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**THE LATIN LANGUAGE AND MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY.
HUMAN ANATOMY**

TRAINING MANUAL FOR SELF-STUDY
for the First-Year Students of the Medical Faculties
with the English Medium of Instruction
(Specialty 222 “General Medicine”)



**Zaporizhzhia
2019**

ZAPORIZHZHIA STATE MEDICAL UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN ANATOMY, OPERATIVE SURGERY AND
TOPOGRAPHIC ANATOMY

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L36

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A training manual for self-study is made up for the first-year students of the medical faculties with the English medium of instruction (Specialty 222 “General Medicine”). All teaching materials are selected in accordance with the international anatomical and histological nomenclature and agreed with the Department of Human Anatomy, Operative Surgery and Topographic Anatomy of ZSMU.

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PREFACE

The Latin language received its name from the tribe of the Latins, who inhabited the ancient region of Latium in the central part of the Apennine peninsula. The main city of this region was Rome, founded in 763 BC. Gradually, Latin became the main language of the great Roman Empire, which occupied the territory of modern Spain, Portugal, France and other countries that fell under the rule of Rome. After Greece was conquered, the country with a higher culture, the Latin language began to experience a strong influence of the Greek language, from which came a large number of words and scientific names from different fields of knowledge: *hepar, diaphragma, histologia, philologia*, etc.

Latin is the basis of the so-called Romance languages, which include Italian, Spanish, French, Romanian and others. In addition, in all European languages that do not belong to the Roman group, including Ukrainian, a significant number of words and terms from the Latin and Greek languages were included. Such words as *a student, a professor, an assistant professor, a faculty, an audience, a lecture, a consultation, an experiment, a laboratory, a revolution*, etc. are very often found in our speech.

Beginning with the Renaissance, modern scientific medical terminology began to evolve and develop on the basis of the Latin and Greek languages. In our days, Latin and Greek are the main building materials for new medical terms. The use of “dead” languages in this respect is very convenient, firstly, because their roots are not related to colloquial practice, they can be assigned to one specific, highly specialized meaning, and, secondly, these roots penetrate widely into all European Languages and have practically become international.

Medical terminology, which bases are to be introduced in the course of the the Latin language, is divided into 3 sections.

1. Anatomical and histological terminology.

It includes the names of anatomical and histological formations. The single International Anatomical Nomenclature is “*Nomina anatomica*”, adopted in 1955 in

Paris, the last revision of which took place in 1999, in London. In Ukraine it was published in 2010. Under the supervision of V.G. Cherkasov a single histological nomenclature, approved at the IX International Congress in Leningrad (1970) (now St. Petersburg) was also developed. In Ukraine it was edited by Vasyl Dudka and published in 2001.

2. Pharmaceutical terminology.

This part includes the names of medicinal forms, medicines, medicinal plants, chemical nomenclature, etc. The World Health Organization has published the International Pharmacopoeia, where all the medicinal products are assigned the Latin names.

3. Clinical terminology.

This is the name of various diseases, pathological phenomena, symptoms, etc. Clinical terminology is dominated by the vocabulary of the ancient Greek language, in contrast to the anatomical nomenclature, where the Latin language is mainly used.

Thus, medical education is impossible without the study of medical terminology. It is difficult to imagine doctors from different countries without such professional and international terms as *resuscitation, perforation, relapse, clinic, anesthesia, diagnosis, surgery, etc.*

The training manual for self-study is made up for the first-year students of the medical faculties with the English medium of instruction (Specialty 222 “General Medicine”) who have to understand and consciously apply medical terms of anatomical field.

The training manual consists of a preface, theoretical material with exercises for the revision, appendix (the Latin phonetics and grammar guide; the most common used Greek prefixes; the comparative table of Greek and Latin suffixes of adjectives; Latin-English Vocabulary; English-Latin Vocabulary), references.

We recommend using the training manual for self-study for the first-year students of the medical faculties with the English medium of instruction (Specialty 222 “General Medicine”) during the first term of the studying year in the context of

“Module 1. Anatomical terms” due to the work program of the academic discipline “The Latin Language and Medical Terminology”.

The training manual for self-study is an additional teaching methodological material to the National textbook on the Latin Language and Medical Terminology Basics, edited by L.Yu. Smolska.

INTRODUCTORY COURSE

NOUN. GENERAL INFORMATION.

The Dictionary Form of the Noun

The dictionary form of a noun consists of three parts:

- 1) the nominative form;
- 2) the ending of the genitive case;
- 3) the gender indicator.

For example: costa, ae f.

Sometimes the ending of the genitive case is indicated with a part of the stem.

For example: foramen, inis n.

Gender

In Latin there are three genders: masculine – genus masculinum (m); feminine – genus femininum (f); neuter – genus neutrum (n).

In the dictionary, the gender is abbreviated to the initial letter.

Number

In Latin there are two numbers: single – numerus singularis, plural – numerus pluralis.

Declension

In Latin there are 5 declensions. They differ, by the end of the singular genitive case.

Declension	I	II	III	IV	V
Ending of the Genitive Case.	-ae	-i	-is	-us	-ei

The Stem of a Noun

The stem of the noun is also practically determined by the genitive case, if one discards its ending. For example: *costa*, *costae f*, stem is *cost-*; *corpus*, *corporis n*, stem is *corpor-*.

The genitive case takes on a special significance when finding the base of the most nouns of the 3rd declension.

It's necessary to be able to determine:

- 1) for declining of nouns;
- 2) for the formation of adjectives from nouns;
- 3) for the formation of clinical terms.

LEXICAL MINIMUM

Nouns of the First Declension

costa, ae f – rib;

crista, ae f – crest;

incisura, ae f – cutting;

lamina, ae f – plate;

maxilla, ae f – upper jaw;

mandibulla, ae f – lower jaw;

vertebra, ae f – vertebra.

Nouns of the Second Declension

angulus, i m – angle;

nasus, i m – nose;

sulcus, i m – furrow;

cavum, i n – cavity;

collum, i n – neck;

cranium, i n – skull;

ligamentum, i n – ligament;

sternum, i n – sternum, sternum;

tuberculum, i n – tubercle.

Nouns of the Third Declension

margo, inis m – margin;

thorax, acis m – thorax;

articulation, onis f – joint;

basis, is f – base;

pars, partis f – part;

caput, itis n – head;

corpus, oris n – body;

foramen, inis n – hole;

os, ossis n – bone.

Nouns of the Fourth Declension

arcus, us m – arch;

processus, us m – process;

sinus, us m – sinus;

meatus, us m – meatus(canal);

cornu, us n – horn;

genu, us n – knee;

manus, us f – hand.

Nouns of the Fifth Declension

facies, faciēi f – surface, face.

All the nouns according to the gender are divided according to the declension as follows: feminine nouns belong to the 1st and the 5th declensions, masculine and neuter gender nouns belong to the 2nd and the 4th, and nouns of all three genders belong to the 3rd declension.

1 st declension	2 nd declension	3 rd declension	4 th declension	5 th declension
f	m n	m f n	m n	f

The grammatical gender of the noun is practically determined after the nominative singular. All the nouns of the 2nd and 4th declensions with an ending in the nominative singular -us are of the masculine gender, but the nouns of the 2nd declension by -um and the nouns of the 4th declension by -u are of the neuter gender.

EXERCISES

1. Determine the declension of the nouns:

- | | | |
|------------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1) scapula, ae f | 2) visus, us m | 3) musculus, i m |
| 4) latus, eris n | 5) cornu, us n | 6) dorsum, i n |
| 7) series, ei f | 8) ramus, i m | 9) apex, icis m |

2. Define the gender of the nouns:

- | | | |
|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1) ala, ae | 2) oculus, i | 3) membrum, i |
| 4) nervus, i | 5) cerebrum, i | 6) hiatus, us |
| 7) plexus, us | 8) genu, us | 9) cornu, us |

3. Determine the stem of the nouns:

- 1) fovea, foveae f
- 2) facies, faciēi
- 3) region, regionis f
- 4) truncus, trunci m
- 5) eminentia, eminentiae f
- 6) manubrium, manubrii n
- 7) extermitas, extremitatis f
- 8) cartilage, cartilaginis f

STRUCTURE OF THE ANATOMICAL TERM.
COORDINATED AND UNCOORDINATED ATTRIBUTE

The Attribute is a dependent word that answers the questions: What? Which? Which one?

There are two types of attributes:

- 1) coordinated attribute;
- 2) uncoordinated attribute.

Coordinated attribute is expressed by the adjective, participles and ordinal numbers, which coordinate with the noun modified by it in gender, number and case.

For example:

- 1) cervical vertebra;
- 2) protruding vertebra;
- 3) the seventh vertebra.

An uncoordinated attribute is expressed by a noun in the genitive case which modifies another noun.

For example: the body of the vertebra.

Thus, in order to correctly form and translate the anatomical term from English into Latin and, conversely, in order to understand the exact meaning of the term in Latin and translate it into English, it is necessary to take into account the grammatical categories of the noun and adjective each time: gender, number, case.

Uncoordinated Attribute

In the anatomical terminology, uncoordinated attribute occurs quite often. In Latin uncoordinated attribute is placed in the genitive case after the word being modified.

The model of the Anatomical Term with Uncoordinated Attribute

Arcus
What?
Nom. case

Vertebrae
Which of?
Genitive case

Arch
What?
Nom.case

Vertebrae
Which of?
Genitive case

Sometimes in the term uncoordinated attribute is translated into English by the adjective:

articulatio genus – knee joint (literally = the joint of the knee)

In the anatomical nomenclature there are often terms having two uncoordinated attributes.

The model of the Anatomical Term with Two Uncoordinated Attributes

<u>crista</u> <u>What?</u> <u>Adjective</u>		<u>capitis</u> <u>Which of?</u> <u>Genitive</u>		<u>costae</u> <u>Which of?</u> <u>Genitive</u>
<u>crest</u> <u>What?</u> <u>Adjective</u>		<u>head</u> <u>Which of?</u> <u>Genitive</u>		<u>rib</u> <u>Which of?</u> <u>Genitive</u>

The order of words in this kind of terms is determined by a definite meaning: the first place is taken by an uncoordinated attribute indicating the smaller anatomical element, and on the second place there is the attribute indicating the larger element of anatomical formation.

So, the anatomical term with uncoordinated attribute in most cases has the same grammatical structure, and the same order of words.

EXERCISES

1. Translate the anatomical terms into Latin:

Part A

- 1) vertebral body
- 2) angle of sternum
- 3) rib corner
- 4) rib neck
- 5) groove of the rib
- 6) the base of the skull
- 7) the joint of the hand
- 8) knee joint
- 9) the nasal cavity

Part B

- 1) the cavity of the chest
- 2) cutting of the lower jaw
- 3) the body of the upper jaw
- 4) the opening of the lower jaw
- 5) the crest of the neck of the rib
- 6) the rib head joint
- 7) a bundle of the head of the rib
- 8) vertebra arch plate

2. Translate anatomical terms into English:

- 1) caput costae
- 2) corpus sterni
- 3) tuberculum costae
- 4) arcus vertebrae
- 5) basis mandibulae
- 6) meatus nasi
- 7) angulus mandibulae
- 8) collum mandibulae
- 9) ossa faciēi
- 10) ossa cranii
- 11) ossa manus
- 12) ossa capitis

ADJECTIVE. GENERAL INFORMATION

Adjectives in Latin are divided into two groups:

- 1) adjectives of the first and second declensions;
- 2) adjectives of the third declension.

In the fourth and fifth declensions there are no adjectives. Many Latin adjuncts for each kind have their ancestral ending. Adjectives of the first and second declensions have three generic endings:

us, er – for masculine gender;

a – for the feminine gender;

um – for the neuter gender.

Most of the adjectives of the third declension have two generic endings:

is – for masculine and feminine gender;

e – for neuter gender.

Dictionary Form of Adjectives

The dictionary form of the adjectives of the first and second declensions includes 3 points:

- 1) the complete masculine form;
- 2) the ending of the feminine gender;
- 3) the ending of of the neuter gender.

For example: longus, a, um.

The third declension consists of two parts:

- 1) complete form of masculine and feminine gender
- 2) the ending of the neuter gender

For example: lateralis, e.

LEXICAL MINIMUM

Adjectives of the First and Second Declensions

externus, a, um – external;

internus, a, um – internal;

coccygeus, a, um – coccygeal;

hyoideus, a, um – sublingual;

palatinus, a, um – palatine;

transversus, a, um – transverse;

zygomaticus, a, um – zygomatic.

Adjectives of the Third Declension

articularis, e – articular;

ethmoidalis, e – ethmoid;

frontalis, e – frontal;

occipitalis, e – occipital;
 parietalis, e – parietal;
 sacralis, e – sacralis;
 sphenoidalis, e – sphenoid;
 temporalis, e – temporal.

Adjectives in a Comparative Degree

Latin adjective	Genitive Case
anterior, anterieus – front	anterioris
posterior, posterius – back	posterioris
inferior, inferius – lower	inferioris
superior, superius – upper	superioris
major, majus – big	majoris
minor, minus – small	minoris

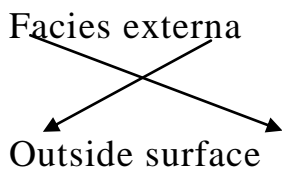
The last adjectives in Latin are a form of comparative degree, but in the anatomical terminology they are translated by a positive degree. The first form of these adjectives for -ior refers to the masculine and feminine gender, and the form of -ius refers to the neuter gender.

Coordinated Attribute

The coordinated attribute in the anatomical terminology is expressed by the adjective, which is coordinated with the modified word, i.e. with a noun, in gender, number and case. In Latin, the attribute, expressed by the adjective, usually stands

after the noun, while in English it is vice versa. Thus, the principle of coordinating the adjective with the noun both in English and Latin is the same (i.e. in gender, number and case), but the order of words is different.

Model of the Anatomical Term with Coordinated Attribute



Match the adjective “outer” with the noun “surface” – it means putting them in the same gender, number and case. This term is a phrase in the nominal case of the singular. Matching the adjective with a noun of this kind in terms of the Latin language must be done in a certain sequence:

- 1) remember the dictionary form of the noun;
- 2) write it in the nominative case of a singular number;
- 3) determine its gender;
- 4) remember the dictionary form of the adjective;
- 5) write an adjective next to the noun in the way that corresponds to the gender of the noun.

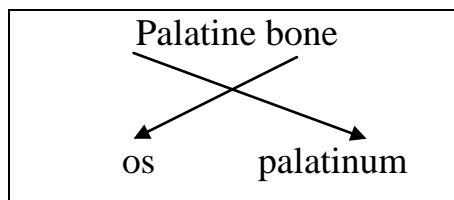
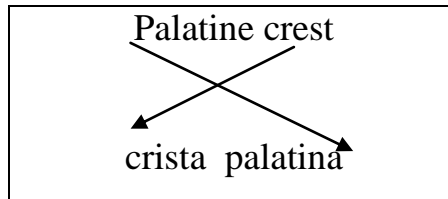
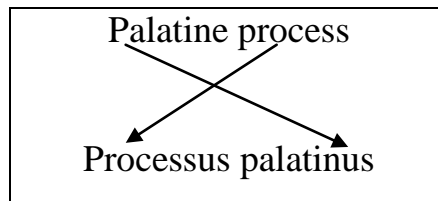
As an example, we translate the term “external surface”, observing this sequence.

- 1) the dictionary form of the noun “surface” – facies, ēi f;
- 2) nominative singular – facies;
- 3) this is a feminine noun;
- 4) the dictionary form of the adjective “outer” – externus (m), a (f), um (n);
- 5) facies externa.

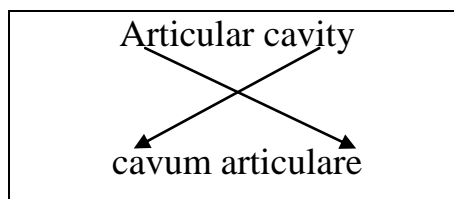
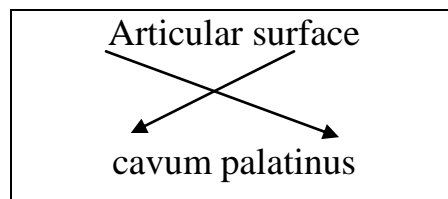
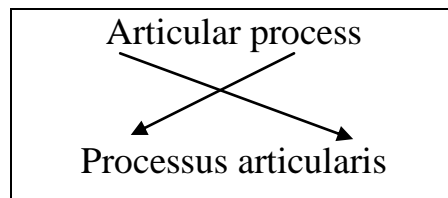
When coordinating an adjective with a noun, it should be remembered that their declensions may not coincide.

Examples of Coordinating an Adjective with a Noun

Adjectives of the First and Second Declensions



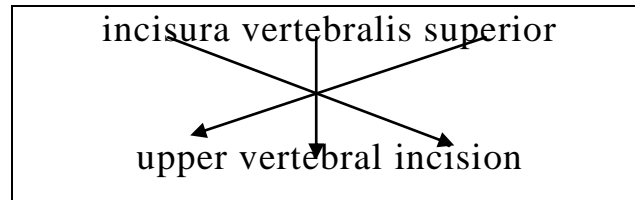
Adjectives of the Third Declension



Adjectives in the comparative degree are coordinated with nouns similar to the adjectives of the third declension. The form on -ior is coordinated with the nouns of

the masculine and feminine genders, and the form of -ius with nouns of the neuter gender.

The Anatomical Term Model with Two Coordinated Attributes



In such terms the attribute is the first one, indicating the attitude towards the organ or part of the body, and the second place is given to the attribute specifying the size, shape, spatial position of the given anatomical formation. Each definition narrows the scope of the general term, making it specific.

EXERCISE

1. Translate the anatomical terms into Latin:

Part A

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1) outer (internal) base | 9) coccygeal horn |
| 2) outer (inner) plate | 10) transverse ligament |
| 3) external (internal) passage | 11) zygomatic margin |
| 4) zygomatic (transverse) process | 12) transverse ridge |
| 5) frontal (wedge-shaped) process | 13) sacral horn |
| 6) frontal (parietal) opening | 14) articular tubercle |
| 7) occipital margin | 15) temporal surface |
| 8) front (rear) arch | 16) front passage |

Part B

- 1) upper (lower) corner
- 2) large (small) horn
- 3) anterior (posterior) articular surface
- 4) upper (lower) articular process
- 5) front (rear) trellised hole
- 6) upper process
- 7) small tubercle
- 8) large (small) palatal opening
- 9) external (internal) occipital crest

2. Translate the names of the main bones of the skull:

- | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1) occipital bone | 4) wedge bone | 7) palatine bone |
| 2) parietal bone | 5) latticed bone | 8) jugular bone |
| 3) frontal bone | 6) temporal bone | 9) hyoid bone |

3. Translate anatomical terms into English:

Part A

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1) arcus zygomaticus | 4) sinus transversus |
| 2) facies palatina | 5) pars transversa |
| 3) vertebra ooccygea | 6) nasus externus |

Part B

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1) angulus occipitalis | 4) crista frontalis (sacralis) |
| 2) incisura ethmoidalis | 5) sinus sphenoidalis (frontalis) |
| 3) margo parietalis | 6) processus temporalis (ethmoidalls) |

Part C

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1) tuberculum anterius | 4) foramen palatinum majus (minus) |
| 2) processus inferior | 5) sulcus occipitalis transversus |

3) meatus posterior

6) sulcus palatinus major

Formation of Adjectives from Nouns

Most adjectives in the anatomical terminology are formed from nouns by suffixes -al-, -ar-. These suffixes, joining the stem of the noun, form adjectives of the third declension with gender endings -is, -e and denote the relation to the object or belonging to. The suffix -ar- joins, as a rule, to the stem ending in "i". The suffix -al- is appended to the rest of the stems.

The stem of the noun + -al- or -ar- + -is, e

For example:

Vertebra, ae f – vertebr-al-is, e

Angulus, i m – angul-ar-is, e

Some adjectives with the suffix -al-, -ar- are often used in anatomy in their latinized form, rather than in the translation.

EXERCISES

1. Form adjectives from nouns by suffixes -al-, -ar- and write them in the dictionary form:

1) costal (costa)

5) facial (face)

2) cranial (cranium)

6) sternal (sternum)

3) nasal (nose)

7) mandibular (mandibula)

4) marginal (margin)

8) maxillary (maxilla)

2. Write the Latin equivalent of adjectives:

1) medial

4) lateral

2) dorsal

5) capillary

3) acromial

6) oval

3. *Translate the anatomical terms into Latin:*

Part A

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1) maxillary process | 5) sternal surface |
| 2) nasal edge | 6) angular notch |
| 3) vertebral foramen | 7) nasal bone |
| 4) marginal tubercle | 8) costal arch |

Part B

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1) lateral ligament | 5) proximal joint |
| 2) visceral skull | 6) vertical plate |
| 3) distal joint | 7) oval foramen |
| 4) alveolar process | 8) sagittal edge |

4. *Translate the anatomical terms into English. Determine from which noun adjectives are formed:*

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|
| 1) incisura vertebralis | 6) cranium faciale |
| 2) sinus maxillaris | 7) pars nasalis |
| 3) crista marginalis | 8) os nasale |
| 4) facies costalis | 9) os costale |
| 5) crista nasalis | |

BASIC COURSE

Nouns

Nouns in Latin change in numbers and in cases, ie, they are declined.

There are six cases:

Nominativus (Nom.) – Nominative (Who? What?).

Genetivus (Gen.) – Genitive (Of whom? What?).

Dativus (Dat.) – Dative (To whom?).

Accusativus (Acc.) – Accusative (Of whom?).

Ablativus (Abl.) - The instrumental (By whom? What?).

Vocativus (Voc.) – Vocative. Used when addressing.

Since in the anatomical terminology mainly the nominative and genitive cases of the singular and plural number predominate, the case endings are given only by these two cases in all declensions.

The First Declension of Nouns

The first declension includes nouns of the feminine gender, having in the genitive singular the ending -ae, in the nominative case -a.

Case endings

	Sing.	Pl.
Nom.	-a	-ae
Gen.	-ae	-ārum

By the first declension, adjectives of the feminine gender with the ending -a also tend to the same with nouns. For example: palatina externa. When declining nouns and adjectives, case endings join their stems.

LEXICAL MINIMUM

Nouns of the First Declension

ala, ae f – wing;

apertura, ae f – aperture hole;

concha, ae f – shell;

fissura, ae f – gap;
linea, ae f – line;
orbita, ae f – eye socket;
spina, ae f – spine;
sutura, ae f – suture.

Nouns of the Second Declension

dorsum, i n – spine, back side;
ligamentum, i n – ligament;
nervus, i m – nerve;
nasus, i m – nose;
septum, i n – septum.

Nouns of the Third Declension

apex, apicis m – top;
canalis, is m – channel;
cartilage, inis f – cartilage;
dens, dentis m – tooth;
paries, parietis m – wall;
tuberositas, atis f – tuberosity;
tuber, eris n – tuber.

Adjectives of the First and Second Declensions

albus, a, um – white;
flavus, a, um – yellow;
hypoglossus, a, um – sublingual;
mastoideus, a, um – mastoid.

Adjectives of the Third Declension

lacrimalis, a, um – lacrimal;

longitudinalis, e – longitudinal.

EXERCISES

1. Translate the anatomical terms into Latin, pay attention to the number of nouns and adjectives:

Part A

- | | | |
|--------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| 1) orbits | 4) white plates | 7) slits |
| 2) seams | 5) wings | 8) cuttings |
| 3) palatines | 6) ribs | 9) coccygeal vertebrae |

Part B

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| 1) the tip of the tooth | 6) yellow ligament |
| 2) wings (!) of the nose | 7) frontal suture |
| 3) seams (!) of the skull | 8) the hyoid nerve |
| 4) bone (!) seams (!) | 9) articular cartilage |
| 5) mastoid wall | 10) white line |

Part C

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1) outer aperture | 8) upper (lower) nasal concha |
| 2) nasal septum | 9) anterior (posterior) lacrimal comb |
| 3) tubercle of the upper jaw | 10) anterior (posterior) nasal awn |
| 4) canal of the lower jaw | 11) upper (lower) temporal line |
| 5) ligament of a top of a tooth | 12) large palatine canal |
| 6) upper (lower) ophthalmic gap | 13) transverse palatine suture |
| 7) anterior (posterior) longitudinal ligament | |

2. Translate anatomical terms into English:

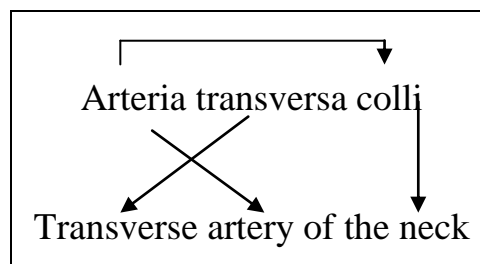
Part A

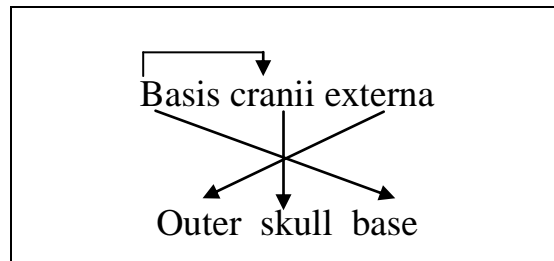
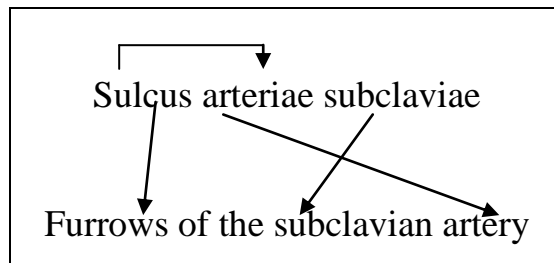
- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1) eminentia conchae | 13) cellulae mastoideae |
| 2) fovea dentis | 14) tuberositas sacralis |
| 3) manubrium sterni | 15) substantia compacta |
| 4) cavum tympani | 16) substantia spongoisa |
| 5) alae vomeris | 17) os lacrimalis |
| 6) dorsum sellae | 18) processus lacrimalis |
| 7) crista galli | 19) sulcus lacrimalis |
| 8) vertebrae thoracicae | 20) pars petrosa |
| 9) vertebrae coccygeae | 21) pars squamosa |
| 10) costae verae | 22) pars tympanica |
| 11) costae spuriae | 23) pars orbitalis |
| 12) lineae transversae | 24) pars nasalis |

Part B

- 1) fovea costalis superior (inferior)
- 2) protuberantia occipitalis externa (interna)
- 3) meatus acusticus externus (internus)
- 4) foramen caroticus externum (internum)

Models of Anatomical Terms with a Coordinated and Uncoordinated Attribute





EXERCISES

1. Translate the anatomical terms into English:

Part A

- 1) facies nasalis maxillae
- 2) facies orbitalis maxillae
- 3) crista conchalis maxillae
- 4) processus frontalis maxillae
- 5) ligamentum transversum atlantis
- 6) ligamentum cruciforme atlantis
- 7) ligamentum transversum scapulae
- 8) facies articularis tuberculi costae

Part B

- 1) septum nasi osseum
- 2) basis cranii externa (interna)
- 3) apertura thoracis superior (inferior)
- 4) meatus nasi superior (inferior)
- 5) linea nuchae superior (inferior)
- 6) fossa cranii anterior (posterior)

Part C

- 1) sulcus arteriae caroticae
- 2) sulcus vena subclaviae
- 3) semicanalis tubae auditivae

WORD FORMATION

Latin Prefixes and Suffixes

1. Prefixes with the meaning of the place:

infra-	under -	(below)
sub-	under -	(below)
supra-	above-	(higher)
inter-	between-	(between)

Example: interclavicularis, e – subclavian;
subclavius, a, um – subclavian;
supraclavicularis, e – supraclavicular;
interclavicularis, e – interclavicular.

2. Diminutive suffixes. The suffixes -ul-, -ul-, -cul-, attached to the stem of the nouns, form nouns with a diminutive meaning.

For example: tuber, tuberis n – bug; tuberculum, i n – tubercle.

EXERCISES

1. Translate the anatomical terms into English. Choose the prefixes:

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1) foramen vertebrale | 7) margo supraorbitalis |
| 2) foramen intervertebrale | 8) margo infraorbitalis |
| 3) fossa tempolaris | 9) fossa mandibularis |
| 4) fossa infratempolaris | 10) fovea submandibularis |
| 5) fossa supraspinata | 11) septum osseum |
| 6) fossa supraspinata | 12) margo inerosseus |

2. Translate the anatomical terms into English. Choose the suffixes:

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1) fossa subscapularis | 5) tuber frontale |
| 2) fossula petrosa | 6) tuberculum mentale |
| 3) fovea costalis | 7) canalis sacralis |
| 4) foveola ethmoidalis | 8) canaliculus mastoideus |

The Second Declension of Nouns

The nouns of the masculine and the neuter gender, ending in the genitive case of the single number –i, belong to the second declension. In the nominative singular, the masculine nouns end in -us or -er, and the neuter ones – in -us or -er (of Greek origin). For example:

nasus, i m – nose;
 cancer, cri m – cancer;
 septum, i n – partition;
 sceleton, i n – skeleton.

Case Endings

Number	Sing.		Pl.	
	m	n	m	n
Nom.	-us, -er	-um, -on	-i	-a
Gen.	-i	-i	-orum	-orum

The Peculiarity of Neuter Gender Nouns

Nouns of the neuter gender in all declensions have the ending “a” in the nominative plural. By the second declension, the adjectives of the masculine gender with the ending -us, -er and the the neuter gender with the ending -um in the nominative singular are also declined. For example: latus, latum.

In most adjectives, the “open” -e- is retained only in the nominative case singular of masculine gender. In all the oblique cases, as well as in the female and

neuter genders, it falls out. Therefore, in the dictionary form of these adjectives, before the ending of the feminine and neuter gender, the end of the stem is written: ruber, bra, brum. (The exception is liber, libera, liborum; asper, aspera, asperum)

LEXICAL MINIMUM

Nouns of the First Declension

clavicula, ae f – clavicle, collar-bone;

scapula, ae f – shoulder blade;

fibula, ae f – fibula;

tibia, ae f – tibia;

ulna, ae f – elbow bone;

trochlea, ae f – block.

Nouns of the Second Declension

humerus, i m – humeral bone;

radius, i m – radial bone;

digitus, i m – finger;

antebrachium, i n – forearm;

membrum, i n – extremity;

skeleton, i n – skeleton.

Nouns of the Third Declension

pes, pedis m – foot;

pelvis, is m – pelvis;

phalanx, is f – phalanx;

extremitas, atis – limb;

femor, femoris n – thigh;

crus, cruris n – shin, leg.

Adjectives of the First and Second Declensions

rubber, bra, brum – red;

niger, gra, grum – black, dark;

dexter, tra, trum – right;

sinister, tra, trum – left;

gluteus, a, um – gluteus;

ischiadicus, a um – ischial.

EXERCISES

1. Form adjectives from nouns:

- | | | |
|-------------|----------|-----------|
| 1) scapula | 4) tibia | 7) beam |
| 2) clavicle | 5) ulna | 8) finger |
| 3) fibula | 6) block | 9) femur |

2. Translate anatomical terms into Latin:

Part A

- | | | |
|------------|---------------|---------------------|
| 1) fingers | 3) nerves | 5) yellow ligaments |
| 2) limbs | 4) partitions | 6) palatine furrows |

Part B

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1) scapula notch | 9) head of radius |
| 2) spine of scapula | 10) body of radius |
| 3) scapula angle | 11) tuberosity of radius |
| 4) neck of scapula | 12) cervical radial cervix |
| 5) bones (!) of forearm | 13) pelvic cavity |
| 6) bones (!) of the lower leg | 14) base of phalanx |
| 7) bones (!) of fingers (!) | 15) body of phalanx |
| 8) bones (!) of toes (!) of foot | 16) head of phalanx |

Part C

- 1) gluteal tuberosity of femur
- 2) ischial tuberosity
- 3) sternal extremity
- 4) distal phalanx
- 5) proximal phalanx
- 6) acromial end
- 7) right (left) plate
- 8) greater sciatic notch
- 9) lesser sciatic notch
- 10) anterior gluteal line

3. Translate anatomical terms into English:

Part A

- 1) acromion; olecranon
- 2) carpus; metacarpus
- 3) tarsus; metatarsus
- 4) caput; humeri
- 5) capitulum humeri
- 6) corpus humeri
- 7) trochlea humeri
- 8) tuberositas tibia; ulna
- 9) basis (apex) patellae
- 10) fovea (incisura) acetabuli
- 11) tuber (sulcus) calcanei
- 12) trochlea (caput) tali
- 13) caput femoris, fibulae, ulna
- 14) corpus femoris, fibula
- 15) apex capitis fibulae
- 16) fovea capitis femoris
- 17) incisura fibularis
- 18) incisura radialis
- 19) incisura trochlearis
- 20) incisura ulnaris

Part B

- 1) nervus dorsalis scapulae
- 2) nervus transversus colli
- 3) facies articularis capitis fibulae
- 4) eminentia carpi ulnaris radialis
- 5) canalis nervi hypoglossi
- 6) crista tuberculi majoris, minoris
- 7) ossa membri superioris, inferioris

Adjective Suffixes

The suffix *-ide* of Greek origin (from *eides* – like) indicates a similarity to an object. It attaches itself to the stem of the noun by means of the connecting vowel *-o-* to form adjectives with generic endings *-us, -a, -um*. The suffix in most cases is translated by the words: *-form, -shaped, -like*.

For example:

cubo-ide-us, a, um	cubiform	cubus, i m – cube
stylo-ide-us, a, um	subulate	stylus, i m – awl
xipho-ide-us, a, um	xiphoid	xiphos – sword
thyreo-ide-us, a, um	thyroid	thyreos – shield
sigmo-ide-us, a, um	sigmoid	sigma – Greek. letter
delto-ide-us, a, um	deltoid	delto – Greek. letter
pterygo-ide-us, a, um	winged	ptery, pterygos – wing
coraco-ide-us, a, um	coracoid	corax, coracos – beak, rostrum
scapho-ide-us, a, um	scaphoid	scaphos – boat

The suffix *-form* of Latin origin (from *forma* – kind, form) also indicates similarity and is translated similarly to suffix *-ide-*. It joins directly to the stem of the noun and forms adjectives with generic endings *-is, -e*. For example:

cruci-form-is, e	cruciform	crux, crucis – cross
cunei-form-is, e	wedge-shaped	cuneus, cunei – wedge
falci-form-is, e	crescent	falx, falcis – sickle

LEXICAL MINIMUM

Nouns of the First Declension

bursa, ae f – bag;

fascia, ae f – fascia, connective tissue membrane;

vagina, ae f – vagina.

Nouns of the Second Declension

musculus, i m – muscle;

brachium, i n – shoulder.

Nouns of the Third Declension

pollex, pollicis m – thumb of the hand;

hallux, hallucis m – the big toe;

abductor, abductoris m – taking aside;

adductor, adductoris m – leading;

levator, levatoris m – raising;

extensor, extensoris m – extensor;

rotator, rotatoris m – rotator;

tendo, inis m – tendon;

region, onis f – region, area;

diaphragma, atis n – diaphragm;

chiasma, atis n – cross;

abdomen, inis n – abdomen, belly;

os, oris n – mouth.

Adjectives of the First and Second Declensions

latus, a, um – short;

longus, a, um – long;

rectus, a, um – straight;

obliquus, a, um – oblique;

profundus, a, um – deep.

Adjectives of the Third Declension

brevis, e – short;

pectoralis, e – thoracic;
superficialis, e – superficial;
synovialis, e – synovial;
teres, teretis – round;
biceps, bicipitis – double-headed;
triceps, tricipitis – triceps;
quadriceps, quadricipitis – four-headed.

EXERCISES

1. Translate the anatomical terms into Latin:

Part A

- 1) bags
- 2) fasciae
- 3) vagina
- 4) muscles
- 5) wide ligaments
- 6) oblique ligaments
- 7) long ligaments
- 8) straight muscles
- 9) coccygeal muscles
- 10) deep fascia

Part B

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1) back muscles | 9) fascia of the shoulder |
| 2) muscles of a head | 10) fascia of a forearm |
| 3) thigh muscles | 11) fascia of a hand |
| 4) muscles of the lower leg | 12) fascia of an orbit |
| 5) muscles of the chest | 13) fascia of a pelvis |
| 6) side of a muscle | 14) abdominal fascia |
| 7) bags of muscles | 15) fascia of diaphragm of |
| 8) furrow of the chiasm | pelvis |

- 16) arch of fascia of pelvis
- 17) sulcus of muscle tendon

- 18) vagina of toes

Part C

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| 1) mouth area | 7) brachial (nasal) muscle |
| 2) abdominal part | 8) superficial (deep) muscle |
| 3) thoracic fascia | 9) large (small) pectoral muscle |
| 4) biceps | 10) large (small) zygomatic muscle |
| 5) temporal muscle | 11) large (small) round muscle |
| 6) temporal fascia | 12) anterior (posterior) tibial muscle |

2. Translate anatomical terms into English:

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1) vaginae fibrosae | 9) vagina synovialis tendinis |
| 2) muscoli interossei | 10) musculus rectus abdominis |
| 3) musculus deltoideus | 11) muscoli recti capitis |
| 4) musculus pterygoideus | 12) musculus transversus thoracis |
| 5) musculus piriformis | 13) musculus biceps femoris |
| 6) caput longum | 14) musculus longus colli |
| 7) caput obliquum | 15) regio colli posterior |
| 8) caput breve | |

3. Translate anatomical terms into English:

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1) processus coracoideus | 8) os cuboideum |
| 2) processus coronoideus | 9) os scaphoideum |
| 3) processus pterygoideus | 10) os styloideum |
| 4) processus styloideus | 11) os pisiforme |
| 5) processus xiphoideus | 12) ligamentum cruciforme |
| 6) processus mastoideus | 13) ligamentum falciforme |
| 7) processus falciformis | 14) os cuneiforme |

Structure of the Names of Muscles by their Function

In the anatomical terminology in the section of myology, the names of the muscles are widely used according to their function with the ending.

Pay attention to the following:

1) in the Latin version, these names are always used with the word “musculus”.

For example: musculus levator;

2) in Latin, all these names are nouns

If these muscles differ in shape (long, short) or in position (deep, superficial), then the structure of the anatomical term will be as follows:

musculus flexor digitorum longus long finger flexor
--

EXERCISES

1. Translate the anatomical terms into Latin:

Part A

- 1) the muscle that takes aside the thumb of the hand;
- 2) the muscle that leads the thumb of the hand;
- 3) extensor of the big toe;
- 4) flexor of the big toe;
- 5) the muscle that lifts the corner of the mouth;
- 6) the muscle that lowers the corner of the mouth;
- 7) the muscle that lowers the septum of the nose;
- 8) flexor of fingers;
- 9) extensor of fingers;
- 10) the muscle that leads the thumb of the foot;
- 11) the muscle that takes aside the big toe.

Part B

- 1) long flexor of fingers;

- 2) short flexor of fingers;
- 3) deep finger flexor;
- 4) superficial flexor of fingers;
- 5) a short muscle that takes aside the thumb of the hand;
- 6) a long muscle that takes aside the thumb of the hand.

2. Translate anatomical terms into English:

- 1) musculus extensor indicis;
- 2) musculus tensor fasciae latae;
- 3) musculus levator labii superioris;
- 4) musculus depressor labii inferioris;
- 5) musculus adductor longus, brevis;
- 6) musculus flexor pollicis longus, brevis;
- 7) musculus extensor pollicis longus, brevis;
- 8) musculus flexor pollicis longus, brevis;
- 9) musculus extensor pollicis longus, brevis.

Degrees of Comparison of Adjectives

In Latin, qualitative adjectives, like in English, have three degrees of comparison:

positive degree – gradus positivus;

comparative degree – gradus comparativus;

superlative degree – gradus superlativus.

The comparative degree is formed by adding *-ior* to the stem of the adjective suffix *-ior* for masculine and feminine; the suffix *-ius* for the neuter gender. Adjectives in the comparative degree tend to the third declension.

The superlative degree in most adjectives is formed by adding to the stem of the adjective the suffix *-issim-* and generic endings *-us*, *-a*, *-um*. Adjectives in the superlative degree are declined due to the first and second declensions.

Gradus positivus	Gradus comparativus	Gradus superlativus
latus, a, um brevis, e simplex, simplicis	latior, latius brevior, brevius simplicior, simplicius	latissimus, a, um brevissimus, a, um simplicissimus, a, um

Irregular Degrees of Comparison

Some adjectives form degrees of comparison incorrectly or from different stems. These include adjectives “greater” and “small”.

Gradus positivus	Gradus comparativus	Gradus superlativus
magnus, a, um parvus, a, um	major, majus minor, minus	maximus, a, um minimus, a, um

Insufficient Degrees of Comparison

Some adjectives lack a positive degree. These include adjectives with the meaning of space: “front”, “back”, “lower”, “upper”.

Gradus comparativus	Gradus superlativus
anterior, anterior	_____
posterior, posterius	_____
superior, superius	supremus, a, um

anterior, anterior – front

posterior, posterius – back

superior, superius – upper

inferior, inferius – lower

Use of Insufficient and Incorrect Degrees of Comparison in Anatomical Terminology

Adjectives having the meaning of the front, back, upper, lower are used in anatomy in the form of a comparative degree, but are translated in the meaning of positive. For example: front surface – facies anterior.

Adjectives in the meaning of “large” and “small” in most cases are also used in the comparative degree, and are translated positive. For example: a large tuberculum – tuberculum majus.

In some terms, the meaning “great” and “small” is taken to be the positive and superlative degree of these adjectives, where the superlative degree is also translated positive.

LEXICAL MINIMUM

- foramen magnum – large (occipital) opening;
- musculus adductor magnum – large adductor muscle;
- musculus gluteus maximus – large gluteus muscle;
- musculus gluteus minimus – small gluteus muscle.

EXERCISES

1. Translate the anatomical terms into Latin:

- 1) greater ischiadic foramen
- 2) great occipital foramen
- 3) gluteus minimus muscle
- 4) round minor muscle
- 5) great abductor muscle
- 6) gluteus maximus muscle

2. Translate anatomical terms into English:

- 1) bursa musculi teretis majoris
- 2) bursa musculi glutei maximi
- 3) bursa musculi glutei minimi

- 4) linea nuchae suprema
- 5) concha nasalis suprema
- 6) musculus latissimus dorsi
- 7) bursa synovialis musculi latissimi dorsi
- 8) musculus longissimus capitis, thoracis
- 9) musculus flexor digiti minimi

The Third Declension of Nouns

The third declension includes nouns of all three genders, having the ending *-is* in the genitive case singular.

In the nominative singular, their endings are different. The stem of the nouns of the third declension is practically determined by the genitive case form, if we separate the ending *-is* from it.

In the third declension there is no unity in case endings. In this regard, it is divided into three types:

- 1) consonant (main);
- 2) mixed;
- 3) vowel.

Consonant Type

The unequal-syllabic nouns of all three genders belong to the consonant type, the stem of which ends in one consonant. The unequal-syllabic are the nouns having in the genitive case of the singular number one more syllable, than there are in the nominative case. For example: corpus, *corporis* n.

Case Endings

	<i>Singularis</i>	<i>Pluralis</i>
	m f n	m f n
<i>Nom.</i>	different	-es -a
<i>Gen.</i>	-is	-um

By the same type, the adjective decline in the comparative degree.

For example:

	<i>Singularis</i>		<i>Pluralis</i>	
	m f	n	m f	n
<i>Nom.</i>	major,	majus	major - es	major -a
<i>Gen.</i>	major- is		major- um	

Mixed Type

The unequal-syllabic nouns of all three genders, the stem of which ends in two or three consonants belong to the mixed type. For example: *os*, *ossis* n; *dens*, *dentis* m; *pars*, *partis* f; *venter*, *tris* m.

Equal-syllabic nouns with the ending *-is* in the nominative and genitive cases singular belong to the mixed type. For example: *canalis*, *is* m.

NB! Some nouns, which possess formal features of the mixed type, are declined according to the consonant type. For example: *mater*, *tris* f; *pater*, *tris* m; *iuvenis*, *is* m, f.

Case Endings

	<i>Singularis</i>	<i>Pluralis</i>
	m f n	m f n
<i>Nom.</i>	different	-es -a
<i>Gen.</i>	-is	-ium

Vowel Type

The vowel type includes neuter nouns with endings in the nominative case of singular *-e*, *-al*, *-ar*.

Case Endings

	<i>Singularis</i>	<i>Pluralis</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	different	-ia
<i>Gen.</i>	-is	-ium

Adjectives of the third declension with two generic endings of the type *frontalis*, *e* and adjectives with one gender ending of the type *biceps*, *bicipitalis*, whose stem is determined by the genitive case of the singular, are declined by the same type. The stem form the adjectives with two generic endings is determined by the form of the masculine and feminine genders, if you drop the ending *-is*.

EXERCISES

1. Translate the anatomical terms into Latin:

Part A

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------------|
| 1) Teeth | 7) muscle-lifters |
| 2) Parts | 8) muscles - rotators |
| 3) cartilages | 9) small holes |
| 4) joints | 10) small (large) wings |
| 5) Holes | 11) top notches |
| 6) phalanges | 12) bottom notches |

Part B

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1) vaginas (!) of the tendons (!) | 5) joints (!) of the foot |
| 2) cross of tendons (!) | 6) the joints (!) of the hand |
| 3) connections (!) of bones (!) | 7) phalanges (!) of the toes (!) of the foot |
| 4) cartilages (!) of the nose | |

LEXICAL MINIMUM

Nouns of the First Declension

glandula, ae f – gland;

lingua, ae f – tongue, language;

tunica, ae f – shell, membrane.

Nouns of the Second Declension

lobus, i m – lobe;

organon, i – organ;

ventriculus, i m – stomach, ventricle.

Nouns of the Third Declension

cor, cordis n – heart;

pulmo, onis m – lung;

lien, lienis m – spleen;

radix, radicis n – root;

ren, renis m – kidney.

Nouns of the Fourth Declension

ductus, us m – duct.

Adjectives of the First, Second and Third Declensions

mucosus, a, um – mucous;

sublingualis, e – sublingual;

thyroideus, a, um – thyroid.

EXERCISES

I. Translate anatomical terms into Latin:

Part A

1) glands

2) lobes

3) ventricles

4) organs

5) lungs

6) kidneys

7) mucous membranes

8) thyroid glands

9) sublingual glands

10) synovial bags

11) sacral foramen

12) nasal cartilages

Part B

- 1) the renal pelvis
- 2) right (left) lung
- 3) muscular membrane
- 4) right (left) ventricle
- 5) lingual gland
- 6) pulmonary ligament
- 7) root of the tooth, tongue, lung
- 8) the apex of the heart, lung
- 9) the lobe of the liver, lung
- 10) tooth root canal
- 11) notch of the apex of the heart
- 12) body of the stomach, tongue

2. Translate anatomical terms into English:

- 1) glandulae palatinae
- 2) glandulae linguales
- 3) lobuli pulmonales
- 4) sulci pulmonales
- 5) ductus sublingualis major
- 6) musculus transverses linguae
- 7) lobus hepatis dexter, sinister
- 8) ligamentum teres hepatic
- 9) incisura ligamenti teretis

The Fourth and the Fifth Declensions of Nouns

The fourth declension includes the nouns of the masculine and the neuter genders, ending in the genitive case singular *-us*; in the nominative pluralis, the masculine nouns end in *-us*, and the neuter nouns with *-ua*. For example: sinus, us m – sinus; cornu, us n – horn.

Case Endings

	<i>Singularis</i>		<i>Pluralis</i>	
	m	n	m	n
<i>Nom.</i>	-us	-us	-us	-ua
<i>Gen.</i>	-us	-u	-uum	-uum

The fifth declension includes nouns of the feminine gender, ending in the nominative case singular on *-es*, and in the genitive case on *-ei*.

Case Endings

	<i>Singularis</i>	<i>Pluralis</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	-es	-es
<i>Gen.</i>	-ei	-erum

LEXICAL MINIMUM

Nouns of the First – Fourth Declensions

arteria, ae f (Greek) – artery;
vena, ae f (pheleb-) – vein;
ramus, i m – branch;
nodus, i m – node (lymphatic);
oculus, i m (ophthalm-) – eye;
cerebrum, i n (encephal-) – brain;
ganglion, i n – ganglion, node (nervous);
auris, is f (ot-) – ear;
cutis, is f (derm-, dermat-) – skin;
rete, is n – network;
vas, vasis n (angi-) – vessel, Pl. vasa, vasorum;
plexus, us m – plexus.

EXERCISES

1. Translate the anatomical terms into Latin:

Part A

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| 1) furrow (!) of skin | 4) vessels (!) of nerves (!) |
| 2) muscles (!) of eye | 5) septum (!) of sinuses |
| 3) ventricle of brain | 6) arteries (!) of knee |

Part B

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1) coccygeal horns | 6) vertebral plexus |
| 2) sacral horns | 7) lymphatic vessels |
| 3) articular processes | 8) renal ganglia |
| 4) hyoid ducts | 9) common nerves |
| 5) lateral surfaces | 10) temporal branches |

2. Translate anatomical terms into English:

- | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1) arteria occipitalis | 9) vena occipitalis | 17) nervus occipitalis |
| 2) arteria facialis | 10) vena facialis | 18) nervus facialis |
| 3) arteria vertebralis | 11) vena maxillaris | 19) nervus maxillaris |
| 4) arteria radialis | 12) vena vertebralis | 20) nervus vertebralis |
| 5) arteria ulnaris | 13) vena radialis | 21) nervus radialis |
| 6) arteria femoralis | 14) vena ulnaris | 22) nervus ulnaris |
| 7) arteria tibialis | 15) vena femoralis | 23) nervus femoralis |
| 8) arteria glutea | 16) vena glutea | 24) nervus gluteus |

EXERCISES

1. Translate anatomical terms into Latin:

- 1) upper articular processes
- 2) lower vertebral notches
- 3) small hyoid ducts
- 4) superficial lymphatic vessels
- 5) small palatine orifices
- 6) deep temporal branches
- 7) short muscles elevator the ribs
- 8) upper thyroid veins
- 9) posterior intercostal arteries
- 10) external nasal branches
- 11) splenic, pulmonary, renal branches

- 12) gluteal lymph nodes
- 13) short rotator muscles
- 14) long rotator muscles
- 15) orbital, palatal, pulmonary furrows
- 16) cranial, digital, sacral nerves

2. *Translate anatomical terms into English:*

Part A

- 1) vertebrae cervicales
- 2) vertebrae thoracicae
- 3) vertebrae lumbales
- 4) vertebrae sacrales
- 5) foramen intervertebralis
- 6) articulationes intervertebrales
- 7) cornua majora, minora

Part B

- 1) processus articulares inferiores
- 2) incisurae vertebrales superiores
- 3) foramina sacralia dorsalia
- 4) vasa lymphatica profunda
- 5) canales palatini minores
- 6) nervi digitales communes
- 7) rami temporales superficiales
- 8) muscoli levatores costarum longi
- 9) plexus caroticus communis
- 10) ductus hepaticus communis

Part C

- 1) medulla ossium rubra, flava
- 2) apertura pelvis superior, inferior
- 3) arteriae genus superiores, inferiores

- 4) venae cordis minimae
- 5) rete carpi palmare, dorsale
- 6) ligamentum coronarius hepatis
- 7) linea alba abdominis
- 8) vena transversa faciēi
- 9) musculus orbicularis oris, oculi
- 10) nervus transversus colli

Part D

- 1) septum sinuum frontalem
- 2) septum sinuum sphenoidalium
- 3) plexus nervorum spinalium
- 4) foramina venarum minimarum
- 5) apex partis petrosae
- 6) apex cornus posterioris
- 7) corpus ossis hyoidei

APPENDIX

Appendix I

PHONETICS

The Latin Alphabet and Pronunciation

The Latin alphabet consists of 25 letters.

The Latin Alphabet

Spelling	Name	Pronunciation	Spelling	Name	Pronunciation
Aa	a	a	Nn	en	n
Bb	be	b	Oo	o	o
Cc	tse	ts; k	Pp	pe	p
Dd	de	d	Qq	ku	kv
Ee	e	e	Rr	er	r
Ff	ef	f	Ss	es	s
Gg	ge	g	Tt	te	t
Hh	ga	h	Uu	u	u
Ii	i	i	Vv	ve	v
Jj	iota	j	Xx	eks	ks
Kk	ka	k	Yy	iphsilon	i
Ll	el	l	Zz	zeta	z
Mm	em	m			

The Latin proper nouns, names of drugs and plants are written with the capital letter if they are expressed by nouns, e.g. Celsus, Solutio, Synestrolis, tinctura Valerianaetherea.

Classification of Sounds

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

Pronunciation of Vowels and Diphthongs

A, o, u are pronounced as they are named in the alphabet.

E, e is pronounced [e]: *vertebra* [ˈvertebra] – *vertebra*.

I, i is pronounced [i]: *fibra* [ˈfibra] – *fibre*; *internus* [inˈternus] – *inner*.

Y, y occurs only in the words of Greek origin and is pronounced [i]: *hydor* [ˈgidor] – *water*; *symptoma* [sɪmpˈtoma] – *symptom*.

Diphthongs

Ae is pronounced [e]: *aegrotus* [eˈgrotus] – *an ill man*.

Oe is pronounced [e]: *amoeba* [aˈme:ba]. If there is a colon above the vowel e the diphthongs ae and oe are pronounced separately, e.g. *aër* [ˈaer] – *air*.

Au is pronounced [au]: *Aurum* [ˈaurum] – *gold*.

Eu is pronounced [eu]: *Eucalyptus* [eukaˈliptus] – *eucalyptus*.

Ou is pronounced [u]: *crouposus* [kruˈpozus] – *croupous*.

Peculiarities of Pronunciation of Consonants and Letter Combinations

C, c – is pronounced [ts] before the vowels *e, i, y*, and the diphthongs ae and oe: *cerebrum* [tseˈrebrum] – *brain*; [k] before the vowels *a, o, u* and consonants in the position: *oculus* [ˈokulus] – *eye*.

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

Kalium [ˈkalium] – *potassium*.

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

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

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

S, s – is pronounced [s] but between vowels or between a vowel and the consonants *n* and *m*, *s* is pronounced [z]: *bursa* [ˈbursa] – *bag*, but *ansa* [anza] – *loap*.

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

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

X, x – is pronounced [ks]: externus [eks'ternus] – external.

Pronunciation of Letter Combinations

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

Ngu – before vowels [ngv], before consonants [ngu]: lingua ['lingva] – language,
lingula ['lingulja] – small tongue.

Ti – before, vowels [tsi]: substantia [subs'tantsia] – substance.

Note: after s, x, ti is pronounced [ti]: ostium ['ostium] – hole.

The digraphs *ch*, *ph*, *th*, *rh* only occur in the words of Greek origin.

Ch – is pronounced [h]: charta ['harta] – paper.

Ph – is pronounced [f]: Phosphorus ['fosforus] – phosphorus.

Th – is pronounced [t]: thorax ['toraks] – thorax.

Rh – is pronounced [r]: Rheum ['reum] – rhubarb.

Length and Shortness of Syllables. Stress.

In Latin stress depends on the length and the shortness of syllables. Syllables are counted from the end of a word.

Stress is only put on the second or on the third syllable: the second syllable is stressed if it is long; if the second syllable is short the third one is stressed.

In disyllabic words only the second syllable is stressed, e.g. cito – quickly.

A syllable is long:

1) If all the diphthongs are long, e.g. amoeba – amoeba.

2) If the vowel which forms a syllable is followed by two or more consonants or the letters x or z, e.g. Glycyrrhiza – sweet root.

Exception: if a vowel is followed by the combination of the consonants b, c, d, g, p, t with the letters l or r the syllable is considered to be short. It is *muta cum liquida*.

The digraphs *ch*, *ph*, *th*, *rh* don't make length.

A syllable is short if the vowel of the syllable is followed by one more vowel or the letter h: folium – leaf.

The adjectives of Greek origin with the suffix – ide have the 3rd syllable stressed: xiphoideus – sword-shaped.

If the vowel of a syllable is followed by one consonant the syllable can be long or short and the sign of length (ā) or shortness (ĭ) is put above the vowel of the second syllable: medīcus – doctor, collēga – colleague.

GRAMMAR

The Noun. General information.

Latin nouns have two numbers:

the singular – *numerus singularis* (Sing.);

the plural – *numerus pluralis* (plur.)

Latin nouns have three genders:

masculine – *genus masculinum* (m)

feminine – *genus femininum* (f)

neuter – *genus neutrum* (n)

There are six cases in Latin:

Nominativus (Nom.) – Nominative (Who? What?)

Genetivus (Gen.) – Genitive (Of whom? Of what?)

Dativus (Dat.) – Dative (To whom? To what?)

Accusativus (Acc.) – Accusative (Whom? What?)

Ablativus (Abl.) – Ablative (By whom? By what?)

Vocativus (Voc.) – Vocative or Prepositional is used in addressing.

Medico-biological terminology is mainly based on two cases: Nominativus and Genetivus.

In dictionaries the noun is presented as such: *costa, ae, f* . It means Nom. Sing. is *costa*, the ending of Gen. Sing. *-ae* and the gender is *f*. Such a record is called the dictionary form of the noun, it only gives the full characteristics of the noun, so one should learn nouns in their dictionary forms only.

There are 5 declinations in Latin. The declinations of a noun is identified with the ending of Genetivus Singularis, which is shown in a dictionary form.

Declension Endings of Gen. Sing.

Declension	Declension Endings of Gen. Sing.	Example
I	-ae	herba, ae f – grass
II	-i	oleum, i n – oil
III	-is	semen, inis n – seed
IV	-us	fructus, us m – fruit
V	-ēi	facies, ēi f – face

The First Declension

The first declension includes nouns of the feminine gender which in Gen. Sing. end in -ae, in Nom. Sing. – in -a: ala, ae f – wing, vertebra, ae f – vertebra and nouns of the masculine gender by meaning: collega, ae m – colleague.

Declension Pattern

<i>Case</i>	<i>Singularis</i>	<i>Pluralis</i>
Nom.	al-a	al-ae
Gen.	al-ae	al-ārum
Dat.	al-ae	al-is
Acc.	al-am	al-as
Abl.	al-ā	al-is

The Second Declension

The second declension includes nouns of the masculine gender and the neuter one, which in Gen. Sing. end in -i; the masculine gender ends in -us, or -er in Nom. Sing. and the neuter one – in -um or -on (the Greek ending): musculus, i m – muscle; brachium, i n – shoulder.

Nouns of the Masculine Gender

Nouns of the Masculine Gender Ending in -us

Declension Pattern

<i>Case</i>	<i>Singularis</i>	<i>Pluralis</i>
Nom.	muscul-us	muscul-i
Gen.	muscul-i	muscul-ōrum
Dat.	muscul-o	muscul-is
Acc.	muscul-um	muscul-os
Abl.	muscul-o	muscul-is

Nouns of the Masculine Gender Ending in -er

Declension Pattern

<i>Case</i>	<i>Singularis</i>	<i>Pluralis</i>
Nom.	magistr-er	magistr-i
Gen.	magistr-i	magistr-ōrum
Dat.	magistr-o	magistr-is
Acc.	magistr-um	magistr-os
Abl.	magistr-o	magistr-is

Nouns of the Neuter Gender

Declension Pattern

<i>Case</i>	<i>Singularis</i>	<i>Pluralis</i>
Nom.	brachi-um	brachi-a
Gen.	brachi-i	brachi-ōrum
Dat.	brachi-o	brachi-is
Acc.	brachi-um	brachi-a
Abl.	brachi-o	brachi-is

The Adjective. The First and Second Declensions

The Latin adjectives fall under two groups according to the declensions: adjectives of the first and second declensions and adjectives of the third declension.

Adjectives of the first and second declensions have three gender endings: they end in -us or -er in the masculine gender; in -a in the feminine gender; in -um in the neuter gender. For example: purus, pura, purum – pure; niger, nigra, nigrum – black; asper, aspera, asperum – rugged.

The dictionary forms of adjectives are shown in a contracted way: purus, a, um; niger, a, um; niger, a, um; asper, a, um. The feminine gender of this group of adjectives is declined according to the first declension and the masculine and neuter genders – according to the second declension.

The Third Declension

The third declension includes the nouns of masculine, feminine and neuter genders that end in -is in Gen. Sing. In Nom. Sing. each gender has a number of different endings.

The nouns of the third declension fall under three groups according to their declensional endings: consonant, vowel and mixed. The grammatical stem of the noun of the third declension is identified according to the form of Gen. Sing. having omitted the ending -is.

	<i>Nom. Sing.</i>	<i>Gen. Sing.</i>	<i>Gr. stem</i>
cortex, icis m – cortex	cortex	cortic -is	cortic-
foramen, inis n – hole	foramen	foramin -is	foramin-

The nouns of the masculine and feminine genders are declined identically but the nouns of the neuter gender are declined according to the rule of neuter gender. One should differ nouns which have an equal number of syllables (in Nom. and Gen. Sing.) and nouns which have one syllable more (in Gen. Sing.).

The Declension Endings of the Nouns of the Third Declension

<i>Case</i>	<i>Singularis</i>	<i>Pluralis</i>
	<i>m f n</i>	<i>m f n</i>
Nom.	different	-es, -a (ia)
Gen.	-is	-um
Dat.	-i	-ībus
Acc.	-em	-es, -a (ia)
Abl.	-e (i)	-ībus

Note: in the table there are shown the endings of vowel and mixed types of declension (in brackets).

Declension Endings of the Nouns of the Masculine Gender.

The Consonant Type of the Declination

The consonant type of the declination includes the nouns of three genders the grammatical stem of which ends in one consonant.

Declension Pattern

flos, floris, m – flower

<i>Case</i>	<i>Singularis</i>	<i>Pluralis</i>
Nom.	flos	flor-es
Gen.	flor-is	flor-um
Dat.	flor-i	flor-ībus
Acc.	flor-em	flor-es
Abl.	flor-e	flor-ībus

Vowel and Mixed Types of the Declination

Nouns of the neuter gender ending in -e, -al, -ar in Nom. Sing. are declined according to the vowel type of the 3rd declension.

Animal, alis n – animal.

Calcar, aris n – spur.

Rete, is n – net.

In contradistinction to declensional endings of the consonant type nouns declined according to the vowel type have the following peculiarities:
Abl. Sing. -i (instead of -e); Gen. Plur. -ium (instead of -um)
Nom. and Acc. -ia (instead of -a).

Declension Pattern

animal, alis n – animal

<i>Case</i>	<i>Singularis</i>	<i>Pluralis</i>
Nom.	animal	animal-ia
Gen.	animal-is	animal-ium
Dat.	animal-i	animal-ibus
Acc.	animal	animal-ia
Abl.	animal-i	animal-ibus

The nouns which are declined according to the mixed type of 3rd declension:

1) the nouns of the feminine gender containing an equal number of syllables ending in -es, -is, in Nom. Sing.

Tabes, is f – exhaustion.

Auris, is f – ear.

2) the nouns of all genders if their stems end in two or three consonants.

Dens, dentis m – tooth.

Pars, partis f – part.

Os, ossis n – bone.

The nouns which are declined according to the mixed type have the ending – ium in Gen. Plur. and the ending of the consonant type in the rest cases.

Declension Pattern

pars, partis f – part

<i>Case</i>	<i>Singularis</i>	<i>Pluralis</i>
Nom.	pars	par-es
Gen.	part-is	par-ium
Dat.	part-i	par-ibus
Acc.	part-em	par-es
Abl.	part-e	par-ibus

Declension Pattern

os, ossis n – bone

<i>Case</i>	<i>Singularis</i>	<i>Pluralis</i>
Nom.	os	oss-a
Gen.	oss-is	oss-ium
Dat.	oss-i	oss-ibus
Acc.	os	oss-a
Abl.	oss-e	oss-ibus

Nouns of the Feminine Gender of the Third Declension.

Declension Pattern

radix, icis f – root

<i>Case</i>	<i>Singularis</i>	<i>Pluralis</i>
Nom.	radix	radic-es
Gen.	rad-icis	radic-um
Dat.	radic-i	radic-ibus
Acc.	radic-em	radic-es
Abl.	radic-es	radic-ibus

Nouns of the Neuter Gender of the Third Declension
(the Consonant Type of Declension)

Declension Pattern

crus, cruris n – shin

<i>Case</i>	<i>Singularis</i>	<i>Pluralis</i>
Nom.	crus	crur-a
Gen.	crur-is	crur-um
Dat.	crur-i	crur-ibus
Acc.	crus	crur-a
Abl.	crur-e	crur-ibus

Adjectives of the Third Declension

Adjectives of the second group are declined according to the third declension. They are divided into three categories according to a number of gender endings.

In medical terminology adjectives having two endings more often occur: the ending -is which is common for the masculine and feminine genders and the ending -e for the neuter gender. For example: naturalis (m, f), naturale (n) – natural.

In the dictionary these adjectives are presented in a contracted way: naturalis, e.

Adjectives having only one ending which is common for all three genders end in -x, -s, -r in Nom. Sing. In the dictionary adjectives having one ending are always presented in the form of Gen. Sing. as well as the nouns of the third declension (but with no indication of a gender!). For example:

simplex, icis – simple;

teres, etis – round;

par, paris – equal.

To find the stem of the adjective having two endings one should remove the ending -is from the form of the feminine gender. For example: parietalis, e, the stem is parietal-; gravis, e, the stem is grav-.

To find the stem of the adjective having one ending one should remove the ending -is from the form of Gen. Sing. For example: simplex, icis, the stem is simplic-; teres, etis, the stem is teret-.

Declension Patterns

I. With Two Endings.

frontalis, e - frontal

<i>Case</i>	<i>Singularis</i>		<i>Pluralis</i>	
	m f	n	m f	n
Nom.	frontal-is	frontal-e	frontal-es	frontal-ia
Gen.	frontal-is		frontal-ium	
Dat.	frontal-i		frontal-ibus	
Acc.	frontal-em	frontal-e	frontal-es	frontal-ia
Abl.	frontal-i		frontal-ibus	

II. With One Ending.

teres, etis - round

<i>Case</i>	<i>Singularis</i>		<i>Pluralis</i>	
	m f	n	m f	n
Nom.	teres		teret-es	
Gen.	teret-is		teret-ium	
Dat.	teret-i		teret-ibus	
Acc.	teret-em	ter-es	teret-es	teret-ia
Abl.	teret-i		teret-ibus	

The Fourth Declension of Nouns

Nouns referring to the fourth declension are of the masculine and neuter genders that end in -us in Gen. Sing. In Nom. Sing. they have the following gender endings: -us for the nouns of the masculine gender, -u for the nouns of the neuter gender. For example: fructus, us m – fruit; cornu, us n – corn

Declension Pattern

fructus, us m – fruit

<i>Case</i>	<i>Singularis</i>	<i>Pluralis</i>
Nom.	fruct-us	fruct-us
Gen.	fruct-us	fruct-uum
Dat.	fruct-ui	fruct-ibus
Acc.	fruct-um	fruct-us
Abl.	fruct-u	fruct-ibus

cornu, us n – corn

<i>Case</i>	<i>Singularis</i>	<i>Pluralis</i>
Nom.	corn-u	corn-ua
Gen.	corn-us	corn-uum
Dat.	corn-u	corn-ibus
Acc.	corn-u	corn-ua
Abl.	corn-u	corn-ibus

Nouns of the Fifth Declension

The nouns referring to the fifth declension are those of the feminine gender having the ending -es in Nom. Sing. and -ēi in Gen. Sing. For example: *facies, ēi f – face*; *superficies, ēi f – surface*; *species, ēi f – species*.

Declension Pattern

facies, ēi f – face

<i>Case</i>	<i>Singularis</i>	<i>Pluralis</i>
Nom.	faci-es	faci-es
Gen.	faci-ēi	faci-ērum
Dat.	faci-ēi	faci-ēbus
Acc.	faci-em	faci-es
Abl.	faci-e	faci-ēbus

Prepositions

Latin prepositions are only used in two cases: Accusative and Ablative.

<i>Ablative</i>	<i>Accusative</i>
a, ab – from	ad – for, in case of
de – about	per – in, for, during
cum – with	contra – for, against
ex, e – from	ante – before
sine – without	juxta – about
pro, prae – for	post – after

The Preposition *in, sub* can be used in the both cases. The choice of a case depends on a questions:

In (in) }
Sub (under) } Where? – Acc; Where? In What? – Abl.

The Verb

The Latin verbs have 4 conjugations. The conjugation is identified according to the last letter of the stem of the infinitive:

Conjugation	The ending of the stem
I	-a
II	-e
III	-u (a consonant)
IV	-i

Note: 1. If the penultimate vowel e is short, this letter is not included in the stem.

2. All the Latin verbs in the form of the infinitive have the ending -re. The stem of the verb is defined according to the pattern: the full form of the infinitive without the ending -re. For example: sterilisāre (to sterilize), the stem is sterilisā-. It is the verb of the first conjugation as the ending of the stem is -ā.

Dividĕre (the divide) – the stem is divid- (the short vowel ĕ is not included in the stem). It is the verb of the third conjugation as the last letter of the stem is consonant.

It is important to be able to identify the stem and belonging to a conjugation to form different verbal forms.

Modus Imperativus

The Formation of the Imperative Mood

In Modern English the Imperative Mood has only one form which coincides with the infinitive without the particle to; it is used in the second person (singular and plural).

However, in the Latin language the Imperative Mood has two forms:

the first form – the 2nd person singular – Salve!;

the second form – the 2nd person plural – Salvete!

In Latin the Imperative Mood is formed according to the following rules:

for the verbs of the 1st, 2nd and 4th conjugations:

the singular – the stem of verb;

the plural – the stem + -te;

Signare – signa – signify.

To signify – signate – signify.

for the verbs of the 3rd conjugations:

the singular – the stem + -e;

the plural – the stem + -i- + -te;

Dividere – divide – divide.

to divide – dividite – divide.

The verbs in the Imperative Mood are used in prescriptions.

**The Formation of the Present Tense of the Indicative Mood
(The Active Voice and the Passive Voice).**

Praesens indicativi activi et passivi

The personal endings of verbs in the Present Tense

The Active Voice

	the singular	the plural
the 1 st person	-o	-mus
the 2 nd person	-s	-tis
the 3 rd person	-t	-nt

The Passive Voice

	the singular	the plural
the 1 st person	-or	-mur
the 2 nd person	-ris	-mini
the 3 rd person	-tur	-ntur

The Finite forms of Latin verbs in the Present Tense are formed by adding the personal endings to the stem of the infinitive according to the rules:

Verbs of Conjugation 1 and 2

the singular – the stem + the personal ending

the plural – the stem + the personal ending

For example: dare – to give

The Active Voice

the singular – dat – he gives

the plural – dantur – they give

The Passive Voice

the singular – datur – it is given

the plural – dantur – they are given

Verbs of Conjugation 3

the singular – the stem + i + the personal ending

the plural – the stem + u + the personal ending

For example: solvĕre – to dissolve

The Active Voice

the singular – solvit – he dissolved

the plural – solvent – they dissolve

The Passive Voice

the singular – solvitur – it is dissolved

the plural – solvuntur – they are dissolved

Verbs of Conjugation 4

the singular – the stem + the personal ending

the plural – the stem + u + the personal ending

For example: Linĭre – to rub in

The Active Voice

the singular – linit – he rubs in

the plural – liniunt – they rub in

The Passive Voice

the singular – linitur – it is rubbed in

the plural – liniuntur – they are rubbed in

The Numeral

Numerals in the Latin language are divided into cardinals, ordinals, distributives (answer the question: How many? or How much?) and numerals – adverbs (answer the question: How many times?). Cardinal numerals answer the question: How many/much? Ordinal numerals answer the question: Which/What?

Numeral Pattern

<i>Figures</i>	<i>Cardinals</i>	<i>Ordinals</i>
1	unus, a, um	primus, a, um – the first
2	duo, duae, duo	secundus, a, um – the second
3	tres, tria	tertius, a, um – the third
4	quattuor	quartus, a, um – the fourth
5	quinque	quintus, a, um – the fifth
6	sex	sextus, a, um – the sixth
7	septem	septimus, a, um – the the seventh
8	octo	octavus, a, um – the eighth
9	novem	nonus, a, um – the ninth
10	decem	decimus, a, um – the tenth
11	undecim	undecimus, a, um – the eleventh
12	duodecim	duodecimus, a, um – the twelfth

20 viginti – twenty;

30 triginta – thirty ;

40 quadragesima – forty;

50 quinquagesima – fifty;

60 sexagesima – sixty;

70 septuaginta – seventy;

80 octoginta – eighty;

90 nonaginta – ninety;

100 centum – a hundred;

1000 mille – a thousand.

Numerals – adverbs are used when writing prescriptions, they answer the question: How many times? Remember the numerals: *bis – twice and ter – thrice*.

LATIN AND GREEK PREFIXES IN ANATOMICAL TERMINOLOGY

<i>Latin</i>	<i>Greek</i>	<i>Meaning</i>	<i>Example</i>
In- (im-, ir-)	En- (em-)	In	inhalatio, onis f irrigatio, onis f
Ex- (e-)	Ec- (ex-before vowel)	Out of	expiratio, onis f ectopia, ae f
Intra-	Endo- (entro-)	Inside	intrauterinus, a, um entoderma, atis n endogenes, is
Extra- (extro-)	Ecto- (exo-)	Outside	extracardialis, e ectoderma, atis n exogenes, is
Ad- (ag-, ac-, al-, ap-, as-, at-, af-)		Together	adaptatio, onis, f adsorptio, onis f
Ab- (abs-, a-, apo-, ap-, se-)		From	ablatio, onis f secretio, onis f
Ante-, pro-	Prae-, (pre-) pro-	Before	anteversio, onis f praesenilis, e prognosis, is f
Post-	Meta- (met-)	After	postnecroticus, a, um metencephalon, i n
Infra- sub- (sup-, sug-, suc-)	Hypo-	Less than normal below, under	infrascapularis, e sublingualis, e hypogastrium, i n subacutus, a, um hypofunctio, onis f
Supra-	Epi-	Above, on	supraclavicularis, e epicranialis, e
Super-	Hyper-	Over, more than normal	hypertonia, ae f
Circum-	Peri-	Around	pericardium, i n circumvolutio, onis f perephlebitis, itidis f periodontitis, itidis f
Juxta-	Para-	1. Near 2. Likeness	juxtapositio, onis f paranephritis, itidis f paratyphus, i m
Inter-	Meso- (mes-) dia- (di-)	Between	interosseus, a, um mesogastralgia, ae f mesosigmoiditis,

			itidis f mesophlebitis, itidis f
Dis- (dif-, di-)	Dia-	Division	disseminatio, onis f diffusus, a um diagnosis, is f displasia, ae f
Trans-	dia	Across	transsudatio, onis f transfusio, onis f transmissio, onis f
	Ana-	Up-	tnacrota, ae f Anatoxinum, i n
De-	Cata-	Down	catacrota, ae f depressor, oris m
Retro-		Behing	retroversio, onis f retropharyngealis, e
Re-		Repetition	recurrens, ntis reinfectio, onis f
Contra-	Anti-	Against	Antitoxinum, i n
Com- (cor-,col-, con-, co-)	Syn- (sym-)	Together	commissura, ae f symbiosis, is f
In- (im-, il-, ir-)	a- (an-)	Absence	inoperabilis, e atonia, ae f
	Dys-	Bad, abnormal	dyspnoe, es f
	Eu-	Normal function	eupnoe, es f

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	macroductyilia, ae f megalosplenica, ae f

LATIN NOUN SUFFIXES IN ANATOMICAL TERMINOLOGY

<i>Latin suffix</i>	<i>Meaning</i>	<i>Latin term</i>	<i>English translation</i>
-ura	The result of action	sutura, ae f	suture
-ia	State	substantia, ae f	substance
-ul-, -ol-, -cul-	Diminutives	cuticula, ae f bronchiolus, i m ventriculus, i m	cuticle, small skin little bronch little belly, ventricle
-arium	Place of keeping	ovarium, i n	ovary
-or	State or an agent	levator, oris m	one that lifts (levare – to lift)
-io	Action or function	bifurcatio, onis f	bifurcation, a forking, division into branches (furca –fork)
-itas, -itudo	Quality or abstract meaning	tuberositas, atis f	tuberosity
-men	The result of action	foramen, inis n	hole, foramen
-tus,-sus, -xus	Sense, state, action	textus, us m	tissue (texere – to weave)

LATIN ADJECTIVE SUFFIXES IN ANATOMICAL TERMINOLOGY

Latin suffix	Meaning	Latin term	English translation
-osus, a, um	Rich in	squamosus, a, um	rich in scales (squama – scale)
-ideus, a, um	Similar to	thyroideus, a, um	similar to shield (thyr – shield)
-atus, a, um	Having something	dentatus, a, um	having teeth (dent – tooth)
-icus, a, um	Belonging to	hepaticus, a, um	belonging to liver (hepat – liver)
-inus, a, um	Relating to	uterinus, a, um	belonging to womb
-formis, e	Similar to	vermiformis, e	similar to worm, worm-shaped (vermis – worm)
-alis, e; -aris, e	Belonging to Relating to	oralis, e	relating to the mouth (or – mouth)

ENGLISH – LATIN VOCABULARY

A

abdomen, belly – abdomen, *inis n*
abdominal – abdominalis, *e*
abductor (muscle) – abductor, *oris m*
accessory – accessorius, *a, um*
acoustic – acusticus, *a, um*
adductor (muscle) – adductor, *oris m*
adipose – adiposus, *a, um*
afferent – affrens, *ntis*
alimentary – alimentarius, *a, um*
alveolar – alveolaris, *e*
alveolus – alveolus, *i m*
ampulla, ampule – ampulla, *ae f*
anastomosis – anastomosis, *is f*
anatomic – anatomicus, *a, um*
angle – angulus, *i m*
anterior – anterior, *ius*
aorta – aorta, *ae f*
apex – apex, *icis m*
apical apicalis, *e*
apparatus – apparatus, *us m*
appendix, appendage – appendix, *icis f*
arch – arcus, *us m*
arterial – arteriosus, *a, um*
arteriovenous – arteriovenosus, *a, um*
artery – arteria, *ae f*
articular – articularis, *e*

articulation, joint – articulatio, *ōnis f*
atlas – atlas, *antis m*
atrium – atrium, *i n*
auditory, auditive – auditorius, *a, um*
axis – axis, *is m*

B

back – dorsum, *i n*
basic, basal – basalis, *e*
basilar, basal, basic – basilaris, *e*
basis, base, foundation – basis, *is f*
biceps – biceps, *ipītis*
bilaminar – bilaminaris, *e*
bile – chole, *es f*; fel, *fellis n*; bilis, *is f*
biliary – biliaris, *e*; felelleus, *a, um*
biventral – biventer, *tra, trum*
black – niger, *gra, grum*
bladder – vesica, *ae f*
blood – sanguis, *inis m*
body – corpus, *oris n*
bone – os, *ossis n*
breast – pectus, *oris n*
broad, wide – latus, *a, um*
bronchus – bronchus, *i m*
bulb – bulbus, *i m*
bursa, pouch, sac – bursa, *ae f*

C

cadaver, corpse, dead body –
cadaver, *ĕris n*
calvaria – calvaria, *ae f*
calyx (anat.) – calyx, *icis m*
camera – camera, *ae f*
canal – canalis, *is m*
cavity – cavitas, *ātis f*
cell – cellula, *ae f*
cellular – cellularis, *e*
central – centralis, *e*
centre – centrum, *i n*
cerebellar – cerebellaris, *e*
cerebellum – cerebellum, *i n*
cerebral – cerebraris, *e*
cerebrum – cerebrum, *i n*
cervical – cervicalis, *e*
cheek – bucca, *ae f*
chest, thorax – thorax, *acis m*
chiasm – chiasma, *ātis n*
cicatrix – cicatrix, *icis f*
cilium – cilium, *i n*
circle – circulus, *i m*
circumflex – circumflexus, *a, um*
clavicle, clavícula – clavícula, *ae f*
clavus, corn, horn – clavus, *i m*
coccygeal bone, coccyx – coccyx, *ygis m*
coccygeal – coccygeus, *a um*
complex – complexus, *us m*
compound – compositus, *a, um*
convolute, convoluted – convolutus, *a, um*

cornea – cornea, *ae f*
cornified – cornificatus, *a, um*
coronary – coronaries, *a, um*
cortex – cortex, *icis m*
cranial – cranialis, *e*
cranium – cranium, *i n*
crest – crista, *ae f*
crucial – cruciatus, *a, um*
crus, pedicle – crus, *cruris n*
cutaneous – cutaneus, *a, um*

D

decubitus, bedsore – decubitus, *us m*
deep, profound – profundus, *a, um*
dental – dentalis, *e*
depressive – depressivus, *a, um*
depressor (muscle) – depressor, *oris m*
diaphragm – diaphragm, *ātis n*
digastrics – digastricus, *a, um*
digit – digitus, *i m*
dilator (muscle) – dilatator, *oris m*
disc – discus, *i m*
disjoined – disjunctus, *a, um*
distal – distalis, *e*
dorsal – dorsalis, *e*
duct – ductus, *us m*
duodenum – duodenum, *i n*
dura mater – dura mater

E

ear – auris, *is f*
elevator, elevator, raiser (muscle) –
elevator, *oris m*
enamelous – enameleus, *a, um*
encephalon – encephalon, *i n*
esophageal – oesophageus, *a, um*
extensor (muscle) – extensor, *oris m*
external – externus, *a, um*
extremity, limb – membrum, *i n*
eye – oculus, *i m*
eyeball – bulbus oculi

F

face – facies, *ei f*
facial – facialis, *e*
fascia – fascia, *ae f*
fasciculus, fascicle, bundle – fascilus, *i m*
femoral – femoralis, *e*
femur – femur, *oris n*
fiber – fibra, *ae f*
fibrious – fibrosus, *a, um*
flexor (muscle) – flexor, *oris m*
follicular – follicularis, *e*
foot – pes, *pedis m*
forearm – antebrachium, *i n*
fossa – fossa, *ae f*
fovea – fovea, *ae f*
frontal – frontalis, *e*
fundus – fundus, *i m*

G

gallbladder – vesica (*ae f*) fellea (*ae*)
ganglion – ganglion, *i n*
girdle – cingulum, *i n*
gland – glandula, *ae f*
gland, lymphatic node – aden, *adenis m*
(Greek)
glomus – glomus, *ęris n*
great toe, hallux, hallus – hallux, *ucis m*
grey – cinereus, *a, um*

H

hand – manus, *us f*
hard, firm – durus, *a, um*
head – caput, *itis n*; capitulum, *i n*
heart – cor, *cordis n*
hepatic – hepaticus, *a, um*
hole – fossa, *ae f*
hollow – cavus, *a, um*
horn – cornu, *us n*
humerus – humerus, *i m*
hyoid – hyoideus, *a, um*
hypoglossal – hypoglossus, *a, um*
hypophysis, pituitary gland – hypophysis,
is f

I

ileum – ileum, *i n*
incisive – incisivus, *a, um*
incisure – incisura, *ae f*
incus, anvil – incus, *udis f*

index – index, *icis m*
inner organ, viscus – viscus, *ĕris n*
intercellular – intercellularis, *e*
intercostal – intercostalis, *e*
interlobular – interlobularis, *e*
internal – internus, *a, um*
intestine – intestĭnum, *i n*
intramuscular – intramuscularis, *e*

J

junction – junctio, *ōnis f*

K

kidney – ren, *renis m*
knee – genu, *us n*

L

lamina – lamina, *ae f*
larynx – larynx, *ngis m*
left, sinistrous – sinister, *tra, trum*
leg – crus, *cruris n*
ligament – legamentum, *i n*
line – linea, *ae f*
liver – hepar, *ātis n*
lobe – lobus, *i m*
long – longus, *a um*
lung – pulmo, *ōnis m*

M

margin, border, edge – margo, *inis m*
maxilla, upper jaw – maxilla, *ae f*

maxillary, supremaxillary – maxillaris, *e*
maximum – maximus, *a, um*
medium, middle – medius, *a, um*
membrane – membrana, *ae f*
membranous – membranaceus, *a, um*
meninx – meninx, *ngis f*
mouth – os, *oris n*
mucilage – mucilage, *inis f*
mucous – mucosus, *a, um*
muscle – musculus, *i m*
musculotendinous – myotendineus, *a, us*

N

nasal – nasalis, *e*
neck – collum, *i n*
neck, cervix – cervix, *icis f*
nerve – nervus, *i m*
nervous – nervosus, *a, um*
network, rete – rete *is n*
node – nodus, *i m*
nodose, nodous, nodular – nodosus, *a, um*
nodule – nodulus, *i m*
nose – nasus, *i m*

O

oblique – obliquus, *a, um*
oblong – oblongatus, *a, um*
occipital – occipitalis, *e*
ocular – ocularis, *e*
optic, optical – opticus, *a, um*
oral – oralis, *e*

os, bone – os, ossis *n*

osseous, bony, osteal – osseus, *a, um*

P

palate – palatum, *i n*

palatine, palatal – palatinus, *a, um*

palpebra – palpebra, *ae f*

pancreas – pancreas, *ātis n*

part – pars, *rtis f*

pectin – pecten, *inis m*

pelvic – pelvinus, *a, um*

pelvis – pelvis, *is f*

perineural – perineuralis, *e*

petrous, petrosal – petrosus, *a, um*

phalanx – phalanx, *ngis f*

pleura, pleural membrane – pleura, *ae f*

plexus – plexus, *us m*

plica – plica, *ae f*

polar – polaris, *e*

pore – porus, *i m*

posterior – posterior, *ius*

process, projection, outgrowth –

processus, *us m*

pubic – pubicus, *a, um*

pubis – pubes, *is f*

pulp – pulpa, *ae f*

pulvinar – pulvinar, *aris n*

pylorus – pylorus, *i m*

pyramidal – pyramidalis, *e*

R

radius – radius, *i m*

radix, root – radix, *icis f*

ramus, branch – ramus, *i m*

raphe, seam – rraphe, *es f*

rectal – rectalis, *e*

rectum – rectum, *i n*

red – ruber, *bra, brum*

region, area – regio, *ōnis f*

renal – renalis, *e*

respiratory – respiratorium, *a, um*

rib – costa, *ae f*

right – dexter, *tra, trum*

rima, slit, fissure, cleft, crack – rima, *ae f*

ring, annulus, circle – annulus, *i m*

rotund – rotundus, *a, um*

S

sac – bursa, *ae f*

sanguineous, bloody (abounding in

blood, pertaining to the blood) –

sanguineus, *a, um*

scapula – scapula, *ae f*

secretory – secretorius, *a, um*

segment – segmentum, *i n*

sense – sensus, *us m*

septum – septum, *i n*

sigmoid – sigmoideus, *a, um*

simple – simplex, *icis*

sinus, cavity – sinus, *us m*

skeleton – skeleton, *i n*

skin – cutis, *is f*
skull – cranium, *i n*
slit – rima, *ae f*
space – spatium, *i n*
spinous, spinose – spinosus, *a, um*
spongy – spongious, *a, um*
spur – calxar, *aris n*
spurious, simulated – spurious, *a, um*
squama, scale – squamma, *ae f*
squamous – squamosus, *a, um*
sternum – sternum, *i n*
stigma (pl. stigmata) – stigma, *ātis n*
stomach – gaster, gastris *f* (Greek)
straight – rectus, *a, um*
stratum – stratum, *i n*
stroma (the supporting tissue or matrix of an organ) – stroma, *ātis n*
sulcus – sulcus, *i m*
superior – superior, *ius*
surface – superficies, *ei f*
suture – sutura, *ae f*
system – systema, *ātis n*

T

taste – gustus, *us m*
temporal – temporalis, *e*
tendon – tendo, *inis m*
termination – terminatio, *ōnis f*
texture, tissue – textus, *us m*
thick – crassus, *a, um*
transversal – transversalis, *e*

transverse – transverses, *a, um*
triangle, trigone – trigonum, *i n*
triceps (muscle) – triceps, cipītis *m*
true, real – verus, *a, um*
tube – tuba, *ae f*
tuber – tuber, *ēris n*
tubercle – tuberculosis, *is f*
tunic, coat – tunica, *ae f*

U

umbilical – umbilicalis, *e*
upperarm – brachium, *i n*
uterus – uterus, *i m*

V

vagina – vagina, *ae f*
valve – valvula, *ae f*
vascular – vascularis, *e*
vault, fornix, arch – fornix, *icis m*
vein – vena, *ae a*
venous – venosus, *a, um*
ventricle – ventriculus, *i m*
vermiform – verniformis, *e*
vertebra – vertebra, *ae f*
vertex, crown of the head, highest point,
top – vertex, *icis m*
vessel – vas, vasis *n*
vestibular – vestibularis, *e*
vestibule – vestibulum, *i n*
viscera – viscera, *um n pl*
vomer – vomer, *us m*

W

wall – paries, *etis m*

white – albus, *a, um*

wing – ala, *ae f*

wrist – carpus, *i m*

LATIN – ENGLISH VOCABULARY

A

abdomen, inis n – stomach
abdominalis, e – abdominal
aberrans, antis – deviant
acetabularis, e – acetabularis
acetabulum, i n – acetabulum
Achilles, is m – Achilles
acromialis, e – acromialis
acromioclavicularis, e – acromioclavicularis
acromion, i n – acromion
acusticus, a, um – auditory
ad – to; in
adenohypophysis, is f – adenohypophysis
adenoideus, a, um – adenoid
adhesio, onis f – adhesion
adiposus, a, um – fatty
aditus, us m – input
adminiculum, i n – support
adrenalis, e – adrenal
adventitius, a, um – adventitious
afferens, entis – bringing; sensitive
affixus, a, um – attached
agger, eris m – roller
aggeratus, a, um – group
ala, ae f – wing
alaris, e – the wing; winged
albicans, antis – whitish
albugenius, a, um – white
albus, a, um – white
alveolaris, e – alveolar
alveolus, i m – alveolus
alveus, i m – tray
ambiguus, a, um – double
amiculum, i n – raincoat
ampulla, ae f – ampoule
ampullaris, e – ampullaris
amygdaloideus, a, um – almond-shaped
anal, e – anal
anastomosis, is f – anastomosis
anastomoticus, a, um – anastomotic
anatomicus, a, um – anatomical
angiologia, ae f – angiology

angularis, e – angular
angulus, i m – angle
annularis, e – annular; unnamed
annulus, i m – ring
anocutaneus, a, um – anal-dermal
ansa, ae f – loop
anserinus, a, um – goose
antebrachium, i n – forearm
anterior, ius – front
anteriodorsalis, e – anteriodorsal
anteriolateralis, e – anterolateral
anteriomedialis, e – anteromedial
antrum, i n – cave
anus, i m – anus
aorta, ae f – aorta
aorticus, a, um – aortic
apertura, ae f – aperture
apex, icis m – apex
apicalis, e – apical
aponeurosis, is f – aponeurosis
apparatus, us m – apparatus
appendicularis, e – appendicular
appendix, icis f – appendix
aquosus, a, um – watery
arachnoidea, ae f – arachnoid shell
arachnoidalis, e – arachnoid
arbor, oris f – tree
archeocerebellum, i n – the old part of the cerebellum
arcus, us m – arc
area, ae f – field
areola, ae f – nipple
arteria, ae f – artery
arterialis, e – arterial
arteriola, ae f – arteriola
arterioloventricularis, e – arterioloventricular
arteriosus, a, um – arterial
arteriovenosus, a, um – arteriovenous
arthrologia, ae f – arthrology
articularis, e – articular
articulatio, onis f – joint
arytenoideus, a, um – arytenoid
ascendens, entis – ascendant
asper, a, um – rough
associatio, onis f – association
atlanticus, a, um – atlant

atlantoaxialis, e – atlanto-osseous
atlas, antis m – atlas
atrialis, e – atrial
atroventricularis, e – atrioventricular
atrium, i n – atrium
auditivus, a, um – auditory
auditus, us m – hearing
auricula, ae f – ear
auricularis, e – ear; auriculate
auris, is f – ear
autonomicus, a, um – autonomous
avis, is f – bird
axialis, e – axial
axillaris, e – axillary
axis, is m – axis; axial call

B

bandaletta, ae – strip
barba, ae – beard
basalis, e – basal
basilaris, e – basilar
basis, is f – basis
basivertebralis, e – basal-invertebral
basolateralis, e – basal-lateral
biceps, itis – double-headed ciptis
bicipitalis, e – relating to the biceps
bicipitoradialis, e – bicep-brachial
bifurcatio, onis f – bifurcation
bifurcatus, a, um – bifurcated
bilifer, era, erum – gall
biliosus, a, um – gall
bipennatus, a, um – two-pinnate
bispinae, arum f – interstitial space
biventer, tra, trum – two-abdominal
brachialis, e – brachialis
brachiocephalicus, a, um – brachiocephalic
brachioradialis, e – brachioradial
brachium, i n – shoulder
bregma, atis n – bregma
brevis, e – short
bronchialis, e – bronchial
bronchopulmonalis, e – bronchopulmonary
bronchus, i m – bronchus
bucca, ae f – cheek
bulbourethralis, e – bulbourethral

bulbus, i m – bulb; eyeball
bullae, ae f – big bubble
bursa, ae f – bag

C

caecalis, e – cecal
caecum (cecum), i n – blind protrusion; the caecum
caecus (cecus), a, um – blind
calcaneocuboideus, a, um – calcaneocuboid
calcaneofibularis, e – calcaneo-fibular
calcaneonavicularis, e – calcaneoid
calcar, is n – spur
callosomarginalis, e – callusomarginal
callosus, a, um – calloused
calx, calcis f – heel
calyx, ycis f – cup
camera, ae f – camera
canaliculus, i m – canalicul
canalis, is m – channel, canal
caninus, a, um – canine
capillaris, e – capillary
capillus, i m – hairhead
capitulum, i n – head
capsula, ae f –capsule; bag
capsulris, e – capsular
caput, itis n – head
cardiacus, a, um – cardiac
carina, ae f – keel
carneus, a, um – fleshy
caroticotympanicus, a, um – sleepy drum
caroticus, a, um – drowsy
carpalis, e – wrist
carpeus, a, um – wrist
carpometa-carpeus, a, um – wrist
carpus, i m – wrist
cartilagineus, a, um – cartilaginous
cartilagenosus, a, um – cartilaginous
cartilago, inis f – cartilage
caruncula, ae f – papilla
cauda, ae f – tail
caudalis, e – caudal
caudatus, a, um – caudate
cavalis, e – caval
caverna, ae f – cell
cavernosus, a, um – cavernous

cavitas, atis f – cavity; space
cavum, i n – cavity
cavus, a, um – hollow
cellula, ae f – cell
cementum, i n – cement
centralis, e – central
centromedianus, a, um – central-median
centrum, i n – center
cephalicus, a, um – relating to the lateral saphenous vein of the hands
cerebellaris, e – cerebellar
cerebellum, i n – cerebellum
cerebralis, e – cerebral
cerebrum, i n – brain; large brain
cervicalis, e – cervical
cervicothoracicus, a, um – cervicothoracic
cervix, icis f – neck; cervix
chiasma, atis n – crossroad
chirurgicus, a, um – surgical
choanae, arum f – choana
choledochus, a, um – gall
chorda, ae f – string; chord
choridea, ae f – vascular wall
chorideus, a, um – vascular; villous
chylus, i m – contents of lymphatic vessels of the thoracic duct
ciliaris, e – ciliary
cilium, i n – eyelash
cinereus, a, um – gray
cingularis, e – waist
cingulum, i n – belt
circularis, e – circular
circulus, i m – circle
cisterna, ae f – cistern
claustrum, i n – fence
clavicula, ae f – clavicle
clavicularis, e – clavicular
clanicus, a, um – clinical
clinoideus, a, um – inclined
clitoris, idis f – clitor
clivus, i m – stingray
clunes, ium f – buttocks
coccygealis, e – coccygeal
coccyx, ygis m –coccyx
cochlea, ae f – snail
cochleariformis, e – cochleariform
cochlearis, e – cochlear

coeliacus (celiacus), a, um – celiacus
coerules, a, um – bluish
colicus, a, um – colic
collateralis, e – collateral
colliculus, i m – hillock; tubercle
collum, i n –neck
columna, ae f – pillar
comitans, antis – accompanying
commissura, ae f – solder
commissuralis, e – commissural
communis, e – general
compactus, a, um – compact
complexus, us m – complex
compositus, a, um – complex
concha, ae f – sink
conchalis, e – shell
condiloideus, a, um – condylar
condilus, i m – condyle
con(n)exus, us m – connection
confluens, entis m – flow
conicus, a, um – conical
conjugata, ae f – conjugate
conjunctiva, ae f – conjunctiva
conjunctivalis, e – conjunctival
conjunctivus, a, um – connective
conoideus, a, um – conical
constrictor, oris m – constrictor
contortus, a, um – crimped
conus, i m – cone
cor, cordis n – heart
coracoideus, a, um – beaky
corium, i n – of the skin
cornea, ae f – cornea
cornealis, e – related to the
corneoscleralis, e – corneal scleral
cornu, us n – horn
corona, ae f – crown
coronalis, e – coronary
coronoideus, a, um – coronoid
corpus, oris n – body
cortex, icis m – cortex; cortical substance
corticalis, e – cortical
coticoreticularis, e – cortical-reticular
corticothalamicus, a, um – corticotalamic
costa, ae f – rib

costalis, e – costal
costocervicalis, e – costernal
costochondralis, e – costochondral
costomediasternalis, e – costomediasternal
costotransversarius, a, um – rib-transversal
craniospinalis, e – craniospinal
cranium, i n – skull
crassus, a, um – thick
cremaster, eris m – muscle that lifts an egg
cremastericus, a, um – relating to a muscle that lifts an egg
cribrosus, a, um – latticed
cricoideus, a, um – cricoid
crista, ae f – comb
cruciatum, a, um – cross-shaped
cruciformis, e – cruciform
cruralis, e – relating to the lower leg
crus, cruris n – leg; shin
crux, crucis f – cross
cripta, ae f – crypt
cubitus, i m – elbow
cuboideonavicularis, e – cuboid-alveolate
cuboideus, a, um – cube-shaped
culmen, inis n – top
cum (preposition with Abl.) – with
cuneatus, a, um – wedge-shaped; related to the wedge-shaped nucleus
cuneiformis, e – sphenoid
cuneonavicularis, e – cinchoid-like
cuneus, i m – wedge
cupula, ae f – dome
curvatura, ae f – curvature
cuspidis, idis f – sash
cutaneus, a, um – cutaneous
cutis, is f – skin
cymba, ae f – shuttle

D

deciduus, a, um – milk (tooth)
declive, is n – ray
decussatio, onis f – cross
deferens, entis – different
deltoideus, a, um – deltoid
dens, dentis m – tooth
dentalis, e – dental
dentatus, a, um – crenellated
denticulatus, a, um – notched

dentinum, i n – dentin
dentoalveolaris, e – dental alveolaris
dermis, is f – dermis
descendens, entis – descending
desmodontium, i n – desmodont
detrusor, oris m – pusher
dexter, tra, trum – right
diagonalis, e – diagonal
diameter, tri f – diameter
diaphragma, atis n – aperture
diaphragmaticus, a, um – diaphragmatic
diaphysis, is f – diaphysis
diastema, atis n – diastema
diencephalon, i n – intermediate brain
diagasticus, a, um – two-abdominal
digestorius, a, um – digestive
digitalis, e – finger
digitatus, a, um – digital
digitus, i m – finger
diploe, es f – diploe
diploicus, a, um – diploid
directus, a, um – direct
discus, i m – disc
distalis, e – distal
diverticulum, i n – diverticulum
divisio, onis f – separation
dorsalis, e – back
dorsum, i n – backrest
duodenalis, e – duodenal
duodenum, i n – duodenum
duralis, e – of the dura mater
durus, a, um – solid, hard

E

ejaculatorius, a, um – ejaculatory
elasticus, a, um – elastic
ellipsoideus, a, um – ellipsoid
ellipticus, a, um – elliptical
eminentia, ae f – elevation
emissarius, a, um – emissary
enamelum, i n – enamel
encephalicus, a, um – cranial
endocardium, i n – endocardium
endocervicalis, e – intravaginal
endocrinus, a, um – endocrine

endolympha, ae f – endolymph
endolymphaticus, a, um – endolymphatic
endometrium, i n – endometrium
endomysium, i n – endomysia
endoneurium, i n – endoneurium
endosteum, i n – endosteum
endothelium, i n endothelium
endothoracicus, a, um – intrathoracic
entericus, a, um – intestinal
ependyma, atis n – ependyma
epicardium, i n – epicardium
epicondylus, i m – epicondyle
epicranialis, e – supracranial
epicranium, a, um – supracranial
epidermis, is f – epidermis
epiduralis, e – epidural
epigastricus, a, um – epigastricus
epigastrium, i n – epigastrium
epiglotticus, a, um – epiglottis
epiglottis, idis f – epiglottis
epineurium, i n – epineurium
epiphysis, is f – epiphysis
episcleralis, e – episcleral
epithalamicus, a, um – epithalamic
epithalamus, i m – epithalamus
epithelium, i n – epithelium
epitympanicus, a, um – overdrum
eponychium, i n – epigastric plate, eponymichus
epoophoron, i n – appendage
equator, oris m – equator
erigens, entis – exciting
esophagealis (oesophagealis), e – esophageal
esophageus (oesophageus), a, um – esophageal
esophagus, i m – esophagus
et – and
ethmoidalis, e – ethmoidal
ethmoidomaxillaris, e – lattice-maxillary
excavatio, onis f – indentation
excretorius, a, um – excretory
exocrinus, a, um – exocrine
extensor, oris m – extensor
externus, a, um – outdoor
extremitas, atis f – end

F

facialis, e – facial
facies, ei f – surface
falciformis, e – sickle-shaped
falx, falcis f – sickle
fascia, ae f – fascia
fasciculus, i m – beam
fauces, ium f – yawn
felleus, a, um – gall
femininus, a, um – female
femoralis, e – femoralis
femur, oris n – hip
fenestra, ae f – window
fibra, ae f – fiber
fibroelasticus, a, um – fibroelastic
fibrosus, a, um – fibrous
fibularis, e – fibular
filamentum, i n – thread
filiformis, e – threadlike
filum, i n – thread
fimbria, ae f – fimbria
fimbriatus, a, um –fimbriated
fissura, ae f – slit
flaccidus, a, um – loose
flavus, a, um – yellow
flexor, oris m – flexor
flexura, ae f – bend
flocculus, i m – shred
flumen, inis n – track
foliatus, a, um – leaf-shaped
folium, i n – leaflet
folliculus, i m – follicle
fonticulus, i m – fontanel
foramen, inis n – hole
foraminalis, e – relating to the gland hole
foraminosus, a, um – perforated
formatio, onis f – formation
foveola, ae f – dim
frenulum, i n – bridle
frontalis, e – frontal
frontobasalis, e – frontal basal
frontomaxillaris, e – frontal-maxillary
frontoparietooccipitalis, e – frontal-lumbar occipital
fundus, i m – bottom
fungiformis, e – fungoid

fuscus, a, um – dark
fusiformis, e – spindle-shaped

G

galea, ae f – helmet
gallus, i m – cock
ganglion, i n – node
ganglionaris, e – nodal
gaster, tris f – stomach
gastricus, a, um – gastric
gastrocnemius, a, um – gastrocnemius
gastroduodenalis, e – gastroduodenal
gastropancreaticus, a, um – gastro-pancreatic
gelatinosus, a, um – gelatinous
gemellus, a, um – twin
gemma, ae f – bud
generalis, e – general
geniculatus, a, um – cranked
genitalis, e – sexual
genitofemoralis, e – femoral-genital
genu, us n – knee
gingiva, ae f – gum
gingivalis, e – gingival
ginglymus, i m – block joint
glabella, ae f – glabella
glandula, ae f – gland
globosus, a, um – spherical
globus, i m – ball
glomerularis, e – glomerular
glomerulus, i m – glomerulus
glomus, eris n – glomus
gluteus, a, um – gluteus
gnathion, i n – gnathion
gonion, i n – gonion
granularis, e – granular
granulatio, onis f – granulation
granulosus, a um – granular
griseus, a, um – gray
gustus, us m – taste
gyrus, i m – convolution

H

habenula, ae f – leash
haema (hema), atis n – blood
hallux, ucis m – big toe

hamatus, a, um – hook-shaped
hamulus, i m – hook
haustum, i n – haustra
helicotrema, atis n – snail, helicotrema
helix, icis f – curl
hemispherium, i n – hemisphere
hepar, atis n – liver
hepaticus, a, um – hepatic
hepatoduodenalis, e – hepatic duodenal
hepatopancreaticus, a, um – hepatic-pancreatic
hiatus, us m – cleft
hilum, i n – gate
hippocampalis, e – hippocampal
hippocampus, i m – hippocampus
hirci, orum m – underarm hair
horizontalis, e – horizontal
humanus, a, um – human
humeralis, e – brachial
humerus, i m – brachial bone
humor, oris m – moisture
hyaloideus, a, um – vitreous
hymen, enis m – hymen
humenalis, e – relating to the hymen
hypochondrium, i n – hypochondrium
hypogastricus, a, um – hypogastric
hypogastrium, i n – hypogastrium
hypoglossalis, e – sublingual
hypoglossus, a, um – sublingual
hyponychium, i n – subungual plate, hyponychium
hypophysis, is f – hypophysis
hypothalamicus, a, um hypothalamic
hypothalamohypophysialis, e – hypothalamic-pituitary
hypothalamus, i m – hypothalamus
hypothernar, aris n – hypotenar

I

ilealis, e – ileal
ileocaecalis, e – ileocecal
ileum, i n – iliacum
iliacus, a, um – ilium
iliohypogastricus, a, um – iliohypogastric
iliolumbalis, e – ilio-lumbar
iliopubicus, a, um – iliopubic
iliotibialis, e – iliac-tibial
impar, aris – unpaired

impressio, onis f – impression
imus, a, um – inferior
incertus, a, um – indeterminate
incisalis, e – cutting
incisivus, a, um – incisive
incisura, ae f – incisure
inclinatio, onis f – inclination
incus, udis f – anvil
index, icis m – index finger
indusium, i n – cover
infraclavicularis, e – subclavian
infraglenoidalis, e – subarticular
infrahyoideus, a, um – sublingual
inframammalis, e – pectoral
inframarius, a, um – pectoral
infraorbitalis, e – infraorbital
infrascapularis, e – subscapular
infrasegmentalis, e – subsegmental
inguinalis, e – inguinal
inion, i n – inion
interalveolaris, e – interalveolar
interaponeuroticus, a, um – interaponeurotic
interatrialis, e – interatrial
interchondralis, e – interchondrous
interclavicularis, e – interclavicular
intercondylaris, e – intercondylar
intercostalis, e – intercostal
interdentalis, e – interdental
interlobularis, e – interlobular
intermaxillaris, e – inter-maxillary
intermuscularis, e – intermuscular
internus, a, um – internal
interphalangeus, a, um – interphalangeal
intersegmentalis, e – intersegmental
intervaginalis, e – intervaginal
intervenosus, a, um – intervenous
interventricularis, e – interventricular
intervertebralis, e – intervertebral
intestinalis, e – intestinal
intestīnum, i n – gut
intraarticularis, e – intraarticular
intraanalicularis, e – intraanular
intracapsularis, e – intracapsular
intracranialis, e – intracranial
intraoccipitalis, e – intraoccipital

intraocularis, e – intraocular
intrasegmentalis, e – intrasegmental
iris, idis f – iris
irrigularis, e – abnormal
ischiadicus, a, um – sedge
ischiocavernosus, a, um – ischiocavernosus
ischium, i n – seat
isthmus, i m – isthmus

J

jugularis, e – jugular
jugulodigastricus, a, um – jugulodigastric
jugum, i n – elevation

L

labialis, e – labial
labium, i n – lip
labrum, i n – lip
labyrinthicus, a, um – labyrinthic
labyrinthus, i m – labyrinth
lacer, era, erum – ragged
lacrimalis, e – lacrimal
lactifer, era, erum – milky
lacuna, ae f – lacunal
lacunaris, e – lacunar
lacus, us m – lake
lambdoideus, a, um – lambdoid
lamina, ae f – plate
lanugo, inis f – puff
laryngopharyngeus, a, um – laryngopharyngeal
larynx, yngis m – throat
lateralis, e – lateral
lateropharyngeus, a, um – lateropharyngeal
latissimus, a, um – broadest
latus, a, um – wide
lemniscus, i m – loop
lens, lentis f – lens
lenticularis, e – lenticular
liber, era, erum – free
lien, enis m – spleen
lienalis, e – splenic
ligamentum, i n – ligament
limbus, i m – edge
limen, inis n – threshold
limitans, antis – border

linea, ae f – line
lingua, ae f – language
lingula, ae f – tongue
lingularis, e – reed
liquor, oris m – liquid
lobulus, i m – lobule
lobus, i m – lobe
locus, i m – place
longissimus, a, um – longest
longitudinalis, e – longitudinal
longus, a, um – long
lumbalis, e – lumbal
lumbaris, e – lumbar
lumbosacralis, e – lumbosacral
luteus, a, um – yellow
lympa, ae f – lymph
lymphaticus, a, um – lymphatic
lymphocapillaris, e – lymphocapillar
lymphonodus, i m – lymphatic node

M

magnocellularis, e – large-celled
magnus, a, um – large
major, majus – large
malaris, e – malarial
malleolus, i m – ankle
malleus, i m – malleus
mamillaris, e – mastoid
mamma, ae f – mammary gland
mammarius, a, um – relating to the mammary gland
mandibula, ae f – lower jaw
mandibularis, e – relating to lower jaw
manubrium, i n – handle
manus, us f – hand
marginalis, e – marginal
masculinus, a, um – male
massa, ae f – mass
masseter, eris m – chewing muscle
massetericus, a, um – chewing
mastoideus, a, um – mastoid
mater, tris f – mother
matrix, icis f – box
maxilla, ae f – upper jaw
maxillaris, e – maxillary
maximus, a, um – large

meatus, us m – pass
medialis, e – medial
medianus, a, um – median
mediastinalis, e – mediastinal
mediastinum, i n – mediastinum
medioaxillaris, e – mid-axillary
medius, a, um – middle
medulla, ae f – brain; medulla
medullaris, e – cerebral; medullar
membrana, ae f – membrane
membranaceus, a, um – membranous
membrum, i n – finiteness
meningealis, e – meningeal
meningeus, a, um – meningeal; related to the meninges
meniscofemoralis, e – meniscobromoralis
meniscus, i m – meniscus
mentum, i n – chin
meridianus, i m – meridian
meridionalis, e – meridional
mesenterium, i n – mesentery
mesosalpinx, ngis f – mesentery tube
metacarpalis, e – metacarpal
metacarpeus, a, um – metacarpeus
metaphysis, is f – metaphysis
metatarsalis, e – metatarsal
metathalamus, i m – metatalamus
metopicus, a, um – metopic
metra, ae f – uterus
minimus, a, um – the smallest
minor, minus – small
mirabilis, e – marvelous
mitralis, e – mitral
mixtus, a, um – mixed
mobilis, e – mobile
molaris, e – large molar; molar
mollis, e – soft
mons, montis m – elevation; mountain
motorius, a, um – motor
mucosa, ae f – mucosa
mucosus, a, um – mucous
multiformis, e – multiforme
muscularis, e – muscular
musculophrenicus, a, um – muscular-diaphragmatic
musculus, i m – muscle
myelencephalon, i n – elongated brain

myocardium, i n – myocardium
myologia, ae f – myology
myometrium, i n – myometrium

N

naris, is f – nostril
nasolabialis, e – nasolabial
nasolacrimalis, e – nasolacrimal
nasopharyngeus, a, um – nasopharyngeal
nasus, i m – nose
navicularis, e – navicularis
nervosus, a, um – nervous
nervus, i m – nerve
neurofibra, ae f – nerve fiber
neurohypophysis, is f – neurohypophysis
neuronum, i n – neuron
niger, gra, grum – black
nodulus, i m – nodule
nodus, i m – node
nomen, inis n – name
norma, ae f – norm
nucha, ae f – back of head
nucleus, i m – nucleus
nutricius, a, um – nutritious; feeding
nutriens, entis – feeding

O

obex, icis m – latch
obliquus, a, um – oblique
oblongatus, a, um – oblong
oblongus, a, um – oblong
obturatorius, a, um – blocking
occipitalis, e – occipital
occiput, itis n – occiput
occlusalis, e – relating to the closure
octavus, a, um – the eighth
oculomotorius, a, um – oculomotor
oculus, i m – eye
olecranon, i n – elbow
olfactorius, a, um – olfactory
Oliva, ae f – olive
olivaris, e – olive
olivospinalis, e – olivospinal
operculum, i n – tire
ophthalmicus, a, um – ophthalmic

opisthion, i n – opistion
opponens, entis – opposing
opticus, a, um – optical
ora, ae f – edge
oralis, e – oral
orbiculus, i m – circle
orbita, are f – eye socket
orbitalis, e – orbitalis
organum, i n – organ
origo, inis f – start
os, oris n – mouth
os, ossis n – bone
osseus, a, um – bone
ossificato, onis f – ossification
osteologia, ae f – osteology
ostium, i n – hole
ovaricus, a, um – ovarian
ovarium, i n – ovary
ovoidalis, e – ovoid

P

palatinus, a, um – palatine
pal(a)eocerebellum, i n – ancient part of the cerebellum
paleocortex (palaeocortex), icis m – ancient crust
pallidus, a, um – pale
pallium, i n – raincoat
palma, ae f – palm
palmaris, e – palmar
palpebra, ae f – eyelid
pancreas, atis n – pancreas
pancreaticoduodenalis, e – pancreatoduodenal
pancreaticus, a, um – pancreatic
panniculis, i m – sediment
papilla, ae f – papilla
papillaris, e – papillary
paraaortic, a, um – paraaortic
paracentralis, e – paracentral
paracervix, icis f – paracervix
paradidymis, idis f – appendage
paraduodenalis, e – paroduodenal
parafascicularis, e – parafascicular
parahippocampalis, e – para-hippocampal
paramammarius, a, um – paramammary
paramedianus, a, um – paramedian
paranasalis, e – near-nasal

pararectalis, e – pararectal
parasternalis, e – parasternal
parasympatheticus, a, um – parasympathetic
parasympathicus, a, um – parasympathetic
paraterminalis, e – paraterminal
parathyroideus, a, um – parathyroid
paratrachealis, e – paratracheal
paraumbilicalis, e – paraumbilical
paraurethralis, e – paraurethral
paraventricularis, e – paravicular
parenchyma, atis n – parenchyma
paries, etis m – wall
parietalis, e – parietal
parietooccipitalis, e – parietooccipital
parotideus, a, um – parotid; related to the parotid gland
parotis, idis f – parotid gland
pars, partis f – part
parvus, a, um – small
patella, ae f – patella
patellaris, e – patellar
pecten, inis n – comb
pectineus, a, um – cristate
pectoralis, e – thoracic
pectus, oris n – chest
pediculus, i m – leg
pedunculus, i m – leg
pellucidus, a, um – transparent
pelvicus, a, um – pelvic
pelvinus, a, um – pelvic
pelvis, is f – pelvis
penicillus, i m – brush
penis, is m – penis
perforans, antis – perforating
perforatus, a, um – perforated
periarterialis, e – prearterial
pericallosus, a, um – pericallos
pericardiacus, a, um – pericardial
pericardialis, e – pericardial
pericardium, i n – pericardium
perilympha, ae f – perilymph
perilymphaticus, a, um – perilymphatic
perimetrium, i n – perimetry
perinealis, e – perineal
perineum, i n – perineum
perineurium, i n – perineurium

periodontium, i n – periodontium
periosteum, i n – periosteum
peripheralis, e – peripheral
periphericus, a, um – peripheral
peritendineum, i n – peritendinium
peritoneum, i n – peritoneum
perivascularis, e – circumvascular
periventricularis, e – periventricular
permanens, entis – permanent
peronealis, e – peroneal
perpendicularis, e – perpendicular
pes, pedis m – leg
petrosus, a, um – stony
phalanx, ngis f – phalanx
pharyngealis, e – pharyngeal
pharyngeus, a, um – pharyngeus
pharynx, ngis m – pharynx
philtrum, i n – gutter
phrenicus, a, um – diaphragmatic
pigmentum, i n – pigment
pilus, i m – hair
pinealis, e – pineal
pius, a, um – soft
planta, ae f – sole
plantaris, e – plantar
planum, i n – plane
planus, a, um – flat
pleura, ae f – pleura
pleuralis, e – pleural
pleuropulmonalis, e – pleuropulmonary
plexiformis, e – plexiform
plexus, us m – plex
plica, ae f – fold
pollex, icis m – big finger
polus, i m – pole
pons, pontis m – bridge
pontinus, a, um – pavement
poplitealis, e – popliteal
popliteus, a, um – popliteal
porta, ae f – gate
portio, onis f – part
porus, i m – hole
posterior, ius – back
posteroapicalis, e – apical-posterior
posterolateralis, e – posterolateral

posteromedialis, e – posterior medial
preaorticus, a, um – preaortalic
precommunicative, e – precommunicative
prefrontalis, e – prefrontal
preganglionaris, e – prenatal
prelaminaris, e – prelaminar
premolaris, e – small-root; premolar
preoccipitalis, e – pre-occipital
preopticus, a, um – preoptic
prepericardialis, e – prepericardial
presacralis, e – presacral
pretrachealis, e – pretracheal
prevertebralis, e – prevertebral
primarius, a, um – primary
primus, a, um – the first
principalis, e – main
processus, us m – process
profundus, a, um – deep
projectio, onis f – projection
promontorium, i n – cape
proprius, a, um – own
prostata, ae f – prostate
prostaticus, a, um – prostate; related to the prostate gland
protuberantia, ae f – protrusion
proximalis, e – proximal
pterygoideus, a, um – pterygoid
pubes, is f – pubis
pubicus, a, um – pubic
pubendalis, e – pudendal
pudendum, i n – genital area
pulmo, onis m – lung
pulmonalis, e – pulmonary
pulmonarius, a, um – pulmonary
pulpa, ae f – pulp
pulparis, e – related to the bulbous tooth
pulvinar, aris n – pillow
punctum, i n – point
pupilla, ae f – pupil
pupillaris, e – pupillary
putamen, inis n – shell
pyloricus, a, um – pyloric
pylorus, i m – pylorus
pyramidalis, e – pyramidal

Q

quadrangularis, e – quadrangular
quadratus, a, um – square; relating to square muscle
quadriceps, cipitis – quadriceps
quartus, a, um – the fourth
quintus, a, um – the fifth

R

radialis, e – radial
radiatio, onis f – radiance
radiatus, a, um – radiant
radicularis, e – radicular
radiocarpeus, a, um – wrist
radius, i m – ray bone
radix, icis f – root
ramus, i m – branch
raphe, es f – seam
recessus, us m – groove; pocket
rectalis, e – rectal
rectum, i n – rectum
rectus, a, um – straight
recurrens, entis – returnable
reflexus, a, um – bent
regio, onis f – area
regionalis, e – regional
ren, renis m – kidney
renalis, e – renal
respiratorius, a, um – respiratory
rete, is n – network
reticularis, e – reticular
reticulospinalis, e – reticular spinal
retina, ae f – retina
retinaculum, i n – supporting ligament
retinens, entis – retaining
retrocaecalis, e – behind the spine-intestinal
retroduodenalis, e – retro-duodenal; post-duodenal
retroperitonealis, e – retroperitoneal
reuniens, entis – connecting
rhinalis, e – nasal
rhinencephalon, i n – olfactory brain
rhombencephalon, i n – rhomboid brain
rhomboideus, a, um – rhomboid
risorius, a, um – laughing
rivus, i m – stream
rostrum, i n – beak

rotator, oris m – muscle rotator
rotundus, a, um – round
ruber, bra, brum – red
rubralis, e – red
ruga, ae f – fold

S

sacciformis, e – sacciform
saccularis, e – spherically sapient
sacculus, i m – pouch; spherical sac
saccus, i m – bag
sacrospinalis, e – crescent
sagittalis, e – sagittal
salivarius, a, um – salivary
salivatorius, a, um – salivary
salpinx, ngis f – mother tubing
sanguineus, a, um – of the blood
sartorius, a, um – sartorial
scala, ae f – stairs
scalenus, a, um – staircase
scapha, ae f – rook
scapula, ae f – scapula
scapularis, e – scapular
schindylesis, is f – schindiles (cleavage)
sclera, ae f – sclera
scleralis, e – scleral
scrotalis, e – scrotal
scrotum, i n – scrotum
sebaceus, a, um – sebaceous
sectio, onis f – cut
sector, oris m – sector
secundarius, a, um – secondary
secundus, a, um – the second
segmentalis, e – segmental
segmentum, i n – segment
sella, ae f – saddle
semicanalis, is m – half channel
semicircularis, e – semicircular
semilunaris, e – semilunar
semimembranosus, a, um – semimembranous
seminalis, e – seed
semispinalis, e – semi-oval
semitendinosus, a, um – semisuscious
sensorialis, e – sensitive
sensorius, a, um – sensitive

sensus, us m – feeling
separans, antis – independent
septalis, e – septal
septomarginalis, e – septomarginal
septulum, i n – baffle
serosus, a, um – serous
serotinus, a, um – late
serratus, a, um – notched
sesamoideus, a, um – sesamoid
sextus, a, um – the sixth
sigmoidus, a, um – sigmoid
simplex, icis – simple
sine (preposition with Abl.) – without
singularis, e – single
sinister, tra, trum – left
sinuatrialis, e – sinusatrialis
sinus, us m – sinus
sinusoidus, a, um – sinusoidal
skeletalis, e – skeletal
skeleton, i n – skeleton
solitarius, a, um – single
somaticus, a, um – somatic
spatium, i n – space; gap
spermatikus, a, um – seminal
sphenoethmoidalis, e – sphenoid-latticed
sphenofrontalis, e – wedge-shaped
sphenoidalis, e – sphenoidal
sphenomandibularis, e – sphenomandibular jaw
sphenomaxillaris, e – sphenomaxillaris
sphenooccipitalis, e – sphenoid occipital
sphenopalatinus, a, um – wedge-shaped
sphenoparietalis, e – sphenoparietalis
sphenopetrosus, a, um – wedge-shaped stony
sphenosquamosus, a, um – cuneiform-scaly
sphenozygomaticus, a, um – wedge-nasal
sphericus, a, um – spherical
spheroideus, a, um – spherical
sphinter, eris m – sphincter
spina, ae f – spine
spinalis, e – spinal; dorsal; spinous
spinocerebellaris, e – spinal cord
spinoreticularis, e – spinal reticular
spinothalamicus, a, um – spinotalamic
spiralis, e – spiral
splanchnologia, ae f – splinechnology

splen, splenis m – spleen
splenicus, a, um – splenic
splenium, i n – roller
splenius, a, um – belt
spongiosus, a, um – spongy
spurius, a, um – false
squama, ae f – scale
squamosus, a, um – scaly
stapedialis, e – stirrup
stapedius, a, um – stirrup
stapes, edis m – stirrups
statoconium, i n – statoconia
sternalis, e – sternal
sternoclavicularis, e – sternoclavicular
sternocleidomastoideus, a, um – sternocleidomastoid
sternocostalis, e – sternocostalis
sternopericardiacus, a, um – sternopericardial
sternum, i n – sternum
stratum, i n – layer
stria, ae f – strip
striatus, a, um – striatal; striped
stroma, atis n – stroma
styloglossus, a, um – styloglossus
stylomastoideus, a, um – stylomastoid
subacromialis, e – pacromial
subarachnoidealis, e – subarachnoid
subclavius, a, um – subclavian
subcommissuralis, e – subcommissioned
subcutaneus, a, um – subcutaneous
subduralis, e – subdural
subfascialis, e – subfascial
subfornicalis, e – subfunctional
subiculum, i n – stand
sublingualis, e – sublingual
submandibularis, e – submandibular
submentalalis, e – sub chin; chin
submucosus, a, um – submucosal
suboccipitalis, e – suboccipitalis
subscapularis, e – subscapular
substantia, ae f – substance
subtalaris, e – subtalar
sulcomarginalis, e – referring to the marginal groove
sulcus, i m – furrow
superciliaris, e – superciliary
supercilium, i n – eyebrow

superficialis, e – superficialis
superior, ius – top
superolateralis, e – upper-lateral
superomedialis, e – upper medial
supraacetabularis, e – overbite
suprachoroideus, a, um – supervascular
supraclavicularis, e – supraclavicular
supracondylaris, e – supracondylar
supraduodenalis, e – supraduodenal
supraglenoidalis, e – superarticular
suprahyoideus, a, um – over sublingual
suprameatalis, e – overpass
supraopticohypophysialis, e – supraoptic hypophysial
supraopticus, a, um – supraoptical; supraoptical (supervisory)
supraorbitalis, e – supraorbital
suprapatellaris, e – supernatant
suprapleuralis, e – suprapleural
suprarenalis, e – adrenal
suprascapularis, e – supralpastoid
supravaginalis, e – supravaginal
supraventricularis, e – supraventricular
supremus, a, um – the highest
sura, ae f – caviar; shin
suspensorius, a, um – suspension; supporting
sutura, ae f – seam
sympatheticus, a, um – sympathetic
sympathicus, a, um – sympathetic
symphysialis, e – symphysial
symphysis, is f – symphysis
synchondrosis, is f – synchondrosis
syndesmosis, is f – syndesmosis
synovia, ae f – synovial fluid (synovia)
synovialis, e – synovial
systema, atis n – system

T

tympanum, i n – drum; tympanum
taenia (tenia), ae f – tape
talaris, e – ram
talocalcaneonavicularis, e – collar-like
talocruralis, e – ankle
talofibularis, e – talofibular
talonavicularis, e – talonavicular
talus, i m – talus
tangentialis, e – tangential

tapetum, i n – cover
tarsalis, e – relating to the cartilage of the century; tarsus
tarseus, a, um – tarsus
tarsometatarseus, a, um – tarsometatarseus
tarsus, i m – tarsus; cartilage of the eyelid
tectalis, e – relating to the roof
tectobulbaris, e – bulbar
tectorius, a, um – coverslip
tectum, i n – roof
tegmen, inis n – roof
tegmentum, i n – tire
tela, ae f – base
telencephalicus, a, um – related to the final brain
telencephalon, i n – terminal brain
temporalis, e – temporal
temporobasalis, e – temporo-basal
temporomandibularis, e – temporomandibular
temporoparietalis, e – temporitemporal
temporopontinus, a, um – temporomonitor
tendineus, a, um – tendon
tendo, inis m – tendon
tenuis, e – thin
teres, etis – round
terminalis, e – terminal; final
terminatio, onis f – end; ending
terminus, i m – term
tertius, a, um – the third
testis, is m – testicle
tetragonum, i n – quadrilateral
thalamicus, a, um – thalamic
thalamolenticularis, e – thalamomagensis
thalamoparietalis, e – thalamotematic
thalamostriatus, a, um – thalamostriary
thalamus, i m – thalamus
thenar, aris n – tenar
thoracicus, a, um – thoracic
thoracoacromialis, e – pectoris
thoracodorsalis, e – thoracoast
thorax, acis m – breast; breast cell
thymicus, a, um – thymus; related to the thymus gland (thymus)
thymus, i m – thymus gland (thymus)
thyrocervicalis, e – shielded cervical
thyroepiglotticus, a, um – shield epiglottis
thyrohyoideus, a, um – thyrogyoid
thyroideus, a, um – thyroid

thyropharyngeus, a, um – shield pharynx
tibia, ae f – tibia
tibialis, e – tibial
tonsilla, ae f – tonsil
torulus, i m – roller
torus, i m – roller
trabecula, ae f – trabeculae
trabecularis, e – trabecular
trachea, ae f – trachea
trachealis, e – tracheal
tracheobronchialis, e – tracheobronchial
tractus, us m – path; path
tragus, i m – tragus
tragi, orum m – hair
transpyloricus, a, um – transpyloric
transversalis, e – transverse
transversarius, a, um – transversal
transversus, a, um – transverse
trapezium, i n – trapezium
trapezius, a, um – trapezoidal
trapezoidus, a, um – trapezoidal
triangularis, e – triangular
triceps, cipitis – three-headed
tricuspidalis, e – tricuspid
trigeminalis, e – trigeminal
trigeminotalamicus, a, um – trigeminotalamic
trigeminus, a, um – trigeminus
trigonum, i n – triangle
trigonus, a, um – triangular
triquetrus, a, um – trihedral
trochanter, eris m – rope
trochlea, ae f – block
trochlearis, e – block; block-shaped
trochoideus, a, um – cylindrical
truncus, i m – trunk
tuba, ae f – pipe
tubarius, a, um – trumpet
tuberalis, e – hillocky; seroburgary
tuberculum, i n – tubercle
tuberositas, atis f – tuberosity; tubercle
tunica, ae f – shell
turcicus, a, um – turkish
tympanicus, a, um – drum
tympanosquamosus, a, um – drum-scaly
tympanostapedius, a, um – drum-stirrup

U

ulna, ae f – ulna
ulnaris, e – ulna
ulnocarpeus, a, um – elbow wrist
umbilicalis, e – umbilical
umbo, onis m – navel
uncus, i m – hook
unguis, is m – fingernail
uretericus, a, um – ureteral
urethra, ae f – urethra (urethra)
urethralis, e – relating to the urethra (urethra); urethral
urinarius, a, um – urinary
urogenitalis, e – genitourinary
uterinus, a, um – uterine
uterovaginalis, e – uterine vaginal
uterus, i m – uterus
utricularis, e – elliptically saccular
utriculoampullaris, e – elliptically small-ampullar
utriculosaccularis, e – relating to elliptic and spherical sacs
utriculus, i m – elliptical sac; maternity
uvealis, e – uveic
uvula, ae f – tongue

V

vagalis, e – wandering
vagina, ae f – vagina
vaginalis, e – vaginal
vagus, a, um – wandering
vallatus, a, um – trough-shaped
vallum, i n – roller
valva, ae f – valve
valvula, ae f – damper; valve
vas, vasis n – vessel
vascularis, e – vascular
vasculosus, a, um – vascular
vastus, a, um – wide
velum, i n – curtain; sail
vena, ae f – vein
venosus, a, um – venous
venter, tris m – abdomen
ventralis, e – anterior; ventral; anterior, ventral
ventricularis, e – ventricular
ventriculus, i m – ventricle; stomach
ventrolateralis, e – anterolateral; ventrolateral
ventromedialis, e – before medial; ventromedial

venula, ae f – venule
vermiformis, e – worm-like
vertebra, ae f – vertebra
vertebralis, e – vertebralis
vertex, icis m – crown, apex; top
verticalis, e – vertical
verus, a, um – true
vesica, ae f – bubble
vesicalis, e – vesical; vesical
vesicouterinus, a, um – vesicoureteral
vesicula, ae f – vesicle
vesicularis, e – genitourinary
vesiculosus, a, um – vesicular
vestibularis, e – vestibularis; vestibular
vestibulocochlearis, e – pre-cochlear
vestibulospinalis, e – pre-spinal
vestibulum, i n – vestibule
vestigialis, e – residual
vestigium, i n – trace
vibrissae, arum f – nostrils
villosus, a, um – villous
villus, i m – villus
vinculum, i n – ligament
visceralis, e – visceral
visualis, e – visual
visus, us m – vision
vita, ae f – life
vitreus, a, um – vitreous
vocalis, e – voice
volaris, e – palmar
vomer, eris m – opener
vomeronasalis, e – vomeronasalis, e vomeronasalis
vomerovaginalis, e – vomerovaginalis
vortex, icis m – curl; a swirl
vorticosus, a, um – collar

X

xiphoideus, a, um – sword-shaped, similar to the sword
xiphosternalis, e – related to the xiphoid process

Z

zona, ae f – zone
zonula, ae f – belt
zonularis, e – related
zygomatofacialis, e – cheek-facial

zygomaticomaxillaris, e – cheek-maxillary
zygomaticotemporalis, e – cheek-temporal

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