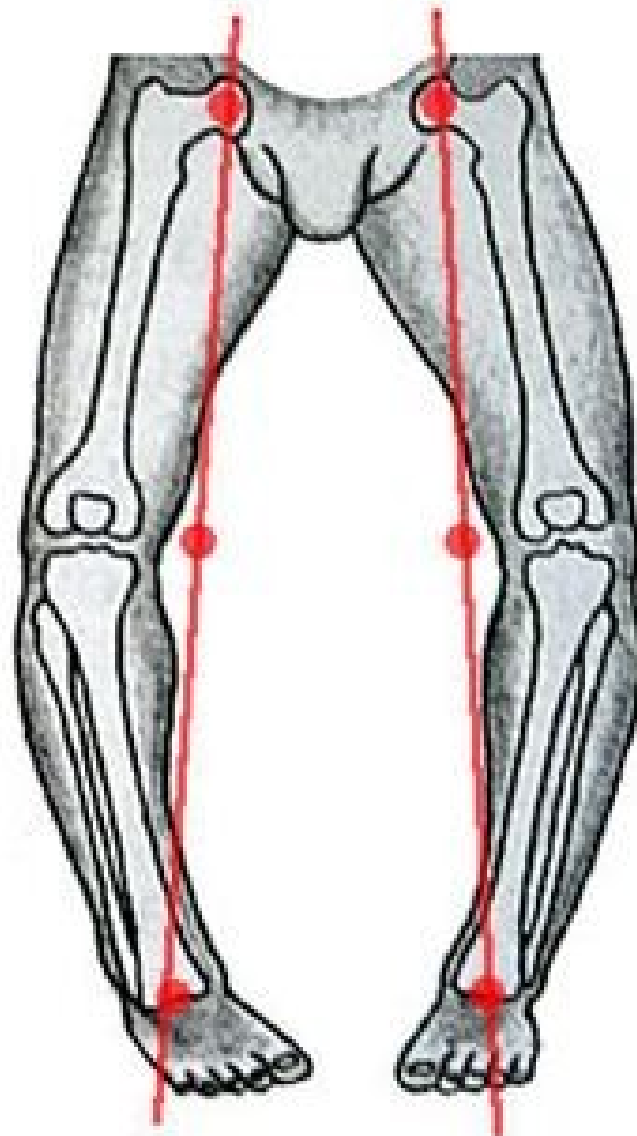


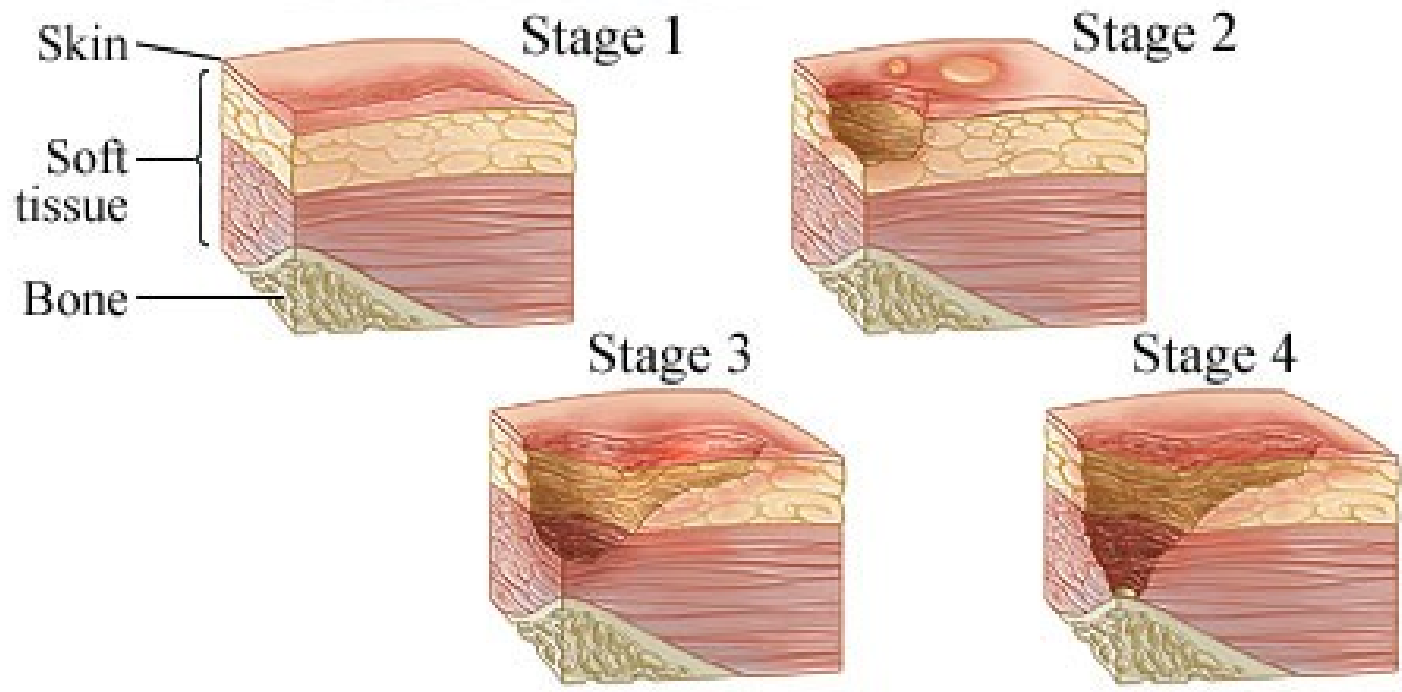




genua valga

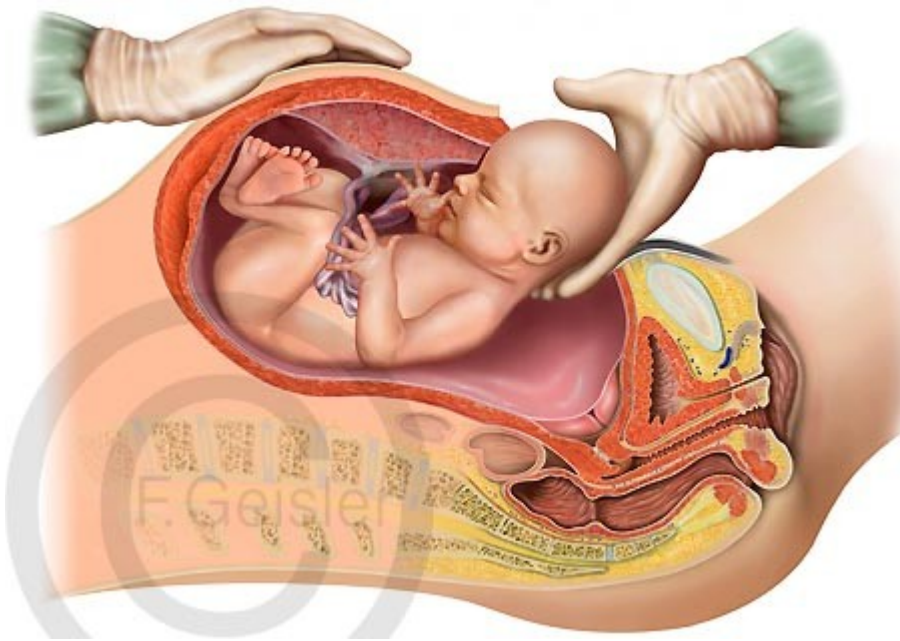


genua vara



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decubitus profundus



### Types of Caesarean Section



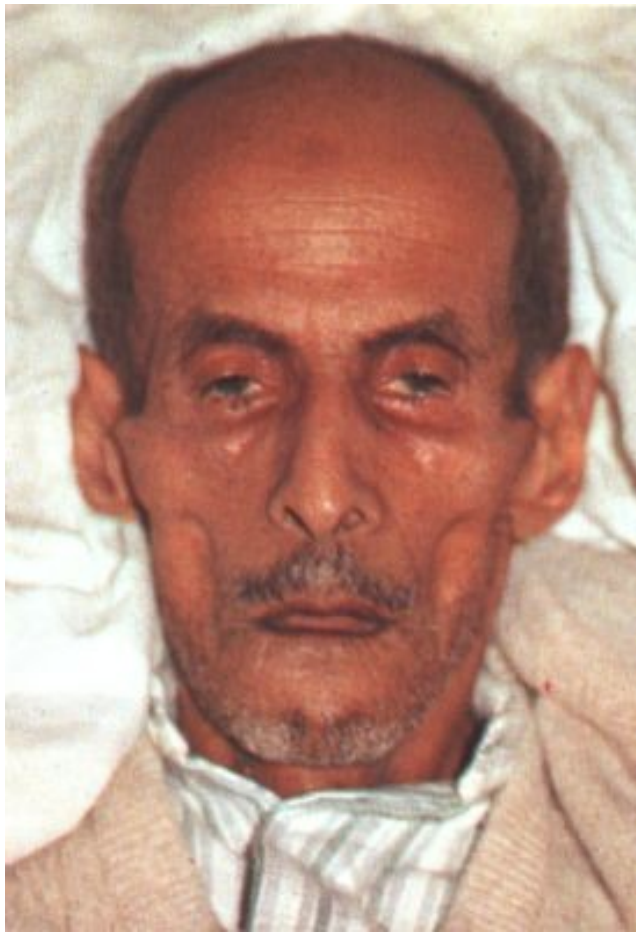
**LSCS - Lower Segment Caesarean Section**  
 – today the most commonly used type of Caesarean section

The term is derived from Latin verb *caedo*, ... *caesum* meaning „to cut“, „to free by cutting“

From this verb Latin nouns with stem: *-cisio* (English - cision) are derived:  
 excisio, incisio, discisio...



partus caesareus / sectio caesarea



The facial expression produced in the by impending death or long illness (accompanied by pain), excessive evacuations, excessive hunger, and the like, e.g. by peritonitis (inflammation of peritoneum) or cholera. Its synonym is **facies abdominalis**.

The nose is sharp, the eyes sunken, the temples fallen in, the ears cold and drawn in and their lobes distorted, the skin of the face hard, stretched and dry, and the colour of the face pale or dusky.



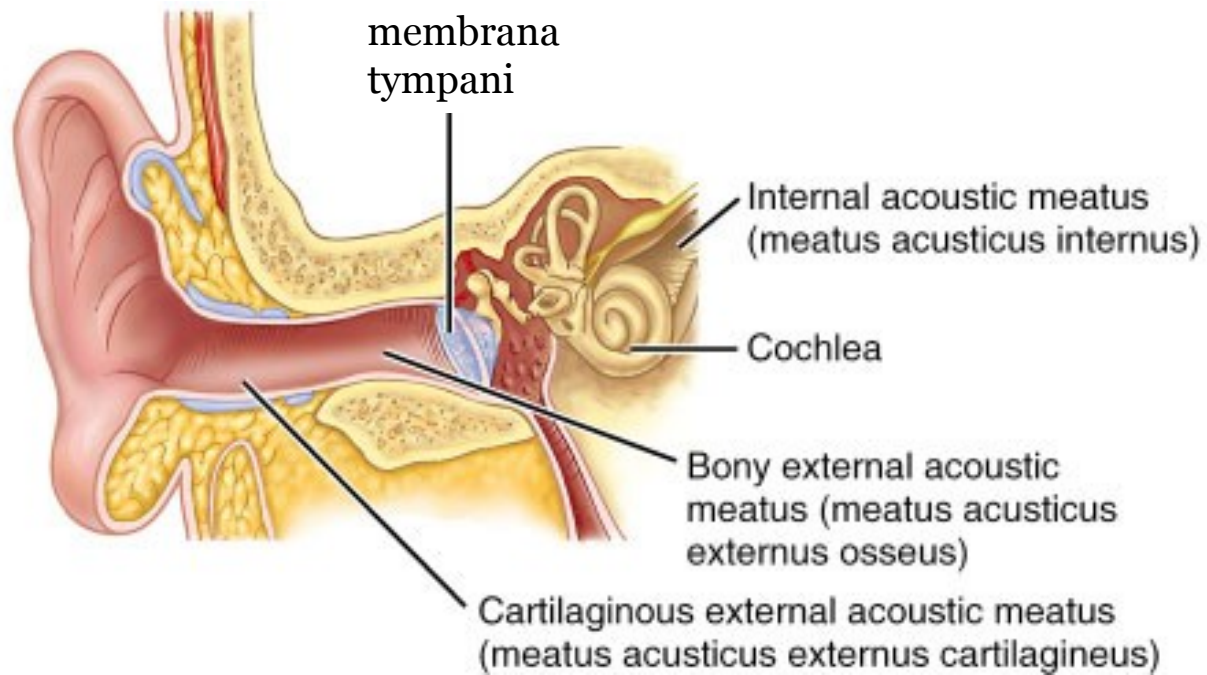
facies Hippocratica /  
facies abdominalis



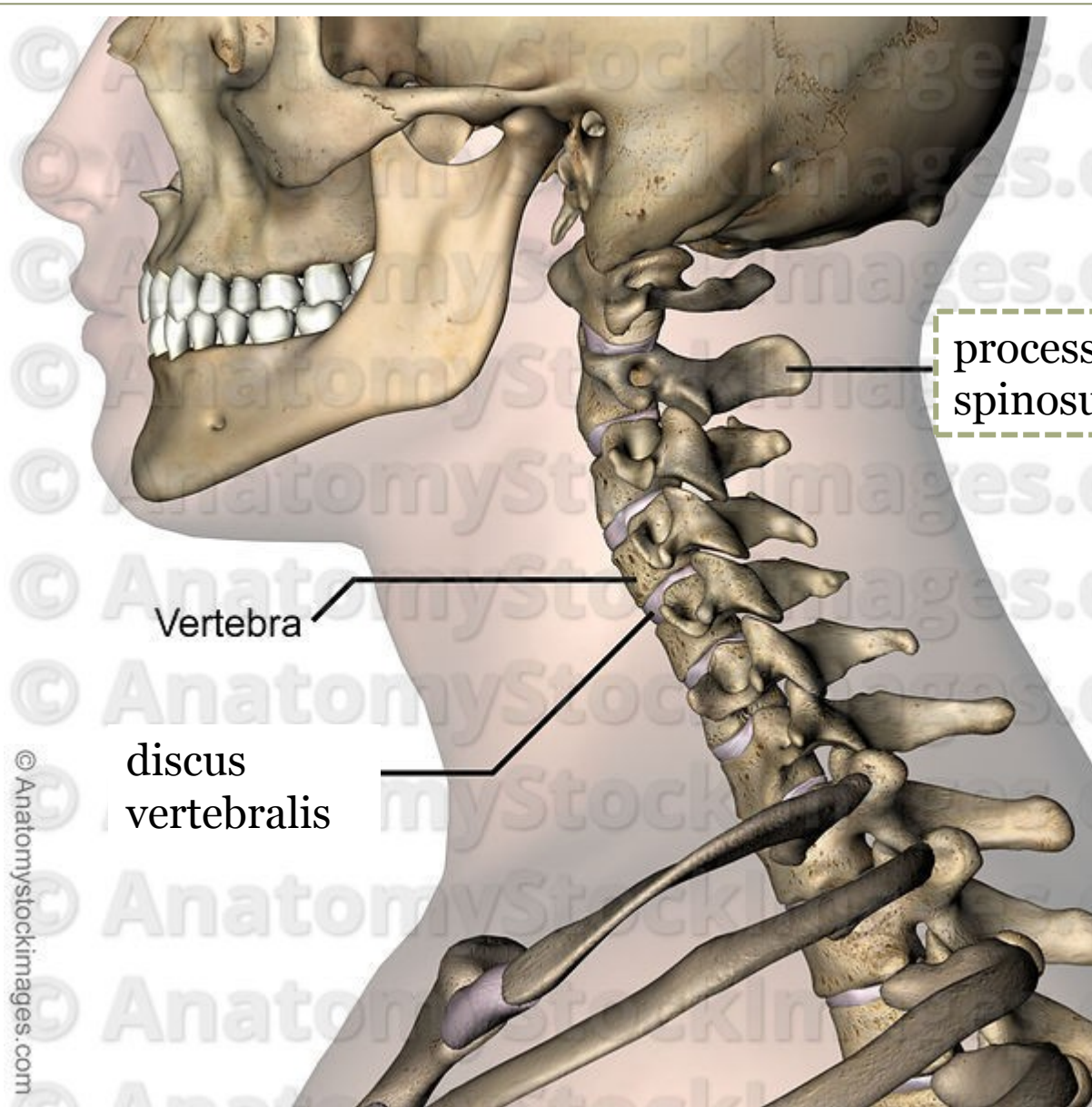
*facies composita* – normal,  
calm facial expression of  
healthy person



*facies dolorosa* – facial  
expression showing signs  
of pain



meatus acusticus externus et internus



processus spinosus

Vertebra

discus vertebralis



# What are the Greek and Latin synonyms?



## ENGLISH

bile  
wound  
kidney  
brain  
stomach  
thorax  
eye  
liver

## LATIN

bilis  
vulnus  
ren  
cerebrum  
ventriculus  
pectus  
oculus  
jecur

## GREEK

chole  
trauma  
nephros  
encephalon  
stomachos  
thorax  
ophthalmos  
hepar

# Form corresponding loose attributes



- articulatio (genu + dexter, tra, trum)
- arcus (vertebrae + thoracici, ae, a)
- causa (obstructio venae)
- ligamenta (manus + sinister, tra, trum)
- effectus (gargarisma + novus, a, um)
- sanatio (decubitus + profundus, a, um)
- collapsus (systema + circulatorius, a, um)
- status (cavities + praematurus, a, um)

# Connect the nouns with adjectives



- infarctus
  - partus
  - plexus
  - processus
  - usus
  - decubitus
- spinosus, a, um
  - dolorosus, a, um
  - externus, a, um
  - venosus, a, um
  - praematurus, a, um
  - acutus, a, um
- 
- A diagram showing connections between nouns and adjectives. Dashed blue lines with arrowheads connect the nouns on the left to the adjectives on the right. The connections are: infarctus to spinosus, partus to dolorosus, plexus to externus, processus to venosus, usus to praematurus, and decubitus to acutus.

# Connect the phrases with the preposition



- post + infarctus acutus
- propter + partus praematurus
- sub + plexus venosus uterinus
- in + decursus morbi
- ad + usus internus
- ante + processus spinosus
- sine + effectus malus

# Sensus humani:



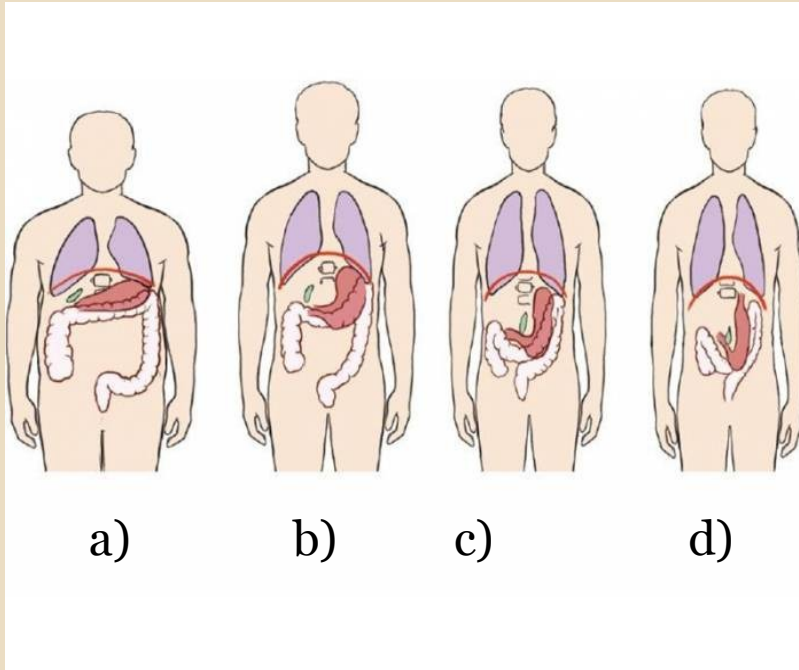
*visus ~ auditus ~ olfactus ~ tactus ~ gustus*



# HABITUS



= a general body type or constitution of a person;  
posture or position of the body



A                  hypersthenicus

B                  sthenicus

C                  hyposthenicus

D                  asthenicus

\*Gr. *sthenos* = strength

*Which of these is the average/normal?*

# Fill in the given nouns to complete the phrases

facies ~ status ~ processus ~ meatus ~ manus ~ usus  
~ apparatus ~ species

- a) medicamentum ad usum externum
- b) amputatio phalangis mediae digiti III manus dextrae traumatica
- c) apertura meatus acustici externi
- d) os, labia, palatum, oesophagus, ventriculus, intestina: organa apparatus digestorii
- e) species urologicae propter inflammationem vesicae urinariae
- f) fractura processu spinosi vertebrae T7
- g) status post resectionem lobi sinistri pulmonis propter metastases
- h) aegrotus cum facie pallida

