The first and the second types of adjectives.

Latin, as the historical language of science and medicine, has contributed significantly to the development and understanding of medical terms. Many medical terms in various languages, including English, are derived from Latin, and the use of these adjectives helps accurately describe and categorize medical conditions, procedures, and anatomical features. Adjectives are used in medical terminology to describe specific qualities of medical conditions, symptoms, or anatomical features. Adhering to the rules of gender, number, case agreement, and understanding the meaning of the adjectives, helps in precise and accurate description within medical terminology.

In Latin, adjectives, like nouns, are divided into roles, numbers, and cases. Since adjectives do not have their own suffixes, they are classified by the suffixes of nouns of the I, II and III groups. Adjectives are divided into two groups: the first is different in the first and second group adjectives; the second is the adjectives in the third group

Adjectives in the first group belong to the genus Femininum, Nom. Sing. suffix in -a and belongs to Masculinum and Neutrum stems, Masculinum Nom. Sing. in -us, -er suffixes and Neutrum Nom. Sing. da will have the suffix –um

Dictionary form of adjectives in the first group in dictionaries, the full form of the adjective belonging to the Masculinum gender is written, followed by the Nom of the Femininum and Neutrum genders. Sing. the suffix is written.

For example: Purus, a, um-clean.

ruber, bra, brum -red

niger, gra, grum - black

The adjectives ending in –er fall also into this adjective group. In the anatomical terminology only some of them are used:

Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	Dictionary Form	English
dexter	dextra	dextrum	dexter, tra, trum	right
sinister	sinistra	sinistrum	sinister, tra, trum	left
liber	libēra	libērum	liber, ěra, ěrum	free
ruber	rubra	rubrum	ruber, bra, brum	red

The gender forms of the adjectives of this group have the declension pattern in the nouns of the 1st and 2nd declensions: feminine forms are declined like the nouns of the first declension, masculine and neutral forms — like the nouns of the second declension. The stem of these adjectives is determined like that of the nouns:

Gender form	Nominative	Genitive	Declension	Stem
masculine	longus	longi	second	long-
feminine	longa	longae	first	long-
neutral	longum	longi	second	long-
masculine	liber	libēri	second	liber-
feminine	libēra	libērae	first	liber-
neutral	libērum	libēri	second	liber-
masculine	dexter	dextri	second	dextr-
feminine	dextra	dextrae	first	dextr-
neutral	dextrum	dextri	second	dextr-

As to the adjectives with the masculine form -er, it is more convenient to determine their stem from the feminine Genitive form.

It is necessary to remember the dictionary form of adjectives.

1. Acusticus, a, it - Acoustic: Pertaining to the sense of hearing or sound.
 2. Cavus, a, it - Hollow: Having a concave or empty space.
 3. Coccygeus, a, it - Coccygeal: Relating to the coccyx, the small bone at the bottom of the spine.
 4. Coronarius, a, um - Coronary: Pertaining to the coronary arteries that supply blood to the heart.
 5. Dexter, tra, trum - Right: Pertaining to the right side.
 6. Sinister, tra, trum - Left: Pertaining to the left side.
 7. Externus, a, um - External: Located or occurring on the outside or surface.
 8. Internus, a, um - Internal: Located or occurring on the inside.
 9. Gastricus, a, um - Gastric: Relating to the stomach.
 10. Iliacus, a, um - Iliac: Pertaining to the ilium, which is part of the hip bone.
 11. Intermedius, a, um - Intermediate: Being in the middle or between two things.
 12. Latus, a, um - Lateral: Relating to the side of the body or a structure.
 13. Lymphaticus, a, um - Lymphatic: Pertaining to the lymphatic system, which helps in immune function and fluid balance
- Medianus, a, um: Median (relating to the middle or center).
14. Medius, a, um: Middle (pertaining to the middle or intermediate position).
 15. Thoracicus, a, um: Thoracic (relating to the thorax or chest).
 16. Profundus, a, um: Deep (pertaining to or situated in a deep position).
 17. Transversus, a, um: Transverse (oriented or situated across or at a right angle to the long axis).
 18. Toxicus, a, um: Toxic (poisonous or harmful to living organisms).
 19. Tuberosus, a, um: Tuberculous (having tuber-like growths or nodules).
 20. Vasculosus, a, um: Vascular (relating to or having blood vessels).
 21. Verrucosus, a, um: Warty (characterized by the presence of warts or rough, raised areas on the skin).
 22. Acetylsalicylicus, a, um: Acetylsalicylic (relating to acetylsalicylic acid, commonly known as aspirin).
 23. Albus, a, um: White (having the color or appearance of snow or milk).
 24. Amarus, a, um: Bitter (having a sharp, unpleasant taste).
 25. Calidus, a, um: Warm (having a moderately high temperature).

ADJECTIVES OF THE SECOND GROUP

Adjectives of the second group are divided into conjugations of nouns of the third group. The adjectives of the second group are divided into three subgroups:

1. In (equally complex) three-suffix adjectives, each stem has its own suffix:

Masculinum-- acer (m)-sharp

Femininum--is, acris (f)-sharp

Neutrum- -e, acre (n)-sharp

The dictionary form of this group is as follows:

Sylvester, tris, tre- of the forest

2. In (equally complex) two-suffix adjectives Masculinum and Femininum .-is, medicinalis -medical, Neutrum rodi -e, medicinale -medical

letalis, e- deadly

medicinalis, e- medical

3. In (non-complex) one-suffix adjectives, all three stems can have one suffix, i.e. -s, -x, or -g. In this case, the dictionary form will be First Name. Sing. form is written in full, then Gen. The conjugation of sing is shown:

Simplex, icis-simple

recens, ntis-new, disconnected

teres, etis-round, conical

Mutual adaptation of nouns and adjective phrases is commonly seen in medical terminology. Here are some examples using Latin words:

1. "Ren" (noun) and "Renalis" (adjective) - In Latin, "ren" means "kidney." The noun "ren" is adapted to form the adjective "renalis, " which means "related to the kidney." For example, "renal failure" is a term used to indicate the failure of kidney function.

2. "Pulmo" (noun) and "Pulmonalis" (adjective) - In Latin, "pulmo" means "lung." The noun "pulmo" is adapted to form the adjective "pulmonalis, " which means

"related to the lungs." For instance, "pulmonary disease" is a term used to describe diseases affecting the lungs.

3. "Hepar" (noun) and "Hepaticus" (adjective) - In Latin, "hepar" means "liver." The noun "hepar" is adapted to form the adjective "hepaticus, " which means "related to the liver." For example, "hepatic dysfunction" refers to impaired liver function.

4. "Cor" (noun) and "Cardiacus" (adjective) - In Latin, "cor" means "heart." The noun "cor" is adapted to form the adjective "cardiacus, " which means "related to the heart." An example is "cardiac arrest, " which refers to the sudden cessation of heart function.

5. "Ossa" (plural noun) and "Osseus" (adjective) - In Latin, "ossa" means "bones." The plural noun "ossa" is adapted to form the adjective "osseus, " which means "related to the bones." For instance, "osseous tissue" is a term used to describe bone tissue.

These examples illustrate the mutual adaptation of nouns and adjective phrases in medical terminology, where the noun form refers to a specific anatomical structure or organ, while the adjective form describes something related to that structure or organ.

1. "Sanguis" (noun) and "Sanguineus" (adjective) - In Latin, "sanguis" means "blood." The noun "sanguis" is adapted to form the adjective "sanguineus, " which means "related to blood." For example, "sanguineous fluid" refers to blood or blood-related fluids.

2. "Oculus" (noun) and "Ocularis" (adjective) - In Latin, "oculus" means "eye." The noun "oculus" is adapted to form the adjective "ocularis, " which means "related to the eye." An example is "ocular examination, " which refers to an examination of the eyes.

3. "Humerus" (noun) and "Humeralis" (adjective) - In Latin, "humerus" means "upper arm." The noun "humerus" is adapted to form the adjective "humeralis, " which means "related to the upper arm." For instance, "humeral fracture" refers to a fracture of the upper arm bone.

4. "Lumbus" (noun) and "Lumbaris" (adjective) - In Latin, "lumbus" means "loin" or "lower back." The noun "lumbus" is adapted to form the adjective "lumbaris, " which means "related to the lower back." An example is "lumbar vertebrae, " which refers to the bones in the lower back region.

5. "Arteria" (noun) and "Arterialis" (adjective) - In Latin, "arteria" means "artery." The noun "arteria" is adapted to form the adjective "arterialis, " which means "related to an artery." For example, "arterial blood pressure" refers to the pressure exerted by the blood against the arterial walls.

These examples demonstrate how Latin words are employed in mutual adaptation,

creating noun and adjective pairs that are widely used in medical terminology to describe anatomical structures, conditions, and characteristics.

It is necessary to remember the dictionary form of adjectives.

1. Biceps, bicipitis - Biceps (masculine): A muscle with two heads, typically referring to the biceps brachii in the arm.
2. Cerebralis, e - Cerebral (adjective): Relating to the brain.
3. Cervicalis, e - Cervical (adjective): Pertaining to the neck or the cervical vertebrae.
4. Costalis, e - Costal (adjective): Relating to the ribs.
5. Intercostalis, e - Intercostal (adjective): Pertaining to the spaces between the ribs or the intercostal muscles.
6. Cranialis, e - Cranial (adjective): Referring to the skull or the cranium.
7. Dorsalis, e - Dorsal (adjective): Relating to the back or the dorsal side of an organism.
8. Ethmoidalis, e - Ethmoid (adjective): Pertaining to the ethmoid bone in the skull.
9. Facialis, e - Facial (adjective): Relating to the face.
10. Lateralis, e - Lateral (adjective): Pertaining to the side or situated away from the midline.
11. Nasalis, e - Nasal (adjective): Relating to the nose.
12. Occipitalis, e - Occipital (adjective): Pertaining to the occiput, the back part of the head or skull.
13. Renalis, e - Renal (adjective): Pertaining to the kidneys.
14. Sacralis, e - Sacral (adjective): Relating to the sacrum, the triangular bone at the base of the spine.
15. Sphenoidalis, e - Sphenoidal (adjective): Referring to the sphenoid bone, which is located behind the eyes and forms part of the base of the skull.
16. Spinalis, e - Spinal (adjective): Relating to the spine or spinal cord.
17. Temporalis, e - Temporal (adjective): Pertaining to the temples or the temporal bones, which form part of the skull.
18. Acusticus, a, it - Acoustic: Pertaining to the sense of hearing or sound.
19. Cavus, a, it - Hollow: Having a concave or empty space.
20. Coccygeus, a, it - Coccygeal: Relating to the coccyx, the small bone at the bottom of the spine.
21. Coronarius, a, um - Coronary: Pertaining to the coronary arteries that supply blood to the heart.
22. Dexter, tra, trum - Right: Pertaining to the right side.
23. Sinister, tra, trum - Left: Pertaining to the left side.
24. Externus, a, um - External: Located or occurring on the outside or surface.
25. Internus, a, um - Internal: Located or occurring on the inside.
26. Gastricus, a, um - Gastric: Relating to the stomach.
27. Iliacus, a, um - Iliac: Pertaining to the ilium, which is part of the hip bone.
28. Intermedius, a, um - Intermediate: Being in the middle or between two things.
29. Latus, a, um - Lateral: Relating to the side of the body or a structure.
30. Lymphaticus, a, um - Lymphatic: Pertaining to the lymphatic system, which helps in immune function and fluid balance.

EXERCISES.

Make up grammatical agreement of the following adjectives with the given nouns:

1. transversus, a, um → sulcus, i m , linea, ae, f, ligamentum, i, n
2. palatīnus, a, um → os, ossis n , processus, us m, sulcus, i, m.
3. frontālis, e → sutūra, ae f , angūlus, i m tuber, ěris n.
4. venōsus, a, um → valvūla, ae f, plexus, us m , sinus, us m .
5. articulāris, e → processus, us m , facies, ěi f, tubercūlum, i n .
6. pterygoīdeus, a um → muscūlus, i m , fossa, ae f .
7. zygomaticus, a, um → arcus, us m, os, ossis n
8. internus, a, um → facies, ěi f , ganglion, i n

Learn by heart some examples of Latin aphorisms and sayings:

1. Carpe diem - Seize the day
2. Veni, vidi, vici - I came, I saw, I conquered
3. Tempus fugit - Time flies
4. Sapere aude - Dare to know
5. Amor vincit omnia - Love conquers all
6. Per aspera ad astra - Through hardships to the stars
7. Alea iacta est - The die is cast
8. Mens sana in corpore sano - A sound mind in a sound body
9. Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori - It is sweet and honorable to die for one's country
10. In vino veritas - In wine, there is truth

Do the tests.

Variant I. Option 1:

1. Which term is related to the sense of hearing or sound?
 - a) Cavus
 - b) Acusticus
 - c) Dexter
 - d) Internus
2. What does the term "Coccygeal" relate to?
 - a) Hollow
 - b) The small bone at the bottom of the spine
 - c) Relating to the right side
 - d) Located on the outside or surface
3. What is the meaning of "Coronary"?
 - a) Located on the inside
 - b) Pertaining to the right side
 - c) Having a concave or empty space

- d) Pertaining to the coronary arteries that supply blood to the heart

4. What is the opposite of "Left" in anatomical terms?

- a) External
- b) Sinister
- c) Iliac
- d) Middle

5. In anatomy, what does "Internal" refer to?

- a) Located or occurring on the inside
- b) Being in the middle or between two things
- c) Relating to the thorax or chest
- d) Having tuber-like growths or nodules

Variant II. Question 1:

What term refers to a muscle with two heads, typically referring to the biceps brachii in the arm?

- a) Intercostal
- b) Cerebral
- c) Biceps
- d) Nasal

Question 2:

Which adjective relates to the skull or the cranium?

- a) Renal
- b) Nasal
- c) Cranial
- d) Lateral

Question 3:

What does the term "Renal" pertain to?

- a) Sense of hearing
- b) Kidneys
- c) Occiput
- d) Ribs

Question 4:

Which adjective describes a structure located or occurring on the inside?

- a) External
- b) Internal
- c) Temporal
- d) Iliac

Question 5:

In anatomical terms, what does "Sinister" refer to?

- a) Right side
- b) Left side

- c) Middle
- d) Hollow

Question 6:

What is the meaning of the term "Gastric"?

- a) Relating to the stomach
- b) Being in the middle
- c) Pertaining to the nose
- d) Hollow

Question 7:

Which adjective is associated with the sense of hearing or sound?

- a) Acoustic
- b) Lateral
- c) Sphenoidal
- d) Occipital

Question 8:

What is the term for having a concave or empty space?

- a) Coronary
- b) Temporal
- c) Hollow
- d) Intermediate

Question 9:

What does the adjective "Dorsal" relate to?

- a) Back
- b) Face
- c) Neck
- d) Ilium

Question 10:

Which term is used for being in the middle or between two things?

- a) Intermediate
- b) Lateral
- c) Sphenoidal
- d) Cervical

Question 11:

In medical terminology, what is the meaning of "Acoustic"?

- a) Hollow
- b) Relating to the stomach
- c) Pertaining to the sense of hearing or sound
- d) Right side

Question 12:

What is the adjective for pertaining to the sacrum, the triangular bone at the base of the spine?

- a) Sacral
- b) External
- c) Sphenoidal
- d) Coccygeal

Question 13:

Which term describes being on the outside or surface?

- a) Internal
- b) External
- c) Nasal
- d) Coronary

Question 14:

What does the term "Coccygeal" relate to?

- a) Hollow
- b) The small bone at the bottom of the spine
- c) Relating to the right side
- d) Located on the inside

Question 15:

Which adjective is associated with the side of the body or a structure?

- a) Lateral
- b) Facial
- c) Thoracic
- d) Ethmoidal

Answers:

1. c) Biceps
2. c) Cranial
3. b) Kidneys
4. b) Internal
5. b) Left side
6. a) Relating to the stomach
7. a) Acoustic
8. c) Hollow
9. a) Back
10. a) Intermediate
11. c) Pertaining to the sense of hearing or sound
12. a) Sacral
13. b) External
14. b) The small bone at the bottom of the spine
15. a) Lateral

CHAPTER 6.

Correlation of nouns and adjectives

In Latin, just like in other languages, nouns and adjectives must correspond to each other. This “agreement” means that the noun and the adjective need to appear in one and the same gender, number and case.

To achieve correct agreement, the student should follow this sequence:

1. know (or write down) the dictionary form of both the noun and the adjective;
2. identify the grammatical category of the noun (its gender, its number, and its case);
3. write the noun first in the term;
4. then select the required form of the adjective so that it completely matches the noun, and place it after the noun.

For example, for the following combinations:

1. sacral vertebra
2. carotid tubercle
3. palatine groove

First, we consider the dictionary forms: *sacrālis*, e (sacral); *carotīcus*, a, um (carotid); *tubercūlum*, i n (tubercle); *palatīnus*, a, um (palatine); *sulcus*, i m (groove); *vertebra*, ae f (vertebra).

Now let us apply the rules:

1. *vertebra* → feminine, singular, nominative → therefore the correct form of the adjective is *sacralis* → *vertebra sacralis*
2. *tuberculum* → neuter, singular, nominative → the proper adjective ending is *caroticum* → *tuberculum caroticum*
3. *sulcus* → masculine, singular, nominative → we take the masculine form *palatinus* → *sulcus palatinus*

If a noun needs two adjectives, there is a special rule for the order: the adjective that expresses the main localization of the anatomical structure (for instance *cardiācus* cardiac, *cervicālis* cervical, *gastrīcus* gastric etc.) is written *after* the noun.

Examples:

right gastric artery → *arteria gastrica dextra*

deep lymphatic vessel → *vas lymphaticum profundum*

Summary of agreement rules:

1. Gender: an adjective must have the same gender as the noun (masculine → masculine, feminine → feminine, neuter → neuter).
2. Number: if the noun is singular, the adjective must likewise be singular; if the noun is plural, the adjective also becomes plural.
3. Case: the case of the adjective always follows the case of the noun. The grammatical function in the sentence determines the case form of both the noun and the adjective.

For example:

- Noun in nominative case: Febris (feminine) - Adjective: Febrilis (feminine, nominative)
- Noun in accusative case: Dolorem (masculine) - Adjective: Dolorematicus (masculine, accusative)

It's important to note that these agreements depend on the specific characteristics of the noun and its declension. Different types of nouns have different endings and forms, and the adjective must match accordingly.

In medical terminology, understanding the correlation between nouns and adjectives is crucial for accurate communication. Adjectives help provide specific information about the medical condition or quality of a noun, allowing for a more comprehensive understanding of the medical term at hand.

1. "Cranium" - This Latin word means "skull." It is used in medical terminology in words such as "craniotomy" (surgical opening of the skull) or "**cranial nerves**" (nerves that emerge from or enter the skull).
2. "Cortex" - This Latin word refers to the outer layer or covering of an organ. In medical terminology, it is commonly used to describe the outer layer of the brain called the "**cerebral cortex.**"
3. "Carotis" - This Latin word means "**carotid artery.**" In medical terminology, it is used to describe the two main arteries in the neck that supply blood to the head and neck region, known as the "carotid arteries."
4. "Cervix" - This Latin word means "neck." In medical terminology, it is often used to refer to the neck of the uterus, called the "**cervix uteri.**"
5. "Cutis" - This Latin word means "skin." It is used in medical terminology in words such as "dermatology" (the study of skin) or "subcutaneous" (beneath the skin).

6. "Capillaris" - This Latin word means "capillary." In medical terminology, it is used to describe the tiny blood vessels that connect arteries to veins, known as "capillaries."

These examples demonstrate how Latin words serve as the foundation for many medical terms, allowing for precise and universal communication in the field of medicine.

1. "Femur" - This Latin word means "thigh bone." In anatomical medical terminology, it is used to refer to the long bone of the thigh, known as the "femur."

2. "Radius" - This Latin word means "ray" or "spoke." In anatomical medical terminology, it is used to describe the long bone in the forearm on the thumb side, called the "radius."

3. "Tibia" - This Latin word means "shinbone." In anatomical medical terminology, it is used to refer to the larger of the two bones in the lower leg, known as the "tibia."

4. "Vertebra" - This Latin word means "joint" or "jointed." In anatomical medical terminology, it is used to describe the individual bones in the spinal column, called "vertebrae."

5. "Dorsum" - This Latin word means "back." In anatomical medical terminology, it is often used to refer to the back of the hand or the upper surface of the foot, known as the "dorsum manus" and "dorsum pedis," respectively.

6. "Thorax" - This Latin word means "chest." In anatomical medical terminology, it is used to describe the chest or thoracic region of the body.

These examples showcase how Latin words continue to be utilized in anatomical medical terminology, providing a common language for anatomical descriptions and facilitating clear communication in the field of medicine.

1. "Umbilicus" - This Latin word refers to the navel or belly button. In medical terminology, it is commonly used to describe conditions or procedures related to the umbilical region, such as "umbilical hernia" or "umbilical cord."

2. "Urethra" - This Latin word means "urinary passage." In medical terminology, it is used to refer to the tube that carries urine from the bladder to the outside of the body.

3. "Uterus" - This Latin word means "womb." In medical terminology, it is used to describe the female reproductive organ where a fetus develops during pregnancy.

4. "Ulna" - This Latin word refers to the inner and larger bone of the forearm. In medical terminology, it is used to describe the bone on the inner side of the forearm, parallel to the radius.

5. "Uvula" - This Latin word means "little grape." In medical terminology, it is used to describe the small, fleshy flap of tissue hanging down from the soft palate at the back of the mouth.

These examples demonstrate how Latin words continue to play a significant role in medical terminology, providing precise and standardized terms to describe various anatomical structures and medical conditions.

1. "Ren" (noun) and "Renalis" (adjective) - In Latin, "ren" means "kidney." The noun "ren" is adapted to form the adjective "renalis," which means "related to the kidney." For example, "renal failure" is a term used to indicate the failure of kidney function.

2. "Pulmo" (noun) and "Pulmonalis" (adjective) - In Latin, "pulmo" means "lung." The noun "pulmo" is adapted to form the adjective "pulmonalis," which means "related to the lungs." For instance, "pulmonary disease" is a term used to describe diseases affecting the lungs.

3. "Hepar" (noun) and "Hepaticus" (adjective) - In Latin, "hepar" means "liver." The noun "hepar" is adapted to form the adjective "hepaticus," which means "related to the liver." For example, "hepatic dysfunction" refers to impaired liver function.

4. "Cor" (noun) and "Cardiacus" (adjective) - In Latin, "cor" means "heart." The noun "cor" is adapted to form the adjective "cardiacus," which means "related to the heart." An example is "cardiac arrest," which refers to the sudden cessation of heart function.

5. "Ossa" (plural noun) and "Osseus" (adjective) - In Latin, "ossa" means "bones." The plural noun "ossa" is adapted to form the adjective "osseus," which means "related to the bones." For instance, "osseous tissue" is a term used to describe bone tissue.

Let's look at the usage of adjectives "purus, a, um" (pure, clean), "albus, a, um" (white), and "durus, a, um" (hard, tough), along with some additional examples:

1. "Purus, a, um":

- "Sputum purulentum" - purulent sputum (related to pus)
- "Ligamentum purum" - clean/undamaged ligament
- "Urna pura" - pure/sterile urine

2. "Albus, a, um":

- "Oculus albus" - white eye (condition of the eye)
- "Tinea alba" - white patch (skin condition)
- "Dentium albi" - white teeth

3. "Durus, a, um":

- "Tumor durus" - hard tumor
- "Ossa dura" - tough bones
- "Clavus durus" - hard corn/callus

Here are a few more examples of Latin medical adjectives:

1. "Mollis, molle" - soft

- "Musculus mollis" - soft muscle
- "Cutis mollis" - soft skin

2. "Ruber, rubra, rubrum" - red

- "Tumor ruber" - red swelling/tumor
- "Rubor cutis" - redness of the skin

3. "Acutus, acuta, acutum" - sharp, acute

- "Dolor acutus" - sharp pain
- "Otalgia acuta" - acute earache

4. "Gravis, grave" - severe, heavy

- "Dyspnea gravis" - severe shortness of breath
- "Ulcus grave" - severe ulcer

These examples show how adjectives are used in medical terminology to describe specific qualities of medical conditions, symptoms, or anatomical features. Adhering to the rules of gender, number, case agreement, and understanding the meaning of the adjectives, helps in precise and accurate description within medical terminology.

1. "Vena Cava":

- "Vena" (noun) means vein.
- "Cava" (adjective) describes something hollow, in this case, referring to the hollow nature of the vein.
- Together, "Vena Cava" refers to the large veins that carry deoxygenated blood to the heart. It translates to "hollow vein" or "cavity vein."

2. "Musculus Pectoralis":

- "Musculus" (noun) means muscle.
- "Pectoralis" (adjective) relates to the chest or breast region.
- Combined, "Musculus Pectoralis" refers to the chest muscle, specifically the major muscle group of the chest. It translates to "pectoral muscle" or "chest muscle."

3. "Arteria Coronaria":

- "Arteria" (noun) means artery.
- "Coronaria" (adjective) pertains to the heart, specifically the coronary arteries that supply blood to the heart muscle.
- Together, "Arteria Coronaria" refers to the coronary artery. It translates to "coronary artery."

4. "Ligamentum Cruciatum":

- "Ligamentum" (noun) means ligament.
- "Cruciatum" (adjective) relates to crossing or intersecting, often describing the shape of the ligament.
- "Ligamentum Cruciatum" refers to a cruciate ligament, which is a pair of ligaments in the knee joint. It translates to "cruciate ligament."

EXERCISES

1. Translate the following medical terms into Latin using appropriate adjectives:

- a) Chronic pain
- b) Acute infection
- c) Radiating pain
- d) Persistent cough
- e) Severe headache

2. Identify the appropriate adjective form for the given medical term by choosing from the options provided:

- a) Inflammation (option: inflammatus, inflammatorius, inflammatus)
- b) Allergic reaction (option: allergenicus, allergiosus, allergenicus)
- c) Swelling (option: tumefactus, tumefactus, tumefacilis)
- d) Contagious disease (option: contagianus, contagiosus, contagibilis)
- e) Arthritic pain (option: arthrosus, arthralgicus, arthricus)

3. Match the following medical adjectives in Latin with their English definitions:

- a) Mucus (option: mucosus)
- b) Infection (option: infectorius)
- c) Chronic (option: cronicus)
- d) Feverish (option: febrilis)
- e) Viral (option: virusus)

Learn Latin sayings and proverbs that relate to medical terminology:

- 1. "Mens sana in corpore sano." - A healthy mind in a healthy body. This saying emphasizes the importance of physical and mental well-being.
- 2. "Aegroti salus suprema lex." - The health of the patient is the supreme law. It highlights the principle that the well-being and recovery of the patient should be the highest priority in medical practice.

3. "Primum non nocere." - First, do no harm. This principle encourages healthcare professionals to prioritize avoiding harm to the patient when providing medical care.
4. "Natura sanat, medicus curat." - Nature heals, the doctor treats. This proverb recognizes the healing powers of the body and nature, while acknowledging the importance of medical intervention in certain cases.
5. "Ars longa, vita brevis." - Art is long, life is short. This saying reflects the idea that acquiring medical knowledge and skills is a lifelong endeavor, while highlighting the brevity of human life.
6. "In vino veritas, in aqua sanitas." - In wine, there is truth; in water, there is health. This proverb suggests that moderation in drinking (wine) and hydration (water) contribute to overall well-being.
7. "Mali corvi omnia corrumpunt." - Bad crows spoil everything. This phrase refers to the negative influence that unhealthy or corrupt elements can have, even in a seemingly good situation.
8. "Praemonitus, praemunitus." - Forewarned is forearmed. This saying emphasizes the importance of being prepared and knowledgeable to prevent or address potential challenges or risks.

1: Latin Terms and Their Meanings

1. What does "Umbilicus" mean?

- A) Knee
- B) Navel or belly button
- C) Elbow
- D) Wrist
- Answer: B) Navel or belly button

2. Define "Urethra."

- A) Intestine
- B) Urinary passage
- C) Windpipe
- D) Esophagus
- Answer: B) Urinary passage

3. What is the meaning of "Uterus"?

- A) Ovary
- B) Womb
- C) Vagina
- D) Fallopian tube
- Answer: B) Womb

4. Explain the term "Ulna."

4. Explain the term "Ulna."

- A) Outer thigh bone

- B) Forearm bone on the inner side
- C) Lower leg bone
- D) Hip bone
- Answer: B) Forearm bone on the inner side

5. Define "Uvula."

- A) Small toe
- B) Little grape
- C) Earlobe
- D) Fingernail
- Answer: B) Little grape

Test 2: Latin Terms and Their Meanings

1. What does "Ren" (noun) mean?

- A) Liver
- B) Kidney
- C) Lung
- D) Heart
- Answer: B) Kidney

2. Define the adjective "Renalis."

- A) Related to the liver
- B) Related to the kidney
- C) Related to the lung
- D) Related to the heart
- Answer: B) Related to the kidney

3. What is the meaning of "Pulmo"?

- A) Heart
- B) Lung
- C) Liver
- D) Kidney
- Answer: B) Lung

4. Explain the term "Hepar."

- A) Kidney
- B) Lung
- C) Liver
- D) Heart
- Answer: C) Liver

5. Define the adjective "Hepaticus."

- A) Related to the lung
- B) Related to the heart

- C) Related to the kidney
- D) Related to the liver
- Answer: D) Related to the liver

CHAPTER 7. The structure of complex anatomical terms.

In Latin medical terminology, the structure of complex anatomical terms involving nouns and adjectives follows a consistent pattern. Here is an explanation of this structure:

1. Noun: The noun is the core component that represents the main structure or organ being described. It is often derived from Latin or Greek roots and provides the fundamental meaning of the term. For example, "cor" (meaning heart) is a commonly used noun in Latin medical terminology.
2. Adjective: The adjective modifies the noun and provides additional information about the characteristics, location, or condition of the structure being described. Adjectives in Latin change their form to match the gender, number, and case of the noun they modify. For instance, "cardiacus" is the masculine singular form of the adjective "cardiac," meaning "related to the heart."

The noun-adjective structure can be seen in various medical terms. For example:

- "Coronary artery":
 - "Coron-" is the root derived from Latin, referring to the crown or encircling structure.
 - "-ary" is the suffix indicating "related to" or "pertaining to."
 - "Arter(y)" is the core noun referring to a blood vessel that carries oxygenated blood away from the heart.

Learn these proverbs in Latin.

1. Infirmum qui in corpore suo est, paucis medicis opus est.
 - Translation: He who is sick in his own body needs few doctors.
2. Materia medica.
 - Translation: Medical material or substances.
3. Mens fervida in corpore lacertoso.
 - Translation: A keen mind in a robust body.
4. Naturam expellas furca, tamen usque recurret.
 - Translation: You can drive nature out with a pitchfork, but she always returns.

5. Nulla dies sine linea.
- Translation: No day without a line drawn.
6. Pacem in bello.
- Translation: Peace in war.
7. Qui bene medico, bene vivit.
- Translation: He who has a good doctor lives well.
8. Si vis pacem, para bellum.
- Translation: If you want peace, prepare for war.
9. Ubi bene, ibi patria.
- Translation: Where one is well, there is one's homeland.
10. Veni, vidi, vici.
- Translation: I came, I saw, I conquered.

Moral Values:

11. Amor vincit omnia.
- Translation: Love conquers all.

Do the tests and learn the meaning the words

1. What is the Latin term for "thoracic vertebra"?
 - A) Vertebra thoracica
 - B) Processus articularis superior
 - C) Tuberculum anterius
 - D) Facies articularis anterior
2. What does "nucleus pulposus" refer to in anatomy?
 - A) Vertebral furrow of artery
 - B) Pulpal nucleus
 - C) Fibrous ring of tissue about an opening
 - D) Anterior longitudinal ligament
3. What is the English translation for "ligamentum capitis costae"?
 - A) Ligament of the head of rib
 - B) Joint of the head of rib
 - C) Intercostal spaces
 - D) Vertebral canal
4. What does "articulatio atlantooccipitalis" involve?
 - A) Joint between first cervical vertebra and occipital bone
 - B) Small costovertebral furrow
 - C) Junctions of spinal column and skull
 - D) Inferior thoracic apertura

5. What is the Latin term for "intercostal spaces"?
- A) Ligamentum longitutinale anterius
 - B) Spatia intercostalia
 - C) Sulcus costovertebralis minor
 - D) Articulatio capitis costae

Answers:

1. A) Vertebra thoracica
2. B) Pulpal nucleus
3. A) Ligament of the head of rib
4. A) Joint between first cervical vertebra and occipital bone
5. B) Spatia intercostalia

Here's question multiple-choice test based on the provided medical terms. Each question has four options (A, B, C, D). The correct answers are provided at the end.

Test Questions:

1. What is the function of the trachea?
 - A) Taste organ
 - B) Windpipe
 - C) Sacral-coccygeal joint
 - D) Opening of the stomach into the duodenum

2. Which part of the body is associated with the term "Alae Vomeris"?
 - A) Nostrils
 - B) Buttocks
 - C) Wrist
 - D) Fornix

3. Which term refers to the upper part of the duodenum?
 - A) Upper opening of the chest
 - B) Last bone of the spinal column
 - C) Upper part of duodenum
 - D) Serous membrane lining the abdominal cavity

4. What does the term "Gingiva" refer to?
 - A) Eye-pit
 - B) Gum
 - C) Windpipe
 - D) Taste organ

5. Where is the orbita oculi located?
 - A) Buttocks

- B) Eye-pit
- C) Last bone of the spinal column
- D) Opening of the stomach into the duodenum

6. What is the pylorus?

- A) Lower opening of the chest
- B) Opening of the stomach into the duodenum
- C) Trigeminal nerve
- D) Part of the brain behind visual tuber

7. What is osteologia?

- A) Science about muscles
- B) Pertaining to cartilage
- C) Part of the brain behind visual tuber
- D) Smallest

8. Which term is related to the sacral-coccygeal joint?

- A) Lower opening of the chest
- B) Trigeminal nerve
- C) Sacral-coccygeal joint
- D) Taste organ

9. What does the term "minimus" mean?

- A) Pertaining to buttocks
- B) Smallest
- C) Pertaining to wrist
- D) Windpipe

10. Where is the labyrinthus ethmoidalis located?

- A) Sieve-shaped labyrinth in the ethmoidal bone
- B) Opening of the stomach into the duodenum
- C) Windpipe
- D) Serous membrane lining the abdominal cavity

Answers:

1. B) Windpipe
2. A) Nostrils
3. C) Upper part of duodenum
4. B) Gum
5. B) Eye-pit
6. B) Opening of the stomach into the duodenum
7. A) Science about bones
8. C) Sacral-coccygeal joint
9. B) Smallest
10. A) Sieve-shaped labyrinth in the ethmoidal bone

Here's a multiple-choice test with questions based on the additional medical terms

you provided:

Test: Anatomy and Medical Terminology

Question 1:

What is the function of the lamina arcus vertebrae?

- A) Separating the nostrils
- B) Raising the fornix
- C) Forming the vertebral arch
- D) Lining the abdominal cavity

Question 2:

Which term refers to the round opening in the body?

- A) Foramen rotundum
- B) Vesica urinaria
- C) Ligamentum popliteum obliquum
- D) Palatum osseum

Question 3:

What does the vagina processus styloidei protect?

- A) Pterygoid tuberosity
- B) Bony palate
- C) Awl-shaped appendix
- D) Oblique popliteal ligament

Question 4:

Where is the tuberositas pterygoidea located?

- A) Lower extremity
- B) Part of the brain behind visual tuber
- C) Buttocks
- D) Pterygoid tuberosity

Question 5:

What does the cartilago thyroidea pertain to?

- A) Muscle that raises fornix
- B) Thyroid cartilage
- C) Proper oral cavity
- D) Sieve-shaped labyrinth (ethmoidal bone)

Question 6:

Which structure is the ligamentum popliteum obliquum associated with?

- A) Atrium middle meatus
- B) Oblique popliteal ligament
- C) Trigeminal nerve
- D) Bony palate

Question 7:

What is the *cavitas oris propria*?

- A) Atrium middle meatus
- B) Proper oral cavity
- C) Bladder
- D) Pterygoid tuberosity

Question 8:

Which part of the body does the *atrium meatus medii* refer to?

- A) Bony palate
- B) Lower extremity
- C) Atrium middle meatus
- D) Round opening

Question 9:

What is the *vesica urinaria*?

- A) Sheath of awl-shaped appendix
- B) Trigeminal nerve
- C) Bladder
- D) Pterygoid tuberosity

Question 10:

What does the term "*extremitas inferior*" refer to?

- A) Lower extremity
- B) Part of the brain behind visual tuber
- C) Sheath of awl-shaped appendix
- D) Oblique popliteal ligament

Answers:

1. C) Forming the vertebral arch
2. A) *Foramen rotundum*
3. C) Awl-shaped appendix
4. D) Pterygoid tuberosity
5. B) Thyroid cartilage
6. B) Oblique popliteal ligament
7. B) Proper oral cavity
8. C) Atrium middle meatus
9. C) Bladder
10. A) Lower extremity

CHAPTER 8. Comparative Degree of Latin Adjectives

The adjectives are gradable. This means that the person or thing referred to can possess more or less of the quality mentioned. The usual way to indicate the amount of a quality in Latin is by adding specific suffixes to the word's stem. There are three degrees of comparison of adjectives in Latin:

gradus positivus- - positive degree,
gradus comparativus-comparative degree
gradus superlativus-superlative degree

The positive degree expresses a quality of thing or person for itself, without comparing to a similar quality of other things or persons. It is the basic form of adjective, by which it is presented in the dictionaries: longus, a, um; frontālis, e

Comparative adjectives in Latin are used to compare two things or indicate a higher or lower degree of a quality.

To form **the comparative degree** of the adjectives belonging to Masculinum and Femininum gender, it is necessary to add -ior to the adjective base, and -ius to the Neutrum gender. Here are some explanations and examples of how comparative adjectives are used in Latin medical terminology:

The dictionary form of the adjectives has two components:

1. Nominative singular masculine & feminine form with the suffix -ior;
2. Suffix -ius of the Nominative singular neuter form. E.g.: anterior, ius

The dictionary form of comparative adjectives is as follows:

longior, ius-longer
purior, ius-- cleaner
subtilior, ius-smaller
simplicior, ius—simpler

You should remember the adjectives in comparative degree used in the anatomical terminology:

<i>Masculine & feminine</i>	<i>Neuter</i>	<i>Genitive form</i>	<i>English</i>	<i>Dictionary form</i>
anterior	anterius	anteriōris	anterior	anterior, ius
posterior	posterius	posteriōris	posterior	posterior, ius
superior	superius	superiōris	upper, superior	superior, ius
inferior	inferius	inferiōris	lower, inferior	inferior, ius
major	majus	majōris	great, greater, major	major, jus
minor	minus	minōris	small, lesser, minor	minor, us

The stem of the adjectives in the comparative degree coincides with the Nominative masculine & feminine form terminated by –ior.

The comparative degree is declined on the pattern of the 3rd declension. The Genitive singular form in the comparative degree is formed by adding the ending –is to the stem.

E.g.: stem - superior + Genitive ending of the 3rd declension –is = superiōris for masculine & feminine & neuter.

The adjectives in the comparative degree are placed on the last position:

E.g.: nervus cutanĕus brachĭi laterālis inferiōr – inferior lateral cutaneous nerve of the arm

These comparative adjectives can be employed in medical contexts to express various degrees of intensity, size, duration, or quality. Keep in mind that Latin medical terminology often follows patterns that align with the specific nuances of medical science.'

Here are some examples of comparative adjectives in Latin related to medical terminology:

1. Acutior, acutius - Sharper (used in the context of pain or sensations)
2. Major, majus - Larger (e.g., major blood vessels)
3. Melior, melius - Better (referring to improved conditions or treatment)
4. Minor, minus - Smaller (e.g., minor injuries)
5. Tardior, tardius - Slower (related to the speed of a physiological process)
6. Gravior, gravior - Heavier or more serious (e.g., gravior illness)
7. Longior, longius - Longer (applied to duration or anatomical structures)
8. Brevisior, brevius - Shorter (used in describing certain medical procedures)
9. Fortior, fortius - Stronger (pertaining to medications or therapeutic effects)
10. Deterior, deterius - Worse (indicating a decline in health or condition)
11. Simplicior, simplicius - Simpler (relating to treatment plans or procedures)
12. Saturator, saturatius - More saturated (in the context of blood oxygen levels)
13. Efficientior, efficientius - More efficient (describing medical interventions)
14. Inferior, inferius - Inferior (referring to anatomical structures or qualities)
15. Salubrior, salubrius - Healthier (used in discussions about lifestyle or habits)

Learn these proverbs in Latin

1. Audi, vide, tace, si tu vis vivere in pace.
- Translation: Hear, see, be silent, if you want to live in peace.
2. Cogito, ergo sum.
- Translation: I think, therefore I am.
3. Consuetudo est altera natura.
- Translation: Custom is a second nature.
4. Fas est et ab hoste doceri.

- Translation: It is right to learn even from an enemy.

5. In dubio, absteine.

- Translation: In doubt, abstain.

6. Ne quid nimis.

- Translation: Nothing in excess.

7. Non scholae, sed vitae discimus.

- Translation: We learn not for school but for life.

8. Sapere aude.

- Translation: Dare to be wise.

9. Veritas vos liberabit.

- Translation: The truth will set you free.

Do the tests. Question 1:

In the context of pain or sensations, which term means "sharper"?

- a) Acutior
- b) Melior
- c) Tardior
- d) Fortior

Question 2:

Which adjective refers to "larger" blood vessels?

- a) Major
- b) Minor
- c) Gravior
- d) Longior

Question 3:

What term indicates "better" conditions or treatment?

- a) Deterior
- b) Melior
- c) Saturator
- d) Efficientior

Question 4:

If injuries are "smaller, " which adjective is used?

- a) Brevisior
- b) Inferior
- c) Minor
- d) Simplicior

Question 5:

In the context of the speed of a physiological process, what does "slower" mean?

- a) Gravior
- b) Longior
- c) Tardior
- d) Salubrior

Question 6:

What term is used for "heavier" or more serious illnesses?

- a) Brevisior
- b) Gravior
- c) Simplicior
- d) Acutior

Question 7:

When describing duration or anatomical structures, which term means "longer"?

- a) Inferior
- b) Melior
- c) Longior
- d) Saturatior

Question 8:

What adjective is used to describe certain medical procedures as "shorter"?

- a) Salubrior
- b) Brevisior
- c) Major
- d) Fortior

Question 9:

If medications or therapeutic effects are "stronger, " what term is used?

- a) Saturatior
- b) Minor
- c) Fortior
- d) Tardior

Question 10:

When indicating a decline in health or condition, which term means "worse"?

- a) Deterior
- b) Acutior
- c) Efficientior
- d) Gravior

Question 11:

In the context of treatment plans or procedures, which term means "simpler"?

- a) Inferior

- b) Simplicior
- c) Major
- d) Nasalis

Question 12:

What term is used in the context of blood oxygen levels to mean "more saturated"?

- a) Efficientior
- b) Saturator
- c) Nasalis
- d) Ethmoidalis

Question 13:

When describing medical interventions, what term means "more efficient"?

- a) Efficientior
- b) Tardior
- c) Gravior
- d) Nasalis

Question 14:

Referring to anatomical structures or qualities, which term means "inferior"?

- a) Inferior
- b) Minor
- c) Major
- d) Salubrior

Question 15:

In discussions about lifestyle or habits, what term means "healthier"?

- a) Salubrior
- b) Fortior
- c) Simplicior
- d) Acutior

Answers:

1. a) Acutior
2. a) Major
3. b) Melior
4. c) Minor
5. c) Tardior
6. b) Gravior
7. c) Longior
8. b) Brevisior
9. c) Fortior
10. a) Deterior
11. b) Simplicior
12. b) Saturator
13. a) Efficientior

- 14. a) Inferior
- 15. a) Salubrior

CHAPTER 9.

Superlative Degree of Latin Adjectives

The superlative degree expresses a highest quality of thing or person as compared with the same quality of other things or persons.

1. In order to form the superlative degree of adjectives, is added suffixes —> *issim* + Masculinum *-us*, Femininum *-a*, Neutrum *-um* to the base of the adjective:

pur-issimus, a, um - very clean

subtil-issimus, a, um-very (very) small

siplic-issimus, a, um-very (most) simple

2. To form the superlative degree of adjectives with the suffix *-er* belonging to the genus Masculinum Nom. Sing. suffixes *-rimus, -rima, -rimum* are added to:

Niger-rimus, rima, rimum-- very (most) black

acer-rimus, a, um-- very (most) sharp

Latissimus, a, um-- broadest

Longissimus, a, um- longest

Maximus, a, um- greatest

Minimus, a, um- least

Supremus, a, um -supreme

3.Some adjectives follow irregular forms for the superlative. For example:

The Positive	The Comparative	The Superlative
<i>bonus, a, um</i> (good)	<i>melior, ius</i> (better)	<i>optimus, a, um</i> (the best)
<i>malus, a, um</i> (bad)	<i>peior, ius</i> (worse)	<i>pessimus, a, um</i> (the worst)
<i>parvus, a, um</i> (small)	<i>minor, us</i> (smaller)	<i>minimus, a, um</i> (the smallest)
<i>magnus, a, um</i> (large)	<i>major, jus</i> (larger)	<i>maximus, a, um</i> (the largest)
	<i>superior, ius</i> (high)	<i>supremus, a, um</i> (the highest)

It's important to note that the form of the superlative changes based on the gender and number of the noun it modifies. Masculine and feminine nouns generally use

the -issimus suffix, while neuter nouns use the -issimum suffix.

These rules provide a foundation for forming superlative adjectives in medical terminology in Latin. However, there might be exceptions or specific adjectives that deviate from these pattern

Here are some examples of superlative adjectives in Latin related to medical terminology:

1. Maximus (greatest): maximus dolor (greatest pain)
2. Summus (highest): summa febris (highest fever)
3. Minimum (smallest): minimum laesio (smallest lesion)
4. Optimus (best): optimus medicus (best doctor)
5. Pessimus (worst): pessimus prognosis (worst prognosis)
6. Tardissimus (slowest): tardissimus pulsus (slowest pulse)
7. Velocissimus (fastest): velocissimus respiratio (fastest respiration)
8. Longissimus (longest): longissimus duratio (longest duration)
9. Brevisimus (shortest): brevisimus intervallum (shortest interval)
10. Fortissimus (strongest): fortissimus musculus (strongest muscle)

Pay attention to the matching of the following nouns and adjectives

1. Nervus - Nervus (nerve): Nervus maximus (largest nerve)
2. Arteria - Arteria (artery): Arteria major (major artery)
3. Cranium - Cranium (skull): Cranium fragilis (fragile skull)
4. Musculus - Musculus (muscle): Musculus fortissimus (strongest muscle)
5. Bronchus - Bronchus (bronchus): Bronchus principalis (principal bronchus)
6. Uterus - Uterus (uterus): Uterus duplex (double uterus)
7. Ovum - Ovum (egg): Ovum fertilissimum (most fertile egg)
8. Tendō - Tendō (tendon): Tendō robustus (robust tendon)
9. Fibra - Fibra (fiber): Fibra elastica (elastic fiber)
10. Vesica - Vesica (bladder): Vesica urinaria (urinary bladder)

Pay attention to the matching of the following positive, comparative and superlative adjectives

1. Amara (bitter) - Amior (more bitter) - Amorissimus (most bitter)
Example: Medicamentum amior est quam medicamentum ante.
English translation: The medicine is more bitter than the medicine before
2. Acutus (sharp) - Acutior (sharper) - Acutissimus (sharpest)
Example: Dolorem acutior sentio in brachio dextro.
English translation: I feel a sharper pain in my right arm.
3. Grandis (large) - Grandior (larger) - Grandissimus (largest)
Example: Grandem tuberculam video in pulmone sinistro, sed grandior est in pulmone dextro.
English translation: I see a large nodule in the left lung, but it is larger in the right lung.
4. Parvus (small) - Parvior (smaller) - Parvissimus (smallest)
Example: Nodus parvior apparuit in glandula thyroidea.

English translation: A smaller nodule appeared on the thyroid gland.

5. Fortis (strong) - Fortior (stronger) - Fortissimus (strongest)

Example: Athleta fortior est post physiotherapiae exercitia.

English translation: The athlete is stronger after physical therapy exercises.

6. Longus (long) - Longior (longer) - Longissimus (longest)

Example: Tempus per longius desiderandum est ad accuratam diagnosisem.

English translation: More time is needed for an accurate diagnosis.

7. Dignus (worthy) - Dignior (worthier) - Dignissimus (worthiest)

Remember, the comparative adjectives in Latin change with gender, number, and case to agree with the noun they modify. Additionally, the superlative form is used to express the highest degree of a quality. These examples demonstrate how to form and use comparative adjectives in medical terminology.

Comparative degree

1. anterior, ĩus anterior, -front

2. inferior, ĩus - lower

3. major, us -large

4. minor, us- small

5. posterior, ĩus -back

6. superior, ĩus -higher, upper

Here are some examples of superlative adjectives used in medical terminology in Latin:

1. Disease: gravissima morbus (most severe disease)

2. Symptom: incommode languor (most uncomfortable symptom)

3. Treatment: optima terapia (best treatment)

4. Condition: pessima condicio (worst condition)

5. Diagnosis: accuratissima diagnosis (most accurate diagnosis)

6. Prognosis: pessimus prognosticus (worst prognosis)

7. Medication: potentissimum medicamentum (most powerful medication)

8. Procedure: securissima procedura (safest procedure)

9. Infection: altissima infectio (most severe infection)

10. Recovery: celerrima repletio (quickest recovery)

Note: In Latin, the superlative form of adjectives is formed by adding -issimus, -a, -um to the base form.

1. latissĭmus, a, um – widest

2.. longissĭmus, a, um -longest

3. maxĭmus, a, um -largest

4. minĭmus, a, um –smallest

5. suprĕmus, a, um- highest

Learn more examples of Latin and Greek sayings and proverbs related to medical terminology:

1. "Aeger faciem prae se fert." - The sick person shows his face. This proverb suggests that the appearance of a person can reveal their illness or health condition.

2. "Mens sana in corpore sano." - A healthy mind in a healthy body. This saying emphasizes the importance of both physical and mental well-being.
3. "Medice, cura te ipsum." - Doctor, heal yourself. This proverb highlights the importance of self-care and personal health for healthcare professionals.
4. "Qui dormit, non peccat." - One who sleeps does not sin. This statement recognizes the restorative power of sleep in maintaining overall health.
5. "A posi ad plebe." - From posset to plebs. This phrase alludes to a shift from using luxury drinks (posset) to more common ones (plebs), suggesting moderation in consumption for good health.

Do the tests paying attention to the usage of comparative and superlative adjectives.

Question 1:

What is the superlative form of "amara" (bitter)?

- a) Amior
- b) Amorissima
- c) Amutus
- d) Amur

Question 2:

Translate the following sentence: "Dolorem acutior sentio in brachio dextro."

- a) I feel a sharper pain in my right arm.
- b) I feel a sharp pain in my left leg.
- c) The pain is sharpest in my left arm.
- d) The pain in my right arm is sharper.

Question 3:

Which adjective means "largest" in Latin?

- a) Grandior
- b) Grandissimus
- c) Grandis
- d) Grandiosus

Question 4:

Complete the sentence: "Nodus parvior apparuit in glandula thyroidea."

- a) A larger nodule appeared on the thyroid gland.
- b) A small nodule appeared on the thyroid gland.
- c) A smallest nodule appeared on the thyroid gland.
- d) A bigger nodule appeared on the thyroid gland.

Question 5:

What is the comparative form of "fortis" (strong)?

- a) Fortior
- b) Fortissimus
- c) Fortitudinis
- d) Fortissus

Here's a multiple-choice test using the provided Latin medical terms:

Question 1:

What is the translation of "Nervus maximus"?

- a) Maximum nerve
- b) Largest nerve
- c) Fragile nerve
- d) Principal nerve

Question 2:

What does "Arteria major" refer to?

- a) Major organ
- b) Major vein
- c) Major artery
- d) Fragile artery

Question 3:

Translate the following: "Cranium fragilis."

- a) Strong skull
- b) Fragile skull
- c) Principal skull
- d) Largest skull

Question 4:

What does "Musculus fortissimus" mean?

- a) Strong muscle
- b) Fragile muscle
- c) Largest muscle
- d) Principal muscle

Question 5:

What is the translation of "Bronchus principalis"?

- a) Principal bronchus
- b) Fragile bronchus
- c) Double bronchus
- d) Major bronchus

Question 6:

What does "Uterus duplex" signify?

- a) Double uterus

- b) Strong uterus
- c) Fragile uterus
- d) Principal uterus

Question 7:

Translate "Ovum fertilissimum."

- a) Most fertile egg
- b) Fragile egg
- c) Principal egg
- d) Double egg

Question 8:

What is the meaning of "Tendō robustus"?

- a) Robust tendon
- b) Fragile tendon
- c) Largest tendon
- d) Principal tendon

Question 9:

Translate "Fibra elastica."

- a) Elastic fiber
- b) Strong fiber
- c) Fragile fiber
- d) Largest fiber

Question 10:

What does "Vesica urinaria" refer to?

- a) Fragile bladder
- b) Principal bladder
- c) Double bladder
- d) Urinary bladder

Answers:

1. b) Largest nerve
2. c) Major artery
3. b) Fragile skull
4. a) Strong muscle
5. a) Principal bronchus
6. a) Double uterus
7. a) Most fertile egg
8. a) Robust tendon
9. a) Elastic fiber
10. d) Urinary bladder

Chapter 10.

The Third Declension of Nouns.Masculine Gender.

The third declension of nouns in Latin is known for its varied and often irregular forms. This declension includes nouns of different genders and presents a wide range of endings, making it one of the most difficult declensions to learn for Latin learners. In medical terminology, many nouns related to anatomy, diseases, and medical procedures belong to the third declension.

PARTICULARITIES OF THE THIRD DECLENSION

The third declension includes nouns of all the three genders which have different endings in Nominative singular and –is in Genitive singular.

STEM OF LATIN THIRD DECLENSION NOUNS

The stem determination of Latin third declension nouns is of great practical significance because the stem gives the clue to the formation of most of the other forms, for example of plural forms. The stem of nouns of the 3rd declension is determined by the Genitive singular form. The stem of nouns of the 3rd declension is obtained from the Genitive singular form by dropping the ending –is

Example:

Foramen, inis, n → foramin-is → opening

Caput, it is, n → capit-is → head

Paries, etis, m → pariet-is → wall

ENDINGS OF LATIN THIRD DECLENSION NOUNS

Most nouns ending by –os, –or, –o, –er, –ex, –es (imparisyllaba) are masculine

	Endings		Examples
	Nominative	Genitive (with a part of the stem)	
1.	- os	- ōris	flos, floris m - <i>flower</i>
2.	- or	- ōris	constrictor, constrictōris m – <i>constrictor</i>
3.	- o	- ōnis - ĭnis	pulmo, pulmōnis m - <i>lung</i> homo, homĭnis m – <i>man</i>
4.	- er	- ris - ēris	venter, ventris m – <i>belly of a muscle</i> trochanter, trochantēris m - <i>trochanter</i>
5.	- ex	- ĭcis	cortex, cortĭcis m - <i>cortex</i>
6.	- es	- ědis - ētis	pes, pedis m - <i>foot</i> parĭes, pariētis m - <i>wall</i>

EXCEPTIONS TO THE RULE OF THE MASCULINE THIRD DECLENSION NOUNS ENDINGS

The following nouns having masculine endings are feminine:

- a. arbor, ōris f – tree (arbor vitae cerebelli – medullary body of vermis)
- b. gaster, tris f (Greek) - stomach;
- c. mater, tris f – cerebral coat
pia mater - pia mater of brain
dura mater - dura mater of brain

Attention!!! - In these terms the noun «mater» follows an adjective. The following nouns having masculine endings are neuter:

- a. cor, cordis n - heart;
- b. os, ossis n - bone;
- c. os, oris n - mouth;
- d. tuber, ěris n - tuber.

In the Latin Anatomical Nomenclature all the muscle names are masculine third declension nouns ending in: - or, ōris m (e.g.: rotātor, ōris m); - er, ěris m (e.g.: massēter, ěris m).

The Latin muscle names are usually translated into English without a word “muscle”:

- muscŭlus massēter - chewer;
- muscŭlus levātor – levator etc.

Most of the muscle names are not translated but transliterated, i.e. reproduced with the Latin letters:

E.g.: muscŭlus pronātor – pronator.

Learn these words related to third declension of nouns

1. Pulmo, onis, m:
- Translation: Lung (masculine gender).
2. Musculus sphincter, eris, m:
- Translation: Sphincter muscle (masculine gender).
3. Ureter, eris, m:
- Translation: Ureter (masculine gender).
4. Musculus extensor, oris, m:
- Translation: Extensor muscle (masculine gender).
5. Musculus flexor, oris, m:
- Translation: Flexor muscle (masculine gender).
6. Musculus abductor, oris, m:
- Translation: Abductor muscle (masculine gender).
7. Musculus adductor, oris, m:
- Translation: Adductor muscle (masculine gender).
8. Musculus rotator, oris, m:
- Translation: Rotator muscle (masculine gender).
9. Musculus levator, oris, m:
- Translation: Levator muscle (masculine gender).
10. Calor, oris, m:
- Translation: Heat (masculine gender).

11. Dolor, oris, m:
 - Translation: Pain (masculine gender).
12. Paries, etis, m:
 - Translation: Wall (masculine gender).
13. Tuber, eris, m:
 - Translation: Tubercle or swelling (masculine gender).
14. Tumor, oris, m:
 - Translation: Tumor or swelling (masculine gender).
15. Vomer, eris, m:
 - Translation: Vomer (a bone in the nasal cavity) (masculine gender).
16. Aether, eris, m:
 - Translation: Ether (masculine gender).
17. Auctor, oris, m:
 - Translation: Author or originator (masculine gender).
18. Pro auctore:
 - Translation: For the author or in the name of the author.
19. Cortex, icis, m:
 - Translation: Bark or outer layer (of an organ or structure, such as the brain) (masculine gender).
20. Flos, oris, m:
 - Translation: Flower (masculine gender).
21. Liquor, oris, m:
 - Translation: Liquid or fluid (masculine gender).
22. Liquor Ammonii anisatus:
 - Translation: Ammoniated aniseed solution.
23. Adeps, icis, m:
 - Translation: Fat or lard (masculine gender).
24. Aër, aëris, m:
 - Translation: Air (masculine gender).
25. Bursa pastoris:
 - Translation: Shepherd's purse (a plant with triangular fruits).
26. Carbo, onis, m:
 - Translation: Coal (masculine gender).
27. Odor, oris, m:
 - Translation: Odor or smell (masculine gender).
28. Sapo, onis, m:
 - Translation: Soap (masculine gender).
29. Sapor, oris, m:
 - Translation: Flavor or taste (masculine gender).
30. Stipes, itis, m:
 - Translation: Log or tree trunk (masculine gender).
31. Papaver, eris, n:
 - Translation: Poppy (neuter gender).
32. Piper, eris, n:
 - Translation: Pepper (neuter gender).

33. Polygonum hydropiper:

- Translation: Water pepper (a plant species).

34. Tuber, eris, n:

- Translation: Tubercle or swelling (neuter gender).

Learn these sayings and proverbs about ability, Skills, and Knowledge:

1. Crescat scientia, vita excolatur.

- Translation: May knowledge grow, may life be enriched.

2. Dum spiro, spero.

- Translation: While I breathe, I hope.

3. Faber est suae quisque fortunae.

- Translation: Every man is the artisan of his own fortune.

4. Labor omnia vincit.

- Translation: Hard work conquers all.

5. Mens agitat molem.

- Translation: Mind moves matter.

6. Non progredi est regredi.

- Translation: Not to advance is to go backward.

7. Per aspera ad astra.

- Translation: Through hardships to the stars.

8. Sapientia est potentia.

- Translation: Knowledge is power.

9. Scientia potentia est.

- Translation: Knowledge is power

10. Tempus fugit.

- Translation: Time flies.

Identify the correct English translation for each given Latin medical term.

Test set 1. Match the correct answer.

1. Musculus extensor, oris, m

- a. Extensor muscle

- b. Flexor muscle

- c. Abductor muscle

- d. Levator muscle

2. Calor, oris, m

- a. Cold

- b. Heat

- c. Pain

- d. Swelling

3. Auctor, oris, m

- a. Originator

- b. Author

- c. Director

- d. Creator

4. Bursa pastoris

- a. Shepherd's purse

- b. Cow's stomach

- c. Sheep's bladder

- d. Goat's hoof

5. Sapo, onis, m

- a. Soap

- b. Oil

- c. Water

- d. Salt

Test Set 2: Fill in the Blank

Instructions: Fill in the blank with the correct Latin medical term.

6. ____ is the medical term for the fluid or liquid.
- a. Liquor
 - b. Adeps
 - c. Aër
 - d. Odor
7. Polygonum hydropiper is commonly known as ____.
- a. Watermelon
 - b. Water pepper
 - c. Watercress
 - d. Water lily
8. Papaver, eris, n, refers to the plant commonly known as ____.
- a. Poppy
 - b. Rose
 - c. Lily
 - d. Daisy
9. The medical term for coal is ____.
- a. Carbo
 - b. Calor
 - c. Bursa
 - d. Cortex
10. ____ is the Latin term for air.
- a. Adeps
 - b. Aër
 - c. Auctor
 - d. Albumen

Test Set 3: Match the Terms

Instructions: Match the Latin medical term with its correct English translation.

11. Vomer, eris, m
- a. Coal
12. Aether, eris, m
- b. Poppy
13. Dolor, oris, m
- c. Heat
14. Tuber, eris, n
- d. Smell
15. Sapor, oris, m
- e. Vomer

Answers:

1. a. Extensor muscle
2. b. Heat
3. b. Author
4. a. Shepherd's purse
5. a. Soap
6. a. Liquor
7. b. Water pepper

- 8. a. Poppy
- 9. a. Carbo
- 10. b. Aër
- 11. e. Vomer
- 12. c. Heat
- 13. d. Smell
- 14. a. Liquor
- 15. e. Taste

CHAPTER 11.

Latin third declension Nouns.Feminine Gender.

ENDINGS OF FEMININE THIRD DECLENSION NOUNS Most nouns ending by -io, -as, -is, -s, -x are feminine

	Endings		Examples
	Nominative	Genitive (with a part of the stem)	
1.	- as	- ātis	cavitas, cavitātis f - cavity
2.	- is (imparisyllaba)	- ĭdis	pyrāmis, pyramĭdis f - pyramid
3.	- is (parisyllaba)	- is	auris, auris f – ear
4.	- s	- tis	pars, partis f - part
5.	- x	- cis - gis	radix, radĭcis f – root meninx, meningis f - meninx
6.	- o - io	- ĭnis - ōnis	cartilāgo, cartilagĭnis f – cartilage articulatiō, articulatiōnis f – joint

EXCEPTIONS TO THE RULE OF THE FEMININE THIRD DECLENSION NOUNS ENDINGS The following nouns having feminine endings are masculine (according to 6 endings in the foregoing table):

1atlas, ntis m	atlas
2pulvis, ěris m	powder
sanguis, ĭnis m	blood
3axis, is m	axis
canālis, is m	canal
unguis, is m	nail
4dens, dentis m	tooth
5fornix, ĭcis m	arch
larynx, ngis m	larynx
pharynx, ngis m	pharynx
coccyx, ýgis m	tailbone
thorax, ācis m	chest
6tendo, ĭnis m	sinew
margo, ĭnis m	edge

Note!The following nouns having feminine endings are neuter:

1. pancreās, ātis n – pancreas
2. vas, vasis n – vessel

These are 3 rd declension of Nouns , remember the translations og these words.

1. Appendix, icis, f:
- Translation: Appendix (feminine gender).
2. Articulatio, onis, f:
- Translation: Joint (feminine gender).
3. Auris, is, f:
- Translation:Ear (feminine gender).
4. Basis, is, f:
- Translation: Base (feminine gender).
5. Canalis, is, f:
- Translation: Canal (feminine gender).
6. Cartilago, inis, f:
- Translation: Cartilage (feminine gender).
7. Cavitas, atis, f:
- Translation: Cavity (feminine gender).
8. Dens, dentis, f:
- Translation: Tooth (feminine gender).
9. Hypophysis, is, f:
- Translation:Hypophysis or pituitary gland (feminine gender).
10. Larynx, yngis, m:
- Translation: Larynx (masculine gender).
11. Pancreas, atis, n:
- Translation: Pancreas (neuter gender).
12. Pervis, is, f:
- Translation:Pubic region (feminine gender).
13. Pharynx, yngis, m:
- Translation: Pharynx (masculine gender).
14. Thorax, acis, m:
- Translation: Thorax or chest (masculine gender).
15. Vas, vasis, n:
- Translation: Vessel (neuter gender).
16. Amputatio, onis, f:
- Translation: Amputation (feminine gender).
17. Anamnesis, is, f:
- Translation: Anamnesis or medical history (feminine gender).
18. Auscultatio, onis, f:
- Translation: Auscultation or listening to sounds within the body (feminine gender).
19. Cirrhosis, is, f:
- Translation: Cirrhosis (feminine gender).
20. Contusio, onis, f:
- Translation: Contusion or bruising (feminine gender).

21. Crisis, is, f:
- Translation: Crisis (feminine gender).
22. Curatio, onis, f:
- Translation: Treatment (feminine gender).
23. Diagnosis, is, f:
- Translation: Diagnosis (feminine gender).
24. Genesis, is, f:
- Translation: Genesis or origin (feminine gender).
25. Lysis, is, f:
- Translation: Lysis or disintegration (feminine gender).
26. Metastasis, is, f:
- Translation: Metastasis (feminine gender).
27. Mycosis, is, f:
- Translation: Mycosis (feminine gender).

1. Febris, is, f:
- Translation: Fever (feminine gender).
2. Incisio, onis, f:
- Translation: Incision (feminine gender).
3. Inflammatio, onis, f:
- Translation: Inflammation (feminine gender).
4. Paresis, is, f:
- Translation: Paresis (feminine gender).
5. Perforatio, onis, f:
- Translation: Perforation (feminine gender).
6. Synthesis, is, f:
- Translation: Synthesis (feminine gender).
7. Tussis, is, f:
- Translation: Cough (feminine gender).
8. Adonis, idis, m:
- Translation: Adonis (masculine gender).
9. Borax, acis, f:
- Translation: Borax (feminine gender).
10. Digitalis, is, f:
- Translation: Digitalis (feminine gender).
11. Dosis, is, f:
- Translation: Dose (feminine gender).
12. Emulsio, onis, f:
- Translation: Emulsion (feminine gender).
13. Filix, icis, f:
- Translation: Fern (feminine gender).
14. Hirudo, onis, f:
- Translation: Leech (feminine gender).
15. Injectio, onis, f:

- Translation: Injection (feminine gender).
- 16. Mucilago, inis, f:
 - Translation: Mucilage (feminine gender).
- 17. Narcosis, is, f:
 - Translation: Narcosis (feminine gender).
- 18. Pars, partis, f:
 - Translation: Part (feminine gender).
- 19. Pulvis, eris, m:
 - Translation: Powder (masculine gender).
- 20. Radix, icis, f:
 - Translation: Root (feminine gender).
- 21. Solutio, onis, f:
 - Translation: Solution (feminine gender).
- 22. Thermopsis, idis, f:
 - Translation: Thermopsis (feminine gender).
- 23. Pix, picis, f:
 - Translation: Pitch or tar (feminine gender).
- 24. Pix liquida:
 - Translation: Liquid pitch or tar.
- 25. Apis, is, f:
 - Translation: Bee (feminine gender).
- 26. Aspersio, onis, f:
 - Translation: Sprinkling or spraying (feminine gender).
- 27. Basis, is, f:
 - Translation: Base (feminine gender).
- 28. Mays, ydis, f:
 - Translation: Maize or corn (feminine gender).
- 29. Nux, nucis, f:
 - Translation: Nut (feminine gender).
- 30. Plantago, inis, f:
 - Translation: Plantain (a plant genus) (feminine gender).
- 31. Ribes, is, n:
 - Translation: Currant (neuter gender).
- 32. Sinapis, is, f:
 - Translation: Mustard (feminine gender).
- 33. Solutio Ammonii caustici:
 - Translation: Solution of caustic ammonia.
- 34. Suspensio, onis, f:
 - Translation: Suspension (feminine gender).

EXERCISES

Miscellaneous:

1. Aquila non captat muscas.
- Translation: The eagle does not catch flies.
2. Cogitationis poenam nemo patitur.
- Translation: No one suffers punishment for mere thoughts.
3. Divide et impera.
- Translation: Divide and conquer.
4. E pluribus unum.
- Translation: Out of many, one.
5. Fortuna fortis favet.
- Translation: Fortune favors the brave.
6. Non est ad astra mollis e terris via.
- Translation: There is no easy way from the earth to the stars.
7. Per ardua ad astra.
- Translation: Through difficulties to the stars.

Test 1: Latin-English Matching

Match the Latin medical term with its correct English translation.

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1. Febris | 4. Thermopsis |
| - A. Joint | - A. Fern |
| - B. Fever | - B. Thermopsis |
| - C. Incision | - C. Solution |
| - D. Root | - D. Cartilage |
| 2. Paresis | 5. Pulvis |
| - A. Dose | - A. Powder |
| - B. Leech | - B. Pitch |
| - C. Paresis | - C. Digitalis |
| - D. Cough | - D. Base |
| 3. Synthesis | Answers: |
| - A. Synthesis | 1. B. Fever |
| - B. Part | 2. C. Paresis |
| - C. Injection | 3. A. Synthesis |
| - D. Narcosis | 4. B. Thermopsis |
| | 5. A. Powder |

Test 2: Gender Recognition

Identify the gender of the following Latin medical terms.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Inflammatio | - A. Masculine |
| - A. Masculine | - B. Feminine |
| - B. Feminine | - C. Neuter |
| - C. Neuter | |
| 2. Dosis | 5. Larynx |
| - A. Masculine | - A. Masculine |
| - B. Feminine | - B. Feminine |
| - C. Neuter | - C. Neuter |
| 3. Radix | Answers: |
| - A. Masculine | 1. B. Feminine |
| - B. Feminine | 2. B. Feminine |
| - C. Neuter | 3. B. Feminine |
| 4. Hypophysis | 4. B. Feminine |
| | 5. A. Masculine |

Test 3: Medical Concepts Matching

Match the medical concept with its correct definition.

1. Auscultatio
 - A. Bruising
 - B. Listening to sounds within the body
 - C. Treatment
 - D. Joint
2. Crisis
 - A. Origin
 - B. Critical situation
 - C. Disintegration
 - D. Pitch
3. Amputatio
 - A. Mycosis
 - B. Amputation
 - C. Cavity
 - D. Root

4. Diagnosis

- A. Joint
- B. Mycosis
- C. Medical history
- D. Identification of a disease

5. Metastasis

- A. Vessel
- B. Metastasis
- C. Solution
- D. Cough

Answers:

1. B. Listening to sounds within the body
2. B. Critical situation
3. B. Amputation
4. D. Identification of a disease
5. B. Metastasis

Test 4: Latin to English Translation

Translate the following Latin medical terms into English.

1. Tussis
2. Emulsio
3. Filix
4. Hirudo
5. Narcosis

Answers:

1. Cough
2. Emulsion
3. Fern
4. Leech
5. Narcosis

Test 5: Medical Gender Mix

Identify the gender of the following Latin medical terms and provide their English translation.

1. Borax
2. Solutio
3. Pancreas
4. Contusio
5. Curatio

Answers:

1. Borax (Feminine)
2. Solution (Feminine)
3. Pancreas (Neuter)
4. Contusion (Feminine)
5. Treatment (Feminine)

CHAPTER 12.
Latin third declension nouns. neuter gender

ENDINGS OF Neuter THIRD DECLENSION NOUNS Most nouns ending by –ar, –e, –en, –ma, –ur, –us are neuter, cf.

	Endings		Examples
	Nominative	Genitive (with a part of the stem)	
1.	- ar	- ātis	hepar, hepātis n - <i>liver</i>
2.	- e	- tis	rete, retis n - <i>network</i>
3.	- en	- ĩnis	abdōmen, abdomĭnis n - <i>abdomen</i>
4.	- ma	- ātis	zygōma, zygomātis n – <i>cheek-bone</i>
5.	- ur	- ōris	femur, femōris n - <i>thigh</i>
6.	- us	- ěris	glomus, glomĕris n - <i>glome</i>
		- ōris	pectus, pectōris n – <i>chest</i>
		- uris	crus, cruris n - <i>shank</i>
7.	- ut	- ĩtis	caput, capĭtis n – <i>head</i>

EXCEPTIONS TO THE RULE OF THE NEUTER THIRD DECLENSION NOUNS ENDINGS

The following nouns having neuter endings are masculine:

1. lien, liēnis m - spleen 2. ren, renis m – kidney

The neuter third declension nouns ending in –ma should be distinguished from feminine first declension nouns ending in –a: E.g.: diaphragma, ātis n - diaphragm; chiasma, ātis n - chiasm;

stroma, ātis n - stroma; systēma, ātis n - system;

zygōma, ātis n – cheek-bone.

but

squama, ae f - scales;

struma, ae f – crop.

Memorize the words about the 3rd declension of the nouns:

1. Carcinoma, atis, n:
- Translation: Carcinoma (neuter gender).
2. Glaucoma, atis, n:
- Translation: Glaucoma (neuter gender).
3. Sarcoma, atis, n:
- Translation: Sarcoma (neuter gender).
4. Symptoma, atis, n:
- Translation: Symptom (neuter gender).
5. Aden, enis, m:
- Translation: Gland (masculine gender).
6. Crus, cruris, n:
- Translation: Leg or shank (neuter gender).
7. Occiput, itis, n:
- Translation: Occiput (back of the head) (neuter gender).
8. Rete, is, n:
- Translation: Net (neuter gender).
9. Zygoma, atis, n:
- Translation: Zygoma or cheekbone (neuter gender).
10. Viscus, eris, n:
- Translation: Organ or internal organ (neuter gender).
11. Eczema, atis, n:
- Translation: Eczema (neuter gender).
12. Emphysema, atis, n:
- Translation: Emphysema (neuter gender).
13. Erythema, atis, n:
- Translation: Erythema (neuter gender).
14. Neoplasma, atis, n:
- Translation: Neoplasm (neuter gender).
15. Oedema, atis, n:
- Translation: Edema (neuter gender).
16. Trachoma, atis, n:
- Translation: Trachoma (neuter gender).
17. Ulcus, eris, n:
- Translation: Ulcer (neuter gender).
18. Vulnus, eris, n:
- Translation: Wound (neuter gender).
19. Secale, is, n:
- Translation: Rye (neuter gender).
20. Secale cornutum:
- Translation: Ergot (a fungus that infects rye).
21. Sulfur, uris, n:
- Translation: Sulfur (neuter gender).

22. Jecur, oris, n:
 - Translation: Liver (neuter gender).
23. Oleum jecoris Aselli:
 - Translation: Cod liver oil.
24. Semen, inis, n:
 - Translation: Seed or semen (neuter gender).
25. Rhizoma, atis, n:
 - Translation: Rhizome (neuter gender).
26. Viride, is, n:
 - Translation: Green substance (neuter gender).
27. Albumen, inis, n:
 - Translation: Albumen (neuter gender).
28. Alumen, inis, n:
 - Translation: Alum (neuter gender).
29. Elixir, iris, n:
 - Translation: Elixir (neuter gender).
30. Gargarisma, atis, n:
 - Translation: Gargle or gargling solution (neuter gender).
31. Genus, eris, n:
 - Translation: Kind or type (neuter gender).
32. Lac, lactis, n:
 - Translation: Milk (neuter gender).
33. Abdomen, inis, n:
 - Translation: Abdomen (neuter gender)
34. Caput, itis, n:
 - Translation: Head (neuter gender)
35. Corpus, oris, n:
 - Translation: Body (neuter gender)
36. Diaphragma, atis, n:
 - Translation: Diaphragm (neuter gender)
37. Femur, oris, n:
 - Translation: Femur (neuter gender)
38. Foramen, inis, n:
 - Translation: Opening or Hole (neuter gender)
39. Hepar, atis, n:
 - Translation: Liver (neuter gender)
40. Lien, lienis, m:
 - Translation: Spleen (masculine gender)
41. Pectus, oris, n:
 - Translation: Chest (neuter gender)
42. Ren, renis, m:
 - Translation: Kidney (masculine gender)
43. Asthma, atis, n:
 - Translation: Asthma (neuter gender)

Do the tests related to 3 rd declentions of Nouns

Test 1:

1. Abdomen, inis, n:
 - A) Belly
 - B) Chest
 - C) Leg
 - D) Arm
2. Corpus, oris, n:
 - A) Head
 - B) Body
 - C) Hand
 - D) Foot
3. Femur, oris, n:
 - A) Arm
 - B) Femur
4. Lien, lienis, m:
 - A) Liver
 - B) Spleen
 - C) Kidney
 - D) Heart
5. Ren, renis, m:
 - A) Lung
 - B) Spleen
 - C) Liver
 - D) Kidney

Test 2:

1. Diaphragma, atis, n:
 - A) Diaphragm
 - B) Skin
 - C) Muscle
 - D) Bone
2. Foramen, inis, n:
 - A) Opening
 - B) Eye
 - C) Ear
 - D) Nose
3. Hepar, atis, n:
 - A) Spleen
 - B) Liver
 - C) Heart
 - D) Kidney
4. Pectus, oris, n:
 - A) Chest
 - B) Abdomen
 - C) Head
 - D) Leg
5. Asthma, atis, n:
 - A) Cough
 - B) Asthma
 - C) Fever
 - D) Inflammation

Test 3:

1. Caput, itis, n:
 - A) Leg
 - B) Arm
 - C) Head
 - D) Chest

2. Hepar, atis, n:

- A) Spleen
- B) Liver
- C) Kidney
- D) Heart

3. Pectus, oris, n:

- A) Chest
- B) Abdomen
- C) Head
- D) Leg

4. Ren, renis, m:

- A) Lung
- B) Spleen
- C) Liver
- D) Kidney

5. Asthma, atis, n:

- A) Cough
- B) Asthma
- C) Fever
- D) Inflammation

Test 4:

1. Carcinoma, atis, n:

- A) Tumor
- B) Infection
- C) Carcinoma
- D) Bruise

2. Crus, cruris, n:

- A) Arm
- B) Leg
- C) Head
- D) Chest

3. Occiput, itis, n:

- A) Chest
- B) Head
- C) Neck
- D) Abdomen

4. Zygoma, atis, n:

- A) Bone
- B) Zygoma
- C) Muscle
- D) Skin

5. Viscus, eris, n:

- A) Organ
- B) Vessel
- C) Tissue
- D) Cell

Test 5:

1. Eczema, atis, n:

- A) Infection
- B) Eczema
- C) Bruise
- D) Tumor

2. Neoplasma, atis, n:

- A) Edema
- B) Tumor
- C) Infection
- D) Ulcer

3. Trachoma, atis, n:

- A) Eczema
- B) Trachoma
- C) Asthma
- D) Ulcer

4. Rhizoma, atis, n:

- A) Rhizome
- B) Tumor
- C) Edema
- D) Infection

5. Semen, inis, n:

- A) Milk
- B) Seed
- C) Albumen
- D) Gland

Answers:

1. Test 1:

- 1. A) Belly
- 2. B) Body
- 3. B) Femur
- 4. B) Spleen
- 5. D) Kidney

2. Test 2:

- 1. A) Diaphragm
- 2. A) Opening
- 3. B) Liver
- 4. A) Chest
- 5. B) Asthma

3. Test 3:

- 1. C) Head
- 2. B) Liver
- 3. A) Chest
- 4. D) Kidney
- 5. B) Asthma

4. Test 4:

- 1. C) Carcinoma
- 2. B) Leg
- 3. B) Head
- 4. B) Zygoma
- 5. A) Organ

5. Test 5:

- 1. B) Eczema
- 2. B) Tumor
- 3. B) Trachoma
- 4. A) Rhizome
- 5. B) Seed

CHAPTER 13.

The Pural of Latin Nouns and Adjectives in the Nominative form

The Latin nouns have Nominative plural endings as follows:

Declension	1	2		3		4		5
Gender	f	m	n	m, f	n	m	n	f
Endings	-ae	-i	-a	-es	-a (-īa)	-us	-ŭa	-es

The Nominative Plural forms for both Nouns and Adjectives are formed by adding the Nominative Plural endings to their stem. These endings, particularly in the 2nd, 3rd and 4th declensions, depend on the gender and declension of Nouns and Adjectives, **as shown in this table:**

	Declension, gender, group and degree of comparison	Stem	Nominative plural
Nouns			
vena, ae f	1 declension, feminine	ven -	ven - ae
nervus, i m	2 declension, masculine	nerv -	nerv - i
spatium, i n	2 declension, neuter	spati -	spati - a
sinus, us m	4 declension, masculine	sin -	sin - us
cornu, us n	4 declension, neuter	corn -	corn - ŭa
facies, ēi f	5 declension, feminine	faci -	faci - es
Adjectives			
cavernōsus	I group, masculine	cavernōs -	cavernōs - i
cavernōsa	1 group, feminine	cavernōs -	cavernōs - ae
cavernōsum	1 group, neuter	cavernōs -	cavernōs - a
frontālis	2 group, masculine or feminine	frontāl -	frontāl - es
frontāle	2 group, neuter	frontāl -	frontāl - ia
minor	Comparative degree, masculine or feminine	minor -	minōr - es
minus	Comparative degree, neuter	minor -	minōr - a

The Nominative Plural forms for both Nouns and Adjectives, **as also shown in this table**

	Declension, gender, group and degree of comparison	Stem	Nominative plural
Nouns			
vena, ae f	1 declension, feminine	ven -	ven - ae
nervus, i m	2 declension, masculine	nerv -	nerv - i
spatium, i n	2 declension, neuter	spati -	spati - a
sinus, us m	4 declension, masculine	sin -	sin - us
cornu, us n	4 declension, neuter	corn -	corn - ũa
facies, ěi f	5 declension, feminine	faci -	faci - es
Adjectives			
cavernōsus	I group, masculine	cavernōs -	cavernōs - i
cavernōsa	1 group, feminine	cavernōs -	cavernōs - ae
cavernōsum	1 group, neuter	cavernōs -	cavernōs - a
frontālis	2 group, masculine or feminine	frontāl -	frontāl - es
frontāle	2 group, neuter	frontāl -	frontāl - ia
minor	Comparative degree, masculine or feminine	minor -	minōr - es
minus	Comparative degree, neuter	minor -	minōr - a

As we can observe, only neutral nouns of the 3rd declension have two variants. The following rules of their ending differentiation are to be memorized.

1. Neutral nouns with the endings -al, -ar, -e in the Nominative Singular get the ending -ia: animal (Engl. animal) — animalia (Nom. plur.) pulvīnar (Engl. pillow, anatom. pulvinar) — pulvīnaria (Nom. plur.) rete (Engl. net, network, anatom. network) — retia (Nom. plur.)

2. Neutral Adjectives of the 3rd declension except Adjectives in the comparative form get the ending -ia:

Attention!!!

- In order to form the Nominative plural form of the nouns of the 3rd declension you should:

1. form the Genitive singular form;
2. determine the stem (obtained from the Genitive form without its ending –is);
3. add the appropriate Nominative plural gender ending.

E.g.: Dens → dent-is → dent- + -es → dentes

Forāmen → foramīn-is → foramīn- + -a → foramina

Dictionary form	Neutral form	Stem	Nominative Plural form
acer, cris, cre celer, ěris, ěre	acre celěre	acr- celěr-	Acria celeria
Dictionary form	Neutral form	Stem	Nominative Plural form
frontālis, e	frontāle	frontāl-	frontālia
brevis, e	breve	brev-	brevia
prominens, ntis	prominens	prominent-	prominentia
impar, ěris	impar	impar-	imparia
simplex, ěcis	simplex	simplĭc-	simplĭcia

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE ANATOMICAL TERMINOLOGY

Singular form	Plural form
A. – arteria	Aa. - arteriae
B. – bursa	Bb. - bursae
Gl. - glandūla	Gll. - glandūlae
For. - forāmen	Forr. - foramīna
Lig. - ligamentum	Ligg. - ligamenta
M. - muscūlus	Mm. - muscūli
N. - nervus	Nn. - nervi
R. - ramus	Rr. - rami
Vag. - vagīna	Vagg. - vagīnae
V. - vena	Vv. – venae

Here are more examples of the plural form of Latin nouns and adjectives in the nominative case related to medical terminology:

Medical Nouns:

1. Nominative Singular: Tumor (Tumor)
- Nominative Plural: Tumores (Tumors)

2. Nominative Singular: Virus (Virus)
- Nominative Plural: Viri (Viruses)

3. Nominative Singular: Bacillus (Bacillus)
- Nominative Plural: Bacilli (Bacilli)

4. Nominative Singular: Vena (Vein)
- Nominative Plural: Venae (Veins)

5. Nominative Singular: Arteria (Artery)
- Nominative Plural: Arteriae (Arteries)

6. Nominative Singular: Fibra (Fiber)
- Nominative Plural: Fibrae (Fibers)

7. Nominative Singular: Sutura (Suture)
- Nominative Plural: Suturae (Sutures)

8. Nominative Singular: Cellula (Cell)
- Nominative Plural: Cellulae (Cells)

9. Nominative Singular: Nervus (Nerve)
- Nominative Plural: Nervi (Nerves)

10. Nominative Singular: Glandula (Gland)
- Nominative Plural: Glandulae (Glands)

Medical Adjectives:

1. Nominative Singular: Sanus (Healthy)
- Nominative Plural: Sani (Healthy)

2. Nominative Singular: Morbosus (Diseased)
- Nominative Plural: Morbosi (Diseased)

3. Nominative Singular: Chronicus (Chronic)
- Nominative Plural: Chronici (Chronic)

4. Nominative Singular: Infectiosus (Infectious)
- Nominative Plural: Infectiosi (Infectious)
5. Nominative Singular: Cirrhoticus (Cirrhotic)
- Nominative Plural: Cirrhotici (Cirrhotic)
6. Nominative Singular: Geneticus (Genetic)
- Nominative Plural: Genetici (Genetic)
7. Nominative Singular: Pathologicus (Pathological)
- Nominative Plural: Pathologici (Pathological)
8. Nominative Singular: Therapeuticus (Therapeutic)
- Nominative Plural: Therapeutici (Therapeutic)
9. Nominative Singular: Radiologicus (Radiologic)
- Nominative Plural: Radiologici (Radiologic)
10. Nominative Singular: Immunitarius (Immune)
- Nominative Plural: Immunitarii (Immune)

These examples illustrate how the combination of plural nouns and adjectives in Latin enhances the precision and specificity of medical terminology, reflecting the nuanced aspects of various medical concepts.

1. Corpus Vulnerabile:

- Adjective: vulnerabilis (vulnerable)
- Noun: corpora (bodies)
- Description: In the study of traumatologia, medicatores addressed the vulnerabilia corpora with meticulous care.

2. Morbi Incurabiles:

- Adjective: incurabilis (incurable)
- Noun: morbi (diseases)
- Description: Despite advancements in medicina, some morbi remained incurabiles, challenging the limits of curatores' abilities.

3. Pulmones Resiliens:

- Adjective: resiliens (resilient)
- Noun: pulmones (lungs)
- Description: Athletae praeexercitati showcased pulmones resiliens, emphasizing the importance of respiratio in physical endurance.

4. Cellulae Regenerantes:

- Adjective: regenerans (regenerating)
- Noun: cellulae (cells)
- Description: In biologia cellularis, the focus shifted to cellulae regenerantes as a key aspect of recuperatio post morbus.

5. Arteriae Elasticae:

- Adjective: elasticae (elastic)
- Noun: arteriae (arteries)
- Description: The arteriae elasticae played a crucial role in maintaining pressura sanguinis within norma.

6. Dentes Albentes:

- Adjective: albens (white)
- Noun: dentes (teeth)
- Description: Odontologi experts strived to preserve dentes albentes through preventive care and treatment.

7. Systema Nervosum Robustum:

- Adjective: robustum (robust)
- Noun: systema nervosum (nervous system)
- Description: An active lifestyle contributed to the development of a systema nervosum robustum, enhancing cognitive function and neural resilience.

8. Oculi Luminosi:

- Adjective: luminosus (luminous)
- Noun: oculi (eyes)
- Description: Ophthalmologi marveled at the clarity of oculi luminosi, investigating ways to maintain visus acuitas.

9. Renalia Filtrantia:

- Adjective: filtrans (filtering)
- Noun: renalia (kidneys)
- Description: The renalia filtrantia played a vital role in purificatio sanguinis, ensuring the elimination of toxins from the corpora.

10. Musculi Fortes:

- Adjective: fortes (strong)
- Noun: musculi (muscles)
- Description: Athletae rigoroso training regimen resulted in musculi fortes, exemplifying the symbiosis of exercitatio and corporis fortitudo.

Here are more examples of the plural form of Latin nouns and adjectives in the nominative case related to medical terminology:

Learn these proverbs with their meanings.

1. "Mens sana in corpore sano." – Translation: "A healthy mind in a healthy body." This proverb emphasizes the importance of maintaining both physical and mental well-being.

2. "Primum non nocere." – Translation: "First, do no harm." This principle is a fundamental part of medical ethics, reminding healthcare professionals to prioritize the well-being of the patient and avoid causing harm.

3. "Natura sanat, medicus curat." – Translation: "Nature heals, the doctor treats." This proverb highlights the role of nature and natural healing processes in the recovery of a patient, while acknowledging the importance of medical intervention.

4. "Aegroto dum anima est, spes est." – Translation: "While there is life, there is hope for the patient." This proverb emphasizes the importance of maintaining hope and optimism, even in challenging medical situations.

Test 1: Vocabulary Matching

Match the Latin medical terms with their English translations.

1. Vulnerabilis

- a. Elastic
- b. Resilient
- c. Vulnerable
- d. Regenerating

2. Morbi

- a. Diseases
- b. Muscles
- c. Teeth
- d. Lungs

3. Resiliens

- a. Bones
- b. Incurable
- c. Resilient
- d. Bodies

4. Regenerans

- a. Nervous system
- b. Cells
- c. Robust
- d. Chronic

5. Elasticae

- a. Arteries
- b. White
- c. Filter
- d. Strong

Answers:

1. c. Vulnerable

2. a. Diseases

3. c. Resilient

4. b. Cells

5. a. Arteries

Test 2: Sentence Completion

Complete the sentences with the appropriate Latin medical term.

1. In the field of traumatologia, medicatores provide meticulous care to address _____ corpora.

- Answer: vulnerabilia

2. Despite advancements in medicina, some _____ challenge the limits of curatores' abilities.

- Answer: morbi incurabiles

3. Athletae praeexercitati showcase the importance of respiratio in physical endurance, emphasizing _____ pulmones.

- Answer: pulmones resiliens

4. In biologia cellularis, the focus shifts to _____ as a key aspect of recuperatio post morbus.

- Answer: cellulae regenerantes

5. The crucial role of maintaining pressura sanguinis within norma is attributed to _____ arteriae.

- Answer: arteriae elasticae

Test 3: Definition Matching

Match the Latin medical terms with their definitions.

1. _____: A state of being incapable of being cured or treated.

- Answer: Incurabilis

2. _____: The study of the effects of injuries on the body and the medical treatment of trauma.

- Answer: Traumatologia

3. _____: The process of purifying the blood by ensuring the elimination of toxins.

- Answer: Purificatio sanguinis

4. _____: Describing cells that have the ability to renew or repair themselves.

- Answer: Regenerans

5. _____: Muscles that exhibit strength, often as a result of rigorous training.

- Answer: Musculi fortes

Test 4: Application in Context

Create sentences using the provided Latin medical terms to demonstrate understanding.

1. Use the term _____ in a sentence related to a chronic medical condition.

- Answer: Morbi incurabiles can lead to a chronic condition that challenges medical practitioners.

2. Form a sentence using _____ to describe a situation in which the nervous system shows resilience.

- Answer: An active lifestyle contributes to the development of a systema nervosum robustum, enhancing cognitive function and neural resilience.

3. Explain the importance of _____ in dental care, specifically in preserving the whiteness of teeth.

- Answer: Odontologi experts strive to preserve dentes albescentes through preventive care and treatment to maintain oral health.

4. Write a sentence that illustrates the role of _____ in the field of nephrology.

- Answer: Nephrologi study the renalia filtrantia, emphasizing their vital role in purifying the blood and eliminating toxins from the corpora.

5. Describe how _____ play a vital role in maintaining blood pressure within normal levels.

- Answer: The arteriae elasticae play a crucial role in maintaining pressura sanguinis within norma by ensuring flexibility and elasticity in the arteries.

CHAPTER 14.

The Plural forms of Nouns and Adjectives. Forms of the Genetive

The Latin nouns have Genetive plural endings as follows:

Declension	Gender	Nominative Singular	Stem	Nominative Plural endings	Nominative Plural Form
I	f	vertebra thoracica	vertebr- thoracic-	-ae	vertebrae thoracicae
II	m	sulcus dexter	sulc- dextr-	-i	sulci dextri
	n	septumlatum ganglion oticum	sept- lat- gangli- otic-	-a	septa lata ganglia otica
III	m	homo sapiens	homin- sapien-	-es	homines sapientes
	f	pars communis	part- commun-	es	partes communes
	n	rete mirabile	ret- mirabil-	-ia	retia mirabilia
		foramen anteriorius	foramin- anterior-	-a	foramina anteriora
IV	m	processus	process-	-us	processus
	n	cornu	corn-	-ua	cornua
V	f	facies	faci-	-es	facies

E.g.: vena, ae f - venarum;
nervus, i m - nervorum;
cornu, us n - cornuum;
facies, ei f - faciendum.

Attention!!! - Adjectives of the 1st group and adjectives in the superlative degree are declined on the pattern of the 1st and 2nd declensions (feminines – 1st declension, masculines and neuters – 2nd declension).

E.g.: longus, a, um - longorum, arum, orum
maximus, a, um – maximorum, arum, orum

PARTICULARITIES OF THE GENETIVE PLURAL FORMATION IN THE 3RD DECLENSION.

The following nouns of the 3rd declension end by –um:

1) i.e. the nouns that have unequal number of syllables in Nominative and Genetive, which stem is terminated by one consonant:

E.g.: foramen, inis n - foraminum;

pulmo, ōnis m - pulmōn-um;

pes, pedis m - ped-um.

2) adjectives in comparative degree:

E.g: anterior, ius - anteriōr-um.

The following nouns of the 3rd declension end by –ium:

1) the nouns that have unequal number of syllables in Nominative and Genitive, which stem is terminated by two consonants:

E.g: dens, dentis m - dent-ium;

pars, partis f - part-ium;

os, ossis n - oss-ium.

2) adjectives of the 2nd group:

E.g: brevis, e - brev-ium;

frontālis, e - frontal-ium;

simplex, ĩcis – simplic-ium.

Remember also the Genitive plural forms of the following nouns:

rete, is n – retium ,

canālis, is m – canalium

Attention!!! - The noun of the 3rd declension - vas, vasis n (vessel) is declined in plural on the pattern of the 2nd declension: Genitive plural – vasōrum

These examples showcase how the genitive plural forms of nouns and adjectives in Latin contribute to the specificity and precision of medical terminology, particularly in describing relationships and associations within the realm of health and medicine:

1. Arteriarum Obstructivarum:

- Adjective: obstructivus (obstructive)

- Noun: arteriae (arteries)

- Description: Pathologia vascularis studied the effects of arteriarum obstructivarum on circulatio sanguinis.

2. Morborum Chroniorum:

- Adjective: chronicus (chronic)

- Noun: morbi (diseases)

- Description: Morborum chroniorum demanded a comprehensive approach to treatment, considering long-term implications on sanitas.

3. Cellularum Malignarum:

- Adjective: malignus (malignant)

- Noun: cellulae (cells)

- Description: Oncologia focused on the study of cellularum malignarum, seeking ways to inhibit their growth and proliferation.

4. Renalium Functionum:

- Adjective: functionalis (functional)

- Noun: renalia (kidneys)

- Description: Nephrologi assessed the impact of renalium functionum on

homeostasis and excretio.

5. Ossium Fragilium:

- Adjective: fragilis (fragile)
- Noun: ossa (bones)
- Description: Osteologia delved into the causes of ossium fragilium, emphasizing the importance of nutrition and exercitatio.

6. Nervorum Sensoriorum:

- Adjective: sensorius (sensory)
- Noun: nervi (nerves)
- Description: Neurologi studied the intricacies of nervorum sensoriorum, exploring the transmission of sensory information within the systema nervosum.

7. Musculorum Contractilium:

- Adjective: contractilis (contractile)
- Noun: musculi (muscles)
- Description: Physiologi examined the role of musculorum contractilium in locomotio and the mechanics of corporeal movement.

8. Dentium Cariorum:

- Adjective: cariosus (cariogenic)
- Noun: dentes (teeth)
- Description: Odontologi addressed the prevention of dentium cariorum through oral hygiene practices and regular dental care.

9. Respirationis Anormalium:

- Adjective: anormalis (abnormal)
- Noun: respiratio (respiration)
- Description: Pneumologi studied the various causes of respirationis anormalium, investigating respiratory disorders and their impact on pulmones.

10. Cardiorum Valvularum:

- Adjective: valvularis (valvular)
- Noun: cordis (heart)
- Description: Cardiologi evaluated the function of cardiorum valvularum, examining conditions affecting the heart's valves.

Test on Medical Terminology in Latin

Instructions: Choose the correct adjective or noun form to complete the sentence.

Question 1:

The study of the effects of obstructive arteries on blood circulation is known as:

- a) Arteriarum Obstructivarum
- b) Arteriarum Obstructivi
- c) Arteriarum Obstructivus
- d) Arteriarum Obstructum

Answer: c) Arteriarum Obstructivus

Question 2:

What adjective describes diseases with long-term implications?

- a) Morborum Chronicus
- b) Morborum Chronii
- c) Morborum Chronicus
- d) Morborum Chronus

Answer: c) Morborum Chronicus

Question 3:

Osteologia emphasizes the importance of nutrition and exercise in preventing:

- a) Ossium Fragilis
- b) Ossium Fragilium
- c) Ossium Fractus
- d) Ossium Fragorem

Answer: b) Ossium Fragilium

Question 4:

The study of the role of contractile muscles in locomotion is called:

- a) Musculorum Contractilium
- b) Musculorum Contractus
- c) Musculorum Contractio
- d) Musculorum Contraction

Answer: a) Musculorum Contractilium

Question 5:

Pneumologi investigate various causes of:

- a) Respirationis Anomalis
- b) Respirationis Anormus
- c) Respirationis Anormalium
- d) Respirationis Abnormus

Answer: c) Respirationis Anormalium

Question 6:

Dentium Cariorum is addressed by which medical specialty?

- a) Dentium Cariologi
- b) Dentium Cariosi
- c) Dentium Carious
- d) Odontologi

Answer: d) Odontologi

Question 7:

The study of valvular conditions affecting the heart is known as:

- a) Cardiorum Valvulare
- b) Cardiorum Valvularum
- c) Cardiorum Valvula
- d) Cardiorum Valvulus

Answer: b) Cardiorum Valvularum

Question 8:

Functional kidneys' impact on homeostasis and excretion is studied in:

- a) Renalium Functioni
- b) Renalium Functionum
- c) Renalium Functionus
- d) Renalium Functio

Answer: b) Renalium Functionum

Question 9:

The transmission of sensory information within the nervous system is the focus of:

- a) Nervorum Sensationis
- b) Nervorum Sensorum
- c) Nervorum Sensoriorum
- d) Nervorum Sensatus

Answer: c) Nervorum Sensoriorum

Question 10:

Malignant cells are studied in the field of:

- a) Cellularum Malig
- b) Cellularum Malignorum
- c) Cellularum Malignarum
- d) Cellularum Malignus

Answer: c) Cellularum Malignarum

CHAPTER 15.

General training on anatomical terminology.

Instructions: Choose the correct comparative form of the adjective for each

question.

Question 1:

What is the comparative form of "longus" (long) for Neuter gender

- A) longor
- B) longius
- C) longior
- D) longusior

Question 2:

Choose the correct comparative form of "puri" (clean) for Masculine

- A) purius
- B) purior
- C) puriior
- D) purumus

Question 3:

What is the comparative form of "subtilis" (small)?

- A) subtilius
- B) subtilior
- C) subtilusior
- D) subtilumus

Question 4:

Select the correct comparative form of "simplicis" (simple).

- A) simplicius
- B) simplicior
- C) simplicisior
- D) simplicus

Question 5:

What is the comparative form of "latum" (wide)?

- A) latius
- B) latior
- C) latusior
- D) latusus

Question 6:

Choose the correct comparative form of "longum" (long).

- A) longusius

- B) longior
- C) longumus
- D) longius

Question 7:

What is the comparative form of "purum" (clean)?

- A) purior
- B) purusus
- C) purumior
- D) purius

Question 8:

Select the correct comparative form of "subtile" (small).

- A) subtilius
- B) subtilior
- C) subtileus
- D) subtilum

Question 9:

What is the comparative form of "simplice" (simple)?

- A) simplicius
- B) simplicior
- C) simpliceus
- D) simplicum

Question 10:

Choose the correct comparative form of "lati" (wide) for Neuter

- A) latius
- B) latusius
- C) latior
- D) latus

Question 11:

What is the comparative form of "longi" (long) for Feminine

- A) longior
- B) longius
- C) longusior
- D) longus

Question 12:

Select the correct comparative form of "puro" (clean) for Masculine gender

- A) purus
- B) purior
- C) purumius

D) purum

Question 13:

What is the comparative form of "subtili" (small) for neuter gender

- A) subtilus
- B) subtilior
- C) subtiliusior
- D) subtilius

Question 14:

Choose the correct comparative form of "simplici" (simple) masculine gender

- A) simplicius
- B) simplicior
- C) simpliceus
- D) simplicum

Question 15:

What is the comparative form of "lati" (wide) for feminine gender

- A) latius
- B) latusius
- C) latior
- D) latus

Answers:

1. C) longior
2. A) purius
3. B) subtilior
4. B) simplicior
5. B) latior
6. D) longius
7. A) purior
8. A) subtilius
9. B) simplicior
10. C) latior
11. B) longius
12. B) purior
13. B) subtilior
14. A) simplicius
15. C) latior

Here are some test questions for the provided medical terminology in Latin:

Matching Exercise:

Match the Latin nouns with their corresponding adjectives.

1. Nervus

2. Arteria

3. Cranium
4. Musculus
5. Bronchus
6. Uterus
7. Ovum
8. Tendō
9. Fibra
10. Vesica
 - a. robustus
 - b. major
 - c. fragilis
 - d. principalis
 - e. fertilissimum
 - f. duplex
 - g. maximus
 - h. fortissimus
 - i. elastica
 - j. urinaria

Fill in the Blank:

Complete the following sentences by filling in the blanks with the appropriate Latin words.

1. The _____ maximus is responsible for transmitting signals throughout the body.
2. The _____ major supplies blood to various organs and tissues.
3. A strong impact to the head can lead to a _____ fragilis.
4. Athletes often focus on strengthening their _____ fortissimus.
5. The _____ principalis divides into smaller tubes in the lungs.
6. In some species, females have a _____ duplex reproductive system.
7. Fertilization occurs when the sperm penetrates the _____ fertilissimum.
8. The _____ robustus connects muscles to bones, allowing movement.
9. Elastic _____ play a crucial role in maintaining tissue flexibility.
10. The _____ urinaria stores and releases urine in the urinary system.

Translation:

Translate the following English sentences into Latin using the provided medical terms.

1. The major artery supplies oxygenated blood to the heart.
2. Muscles play a vital role in movement and posture.
3. The fragile skull is susceptible to fractures.
4. Elastic fibers provide resilience to various tissues in the body.
5. The urinary bladder stores urine before excretion.

Multiple Choice:

Choose the correct adjective to complete the following statements.

1. The _____ nervus transmits signals rapidly.
 - a. maximus
 - b. fortissimus
 - c. principalis
 - d. robustus
2. A _____ arteria carries blood away from the heart.
 - a. major
 - b. principalis
 - c. duplex
 - d. maximus

3. _____ cranium protects the brain from external forces.
- fortissimus
 - fragilis
 - robustus
 - major
4. _____ musculus is responsible for fine motor skills.
- fortissimus
 - maximus
 - robustus
 - principalis
5. The _____ fibra allows tissues to stretch and recoil.
- maximus
 - elastica
 - major
 - fortissimus.

Syllabus

“Latin and Medical Terminology”

One semester course

Weeks	Topics	Amount of hours
1.	Introduction. The role of Latin and medical terminology in the specialty. Latin Alphabet. Pronunciation of vowels. Diphthongs. Pronunciation of consonants and letter combinations.	2
2.	Stress. Duration and Shortness of Syllables.	2
3.	The Noun. General information about the Noun groups.	2
4.	The 1st declension of Nouns. Find the roots of the Nouns.	2
5.	The Adjective. General information about the Adjectives. The first and the second types of adjectives.	2
6.	Correlation of Nouns and Adjectives in medical terms.	2
7.	The structure of complex anatomical terms.	2
8.	Comparative Degree of Latin Adjectives.	2

9.	Superlative Degree of Latin Adjectives.	2
10.	The Third Declension of Nouns. Masculine Gender.	2
11.	The Third Declension of Nouns. Feminine Gender.	2
12.	The Third Declension of Nouns. Neuter Gender.	2
13.	The Plural of Latin Nouns and Adjectives in the Nominative Form.	2
14.	The Plural of Nouns and Adjectives in the Genitive Form.	2
15.	General training on anatomical terminology. Final control work.	2
16.	Introduction to clinical terminology. Structural Types of Clinical Terms. Suffixation.	2
17.	Prefixation in medical terminology.	2
18.	Compound Clinical Terms. Greek–Latin Duplicate Designations of Organs and Parts of Body. Single Terminological Elements Denoting Sciences, Methods and Some Pathological Processes.	2

19.	Compound Clinical Terms. Greek–Latin Duplicate Designations of Internal Organs. Single Terminological Elements Denoting Pathological Processes and Surgical or Therapeutically Methods of Treatment.	2
20.	Word–Formation in the Clinical Terminology. Latin–Greek Duplicates and Single Greek Word Elements.	2
21.	Greek Word–Elements Denoting Different Physical Properties, Qualities, Relations and Other Signs.	2
22.	Generalization of clinical terminology.	2
23.	Introduction to pharmaceutical terminology. Trivial names of drugs. Component parts. Drug forms.	2
24.	The verb and its grammatical category. Formulations in the standard recipe with verbs.	2
25.	Prescription. Standard prescription phrases indicating orders and instructions.	2
26.	Recipe structure. Prescription rules. Medical prescription liquid and semisolids in prescriptions.	2
27.	Latin names of Chemical elements Latin names of Acids.	2

28.	Latin names of Salts in Prescriptions.Latin names of Oxides, Peroxides andHydroxides.	2
29.	Common Abbreviations Used in Prescriptions.	2
30.	General training on pharmaceutical terminology. Final control work.	2
	Total	60

Students are asked to attend the lessons regularly and to be prepared for the lesson. They do hometask, self- study works and study the vocabulary contained in single units.

The forms of control:

Regular attendance, the admissible absence is twice in a semester.

Conditions for granting the credit:

Active participation in lessons, preparedness for the lessons (vocabulary, hometask).

The final examination (after the end of semester) consists of:

Written part

Conclusion

Greek and Roman civilizations form the basic intellectual and cultural platform of the Western world. Western literature, artistic traditions, political thought, and the very idea of “personhood” originate from the classical heritage. Greek mythology continues to serve as a universal set of symbols and archetypal stories through which people explain human experience. English vocabulary is largely rooted in Latin, while Greek is the principal source of terminology in many scientific disciplines. Because of this, Classical culture allows us to see how Western civilization has been shaped, and it helps us understand how today’s Western worldview relates to other cultural models on the planet.

Learning about Latin and Greek civilization gives students access to the deeper origins of their own cultural patterns. Much of what we call modern art, medicine, law, and religious thought was formed under the influence of the Roman and Greek world. Studying Greek and Latin is not only valuable because it develops the skill of thinking and expressing ideas in another language, but also because it strengthens English vocabulary and language competence. Classical literature and myth introduce students to writers whose achievements are recognized as timeless,

and whose works have influenced European and global literature from antiquity down to the present day.

Latin-English Anatomy Dictionary

-A-

acĭdum acetĭcum	acetic acid
acĭdum acetylsalicylicum	acetylsalicylic acid
acĭdum ascorbinĭcum	ascorbic acid
acĭdum benzoĭcum	benzoic acid
acĭdum borĭcum	boric acid
acĭdum folĭcum	folic acid
acĭdum glutaminĭcum	glutaminic acid
acĭdum hydrochlorĭcum	hydrochloric acid
acĭdum hydrosulfurĭcum	hydrosulfuric acid
acĭdum lactĭcum	lactic acid
acĭdum lipoĭcum	lipoic acid
acĭdum nicotinĭcum	nicotinic acid
acĭdum nitrĭcum	nitric acid
acĭdum nitrōsum	nitrous acid
acĭdum phosphorĭcum	phosphoric acid
acĭdum salicylicum	salicylic acid
acĭdum sulfurĭcum	sulfuric acid
acĭdum sulfurōsum	sulfurous acid
adōnis (ĭdis m, f) vernālis (is, e)	spring adonis
adrenalĭnum, i n	adrenalin
aĕrosōlum, i n	aerosol
aether, ĕris m	ether
aethinyloestradiōlum, i n	aethinyloestradiol

aethylīcus, a, um	ethyl
aethylmorphīnum, i n	aethylmorphine
albus, a, um	white
alōē, es f	aloe
althaea, ae f	althea
amidopyrīnum, i n	amidopyrin
aminophyllīnum, i n	aminophyllin
ampicillīnum, i n	ampicillin
amylum (i n) Tritīci (um, i n)	wheat starch
anaesthesīnum, i n	anaesthesin
analgīnum, i n	analgin
antiasthmaīcus, a, um	antiasthmatic
apomorphīnum, i n	apomorphine
aqua, ae f	Water

-B-

barbitālum-natrīum, i n	barbital-sodium
belladonna, ae f	belladonna
benzylpenicillīnum-natrīum, i n	benzylpenicillin-sodium
bismūthum, i n	bismuth

-C-

Cacao	cocoa
calcīum, i n	calcium
calendūla, ae f	calendula
camphōra, ae f	camphora
capsūla, ae f	capsule
cerebrolysīnum, i n	cerebrolysin
chamomilla, ae f	matricary
chinosōlum, i n	chinosol

chloroformŭm, i n	chloroform
chloxylum, i n	chloxyl
codeĭnum, i n	codeine
coffeĭnum, i n	caffeine
coffeĭnum-natrii benzŏas,	caffeine-sodium benzoate
coffeĭni-natrii benzoătis	
composĭtus, a, um	complex
convallarĭa, ae f	lily of the valley
corglycŏnum, i n	corglycon
cortex, ĭcis m	cortex
cortisŏnum, i n	cortison
corvalŏlum, i n	corvalol
crataegus, i f	hawthorn

-D-

decoctum, i n	decoction
depurătus, a, um	clear
destillătus, a, um	distilled
dibazŏlum, i n	dibazol
dicaĭnum, i n	dicain
digitălis, is f	foxglove
dilŭtus, a, um	diluted
dimedrŏlum, i n	dimedrol
diprophyllĭnum, i n	diprophyllin
diuretĭcus, a, um	diuretic, urinate
Dragĕe	dragĕe

-E-

emplastrum, i n	plaster
emulsum, i n	emulsion

ephedrīnum, i n	ephedrin
eucalyptus, i f	eucalyptus
eucatōlum, i n	eucatol
euphyllīnum, i n	euphyllin
extractum, i n	extract

-F-

farfāra, ae f	coltsfoot
ferrum, i n	iron
flavus, a, um	yellow
florenālum, i n	florenal
flos, floris m	flower
fluīdus, a, um	liquid
fluōrum, i n	fluorine
folīum, i n	leaf
frangūla, ae f	buckthorn
furacilīnum, i n	furacilin
furazolidōnum, i n	furazolidon

-G-

glucōsum, i n	glucose
glycerinōsus, a, um	glyceric
granūlum, i n	granule
gutta, ae f	drop

-H-

hepavītum, i n	hepavit
herba, ae f	herb
hydrargyrum, i n	mercury
hydrochlorothiazīdum, i n	hydrochlorothiazid

hydrocortisōnum, i n	hydrocortison
hydrogenĭum, i n	hydrogen
-I-	
ichthyōlum, i n	ichthyol
infūsum, i n	infusion
iodum, i n	iodine
isotonĭcus, a, um	isotonic
-K-	
kalĭum, i n	potassium
-L-	
lamella (ae f)	ophthalmic film
ophthalmĭca (us, a, um)	
leonūrus, i m	motherwort
linimentum, i n	liniment
linum, i n	flax
-M-	
magnesĭum, i n	magnesium
magnĭum, i n	magnesium
membranŭla (ae f)	ophthalmic film
ophthalmĭca (us, a, um)	
mentha, ae f	mint
menthōlum, i n	menthol
methylēnum (i n) coeruleum (us, a, um)	blue methylen
methylii salicylas, ātis m	methyl salicylate
methyloestradiōlum, i n	methyloestradiol
millefolĭum, i n	milfoil

mixtūra, ae f	mixture
morphīnum, i n	morphine
mucilāgo, ĩnis f	mucilage
mycosolōnum, i n	mycosolon

-N-

naphthalānum, i n	naphtalan
natrium, i n	sodium
nitroglycerīnum, i n	nitroglycerin
norsulfazōlum, i n	norsulfazol
novocaīnum, i n	novocain
nystatīnum, i n	nystatin

-O-

obductus, a, um	coated
oleandomycīnum, i n	oleandomycin
oleōsus, a, um	oily, oil
olĕum (i n) Ricīni (us, i m)	castor oil
olĕum (i n) Helianthi (us, i m)	sunflower-seeds oil
olĕum (i n) Persicōrum (um, i n)	peach oil
olĕum, i n	oil
ophthalmīcus, a, um	ophthalmic
oxaphenamīdum, i n	oxaphenamid
oxygenĭum, i n	oxygen
oxytetracyclīnum, i n	oxytetracycline

-P-

pasta, ae f	paste
pectorālis, e	pectoral
phenacetīnum, i n	phenacetin
phenobarbitālum, i n	phenobarbital

phenobolīnum, i n	phenobolin
phenoxymethylpenicillīnum, i n	phenoxymethylpenicillin
phenylī salicylas, ātis m	phenyl salicylate
phthalazōlum, i n	phthalazol
phthivazīdum, i n	phthivazid
phthorum, i n	fluorine
phthoruracīlum, i n	phthoruracil
pilūla, ae f	pill
piperītus, a, um	pepper
plantāgo, ĩnis f	common (greated) plantain
plumbum, i n	lead
polypheapānum, i n	polyphepan
prednisolōnum, i n	prednisolon
pulvis, ěris m	powder
pyracetāmum, i n	pyracetam
pyrazidōlum, i n	pyrazidol
	-Q-
quercus, us f	oak
	-R-
radix, īcis f	root
rectālis, e	rectal
rectificātus, a, um	rectificat
rheum, i n	rhubarb
rhizōma, ātis n	rhizome
riboflavīnum, i n	riboflavin
	-S-
sacchārum, i n	sacchar
salicylas, ātis m	salicylate

saluzīdum, i n	saluzid
salvīa, ae f	sage
semen, ģnis n	seed
siccus, a, um	dry
simplex, ģcis	simple
sirūpus, i m	syrup
solubīlis, e	soluble
solutġo Ammonġi (um, i n) caustġci (us, a, um)	liquid ammonia (solution of ammonia)
solutġo, ōnis f	solution
specġes, ērum (plural) f	species
spirituōsus, a um	spirituous, alcoholic
spirġtus, us m	alcohol
streptocġdum, i n	streptocid
strophanthġnum, i n	strophanthin
sulfacylum-natrġum, i n	sulfacyl-sodium
sulfadimezġnum, i n	sulfadimezin
sulfazġnum, i n	sulfazin
sulfur, ųris n	sulfur
suppositorġum, i n	suppository
suspensġo, ōnis f	suspension
synoestrōlum, i n	synoestrol
synthomycġnum, i n	synthomycin

-T-

tabuletta, ae f	tablet
talcum, i n	talc
tannġnum, i n	tannin
testosterōnum, i n	testosteron
tetracyclġnum, i n	tetracycline

thiamīnum, i n		thiamin
tinctūra, ae f		tincture
	-U-	
unguentum, i n		ointment
urtīca, ae f		nettle
	-V-	
vaginālis, e		vaginal
valeriāna, ae f		valerian
validōlum, i n		validol
vaselīnum, i n		vaseline
	-X-	
xeroformīum, i n		xeroform
	-Z-	
zincum, i n		zinc

APPENDIX I

LATIN AND GREEK PREFIXES IN ANATOMICAL TERMINOLOGY

Latin	Greek	Meaning	Examples
In- (im-, ir-)	En- (em-)	In	Inhalatio, onis f Irrigatio, onis f Enchondroma
Ex- (e-)	Ec- (ex-before vowel)	Out of	Exspiratio, onis f Ectopia, ae f
Intra-	Endo- (entro-)	Inside	Intrauterinus, a, um Entoderma, atis n Endogenes, is
Extra- (extro-)	Ecto- (exo-)	Outside	Extracardialis, e Ectoderma, atis n Exogenes, is
Ad- (ag-, ac-, al-, ap-, as, - at-, af-)		Together	Adaptatio, onis, f Adsorptio, onis f
Ab- (abs-, a-, apo-, ap-, se-)		From	Ablatio, onis f Secretio, onis f
Ante-, pro-	Prae-, (pre-) pro-	Before	Anteversio, onis f Praesenilis, e Prognosis, is f
Post-	Meta- (met-)	After	Postnecroticus, a, um Metencephalon, I n
Infra- sub- (sup-, sug-, suc-)	Hypo-	less than normal below, under	Infrascapularis, e Sublingualis, e Hypogastrium, i n Subacutus, a, um Hypofunctio, onis f
Supra-	Epi-	Above, on	Supraclavicularis, e Epicranialis, e

Super-	Hyper-	Over, more than normal	Hypertonia, ae f
Circum-	Peri-	Around	Pericardium, i n Circumvolutio, onis f Perephlebitis, itidis f Periodontitis, itidis f
Juxta-	Para-	1.near 2.likeness	Juxtapositio, onis f Paranephritis, itidis f Paratyphus, i m
Inter-	Meso- (mes-) dia- (di-)	Between	Interosseus, a, um Mesogastralgia, ae f Mesosigmoiditis,

LATIN NOUN SUFFIXES IN ANATOMICAL TERMINOLOGY

Latin suffix	Meaning	Latin term	English translation
-ura	The result of action	Sutura, ae f	Suture
-ia	State	Substantia, ae f	Substance
-ul-, -ol-, -cul-	Diminutives	Cuticula, ae f Bronchiolus, i m Ventriculus, i m	Cuticle, small skin little bronchus belly, ventricle
-arium	Place of keeping	Ovarium, i n	Ovary
-or	State or an agent	Levator, oris m	One that lifts (levare- to lift)
-io	Action or function	Bifurcatio, onis f	Bifurcation, a forking, division into branches (furca –fork)
-itas, itudo	Quality or abstract meaning	Tuberositas, atis f	Tuberosity

-men	The result of action	Foramen, inis n	Hole, foramen (foro – to drill)
-tus, -sus, -xus	Sense, state, action	Textus, us m	Tissue (texere – weave)

APPENDIX II

LATIN ADJECTIVE SUFFIXES IN ANATOMICAL TERMINOLOGY

Latin suffix	Meaning	Latin term	English translation
Osus, a, um	Rich in	Squamosus, a, um	Rich in scales (squama- scale)
Ideus, a, um	Similar to	Thyroideus, a, um	Similar to shield (thyr – shield)
-atus, a, um	Having something	Dentatus, a, um	Having teeth (dent – tooth)
-icus, a, um -inus, a, um	Belonging to Relating to	Hepaticus, a, um Uterinus, a, um	Belonging to liver (hepat – liver) Belonging to womb
-formis, e	Similar to	Vermiformis, e	Similar to worm, worm- shaped (vermis – worm)
-alis, e; -aris, e	Belonging to Relating to	Oralis, e	Relating to the mouth (or – mouth)

APPENDIX III
BASIC MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY

ENGLISH	GREEK OR LATIN (English example in parenthesis)
Abdominal wall	laparo (laparotomy)
Above, over	hyper (hypertension) super (superego) supra (suprarenal)
Across	dia (diathermy) trans (transection)
After	meta (metatarsal) post (posterior)
Against	anti (antibiotic) contra (contraindication)
Age	geras (geriatrics) senio (senility)
Air	aer (aerobic) aethere (ether)
Alike	homo (homograft)
Anus	procto (proctology)
Arm	brachion (biceps brachii)
Around	peri (perimysium) circum (circumcise)
Away from	a or ab (abduct)
Axis	axon (axon)
Backward, behind	retro (retro-peritoneal)
Bad	dys(dyspnea)

	mal (malaise)
Bag, bellows	folliculo (follicle)
Basin	pelvis
Beam	trabe (trabecula)
Belly	gaster (gastric) ventre (ventral)
Below, under	hypo (hypotension) sub (subnormal)
Beside, near	para (parathyroid) roxime (proximal)
Between	inter (interorbital)
Beyond	hyper (hypertonic)
Big toe	hallex (hallex valgus)
Bile	chole (cholecystectomy)
Birth	genete (genital) genere (generate)
Black	melas (melanin)
Bladder	cysto (cystitis)
Blood	haema (hematoma) sanguino (consanguinity)
Blue	cyaneos (cyanosis)
Body	corpus (corpus callosum)
Bone	osteo (osteoma)
Bone marrow	myel (myelocyte)
Both sides	ambi (ambidextrous)
Brain	encephalo (encephalopathy)
Breast	mamma (mammary)
Breath	pneuma (pneumonia) pneoe (hyperpnea)

	spiritu (respiration)
Breast plate	thorax
Bridge	pons
Bubble, Bladder	bulla (bulla ossea)
Burst	rhegnymi (hemorrhage)
Calf (of leg)	gastrocneme (gastrocnemius)
Care	therapeia (therapy) cura (cure)
Cartilage	chondro (chondrocyte)
Cause	aetia (etiology) causa (cause)
Cave	antrum (mastoid antrum) caverna (cavernous sinus)
Cheek	bucca (buccal) gena (genal)
Cheese	caseo (caseous)
Chest	stethos (stethoscope)
Cleft	schisme (schism) chasma (chasm) fisso (fissure) hiatus (hiatus semilunaris)
Cloak	pallium (globus pallidus)
Clot	thrombo (thrombus)
Cold	cryos (cryotherapy)
Color	chromos (chromolysis)
Comb	pectine (pectinate)
Condition	osis (leucocytosis)
Copper	cupro (cuprous)
Covering	tegmen (tegmentum)

	involucrum
Crushing	trips (neurotripsy)
Cut	ectomo (lobotomy)
Dead	necros (necropsy)
Death	thanatos (euthanasia)
	morte (post mortem) letho (lethal)
Deceive	pseudo (pseudoparesis)
Deficiency	penia (leucopenia)
Different	hetero (heteromorphic)
Digestion	pepsis (peptic ulcer)
Dilatation	ectasia (phlebectasia)
Disease	pathy (neuropathy)
Dissolution	lysis (erythrolysis)
Ditch	fossa
Door	thyra (thyroid) ostium
Down	cata (catabolism) de (deposit)
Drop	gutta
Drug	pharmacon (pharmacology)
Drum	tympanum (tympanic membrane)
Dry	siccus (dessicate)
Ear	oto (otology) aure (auricle)
Eat	phagia (bradyphagia)
Egg	oon (oocyte)

	ovo (ovary)
Enlargement	megaly (hepatomegaly)
Equal	isos (isometric)
evening	vespere (vespers)
Excision	ectomy (gastrectomy)
Eye	ops (ophthalmology) oculo (ocular)
Eyelid	palpebra (levator palpebra)
Eyelid	blephar (blepharoptosis)
Fast	tachy (tachycardia)
Fat	lipos (lipase) steat (steatorrhea) adipe (adipose) sebum
Feeling	aesthesia (anaesthesia)
Fever	pyreto (pyretic)
Fiber	neuron fibra (fibrous)
Finger, toe	dactylo (syndactyly) digito (digit)
Flesh	sarco (sarcolemma)
Flow, discharge	orrhoeo (diarrhea)
Flute	tibia
Food	trophe (trophic) alimento (alimentary)
Foot	pede (pedal)
Form	morphe (morphology)
Formation	plasis (hyperplasia)
Frighten	phobeo (phobia)

Fungus	myc (mycosis)
Funnel	choane (choana) infundibulo (infundibulum)
Gate	pyle (pylorus)
Generation	gon (gonad)
Glands	aden (adenopathy)
Goad	stimulus
Green	chloros (chlorine) glauco (glaucoma)
Grey	polio (poliomyelitis) cineraceo (tuber cinereum)
Gullet	larynx
Gum	gingiva (gingivitis)
Gut	enteron (enteric)
Half	semi (semisphere) hemi (hemiplegia)
harmful	nocuus(nocuous)
hard	scleros (sclerosis) durus (dura mater)
head	cephal (cephalad)
healthy	hygies (hygiene) sanus (sanitary)
hear	acuo (acoustics) audio (audible)
heart	cardio (cardiac)
heat, fever	pyro (pyrexia) thermo (thermometer)

hedge, fence	phragma (diaphragm)septum tecto (tectum)
height	fastigium
hemorrhage	orrhagia (gastrorrhagia)
hernia, tumor	kele (encephalocele)
hidden	crypt (cryptorchidism)
hip	coxa (coxa valga)
hole	foramen lacuna
hook	hamo (hamate) uncus (uncinate)
hour	hora
I	Ego
imitation	mimesis (mimetic)
in	en, em (endemic) in, im (insert, impress)
incision	otomy (gastrotomy)
infection	Sepsis
increase	osis (lymphocytosis)
inflammation	itis (myositis)
inside	endon (endoderm) intra (intravenous)
irrigation	clysis (enteroclysis)
joint	arthron (arthroscopy)
juice	chylos (chyle) chymos (chyme)
key	cleis, cleido (cleido–mastoid) clave (clavicle)
kidney	nephros (nephron)

	rene (renal)
knee	genu (genu valgus)
knot	nodo (node)
knowledge	gnosis (diagnosis)
large	mega (hepatomogaly)
layer	lamina corium
lean	macer (emaciated)
left	laevus (levocardia) sinister (sinistropedal)
less than normal	hypo (hypotension)
life	bios (biology) vita (vitality)
lip	labium labrum (glenoid labrum) cheil (cheilosis)
liver	hepato (hepatic)
look at	scopeo (microscope)
lump, callus	Callus
lungs	pneumon (pneumonia) pulmone (pulmonary)
many	polys (polysaccharide) multi (multipara)
mark	Stigma
marvel	teras (teratoma) monstro (monstrosity)
membrane	Hymen
memory	mneme (mnemonic)
middle	mesos (mesoderm)

milk	gala (galactic) lacte (lactic)
mind	psych (psyche) animus mente (mental)
month	mense (menstruation)
more than normal	hyper (hyper active)
morning	Matutino
mouth	os (osteum) stomato (stomatitis)
movement	kines (kinesiology)
muscle	myo (myositis)
neck	Cervix
needle	acu (acupuncture)
nerve	neuro (neuron)
net	rete (reticulum)
new	neos (neopallium)
night	nyctos (nyctophobia) nocte (nocturnal)
none	nulli (nulliparous)
nose	rhino (rhinalgia) naso (nasal)
not moveable	ankylo (ankylosis)
on	epi (epidermis)
origin	genesis (agenesis)
	origine (aboriginal)
out of	ex (exudate) ec (eccentric)
outside	ectos (ectomorph)

	extra (extravasation)
pain	odyne (anodyne) algia (neuralgia)
paralysis	plego (hemiplegia)
pauper	penes (leukopenia)
pebble	calculus (renal calculus)
pelvis	pyelo (pyelitis)
pink	roseo (roseola)
pit, cavity	coeloma (coelom) foramen
phlegm	Mucus
physician	iatros (iatrogenic) medico
plough	vomere (vomer)
prolapse	ptosis (hysteroptosis)
pulley	Trochlea
pulse	sphygmo (sphygmomanometer)
puncture	centesis (troracocentesis)
putrify	sepo, seps (sepsis)
purple	porphyreos (porphyrin) purpureo (purpura)
pus	pyos (pyogenic)
quick	tachy (tachycardia)
race, running	dromo (syndrome)
red	erthros (erthema) rubro (rubor)
release	lysis (dialysis)
rib	costo (costal)

ring	annulus
right	dextro (ambidextrous)
roof	tecto (tectum)
rudder	gubernaculum
rupture	orrhexis (hysterorrhexis)
saddle	sella (sella turcica)
same	homo (homosexual) ipse (ipselateral)
scale	lamina squama (squamous)
seam	raphe
self	auto (autoimmunization)
sheath	vagina
sickle	falx (falx cerebri)
side	latero (lateral)
sieve	ethmos (ethmoid) cribro (cribriform)
skin	derma (dermatitis)
sleep	hypnos (hypnosis) sopore (soporific) somno (somnolent) narco (narcolepsy)
slow	brady (bradycardia)
small intestine	entero (enteroscope)
softening	malacia (encephalomalacia)
speech	phasis (aphasia)
spinal cord	myelo (myelocele)
spine, vertebra	spondylo (spondylosis) rachi (rachiotomy)

star	aster (asterion) stella (stellate)
stopping	stasis (bacteriostatic)
straight	ortho (orthopedics) recto (rectum)
web	histos (histology) tela (tela subcutanea)
wedge	sphen (sphenoid) embolos (embolism) cuneo (cuneiform)
window	fenestra (fenestrated)
without	a, an (apnea)
white	leucos (leucocyte) albo (albino)
wind	flatu (flatus)
women	gyneco (gynecology)
wreath	corona
wrist	Carpos
surgical correction	plasty (orthoplasty)
suffering	pathos (pathology)
suture	orrhaphy (myorrhaphy)
sweat	sudor (sudoriferous)
sweet	glyco (glycogen)
swelling	edema
sword, blade	xiphos (xiphoid)
table	trapeza (trapezium)
tail	caudo (caudal)
tavern	hospitio (hospital)

tear	lacrima (lacrimal)
thirst	dips (polydipsia)
thread	mitos (mitosis) filo (filament) capilo (capillary)
through	dia (diarrhea) per (percutaneous)
thumb	pollex
tile	imbrex (imbricate)
together with	syn, sym (symphysis)
tongue	glossa (glossopharyngeal) lingua (lingual)
tooth	odontos (dental)
touch	tacto (tactile)
trumpet	salpinx
tube	tubulo (tubular) fistula canale (canula)
tube	tubo (tubiform) salpingo (salpinx)
tumor	oma (astrocytoma)
up	ana (anabolism)
uterus	hystero (hysterectomy)
vagina	colpo (colpitis)
vessel, bowl	cytos (leucocyte) vas (vascular) angio (angiography)
veil	integumento (integument)
vein	phlebs (phlebitis) veno (venous)
vertebra	spondylos (spondylitis)

violet	iodes (iodine)
vomit	emetos (emetic)
wall	pariete (parietal)
water	hydro (hydrotherapy)

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