

HANDOUT 2

aberrans, antis	wandering, straying from the right or normal way
ala, ae, f.	wing, a wing-like process
alveolus, i, m.	a small cavity in lungs, basic unit of ventilation
angulus, i, m.	angle, corner
anterior, anterieus	located in the front
areola, ae, f.	circular area around nipple; any circular area
auricula, ae, f.	auricle, earlobe
canaliculus, i, m.	small duct/canal
capitulum, i, n.	small head (e.g. capitulum humeri)
cerebellum, i, n.	cerebellum (lit. small brain), posterior brain mass
corpusculum, i, n.	small body or object; a rounded globular mass of cells
curvatura, ae, f.	curvature, bend, curve
cuticula, ae, f.	cuticle (a layer of cells covering nail bed or hair shaft)
denticulus, i, m.	small tooth-like projection
femininus, a, um	female, related to women
fortis, e	strong
geniculum, i, n.	small knee-like structure
inferior, inferius	lower
infimus/imus, a, um	the lowest
interior, interius	located more inside
intimus, a, um	innermost
iris, iridis, f.	iris (eye structure)
lingula, ae, f.	small tongue-like structure
maior, maius	bigger, larger
masculinus, a, um	male, related to men
maximus, a, um	the biggest, the largest
membrum, i, n.	limb, extremity
minimus, a, um	the smallest
minor, minus	smaller
(os) hyoideum	hyoid bone, tongue-bone

papilla, ae, f.	nipple-like protuberance
peritoneum, ii, n.	the serous membrane lining abdominal cavity, peritoneum
posterior, posterius	located more behind
postremus, a, um	located most behind
superior, superius	upper
supremus, a, um	located most above
venter, tris, m.	belly

HANDOUT 3

afferens, ntis	conducting towards a part or an organ
aponeurosis, is/eos, f.	a broad flat sheet of dense fibrous collagenous connective tissue
caudalis, e	located in the direction of tailbone
diaphragma, atis, n.	diaphragm
empyema, atis, n.	collection of pus in a naturally existing cavity
epiglottis, idis, f.	plate of fibrocartilage behind tongue preventing food from entering larynx
epimysium, ii, n.	fibrous connective tissue around skeletal muscles
gyrus, i, m.	ridge on the cerebral cortex
infundibulum, i, n.	funnel-like structure
medialis, e	located more toward the medial plane (x lateral)
mesocolon, i, n.	a mesentery joining the colon to the dorsal abdominal wall
mesocortex, icis, m.	transitional area in cerebral cortex
mesoderma, atis, n.	a layer of embryo between ectoderma and endoderma
opponens, ntis	opposing, being on the opposite side
parametrium, ii, n.	fibrous and fatty connective tissue surrounding the uterus
planum, i, n.	plane (two-dimensional flat surface)
periosteum, ii, n.	membrane covering bones
prosencephalon, i, n.	forebrain, the forward-most part of brain in the early CNS development
recessus, us, m.	recess (a small indentation or cavity)
rostralis, e	located in the front (within the area of head)
saccus, i, m.	sac
sagittalis, e	referring to the sagittal plane/suture

spatium, ii, n. space

HANDOUT 4

bullae, ae, f. blister

diplegia, ae, f. total paralysis of two limbs/parts of the body

hemiplegia, ae, f. total paralysis of one half of the body (left or right)

monoplegia, ae, f. total paralysis of a single limb

oligodactylia, ae, f. condition of being born with fewer fingers/toes than normal

pandemia, ae, f. epidemic affecting most of the population

paraplegia, ae, f. total paralysis of the whole body

polydactylia, ae, f. condition of being born with more fingers/toes than five

primigravida, ae, f. woman pregnant for the first time

primipara, ae, f. woman who gave birth once

secundigravida, ae, f. woman pregnant for the second time

tetraplegia, ae, f. total paralysis of all four limbs/four parts of the body

triceps, a, um three-headed

unigravida, ae, f. woman who was pregnant once

HANDOUT 5

adenoma, atis, n. benign tumour of epithelial tissue with glandular origin and/or characteristics

agenesis, is/eos, f. congenital absence or non-development of an organ

antihelix, icis, f. the lesser rim of auricle opposing helix

atrophia, ae, f. disorder causing partial or complete wasting away of body tissues

catarrhus, i, m. inflammation of a mucous membrane with discharge of mucus

caudatus, a, um equipped with a tail

contraindicatio, onis, f. any circumstance that makes a medication/procedure inadvisable or risky

cuspid, idis, f. a pointed end of a structure

dissimilis, e not similar, different

dyspepsia, ae, f. indigestion

dystrophia, ae, f. group of disorders causing weakness and reduced function of body tissues

ectopia, ae, f. displacement or abnormal position of an organ/structure

eutrophia, ae, f.	normal level of nutrition
exogenes, is	of outer/external origin
exsanguinatio, onis, f.	bleeding out
febrilis, e	feverish, related to fever
helix, icis, f.	the prominent rim of auricle
hypertonia, ae, f.	increase in (muscle) tone; high blood pressure
hypotonia, ae, f.	decrease in (muscle) tone; low blood pressure
hypertrophia, ae, f.	increase in size of an organ/tissue due to new growth of normal cells
hypotrophia, ae, f.	decrease in size of an organ/tissue
insolubilis, e	not dissolvable
masseter, eris, m.	chewing muscle
mutitas, atis, f.	muteness, inability to speak
nephritis, itidis, f.	kidney inflammation
peracutus, a, um	very acute
perinephritis, itidis, f.	inflammation around kidney
positio, onis, f.	position, location
otitis, itidis, f.	ear inflammation
sclerosis, is/eos, f.	abnormal thickening/hardening, loss of flexibility
senilis, e	related to old age
stenosis, is/eos, f.	abnormal narrowing
surditas, atis, f.	deafness, inability to hear
syndroma, atis, n.	a group of symptoms consistently occurring together

HANDOUT 6

angiographia, ae, f.	X-ray examination of blood vessels
cheilorrhaphia, ae, f.	suturing of lip
colporrhagia, ae, f.	bleeding from vagina
galactorrhoea, ae, f.	milk production unrelated to pregnancy
hydrothorax, cis, m.	accumulation of fluids (water) in pleural cavity
hyperpyrexia, ae, f.	extremely high fever (body temperature above 40°C)
hystero-graphia, ae, f.	imaging of uterine cavity

laparoscopy, ae, f.	visual examination of the organs in the belly
onychomycosis, is/eos, f.	fungal infection under nails
orchiectomy, ae, f.	surgical removal of testicles
phalloplasty, ae, f.	surgical reconstruction of penis
pneumothorax, cis, m.	a collection of air in pleural space causing lung collapse
podiatry, ae, f.	branch of medicine specialising in treating disorders of feet
prognathia, ae, f.	congenital malocclusion of the lower jaw
prognathia, ae, f.	congenital malocclusion of the upper jaw
stethalgia, ae, f.	chest pain

HANDOUT 7

achromatopsia, ae, f.	colour-blindness
dysplasia, ae, f.	abnormal growth or development of cells that might lead to cancer
haemostasis, is/eos, f.	arrest of bleeding; stagnation of blood
hebephilia, ae, f.	sexual attraction to young girls (sub-type of paedophilia)
hyperplasia, ae, f.	enlargement of an organ/tissue caused by increase in cell production

HANDOUT 8

alimentatio, onis, f.	nutrition
apparens, ntis	obvious, apparent, symptomatic
cacosmia, ae, f.	disorder on the sense of smell
causa, ae, f.	cause, reason
exacerbans, ntis	worsening
exitus, us, m.	death (in clinical terminology)
immines, ntis	imminent, threatening
latens, ntis	hidden, not symptomatic
neoplasma, atis, n.	an abnormal mass or tissue growth
orthopnea, ae, f.	shortness of breath occurring when lying flat
purulentus, a, um	containing pus, purulent
regressio, onis, f.	subsiding symptoms or progress of a disease
relapsus, us, m.	return of the disease after a period of improvement

urticaria, ae, f. hives (skin rash with red, raised, itchy bumps)

HANDOUT 9

aequalis, e equal, the same

fuscus, a, um brown, dark

HANDOUT 10

atelectasis, is/eos, f. collapse or deflation of (a part of) lungs

dilatatio, onis, f. widening, dilation

embolia, ae, f. obstruction of blood flow, embolism

genus, eris, n. sex, gender

hypostaticus, a, um caused by settling of blood in lower parts due to impaired circulation

inventus, us, m. a finding

maceratio, onis, f. softening and breaking down of skin from prolonged exposure to moisture

melanoblastoma, atis, n. malignant skin tumour derived from melanoblasts

stria, ae, f. a scar-like lesion due to weakening of elastic tissues; a longitudinal nerve fibre collection in the brain

VOCABULARY: SPRING TERM

aberrans, antis wandering, straying from the right or normal way

adenoma, atis, n. benign tumour of epithelial tissue with glandular origin and/or characteristics

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angiographia, ae, f. X-ray examination of blood vessels

angulus, i, m. angle, corner

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apparens, ntis	obvious, apparent, symptomatic
areola, ae, f.	circular area around nipple; any circular area
atelectasis, is/eos, f.	collapse or deflation of (a part of) lungs
atrophia, ae, f.	disorder causing partial or complete wasting away of body tissues
auricula, ae, f.	auricle, earlobe
bullae, ae, f.	blister
cacosmia, ae, f.	disorder of the sense of smell
canaliculus, i, m.	small duct/canal
capitulum, i, n.	small head (e.g. capitulum humeri)
catarrhus, i, m.	inflammation of a mucous membrane with discharge of mucus
caudalis, e	located in the direction of tailbone
caudatus, a, um	equipped with a tail
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cerebellum, i, n.	cerebellum (lit. small brain), posterior brain mass
colporrhagia, ae, f.	bleeding from vagina
contraindicatio, onis, f.	any circumstance that makes a medication/procedure inadvisable or risky
corpusculum, i, n.	small body or object; a rounded globular mass of cells
curvatura, ae, f.	curvature, bend, curve
cuspidis, idis, f.	a pointed end of a structure
cuticula, ae, f.	cuticle (a layer of cells covering nail bed or hair shaft)
denticulus, i, m.	small tooth-like projection
diaphragma, atis, n.	diaphragm
dilatatio, onis, f.	dilation, widening
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dissimilis, e	not similar, different
dyspepsia, ae, f.	indigestion
dysplasia, ae, f.	abnormal growth or development of cells that might lead to cancer
dystrophia, ae, f.	group of disorders causing weakness and reduced function of body tissues

ectopia, ae, f.	displacement or abnormal position of an organ/structure
embolia, ae, f.	obstruction of blood flow, embolism
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(os) hyoideum	hyoid bone, tongue-bone
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hypertrophia, ae, f.	increase in size of an organ/tissue due to new growth of normal cells
hypostaticus, a, um	caused by settling of blood in lower parts due to impaired circulation
hypotonia, ae, f.	decrease in (muscle) tone; low blood pressure
hypotrophia, ae, f.	decrease in size an organ/tissue

hystero-graphia, ae, f.	imaging of uterine cavity
cheilorrhaphia, ae, f.	suturing of lip
imminens, ntis	imminent, threatening
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infundibulum, i, n.	a funnel-like structure
insolubilis, e	not dissolvable
interior, interius	located more inside
intimus, a, um	innermost
inventus, us, m.	a finding
iris, iridis, f.	iris (eye structure)
laparoscopia, ae, f.	visual examination of the organs in the belly
latens, ntis	hidden, not symptomatic
lingula, ae, f.	a small tongue-like structure
maceratio, onis, f.	softening and breaking down of skin from prolonged exposure to moisture
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neoplasma, atis, n.	new abnormal growth of tissue in the body
nephritis, itidis, f.	inflammation of the kidney

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onychomycosis, is/eos, f.	fungal infection under the nails
opponens, ntis	opposing, being on the opposite side
orchiectomy, ae, f.	surgical removal of the testicles
orthopnea, ae, f.	shortness of breath occurring when lying flat
otitis, itidis, f.	ear inflammation
pandemia, ae, f.	a pandemic, epidemic affect al lor most of the population
panplesia, ae, f.	total paralysis of the whole body
papilla, ae, f.	nipple
parametrium, ii, n.	fibrous and fatty connective tissue surrounding the uterus
peracutus, a, um	extremely acute
perinephritis, itidis, f.	inflammation around the kidney
periosteum, ii, n.	membrane covering bones
peritoneum, ii, n.	serous membrane lining abdominal cavity, peritoneum
phalloplastica, ae, f.	surgical reconstruction of penis
planum, i, n.	plane (two-dimensional flat surface)
pneumothorax, cis, m.	a collection of air in pleural space causing lung collapse
podiatry, ae, f.	branch of medicine specialising in treating disorders of feet
polydactylia, ae, f.	condition of being born with more fingers/toes than normal
positio, onis, f.	position, location
posterior, posterius	located more behind
postremus, a, um	located most behind
primigravida, ae, f.	woman pregnant for the first time
primipara, ae, f.	woman who gave birth once
progenia, ae, f.	congenital malocclusion of the lower jaw
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relapsus, us, m.	return of the disease after a period of improvement

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sagittalis, e	referring to the sagittal plane/suture
sclerosis, is/eos, f.	abnormal thickening/hardening, loss of flexibility
secundigravida, ae, f.	woman pregnant for the second time
senilis, e	related to old age
spatium, ii, n.	space
stenosis, is/eos, f.	abnormal narrowing
stethalgia, ae, f.	chest pain
stria, ae, f.	a scar-like lesion due to weakening of elastic tissues; anatomy: a longitudinal nerve fibre collection in the brain
superior, superius	upper
supremus, a, um	located most above
surditas, atis, f.	deafness, inability to hear
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tricephalus, a, um	three-headed
unigravida, ae, f.	woman who was pregnant once
urticaria, ae, f.	hives (skin rash with red, raised, itchy bumps)
venter, tris, m.	belly