

# **BASIC MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY II**

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## 1. REVISION AFTER THE WINTER SEMESTER

### 1. Fill in the blank fields:

Latin term	English meaning	Genitive	Gender	Declension	Derived adjective
	<i>elbow</i>			2	
			m		<i>dentalis, e</i>
		oris			
	<i>lower jaw</i>			1	
operatio					
					<i>palatinus, a, um</i>
	<i>chest</i>		n		
					<i>cervicalis, e</i>
	<i>ribcage</i>				
		diabetae			
		coccygis			
	<i>death</i>			3	
manus					
			n		<i>hepaticus, a, um</i>
decubitus			m		
	<i>abnormal narrowing</i>			3	
excisio					
					<i>cutaneus, a, um</i>
		partis			
	<i>wall</i>		m		
partus					

### 2. Create short medical records by connecting the nouns from the previous exercise with the following clinical terms:

symptomata \_\_\_\_\_

status post \_\_\_\_\_

excisio \_\_\_\_\_

fractura \_\_\_\_\_

suspicio \_\_\_\_\_

trauma \_\_\_\_\_

**3. Describe the anatomical parts using derived adjectives referring to location. Pay attention to the correct grammatical forms:**

*EX: under + orbit > margo **infraorbitalis***

between + rib >	musculi ..... intimi
behind + tarsus >	ossa .....
above + shoulder blade >	nervus .....
outside + peritoneum >	spatium .....
under + temple >	facies ..... alae majoris
inside + jugular (vein) >	processus .....
under + occiput >	pars ..... a. vertebralis

**4. Explain the difference between the highlighted words:**

fractura costae verae l.dx. **dislocata**

repositio propter **dislocationem** art. SI l.sin.

ulcera duodeni **perforantia**

**perforatio** parietis gasteris ex ulcere

tympanum **perforatum** v.s.

**suspicio** carcinomatis mammae l.utr.

infractio partis proximalis radii l.dx. **suspecta**

**5. What is wrong about the following expressions? What terms should be used instead?**

inflammatio appendicis

cancer testiculi

concussio cerebri

status post partem inductum

musculi levatores costarum brevium

morbus post infarctum myocardii

carcinoma ad lienem increscentis

vulnera sub tempibus

morsus fetus propter defectum congenitum

rupture perinei superficiale

caries dentium permanens

exitus post vulnum sclopetarium capitis

emesis propter graviditem

combustiones in regionem pectoralem

corpus alienum in sino sphenoidali

periculosus sepsis vulneris

## 2.1 COMPARATIVE & SUPERLATIVE FORMS

### A) Comparison of adjectives

Adjectives are compared in Latin in a similar way as in English, i.e. using suffixes. There are, likewise, three degrees of comparison:

- 1) **POSITIVE** expresses quality of one person or thing on its own; e.g. short = brevis, e
- 2) **COMPARATIVE** compares one thing to another, tells whether the thing has more or less of a particular quality, using the suffix **-IOR** for masculine and feminine forms and **-IUS** for neutral forms e.g. shorter = brevior, ius
  - a. All Latin comparative forms are declined according to paradigms **DOLOR** (M., F.) and **CORPUS** (N.) based on the gender of the noun they describe
  - b. All comparative forms share the same Genitive ending **-IORIS** and Ablative ending **-IORE**
  - c. Neutral comparative forms have different accusative and superlative due to the Acc. = Nom. rule, i.e. Acc.Sg = Nom. Sg. (**-IUS**); Nom. Pl. = Acc. Pl. **-IORA**

	<u>singular</u>		<u>plural</u>	
<u>nominative</u>	brev <b>ior</b>	brev <b>ius</b>	breviores	breviora
<u>genitive</u>	brevioris		breviorum	
<u>accusative</u>	breviorem	brevius	breviores	breviora
<u>ablative</u>	breviore		brevioribus	

- 3) **SUPERLATIVE** describes a thing having the most of a quality of all other things in a group using the suffix **-ISSIMUS** for male forms, **-ISSIMA** for female forms, and **ISSIMUM** for neutral forms; e.g. the shortest = **brevissimus, a, um**
  - a. All superlative forms end in **-US, -A, -UM** and are declined like adjectives of 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> declension based on the gender of the noun they describe, i.e. like **NERVUS, VENA, or SEPTUM**
- 4) **IRREGULAR AND INCOMPLETE FORMS** just like in English (e.g. good – better - the best), some adjectives create comparatives irregularly, i.e. not using **-IUS/-IOR** and **-ISSIMUS, A, UM** suffixes; or do not create all levels of comparison (i.e. incomplete); in Latin medical terminology there are two irregular and five incomplete comparative terms:

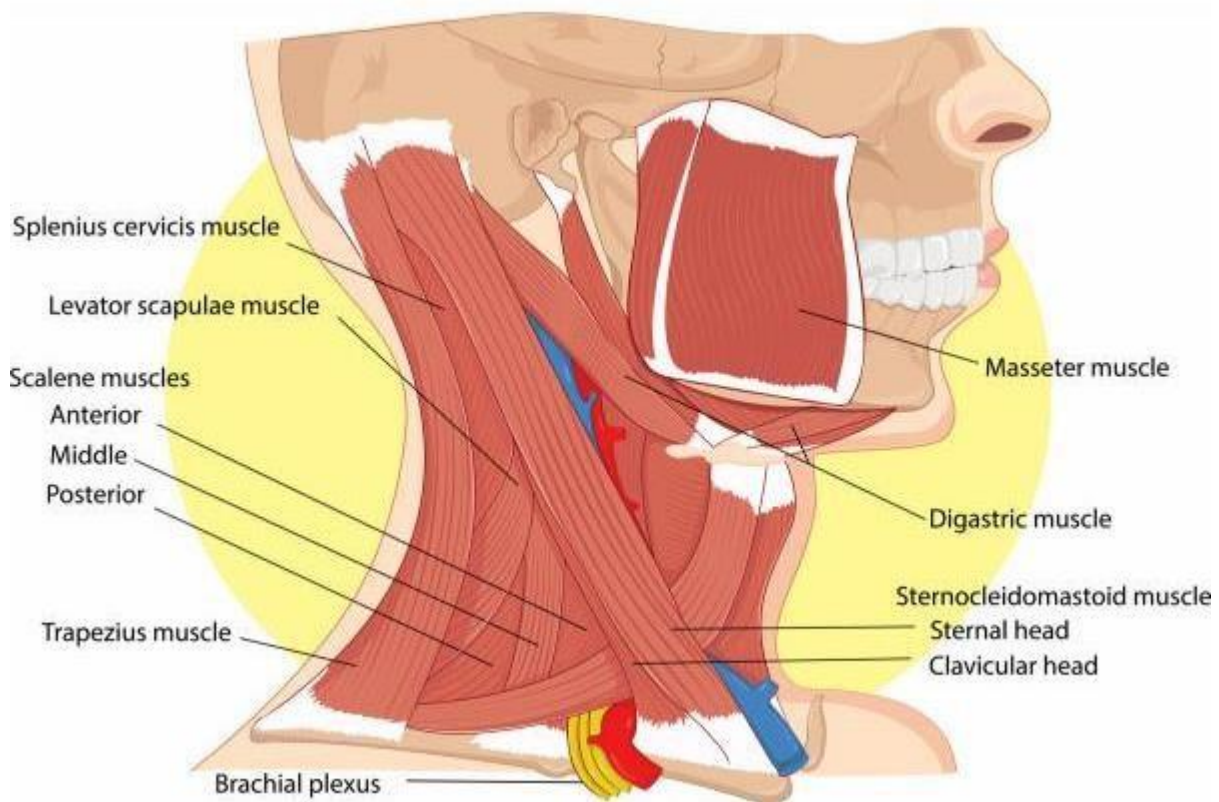
magnus, a, um	<b>maior, maius</b>	<b>maximus, a, um</b>	<i>big, bigger, the biggest</i>
parvus, a, um	<b>minor, minus</b>	<b>minimus, a, um</b>	<i>small, smaller, the smallest</i>
ante	<b>anterior, ius</b>	∅	<i>located more to the front</i>
post	<b>posterior, ius</b>	<b>postremus a, um</b>	<i>located more/most behind</i>
supra	<b>superior, ius</b>	<b>supremus, a, um</b>	<i>located more/most above</i>
infra	<b>inferior, ius</b>	<b>infimus/imus, a, um</b>	<i>located more/most below</i>
intra	<b>interior, ius</b>	<b>intimus, a, um</b>	<i>located more inside/innermost</i>

## 2.2 EXERCISES ON COMPARATIVE FORMS

### 1. Fill in the missing forms:

	minor, minus	
longus, a, um		
		latissimus, a, um
	posterior, ius	
gravis, e		
		brevissimus, a, um
	acutior, ius	

### 2. Name the anatomical terms shown in the picture using correct Latin forms:



.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

**3. Fill in the given comparative forms into the phrases, make sure you filled in grammatically correct forms. Then think about the opposites to these:**

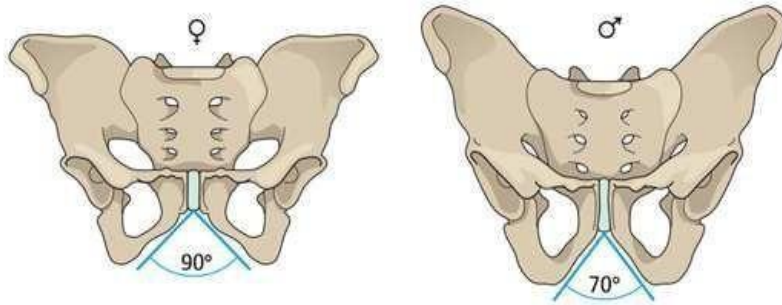
<i>minimus, a, um</i>	musculus abductor digiti .....
<i>minor, minus</i>	cornu ..... ossis hyoidei
<i>superior, ius</i>	defectus arcus dentalis .....
<i>intimus, a, um</i>	musculi intercostales .....
<i>inferior, ius</i>	amputatio membri .....
<i>imus, a, um</i>	arteriae lumbales .....
<i>anterior, ius</i>	peritoneum parietale .....
<i>latissimus, a, um</i>	ruptura musculi ..... dorsi
<i>posterior, ius</i>	arteria temporalis profunda .....

**4. Replace the adjectives with their comparative and superlatives. Keep the grammatical functions of these in the give phrases:**

**EX :** post traumata *gravia* + post traumata *graviora* > post traumata *gravissima*

in foraminibus parvis	.....	.....
post traumata gravia	.....	.....
laesio partis mollis	.....	.....
ulcus frequens	.....	.....
in tunica interna	.....	.....
cum dolore acuto	.....	.....
fractura cornuum magnorum	.....	.....
propter infarctum recentem	.....	.....
medicamenta fortia	.....	.....

**5. Decide whether the following sentences are true or false:**



	* <i>EST = IS; SUNT = ARE</i>	TRUE	FALSE
1.	Pelvis feminina levior est.		
2.	Pelvis masculina latior est.		
3.	Apertura superior pelvis feminae major est.		
4.	Cavitas pelvis feminae angustior est.		
5.	Os sacrum pelvis masculinae brevius est.		
6.	Os sacrum pelvis feminae latius est.		
7.	Foramina obturatoria pelvis feminae majora sunt.		
8.	Acetabula feminae majora sunt.		
9.	Coccyx feminae brevior est.		
10.	Angulus alarum ossis ilii masculini minor est.		
11.	Promontorium femininum minus est.		
12.	Symphysis pubica feminae longior est.		

**6. Translate into English:**

more severe injury

---

bigger sublingual duct

---

in the upper hollow vein

---

the longest muscle of the upper limb

---

smaller curvature of stomach

---

posterior deep temporal artery

---

fracture of the middle phalanx of the smallest finger

---

the most recent infarction

---

the innermost layer of esophagus

---

amputation of the lower limb due to gangrene caused by diabetes mellitus

---

## 2.3 DIMINUTIVE FORMS IN ANATOMY

Diminutives express that the structure is 'small' or 'little'. In Latin, diminutives are formed from the basic noun by adding one of the suffixes below to the Genitive stem.

*LATIN DIMINUTIVES ARE ALWAYS OF THE SAME GENDER AS THE NOUNS THEY ARE DERIVED FROM, i.e. the diminutives end in -US if the basic noun is male, in -A if the basic noun is female, or in -UM if the basic noun is neutral*

!!However, the diminutives in anatomy do not always keep the meaning of the original noun; there are those which refer to smaller versions of the original structures, e.g. *canaliculus* really means 'a small channel', but e.g. *auricula* refers to the visible part of the ear (auricle) and cannot be translated as 'small ear'!! Frequently, diminutives are created based on the shape of the original term, e.g. *lingula* = 'a small tongue-like structure'. Not all the words ending in the same way as diminutives are necessarily diminutives, e.g. *tonsilla*, *capilli*, *axilla*, etc.

<b>-(i)culus, a, um</b>	e.g. <i>canaliculus</i> (small canal)
<b>-ulus, a, um</b>	e.g. <i>capitulum</i> (small head)
<b>-olus, a, um</b>	e.g. <i>alveolus</i> (small cavity or pit)
<b>-illus, a, um</b>	e.g. <i>papilla</i> (nipple)
<b>-ellus, a, um</b>	e.g. <i>cerebellum</i> (posterior brain mass)

\*irregular forms (suffix not attached to Gen. stem): corpus > **corpusculum**

CAPUT HUMERI



CAPITULUM HUMERI



LINGULA MANDIBULAE





## 2.4 EXERCISES ON DIMINUTIVE FORMS

1. **Guess the original nouns from which the following diminutives are derived. Include full dictionary entries and decide whether the diminutives keep the original meaning or gain a new one:**

*Ex.: alveolus > alveus, i, m.*

capitulum .....	ossiculum.....
nodulus .....	venula .....
cerebellum .....	geniculum .....
lingula .....	canaliculus.....
cuticula .....	arteriola .....
denticulus .....	areola .....
vasculum .....	

2. **Try to form diminutives based on your anatomical knowledge. Make sure you fill in correct grammatical forms of these:**

*Ex.: calix<sup>1</sup> > caliculus gustatorius (taste bud)*

lobus .....	auricularis	vena .....	temporalis retinae
ductus .....	aberrantes	fossa .....	fenestrae cochleae
anus .....	tympanicus	glans <sup>4</sup> .....	thyroidea
frenum <sup>2</sup> .....	labii	tuber .....	auriculare
valva .....	semilunaris	corpus .....	renalia
mus <sup>3</sup> .....	rotator	auris .....	dextra
venter .....	sinister	circus .....	arteriosus iridis

<sup>1</sup> calix, calicis, m. – cup, pot

<sup>2</sup> frenum, i, n. – a horse's bridle

<sup>3</sup> mus, muris, m. – mouse

<sup>4</sup> glans, glandis, f. - acorn

### 3.1. EXPRESSING POSITION IN MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY

Location of a particular anatomical structure or clinical problem is usually expressed via one (or a combination) of the following means:

#### **A) prepositions**

with Ablative: in, sub, a/ab

with Accusative: supra, infra, intra, extra, ad, circum, inter, per

**B) comparative (or superlative) forms**, if specifying the location of one of two or more similar structures

anterior, ius	x	posterior, ius	<i>foramen ethmoidale anterius / posterius</i>
superior, ius	x	inferior, ius	<i>fissura orbitalis superior / inferior</i>

imus, a, um

*aa. lumbales imae*

intimus, a, um

*mm. intercostales intimi*

#### **C) adjectives**

Based on body directions:

Based on body regions:

verticalis, e	x	horizontalis, e	coronalis, e
medialis, e	x	lateralis, e	basalis, e
proximalis, e	x	distalis, e	ventralis, e
caudalis, e	x	cranialis, e	sagittalis, e
palmaris, e	x	dorsalis, e	radialis, e
frontalis, e	x	occipitalis, e	ulnaris, e
profundus, a, um	x	superficialis, e	rostralis, e
peripheralis, e	x	centralis, e	pectoralis, e
			apicalis, e
			abdominalis, e
			tibialis, e
			fibularis, e
			plantaris, e etc.

**D) combined terms** with connecting vowel -o- (do not use prefixes, but word stems like postero-, fronto-, latero-, etc.)

*arteria frontobasalis lateralis*

*aa. centrales anterolaterales*

*ramus frontalis posteromedialis*

*gyrus occipitotemporalis medialis*

## E) prefixes derived from prepositions

(anatomical nomenclature mostly makes use of Latin, while clinical terminology uses rather Greek origin words)

\* a prefix with more meanings!

LATIN prefixes	Examples	Equivalent GREEK prefixes
<b>*ad-</b> (ac-, af-)	<i>mm. adductores; vasa afferentia; ductus pancreaticus accessorius</i>	<b>par(a)-</b> <i>glandula parathyroidea; plica paraduodenalis; parametrium</i>
<b>ab-</b>	<i>m. abductor pollicis longus</i>	<b>apo-</b> <i>aponeurosis palmaris</i>
<b>*ante-</b> <b>pr(a)e-</b>	<i>antebrachium</i> <i>arteria pr(a)epancreatica; vena pr(a)epylorica</i>	<b>pro-</b> <i>prostate; prosencephalon</i>
<b>circum-</b>	<i>gll. circumanales; circumferentia articularis radii</i>	<b>peri-</b> <i>pericardium; periosteum</i>
<b>extra-</b>	<i>graviditas extrauterina; spatium extraperitoneale</i>	<b>exo- (ecto-)</b> <i>pars exocrina pancreatis; ectoderma</i>
<b>*in-</b> (im-, il-, ir-)	<i>incisura scapulae; impressio cardiac; infundibulum ethmoidale</i>	<b>en- (em-)</b> <i>empyema; encephalon</i>
<b>inter-</b>	<i>septum interventriculare; tuberculum intervenosum</i>	<b>*dia-</b> <i>diaphragma thoraco-abdominale; diaphysis</i>
<b>intra-</b>	<i>synchondroses intraoccipitales; lig. sternocostale intraarticulare</i>	<b>endo-</b> <i>saccus endolymphaticus; endothelium</i>
<b>ob- (oc-, op-)</b>	<i>m. opponens pollicis; occiput</i>	<b>*ant(i)-</b> <i>ant(i)helix</i>
<b>retro-</b>	<i>spatium retropubicum; recessus retrocaecalis</i>	<b>meta-</b> <i>aa. metacarpales</i>
<b>sub-</b> <b>infra-</b>	<i>injectio subcutanea; fossa subscapularis foramen infraorbitale; cavitas infraglottica</i>	<b>*hypo-</b> <i>plexus hypogastricus; nervus hypoglossus</i>
<b>super-</b>	<i>spatium perinei superficiale</i>	<b>epi-</b> <i>epithelium; epimysium; epiglottis</i>
<b>supra-</b>	<i>ossa suprasternalia; crista supramastoidea</i>	Ø
<b>trans-</b>	<i>planum transpyloricum</i>	<b>dia-</b> <i>diameter</i>
Ø		<b>mes(o)-</b> <i>mesoderma; mesocortex; mesocolon</i>

### 3.2 EXERCISES

1. Connect the nouns with the given adjectives. Change the whole expressions to Plural:

regio – ramus

+ abdominalis, e

.....  
.....

corpusculum – vena

+ articularis, e

.....  
.....

foramen

+ palatinus, a, um + maior, ius

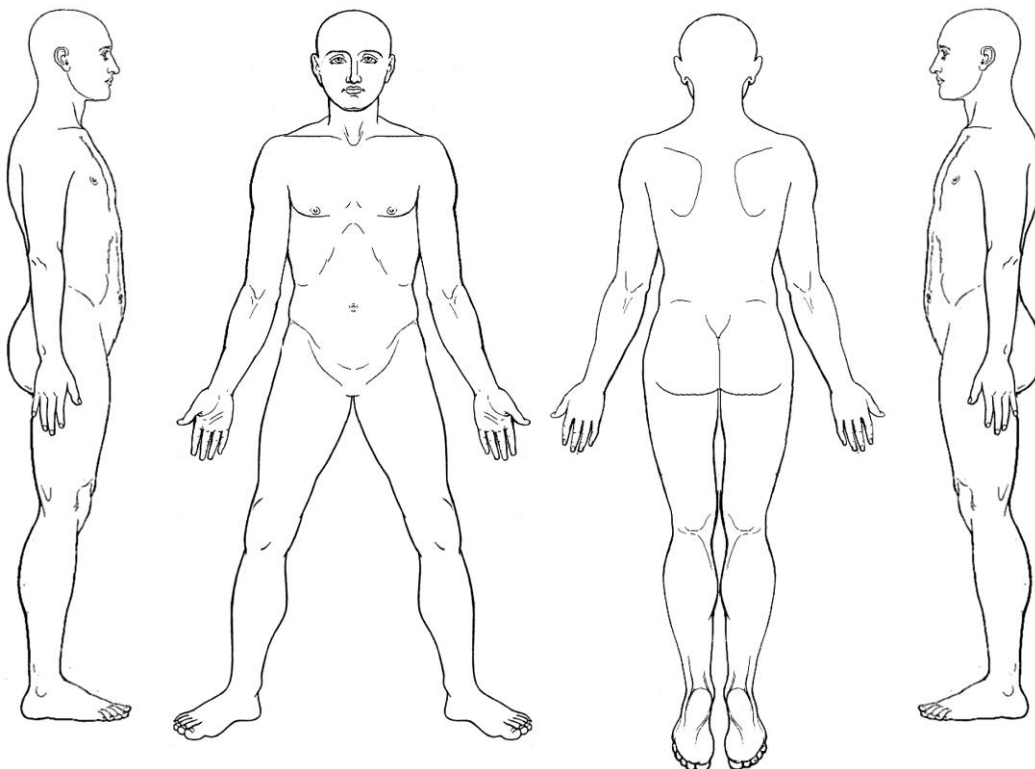
.....  
.....

ductulus

+ aberrans, ntis

.....  
.....

2. Mark the pictures with the adjectives referring to body regions and planes:



3. Decide whether the following sentences are true or false:

1. In anatomical position the palmar surface is in <i>posterior</i> position.	<i>true ?</i>	<i>false?</i>
2. The sternum is <i>anterior</i> to the heart.		
3. The clavicles are <i>mediales</i> to the sternum.		
4. The elbow is <i>proximalis</i> to the wrist.		
5. The aorta is <i>ventralis</i> to the spinal column.		
6. The skin is <i>profundus</i> to the muscles.		
7. The blood drawn from a fingertip is <i>peripheralis</i> .		

**4. Explain the meaning of the adjectives based on the word components. Decide which of the given nouns they are used with in medical terms:**

*abscessus*    ~    *injectio*    ~    *glandula*

intravenosa .....

intraarterialis .....

intramuscularis .....

subcutanea .....

intracranialis .....

retrocaecalis .....

extraduralis .....

paraurethralis .....

perirenalis .....

sublingualis .....

submandibularis .....

hypogastrica .....

parotidean/parotis .....

suprarenalis .....

**5. Fill in the gaps:**

Several prefixes modify position or direction when used in a term. **Abductio** is used to describe movement..... from the body, **adductio** describes movement..... **Circumductio** is a movement that is..... **Subcutaneus** pertains to region..... **Epidermalis** refers to something....., whereas **transdermalis** pertains to..... **Intradermalis** pertains to..... A structure located within a cell is called..... **Extracellularis** pertains to..... The prefix **inter-**, refers to....., i.e. a structure located between the cells would be called..... The prefix **sub-** is used to indicate a position below the part to which it is joined, i.e. a structure located under the *umbilicus* (navel) would be called.....

**6. Explain what injuries/procedures are referred to in the following authentic medical records: Rewrite the abbreviated terms in their full, grammatically correct, form:**

a) fr. part. distalis radii l.dx. intraarticularis comm. ....

.....

b) susp. fracturae ossis scaphoidei l.sin. .....

.....

c) infractio diaph. femoris l. utr. pathologica .....

.....

d) st. p. fracturam costae II l.sin. in anam. .....

.....

e) status post fixationem ext. tibiae l. sin. propter fr. apert. .....

.....

f) fr. spiral. marginis poster. tibiae l.dx. inveterata .....

.....

g) fr. fibulae l. dx. cum disloc. ad longitudinem .....

.....

h) status post OS humeri l. sin. propter fr. supracondylicam .....

.....

**4.1 TERMS REFERRING TO NUMBER/QUANTITY IN MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY**

Quantities are expressed by the following five means:

**A) cardinal numerals**

unus, a, um (one)  
 duo, duae, duo (two)  
 tres, tria (three)

**B) ordinal numerals**

- denote the order in a sequence
- declined like the paradigms *nervus, vena, septum*
- in the anatomical terminology, ordinals are used only up to 12

LATIN	ENGLISH	LATIN	ENGLISH
<b>primus, a, um</b>	first	<b>septimus, a, um</b>	seventh
<b>secundus, a, um</b>	second	<b>octavus, a, um</b>	eighth
<b>tertius, a, um</b>	third	<b>nonus, a, um</b>	ninth
<b>quartus, a, um</b>	fourth	<b>decimus, a, um</b>	tenth
<b>quintus, a, um</b>	fifth	<b>undecimus, a, um</b>	eleventh
<b>sextus, a, um</b>	sixth	<b>duodecimus, a, um</b>	twelfth

**C) multiple numerals**

- express the multiplicity
- have only one gender form ending in **-plex** (nom.sg.), **-plicis** (gen.sg.)
- in other cases declined like the 3<sup>rd</sup> declension adjectives (*paradigms pelvis / rete*)

LATIN	English
<b>simplex, simplicis</b>	simple
<b>duplex, duplicis</b>	double, twofold
<b>triplex, triplicis</b>	triple, threefold
<b>multiplex, multiplicis</b>	multiple

**D) numeral adverbs**

- express frequency
- not declined

LATIN	English
<b>semel</b>	once
<b>bis</b>	twice
<b>ter</b>	three times
<b>quater</b>	four times

## E) numeral components

<b>LATIN</b>	<i>Examples</i> mostly in anatomy	<b>GREEK</b>	<i>Examples</i> mostly in clinical terms
<b>uni-</b> <i>one</i>	<i>unilateralis</i> <i>unigravida</i>	<b>mono-</b> <i>one</i>	<i>monoplegia</i> <i>mononeuritis</i>
<b>primi-</b> <i>first</i>	<i>primipara</i> <i>primigravida</i>	∅	∅
<b>bi-</b> <i>two</i>	<i>biceps</i> ; <i>bilateralis</i> <i>uterus bicornis</i> <sup>1</sup>	<b>di-</b> <i>two</i>	<i>diplegia inferior</i>
<b>secundi-</b> <i>second</i>	<i>secundigravida</i>	∅	∅
<b>tri-</b> <i>three</i>	<i>triceps</i> <i>trigeminus</i>	<b>tri-</b> <i>three</i>	<i>tricephalus</i>
<b>quadri-</b> <i>four</i>	<i>quadriceps</i>	<b>tetra-</b> <i>four</i>	<i>tetraplegia</i>
<b>semi-</b> <i>half-</i>	<i>valvulae semilunares</i> <i>semicoma</i>	<b>hemi-</b> <i>half</i>	<i>hemiplegia</i>
∅	∅	<b>olig-o-</b> <i>few</i>	<i>oligodactylia</i>
<b>mult-(i)-</b> <i>many</i>	<i>multangulus</i> <i>multicellularis</i>	<b>poly-</b> <i>many</i>	<i>polydactylia</i> <i>polyarthritis</i>
∅	∅	<b>pan-</b> <i>all, whole</i>	<i>panplegia</i> <i>pandemia</i>

### 4.2 EXERCISES

#### 1. Explain the meaning of the following medical records containing terms referring to multiplicity:

a) st.p. hysterectomiam<sup>2</sup> abdominalem simplicem anno 2012/05

.....

b) pelvis renis l.dx. et ureter l.dx. duplex

.....

c) tumor lobi superioris pulmonis l.sin. triplex

.....

d) metastases hepatis multiplices susp.

.....

<sup>1</sup> a uterus in which fundus is divided into two parts as a result of imperfect union of paramesonephric ducts; bicornate uterus may have a single cervix (*uterus bicornis unicollis*), or double cervix (*uterus bicornis bicollis*).

<sup>2</sup> = *excisio uteri*

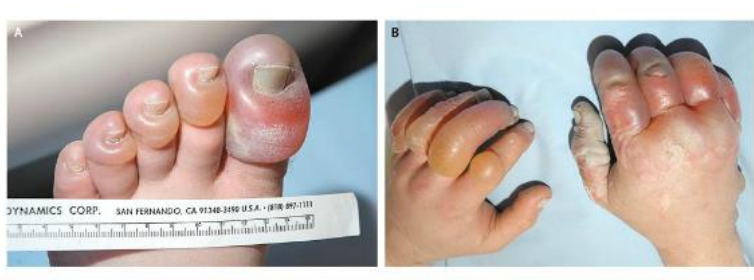


2. Figure out the clinical terms referring to various kinds of paralysis using the prefixes referring to quantity and the two given Greek roots for the condition:

-PARESIS = slight or partial paralysis	-PLEGIA = total paralysis
--	---------------------------

1. Partial paralysis of a single limb or one part of the limb \_\_\_\_\_
2. Paralysis of a single extremity \_\_\_\_\_
3. Paralysis of corresponding parts on both sides of the body \_\_\_\_\_
4. Complete paralysis of the lower half of the body including both legs  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. A slight paralysis or weakness of both legs \_\_\_\_\_
6. Paralysis affecting only one side of the body \_\_\_\_\_
7. Paralysis of an upper and a lower extremity and of the face  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. Paralysis of all four limbs \_\_\_\_\_
9. Muscular weakness affecting all four extremities \_\_\_\_\_
10. Paralysis of the whole body \_\_\_\_\_
11. Weakness on one side of the body \_\_\_\_\_

3. Write the patient's medical record based on the highlighted parts of the description below:



A 39-year-old man was found in a snowbank, with the ambient temperature 34°C. He had been reported missing the previous evening, after an argument with his girlfriend. The emergency services crew noticed the odor of alcohol in his breath. **Large, clear blisters** (*bullae*) characteristic of severe frostbite were noted **on the hands and feet**. Of particular note were the **left great toe and right thumb with frostbite of the third grade**. Subsequently, the patient's **left great toe was amputated**.

.....  
 .....  
 .....

## 5.1 OTHER LATIN AND GREEK PREFIXES USED IN MEDICAL TERMS

(for prefixes expressing position and quantity, see sections 3.1 E and 4.1 E)

**Can you explain the terms given as examples? What is the meaning of the prefixes included? Add these to the last column:**

<i>LATIN</i>	<i>Examples</i>	<i>GREEK</i>	<i>Examples</i>	
<b>contra-</b>	<i>contraindicatio</i>	<b>ant-, anti-</b>	<i>antibioticum, antipyreticum</i>	
<b>cum-</b> (con-, com-, col-, cor-)	<i>congenitus</i> <i>commotio</i>	<b>syn-, sym-</b>	<i>symphysis, syndroma</i>	
<b>de-</b> (des-)	1) <i>descendens</i> 2) <i>desinfectio,</i> <i>deformatio</i>	1) <b>cata-</b> 2) <b>Ø</b>	<i>catarrhus</i>  <i>Ø</i>	
<b>dis-</b> (dif-, di-)	1) <i>dislocatio</i> 2) <i>dissimilis</i>	1) <b>dia-, di-, ana-</b> 2) <b>a-, an-</b>	<i>diagnosis, analysis</i> <i>atrophia, anaesthesia</i>	
<b>e-, ex-</b> (ef-)	<i>exsanguinatio</i>	<b>ec-</b>	<i>ectopia</i>	
<b>in-</b> (im-, il-, ir-)	<i>immaturus</i>	<b>a-, an-</b>	<i>atrophia, anaesthesia</i>	
<b>per-</b>	1) <i>peracutus,</i> <i>peraciditas</i> 2) <i>perforatus</i>	1) <b>hyper-</b> 2) <b>dia</b>	<i>hypertonia, hypertrophia</i> <i>diencephalon, diameter</i>	
<b>post-</b>	<i>posttraumaticus</i>	<b>met-, meta-</b>	<i>metastasis, metabolismus</i>	
<b>re-</b>	<i>reinfectio</i>	<b>ana-</b>	<i>anamnesis, anabiosis</i>	
<b>sub-</b> (suc-, suf-, sup-, sus-)	<i>subfebrilis,</i> <i>subluxatio</i>  <i>subcutaneus</i>	<b>hyp-, hypo-</b>	<i>hypotrophia, hypotonia</i> <i>hypophysis, hypoglossus</i>	
<b>Ø</b>		<b>dys-</b>	<i>dystrophia, dyspepsia</i>	
<b>Ø</b>		<b>eu-</b>	<i>eutrophia, euthanasia</i>	

## 5. 2 OVERVIEW OF SUFFIXES WITH SPECIFIC MEANING IN MEDICAL TERMS

<i>Noun suffixes</i>	<i>Meaning</i>	<i>Examples</i>
<b>-io</b>	act, process	<i>commotio, inflammatio, laesio, transfusio</i>
<b>-or (-er)</b>	agent	<i>levator, extensor, flexor, masseter, sphincter</i>
<b>-ura</b>	result of an action	<i>sutura, fissura, incisura, fractura, ruptura</i>
<b>-itas</b>	condition, state	<i>obesitas, surditas, mutitas, graviditas</i>
<b>-mentum</b>	instrument, tool	<i>ligamentum, medicamentum</i>
<b>-itis</b>	inflammation	<i>perinephritis, encephalitis, otitis, nephritis</i>
<b>-osis</b>	degenerative or non-inflammatory disease	<i>arthrosis, hepatosis, sclerosis, stenosis</i>
<b>-oma</b>	tumour	<i>melanoma, adenoma, carcinoma, hepatoma</i>
<i>Adjective suffixes</i>	<i>Meaning</i>	<i>Examples</i>
<b>-alis, e; -aris, e; -inus, a, um; -eus, a, um; -aneus, a, um; icus, a, um; - acus, a, um</b>	related to, pertaining to	<i>nasalis, cochlearis, uterinus, cartilagenosus, cutaneus, mellitus, cardiacus, hepaticus</i>
<b>-osus, a, um</b>	full of, having many	<i>ulcerosus, venosus, periculosus, nervosus, carcinomatosus, myomatosus, spinosus</i>
<b>-atus, a, um</b>	equipped with, having	<i>dentatus, caudatus, spinatus</i>
<b>- bilis, e</b>	possibility, ability (~able)	<i>operabilis, sanabilis</i>
<b>-oideus, a, um -formis, e</b>	shaped like, resembling	<i>coracoideus, thyroidea, cuneiforme</i>

### 5.3 EXERCISES

1. Create derived terms by combining the terms denoting body parts with prefixes/suffixes expressing the information in description. The clinical terms use the Greek roots!

*EX.:* vein + put inside > *intravenous*

<b>brain</b>	related to brain	
	small brain	
	related to the small brain	
	inflammation of the brain	
<b>liver</b>	related to liver	
	inflammation of liver	
	cancerous tumour in liver	
	degenerative disease of liver	
<b>thorn</b>	related to the thorn/spine	
	full of thorns	
	provided with thorns	
	found above the thorny processes	
<b>cell</b>	pertaining to the cell	
	located outside the cell	
	full of cells	
	inflammation of cells	
<b>head</b>	related to the head	
	provided with heads	
	small head	
	posterior part of the head	
<b>joint</b>  <b>(arthr- in Greek)</b>	located inside the joint	
	degenerative disease of joints	
	inflammation of joints	
	form of articulation in which the bones are rigidly joined	

2. Fill in the Latin or Greek prefixes equivalent to the given prefixes in the first column (the blue fields). Then use these to create terms matching the description in the third column (the orange fields):

<b>pro-</b>		forearm	
<b>endo-</b>		inside the vein (adj. e.g. injection)	
<b>dia-</b>		a process of transferring blood from a donor to a recipient	
<b>circum-</b>		a double-wall sac around the heart	
<b>epi-</b>		being on the surface, opposite of profound	
<b>peri-</b>		located around the mouth	
<b>ecto-</b>		outside the uterus	
<b>meta-</b>		after the operation (e.g. state, condition)	
<b>hyper-</b>		located above the kidney	
<b>inter-</b>		sheet of muscle separating the thorax from the abdomen	
<b>apo-</b>		a muscle that draws a limb away from the midline of the body	
<b>syn-</b>		a process that results in the formation of a blood clot	
<b>hyper-</b>		an excess of acid, excessive sourness	
<b>ec-</b>		surgical removal, cutting out of sth	
<b>trans-</b>		a process of removing waste water from the blood, replacing the function of a kidney	
<b>an-</b>		unsuitable for an operation	
<b>di-</b>		a tooth having two cusps or points	
<b>hypo-</b>		located under the collar bone	
<b>proto-</b>		a woman giving birth for the first time	
<b>dia-</b>		located between the ribs	

**4. Write down the adjectives with opposite meaning. Make sure that you understand the meaning of the following terms:**

suprāarticulāris -	ascendēns -	abductio -
endocrīnus -	afferēns -	operābilis –
infraclaviculāris -	simplex -	extracranialis –
suprarenalis -	insolubilis –	hypertonia –

**5. Decide which of the prefixes given in parentheses expresses the given meaning:**

- a) \_\_\_\_\_ *nasalis* > above the nose (peri, para, supra, infra, sub)
- b) \_\_\_\_\_ *operativus* > before surgery (intra, post, prae, peri, circum)
- c) \_\_\_\_\_ *dermalis* > across/through the skin (ecto, endo, intra, epi, trans)
- d) \_\_\_\_\_ *acutus* > excessively acute (sub, hypo, hyper, super, per)
- e) \_\_\_\_\_ *umbilicalis* > under the navel (hyper, infra, peri, para, pre)
- f) \_\_\_\_\_ *ductio* > to turn away from (retro, pro, ab, ad, trans)
- g) \_\_\_\_\_ *positio* > to return back to the previous position (dis, trans, supra, re, ex)

**6. Identify prefixes and suffixes and figure out or find the meaning of the following words:**

epicondylus, i, m.	_____	exogenes, es	_____
diagnosis, is, f.	_____	dysfunctio, onis, f.	_____
epiduralis, e	_____	ectoparasitus, ii, n.	_____
extragenitalis, e	_____	hyperthyreosis, is, f.	_____
infraclavicularis, e	_____	intraarticularis, e	_____
intravenosus, a, um	_____	insanabilis, e	_____
parapneumonicus, a, um	_____	peracutus, a, um	_____
praesenilis, e	_____	subacromialis, e	_____
syndesmosis, is, f.	_____	exsanguinatio, onis, f.	_____
transplantatio, onis, f.	_____	appendix, icis, f.	_____
abductor, oris, m.	_____	decubitus, us, m.	_____
epidermis, idis f.	_____	agenesis, is, f.	_____

**6.1 BASIC RULES OF WORD COMPOUNDING**

**Derived words:** PREFIX(ES) + ROOT + SUFFIX(ES)  
**peri + en** + **cephal** + **iti(s) + (i)cus**

*PERIENCEPHALITICUS* = .....

**Compound words:** (PREFIX) + ROOT 1 + CONNECTOR + ROOT 2 + SUFFIX

**cerebr** + **o** + **spin** + **alis**  
**prim** + **i** + **gravid** + (a)

Clinical terms can include even more than two roots; there are also some hybrid terms (combining both Greek and Latin roots); for instance:

CHEIL – O – GNATH – O – PALAT – O – SCHIS – IS  
 (lip) + upper jaw + palate + cleft + condition  
*cheilognathopalatoschisis* = cleft of the lip, upper jaw, and palate

In anatomy, the compounds are usually made of Latin components (e.g. *articulatio carpometacarpalis*); in clinical terminology compounds are mostly made of Greek components (e.g. *otitis; chondroma; sclerosis; hysterectomy*).

The connecting vowel is mostly **-o-**, however, **-i-** is used in the following cases:

- the number of pregnancies/deliveries: e.g. *primipara, secundigravida*
- in connection with root **-fer** referring to transferring structures: e.g. *ductus bilifer/lactifer*
- in connection with root **-formis**, **e** with anatomical terms based on shape, form, or resemblance to something: e.g. *lig. falciforme*

## 6.2 GREEK ROOTS REFERRING TO BODY PARTS

Fill in the Latin anatomical terms referring to the body parts concerned. Make sure you understand the clinical terms given in examples:

<i>Greek roots</i>  (the full Greek word in brackets)	<i>English translation</i>	<i>Examples</i>	<i>Latin equivalents</i>
<b>aden-</b> (aden)	gland	<i>adenoma</i>	
<b>amygdal-</b> (amygdale)	tonsil (cerebellar or lymphatic)	<i>amygdalitis</i>	
<b>angi-</b> (angeion)	vessel	<i>angiographia</i>	
<b>arthr-</b> (arthron)	joint	<i>synarthrosis</i>	
<b>blephar-</b> (blefaron)	eyelid	<i>blepharodema</i>	
<b>cardi-</b> (kardia)	heart	<i>endocardium</i>	
<b>cephal-</b> (kefale)	head	<i>diencephalon</i>	
<b>cheil-</b> (cheilos)	lip	<i>cheilorrhaphia</i>	
<b>cheir-</b> (cheir)	hand	<i>cheirospasmus</i>	
<b>chondr-</b> (chondros)	cartilage	<i>perichondrium</i>	
<b>colp-</b> (kolpos)	vagina	<i>colporrhagia</i>	
<b>cyst-</b> (kystis)	bladder	<i>urocystitis</i>	
<b>cyt-</b> (kytos)	cell	<i>erythrocytus</i>	
<b>dactyl-</b> (daktylos)	finger	<i>syndactylia</i>	
<b>dermat-</b> (derma)	skin	<i>xanthoderma</i>	
<b>disc-</b> (diskos)	intervertebral disc	<i>discitis</i>	
<b>enter-</b> (enteron)	intestine (usually small one)	<i>gastroenteritis</i>	
<b>episi-</b> (epision)	pubic region, perineum	<i>episiostenosis</i>	
<b>geni-</b> (geneion)	lower jaw; mandibula	<i>progenia</i>	
<b>gloss-/glott-</b> (glossa)	tongue	<i>aglossia</i>	
<b>gnath-</b> (gnathos)	upper jaw; maxilla	<i>prognathia</i>	
<b>gon-</b> (gony, gonatos)	knee	<i>gonarthrosis</i>	



<b>hyster-</b> (hystera)	uterus	<i>hysterographia</i>	
<b>lapar-</b> (lapara)	soft tissues between ribs and hips (flank)	<i>laparoscopy</i>	
<b>mast-</b> (mastos)	breast	<i>mastitis</i>	
<b>mel-</b> (melos)	limb	<i>polymelia</i>	
<b>mening-</b> (meninx)	brain membrane	<i>meningitis</i>	
<b>metr-</b> (metra)	uterus	<i>endometrium</i>	
<b>my-</b> (mys)	muscle	<i>myoma</i>	
<b>myel-</b> (myelos)	bone marrow, spinal cord	<i>poliomyelitis</i>	
<b>nephr-</b> (nefros)	kidney	<i>nephrolithiasis</i>	
<b>neur-</b> (neuron)	nerve	<i>polyneuritis</i>	
<b>odont-</b> (odus)	tooth	<i>parodontosis</i>	
<b>om-</b> (omos)	shoulder joint	<i>m. omohyoideus</i>	
<b>onych-</b> (onyx)	nail	<i>onychomycosis</i>	
<b>oophor-</b> (ooforon)	ovary	<i>oophoritis</i>	
<b>ophthalm-</b> (ofthalmos)	eye	<i>pyophthalmia</i>	
<b>oste-</b> (osteon)	bone	<i>periosteum</i>	
<b>ot-</b> (us, otis)	ear	<i>otitis</i>	
<b>phall-</b> (fallos)	penis	<i>phalloplastica</i>	
<b>phleb-</b> (fleps)	vein	<i>trombophlebitis</i>	
<b>pneum(on)-</b> (pneumon)	lung	<i>pneumonia</i>	
<b>pod-</b> (pus)	foot	<i>podiatry</i>	
<b>psych-</b> (psyche)	mind	<i>psychosis</i>	
<b>rhin-</b> (rhis)	nose	<i>rhinitis</i>	
<b>salping-</b> (salpinx)	oviduct/fallopian tube	<i>pyosalpinx</i>	
<b>somat-</b> (soma)	body	<i>somaticus</i>	
<b>splanchn-</b> (splanchna)	internal organ	<i>splanchnocranium</i>	
<b>splen-</b> (splen)	spleen	<i>splenitis</i>	
<b>spondyl-</b> (spondylos)	vertebra	<i>spondylosis</i>	

<b>stomat-</b> (stoma)	mouth	<i>stomatochirurgia</i>	
<b>trich-</b> (trix, trichos)	hair	<i>hypertrichosis</i>	

### 6.3 GREEK ROOTS REFERRING TO BODY FLUIDS AND SUBSTANCES

<i>Greek roots</i> (the full Greek term) <i>Latin equivalent</i>	<i>English translation</i>	<i>Examples</i>
<b>galact-</b> (gala, galaktos)  ~ <i>lac, lactis, n.</i>	milk	<i>galactorrhoea</i>  <i>lactatio</i>
<b>glyc-</b> (glykys)	sweet; sugar	<i>hyperglycaemia</i>
<b>haem(at)-/-aem(ia)</b> (haima)  ~ <i>sanguis, inis, m.</i>	blood	<i>haemorrhagia; alcoholaemia</i>  <i>exsanguinatio</i>
<b>hydr-</b> (hydor) ~ <i>aqua, ae, f.</i>	water, liquid; sweat	<i>hydrothorax</i>
<b>lip-</b> (lipos)	fat	<i>lipoma</i>
<b>lith-</b> (lithos) ~ <i>calculus, i, m.</i>	stone	<i>cholecystolithiasis; calculosis</i>
<b>lymph-</b> (lympa)	lymph	<i>lymphadenitis</i>
<b>sial-</b> (sialon)	saliva	<i>sialadenitis</i>
<b>py-</b> (pyon) ~ <i>pus, puris, n.</i>	pus	<i>pyophtalmia</i>
<b>pyr-</b> (pyros)	fire; fever	<i>antipyretica; hyperpyrexia</i>
<b>ur-</b> (uron)	urine	<i>pyuria; uraemia</i>

## 6.4 EXERCISES

1. Name anatomical structures composed of a noun and a derived adjective composed of the two nouns given in parentheses. Make sure you use correct gender forms of these to describe the structures:

*EX.: articulatio + (costa + vertebra) > articulatio costovertebralis*

articulatio + (metacarpus + phalanx)	.....
articulatio + (sternum + costa)	.....
ganglion + (cervix + thorax)	.....
ganglion + (cranium + spina)	.....
ganglion + (encephalon + spina)	.....
ligamentum + (carpus + metacarpus)	.....
ligamentum + (costa + clavicula)	.....
ligamentum + (hepar + duodenum)	.....
musculus + (brachium + radius)	.....
musculus + (cranium + spina)	.....
musculus + (urethra + vagina)	.....

2. Name the defined structures, the first word is underlined, the second word is the compound adjective made of the words in *italics*:

*EX.: The structure is the connection between the sacrum and coccyx; it is frequently a true joint, but often occurs as a synchondrosis, it is **ARTICULATIO SACROCOCCYGEA***

Suture lateral to the nasal bone that connects the nasal portion of the *frontal bone* and the frontal process of the *maxilla*, is: \_\_\_\_\_

Epicanthus, is the skin fold of the upper *eyelid* covering the inner angle of the eye (i. e. on the side close to the *nose*), another Latin name for it is: \_\_\_\_\_

The pleural recess between the lateral wall of thorax (i. e. *ribs*) and the descending sides of *diaphragm* and, is called: \_\_\_\_\_

Right or left opening between the *atrium* and *ventricle* is: \_\_\_\_\_

The anterior part of the superficial fibers of the medial collateral ligament of the ankle joint, attached superiorly to the anterior surface of the medial malleolus of the *tibia* and inferiorly to the *navicular bone* is: \_\_\_\_\_

The deep recess of the peritoneal cavity extending upward between the *liver* in front and the *kidney* behind is: \_\_\_\_\_

One of facial lymph nodes situated near the junction of the superior labial and facial arteries, which drains the external *nose* and *upper lip* into the submandibular node is called:

\_\_\_\_\_

**3. Match Latin names for anatomical structures with their corresponding Greek roots. Write down some examples of the medical terms containing these:**

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

<i>glandula</i>	<b>splanchn-</b>
<i>manus</i>	<b>cheil-</b>
<i>vagina</i>	<b>rhin-</b>
<i>labium</i>	<b>chondr-</b>
<i>digitus</i>	<b>cheir-</b>
<i>uterus</i>	<b>myel-</b>
<i>medulla</i>	<b>dactyl-</b>
<i>auris</i>	<b>ot-</b>
<i>nasus</i>	<b>aden-</b>
<i>viscera</i>	<b>pod-</b>
<i>cartilago</i>	<b>hyster-</b>
<i>pes</i>	<b>colp-</b>

**5. Explain the meaning of the following clinical terms based on the meanings of their components:**

fluidothorax	haematuria	uraemia
haemothorax	proteinuria	alcoholhaemia
pneumothorax	pyuria	pyaemia
haemopneumopericardium	glycosuria	hydraemia
		cupraemia

**6. Derive clinical terms referring to inflammations of various body parts from the given Greek roots; write the Latin equivalents of these:**

my-	.....	.....
angi-	.....	.....
oste-	.....	.....
phleb-	.....	.....
arthr-	.....	.....
card-	.....	.....
spondyl-	.....	.....
nephr-	.....	.....
pneumon-	.....	.....
cyst-	.....	.....
stomat-	.....	.....
glott(ss)-	.....	.....
splen-	.....	.....
mast-	.....	.....
encephal-	.....	.....
derm-	.....	.....

**8. The following anatomical terms all refer to the shape of the structures they describe using the Greek suffix *-oideus, a, um* or the Latin suffix *-formis, e*. Think about why the following structures are named as they are, i.e. what are they presumed to resemble:**

colon *sigmoideum*

processus *pterygoideus*

glandula *thyroidea*

sutura *lambdoidea*

os *scaphoideum*

processus *xiphoideus*

processus *styloideus*

processus *coronoideus*

os *hyoideum*

processus *coracoideus*

os *pisiforme*

musculus *piriformis*

ligamentum *cruciforme*

ligamentum *falciforme* os *cuneiforme*

papillae *filiformes*

## 7.1 GREEK ROOTS REFERRING TO PATHOLOGIES, CONDITIONS, AND PROCESSES

Explain the meaning of the terms given in examples in the last column:

<b>Greek roots (nom. sg. in brackets)</b>	<b>English equivalents</b>	<b>Examples</b>	<b>Meaning of the examples</b>
<b>-aesthesia</b>	feeling, perception	<i>anaesthesia</i> <i>dysaesthesia</i>	
<b>-algia</b>	pain	<i>cephalalgia</i> <i>odontalgia</i>	
<b>-genes</b>	originating from	<i>sinusitis odontogenes</i> <i>toxicosis exogenes</i>	
<b>-genesis</b>	natural growth	<i>odontogenesis</i>	
<b>-lithiasis</b>	stones	<i>nephrolithiasis</i>	
<b>-lysis</b>	relaxation, decomposition	<i>spasmolysis</i>	
<b>-malacia</b>	abnormal softening, loss of tissues' consistency	<i>myelomalacia</i>	
<b>-odynia</b>	pain	<i>mastodynia</i>	
<b>-omatosis</b>	formation of multiple tumours	<i>osteomatosis</i>	
<b>-opsia/-blepsia</b>	vision disorder	<i>achromatopsia</i> <i>ablepsia</i>	
<b>-paresis</b>	weakness of voluntary movement, partial paralysis	<i>hemiparesis</i>	
<b>-pathia</b>	unspecified pathology	<i>psychopathia</i>	

<b>-penia</b>	lack, shortage of	<i>leucocytopenia</i>	
<b>-phobia</b>	irrational fear of	<i>claustrophobia</i>	
<b>-plasia</b>	formation (especially of cells)	<i>Hyperplasia</i> <i>dysplasia</i>	
<b>-plegia</b>	total paralysis	<i>gastroplegia</i>	
<b>-pnoe (pnein)</b>	breathing condition	<i>eupnoe</i> <i>dyspnoe</i> <i>apnoe</i>	
<b>-ptosis</b>	prolapsed organ/body part, downward displacement	<i>metroptosis</i>	
<b>-rrhagia</b>	bleeding from	<i>enterorrhagia</i>	
<b>-rrhoea</b>	flow, discharge from	<i>pyorrhoea</i> <i>otorrhoea</i>	
<b>-schisis</b>	cleft, division	<i>cheilognathoschisis</i>	
<b>-spasmus</b>	spasm	<i>bronchospasmus</i>	
<b>-stasis/-stasia</b>	standing, stopping of	<i>astasia</i> <i>venostasis</i>	
<b>-tensio</b>	blood pressure	<i>hypertensio</i>	
<b>-ton-</b>	tension	<i>hypertonia</i> <i>hypotonia</i>	
<b>troph-</b>	nourishment disorders	<i>eutrophia</i> <i>dystrophia</i> <i>atrophia</i>	



## 7.2 GREEK ROOTS REFERRING TO MEDICAL PROCEDURES AND EXAMINATIONS

Explain the meaning of the terms given in examples in the last column:

<b><i>Greek roots (nom. sg. in brackets)</i></b>	<b><i>English translation</i></b>	<b><i>Examples</i></b>	<b><i>Meaning of examples</i></b>
<b>-anastomosis<sup>1</sup></b>	connecting two parts together	<i>ileorectoanastomosis</i>	
<b>-ectomy</b>	excision, surgical removal	<i>cholecystectomy</i>	
<b>-graphy</b>	recording, imaging of	<i>hystero-graphy</i>	
<b>-metry</b>	measurement of	<i>pupillometry</i>	
<b>-plasty</b>	reconstruction (plastic) surgery of	<i>otoplasty</i>	
<b>-rrhaphy</b>	surgical suturing of	<i>cheilorrhaphy</i>	
<b>-scopy</b>	visual examination, inspection	<i>ophthalmoscopy</i>	
<b>-stomy</b>	making an artificial opening	<i>tracheostomy</i>	
<b>-therapy</b>	treatment of	<i>chemotherapy</i>	
<b>-tomy</b>	incision, cutting into	<i>tympanotomy</i>	

---

<sup>1</sup> The term anastomosis is also used for a pathological state of an abnormal connection between two body parts, esp. passages, cavities, or vessels. In this sense, it is also called *fistula*.

### 7.3 EXERCISES

**1. Find pairs which do NOT refer to the same anatomical structure or body part:**

- angiectomy – vena
- cholecystolithiasis - cellula
- splanchnopathia – vesica
- cholaemia – bilis
- myelorrhagia – medulla
- adenographia – glandula

**2. Create medical terms using the given Greek roots combined with prefixes and/or suffixes:**

<i>mening-</i>	related to meninx (membrane of the brain)	.....
	inflammation of meninges	.....
<i>enter-</i>	related to intestines	.....
	pain in intestines	.....
	stones in intestines	.....
<i>myel-</i>	inflammation of spinal cord	.....
	fissure of the spinal cord tissues	.....
	surgical incision to spinal cord	.....
	pathological softening of spinal cord	.....
<i>myo-</i>	benign tumour in a smooth muscle	.....
	multiple tumours in smooth muscles	.....
	surgical removal of muscular tumour	.....
	reconstruction surgery repairing a muscle	.....
	medical field dealing with muscles	.....

**4. Divide the following terms into components. Explain the meaning of the clinical terms:**

Example: *hypoglycaemia*: hypo-glyc-aem-ia = abnormally low concentration of glucose in blood

<b>compound word</b>	<b>components</b>	<b>meaning</b>
<i>cephalalgia</i>		
<i>cholecystolithiasis</i>		
<i>myodystrophia</i>		
<i>neuropathia</i>		
<i>cardiophobia</i>		
<i>palatoschisis</i>		
<i>encephalodysplasia</i>		
<i>hydrorrhoea</i>		
<i>rhinorrhagia</i>		
<i>pancreatolysis</i>		
<i>nephroptosis</i>		
<i>pyodermatitis</i>		
<i>hyperpyrexia</i>		
<i>haemostasis</i>		

**5. Write down the one-word clinical terms matching the definitions:**

- ..... bleeding from stomach
- ..... stomach ache
- ..... spasm in stomach
- ..... downward displacement of stomach
- ..... inflammation of stomach
- ..... surgery to free stomach from adhesions
- ..... unspecified disease of stomach
- ..... paralysis of stomach

**6. Analyze the meaning of medical terms including Greek root odont- (=tooth):**

- odontalgia .....
- periodontitis .....
- odontohyperaesthesia .....
- odontologia .....
- odontoma .....
- odontogenesis .....
- odontophobia .....
- odontoscopia .....
- odontectomy .....

**7. Form medical terms using the root my-o(s)- (= muscle):**

- benign tumor in a (smooth) muscle .....
- inflammation of a muscle .....
- heart muscle .....
- muscular tissue in uterus .....
- related to heart muscle .....
- recording the strength of muscle contraction .....
- surgical incision to a muscle .....

8. Use Greek roots from the box to create the medical terms defined below:

<i>tomia</i>	<i>ectomia</i>	<i>stomia</i>
<i>graphia</i>	<i>plastica</i>	<i>therapia</i>
<i>stomosis</i>	<i>scopia</i>	<i>metria</i>

- a) \_\_\_\_\_: measurement of dimensions of the head
- b) \_\_\_\_\_: treatment of a disease by means of ionizing radiation
- c) \_\_\_\_\_: surgical formation of an opening through the abdominal wall into the stomach
- d) \_\_\_\_\_: surgical excision of the gallbladder
- e) \_\_\_\_\_: endoscopic examination of the colon
- f) \_\_\_\_\_: surgical repair of a defect of the lip
- g) \_\_\_\_\_: surgical incision of the appendix
- h) *electro*-\_\_\_\_\_: recording of electrical impulses produced by the brain activity (EEG)
- i) \_\_\_\_\_: surgical connection of two parts of the intestine

9. Explain the following medical records, give the full forms of the circled abbreviated terms, and explain the meaning of the underlined compounds:

Vinculatio funiculi umbilici circum col. fetus (4x) in grav. hebd. 39+2  
Cystis faciei fetus

Sectio caesarea sec. Geppert, Revisio cavi uteri instrumentalis

Partus inductus in grav. hebd. 37+3  
Praesentatio occipitis  
Diabetes mellitus gestationis/dieta/  
Hydronefrosis matris l. sin- nefrostomia in situ  
Nefrolithiasis l. dx.  
Ruptura perinei gr. II

## 8.1 GREEK ROOTS REFERRING TO QUALITIES

Explain the meaning of the terms given in examples in the last column:

<i>Greek roots (nom. sg. in brackets)</i>	<i>English translation</i>	<i>Examples</i>	<i>Meaning of examples</i>
<b>brachy-</b>	short	<i>brachydactylia</i>	
<b>brady-</b>	slow	<i>bradypnoe</i>	
<b>crypt-</b>	hidden	<i>cryptogenes</i>	
<b>iso-</b>	same	<i>isogenes</i>	
<b>macr-</b>	big, long	<i>macroscopia</i>	
<b>megal-</b>	large	<i>megalocardia</i>	
<b>micr-</b>	small	<i>microscopia</i>	
<b>necr-</b>	dead	<i>necrosis</i>	
<b>neo-</b>	new	<i>neoplasma</i>	
<b>ortho-</b>	straight, normal, correct	<i>orthodontia</i>	
<b>pseud-</b>	false	<i>pseudoanaemia</i>	
<b>scler-</b>	hard	<i>phlebosclerosis</i>	
<b>scolio-</b>	twisted, bent	<i>scoliosis</i>	
<b>tachy-</b>	quick	<i>tachypnoe</i>	
<b>therm-</b>	heat	<i>hypothermia</i>	

## 8.2 EXERCISES

1. Match the words in the left column with their opposites in the right column. Write down some medical terms including these roots:

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

brady-	melan-
leuc-	malac-
hyper-	pan-
olig-	tachy-
megal-	poly-
scler-	micr-
hemi-	hypo-

2. Give one-word Greek terms matching the explanations given in Latin:

*EX.: morbus cordis > cardiopathia*

excisio mammae \_\_\_\_\_

inflammatio appendicis \_\_\_\_\_

amputatio digiti \_\_\_\_\_

incisio gastris \_\_\_\_\_

curatio cordis \_\_\_\_\_

dolor dentium \_\_\_\_\_

morbus intestini tenuis \_\_\_\_\_

pus in sanguine \_\_\_\_\_

calculi renales \_\_\_\_\_

spasmus vasorum \_\_\_\_\_

haemorrhagia cerebri	_____
alimentatio bona	_____
sutura labii	_____
tumores multiplices ossium	_____
revisio vaginae	_____
prolapsus renis	_____
paralysis membri totalis	_____

**3. Find a proper treatment/examination for the disorders given in the left column and explain the meanings of the terms:**

- |                            |                     |
|----------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. hydronephrosis          | a) dactylolysis     |
| 2. myomatosis              | b) haemostasis      |
| 3. syndactylia             | c) tracheostomia    |
| 4. mastodynia              | d) nephrostomia     |
| 5. cheiloschisis           | e) mammographia     |
| 6. haemorrhagia            | f) blepharoplastica |
| 7. tumor intestini crassi  | g) myomectomy       |
| 8. blepharoptosis          | h) cheiloplastica   |
| 9. corpus alienum laryngis | i) colo(no)scopia   |



Form terms from the given roots matching the definitions. Do not change the order of the roots:

erythr- + cyt- + lysis	breaking down of red blood cells
macr- + aesthes-	subjective feeling that all objects are larger than they are
olig- + dactyl-	presence of fewer than five fingers on a hand or foot
pseudo- + tumor	abnormality that resembles a tumour
poly- + neur- + path-	disease of several nerves
pneum- + tachy- + graph-	speed and pressure measuring at various phases of the breathing
iso- + hydr- + (h)aem-	normal level of liquids in blood system

**4. Match the terms referring to the progress of a disease with the definitions:**

*peracutus ~ subchronicus ~ exacerbans ~ apparens ~ relapsus ~ latens ~ regressio*

- ..... obvious and easily seen, not disguised or hidden
- ..... subsiding of the symptoms or process of a disease
- ..... very acute
- ..... return of the manifestations of a disease after an interval of improvement
- ..... worsening
- ..... disease of intermediate duration
- ..... present but not symptomatic

**5. Fill in missing endings:**

causa abort..... imminent.....  
vulnus sciss..... digit..... minim.... man..... dextr.....  
status neonat..... post icter..... physiologic..... grav.....  
collapsus circulation..... sanguin..... major..... et minor.....  
amputatio lob..... pulmon..... later..... sinistr..... propter tuberculos.....  
ruptura ligament..... collateral..... carp..... ulnar.....  
fractura apert..... tibi..... later..... dextr..... cum contusion..... muscul..... (pl.) crur.....  
dextr.....  
cum dermatitid..... grad..... minor.....  
exitus letal..... propter seps..... post vuln..... punct..... in region..... pectoral.....  
propter luxation..... capit..... radi.....

oss..... (pl.) membr..... superior.....

abscessus purulent.....extra dur..... matr.....

sulcus tendin..... muscul..... flexor..... halluc..... long.....

fractura bas..... oss..... sacr..... complicat.....

symptoma..... (pl.) metastas..... (pl.) carcinomat..... malign..... uter.....

status post collaps..... intra part..... praematur.....

contusion..... (pl.) cerebr..... multiplic..... traumatic.....

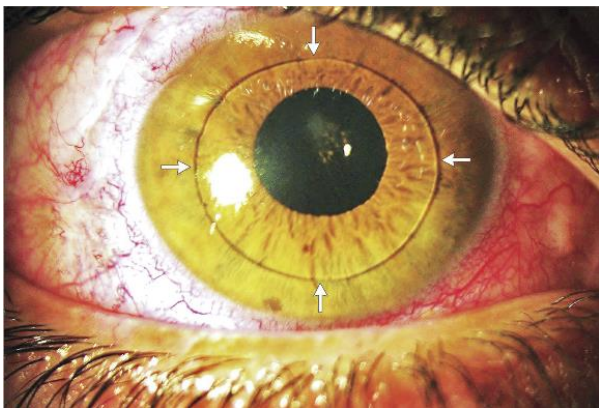
segment..... (pl.) mediali..... medull..... spinal.....

functio laes..... hepat..... propter cirrhos.....

extractio dent..... canin..... et dent..... (pl.) praemolar..... cum dolor..... magn.....

deformitas congenit..... cox..... sine luxation.....

**6. Use the given terms in proper forms to create a Latin medical record matching the information in the English description, the relevant passages are in italics:**



A 30-year-old man presented with *sudden vision impairment in his right eye* 1 hour after vigorous exercise. Slit-lamp examination revealed *anterior displacement of the lens*. The patient underwent *surgical removal of the lens, anterior vitrectomy*,<sup>3</sup> and an *iris-fixated lens was placed within his eye*. Rupture of the zonular fibers (which hold the lens in place) may result in *complete dislocation* or *partial dislocation* of the lens and could be caused by trauma or other pathologic conditions.

*visus ~ subluxatio ~ defectus ~ intraocularis ~ dislocatio ~ extractio ~ implantatio*

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

<sup>3</sup> A surgical removal of the vitreous gel from the middle of the eye, often due to its entanglement with intraocular lens or other structures in the eye.

## 9. LATIN TERMS USED IN PHARMACOLOGY

### 9.1 PRESCRIPTION TYPES

Prescriptions can be classified as *individually prepared* or *ready-made*.

- a) **Individually prepared medication**, also called *magistraliter* (from Latin word *magister* – teacher) is an order that requires mixing of one or more ingredients (active medicaments) with one or more pharmaceutical necessities (vehicle, suspending agent). The physician selects the drugs, doses, and pharmaceutical form and the pharmacist prepares the medication accordingly. The name of each drug is placed on a separate line right under the preceding one. The order of the ingredients is as follows:

***remedium cardinale* (basis)**. the basis is the principal drug and gives the prescription its chief action.

***remedium adjuvans* (adjuvant)**. the adjuvant is a drug that supports or increases the effect of the principal medication.

***remedium corrigens* (corrective)**. the corrective modifies or corrects undesirable effects of the basic medication or the adjuvant, i.e. the taste, smell, or colour of the final medical substance.

***remedium constituens* (vehicle)**. The vehicle determines the application form of the medication, i.e. a solvent to increase the size and volume of the medication or to dilute the mixture.

E.g.: Invocatio: *Rp./* (= Recipe = take!)

Ordinatio:	<i>Natrii bromati (bromates)</i>	6,0	rem. cardinale
	<i>Phenobarbitali</i>	0,6	rem. adjuvans
	<i>Sirupi Menthae</i>	60,0	rem. corrigens
	<i>Aquae destillatae</i>	ad 300,0	rem. constituens

Subscriptio: *M. f. mixt.*

= *Misce fiat mixtura* = Mix (the ingredients) to obtain a mixture.

Signatura: *D. S.*

= *Da. Signa.* = Give! Sign! *Jedna lžička třikrát denně po jídle.*

(= One tablespoon 3 times a day after meal).

- b) **Ready-made medication**, or *specialitas*, does not require mixing of two or more ingredients to obtain the final product. It consists of a drug or a mixture of drugs supplied by a pharmaceutical company by its official or proprietary brand name and, if it contains more than one substance, the specific ingredients do not have to be listed. Usually, it is distinguishable by the abbreviation *Exp. orig.* (= *Expeditio originalis* = original package).

E.g.: Invocatio: *Rp.* (= Recipe = take!)

Ordinatio: *Ospamox 750 mg tbl.* (= tablettas)

*Exp. orig. No. II.*

(=expeditiones originales numero duas = two original packages)

Signatura: *D. S.*

(= Da. Signa. = Give! Sign!) *Jedna tableta každých 12 hodin po dobu dvou týdnů.* (= One tablet every 12 hours for two weeks).

## CZECH MEDICAL PRESCRIPTION

**VZOR**

**INSCRIPTIO**

Kód pojišťovny **RECEPT** poř. č. \_\_\_\_\_

Údaje platné pro celý recept (výpis, pohotovost, repetatur s počtem opakování, nutná a neodkladná péče, atd.)

**PERSONALIA AEGROTI**

Příjmení a jméno \_\_\_\_\_

Číslo pojištěnce \_\_\_\_\_ f. \_\_\_\_\_

Bydliště (adresa) \_\_\_\_\_

**INVOCATIO**

Popl.	Diagnóza <sup>1</sup>	Sk.	Kód	Započ.dopl.	Úhrada
Rp.					
	Kali jodidi		1,0		
	Ephedrini hydrochloridi		0,2		
	Thymi sirupí comp.		20,0		
	Aquae purif.		ad 100,0		

**ORDINATIO**

a) **PRAESCRIPTIO (COMPOSITIO)**

b) **SUBSCRIPTIO**

c) **SIGNATURA**

M. f. liquid.  
D. ad lag.  
D. S. 3x denně 1 lžička

**MAGISTRALITER**

**DATUM**

Dne: \_\_\_\_\_

**SIGILLUM ET NOMEN MEDICI**

Frontin 0,5 mg  
Exp. orig. No. III (tres)  
D. S. 1 tbl. ráno, 1 tbl. večer

**SPECIALITAS**

razítko poskytovatele,  
jmenovka, podpis a telefon lékaře

Připravil: \_\_\_\_\_ Vydal: \_\_\_\_\_

<sup>1</sup> Vypňuje se povinně v případě zvýšené úhrady.

## 9.2 PARTS OF MEDICAL PRESCRIPTION

### c) INSCRIPTIO

*The name and the surname of the doctor, the hospital, clinic or polyclinic medical center, their address, and the date.* The date is important to determine the expiration of the prescription. The prescription of narcotics and controlled substances is governed by special laws and regulations.

### d) PERSONALIA AEGROTI

*Name, address and age of the patient.* This part serves to identify for whom the prescription is intended. The full name and the address are required by law on all prescriptions for controlled substances. The age of the patient is a good additional piece of information, especially with pediatric patients where dosage calculations have to be double-checked for safety. This part may be located on the designated area, or after the last drug on the back of the form.

### e) INVOCATIO

Consists of the message to the chemist/pharmacist, and it includes only the formula **Rp.** – an abbreviation for *Recipe* meaning *Take!* in Latin.

### f) ORDINATIO

This is the main part of the medical prescription. There are the *names of medicinal substances, the medicinal forms, and the dosages* (in the magistraliter prescriptions) *or brand name* (in the specialitas prescriptions).

**Magistraliter:** The *medicinal substances* are required to begin with a capital letter and to be in **genitive** (since it is always *a particular amount OF...*). The dosage is noted after the substance or medicinal form using metric units (grams) and Arabic decimal numerals. There can also be instructions concerning in what form or into what package the medicinal preparation should be given, usually with preposition **AD + Accusative**: e.g. *ad lagoenam, ad capsulas*, etc.

**Specialitas:** Brand names are written with capital letter, but these are not inflected and are written as seen in the original packaging. Then *the number of original packages* (ready-made medicines) is given in Roman numerals and full word in the brackets in **accusative** using the **Exp. orig.** formula (or its versions like *Tbl. orig.*).

### g) SUBSCRIPTIO

In this part there are, if necessary, *instructions to the chemist* on how to make the preparation and the number of doses, or *medicinal forms* to be supplied to the patient, usually introduced by the **M. f.** formula (*Misce fiat* = mix to make...!).

### h) SIGNATURA

This part conventionally starts with the **D.S.** formula (*Da. Signa.* = Give!Sign!). *Notes intended for the patient* are written in Czech. It provides instructions on how the medicine should be taken. This information must be sufficient to allow the patient to understand fully the amount of the drug product to be taken and the frequency and manner of administration.

### i) SIGILLUM ET NOMEN MEDICI

*The signature of the doctor* may be placed on the designated area, or after the last drug, and this is for identification data.

### 9.3 FORMS OF PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS AND AGENTS

**capsula**, *ae, f.* = capsule (e.g. *mollis/enterosolvens* = soft/dissolvable in gastrointestinal tract)

**charta**, *ae, f.* = a strip of paper (impregnated with medicinal substance)

**cremor**, *oris, m.* = cream (e.g. *refrigerans* = cooling)

**decoctum**, *i, n.* = decoction (extraction of medicinal substances by boiling)

**emplastrum**, *i, n.* = sticking-plaster

**fascia**, *ae, f.* = tightening bandage (e.g. *hydrophila* = absorbing water)

**filum**, *i, n.* = a thread (e.g. *sterile*)

**globulus**, *i, m.* = globule, ball (e.g. *vaginalis*)

**granulum**, *i, n.* = granulated powder (e.g. *effervescens*)

**gutta**, *ae, f.* = drop (e.g. *oculoguttae* = eye drops)

**infusion**, *onis, f.* = infusion (e.g. *sodii chloridi*)

**lana**, *ae, f.* = cotton wool

**ligamentum**, *i, n.* = bandage

**oleum**, *i, n.* = oil

**pasta**, *ae, f.* = paste (e.g. *dentifricia* = toothpaste)

**pulvis**, *eris, n.* = powder (e.g. *adpersorius* = dusting powder)

**sapo**, *onis, m.* = soap (e.g. *kalinus* = potassium)

**species**, *erum, f.* = mixture of dried plants to make tea of

**spuma**, *ae, f.* = foam (e.g. *dermalis*)

**stylus**, *i, m.* = stick (e.g. *nasalis*)

**suppositorium**, *i, n.* = suppository, a medication administered through rectum (e.g. *rectale*)

**tabuleta**, *ae, f.* = tablet (e.g. *obducta* = coated)

**tela**, *ae, f.* = gauze (e.g. *hydrophila*)

**tinctura**, *ae, f.* = alcoholic solution made from plants (e.g. *opii*)

**unguentum**, *i, n.* = ointment

**vaselinum**, *i, n.* = vaseline (e.g. *album*)

### 9.4 PARTS OF PLANTS USED IN PHARMACOLOGY

**flos**, *ris, m.* = flower (e.g. *tiliae* = of linden)

**folium**, *ii, n.* = leaves (e.g. *menthae* = of mint)

**fructus**, *us, m.* = fruit (e.g. *foeniculi* = of fennel)

**herba**, *ae, f.* = the whole plant (e.g. *absynthii* = of absinthe)

**lignum**, *i, n.* = wood (e.g. *cinammi* = of cinnamon)

**semen**, *inis, n.* = seed (e.g. *arnicae* = of wolf's bane)

**radix**, *cis, f.* = root (e.g. *liquiritiae* = of licorice)

**resina**, *ae, f.* = resin, pitch (e.g. *cannabis*)

**succus**, *i, m.* = draught, juice (e.g. *belladonnae* = of deadly nightshade)

## 9.5 OVERVIEW OF ABBREVIATIONS COMMONLY USED IN MEDICAL PRESCRIPTIONS

*The most frequent abbreviations are marked in blue.*

a) VERBAL FORMS, INSTRUCTIONS		
<i>abbreviation</i>	<i>full form</i>	<i>translation</i>
add.	adde/addatur/addantur	add/it should be added/they should be added
d. s.	da signa/detur signetur	give and sign/it should be given and signed
d./dent.	da/detur/dentur	give/it should be given/they should be given
d./div.	divide/dividatur	divide/it should be divided
div. in dos. aeq.	divide in doses aequales	divide in equal doses
d. t. d.	dentur tales doses	such doses should be given
disp.	dispensa/dispensetur	divide, distribute/it should be divided, distributed
f.	fiat/fiant	it should be made/they should be made
m.	misce/misceatur	it should be mixed/they should be mixed
m. f.	misce fiat/misce fiant	mix, it should be made/mix, they should be made
rep.	repete/repetatur	repeat/it should be repeated
rp.	recipe	take
s./sig.	signa/signetur	sign/it should be signed
solv.	solve	dissolve
sterilis.	sterilisetur	it should be sterilised
ut f.	ut fiat...	in order to make... (sth)

b) FORMS OF MEDICATIONS		
<i>abbreviation</i>	<i>full form</i>	<i>translation</i>
caps./cps.	capsula/capsulae	capsule/capsules
comp.	compositus, a, um	composed of more constituents
conc.	concentratus, a, um	concentrated
decoct.	decoctum	decoction
drg.	dragées	dragee, coated pill
empl.	emplastrum	sticking-plaster
extr.	extractum	extract
extr. fluid.	extractum	liquid
extr. sicc. /exsicc.	fluidum	extract
extr. spiss.	extractum	dry/dried extract
	siccum/exsiccatum	thick, dense
	extractum spissum	extract
garg.	gargarisma	gargling water
glob.	globuli	globules

gtt./gutt.	guttae	drops
gossyp.	gossypium	cotton wool
herb.	herba	plant, herb
inf.	infusio	infusion
inj.	injectio	injection
inj. i. c.	injectio intracutanea	injection into the skin
inj. i. m.	injectio	injection into the
inj. i. v.	intramuscularis	muscle injection into
inj. subcut.	injectio intravenosa injectio subcutanea	the vein injection under the skin
linim.	linimentum	liniment
liq.	liquidum	liquid
mixt.	mixtura	mixture
ol.	oleum	oil
past.	pasta	paste
p.o.	peroralis/per os	taken perorally (through mouth)
pro adult.	pro adultis	for adults
pro inf.	pro infantibus	for children
pulv./plv.	pulvis/pulveres	powder/powders
pulv.	pulvis adspersorius	dusting powder
adsp.	pulveres divisi	divided powders
pulv. div.		
sir.	sirupus	sirup
sol.	solutio/solubilis/solutus	solution/dissolvable/dissolved
sp./spec.	species	tea mixture
succ.	succus	juice, draught
supp.	suppositorium/suppositoria	suppository
susp.	suspensio	suspension
tbl.	tabulettae	tablets
tbl.	tabulettae effervescentes	effervescent
efferv.	tabulettae obductae	tablets
tbl. obd.		coated tablets
tinct.	tinctura	tincture
ung.	unguentum	ointment



<i>b) OTHER INSTRUCTIONS concerning dosage, storage, etc.</i>		
<i>abbreviation</i>	<i>full form</i>	<i>translation</i>
Aa	ana (partes aequales)	in equal quantities
ad amp.	ad ampullam	into ampule
ad caps.	ad capsulam/-as	into capsule/s
ad ch (art). (cer.)	ad chartam ceratam	into waxed sachet
ad lag.	ad lagoonam	into bottle
ad man. med.	ad manus medici	into the hands of doctor
ad oll.	ad ollam	into gallipot
ad sacc.	ad saccos	into sachets
ad scat.	ad scatulam/as	into box/es
ad us. ext.	ad usum externum	for external use
ad us. int.	ad usum internum	for internal use
ad us. propr.	ad usum proprium	for one's own use
ad vitr.	ad vitrum	into glass (bottle)
ad vitr. fusc.	ad vitrum fuscum	into the brown bottle
aliq.	aliquot	a little of
aq.	aqua	water
aq. dest.	aqua destillata	distilled water
aq. pro inj.	aqua pro injectione	water for injection
aq. purif.	aqua purificata	purified water
aq. steril.	aqua sterilisata	sterilized water
c.	cum	with
cochl. mag./parv.	cochlear magnum/parvum	table-/teaspoon
comp.	compositus	composite, combined
conc.	concentratus	concentrated
ctr.	contra	against
d.	dies, ei, m.	day
dil.	dilutus	dissolved
dupl.	duplex	double
exp. orig.	expeditio originalis/expeditiones originales	original packaging (sg./pl.)
fort.	fortis	strong
fortiss.	fortissimus	the strongest
guttator.	guttatorium	drop-glass, dropper
h.	hora, ae, f	hour
l. a./leg. art.	lege artis	according to the rules of medicine
m. p.	manu propria	(signed) with one's own hand
no.	numero	in number of...
p. d.	pro dosi	per dose

p. die	pro die	per day
praec.	praecipitatus	precipitated
q. s.	quantum satis	as much as it is necessary
simpl.	simplex	simple
s. n.	suo nomine	(mark) with its name
spir(it).	spiritus	spirit, grain alcohol
s. s. v.	sub signo veneni	under the sign of poison
tot.	totus, a, um	all, whole

## 9.6 COMMONLY USED MEDICATION NAMES

The noun *remedium* and its more frequent plural form *remedia* is usually omitted: thus *abortiva* = *remedia abortiva*.

Write down each type's plural form:

Latin name	English translation and explanation
1. <b>remedium abortivum</b> <i>abortivus, a, um</i>	a drug inducing or causing abortion ( <i>abortifacient</i> )
2. rem. <b>anaestheticum</b> <i>anaestheticus, a, um</i>	a drug causing temporary loss of bodily sensations ( <i>anaesthetic</i> )
3. rem. <b>analgeticum</b> <i>analgeticus, a, um</i>	a drug relieving pain ( <i>analgesic</i> )
4. rem. <b>antacidum</b> <i>antacidus, a, um</i>	a drug preventing, neutralizing, or counteracting acidity ( <i>antacid</i> )
5. rem. <b>antiallergicum</b> <i>antiallergicus, a, um</i>	a drug preventing or relieving allergies ( <i>antiallergenic</i> )
6. rem. <b>antibioticum</b> <i>antibioticus, a, um</i>	a drug used to treat or prevent bacterial infections ( <i>antibiotic</i> ); transportable through lymphatic system
7. rem. <b>anticoagulans</b> <i>anticoagulans, antis</i>	a drug preventing blood clotting ( <i>anticoagulant</i> )
8. rem. <b>antidiarrhoicum</b> <i>antidiarrhoicus, a, um</i>	a drug preventing or stopping diarrhoea ( <i>antidiarrheal</i> )
9. <b>antidotum</b> , i., n.	a drug that stops the harmful effects of a poison ( <i>antidote</i> )
10. rem. <b>antidiureticum</b> <i>antidiureticus, a, um</i>	a drug limiting the formation of urine ( <i>antidiuretic</i> )
11. rem. <b>antimycoticum</b>	a drug used to prevent or inhibit the growth of fungi ( <i>antimycotic</i> )
12. rem. <b>antipyreticum</b> <i>antipyreticus, a, um</i>	a drug reducing fever ( <i>antipyretic</i> )
13. rem. <b>antisepticum</b> <i>antisepticus, a, um</i>	a drug inhibiting the growth of microorganisms and preventing infection ( <i>antiseptic</i> ); applied to living tissue/skin, not transportable through lymphatic system
14. rem. <b>antiviroticum</b> <i>antiviroticus, a, um</i>	a drug used against viruses ( <i>antivirotic</i> )
15. rem. <b>cardiostimulans</b> <i>cardiostimulans, antis</i>	a drug stimulating the heart function ( <i>cardiac stimulant</i> )
16. rem. <b>contraceptivum</b> <i>contraceptivus, a, um</i>	a drug preventing conception ( <i>contraceptive</i> )

17. rem. <b>desinficiens</b> <i>desinficiens, entis</i>	a drug destroying microorganisms found on non-living objects ( <i>disinfectant</i> )
18. rem. <b>detoxicans</b> <i>detoxicans, antis</i>	a drug removing toxins from body ( <i>detoxicant</i> )
19. rem. <b>diureticum</b> <i>diureticus, a, um</i>	a drug increasing the formation of urine ( <i>diuretic</i> )
20. rem. <b>emeticum</b> <i>emeticus, a, um</i>	a drug inducing vomiting ( <i>emetic</i> ) used in the emergency cases such as some drug overdoses or certain types of poisoning
21. rem. <b>expectorans</b> <i>expectorans, antis</i>	a drug facilitating the secretion and expulsion of phlegm or mucus from the respiratory tract ( <i>expectorant</i> )
22. rem. <b>hypnoticum</b> <i>hypnoticus, a, um</i>	a drug inducing sleep ( <i>hypnotic</i> )
23. rem. <b>hypotonicum</b> <i>hypotonicus, a, um</i>	a drug decreasing blood pressure ( <i>antihypertensive</i> )
24. rem. <b>chemotherapeuticum</b> <i>chemotherapeuticus, a, um</i>	a drug that is selectively destructive to malignant cells and tissues ( <i>chemotherapeutic</i> )
25. rem. <b>laxativum</b> (laxans) <i>laxativus, a, um (laxans, antis)</i>	a drug facilitating or increasing bowel movements ( <i>laxative/purgative</i> )
26. rem. <b>narcoticum</b> <i>narcoticus, a, um</i>	a drug that blunts senses (e. g. morphine) usually used to relieve pain, cause sedation, and induce sleep ( <i>narcotic</i> )
27. rem. <b>obstipans</b> <i>obstipans, antis</i>	a drug providing relief from diarrhoea ( <i>antidiarrheal</i> )
28. rem. <b>prophylacticum</b> <i>prophylacticus, a, um</i>	a drug to prevent a disease or infection ( <i>prophylactic</i> )
29. rem. <b>relaxans</b> <i>relaxans, antis</i>	a drug relaxing and relieving muscular or nervous tension ( <i>relaxant</i> )
30. rem. <b>sedativum</b> <i>sedativus, a, um</i>	a drug inducing sedation by reduction of irritability or excitement ( <i>sedative/tranquiliser</i> )
31. rem. <b>spasmolyticum</b> <i>spasmolyticus, a, um</i>	a drug suppressing muscle spasms ( <i>antispasmodic/spasmolytic</i> )
32. rem. <b>stimulans</b> <i>stimulans, antis</i>	a drug exciting any bodily function, especially those that stimulate the brain and CNS ( <i>stimulant</i> )
33. rem. <b>stomachicum</b> <i>stomachicus, a, um</i>	a drug stimulating gastric digestion and relieving discomfort caused by stomach pain ( <i>stomachic</i> )
34. rem. <b>vasoconstringens</b> <i>vasoconstringens, entis</i>	a drug that causes narrowing ( <i>vasoconstrictio</i> ) of walls of blood vessels ( <i>vasoconstrictor</i> )
35. rem. <b>vasodilatans</b> <i>vasodilatans, antis</i>	a drug that causes dilatation ( <i>vasodilatatio</i> ) of walls of blood vessels ( <i>vasodilatator</i> )

## 9.7 EXERCISES:

1. Put the following lines into correct order according to the usual structure of a prescription. Decide which of the two prescriptions is ready-made:

*Exp. orig. No. I (unam)*

*Rp.*

*Imunor p. o. 4 x 10 mg*

*D. S. Dle rozpisu.*

*D. ad scat.*

*Acidi borici pulv.*

100,0

*Rp.*

*S. Jednu lžici na litr teplé vody k výplachům.*

2. Fill in the gaps:

*Rp.*

*Amobarbitali*

0,15

*Codeinii dihydrogenphosphorici*

0,03

*Aminophenazoni*

0,25

*Olei cacao q. \_\_\_ ut \_\_\_ supp.*

*D. \_\_\_ d. \_\_\_ VI (sex)*

*S. Na noc zavést 1 čípek.*

\_\_\_\_\_

*Asentra 50 tbl. p. o. 28 x 50 mg*

\_\_\_\_\_orig. \_\_\_IV (quattuor)

*D. \_\_\_ 2 tablety denně.*

3. Give full forms of the underlined terms. Explain the instructions for the pharmacist:

*Rp.*

*Acidi acetylsalicylici*

*Paracetamoli*

aa 0,3

*Codeinii dihydrogenphosphorici*

0,02

*Coffeini cum natrio benzoico*

0,1

*Magnesii oxydati*

0,05

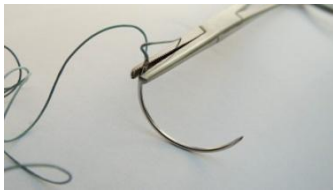
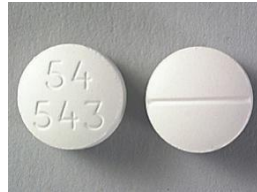
M. f. pulv.

D. t. d. No. XX (viginti) ad

caps. S. 3krát denně 1

prášek.

4. Write down the pharmacological terms next to the pictures:



## 6. Interpret the samples of medical prescriptions and explain what they are used for/against:

### ANALGETICUM + ANTIPYRETICUM

<i>Rp.</i>	
<i>acetylsalicylici</i>	
<i>Paracetamoli</i>	<i>aa 0,3</i>
<i>Codeinii dihydrogenphosphorici</i>	<i>0,02</i>
<i>Coffeini cum natrio benzoico</i>	<i>0,1</i>
<i>Magnesii oxydati</i>	<i>0,05</i>
<i>M. f. pulv.</i>	
<i>D. t. d. No. XX (viginti) ad caps.</i>	
<i>S. 3krát denně 1 prášek.</i>	

### ANTACIDUM

<i>Rp.</i>	
<i>Extracti belladonnae sicci</i>	<i>0,4</i>
<i>Papaverinii chlorati</i>	<i>1,0</i>
<i>Magnesii oxydati</i>	<i>20,0</i>
<i>M. f. pulv.</i>	
<i>Div. in dos. aeq. No. XX (viginti) ad caps.</i>	
<i>D. S. 3krát denně 1 prášek mezi dvěma jídly.</i>	

### UROLOGICUM

<i>Rp.</i>	
<i>Herbae equiseti</i>	
<i>Folii uvae ursi</i>	<i>aa 15,0</i>
<i>Herbae herniariae</i>	
<i>Radiceis levistici</i>	<i>aa 20,0</i>
<i>Folii betulae</i>	<i>30,0</i>
<i>M. f. spec.</i>	
<i>D. S. 1 lžíce na šálek nálevu. Denně vypít 3 – 4 šálky.</i>	

### GYNAECOLOGICUM

<i>Rp.</i>	
<i>Acidi borici pulv.</i>	<i>100,0</i>
<i>D. ad scat.</i>	
<i>S. Jednu lžici na litr teplé vody k výplachům.</i>	

### MYORELAXANS

<i>Rp.</i>	
<i>Mydocalm 150 mg tbl. p. o. 30 x 150 mg</i>	
<i>Exp. orig. No. III (tres)</i>	
<i>D. S. 3krát 1 tableta denně.</i>	

## ANTIDEPRESSIVUM

*Rp.*  
*Asentra 50 tbl. p. o. 28 x 50 mg*  
*Exp. orig. No. IV (quattuor)*  
*D. S. 2 tablety denně.*

## HYPNOTICUM

*Rp.*  
*Amobarbitali* 0,15  
*Codeinii dihydrogenphosphorici* 0,03  
*Aminophenazoni* 0,25  
*Olei cacao q. s. ut f. supp.*  
*D. t. dos. No VI (sex)*  
*S. Na noc zavést 1 čípek.*

## IMMUNOSTIMULANS

*Rp.*  
*Imunor p. o. 4 x 10 mg*  
*Exp. orig. No. I (unam)*  
*D. S. Dle rozpisu.*

## ANTIBIOTICUM

*Rp.*  
*Framykoin plv. ads. 1 x 20 gm*  
*Exp. orig. No. II (duas)*  
*D. S. Aplikovat 2krát denně na postižená místa po dobu 10 dnů.*

## ANTIDOTUM

*Rp.*  
*Carbonis adsorbentis* 30,0  
*Magnesii sulfurici*  
*(seu Natrii sulfurici)* 15,0  
*Aquae purificatae* ad 300,0  
*M. f. susp.*  
*D. S. Cum formula. Pro medico. Po ukončení výplachu vstříknout do žaludku.*

## ANTIMYCOTICUM

*Rp.*  
*Ureae* 40,0  
*Acidi lactici* 1,0  
*Ung. lanalcoli* 20,0  
*Cerae albae* 5,0  
*Vaselini albi* ad 100,0  
*M. f. ung. Týden používat v okluzním obvazu na nehty před aplikací antimykotik.*

## DIURETICUM

*Rp.*  
*Aminophyllini* 1,8  
*Olei cacao q. s. ut f. supp.*  
*D. t. d. No. VI (sex)*  
*S. 2krát denně zavést 1 čípek do konečníku.*

## PARASYMPATOLYTICUM

*Rp.*  
*Atropini sulphatis* 0,1  
*Aquae pro iniectioe ad 10,0*  
*M. f. oculo guttae*  
*D. ad vitrum guttatorium fuscum*  
*S. s. s. v. Denně jednu kapku do každého oka.*

## DERMATOLOGICUM

*Rp.*  
*Acidi salicylici* 7,0  
*Triamcinolon E ung., tub. orig. No. II. (duas)*  
*Vaselini flavi ad 100,0*  
*M. f. ung.*  
*D.S. 1x denně mast na ruce. Repetatur 2x (bis).*

## ANALGETICUM

*Rp.*  
*Ergotamini tartratis* 0,001  
*Diazepam* 0,005  
*Phenobarbitali* 0,020  
*Coffeini* 0,100  
*Paracetamoli* 0,200  
*M.f. plv.*  
*D. t. d. No. L (quinginta)*  
*D. ad caps. gelat.*  
*D.S. 1 tobolku při potížích, max. 2x denně. S. s. v.*



**7. Change into opposite number:**

➤ remedium anxiolyticum

.....

➤ vasodilatantia propter stenosis vasorum

.....

➤ dosis antibiotici pro infante

.....

➤ antipyretica propter hyperpyrexiam

.....

➤ remedium myorelaxans

.....

➤ remedia prophylactica in graviditate

.....

**8. Match the types of medications with the conditions they are related to:**

*contraceptivum*

dyspepsia

*hypnoticum*

febris

*antidotum*

tussis

*antipyreticum*

insufficiencia cordis

*stomachicum*

insomnia

*obstipans*

graviditas

*expectorans*

intoxicatio

*cardiostimulans*

diarrhoea

**10. Write down medical prescriptions for the patients below. Make sure you have included all the necessary information:**

A) A fifty-year old woman suffers from chronic bad headache with no reason identified. Prescribe her capsules made of 0,005 g of Diazepamum; 0,02 g of Phenobarbitalum; 0,1 g of coffeinum; and 0,2 g of paracetamolum. The vehicle is lactose (*lactosum*) up to 0,5 grams. The pharmacist should make a powder. Make 50 doses in the form of gelatine capsules (*gelatinosus, a, um*). The patient should take one capsule if needed, max. twice a day. The medication should be marked as poison.

B) A hard smoker suffers from chronic bronchitis and needs to expectorate the mucus from his bronchial tubes. Prescribe him mucolytics: one package of Mucosolvan drops. The patient should take 30 drops every three hours.

VZOR

Kód pojišťovny	<b>RECEPT</b>		poř. č.
	Údaje platné pro celý recept (výpis, pohotovost, repetatur s počtem opakování, nutná a neodkladná péče, atd.)		
Příjmení a jméno			
Číslo pojištěnce			f.
Bydliště (adresa)			
Popl.	Diagnóza <sup>1)</sup>	Sk.	Kód
			Započ.dopl.
			Úhrada

*Rp.*

Popl.	Diagnóza <sup>1)</sup>	Sk.	Kód	Započ.dopl.	Úhrada
-------	------------------------	-----	-----	-------------	--------

*Rp.*

Dne:

razítko poskytovatele,  
jmenovka, podpis a telefon lékaře

Připravil:	Vydal:
------------	--------

<sup>1)</sup> Vyplňuje se povinně v případě zvýšené úhrady.

C) A five-year old child has been received at the hospital with very high fever caused by acute inflammation of urinary bladder. One of the best ways how to lower the fever of children is via paracetamol suppositories (*Suppositoria paracetamoli*). These should be made by pharmacist of 10 grams of paracetamol + 30 grams of Adipis solidi as adjuvant remedy. 20 of them should be made in equal doses. The instructions for the patient are to take one suppository every 6 hours if the fever reaches 38,5<sup>0</sup>C.

D) The patient suffers from acute pnemonia, but is allergic to penicilline antibiotics. Therefore, two original packages of klaritromycine antibiotics Klacid 500 mg have to be prescribed in the form of coated tablets. The patient should take one tablet every 12 hours for two-three weeks.

VZOR

Kód pojišťovny	<b>RECEPT</b>		poř. č.
	Údaje platné pro celý recept (výpis, pohotovost, repetatur s počtem opakování, nutná a neodkladná péče, atd.)		
Příjmení a jméno			
Číslo pojištěnce			f.
Bydliště (adresa)			
Popl.	Diagnóza <sup>1)</sup>	Sk.	Kód
			Započ.dopl.
			Úhrada

Rp.

Popl.	Diagnóza <sup>1)</sup>	Sk.	Kód	Započ.dopl.	Úhrada
-------	------------------------	-----	-----	-------------	--------

Rp.

Dne:

razítko poskytovatele,  
jmenovka, podpis a telefon lékaře

Připravil:	Vydal:
------------	--------

<sup>1)</sup> Vyplňuje se povinně v případě zvýšené úhrady.

## 10. DISSECTION PROTOCOL

### Structure:

Pathological-anatomical diagnosis consists of four parts:

- ▶ I. *Morbus principalis*
  - ▶ the primary finding of the pathologist, does not have to be identical with the cause of death
- ▶ II. *Complicationes*
  - ▶ complications linked to cause of death
- ▶ III. *Causa mortis*
  - ▶ cause of death
- ▶ IV. *Inventus accessorius*
  - ▶ additional findings

### 10.1 EXERCISES

1. **Interpret the following sample of dissection protocol related to *asphyxia intrauterina*, i.e. the asphyxiation of fetus in utero due to oxygen deprivation:**

#### **I.** Mors praenatalis.

Mater II para II gravida.

Fetus immaturus non vitalis generis masculini 940g/35 cm.

Partus per vias naturales in hebdomade graviditatis XXXII.

#### **II.** Hypotrophia fetus.

Maceratio fetus III. gradus.

Atelectasis pulmonum.

#### **III.** Asphyxia intrauterina.

#### **IV.** Sine inventu accessorio.

**2. Decide whether the following protocol refers to a man or a woman; write down the cause of death. Explain the meaning of the underlined compounds:**

I. Melanoblastoma dorsi reg. subscapularis l. dx.

II. Metastases multiplices cerebri lat. utr., cerebelli lat utr., et ad pulmones.

Oedema cerebri.

Decubitus reg. sacralis superficialis parvus. Hypertrophia lienis.

Arteriosclerosis universalis. Bronchopneumonia hypostatica microfocalis l.dx.

III. Thromboembolia ramorum arteriae pulmonalis l. dx. multifocalis. Dilatio ventriculi cordis dextri acuta.

IV. Defectus dentium partialis reg. mandibulae l. sin. Atrophia fusca myocardii et hepatis.

Adenoma lobi sinistri glandulae thyroideae. Stp. HYE et adnexectomiam bilateralem. Striae cutis reg. abdominis. Degeneratio cuspidum valvae mitralis. Cystes serosae corticis renum.

Urocystitis catarrhalis.

## 11. REVISION EXERCISES

### 1. Derive adjectives according to the example:

**articulatio + (carpus+metacarpus) > *articulatio carpometacarpalis***

articulatio + (costa + vertebra)

articulatio + (metacarpus + phalanx)

articulatio + (sternum + costa)

ganglion + (cervix + thorax)

ganglion + (cranium + spina)

ganglion + (encephalon + spina)

ligamentum + (carpus + metacarpus)

ligamentum + (costa + clavicula)

ligamentum + (hepar + duodenum)

musculus + (brachium + radius)

musculus + (cranium + spina)

musculus + (urethra + vagina)

### 2. Give opposites:

sepsis endogenes

diastole

eupnoe

hyperaesthesia

hypotonia

aditus

tachypnoe

stenosis

epigastrium

### 3. Explain the compound terms and choose the one which matches the definition in italics:

monarthritus – polyarthritus – panarthritus

*inflammation of several joints*

chondritis – myelitis – myositis

*inflammation of a muscle*

haematuria – uraemia – haemopathia

*presence of blood in urine*

ductus: intralobularis – interlobularis

*duct located between lobules*

angioma – adenoma – glaucoma

*tumor of glandular origin*

extracorporalis – intracorporalis – corpuscularis

*related to a small mass/body*

solubilis – insolubilis – solvens

*impossible to dissolve*

excisio – incisivus – incisura – contraincisio - incisio

*surgical removal*

hypogastricus – epigastrius – endogastricus

*located inside the stomach*

**4. Derive series of terms with same combining elements and translate them:**

<b>-pathia</b>	osteon, us (otos), myelos, cardia, neuron, nephros, arthron, spondylos, mys (myos)
<b>-logia</b>	angeion, cardia, derma (dermatos), uron, neuron, osteon, ophthalmos
<b>-sclerosis</b>	myelos, mys (myos), osteon, phleps (phlebos), cardia
<b>-ectomy</b>	cystis, appendix, gaster, ovarium

**5. Translate series of terms with similar structure**

dystrophia – dyspnoe – dysenteria

hypotensio – hypoglycaemia – hypocalcaemia

excisio – incisio – contraincisio – circumcisio – transcisio

endocardium – epicardium – pericardium

endometrium – perimetrium – myometrium – parametrium

hyperaesthesia – hypaesthesia – paraesthesia – anaesthesia

intracranialis – infracranialis – extracranialis

ectopia – ectoparasitus – ecchondroma

**6. Follow the description and form the proper term:**

- inflammation of periosteum
- inflammation of the transparent membrane lining the abdominal cavity and covers most of viscera
- inflammation of the thin serous membrane around the lungs and inner walls of the chest
- inflammation of the double-layered membrane around the heart
- equipped with teeth
- a protuberance on a bone, especially for the attachment of a muscle or ligament
- next to thyroid gland
- located above kidney
- located next to urethra
- inflammation of liver
- inflammation of appendix
- degenerative disease of the joints of hand
- benign tumour consisting of bone tissue
- tumour consisting of a mass of blood or lymphatic vessels

**7. Find words that the following diminutives are derived from:**

cerebellum	arteriola	fossula
cuticula	lobulus	capitulum
tuberculum	venula	denticulus
nodulus	radicula	corpusculum
canaliculus	ductulus	septulum
glandula	ventriculus	lingula
auricula	vesicula	vasculum

**KEY**

**1. Derive adjectives according to the example:**

**articulatio + (carpus+metacarpus) > *articulatio carpometacarpalis***

articulatio costovertebralis  
articulatio metacarpophalangea  
articulatio sternocostalis  
ganglion cervicothoracicum  
ganglion craniospinale  
ganglion encephalospinale  
ligamentum carpometacarpeum  
ligamentum costoclaviculare  
ligamentum hepaticoduodenale  
musculus brachioradialis  
musculus craniospinalis  
musculus urethrovaginalis

**2. Give opposites:**

sepsis endogenes	<b>exogenes</b>	diastole	<b>systole</b>	eupnoe	<b>dyspnoe</b>
hyperaesthesia	<b>hypoesthesia</b>	hypotonia	<b>hypertonia</b>	aditus	<b>exitus</b>
tachypnoe	<b>bradypnoe</b>	stenosis	<b>dilatatio</b>	epigastrium	<b>hypogastrium</b>

**3. Explain the compound terms and choose the one which matches the definition in italics:**

monarthritus – <b>polyarthritus</b> – panarthritus	<i>inflammation of several joints</i>
chondritis – myelitis – <b>myositis</b>	<i>inflammation of a muscle</i>
<b>haematuria</b> – uraemia – haemopathia	<i>presence of blood in urine</i>
ductus: intralobularis – <b>interlobularis</b>	<i>duct located between lobules</i>
angioma – <b>adenoma</b> – glaucoma	<i>tumor of glandular origin</i>
extracorporalis – intracorporalis – <b>corpuscularis</b>	<i>related to a small mass/body</i>
solubilis – <b>insolubilis</b> – solvens	<i>impossible to dissolve</i>
<b>excisio</b> – incisivus – incisura – contraincisio - incisio	<i>surgical removal</i>
hypogastricus – epigastrius – <b>endogastricus</b>	<i>located inside the stomach</i>



#### 4. Derive series of terms with same combining elements and translate them:

<b>-pathia</b>	osteopathia, otopatia, myelopathia, cardiopathia, neuropatia, nephropatia, arthropatia, spondylopatia, myopatia
<b>-logia</b>	angiologia, cardiologia, dermatologia, urologia, neurologia, osteologia, ophthalmologia
<b>-sclerosis</b>	myelosclerosis, myosclerosis, osteosclerosis, phlebosclerosis, cardiosclerosis
<b>-ectomy</b>	cystectomy, appendectomy, gastrectomy, ovariectomy

#### 5. Translate series of terms with similar structure

dys- = wrong, insufficient, difficult or disorder of: tissue nourishment – breathing – intestines

hypo- = abnormally decreased, deficient: blood pressure – blood sugar – calcium in blood

-cisio = cutting: out – into – counter – around – through

-cardium = (parts of) heart: membrane lining inner cavities – inner layer of pericardium – sac around

-metrium = (parts of) uterus: inner layer – layer surrounding – muscular layer – extension of outer layer

-aesthesia = feeling, perception: excessive – abnormally low – abnormal painless sensation – loss of

-crani- = skull: located inside – located below – located outside

ec(to)- = outside: displacement or wrong position of an organ – parasite living on the surface of body – cartilaginous tumour protruding outside the surface of a bone

#### 6. Follow the description and form the proper term:

- inflammation of the periost - **periostitis**
- inflammation of the transparent membrane lining the abdominal cavity and covers most of viscera - **peritonitis**
- inflammation of the thin serous membrane around the lungs and inner walls of the chest - **pleuritis**
- inflammation of the double-layered membrane around the heart - **pericarditis**
- being equipped with teeth - **dentatus**
- a protuberance on the bone, especially for attachment of a muscle or ligament - **tuberositas**
- next to the thyroid gland - **parathyroideus**
- one that lies above the kidney - **suprarenalis**
- one that is found next to the urethra - **paraurethralis**
- inflammation of the liver - **hepatitis**
- inflammation of the vermiform appendage - **appendicitis**
- degenerative disease of joints in the hand - **dactylarthritis**
- benign tumour consisting of bone tissue - **osteoma**
- tumour consisting of a mass of blood or lymphatic vessels - **angioma**

**7. Find words that the following diminutives are derived from:**

cerebellum	<b>cerebrum</b>	arteriola	<b>arteria</b>	fossula	<b>fossa</b>
cuticula	<b>cutis</b>	lobulus	<b>lobus</b>	capitulum	<b>caput</b>
tuberculum	<b>tuber</b>	venula	<b>vena</b>	denticulus	<b>dens</b>
nodulus	<b>nodus</b>	radicula	<b>radix</b>	corpuseulum	<b>corpus</b>
canaliculus	<b>canalis</b>	ductulus	<b>ductus</b>	septulum	<b>septum</b>
glandula	<b>glans</b>	ventriculus	<b>venter</b>	lingula	<b>lingua</b>
auricula	<b>auris</b>	vesicula	<b>vesica</b>	vasculum	<b>vas</b>

## VOCAB

<b>aberrans, ntis</b>	aberrant, going astray
<b>adnexa, arum, f.</b>	appendages of an organ (eye, uterus, or skin)
<b>adolescens, ntis, m./f.</b>	adolescent person
<b>aequalis, e</b>	even, steady
<b>aetas, atis, f.</b>	age
<b>aethylicus, a, um</b>	related to alcohol consumption
<b>agenesis, is/eos, f.</b>	absence of an organ due to its non-development
<b>ala, ae, f.</b>	a wing-like process
<b>alternans, ntis</b>	alternating
<b>alveolus, i, m.</b>	a small cavity in lungs, basic unit of ventilation
<b>angulus, i, m.</b>	angle, corner
<b>antihelix, icis, f.</b>	antihelix (i.e. the lesser rim of auricle opposing the helix)
<b>apparens, ntis</b>	obvious, apparent, symptomatic
<b>areola, ae., f.</b>	the pigmented area around the nipple
<b>articulum, i, n.</b>	moment
<b>atrophia, ae, f.</b>	a decrease in size of an organ/tissue, wasting away
<b>auricula, ae, f.</b>	the visible part of ear
<b>bullae, ae, f.</b>	blister
<b>caecitas, itatis, f.</b>	blindness, inability to see
<b>caeruleus, a, um</b>	blue, blue-black
<b>capsula, ae, f.</b>	a capsule
<b>catarrhus, i, m.</b>	inflammation of a mucous membrane with discharge of mucus
<b>caudatus, a, um</b>	having a tail
<b>causa, ae, f.</b>	cause, reason
<b>celer, is, e</b>	quick, fast
<b>cerebellum, i, n.</b>	the part of brain responsible for voluntary movements
<b>chorda, ae, f.</b>	a cord-like structure; (umbilical) cord
<b>cicatrix, icis, f.</b>	scar
<b>compositus, a, um</b>	natural, composed, regular (of face)
<b>continuus, a, um</b>	continuous, having no ups and downs
<b>contraindicatio, onis, f.</b>	any circumstance that makes a medication/procedure inadvisable or risky
<b>corpusculum, i, n.</b>	a rounded globular mass of cells; the encapsulated ending of a sensory nerve, corpuscle
<b>cremor, oris, m.</b>	cream
<b>curvatura, ae, f.</b>	curvature, bend, curve

<b>cuspis, dis, f.</b>	a pointed end of a structure
<b>cuticula, ae, f.</b>	cuticle (i.e. a layer of cells covering nail bed or hair shaft)
<b>decoctum, i, n.</b>	decoction (extraction of medicinal substances by boiling)
<b>decolor, oris</b>	discoloured
<b>dilatatio, onis, f.</b>	abnormal dilation, widening
<b>dolorosus, a, um</b>	painful
<b>dyspepsia, ae, f.</b>	a painful or disturbed digestion
<b>dysplasia, ae, f.</b>	an abnormality in cell formation
<b>ectopia, ae, f.</b>	a congenital displacement or abnormal position of an organ/structure
<b>embolia, ae, f.</b>	embolism, obstruction of blood flow
<b>emplastrum, i, n.</b>	sticking-plaster
<b>empyema, matis, n.</b>	a collection of pus within a cavity
<b>epiglottis, is, f.</b>	a plate of fibrocartilage behind tongue preventing food entering larynx
<b>epimysium, ii, n.</b>	the fibrous connective tissue around skeletal muscles
<b>exacerbans, ntis</b>	worsening
<b>exitus, us, m.</b>	death (in clinical terminology)
<b>exsanguinatio, onis, f.</b>	bleeding out
<b>fascia, ae, f.</b>	tightening bandage
<b>febrilis, e</b>	feverish
<b>filum, i, n.</b>	a thread
<b>flos, ris, m.</b>	flower
<b>folium, ii, n.</b>	leaf
<b>fortis, e</b>	strong
<b>frequens, ntis</b>	frequent
<b>funiculus, i, m.</b>	a bundle of nerve fibers; (umbilical) cord
<b>fuscus, a, um</b>	brown
<b>geniculum, i, n.</b>	a small angular knee-like bend
<b>globulus, i, m.</b>	a globule, ball
<b>glomerulus, i, m.</b>	tuft (i.e. a network of capillaries at the beginning of a nephron)
<b>granulami, n.</b>	granulated powder
<b>griseus, a, um</b>	grey
<b>gutta, ae, f.</b>	drop
<b>gyrus, i, m.</b>	the ridge on the cerebral cortex
<b>habitus, us, m.</b>	body constitution
<b>haemostasis, is/eos, f.</b>	arrest of bleeding; stagnation of blood
<b>helix, icis, f.</b>	helix (i.e. the prominent rim of auricle)

<b>hyperplasia, ae, f.</b>	an abnormal increase in size of an organ/tissue due to new growth of normal cells
<b>hypertrophia, ae, f.</b>	increase in size of an organ/tissue from other reasons than tumour or excessive cell formation
<b>hypostasis, is/eos, f.</b>	poor or stagnant circulation
<b>hypostaticus, a, um</b>	resulting from poor circulation
<b>charta, ae, f.</b>	a strip of paper (impregnated with medicinal substance)
<b>imminens, ntis</b>	imminent, threatening
<b>infantilis, e</b>	developed on a child-level
<b>infarctus, us, m.</b>	infarction, tissue death due to lack of blood supply
<b>infundibulum, i, n.</b>	a funnel-like structure
<b>infusio, onis, f.</b>	infusion
<b>intermedius, a, um</b>	located in between two structures
<b>intermittens, ntis</b>	marked by alternating periods of activity and inactivity
<b>inventus, us, m.</b>	finding
<b>inversus, a, um</b>	opposite in order, nature, or effect
<b>inveteratus, a, um</b>	long-established, deep-rooted, old, chronic (of diseases and injuries)
<b>iuven(al)is, e</b>	young, immature, referring to adolescence
<b>lana, ae, f.</b>	cotton wool
<b>latens, ntis</b>	hidden, not symptomatic
<b>lethalis, e</b>	lethal, deadly
<b>ligamentum, i, n.</b>	bandage
<b>lingula, ae, f.</b>	a small, tongue-like structure
<b>lividus, a, um</b>	discoloured, bluish
<b>livor, oris, m.</b>	discoloration of skin (after death)
<b>localis, e</b>	local
<b>locus, i, m.</b>	place, site
<b>luteus, a, um</b>	yellow
<b>mamilla, ae, f.</b>	nipple
<b>masseter, eris, m.</b>	chewing muscle
<b>medialis, e</b>	located more toward the medial plane, as opposed to lateral
<b>medianus, a, um</b>	located exactly in the middle of a structure
<b>melanoblastoma, matis, n.</b>	malignant skin tumour
<b>mesocolon, i, n.</b>	mesentery (i.e. the tissues attaching intestines to the posterior abdominal wall)
<b>mesocortex, icis, m.</b>	a transitional area in cerebral cortex

<b>mesoderma, matis, n.</b>	one of the three germ layers of embryo located between ectoderma and endoderma
<b>mollis, e</b>	soft
<b>morbilli, orum, m.</b>	measles
<b>moribundus, a, um</b>	dying person
<b>mortuus, a, um</b>	dead
<b>mutitas, itatis, f.</b>	muteness, inability to speak
<b>naevus, i, m.</b>	a mole (i.e a circumscribed malformation of skin, esp. hyperpigmentation or increased vascularity)
<b>oleosus, a, um</b>	oily
<b>oleum, i, n.</b>	oil
<b>opponens, ntis</b>	opposing
<b>oppressus, a, um</b>	constrained
<b>osteosynthesis, is/eos, f.</b>	internal fixation of bone fragments after fracture
<b>pallidus, a, um</b>	pale
<b>pandemia, ae, f.</b>	an epidemic affectic all or most fo the population
<b>parametrium, i, n.</b>	the connective tissue surrounding uterus
<b>paries, etis, m.</b>	wall
<b>pasta, ae, f.</b>	paste
<b>peracutus, a, um</b>	extremely acute
<b>pericardium, i, n.</b>	a double-wall sac containing heart
<b>periosteum, i, n.</b>	the membrane covering bones
<b>peritoneum, i, n.</b>	the serous membrane lining abdominal cavity, peritoneum
<b>phlegmone, es, f.</b>	a spreading diffuse inflammatory process with formation of pus
<b>planum, i, n.</b>	plane (i.e. a two-dimensional flat surface)
<b>plethoricus, a, um</b>	reddish due to excessive blood circulation
<b>plexus, us, m.</b>	network
<b>pneumothorax, cis, m.</b>	a collection of air in pleural space causing lung collapse
<b>positio, onis, f.</b>	position, location
<b>progrediens, ntis</b>	progressive
<b>prosencephalon, i, n.</b>	the forebrain, the rostral part of brain in the earlycns development
<b>pseudotumor, oris, m.</b>	an enlargement resembling a tumour
<b>pubertas, atis, f.</b>	adolescence
<b>puerperium, ii, n.</b>	the period between childbirth and involution of uterus (ca. six weeks after labour)
<b>pulsans, ntis</b>	pulsating
<b>pulsatio, onis, f.</b>	spreading of the pulse waves along the arteries

<b>pulsus, us, m.</b>	pulse
<b>pulvis, eris, n.</b>	powder
<b>purulentus, a, um</b>	containing pus, purulent
<b>recens, ntis</b>	recent
<b>recessus, us, m.</b>	a recess (i.e. a small indentation or cavity)
<b>recurrens, ntis</b>	recurrent, returning
<b>regressio, onis, f.</b>	subsiding of symptoms or progress of a disease
<b>regularis, e</b>	regular
<b>relapsus, us, m.</b>	return of the disease after a period of improvement
<b>remittens, ntis</b>	temporarily decreasing in severity
<b>rigor, oris, m.</b>	stiffness (after death)
<b>roseus, a, um</b>	pink
<b>rostralis, e</b>	related to the front of head
<b>sagittalis, e</b>	referring to the sagittal plan/suture
<b>sapo, onis, m.</b>	soap
<b>sclerosis, is/eos, f.</b>	abnormal thickening, loss of flexibility
<b>senilis, e</b>	related to old age
<b>senium, ii, n.</b>	old age
<b>situs, us, m.</b>	place, site
<b>spatium, ii, n.</b>	a cavity, space
<b>species, erum, f.</b>	mixture of dried plants to make tea of
<b>spuma, ae, f.</b>	foam
<b>stenosis, is/eos, f.</b>	abnormal narrowing
<b>stria, ae, f.</b>	scar-like lesion due to weakening of elastic tissues; anatomy: a longitudinal nerve fiber collection in brain
<b>stylus, i, m.</b>	stick
<b>subluxatio, onis, f.</b>	incomplete dislocation
<b>suppositorium, i, n.</b>	suppository (i.e. a medication administered through rectum)
<b>surditas, itatis, f.</b>	deafness, inability to hear
<b>syndroma, matis, n.</b>	a combination of symptoms resulting from a single cause
<b>tabuleta, ae, f.</b>	a tablet, pill
<b>tardus, a, um</b>	slow
<b>tela, ae, f.</b>	gauze
<b>thrombosis, is/eos, f.</b>	blood clotting
<b>tinctura, ae, f.</b>	alcoholic solution made from plants
<b>ultimus, a, um</b>	last
<b>undosus, a, um</b>	wavy, uncertain

<b>undulans, ntis</b>	wave-like, oscillating
<b>unguentum, i, n.</b>	ointment
<b>vaselinum, i, n.</b>	vaseline
<b>venter, tris, n.</b>	belly, abdomen
<b>versicolor, oris</b>	multicoloured
<b>vivus, a, um</b>	alive, living