**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:**

*concurrence****:*** in + ABL. = during; *direction:* ad + ACC.; *way, measure, effect:*

cum + ABL.; *reason:* propter + ACC.; *primary cause*: e/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)*; **degenerative/non-inflammatory disorders** end in **-osis**, GEN. -osis/oseos; **tumours** end in **-oma**, GEN. –omatis, N.
* **eponyms** (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; or

problem + vs./v. s. = *verisimiliter* (= probably)

* **adverbs in clinical diagnoses:** *bene* = well; *male* = badly; *partim* = partially; *verisimiliter* = probably; *recenter* = recently