PART I: EXERCISES

1. ***Describe the following nouns using one of the given adjectives. Pay attention to their meanings and correct gender forms:***

collum	longus, a, um
os	sinister, a, um
intestinum	urinarius, a, um
ostium	anatomicus, a, um
periodus	durus, a, um
glandula	thyroideus, a, um
costa	congenitus, a, um
antebrachium	internus, a, um
palatum	crassus, a, um
vesica	spurius, a um
morbus	sacer, a, um

2. ***Create meaningful diagnoses of your own choice using the following nouns and adjectives (listed in their basic forms):***

fractura + ulna, pelvis, calcaneus, coccyx, clavicula, corpus vertebrae, caput femoris

dexter, tra, trum; transversus, a, um; complicatus, a, um

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_ _

cancer + ovarium, cervix uteri, lobus pulmonis, intestinum, vesica, colon

sinister, tra, trum; crassus, a, um; sigmoideum, a, um; felleus, a, um

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_ _

morbus + bronchi, ventriculus (cerebri), arteriae, medulla

chronicus, a, um; quartus, a, um; acutus, a, um; oblongatus, a, um

_ _

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anomalia **+** bulbus oculi, digitus, mandibula, vesica, coxae

congenitus, a, um; acquisitus, a, um; urinarius, a, um; secundus, a, um

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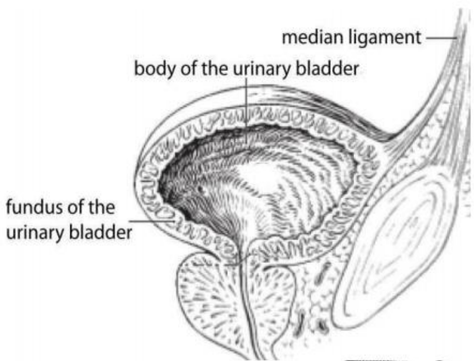
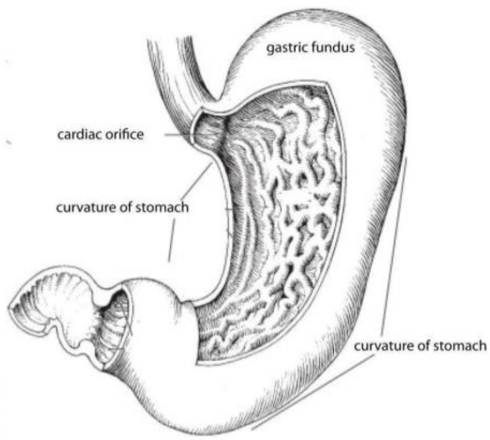
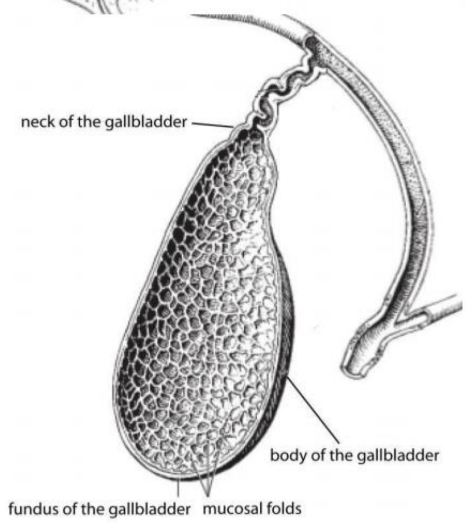
3. Translate the names of the structures into Latin:







4. Put the words into correct order. Do not change their case endings:

lati ~ ruptura ~ uteri ~ ligamenti

transversae ~ congenital ~ fissurae ~ cerebri ~ anomalia

plicarum ~ recti ~ operatio ~ transversarum

dorsi ~ transversorum ~ musculorum ~ ruptura

felleae ~ defectus ~ acquisitus ~ vesicae

5. Form prepositional phrases. The nouns are given in their Nominative forms:

PER + rectum, arteria, vena

PRO + neonatus (pl.), adultus

AD + medulla, bulbus oculi, arteria

INTER + vertebrae, bulbi, musculi

SUB + lingua, ligamentum

IN + musculus, cerebrum, aorta, ostium uteri

6. Change the following phrases into plural:

diameter obliqua _____

ruptura musculi transversi _____

vitium congenitum _____

ramus nervi _____

musculus thoracicus _____

signum morbi acuti _____

nucleus ruber _____

7. Fill in missing endings to make meaningful phrases. Translate into English:

ruptura ligament_____ transvers____scapul___

patiens cum fractur____ fibul_____apert____

nervus transvers_____coll_____

nodi lymphatic_____iliac_____intern_____

fractura sept_____nas_____complicat_____

musculi obliqu_____ bulb_____ocul____

status post therapi_____intestin____ crass____chirurgic_____

periculum ruptur_____aort_____

8. Translate the following phrases into Latin. Pay attention to correct case endings and word order:

long muscles of the neck

radiating ligament of rib

wide ligament of ovary

transverse process of the third coccygeal vertebra

transverse ligament of the shoulder blade

anatomical neck of the humerus

accessory organs of the eye

coccygeal and thoracic muscles

base of the urinary bladder

defect of the wandering nerve

acquired insufficiency of the aortic valve

cause of the fissure of the palate

cancer of the large intestine

fracture of the surgical neck of the femur

congenital anomaly of an internal organ

open fracture of the second left true rib

a newborn with jaundice

an adult (woman) with cancer of the uterine cervix

acute disease of the urinary bladder

rupture of the ligaments of the ankle bone

patient with muscle atrophy

anomaly in the left lobe of the thyroid gland

bleeding out of the nose

foreign body in the nose

PART II: GRAMMAR

GREEK 2ND DECLENSION

Greek 2nd declension includes MALES ending in -OS and NEUTERS ending in -ON. The former are no longer used in anatomical nomenclature (i.e. they appear only in clinical terminology); however, some Greek neuters still appear in anatomy, embryology, and histology: **olecranon**, i, n. (the pointed part of the elbow), **ganglion**, ii, n. (nerve cell cluster), **acromion**, ii, n. (the bony process of the shoulder blade); see also **amnion**, ii, n. (the inner membrane covering embryo); **chorion**, ii, n. (outer fetal membrane), or **embryon**, ii, n. (embryo).

These words preserve their original Greek ending **–on** in Nom. sg. and, since they are of neuter gender, also in acc. sg.; all the other endings are identical with the Latin paradigm SEPTUM.

Masculines ending in **-os** in Nom. sg. differ from the NERVUS paradigm only in Nom. Sg. And Acc. Sg. (-*on* instead of -*um*).

INFLECTION OF ADJECTIVES ENDING IN -*US (ER), A, UM*

Adjectives ending in -us(er), a, um in Nom. Sg. are inflected as the Latin 1st and 2nd declension nouns, i.e. **male forms** ending in -us(er) according to the **NERVUS** paradigm, **females** ending in -a according to the **VENA** paradigm, and **neuters** ending in -um according to the **SEPTUM** paradigm.

REMEMBER! Adjectives have to agree with the nouns they modify in gender, case, and number. This definitely does NOT mean that the adjective and the noun it modifies belong to one and the same declension. In other words, the case endings of the adjective do not have to be identical with those of the respective noun.

> *Fractur**a** complicat**a**, therapia fractur**ae** complicat**ae*** (*fractura* is female; therefore, the adjective ends in -*a* and follows the *vena* paradigm, i.e. the two words have identical endings since they coincidentally fall into the same group)
>
> BUT!
> *Diabet**es** mellit**us**, therapia diabet**ae** mellit**i*** (*diabetes* is male; therefore, the adjective ends in -*us* and follows the *nervus* paradigm)
> *Periodus longa, post period**um** long**am*** (*periodus* is female; therefore, the adjective ends in -*a* and follows the *vena* paradigm)

PART III : VOCABULARY

ANATOMICAL NOMENCLATURE

acromion, ii, n.	acromion, bony process of shoulder blade
angulus, i, m.	angle, curved part of a bone
cavus, a , um	hollow, concave (with vein)
conoideus, a, um	cone-shaped
colon, i, n.	large intestine, colon
deltoideus, a, um	shaped like greek letter δ
encephalon, i, n.	brain
ganglion, ii, n.	gaglion, nerve cell cluster
griseus, a, um	grey
labium, ii, n.	lip; skin fold
lambdoideus, a, um	shaped like greek letter λ
olecranon, i, n.	curved bony eminence of ulna, the pointed part of elbow
pericardium, ii, n.	sack around the heart
ramus, i, m.	branch
sigmoideus, a, um	shaped like geek letter ς
substantia, ae, f.	matter, substance
trochlea ae, f.	pulley-shaped structure
velum, i, n.	a covering structure resembling veil

CLINICAL and PHARMACOLOGICAL TERMINOLOGY

alienus, a, um	foreign
aqua, ae, f.	water
atrophia, ae, f.	atrophy, wasting or a decrease in size of a body part
destillatus, a, um	distilled
diureticus, a, um	stimulating urine production
extractum, i, n.	extract (from plants)
icterus, i, m.	jaundice
laxativus, a, um	stimulating bowel movements
locus, i, m.	place
medicus, i, m.	doctor
methodus, i, f.	method
novus, a, um	new
oleum, i, n.	oil
periculum, i, n.	danger
pillula, ae, f.	pill
remedium, ii, n.	remedy, medication
sanus, a, um	healthy
siccus, a um	dry
suppositorium, ii, n.	suppository, medication applied rectally
tinctura, ae, f.	tincture, alcoholic solution made of plants
unguentum, i, n.	ointment
venenum, i, n.	poison
vitrum, i, n.	glass, test tube
vivus a, um	alive, living

COLLOCATIONS

vena cava superior	large vein returning blood to the heart from the head, upper limbs, and the neck
vena cava inferior	large vein returning blood to the heart from the lower part of the body
vena portae	portal vein, the vein that conducts blood from the digestive organs, spleen, pancreas, and gallbladder to the liver
substantia alba	white matter of the nervous system
substantia grisea	grey matter of the nervous system
icterus neonatorum	jaundice in newborn infants, also called neonatal jaundice
colon sigmoideum	the part of the colon describing an S-shaped curve between the pelvic brim and the 3rd sacral segment
sub signo veneni	phrase used when medication should be marked as poison (lit. “under the sign of poison”)
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