

AETAS, ATIS, F



Neonatus

Infans

Pubertas

Adolescens

Adultus

Praesenum

Senium



Age (General Information)

aetās, aetātis, f

In **English**: **lifetime, age**

third declension

It follows the model word DOLOR

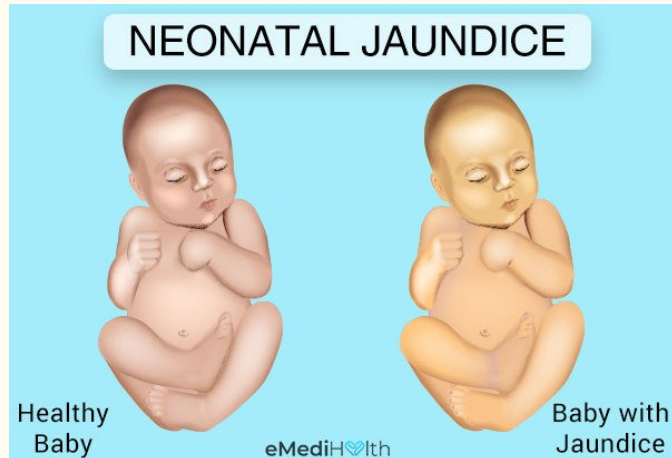
BY: Ahmed and Iacopo

Declension Table

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	Aetās	Aetātēs
Genitive	Aetātis	Aetātum
Accusative (Direction)	Aetātem	Aetātēs
Ablative (Location)	Aetāte	Aetātibus

Terms related to childhood

- **Neonatus, i, m**
- 2nd declension (Derived terms - neonatal , neonatologist, neonatology)
- Translation: Newborn, babies anywhere from birth to 1 month old.
- Ex: icterus neonatorum (**neonatal jaundice**) -Yellowing of a newborn's skin during the neonatal period, which is caused by an increased bilirubin level in the blood, due to immaturity of liver function plus destruction of red cells. Neonatal jaundice appears between days 2 and 5 and clears by 2 weeks, and is more common in premature infants.



- **Infans, ntis, m**
- 3rd declension (Derived term- infant)
- Translation: Infants can be considered children anywhere from birth to 1 year old.
- Ex: dosis pro infantibus (dosage drugs for infants)

1) Young's Rule :- (based on age)

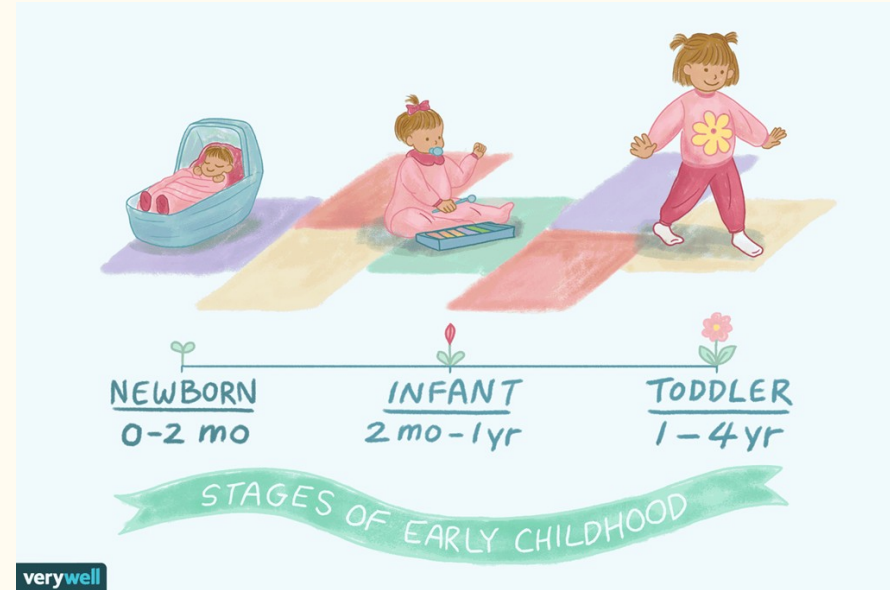
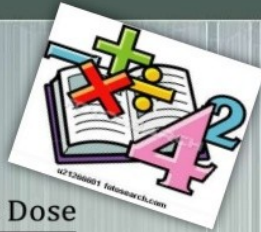
$$\text{Pediatric dose} = \frac{\text{Age} \times \text{Adult Dose}}{\text{Age} + 12}$$

2) Fried's Rule :- (Age adjustment for infants)

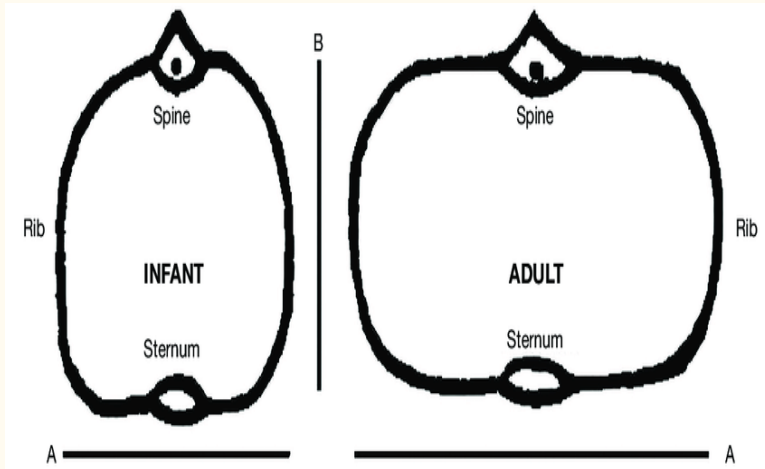
$$\text{Infant Dose} = \frac{\text{Age} \times \text{Adult Dose}}{150}$$

3) Clark's Rule :- (based on body weight)

$$\text{Pediatric Dose} = \frac{\text{Weight} \times \text{Adult Dose}}{150}$$



- **Infantilis, e**
- 3rd declension (Derived term. Childish behavior, infant)
- Ex. thorax infantilis (infant chest)



Thorax: Ribcage

- The ribcage of the newborn and infant is relatively soft and cartilaginous compared to the rigid chest wall of older children and adults
- Ribs run horizontally to the vertebrae and sternum compared to the more oblique angle of older children and adults.



Greek Component (Childhood)

- **Paed-**
- in relation to children
- ex. paediatrics (pediatrics) - Pediatrics (also spelled paediatrics or pædiatrics) is the branch of medicine that involves the medical care of infants, children, and adolescents.



Terms related to adolescence and young adulthood

- **Pubertas, atis, f,**
- 3 declension (derived term- puberty)
- Translation: puberty
- Ex. pubertas praecox (Premature puberty) - Premature puberty is an abnormally early onset of puberty, the process of sexual maturation being managed by the chemistry of the brain, which usually begins in late childhood and results in reproductive maturity and growth completion. Premature puberty is a change in normal development, it can be due to a disease or abnormal exposure to hormones.

Timing and onset of puberty:

▪ Genetic neural control:

Increased pulsatile release of GnRH caused by a balance in the inhibitory and excitatory factors

Genetic factors are estimated to account for **50% to 80%** of the variation in the onset of normal puberty.

▪ Ethnicity

▪ Environmental factors:

Socioeconomic factors (such as family stress or the presence of an adult nonbiologically-related male)

Nutrition and Physical activity

General health

Geography

Environmental endocrine disruptors (environmental contaminants that may affect endocrine processes)

(7)

• In **boys**:

- **Testicular** enlargement (unnoticed)
- Enlargement of **penis**
- Axillary hair, acne, voice deepens
- **Erections** are common
- **spermatogenesis** observed as early as 5-6 yr of age

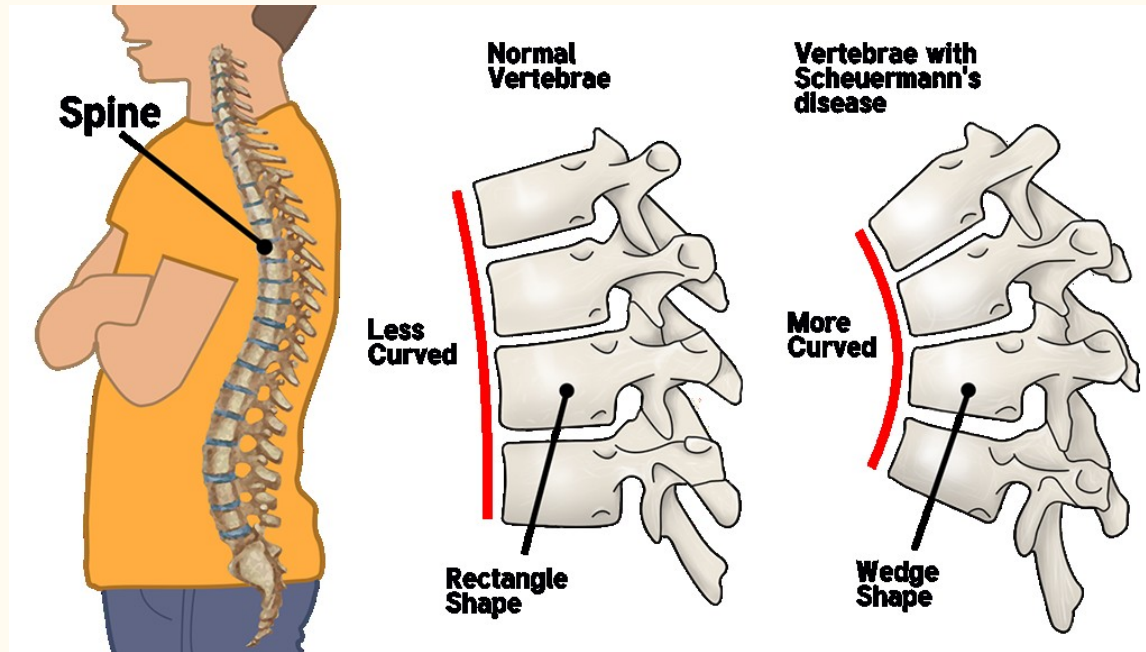


Precocious puberty is when a child's body begins changing into that of an adult (puberty) too soon. When puberty begins before age 8 in girls and before age 9 in boys, it is considered precocious puberty

- **juvenis, e / juvenilis, e**
- 3 declension (derived term- youth)
- Translation: young
- Ex. acne juvenilis (juvenile acne)- Juvenile acne is one of the most common types of acne. It generally occurs between the ages of 12 and 18. It is defined as "polymorphous" because on the face of the sufferer there are simultaneously comedones (blackheads and whiteheads), papules (inflamed elements) and pustules (pimples with a white or yellow upper edge).



- **Adolescens, ntis, m.**
- 3rd declension (derived term- adolescence)
- Translation: teenager
- Ex: cyphosis adolescentium (kyphosis adolescent) - cases of kyphosis in adolescents have increased by 700%, excessive use of technological devices (smartphones, tablets, notebooks) is to blame for this, as they cause a great deal of damage to the development of the spinal column in teenagers.



Greek Component (Adolescence)

- **Hebe-** “young maturity,” or “bloom of youth”
- ex : hebephrenia (Hebephrenia)Hebephrenia (also known as the psychosis of youth) is one of the forms in which schizophrenia can occur, This psychiatric disorder generally occurs in young people. The hebephrenic form is characterised by confusing and incoherent behaviour; the hebephrenic reveals a desire to give up the fight, not to grow psychologically so as not to have to compete and be subjected to the judgement or disapproval of others or to confront their aggressiveness; as he grows older, he deteriorates mentally.

Diagnosing Schizophrenia



Delusions



Disorganized speech



Hallucinations



Negative symptoms



Grossly disorganized or catatonic behavior



what are other words for hebephrenia?



disorganized schizophrenia, hebephrenic schizophrenia, disorganized type schizophrenia, schizothymia, paraphrenia

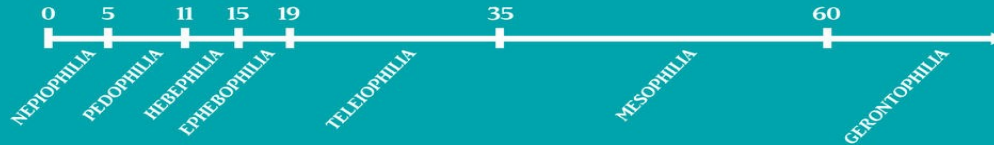


- **Epeheb-** A young man, especially an 18-20 year old in ancient Greece undergoing military training.
- ex.Epehebophilia is the primary sexual interest in mid-to-late adolescents generally ages 15 to 19. It is one of a number of sexual preferences across age groups subsumed under the technical term chronophilia.

WHAT IS A CHRONOPHILIA?

A chronophilia is an age-based component of sexual orientation, which is just as important as its sex-based component. In other words, a chronophilia is your age of attraction.

Types of chronophilias



Normally your age of attraction is in the same range that your own age, but some people develop chronophilias prematurely or never “grow out” of old ones.

- **Nymph**- in ancient Greek folklore is a female nature deity
- Ex. nymphomania, Nymphomania is a mental disorder marked by compulsive sexual behavior. Compulsions are unwanted actions, or rituals, that a person engages in repeatedly without getting pleasure from them or being able to control them. Uncontrollable or excessive sexual desire in a woman

What Is A Nymphomaniac?

Nymphomania is a mental condition, typically found in women, that is associated with an increase of sexual urges or activity.



Nymphomania is very different from promiscuity

When someone is considered a nymphomaniac, their sexual urges would interfere with their daily routine.

The symptoms of nymphomania include:

- Uncontrollable sexual urges
- Difficulty concentrating
- Abrupt personality changes
- Difficulty with emotional intimacy
- Feelings of inadequacy, shame, and guilt

Common causes of nymphomania:

- Certain medications, like those used with hormone therapy and Parkinson's disease
- Mental health conditions, such as bipolar disorder
- Family history of mental illness, homosexuality, trauma, and stress
- Women under 30 are more at risk for developing nymphomania



Terms related to adulthood

adultus, a, um is a first/second declension adjective

Example: progeria adulatorum (Werner's syndrome)

Terms related to old age

- **Praesenum, ii, n.**
- 2nd Declension
- (period before senior age) derived term: presenile,
- Translation: presenile
- Before the age of 65

- **Praesenilis, e**
 - 3rd declension
 - Ex. dementia praesenilis (presenile dementia)- Dementia, which affects individuals between the ages of forty and sixty, the causes of which are unknown, linked to degenerative changes in the nervous tissue that lead to brain atrophy. There are two forms: Alzheimer's disease and Pick's disease. Traditionally, dementia was divided into 'presenile' or 'senile'. Presenile dementia has an onset before 65 years of age.
-
- **Senium, ii, n.**
 - 2 declension (derived term- older)
 - Translation : Senior, Feebleness of age (state of being very weak)

10

Loss of initiative

It's normal for people to tire of work, interests or social responsibilities. A person with dementia may lose interest or be unable to get started on things that they used to enjoy doing.

1

Recent memory loss that affects daily life

It's normal to forget meetings, names or telephone numbers occasionally and then remember them later. A person with dementia might have trouble remembering conversations or may ask repeated questions.

9

Relating to others

People's personalities can change a little with age. A person with dementia may suddenly become more outspoken and seem less considerate or become more socially withdrawn and unconfident.

2

Difficulty performing regular tasks

It's normal to make a wrong turn occasionally while driving. Someone with dementia might have regular difficulty driving a familiar route.

8

Changes in mood and behaviour

Everyone becomes sad or moody from time to time. A person with dementia can have rapid mood swings, from calmness to tears to anger, for no apparent reason, or because they are having more difficulty coping with stress.

3

Problems with language

Many people occasionally have trouble finding the right words. But someone with dementia might have difficulty following or starting a conversation, or may use the wrong words.

7

Misplacing things

Anyone can misplace their wallet or keys. A person with dementia may repeatedly put things in inappropriate places.

4

Disorientation of time and place

It's normal to forget for a moment what day it is or why you went into a room. A person with dementia may be confused about the time of day and what it's appropriate to do at that time (for example, eating breakfast at dinner time).

6

Problems with complex tasks

It's normal to have difficulty balancing a budget, for example. A person with dementia may be unable to keep track of finances or manage to plan or cook meals.

5

Decreased or poor judgment

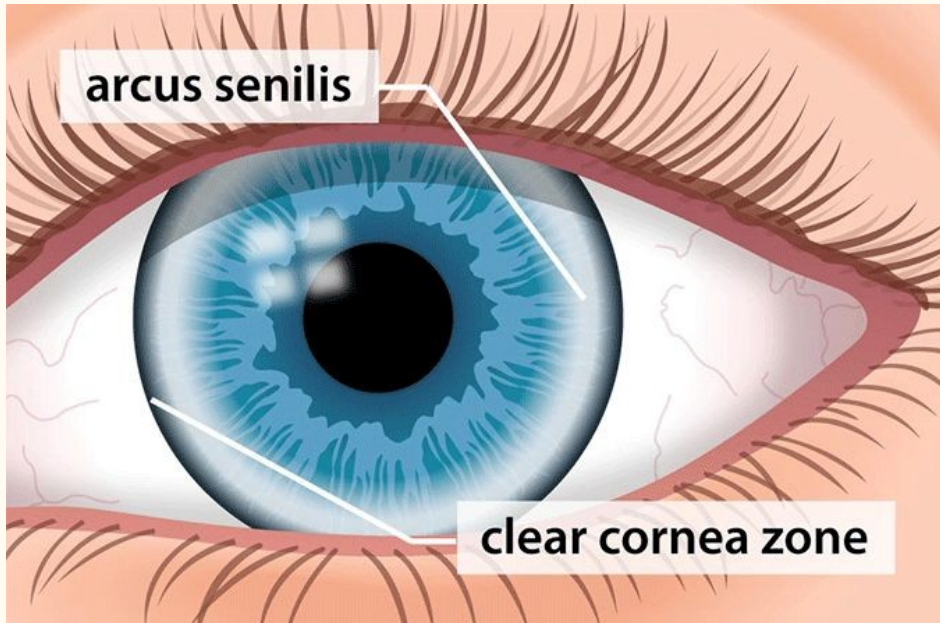
Making a poorly thought through decision once in a while is normal. A person with dementia might make bad decisions frequently and may start paying less attention to their physical appearance.



Ten warning signs of dementia

If you're worried that you or someone you know is showing signs of dementia, see your GP for a full assessment

- **Senilis, e**
- 3 declension (derived term- seniliter) translation: Senile
- Ex: arcus corneae senilis (Arcus senilis) - is a depositing of phospholipid and cholesterol in the peripheral cornea in patients over the age of 60 which appears as a hazy white, grey, or blue opaque ring (peripheral corneal opacity).



Greek Component (Old Age)

- **Ger(ont)o-** (Old age)
- Geriatria;(geriatrics) is the branch of medicine addressed to the treatment of a certain disease of the elderly.
- Gerontologia (Gerontology) - is the study of the social, psychological, cognitive and biological aspects of aging.



GERIATRICS VERSUS GERONTOLOGY

GERIATRICS

Geriatrics is a branch of medicine that specifically focuses on the health and care of elderly people

Focuses on the medical aspects of ageing

GERONTOLOGY

Gerontology is the multidisciplinary study of old age and the process of ageing

A multidisciplinary study

<https://wordwall.net/resource/14256099>

Thank you for your attention!