

PART I: GRAMMAR

NOUNS OF THE 3RD DECLENSION

- **all three genders** included; no connection between the Nominative ending and gender
 - **no fixed Nominative** ending (therefore “?” in your chart)
- A) consonant stems: **M. + F.:** **DOLOR**; **N.:** **CORPUS** > Nominative form differs from Genitive; most frequent type of 3rd declension nouns; e.g. pulmo, onis, m.; pectus, oris, n.; cervix, icis, f.
- B) i-stems: **M. + F.:** **PELVIS** > Nominative and Genitive forms are identical + words with the stem ending in 2 consonants; e.g. canalis, **is**, m.; pelvis, **is**, f.; dens, **ntis**, m.; pars, **rtis**, f.
- N.:** **RETE** > only four terms: *rete, calcar, cochlear, animal*
- >> male and female consonant and i-stems differ only in Gen. pl.!!!: **-um / -ium**
- >> neutral consonant and i-stems differ in Abl. Sg. **-e / -i**; Gen. pl.: **-um / -ium**; and
Nom + Acc. Pl. > **-a / -ia**
- C) Greek origin nouns: **DOSIS** > nouns ending in **-sis, -xis, -osis** in Nom. Sg.
+ five Latin exceptions (*febris, sitis, tussis, pertussis, tuberculosis*)
e.g. arthrosis, is/eos, f.; emesis, is/eos, f.
- > Gen. sg. **-is / -eos** (the original Greek ending)
- > all **female**

EXCEPTIONS:

- os, ossis, n. > Gen. pl. **ossium**
- **vas, vasis, n.** (= vessel) > plural forms declined like septum (2nd declension)

REMEMBER!

-io, ionis, f. (~ English *-ion* ending words) > *operatio, excisio, dislocatio, solutio, commotio*

-itas, itatis, f. (~ English *-ity* ending words) > *deformitas*

-or, -oris, m. (esp. with muscle functions) > *levator, flexor, rotator*

Endings with specific meaning:

- **-oma, omatis, n.** (usually attached to a Greek noun) = tumor types
e.g. *adenoma*, adenomatis, n. = glandular tumor; *angioma*, angiomatis, n. = blood vessel tumor
- **-osis, is, f.** (usually attached to a Greek noun) = degenerative or non-inflammatory diseases
e.g. *arthrosis*, is, f. = joint degeneration; *hepatosis*, is, f. = liver degeneration
- **-itis, itidis, f.** (usually attached a Greek noun) = inflammations
e.g. *encephalitis*, encephalitidis, f. = brain inflammation; *nephritis*, nephritidis, f. = kidney inflammation, *rhinitis*, rhinitidis, f. = nose inflammation

PART II: EXERCISES

1. Write down the stems of the following words and identify their paradigms. Translate:

- | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| • excisio, onis, f. | • dolor, oris, m. | • latus, eris, n. |
| • _____ | • _____ | • _____ |
| • abductor, oris, m. | • colitis, itidis, f. | • lien, lienis, m. |
| • _____ | • _____ | • _____ |
| • apex, icis, m. | • extensor, oris, m. | • cutis, is, f. |
| • _____ | • _____ | • _____ |
| • articulatio, onis, f. | • femur, oris, n. | • mater, tris, f. |
| • _____ | • _____ | • _____ |
| • caput, itis, n. | • ureter, is, m. | • melanoma, matis, n. |
| • _____ | • _____ | • _____ |
| • carcinoma, matis, n. | • foramen, inis, n. | • occiput, itis, n. |
| • _____ | • _____ | • _____ |
| • cartilago, inis, f. | • hallux, ucis, m. | • oedema, matis, n. |
| • _____ | • _____ | • _____ |
| • cavitas, atis, f. | • hepar, atis, n. | • operatio, onis, f. |
| • _____ | • _____ | • _____ |
| • febris, is/eos, f. | • iecur, oris, n. | • iris, dis, f. |
| • _____ | • _____ | • _____ |
| • cortex, icis, m. | • lac, lactis, n. | • pharynx, gis, m. |
| • _____ | • _____ | • _____ |
| • solutio, onis, f. | • larynx, ngis, m. | • pollex, cis, m. |
| • _____ | • _____ | • _____ |
| • radix, icis, f. | • trauma, atis, n. | • arthrosis, is/eos, f. |
| • _____ | • _____ | • _____ |
| • regio, onis, f. | • sphincter, eris, m. | • ulcus, eris, n. |
| • _____ | • _____ | • _____ |
| • ren, renis, m. | • cystis, is, f. | • ureter, eris, m. |
| • _____ | • _____ | • _____ |
| • rotator, oris, m. | • tendo, inis, m. | • vas, is, n. |
| • _____ | • _____ | • _____ |
| • sanatio, onis, f. | • thorax, acis, m. | • vulnus, eris, n. |
| • _____ | • _____ | • _____ |

2. Change into plural:

femur : _____

mater : _____

flos : _____

foramen : _____

oedema : _____

apex : _____

rete : _____

melanoma : _____

cartilago : _____

injectio : _____

3. Guess the Genitive form (and gender where possible) of the following nouns based on similar words you know. Create prepositional phrases:*pons* (=orig. a bridge > the part of the metencephalon between medulla oblongata and midbrain)_____ > *prope* _____*systema*_____ > *cum* _____*melanosis* (from the Greek root melan- = black > a disorder of pigment metabolism)_____ > *propter* _____*larynx* (the muscular-cartilaginous structure at the top of trachea below the root of tongue and hyoid bone, containing vocal cords and responsible for the sound heard in speech)_____ > *ad* _____*sinusitis*_____ > *sine* _____*rotator*_____ > *sub* _____*caecitas* (=blindness)_____ > *e* _____*excoriatio* (a scratch or abrasion of the skin)_____ > *cum + Pl.!* _____*tegmentum* (= a covering)_____ > *in* _____

4. **Make meaningful phrases by describing the given nouns with appropriate adjectives from the box. Translate:**

Ex: tumor + malignus, a, um > tumor malignus

malignant tumor, i.e. a tumor with tendency to metastasize

Tumor	punctus, a, um	longus, a, um	nutricius, a, um
Corpus	benignus, a, um	scissus, a, um	
Prognosis	humanus, a, um	sacer, a, um	
Pes	contusus, a, um	sclopetarius, a, um	
Os	malignus, a, um	obliquus, a, um	medius, a, um
Foramen	adiposus, a, um	sectus, a, um	
Diameter	dexter, a, um	alienus, a, um	malus, a, um
Vulnus	bonus, a, um	sinister, a, um	

5. **Connect the nouns with correct adjective forms, then adjust the whole phrase after the words in bold:**

Ex: dolor + magnus, a, um > dolor magnus

remedia contra dolorem magnum

a. latus + sinister, a, um

b) abdomen + acutus, a, um

vulnus in _____

operatio propter _____

c) musculus abductor + longus, a, um

d) encephalitis + epidemicus, a, um

ruptura _____

therapia _____

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e) *amputatio + traumaticus, a, um*
status post _____

f) *luxatio + complicatus, a, um*
(pl.) _____

g) *musculus extensor + radiatus, a, um*
distensio _____

h) *margo + liber, a, um*
polypus¹ in _____ *ovarum*

i) *articulatio + planus, a, um*
(pl.) _____

j) *femur + dexter, a, um*
fractura _____

6. Read the text, fill in the gaps with Latin equivalents of the underlined words/phrases:

The digestive organs (_____ digestoria) may be divided according to their function in the cephalic and those of the trunk(_____). The cephalic digestive organs include the oral cavity (_____) with its salivary glands (cum _____ salivariis), the oropharynx, and the hypopharynx. The digestive organs of the trunk include the gullet (_____), stomach (_____), small bowel (_____ tenue) including duodenum, jejunum and ileum, large bowel (_____) including caecum, vermiform appendix, ascending colon, transverse colon (_____), descending colon, sigmoid colon (_____) and rectum. Important are also the digestive glands – liver (_____) and pancreas (_____).

7. Translate:

damaged function of the digestive* organs (digestorius, a, um)

tear wounds in the epigastrium and the right side of abdomen

foreign objects in the nasal cavity

congenital dysfunction of the salivary* glands (salivarius, a, um)

¹=a general descriptive term used with reference to any mass of tissue that bulges or projects outward or upward from the normal surface level, thereby being macroscopically visible as a hemispheroidal, spheroidal, or irregular moundlike structure growing from a relatively broad base or a slender stalk; polyps may be neoplasms, foci of inflammation, degenerative lesions, or malformations.

large perforation of esophagus due to an ulcer

bite wound in the left lower leg with swelling

sepsis due to surgical wounds

vomiting in pregnancy

benign cysts in endometrium

congenital dislocation of the left hip joint

traumatic amputation of the fourth and fifth finger on the right hand

symptoms of the vein thrombosis

suspicion of the breast cancer

malignant tumor in the head of pancreas

PART III: VOCABULARY*ANATOMICAL NOMENCLATURE*

abductor, oris, m.	a muscle drawing a limb away from the median plane	anamnesis, is/eos, f.	medical history of a patient
adductor, oris, m.	a muscle drawing a limb towards the median plane	benignus, a, um	benign, favorable for recovery (of tumors)
adiposus, a, um	fatty, adipose	calculosis, is/eos, f.	formation of stones
apex, icis, m.	extremity of conic structure	carcinoma, matis, n.	a malignant new growth of epithelial cells
articulatio, onis, f.	joint	commotio, onis, f.	an injury to a soft structure resulting from violent shaking, concussion
atrium, ii, n.	chamber	contractio, onis, f.	a shortening or increase in tension of a muscle
autonomicus, a, um	autonomic, working with conscious control (of nervous system)	contusio, onis, f.	bruise, contusion
axis, is, m.	a line through a center of body; 2 nd cervical vertebra	cirrhosis, is/eos, f.	scarification of liver tissue
basis, is/eos, f.	base of a structure (opposite to <i>apex</i>)	cystis, is, f.	an abnormal sac filled with liquid or semisolid substance, a cyst
canalis, is, m.	channel, tubular structure	dilatatio, onis, f.	abnormal widening
caninus, a, um	cuspid, canine (of tooth)	emesis, is/eos, f.	vomiting
cartilago, ginis, f.	cartilage	febris, is, f.	fever
cavitas, atis, f.	cavity	functio, onis, f.	function
cortex, icis, m.	an outer layer of an organ (opposite to <i>medulla</i>)	gravida, ae, f.	pregnant woman
foramen, inis, n.	a natural opening or a passage e.g. in a bone	graviditas, itatis, f.	pregnancy
gaster, teris/tri, f.	stomach	infans, ntis	child up to 1 year of age
lens, ntis, f.	lens	laesus, a, um	damaged
lien, is, m.	spleen	latus, eris, n.	side
margo, inis, m.	margin	lentus, a, um	slow
pancreas, atis n.	pancreas	malignus, a, um	malignant, growing invasively and destructively (of tumors)
paries, etis, m.	wall	mors, tis, f.	death
pars, rtis, f.	part	mens, ntis, f.	mind
pubes, is, f.	the pubic region	oedema, matis, n.	swelling
radix, icis, f.	root	perforatio, onis, f.	abnormal perforation of a structure
regio, onis, f.	region	perforatus, a, um	perforated
ren, is, m.	kidney	prognosis, is/eos, f.	forecast of the probable outcome of a disease
rete, is, n.	network	pus, puris, n.	pus
tendo, inis, m.	tendon	sepsis, is/eos, f.	bacterial infection in bloodstream or tissues
testis, is, m.	testicle	stenosis, is/eos, f.	abnormal narrowing
ureter, is, m.	ureter	suspicio, onis, f.	suspicion
unguis, is, m.	nail	symptoma, matis, n.	symptom
vas, is, n.	vessel	tumor, oris, m.	tumor, a new growth
		tussis, is, f.	cough
		ulcus, eris, n.	ulcer, a local defect produced by necrotic inflamed tissue
		vulnus, eris, n.	injury, wound

CLINICAL TERMINOLOGY

amputatio, onis, f.	surgical or traumatic removal of a limb or its part, amputation
anaesthesia, ae, f.	artificially induced loss of sensation, anesthesia

COLLOCATIONS

<i>abdomen acutum</i>	any serious acute intraabdominal condition marked by pain, muscular rigidity, tenderness, and requiring surgical intervention, e.g. appendicitis
<i>calcar avis</i>	calcarine spur, a spur-shaped structure on the medial wall of occipital horn of the lateral brain ventricle
<i>dentes decidui/lactei</i>	deciduous or primary teeth
<i>dura mater</i>	the outermost, toughest, and most fibrous of the three brain membranes *(<i>mater</i> = orig. a mother)
<i>lateris dextri / sinistri</i> (<i>l. dx. / l. sin.</i>)	on the right / left side, with pair structures translated as the right / left ..., e.g. <i>fractura tibiae lateris sinistri</i> = fracture of the left tibia
(<i>mater</i>) <i>arachnoidea</i>	a delicate (<i>arachno-</i> = spider > like spider web) fibrous membrane between the innermost and outermost brain membranes
<i>pia mater</i>	the innermost of the three brain membranes
<i>mors biologica</i>	death by natural causes; or permanent cellular damage, which is irreversible
<i>mors clinica</i>	cessation of blood circulation and breathing, partially reversible
<i>sanatio per primam (intentionem)</i>	healing without complications
<i>per secundam (intentionem)</i>	healing with complications, e.g. infection
<i>vulnus sectum</i>	cut wound (by falling of a sharp object)
<i>scissum</i>	incised wound (by pulling of a sharp object)
<i>morsum</i>	bite wound
<i>contusum</i>	bruised wound
<i>lacerum</i>	tear wound
<i>sclopetarium</i>	gunshot wound
<i>punctum</i>	stab wound