

ADJECTIVES OF THE 3RD DECLENSION – A SUMMARY

A) with two gender forms

- describing masculine or feminine nouns: **-IS** *deformitas gravis, decubitus lumbalis*
- describing neutral nouns: **-E** *intestinum tenue, os breve*

TYPICALLY:

- -ALIS/-ARIS, -ALE/-ARE > derived from nouns
e.g. *pars dorsalis, os occipitale*
- -FORMIS/-FORME > expressing similarity in shape
e.g. *os cuneiforme, appendix vermiformis*
- -BILIS/-BILE > expressing possibility
e.g. *tumor operabilis, morbus insanabilis*

B) with one gender form

- have one single form when describing nouns of all genders; e.g. *ligamentum teres*
- dictionary entry includes Genitive ending!!! (e.g. *teres, etis*)

TYPICALLY:

- -ENS/-ANS, entis/antis > usually parallel to English words ending in **-ing / -ent**
ren migrans, infarctus recens, ulcus perforans, ramus communicans, colon ascendens
- -CEPS, cipitis > referring to the number of heads in muscles
musculus biceps brachii
- -PLEX, plicis > referring to multiplicity
metastases hepatis multiplices, fractura simplex

DECLINING regardless of the number of gender forms!!

- Forms describing masculine and female nouns – like **PELVIS** BUT! Abl. Sg.: **-i**
- Forms describing neutral forms – like **RETE**

	<u>ren, is, m. + migrans, ntis</u>	<u>fractura, ae, f. + simplex, icis</u>	<u>ulcus, eris, n. + perforans, ntis</u>
NOM	ren <i>migrans</i>	fractura <i>simplex</i>	ulcus <i>perforans</i>
GEN	renis <i>migrantis</i>	fracturae <i>simplicis</i>	ulceris <i>perforantis</i>
ACC	renem <i>migrantem</i>	fracturam <i>simplicem</i>	ulcus <i>perforans</i> (=NOM)
ABL	rene <i>migranti</i>	fractura <i>simplici</i>	ulcere <i>perforanti</i>

DIFFERENCE ONLY IN ACC SG, NOM PL, AND ACC PL!!!

NUMERALS IN MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY -AN OVERVIEW

1) Numerals in anatomical terms	
ordinal numerals (1 –12) ➤ behave like the 1 st /2 nd declension adjectives	<i>vertebrae cervicales (C I – VII)</i> <i>atlas (C I)</i> <i>axis (C II)</i> <i>vertebra prominens (C VII)</i> <i>vertebrae thoracicae (T I – T XII)</i> <i>vertebrae lumbales (L I – L V)</i> <i>vertebrae sacrales (S I – V)</i> <i>vertebrae coccygeae (Co I – IV)</i>
	<i>costae (I – XII)</i> <i>costae verae (I – VII)</i> <i>costae spuriae (VIII – XII)</i> <i>costae fluctuantes (XI – XII)</i>
	<i>digitus primus/secundus/tertius/quartus/quintus</i>
	<i>dens incisivus primus/secundus</i> <i>dens praemolaris primus/secundus</i> <i>dens molaris primus/secundus/tertius</i>
	<i>nervi craniales</i> <i>nervus olfactorius (I)</i> <i>nervus opticus (II)</i> <i>nervus oculomotorius (III)</i> <i>nervus trochlearis (IV)</i> <i>nervus trigeminus (V)</i> <i>nervus abducens (VI)</i> <i>nervus facialis (VII)</i> <i>nervus vestibulochochlearis (VIII)</i> <i>nervus glossopharyngeus (IX)</i> <i>nervus vagus (X)</i> <i>nervus accessorius (XI)</i> <i>nervus hypoglossus (XII)</i> <i>nervi cervicales (C1 – C8)</i> <i>nervi thoracici (T1 – T12)</i> <i>nervi lumbales (L1 – L5)</i> <i>nervi sacrales (S1 – S5)</i>

2) Numerals in clinical terms	
ordinal numerals: <i>expressing degree</i>	<i>Asthma bronchiale gr. III.</i>
<i>compounds referring to number of pregnancies/births</i>	<i>Insufficiencia renalis chronica gr. IV.</i>
	<i>primi/secundi/terti/quarti/quinti/sextigravida primi/secundi/terti/quarti/quinti/sextipara</i>
multiple numerals (1 – 3 + <i>multiplex</i>) ➤ behave like the 3 rd declension adjectives with one gender form	<i>St. p. hysterectomiam abdominalem <u>simplicem</u></i> <i>Pelvis renis l. dx. et ureter l. dx <u>duplex</u></i> <i>Tumor lobi superioris pulmonis l. sin. <u>triplex</u></i> <i>Metastases hepatis <u>multiplices</u> susp.</i>
numeral adverbs (1 – 3) ➤ are indeclinable (i.e. do not change case forms)	<i>Funiculus umbilicalis circum collum fetus <u>semel/bis/ter</u> in grav. hebdom. 40+4</i>

EXERCISES

1. **Classify adjectives into declensions based on their dictionary entries. Note the number of their gender forms:**

opticus, a, um	parietalis, e	migrans, ntis
biliaris, e	felleus, a, um	teres, etis
centralis, e	ascendens, ntis	biceps, cipitis
liber, era, erum	sigmoideus, a, um	simplex, icis

2. **A) Choose the forms of adjectives to describe the nouns and create anatomical terms:**

<u>caput</u> + longus, a, um; brevis, e	_____
<u>intestinum</u> + tenuis, e; crassus, a, um	_____
<u>musculus</u> + rectus, a, um; biceps, cipitis	_____
<u>colon</u> + ascendens, ntis; sigmoideus, a, um	_____
<u>tuber</u> + ischiadicus, a, um; frontalis, e	_____
<u>canalis</u> + centralis, e; opticus, a, um	_____

- B) *Therapia*.... (add the whole adjective phrase in proper case form)**

<u>fractura</u> + multiplex, icis; apertus, a, um	_____
<u>eczema</u> + solaris, e; ruber, bra, brum	_____
<u>urocystitis</u> + acutus, a, um; levis, e	_____
<u>herpes</u> + febrilis, e; simplex, icis	_____
<u>ulcus</u> + perforans, ntis; mollis, e	_____
<u>ren</u> + cysticus, a, um; migrans, ntis	_____

3. Mark the adjectives of 3rd declension in the following medical records. Decide how many gender forms they have. Then translate into English:

corpus alienum intestini tenuis perforans

carcinoma capitis pancreatis inoperabile, metastases hepatis multiplices

vulnera lacera regionis frontalis, dorsi nasi, labii superioris oris et vestibuli oris

tumor lobi medii pulmonis l. dx. ad pericardium, diaphragma et nervum phrenicum increscens

st. p. excisionem coli subtotaalem propter carcinoma coli descendentis

vulnus punctum cubiti l.sin., corpus alienum vitreum in situ

fractura intraarticularis partis distalis radii sin. dislocata comminutiva

fractura ossis cuboidei et navicularis pedis l. dx. sine dislocatione

ruptura musculi tricipitis surae l. dx. suspecta

corpora aliena vitrea multiplicia antebrachii l. dx.

contusio reg. lumbalis dorsi gravis

4. Put the following phrases from the abovementioned diagnoses into opposite number (sg./pl.):

- corpus alienum perforans _____
- carcinoma inoperabile _____
- vulnera lacera _____
- tumor increscens _____
- vulnus punctum cubiti _____
- fractura intraarticularis comminutiva _____
- contusio gravis _____

5. Translate into Latin:

symptoms of starting tuberculosis

rupture of the round ligament of uterus in pregnancy

patient after recent excision of the right breast

worsening insufficiency of heart

tumor growing towards urinary bladder

recurring inflammation of middle ear

multiple penetrating injuries in hypogastric region

PART III: VOCABULARY

ANATOMICAL NOMENCLATURE

abducens, ntis	abducent, drawing away from the medial line	exogenes, is	originating outside the body
ascendens, ntis	ascending, going upwards	fluctuans, ntis	floating
biceps, cipitis	two-headed, biceps (muscle)	frequens, ntis	frequent
biventer, tris	having two “bellies”	herpes etis, m.	herpes, a skin disease caused by the herpes virus
comitans, ntis	accompanying	incipiens, ntis	starting, incipient
communicans, ntis	communicating	(in)operabilis, e	(in)operable
descendens, ntis	descending, going downwards	(in)sanabilis, e	(un)treatable
teres, etis	round	liquor, oris, m.	liquid
tuber, eris, n.	larger protuberance	migrans, ntis	changing place, migrating
vermiformis, e	worm-shaped (with <i>appendix</i>)	penetrans, ntis	penetrating, entering a structure
		permanens, ntis	permanent, enduring
		progrediens, ntis	advancing, progressive

CLINICAL TERMINOLOGY

adiuvans, ntis	assisting, aiding, helping	recens, ntis	recent
constituens, ntis	constituent, referring to part of a whole	recidivans, ntis / recurrens, ntis	recurring, repeating itself
corrigens, ntis	correcting	simplex, icis	simple
decolor, oris	colourless	solvens, ntis	dissolving
duplex, icis	double, having two components or functions	triplex, icis	triple
increscens, ntis	growing	versicolor, oris	multicoloured
eczema matis, n.	eczema, inflammatory process involving epidermis		
exacerbans, ntis	worsening		

COLLOCATIONS

<i>delirium tremens</i>	acute alcohol withdrawal syndrome marked by hypertension, irritability, agitation, tremor, and hallucinations
<i>funiculus umbilicalis</i>	umbilical cord
<i>in graviditatis hebdomade</i> (<i>in grav. hebd. X+Y</i>)	in the week of pregnancy (followed by number of weeks + days)
<i>remedium cardinale</i>	the main medication with desired effect
<i>remedium adiuvars</i>	the medication supporting the effect of the main one
<i>remedium corrigens</i>	the medication correcting undesirable effects of the main one
<i>remedium constituens</i>	the vehicle to dilute the main medication