

MINISTRY OF HEALTH OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

SAINT-PETERSBURG STATE  
PEDIATRIC MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

**LATIN LANGUAGE**  
**FOR MEDICAL STUDENTS**

**Medical Terminology Exercises**

Saint-Petersburg  
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The professionally oriented course of Latin Medical Terminology is an integral part of training foreign medical students of any speciality.

Mastering this course in the first year of medical education helps to educate a doctor well versed in professional terminology.

This textbook edition consists of exercises to develop practical skills in building anatomical, clinical, pharmaceutical terms in Latin using words and stems of Greek and Latin origin and also includes a number of prescriptions in English to be translated into Latin.

# INTRODUCTORY COURSE

## Reading Exercises

**Exercise 1.** Read paying attention to the pronunciation of the vowels and consonants:

a)

**A** Rádus, pectorális, márgo, cránium, mánus, páncreas, pásta, parietális, ála, rámus, pars, canális, rábies, laterális, mágnus, primárius, cartilágo, tális, abdómen.

**E** Nérvus, médicus, mémbrum, antérieur, séptum, répeto, stérnum, fémur, intérnus, génu, brévis, téres, gémma, pes, Sénna, vérte, Férrum, ren, téndo, gáster.

**I** Dígitus, siníster, mínor, sírupus, vitamínus, vítrum, spíritus, níger, díes, ilíacus, mínimus, fibra, intestínus, régio, irreguláris, víridis, brikétum.

**J** Májor, juvenílis, jejúnus, jécür, júgus, juguláris, junctúra, majális.

**O** Postérieur, aórta, mórbus, nódu, órganon, abdómen, córpus, óssa, córnua.

**U** Crús, gútta, púrus, úlcus, frúctus, ústus, sutúra, vúlus, óculus, úlna, pílula.

**Y** Síndromus, Hydrárgyrum, parálisis, Hydrogénium, Ámylum, empyéma, myosítis, pyógenes, pterygoídeus, spondylítis, mycósus, glycolýsis, polydactylía.

b)

**C** Cáput, cávum, coccýgeus, célula, súccus, cáncer, bácca, cóccus, cólica, cólor, cóllum, árcus, procéssus, commúnus, fácies, obductus, cápsula, cíto, fáscia, congénitus, víscera, clavícula, cinéreus, Cálcium, Cúprum.

**H** Hérba, hábitus, hépar, húmerus, hemiplegía, hyoídeus, histológia, hómo, hirúdo, hygiéna, herpes, inhalátor, hydrocyánicus.

**L** Mandíbula, glutéus, Olíva, Bétula, umbilicus, glándula, pílula, ampúlla, flos, lóbus, línea, lambdoídeus, lóngus, Plúmbum, celluláris, plus, mucilágo, medúlla.

**S** Incisúra, dens, púlsus, commissúra, dósis, dórsum, násus, nasális, infúsum, emúlsus, suspénsio, Pérsicum, sémen, narcósus, tússus, spásmus, plásma, subtilíssimus, sénsus, sensórius, transversárius, serósus, síccus, úsus, abscessus.

**V** Véna, cávitas, vása, venénum, válva, ventriculus, vesíca, vegetatívus, víta, ovális, synoviális, vestibulum, incisívus, valetúdo.

**X** Rádix, appéndix, maxílla, extráctum, cérvix, exténsor, déxter, lárynx, fléxio, xerósis, éxitus, exámen, hydróxydum, máximus, Oxygénium, Xerofórmium, experiméntum, extráctor, múltiplex, extérnus.

**Z** Zoológia, zygóma, zygomáticus, zonális, Orýza, eczéma. **NB!** Zíncum, Zínci.

**Exercise 2.** Read paying attention to the pronunciation of the diphthongs:

**AU** Áurum, áuris, tráuma, Raunátinum, autonómicus, cáusticus, cláustrum, caudátus, áuctor, Laudánum, autólýsis, auxiliúm, Láurus.

**EU** Peritonéum, neurológia, pléura, leucósis, Eucalýptus, aponeurósis, pneumáticus, neurónum, aneurýsma, Léuzea, déus, néutrum.

**AE** Paediáter, haematóma, gangráena, vértebrae, hyperaemía, aetiología, búrsae, meláena, praecipitátus, caeméntum, Laevomycetínium, vesícae, báccae, líneae, ozaena, aegrótus. **NB!** Aërosólum, Aërónum.

**OE** Oedéma, coerúleus, fóetor, coeliacía, roentgénium, Foenículum. **NB!** Aloë, dýspnoë, ápnoë, díploë, uropoëticus, bénzoë.

**Exercise 3.** Read paying attention to the pronunciation of the combinations of letters and digraphs:

**QU** áqua, quántum, Quércus, líquor, quális, quotidie, quóque, cóquo, tríquetrus, antíquus, squamósus, quádriceps, oblíquus, equínus, adquisítus, quíes, quádruplex.

**NGU** língua, únguis, sánquis, sublinguális, unguéntum, ánguis, pínguis, língula, ángulus, cíngulum, angústus, singuláris, distínguo, Frángula.

**TI** articulátio, intestínium, inflammátio, solútio, eminéntia, insufficiéntia, digéstio, partiális, vítium, vitiósus, míxtio, béstia, tinctúra, combústio, Tríticum, Tília.

**CH** chárta, chirúrgus, cóchlea, Sáccharum, brónchus, chondróma, tróchlea, splanchnológia, cóncha, Kalánchoë, mesénchyma, Chamomílla, trochánter.

**PH** phálanx, phármakon, lympháticus, hydronephrósis, sphenoidális, pháryn timer, oesófagus, Hippóphaë, týphus, prophyláxis, xiphoídeus, diaphrágma.

**SCH** os íschium, ischáemia, Schizándra, schizophrenía, ischiádicus, onychoschísis.

**RH** rhizóma, Rhéum, Rhámnus, nephrorrhagía, rhachítis, haemorrhagía, rheumatísmus, rhinorrhóea, Glycyrrhíza, cirrhósis, fissurorrhaphía, rhotacísmus.

**TH** ásthma, thórax, ethmoidális, Méntha, Galánthus, Heliánthus, Thermópsis, phthisiatriá, Phthalazólum, xanthóma, Strophánthus, thyreoídeus, Théa, nephropathía.

**Exercise 4.** Read and stress the words paying attention to the long and short syllables:

Forāmen, pubicus, profundus, superior, fractūra, orbita, membrāna, omentum, ganglion, semina, destillātus, labium, rotatio, symptōma, transversus, foveola, arthrītis, metaphysis, ligamentum, meātus, communicans, oleōsus, parvus, scabies, valvula, diabētes, pharynx, urīna, Nitrogenium, pylōrus, Iodum, sublinguālis, Strychnīnum, circulus, circulatio, mucōsus, analysis, scapula, dies, foetus, terminologia, studens, terminus, lectio, felix, theatrum, Academia, schola, panacēa, Aloë, haemopoēsis. Cerebrum, vertebra, palpebra, Ephedra, cathedra.

## ANATOMICAL TERMINOLOGY EXERCISES

### Nouns

**Exercise 5.** Translate into Latin:

1. Lamina of arch. 2. Opening of canal. 3. End of clavicle. 4. Genu of nerve. 5. Groove of crus. 6. Arch of foot (of vein). 7. Margin of humerus (of bone). 8. Dorsum of foot (of hand). 9. Nerve of leg (of scapula). 10. Process of vertebra (of bone). 11. Crest of tubercle (of fibula). 12. Digit of foot (of hand). 13. Line of bone (of pelvis, of femur). 14. Bone of hand (of foot, of limb). 15. Ligament of knee (of radius, of vein). 16. Septum of arm (of leg, of canal). 17. Tubercle of bone (of vertebra, of rib, of crest). 18. Neck of scapula (of femur, of radius, of rib, of horn). 19. Joint of thorax (of foot, of limb, of hand). 20. Part of limb (of bone, of artery, of knee, of surface). 21. Muscle of back (of neck, of knee, of head, of limb, of thorax). 22. Artery of canal (of sulcus, of thigh, of ligament, of arm, of nerve). 23. Head of phalanx (of muscle, of horn, of rib, of femur). 24. Vein of canal (of septum, of foot, of thigh, of limb). 25. Surface of toe (of bone, of humerus, of scapula, of radius, of ulna). 26. Border of part (of nerve, of artery, of fibula, of tibia, of foot). 27. Body of clavicle (of sternum, of phalanx, of rib, of scapula, of femur, of tibia, of fibula, of ulna, of radius).

**Exercise 6.** Translate into Latin:

1. Joint of head of rib. 2. Ligament of head of femur. 3. Crest of head of rib. 4. Part of arch of foot. 5. Body of phalanx of foot (of hand). 6. Crest of neck of rib. 7. Part of digit of hand. 8. Head of phalanx of foot (of hand). 9. Crest of body of rib. 10. Surface of ligament of head of rib.

# Adjectives

## Adjectives of Declensions I and II

**Exercise 7.** Translate into Latin:

1. Right border (lamina, part). 2. Deep arch (muscle, head, part, nerve, vein, layer). 3. Pelvic surface (part). 4. Pubic vein (arch, tubercle, crest). 5. Left vein (lamina, crus, part). 6. Coccygeal part (nerve, horn). 7. Transverse part (muscle, process, ligament, head). 8. External lamina (vein, surface, table). 9. Gluteal surface (nerve). 10. Internal lamina (opening, artery, surface). 11. Iliac crest. 12. Bony part. 13. Osseous lamina. 14. External (internal) iliac artery. 15. Deep transverse muscle. 16. Sciatic nerve. 17. Bony (pelvic) cavity.

## Adjectives of Declension III

**Exercise 8.** Translate into Latin:

1. Superficial arch (part, layer, vein, muscle, head). 2. Lesser horn (foramen, notch, pelvis, tubercle). 3. Articular vein (surface, head, tubercle, process). 4. Common artery (vein). 5. Anterior line (ligament, border, tubercle, horn, extremity, part, process, surface, vein, arch, notch). 6. Lateral artery (tubercle, horn, process, lamina, vein, aperture, head, septum, border, crus). 7. Upper head (limb). 8. Posterior artery (aperture, line, horn, groove, ligament, border, surface, part, septum, tubercle, extremity, arch, process). 9. Greater horn (notch, pelvis). 10. Short bone (head). 11. Sacral horn (canal, part, crest). 12. Superior arch (border, notch, tubercle, ligament, process, horn, part, artery, sulcus, extremity, vein). 13. Inferior arch (artery, notch, tubercle, muscle, process, horn, extremity, part, sulcus, border, vein). 14. Lower head (limb). 15. Anterior (posterior) longitudinal ligament. 16. Inferior (superior) articular surface. 17. Lateral sacral vein (artery). 18. Superior (inferior) longitudinal muscle. 19. Anterior (posterior) sacral ligament. 20. Lateral sacral crest. 21. Superior (inferior) articular process. 22. Articular cavity.

## Adjectives of Declensions I, II, III

**Exercise 9.** Translate into Latin:

1. Superior (inferior) gluteal vein. 2. Superficial transverse muscle. 3. Superior (inferior) pubic ligament. 4. Greater (lesser) sciatic foramen. 5. Superior (inferior) gluteal nerve. 6. Common iliac artery.

**Exercise 10.** Translate into Latin:

1. Body of ilium (of ischium, of pubis). 2. Crest of greater (lesser) tubercle. 3. Joint (part) of upper limb (of lower limb). 4. Tubercle of iliac crest. 5. Head of

posterior horn. 6. Muscle (artery) of lower limb (of upper limb). 7. Transverse process of vertebra. 8. Superior border of scapula. 9. Pelvic surface of sacrum. 10. Posterior part of bone. 11. Longitudinal arch of foot. 12. Gluteal surface of ilium. 13. Transverse ligament of knee. 14. Deep artery of arm. 15. Anterior surface of humerus. 16. Deep vein of thigh. 17. Posterior vein of septum. 18. Posterior vein of corpus. 19. Superior part of surface. 20. Lateral border of foot. 21. External (internal) opening of canal. 22. Superior line of bone. 23. Superficial vein of lower limb (of upper limb). 24. Anterior (posterior) border of fibula (of radius, of ulna). 25. Inferior surface of part. 26. Articular muscle of knee. 27. Superior border of part. 28. Anterior border of tibia. 29. Posterior surface of body of fibula (of humerus, of radius, of scapula, of tibia, of ulna). 30. Inferior articular process of sacrum (of vertebra). 31. Superior articular surface of tibia. 32. Lateral part of longitudinal arch of foot. 33. Lateral surface of fibula (of radius, of tibia). 34. Transverse ridge of sacrum.

## **Adjectives with suffixes -al- (-ar-)**

**Exercise 11.** Translate into Latin:

1. Tibial nerve (border). 2. Fibular vein (notch, artery). 3. Facial artery (nerve, vein). 4. Sternal (scapular) line. 5. Marginal ridge (artery, tubercle, part). 6. Vertebral surface (canal, foramen). 7. Costal part (margin, process, notch, arch). 8. Femoral nerve (vein, canal, septum). 9. Sternal end. 10. Ulnar nerve (notch, canal). 11. Radial notch (nerve). 12. Humeral (ulnar, radial) head. 13. Muscular process (artery, part). 14. Radial (clavicular, sternal) part. 15. Digital (brachial, ulnar, radial) vein. 16. Horizontal plate (part).

**Exercise 12.** Translate into Latin:

1. Anterior tibial vein. 2. Osseous spiral lamina. 3. Short ciliary nerve. 4. Deep fibular nerve. 5. External granular layer. 6. Radial collateral ligament. 7. Common digital artery. 8. Right (left) atrial vein. 9. Superior vertebral notch. 10. Dorsal scapular vein. 11. Superficial brachial artery. 12. Internal pyramidal layer. 13. Inferior alveolar nerve. 14. Ulnar bicipital groove. 15. Medial marginal vein. 16. Distal transverse arch.

**Exercise 13.** Translate into Latin:

1. Artery of central sulcus. 2. Medial crest of fibula. 3. Spiral line of femur. 4. Annular ligament of radius. 5. Dorsal nerve of scapula. 6. Sternal end of clavicle. 7. Synovial joint of thorax. 8. Proximal transverse arch of foot. 9. Plantar surface of toe. 10. Genu of facial nerve. 11. Dorsal surface of sacrum. 12. Lamina of vertebral arch. 13. Terminal line of pelvis. 14. Patellar surface of femur. 15. Anterior tubercle of cervical vertebra. 16. Basal lamina of ciliary body. 17. Medial border of coccygeal

artery. 18. Distal phalanx of hand. 19. Lateral marginal vein of foot. 20. Vertebral part of costal surface.

## Adjectives with prefixes **infra-; sub-; supra-; inter-**

*Exercise 14.* Translate into Latin:

### I

**infra- below, under**

1. Infraclavicular part.
2. Infracostal line.

### II

**sub- below, under**

1. Subscapular muscle.
2. Subscapular vein.
3. Subcostal vein.
4. Subcostal artery.

### III

**supra- above, upon**

1. Suprasternal bone.
2. Suprascapular vein (artery).
3. Supraclavicular nerve (part).

### IV

**inter- between**

1. Intercostal nerve (vein, muscle).
2. Intervertebral surface (foramen).
3. Interosseous border (nerve, ligament, artery, vein).
4. Inter-alveolar septum.
5. Intertubercular sulcus.
6. Interclavicular ligament.
7. Intermuscular septum.
8. Common interosseous artery.
9. Posterior intercostal vein.
10. Internal intercostal muscle.
11. Interosseous nerve of leg.
12. Left (right) intercostal vein.
13. Anterior (posterior) intermuscular septum of leg.
14. Medial (lateral) intermuscular septum of arm.
15. Interosseous sacroiliac ligament.
16. Interosseous border of fibula (of radius, of tibia, of ulna).
17. Dorsal vein of posterior intercostal vein.

*Exercise 15.* Translate into Latin:

1. Anteromedial surface of humerus.
2. Sacropelvic surface of ilium.
3. Tibiofibular joint.
4. Deep sacrococcygeal ligament.
5. Humeroulnar head.
6. Sternocostal part.
7. Sacroiliac joint.
8. Anterior sternoclavicular ligament.
9. Posterolateral sulcus.
10. Iliofemoral (ischiofemoral, pubofemoral) ligament.
11. Tibionavicular part of medial ligament of joint.

# BASIC COURSE

## Anatomical terminology exercises

### Nouns of the 1-st Declension

*Exercise 16.* Translate into Latin:

#### I

1. Body of breast (of maxilla). 2. Arch of aorta (of fascia). 3. Foramen of medulla. 4. Body (neck) of bladder. 5. Fascia of muscle. 6. Head (neck, body) of mandible. 7. Margin (body, dorsum, muscle) of tongue. 8. Body (neck) of gallbladder. 9. Fascia of head and neck. 10. Groove (foramen) of tongue.

#### II

1. Arteries of hand (of foot). 2. Fibres of medulla (of muscle). 3. Bursae of lower limb (of upper limb). 4. Veins of thigh (of spinal cord).

*Exercise 17.* Translate into Latin:

1. Parietal fascia of thorax (of pelvis). 2. Valve of foramen ovale. 3. Posterior sulcus of medulla. 4. Medial margin of orbit. 5. Condylar process of mandible. 6. Alveolar arch of maxilla. 7. Lateral ligament of bladder. 8. Deep fascia of leg. 9. Superior longitudinal muscle of tongue. 10. Anterior lacrimal crest of maxilla. 11. Genu of internal capsule. 12. Dorsal fascia of foot (of hand). 13. Sacral (coccygeal) part of spinal cord. 14. Superficial layer of cervical fascia. 15. Inferior surface of tongue. 16. Costal process of parietal pleura. 17. Radial fibre of ciliary muscle. 18. Ventral horn of spinal cord. 19. Neck (head) of posterior horn of spinal cord.

*Exercise 18.* Translate into Latin:

1. Sagittal suture. 2. Iliac fascia. 3. Sutural bone. 4. Capsular ligament (vein). 5. Synovial bursa. 6. Lingual tonsil (surface). 7. Mammillary body (artery, line, process). 8. Mandibular canal (foramen, nerve, notch). 9. Orbital plate (margin, part, tubercle, septum). 10. Maxillary artery (vein, surface). 11. Ampullary crest (groove). 12. Spinal lamina. 13. Visceral pleura. 14. Medullary (lingual) artery. 15. Internal (tonsillar) capsule. 16. Posterior (anterior) cell. 17. Short (radial, muscular, lingual) fibre. 18. Tracheal (molar, minor) gland. 19. Anterior ampullary nerve. 20. Superior synovial membrane. 21. Lateral bony ampulla. 22. Inferior vesical artery. 23. Posterior external fibre. 24. Transverse medullary vein.

**Exercise 19.** Translate into Latin:

I

1. Supraorbital vein (notch). 2. Infraorbital artery (nerve, canal, groove, foramen). 3. Intercrural fibre. 4. Intermaxillary suture. 5. Supraorbital ridge. 6. Submandibular gland. 7. Interosseous (submuscular, subfascial) bursa. 8. External intercostal membrane. 9. Internal intercostal muscle. 10. Medial border of supraorbital nerve. 11. Interosseous membrane of leg. 12. Infraorbital margin of maxilla. 13. Inter-alveolar septum of mandible. 14. Postsulcal part of tongue. 15. Pretracheal layer of cervical fascia. 16. Prevertebral part of vertebral artery.

II

1. Parvocellular part. 2. Rectosacral fascia. 3. Anterolateral medullary vein. 4. Dorsolateral sulcus of medulla (of spinal cord). 5. Right (left) atrioventricular valve.

## Nouns of the 2-nd Declension

**Exercise 20.** Translate into Latin:

I

1. Ampulla of duodenum. 2. Bone of cranium. 3. Angle of rib. 4. Capsule of ganglion. 5. Fascia of organ. 6. Dorsum of nose. 7. Node of ligament. 8. Joint of skull. 9. Ramus (angle) of mandible. 10. Body (border, ligament) of uterus. 11. Ramus of ischium (of pubis, of mandible). 12. Node of arch of vein.

II

1. Branches of arteries. 2. Digits of foot (of hand). 3. Arteries of brain (of lower limb, of upper limb). 4. Branches of crus cerebri. 5. Muscles of back (of head, of neck, of thorax, of tongue). 6. Fasciae of limbs (of muscles).

**Exercise 21.** Translate into Latin:

I

1. Pubic branch. 2. Pelvic (sacral) ganglion. 3. Left (right) ventricle. 4. Greater (lesser) omentum. 5. Upper (lower) lobe. 6. Transverse colon. 7. Lateral angle. 8. Right (left) bronchus. 9. Superior (inferior) ganglion.

II

1. Triangular muscle. 2. Rhinal sulcus. 3. Mandibular node. 4. Duodenal (bronchial) gland. 5. Omental bursa (foramen). 6. Angular incisure (artery, vein). 7. Cranial nerve (part). 8. Umbilical fascia. 9. Nasal bone (notch, surface, gland, margin). 10. Quadrangular membrane. 11. Parietal (visceral) peritoneum. 12. Axial (appendicular) skeleton. 13. Spiral organ (ganglion). 14. Tracheal (lingual, capsular,

oesophageal, glandular, muscular, tonsillar) branch. 15. Vertebral (vestibular, terminal, trigeminal) ganglion.

**Exercise 22.** Translate into Latin:

I

1. Greater vestibular gland. 2. Superior rectal vein. 3. Right inferior lobar bronchus. 4. Left triangular ligament. 5. Posterior nasal aperture.

II

1. Vesical surface of uterus. 2. Lateral ligament of rectum. 3. Circular muscle of colon. 4. Horizontal part of duodenum. 5. Inferior angle of scapula. 6. Nasal crest of maxilla. 7. Medial angle of eye. 8. Anterior branch of arm (of leg, of thigh). 9. Nasal surface of maxilla.

III

1. Organ of lamina terminalis. 2. Body of lateral ventricle. 3. Veins of left (right) ventricle. 4. Branches of internal capsule (of coccygeal nerve).

**Exercise 23.** Translate into Latin:

I

1. Orbital branch of maxillary nerve. 2. Posterior vein of upper lobe. 3. Reticular membrane of spiral organ. 4. Superior part of vestibular ganglion. 5. Tonsillar branch of facial artery. 6. Deep branch of ulnar nerve. 7. Central part of lateral ventricle. 8. Anterior branch of mitral valve.

II

1. Posterior surface of body of uterus. 2. Septal papillary muscle of right ventricle. 3. Anular part of digits of hand. 4. Common basal vein of lower lobe. 5. Inferior deep branch of superior gluteal artery. 6. Muscular branch of deep fibular nerve. 7. Medial border of umbilical part of left branch. 8. Marginal mandibular branch of facial nerve.

**Exercise 24.** Translate into Latin:

1. Internasal suture. 2. Subpubic (infrasternal) angle. 3. Infralobar part. 4. Subcommissural organ. 5. Supraduodenal artery. 6. Subscapular branch. 7. Interventricular sulcus (septum, branch, vein, foramen). 8. Interlobar artery (surface, vein, sulcus). 9. Anterior intercostal branch. 10. Interiliac (submandibular, supraclavicular, intercostal, subscapular, infraclavicular) node. 11. Subscapular branch of axillary artery. 12. Muscular branch of interventricular septum. 13. Infralobar part of posterior branch. 14. Intersegmental part of basal vein of lower lobe.

**Exercise 25.** Translate into Latin:

1. Nasomaxillar suture. 2. Ischiopubic branch. 3. Vestibulocochlear ganglion. 4. Rectovesical septum. 5. Craniospinal ganglion. 6. Right gastrointestinal artery. 7. Left tracheobronchial node. 8. Pubovesical medial ligament. 9. Atrioventricular node (septum). 10. Omental branch of left gastrointestinal artery.

## Adjectives of the 1-st and 2-nd Declensions

**Exercise 26.** Translate into Latin:

### I

1. Oblique line (ridge, ligament, vein, head). 2. Palatine tonsil (surface, crest, bone, process). 3. Long head (ligament, bone). 4. Thyroid foramen (gland). 5. Straight head (muscle). 6. Zygomatic bone (margin, process, arch, nerve). 7. Middle layer (artery, branch). 8. Mastoid process (notch, ligament, border, angle, branch). 9. Optic canal (nerve, part). 10. Ophthalmic artery (nerve).

### II

1. Lateral rectus muscle. 2. External palatine vein. 3. Superior (inferior) thyroid notch. 4. Transverse palatine suture. 5. Thyroid articular surface. 6. Lesser palatine foramen. 7. Deep middle vein. 8. Inferior thyroid artery. 9. Greater palatine groove. 10. Lesser palatine canal. 11. Middle superior alveolar branch. 12. Superior (inferior) ophthalmic vein. 13. Greater palatine artery.

**Exercise 27.** Translate into Latin:

### I

1. Oblique line of mandible. 2. Palatine process of maxilla. 3. Middle phalanx of foot (of hand). 4. Long head of arm (of thigh bone). 5. Broad ligament of uterus. 6. Zygomatic process of maxilla. 7. Mucous membrane of bladder (of bronchus, of nose, of oesophagus, of gallbladder, of tongue, of trachea).

### II

1. Left lobe of thyroid gland. 2. Tonsillar branch of lesser palatine nerve. 3. Tracheal branch of inferior thyroid artery. 4. Anterior glandular branch of superior thyroid artery.

**Exercise 28.** Translate into Latin:

### I

1. Palatine nerves. 2. Long fibres. 3. Zygomatic branches. 4. Pelvic ganglia. 5. Mastoid cells. 6. Transverse veins (ridges). 7. Thyroid nodes. 8. Palatine grooves. 9.

Oblique ligaments. 10. Middle cells. 11. External fibres. 12. Internal muscles. 13. Deep branches. 14. Thyroid glands. 15. Transverse fibres. 16. Mastoid branches. 17. Deep nodes (veins). 18. Right (left) arteries. 19. Gluteal nodes.

## II

1. Middle thyroid veins. 2. External (internal) iliac nodes. 3. Deep veins of lower limb (of upper limb). 4. Zygomatic branches of facial nerve. 5. Lobes of thyroid gland. 6. External fibres of medulla.

**Exercise 29.** Translate into Latin:

## I

1. Supraoptic artery. 2. Supramastoid crest. 3. Interosseous ligaments. 4. Interiliac nodes. 5. Preoptic arteries. 6. Interosseous veins. 7. Postlaminar (prelaminar) part of optic nerve.

## II

1. Nasopalatine nerve. 2. Zygomaticoorbital artery. 3. Zygomaticofacial foramen. 4. Vomer nasal organ. 5. Zygomaticomaxillar (palatomaxillar) suture. 6. Zygomaticofacial branch of zygomatic nerve.

## Nouns of the 3-rd Declension

### Masculine

**Exercise 30.** Translate into Latin:

## I

1. Tubercle of tooth. 2. Tendon of valve. 3. Neck of tooth. 4. Tip of tongue (of nose). 5. Cavity of pharynx. 6. Apex of dens (of lung, of nose, of tongue, of part). 7. Apex of bladder (of sacrum). 8. Membrane of larynx. 9. Apex of head of fibula.

## II

1. Superior border of spleen. 2. Posterior surface of kidney. 3. Pelvic part of ureter. 4. Oblique ridge of tooth. 5. Lower lobe of lung. 6. Lateral wall of orbit. 7. Inferior extremity of kidney. 8. Transverse head of hallux (of pollex). 9. Anterior extremity of spleen. 10. Mucous membrane of larynx (of ureter, of pharynx). 11. Middle lobe of right lung. 12. Apex of posterior horn of spinal cord.

**Exercise 31.** Translate into Latin:

I

1. Mastoid (anterior, posterior) wall. 2. Laryngeal gland. 3. Pharyngeal bursa (branch). 4. Cortical artery. 5. Apical vein. 6. Dental branch. 7. Renal ganglion (cortex, crest, fascia, medulla).

II

1. Costal surface of lung. 2. Apical ligament of dens. 3. Medial wall of orbit. 4. Lingual (buccal) surface of tooth. 5. Triangular ridge of tooth. 6. Posterior segmental artery of kidney. 7. Inferior lobar artery of left lung. 8. Superior basal vein of lower lobe. 9. Capsular branch of renal artery. 10. Anterior segmental bronchus of right lung (of left lung).

**Exercise 32.** Translate into Latin:

I

1. Lungs. 2. Cavities of pharynx. 3. Joints of thorax (of foot, of head, of hand, of skull). 4. Joints of upper limb (of lower limb).

II

1. Premolar tooth. 2. Middle suprarenal artery. 3. Right (left) suprarenal vein. 4. Interlobar vein (artery) of kidney. 5. Medulla of suprarenal gland. 6. Intersegmental part of apical vein.

III

1. Apicoposterior (pharyngobasilar) branch. 2. Aorticorenal ganglion. 3. Splenorenal (lienorenal) ligament. 4. Apicoposterior vein of upper lobe of left lung.

## **Nouns of the 3-rd Declension**

### **Feminine and Neuter**

**Exercise 33.** Translate into Latin:

I

1. Tip of ear. 2. Apex of heart (of cartilage). 3. Angle of mouth. 4. Base of cartilage (of mandible, of heart, of phalanx, of lung). 5. Knee (leg, hand) region. 6. Arch of cartilage. 7. Root of tongue (of nose, of lung, of tooth). 8. Cartilage of nose. 9. Surface of root. 10. Head (neck, body) of pancreas. 11. Body of stomach. 12. Border of liver. 13. Base of phalanx of foot (of phalanx of hand, of sacrum).

## II

1. Thyroid cartilage. 2. Internal ear. 3. Pubic (sacral, mastoid, gluteal, zygomatic) region. 4. Renal pelvis of kidney. 5. Posterior wall of stomach. 6. Right border of heart. 7. Left part of liver. 8. Lateral region of abdomen. 9. Anterior region of arm (of leg, of thigh). 10. Left crus of diaphragm. 11. Posterior region of knee. 12. Right lobe of liver. 13. Mucous membrane of mouth (of stomach, of renal pelvis). 14. Anterior surface of heart. 15. Left lamina of thyroid cartilage. 16. Superior border of body of pancreas. 17. Inferior horn of thyroid cartilage. 18. Anterior root of upper lobe of lung. 19. Superior part of surface of liver. 20. Base of posterior horn of spinal cord.

**Exercise 34.** Translate into Latin:

### I

1. Spinal vessel. 2. Cranial root. 3. Abdominal part (aorta, cavity). 4. Visceral layer (surface). 5. Cardial notch. 6. Tracheal cartilage (gland). 7. Scapular (axillary, umbilical, vertebral, facial, orbital, brachial, oral) region. 8. Costal cartilage. 9. Peritoneal (pleural, orbital, medullary) cavity. 10. Bony nasal cavity.

### II

1. Sternal part of diaphragm. 2. Pappilary muscle of heart. 3. Parietal fascia of abdomen. 4. Dorsal region of foot. 5. Cardial part of stomach. 6. Central tendon of diaphragm. 7. Posterior segmental artery of liver. 8. Minor alar cartilage of nose. 9. Visceral surface of spleen. 10. Right (left) triangular ligament of liver. 11. Ventral root of spinal nerve. 12. Lateral process of septal nasal cartilage. 13. Medial crus of major alar cartilage of nose.

**Exercise 35.** Translate into Latin:

1. Phalanges of hand (of foot). 2. Roots of nose (of tongue, of lung, of tooth). 3. Bones of foot (of hand, of face, of cranium). 4. Regions of lower limb (of upper limb). 5. Vessels of nerves. 6. Skin sulci (glands, ligaments). 7. Veins of heart. 8. Lobes of ear. 9. Glands of mouth. 10. Regions of back (of head, of neck). 11. Muscles of abdomen (of thorax, of back, of neck, of tongue). 12. Vessels of internal ear.

**Exercise 36.** Translate into Latin:

### I

1. Infraorbital (infrascapular) region. 2. Interpubic fibrocartilage.

### II

1. Mesiolingual root. 2. Costochondral joint. 3. Vomer nasal cartilage. 4. Hepatorenal (hepatooesophageal) ligament. 5. Gastroduodenal artery. 6. Sternocostal

surface of heart. 7. Nasociliary root of ciliary ganglion. 8. Posterior branch of pancreaticoduodenal artery. 9. Anterosuperior surface of body of pancreas.

## Adjectives of the 3-rd Declensions

**Exercise 37.** Translate into Latin:

### I

1. Parietal foramen (fascia, lobe, branch). 2. Pectoral fascia. 3. Frontal (parietal, temporal, pectoral, occipital) region. 4. Sphenoid part (process). 5. Transverse temporal sulcus. 6. Anterior ethmoidal nerve. 7. Lateral occipital artery. 8. Temporal (frontal, occipital) horn. 9. Ethmoidal (sphenoidal) crest. 10. Greater (lesser) occipital nerve. 11. Sublingual gland (artery). 12. Inferior temporal line.

### II

1. Round ligament of liver (of uterus). 2. Body of hyoid bone. 3. Temporal horn of lateral ventricle. 4. Zygomatic process of frontal bone. 5. Sphenoidal angle of parietal bone. 6. Articular tubercle of temporal bone. 7. Ethmoidal crest of maxilla. 8. Mastoid border of occipital bone. 9. Parietal branch of superficial temporal artery. 10. Temporal crest of mandible. 11. Artery of round ligament of uterus. 12. Deep layer of temporal fascia.

**Exercise 38.** Translate into Latin:

### I

1. Interparietal bone. 2. Suprahyoid branch. 3. Infrahyoid bursa. 4. Infratemporal surface. 5. Infratemporal crest of maxilla. 6. Infrahyoid branch of superior thyroid artery.

### II

1. Clavipectoral fascia. 2. Temporomandibular joint. 3. Zygomaticotemporal foramen. 4. Sphenopalatine notch. 5. Thyrohyoid membrane. 6. Parietooccipital branch. 7. Occipitotemporal sulcus. 8. Lateral frontobasal artery. 9. Temporooccipital branch of middle cerebral artery. 10. Mylohyoid branch of inferior alveolar artery.

**Exercise 39.** Translate into Latin:

1. Temporal branches. 2. Ethmoidal foramina. 3. Simple joints. 4. Short fibres. 5. Pectoral nodes. 6. Sacral (renal) ganglia. 7. Middle ethmoidal cells. 8. Anterior (posterior) sacral foramina. 9. Anular ligaments of radius (of trachea). 10. Alveolar canals of maxilla. 11. Ventral rami of cervical nerves. 12. Anterior veins of right ventricle. 13. Branches of crus cerebri. 14. Dorsal rami of sacral nerves. 15. Synovial joints of thorax. 16. Central veins of liver. 17. Anterior lateral nasal branches of

anterior ethmoidal artery. 18. Ventral external fibres of medulla. 19. Superior lobar arteries of left lung. 20. Tonsillar branches of facial artery. 21. Glandular branches of interior thyroid artery. 22. Dorsal digital nerves of foot.

**Exercise 40.** Translate into Latin:

I

1. Supraclavicular nerves. 2. Interlobar sulci. 3. Intervertebral foramina. 4. Subscapular (interpectoral, infrahyoid, submandibular) nodes. 5. Suprasternal bones. 6. Intercrural fibres. 7. Interchondral joints. 8. Suprarenal glands. 9. Posterior intercostal arteries. 10. Suboccipital (infrahyoid, suprahyoid) muscles. 11. Anterior interosseous veins. 12. Interradicular septa.

II

1. Lateral branches of supraorbital nerve. 2. Interlobar arteries (veins) of kidney. 3. External nasal branches of infraorbital nerve. 4. Interalveolar septa of mandible (of maxilla). 5. Anterior branches of suprarenal artery. 6. Muscular branches of intercostal nerves. 7. Dorsal branches of subcostal arteries.

**Exercise 41.** Translate into Latin:

I

1. Costovertebral joints. 2. Sternocostal ligaments. 3. Corticoreticular fibres. 4. Atrioventricular branches. 5. Aorticorenal ganglia. 6. Basivertebral veins. 7. Anteromedial (posterolateral) central arteries.

II

1. Omental branches of left gastroepiploic artery. 2. Parietooccipital branches of medial occipital artery. 3. Posterior septal branches of sphenopalatine artery. 4. Pectoral branches of thoracoacromial artery. 5. Anterior (posterior) branches of posteromedial central arteries.

## The Present Participle, Active

**Exercise 42.** Translate into Latin:

I

1. Recurrent branch. 2. Ascending aorta (colon). 3. Descending colon (aorta). 4. Communicating branch. 5. Radial recurrent artery. 6. Anterior tibial recurrent artery. 7. Posterior communicating artery. 8. Descending palatine artery. 9. Recurrent interosseous artery.

## II

1. Ascending part of duodenum. 2. Descending branch of posterior segmental artery. 3. Recurrent meningeal branch of ophthalmic artery. 4. Descending part of iliofemoral nerve.

**Exercise 43.** Translate into Latin:

1. Perforating veins. 2. Communicating branches. 3. Anterior perforating arteries. 4. Perforating arteries of deep femoral artery. 5. Posterior branches of ulnar recurrent artery. 6. Communicating branches of anterior interosseous nerve. 7. Spinal branches of ascending cervical artery. 8. Communicating branches of facial nerve (of fibular artery, of lingual nerve, of radial nerve). 9. Perforating branches of posterior interosseous artery. 10. Perforating branches of deep palmar arch (of plantar metatarsal artery).

## Degrees of comparison of adjectives

**Exercise 44.** Translate into Latin:

### I

1. Lesser palatine foramina. 2. Anterior ethmoidal cells. 3. Superior dental branches. 4. Minor (major) glands. 5. Posterior external fibres. 6. Inferior deep nodes. 7. Lesser palatine canals. 8. Anterior sacral foramina. 9. Lesser vestibular glands. 10. Superior gluteal veins. 11. Minor alar cartilages. 12. Inferior lobar arteries. 13. Superior rectal nodes. 14. Anterior tibial veins.

### II

1. Tonsillar branches of lesser palatine nerves. 2. Medial internal nasal branches of anterior ethmoidal nerve. 3. Posterior temporal branches of lateral occipital artery. 4. Superior branches of superior gluteal artery. 5. Anterior veins of right ventricle. 6. Anterior septal branches of anterior ethmoidal artery. 7. Descending branch of superior cervical artery. 8. Ascending artery of posterior segmental artery.

## Nouns of the 4-th Declension

**Exercise 45.** Translate into Latin:

### I

1. Arch of duct. 2. Valve of sinus. 3. Ampulla of ductus. 4. Internal (external) acoustic meatus. 5. Frontal (sphenoidal) sinus. 6. Right (left) duct. 7. Inferior

(superior, anterior, posterior, transverse, straight, occipital) sinus. 8. Major sublingual duct.

## II

1. Opening of frontal sinus (of sphenoidal sinus). 2. Cartilage of acoustic meatus. 3. Transverse crest of internal acoustic meatus. 4. Left duct of lobe of liver.

**Exercise 46.** Translate into Latin:

## I

1. Maxillary (marginal) sinus. 2. Submandibular (thyroglossal) duct. 3. Supracondylar process. 4. Superciliary arch. 5. Sphenoparietal sinus. 6. Inferior (superior) sagittal sinus. 7. Muscular (visceral, thermal) sense. 8. Special senses.

## II

1. Duct of bulbourethral gland. 2. Opening of nasolacrimal duct. 3. Vertical (spiral) crest of internal acoustic meatus. 4. Vestibular surface of cochlear duct. 5. Spiral ligament of cochlear duct.

**Exercise 47.** Translate into Latin:

1. Veins of ducts. 2. Simple (paraurethral) ducts. 3. Articular processes. 4. Minor sublingual ducts. 5. Septum of frontal sinuses (of sphenoidal sinuses).

**Exercise 48.** Translate into Latin:

1. Cerebral (anterolateral, anteromedial) surface. 2. Posterior surface of suprarenal gland. 3. Ulnar (medial, distal, lateral, interlobar) surfaces. 4. Dorsal surfaces of sacrum. 5. Plantar surfaces of toes. 6. Palmar surfaces of fingers.

## Prefixes

**Exercise 49.** Translate into Latin using prefixes:

## I

### **Infra- (latin) - below, under**

1. Infraorbital groove (margin). 2. Infralobar part of posterior branch. 3. Infraglandular (infraclavicular) nodes. 4. Internal nasal branches of infraorbital nerve.

## II

### **Sub- (latin) - below, under**

1. Subfornical organ. 2. Subtrigeminal part. 3. Subparietal sulcus. 4. Subacromial bursa. 5. Suboccipital (sublingual) nerve.

### III

#### **Supra- (latin) - above, upon**

1. Supracondylar line. 2. Medical supraepicondylar ridge. 3. Supratrochlear nodes. 4. Suprasternal bones. 5. Suprahyoid branch of lingual artery. 6. Central veins of suprarenal gland.

### IV

#### **Epi- (greek) - above, upon**

1. Episcleral layer. 2. Epiphysial cartilage (plate). 3. Episcleral veins (arteries).

### V

#### **Endo- (greek) - within, inside**

1. Endolymphatic duct. 2. Endoabdominal fascia. 3. Subendocardial branches.

### VI

#### **Intra- (latin) - within, inside**

1. Intraparietal sulcus. 2. Intralobar part. 3. Intraarticular sternocostal ligament. 4. Intrarenal veins. 5. Intracapsular ligaments. 6. Intrasegmental bronchi. 7. Intracranial part of vertebral artery. 8. Intraarticular ligament of head of rib. 9. Intralaminar part of optic nerve. 10. Capsular branches of intrarenal arteries.

### VII

#### **Pre-, prae- (latin) - before**

1. Preoccipital notch. 2. Precentral sulcus (vein). 3. Presternal region. 4. Presacral fascia. 5. Presulcal part. 6. Pretracheal layer. 7. Prelaminar branch. 8. Precommunicating part. 9. Precaval (prevesical, prevertebral, prepericardial) nodes. 10. Prefrontal veins.

### VIII

#### **Retro- (latin) - backward, behind**

1. Retrorubral part. 2. Retromandibular vein. 3. Retromalleolar region. 4. Retrohyoid bursa. 5. Retropharyngeal nodes. 6. Retroduodenal arteries.

### IX

#### **Peri- (latin) - around**

1. Perivascular capsule. 2. Peridental branches. 3. Periventricular fibres.

### X

#### **Par(a)- (greek) - near, by the side of**

1. Paravertebral line. 2. Paramastoid process. 3. Pararenal body. 4. Paraumbilical veins. 5. Paracentral branches. 6. Parathyroid glands. 7. Paranasal sinuses. 8. Paravesical (pararectal, parasternal, paratracheal) nodes.

### XI

#### **Inter- (latin) - between**

1. Interpolar part. 2. Intercondylar line. 3. Interatrial septum. 4. Interpectoral nodes. 5. Intercostal branches (veins). 6. Interlobar arteries (veins).

**Exercise 50.** Translate into English:

I

1. Caries of tooth. 2. Fracture of clavicle (of neck of radius). 3. Suture of wound. 4. Ulcer of stomach (of rectum). 5. Cancer of gallbladder (of lung, of oesophagus). 6. Signs of disease. 7. Syndrome of newborns.

II

1. Ethmoidal (pelvic, sublingual, zygomatic, mastoid, urinary, acute, superficial, dry) abscess. 2. Simple (longitudinal, transverse) fracture. 3. Long oblique fracture. 4. Deep (acute, superficial, simple, chronic) caries. 5. Minor deep infarction. 6. Acute stroke. 7. Simple ulcer. 8. Dry suture. 9. Minor (major, subtle) sign. 10. Chronic wound. 11. External disease. 12. Internal (congenital) diseases.

**Exercise 51.** Translate into English:

I

1. Cellular (glandular, medullary, terminal, rectal) cancer. 2. Circular caries. 3. Arterial (initial) insult. 4. Bulbar (cerebral) stroke. 5. Renal (marginal) infarct. 6. Experimental infarction. 7. Fatal (vital) wound. 8. Dental (duodenal, oesophageal) ulcer. 9. Functional status. 10. Normal (terminal) state. 11. Basal narcosis. 12. Integral (total, individual, oral, minimal, optimal, maximal) dose. 13. General (ocular, physical, special, spinal, vestibular, principal, fundamental) disease. 14. Apical (appendicular, omental, orbital, bursal, peritoneal, tonsillar) abscess. 15. Cervical (condylar, instrumental, laminar, linear) fracture. 16. Abdominal (intestinal, nocturnal, bronchial, nasal, renal) asthma. 17. Intestinal (spiral) suture. 18. Carpal (muscular, vestibular) syndrome. 19. Acute abdominal syndrome. 20. Constitutional (radicular, visual) symptom.

II

1. Alveolar disease of liver. 2. Focal symptoms. 3. Cardinal (cerebellar, physical) signs. 4. Molecular (mental, individual) diseases. 5. Besigmental fractures. 6. External diseases of eye.

**Exercise 53.** Translate into Latin:

I

1. Peracute disease. 2. Intracranial (periodontal, retroorbital, subperitoneal, suprapelvic, intratonsillar, interlobar, subpectoral, pararenal, prevesical, retrorectal, intraabdominal) abscess. 3. Intraoral (endometrial) cancer. 4. Subcardial ulcer. 5. Subcapital (supracondylar, extracapsular, extraarticular, intercondylar) fracture. 6. Transosseous suture. 7. Perinatal diseases.

## II

1. Ischiorectal (peritoneopelvic, nasopharyngeal) abscess. 2. Maxillofacial (bimalleolar, tracheobronchial) fracture. 3. Cardiocerebral (craniospinal, corticovisceral, scapulocostal, orofaciodigital, oculocerebrorenal, mandibulooculofacial, brachiomanual) syndrome. 4. Corneomandibular symptom. 5. Cervicoradicular sign. 6. Cerebrovascular (hepatobiliary, sacroiliac) disease. 7. Colorectal cancer. 8. Lower lateral myocardial infarct. 9. Recurrent myocardial infarction. 10. Gastrointestinal signs.

# CLINICAL TERMINOLOGY EXERCISES

## Latin clinical terms

*Exercise 1.* Translate into Latin:

### I

1. Coronary syndrome. 2. Primary symptom. 3. Local sign. 4. Latent cancer (disease). 5. Secondary fracture (suture). 6. False abscess. 7. Malignant state (ulcer).

### II

1. Acute (chronic, diffuse, catarrhal) inflammation. 2. Coronary (cardiac) insufficiency. 3. Congenital (posterior, simple, inferior, anterior, acute) dislocation. 4. Benign stupor. 5. True (mucous, mixed) tumor. 6. Dry cough. 7. Alimentary angina. 8. Primary suture of wound.

*Exercise 2.* Translate into Latin:

1. Recurrent abscess (dislocation, tumor, fever, hernia, infection). 2. Penetrating (nonpenetrating) wound. 3. Perforating (nonperforating) wound. 4. Intermittent fever. 5. Creeping ulcer. 6. Migrating abscess. 7. Perforating fracture. 8. Penetrating ulcer of stomach. 9. Creeping diseases.

*Exercise 3.* Translate into English:

### I

1. Accommodation of eye. 2. Observation of larynx. 3. Tremor of tongue. 4. Ventrofixation of uterus. 5. Tumor of neck. 6. Extirpation of rectum. 7. Evisceration of eye. 8. Penetration of gastric ulcer. 9. Retroflexion (anteflexion) of uterus. 10. Erosion of neck of uterus. 11. Ossification of lung. 12. Intubation of trachea. 13. Retention of urine. 14. Calcification of mitral valve. 15. Compression of brain. 16. Contusion of spinal cord. 17. Involution of uterus. 18. Decompression of heart. 19. Decapsulation of kidney. 20. Lateroversion of uterus. 21. Decortication of lung.

## II

1. Submucous resection of nasal septum. 2. Anterior resection of rectum. 3. Segmental excision of lung. 4. Cystopapillary tumor of lung. 5. Spastic tumor of pylorus. 6. Nontuberculous abscess of bone. 7. Nodular disease of mamma. 8. Mitral configuration of heart. 9. Hernia of brain (of uterus, of oesophagus, of broad ligament of uterus). 10. Cystic disease of breast. 11. Fibrocystic disease of pancreas. 12. Venooclusive disease of liver. 13. Nontuberculous abscess of bone.

## III

1. Occlusion of veins. 2. Respiratory syndrome of newborns. 3. Luxation of teeth. 4. Degeneration of muscles. 5. Inspection of teeth. 6. Transitory fever of newborns. 7. Ventilation of lungs.

**Exercise 4.** Translate into English:

### I

1. Mobile concrement. 2. Aphthous fever. 3. Mucous (biliary, rectal, gastric, intestinal) fistula. 4. Umbilical (sciatic, omental, occipital, muscular) hernia. 5. Latent (simple, vegetative, stuporous) depression. 6. Primary (local, general, hormonal, preventive) treatment. 7. Congenital (senile, fibrillary, vocal) tremor. 8. Productive cough. 9. Convulsive tussis. 10. Abdominal (herpetic, fibrinous, intestinal) angina. 11. Scarlatinous rubella. 12. Neonatal tetanus. 13. Congenital measles. 14. Secondary (major, minor, oblique, transverse) amputation. 15. Hepatic (extensive, partial) resection. 16. Histologic (positive, internal) accommodation. 17. Ascending (mixed, respiratory, puerperal) infection. 18. Exploratory (curative, plastic) operation. 19. Lobar (marginal, total, aggressive) excision. 20. Dental sanitation. 21. Recurrent oral ulceration. 22. Tactile sense.

### II

1. Renal transplantation. 2. Intraosseous microcirculation. 3. Epigastric hernia. 4. Intradermal vaccination. 5. Intravenous (intramuscular) infusion. 6. Intramedullary (transarticular) fixation. 7. Desquamative (nonspecific) inflammation. 8. Postconvulsive stupor. 9. Intracranial (retroperitoneal) tumor. 10. Intraaortal (intraarterial) transfusion.

**Exercise 5.** Translate into Latin:

1. Palpation of heart. 2. Aggressive (local, bimanual, superficial, comparative, pericardial, bilateral) palpation. 3. Percussion of heart. 4. Auscultatory (deep, clavicular, palpatory) percussion. 5. Intravascular (experimental) observation.

## Greek clinical terms

**Exercise 6.** Translate into Latin:

### I

1. Aspiration of cataract. 2. Empyema of thorax. 3. Spasm of accommodation. 4. Actinomycosis of skin. 5. Jaundice of newborns. 6. Terminal edema of lungs. 7. Lamellar ichthyosis of newborns.

### II

1. Yellow fever. 2. White tumor. 3. Red infarction. 4. White infarct. 5. White gangrene. 6. Black cancer (disease). 7. Melanotic cancer (tumor). 8. Rubrothalamic syndrome. 9. White (black) ichthyosis. 10. Senile melanoderma. 11. Recurrent (acute, malignant, simple) melancholia.

**Exercise 7.** Translate into Latin:

### I

1. Chronic (malignant, latent) jaundice. 2. Communicating hydrocephalia. 3. Cardiac (mixed) dyspnea. 4. Deep (hepatic) coma. 5. Recurrent schizophrenia. 6. Chronic leukosis. 7. Diffuse (exudative) psoriasis. 8. Pelvic sepsis. 9. Congenital cataract. 10. Biliary (mucous) colic. 11. Secondary (primary, dry) gangrene. 12. Simple ichthyosis. 13. Major trauma. 14. Local (cardiac) edema.

### II

1. Comatose (schizophrenic) state. 2. Mycotic infection (ulcer). 3. Gangrenous (actinomycotic) abscess. 4. Phlegmonous inflammation. 5. Traumatic hernia (fracture). 6. Erythematous eczema. 7. Emphysematous phlegmon.

**Exercise 8.** Translate into Latin. Write in vocabulary form. Give the meanings of combining forms of these terms:

1. Microabscess. 2. Myedema. 3. Adenophlegmon. 4. Pylorospasm. 5. Cephalocele. 6. Lympholeucosis. 7. Bronchedema. 8. Hydromyelia. 9. Colospasm. 10. Hydroencephalocele. 11. Omphalophlegmon. 12. Cephaledema. 13. Rhinomycosis. 14. Dactyledema. 15. Myelocele. 16. Bronchololith. 17. Cholangiotyphus. 18. Xanthoderma. 19. Erythrocyte. 20. Leucosis. 21. Cyanoderma. 22. Melanosis. 23. Erythrocytosis. 24. Melanuria. 25. Dactylospasm. 26. Microstroke. 27. Podedema. 28. Xanthoerythrodermia. 29. Ureterocele. 30. Glossospasm.

**Exercise 9.** Translate into Latin:

1. Endemic (epidemic) typhus. 2. Glossolabial (carpopedal, oesophageal) spasm. 3. Ambulatory (nuclear) schizophrenia. 4. Traumatic (venous) gangrene. 5. Infantile (hepatic) colic. 6. Neonatal (oral) sepsis. 7. Verrucous (palmoplantar) psoriasis. 8. Orbital emphysema. 9. Pleural empyema. 10. Vesicular eczema. 11. Subpectoral phlegmon. 12. Inspiratory (nervous) dyspnea. 13. Hepatocellular (infectious) jaundice. 14. Asthmatic (cerebral) coma. 15. Malignant (angioneurotic) edema. 16. Craniocerebral (maxillofacial) trauma. 17. Vascular crisis. 18. Central cyanosis. 19. Natural (intestinal, naturofocal) helminthiasis. 20. Linear (unilateral) ichthyosis.

## **Greek combining forms of pathological processes and surgical interventions**

**Exercise 10.** Build clinical terms with the following meanings. Write terms in vocabulary form:

1. *Science* of life (newborns, men, diseases, drugs). *Science* concerned with structure and diseases of bronchi (of stomach, of liver, of heart, of muscles, of kidneys, of teeth, of bones, of eyes, of viscera, of veins, of cartilages, of rectum). *The study* of essential nature of diseases. 2. *Instrumental examination* of bronchi (of stomach, of duodenum, of kidney, of ear, of renal pelvis, of rectum (duplicate!), of nose, of thorax, of ureters, of urinary bladder, of oesophagus, of larynx, of eyes, of uterus). 3. *Process of graphic recording* of bronchi (of arteries, of stomach, of aorta, of liver, of duodenum, of ribs, of skull, of larynx, of muscles, of kidneys, of omentum, of umbilicus, of pancreas, of renal pelvis, of pleura, of vertebrae, of ureters, of veins, of gallbladder, of urinary bladder, of heart). 4. *Result of graphic recording* of blood (of heart, of cerebrum, of muscles, of veins). 5. *Incision* of stomach (of liver, of colon, of lobe, of duodenum, of skull, of pancreas, of pylorus, of pleura, of lung, of rectum, of vertebra, of tonsils, of trachea, of ureters, of gallbladder, of urinary bladder, of uterus, of oesophagus, of joints, of ligaments). 6. *Surgical removal* of stomach (of duodenum, of larynx, of umbilicus, of pancreas, of pylorus, of pleura, of lung, of spleen, of tonsils, of ureters, of veins, of oesophagus, of uterus). 7. *Surgical operation establishing a permanent opening* into colon (into intestine, into oesophagus, into urinary bladder, into trachea, into rectum, into pylorus, into renal pelvis, into kidney, into larynx). 8. *Surgical formation of a passage* between stomach and duodenum (between liver, gallbladder and intestine; between liver, gallbladder and stomach; between intestine and rectum; between gallbladder and colon; between ureter and colon). 9. *Bleeding* from uterus (from stomach, from rectum, from ureters, from lungs, from intestine, from stomach and intestine, from umbilicus, from tooth). 10. *Suturing* of liver (of kidney, of intestine, of spleen, of gallbladder, of uterus). 11. *Therapeutic treatment* with water (with drugs, with blood, with methods of

psychotherapeutic influence). 12. *Disorders* of nerves (of kidneys, of bones, of eyes, of lungs, of mind, of nose, of joints, of gallbladder, of oesophagus, of intestine, of cerebrum). 13. *Pain* in digits (in tongue, in heart, in ear, in foot, in spleen, in thorax, in urinary bladder, in intestine, in nerves, in muscles). 14. *Measurement* of sensation (of cerebrum, of urinary bladder, of head, of men, of viscera, of foot, of bones, of teeth, of abdomen, of skull). 15. *Measurement* of temperature. *Process of graphic recording* of temperature. *Result of graphic recording* of temperature. 16. Concrement of vein (of nose, of liver, of bronchi, of tooth). 17. *Incision* of concrement.

**Exercise 11.** Translate into Latin. Write in vocabulary form. Give the meanings of combining forms of these terms:

1. Gastroenterology. 2. Esophagofibrosopy. 3. Hepatolienography. 4. Laryngotracheotomy. 5. Haematology. 6. Myelogram. 7. Dermatomyology. 8. Odontoscopy. 9. Cardioangiography. 10. Thermalgia. 11. Coloproctectomy. 12. Hepatocholecystostomy. 13. Oesophagogastrorrhage. 14. Erythrocytometry. 15. Thermotherapy. 16. Microlaryngoscopy. 17. Myelotomy. 18. Oesophagoaortogram. 19. Pancreatoduodenectomy. 20. Cardiomyopathy. 21. Stomatology. 22. Lymphadenography. 23. Ophthalmometry. 24. Tomogram. 25. Dermoscopy. 26. Cytopathology. 27. Thoracolaparotomy. 28. Enteroduodenostomy. 29. Osteoarthropathy. 30. Otorhinolaryngology. 31. Omphalectomy. 32. Electromyogram. 33. Xeromammography. 34. Hysterolaparotomy. 35. Hernioenterotomy. 36. Crurotomy. 37. Desmopathy. 38. Pancreatolithotomy.

**Exercise 12.** Translate into Latin:

1. Primary (arterial, intestinal, manual) anastomosis. 2. Alimentary (latent, medicamentous, cytotoxic) allergy. 3. Internal (secondary, oral, juvenile, primary, massive, umbilical) hemorrhage. 4. Gastrointestinal (nonspecific) allergy. 5. Prophylactic appendectomy. 6. Microvascular (pancreatoduodenal, oesophagocolic) anastomosis. 7. Postoperative (retroperitoneal) hemorrhage.

**Exercise 13.** Translate into Latin:

#### I

1. Roentgenography of maxillary sinus. 2. Biomicroscopy of eye. 3. Hemorrhagic measles. 4. Electroanalgia of nerves. 5. Hemorrhagic disease of newborns.

#### II

1. Radical hysterectomy. 2. Oesophageal electrocardiogram. 3. Exudative enteropathy. 4. Ascending venography. 5. Partial vagotomy. 6. Transthoracic gastroesophagostomy. 7. Septal electrogram. 8. Suprapubic lithotomy. 9. Idiopathic tremor (jaundice). 10. Pathologic fracture. 11. Hemorrhagic syndrome (infarct,

stroke, abscess, fever). 12. Transnasal enteroscopy. 13. Urologic cancer. 14. Angiographic sign. 15. Anastomotic ulcer. 16. Demographic status. 17. Constitutional psychopathic state. 18. Psychoorganic syndrome. 19. Cytopathic (therapeutic) dose. 20. Trophic fracture. 21. Allergic (neuropathic) edema. 22. Psychic trauma. 23. Longitudinal myelotomy. 24. Conservative radical mastectomy. 25. External herniotomy. 26. Psychotic depression. 27. Psychiatric observation. 28. Laparoscopic infection. 29. Topographic percussion. 30. Ascending (descending) myelography. 31. Umbilical herniorrhaphy. 32. Intraoperative colonoscopy. 33. Neurologic diseases. 34. Palliative (symptomatic, conservative) therapy.

## Greek combining forms of pathological processes

**Exercise 14.** Build clinical terms with the following meanings. Write terms in vocabulary form:

1. *Tendency* towards spasms (towards clots, towards drugs). 2. *Abnormal fear* of children (of word, of disease caused by helminths, of cancer). 3. *Abnormal enlargement* of trachea (of spleen, of bronchi, of viscera, of cell, of heart, of liver). 4. *Expansion* of oesophagus (of veins, of stomach, of renal pelvis, of renal pelvis and ureters). 5. *Mucous secretion* from nose (from ear, from bronchi, from umbilicus). *Discharge* of pus (of lymph, of water.) 6. *Paralysis* of eye (of heart, of tongue, of stomach, of urinary bladder). 7. *Process of decomposition* of cells (of thrombocytes, of bones, of blood, of leukocytes, of ligaments, of glycogen, of lung). 8. *Relief* nerve (ureter, meninges, heart, joints) *from adhesions*. 9. *Effecting decomposition* of water (of blood, of sugar). 10. *Produced* in bone (in cartilage, in thyroid gland, in ear, in teeth, in bronchi, in blood, in liver, in kidneys).

**Exercise 15.** Translate into Latin. Write in vocabulary form. Give the meanings of combining forms of these terms:

1. Hemophilia. 2. Erythrophoby. 3. Somatomegaly. 4. Tracheobronchomegaly. 5. Hemolymphangiectasia. 6. Cyanuria. 7. Uremia. 8. Logorrhea. 9. Pathogenesis. 10. Phlebolysis. 11. Pyogenic. 12. Galactorrhea. 13. Oncology. 14. Ophthalmooncology. 15. Lipectomy. 16. Thrombectomy. 17. Pyuria. 18. Hematuria. 19. Splenohepatomegaly. 20. Spasmolytic. 21. Anginophoby. 22. Hematogenous. 23. Thrombocytopenia. 24. Anthropogenic.

**Exercise 16.** Translate into Latin:

1. Paralysis of accommodation. 2. Glycogenic degeneration of kidneys. 3. Blennorrhoea of newborns. 4. Hemolytic disease of newborns. 5. Glucosuria of newborns. 6. Dry (congenital) bronchiectasis. 7. Creeping (acoustic) paralysis. 8. Acute rheumatism. 9. Acute ascending paralysis.

**Exercise 17.** Translate into Latin:

I

1. Cerebral (nervous, climacteric) rheumatism. 2. Ocular (cranial) palsy. 3. Varicose (destructive, atelectatic, functional) bronchiectasis. 4. Traumatic (sensory, ischemic, myogenic, infantile, glossolabiolaryngeal, cerebrolbulbar) paralysis. 5. Ductular (scleral) ectasia.

II

1. False (secondary) hematuria. 2. Nasal hydrorrhea. 3. Middle hemothorax. 4. Oncotic (vasogenic, membranogenic) edema. 5. Odontogenic infection (angina, abscess). 6. Congenital hemolytic jaundice. 7. Neurogenic (psychogenic) dyspnea. 8. Meningeal (uremic) coma. 9. Arthrogenic (pyemic, septiemic) abscess. 10. Rheumatic mitral insufficiency. 11. Intracellular hemolysis. 12. Psychogenic asthma (stupor). 13. Osteoblastic cancer. 14. Genetic syndrome. 15. Ischemic stroke (ulcer). 16. Glycemic status. 17. Pyogenic membrane. 18. Somatogenic depression. 19. Allogenic (trophoblastic, thromboembolic) disease. 20. Carcinogenic (cytopathogenic) dose. 21. Thrombotic gangrene. 22. Pathogenic occlusion. 23. Toxemic jaundice. 24. Fibrinolytic (phobic) state. 25. Ophthalmoplegic myopathy. 26. False (alimentary, benign, intermittent, recurrent) albuminuria.

## **Greek combining forms and suffixes**

**Exercise 18.** Build clinical terms with the following meanings. Write terms in vocabulary form:

1. *Surgical removal* of dead tissue. *Incision* of dead tissue. 2. *Stoppage* of the normal flow of milk (of urine, of lymph, of gall). 3. *Formation of concrements* in urinary tract (in kidneys, in gallbladder). 4. *Falling* of stomach (of kidney, of liver, of uterus, of viscera, of tongue). 5. *Narrowing* of bronchi (of pylorus, of ureter, of veins, of larynx, of trachea, of oesophagus). 6. *Tumour* of cartilage (of spleen, of bone, of tooth, of kidney, of muscle). 7. *Sarcoma* of cartilage (of muscle, of fat, of lymphatic glands). 8. *Inflammation* of cartilage (of veins, of trachea, of tonsils, of vertebrae, of spleen, of nose, of rectum, of pleura, of pancreas, of omentum, of kidney, of lymphatic glands, of duodenum, of skin, of diaphragm, of digits, of tongue, of liver, of stomach, of joints, of arteries, of ureter and urinary bladder). 9. *Necrosis* of cartilage (of pancreas, of kidney, of bone). 10. *Cirrhosis* of liver (of kidney, of lung).

**Exercise 19.** Translate into Latin. Write in vocabulary form. Give the meanings of combining forms of these terms:

1. Hepatosis. 2. Melanocarcinoma. 3. Microlithiasis. 4. Lymphosarcomatosis. 5. Cholecystopancreatitis. 6. Chloromyeloma. 7. Gastroenterocolitis. 8. Polioencephalitis. 9. Stomatitis. 10. Hematosarcoma. 11. Cardioneurosis. 12. Keratitis. 13. Myelosarcomatosis. 14. Cystoadenocarcinoma. 15. Pneumopleuritis. 16. Myelosclerosis. 17. Traumatism. 18. Neuritis. 19. Myolipoma. 20. Nephrocirrhosis. 21. Urohematoma. 22. Cystadenoma. 23. Duodenostasis. 24. Microdentism. 25. Meningioma. 26. Melanoblastoma. 27. Leucomyelitis. 28. Hepatolithiasis. 29. Hydrohematonephrosis. 30. Hysteromyomectomy. 31. Xanthofibroma. 32. Omphalophlebitis. 33. Dermatocellulitis. 34. Megalodactylism.

**Exercise 20.** Translate into Latin:

I

1. Cirrhosis of lung. 2. Carcinosarcoma of uterus. 3. Atheroma of skin. 4. Embryoma of kidney. 5. Ossification of hematoma. 6. Atherosclerosis of aorta. 7. Myoma of body of uterus. 8. Angioma of trachea. 9. Carcinoma of kidney (of uterus). 10. Melanosis of colon. 11. Mechanism of trauma. 12. Mechanism of transmission of infection. 13. Aponeurosis of foot. 14. Pneumonia of newborns. 15. Adiponecrosis of newborns. 16. Granulomatosis of newborns.

II

1. Submucous adenoma of stomach. 2. Diffuse angiokeratoma of body. 3. Squamous carcinoma of skin. 4. Diffuse carcinoma of stomach. 5. Anaplastic carcinoma of lung. 6. Lobular carcinoma of breast. 7. Lymphangitic carcinomatosis of lungs. 8. Calcinoses of coronary arteries. 9. Gigantism of internal organs. 10. Necrosis of hepatic cells. 11. Gangrenous dermatitis of infants.

**Exercise 21.** Translate into Latin:

I

1. Hepatic (renal) rickets. 2. White (congenital, secondary, catarrhal, migratory, primary, acute, chronic) pneumonia. 3. Biliary (cardiac) cirrhosis. 4. Nodular (hemorrhagic, chloromatous) sarcoma. 5. Ampullary (congenital tracheal) stenosis. 6. Diffuse (rheumatic, tuberous, angiogenic) sclerosis. 7. Ischemic (hepatic, massive, circulatory) necrosis. 8. Bronchogenic (secretory, fungous, trabecular) carcinoma.

II

1. Diffuse papillomatosis. 2. Therapeutic optimism. 3. Acute anterior poliomyelitis. 4. Cardiac angiosarcoma. 5. Nodular (rheumatic, senile, infantile) arteriosclerosis. 6. Simple (irregular, oblique, mixed) astigmatism. 7. Allergic

(bacterial) myocarditis. 8. Central neurofibromatosis. 9. True (partial, cerebral, acromegalic) gigantism. 10. Dry (recurrent) bronchitis. 11. Diffuse (latent) hepatitis. 12. Renal papillary necrosis. 13. Angioplasmic (universal, static, pluriglandular) infantilism. 14. Subhyoid (supraclavicular) bursitis. 15. Catarrhal maxillary sinusitis. 16. Intraductal papilloma. 17. External adenoidism. 18. Erosive (ulcerous) gastritis. 19. Linear dermatosis. 20. Coronary (amniotic) embolism. 21. Ulcerative enteritis. 22. Recurrent (phlegmonous) appendicitis. 23. Nodular (malignant) lymphoma. 24. Juvenile melanoma. 25. Bony (articular) xanthomatosis. 26. Red (white) dermographism.

## Greek prefixes

**Exercise 22.** Build clinical terms with the following meanings. Write terms in vocabulary form:

1. Loss of sensation. Absence of sweating. Lack of physiological tone (of strength). Congenital absence of all or a major part of the brain. 2. Pain in one half of the body. Loss of sensation in one half of the body. 3. Diminished sensitivity to pain. Abnormal decrease of sugar in the blood. 4. A condition in which the total volume of the blood is reduced. The presence of fewer than five digits on a hand or foot. Reduced excretion of urine. 5. The condition of having more than the normal number of toes or fingers. Inflammation of several peripheral nerves at the same time. 6. Resembling typhus (whooping cough, dysentery, psoriasis).

**Exercise 23.** Translate into Latin. Write in vocabulary form. Give the meanings of combining forms of these terms:

1. Dyspepsia. 2. Apathy. 3. Anhydremia. 4. Autohemotherapy. 5. Hypervitaminosis. 6. Hyperhidrosis. 7. Hypohidrosis. 8. Lipochoondrodystrophy. 9. Myatonia. 10. Myasthenia. 11. Neurasthenia. 12. Endoosteoma. 13. Periarthritis. 14. Polyavitaminosis. 15. Polyadenitis. 16. Syndactylia. 17. Hemiglossoplegia. 18. Panalgia. 19. Epidermomycosis. 20. Paranecrosis. 21. Thermohyperaesthesia. 22. Anuria. 23. Hemiasynergy. 24. Panenteroscopy. 25. Paraspasm. 26. Parametritis. 27. Autoleukocytotherapy. 28. Hyperthyroidism. 29. Polytrauma. 30. Dyspneaneurosis. 31. Dysosteogenesis. 32. Pseudopsychopathy.

**Exercise 24.** Translate into Latin:

1. Hypertrophy of heart. 2. Hyperemia of face. 3. Hypodynamia of heart. 4. Atrophy of brain. 5. Hyperkinesia of infants. 6. Diarrhea of newborns. 7. Dystrophy of newborns. 8. Fibrous (embryonal) dysplasia of bone. 9. Polycystic disease of kidney. 10. Acute yellow atrophy of liver. 11. Red atrophy of liver. 12. Hypoplasia of right ventricle. 13. Congenital (hemolytic) anemia of newborns. 14. White

(secondary, cyanotic, intranatal) asphyxia of newborns. 15. Osteodystrophy of bones of hand.

**Exercise 25.** Translate into Latin:

1. Latent minor epilepsy. 2. Secondary (local) asphyxia. 3. Exudative diathesis. 4. Mucous (white) diarrhea. 5. Malignant (chronic) dysentery. 6. Diffuse hyperemia. 7. Acute parotitis. 8. Deep (alimentary, primary) anemia. 9. Simple (true, false) hypertrophy. 10. Common hyperhidrosis. 11. Latent hyperthyroidism. 12. Red (benign) hypertension. 13. Congenital pancytopenia.

**Exercise 26.** Translate into Latin:

1. Atopic allergy. 2. Subacute appendicitis. 3. Poststenotic bronchiectasis. 4. Atonic (peripheral) paralysis. 5. Precancerous melanosis. 6. Presenile melancholia. 7. Epidemic neuromyasthenia. 8. Renal (physiologic, emotional, extrarenal) oliguria. 9. Asthenic (anesthetic, panphobic, endogenous) depression. 10. Perioral dermatitis. 11. Hypostatic (perianastomotic) abscess. 12. Atraumatic suture. 13. Neurocirculatory dystonia. 14. Pseudomembranous inflammation. 15. Epileptic stupor. 16. Diarrheal (dys hormonal) tumor. 17. Postnatal (prenatal) infection. 18. Pseudoneurasthenic (paraphrenic) schizophrenia. 19. Dystrophic dysplasia. 20. Perinatal (posttraumatic) sepsis. 21. Afunctional occlusion. 22. Anhepatogenous jaundice. 23. Hypermetabolic state. 24. Asymptomatic gastric ulcer. 25. Pseudobulbar dysarthria. 26. Anemic (anoxic, hyperthermic, hypoglycemic) coma. 27. Essential hypertension. 28. Primary arterial hypotension. 29. Hypotonic hemorrhage. 30. Hemifacial atrophy. 31. Antiviral therapy. 32. Infantile autism. 33. Metabolic autointoxication. 34. Left (right) hemicolecotomy. 35. Noninfectious periodontitis. 36. Endogenous endophthalmitis.

**Exercise 27.** Translate into Latin:

1. Hypophosphatemic rickets. 2. Areactive (asphyctic, hypostatic) pneumonia. 3. Polymorphonuclear sarcoma. 4. Akinetic (subcortical, symptomatic) epilepsy. 5. Postnatal (perinatal, fetal) asphyxia. 6. Spasmophilic (neuropathic, ulcerous) diathesis. 7. Avitaminous (dysenteric, dystrophic, postoperative) diarrhea. 8. Osmotic diuresis. 9. Bacillary (epidemic) dysentery. 10. Homolateral (infantile, facial, cerebral, spinal) hemiplegia. 11. Inflammatory (postanemic, vascular) hyperemia. 12. Agonal (vital) hypostasis. 13. Miliary (hematogenous) metastasis. 14. Angiodystrophic (asphyctic, dysmetabolic, paranatal, rubeolar) oligophrenia. 15. Epidermal (endometrial) carcinoma. 16. Avascular necrosis. 17. Amyotrophic sclerosis. 18. Agastric (anenteral, hypoplastic, postinfectious) anemia. 19. Neonatal hypoglycemia. 20. Respiratory hypoxia. 21. Autoaggressive (autoallergic, diarrheal, perinatal) diseases. 22. Visceral metastases.

**Exercise 28.** Translate into Latin:

I

1. Allergic (professional) anamnesis. 2. Pathologic (histologic, differential, prenatal, laboratory, pathogenetic, postoperative, radiologic, preoperative, retrospective, symptomatic, syndromic, echographic, functional, ultrasonic, cytologic, etiologic, epidemiologic) diagnosis. 3. Bacterial (bacteriologic, microbial, gastric, kinetic, quantitative, immunometric, radiometric, thermodynamic, chromatographic, cytogenetic, cytologic, cephalometric) analysis. 4. Neurologic (general, epidemiologic) prognosis.

II

Algodystrophic (hypertensive, hyperthermic, asthenic, asthenovegetative, vegetoasthenic, asthenodepressive, postencephalitic, atrophic, postphlebotic, paraneoplastic, amotivational, hypoglycemic, hypotonic, hypometabolic, opticohemiplegic, hypokinetohypertonic, panasthenic, posttraumatic, pseudobulbar, pseudoneurasthenic, postthrombophlebotic, pseudoparalytic) syndrome.

## **PHARMACEUTICAL TERMINOLOGY EXERCISES**

### **The Names of Medical Forms, Plants and Substances**

**Exercise 1.** Translate into Latin:

I

1. Herb of belladonna. 2. Tablets of aloe (of peppermint). 3. Buds of birch. 4. Water (tincture) of peppermint. 5. Leaf of peppermint. 6. Leaves of marsh mallow. 7. Extract of sea buckthorn. 8. Infusion of valerian. 9. Liniment of aloe. 10. Syrup of licorice. 11. Juice of kalanchoe. 12. Emulsion of castor oil. 13. Decoction of herb of motherwort. 14. Infusion of leaf of senna. 15. Decoction of buds of birch (of leaves of nettle). 16. Tablets of peppermint oil. 17. Syrup of marsh mallow. 18. Liniment of chloroform. 19. Ointment of mercury. 20. Paste of zinc. 21. Oil of menthol. 22. Water of lead.

II

1. Vitamin P from leaves of tea. 2. Tincture of lily of the valley with tincture of motherwort. 3. Syrup of aloe with iron. 4. Bromcamphor in tablets. 5. Oil of sea buckthorn in capsules. 6. Mixture for adults. 7. Juice from leaves of kalanchoe in

ampoules. 8. Tincture of valerian with menthol (with camphor). 9. Suppositories with extract of belladonna. 10. Emulsion "Vitalipid" for adults. 11. Tablets of analgin with vitamin C. 12. Vitamin E in capsules.

**Exercise 2.** Translate into Latin and write in vocabulary form the names of drugs. Give the meanings of combining forms:

Thyreoidin. Camphocin. Enterodes. Galanthamine. Tonsilgon. Aevit. Vitabex. Xeroform. Ephedrine. Rhinital. Urotractine. Pepsin. Anesthesine. Analgin. Cystamin. Theophylline. Menthol. Biocephaline. Normolipol. Allergan. Spasmalgon. Osteopan. Apisarthron. Myelosan. Venitan. Encephabol. Neointestopan. Cholagol. Enterol. Cerebrine. Adenostop. Myolastan. Ferroplex. Metrodin. Saccharin. Somatotropin. Athrombon. Bronchocod. Pharmaphyllin. Osteochin. Fibrinogen. Iodinol.

**Exercise 3.** Translate into Latin:

#### I

1. Dry leaves of aloe. 2. Liquid extract of nettle (of camomile). 3. Thick extract of licorice (of belladonna). 4. Dry extract of brier (of rhubarb). 5. Covered tablets of aloe. 6. Covered tablets "Ferroplect". 7. Biologic antiseptic paste. 8. White (yellow) vaseline. 9. Ophthalmic drops "Ophthalmotrim". 10. Coated tablets of extract of valerian.

#### II

1. Castor oil in gelatinous capsules. 2. Chromolymphotrast in ampoules. 3. Ointment of collargol in black bottle. 4. Dry adonisid in tablets. 5. Dry mixture for adults. 6. "Aerovit" in covered tablets. 7. Dry thrombin in ampoules.

**Exercise 4.** Translate into Latin and write in vocabulary form the names of drugs. Give the meanings of combining forms:

Cardiovalen. Adrenaline. Digoxin. Haemodes. Corvaldine. Beloderm. Adoniside, Plantaglucid. Ulcosan. Vasocardine. Dentasol. Caleflon. Angiovital. Narcogen. Hypernephrene. Antistenocardine. Asthmopent. Hepatosan. Panangin. Plasmol. Asthmatol. Thermopium. Sucradbellum. Digicor. Gastropharm. Splenin. Pancreatin. Sanguiritrin. Gastrodiagnost. Otipax. Pharyngosept.

**Exercise 5.** Translate into Latin:

#### I

1. Tincture (juice) of greater plantain. 2. Dry plasm. 3. Seeds of strophanthus. 4. Mucilage of seeds of flax. 5. Dry extract of herb of spring adonis. 6. Flowers of the lily of the valley. 7. Roots of marsh mallow. 8. Rhizomes of valerian. 9. Decoction (infusion) of fruits of brier. 10. Tincture of fruits of magnolia vine. 11. Stomatologic

paste. 12. Dental prophylactic paste. 13. Liquid extract of thermopsis. 14. Powder of leaves of pot marigold. 15. Infusion of flowers of camomille. 16. Decoction of flowers and leaves of marsh mallow.

## II

1. Solution of camphor in peach oil for injections. 2. Rhizomes with roots of valerian. 3. Tincture from flowers of pot marigold. 4. Oil from seeds of castor-oil plant. 5. Liniment of dermatol with birch tar. 6. Syrup from fruits of brier for adults. 7. Oil from fruits and leaves of sea buckthorn. 8. Alcoholic solution of camphor for external use. 9. Rectal capsules with oil of sea buckthorn for children.

## III

1. Sublingual tablets of biotredine. 2. Nasal drops "Semax". 3. Rectal suppositories with paracetamol for adults. 4. Rectal suppositories with analgine for children. 5. Emulsions for internal use. 6. Tablets of furaciline for solution. 7. Chloroform for anesthesia. 8. Nasal drops "Rhinital" for internal use. 9. Powder "Immunoglobulin" for injection. 10. Peroral drops "Polybion" for adults. 11. Lingual tablets "Imodium" for children. 12. Dry hematogen in waxed paper. 13. Water of lead for external use.

**Exercise 6.** Translate the following prescriptions into Latin:

1. Take: Buds of birch 100,0  
Give. Sign.
2. Take: Tincture of valerian  
Tincture of lily of the valley equally 15 ml  
Mix. Give. Sign.
3. Take: Tablets of triiodthyronin 0,00002 number 50  
Give. Sign.
4. Take: Suppositories with cordigit 0,0012 number 10  
Give. Sign.
5. Take: Menthol 0,1  
Peach oil 10,0  
Mix. Give. Sign.
6. Take: Camphor 6,4  
Peppermint oil 3,1  
Tincture of valerian up to 110 ml  
Mix. Give. Sign.
7. Take: Covered tablets of extract of valerian 0,02 number 50  
Give. Sign.
8. Take: Dry extract of belladonna 0,015  
Sugar 0,2  
Mix. Give in waxed paper. Sign.

9. Take: Solution of strophanthine 0,05% 1 ml number 10 in ampoules  
Give. Sign.
10. Take: Tablets of leaves of digitalis 0,05 number 12  
Give. Sign.
11. Take: Infusion of herb of spring adonis 6,0 - 180 ml  
Diuretine 4,0  
Simple syrup up to 200,0  
Mix. Give. Sign.
12. Take: Purest oil of vaseline 200,0  
Oil of peppermint 2 drops  
Mix. Give. Sign.
13. Take: Subtlest white streptocid 2,0  
Yellow vaseline 10,0  
Mix. Give. Sign.
14. Take: Oily solution of camphor 20% for injections 2 ml  
Give such doses number 10 in ampoules  
Sign.
15. Take: Purest oil of vaseline for internal use 200 ml  
Give. Sign.
16. Take: Tablets of furaciline 0,02 for external use number 10  
Give. Sign.
17. Take: Emulsion of castor oil 180 ml  
Syrup of sugar up to 200 ml  
Mix. Give. Sign.
18. Take: Infusion of herb of spring Adonis 8,0 – 200 ml  
Tincture of mother wort  
Tincture of valerian equally 10 ml  
Mix. Give. Sign.
19. Take: Birch tar  
Xeroform 3,0 each  
Castor oil up to 100,0  
Mix. Give. Sign.

## **The Names of Chemical Elements and Substances**

**Exercise 7.** Translate into Latin and write in vocabulary form the names of drugs.  
Give the meanings of combining forms:

Iodolipol. Sulphodecortem. Dioxydin. Cyanocobalamine. Thiophosphamid.  
Hydroperit. Cupripen. Fluoroplex. Chloracon. Novarsenol. Bromergan. Alugastrin.  
Nitroderm. Boromenthol. Carbochromen. Auropan. Natriuran. Calciiodine.

Mercurphyllin. Vitaphthor. Leukosulfan. Ferrobion. Microsulf. Bismoverol. Boroglycerin. Novarsan. Nitrolingual. Pentabismol. Sulfargin. Imiphos. Cuprimine. Somnibrom. Sulfabar. Aquachloral. Chromonar. Orarson. Phthorocort. Hemofer.

**Exercise 8.** Translate into Latin:

I

1. Ointment of mercury. 2. Tincture of iodine. 3. Water of lead. 4. Precipitated silver. 5. White arsenic. 6. Paste of zinc. 7. Yellow precipitated mercury. 8. Ointment of white precipitated mercury. 9. Solution of chloramine. 10. Oily solution of ergocalciferol.

II

1. Powder of precipitated sulphur. 2. Tablets of iodine. 3. Powder of burnt alumen. 4. Alcoholic solution of chlorophyllipt in black bottle. 5. Alcoholic solution of iodine for internal use. 6. Alcoholic solution of brilliant green for external use. 7. Powder of depurated sulfur for adults. 8. Solution of cyanocobalamin for injections. 9. Ammonia spirit in ampoules for external use. 10. Phthorafur in capsules. 11. Gray ointment of mercury in waxed paper. 12. Alcoholic solution of polyiodine in dark glass. 13. Powder of myarsenol in ampoules. 14. Tablets of sulfaton for adults.

**Exercise 9.** Translate into Latin:

1. Take: Alumen 2,0  
Distilled water 20 ml  
Let there be mixed  
Let there be given  
Let there be signed.
2. Take: Iodoform 1,0  
Glycerine 8,0  
Olive oil 4,0  
Mix, that let there be made emulsion  
Give. Sign.
3. Take: Alcoholic solution of dimedrol 10% 10 ml  
Paste of zinc 100,0  
Mix, that let there be made paste  
Give. Sign.
4. Take: Extract of aloe  
Powder of root of rhubarb equally 0,1  
Extract of belladonna 0,015  
Mix, let there be made powder  
Let there be given such doses number 12  
Let there be signed.

5. Take: Birch tar  
Precipitated sulfur 5,0 each  
Vaseline 50,0  
Mix, let there be made ointment  
Give. Sign.
6. Take: Chloroform  
Sunflower oil equally 20 ml  
Mix. Give. Sign.
7. Take: Depurated sulfur 2,0  
Glycerine  
Camphoric spirit 5,0 each (camphoric – camphoratus, a, um)  
Mix. Give. Sign.
8. Take: Brilliant green 0,1  
Castor oil 3 drops  
Collodium 30,0  
Let there be mixed  
Let there be given  
Let there be signed.
9. Take: Tincture of belladonna  
Tincture of convallaria equally 5 ml  
Menthol 0,2  
Solution of nitroglycerine 2% 2 ml  
Let there be mixed  
Let there be given  
Let there be signed.
10. Take: Birch tar 3,0  
Alcoholic solution of iodine 5% 1 ml  
Castor oil 96,0  
Mix. Give. Sign.
11. Take: Depurated sulfur  
Compound powder of licorice 0,25 each (compound – compositus, a, um)  
Mix, let there be made powder  
Let there be given  
Let there be signed.
12. Take: Menthol 0,1  
Protargol 0,2  
Vaseline 10,0  
Mix, let there be made ointment  
Let there be given in dark glass  
Let there be signed.
13. Take: Tablets of phosphothiamine 0,01 number 50  
Give. Sign.

14. Take: Solution of oxycobalamine 0,05% 1 ml  
Give such doses number 10 in ampoules  
Sign.
15. Take: Ampiox 0,25 number 60 in capsules  
Let there be given  
Let there be signed.
16. Take: Ammonia anise drops 15 ml  
Give. Sign.

## **The Names of Medical Forms, Plants and Drugs**

**Exercise 10.** Translate into Latin. Write these terms in Nominative and Genitive Cases:

1. Antibacterial (antitoxic, hemolytic diagnostic, antigangrenous) serum. 2. Sedative (urologic, diuretic) species. 3. Brick of leaf of senna (of leaf of nettle). 4. Mucilage of starch. 5. Powder of glucose. 6. Decoction of bark of oak. 7. Aerosol "Vinisol". 8. Hemostatic (epidermatic) plaster. 9. Ointment of nystatin. 10. Dragee of Vitamin A. 11. Granules "Plantaglicid". 12. Seeds of cacao. 13. Brick of leaves of greater plantain. 14. Fruits of hawthorn. 15. Rotund brick of herb of motherwort. 16. Liquid extract of hawthorn. 17. Suspension of podophylline. 18. Dry extract of glume grass. 19. Rotund brick of roots of licorice (of flowers of pot marigold, of flowers of camomile). 20. Simple plaster of lead. 21. Plaster of menthol. 22. Solution of tannin.

**Exercise 11.** Translate into Latin:

I

1. Aerosol "Salbutamol" for inhalations. 2. Solution of triombrast for injection for roentgen. 3. Dry mixture against cough for children (for adults). 4. Powder "Citraglucosolan" for solution. 5. Suppositories with nystatin. 6. Suspension of paracetamol for internal use for children. 7. Dry plasm with glucose. 8. Syrup "Bronchicum" against cough. 9. Drops against toothache. 10. Ointment of tannin for external use. 11. Granules "Flamin" for suspension for children. 12. Powder "Glucagon" for injections. 13. Granules "Megacillin" for adults. 14. Solution of ichthyol in glycerine. 15. Ophthalmic membranules with florenal. 16. Sublingual tablets of validol with glucose. 17. Tablets against headache. 18. Powder with levorine for suspensions. 19. Paste of sulfobar for roentgenoscopy. 20. Oily solution of phytomenadione in capsules. 21. Suspension of encephabol for internal use. 22. Phytin (caffeine) in tablets. 23. Powder of dry sterile lydase for injections. 24. Coated tablets "Microiod" for children. 25. Solution of glucose for injection. 26. Solution of strophanthine K with solution of glucose.

## II

1. Tablets with extract of belladonna. 2. Brick of rhizome with roots of valerian. 3. Syrup with extract of greater plantain against cough. 4. Species for inhalations. 5. Brick of rhizomes with roots of valerian (of species for inhalations). 6. Ammonia anise drops against cough. 7. Syrup of licorice against cough for children.

**Exercise 12.** Translate into Latin the following prescriptions:

1. Take: Caffeine 0,05  
Sugar 0,2  
Mix, that let there be made powder  
Give such doses number 12  
Sign.
2. Take: Alcoholic solution of iodine 5%  
Tannin 3,0  
Glycerine 10,0  
Mix. Give. Sign.
3. Take: Anesthesine  
Starch 5,0 each  
Lanoline up to 100,0  
Mix, let there be made paste  
Give. Sign.
4. Take: Herb of spring adonis 8,0  
Leaves of peppermint 1,0  
Mix, let there be made species  
Let there be given  
Let there be signed.
5. Take: Ophthalmic membranules with apilac number 30  
Give. Sign.
6. Take: Antiasthmatic species 50,0  
Give. Sign.
7. Take: Decoction of bark of oak 10,0 - 150 ml  
Alumen 2,0  
Mix. Give. Sign.
8. Take: Thick extract of belladonna 0,015  
Ichthyol 0,2  
Cacao-seed oil 1,3  
Mix, let there be made rectal suppository  
Let there be given such doses number 6  
Let there be signed.

9. Take: Simple plaster of lead 5,0  
Oil of peppermint 3 drops  
Sunflower oil 10,0  
Mix, let there be made ointment  
Give. Sign.
10. Take: Juice of leaves of aloe 80 ml  
Ethyl alcohol 95% 20 ml  
Chlorobutanolhydrat 0,5  
Mix. Give. Sign.
11. Take: Rhizomes with roots of valerian 1,5  
Herb of spring adonis 2,0  
Mix, let there be made species  
Let there be given  
Let there be signed.
12. Take: Tincture of convallaria  
Tincture of valerian equally 10 ml  
Liquid extract of hawthorn 5 ml  
Menthol 0,05  
Mix. Give. Sign.
13. Take: Brilliant green 0,913  
Tannin 4,566  
Ethanol 96% 0,913 ml  
Castor oil 2,783  
Collodium 91,325  
Mix. Give. Sign.
14. Take: Narcolan 5,0  
Distilled water  
Mucilage of starch 100,0 each  
Mix. Give. Sign.
15. Take: Powder of leaves of foxglove 0,1  
Cacao-seed oil 2,5  
Mix, let there be made rectal suppository  
Give such doses number 6  
Sign.
16. Take: Convallatoxin 0,003  
Nipagin 0,1  
Ethyl alcohol 95% 2 ml  
Water for injections up to 100 ml  
Let there be mixed  
Let there be sterilized!  
Let there be given  
Let there be signed.

17. Take: Dragee of isobarine 0,025 number 100  
Give. Sign.
18. Take: Aerosol "Pulmicort"  
Give. Sign.

## The Names of Oxides and Acids

**Exercise 13.** Translate into Latin and write in vocabulary form the names of drugs. Give the meanings of combining forms:

Sulphacetamide. Ethamivan. Diphenhydramine. Benzocaine. Methocarbamol. Methoxamine. Novocainamide. Sulphocamphocaine. Folic acid. Acetaminophen. Citramon. Nicotinamide. Phentanyl. Linethol. Nichlophen. Benzaflavin. Polyethylenoxide. Sulfadimethoxin. Benzobarbital. Ethacridin. Methenamine. Benzbromarone. Oxaphenamide.

**Exercise 14.** Translate into Latin:

1. Ointment of zinc oxide. 2. Tablets of aluminium hydroxide (of magnesium oxide). 3. Powder of magnesium peroxide. 4. Alcoholic (concentrated) solution of hydrogen peroxide. 5. Liniment of zinc oxide. 6. Powder of bismuth oxide. 7. Ointment of yellow mercury oxide. 8. Suspension of magnesium hydroxide for internal use. 9. Dilute solution of hydrogen peroxide for external use.

**Exercise 15.** Translate into Latin:

### I

1. Medicinal ether. 2. Natural gastric juice "Equin". 3. Liniment of white soluble streptocid. 4. Pure phenol. 5. Soluble sulfanilamide. 6. Solution of soluble sulfacyl. 7. Coated tablets of ortophen. 8. Enteric-coated tablets of pancreatin. 9. Concentrated ammonia spirit. 10. Soluble tablets of vitamin C. 11. Alcoholic solution of methylene blue. 12. Crystalline powder of methyluracil.

### II

1. Enteric-coated tablets of furadonin for children. 2. Solution of trimecaine with noradrenaline. 3. Methoxyfluran for anesthesia. 4. Powder of ethonium for solution. 5. Tablets of paphencyl in dark glass. 6. Powder with novocaine for suspensions. 7. Tablets of benzonal for adults. 8. Solution of glucose with solution of methylene blue. 9. Suppositories with methyluracil for children. 10. Alcoholic solution of chlorophyllipt with solution of novocaine for external use. 11. Camphoric oil in ampoules for injections. 12. Solution of butyroxan for injection.

**Exercise 16.** Translate into Latin:

1. Arsenicous acid in coated tablets. 2. Solution of glucose with solution of ascorbic acid for injections in ampoules. 3. Powders of citric acid in waxed paper. 4. Nalidixic acid in capsules. 5. Alcoholic solution of camphor and salicylic acid for external use. 6. Solution of boric acid in glycerine. 7. Ascorbic acid with folic acid in tablets. 8. Suppositories with acetylsalicylic acid for children. 9. Solution of sodium hydroxide with hydrochloric acid. 10. Tablets of vitamin P with ascorbic acid. 11. Enteric-coated tablets of glutamic acid for adults. 12. Tablets of acetylsalicylic acid with caffeine. 13. Solution of lipoic acid for injections. 14. Solution of nicotinic acid in ampoules. 15. Dragee of ascorbic acid for adults. 16. Granules of glutamic acid for suspension for children. 17. Tablets of nicotinic acid with pot marigold.

**Exercise 17.** Translate into Latin the following prescriptions:

1. Take: Soluble streptocid 5,0  
Solution of glucose 1% 100 ml  
Mix. Give. Sign.
2. Take: Chloroform  
Ethanol 95% equally 20 ml  
Ethyl ether 10 ml  
Ammonia spirit 5 drops  
Mix. Give. Sign.
3. Take: Acetylsalicylic acid 0,24  
Phenacetine 0,18  
Caffeine 0,03  
Cacao 0,015  
Citric acid 0,02  
Give such doses number 6 in tablets  
Sign.
4. Take: Precipitated sulphur 6,0  
Camphoric alcohol 6 ml  
Solution of boric acid 2%  
Ethyl alcohol 96% equally 50 ml  
Mix. Give. Sign.
5. Take: Xeroform 1,0  
Zinc oxide 5,0  
Anhydrous lanoline  
Medicinal vaseline 10,0 each  
Mix, let there be made ointment  
Let there be given  
Let there be signed.

6. Take: Powder of root of rhubarb  
Magnesium oxide 0,3 each  
Extract of belladonna 0,015  
Mix, let there be made powder  
Give such doses number 10  
Sign.
7. Take: Furacilin 0,012  
Zinc oxide 3,0  
Oil of vaseline 10 drops  
Camphoric oil 14 drops  
Collodium 60,0  
Mix, let there be made paste  
Let there be given  
Let there be signed.
8. Take: Methylene blue 0,1  
Give such doses number 10 in gelatinous capsules  
Sign.
9. Take: Aluminium hydroxide 0,3  
Sorbitol 0,8  
Magnesium hydroxide  
Anesthesine equally 0,1  
Mix, let there be made suspension  
Give. Sign.
10. Take: Alcoholic solution of benzoic acid 3% 50 ml  
Give. Sign.
11. Take: Dexamethason 0,0125  
Menthol 0,1  
Resorcin 0,25  
Salicylic acid 0,5  
Dimedrol 1,0  
Olive oil 15,0  
Lanoline 25,0  
Distilled water 10 ml  
Mix, let there be made ointment  
Give. Sign.
12. Take: Crystalline phenol 1,0  
Ichthyol 4,0  
Precipitated sulfur 6,0  
Zinc oxide  
Starch 20,0 each  
Vaseline 46,0  
Mix, let there be made paste  
Give. Sign.

13. Take: Tablets of dehydrocholic acid 0,2 number 20  
Give. Sign.
14. Take: Coated tablets of lipoic acid 0,025 number 100  
Give. Sign.

## The Names of Salts

**Exercise 18.** Translate into Latin and write in vocabulary form the names of drugs. Give the meanings of combining forms:

Mycomycin. Cyclophosphamide. Methacycline. Biomecin. Mycobutin. Oxytetracycline. Pyrimethamine. Theophylline. Dactinomycin. Carbenicillin. Benzonaphthol. Cyclodol. Benzylpenicillin. Naphthalgin. Phenoxymethylpenicillin. Methylmorphine. Pyrcophen. Eulevomycetin. Theopec. Antipyrin. Morphilong. Theoverin. Cyclosedal. Suliodypyron. Thrombophen. Pharmacillin.

**Exercise 19.** Translate into Latin. Write in Nominative and Genitive Cases:

### I

1. Potassium bromide. 2. Sodium citrate. 3. Ammonium chloride. 4. Sodium nitrate. 5. Iron sulphate. 6. Mercury cyanide. 7. Lead acetate. 8. Copper sulphate. 9. Silver nitrate. 10. Sodium sulfite.

### II

1. Erythromycin phosphate. 2. Butyroxan hydrochloride. 3. Adrenaline hydrotartrate. 4. Ethacridine lactate. 5. Levomycetin stearate. 6. Axerophthol acetate. 7. Strychnine nitrate. 8. Retinol palmitate. 9. Oxyprogesteron caproate. 10. Neomycin sulfate.

**Exercise 20.** Translate into Latin:

### I

1. Alcoholic solution of levomycetin for external use. 2. Powder of erythromycin for suspensions. 3. Suspension of bicillin - 1 for injections. 4. Suppositories with synthomycin.

### II

1. Solution of sodium oxybutyrate for injection for narcosis. 2. Barium sulphate for roentgenoscopy. 3. Tablets of potassium orotate for adults. 4. Tablets of sodium phthoride for children. 5. Soluble furagin with sodium chloride. 6. Ophthalmic membranules with neomycin sulfate. 7. Powder of potassium permanganate for solution. 8. Solution of oxyprogesteron caproate in peach oil. 9.

Solution of potassium bromide with fruit syrup. 10. Tablets of ephedrine hydrochloride for children. 11. Solution of silver nitrate in dark glass. 12. Iron lactate in gelatinous capsules. 13. Tablets of herb of thermopsis with sodium hydrocarbonate. 14. Tincture of lily of the valley and tincture of valerian with sodium bromide.

### III

1. Solution of Thiopental Sodium for narcosis. 2. Oxacillin Sodium in capsules. 3. Powder of Oxacillin Sodium for injection. 4. Granules of Ethazol Sodium for children. 5. Ophthalmic drops of Sulfacyl Sodium for external use. 7. Powder of crystalline Ampicillin Sodium for injections. 7. Tablets of Caffeine sodium benzoate for children. 8. Crystalline Benzylpenicillin Potassium for injections. 9. Solution of sodium oxybutyrate with Thiopental Sodium for anesthesia. 10. Suppositories with Ethaminal Sodium. 11. Suppositories with Thiopental Sodium for children.

**Exercise 21.** Translate into Latin the following prescriptions:

1. Take: Phenobarbital 0,05  
Bromisoval 0,15  
Caffeine sodium benzoate 0,01  
Calcium gluconate 0,25  
Papaverine hydrochloride 0,02  
Give such doses number 40 in tablets  
Sign.
2. Take: Infusion of herb of motherwort 12,0 - 180 ml  
Sodium bromide 0,3  
Barbital Sodium 0,1  
Mix. Give. Sign.
3. Take: Thiamine chloride 0,01  
Pyridoxine hydrochloride 0,005  
Nicotinamid 0,02  
Folic acid 0,003  
Cyanocobalamine 0,00005  
Give such doses number 50 in coated tablets  
Sign.
4. Take: Benzylpenicillin Sodium 500 000 ED  
Solution of sodium chloride 0,9% 8 ml  
Glycerine 3,0  
Mix. Give. Sign.
5. Take: Calcium cyanamide 0,05  
Citric acid 0,1  
Give such doses number 10 in tablets  
Sign.

6. Take: Tablets of Oxacillin Sodium 0,25 number 20  
Give. Sign.
7. Take: Methylene blue 0,03  
Papaverin hydrochloride 0,0065  
Phenyl salicylate 0,02  
Extract of belladonna 0,004  
Phenolphthalein 0,0005  
Mix. Give. Sign.
8. Take: Chloral hydrate 1,0  
Mucilage of starch  
Distilled water equally 25 ml  
Mix. Give. Sign.
9. Take: Benzylpenicillin Sodium 300 000 ED  
Lanoline 10,0  
Pure vaseline 90,0  
Mix, let there be ointment  
Let there be given  
Let there be signed.
10. Take: Powder of rhizomes and roots of valerian 10,0  
Infusion of leaves of peppermint 4,0 - 200 ml  
Sodium bromide 3,0  
Magnesium sulfate 0,8  
Caffeine sodium benzoate 0,4  
Mix. Give. Sign.
11. Take: Potassium chloride 60,0  
Potassium citrate  
Calcium gluconate  
Ammonium chloride 10,0 each  
Magnesium asparaginate  
Glutamic acid 5,0 each  
Mix, let there be made powder  
Let there be given  
Let there be signed.
12. Take: Decoction of root of marsh mallow 6,0 - 180 ml  
Codein phosphate  
Syrup of sugar equally 10,0  
Mix. Give. Sign.
13. Take: Ether for anesthesia 35,0  
Chinine hydrochloride 0,5  
Ethyl alcohol 95% 3 ml  
Peach oil up to 60,0  
Mix. Give. Sign.

14. Take: Hydrocortisone acetate 0,5  
 Levomycesin 0,2  
 Anhydrous lanoline 10,0  
 Medicinal vaseline  
 Oil of vaseline equally 22,5  
 Distilled water up to 100,0  
 Mix, let there be made ointment  
 Let there be given  
 Let there be signed.
15. Take: Anhydrous arsenic acid 0,06  
 Iron lactate 6,0  
 Powder and extract of licorice as much as needed, let there be made pills  
 number 60  
 Give. Sign. (pill - pilula, ae f)
16. Take: Ophthalmic membranules with pilocarpine hydrochloride number 30  
 Give. Sign.

## The Numerals (Word Elements)

**Exercise 22.** Translate into Latin and write in vocabulary form the names of drugs. Give the meanings of combining forms:

Aprazolam. Carbimazole. Chlorhexidine. Chlormethiazole. Clotrimazole. Fluphenazine. Aminazine. Benzohexonium. Chlorotrianisene. Decamin. Dibazole. Diprazine. Hexamethylentetramine. Hexamidine. Imazine. Hexobarbital. Mercazolyl. Methazide. Norsulphazole. Phthalazole. Sulphadimezine. Sarcylsine. Octadin. Undevit. Pentagastrin. Nonachlazine. Cerebrolysine. Asthmolysine. Thrombolytin. Spasmolytin. Zincundan. Heptavit. Tetrafolevit. Decamethoxin. Bithiodin. Undevit. Diethon. Hendevit. Tetraolean. Decicaine. Duodecibin. Octicyl. Duapen. Monargan. Unazide. Quinrat. Tetraspasmin. Duamin. Tonolysine. Decacortin. Pentaerythrityl. Cyclohexal. Bicillin. Monomycin. Triiodmethan. Cyclopenthiazide.

**Exercise 23.** Translate into Latin. Write in Nominative and Genitive Cases:

1. Solution of cerebrolysin. 2. Dragee of dipraxine. 3. Powder of trimecaine hydrochloride. 4. Aerosol "Nitazole". 5. Syrup "Hexapneumin". 6. Paste "Phytolysin". 7. Dragee of dihydralazine. 8. Ointment of octathion. 9. Solution of penthiobarbital. 10. Alcoholic solution of octicyl.

**Exercise 24.** Translate into Latin:

1. Oxytetracycline dihydrate in tablets. 2. Ointment of octicyl in black bottle. 3. Solution of biochinol in peach oil. 4. Trichlorethylen for narcosis. 5. Ampicillin

trihydrate in capsules. 6. Solution of dibazole for injections. 7. Granules of furazolidon for suspensions for children. 8. Alcoholic solution of chlorhexidin bigluconate for disinfection. 9. Suspension of desoxycorticosterone trimethylacetate in ampoules. 10. Isosorbid dinitrate in tablets. 11. Powder of hexamethylenetetramine for suspension. 12. Powders of trimethin in waxed paper. 13. Bromhexin in tablets for adults against cough. 14. Solution of mercury dichloride for disinfection. 15. Powder of monomycin for injections. 16. Alcoholic solution of decamethoxin in dark glass. 17. Solution of nonachlazine for internal use. 18. Dioxybenzoic acid in tablets. 19. Diethyl ether for anesthesia. 20. Pentoxyl in coated tablets. 21. Emulsion of microcid with cod-liver oil. 22. Dragee tetracycline with nystatin. 23. Spasmolytin in gelatinous capsules. 24. Solution of cromohexal for inhalations.

**Exercise 25.** Translate into Latin the following prescriptions:

1. Take: Cod - liver oil  
Castor oil equally 60,0  
Sodium sulphate 30,0  
Copper sulphate 0,6  
Distilled water 100 ml  
Mix. Give. Sign.
2. Take: Solution of novocaine 0,25% 100 ml  
Solution of euphylline 2,45% 5 ml  
Hydrocortisone 0,025  
Monomycin 0,75  
Mix. Sterilize! Give. Sign.
3. Take: Peach oil  
Water of peppermint  
Cod - liver oil equally 10 ml  
Mix. Give. Sign.
4. Take: Mercury dichloride 0,3  
Solution of acetic acid 3% 150 ml  
Mix. Give. Sign.
5. Take: Coated tablets of nonachlazine 0,03 number 100  
Give. Sign.
6. Take: Arsenic trioxide  
Potassium carbonate equally 1,0  
Camphoric spirit 1 ml  
Ethyl alcohol 95% 9 ml  
Dilute hydrochloric acid as much as needed  
Distilled water up to 100 ml  
Mix, let there be made solution  
Let there be given  
Let there be signed.

7. Take: Benzylpenicillin Potassium  
Bicillin-1 300 000 ED each  
Give. Sign.
8. Take: Hexobendin 0,01  
Ethamivan 0,05  
Ethophyllin 0,1  
Give such doses number 5 in ampoules  
Sign.
9. Take: Hexamethylenetetramine 0,3  
Pantopon 0,2  
Thick extract of belladonna 0,01  
Cacao-seed oil 1,5  
Mix, let there be made rectal suppository  
Let there be given such doses number 6  
Let there be signed.
10. Take: Imizine 1,25  
Anhydrous sodium sulfite  
Sodium methabisulfite equally 0,1  
Ascorbic acid 0,2  
Sodium chloride 0,6  
Water for injections up to 100 ml  
Mix, let there be made solution  
Give. Sign.
11. Take: Sodium bicarbonate 2,17  
Tartaric acid 1,41  
Citric acid 0,86  
Anhydrous sodium carbonate 0,5  
Mix, let there be made powder  
Give. Sign.
12. Take: Powder with oxytetracycline for suspensions 30,0  
Give. Sign.
13. Take: Mercury monochloride 2,0  
Bismuth subnitrate 4,0  
Streptocid  
Camphor 0,1 each  
Vaseline 20,0  
Mix, let there be made ointment  
Let there be given  
Let there be signed.
14. Take: Iron trichloride 28,4  
Aminocaproic acid 0,71  
Isotonic solution of sodium chloride 13,45  
Mix. Give. Sign.

15. Take: Lobelin hydrochloride 0,002  
Magnesium trisilicate 0,075  
Calcium carbonate 0,025  
Give such doses number 50 in tablets.  
Sign.

16. Take: Phenobarbital 0,03  
Nicotinic acid 0,05  
Glutamic acid 0,2  
Spasmolytin 0,1  
Caffeine sodium benzoate 0,015  
Glucose 0,3  
Mix, let there be made powder  
Let there be given  
Let there be signed.

## TABLE OF ENDINGS OF FIVE DECLENSIONS

1 Declension		2 Declension		3 Declension			4 Declension		5 Declension
Gender	F	M	N	M	F	N	M	N	F
Casus	Singular								
Nom.	-a	-us,-er	-um	different			-us	-u	-es
Gen.	-ae	-i	-i	-is	-is	-is	-us	-us	-ēi
Dat.	-ae	-o	-o	-i	-i	-i	-ui	-u	-ēi
Acc.	-am	-um	-um	-em	-em	= Nom.	-um	-u	-em
Abl.	-a	-o	-o	-e (-i)	-e(-i)	-e(-i)	-u	-u	-e
	Plural								
Nom.	-ae	-i	-a	-es	-es	-a(ia)	-us	-ua	-es
Gen.	-ārum	-ōrum	-ōrum	-um (-ium)	-um (-ium)	-um (-ium)	-uum	-uum	-ērum
Dat.	-is	-is	-is	-ībus	-ībus	-ībus	-ībus	-ībus	-ēbus
Acc.	-as	-os	-a	-es	-es	-a(-ia)	-us	-ua	-es
Abl.	-is	-is	-is	-ībus	-ībus	-ībus	-ībus	-ībus	-ēbus

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