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THE LATIN LANGUAGE AND MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY

QUIZZES AND TASKS FOR PRACTICAL SKILLS EVALUATION
for the First-Year Students of the Medical Faculties
with the English Medium of Instruction,
Specialty 222 “General Medicine”

Zaporizhzhia
2019
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A manual is approved and recommended for using in learning process by the Central Methodical Commission of Zaporizhzhia State Medical University (record No. 1 from September 26, 2019).

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The manual for the first-year students of the medical faculties with the English medium of instruction contains quizzes and tasks for practical skills evaluation of the discipline “The Latin Language and Medical Terminology”, speciality 222 “General Medicine”. The aim of the manual is to assist the teachers with the organization of learning process for the first-year students with the English medium of instruction and evaluate their practical skills during each lesson and at the end of each semester.
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PREFACE

Quizzes and tasks for practical skills evaluation of the discipline “The Latin Language and Medical Terminology” (module I, II) are made up for the first-year students of the medical faculties with the English medium of instruction.

The chief purpose of teaching Latin at any Medical University is training doctors capable of competent using a modern medical terminology in Latin. The alphabet, phonetic, morphological, lexical and word-formation resources of Latin together with those of Ancient Greek continue to play the leading role in the extension of medical, pharmaceutical, clinical, microbiological and other terminologies. In most national and interstate pharmacopoeias Latin definitions of remedies are accepted as official. Prescriptions are written in Latin in most countries of the world. A good knowledge of elements of Latin Grammar and of Latin-Greek lexical and word-formation resources facilitates students and practitioners very much to read and comprehend the literature on their speciality in any European language.

Teaching mainly aims at concentrating upon the medical terminology. This concept includes theoretical and practical questions connected with the formation and the functioning of terms in various nomenclatures composing a complex-medical terminology. Knowledge of fundamentals of this many-sided terminology acquired at the Latin classes during the first year of study will be enriched, extended and increased in the course of further teaching special disciplines at senior years of study.

On finishing Latin at the first year of study students should:

- be able to read and write terms in Latin;
- know an elementary grammar (a system of declensions, the agreement of adjectives and nouns, conjugations of the verb as required according to the syllabus, etc);
- translate medical terms and prescriptions of any complexity from Latin into English and from English into Latin without dictionaries;
- master principle of the structure of various nomenclatures in Latin (anatomical, histological, clinical, pharmaceutical);
- know ways and means of the word-formation of medical terms;
- be able to specify Greek terminological elements (supplying the essential information about the term) in the structure of clinical terms;
- master a lexical minimum of about 900 units at the level of a long duration memory.

Thus, the aim of this manual is to check knowledge and abilities acquired by the students in the process of studying academic discipline “The Latin Language and Medical Terminology”.
The study guide consists of: Preface, Part I. Quizzes (module I, II), Part II. Tasks for practical skills evaluation (module I, II), References.

There are three sections according to the syllabus:

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

Part I and Part II contain test tasks on all the subjects which encompass all the principal grammar and lexical topics of the subject syllabus “The Latin Language and Medical Terminology”. It helps to check up students’ knowledges on all the sections of the syllabus, to improve and to extend the range of students’ skills and experience gained when studying Latin. Part II is anticipated with methodological recommendations for three sections.

We recommend using quizzes after checking hometasks that deal with the previous theme (in the middle of each class). Every theme contains three options of a quiz.

The manual is based on the National textbook on the Latin Language and Medical Terminology Basics, edited by L.Yu. Smolska and other references.
PART I. QUIZZES
MODULE I. ANATOMICAL TERMINOLOGY

THE STRESS. THE LENGTH AND BREVITY OF A SYLLABLE

Variant 1
1. Place the stress, using the rules of the length and brevity:
ornamentum – ornament
ratio – intelligence, mind
Arachis – peanut
gangraena – gangrene, mortification
2. Place the stress, keep in mind long and short suffixes:
abdominalis – abdominal
caninus – canine
Stilboestrolum – stilboestrole
 gingivitis – an inflammation of the gums

Variant 2
1. Place the stress, using the rules of the length and brevity:
Xenophon – Xenophon
magister – teacher
amicitia – friendship
tenebrae – darkness
2. Place the stress, keep in mind long and short suffixes:
sulfurosus – sulfurous
fractura – fracture
squamula – small scale
nephrocarcinoma – cancer of the kidney
tepidus – warm

Variant 3
1. Place the stress, using the rules of the length and brevity:
caelestis – heavens
Ptolemaeus – Ptolemaeus
insania – mental disease
thermometrum – thermometer
2. Place the stress, keep in mind long and short suffixes:
papula – small papule (pimple)
endometriosis – abnormal growth of endometrial cells outside the uterus
humilis – low
virosus – poisonous
frigidus – cold

**INTRODUCTION TO THE ANATOMICAL NOMENCLATURE.**
**REVIEW OF LATIN NOUNS. DECLENSIONS.**
**FORMATION OF ANATOMICAL TERMS (S_N-S_G)**

**Variant 1**

1. **Determine the declension and stem of the nouns:**
   - stigma, atis n – stigma
   - venter, ntris m – belly
   - status, us m – state
   - servitus, utis f – slavery
   - stadium, i n – stadium

2. **Translate anatomical terms, keep in mind a non-agreed modifier:**
   - crest of the neck of the rib
   - horn of the process
   - surface of the tubercle (tuberculum, i n)

**Variant 2**

1. **Determine the declension and stem of the nouns:**
   - puella, ae f – girl
   - rex, regis m – king
   - paedagogus, i m – teacher
   - mater, tris f – mother
   - scabies, ei f – scabies, itch

2. **Translate anatomical terms, keep in mind a non-agreed modifier:**
   - apex of the root of tooth (root – radix, icis f; tooth – dens, dentis m)
   - stem of calvaria
   - sinus of canal

**Variant 3**

1. **Determine the declension and stem of the nouns:**
   - lupus, i m – wolf
   - lux, lucis f – light
   - gloria, ae f – glory
   - lac, lactis n – milk
   - genu, us n – knee
2. Translate anatomical terms, keep in mind a non-agreed modifier:
- small head of arc of vertebra (vertebra, ae f)
- foramen of cavity
- angulus of clavicle

**INTRODUCTION TO THE ANATOMICLAL NOMENCLATURE.**

**REVIEW OF LATIN ADJECTIVES. TWO GROUPS.**

**FORMATION OF ANATOMICAL TERMS ($S_N$-$A_N$)**

**Variant 1**

1. Write in the nominative and genitive singular forms:
   - major transverse process (processus, us m)
   - frontal bone (os, ossis n)

2. Translate the following anatomical term:
   - major transverse process of frontal cavity

**Variant 2**

1. Write in the nominative and genitive singular forms:
   - superior external aperture (apertura, ae f; externus, a, um)
   - left margin (margo, inis m; sinister, tra, trum)

2. Translate the following anatomical terms:
   - left margin of the superior external aperture

**Variant 3**

1. Write in the nominative and genitive singular forms:
   - minor articular capsule (capsula, ae f)
   - right lobe (lobus, i m; dexter, tra, trum)

2. Translate the following anatomical terms:
   - right lobe of minor articular capsule

**BINOMIAL AND POLYNOMIAL ANATOMICAL TERMS WITH DIFFERENT MODIFIERS**

**Variant 1**

1. Translate into English the following anatomical terms and explain the structure of them:
   - musculus capitis
   - fonticulus anterior
   - sulcus sinus sigmoidei
fovea costalis processus transversi

2. Translate into Latin the following anatomical terms:
body of upper jaw
zygomatic bone
white line of abdomen
inferior alveolar artery of shoulder

Variant 2

1. Translate into English the following anatomical terms and explain the structure of them:
os femoris
vena gastrica brevis
fossa cranii media
musculus obliquus externus abdominis
2. Translate into Latin the following anatomical terms:
surface of tubercle of rib
fibrous vagina of tendon
nucleus of mesencephalic tract
left pulmonal artery

Variant 3

1. Translate into English the following anatomical terms and explain the structure of them:
ren dexter
fossa glandulae lacrimalis
meatus nasi superior
facies articularis capitis fibulae
2. Translate into Latin the following anatomical terms:
posterior straight muscle of head
bone of femur
osseous septum of nose
trochanteric bursa of gluteus maximus muscle

THE 1ST DECLENSION OF NOUNS. GREEK NOUNS OF THE 1ST DECLENSION. PREPOSITIONS (ACC., ABL.).

Variant 1

1. Coordinate adjective and noun (dictionary forms are given), decline:
coronary artery (arteria, ae f + coronarius, a, um)
2. Translate into English the following anatomical terms with prepositions:
inter scapulas
sine commissuris
sub retina

3. Translate into English the following anatomical terms:
vena profunda linguae
ampulla tubae uterinae

4. Translate into Latin the following anatomical terms:
perineal suture
profound vein of tongue

Variant 2

1. Coordinate adjective and noun (dictionary forms are given), decline:
left cheek (bucca, ae f + sinister, tra, trum)

2. Translate into English the following anatomical terms with prepositions:
in sella
ex tunicis
intra gingivam

3. Translate into English the following anatomical terms:
tunica conjunctiva palpebrarum (palpebra, ae f – eyelid)
valvula aortae

4. Translate into Latin the following anatomical terms:
white commisure (albus, a, um – white)
suture of cerebellum (cerebellum, i n)

Variant 3

1. Coordinate adjective and noun (dictionary forms are given), decline:
mucous tunic (tunica, ae f + mucosus, a, um)

2. Translate into English the following anatomical terms with prepositions:
per gingivam
infra alas
cum pulpa

3. Translate into English the following anatomical terms:
tunica mucosa tracheae (mucosus, a, um – mucous)
incisura mandibulae
THE 2\textsuperscript{ND} DECENSION OF NOUNS. MASCULINE AND NEUTRAL GENDERS. GREEK NOUNS OF THE 2\textsuperscript{ND} DECENSION

Variant 1
1. Coordinate adjective and noun (dictionary forms are given), decline:
   internal lip (labium, i n + internus, a, um)
2. Translate into English the following anatomical terms with prepositions:
   per ligamenta lata
   in ganglion
   de palato duro
3. Translate into English the following anatomical terms:
   fundus ventriculi
   musculus transversus radii
4. Translate into Latin the following anatomical terms:
   right lobe of cerebrum
   anterior fonticulus

Variant 2
1. Coordinate adjective and noun (dictionary forms are given), decline:
   right elbow (cubitus, i m + dexter, tra, trum)
2. Translate into English the following anatomical terms with prepositions:
   per brachium dextrum
   inter lobos
   ex palato duro
3. Translate into English the following anatomical terms:
   colon sigmoideum
   musculus capitis rectus
4. Translate into Latin the following anatomical terms:
   bottom of stomach (stomachus, i m)
   right lobe of liver (hepar, atis n)

Variant 3
1. Coordinate adjective and noun (dictionary forms are given), decline:
   hard palate (palatum, i n + durus, a, um)
2. Translate into English the following anatomical terms with prepositions:
   cum dentino
   inter labia
   in bulbis
3. Translate into English the following anatomical terms:
   musculi dorsi
   nervus transversus colli
4. Translate into Latin the following anatomical terms:
   profound transverse muscle
   branches of the lower jaw

THE ADJECTIVES OF THE 1\textsuperscript{ST} AND 2\textsuperscript{ND} DECLENSION.
SUBSTANTIVIZATION OF ADJECTIVES

Variant 1
1. Coordinate adjective and noun (dictionary forms are given), decline:
optic nerve (nervus, i m + opticus, a, um)
2. Translate into English the following anatomical terms with prepositions:
   per colon transversum
   cum membrana introssea
   sub ligamento lato
3. Translate into English the following anatomical terms:
   organa oculi accessoria
   tunica conjunctiva palpebrarum
4. Translate into Latin the following anatomical terms:
   right optic nerve
   squamous sutures

Variant 2
1. Coordinate adjective and noun (dictionary forms are given), decline:
   internal organ (organon, i n + internus, a, um)
2. Translate into English the following anatomical terms with prepositions:
   cum nodulis lymphaticis
   super scapulam dextram
   ad nervum opticum
3. Translate into English the following anatomical terms:
   tunica mucosa oesophagi
   collum anatomicum brachii
4. Translate into Latin the following anatomical terms:
   internal capsule
   right optic nerve
Variant 3

1. Coordinate adjective and noun (dictionary forms are given), decline:
long ligament (ligamentum, i n + longus, a, um)

2. Translate into English the following anatomical terms with prepositions:
in costas spurias
post atrium sinistrum
cum fossa pterygoidea

3. Translate into English the following anatomical terms:
ampulla intestini crassi
nodi lymphatici profundi

4. Translate into Latin the following anatomical terms:
palatine uvula
oblongatal medulla

THE 3RD DECLENSION OF NOUNS. GENERAL INFORMATION.
THREE TYPES OF NOUNS

Variant 1

1. Define the group of the following nouns (consonant, vowel, mixed) and their stems:
dens, dentis m (tooth), paries, etis m (wall), animal, alis n.

2. Translate into English the following anatomical terms with prepositions:
per parietem
cum dentibus
pro animalibus

3. Translate into English the following anatomical terms:
radix dentis canini
sanguis arteriosus

4. Translate into Latin the following anatomical terms:
skin of the forehead
right lung

Variant 2

1. Define the group of the following nouns (consonant, vowel, mixed) and their stems:
flos, oris m (flower), larynx, yngis m (larynx), exemplar, aris n (example).

2. Translate into English the following anatomical terms with prepositions:
cum floribus
sub laryngem
ad exemplar

3. **Translate into English the following anatomical terms:**
corpus unguis
tuberositas ossis cuboidei

4. **Translate into Latin the following anatomical terms:**
apex of root of tooth
pars pelvina

**Variant 3**

1. **Define the group of the following nouns (consonant, vowel, mixed) and their stems:**
pulvinar, aris n (pillow), margo, inis m (margin, edge), unguis, is f (nail).

2. **Translate into English the following anatomical terms with prepositions:**
in pulvinari
e tendinibus
apud unguem

3. **Translate into English the following anatomical terms:**
foramen apicis dentis
margo superior pyramididis

4. **Translate into Latin the following anatomical terms:**
joint of head of rib
pubic symphysis

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**THE 3rd DECLENSION OF NOUNS. MASCULINE GENDER. EXCEPTIONS. NAMES OF MUSCLES**

**Variant 1**

1. **Define the noun group (consonant, vowel, mixed) and decline:**
left foot (sinister, tra, trum – left)

2. **Translate the following word combinations with prepositions:**
a) **into English:** cum floribus albis, per ureterem
b) **into Latin:** without left lung, near thumbs

3. **Translate into English the following anatomical terms:**
pia mater cerebri
facies superficialis ossis zygomatici

4. **Translate into Latin the following anatomical terms:**
major ischiadic tuber
walls of skull
Variant 2
1. Define the noun group (consonant, vowel, mixed) and decline:
cuboid bone (cuboideus, a, um – cuboid)
2. Translate the following word combinations with prepositions:
a) into English: e cortice, ad apicem cordis
b) into Latin: through the mouth, for heart of human being
3. Translate into English the following anatomical terms:
   musculus levator anguli oris
   musculus erector indicis longus
4. Translate into Latin the following anatomical terms:
apex of left lung
tuber of upper jaw

Variant 3
1. Define the noun group (consonant, vowel, mixed) and decline:
Healthy human being (man) (sanus, a, um – healthy)
2. Translate the following word combinations with prepositions:
a) into English: e membranis, post buccam
b) into Latin: through the blood vessels, for bronchial asthma
3. Translate into English the following anatomical terms:
   ossa digitorum pedis
   musculus erector indicis longus
4. Translate into Latin the following anatomical terms:
   abductor muscle of the finger
   cardiac incisure of lung

THE 3rd DECLENSION OF NOUNS. FEMININE GENDER. EXCEPTIONS

Variant 1
1. Define the noun group (consonant, vowel, mixed) and decline:
left naris (sinister, tra, trum – left)
2. Translate the following word combinations with prepositions:
a) into English: sine dente canino dextro inferiore, per partem internam
b) into Latin: fom root of lung, between tendons
3. Translate into English the following anatomical terms:
   substantia lentis
   canalis nervi hypoglossi
4. Translate into Latin the following anatomical terms:
muscles of thorax
right margin of uterus

**Variant 2**

1. **Define the noun group (consonant, vowel, mixed) and decline:**
   - deep root (profundus, a, um – deep)
2. **Translate the following word combinations with prepositions:**
   a) into English: in canale dentis incisivi, sine appendice
   b) into Latin: inside pelvis, with channel of the upper jaw
3. **Translate into English the following anatomical terms:**
   - cartilagines pharyngis
   - margo superior partis petrosae
4. **Translate into Latin the following anatomical terms:**
   - venous blood
   - apex of root of incisive tooth

**Variant 3**

1. **Define the noun group (consonant, vowel, mixed) and decline:**
   - plane tuberosity (planus, a, um – plane)
2. **Translate the following word combinations with prepositions:**
   a) into English: apud cartilagines, ex articulatione pedis
   b) into Latin: through skin, for region of pelvis
3. **Translate into English the following anatomical terms:**
   - apertura pelvis superior
   - canalis cervicis uteri
4. **Translate into Latin the following anatomical terms:**
   - internal surface of pancreas
   - bones of minor pelvis

**THE 3rd DECLENSION OF NOUNS. NEUTRAL GENDER. EXCEPTIONS**

**Variant 1**

1. **Define the noun group (consonant, vowel, mixed) and decline:**
   - hard pillow (durus, a, um – hard)
2. **Translate the following word combinations with prepositions:**
   a) into English: sine foraminibus, per stroma opticum
   b) into Latin: for right femur, between round foramen
3. **Translate into English the following anatomical terms:**
   - diaphragma oris
sulcus corporis callosi

4. Translate into Latin the following anatomical terms:
segmentation of liver
adipous body of cheek

Variant 2

1. Define the noun group (consonant, vowel, mixed) and decline:
long head (longus, a, um – long)

2. Translate the following word combinations with prepositions:
   a) into English: in glomera carotica, sine foraminibus
   b) into Latin: inside occiput, with venous network

3. Translate into English the following anatomical terms:
ossa femoris
pars hepatIs dextra

4. Translate into Latin the following anatomical terms:
straight muscle of abdomen
fossa of head of femur

Variant 3

1. Define the noun group (consonant, vowel, mixed) and decline:
left crus (sinister, tra, trum – left)

2. Translate the following word combinations with prepositions:
   a) into English: apud tubera majora, ex rene dextro
   b) into Latin: through abdomen, for minimal foramina

3. Translate into English the following anatomical terms:
foramina venarum cavarum
rete venosum

4. Translate into Latin the following anatomical terms:
arteries of left kidney
bone of right leg (crus)

THE PECULIARITIES OF THE 3rd DECLENSION OF NOUNS

Variant 1

1. Coordinate adjective and noun (dictionary forms are given), decline:
lymphatic vessel (lymphaticus, a, um – lymphatic)

2. Translate the following word combinations with prepositions:
   a) into English: per prismata, in dosi minima
   b) into Latin: without apophysis, near blood vessels
3. Translate into English the following anatomical terms:
   diaphragma oris
   aponeurosis musculi erectoris
4. Translate into Latin the following anatomical terms:
   basis of cranium
   deep lymphatic vessel

**Variant 2**

1. Coordinate adjective and noun (dictionary forms are given), decline:
   vitreous stroma (stroma, atis n – stroma: vitreus, a, um – vitreous)
2. Translate the following word combinations with prepositions:
   a) into English: cum analysibus, per symphysim pubicam
   b) into Latin: above anastomosis, in nervous system
3. Translate into English the following anatomical terms:
   syndesmosis cranii
   systema respiratorium
4. Translate into Latin the following anatomical terms:
   petrous synchondrosis
   vessels of vessels

**Variant 3**

1. Coordinate adjective and noun (dictionary forms are given), decline:
   favourable narcosis (narcosis, is f – narcosis, bonus, a, um – favourable)
2. Translate the following word combinations with prepositions:
   a) into English: apud systemata majora, ex basi cranii
   b) into Latin: through symphysis, for lymphatic system
3. Translate into English the following anatomical terms:
   vasa sanguinea auris internae
   plasma sanguinis
4. Translate into Latin the following anatomical terms:
   nerves of vessels
   palatine aponeurosis

**THE ADJECTIVES OF THE 3RD DECLENSION**

**Variant 1**

1. Coordinate adjective and noun (dictionary forms are given), decline:
   oval foramen (foramen, inis n + ovalis, e)
2. Translate into English the following anatomical terms with prepositions:
   per canalem nasolacrimalem
cum margine laterali

3. Translate into English the following anatomical terms:
arteriae gastricae breves
musculus biceps femoris

4. Translate into Latin the following anatomical terms:
right radial muscle
lateral commissure of eyelids

**Variant 2**

1. Coordinate adjective and noun (dictionary forms are given), decline:
capsular branch (ramus, i n + capsularis, e)

2. Translate into English the following anatomical terms with prepositions:
ex arteria lacrimali
super ligamenta articularia

3. Translate into English the following anatomical terms:
lunula valvulae semilunaris
vasa capillaria

4. Translate into Latin the following anatomical terms:
spinal tract of nerv
spinal ganglia

**Variant 3**

1. Coordinate adjective and noun (dictionary forms are given), decline:
round ligament (ligamentum, i n + teres, etis)

2. Translate into English the following anatomical terms with prepositions:
in phalangibus distalibus
post arteriam muscularem

3. Translate into English the following anatomical terms:
foramina sacralia
bursae intermusculares musculorum

4. Translate into Latin the following anatomical terms:
visceral surface of spleen
lumbal nerves
THE DEGREES OF COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

Variant 1
1. Translate, form comparative and superlative degree, coordinate (agree) with nouns:
short (ligament, tendon, rib)
2. Translate into English the following anatomical terms with prepositions:
apud foramina sacralia anteriors
cum margine posteriores uteri
3. Translate into English the following anatomical terms:
arteriae gastricae breves majores
bursa musculi latissimi dorsi
4. Translate into Latin the following anatomical terms:
superior anterior iliac spine
lateral commissure of anterior eyelid

Variant 2
1. Translate, form comparative and superlative degree, coordinate (agree) with nouns:
simple (joint, artery, nerve)
2. Translate into English the following anatomical terms with prepositions:
per dentem incisivum inferiorem
sine spina tympanica majoire
3. Translate into English the following anatomical terms:
margo glandulae suprarenalis superior
musculus thoracis longissimus
4. Translate into Latin the following anatomical terms:
superior right radial muscle
the longest muscle of neck

Variant 3
1. Translate, form comparative and superlative degree, coordinate (agree) with nouns:
great (foramen, muscle, wing)
2. Translate into English the following anatomical terms with prepositions:
ex vestibulo posteriore
inter musculos glutaeos maximos
3. Translate into English the following anatomical terms:
arteriae gastricae breves posteriores
musculus digiti minimi brevis
4. Translate into Latin the following anatomical terms:
the highest nasal concha
superior head of pterygoid muscle

THE 4TH AND THE 5TH DECLENSIONS OF NOUNS. EXCEPTIONS

Variant 1
1. Agree adjective with noun (dictionary forms are given), decline:
profound process (processus, us m + profundus, a, um)
2. Translate into English the following anatomical terms with prepositions:
inter cornua
sine facie
sub sinus venarum
3. Translate into English the following anatomical terms:
regio faciei anterior
tractus laterales
4. Translate into Latin the following anatomical terms:
venous arch
fovea of transverse process

Variant 2
1. Coordinate adjective and noun (dictionary forms are given), decline:
plain surface (superficies, ei f + planus, a, um)
2. Translate into English the following anatomical terms with prepositions:
in processibus
ex ductu interno
intra faciem externam
3. Translate into English the following anatomical terms:
facies articularis ossis temporalis
meatus nasalis superior
4. Translate into Latin the following anatomical terms:
surface of spleen
frontal process

Variant 3
1. Coordinate adjective and noun (dictionary forms are given), decline:
lateral horn (cornu, us n + lateralis, e)
2. Translate into English the following anatomical terms with prepositions:
per facies
infra processus pterygoideos
cum cornibus

3. **Translate into English the following anatomical terms:**
ossa manus
valvula sinus coronarii

4. **Translate into Latin the following anatomical terms:**
lateral spinothalamic tract
articular network of knee
MODULE II. PHARMACEUTICAL AND CLINICAL TERMINOLOGY

THE VERB. THE BASIC FORMS OF THE VERB. THE IMPERATIVE MOOD.
THE PRESENT INDICATIVE ACTIVE AND PASSIVE. THE PRESENT
SUBJUNCTIVE ACTIVE AND PASSIVE. THE VERB SUM, ESSE.
THE VERB FIO, FIĔRI

Variant 1

1. Identify the stem and conjugation:
intrāre (to enter); solvēre (to dissolve); venīre (to come)

2. Form Imperative Present Active of the following verbs:
agītāre (to shake up); dividēre (to divide); docēre (to teach)

3. Make the 3rd person singular and plural of the Present Indicative Active and
the Present Indicative Passive:
tegēre (to cover); nutrīre (to feed)

4. Make the 3rd person singular and plural of the Subjanctive Active and the
Subjanctive Passive:
habēre (to have); repetēre (to repeat)

5. Translate the following word combinations:
a) into English: Misce, fiat pasta. Solvātur tabuletta.
b) into Latin: Let it be sterilized. Prepare.

Variant 2

1. Identify the stem and conjugation:
sentīre (to feel); adhibēre (to use); tegēre (to cover)

2. Form Imperative Present Active of the following verbs:
palpāre (to palpate); studēre (to study); vertēre (to turn)

3. Make the 3rd person singular and plural of the Present Indicative Active and
the Present Indicative Passive:
curāre (to treat, to take care of); finīre (to finish)

4. Make the 3rd person singular and plural of the Subjanctive Active and the
Subjanctive Passive:
miscēre (to mix); solvēre (to dissolve)

5. Translate the following word combinations:
a) into English: Misceātur! Pilūla solvītur.
b) into Latin: Water (aqua, ae f) is used. They study.
Variant 3

1. Identify the stem and conjugation:
   addēre (to add); tussīre (to cough); nocēre (to do harm)
2. Form Imperative Present Active of the following verbs:
   captāre (to catch); vivēre (to live); vidēre (to see)
3. Make the 3rd person singular and plural of the Present Indicative Active and the Present Indicative Passive:
   defendēre (to defend); praeparāre (to prepare)
4. Make the 3rd person singular and plural of the Subjunctive Active and the Subjunctive Passive:
   bibēre (to drink); formāre (to form)
5. Translate the following word combinations:
   a) into English: Formetur pilūla. Massam (massa) vident.
   b) into Latin: Let them live. Pills (pilūlae) are added.

THE PRESCRIPTION, ITS STRUCTURE. THE LATIN PART OF THE PRESCRIPTION

Variant 1

1. Translate into English the following prescription:
   Recīpe: Chloroformii
   Olei Helianthi ana 20 ml
   Misce, fiat linimentum.
   Da.
   Signa.
   New words: Chloroformium, i n – chloroforme
              oleum, i n – oil
              Helianthus, i m – sunflower

2. Translate into Latin the following prescription:
   Rx: Oak bark decoction 20,0 – 200 ml (Decoction of bark of oak)
   Dispense!
   Denote!
   New words: bark – cortex, icis m
              oak – Quercus, us f
              decoction – decoctum, i n

Variant 2

1. Translate into English the following prescription:
   Recīpe: Tincturae Valerianae
Tincturae Convallariae ana 10 ml
Solutionis Nitroglecerini 1 % – 1 ml
Misceātur. Detur.
Signetur.

New words: tinctura, ae f – tincture
Valeriana, ae f – valerian (medicinal herb)
Convallaria, ae f – lily of valley (medicinal herb)
solutio, onis f – solution
Nitroglycerinum, i n – nitroglycerine

2. Translate into Latin the following prescription:
Rx: Dibazole 0,005
Sugar 0,3
Mix to form a powder. Dispense such doses in number 12.
Sign.

New words: Dibazolum, i n – dibazole
Saccharum, i n – sugar
pulvis, eris m – powder

Variant 3

1. Translate into English the following prescription:
Recipe: Mentholi 0,25
Tincturae Eucalypti 50 ml
Spiritus aethylici 90 % – 100 ml
Misce. Da.
Signa.

New words: tinctura, ae f – tincture
Eucaluptus, i f – eucalyptus, blue gum (medicinal plant)
Mentholum, i n – menthole
spiritus, us m – alcohol, spirit
aethylicus, a, um – ethylic

2.Translate into Latin the following prescription:
Rx: Oil of peppermint (Peppermint oil)
Oil of thyme (thyme oil)
Oil of pine (pine oil) equally 5 ml
Mix. Dispense.
Sign.

New words: oleum, i n
peppermint – Mentha, ae f
pine – Pinus, i f
1. Translate into Latin the following chemical names in nominative and genitive forms singular:
phosphorous acid, basic magnesium carbonate, potassium, lead plaster (emplastrum, i n – plaster), barium oxide, citric acid, natrium chloride.

2. Translate into English the following prescription:
Recīpe: Hydrargyri cyanidi
Novocaini ana 0,2
Aquae pro injectionībus 20 ml
Misceātur. Detur.
Signetur.

New words: Novocainum , i n – novocaine
aqua, ae f – water
injectio, onis f – injection

3. Translate into Latin the following prescription:
Rx: 12 tablets of acetylsalicylic acid 0,25
Dispense.
Sign.

Variant 2

1. Translate into Latin the following chemical names in nominative and genitive forms singular:
iodine solution, silicon, potassium permanganate, sulphur ointment (unguentum, i n – ointment), nitrous acid, citric acid, aluminium hydroxide.

2. Translate into English the following prescription:
Recīpe: Ferri reducti 0,5
Acidi ascorbinici 0,1
Misce, fiat pulvis
Da tales doses numero 50 in capsulis.
Signa.

New words: reductus , a, um – restored
pulvis, eris m – powder
capsula, ae f – capsule

3. Translate into Latin the following prescription:
Rx: Zinc oxide powder 0,25
Dispense such doses in number 12.
Sign.

New word: powder – pulvis, eris m

**Variant 3**

1. Translate into Latin the following chemical names in nominative and genetive forms singular:
   yellow mercury oxide (flavus, a, um – yellow), copper sulphate, hydrochloric acid, boric acid powder (pulvis, eris m – powder), calcium hydroxide, sodium chloride, basic lead acetate.

2. Translate into English the following prescription:
   Recipe: Tabulettas Oleandomycini phosphatis obductas 0,125 numero 25
   Detur.
   Signetur.

   New word: obductus, a, um – coated

3. Translate into Latin the following prescription:
   Rx: Atropine sulfate solution 0,1 % – 1 ml
   Dispense such doses in number 12
   Sign.

   New word: solution – solution, onis f

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**THE PHARMACEUTICAL TERMINOLOGY. VITAMINS.**

**BOTANIC NOMENCLATURE**

**Variant 1**

1. Translate into English, underline the familiar word-forming elements, and explain them:
   Methicillinum, Phenaminum, Sulfacylum, Phlogistonum.

2. Translate into English the following prescription:
   Recipe: Corticis Quercus 100,0
   Detur in charta.
   Signetur.

   New word: oak – Quercus, us f

3. Translate into English the following prescription:
   Rx: 20 tablets of “Polyvitaplex”
   Dispense.
   Sign.

4. Write in Latin and find synonymic names of vitamins:
   vitamin B₁₂; vitamin PP; vitamin A.
Variant 2

1. Translate into English, underline the familiar word-forming elements, and explain them:
Monomycinum, Desoxycorticosteronum, Apressinum, Antipyrinum.

2. Translate into English the following prescription:
   Recīpe: Foliorum Menthae piperitae 200,0
       Da in scatūla.
       Signa.
   New words: Mentha piperita – peppermint
               scatūla, ae f – scatule, little box

3. Translate into Latin the following prescription:
   Rx: Penicillin ointment 2% – 100,0
       To dispense.
       To sign.
   New word: ointment – unguentum, i n

4. Write in Latin and find synonymic names of vitamins:
   vitamin E; vitamin C, vitamin B₃.

Variant 3

1. Translate into English, underline the familiar word-forming elements, and explain them:
Cyclodolum, Euphyllinum, Phosphacolum, Sedanalum .

2. Translate into English the following prescription:
   Recīpe: Decocti radicis Althaeae 10,0 – 100 ml
       Da in vitro nigro.
       Signa.
   New words: Althaea, ae f – marsh mallow
               vitrum, i n – glass
               niger, gra, grum – black

3. Translate into Latin the following prescription:
   Rx: Furacine solution 0,02% – 1000 ml
       To dispense.
       To Sign.
   New word: solution – solutio, onis f

4. Write in Latin and find synonymic names of vitamins:
   vitamin B₆; vitamin D₃; vitamin B₉.
THE PRESCRIPTION. THE LIQUID MEDICAL FORMS

Variant 1

1. Translate into Latin in nominative and genitive forms:
oil iodine solution, ethylic alcohol, guttae “Sofradex”.
New word: alcohol – spiritus, us m

2. Translate into English the following prescription:
   Recípe: Decocti radícis Althaeae 10,0 – 100 ml
   Da in vitro nigro.
   Signa.
New words: Althaea, ae f – marsh mallow
   vitrum, i n – glass
   niger, gra, grum – black

3. Translate into Latin the following prescription:
   Rx: Aluminium hydroxide suspension (Suspension of aluminium
       hydroxide) 4% – 200 ml
   To dispense.
   To sign.

Variant 2

1. Translate into Latin in nominative and genitive forms:
liquid extract of passiflora, salicylic acid solution in alcohol, decoction of chamomile flowers.
New words: passiflora – Passiflora, ae f
   in alcohol – spirituosus, a, um

2. Translate into English the following prescription:
   Recípe: Hydrargyri cyanidi
   Novocaini ana 0,2
   Aquae pro injectionibus 20 ml
   Misceātur. Detur.
   Signetur.

3. Translate into Latin the following prescription:
   Rx: Ether tincture of valerian
      Tincture of lily of valley equal 10 ml
      Dispense.
      Sign.
New words: ether – Aether, eris m
   lily of valley – Convallaria, ae f
Variant 3

1. Translate into Latin in nominative and genetive forms:
sodium chloride isotonic solution, infusion of nettle leaves, water of bitter almonds

*New words: nettle – Urtica, ae f  
ammond – Amygdala, ae f  
bitter – amarus, a, um*

2. Translate into English the following prescription:
   Recīpe: Extracti Aloes fluidi 1 ml
   Dentur tales doses numēro 10 in ampullis
   Signetur.

3. Translate into Latin the following prescription:
   Rx: Codeine phosphate 0,2
   Infusion of adonis herb from 6,0 – 180ml
   Sodium bromide 6,0
   Mix. Dispense.
   Sign.

*New words: adonis – Adonis, idis m*

**THE PRESCRIPTION. THE SOFT MEDICAL FORMS**

Variant 1

1. Translate into Latin in nominative and genetive forms:
ophthalmic ointment of prednisolone, composite plaster of lead, linimentum balsamīcum Wishnewsky.

*New word: composite – compositus, a, um*

2. Translate into English the following prescription:
   Recīpe: Dermatoli
   Methylii salicylatis
   Olei Lini ana 15,0
   Misce, fiat linimentum. Da.
   Signa.

*New word: Linum, i n – flax*

3. Translate into Latin the following prescription:
   Rx: Geli “Titriolum” 25,0
   To dispense.
   To sign.
Variant 2

1. Translate into Latin in nominative and genitive forms:
Paste of zinc, the purest oil of vaseline, ointment “Cremgen”.
*New word: the purest – purissimus, a, um*

2. Translate into English the following prescription:
   Recipe: Emplastri Plumbi simplicis 50,0
   Detur.
   Signetur.

3. Translate into Latin the following prescription:
   Rx: Salicilic acid
   Zinc oxide 12,0
   Vaseline up to 50,0
   Mix to form a paste.
   Dispense.
   Sign.

Variant 3

1. Translate into Latin in Nominative and Genitive forms:
synthomycine liniment, balsamum “Gold Star”, plaster of pepper Capsicum.
*New word: pepper capsicum – Capsicum, i n*

2. Translate into English the following prescription:
   Recipe: Ungenti Hydrargyri oxydi flavi 10,0
   Detur in vitro fusco.
   Signetur.
*New words: vitrum, i n – glass
   fuscus, a, um – dark*

3. Translate into Latin the following prescription:
   Rx: Composite liniment of streptocide 50,0
   Dispense.
   Sign.
*New word: composite – compositus, a, um*

**THE PRESCRIPTION. THE SOLID MEDICAL FORMS**

Variant 1

1. Translate into Latin in nominative and genitive forms:
composite powder of sweet root, bitter herbal blend, coated tablets “Allochol”.
*New word: sweet root – Glycyrrhiza, ae f*
2. Translate into English the following prescription:
Reciē: Platyphyllini hydrotatratis 0,005
Dibazoli 0,02
Sacchari 0,3
Misce, fiat pulvis. Da tales doses numĕro 12.
Signa.
New word: saccharum, i n – sugar

3. Translate into Latin the following prescription:
Rx: Dragee “Undevit” N 50
To dispense.
To sign.

Variant 2

1. Translate into Latin in Nominative and Genetive forms:
diuretic herbal blend, suppositories “Anuzol”, tablet of phenazepam .

2. Translate into English the following prescription:
Reciē: Tabulettas Tetracyclini hydrochloridi cum Nystatino 0,05 numĕro 20
Detur.
Signetur.

3. Translate into Latin the following prescription:
Rx: Currants fruits
Nettle leaves equally 50,0
Mix to form herbal blend
Dispense.
Sign.
New words: currant – Ribes, is n
nettle – Urtīca, ae f

Variant 3

1. Translate into Latin in Nominative and Genetive forms:
chamomile flowers, coated tablet of pancreatin 8000, pectoral herbal blend.
New words: chamomile – Chamomilla, ae f

2. Translate into English the following prescription:
Reciē: Speciērum antiasthmaticārum 100,0
Detur in sacculo chartaceo.
Signetur.
New words: sacculus, i n – sac
chartaceus, a, um – paper (adj.)
3. Translate into Latin the following prescription:
   Rx: Calcium carbonate 0,05  
   Calcium glycerophosphate 0,02  
   Mix to form a powder.  
   Dispense such doses in number 12.  
   Sign.

THE INTRODUCTION OF CLINICAL TERMINOLOGY. THE NOTION OF 
CLINICAL TERM. THE GREEK AND LATIN DOUBLETS OF THE 1ST 
DECLENSION OF NOUNS

Variant 1

1. Make up the Greek clinical terms with the given meaning: 
   disease of mammary gland, pain of gums, graphy of ovarian duct.
2. Translate clinical terms, determine the meaning of word-forming elements: 
   hormonotherapia, gynaecologia, cholecystectomia.
3. Translate clinical diagnoses: 
   a) into English: coma haemolyticum  
   b) into Latin: acute parodontosis (acute – acutus, a, um)
4. Translate into Latin the following prescription: 
   Rx: Currants fruits  
   Nettle leaves equally 50,0  
   Mix to form herbal blend  
   Dispense.  
   Sign.

   New words: currant – Ribes, is n  
   nettle – Urtica, ae f

Variant 2

1. Make up the Greek clinical terms with the given meaning: 
   morbid fear of water, abnormal secretion of tears, drawing out an artificial fistule on 
   urinary bladder.
2. Translate clinical terms, determine the meaning of word-forming elements: 
   colpopexia, psychologia, phytotherapia.
3. Translate clinical diagnoses: 
   a) into English: emphysema pulmonum  
   b) into Latin: cyst of the pancreas (cyst – cysta, ae f)
4. Translate into Latin the following prescription:
Rx: Calcium carbonate 0,05  
Calcium glycerophosphate 0,02  
Mix to form a powder. Dispense such doses in number 12.  
Sign.

**Variant 3**

1. **Make up the Greek clinical terms with the given meaning:**  
suturing of gallbladder, excision of mammary gland, examination of vagina.

2. **Translate clinical terms, determine the meaning of word-forming elements:**  
hydraemia, glossoplegia, phlebectasia

3. **Translate clinical diagnoses:**  
   a) **into English:** extirpation of supravaginal uterus  
   b) **into Latin:** fibrosis of the lungs

4. **Translate into Latin the following prescription:**  
   Rx: Composite liniment of streptocide 50,0  
   Dispense.  
   Sign.

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**THE GREEK AND LATIN DOUBLETS OF THE 2ND DECLENSION OF NOUNS. THE MOST COMMONLY USED GREEK PREFIXES**

**Variant 1**

1. **Make up the Greek clinical terms with the given meaning:**  
incision of uterus, disease of nerve, pain of ovary.

2. **Translate clinical terms, determine the meaning of word-forming elements:**  
androphobia, atrichia, nosologia.

3. **Translate clinical diagnoses:**  
   a) **into English:** angioma arteriovenosum  
   b) **into Latin:** pylo-antral resection of stomach (stomach – gaster, tris f)

4. **Translate into Latin the following prescription:**  
   Rx: Tincture of peony 200 ml  
   Dispense.  
   Sign.

*New word: peony – Paeonia, ae f*
Variant 2

1. Make up the Greek clinical terms with the given meaning:
without pulse, abnormal digestion, treatment with sleep.
2. Translate clinical terms, determine the meaning of word-forming elements:
opthalmologia, polydactyli, encephalopathia.
3. Translate clinical diagnoses:
a) into English: cheilitis superfisialis
b) into Latin: cavernous tuberculosis of the lungs
4. Translate into Latin the following prescription:
   Rx: Mercury cyanide
   Novocaine equally 0,2
   Water for injections 20 ml
   To mix. To sterilize. To dispense.
   To sign.

Variant 3

1. Make up the Greek clinical terms with the given meaning:
science of poisons, absence of hunger, softening of brain.
2. Translate clinical terms, determine the meaning of word-forming elements:
urolithus, colporrhagia, syndesmologia.
3. Translate clinical diagnoses:
a) into English: icterus physiologicus neonatorum (icterus, i m – jaundice, neonatus, i m – newborn)
b) into Latin: hemorrhagic vasculitis
4. Translate into Latin the following prescription:
   Rx: Solution of camphor oil 12 ml
   Dispense 10 doses in ampules.
   Sign.
New word: camphor – Casmphora, ae f

THE GREEK AND LATIN DOUBLETS OF THE 1ST AND THE 2ND
DECLENSION OF ADJECTIVES

Variant 1

1. Make up the Greek clinical terms with the given meaning:
inflammation of rectum, morbid fear of red, dry eye.
2. Translate clinical terms, determine the meaning of word-forming elements:
hypertrophia, neophopia, platyspondylia.
3. Translate clinical diagnoses:
   a) into English: trauma cerebri
   b) into Latin: postraumatic cyst of talocrural joint (cyst – cysta, ae f)
4. Translate into Latin the following prescription:
   Rx: Tincture of the lily of valley 200 ml
   Dispense.
   Sign.

New word: lily of valley – Convallaria, ae f

Variant 2

1. Make up the Greek clinical terms with the given meaning:
   red vision, inflammation of dura mater encephali, examination of uterus.
2. Translate clinical terms, determine the meaning of word-forming elements:
   hypnotherapia, polyuria, xerocheilia.
3. Translate clinical diagnoses:
   a) into English: ulcus aquisitum cruris sinistri (ulcus, eris n – ulcer)
   b) into Latin: diabetic coma
4. Translate into Latin the following prescription:
   Rx: Reduced iron 1,0
   To dispense 15 such doses in gelatinous capsules.
   To sign.

Variant 3

1. Make up the Greek clinical terms with the given meaning:
   science of muscles, absence of hunger, softening of brain.
2. Translate clinical terms, determine the meaning of word-forming elements:
   micrognathia, oxygenotherapia, leukaemia.
3. Translate clinical diagnoses:
   a) into English: rhinitis atrophica anterior
   b) into Latin: acute bacterial pericarditis
4. Translate into Latin the following prescription:
   Rx: Tablets of furacine for external use 0,5 in number 10
   Dispense.
   Sign.
THE GREEK AND LATIN DOUBLETS OF THE 3rd DECLENSION OF NOUNS. MASCU LINE AND FEMININE

Variant 1

1. Make up the Greek clinical terms with the given meaning:
   morbid fear of death, incision of renal pelvis, hernia of medulla.
2. Translate clinical terms, determine the meaning of word-forming elements:
   leucoderma, ichthyosis, hidradenitis.
3. Translate clinical diagnoses:
   a) into English: fratera pedis dextrei clausa
   b) into Latin: extraction of the molar tooth
4. Translate into Latin the following prescription:
   Rx: “Allochol” obducted tablets in number 50
   Dispense.
   Sign.

Variant 2

1. Make up the Greek clinical terms with the given meaning:
   treatment with heat, measurement of human being, softening of a nail.
2. Translate clinical terms, determine the meaning of word-forming elements:
   sphygmographia, tenorrhaphia, coprophilia.
3. Translate clinical diagnoses:
   a) into English: extirpation laryngis totalis
   b) into Latin: cyst of uterus cervix
4. Translate into Latin the following prescription:
   Rx: Mercury dichloride 0,2
   Carbolic acid 4,0
   Lanoline
   Vaseline equally 50,0
   Mix to form an ointment. To dispense.
   To sign.

Variant 3

1. Make up the Greek clinical terms with the given meaning:
   science of blood, inflammation around tooth, disease of joints.
2. Translate clinical terms, determine the meaning of word-forming elements:
   dyschromatopsia, analgia, chondromalacia.
3. Translate clinical diagnoses:
   a) into English: transfusio sanguinis intravenosa
b) **into Latin:** chronic angular cheilitis

4. **Translate into Latin the following prescription:**
   Rx: Powder of digitalis leaves 0,1
   Cocoa butter 2,5
   Misce to form suppository. Dispense 5 such doses.
   Sign.

   *New words: digitalis – Digitalis, is f (medicinal plant)*
   *cocoa – Cacao, n (only one dictionary form)*
   *butter – butyrum, i n*

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**THE GREEK AND LATIN DOUBLETS OF THE 3RD DECLENSION OF NOUNS. NEUTRAL**

**Variant 1**

1. **Make up the Greek clinical terms with the given meaning:**
   red skin, stoppage of lymph, science of internal organs.

2. **Translate clinical terms, determine the meaning of word-forming elements:**
   cardiosclerosis, onychorrhexis, stomatomycosis.

3. **Translate clinical diagnoses:**
   a) **into English:** oedemata membrōrum inferiōrum
   b) **into Latin:** bilateral complication of pneumonia (pneumonia, ae f)

4. **Translate into Latin the following prescription:**
   Rx: Infusion of St. John’s wort herb 20,0 – 150 ml
   Dispense.
   Sign.

   *New word: St. John’s wort – Hypericum, i n (medicinal plant)*

**Variant 2**

1. **Make up the Greek clinical terms with the given meaning:**
   narrowing of uterine tube, presence of pus in urine, section of abdomen.

2. **Translate clinical terms, determine the meaning of word-forming elements:**
   hydrocephalia, thoracoschisis, nephrocarcinoma.

3. **Translate clinical diagnoses:**
   a) **into English:** ruptura septi unterventricularis
   b) **into Latin:** endophlebitis of hepatic veins

4. **Translate into Latin the following prescription:**
   Rx: Codeine phosphate 0,015
Sodium hydrocarbonate 0.25
Mix to form a powder. Dispense such doses in number 10.
Sign.

**Variant 3**

1. **Make up the Greek clinical terms with the given meaning:**
   non-inflammatory process of the bones, presence of gall in the blood, softening of the brain.

2. **Translate clinical terms, determine the meaning of word-forming elements:**
   pericarditis, heliotherapia, haematemesis.

3. **Translate clinical diagnoses:**
   a) into English: tuberculosis nodorum lymphaticorum
   b) into Latin: aseptic necrosis of the zygomatic bone

4. **Translate into Latin the following prescription:**
   
   Rx: “Sanitas” liniment 50,0
   Dispense.
   Sign.

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**THE GREEK AND LATIN DOUBLETS OF THE 3rd DECLENSION OF NOUNS. THE MOST COMMONLY USED GREEK SUFFIXES**

**Variant 1**

1. **Make up the Greek clinical terms with the given meaning:**
   science of old men (diseases), more than normal level of glucose in blood, muscle tumour.

2. **Translate clinical terms, determine the meaning of word-forming elements:**
   brachycephalia, panphobia, otomycosis.

3. **Translate clinical diagnoses:**
   a) into English: keratitis marginalis superficialis
   b) into Latin: traumatic luxation of ulna

4. **Translate into Latin the following prescription:**
   
   Rx: Decoction of cowberry leaves 10,0 – 100ml
   Dispense.
   Sign.

*New word: cowberry – Vitis (is f) idaea (ae f) (medicinal plant)*
Variant 2

1. Make up the Greek clinical terms with the given meaning:
green vision, inflammation of spleen, rupture of uterus.
2. Translate clinical terms, determine the meaning of word-forming elements:
tachysphygmia, cardia, nephrocarcinoma.
3. Translate clinical diagnoses:
a) into English: atherosclerosis arteriārum coronariārum et aortae
b) into Latin: chronic gangrenous pulpitis
4. Translate into Latin the following prescription:
   Rx: Ephedrine hydrochloride
   Dimedrole equally 0,025
   Mix to form a powder. Dispense such doses in number 5.
   Sign.

Variant 3

1. Make up the Greek clinical terms with the given meaning:
inflammatory process of the joints, presence of kalium in the blood, softening of a nail.
2. Translate clinical terms, determine the meaning of word-forming elements:
   pericarditis, encephalomalacia, stethomyositis.
3. Translate clinical diagnoses:
a) into English: infarctus myocardii transmuralis
b) into Latin: pyloroanthral resection of stomach
4. Translate into Latin the following prescription:
   Rx: Simple plaster of lead 50,0
   Dispense.
   Sign.

THE GREEK AND LATIN DOUBLETS OF THE 4TH AND 5TH
DECLENSIONS OF NOUNS

Variant 1

1. Make up the Greek clinical terms with the given meaning:
more than normal level of hearing, science of tissues, pain of face.
2. Translate clinical terms, determine the meaning of word-forming elements:
cryotherapia, anophthalmia, lyssophobia.
3. Translate clinical diagnoses:
a) into English: insultus lobi dextri cerebri
b) into Latin: intestinalis renal reflux
4. Translate into Latin the following prescription:
   Rx: Suppositories with glycerin in number 12
   Dispense.
   Sign.

   Variant 2

1. Make up the Greek clinical terms with the given meaning:
less than normal sensibleness (sense), inflammation of knee joint, section of vagina.
2. Translate clinical terms, determine the meaning of word-forming elements:
keratoplastica, anorexia, pancreatocarcinoma.
3. Translate clinical diagnoses:
a) into English: ruptura parietis anteriors vaginae
b) into Latin: fracture of major tubercle of humerus

4. Translate into Latin the following prescription:
   Rx : Infusion of foxglove leaves 0,5 – 200 ml
   Peppermint oil 3 drops
   To mix. To dispense.
   To sign.
   New words: foxglove – Digitalis, is f
   peppermint – Mentha(ae f) piperita (ae f)

   Variant 3

1. Make up the Greek clinical terms with the given meaning:
inflammation of cornea, graphy of pulse, science of foetus.
2. Translate clinical terms, determine the meaning of word-forming elements:
achromatopsia, dysosmia, kinesiotherapia.
3. Translate clinical diagnoses:
a) into English: abscessus glandularum lymphaticarum
b) into Latin: profound caries of inferior canine teeth

4. Translate into Latin the following prescription:
   Rx: Carbolic acid 3 % - 200 ml
   Dispense.
   Sign.
THE GREEK AND LATIN PREFIXES. THE NUMERALS AND ADVERBS USED AS PREFIXES

Variant 1
1. Make up the Greek clinical terms with the given meaning:
less than normal blood pressure, absence of appetite, near heart inflammation.
2. Translate clinical terms, determine the meaning of word-forming elements:
synphalangia, paraproctosis, polyphagia.
3. Translate clinical diagnoses:
a) into English: erythema cutis faciēi
b) into Latin: replantation of the left hand
4. Translate into Latin the following prescription:
   Rx: Oil retinole acetate solution 0,1 % - 10 ml
   Dispense.
   Sign.

Variant 2
1. Make up the Greek clinical terms with the given meaning:
more than normal sensibleness (sense), around vein inflammation, abnormal hearing.
2. Translate clinical terms, determine the meaning of word-forming elements:
endometriosis, anophthalmus, polyotia.
3. Translate clinical diagnoses:
a) into English: insufficientia corticis suprarenalis chronica
b) into Latin: tachycardia of the left ventricle
4. Translate into Latin the following prescription:
   Rx: Dibazole 0,05
   Sugar 0,3
   Mix to form a powder. To dispense such doses in number 10.
   To sign.

Variant 3
1. Make up the Greek clinical terms with the given meaning:
near kidney inflammation, extra finger, abnormal digestion.
2. Translate clinical terms, determine the meaning of word-forming elements:
decamevitum, achromatopsia, dysosmia.
3. Translate clinical diagnoses:
a) into English: achylia gastris functionalis
b) into Latin: abscess of lymphatic glands
4. Translate into Latin the following prescription:
Rx: Dilute hydrochloric acid 5 ml
Pepsine 2 ml
Purified water up to 180 ml
Raspberry syrup 20 ml
Mix. Dispense.
Sign.

New word: raspberry – Rubus (i, m) idaeus (i, m)
PART II. TASKS FOR PRACTICAL SKILLS EVALUATION

MODULE I. ANATOMICAL TERMINOLOGY

Methodological recommendations

While fulfilling these tasks it should be kept in mind:

1. The structure of Latin anatomical term.
   a) The first word is always noun in nominative case.
   b) Uncoordinated attribute is singular or plural noun in genetive case.
   c) Coordinated attribute – is an adjective which coincides in gender number and case with noun.

2. Tables of nouns and adjectives in all cases.

3. To know prepositions, their coordination with Acc. and Abl.

4. To know the lexical material.
VARIANT I

I. Translate into English:
1. venae medianae anteriores medullae spinalis
2. processus temporalis ossis zygomatici
3. ligamenta articulationis mandibularis

II. Coordinate adjective and noun (dictionary forms of adjectives are given), decline:
1. caput (brevis, e)
2. canalis (posterior, ius)
3. nervus (petrosus, a, um)

III. Translate into Latin:
1. anterior tubercle of the cervical vertebrae
2. interosseous muscles of the chest
3. fiber of the lens

IV. Translate into Latin the following anatomical terms with prepositions:
1. between the cheeks
2. in veins and arteries
3. with aorta
I. Translate into English:
   1. foramen vertebrale
   2. recessus omentalis superior
   3. facies renalis

II. Coordinate adjective and noun (dictionary forms of adjectives are given),
decline:
   1. commissura (posterior, ius)
   2. recessus (omentalis, e)
   3. margo (liber, bra, brum)

III. Translate into Latin:
   1. inferior fascia of the pelvis
   2. lumbal ganglia
   3. articulations of the bone juncture

IV. Translate into Latin the following anatomical terms with prepositions:
   1. in the fold
   2. above the lip
   3. to the deep sulcus
VARIANT III

I. Translate into English:
   1. cavernae corporis spongiosi
   2. plexus lingualis systematis lymphatici
   3. fissura ligamenti teretis

II. Coordinate adjective and noun (dictionary forms of adjectives are given),
    decline:
    1. vena (posterior, ius)
    2. angulus (venosus, a, um)
    3. corpus (medullaris, e)

III. Translate into Latin:
   1. interphalangeal articulation of the foot
   2. trochanteric burses of the middle gluteal muscle
   3. folds of the iris

IV. Translate into Latin the following anatomical terms with prepositions:
   1. between segments
   2. in tympanic membrane
   3. to the cavity
VARIANT IV

I. Translate into English:
   1. ligamentum transversum scapulae
   2. laminae mediales processuum pterygoideorum
   3. musculus depressor septi nasi

II. Coordinate adjective and noun (dictionary forms of adjectives are given), decline:
   1. tuber (cinereus, a, um)
   2. flexura (superior, ius)
   3. dens (molaris, e)

III. Translate into Latin:
   1. digital vagines of the foot tendons
   2. tubercles of the tooth crown (corona, ae f)
   3. inferior horn of the oval fovea

IV. Translate into Latin the following anatomical terms with prepositions:
   1. through the apices
   2. communicating branches with the facial nerve
   3. to the walls of alveoli
VARIANT V

I. Translate into English:
   1. musculus dilatator pharyngis
   2. nodi lymphatici interpectorales
   3. cavitas uteri

II. Coordinate adjective and noun (dictionary forms of adjectives are given),
decline:
   1. crista (iliacus, a, um)
   2. cornu (major, minor)
   3. basis (medialis, e)

III. Translate into Latin:
   1. accessory thyroid glands
   2. tympanic part of temporal bone
   3. foramen of the minimal veins

IV. Translate into Latin the following anatomical terms with prepositions:
   1. Turkish saddle with hypophysial fossa
   2. for the roots of molars
   3. from the plates of elastic cartilage
I. Translate into English:
1. vagina synovialis tendinum
2. venae medianae medullae spinalis anteriores
3. tuberculum vertebrae cervicalium

II. Coordinate adjective and noun (dictionary forms of adjectives are given), decline:
1. rete (mirabilis, e)
2. arcus (inferior, ius)
3. linea (albus, a, um)

III. Translate into Latin:
1. lateral abdominal regions
2. posterior surface of the eyelids
3. bones of the pelvis

IV. Translate into Latin the following anatomical terms with prepositions:
1. through the infraorbital opening
2. branch with zygomatic muscle
3. to the corner of the mouth
VARIANT VII

I. Translate into English:
   1. bursae intermusulares musculorum gluteorum
   2. arteria intercostalis suprema
   3. margo superior partis petrosae

II. Coordinate adjective and noun (dictionary forms of adjectives are given), decline:
   1. tuberositas (minor, minus)
   2. arcus (inferior, ius)
   3. systema (nervosus, a, um)

III. Translate into Latin:
   1. septum of the cavernous bodies
   2. dorsal branches of the hand
   3. anterior straight muscle of the abdomen

IV. Translate into Latin the following anatomical terms with prepositions:
   1. through mouth
   2. from the zygomatic bone
   3. an acute pain in the region of the heart
VARIANT VIII

I. Translate into English:
   1. septum corporum cavernosorum
   2. sinus anales
   3. ramus posterior nervi laryngei

II. Coordinate adjective and noun (dictionary forms of adjectives are given),
decline:
   1. cor (pulmonalis, e)
   2. processus (posterior, ius)
   3. lamina (transversus, a, um)

III. Translate into Latin:
   1. chiasm of the trochlear nerves
   2. sacral horns
   3. branch of segmentarious bronchus

IV. Translate into Latin the following anatomical terms with prepositions:
   1. in the abdominal cavity
   2. between the lobules of liver
   3. through the intervertebral opening
I. Translate into English:
   1. chiasma nervorum trochlearium
   2. vasa lymphatica
   3. facies dentium incisivorum

II. Coordinate adjective and noun (dictionary forms of adjectives are given),
decline:
   1. ductus (hepaticus, a, um)
   2. foramen (major, majus)
   3. superficies (medialis, e)

III. Translate into Latin:
   1. fibres of the lens
   2. posterior long ciliar artery
   3. external basis of the cranium

IV. Translate into Latin the following anatomical terms with prepositions:
   1. in the body of pancreas
   2. though the blood vessels
   3. glands without ducts
I. Translate into English:
   1. plicae palatinae transversae
   2. fascia diaphragmatis urogenitalis
   3. paries vestibularis ductus cochlearis

II. Coordinate adjective and noun (dictionary forms of adjectives are given),
    decline:
    1. sinus (palmaris, e)
    2. vas (lymphaticus, a, um)
    3. tuba (lateralis, e)

III. Translate into Latin:
    1. inferior articular processes
    2. sacral dorsal foramens
    3. bulb of the posterior horn

IV. Translate into Latin the following anatomical terms with prepositions:
    1. behind the zygomatic process
    2. through the openings of maxillary sinus
    3. to the mucous membrane of the alveolar process
PHARMACEUTICAL TERMINOLOGY

Methodological recommendations

While fulfilling the tasks it should be kept in mind:

1) Word order in pharmaceutical term: the name of medical form (the nominative form), the name of medicinal plant, chemical element (a noun in its genitive form), adjective.

2) Meaning of some roots in the names of drugs.
3) Latin part of prescription processing (design).
4) Each line is from the capital letter.
5) Names of medicines, plants or animals are written with the capital letter.
6) Grammar rules in prescription line processing.
7) Verbs in prescriptions.
8) To know lexical material.
Practical skills. Quiz “Pharmaceutical Terminology”

VARIANT I

I. Translate into Latin:
   1) oil camphor solution in spritz-tubules
   2) aloe sirup with iron
   3) tetracycline hydrochloride ophthalmic ointment
   4) fluid extract of milfoil
   5) arsenicous acid tablets

II. Explain the meaning of Greek and Latin roots in the drug names:
   Sulfapyridazinum
   Thioproperazinum
   Aethylmorphinum
   Platyphyllinum

III. Translate into Latin:
   1) Rx: Reduced iron 1,0
      Ascorbic acid 0,1
      Mix. Dispense such doses in number 12 in capsules.
      Sign.

   2) Rx: Diluted hydrochloric acid 20 ml
      Dispense in black bottle.
      Sign.

   3) Rx: St. John’s wort herb 20,0
      Sage leaves 30,0
      Pepperminth leaves10,0
      Mix to get species. Dispense.
      Sign.

   4) Rx: Acetylsalicylic acid tablets 0,5 No 20
      Mix. Sign.
VARIANT II

I. Translate into Latin:
1) white mercury ointment
2) foxglove leaves powder
3) tablets of ascorbic acid with glucose
4) castor oil in capsules
5) ointment “Boromenthol”

II. Explain the meaning of Greek and Latin roots in the drug names:

- Chloruritum
- Pentamethazolum
- Nitroglycerinum
- Neomycinum

III. Translate into Latin:

1) Rx: Menthole oily solution 1 % -- 40 ml
   Dispense. Sign.

2) Rx: Depurated mercury 1,0
   Zinc oxide
   Wheat starch as much of each 2,5
   Vaseline 20,0
   Mix to get ointment.
   Dispense. Sign.

3) Rx: Dimedrole suppositories 0,05  No 10
   Dispense. Sign.

4) Rx: Sodium tetraborate 5,0
   Glycerine 20 ml
   Mix. Dispense.
   Sign.
VARIANT III

I. Translate into Latin:
   1) pyocide in ampules
   2) composite lead plaster
   3) oily solution Oxyprogesterone caproate for injections
   4) coated buckthorn dry extrait tablets 0,2
   5) zinc oxide liniment

II. Explain the meaning of Greek and Latin roots in the drug names:
   Anaesthsinum   Pipolphenum
   Hexaphosphamidum   Hydrocortisonum

III. Translate into Latin:
   1) Rx: 40 Diaphenylsulfone tablets 0,025
       Dispense.
       Sign.

   2) Rx: Euphylline 0,1
       Ephedrine hydroxide 0,25
       Sugar 0,2
       Mix let there be made powder.
       Dispense such doses in number 12 in ampules.
       Sign.

   3) Rx: Foxglove leaves powder 0,5
       Dispense such doses in number 20.
       Sign.

   4) Rx: 20 dragee of Thioridazine
       Dispense.
       Sign.
VARIANT IV

I. Translate into Latin:
1) soluble streptocide
2) atropine sulfate for suspension
3) dry extract of valerian in tablets
4) platyphylline hydrotartrate
5) zinc paste with wheat starch

II. Explain the meaning of Greek and Latin roots in the drug names:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Greek Root</th>
<th>Latin Root</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oxacillinum</td>
<td>Papazolum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitroglycerinum</td>
<td>Corvaldinum</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

III. Translate into Latin:

1) Rx: Composite liniment of methylsalicylate 50,0
   Dispense. Sign.

2) Rx: Fluid extract of aloe 1 ml
   Dispense 12 such doses in ampules
   Sign.

3) Rx: Theobromine
   Amidopyrine so much of each 0,025
   Phenobarbitale 0,02
   Dispense such doses in number 12 in tablets
   Sign.

4) Rx: Rhubarb syrup 50 ml
   Dispense. Sign.
VARIANT V

I. Translate into Latin:
1) suppositories with diprophylline 0,5
2) ascorbic acid 2 %
3) dry extract of milfoil
4) furaciline ointment
5) valerian tincture with menthole

II. Explain the meaning of Greek and Latin roots in the drug names:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cyclophosphanum</th>
<th>Phenazepamum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chlotazolum</td>
<td>Thiodipinum</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

III. Translate into Latin:

1) Rx: Vinyline 20 ml
   Sunflower oil 80 ml
   Mix.
   Dispense.
   Sign.

2) Rx: Xeroforme 0,5
   Belladonne extract 0,015
   Cacao oil 3,0
   Mix to form a suppository. Dispense such doses in number 10.
   Sign.

3) Rx: Infusion of marshmallow root 10,0 – 200 ml
   Sodium bromide 0,5
   Mix.
   Dispense.
   Sign.

4) Rx: Tannalbine 0,3
   Bismuthe subnitrate 0,5
   Mix to form a powder. Dispense such doses in number 5.
   Sign.
VARIANT VI

I. Translate into Latin:
   1) lily of valley tincture
   2) oily solution of camphor et salicylic acid
   3) zinc oxide liniment
   4) syrup of aloe with iron
   5) rhubarb root tablets

II. Explain the meaning of Greek and Latin roots in the drug names:
   Almecillinum   Sulfalenum
   Phthorocortum  Bellalaginum

III. Translate into Latin:
   1) Rx: 10 tablets “Paphyllinum”
      Dispense.
      Sign.

   2) Rx: Soluble norsulfazole solution 5% – 20 ml
      Sterilise! Dispense.
      Sign.

   3) Rx: Milfoil herb infusion 10,0 – 150 ml
      Dispense.
      Sign.

   4) Rx: Diluted hydrochloric acid 4 ml
      Pepsine 2,0
      Simple syrup 30 ml
      Mix to form a mixture. Dispense.
      Sign.
VARIANT VII

I. Translate into Latin:
   1) coated tablets of dry valerian extract
   2) strychnine powder
   3) spirituous solution of boric acid
   4) wheat starch with zinc oxide
   5) infusion of nettle leaves

II. Explain the meaning of Greek and Latin roots in the drug names:

   Norsulfazolum
   Aminazinum
   Anapyrinum
   Phosphacolum

III. Translate into Latin:

   1) Rx: Depurated sulphur
       Magnium oxide
       Sugar so much of each for 10,0
       Mix to form a powder.
       Dispense.
       Sign.

   2) Rx: Hexamethylentetramine 0,25
       Belladonna dry extract 0,015
       Mix. Dispense such doses in number 10 in tablets.
       Sign.

   3) Rx: Griseofulvine suspension 100,0
       Dispense.
       Sign.

   4) Rx: Yellow mercury oxide 0,6
       Ichthyole 0,8
       Zinc ointment 20,0
       Mix.
       Dispense.
       Sign.
VARIANT VIII

I. Translate into Latin:
1) oily solution of camphor et salicylic acid
2) zinc oxide liniment
3) syrup of aloe with iron
4) ophthalmic ointment of hydrocortisone
5) sage oil for inhalation

II. Explain the meaning of Greek and Latin roots in the drug names:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Greek Word</th>
<th>Latin Word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thiopenum</td>
<td>Oxytocinum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lincomycinum</td>
<td>Cortisonum</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

III. Translate into Latin:

1) Rx: Castor oil emulsion 100 ml
   Dispense.
   Sign.

2) Rx: Xeroform ointment 50,0
   Dispense in black bottle.
   Sign.

3) Rx: Menthol 0,1
   Phenylsalicylate 0,3
   Vaseline oil 9,0
   Mix. Dispense.
   Sign.

4) Rx: Dry extract of aloe
   Rhubarb root powder so much of each for 0,1
   Dry extract of belladonna 0,015
   Mix to form a powder.
   Dispense.
   Sign.
I. Translate into Latin:
1) castor oil emulsion in bottle
2) suppositories with belladonna extract
3) peppermint water
4) flowers decoction
5) depurated sulphur

II. Explain the meaning of Greek and Latin roots in the drug names:
- Streptoliasum
- Thioridazinum
- Phenazepamum
- Lidasum

III. Translate into Latin:
1) Rx: St. John’s wort herb infusion 10,0 – 150 ml
   Dispense.
   Sign.

2) Rx: Dibazole 0,03
   Theobromine 0,25
   Platyphylline hydrotatrate 0,003
   Mix. Dispense such doses in number 12 in tablets.
   Sign.

3) Rx: 20 tablets of tetracycline with nystatine
   Dispense.
   Sign.

4) Rx: Sodium benzoate 0,6
   Marshmallow syrup 25 ml
   Distilled water up to 60 ml
   Mix to form a mixture.
   Dispense.
   Sign.
I. Translate into Latin:

1) root valeriane root infusion in dark bottle
2) acid copper sulphate solution
3) composed lead plaster
4) decoction of birch buds (*Betula, ae f*)
5) powder with wheat starch

II. *Explain the meaning of Greek and Latin roots in the drug names:*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Angiographinum</th>
<th>Norsulfazolum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ampicillinum</td>
<td>Syngestronum</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

III. Translate into Latin:

1) Rx: Dry aloe extract
   Powder of rhubarb root so much of each for 0,1
   Dry extract of belladonna 0,015
   Mix to form a powder. Dispense such doses in number 20.
   Sign.

2) Rx: Ichthyole 10,0
   Salicylic acid 5,0
   Lanoline 100,0
   Mix to form an ointment.
   Dispense.
   Sign.

3) Rx: Silver nitrate 0,12
   Distilled water 200 ml
   Dispense in dark bottle.
   Sign.

4) Rx: Lead water 200 ml
   Dispense.
   Sign.
Methodological recommendations

While fulfilling the tasks it should be kept in mind:

1. Word order in clinical compound (composite) term – noun in nominative case is to be on the first place.

2. The structure of composite and compound terms.

1) composite term is verbose; it contains in general Latin and Greek (Latinized) nouns and adjectives. These terms are used to form the names of pathological processes with the aid of coordinated and uncoordinated attribute;

2) compound term is one word, it is a noun, composed of 2 and more roots, as well as suffixes and prefixes;

3. To know the lexical material.
Practical skills. Quiz “Clinical Terminology”

VARIANT I

I. Translate clinical terms into English:
   1. insufficientia circulationis sanguinis chronica
   2. forma infarctus myocardii dolorosa
   3. stenosis ostii aortalis
   4. morbus congenitus

II. Make up the terms with the given meaning:
   1. kidney stone formation, stone in the lacrimal sac, water presence in thorax
   2. more than normal level of glucose in blood, less than normal kalium level in blood
   3. fear of: men, water, light, red colour, yellow colour
   4. breast ptosis, vagina fixation

III. Translate and explain the terms:
   dysmnesia
   paraphrenia
   splenomegalia
   melanoma
   barometria

IV. Translate clinical diagnoses into Latin:
   1. pulsation of the neck veins
   2. diffuse toxic goiter
   3. superficial palpation of the abdomen
   4. diabetic, alcoholic coma
   5. purulent peritonitis
I. Translate clinical terms into English:
   1. pyorrhoea alveolaris
   2. rhinitis atrophica anterior
   3. morbus hypertonicus medicamentosus
   4. necrosis renum bilateralis

II. Make up the terms with the given meaning:
   1. absence of: foot, hand, spleen, tooth, nails, milk
   2. pain of rectum, stomach, heart
   3. cancer of: breast, kidney
   4. narrowing of ureter, distention of bronch

III. Translate and explain the terms:
   leucocytosis
   trichoclasia
   arthrodesis
   dysphagia
   agnosia

IV. Translate clinical diagnoses into Latin:
   1. acute haematogenous pyelonephritis
   2. hepatic coma, diabetic coma
   3. neuropathy of optical nerve
   4. chronis empymema of pleura
   5. diffuse sclerosis of myocardium
VARIANT III

I. Translate clinical terms into English:
   1. paralysis nervi fasialis congenita
   2. asthma bronchiale
   3. encephalomalacia traumatica
   4. cancer inoperabilis

II. Make up the terms with the given meaning:
   1. treatment by means of: water, drugs, air; treatment of: soul, old men, children
   2. abnormal speedy: breath, heart beating; abnormal slow breathing
   3. inclination to: spasms, new, dead, blood
   4. suturing of: hernia, uterine tube, caecum, vessel

III. Translate and explain the terms:
   lipodystrophia
   hyperosmia
   xeroglossia
   histolysis
   myectomia

IV. Translate clinical diagnoses into Latin:
   1. chronic osteomyelitis of the upper jaw
   2. toxic erythema
   3. malignant nephrosclerosis
   4. internal abdominal hernia
   5. embryonal fibroma
I. **Translate clinical terms into English:**
   1. empyema pleurae postpneumonicum
   2. necrolysis epidermalis toxica
   3. angiopathia retinae hypertonica
   4. pyodermia profunda

II. **Make up the terms with the given:**
   1. excision of: womb, ovary, testicle, lacrimal sac, urinary bladder
   2. pain in: tongue, head, nose, ear, eye
   3. white: skin, nail; black: urine, tumour, tooth
   4. narrowing of: ureter, common bile tract

III. **Translate and explain the terms:**
   - trichoclasia
   - gerodermia
   - pseudopodalgia
   - autopyotherapia
   - phonopaedia

IV. **Translate clinical diagnoses into Latin:**
   1. embrional cancer
   2. anterior atrophic rhinitis
   3. angioneurotic oedema
   4. acute yellow atrophy of liver
   5. atherosclerosis of coronoideal artery
I. **Translate clinical terms into English:**
   1. resectio gastris pyloroantralis
   2. abscessus hepatis cholangiogenus
   3. adenoma corticis glandulae suprarenalis
   4. angiokeratoma corporis diffusum

II. **Make up the terms with the given meaning:**
   1. ptosis of: eylid, kidney, internal organs, breast, vagina
   2. pathology of: articulations, bones, womb, cerebrum
   3. inflammation: around vein, eye, a lot of articulations, near womb
   4. more than normal quantity of leucocytes, less than normal thrombocytes

III. **Translate and explain the terms:**
   anophthalmia
   pleurodynia
   orchiectomia
   cheiloschisis
   stenocardia

IV. **Translate clinical diagnoses into Latin:**
   1. acute necrosis of pancreas
   2. blood sedimentation
   3. arteriovenous angioma
   4. emboly of pulmonal artery
   5. intercostal neuralgy
I. Translate clinical terms into English:
   1. leucoderma medicamentosum
   2. atrophia musculorum chronica
   3. fractura intraarticularis
   4. haematoma medullae spinalis

II. Make up the terms with the given meaning:
   1. small size of: upper jaw, low jaw, head, spleen, foot
   2. section of: abdomen, chest, trachea, gallbladder, knee articulation
   3. measurement of: head, body, atmospheric pressure
   4. inflammation of: all the eye, near ear, around tooth

III. Translate and explain the terms:
   allokeratoplastica
   dyschromatopsia
   glossoptosis
   acromegalia
   cryopexia

IV. Translate clinical diagnoses into Latin:
   1. chronic lateral myosclerosis
   2. pyloroantral resection of stomach
   3. traumatic keratitis of the right eye
   4. simple squamous blephariitis
   5. glycogenous dystrophy of liver
I. Translate clinical terms into English:
   1. extirpatio uteri supravaginalis
   2. tuberculosis pulmonum cavernosa
   3. sanatio cavitatis oris
   4. oedema cerebri acutum

II. Make up the terms with the given meaning:
   1. rupture of: heart, spleen, vessel, uterus neck
   2. suturing of: vein, trachea, vagina
   3. absence of: kidney, thyroid gland, ovary
   4. headache, pain in urinary bladder, pain of lumbus

III. Translate and explain the terms:
    nephrolithus
    oligopnoë
    bradysphygmia
    cardiotachometria
    osteogenus

IV. Translate clinical diagnoses into Latin:
   1. spermatopgenous granuloma
   2. hernia of the abdomen linea alba
   3. abdominal caesarian section
   4. grippous angina
   5. thrombosis of the left leg veins
VARIANT VIII

I. Translate clinical terms into English:
1. separatio placentae manualis
2. ulcer vulvae acutum
3. trichorrhexis nodosa
4. anaemia splenica infantilis

II. Make up the terms with the given meaning:
1. fixation of: lung, womb, kidney, vagina
2. pathological inclination to: children, oldmen, women, men, warmthness, coldness
3. incision of dead (body); milk hernia; stomach pain; formation of glycogen
4. keratosis of skin; white nails; green lips; short head

III. Translate and explain the terms:
syphylophobia
anisocoria
catamnesis
endophlebitis
ascaridosis

IV. Translate clinical diagnoses into Latin:
1. stenosis of aorta ostium
2. putrid bronchitis
3. plastic surgery
4. uterine chloasma
5. acute liver dystrophy
VARIANT IX

I. Translate clinical terms into English:
   1. periostitis odontogena acuta
   2. necrosis hepatis toxica
   3. tachycardia ventriculi sinistri
   4. keratoplastica cosmetica

II. Make up the terms with the given meaning:
   1. stagnation of: excrements, bile, blood, urine, spittle
   2. tumour of: embryo, lard, muscle; white tumour
   3. instrumental examination of: womb, urinary bladder, rectum, ear, throat
   4. absence of: head, heart, kidney, strength, milk, voice, vision

III. Translate and explain the terms:
   hepatosis
   angiographia
   omphalectomia
   carcinomatosis
   hyperkinesia

IV. Translate clinical diagnoses into Latin:
   1. aseptic necrosis of the bone
   2. neuropathy of the optical nerve
   3. skin erythrocyanosis
   4. acute haemorrhagic encephalitis
   5. pseudoerosiun of the uterus neck
I. **Translate clinical terms into English:**
   1. agangliosis coli congenita
   2. aplasia medullae ossium
   3. mastopathia thyreotoxica
   4. melancholia senilis maligna

II. **Make up the terms with the given meaning:**
   1. making a fistule on: colon, kidney, uterine tube, caecum, rectum
   2. dilatation of: vein, bronch, stomach
   3. abnormally slow: breathing, moving, heartbeating, pulse, swallowing
   4. green tumour, black tumour, white tumour, yellow tumour, lard tumour

III. **Translate and explain the terms:**
   - hyperglykaemia
   - bronchocele
   - proctalgia
   - rhachitis
   - autopsia

IV. **Translate clinical diagnoses into Latin:**
   1. oesophagenous abscess of the cerebrum
   2. hypertonic angiopathy of the retina
   3. trophic ulcer of the left leg
   4. adiposous infiltration of liver
   5. homolateral necrosis of the kidney
REFERENCES

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Supplementary:


Information resources

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