

# Basic medical terminology 4



# Questions



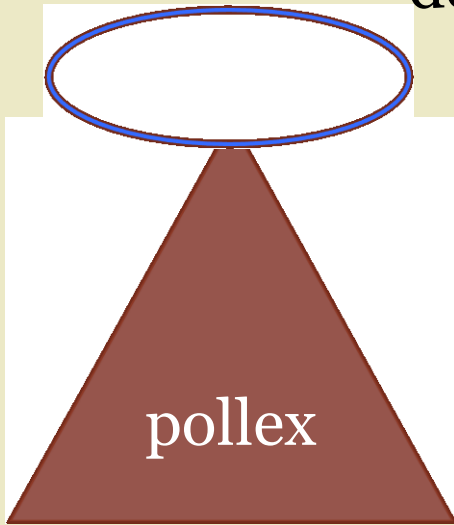
- What case is the noun in the state of dependency in? And how is it usually translated into English?
  - genitive case
  - eg. **fractura costae** = fracture **of** a rib
- What is called “prepositional phrase”?
  - phrase following a preposition
  - eg. **post** **fracturam** costae
- Based on what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



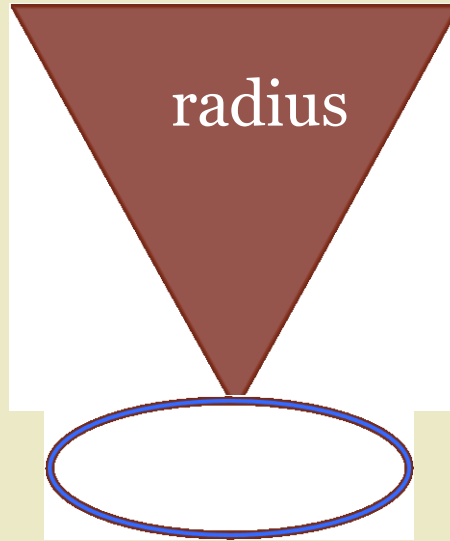
dextra

dextrum



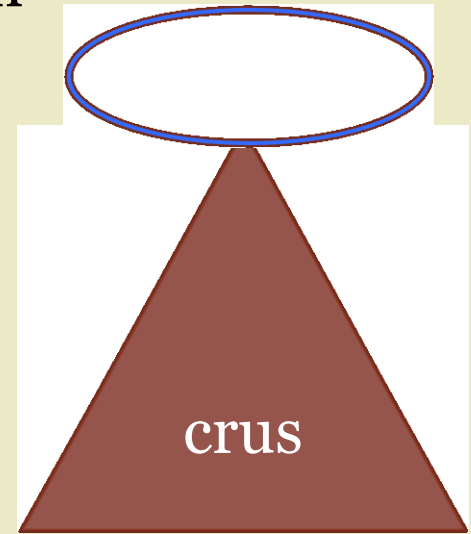
dextrum

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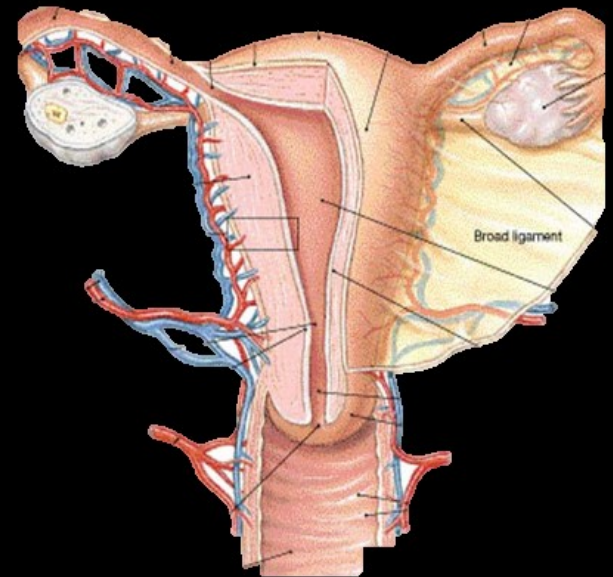
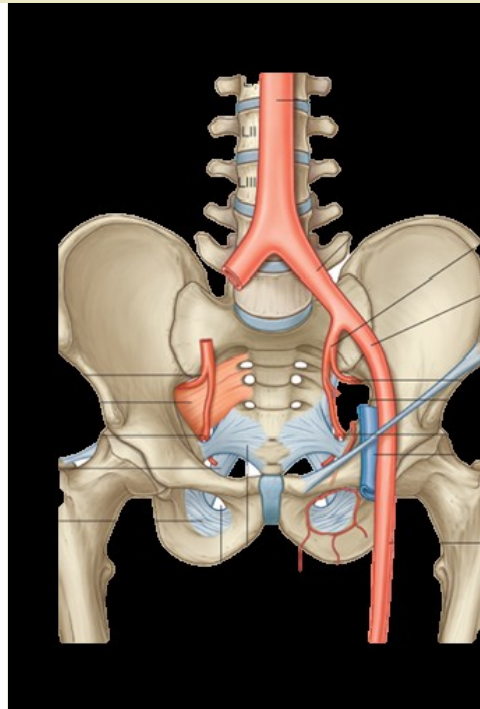
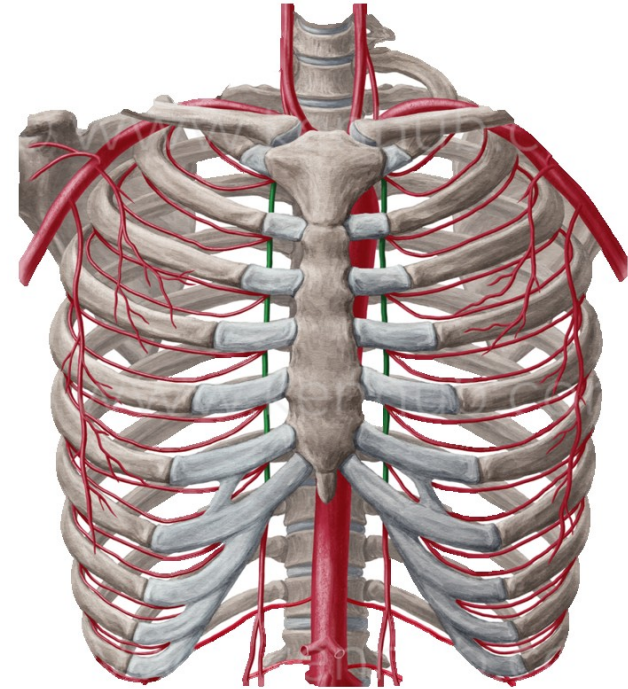


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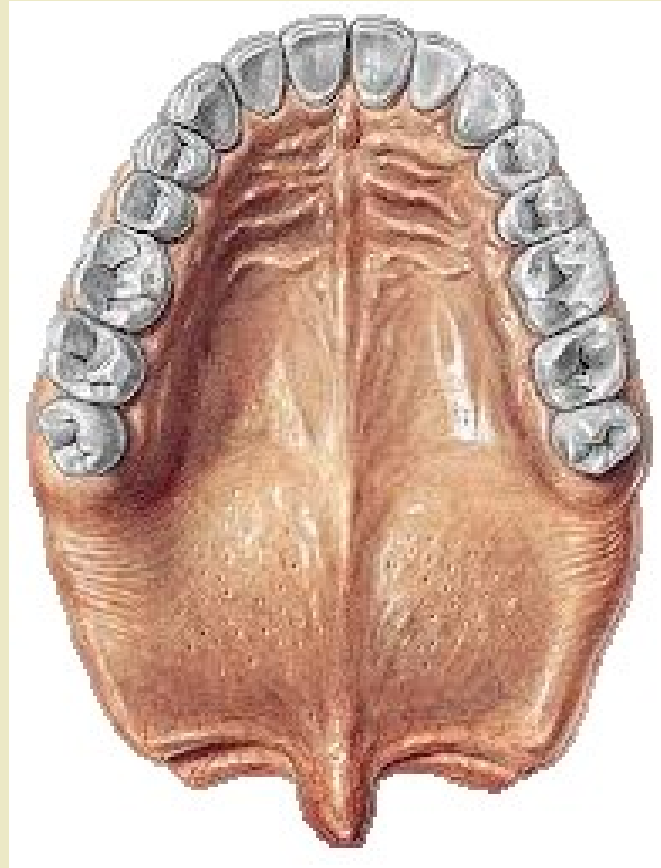
dexter



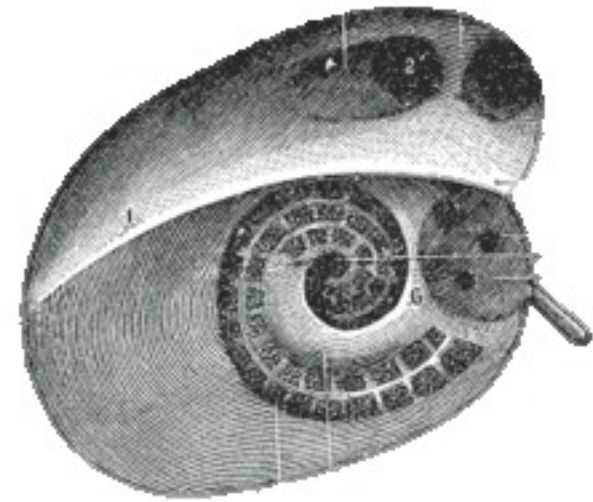
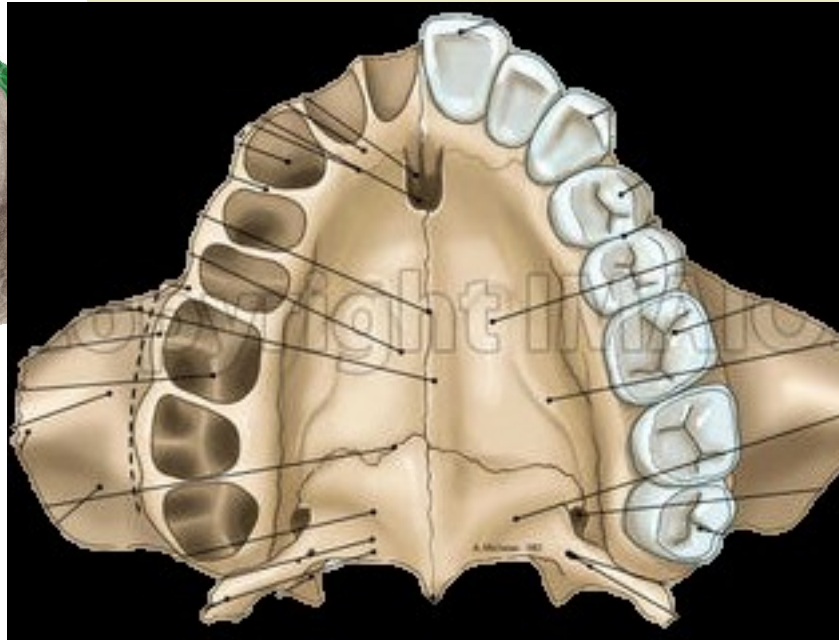
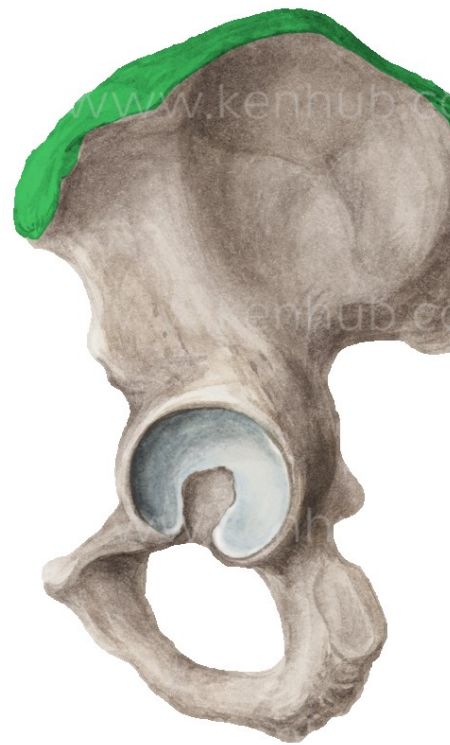
# Arteriae



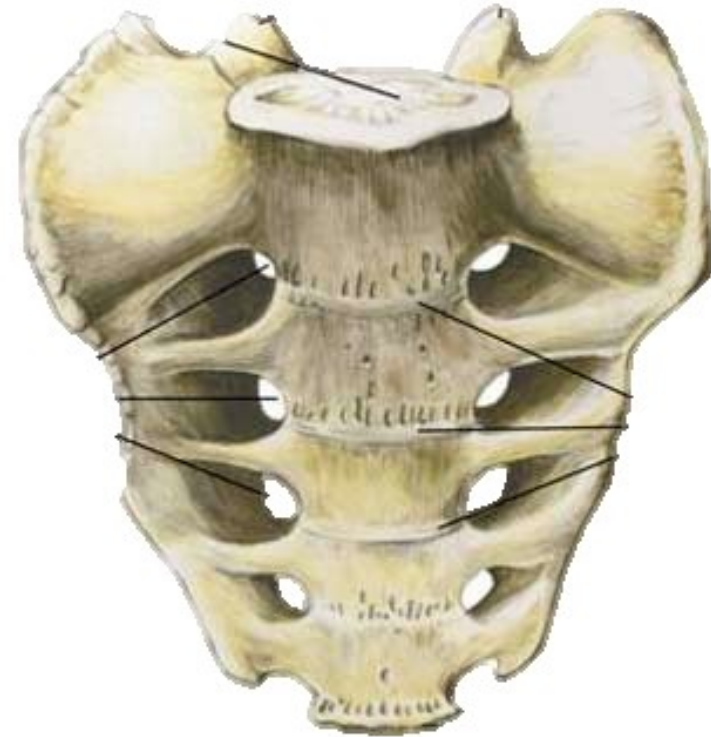
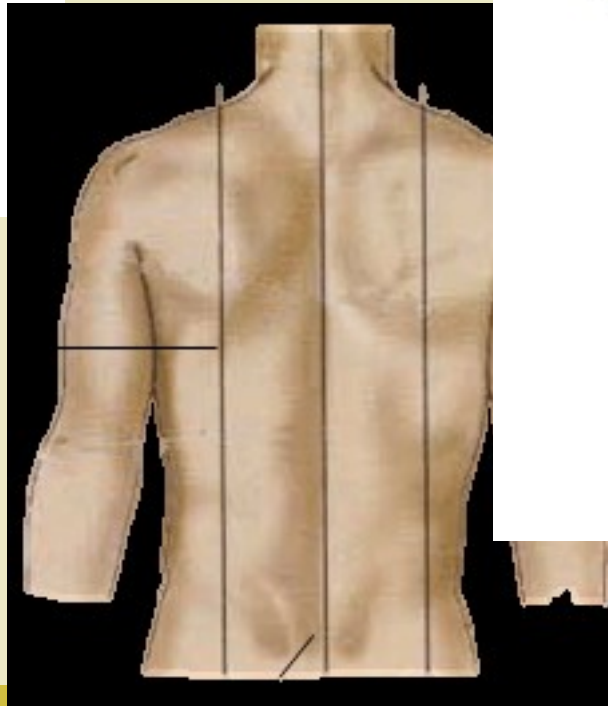
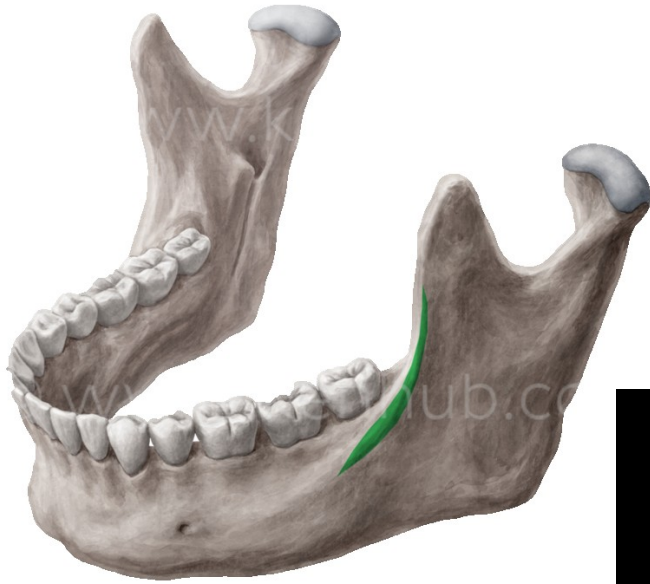
# Rhaphé



# Cristae

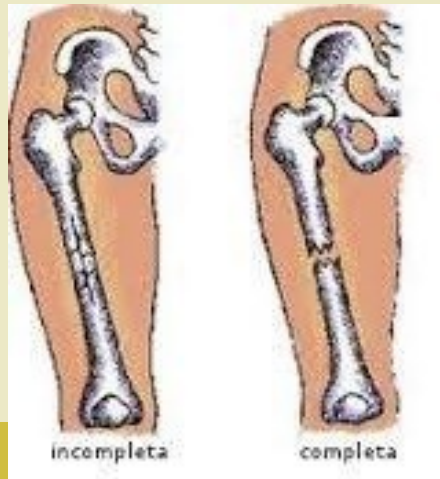
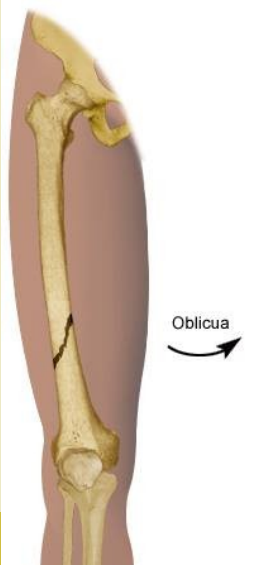
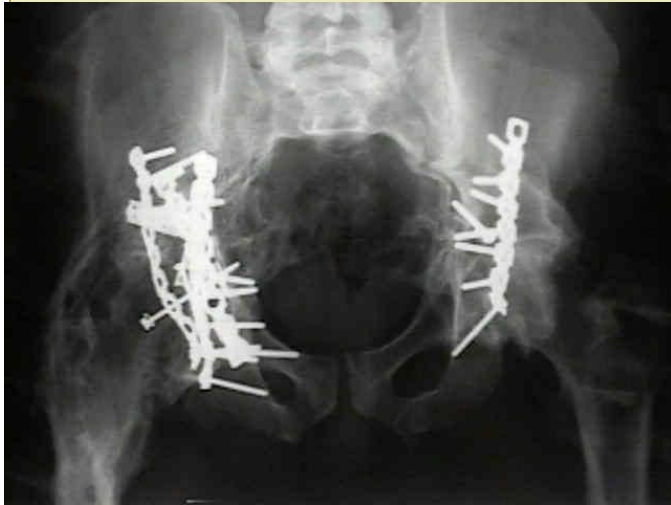


# Lineae



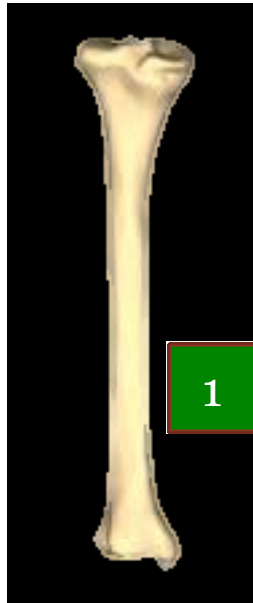


# Fracturae





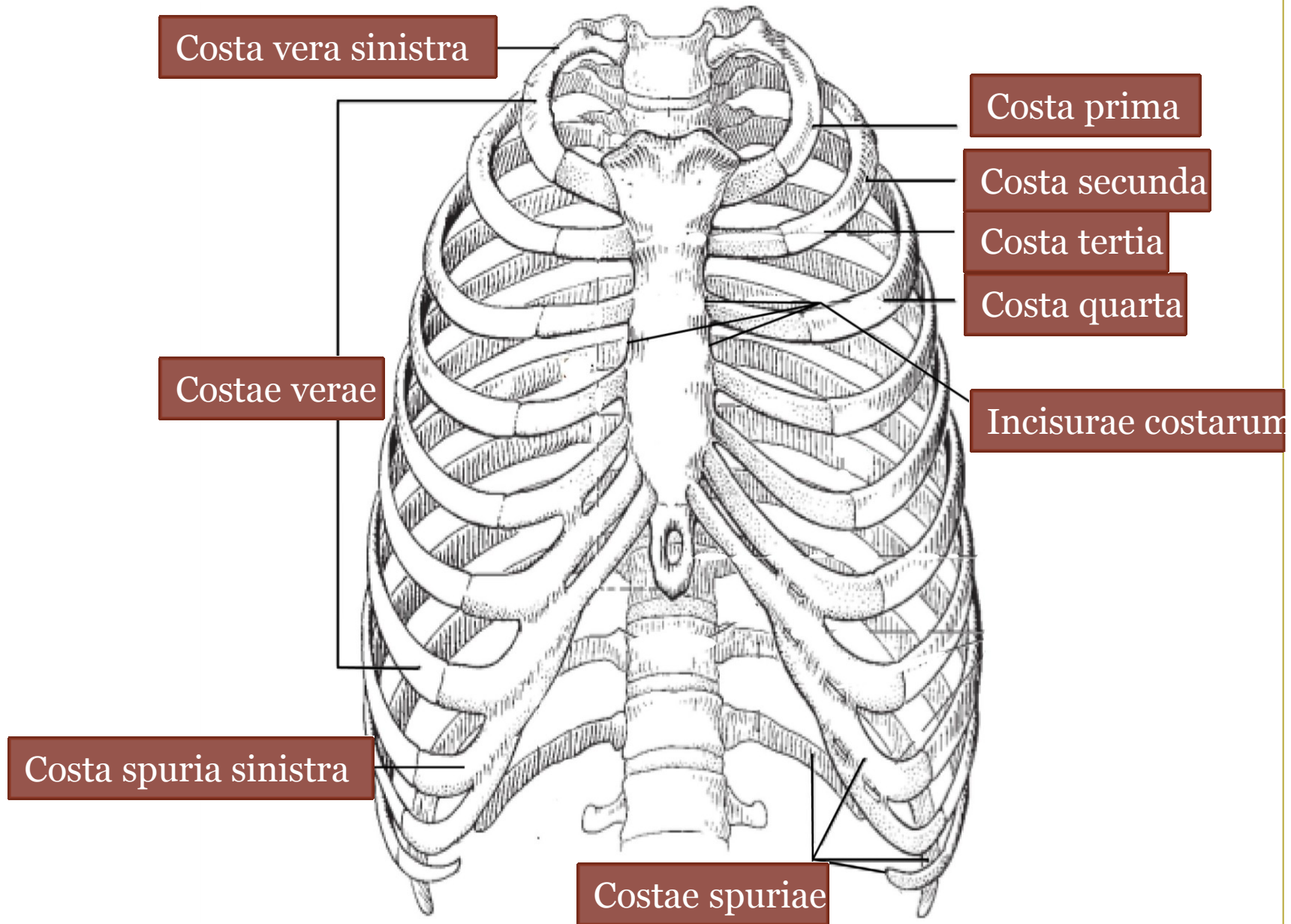
# Name structures in Latin



# 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

## 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