

# Basic medical terminology 2

# Pronunciation – read correctly and explain the rules

- Pars respiratoria tunicae mucosae nasi
- Hiatus oesophageus
- Musculus latissimus dorsi
- Vena aquaeductus cochleae
- Bursa subcutanea
- Tunica mucosa uteri - myometrium
- Ostium pharyngeum tubae auditivae
  
- Fractura vertebrae thoracicae tertiae clausa
- Hydrorrhoea uteri gravidi amnialis
- Status post extractionem dentium permanentium

# Questions

- How do I decide to what declension the word belongs to?
- What are the genitive endings of Latin declensions?
- What is stem?
- How do I get to it?

# Endings, endings everywhere...

- In many languages, Latin and Greek among them, nouns **inflect** (change their form) for number and for case.
  - Inflection for **number** involves *singular* (sg.) : *plural* (pl.) forms (eg. *forearm* : *forearms*, *antebrachium* : *antebrachia*) and is present in English as well.
  - Inflection for **case** involves changing the form of the noun according to its syntactic function/ meaning. Latin has extensive case system in which a special form is used for every specific meaning. In medical terminology we use four out of six Latin cases to express the following meanings:

# Meaning of cases

## LATIN

*system of specific case endings + prepositions*

1. **NOMINATIVE** – subject (ending) → subject of the sentence
2. **GENITIVE** – dependency of two nouns, possession (ending) → *of*
4. **ACCUSATIVE** – object, movement (preposition + ending) → object of the sentence
6. **ABLATIVE** – place, location, instrument, cause (preposition + ending) → *by, with, to, because of...*

## ENGLISH

*prepositions or word order*

# Important notes

- **In books, cases are labelled with numbers 1, 2, 4, 6 or abbreviations nom., gen., acc., abl. for practical reasons.**
- **In medical terminology accusative and ablative cases are used only after the preposition.**

Use the chart with endings to change the following words into plural

coxa \_\_\_\_\_ **coxae** \_\_\_\_\_  
I \_\_\_\_\_ **COX-** \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ **COXae** \_\_\_\_\_

cervix \_\_\_\_\_ **cervicis** \_\_\_\_\_  
III \_\_\_\_\_ **cervic-** \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ **cervices** \_\_\_\_\_

mentum \_\_\_\_\_ **menti** \_\_\_\_\_  
II \_\_\_\_\_ **ment-** \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ **menta** \_\_\_\_\_

arcus \_\_\_\_\_ **arcus** \_\_\_\_\_  
IV \_\_\_\_\_ **arc-** \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ **arcus** \_\_\_\_\_





# Introduction to syntax

## NOUN IN APPOSITION 1.

- noun + noun

any case

GENITIVE SG./PL.

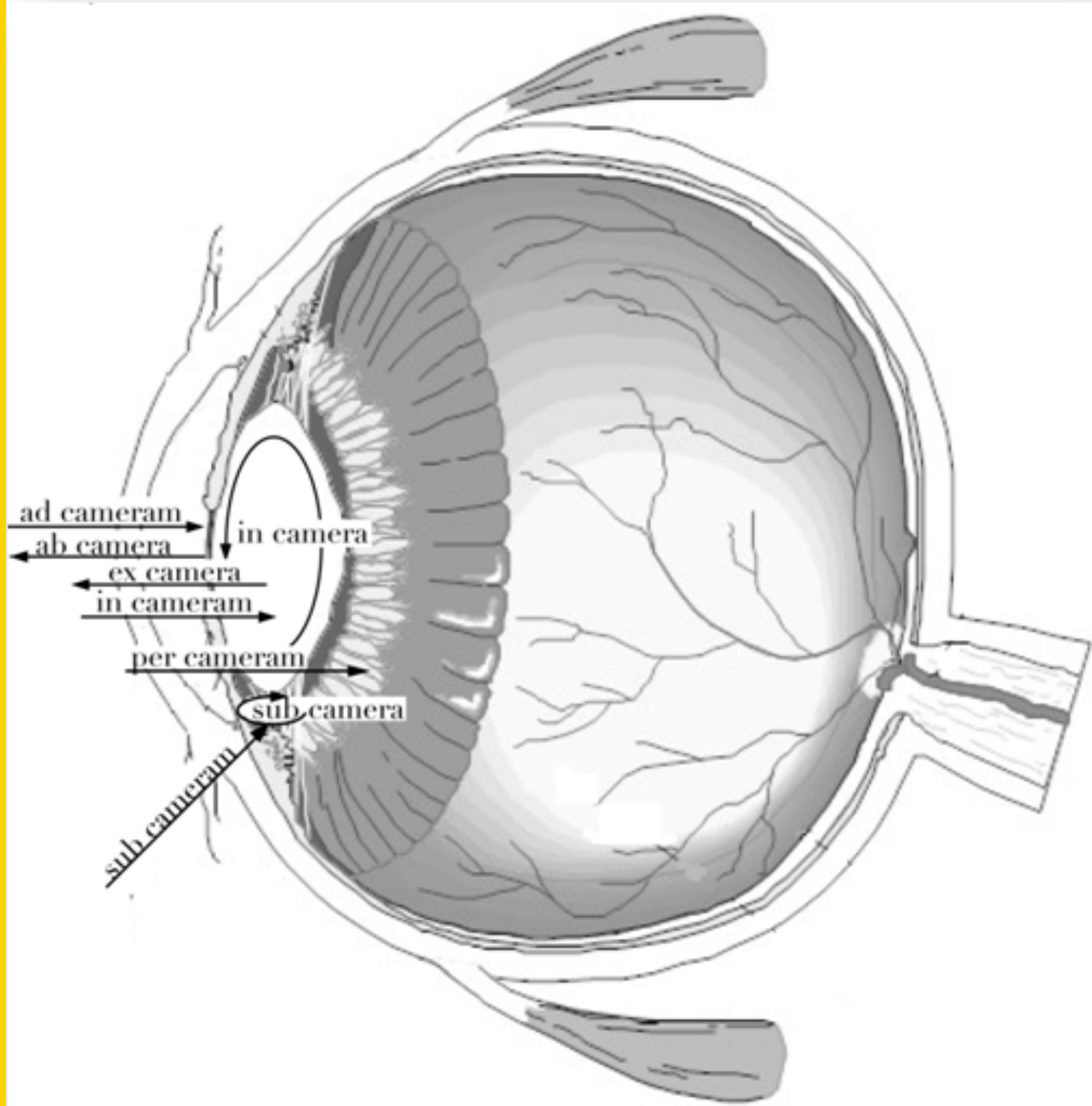
- Translated: using *of*
- Meaning: state of dependency

- **EX:** Fractura costae // fracturae costarum



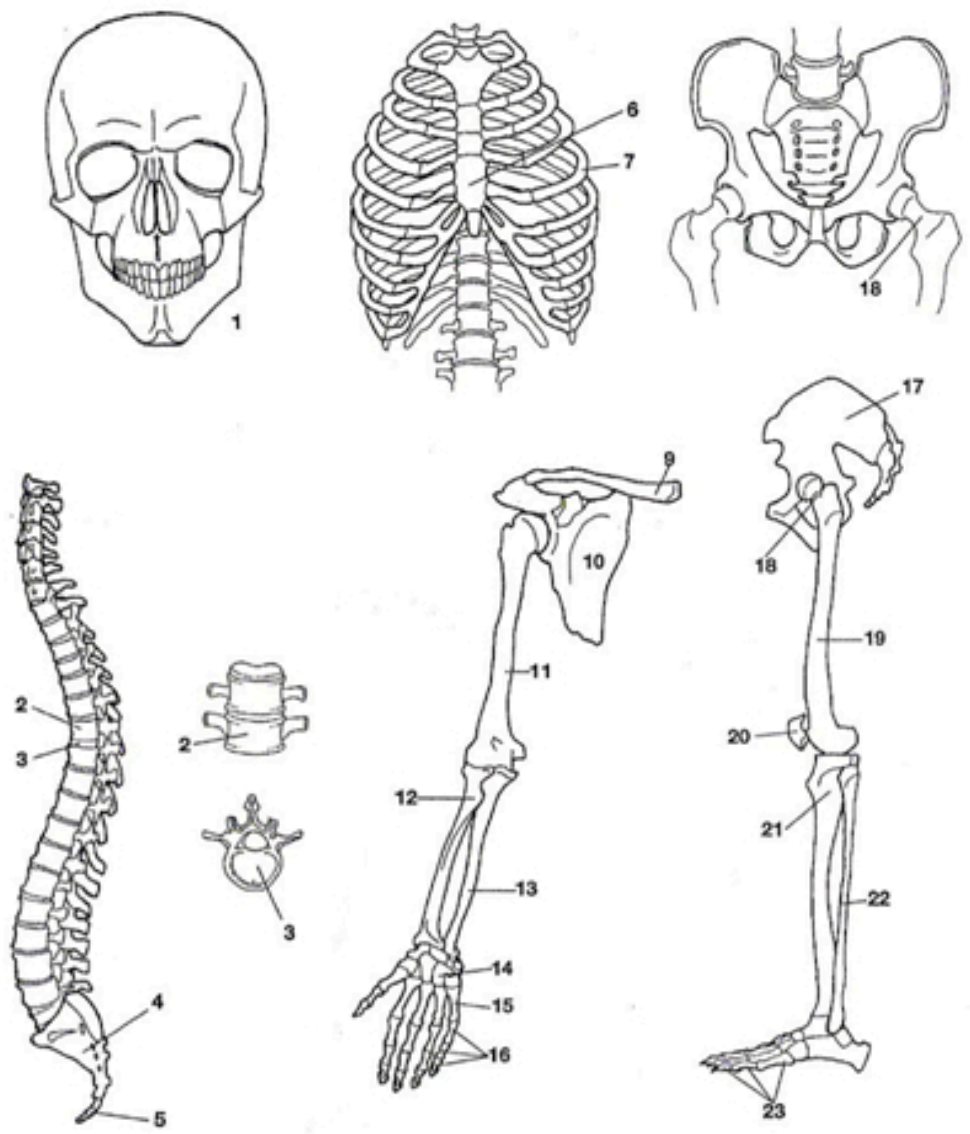
# Prepositions and prepositional phrases

- Denote:
  - Spatial relations            sub, infra, post
  - Temporal relations        post, ante
  - Causal relations            propter, e/ex
- Can be connected with:
  - Accusative case
  - Ablative case
  - Both Accusative and Ablative case





# UBI ..... est? UBI.... sunt?



Ubi ...**scapula...est?**

Ubi ...**orbitae...sunt?**

Scapula prope claviculam est/ Orbitae in cranio sunt.  
Scapula infra claviculam et supra humerum est.  
Orbitae infra frontem et supra nasum sunt.

**Infra Supra Prope Ad  
In Sub Ante Post Retro**

# Ist Latin declension

In the first declension we decline nouns that have:

Genitive sg. ending	<b>-AE</b>
Nominative sg. ending	<b>-A</b>
Gender	mostly F exceptions M <b>never</b> N

Of male gender can be:

Names of specialists – Dentista, ae, m.

Names of muscles – Agonista, ae, m.







1 inch 300B



1 inch 300C



1 inch 315A



1 inch 315B



1 inch 315C



4 inches 350

