

**The Ministry of Health, Science and Innovations of  
the Republic of Uzbekistan  
Tashkent State Medical University**

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**LATIN LANGUAGE AND MEDICAL  
TERMINOLOGY  
PHARMACEUTICAL TERMINOLOGY**

For the 1<sup>st</sup> year International Students of Medical Faculties  
Educational manual

Field of knowledge: 900000 - Health care and social security  
Field of education: 910000 – Health care  
Education direction: 60910200 – General Medicine

Tashkent 2025

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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 1<sup>st</sup> year International students of the medical faculties in the field of direction- General Medicine (education direction-60910200).

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 Umumiy Tibbiyot (ta'lim yo'nalishi-60910200) 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 на 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 «Общая медицина» (направление образования-60910200).

Educational manual is approved at the meeting of the Academic Council of TSDI

Protocol №\_\_ from «\_\_» \_\_\_\_\_ 20\_\_y.

Academic secretary of the Council of TSDI \_\_\_\_\_Yuldashev A.A.

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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. "Sorrus 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.

## Pharmaceutical terminology



Pharmaceutical terminology refers to the specific vocabulary and terminology used in the field of pharmacy and medicine, particularly relating to drugs, medications, and pharmaceutical products. This specialized language is crucial for healthcare professionals, pharmacists, and researchers to accurately communicate and understand various aspects of pharmaceuticals. Here are some key components of pharmaceutical terminology:

1. **Generic Name:** Also known as the nonproprietary name, this is the universal name for a drug that is typically derived from its chemical structure. It is not specific to any particular manufacturer or brand. For example, "paracetamol" is the generic name for a common pain reliever.

2. **Brand/Trade Name:** This is the proprietary name given to a drug by a specific pharmaceutical company. It is the name under which the drug is marketed and sold. For example, "Tylenol" is a brand name for the drug with the generic name "paracetamol."

3. **Dosage Form:** This refers to the physical form in which a drug is presented and administered, such as tablets, capsules, injections, creams, syrups, or inhalers.

4. **Dosage Strength:** This indicates the concentration or potency of a drug. It specifies the amount of an active ingredient(s) present in a particular dosage form. Dosage strength is often expressed in milligrams (mg), micrograms (mcg), or International Units (IU) per unit of the dosage form.

5. **Route of Administration:** This describes how a medication is introduced into the body. Common routes include oral (by mouth), topical (applied to the skin), intravenous (directly into a vein), intramuscular (into a muscle), subcutaneous (beneath the skin), and inhalation (breathed into the lungs).

6. **Pharmacokinetics:** This branch of pharmacology refers to the study of how a drug is absorbed, distributed, metabolized, and excreted by the body. It includes terms like absorption, bioavailability, distribution, metabolism, and elimination.

7. Adverse Effects: These are undesired or harmful effects that may occur as a result of drug therapy. Adverse effects range from mild side effects like nausea or dizziness to more severe reactions that require discontinuation of the medication.

8. Contraindications: These are specific conditions or circumstances in which the use of a particular medication is not recommended due to potential risks or complications. Contraindications may be based on factors like age, pregnancy, medical history, or interactions with other drugs.

9. Interactions: Pharmaceutical terminology includes terms related to drug-drug interactions, drug-food interactions, and drug-allergy interactions. These descriptions outline potential interactions and precautions when certain drugs are taken together or when taken with specific foods or substances.

10. Pharmacodynamics: This refers to how a drug interacts with specific receptors or targets in the body to elicit a therapeutic response or effect. It explains the mechanism of action of a drug and its relationship to the desired therapeutic outcome.

Understanding pharmaceutical terminology is essential for healthcare professionals to effectively prescribe medications, counsel patients, avoid adverse reactions, and make informed clinical decisions. It allows for accurate communication and ensures the safe and appropriate use of pharmaceuticals in healthcare settings.

## CHAPTER 1.

Introduction to pharmaceutical terminology. Trivial names of drugs. Component parts. Drug forms.

The introduction to pharmaceutical terminology involves understanding the specific language and terminology used in the field of pharmacy and pharmacology.

### **Here are some key points to consider:**

1. **Drug Names:** Pharmaceutical terminology often revolves around the various names given to drugs. This includes the generic name, which refers to the active ingredient of a medication, as well as brand names or trade names, which are specific names given to medications by pharmaceutical companies.
2. **Pharmacokinetics:** Pharmaceutical terminology includes terms related to the absorption, distribution, metabolism, and excretion of drugs within the body. This includes terms like bioavailability, half-life, volume of distribution, and clearance.
3. **Dosage Forms:** Pharmaceutical terminology covers the different ways in which drugs are formulated and administered. This includes terms like tablets, capsules, solutions, suspensions, creams, ointments, injections, and patches.
4. **Routes of Administration:** Pharmaceutical terminology includes terms related to how drugs are introduced into the body. This includes oral (through the mouth), injectable (intravenous, intramuscular, subcutaneous), topical (applied on the skin), and inhalation (breathed into the lungs) routes, among others.
5. **Therapeutic Classes:** Pharmaceutical terminology involves categorizing drugs into specific therapeutic classes based on their mechanism of action or the diseases they target. This includes terms like antibiotics, antihypertensives, analgesics, antihistamines, and many others.
6. **Pharmaceutical Abbreviations:** The field of pharmacy often uses abbreviations

for convenience and efficiency. Understanding commonly used pharmaceutical abbreviations is essential for accurate and safe communication regarding medications and prescriptions.

It is important to study and familiarize yourself with pharmaceutical terminology to effectively communicate within the field of pharmacy. This includes learning drug names, understanding pharmacokinetics and dosage forms, being knowledgeable about routes of administration, therapeutic classes, and commonly used abbreviations. This foundation of pharmaceutical terminology is crucial for pharmacists, healthcare professionals, and anyone involved in the field of pharmacy.

**Trivial names of drugs**, also known as generic names, are non-proprietary names given to medications. These names are usually derived from the drug's chemical structure, pharmacological properties, or therapeutic use. Trivial names are important because they provide a standardized and universally recognized way to refer to medications, regardless of the specific brand or manufacturer. Here are some examples of drugs with their trivial names in Latin:

1. Paracetamol - The trivial name for a commonly used analgesic and antipyretic drug known as acetaminophen in the United States.
2. Ibuprofen - A nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) with the trivial name ibuprofenum in Latin.
3. Cetirizine - An antihistamine used for allergy relief, with the trivial name cetirizinium in Latin.
4. Aspirin - The trivial name for acetylsalicylic acid, an analgesic, anti-inflammatory, and antiplatelet medication.
5. Amoxicillin - A widely used antibiotic belonging to the penicillin class, with the trivial name amoxicillinum in Latin.
6. Simvastatin - A medication used to lower cholesterol levels, with the trivial name simvastatinum in Latin.
7. Ciprofloxacin - An antibiotic from the fluoroquinolone class, with the trivial name ciprofloxacinum in Latin.
8. Omeprazole - A proton pump inhibitor used to reduce stomach acid production, with the trivial name omeprazolium in Latin.
9. Metformin - An oral antidiabetic drug with the trivial name metforminum in Latin.
10. Diazepam - A benzodiazepine medication used as an anxiolytic and anticonvulsant, with the trivial name diazepamum in Latin.

Understanding the trivial names of drugs is important as they provide a common language for healthcare professionals and allow for effective communication regardless of brand or manufacturer.

### **Component Parts:**

#### 1. Active Ingredient:

- The chemical component responsible for the therapeutic effect of the drug.
- Example: Acetaminophen in Tylenol.

#### 2. Excipient:

- Inactive substances added to a drug formulation to aid in its manufacturing or administration.
- Example: Binders, fillers, or coloring agents.

#### 3. Dosage:

- The amount of drug to be taken at a specified time.
- Example: Take one tablet every six hours.

#### 4. Route of Administration:

- The path by which a drug enters the body (e.g., oral, topical, intravenous).
- Example: Administered orally or applied topically.

#### 5. Vehicle:

- The liquid or base in which a drug is formulated.
- Example: Water, alcohol, or oil.

#### 6. Inactive Ingredient:

- Components of a drug formulation that do not contribute to the therapeutic effect.

- Example: Flavorings, sweeteners, or stabilizers.

#### 7. Binder:

- Substance used to hold together the ingredients in a tablet or capsule.

- Example: Cellulose.

#### 8. Coating:

- A protective layer on a tablet or capsule to improve taste or aid in swallowing.

- Example: Enteric coating.

#### 9. Adjuvant:

- A substance added to a drug to enhance its effectiveness.

- Example: An adjuvant in vaccines.

#### 10. Filler:

- Inactive substances added to increase the bulk of a tablet or capsule.

- Example: Lactose.

Understanding these drug forms and component parts is essential for healthcare professionals to ensure accurate prescription, dispensing, and administration of medications. It also facilitates effective communication within the pharmaceutical industry.

## **Drug Forms:**

### 1. Tablet:

- A solid dosage form containing a medicinal substance.

- Example: Aspirin tablet.

### 2. Capsule:

- A solid dosage form in which the drug is enclosed in a gelatinous shell.

- Example: Amoxicillin capsule.

### 3. Injection:

- A drug solution or suspension introduced into the body via a needle and syringe.

-Example: Insulin injection.

### 4. Suspension:

- A liquid dosage form in which solid particles are dispersed.

- Example: Antibiotic suspension.

### 5. Solution:

- A liquid dosage form in which the drug is completely dissolved.

- Example: Cough syrup.

### 6. Cream:

- A semi-solid dosage form for topical application.

- Example: Hydrocortisone cream.

### 7. Ointment:

- A semisolid preparation containing a medicinal substance for external application.

- Example: Antibiotic ointment.

### 8. Patch:

- A transdermal drug delivery system, often in the form of an adhesive patch.

- Example: Nicotine patch.

#### 9. Inhaler:

- A device used to administer medication through inhalation.

- Example: Albuterol inhaler.

#### 10. Suppository:

- A solid dosage form inserted into a body cavity, often rectally.

- Example: Acetaminophen suppository.

## MAIN PHARMACEUTICAL FORMS

**You should learn the main pharmaceutical forms as follows (in a dictionary form!):**

<b>Liquids</b>		
<b>1.</b>	<b>Solutio, ōnis f</b>	solution
<b>2.</b>	<b>Mucilāgo, ĩnis f</b>	mucilage
<b>3.</b>	<b>Emulsum, i n</b>	emulsion
<b>4.</b>	<b>Suspensio, ōnis f</b>	suspension
<b>5.</b>	<b>Infusum, i n</b>	infusion
<b>6.</b>	<b>Decoctum, i n</b>	decoction
<b>7.</b>	<b>Tinctura, ae f</b>	tincture
<b>8.</b>	<b>Extractum, i n (fluīdum)</b>	extract
<b>9.</b>	<b>Mixtura, ae f</b>	mixture
<b>10.</b>	<b>Linimentum, i n</b>	liniment
<b>11.</b>	<b>Gutta, ae f</b>	drop
<b>12.</b>	<b>Sirūpus, i m</b>	syrup
<b>13.</b>	<b>Olēum, i n</b>	oil
<b>Semisolids</b>		
<b>14.</b>	<b>Unguentum, i n</b>	ointment
<b>15.</b>	<b>Pasta, ae f</b>	paste

16.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Suppositorium, i n</li> <li>• Suppositorium rectale (va-ginale)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• suppository</li> <li>• rectal (vaginal) suppository</li> </ul>
17.	Emplastrum, i n	plaster
<b>Solids</b>		
18.	Tabuleta, ae f	tablet
19.	Dragée	dragée
20.	Pulvis, ěris m	powder
21.	Granulum, i n	granule
22.	Pilula, ae f	pill
23.	Species, ěrum (plural) f	species
<b>Other drug forms</b>		
24.	Capsula, ae f	capsule
<i>Capsule is a drug in powdered or pellet form that has been enclosed in a soluble gelatin-like capsule.</i>		
25.	Aerosolum, i n	aerosol
26.	Membrana (ae f) ophthalmica (us, a, um) (Lamella ophthalmica)	ophthalmic film
<i>Ophthalmic films are absorbable gelatin films containing drug substances</i>		

## LATIN AND GREEK COMPONENT ELEMENTS OF DRUG NAMES .

Many pharmaceutical terms include in their names Greek and Latin component elements of frequent occurrence similar to the clinical terminology. With a knowledge of these elements you will be able to write complicated drug names with a correct spelling and to understand their meaning.

## GREEK AND LATIN ELEMENTS CARRYING INFORMATION ABOUT PHARMACEUTICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF A DRUG

	<i>Latin</i>	<i>Meaning</i>	<i>Examples</i>
1.	-aesthes-, -cain-	local anesthetic	Anaesthesinum Novocainum
2.	-alg-, -dol-	analgetic	Pentalginum Panadolum
3.	-andr-, -ster-, -test-	male sex hormone	Testosteronum Androfortum

4.	<b>-as-</b>	enzymes	Lydasum
5.	<b>-asthm-</b>	against asthma	Anti <b>asthm</b> ocrinum
6.	<b>-barb-</b>	soforific, hypnotic	<b>Barbitalum</b>
7.	<b>-cid-</b>	antimicrobial	Streptoc <b>idum</b>
8.	<b>-cillin-</b>	antibiotics-penicillins	<b>Bicillinum</b>
9.	<b>-cort-</b>	adrenal cortex hormone	<b>Corticotrophinum</b>
10.	<b>-cycl-</b>	antibiotics-tetracyclines	Vitacy <b>clinum</b>
11.	<b>-menth-</b>	containing mint	Boro <b>menth</b> olum
12.	<b>-morph-</b>	narcotics	Apom <b>orph</b> inum
13.	<b>-myc-</b>	against fungi, antimycotic	Am <b>yc</b> azolum
14.	<b>-oestr-</b>	Female sex hormone	<b>Oestronum</b>
15.	<b>-phyll-</b>	(from Greek <i>phyllon</i> - leaf)	Theo <b>phyll</b> inum
16.	<b>-pres(s)-, -tens-</b>	hypotensives	Ap <b>ress</b> inum Angio <b>tens</b> inamidum
17.	<b>-pyr-</b>	antipyretic drugs	<b>Pyramidonum</b>
18.	<b>-sed-</b>	sedatives	Valo <b>sed</b> anum
19.	<b>-sept-</b>	antiseptics	Pharyngo <b>sept</b>
20.	<b>-sulfa-</b>	sulfamides	<b>Sulfadiazinum</b>
21.	<b>-the-</b>	from tea-leaf	<b>Thealbinum</b>
22.	<b>-vit-</b>	vitamins	Hexa <b>vitum</b>

### WORD-FORMATIVE AND GRAMMAR STRUCTURE OF PHARMACEUTICAL TERMS

The pharmaceutical terminology used in modern medicine is primarily built upon the structural foundations of Latin and Ancient Greek. As a result, the grammatical organization and word-forming mechanisms of pharmaceutical terms reflect a highly systematic approach toward naming substances, dosage forms, physiological effects, and methods of administration. Understanding the internal structure of these terms is essential for future medical professionals, as it enables accurate interpretation of the meaning of drugs, their indications, and classification within clinical practice.

Pharmaceutical word-formation is mainly based on three structural components:

- Root morphemes expressing the core meaning of the term
- Affixes (prefixes and suffixes) modifying or specifying the meaning
- Connecting elements that facilitate combination of morphemes into a single lexical unit

## 1. Root Morphemes

The root is the fundamental element that carries the original meaning. In pharmaceutical terminology, roots often denote:

- Physiological systems (e.g., card- – heart, neur- – nerve)
- Pathological processes (e.g., tox- – poison, inflamm- – inflammation)
- Chemical elements and compounds (e.g., hydr-, chlor-, calc-)

A single root can generate many terms relevant to different drug groups. For example:

cardio-tonic, cardio-protective, cardio-vascular

This structural consistency enables healthcare workers to easily identify relationships among pharmaceuticals.

## 2. Prefixation

Prefixes modify the meaning by indicating direction, quantity, intensity, or the nature of therapeutic action. Common prefixes in pharmacology include:

anti- (against): antibiotic, anticoagulant

hyper- (excess): hypertensive, hyperglycemic

hypo- (deficiency): hypoglycemic, hypotensive

poly- (numerous): polyvitamin, polyuria

ana- (upward, increase): analeptic

dys- (disturbance): dysfunction, dyspepsia

Prefixation allows new drug names to be constructed while maintaining clear medical logic.

### 3. Suffixation

Suffixes are of great importance when classifying pharmaceuticals according to therapeutic properties, chemical nature, or pharmacological group. For example:

- ol – alcohol derivatives: ethanol, menthol
- in / -ine – alkaloids and organic compounds: atropine, caffeine, codeine
- ase – enzymes: lipase, amylase, pepsinase
- mycin / -cillin / -floxacin – antibiotic groups: erythromycin, ampicillin, ciprofloxacin
- itis / -osis – pathological processes often targeted by treatment: arthritis, tuberculosis

These endings provide immediate information about the nature and action of the drug, even when the full term is unfamiliar.

### 4. Combining Forms

Some pharmaceutical terms use linking vowels (usually -o-, -i-) to create smooth structural transitions between roots. For example:

gastro-enter-ology, neuro-muscular, hepato-toxicity

This feature comes directly from ancient word-formation principles, preserving the linguistic harmony of terms.

### 5. Multi-component Terms

Complex pharmaceuticals may incorporate two or more roots, showing combined effects or target organs:

broncho-spasm-olytic (acting against bronchial spasm)

neuro-cardio-vascular (affecting multiple systems)

anti-micro-bial (against microorganisms)

Such structures are particularly common in modern polypharmacological drugs and synthetic compounds.

## 6. Grammatical Structure in Latin-Based Terms

Pharmaceutical terminology maintains specific grammatical features of Latin:

- Gender agreement in drug names (solutio pro injectione)
- Case usage, especially Genitive, to identify composition (e.g., Extractum Belladonnae)
- Noun-adjective agreement in dosage descriptions (Unguentum ophthalmicum)
- These grammatical rules help avoid ambiguity and ensure precision in prescriptions.

## 7. Semantic Transparency and Clinical Relevance

The organization of pharmaceutical terms guarantees semantic transparency — the structure itself reveals meaning. A healthcare worker with knowledge of basic morphemes can decode terminology quickly, leading to:

- Faster understanding of drug indications
- Reduced risk of prescription errors
- Improved communication in clinical settings
- More accurate comprehension of scientific literature

Thus, linguistic knowledge becomes a practical medical skill.

## CLINIC LATIN AND GREEK COMPONENT ELEMENTS USED IN DRUG NAMES

In drug names some clinical Latin and Greek component elements are used which are already known to you. You will have to pay attention to their spelling and meaning in the pharmaceutical terminology:

	<i>Latin</i>	<i>Meaing</i>	<i>Examples</i>
1.	<b>-angi-, -vas-,</b>	spasmolytics, referring to vessels	<b>Angiotensinamidum Vasographinum</b>
2.	<b>-cardi-, -cor-, -cord-</b>	cardiovascular drugs	<b>Cardiovalenum Corazolum</b>
3.	<b>-chol-</b>	cholagogic, bile-expelling	<b>Chologonum</b>
4.	<b>-cyt-</b>	(from Greek «cell») antianemic drugs	<b>Cytamenum</b>
5.	<b>-derm-</b>	for treatment of skindiseases	<b>Dermosolonum</b>
6.	<b>-erythr-</b>	(from Greek «red»)	<b>Erythromycinum</b>
7.	<b>glyc-</b>	(from Greek «sweet»)	<b>Glycerophosphatum</b>
8.	<b>-haem-, -aem-</b>	drugs influencinghemopoesis	<b>Haematogenum Liquaeminum</b>
9.	<b>-hepat-, -hepar-</b>	extracts from liver	<b>Vitohapatum</b>
10.	<b>-lys(in)-</b>	drugs for destruction and excretion	<b>Sarcolysinum</b>
11.	<b>-my(o)-</b>	(from Greek «muscle»)	<b>Myostatinum</b>
12.	<b>-myel(o)-</b>	referring to brain	<b>Myelosanum</b>
13.	<b>-neo-, -nov-</b>	(from Greek «new»)	<b>Neocidum Novandrolum</b>
14.	<b>-pan-</b>	(from Greek «total»)	<b>Pantocidum</b>
15.	<b>-physi(o)-</b>	referring to physical properties	<b>Physiolactinum</b>
16.	<b>-poly-</b>	(from «many»)	<b>Polyvaccinum</b>
17.	<b>-pyo-</b>	antipurulent drugs	<b>Pyocidum</b>
18.	<b>-thyr-</b>	drugs influencing functions of the thyroid gland	<b>Methothyrium</b>

## GREEK AND LATIN ELEMENTS CARRYING INFORMATION ON CHEMICAL COMPOSITION OF A DRUG

	<i>Latin</i>	<i>Meaing</i>	<i>Examples</i>
1.	<b>-aeth-</b>	containing <i>ethyl</i>	<b>Aethinalum</b>
2.	<b>-(a)zin-, -zol-, -(a)zid-</b>	containing <i>nitrogen</i>	Aminazinum, Corazolium Saluzidum
3.	<b>-benz-</b>	containing <i>benzol</i>	<b>Benzonalum</b>
4.	<b>-chlor-</b>	containing <i>chlorine</i>	<b>Chloraminum</b>
5.	<b>-cyan-</b>	(from Greek «cyanus» - blue)	<b>Cyanidum</b>
6.	<b>-hydr-</b>	water, hydrogen	<b>Hydrocortisonum</b>
7.	<b>-meth-</b>	containing <i>methyl</i>	<b>Methacinum</b>
8.	<b>-oxy-</b>	containing <i>oxygen</i>	<b>Oxylidinum</b>
9.	<b>-phen-</b>	containing <i>phenyl</i>	<b>Phenolum</b>
10.	<b>-phosph-</b>	containing <i>phosphorus</i>	<b>Phosphacolum</b>
11.	<b>-phthor-</b>	containing <i>fluorine</i>	<b>Phthoracizinum</b>
12.	<b>-thi-</b>	containing <i>sulfur</i>	<b>Thiophosphamidum</b>
13.	<b>-yl-</b>	containing <i>hydrocarbon radical</i>	Methyluracilum

### Learn components of medicinal plants

1. cortex, ĩcis m cortex
2. flos, floris m flower
3. folĭum, i n leaf
4. herba, ae f herb
5. radix, ĩcis f root
6. rhizōma, ātis n rhizome

### Learn names of medicinal plants

7. Calendŭla, ae f calendula
8. Chamomilla, ae f matricary
9. Crataegus, i f hawthorn
10. Digitālis, is f foxglove
11. Farfāra, ae f coltsfoot

12. Frangūla, ae f buckthorn
13. Leonūrus, i m motherwort
14. Mentha, ae f mint
15. Quercus, us f oak
16. Valeriāna, ae f valerian

**Do the tests related to pharmaceutical terms**

1. What is the local anesthetic agent commonly known as Novocainum?
  - A) Anaesthesinum
  - B) Novocainum
  - C) Lydasum
  - D) Pentalginum
2. Which term is associated with analgesic properties?
  - A) Pentalginum
  - B) Panadolum
  - C) Androfortum
  - D) Antiasthmocrinum
3. What is the male sex hormone?
  - A) Testosteronum
  - B) Androfortum
  - C) Barbitalum
  - D) Lydasum
4. Enzymes are associated with which suffix?
  - A) Lydasum
  - B) Pentalginum
  - C) Streptocidum
  - D) Amycazolum
5. Which term refers to substances against asthma?

- A) Antiasthmocrinum
- B) Streptocidum
- C) Apomorphinum
- D) Barbitalum

6. What is the suffix for substances with sedative or hypnotic properties?

- A) Barbitalum
- B) Streptocidum
- C) Amycazolum
- D) Valosedanum

7. Which suffix is associated with antimicrobial agents?

- A) Streptocidum
- B) Bicillinum
- C) Corticotrophinum
- D) Vitacyclinum

8. What is the common suffix for antibiotics of the penicillin class?

- A) Bicillinum
- B) Corticotrophinum
- C) Vitacyclinum
- D) Oestronum

9. Adrenal cortex hormones are associated with which suffix?

- A) Corticotrophinum
- B) Vitacyclinum
- C) Pyramidonum
- D) Valosedanum

10. Tetracyclines are a group of antibiotics with which suffix?

- A) Vitacyclinum
- B) Boromentholum
- C) Apomorphinum

D) Hexavitum

11. Mint-containing substances are associated with which suffix?

A) Boromentholum

B) Apomorphinum

C) Amycazolium

D) Oestronum

12. What is the suffix for narcotics?

A) Apomorphinum

B) Amycazolium

C) Oestronum

D) Theophyllum

13. Substances against fungi are known as:

A) Amycazolium

B) Oestronum

C) Pharyngosept

D) Sulfadiazinum

14. The female sex hormone is associated with which suffix?

A) Oestronum

B) Theophyllum

C) Apressinum

D) Angiotensinamidum

15. What is the suffix associated with substances derived from tea leaves?

A) Theophyllum

B) Apressinum

C) Pyramidonum

D) Valosedanum

16. Hypotensive drugs are associated with which suffix?

A) Apressinum

- B) Angiotensinamidum
- C) Pyramidonum
- D) Theophyllum

17. What is the term for drugs with antipyretic properties?

- A) Pyramidonum
- B) Valosedanum
- C) Pharyngosept
- D) Sulfadiazinum

18. Sedatives are associated with which suffix?

- A) Valosedanum
- B) Pharyngosept
- C) Sulfadiazinum
- D) Thealbinum

19. What is the common suffix for antiseptic agents?

- A) Pharyngosept
- B) Thealbinum
- C) Sulfadiazinum
- D) Hexavitum

20. Sulfamides are a group of antibiotics with which suffix?

- A) Sulfadiazinum
- B) Thealbinum
- C) Hexavitum
- D) Antiasthmocrinum

21. Substances derived from tea leaves are associated with which suffix?

- A) Thealbinum
- B) Hexavitum
- C) Apressinum

D) Amycazolium

22. What is the term for substances containing mint?

A) Boromentholum

B) Hexavitum

C) Apressinum

D) Thealbinum

23. What is the suffix for vitamins?

A) Hexavitum

B) Boromentholum

C) Thealbinum

D) Valosedanum

24. What is the term for substances containing theophylline?

A) Theophyllum

B) Boromentholum

C) Amycazolium

D) Antiasthmocrium

25. What is the common suffix for substances with hypotensive properties?

A) Apressinum

B) Angiotensinamidum

C) Valosedanum

D) Pyramidonum

Answers:

1. B) Novocainum

2. A) Pentalginum

3. A) Testosteronum

4. C) Streptocidum

5. A) Antiasthmocrium

6. B) Streptocidum

7. A) Streptocidum
8. A) Bicillinum
9. D) Valosedanum
10. A) Vitacyclinum
11. A) Boromentholum
12. A) Apomorphinum
13. D) Sulfadiazinum
14. A) Oestronum
15. A) Theophyllinum
16. C) Pyramidonum
17. B) Valosedanum
18. D) Thealbinum
19. A) Pharyngosept
20. A) Sulfadiazinum
21. B) Hexavitum
22. A) Boromentholum
23. A) Hexavitum
24. A) Theophyllinum
25. C) Valosedanum

## CHAPTER 2.

The verb and its grammatical category. Formulations in the standard recipe with verbs.

In Latin, as in many languages, verbs play a crucial role in expressing actions, states, or occurrences. In pharmaceutical terminology, verbs are used to describe various actions or processes related to the field.

There are some key points related to verbs in Latin pharmaceutical terminology:

### 1. Verb Endings:

- In Latin, verbs change their endings to indicate different grammatical features such as person, number, tense, voice, and mood.
- For example, the verb "to prescribe" in Latin is "praescribere." The "-ere" ending indicates that it is an infinitive verb.

### 2. Conjugation:

- Latin verbs are classified into four conjugations based on the ending of their present tense indicative forms.
- Different conjugations follow different patterns of inflection for various tenses and moods.

### 3. Tenses:

- Latin has various tenses like present, imperfect, future, perfect, and pluperfect, which indicate when the action or state occurred.
- For instance, "scribo" means "I write" in the present tense, while "scripsi" means "I wrote" in the perfect tense.

### 4. Moods:

- Latin verbs have different moods, such as indicative, imperative, and subjunctive, each serving different functions.
- The indicative mood is used for statements or facts, the imperative for commands, and the subjunctive for various shades of possibility, doubt, or potentiality.

### 5. Voice:

- Latin verbs can be active, passive, or deponent. The voice indicates whether the subject is performing the action or receiving it.
- For example, "scribo" is active ("I write"), while "scribor" is passive ("I am written").

## 6. Pharmaceutical Terminology Examples:

- "Prescribe": "praescribo" (1st conjugation, active)
- "Administer": "ministro" (1st conjugation, active)
- "Inhibit": "inhibeo" (2nd conjugation, active)
- "Synthesize": "synthesize" (3rd conjugation, active)
- "Preserve": "conservo" (1st conjugation, active)

Understanding Latin verbs is crucial for deciphering pharmaceutical terminology, especially when dealing with prescriptions, drug actions, and processes related to pharmaceutical sciences. The ability to recognize verb forms helps professionals in the field accurately interpret and communicate medical information.

Here are some examples of pharmaceutical terms in Latin that involve verbs along with their grammatical categories:

### 1. **Administro, administrare, administravi, administratus** - "To administer"

- Grammatical Categories:
  - Verb Type: Regular verb of the first conjugation
  - Tense: Present (administro), Perfect (administravi)
  - Mood: Indicative (administro), Infinitive (administrare)

### 2. **Injicio, injicere, injeci, injectus** - "To inject"

- Grammatical Categories:
  - Verb Type: Irregular verb
  - Tense: Present (injicio), Perfect (injeci)
  - Mood: Indicative (injicio), Infinitive (injicere)

### 3. **Prescribo, praescribere, praescripsi, praescriptus** - "To prescribe"

- Grammatical Categories:
  - Verb Type: Regular verb of the third conjugation
  - Tense: Present (prescribo), Perfect (praescripsi)
  - Mood: Indicative (prescribo), Infinitive (praescribere)

#### 4. **Diluo, diluere, dilui, dilutus** - "To dilute"

- Grammatical Categories:
- Verb Type: Regular verb of the third conjugation
- Tense: Present (diluo), Perfect (dilui)
- Mood: Indicative (diluo), Infinitive (diluere)

#### 5. **Monitoro, monitorare, monitoravi, monitoratus** - "To monitor"

- Grammatical Categories:
- Verb Type: Regular verb of the first conjugation
- Tense: Present (monitoro), Perfect (monitoravi)
- Mood: Indicative (monitoro), Infinitive (monitorare)

These examples showcase verbs used in pharmaceutical and medical contexts, with each verb having its own conjugation pattern, tense, and mood. The choice of verb depends on the specific action or process being described in medical terminology.

In Latin, pharmaceutical terminology involves specific verbs related to the formulation of medications. Here's an explanation using Latin verbs commonly associated with pharmaceutical formulations:

##### 1. Pondere:

- Verb: Weigh (Pondere)
- Explanation: Begin by weighing or measuring the active ingredients and excipients according to the specified quantities in the standard recipe. *Initium capi per ponderem, ingredientia activa et excipientia secundum quantitates in formula statuta ponderantur.*

##### 2. Misce: - Verb: Mix (Misce)

- Explanation: Place the weighed ingredients into a suitable *Ingredientia ponderata in vas conveniens confer et diligenter misce. Hoc uniformem distributionem componentium confirmat.*

##### 3. Mola: - Verb: Grind (Mola)

- Explanation: If necessary, grind or pulverize certain components to achieve a finer consistency, especially for solid dosage forms like tablets. *Si opus sit, certos componentes molae aut pulverisandi ut consistentiam meliorem obtineatur, maxime in tabuletis.*

#### 4. Dissolve: - Verb: Dissolve (Solve)

- Explanation: For liquid formulations, dissolve the ingredients in a suitable solvent or vehicle. Stirring or mixing is often involved to ensure complete dissolution. *Formulis liquidis, ingredientia in solventem vel vehiculum convenientem dissolventur. Agitatio vel misceatio ad dissolutionem completam conducit.*

#### 5. Calefac: - Verb: Heat (Calefac)

- Explanation: Some formulations may require heating to facilitate the dissolution of ingredients or to achieve a specific temperature for processing. *Nonnullae formulas potest uti calefactione ut dissolutionem ingredientium faciliorem efficiant vel certam temperaturam attingant.*

#### 6. Refrigera: - Verb: Cool (Refrigera)

- Explanation: After heating or processing, allow the formulation to cool to a suitable temperature before proceeding to the next steps. *Post calefactionem vel processum, formulationem refrigerari ad temperaturam idoneam permittitur antequam ad proximos gradus procedatur.*

#### 7. Filtrum: - Verb: Filter (Filtrum)

- Explanation: Remove any solid particles or impurities from the formulation by passing it through a filter or straining device. *Abjice particulam solidam aut impuritates formulatione passando per filtrum vel colatorium.*

#### 8. Imple: - Verb: Fill (Imple)

- Explanation: Transfer the final formulation into the appropriate dosage forms, such as capsules, vials, or bottles. This step may involve precise dispensing equipment. *Transfere formulationem finalem in formam dosis convenientem, ut capsulas, ampullas, vel phialas. Hoc stepmo potest adhiberi instrumentum dispensatorium.*

#### 9. Conpacta: -Verb: Compact (Conpacta)

- Explanation: For solid dosage forms like tablets, compact or compress the mixture to form a cohesive and stable tablet. *In tabuletis aut capsulis, mixturem conpacta vel comprime ut tablettae cohaerentes et stabilis fiant.*

#### 10. Tegito: - Verb: Coat (Tegito)

- Explanation: Apply a coating to tablets or capsules if needed. Coating may enhance stability, improve taste, or control release. *Tablettae aut capsulae, si necesse sit, teguntur ut stabiliores fiant vel gustus melioretur. Tectura potest temperiem liberare vel controllare.*

11. Conditio: - Verb: Package (Conditio)

- Explanation: Once the formulation is prepared and finalized, package the pharmaceutical product appropriately. Include labeling with essential information. Cum formulazione praeparata et perfecta est, condito medicamentum pharmaceuticum idoneo. Includito et inscriptiones cum informatione necessaria.

12. Steriliza: - Verb: Sterilize (Steriliza)

- Explanation: For certain formulations, especially injectables or ophthalmic products, sterilize the final product to ensure its safety and sterility. In nonnullis formulationibus, maxime in injectabilibus vel productibus ophthalmicis, sterilizatio producti finalis ad securitatem et sterilitatem confirmatur.

These Latin verbs illustrate the key actions involved in the pharmaceutical formulation process. Each step is essential for producing medications that meet quality, safety, and efficacy standards. Following standard recipes precisely is crucial to achieving consistent and reliable pharmaceutical products.

Do the tests and pay attention to the meanings of the words.

**Test Questions:**

1. What is a tablet in pharmaceutical terminology? \*\*

- A) A liquid dosage form
- B) A solid dosage form containing a medicinal substance
- C) A gelatinous shell with enclosed drugs
- D) An external application for topical use

2. In which drug form is the drug enclosed in a gelatinous shell?

- A) Tablet
- B) Capsule
- C) Injection
- D) Cream

3. How is an injection administered in the body? \*\*

- A) Orally
- B) Topically
- C) Through inhalation
- D) Via a needle and syringe

4. What is a suspension in pharmaceutical terms?\*\*\*
- A) A solid dosage form
  - B) A liquid dosage form with completely dissolved drug
  - C) A liquid dosage form with dispersed solid particles
  - D) An external topical application
5. What is a solution in pharmaceutical terminology?\*\*\*
- A) A solid dosage form
  - B) A liquid dosage form with dispersed solid particles
  - C) A transdermal drug delivery system
  - D) A liquid dosage form with the drug completely dissolved
6. What is the characteristic of a cream in pharmaceutical terms? A Solid dosage form
- B) Liquid dosage form
  - C) Semi-solid dosage form for topical application
  - D) Transdermal drug delivery system
7. Which drug form is suitable for external application?
- A) Suppository
  - B) Cream
  - C) Injection
  - D) Capsule
8. What is the purpose of a patch in pharmaceuticals?
- A) Oral administration of medication
  - B) Topical application
  - C) Transdermal drug delivery system
  - D) Inserted into a body cavity
9. How is an inhaler used to administer medication?
- A) Through injection
  - B) Orally
  - C) Through inhalation
  - D) Topically

10. What is the characteristic of a suppository in pharmaceutical terms?

- A) A solid dosage form containing a medicinal substance
- B) A transdermal drug delivery system
- C) A liquid dosage form with dispersed solid particles
- D) A solid dosage form inserted into a body cavity

Correct Answers:

1. B) A solid dosage form containing a medicinal substance
2. B) Capsule
3. D) Via a needle and syringe
4. C) A liquid dosage form with dispersed solid particles
5. D) A liquid dosage form with the drug completely dissolved
6. C) Semi-solid dosage form for topical application
7. B) Cream
8. C) Transdermal drug delivery system
9. C) Through inhalation
10. D) A solid dosage form inserted into a body cavity, often rectally

## CHAPTER 3.

Prescription. Standard prescription phrases indicating orders and instructions.

In pharmaceutical terminology, a prescription is a written or electronic order from a qualified healthcare professional, typically a physician or other authorized prescriber, to a pharmacist. The prescription specifies the medication(s), dosage, strength, route of administration, frequency, and duration of treatment for a patient. Here are some key points related to prescriptions:

### **Components of a Prescription:**

#### 1. Patient Information:

- Includes the patient's name, date of birth, address, and other relevant identifying information.

#### 2. Prescriber Information:

- Identifies the healthcare professional prescribing the medication, including their name, credentials, and contact information.

#### 3. Date:

- Indicates the date the prescription was written.

#### 4. Superscription (Rx Symbol):

- The Rx symbol, derived from the Latin word "recipe" meaning "take, " is a universal symbol indicating that the document is a prescription.

#### 5. Inscription:

- Contains the names and quantities of the active ingredients in the medication, along with their dosage forms.

#### 6. Subscription:

- Specifies the dosage strength or concentration of the medication, as well as the total quantity to be dispensed.

#### 7. Signa (Sig):

- Provides instructions to the patient on how to take the medication. This includes details such as the route of administration, frequency, and any special instructions.

#### 8. Dispense As Written (DAW):

- Indicates whether the prescription must be dispensed exactly as written or if generic substitutions are allowed.

9. Refills:

- Specifies the number of times the prescription can be refilled. Some prescriptions may have "as needed" refills.

Key Concepts:

1. Authorized Prescribers:

- Only qualified healthcare professionals with prescribing authority, such as physicians, nurse practitioners, and dentists, can issue prescriptions.

2. Controlled Substances:

- Medications with a potential for abuse or dependence are classified as controlled substances. Prescriptions for these substances are subject to stricter regulations.

3. Electronic Prescriptions:

- With advances in technology, many prescriptions are now transmitted electronically, improving accuracy and efficiency.

4. Pharmacist's Role:

- Pharmacists play a crucial role in interpreting prescriptions, ensuring medication safety, providing counseling to patients, and dispensing medications.

5. Patient Adherence:

- Patient adherence to the prescribed regimen is vital for the effectiveness of the treatment. Instructions should be clear, and patients should be educated on proper medication use.

6. Pharmacy Record Keeping:

- Pharmacies maintain records of dispensed prescriptions for regulatory and patient care purposes.

Prescriptions are essential in ensuring the safe and effective use of medications. They serve as a communication tool between healthcare providers and pharmacists, guiding the dispensing and administration of pharmaceuticals for patient care.

<p><b>I. Inscriptio</b> (sign.)</p>	<p>This section contains official information confirming the identity of the prescriber, including the healthcare institution's address, contact information, and an authorized stamp or seal.</p>
<p><b>II. Datum</b></p>	<p>The exact date when the prescription is written must be indicated. Pharmacies</p>

	generally avoid dispensing medications if the document is outdated or issued a long time ago.
<b>III. Nomen aegroti</b>	The patient's full name and age are recorded. Indicating age is especially important when the prescription is intended for individuals younger than 14 or older than 60 years.
<b>IV. Nomen medici</b>	The name of the physician who prescribes the medication is provided. If the medication is prescribed for personal use by the physician, the phrase "Pro auctore" or "Pro me" (meaning "for the author" or "for myself") may be written instead
<b>V. Invocatio</b>	The doctor's instruction to the pharmacist, written with the word Recipe or its abbreviation Rp., meaning "take." In English-language prescriptions, the symbol Rx is traditionally used for this purpose
<b>VI. Designatio materialiarum</b>	– the list of ingredients or medications and their amount;
<b>VII. Subscriptio</b>	Directions addressed to the pharmacist explaining how the medication must be compounded or formulated, including its dosage form and the total amount to be prepared.
<b>VIII. Signatura</b>	Instructions for the patient on how to take the medication: the single dose, frequency, method of administration, and the duration of treatment. These directions must be written in the official state language or in a language that the patient is able to understand.

## STANDARD PRESCRIPTION PHRASES INDICATING ORDERS AND INSTRUCTIONS.

In the Latin part of a prescription some verb forms are used which indicate orders and instructions. They are required in order to give to a pharmacist instructions how to make up and dispense drugs. You should learn these verb forms as standard prescription phrases. The meaning “order, instruction, direction” is expressed in the Latin part of a prescription by “imperative mode” and “conjunctive mode” of a Latin verb.

### a) Imperative mode

From all imperative mode forms only the 2nd person singular form is used in prescriptions. You will have to memorize standard prescription phrases in the imperative mode as follows:

<b>Recīpe</b>	Take, receive
<b>Da</b>	Give
<b>Signa</b>	Write on a label
<b>Misce</b>	Mix
<b>Sterilisa!</b> (with the exclamation mark)	Sterilize!
<b>Adde</b>	Add
<b>Da tales doses</b>	Give of such doses

### a) Conjunctive mode

The Latin conjunctive mode has many meanings. Only one meaning “order, instruction, direction” is used in prescriptions. These forms are translated from Latin into English with the word-combination “let it be”. You will have to memorize standard prescription phrases in the conjunctive mode as follows:

<b>Detur</b>	Let it be given
<b>Signētur</b>	Let it be labeled
<b>Misceātur</b>	Let it be mixed
<b>Sterilisētur!</b> (with the exclamation mark)	Let it be sterilized!
<b>Repetātur</b>	Let it be repeated
<b>Dentur tales doses</b>	Let it be given of such doses

## **Attention!!!**

a) Prescription phrases in imperative and conjunctive modes have the same meaning: order, instruction, direction, therefore they are completely equal and interchangeable. You may use each of them.

b) Verb *fiēri* in prescriptions .The prescription phrase with the verb *fieri* is often used in prescriptions.

Model:

**Misce, (ut) fiat + pharmaceutical form in Nominative singular**

Note: Conjunction “ut” is usually omitted

Examples: *Misce, fiat pulvis.* Mix to make a powder.

*Misce, fiat unguentum.* Mix to make an ointment

*Misce, fiat linimentum.* Mix to make a liniment

## **BUT !**

*Misce, fiant species.* (species - plural) Mix to make species

## **EXERCISES**

### **1. Translate from English into Latin, using the given vocabulary:**

1. Give 10 ml of epinephrin solution.
2. Take 200 ml of valerian root tincture.
3. Add 5 ml of castor oil.
4. Give 10 ml of menthol oil.
5. Take 30, 0 of xeroform ointment.
6. Mix 5 ml of mint tincture and 10 ml of motherwort tincture.
7. Add 3 ml of peppermint oil.
8. Sterilize 20 ml of castor oil.
9. Take 5, 0 of boromenthol ointment.
10. Give 25, 0 of synthomycin liniment.
11. Mix 10 ml of lily of the valley tincture and 15 ml of valerian tincture.
12. Give 25 ml of motherwort extract.

13. Take 20, 0 of castor oil emulsion.

14. Sterilize 200 ml of novocain solution.

Here's a test with questions related to the pharmaceutical terminology you provided:

Test Questions:

1. What does the term "Recīpe" mean in pharmaceutical terminology?

A) Give B) Sterilize C) Write on a label D) Take, receive

2. What is the meaning of the term "Da" in pharmaceutical terminology? A) Mix  
B) Add C) Sterilize D) Give

3. What does the term "Signa" signify in pharmaceutical language?

A) Mix B) Take, receive C) Write on a label D) Add

4. How would you interpret the term "Misce" in a prescription?

A) Give B) Sterilize C) Mix D) Add

5. What action does the term "Sterilīsa!" suggest in pharmaceutical instructions?

A) Sterilize! B) Give C) Mix D) Add

6. In pharmaceutical terminology, what does "Adde" instruct to do?

A) Mix B) Take, receive C) Add D) Write on a label

7. What does the term "Da tales doses" instruct in a prescription?

A) Give B) Mix C) Sterilize D) Add

Correct Answers:

1. D) Take, receive

2. D) Give

3. C) Write on a label

4. C) Mix

5. A) Sterilize!

6. C) Add

7. A) Give

These tests with questions related to the additional pharmaceutical terminology

you provided:

Test Questions:

1. What is the meaning of the term "Detur" in pharmaceutical terminology?
  - A) Let it be given
  - B) Let it be labeled
  - C) Let it be mixed
  - D) Let it be sterilized!
2. How would you interpret the term "Signētur" in pharmaceutical language?
  - A) Let it be given
  - B) Let it be labeled
  - C) Let it be mixed
  - D) Let it be sterilized!
3. In pharmaceutical terminology, what does "Misceātur" instruct to do?
  - A) Let it be given
  - B) Let it be labeled
  - C) Let it be mixed
  - D) Let it be sterilized!
4. What action does the term "Sterilisētur!" suggest in pharmaceutical instructions?
  - A) Let it be given
  - B) Let it be labeled
  - C) Let it be mixed
  - D) Let it be sterilized!
5. How would you interpret the term "Repetātur" in a prescription?
  - A) Let it be given
  - B) Let it be labeled
  - C) Let it be mixed
  - D) Let it be repeated
6. In pharmaceutical terminology, what does "Dentur tales doses" instruct to do?

- A) Let it be given
- B) Let it be labeled
- C) Let it be mixed
- D) Let it be repeated

Correct Answers:

1. A) Let it be given
2. B) Let it be labeled
3. C) Let it be mixed
4. D) Let it be sterilized!
5. D) Let it be repeated
6. A) Let it be given

## CHAPTER 4.

### **Recipe structure. Prescription rules. Medical prescription liquid and semisolids in prescriptions.**

#### GENERAL INFORMATION ON A MEDICAL PRESCRIPTION.

A medical prescription is one of the most important instruments in healthcare practice, as it represents the direct professional decision of the physician regarding the treatment of a patient. It serves not only as a written order for the pharmacist but also as a legal document reflecting the medical responsibility of the prescriber. Accurate formulation of a prescription guarantees the correct use of medications, ensures safety, and minimizes the risk of undesirable side effects or therapeutic errors.

A well-structured prescription typically includes essential information that identifies the patient, clarifies the purpose of the treatment, and specifies the details of the drug to be dispensed. This information may consist of the name of the medication, its dosage and concentration, pharmaceutical form, administration route, frequency of dosage, and the duration of the treatment course. In addition, prescriptions may include special instructions indicating timing, relation to meals, or cautionary notes regarding storage and usage.

Medical prescriptions are traditionally written in Latin because Latin terminology provides a universal understanding among healthcare professionals across different countries. This linguistic standardization helps maintain accuracy in the communication of drug names, dosage forms (*solutio*, *unguentum*, *tabuleta*, *guttae*), and administration methods (*per os*, *subcutaneus*, *intramuscularis*, *intravenosus*). Moreover, the use of Latin ensures the avoidance of ambiguity and prevents inappropriate interpretation of treatment orders. Another crucial aspect of prescription writing is the consideration of the patient's condition and individual characteristics. A physician must carefully evaluate the age, weight, allergy history, comorbidities, and physiological state of the patient before selecting a medication. Pediatric and geriatric prescriptions require special attention to dosage

calculation and possible drug interactions. Likewise, for pregnant women, individuals with chronic diseases, or patients with impaired liver and kidney function, prescriptions must be adapted to ensure safe therapeutic outcomes.

A medical prescription also carries significant professional-ethical value. Physicians are obliged to prescribe medications based on reliable clinical evidence and current medical standards. The principle “*primum non nocere*” first, do no harm remains the fundamental ethical guideline in prescription practice. A responsible prescription requires not only knowledge of pharmacology but also the ability to forecast therapeutic effects, assess risks, and provide clear explanations to the patient about how the medication should be taken.<sup>1</sup> From an administrative perspective, prescriptions belong to regulated medical documentation. They must be completed clearly, without corrections or confusing abbreviations, as errors in drug names or dosage units can result in serious health consequences. In many healthcare systems, prescriptions are archived for clinical and legal purposes, serving as evidence of medical care provided and decisions made.

In essence, the medical prescription is a critical link between the physician’s expertise, the pharmacist’s responsibility, and the patient’s well-being. High-quality prescription writing demonstrates the physician’s competence, supports effective pharmaceutical care, and ultimately contributes to the restoration of the patient’s health.

In medicine, the term "Recipe" is often associated with the structure of prescriptions. A prescription, also known as a medical prescription or Rx, is a written or electronic order from a qualified healthcare professional (such as a physician or other authorized prescriber) to a pharmacist, directing the preparation and dispensing of a specific medication for a patient. Here's an explanation of the typical structure of a prescription and the rules governing prescription writing in pharmaceutical terms:

Structure of a Prescription (Recipe):

## **1. Superscription (Rx Symbol):**

- The prescription begins with the Rx symbol, which is derived from the Latin word "recipe" meaning "take." This symbol indicates that the document is a prescription.

## **2. Inscription:**

- Contains the names and quantities of the active ingredients in the medication, along with their dosage forms.

## **3. Subscription:**

- Specifies the dosage strength or concentration of the medication, as well as the total quantity to be dispensed.

## **4. Signa (Sig):**

- Provides instructions to the patient on how to take the medication. This includes details such as the route of administration, frequency, and any special instructions.

## **5. Dispense As Written (DAW) or Generic Substitution:**

- Indicates whether the prescription must be dispensed exactly as written (no substitutions) or if generic substitutions are allowed.

## **6. Patient Information:**

- Includes the patient's name, date of birth, address, and other relevant identifying information.

## **7. Prescriber Information:**

- Identifies the healthcare professional prescribing the medication, including their name, credentials, and contact information.

## **8. Date:**

- Indicates the date the prescription was written.

## **Prescription Writing Rules:**

### 1. Legibility:

- The prescription must be written in a legible manner to ensure accurate interpretation by pharmacists and other healthcare providers.

### 2. Drug Name and Strength:

- The generic or brand name of the drug and its strength must be clearly stated.

### 3. Dosage Form:

- Specify the dosage form of the medication (e.g., tablet, capsule, solution).

### 4. Directions for Use (Sig):

- Clearly instruct the patient on how to take the medication, including the route of administration, frequency, and any special instructions.

### 5. Quantity:

- Specify the quantity of the medication to be dispensed.

### 6. Refills:

- Indicate the number of allowable refills, if any.

### 7. Patient Identification:

- Ensure that the patient's identification details are accurate and complete.

### 8. Prescriber's Signature:

- The prescription should be signed by the prescribing healthcare professional.

### 9. DEA Number (for Controlled Substances):

- If the prescription involves a controlled substance, the prescriber's Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) number may be required.

## 10. State Regulations:

- Comply with state-specific regulations regarding prescription writing.

Prescription writing is a precise process that requires attention to detail to ensure patient safety and effective treatment. Adherence to these rules helps in the accurate dispensing of medications and promotes optimal patient outcomes. Always consult and comply with local regulations and guidelines when writing prescriptions.

### Latin in Prescriptions in Some English-speaking Countries:

The only part of a prescription where Latin appears today, however, is in the directions for taking the drug. This use has become a kind of medical shorthand. Some of these abbreviated terms have the potential to cause medication errors because they look so similar in handwriting, so their use is on the decline.

**Eg.:**

<b>ante cibum</b>	<b>ac</b>	<b>before meals</b>
<b>pro re nata</b>	<b>prn</b>	<b>as needed</b>
<b>quaque 3hora</b>	<b>q 3 h</b>	<b>every 3 hours</b>
<b>ter in die</b>	<b>tid</b>	<b>3 times a day</b>

## **REQUIREMENTS TO THE LATIN PART OF A PRESCRIPTION**

The Latin component of a medical prescription is a standardized linguistic framework that ensures precision, universal understanding, and professional safety in the use of pharmaceutical products. Since Latin remains the international language of medical terminology, strict requirements are placed on how it should be used in prescription writing. Compliance with these requirements guarantees the clarity of treatment instructions and prevents pharmacological errors that could endanger the patient's health.

First and foremost, the Latin text of a prescription must be accurate and grammatically correct. Drug names must be written in their official international non-proprietary forms, usually in the nominative case, while their ingredients or raw materials are indicated in the genitive case (e.g., *Extractum Belladonnae*). The use of correct grammatical agreement between nouns and adjectives is crucial to avoid ambiguity in pharmaceutical formulations.

Another major requirement is the use of recognized Latin abbreviations that have internationally accepted meanings. Abbreviations such as *Rp.* (recipe — “take”), *gtt.* (drops), *tabl.* (tablets), *ung.* (ointment), *sol.* (solution), *per os* (by mouth) are permitted because they reduce the length of the prescription while ensuring professional clarity. However, non-standard abbreviations, colloquial forms, or handwriting corrections are strictly prohibited due to the risk of misinterpretation by pharmacists. The dosage, route, and frequency of administration in Latin must be stated clearly and systematically. Units of measurement including grams (g), milligrams (mg), milliliters (ml) are written using universally accepted symbols or Latin terms. Directions like *intramusculariter*, *subcutaneus*, *intravenosus*, and *pro injectione* provide standardized instructions regarding the method of delivery and prevent misunderstanding of how the medicine should be used.

Spelling precision has critical importance. A single misplaced letter can radically alter the meaning of a medication name (for instance, *Digoxin* versus *Digitoxin*), which may result in harmful or even fatal outcomes. Therefore, the physician must write the Latin text clearly, legibly, and without any deletions or overwritten corrections. Printed forms or electronic prescriptions are increasingly used for this reason to eliminate handwriting problems. Additionally, the Latin part of a prescription must reflect professional responsibility. The physician is expected to prescribe medication only when clinically justified and must ensure that instructions are not open to alternative interpretations. The principle of avoiding excessive details is also essential: only the necessary data supporting safe and

effective administration should be included.

Finally, the Latin prescription acts as a bridge between modern medical practice and historical knowledge. It maintains linguistic uniformity across countries, enabling pharmacists and healthcare providers from different linguistic backgrounds to understand medical information precisely. This reinforces the continuity of professional traditions and underlines the global nature of medical science. Overall, the requirements placed on the Latin portion of a prescription protect three critical elements of medical care: accuracy, safety, and professional accountability. Adhering to these norms ensures that pharmacological treatment is applied correctly, thereby supporting the ultimate goal of medicine — safeguarding patient health.

## **LIQUID PHARMACEUTICAL FORMS IN PRESCRIPTIONS**

Liquid dosage forms hold a significant place in medical prescriptions due to their flexibility in administration, rapid absorption, and suitability for patients of different age groups. When writing Latin prescriptions for liquid pharmaceuticals, several important aspects must be considered. The following points highlight key characteristics and requirements of liquid forms in clinical practice:

### **1. Solutions (Solutiones)**

Solutions are homogeneous liquid preparations where active pharmaceutical substances are completely dissolved in a suitable solvent — most commonly water, alcohol, or oil. They are widely used for oral administration, injection, and external treatment. In prescriptions, concentration and volume must be indicated clearly to prevent dosing mistakes.

### **2. Drops (Guttae)**

Drops are measured liquid forms designed for precise administration in small quantities. They are used for ophthalmic, nasal, otic, and oral purposes. Due to their high activity, the prescription must specify the exact number of drops and

frequency of use.

### 3. Mixtures (Mixturae)

Mixtures are multi-component liquid medicines, often containing suspended or dissolved substances intended for internal use. Their formulation requires shaking before administration, which should be indicated in instructions (e.g., *agitanda ante usum* shake before use).

### 4. Syrups (Syrupi)

Syrups are sweetened solutions containing medicinal substances, usually given to children to improve palatability. Latin prescriptions must indicate the sugar concentration and the therapeutic component to avoid confusion with dietary syrups.

### 5. Tinctures (Tincturae)

Tinctures are alcohol-based extracts from plant or animal raw materials. Their pharmacological effect depends on active compounds dissolved in ethanol. In prescriptions, the Latin genitive case is used to specify the source of the extract (e.g., *Tinctura Valerianae*).

### 6. Extracts (Extracta)

Liquid extracts are highly concentrated medicinal forms obtained by extracting active substances. They require strict dosage control. The type of extract — fluid (*Fluidum extractum*) or soft must be clearly indicated on the prescription.

### 7. Infusions and Decoctions (Infusa et Decoctiones)

Infusions are obtained by steeping raw plant material in hot water, whereas decoctions require boiling to extract harder plant tissues. The duration of extraction and volume of the solution must be specified to ensure the correct therapeutic effect.

## 8. Emulsions (Emulsiones)

Emulsions are biphasic systems consisting of oil and water, stabilized with emulsifying agents. Since the dispersed particles tend to separate, the patient must be instructed to shake the emulsions before use.

## 9. Suspensions (Suspensiones)

Suspensions contain finely divided solid particles dispersed in a liquid medium. They are prescribed when the drug is not soluble in water or needs to act locally in the digestive tract. Stability and sedimentation need attention in dosing instructions.

## Injections (Injectiones)

Sterile liquid forms administered directly into the body through various routes — intravenous, intramuscular, or subcutaneous. Prescriptions must specify the route (injection intramuscularis), volume, and concentration very precisely to ensure patient safety.

Liquid pharmaceutical forms offer a wide range of therapeutic applications due to their adaptability, rapid onset of action, and convenience in dosage adjustment. For these reasons, accurate prescription writing in Latin is essential to ensure safe preparation, correct administration, and effective management of patient treatment.

## EXERCISES

*Recipe structure. Prescription rules. Liquid & Semisolid dosage forms*

1. Translate into Latin and write the correct dosage form:

**aqueous solution, nasal drops, skin ointment, oral suspension, eye gel.**

2. Complete the missing parts of a prescription structure:

Inscriptio – .....

Praescriptio – .....

Subscriptio – .....

Signatura – .....

3. Choose the correct medicine form for each clinical situation and justify your choice:

a) child with high fever

b) deep skin infection

c) elderly patient with swallowing difficulty

d) conjunctivitis

e) chronic joint pain

4. Correct the following prescription errors (dosage / abbreviation / form):

Rp.: Solutionis Paracetamol 500 ml

S.: One tablet every hour

*Explain what was wrong in each line.*

5. Write one short prescription (Latin) for each dosage form:

a) solution

b) drops

c) suspension

d) ointment

e) gel

6. Match the dosage form with its main advantage:

– Suspension

– Syrup

– Emulsion

– Ointment

– Drops

*Rapid absorption; Good for children; Local action; Micro-dosing accuracy;*

*Two-phase therapy*

7. Identify whether the following instructions belong to **Subscriptio** or

**Signatura:**

- Shake before use
- Apply to clean skin
- Take after meals
- Prepare 100 ml
- Store in cool place

8. Translate the explanation into correct Latin prescription command:

**“Make according to the rules of the pharmacy”** →

.....

9. Fill in the table:

**Dosage form    Route of administration    One typical instruction**

Solution	?	?
Drops	?	?
Ointment	?	?

10. Write **five safety rules** a doctor must follow when prescribing liquid medications.

11. Explain in 3–4 sentences why Latin abbreviations are necessary in prescriptions. (*No internet — own reasoning!*)

12. Put the stages of dispensing in correct order:

- A – Pharmacist checks prescription accuracy
- B – Doctor selects proper dosage form
- C – Medicine is prepared / packaged
- D – Patient receives instructions
- E – Physician writes prescription in Latin

13. For each statement, mark **True or False** and correct false ones:

- a) Emulsions contain only one liquid phase.
- b) Ointments act locally on the application site.

c) Suspensions must not be shaken.

d) Drops require precise administration instructions.

14. Write a short instruction (Signatura) in English → into Latin for:

**“Apply twice a day to affected skin”**

15. Imagine you are a pharmacist. A prescription is unclear. Write how you would request clarification from the doctor (two sentences, academic style).

## CHAPTER 5.

### Latin names of Chemical elements Latin names of Acids.

#### LATIN NAMES OF CHEMICAL ELEMENTS

#### Structure of a Medical Prescription (Non-plagiarized Version)

##### I. Inscriptio (identification details)

- This section contains official information confirming the identity of the prescriber, including the healthcare institution's address, contact information, and an authorized stamp or seal.

##### II. Datum (date of issue)

– The exact date when the prescription is written must be indicated. Pharmacies generally avoid dispensing medications if the document is outdated or issued a long time ago.

##### III. Nomen aegroti (patient information)

– The patient's full name and age are recorded. Indicating age is especially important when the prescription is intended for individuals younger than 14 or older than 60 years.

##### IV. Nomen medici (prescriber's name)

– The name of the physician who prescribes the medication is provided. If the medication is prescribed for personal use by the physician, the phrase "Pro auctore" or "Pro me" (meaning "for the author" or "for myself") may be written instead.

##### V. Invocatio (prescribing directive)

– The doctor's instruction to the pharmacist, written with the word *Recipe* or its abbreviation *Rp.*, meaning "take." In English-language prescriptions, the symbol *Rx* is traditionally used for this purpose.

## VI. Designatio materiaram (composition of the medicine)

– A detailed list of all active ingredients or pharmaceutical substances along with their specific quantities required for preparing the medication.

## VII. Subscriptio (preparation instructions)

– Directions addressed to the pharmacist explaining how the medication must be compounded or formulated, including its dosage form and the total amount to be prepared.

## VIII. Signatura (directions for use)

– Instructions for the patient on how to take the medication: the single dose, frequency, method of administration, and the duration of treatment. These directions must be written in the official state language or in a language that the patient is able to understand.

## **LATIN NAMES OF ACIDS**

Latin terminology has played a crucial role in pharmaceutical and chemical nomenclature. Acids in medical and pharmaceutical documentation are traditionally written using Latin names because Latin provides international standardization and avoids linguistic ambiguity. The Latin name of an acid is generally formed from the name of its corresponding chemical element or radical, followed by a characteristic suffix that denotes its oxidation state.

In classical pharmacy Latin, two main suffixes are commonly used:

-icum — indicates acids derived from substances in a higher oxidation state

Example: Acidum nitricum (nitric acid,  $\text{HNO}_3$ )

-osum — indicates acids derived from substances in a lower oxidation state

Example: Acidum nitrosum (nitrous acid,  $\text{HNO}_2$ )

The word Acidum itself is a neuter noun derived from acidus meaning “sour.” It is always written first, followed by the descriptive Latin adjective in the genitive case to show possession or origin, e.g., Acidum hydrochloricum (hydrochloric acid — acid originating from hydrogen and chlorine).

Below are examples of common acids used in medicine with their proper Latin names:

English name	Latin pharmaceutical name	Chemical formula
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Hydrochloric acid	Acidum hydrochloricum	HCl
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Sulfuric acid	Acidum sulfuricum	H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>
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Sulfurous acid	Acidum sulfurosum	H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>3</sub>
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Nitric acid	Acidum nitricum	HNO <sub>3</sub>
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Nitrous acid	Acidum nitrosum	HNO <sub>2</sub>
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Acetic acid	Acidum aceticum	CH <sub>3</sub> COOH
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Boric acid	Acidum boricum	H <sub>3</sub> BO <sub>3</sub>
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Phosphoric acid	Acidum phosphoricum	H <sub>3</sub> PO <sub>4</sub>
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Carbonic acid	Acidum carbonicum	H <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>
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In medical prescriptions, the Latin name of the acid is written according to grammatical rules:

Acidum + adjectivum (in the nominative singular, neuter gender).

When indicating concentration or strength, additional Latin phrases such as concentratum (concentrated) or dilutum (diluted) may accompany the name, for example:

Acidum hydrochloricum dilutum - diluted hydrochloric acid

Acidum aceticum concentratum - concentrated acetic acid

The continued application of Latin acid nomenclature in pharmacy ensures consistency across different countries, enabling pharmacists and physicians to interpret formulations accurately regardless of their native language.

## **Exercises**

### TEXT 1 - Historical Importance of Latin Acid Names

Latin has long been the international language of medicine and chemistry. For centuries, pharmacists and physicians from different countries needed a unified way to communicate drug names without confusion. Because Latin is no longer a spoken, changing language, its terminology remains stable and scientifically accurate. In prescription writing, acids are always named using their Latin forms, which consist of the word Acidum followed by an adjective that describes the origin of the acid. This practice ensures that chemical substances are recognized correctly anywhere in the world. Even today, despite modern languages dominating in healthcare, Latin nomenclature maintains its position as a key element in pharmaceutical documentation.

### TEXT 2 - Formation Rules of Latin Acid Names

The names of acids in pharmaceutical Latin strictly follow grammatical and chemical rules. The base word Acidum indicates that the substance belongs to the group of acids. To show the specific type of acid, an adjective is added in the nominative, singular, neuter form. Two main suffixes are used: -icum and -osum. The -icum ending refers to acids in a higher oxidation state, for example Acidum sulfuricum ( $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ ). The -osum ending refers to acids in a lower oxidation state, such as Acidum sulfurosum ( $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_3$ ). This pattern helps to distinguish chemically different acids that originate from the same element. Accurate naming prevents errors in medication preparation and administration

### TEXT 3 Usage of Latin Acid Names in Prescriptions

In prescription writing, Latin names serve a practical purpose: they provide universal clarity in dosage and composition. When prescribing an acid, a physician writes *Acidum* followed by the correct Latin adjective, and sometimes an additional term such as *dilutum* (diluted) or *concentratum* (concentrated). For instance, *Acidum hydrochloricum dilutum* refers to diluted hydrochloric acid commonly used as a medicinal solution. The instructions must be precise, as even minor changes in acid strength can significantly affect therapeutic outcomes. Therefore, Latin acid names help pharmacists prepare and dispense medications correctly, ensuring safe treatment for patients.

## CHAPTER 6.

### Latin names of Salts in Prescriptions. Latin names of Oxides, Peroxides and Hydroxides

Latin terminology provides a standardized form for writing the names of salts in pharmaceutical prescriptions. Just like acids, the names of salts are derived according to Latin grammatical rules and chemical principles. Salt names normally consist of two parts: the name of the positive ion (cation) written as a Latin noun (often a metal element), and the negative ion (anion) written as a Latin adjective in the genitive case. This structure shows the exact chemical origin and prevents medication errors.

Cations such as Natrium (sodium), Kalium (potassium), Calcium, Ferrum (iron), Magnesium, Zincum, Cuprum (copper) are written first. The anion follows as an adjective: chloridum, sulfuricum, nitricum, bromidum, etc. Example:

Natrii chloridum - sodium chloride

Kalii bromidum - potassium bromide

The endings -um and -ii are significant. The -ii ending is used when indicating the genitive singular to show possession: Natrii = "of sodium." This provides clarity, for example, Magnesii sulfas means "sulfate of magnesium," rather than a sulfate related to another metal.

Some anions have different forms depending on oxidation level, similar to acids. For example:

sulfas - sulfate (higher oxidation state)

sulfitas - sulfite (lower oxidation state)

Common Latin salt names used in pharmacy:

English	Latin	Formula
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Sodium chloride	Natrii chloridum	NaCl
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Potassium iodide Kalii iodidum KI

Calcium gluconate Calcii gluconas  $C_6H_{11}CaO_7$

Magnesium sulfate Magnesii sulfas  $MgSO_4$

Ferrous sulfate Ferri sulfas  $FeSO_4$

Zinc oxide Zinci oxidum ZnO

Salt names may also include form, hydration state, or purity: crystallisatum (crystalline), siccum (dry), purissimum (high purity). The use of Latin in salt nomenclature ensures safe interpretation in international prescriptions and pharmaceutical documentation.

## **LATIN NAMES OF OXIDES, PEROXIDES AND HYDROXIDES**

In pharmacy, inorganic compounds such as oxides, peroxides, and hydroxides are commonly used in medicinal formulations and disinfectants. Their Latin names are highly systematic and based on the chemical group they represent.

### 1. Oxides

Oxides are compounds where oxygen is combined with a metal or non-metal. In pharmaceutical Latin, the name is built from the element name + oxidum (neuter noun), for example:

Calcii oxidum — calcium oxide

Zinci oxidum — zinc oxide

The genitive form of the element (Calcii, Zinci) specifies the nature of the oxide. Oxides may have therapeutic roles (e.g., Zinci oxidum in dermatitis creams) or industrial/antiseptic functions.

### 2. Peroxides

Peroxides contain an additional oxygen atom, forming the group  $-O-O-$ . Their Latin names use the noun peroxidum:

Hydrogenii peroxidum — hydrogen peroxide ( $H_2O_2$ )

Natrii peroxidum — sodium peroxide

Hydrogen peroxide is often written with concentration instructions such as 3% solutio Hydrogenii peroxidi in prescriptions, because its potency changes quickly.

### 3. Hydroxides

Hydroxides consist of a metal cation and the hydroxyl group (OH). Their Latin names are built from the element name in the genitive + hydroxidum:

Kalii hydroxidum — potassium hydroxide

Calcii hydroxidum — calcium hydroxide

Magnesii hydroxidum — magnesium hydroxide

Hydroxides are classified by their medical functions:

- ✓ antacid (Magnesii hydroxidum)
- ✓ disinfectant and alkali (Kalii hydroxidum)
- ✓ dental and wound-treatment agent (Calcii hydroxidum)

## EXERCISES

### 1. Identification in a Paragraph

Read the paragraph and underline (or list) all Latin pharmaceutical names of salts, oxides, peroxides, or hydroxides:

In dermatological creams, Zinci oxidum is widely used to protect damaged skin.

Antacid suspensions often contain Magnesium hydroxidum, while disinfectant solutions may include Hydrogen peroxidum because of its oxidizing properties. In hospital practice, Sodium chloridum remains the most common sterile solution used for injections and fluid replacement.

Task:

Identify four Latin names in the paragraph and classify each as salt, oxide, peroxide, or hydroxide.

## 2. Fill in the Correct Latin Form

Complete the Latin names of the compounds in the passage:

In emergency treatment, diluted solutions of Hydrogen peroxid\_\_ are applied to clean wounds. For electrolyte balance, physicians prescribe Sodium chlorid\_\_. When treating gastric acidity, Magnesium hydroxid\_\_ is used as an antacid. Tooth repair materials in dentistry sometimes contain Calcium oxid\_\_ for strengthening the surface.

Task:

Write the missing endings (-um / -i / -um / -um) correctly.

## 3. Translation in Context

Translate the underlined English names into correct Latin pharmaceutical names and rewrite the passage:

Patients with skin irritation are advised to apply (zinc oxide) cream. In case of poisoning by acids, doctors may give (calcium hydroxide) to neutralize the acid. During surgical procedures, (hydrogen peroxide) is often used to remove blood and disinfect the area.

Task:

Replace each English chemical name with its proper Latin name and write the corrected paragraph.

## 4 . Classification and Explanation

Study the sentences and explain why each Latin name belongs to its specific chemical group:

- Kalium hydroxidum
- Ferrous oxidum
- Hydrogen peroxidum
- Magnesium sulfas

Task:

For each item, write a short explanation including:

- which group it belongs to (salt / oxide / peroxide / hydroxide), and
- which Latin ending or word helps you identify the group.

Example format:

“Magnesii sulfas is a salt because the name ends in -as, which indicates an anion such as sulfate.”

**Translate from English into Latin:** Complex liniment of salicylate, isotonic

These are the tests questions based on the provided pharmaceutical substances:

Test 1:

Question 1: What is a complex liniment of salicylate used for?

- A) Internal use
- B) External application
- C) Injectable form
- D) Eye drops

Test 2:

Question 2: What does an isotonic solution of sodium chloride mimic in terms of bodily fluids?

- A) Blood plasma
- B) Urine
- C) Stomach acid
- D) Lymphatic fluid

Test 3:

Question 3: In what form are tablets of calcium gluconate typically administered?

- A) Liquid
- B) Solid
- C) Gas
- D) Gel

Test 4:

Question 4: What is the primary purpose of coated tablets of tetracycline hydrochloride?

- A) Pain relief
- B) Antacid
- C) Antibiotic treatment
- D) Sleep aid

Test 5:

Question 5: What is the main application of a diluted solution of hydrogen peroxide?

- A) Cooking
- B) Wound care
- C) Hair dye
- D) Insect repellent

Test 6:

Question 6: What is the basic acetate of lead commonly used for?

- A) Fertilizer
- B) Food preservation
- C) Medical applications
- D) Fireworks

Test 7:

Question 7: For what purpose is the powder of oxytetracycline primarily used?

- A) Pain relief
- B) Antibiotic treatment
- C) Skin moisturizing
- D) Allergy relief

Test 8:

Question 8: How are matricaria flowers typically utilized for internal use?

- A) Inhalation
- B) Ingestion
- C) Topical application
- D) Intravenous injection

Test 9:

Question 9: In what form is sodium hydrocitrae administered for injections?

- A) Tablet
- B) Liquid
- C) Capsule
- D) Powder

Test 10:

Question 10: What is the main component of basic bismuth nitrate with belladonna extract?

- A) Iron
- B) Bismuth
- C) Zinc
- D) Magnesium

Test 11:

Question 11: For what purpose is phenoxymethylpenicillin typically formulated for injections?

- A) Pain management
- B) Antibiotic treatment
- C) Allergy relief
- D) Digestive health

Test 12:

Question 12: In what form is the oily solution of synoestrol commonly dispensed?

- A) Capsule
- B) Ampoule
- C) Tablet

D) Liquid dropper

Test 13:

Question 13: What is the tincture of plantain leaves used for

A) Allergy relief

B) Pain management

C) Respiratory health

D) Skin care

Test 14:

Question 14: What is milfoil herb derived from?

A) Mint

B) Yarrow

C) Basil

D) Sage

Test 15:

Question 15: What does a solution of mercury cyanide contain?

A) Antibiotics

B) Toxic compound

C) Vitamins

D) Antioxidants

Test 16:

Question 16: How is a solution of sulfacyl-sodium typically administered?

A) Injection

B) Topical cream

C) Oral tablet

D) Inhalation

Test 17:

Question 17: What is the primary use of a solution of thiamin bromide?

A) Pain management

- B) Vitamin supplementation
- C) Antibiotic treatment
- D) Anti-inflammatory

Test 18:

Question 18: What is aloe syrup with iron commonly used for?

- A) Digestive health
- B) Cough relief
- C) Iron supplementation
- D) Allergy relief

Test 19:

Question 19: What is chloroform commonly used for?

- A) Pain relief
- B) Narcosis
- C) Antibiotic treatment
- D) Respiratory health

Test 20:

Question 20: What is the primary component in the powder of foxglove leaves?

- A) Digitalis
- B) Aspirin
- C) Ibuprofen
- D) Acetaminophen

Test 21:

Question 21: In what form are granules of furazolidon usually found?

- A) Liquid
- B) Solid
- C) Gel
- D) Capsule

Test 22:

Question 22: What is the main application of powder and tablets of phthivazid?

- A) Pain relief
- B) Antibiotic treatment
- C) Sleep aid
- D) Mood enhancement

Test 23:

Question 23: What is the primary use of an oily solution of anaesthesin?

- A) Pain management
- B) Skin care
- C) Antibiotic treatment
- D) Digestive health

Test 24:

Question 24: What is the tincture of matricaria flowers commonly used for?

- A) Respiratory health
- B) Digestive health
- C) Skin care
- D) Pain relief

Test 25:

Question 25: How is a solution of synoestrol commonly dispensed?

- A) Injection
- B) Oral tablet
- C) Topical cream
- D) Suppository

Answers:

1. B) External application
2. A) Blood plasma
3. B) Solid
4. C) Antibiotic treatment

5. B) Wound care
6. C) Medical applications
7. B) Antibiotic treatment
8. B) Ingestion
9. B) Liquid
10. B) Bismuth
11. B) Antibiotic treatment
12. B) Ampoule
13. D) Skin care
14. B) Yarrow
15. B) Toxic compound
16. A) Injection
17. B) Vitamin supplementation
18. C) Iron supplementation
19. B) Narcosis
20. A) Digitalis
21. B) Solid
22. B) Antibiotic treatment
23. A) Pain management
24. C) Skin care
25. A) Injection

These are set of control work and tests based on the provided pharmaceutical substances:

Control Work:

Question 1: Define the term "liniment" in the context of pharmaceuticals.

- A) A type of tablet
- B) An injectable solution
- C) A topical preparation for external use

D) A liquid for internal use

Question 2: What does "isotonic" mean in relation to a solution?

A) Equal concentration of solutes

B) High concentration of solutes

C) Low concentration of solutes

D) No solutes present

Question 3: Why are tablets a common dosage form for calcium gluconate?

A) Quick absorption

B) Prolonged release

C) Convenient administration

D) Targeted delivery

Question 4: Why are tetracycline hydrochloride tablets coated?

A) Improved taste

B) Enhanced stability

C) Prolonged release

D) Facilitate swallowing

Question 5: What is the primary use of a diluted solution of hydrogen peroxide in medicine?

A) Disinfection

B) Pain relief

C) Nutritional supplement

D) Allergy treatment

Test 1:

Question 1: What is the primary purpose of a basic acetate of lead?

A) Food preservation

B) Medical applications

C) Fireworks

D) Agricultural fertilizer

Test 2:

Question 2: For what purpose is the milfoil herb commonly used?

- A) Respiratory health
- B) Pain management
- C) Skin care
- D) Digestive health

Test 3:

Question 3: What is the main application of a solution of mercury cyanide?

- A) Antibiotic treatment
- B) Pain relief
- C) Toxic compound
- D) Vitamin supplementation

Test 4:

Question 4: How is a solution of thiamin bromide typically administered?

- A) Injection
- B) Oral tablet
- C) Topical cream
- D) Inhalation

Test 5:

Question 5: In what form are granules of furazolidon usually found?

- A) Liquid
- B) Solid
- C) Gel
- D) Capsule

Control Work Answers:

1. C) A topical preparation for external use
2. A) Equal concentration of solutes
3. C) Convenient administration

4. C) Prolonged release

5. A) Disinfection

Test 1 Answers:

1. B) Medical applications

Test 2 Answers:

2. D) Digestive health

Test 3 Answers:

3. C) Toxic compound

Test 4 Answers:

4. A) Injection

Test 5 Answers:

5. B) Solid

## CHAPTER 7.

### Common Abbreviations Used in Prescriptions.

In pharmaceutical terminology, there are several common abbreviations used in prescriptions to convey information concisely. It's important to note that the use of abbreviations can sometimes lead to misinterpretation, so healthcare professionals need to be familiar with these abbreviations to ensure accurate communication.

Here are some common abbreviations used in prescriptions:

1. **Sig:** This abbreviation stands for "signa, " which means "write" or "label." It is used to indicate the directions for taking the medication.
2. **Disp:** Short for "dispense, " this abbreviation is used to instruct the pharmacist on how much of the medication should be provided to the patient.
3. **Rx:** This is a symbol for a prescription and is often used as a shorthand for "take."
4. **PO:** An abbreviation for "per os, " which means "by mouth." Medications with this instruction are meant to be taken orally.
5. **PRN:** Stands for "pro re nata, " which means "as needed." Medications with this instruction are taken only when required.
6. **QD:** Abbreviation for "quaque die, " meaning "once daily." It indicates that the medication should be taken once a day.
7. **BID:** Short for "bis in die, " which means "twice a day." It indicates that the medication should be taken two times a day.
8. **TID:** Abbreviation for "ter in die, " meaning "three times a day." It indicates that the medication should be taken three times a day.
9. **QID:** Stands for "quater in die, " which means "four times a day." It indicates that the medication should be taken four times a day.
10. **PR:** An abbreviation for "per rectum, " indicating that the medication should be administered rectally.
11. **IM:** Short for "intramuscular, " indicating that the medication should be administered into the muscle.
12. **IV:** Abbreviation for "intravenous, " indicating that the medication should be administered directly into the vein.
13. **SL:** Stands for "sublingual, " indicating that the medication should be placed under the tongue.
14. **Topical:** This term is used to indicate that the medication should be applied to the skin or a specific area.

15. OD: An abbreviation for "oculus dexter, " meaning "right eye."

16. OS: Stands for "oculus sinister, " meaning "left eye."

17. OU: Abbreviation for "oculi uterque, " meaning "both eyes."

It's crucial for healthcare professionals to be aware of these abbreviations and use them accurately to prevent medication errors and ensure patient safety. If you have any specific questions about a prescription or medical terminology, it's always best to consult with a healthcare professional or pharmacist.

### **Prescription expressions with prepositions:**

in ampullis - in ampules

in tabulettis (obductis) - in tablets (coated)

in charta cerata - in cerated paper

in capsulis gelatinosis - in gelatinous capsules

in capsulis amylaceis - in starchy capsules

in oblatis - in capsules(paper seal)

in vitro nigro - in black bottle

ex tempore - as required

per os - by mouth

per rectum - through rectum

pro auctore (pro me) - for the author of prescription (for me)

pro die - daily dose

pro dosi - to be taken

only once pro narcosi - for narcosis

pro injectionibus - for injections

pro infantibus - for children

contra tussim - against cough

### Abbreviations in prescriptions:

<b>Abbreviation</b>	<b>Full form</b>	<b>Translation</b>
`aa	Ana	So much of each
Ac., acid.	Acidum	Acid
Aq.	Aqa	Water
Aq.purify.	Aqua purificata	Purified water
Bol.	Bolus	White bole, kaolin
But.	Butyrum	Butter
Comp., cps.	Compositus, a, um	Composed, compound
Concentr.	Concentratus, a, um	Concentrated
Cort.	Cortex	Cortex, bark
D.	Da.detur. Dentur.	Give. Let it be given/ Let them be given.
Dec. dct.	Decoctum	Decoction
Depur.	Depuratus, a, um	Depurated
Dil.	Dilutus, a, um	Diluted
D.t.d.N	Da (dentur) tales doses numero	Give...such doses
Div. in oart. aeq.	Divide in partes aequales	Divide into equal parts
Empl.	Emplastrum	Plaster
Emuls.	Emulsum	Emulsion
Extr.	Extractumj	Extract
f.	fiat, fiant	Let there be made
Fl., flor.	Flos	Flower
Fluid.	Fluidus, a, um	Fluid
Fol.	Folium	Leaf
Fr., fruct.	Fructus	Fruit
Glod.vagin.	Globules vaginalis	Vaginal globule
Gran.	Granulum	Granule
Gtt., gts.	Gutta	Drop, drops
Hb., herb.	Herba	Herb
Inf.	Infusum	Infusion
In amp.	In ampullis	In ampules
In caps. Gel.	In capsulis gelatinosis	In gelatinous capsules
In caps. Operc.	In capsules operculatis	In lidden capsules

In ch. Cer.	In charta cerata	Inh cerated paper
In oll.	In olla	In wide mouthed bottle
In lag.	In lagena	In a flask, bottle
In scat.	In scatula	In a box
In sacc.chart.	In sacco chartaceo In sacculis chartaceis	In paper saccule In paper saccules
In tab. Obd.	In tabulettis obductis	In coated tablets
In vitr.fusc.	In vitro fusco	In dark bottle
In vitr. Nigr.	In vitro nigro	In black bottle
Linim.	Linimentum	Liniment
Liq.	Liquor	Liquid, fluid
M.	Misce. Misceatur.	Mix. Let it be mixed
m.pil.	Massa pilularum	Mass of pills
Mucil.	Mucilage	Mucilage
Ol.	Oleum	Oil
Oll.	Olla	Wide mothed bottle
Past.	Pasta	Paste
Pct., praec.	Praecipitatus, a, um	Precipitade
Pil.	Pilula	Pill
ero infant.	Pro infantibus	For children
q.s.	Quantum satis	As much as required, as much as suffices
R., rad.	Radix	Root
Rec.	Rectificatus, a, um	Rectified
Rhiz., rh.	Rhizoma	Rhizome
Rp.:	Recipe:	Take(Rx)
S.:	Sigan.Signetur.	Label. Le it be labeled.
Sem.	Semen	Seed
Sicc.	Siccus, a, um	Dry
Simpl.	Simplex	Simple
Sir.	Sirupus	Syrup
Sol.	Solution	Solution
Spec.	Species	Species, tea
Spir.	Spiritus	Spirit
Spiss.	Spissus	Thick, spissated
Steril.	Sterilsa! Steruilisetur!	Sterilize! Let it be sterilized.
Succ.	Succus	Juice

Supp.	Suppositorium	Suppository
Supp.vagin.	Suppositorium vaginale	Vaginal suppository
Susp.	Suspensio	Suspension
Tab.	Tabulettā	Tablet
t-ra, tinct., tct.	Tinctura	Tincture
Tr.	Tritus, a, um	Triturated
Tub.	Tuba	Tuibe
Ung	Unguentum	Ointment
V.	Verte!	Turn over!
Vitr.	Vitrum.	Bottle.

### Names of drug forms in prescriptions:

Latin	English
Recipe: Tincturae...	Rx. Tincture...
Infusi...	Infusion...
Infusifoliorum...	Leaves (foliage) infusion...
Infusi herbae...	Herb infusion...
Infusi florum...	Flower infusion...
Decocti ...	Decoction...
Decocti radiceis...	Root decoction ...
Decocti corticis...	Bark decoction...
Decocti fructuum...	Fruit decoction...
Decocti seminum...	Seed decoction ...
Extracti ... sicci	Dry extract of...
Extracti ... fluidi	Fluid extract of...
Extracti ... spissi	Thick extract of...
Sirupi ...	Syrup...
Linimenti...	Liniment...
Unguenti...	Ointment...
Unguenti ... ophthalmici	Ophthalmologic ointment of...
Solutionis...	Solution of ...
Solutionis ... oleosae	Oil solution of...
Solutionis ... spirituosae	Alcoholic solution of...
Solutionis ... dilutae	Diluted solution of...
Solutionis .. concentratae	Concentrated solution of...
Solutionis ... isotonicae	Isotonic solution of...

Pastae ...	Paste...
Emplastri...	Plaster of...
Emplastri ... simplicis	Simple plaster of...
Emplastri ... compositi	Composite plaster of...
Recipe: Tabulettam ...	Take :Tablet ...
Tabulettas...	Tablets...
Suppositorium...	Suppository...
Suppositoria...	Suppositories...
Dragee...	Dragee... (Sing.)
Dragees...	Dragees... (Plur.)

### Greek roots in the drug names

Greek root	English
<b>phen</b>	fen
<b>meth</b>	met
<b>thio</b>	thio
<b>chlor</b>	chlor
<b>aeth</b>	et
<b>mycin</b>	mycin
<b>cillin</b>	cillin
<b>cycl(in)</b>	cyclin
<b>theo</b>	theo
<b>phyll</b>	Phyll(fill)
<b>morph</b>	morf
<b>glyc</b>	glyc
<b>benz</b>	benz
<b>oxy</b>	oxy
<b>pyr</b>	pyr
<b>hydr</b>	hydr
<b>azol; azin</b>	azol, azin

### MEMORIZE the following words and expressions used in prescriptions:

1. Massa pilularum – mass of pills
2. Oleum Ricini – castor oil
3. In capsulis amyliceis – in starchy capsules

4. In capsulis gelatinosis duris – in solid gelatinous capsules
5. In tabulettis – in tablets
6. Oleum Menthae piperitae – peppermint oil
7. Oleum Terebinthinae rectificatum – rectified turpentine
8. Extractum Frangulae – extract of alder bucktorn
9. Extractum Viburni fluidum – liquid extract of guilder rose
10. Extractum Crataegi siccum – dry extract of hawthorn
11. Acidum hydrochloricum dilutum – diluted hydrochloric acid
12. Da tales doses numero... – Give ... such doses
13. Herba Thymi – mother-of thyme herb
14. Chloroformium, i n – Chloroform
15. Sirupus Cerasi – cherry syrup
16. Infusum foliorum Rhei – infusion of the rhubarb leaves
17. Consperge – powder
18. Tere – triturate
19. Camphora trita – triturated camphor
20. Saccharum, i n – sugar
21. Misce, ut fiat pulvis – mix, let there be made some powder
22. Tinctura Convallariae (Valerianae) – lily of the valley (valerian) tincture
23. Decoctum foliorum Sambuci – decoction of the elder leaves
24. Quantum satis – sufficient quantity
25. Sirupus Aloe – Aloe syrup
26. Oleum Terebinthinae – turpentine oil
27. Oleum Camphorae – camphorated oil, camphor liniment
28. Frangula, ae f – alder bucktorn, black alder
29. Crataegus, i m – Crathaegus, hawthorn
30. Thymus, i m – thyme

## EXERCISES

Here's a set of questions for a control work using the provided pharmaceutical abbreviations and their meanings.

### Control Work: Pharmaceutical Abbreviations

1. What does "In amp." stand for?

- A) In ampules
- B) In gelatinous capsules
- C) In a wide-mouthed bottle
- D) In coated tablets

2. What is the meaning of "In caps. Gel."?

- A) In capsules operculatis
- B) In ampules
- C) In gelatinous capsules
- D) In a wide-mouthed bottle

3. What does "In oll." represent in pharmaceutical terminology?

- A) In vitro fusco
- B) In coated tablets
- C) In a wide-mouthed bottle
- D) In vitro nigro

4. How is "In lag." interpreted in pharmacy?

- A) In a wide-mouthed bottle
- B) In a flask, bottle
- C) In a box
- D) In coated tablets

5. What does "In sacc.chart." stand for?

- A) In paper saccule
- B) In vitro fusco
- C) In coated tablets

- D) In a wide-mouthed bottle
6. What is the meaning of "In tab. Obd."?
- A) In coated tablets
- B) In dark bottle
- C) In a wide-mouthed bottle
- D) In vitro nigro
7. How is "Linim." interpreted in pharmacy?
- A) Liniment
- B) Liquid, fluid
- C) Linimentum
- D) Lidden capsules
8. What does the abbreviation "Liq." stand for?
- A) Linimentum
- B) Liquid, fluid
- C) Lidden capsules
- D) Liniment
9. What is the meaning of "M."?
- A) Mass of pills
- B) Mix. Let it be mixed
- C) Mucilage
- D) Massa pilularum
10. How is "q.s." interpreted in pharmaceutical notation?
- A) Root
- B) Radix
- C) As much as required, as much as suffices
- D) Rectified
11. What does "Rhiz., rh." represent?
- A) Root

B) Rhizome

C) Radix

D) Recipe: Take(Rx)

12. What is the meaning of "S."?

A) Signetur. Label. Let it be labeled.

B) Sigan

C) Signetur

D) Sigantur

Answers to the Control Work:

1. A) In ampules

2. C) In gelatinous capsules

3. C) In a wide-mouthed bottle

4. B) In a flask, bottle

5. A) In paper saccule

6. A) In coated tablets

7. C) Linimentum

8. B) Liquid, fluid

9. B) Mix. Let it be mixed

10. C) As much as required, as much as suffices

11. B) Rhizome

12. A) Signetur. Label. Let it be labeled.

Test 1

1. What does the abbreviation "aa" stand for?

A) Ana

B) Acidum

C) Aqua

D) Bolus

2. What is the meaning of "Ac., acid."?

A) Acidum

B) Bolus

C) Aqua purificata

D) Compositus, a, um

3. What does "Aq." represent?

A) Aqua purificata

B) Emplastrum

C) Acidum

D) Aqua

4. What is the definition of "Aq.purify."?

A) Aqua

B) Bolus

C) Aqua purificata

D) Flos

5. How is "Bol." interpreted in pharmaceutical terminology?

A) Bolus

B) Cortex

C) Emulsion

D) Extractumj

Test 1 Answers:

1. A) Ana

2. A) Acidum

3. D) Aqua

4. C) Aqua purificata

5. A) Bolus

Test 2

6. What does "But." stand for?

- A) Butter
- B) Bolus
- C) Fluidus, a, um
- D) Aqua purificata

7. What is the meaning of "Comp., cps."?

- A) Concentrated
- B) Composed, compound
- C) Cortex
- D) Dentur

8. What does "Concentr." signify in pharmacy?

- A) Cortex
- B) Concentrated
- C) Bolus
- D) Da.detur

9. What is the definition of "Cort."?

- A) Cortex
- B) Acidum
- C) Emplastrum
- D) Depuratus, a, um

10. In pharmaceutical notation, what does "D." stand for?

- A) Da (dentur) tales doses numero
- B) Dilutus, a, um
- C) Cortex
- D) Dentur

Test 2 Answers:

- 6. A) Butter
- 7. B) Composed, compound
- 8. B) Concentrated
- 9. A) Cortex
- 10. D) Dentur

Here's a set of questions for a test or control work based on the provided pharmaceutical terms. Each question includes a term, and the options represent possible meanings or translations.

#### Test: Pharmaceutical Terms

1. What is the meaning of "acĭdum acetĭcum"?
  - A) Benzoic acid
  - B) Acetic acid
  - C) Nitrous acid
  - D) Lactic acid
2. What does "acĭdum acetylsalicylĭcum" represent?
  - A) Acetic acid
  - B) Boric acid
  - C) Salicylic acid
  - D) Nitric acid
3. What is "acĭdum ascorbinĭcum" in English?
  - A) Ascorbic acid
  - B) Folic acid
  - C) Hydrochloric acid
  - D) Lipoic acid
4. How is "acĭdum benzoĭcum" translated?
  - A) Benzoic acid
  - B) Phosphoric acid
  - C) Sulfuric acid
  - D) Glutaminic acid

5. What does "acídum borícum" mean?

- A) Boric acid
- B) Nitrous acid
- C) Hydrochloric acid
- D) Acetic acid

6. Translate "acídum folícum" into English.

- A) Folic acid
- B) Salicylic acid
- C) Lactic acid
- D) Nicotinic acid

7. What is "acídum glutaminícum" in pharmaceutical terminology?

- A) Glutaminic acid
- B) Hydrosulfuric acid
- C) Sulfurous acid
- D) Hydrochloric acid

8. How is "acídum hydrochlorícum" translated?

- A) Hydrochloric acid
- B) Sulfuric acid
- C) Nitric acid
- D) Acetic acid

9. What does "acídum hydrosulfurícum" represent?

- A) Hydrosulfuric acid
- B) Nitrous acid
- C) Phosphoric acid
- D) Lactic acid

10. Translate "acídum lactícum" into English.

- A) Lactic acid
- B) Boric acid

C) Folic acid

D) Nicotinic acid

11. What is the meaning of "acĭdum lipoĭcum"?

A) Salicylic acid

B) Lipoic acid

C) Folic acid

D) Benzoic acid

12. How is "acĭdum nicotinĭcum" translated?

A) Nicotinic acid

B) Nitrous acid

C) Hydrosulfuric acid

D) Acetic acid

13. What does "acĭdum nitrĭcum" mean?

A) Nitric acid

B) Sulfurous acid

C) Hydrosulfuric acid

D) Boric acid

14. Translate "acĭdum nitrĕsum" into English.

A) Nitrous acid

B) Salicylic acid

C) Folic acid

D) Lactic acid

15. What is the meaning of "acĭdum phosphorĭcum"?

A) Phosphoric acid

B) Nicotinic acid

C) Hydrochloric acid

D) Salicylic acid

16. How is "acĭdum salicylicum" translated?

A) Salicylic acid

B) Folic acid

C) Lactic acid

D) Acetic acid

17. What does "acīdum sulfurīcum" represent?

A) Sulfuric acid

B) Boric acid

C) Hydrochloric acid

D) Nitrous acid

18. Translate "acīdum sulfurōsum" into English.

A) Sulfurous acid

B) Nitric acid

C) Acetic acid

D) Hydrosulfuric acid

19. What is the English translation of "Caphōra, ae f"?

A) Caffeine

B) Chinosol

C) Camphor

D) Chloroform

20. What does "Chinosōlum, i n" represent?

A) Chinosol

B) Caffeine

C) Camphor

D) Chloroform

21. How is "Chloroformīum, i n" translated?

A) Caffeine

B) Chinosol

C) Camphor

D) Chloroform

22. Translate "Coffeīnum, i n" into English.

A) Caffeine

B) Chinosol

C) Camphor

D) Chloroform

23. What is the English translation of "Hydrocortisōnum, i n"?

A) Caffeine

B) Chinosol

C) Hydrocortisone

D) Camphor

Answers to the Test:

1. B) Acetic acid

2. C) Salicylic acid

3. A) Ascorbic acid

4. A) Benzoic acid

5. A) Boric acid

6. A) Folic acid

7. A) Glutaminic acid

8. A) Hydrochloric acid

9. A) Hydrosulfuric acid

10. A) Lactic acid

11. B) Lipoic acid

12. A) Nicotinic acid

13. A) Nitric acid

14. A) Nitrous acid

15. A) Phosphoric acid

16. A) Salicylic acid
17. A) Sulfuric acid
18. A) Sulfurous acid
19. C) Camphor
20. A) Chinosol
21. D) Chloroform
22. A) Caffeine
23. C) Hydrocortisone

**CHAPTER 8.**  
**PREPARING FOR THE FINAL TEST.**

Test 1:

Question 1: What does the abbreviation "Disp" signify on a prescription?

- A) Display
- B) Dispose
- C) Dispense
- D) Discipline

Question 2: If a medication has the instruction "QD, " how often should it be taken?

- A) Once a day
- B) Twice a day
- C) Three times a day
- D) Four times a day

Question 3: What is the primary purpose of the abbreviation "Rx" on a prescription?

- A) Refill
- B) Reaction
- C) Prescription
- D) Relaxation

Question 4: How are medications with the instruction "PO" meant to be taken?

- A) By orbit
- B) Per oral (by mouth)
- C) Per order
- D) Per ovary

Question 5: What does "PR" indicate in terms of medication administration?

- A) Per routine
- B) Pro re nata (as needed)
- C) Prescription
- D) Per rectum (rectally)

Test 1 Answers:

1. C) Dispense
2. A) Once a day
3. C) Prescription
4. B) Per oral (by mouth)
5. D) Per rectum (rectally)

Test 2:

Question 1: In the context of medication, what does "BID" stand for?

- A) Twice a day
- B) Once a day
- C) Three times a day
- D) Four times a day

Question 2: What is the meaning of "SL" when found on a prescription?

- A) Sublingual (under the tongue)
- B) Sleep
- C) Solid
- D) Soluble

Question 3: When a medication is labeled "Topical, " how should it be applied?

- A) Orally
- B) Sublingually
- C) To the skin or a specific area
- D) Intravenously

Question 4: What is the significance of "PRN" in medication instructions?

- A) Prescription
- B) Per routine
- C) Pro re nata (as needed)
- D) Per rectum (rectally)

Question 5: How should medications labeled "IM" be administered?

- A) Intramuscularly (into the muscle)
- B) Intravenously (into the vein)
- C) Intradermally (into the skin)
- D) Internally

Test 2 Answers:

1. A) Twice a day
2. A) Sublingual (under the tongue)
3. C) To the skin or a specific area
4. C) Pro re nata (as needed)
5. A) Intramuscularly (into the muscle)

Control Work: Medical Abbreviations

1. Translate the abbreviation "Ac.":
  - a. Acid
  - b. Aqua
  - c. Acute
  - d. Acetone
2. What does "Aq. purify." stand for?
  - a. Purified water
  - b. Aquatic purity
  - c. Purifying agent
  - d. Aqua pura
3. Provide the full form for "Comp., cps.":
  - a. Compositus, a, 7um
  - b. Compound
  - c. Composition
  - d. Compressed

4. The abbreviation "Cort." refers to:
- Cord
  - Cortex
  - Core
  - Coronary
5. Translate "D.t.d.N":
- Da (dentur) tales doses numero
  - Dentur tres doses nocturnae
  - Dosis tres nocte
  - Da dosis nocturna
6. What does "Empl." stand for?
- Empire
  - Emulsion
  - Emplastrum
  - Employ
7. Provide the full form for "Extr.":
- Externum
  - Extractumj
  - Extractor
  - Exterritorial
8. If a prescription says "f., " what does it mean?
- For
  - Fiat, fiant
  - Fever
  - Fluid
9. Translate the abbreviation "Fl., flor.":
- Flower
  - Fluid

- c. Floret
- d. Flocculent

10. What does "Gtt." represent?

- a. Gram
- b. Grain
- c. Gutta
- d. Glottis

Here are the answers separated from the questions:

1. Translate the abbreviation "Ac.":

-Answer: a. Acid

2. What does "Aq. purify." stand for?

- Answer: a. Purified water

3. Provide the full form for "Comp., cps.":

- Answer: a. Compositus, a, 7um

4. The abbreviation "Cort." refers to:

- Answer: b. Cortex

5. Translate "D.t.d.N":

- Answer: a. Da (dentur) tales doses numero

6. What does "Empl." stand for?

- Answer: c. Emplastrum

7. Provide the full form for "Extr.":

- Answer: b. Extractumj

8. If a prescription says "f., " what does it mean?

- Answer: b. Fiat, fiant

9. Translate the abbreviation "Fl., flor.":

- Answer: a. Flower

10. What does "Gtt." represent?

- Answer: c. Gutta

There are a set of the questions for you test, each with a term and a blank space for the corresponding answer:

1. Solutio, ōnis f \_\_\_\_\_
2. Mucilāgo, ĩnis f \_\_\_\_\_
3. Emulsum, i n \_\_\_\_\_
4. Suspensio, ōnis f \_\_\_\_\_
5. Infusum, i n \_\_\_\_\_
6. Decoctum, i n \_\_\_\_\_
7. Tinctura, ae f \_\_\_\_\_
8. Extractum, i n (fluidum) \_\_\_\_\_
9. Mixtura, ae f \_\_\_\_\_
10. Linimentum, i n \_\_\_\_\_
11. Gutta, ae f \_\_\_\_\_
12. Sirupus, i m \_\_\_\_\_
13. Oleum, i n \_\_\_\_\_
14. Unguentum, i n \_\_\_\_\_
15. Pasta, ae f \_\_\_\_\_
16. Suppositorium, i n \_\_\_\_\_
17. Suppositorium rectale (vaginale) \_\_\_\_\_
18. Emplastrum, i n \_\_\_\_\_

Now, provide the appropriate terms for the blanks:

19. \_\_\_\_\_ is a solution.
20. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to mucilage.
21. \_\_\_\_\_ is an emulsion.
22. \_\_\_\_\_ is a suspension.
23. \_\_\_\_\_ is an infusion.
24. \_\_\_\_\_ is a decoction.
25. \_\_\_\_\_ is a tincture.

26. \_\_\_\_\_ is a fluid extract.
27. \_\_\_\_\_ is a mixture.
28. \_\_\_\_\_ is a liniment.
29. \_\_\_\_\_ is a drop.
30. \_\_\_\_\_ is a syrup.
31. \_\_\_\_\_ is an oil.
32. \_\_\_\_\_ is an ointment.
33. \_\_\_\_\_ is a paste.
34. \_\_\_\_\_ is a suppository.
35. \_\_\_\_\_ is a rectal (vaginal) suppository.
36. \_\_\_\_\_ is a plaster.

#### Test 1: Match the Drug Term with Its Description

Match the drug term with its corresponding description.

1. -angi-, -vas-
  - a. Drugs for destruction and excretion
  - b. Spasmolytics, referring to vessels
  - c. Drugs influencing functions of the thyroid gland
  - d. Drugs for treatment of skin diseases
2. -cardi-, -cor-, -cord-
  - a. Cardiovascular drugs
  - b. Drugs influencing hemopoiesis
  - c. Drugs for destruction and excretion
  - d. Extracts from liver
3. -chol-
  - a. Drugs for treatment of skin diseases
  - b. Antipurulent drugs
  - c. Bile-expelling
  - d. Referring to brain

4. -cyt- (from Greek «cell»)

- a. Referring to brain
- b. Antipurulent drugs
- c. Antianemic drugs
- d. Spasmolytics, referring to vessels

5. -derm-

- a. Drugs influencing functions of the thyroid gland
- b. Referring to physical properties
- c. For treatment of skin diseases
- d. Cardiovascular drugs

Answers:

1. b

2. a

3. c

4. c

5. c

Test 2: Identify the Drug Term's Meaning

Identify the meaning of the drug term.

6. -erythr-

- a. Referring to brain
- b. Antipurulent drugs
- c. From Greek «sweet»
- d. From Greek «red»

7. glyc- (from Greek «sweet»)

- a. Extracts from liver
- b. Referring to brain

- c. From Greek «sweet»
  - d. Drugs influencing hemopoiesis
8. -haem-, -aem-
- a. Drugs influencing functions of the thyroid gland
  - b. Referring to physical properties
  - c. Extracts from liver
  - d. Drugs influencing hemopoiesis
9. -hepat-, -hepar-
- a. For treatment of skin diseases
  - b. Extracts from liver
  - c. Referring to physical properties
  - d. Spasmolytics, referring to vessels
10. -lys(in)-
- a. Drugs influencing hemopoiesis
  - b. Referring to physical properties
  - c. Drugs for destruction and excretion
  - d. Cardiovascular drugs

Answers:

6. d

7. c

8. d

9. b

10. c

Test 3: Drug Term Match with Drug Name

Match the drug term with the corresponding drug name.

11. -my(o)-

a. Haematogenum

b. Dermosolonum

c. Myostatinum

d. Neocidum

12. -myel(o)-

a. Myostatinum

b. Vitohepatum

c. Sarcolysinum

d. Myelosanum

13. -neo-, -nov-

a. Erythromycinum

b. Pantocidum

c. Neocidum

d. Liquaeminum

14. -pan-

a. Cardiovalenum

b. Pantocidum

c. Polyvaccinum

d. Sarcolysinum

15. -physi(o)-

a. Physiolactinum

b. Myelosanum

c. Haematogenum

d. Liquaeminum

Answers:

11. c

12. d

13. c

14. b

15. a

There are three sets of the questions each, covering different aspects of the provided medical prefixes and suffixes. The answers are also provided.

#### Test 1: Match the Term with Its Meaning

Match the medical term with its corresponding meaning.

1. bio-

a. fear

b. origin, birth, outcome

c. life, life processes

d. acid, oxygen

2. -pnoe, -pnoea

a. direction

b. work, action, reaction

c. breath

d. paralysis

3. gen-, -genesis, -genesia, -genia

a. secretion

b. cause

c. origin, birth, outcome

d. soul

4. aesthesi-, -aesthesia

a. nutrition, nourishment

b. breath

c. mind

d. sensibleness

5. asthen-(a- without + -sthenos- strength)

a. air, gas

- b. weakness
- c. swallowing
- d. formation of tissues, cells, organs

Answers:

- 1. c
- 2. c
- 3. c
- 4. d
- 5. b

Test 2: Identify the Meaning of the Term

Identify the meaning of the medical term.

6. pneum- pneumat-

- a. air, gas
- b. knowledge
- c. paralysis
- d. memory

7. -aer-

- a. stagnation, stopping
- b. tension
- c. air
- d. secretion

8. -kinesia, -kinemat-, -kinem-, kineto-

- a. breath
- b. attending to motion
- c. fear
- d. nutrition, nourishment

9. -cytosis
- a. paralysis
  - b. secretion
  - c. more than normal quantity of blood cells
  - d. working out
10. -rrhoea
- a. bleeding
  - b. origin, birth, outcome
  - c. acid, oxygen
  - d. direction

Answers:

- 6. a
- 7. c
- 8. b
- 9. c
- 10. a

### Test 3: Fill in the Blank

Fill in the blank with the correct medical term.

- 11. Lack of, deficiency of something: \_\_\_\_\_
- 12. Bleeding: \_\_\_\_\_
- 13. Swallowing: \_\_\_\_\_
- 14. Direction: \_\_\_\_\_
- 15. Stagnation, stopping: \_\_\_\_\_

Answers:

- 11. -penia
- 12. -rrhagia

13. -phagia

14. trop-, -tropia

15. -stasis

Here's a set of the questions for you test, each with a term and a blank space for the corresponding answer:

1. Fluidus, a, um \_\_\_\_\_

2. Folium \_\_\_\_\_

3. Fructus \_\_\_\_\_

4. Globules vaginalis \_\_\_\_\_

5. Granulum \_\_\_\_\_

6. Gutta \_\_\_\_\_

7. Herba \_\_\_\_\_

8. Infusum \_\_\_\_\_

9. In ampullis \_\_\_\_\_

10. In capsulis gelatinosis \_\_\_\_\_

11. In capsules operculatis \_\_\_\_\_

12. In charta cerata \_\_\_\_\_

13. In wide mouthed bottle \_\_\_\_\_

14. In a flask, bottle \_\_\_\_\_

15. In a box \_\_\_\_\_

16. In sacco chartaceo \_\_\_\_\_

17. In paper saccules \_\_\_\_\_

18. In coated tablets \_\_\_\_\_

19. In vitro fusco \_\_\_\_\_

20. In vitro nigro \_\_\_\_\_

21. Linimentum \_\_\_\_\_

22. Liquor \_\_\_\_\_

23. Misce. Misceatur. \_\_\_\_\_

24. Massa pilularum \_\_\_\_\_

25. Mucilage \_\_\_\_\_

Now, provide the appropriate terms for the blanks:

26. \_\_\_\_\_ is a fluid.

27. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to a leaf.

28. \_\_\_\_\_ represents fruit.

29. \_\_\_\_\_ is a vaginal globule.

30. \_\_\_\_\_ is a small granule.

31. \_\_\_\_\_ means drop or drops.

32. \_\_\_\_\_ denotes an herb.

33. \_\_\_\_\_ is an infusion.

34. \_\_\_\_\_ is in ampules.

35. \_\_\_\_\_ comes in gelatinous capsules.

36. \_\_\_\_\_ is in lidded capsules.

37. \_\_\_\_\_ is in cerated paper.

38. \_\_\_\_\_ is in a wide-mouthed bottle.

39. \_\_\_\_\_ is in a flask or bottle.

40. \_\_\_\_\_ is in a box.

41. \_\_\_\_\_ is in a paper saccule.

42. \_\_\_\_\_ is in coated tablets.

43. \_\_\_\_\_ is in a dark bottle.

44. \_\_\_\_\_ is in a black bottle.

45. \_\_\_\_\_ is a liniment.

46. \_\_\_\_\_ is a liquid or fluid.

47. \_\_\_\_\_ means mix or let it be mixed.

48. \_\_\_\_\_ is a mass of pills.

49. \_\_\_\_\_ is mucilage.

50. \_\_\_\_\_ is oil.

## Syllabus

### “Latin and Medical Terminology”

*One semester course*

<b>Weeks</b>	<b>Topics</b>	<b>Amount of hours</b>
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 SingleGreek Word Elements.	2
21.	Greek Word–Elements Denoting Different Physical Properties, Qualities, Relations andOther 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 inprescriptions.	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
	<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>

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**

The Latin language continues to serve as a timeless bridge that links contemporary science with the intellectual heritage of ancient civilizations. Modern medical terminology is a clear reflection of this continuity: a significant portion of scientific vocabulary is rooted in Latin and Greek forms, which provide precision, universality, and historical consistency. These ancient languages helped shape the earliest descriptions of diseases, anatomy, and pharmaceutical substances, and their structural clarity still supports accurate communication among healthcare professionals worldwide.

Latin and Greek culture laid the groundwork for Western education, philosophy, arts, and science. Engaging with these classical traditions not only deepens our understanding of the origins of modern scientific concepts but also strengthens critical thinking and linguistic competence. In particular, knowledge of classical languages enhances the comprehension of English, since a large number of academic and technical terms are derived from them.

Today, the continued study and use of Latin and Greek terminology in medicine is not a matter of tradition alone. It is a practical necessity that ensures standardization, avoids ambiguity, and preserves the intellectual legacy of centuries of scientific development. By mastering these classical linguistic foundations, students and future specialists gain access to a richer conceptual world and a clearer understanding of the scientific discourse that shapes modern healthcare and many other fields of knowledge.

## English-Latin Pharmaceutical Dictionary

### -A-

acetic acid	acĭdum acetĭcum
acetylsalicylic acid	acĭdum acetylsalicylicum
adrenalin	adrenalĭnum, i n
aerosol	aërosolum, i n
aethinyloestradiol	aethinyloestradiolum, i n
aethylmorphine	aethylmorphĭnum, i n
alcohol	spirĭtus, us m
alcoholic	spirituōsus, a, um
aloe	alōē, es f
althea	althaea, ae f
amidopyrin	amidopyrĭnum, i n
aminophyllin	aminophyllĭnum, i n
ampicillin	ampicillĭnum, i n
anaesthesin	anaesthesĭnum, i n
analgin	analgĭnum, i n
antiasthmatic	antiasthmaticus, a, um
apomorphine	apomorphĭnum, i n
ascorbic acid	acĭdum ascorbinĭcum

### -B-

barbital-sodium	barbitālum-natriūm, i n
belladonna	belladonna, ae f
benzoic acid	acīdum benzoīcum
benzylpenicillin-sodium	benzylpenicillīnum-natriūm, i n
bismuth	bismūthum, i n
blue methylen	methylēnum (i n) coerulēum (us, a, um)

boric acid	acīdum borīcum
buckthorn	frangŭla, ae f
-C-	
caffeine	coffeīnum, i n
calcium	calcĭum, i n
calendula	calendŭla, ae f
camphora	camphōra, ae f
capsule	capsŭla, ae f
castor oil	olĕum (i n) Ricĭni (us, i m)
cerebrolysin	cerebrolysīnum, i n
chinosol	chinosōlum, i n
chloroform	chloroformĭum, i n
chloxyl	chloxylum, i n
clear	depurātus, a, um
coated	obductus, a, um
cocoa	cacao
codeine	codeīnum, i n
caffeine-sodium benzoate	coffeīnum-natrĭi benzōas, coffeīni-natrĭi benzoātis
coltsfoot	farfāra, ae f
common (greated) plantain	plantāgo, ĩnis f
complex	composĭtus, a, um
corglycon	corglycōnum, i n
cortex	cortex, ĭcis m
cortison	cortisōnum, i n
corvalol	corvalōlum, i n
-D-	
decoction	decoctum, i n

dibazol	dibazōlum, i n
dicain	dicaīnum, i n
diluted	dilūtus, a, um
dimedrol	dimedrōlum, i n
diprophyllin	diprophyllīnum, i n
distilled	destillātus, a, um
diuretic, urinate	diuretīcus, a, um
dragée	dragée
drop	gutta, ae f
dry	siccus, a, um

-E-

emulsion	emulsum, i n
ephedrin	ephedrīnum, i n
ether	aether, ěris m
ethyl	aethylīcus, a, um
eucalyptus	eucalyptus, i f
eucatul	eucatōlum, i n
euphyllin	euphyllīnum, i n
extract	extractum, i n

-F-

flax	linum, i n
florenal	florenālum, i n
flower	flos, floris m
fluorine	fluōrum, i n or phthorum, i n
folic acid	acīdum folīcum
foxglove	digitālis, is f
furacilin	furacilīnum, i n
furazolidon	furazolidōnum, i n

	<b>-G-</b>
glucose	glucōsum, i n
glutaminic acid	acīdum glutaminīcum
glyceric	glycerinōsus, a, um
granule	granŭlum, i n
	<b>-H-</b>
hawthorn	crataegus, i f
hepavit	hepavītum, i n
herb	herba, ae f
hydrochloric acid	acīdum hydrochlorīcum
hydrochlorothiazid	hydrochlorothiazīdum, i n
hydrocortison	hydrocortisōnum, i n
hydrogen	hydrogenīum, i n
hydrosulfuric acid	acīdum hydrosulfurīcum
	<b>-I-</b>
ichthyol	ichthyōlum, i n
infusion	infūsum, i n
iodine	iodum, i n
iron	ferrum, i n
isotonic	isotonīcus, a, um
	<b>-L-</b>
lactic acid	acīdum lactīcum
lead	plumbum, i n
leaf	folīum, i n
lily of the valley	convallariā, ae f
liniment	linimentum, i n
lipoic acid	acīdum lipoīcum

liquid			fluīdus, a, um
liquid ammonia	(solution of ammonia)	of solutiō Ammonīi (um, i n)	caustīci (us, a, um)

-M-

magnesium			magnesiūm, i n or magnīum, i n
matricary			chamomilla, ae f
mercury			hydrargyrum, i n
menthol			menthōlum, i n
methyl salicylate			methylīi salicylas, ātis m
methyloestradiol			methyloestradiōlum, i n
milfoil			millefolīum, i n
mint			mentha, ae f
mixture			mixtūra, ae f
morphine			morphīnum, i n
motherwort			leonūrus, i m
mucilage			mucilāgo, ĩnis f
mycosolon			mycosolōnum, i n

-N-

naphtalan			naphthalānum, i n
nettle			urtīca, ae f
nicotinic acid			acīdum nicotinīcum
nitric acid			acīdum nitricum
nitroglycerin			nitroglycerīnum, i n
nitrous acid			acīdum nitrōsum
norsulfazol			norsulfazōlum, i n
novocain			novocaīnum, i n
nystatin			nystatīnum, i n

-O-

oak	quercus, us f
oil	olĕum, i n
oily, oil	oleōsus, a, um
ointment	unguentum, i n
oleandomycin	oleandomycīnum, i n
ophthalmic	ophthalmīcus, a, um
ophthalmic film	lamella (ae f) (membranŭla (ae f)) ophthalmīca (us, a, um)
oxaphenamid	oxaphenamīdum, i n
oxygen	oxygenĭum, i n
oxytetracycline	oxytetracyclīnum, i n

-P-

paste	pasta, ae f
peach oil	olĕum (i n) Persicōrum (um, i n)
pectoral	pectorālis, e
pepper	piperītus, a, um
phenacetin	phenacetīnum, i n
phenobarbital	phenobarbitālum, i n
phenobolin	phenobolīnum, i n
phenoxymethylpenicillin	phenoxymethylpenicillīnum, i n
phenyl salicylate	phenylī salicylas, ātis m
phosphoric acid	acĭdum phosphorĭcum
phthalazol	phthalazōlum, i n
phthivazid	phthivazīdum, i n
phthoruracil	phthoruracīlum, i n
pill	pilŭla, ae f

plaster	emplastrum, i n
polyphedan	polyphedānum, i n
potassium	kalĭum, i n
powder	pulvis, ěris m
prednisolon	prednisolōnum, i n
pyracetam	pyracetāmum, i n
pyrazidol	pyrazidōlum, i n

**-R-**

rectal	rectālis, e
rectificat	rectificātus, a, um
rhizome	rhizōma, ātis n
rhubarb	rheum, i n
riboflavin	riboflavĭnum, i n
root	radix, ĭcis f

**-S-**

sacchar	sacchārum, i n
sage	salvĭa, ae f
salicylate	salicylas, ātis m
salicylic acid	acĭdum salicylicum
saluzid	saluzĭdum, i n
seed	semen, ĭnis n
simple	simplex, ĭcis
sodium	natrium, i n
soluble	solubĭlis, e
solution	solutĭo, ōnis f
species	specĭes, ěrum (plural) f
spirituous, alcoholic	spirituōsus, a um
spring adonis	adōnis (ĭdis m, f) vernālis (is, e)

streptocid	streptocīdum, i n
strophanthin	strophanthīnum, i n
sulfacyl-sodium	sulfacylum-natrīum, i n
sulfadimezin	sulfadimezīnum, i n
sulfazin	sulfazīnum, i n
sulfur	sulfur, ūris n
sulfuric acid	acīdum sulfurīcum
sulfurous acid	acīdum sulfurōsum
sunflower-seeds oil	olēum (i n) Helianthi (us, i m)
suppository	suppositorīum, i n
suspension	suspensio, ōnis f
synoestrol	synoestrōlum, i n
synthomycin	synthomycīnum, i n
syrup	sirūpus, i m

-T-

tablet	tabuleta, ae f
talc	talcum, i n
tannin	tannīnum, i n
testosteron	testosterōnum, i n
tetracycline	tetracyclīnum, i n
thiamin	thiamīnum, i n
tincture	tinctūra, ae f

-V-

vaginal	vaginālis, e
valerian	valeriāna, ae f
validol	validōlum, i n
vaseline	vaselīnum, i n

**-W-**

water	aqua, ae f
wheat starch	amylum (i n) Tritici (um, i n)
white	albus, a, um

**-X-**

xeroform	xeroformium, i n
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**-Y-**

yellow	flavus, a, um
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**-Z-**

zinc	zincum, i n
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**APPENDIX I**

**COMPONENTS IMPLYING QUANTITY, MEASURE**

Uni-	Mono-	one	Unicellularis, e Monoplegia, ae f
Du-	Di-	two	Duplex, icis
Bi-	Diplo-	twice	Bifidus, a, um Diplegia, ae f diplopia, ae f
Tri-	Tri-	three	Trigeminus, a, um Triplegia, ae f
Quadri-	Tetra-	four	Quadriplegia, ae f Tetraplegia, ae f
Semi-	Hemi-	half	Hemiplegia, ae f Semimotuus, a, um
Omni-	Pan-	everything	Omnivorus, a, um Panplegia, ae f

Multi-	Poly-	many	Multiformis, e Polyarthritis, itidis f
	Oligo- Micro-	little	Microinfarctus, us, m Oligopnoe, es f
	Macro- Mega-(1)-	big	Macroductyia, ae f Megalosplenia, ae f

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