

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
- Hydrorhoea 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

ENGLISH

prepositions or word order

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

NOTE! In medical terminology accusative and ablative cases are used only after the preposition.
In books, cases are labelled with numbers or abbreviations nom., gen., acc., abl. for practical reasons.

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

coxa _____ **coxae** _____
1 _____ COX- _____
_____ COX**ae** _____

cervix _____ **cervicis** _____
1III _____ cervic- _____
_____ cervic**es** _____

mentum _____ **menti** _____
1I _____ ment- _____
_____ ment**a** _____

arcus _____ **arcus** _____
1V _____ arc- _____
_____ arc**us** _____

Introduction to syntax

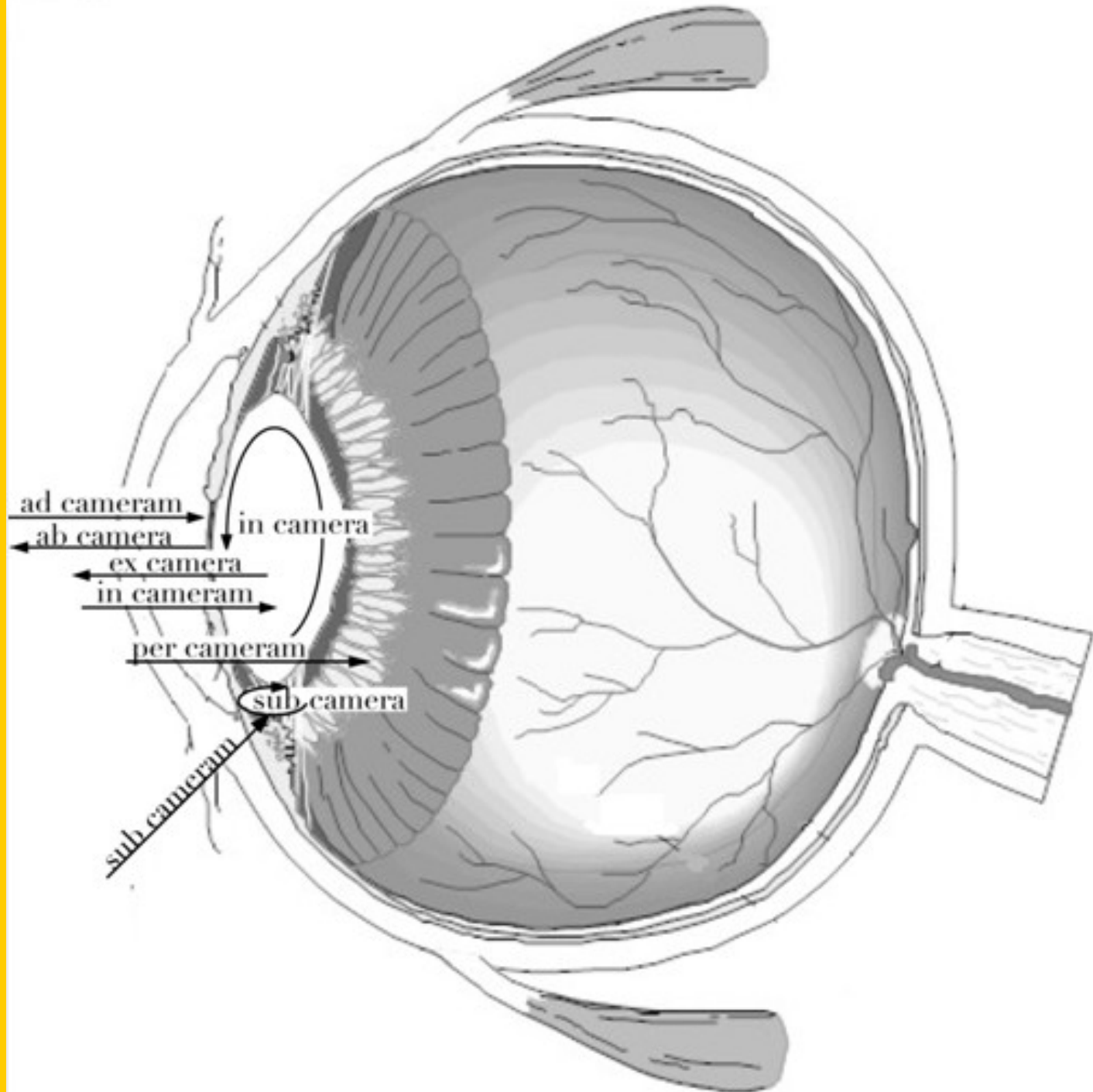
NOUN IN APPOSITION 1.

- noun + noun < GENITIVE
 - Translated: using *of*
 - Meaning: state of dependency
- **EX:** Fractura costae // fractura costarum

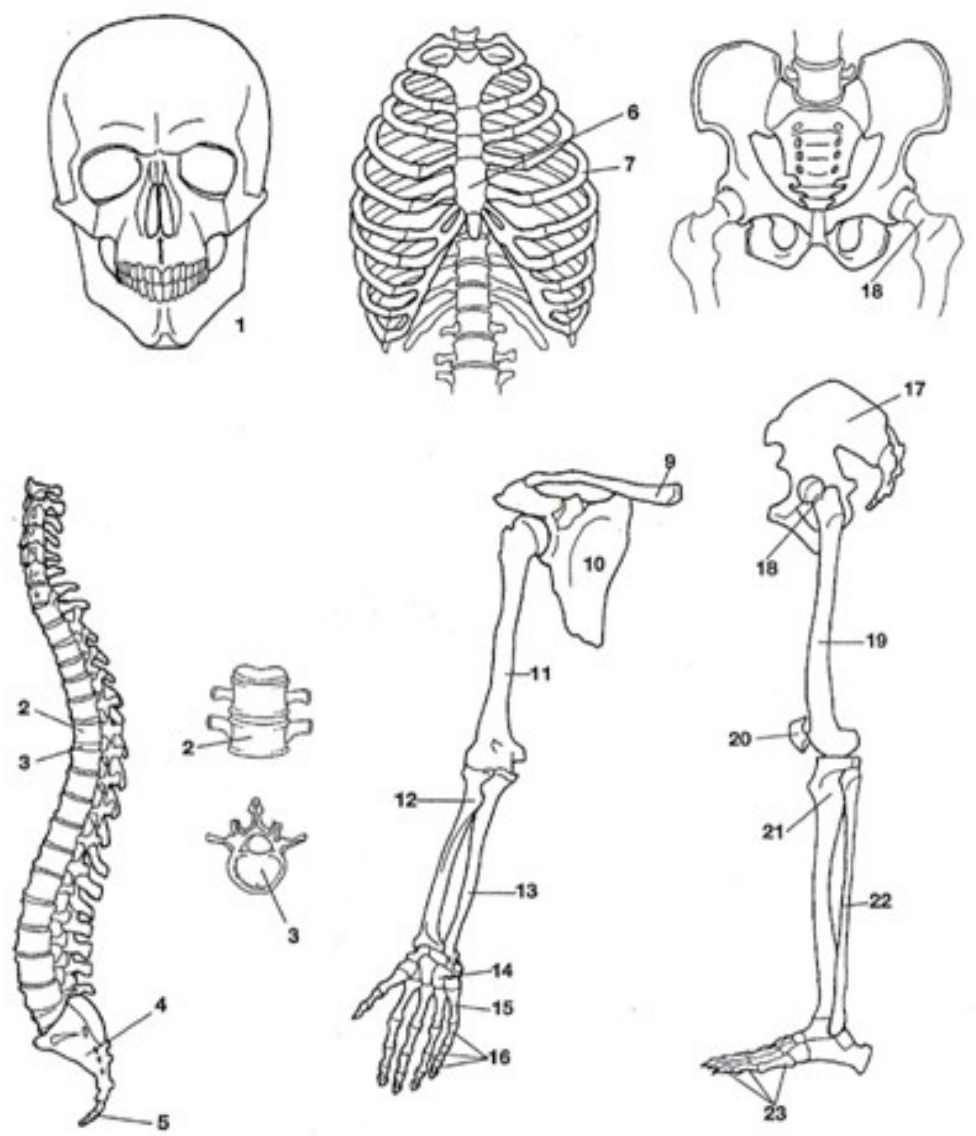
Prepositions and prepositional phrases

- 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	-AE
Nominative sg. ending	-A
Gender	Mostly F Never N Exceptions M

Of Male gender can be:

Names of specialists – Dentista, ae, m.

Names of muscles – Agonista, ae, m.

