

ADJECTIVES OF THE THIRD DECLENSION

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 > specifying shape
e.g. *os cuneiforme, appendix vermiformis*
- -BILIS/-BILE > expressing possibility
e.g. *tumor operabilis, morbus insanabilis*

NOTE THE PARALLELS BETWEEN ENGLISH AND LATIN FORMS!

Lat. **-alis/-e** ~ Eng. **-al** (*cervicalis, e ~ cervical*)
 Lat. **-bilis/e** ~ Eng. **-able** (*operabilis, e ~ operable*)
 Lat. **-ens, ntis** ~ Eng. **-ing** (*ascendens ~ ascending*)
 ~ Eng. **-ent** (*latens ~ latent*)
 Lat. **-plex** ~ Eng. **-ple** (*triplex ~ triple*)

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

INFLECTING ADJECTIVES OF THIRD DECLENSION

Regardless of the number of gender forms or their Nominative form, these adjectives are **always inflected based on the gender of the noun** they describe:

- if attached to masculine or female nouns, like **PELVIS** with the **exception of Abl. Sg.: -i**
- if attached to neutral nouns, like **RETE**

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

THE M/F AND N FORMS DIFFER ONLY IN ACC SG, NOM PL, AND ACC PL!!!

OVERVIEW OF NUMERALS USED IN MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY

1) Numerals in anatomical terms	
ordinal numbers (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 numbers: <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>
Numbers referring to multiplicity (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 (1x – 3x) ➤ NOT inflected (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 the following 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) Form anatomical terms by choosing the correct form of adjective to use with the nouns below:**

<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) **Form short medical reports starting with *Therapia...* followed by the adjective phrases below:**

<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; molle, is	_____
<u>ren</u> + cysticus, a, um; migrans, ntis	_____

- 3. Identify the adjectives of 3rd declension in the following medical records. Decide how many gender forms they have and find the nouns they refer to. 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 subtotalem propter carcinoma coli descendens

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 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

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 adiuvens</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