

SPECIFICS OF CLINICAL AND PATHOLOGICAL TERMINOLOGY

The clinical terminology is, unlike the anatomical nomenclature, not standardized. It includes:

- Clinical and pathological names of diseases
- Disorders
- Injuries
- Methods of treatment

Typical features:

- **prevalence of Greek roots over the Latin ones**
- **prevalence of Greek suffixes/prefixes**
- **frequent prepositional phrases expressing:**
concurrency: in + ABL. = during; *direction:* ad + ACC.; *way, measure, effect:* cum+ABL.; *reason:* propter+ACC.; *primary cause:* ex+ABL.
- **Order of the information given:** problem > region > further specifications
- **the adjective** stands either right after the noun it describes or at the end of the sentence
- **side is expressed by:** *l.sin.*; *l.dx.*, *l. utr.*
- **degree of injury is expressed in genitive:** *gradus minoris/majoris/ minimi/maximi;* *gradus primi, secundi,...*
- **inflammatory diseases end in** – itis, GEN. –itidis (**pneumonia, onychia, ophthalmia*)
- **tumours end in** -oma, GEN. –omatis, N.
- **eponyms are used** (diseases or methods named after persons)
- **abbreviations and acronyms** (= first letters of more-word terms)
- **doubts of the doctor are expressed by:** suspicio + problem in GEN.SG.; problem in NOM. + *suspectus, a, um* in proper form at the end of the sentence; problem + vs./v. s. = *verisimiliter* (= probably)
- **adverbs in clinical diagnoses:** *bene* = well; *male* = badly; *partim* = partially; *verisimiliter* = probably; *recenter* = recently