

# Basic medical terminology 4



# Questions



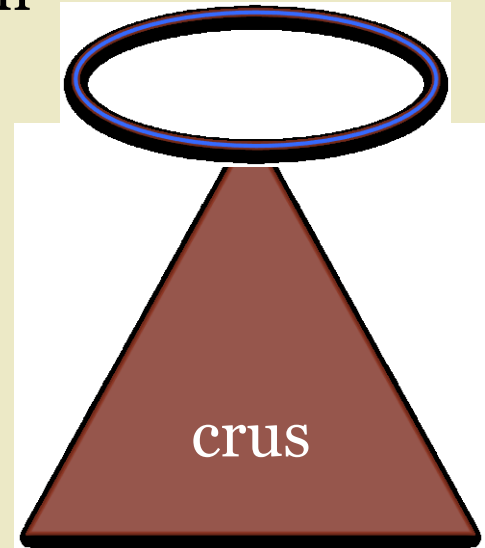
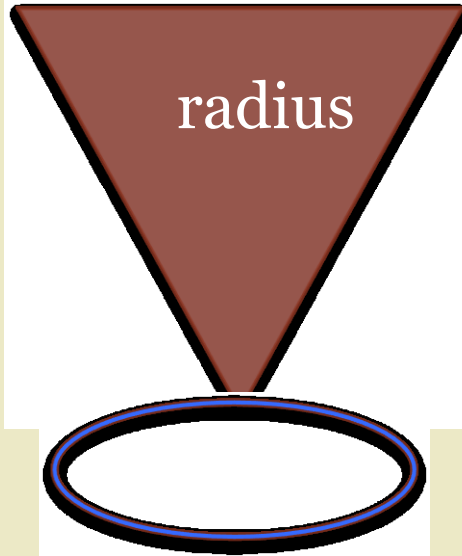
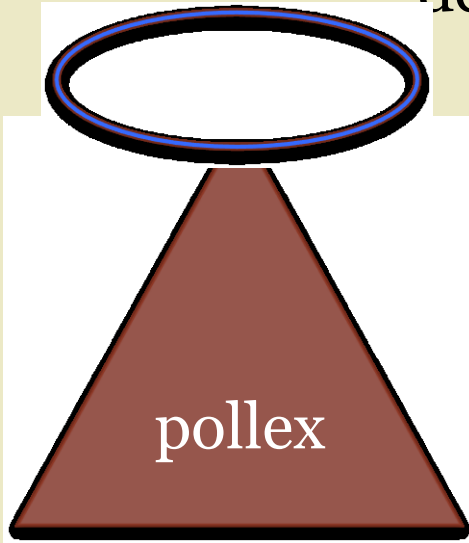
- What case is the noun in the state of dependency in? And how is it usually translated into English?
  - genitive case
  - eg. **fractura costae** = fracture **of** a rib
- What is called “prepositional phrase”?
  - phrase following a preposition
  - eg. **post fracturam** costae
- Based on what should the adjective be connected to the noun?
  - based on the **gender** of the noun

# What is the correct adjective for the noun in the triangle?



dextra

dextrum



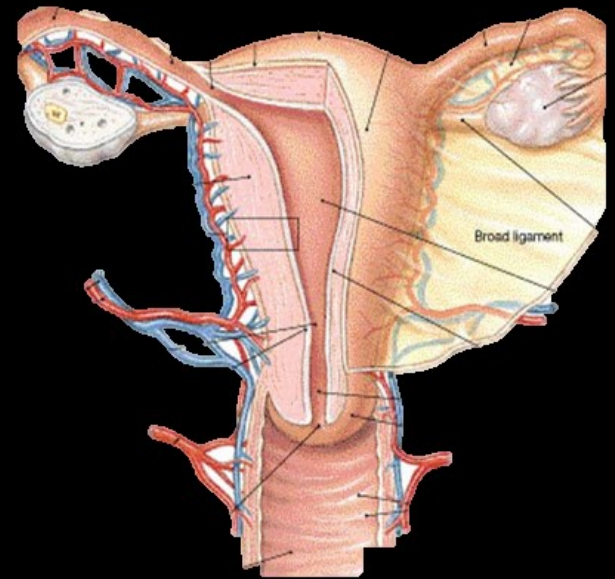
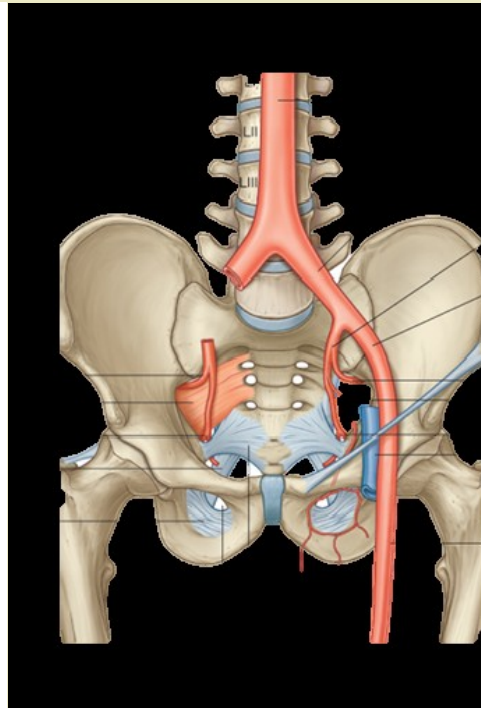
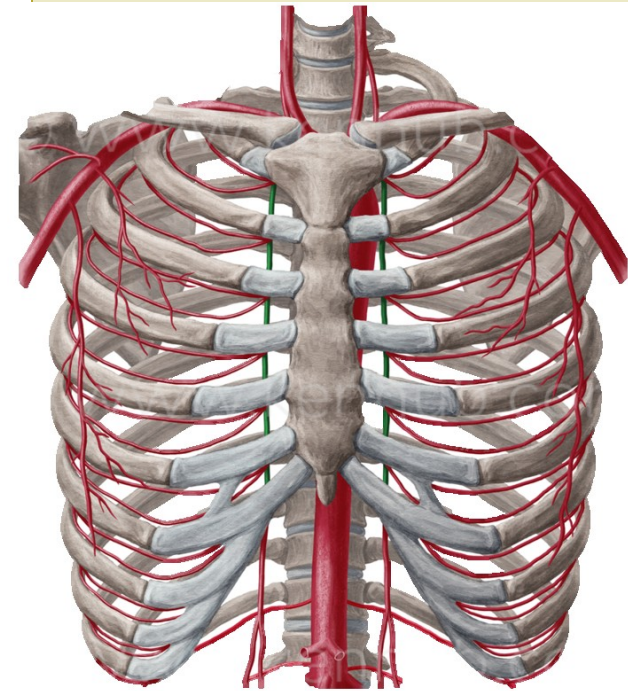
dextrum

dextra

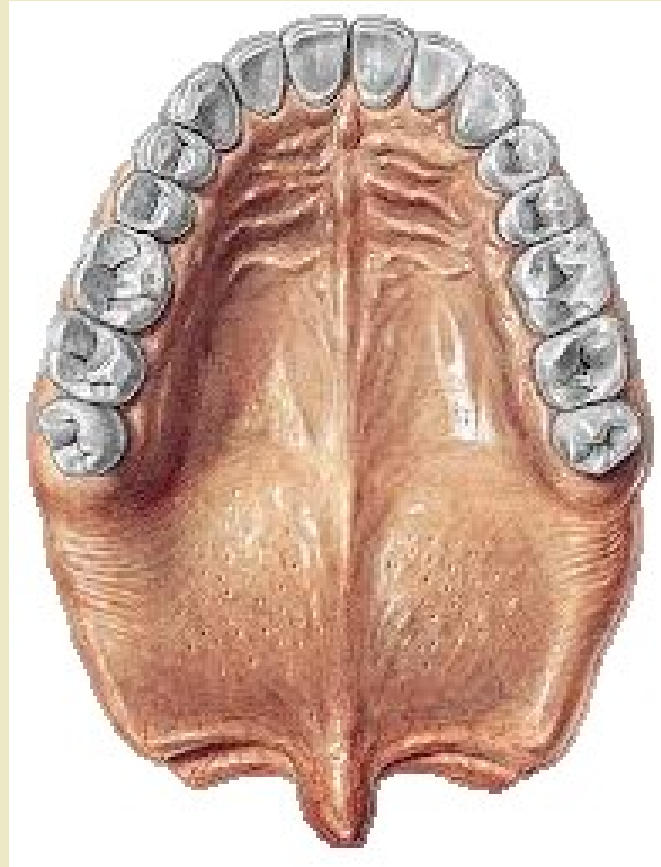
dextra

dexter

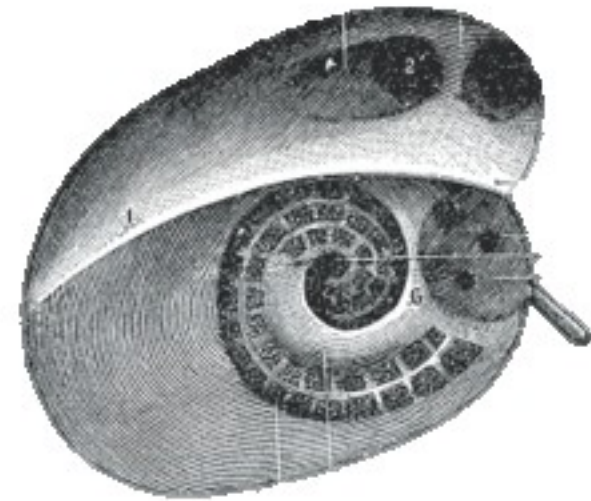
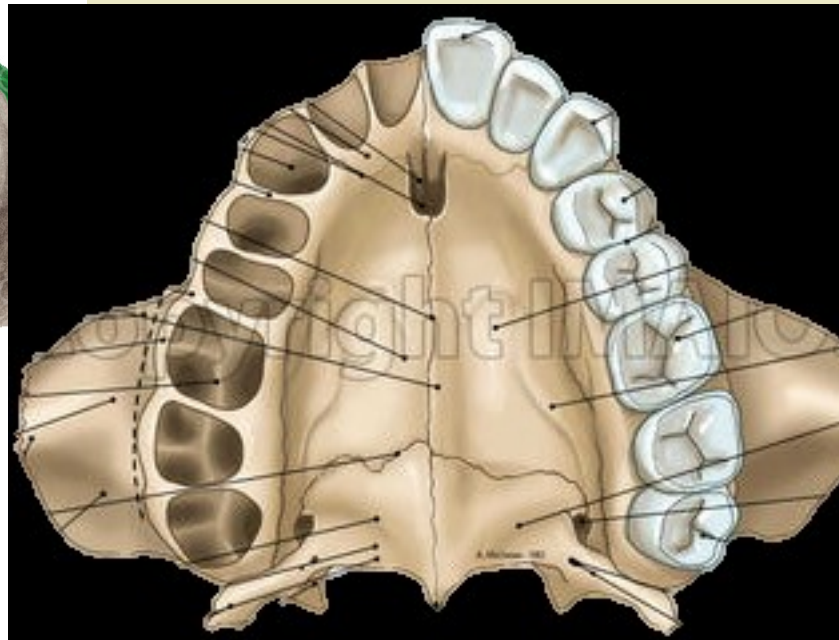
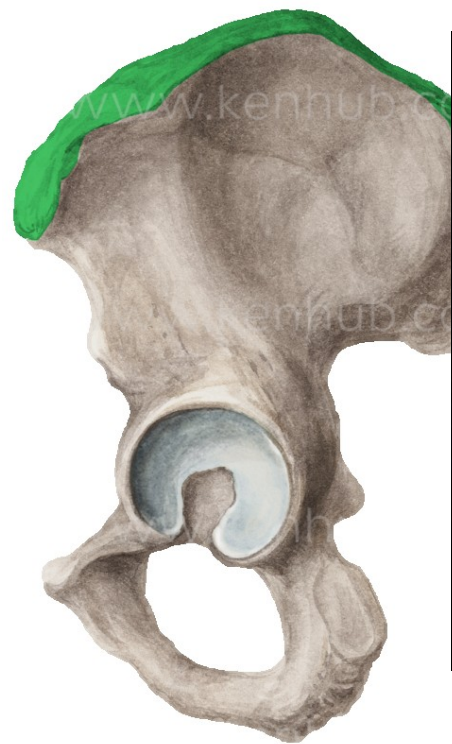
# Arteriae



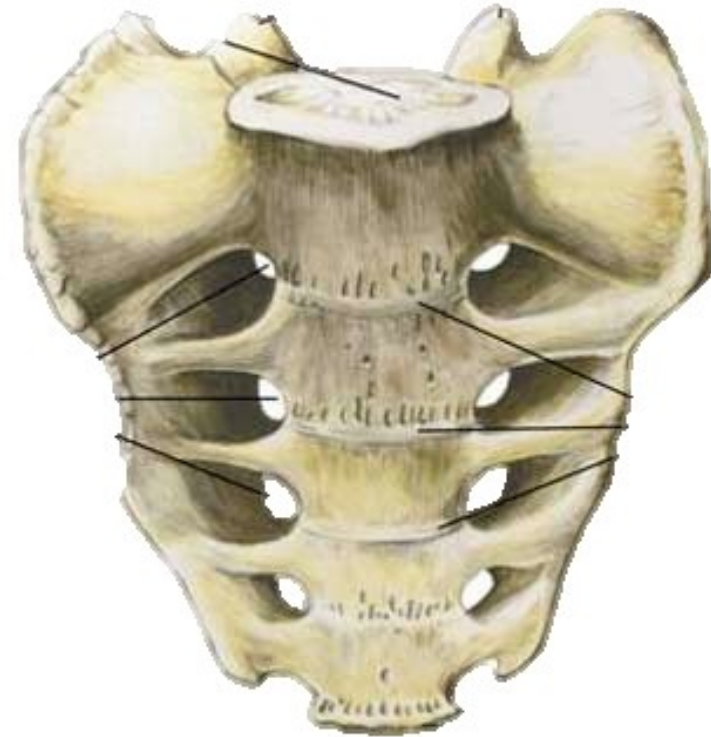
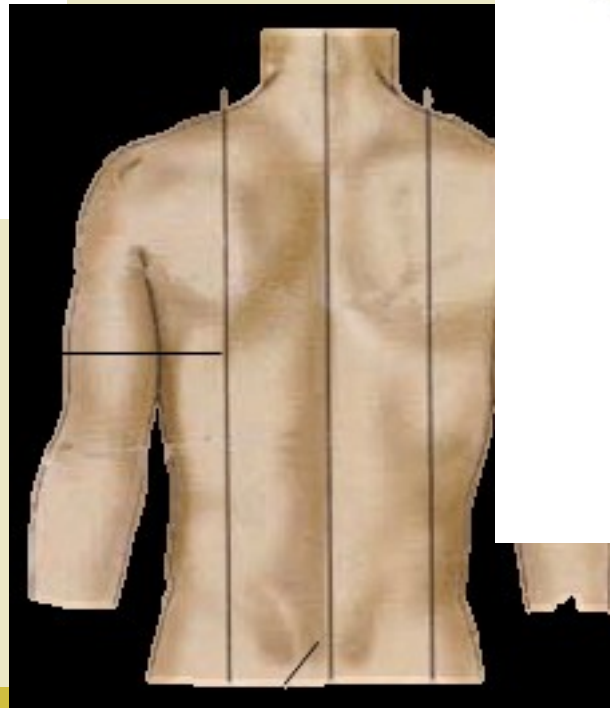
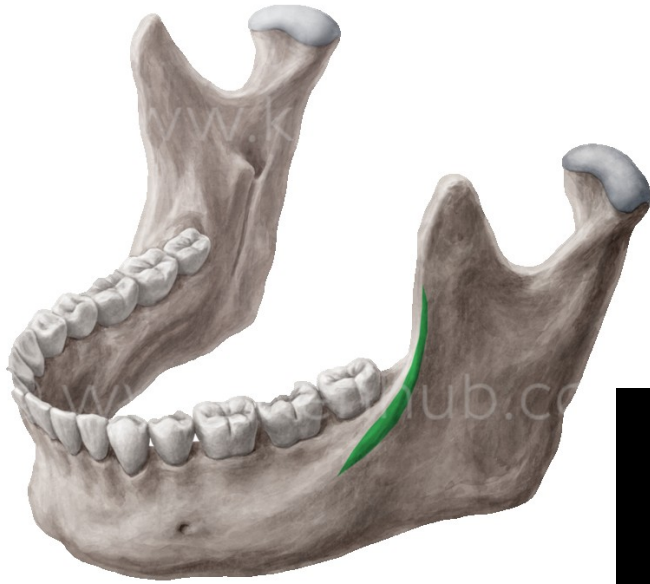
# Rhaphé



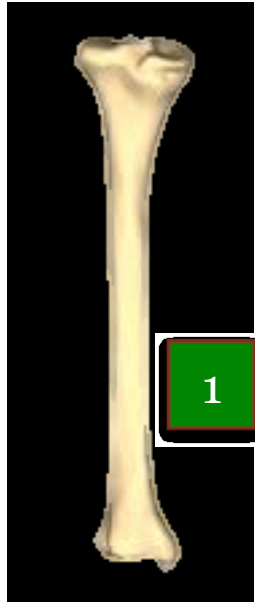
# Cristae



# Lineae



# Name structures in Latin





# Ordinal numerals 1-12



- Primus, a, um
  - Secundus, a, um
  - Tertius, a, um
  - Quartus, a, um
  - Quintus, a, um
  - Sextus, a, um
  - Septimus, a, um
  - Octavus, a, um
  - Nonus, a, um
  - Decimus, a, um
  - Undecimus, a, um
  - Duodecimus, a, um
- costa spuria prima  
vertebra thoracica secunda  
costa vera tertia  
vertebra coccygea quarta  
costa vera quinta  
vertebra thoracica sexta  
costa vera septima  
vertebra thoracica duodecima

Costa vera sinistra

Costa prima

Costa secunda

Costa tertia

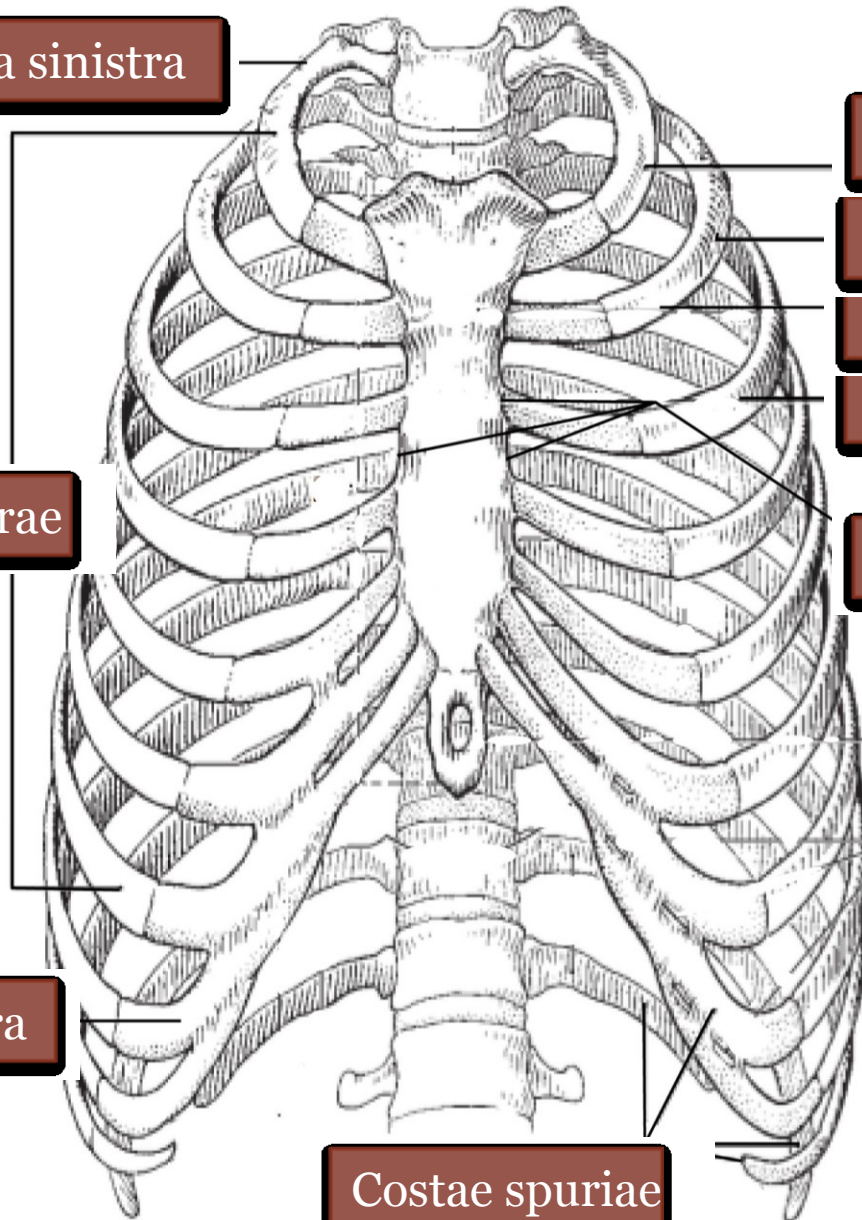
Costa quarta

Costae verae

Incisurae costarum

Costa spuria sinistra

Costae spuriae



II.			
nervus	septum	nephros	colon
m.	n.	m.	n.
-us/-er	-um	-os	-on
-ī	-ī	-ī	-ī
-um	1	-on	1
-ō	-ō	-ō	-ō
-ī	-a	-ī	-a
-ōrum	-ōrum	-ōrum	-ōrum
-ōs	1	-ōs	1
-īs	-īs	-īs	-īs

## 2<sup>nd</sup> declension - overview



Gen. sg. -I

Gender M (F)/N

Nouns of the female gender in this declension are exceptions

Nom. sg. -US/-ER/-OS

Gender M (F)

Nom. sg. -UM/-ON

Gender N

# Nephros



II.			
nervus	septum	<i>nephros</i>	<i>colon</i>
m.	n.	m.	n.
-us/-er	-um	<b>-OS</b>	-on
-ī	-ī	-ī	-ī
-um	1	<b>-on</b>	1
-ō	-ō	-ō	-ō
-ī	-a	-ī	-a
-ōrum	-ōrum	-ōrum	-ōrum
-ōs	1	-ōs	1
-īs	-īs	-īs	-īs

The paradigm *nephros* is for masculine words of Greek origin.

The only difference is the ending *-os* in nom. sg. and *-on* in acc. sg.

# Neuter gender nouns

II.			
nervus	septum	nephros	colon
m.	n.	m.	n.
-us/-er	<b>-um</b>	-os	<b>-on</b>
-ī	-ī	-ī	-ī
-um	<b>-um</b>	-on	<b>-on</b>
-ō	-ō	-ō	-ō
-ī	<b>-a</b>	-ī	<b>-a</b>
-ōrum	-ōrum	-ōrum	-ōrum
-ōs	<b>-a</b>	-ōs	<b>-a</b>
-īs	-īs	-īs	-īs

There are some rules which apply for all Latin nouns of the neuter gender.

- 1) They have the same ending in the nominative and accusative cases.
- 2) In nom. pl. their endings end in *-a*
- 3) Since rule n. 1 can be applied, they end in *-a* even in acc. pl.



- fractura + radius, ii, m; nasus, i, m.; sternum, i, n.
- post + morbus, i, m. =disease
- in (where) + oculus, i, m.; organum, i, n.

# Homework



- Finish handout 4 and bring it to the lecture
- Learn the vocabulary in handout 4
- Print handout five and bring it to the lecture
- Bring the textbook