

Basic medical terminology 4



Questions



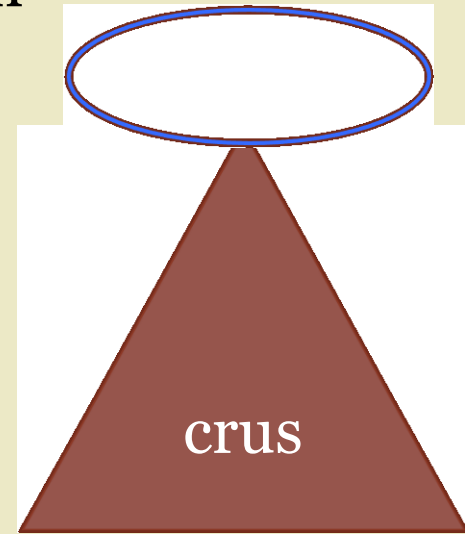
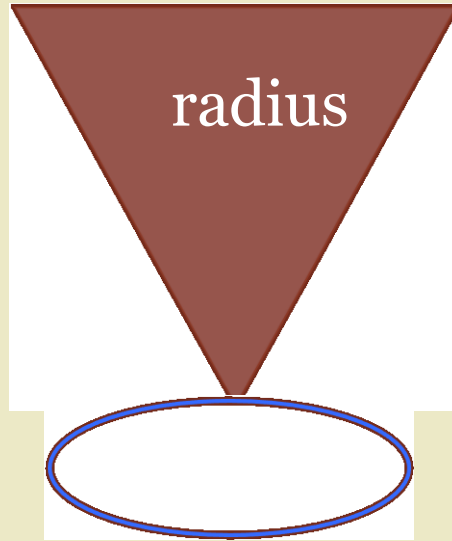
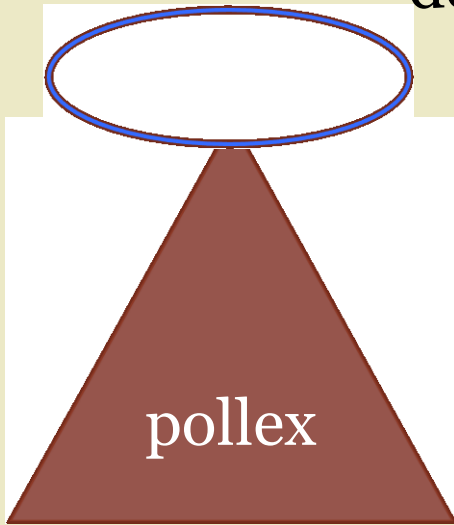
- What case is the noun in the state of dependency in? And how is it usually translated into English?
 - genitive case
 - eg. **fractura costae** = fracture **of** a rib
- What is called “prepositional phrase”?
 - phrase following a preposition
 - eg. **post fracturam** costae
- Based on what should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



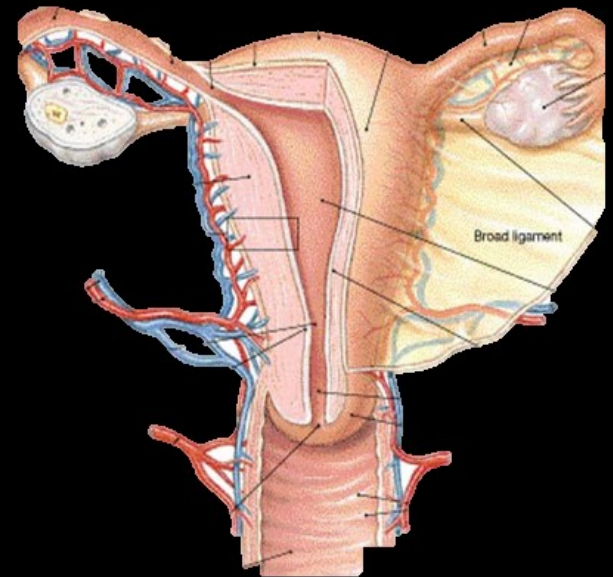
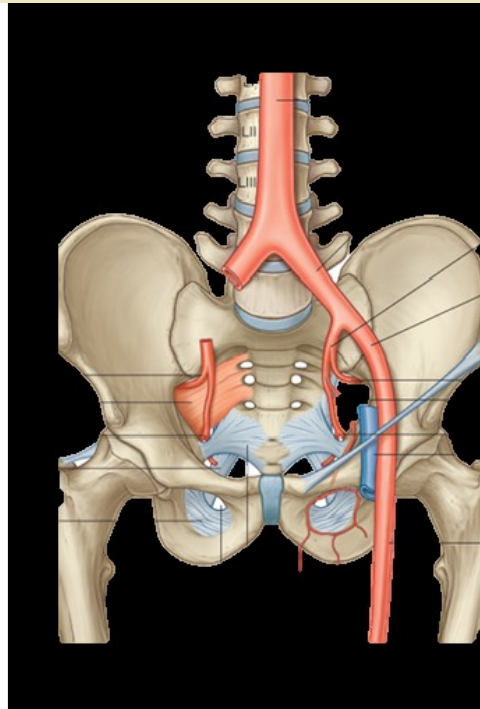
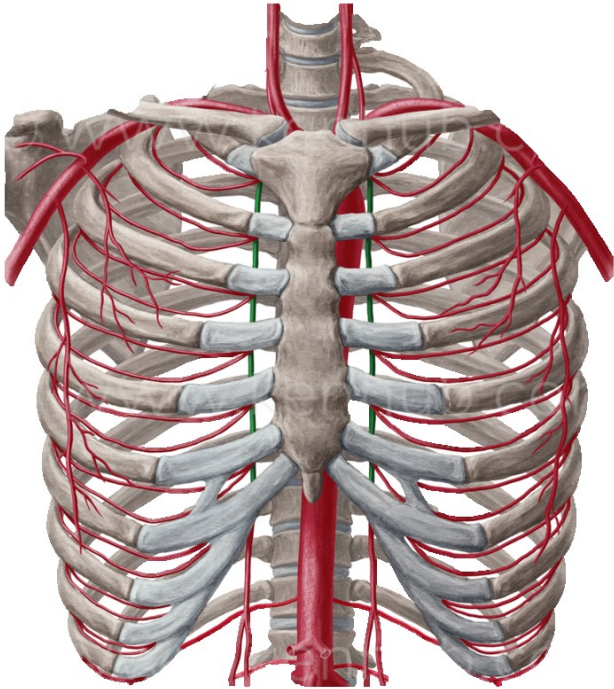
dextrum

dextra

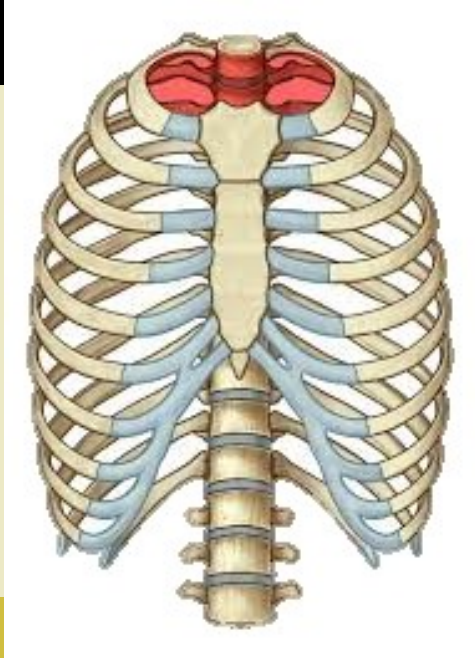
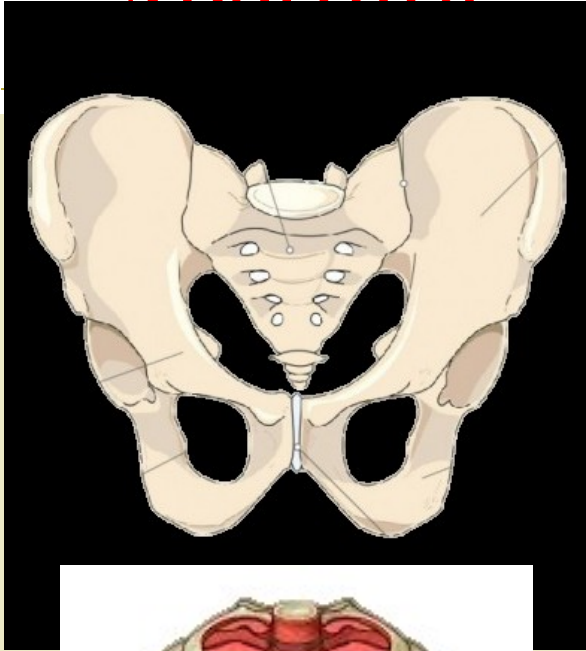
dextra

dexter

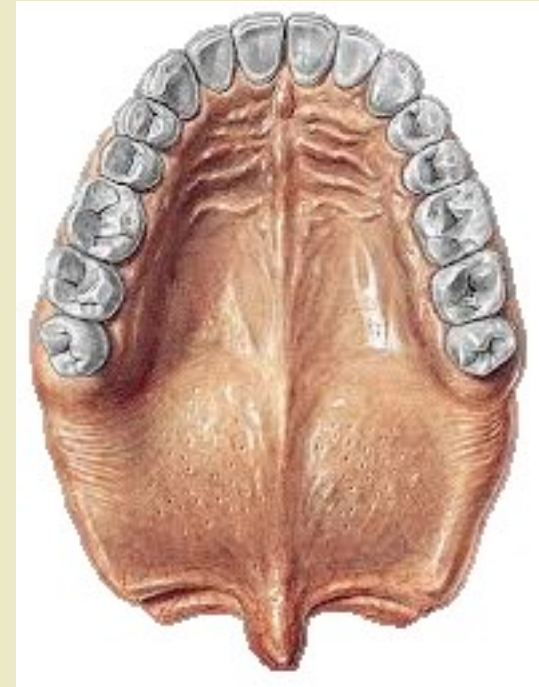
Arteriae



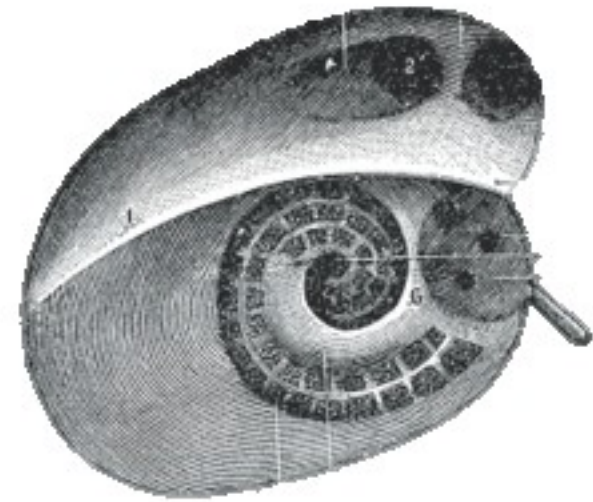
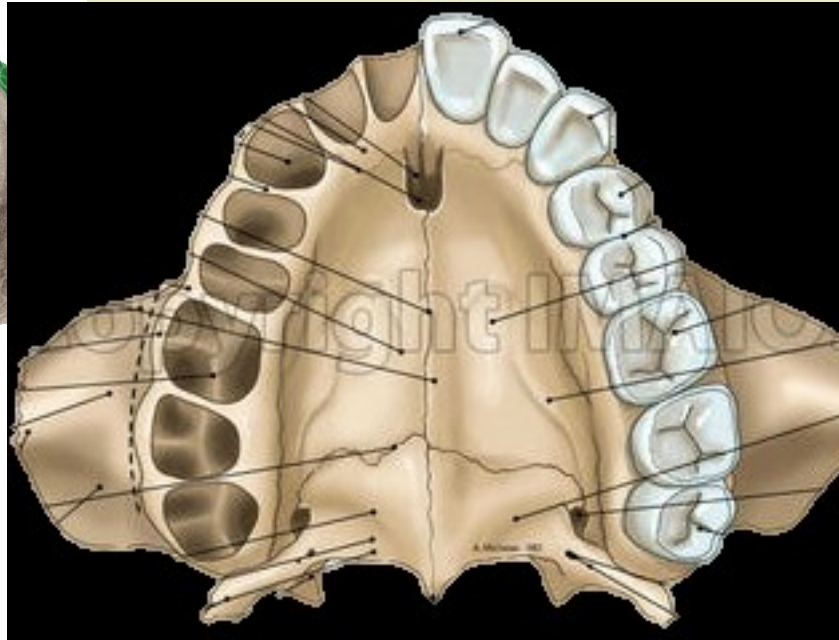
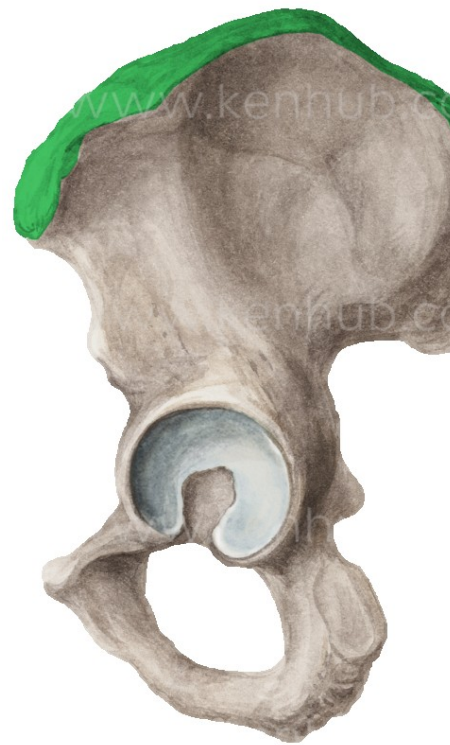
Apertura



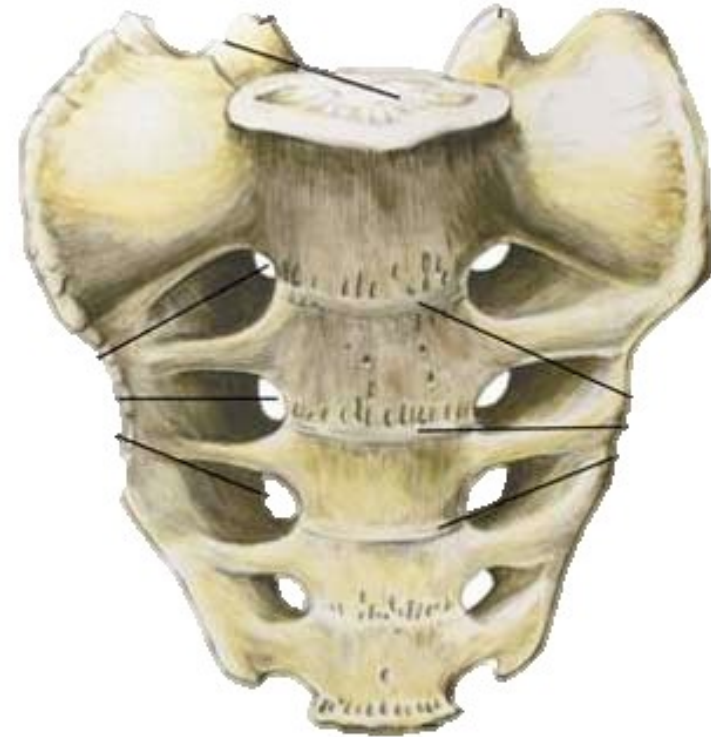
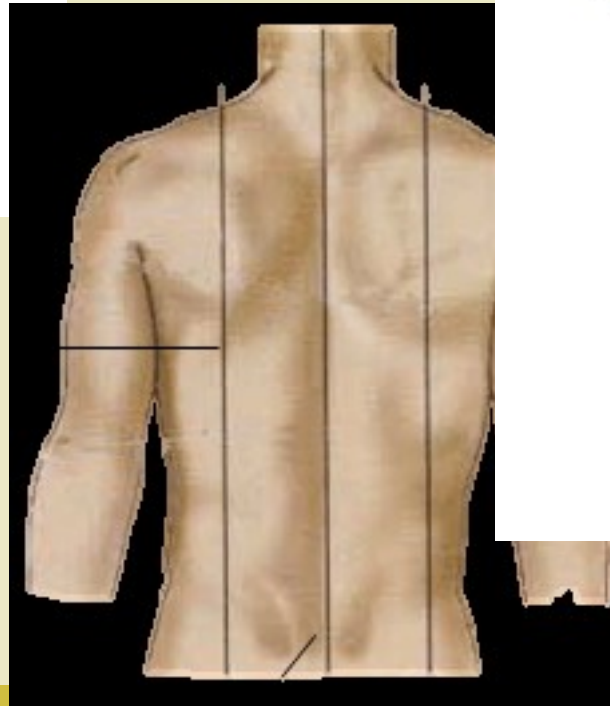
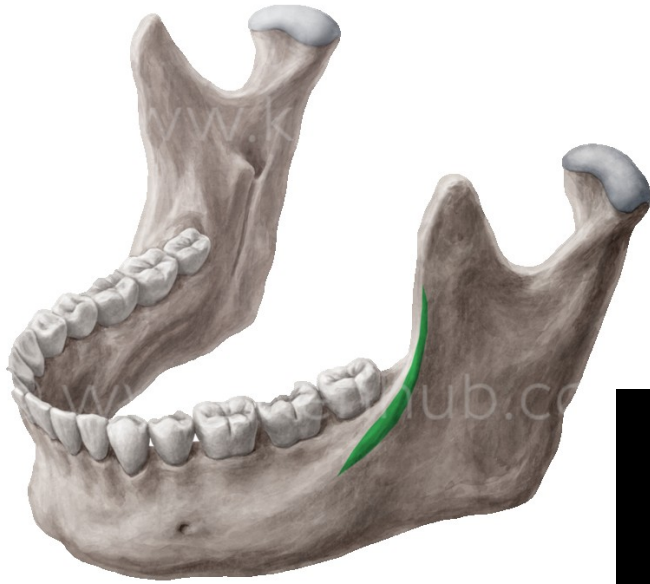
Rhaphé



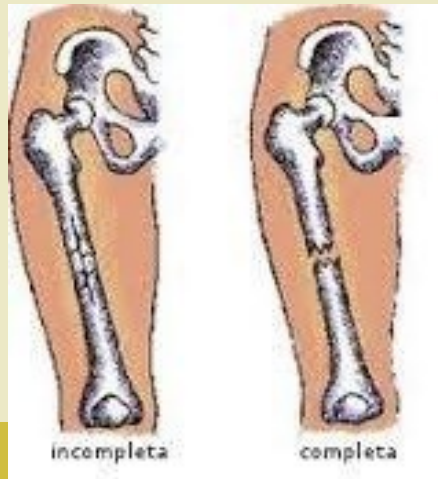
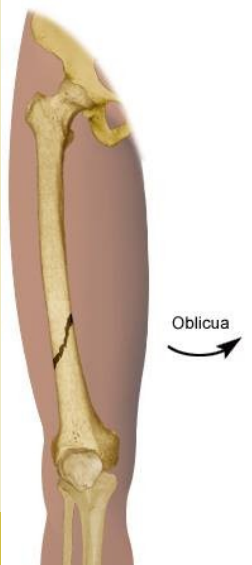
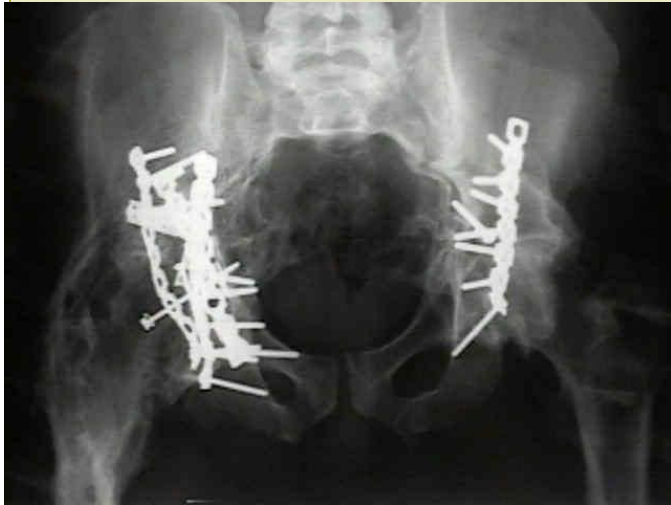
Cristae



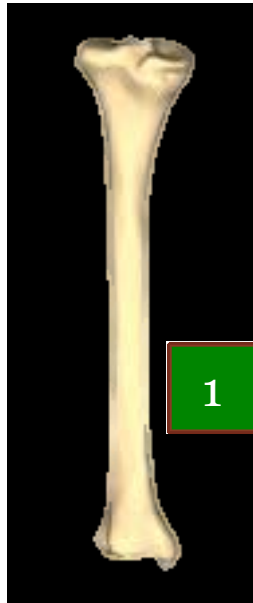
Lineae



Fracturae



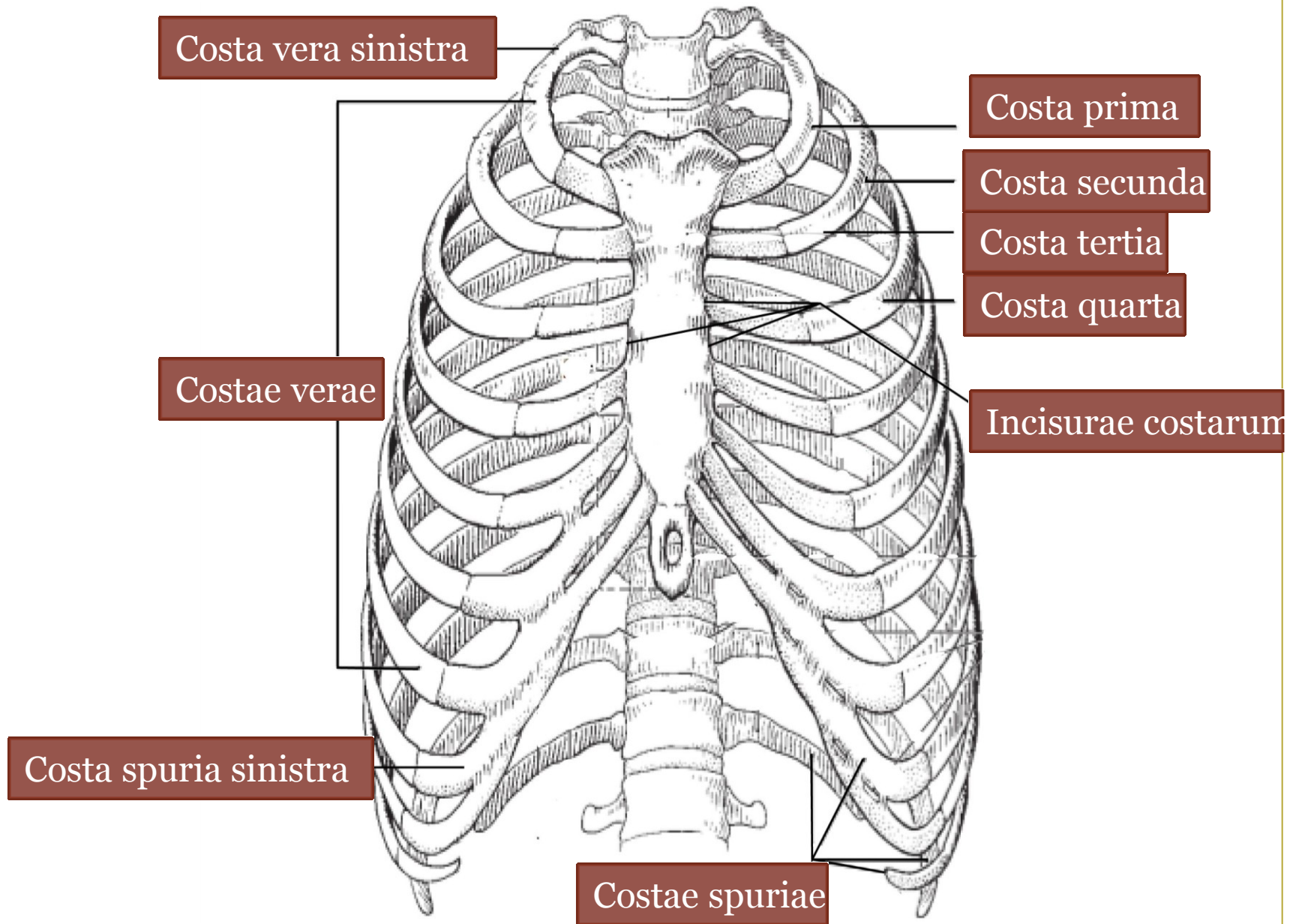
Name structures in Latin



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



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

2nd 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	-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

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	-um	-os	-on
-ī	-ī	-ī	-ī
-um	-um	-on	-on
-ō	-ō	-ō	-ō
-ī	-a	-ī	-a
-ōrum	-ōrum	-ōrum	-ōrum
-ōs	-a	-ōs	-a
-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