

PART I: EXERCISES

1. Choose the correct form of the adjective *DEXTER, A UM* to describe the following nouns:

- | | |
|--------|----------|
| orbita | pes |
| genu | radius |
| pollex | crus |
| auris | phalanx |
| talus | brachium |
| femur | manus |
| carpus | COXA |

2. Name the following anatomical structures using the given adjectives. Try to figure out their locations:

arteria + thoracicus, a, um; iliacus, a, um; uterinus, a, um;

apertura + internus, a, um; externus, a, um; medianus, a, um

raphe + medianus, a, um; palatinus, a, um

crista + iliacus, a, um; palatinus, a, um; transversus, a, um

linea + obliquus, a, um; medianus, a, um; transversus, a, um

Choose one term from each line and modify it to say "parts of...":

partes -----

partes -----

partes -----

partes -----

partes -----

3. *Specify the following pathologies using the given adjectives:*

diabetes + mellitus, a, um; secundarius, a, um

fractura + apertus, a, um; obliquus, a, um

therapia + chirurgicus, a, um; complicatus, a, um

diarrhoe + epidemicus, a, um; acutus, a, um

Choose one term from each line and modify it to complete the following phrases:

patiens cum -----

status post -----

propter -----

therapia -----

4. *Translate the following anatomical terms. Pay attention to the word order and the case endings:*

the first false rib

the second thoracic vertebra

the third right true rib

the fourth coccygeal vertebra

the fifth left true rib

the sixth thoracic vertebra

Choose two of the abovementioned structures and modify them to say “fracture of”:

fractura -----

fractura -----

5. Give opposites. Explain the meaning:

anaemia congenita	fractura clausa
diarrhoe acuta	fascia interna
foramen magnum	costa spuria
costa dextra	linea nigra

6. Form meaningful phrases from the following words by modifying their case endings. Do not change the word order:

insufficiencia + valva + aorta

tunica + serosus, a, um + vesica + felleus, a, um

plica + vena + cavus, a, um + sinister, a, um

causa + anaemia + periculosus, a, um

fractura + maxilla + complicatus, a, um

therapia + chirurgicus, a, um + fractura + coxa + sinister, a, um + complicatus, a, um

insufficiencia + glandula + thyroideus, a, um + acquisitus, a, um

patiens + cum + dyspnoe, es, f. + acutus, a, um

status + post + therapia, ae, f. + scarlatina, ae, f. + epidemicus, a, um

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lamina + proprius, a, um + tunica + mucosus, a, um

venae + medulla + oblongatus, a, um

fractura + columna + vertebrae + complicatus, a, um

post + pneumonia + tuberculosus, a, um

insufficiencia + tuba + auditivus, a, um + congenitus, a, um

7. Translate the following phrases into Latin:

subcutaneous pouch of the shinbone

fracture of the second false rib

gastric glands

mucous membrane of the urinary bladder

mucous membrane of the gall bladder

the back of the tongue

palatal transverse suture

fracture of coccygeal vertebrae

fracture of the left shinbone and calf bone

open fracture of the left shinbone

complicated fracture of the backbone

into the internal iliac artery

in the deep vein of the tongue

complicated treatment of secondary diabetes

PART II : GRAMMAR

LATIN 2ND DECLENSION

Latin 2nd declension includes mostly **MASCULINES** ending in **-US/-ER** and **NEUTERS** ending in **-UM** in Nom. sg. Some of the words ending in **-us** are of female gender, but these are exceptions:

Number	Case	model words NERVUS (M) / SEPTUM(N)	
Sg	1.	nervus	septum
	2.	nervi	septi
	4.	nervum	septum
	6.	nervo	septo
Pl	1.	nervi	septa
	2.	nervorum	septorum
	4.	nervos	septa
	6.	nervis	septis

NOTE the similarities between the 1st and the 2nd declension!

Gen. Sg = Nom. Pl. (1: *-ae*; 2: *-i*)

Acc. Sg. ends in -m (1: **-am**; 2: **-um**)

Gen. Pl. ends in -rum (1: **-arum**; 2: **-orum**)

Acc. Pl. ends in -s (1: **-as**; 2: **-os**)

Abl. Pl. ends in **-is**

Neuters of the 2nd declension differ from masculines only in Nominative and Accusative (both singular and plural); Genitive and Ablative endings are identical.

REMEMBER! **All neuters: Nominative (sg./pl.) = Accusative (sg./pl.)**

All neuters in all declensions end in **-a** in Nom. and Acc. Pl.

Nouns ending in **-er** in Nom. sg. are quite rare in medical terminology; however, there are several frequently used adjectives with this ending (e. g. dexter, sinister, liber...). Nouns and adjectives ending in **-er** either lose the vowel **-e**—or keep it; this change of the stem is always indicated by the female and neutral forms in adjectives (dexter, **tra**, **trum**; liber, **era**, **erum**) or by the genitive ending in nouns (cancer, **cri**, m.).

Gender exceptions:

methodus, i, f.= method; **periodus**, i, f. = period; **diameter**, tri, f. = diameter

PART III : VOCABULARY*ANATOMICAL NOMENCLATURE*

accessorius, a, um	accessory, supplementary	pylorus, i, m.	pylorus (the part connecting stomach to duodenum)
anatomicus, a, um	anatomical	radiatus, a, um	radiate, ray-shaped
bulbus, i, m.	(eye)bulb	rectum, i, n.	rectum (final part of large intestine)
calcaneus, i, m.	heel bone	rectus, a, um	straight
cardiacus, a, um.	related to heart, cardiac	ruber, bra, brum	red
cerebrum, i, n.	brain	septum, i, n.	septum, a wall dividing cavity or structure
crassus, a, um	thick	sympathicus, a, um	sympathetic (nervous system)
curvatura, ae, f.	rounded part of a structure, curvature	truncus, i, m.	trunk; (brain) stem
diameter, tri, f.	diameter	tuberculum, i, n.	tubercle, small bump
dorsum, i, n.	back (of a structure)	uterus, i, m.	uterus
durus, a, um	hard	vagus, a, um	wandering (nerve)
duodenum, i, n.	duodenum (the 1 st part of small intestine)	ventriculus, i, m.	ventricle; stomach (<i>obsolete</i>)
flavus, a, um	yellow		
fundus, i, m.	base, bottom		
interosseus, a, um	between bones, interosseous		
jejunum, i, n.	jejunum (the 2 nd part of small intestine)		
ligamentum, i, n.	ligament		
lobus, i, m.	lobe		
longus, a, um	long		
lymphaticus, a, um	lymphatic		
malleolus, i, m.	bony prominence of ankle		
musculus, i, m.	muscle		
nervus, i, m.	nerve		
nodus, i, m.	node		
nucleus, i, m.	cell nucleus; mass of grey matter		
oesophagus, i, m.	gullet, esophagus		
organum, i, n.	organ		
ostium, ii, n.	orifice		
ovarium, ii, n.	ovary		
palatum, i, n.	palate		
pharyngeus, a, um	related to pharynx		

CLINICAL TERMINOLOGY

adultus, a, um	adult
aegrotus, i, m.	sick person, patient
anomalía, ae, f.	anomaly, deviation from usual
caecus, a, um	blind
cancer, cri, m.	cancer
medicamentum, i, n.	medicament
morbis, i, m.	disease
neonatus, i, m.	newborn
periodus, i, f.	period
signum, i, n.	sign, indication

COLLOCATIONS:

<i>(intestinum) caecum</i>	caecum (the first part of large intestine)
<i>intestinum crassum</i>	large intestine
<i>(intestinum) rectum</i>	rectum (distal portion of large intestine)
<i>medulla rubra</i>	red bone marrow
<i>medulla flava</i>	yellow bone marrow
<i>nervus vagus</i>	vagus nerve (the tenth cranial nerve)

