**TERMS RELATED TO DEATH**

**1. General terms**

death: exitus, us m. (L.; used in clinical terminology)

mors, tis, f. (L.; used in pathological anatomy); \*finis, is, m = the end

thanat- (G.)

letalis, e / mortalis, e (L.) = lethal \**exitus letalis* = natural death

necr- (G.) = dead e.g *necrosis*; *necrophilia*

**2. Terms using or derived from *mors***

mors biologica = a permanent cellular damage resulting from lack of oxygen, which is irreversible

mors clinica = a cessation of blood circulation and breathing, which is reversible by resuscitation methods

mors neonatalis = death of a new-born up to 10 days after birth

mors praenatalis = death of fetus before it starts breathing independently

mors in tabula = death on the operation table

mors subita = sudden death

mors lentissima = very slow death

livor mortis = a settling of the [blood](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Blood) in the lower (dependent) portion of the body after death causing a purplish red discoloration of the skin

rigor mortis = post mortem stiffness caused by chemical changes in [muscles](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Muscle), it subsides ca. after 24 hours

in articulo mortis = in the moment of death

moribundus, a, um = the one who is going to die, dying man

mortuus, a, um = dead

**3. Other**

in ultimis / in extremis = in the last moments of life

vita minima = weak signs of life