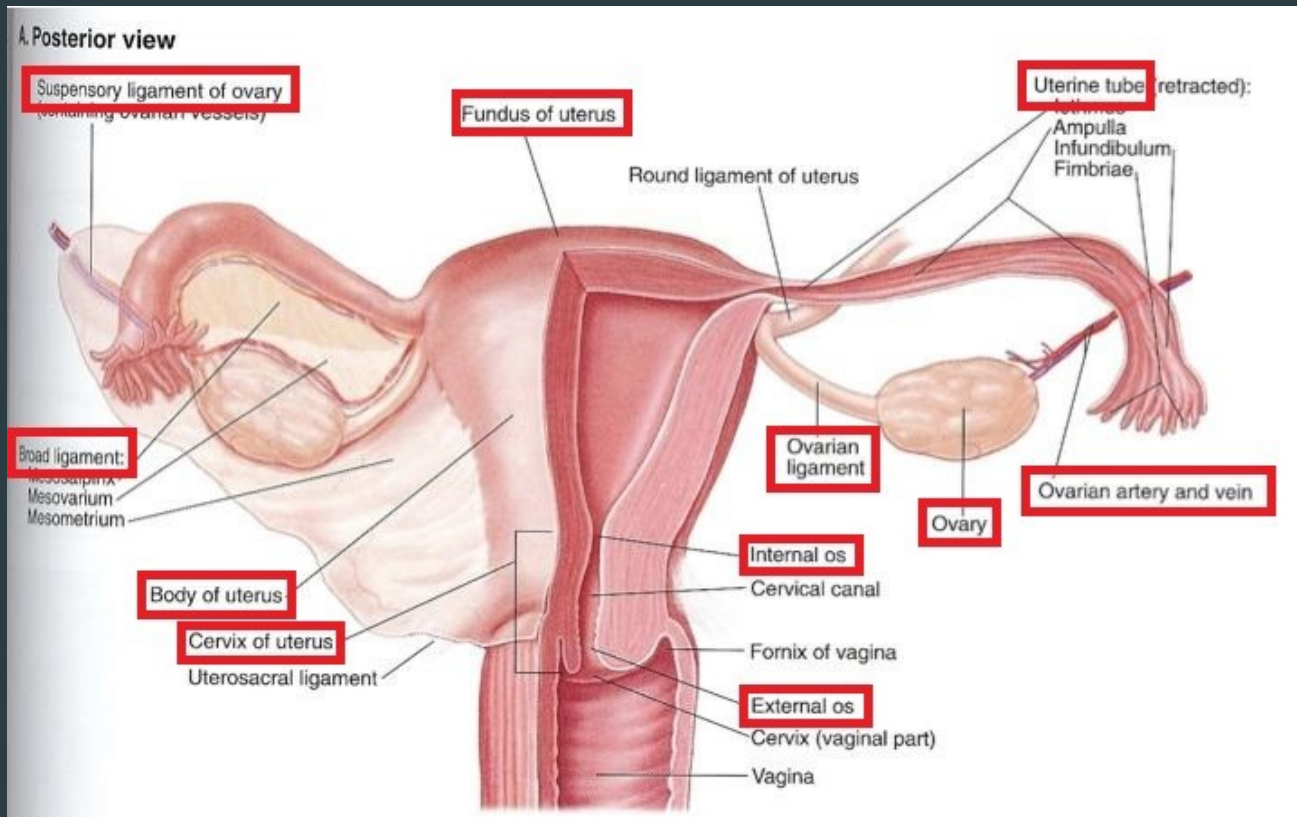
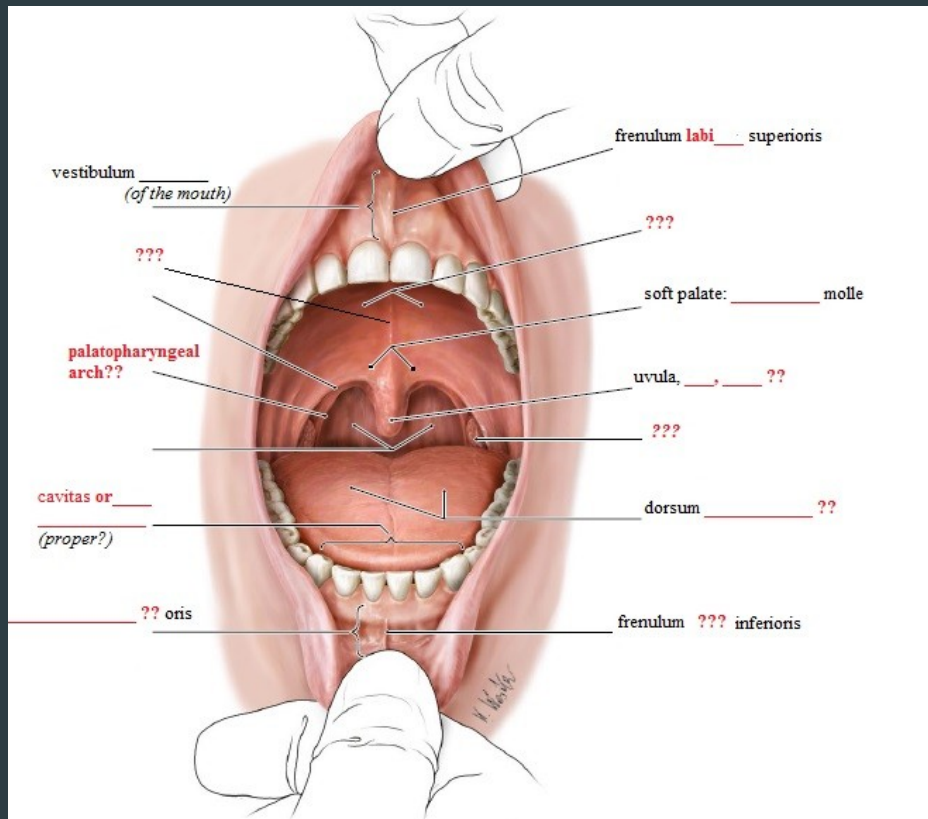
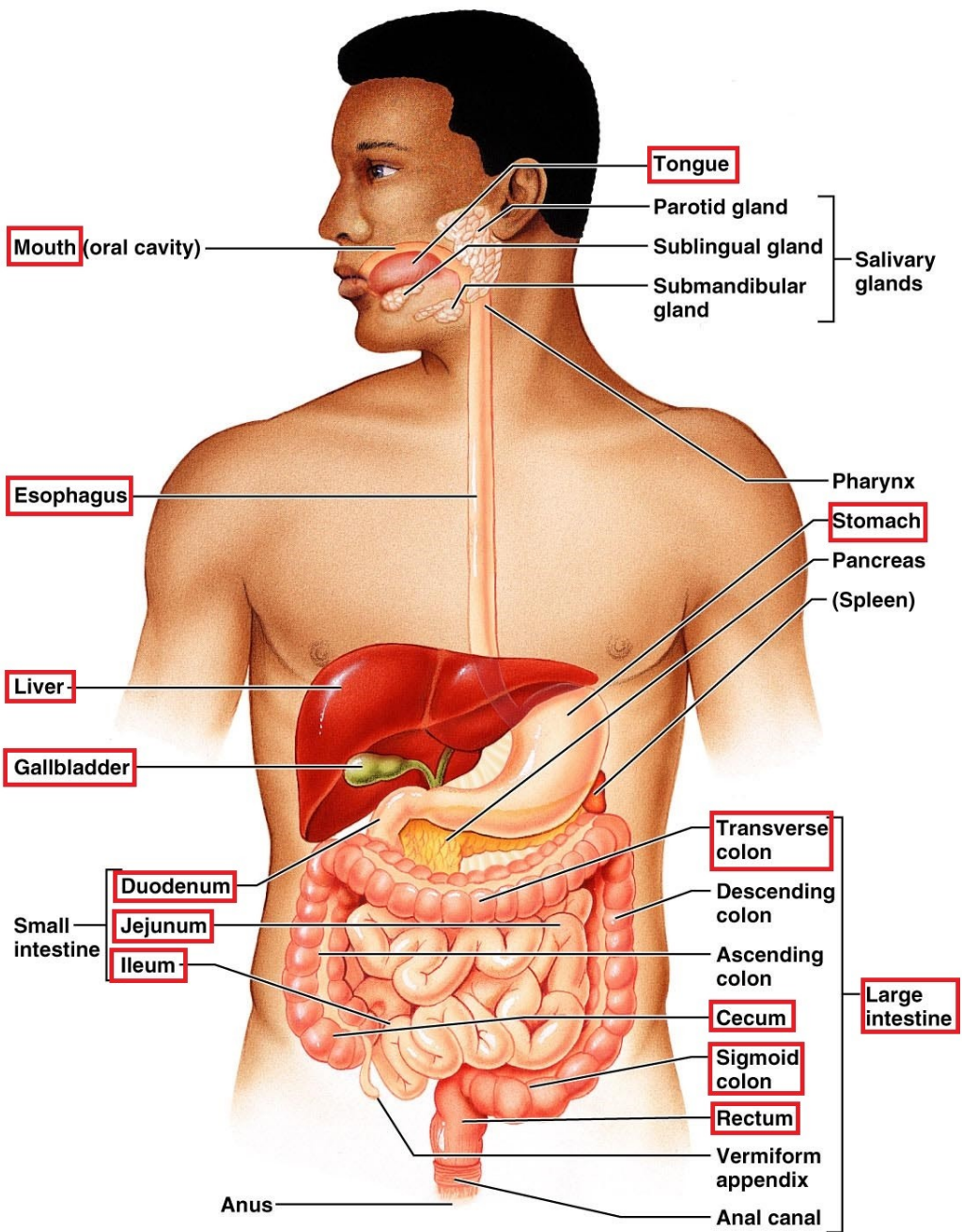


Translate the parts of female reproductive system marked in red



Fill in the missing medical terms





cancer of...??

treatment of
the cancer of...

state after
treatment of
the cancer of...

Revision

- ▶ What are the examples of the 1st declension? What about their genders and genitive endings?
- ▶ How many paradigms do we have in the 2nd declension? What are the differences between them?
- ▶ Can you see any regularities in the paradigms of neuters? Are there any endings which are the same for all words of 1st and 2nd declension?
- ▶ What is the difference between adjectives *liber* and *ruber*?
- ▶ How do we decline Latin adjectives?

Choose fitting terms from the box

1. Find the corresponding noun to the pair of adjectives/noun phrases:

tunica	colon	ramus	fundus	glandulae	collum	diarrhoe	angulus
--------	-------	-------	--------	-----------	--------	----------	---------

1) _____

mucosa
serosa

2) _____

vesicae felleae
gastricus

3) _____

transversum
sigmoideum

4) _____

alba
epidemica

5) _____

chirurgicum
anatomicum

6) _____

linguae
accessoriae

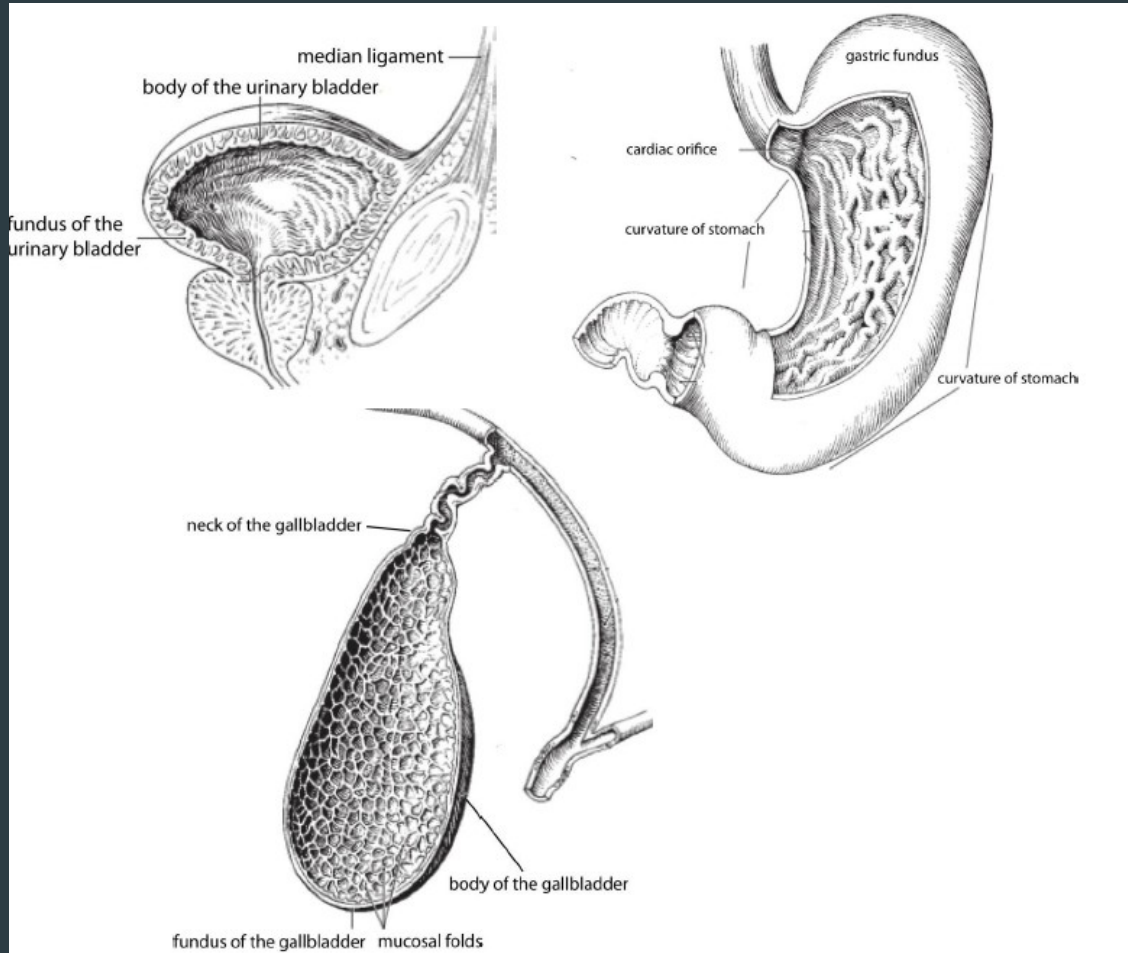
7) _____

mandibulae
acromii

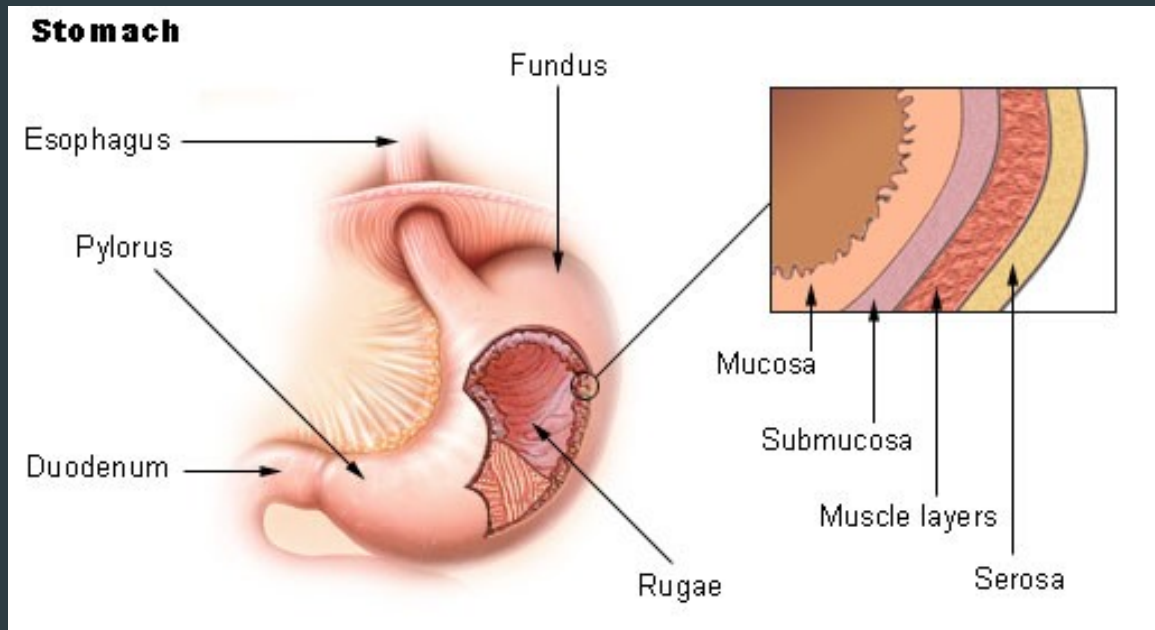
8) _____

pharyngeus
gastricus

Name the structures in Latin

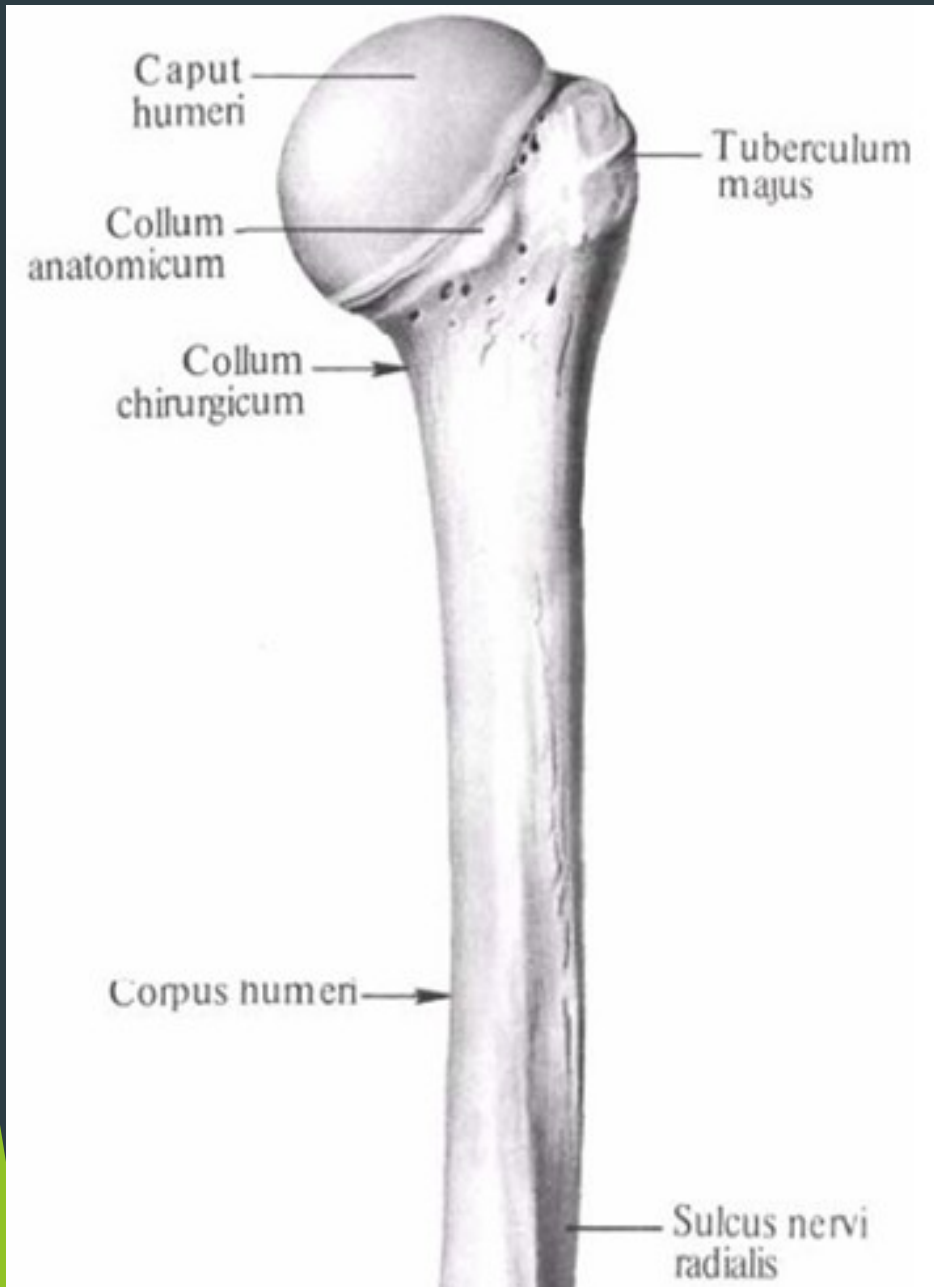


TUNICA MUCOSA ET SEROSA



MUCOSA: a membrane that lines various cavities in the body and surrounds internal organs; some mucous membranes secrete mucus, a thick protective fluid

SEROSA: a smooth tissue membrane consisting of two layers of mesothelium, which secrete lubricating serous fluid which reduces friction from muscle movement



collum anatomicum

= site of epiphyseal fusion of a long bone, just below the head of bone

collum chirurgicum

= the part of bone which has a landmark near it important in surgeries (artery, vein, or a nerve), also a common site of injuries requiring surgery

Structure of a medical diagnose

Dg: T068 Polytrauma
I259 Srdeční selhání
S3200 Fractura corporis vertebrae lumbalis II.
S2240 Fractura costarum IV.-XII. l.sin.
S2700 Pneumothorax l.sin.
S2710 Haemothorax l.sin.
S3240 Fractura acetabuli l.sin.
S3210 Fractura massae later. l.sin. ossis sacri
S3250 Fractura rami superior et inferior ossis pubis l.sin.
S7200 Fractura subcapitalis femoris l.sin.
S4241 Fractura epicondyli ulnaris humeri l.sin. aperta Tscherne I
W1311 Pád z bud.,konstr.n.propad.;obytné instituce;volný čas

*TSCHERNE - systém of classification of soft tissue injuries: Tscherne I = skin lacerated by bone fragment. No or minimal contusion to the skin.

EXPRESSING THE SIDE IN CLINICAL DIAGNOSES

lateris dextri l.dx.
lateris sinistri l. sin.
lateris utriusque l. utr.

a) when speaking about pair organs/bones, we do not translate „lateris“

fractura scapulae l.dx. fracture of the right shoulder blade

- If both sides are injured, we put **the organ/bone in SINGULAR!**
vulnera contusa femoris l.utr. bruised injuries of both thighs

b) When speaking about regions of body, we translate „lateris“

vulnera lacera colli l. utr. torn wounds on both sides of neck
dolores abdominis l.dx. pains on the right side of abdomen

A 21-year-old man presented after being struck with a gun on his right lower jaw.

Examination revealed displacement of the

left half of his mandible with malocclusion on biting (Panel A). Computed tomography showed a *fracture of the left mandible and a fracture of the right mandibular body and angle* (Panel B). Given the U shape of the mandible, it is common for contralateral fractures to result from major injury. Intravenous analgesics and antibiotics were given; the patient underwent *open reduction with internal fixation of his fractures.*

