

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF UKRAINE


Petro Mohyla Black Sea National University

Medical Institute

Department of Romance and Germanic Languages and of German Translation

«APPROVED»

The first-vice rector

Ishchenko N.M. 

«___» _____ 2021 p.

Course Description

Latin Language and medical and medical terminology

Field of knowledge 22 «Health care»
in the specialty 222 «Medicine»


Developer


Head of the Developers Department


Guarantor of the Educational Program


Director of the Institute

Head of educational and methodical department

Vodyana L.V. 

Goncharova L.V. 

Klymenko M.O. 

Hryshenko G.V. 

Shkirchak S.I. 

Description of the educational discipline (annotation)

Title of indices	Характеристика дисципліни	
	Latin language and medical terminology	
Field of knowledge	22 «Health care»	
Specialty	222 «Medicine»	
Educational program	Master of Medicine	
Higher education level	Master	
Status of discipline	Normative	
Curriculum	1	
Academic year	2021/2022	
Semester number	1	
Total ECTS credits / hours	3 credits / 90	
Course structure: – lectures – seminars (practical) – hours of independent work of students	Full-time	Part-time form
	-	-
	45	
	45	
Percentage of classroom load	50%/	
Language of instruction	ENG	
Percentage of classroom load	Exam – 1 semester	

2. Purpose, tasks and planned learning outcomes

The purpose of teaching: mastering modern medical terminology, obtaining general knowledge of the basic course of Latin grammar as a necessary basis for conscious mastering of anatomical and histological nomenclature.

The purpose of teaching the discipline "Latin language and medical terminology" is to master the normative grammar of Latin and basic vocabulary, which is necessary for work in the specialty "Medicine". The ultimate goal is the competent use of Greco-Latin anatomical-histological, pharmaceutical and clinical terms in the practice of the specialist

Objectives of study:

1) acquisition by the student of competences, knowledge, abilities and skills for implementation of professional activity on a specialty:

to develop skills of sounding, analysis of original material in Latin;

2) to acquaint with the principles of adequate understanding of general and professionally directed information;

3) learn to write Latin and Latinized Greek medical terms, translate simple Latin texts;

4) to study the necessary lexical minimum in accordance with certain sections of Latin grammar (nouns of 5 declension, adjectives I-II and III declension, the degree of comparison of adjectives, verbs);

5) to develop skills of work with the dictionary and reference literature;

6) to study the most commonly used Latin medical expressions and aphorisms;

7) to stimulate the active use of Latin in the modern professional communicative process.

The main tasks of studying the discipline "Latin language and medical terminology" are mastering the skills of spelling, phonetics, morphology, normative grammar, elements of Latin syntax, mastering the lexical substrate of the ancient Greek language within special medical terminology

According to the tasks, the main tasks of this course are formulated as follows:

To shed light on the connection between the external historical aspect of the origin of the Latin language and its development.

2. Introduce first-year students of the Medical Institute in the most important problems of professional functioning of the Latin language.

3. To identify briefly known features of the mentality of Latin communicators and their manifestation in various ideas and language forms.

4. Use the professional orientation of education as widely as possible. To develop students' ability to independently receive, evaluate, process scientific and practical information from original texts in the Latin language of professional orientation.

5. To develop in students of medical institute skills of application of practical and theoretical knowledge of discipline "Latin language and medical terminology" in practical activity in Ukraine and in the conditions of international cooperation.

6. To develop the ability to compose, edit and use in practice microtexts in Latin (or native language with Latin imprints that carry certain information.

7. To form within the given discipline the bright creative personality of the Ukrainian student.

Prerequisites for studying the discipline (interdisciplinary connections). Latin language and medical terminology as a discipline:

a) is based on students' understanding of the basic philological provisions and knowledge required to work with a foreign language, as well as on the understanding of the basic provisions of professionally important disciplines such as anatomy, histology, medical and biological physics, bioinorganic, bioorganic and biological chemistry, biology, normal physiology, microbiology, etc., and integrates with these disciplines into a single whole of professional medical training;

b) the program for studying the discipline "Latin language and medical terminology" is created in accordance with the educational-professional program for training specialists of the second (master's) level of higher education in the field of knowledge 22 "Health" specialty 222 "Medicine"

c) the subject of its study is the whole complex of Greco-Latin lexical units, which is the basis for the construction of anatomical, histological, clinical, pharmaceutical, chemical, medical and technical terminology, and grammatical principles of term formation, so it provides interdisciplinary links, integrating in the process study with the departments of anatomy, histology, biology, general chemistry, pharmacology to the extent necessary for understanding and mastering the terms of the mentioned disciplines;

d) creates a theoretical basis for the use of Latin in the process of professional communication with representatives of the profession from around the world (understanding and transmission of professionally oriented information, professional discussions and discussions of professionals who speak different languages, participation in joint research, conferences and congresses, aimed at unification of medical terminology, etc.), which involves both the integration of teaching with basic clinical disciplines and the acquisition of basic knowledge of philology and linguistics, the ability to use this knowledge in further education and in the professional activities of doctors;

e) forms the methodological foundations of philological thinking and practical participation in communication processes;

f) provides the opportunity to conduct a linguistic analysis of various professionally oriented texts and situations for further diagnosis, treatment, prevention of diseases - their professional activities.

Expected learning outcomes. As a result of studying the discipline, students have:

* Understand the importance of Latin for medicine and health care, its place in the system of medical knowledge, have an idea of its formation, the main stages of development, a brief history and role of Latin in the world, some principles, traditions of ancient medicine and life man in the ancient world.

- Analyze the cause-and-effect relationships of information derived from Latin texts.
- To be able to combine the knowledge gained from translated Latin texts on the history of ancient medicine, the achievements of medicine and modern experimental approaches in solving current professional problems.
- Know the basics of Latin grammar.
- Use the acquired linguistic and philological knowledge of Latin to express the results of analysis and assessment of the body, disorders of its organs and systems in the process of professional communication in order to further plan diagnostic tests, treatment and prevention measures between health professionals and the world.

According to the requirements of the educational and professional program, students must:

KNOW:

- basics of Latin grammar;

- lexical minimum in anatomical terminology;
- Greek word-forming elements, most necessary for understanding clinical terminology;
- principles of formation of compound anatomical terms;
- structure of clinical terms;
- Latin medical expressions and aphorisms;

BE ABLE TO:

- read correctly and slowly in Latin;
- translate simple medical and general texts;
- work with a dictionary and reference books;
- understand information in its various aspects to the level of conceptually significant and actively operate it in professional and scientific activities;
- competently use the principles of text creation (with Latin inclusions);
- correctly use Latin anatomical and clinical terms, write a prescription, etc .;
- use a brief history of the origin and role of Latin in the world for better information management;
- competently use the basics of Latin grammar in the communicative process;
- adequately use the lexical minimum in anatomical terminology;
- understand the origin of Greek word-forming elements, the most necessary for understanding clinical terminology and operating with them;
- use the principles of formation of compound anatomical terms in oral and written communicative process and professional activity; understand the structure of clinical terms and operate them correctly; correctly and timely use Latin medical expressions and aphorisms;

Latin is the basis of medical terminology, one of the important components of modern medical science and science in general. The composition of the discipline is given taking into account the study of students courses "Human Anatomy", "Physiology".

The main types of work are practical classes and independent work with anatomical terminology. During the practical classes students should get acquainted with the principles of formation of both anatomical and clinical terms.

The result of studying the discipline is to take the exam after the second semester as the final control of knowledge;

HAVE COMPETENCES

- on the application of knowledge of Latin and ancient civilization to promote a healthy lifestyle, as well as to prevent the occurrence and development of diseases;
- about the main perspective directions of development and use of Latin language and elements of ancient civilization;

The developed program corresponds to the educational-professional program (EPP) and is focused on the formation of competencies: **general (GC) - GC 1, GC6 EPP:**

GC 1 Ability to abstract thinking, analysis and synthesis, the ability to learn and be modernly trained.

GC 6 Ability to communicate in the state language both orally and in writing; ability to communicate in a foreign language.

According to the educational-professional program, the expected program learning outcomes (PLO) include skills PLO 6, PLO 7 EPP:

- Have a perfect knowledge of the state language and basic knowledge of a foreign language. Be able to apply knowledge of the state language, both orally and in writing, be able to communicate in a foreign language. Use the state language in professional and business communication and in the preparation of documents. Use a foreign language in professional activities. To be responsible for fluency in the state language, for the development of professional knowledge.

- Have in-depth knowledge in the field of information and communication technologies used in professional activities. Be able to use information and communication technologies in the professional field, which requires updating and integration of knowledge. Use information and communication technologies in professional activities. Be responsible for the development of professional knowledge and skills.

3. The program of the discipline

The educational process is organized according to the European Credit Transfer and Accumulation System (ECTS).

The curriculum consists of 2 blocks and 5 sections.

BLOCK 1. MAIN ASPECTS OF LATIN IN THE CONTEXT OF MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY: PHONETIC, GRAMMAR, LEXICAL SECTIONS:

1. PHONETICS AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE FOR MASTERING THE COURSE "LATIN LANGUAGE AND MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY".

2. SYSTEMATIC STUDY OF NOUNS OF THE THIRD DECLENSION AND ADJECTIVES OF THE SECOND GROUP AS A MEANS OF CONSTRUCTING ANATOMICAL AND HISTOLOGICAL TERMS.

BLOCK 2. FUNDAMENTALS OF FORMATION OF MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY SECTIONS:

3. SYSTEMATIC STUDY OF NOUNS IV, V DECLENSION. DEGREES OF COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS. VERB. PRESENT AND PAST TENSE ADJECTIVES.

4. RECIPE. FUNDAMENTALS OF PHARMACEUTICAL TERMINOLOGY.

5. CLINICAL TERMINOLOGY.

BLOCK 1. MAIN ASPECTS OF LATIN IN THE CONTEXT OF MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY: PHONETIC, GRAMMAR, LEXICAL

Section 1. Phonetics and its significance for mastering the course "Latin language and medical terminology".

Topic 1. Subject and objectives of the course "Latin language and medical terminology".

Course subject. Course objectives. A brief history of the origin and formation of the Latin language. Role and significance in the world. Links with other languages. Latin and the Romanesque world.

Role and importance in medicine and in modern communication and professional activity.

Phonetics. ABC. Classification of vowels and consonants. Diphthongs. Digraphs. Letter combinations.

Topic 2. Phonetics.

Length and shortness of syllables. Long suffixes. Emphasis. Greek alphabet. Features. Influence on the Latin language. Features of the transfer of some phonemes in Greek.

Topic 3. The concept of "scientific term".

Origin and structure of anatomical terms. Morphological and syntactic structure of two- and several-word anatomical term with different types of definitions.

The concept of parts of speech. Noun (Nomen substantivum). The concept of vocabulary form. Vocabulary form of nouns of five cases. Grammatical categories. Latin noun system The concept of agreed and uncoordinated definition. Inconsistent definition. Schemes.

Topic 4. Nouns and declension.

Latin nouns of the 1st declension. Nouns and Greek declension. Vocabulary. Lexical minimum. Constant expressions. Formants. Coordination of adjectives of the I group with nouns of the first declension.

The most commonly used prepositions with Acc. and Abl.

Topic 5. Nouns of the second declension.

Nouns of the second declension of the Latin language of masculine and neuter genders. Nouns of the second Greek declension. Features.

Vocabulary. Medical minimum. Principles of vocabulary recording, creation of dictionaries. Constant expressions. Formants. Coordination of adjectives of the I group with nouns of the II declension.

Topic 6. Adjective.

Grammatical categories of adjectives. Division into groups. Generic endings, definition of the basis. Systematic study of adjectives of group 1. Agreed definition. The system of the Greek adjective (adjectives -os (azygos)).

Topic 7. Nouns of the third declension.

Definition of the basis, paradigms of all kinds, types of declension.

Consonant type. Males. Exceptions to the genus.

Vocabulary. Constant expressions. Formants. Coordination of adjectives of the I group with nouns of the III declension of the masculine gender.

Topic 8. Mixed type. Feminine nouns of the third declension.

Exceptions to the genus. Vocabulary. Lexical minimum. Constant expressions. Formants. Coordination of adjectives of the I group with nouns of the III declension of the feminine gender.

Topic 9. Vowel type. Nouns of the middle gender.

Exceptions to the genus. Vocabulary. Familiarity with dictionaries and reference books. Constant expressions. Formants. Coordination of adjectives of the I group with nouns of the III declension of the middle gender.

Section 2. Systematic study of nouns of the third declension and adjectives of the second group as a means of constructing anatomical and histological terms

Topic 10. Features of declension of nouns.

Features of declension of nouns of Greek origin on -sis.

Features of declension of Latin words such as febris and others. Nouns of the third Greek declension.

Features of the declension of some words of the middle gender on -ma etc. Vocabulary. Constant expressions.

Topic 11. Adjectives of group II.

Vocabulary. Constant expressions. Coordination with nouns of I, II, III declension. The use of adjectives of Greek origin in anatomical terminology. Word formation. Vocabulary. Constant expressions.

Topic 12. The system of the Latin verb.

Grammatical categories. Vocabulary form. Greek verb system. Word formation: term elements derived from the bases of verbs of Greek origin. Vocabulary. Constant expressions.

Topic 13. Adjectives of the present tense of the active state. Use in anatomical terminology. Adjectives of the past tense of the passive form. Vocabulary. Constant expressions. Formants.

Topic 14. Study of nouns of IV-V declension. Formation of nouns of the fourth declension from the base of the supine. Exceptions. Vocabulary. Creating your own professional dictionary. Constant expressions.

Topic 15. Degrees of comparison of adjectives in medical terminology. Suppletive and insufficient degrees of comparison. Latin adverb system. Degrees of comparison of adverbs. The use of Greek prefixes in anatomical terminology. Vocabulary. Constant expressions.

Latin pronoun system. General characteristics of numerals. Quantitative and ordinal numbers. Use of pronouns, prepositions and numerals as prefixes.

BLOCK 2. FUNDAMENTALS OF FORMATION OF MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY
SECTION 3. SYSTEMATIC STUDY OF NOUNS IV, V DECLENSION. DEGREES OF COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS. VERB. PRESENT AND PAST TENSE ADJECTIVES.

Topic 16. Pharmaceutical frequency segments in the names of drugs that indicate the chemical composition of the drug: anatomical, physiological and pharmacological.

Topic 17. Pharmaceutical frequency segments in the names of drugs that indicate a therapeutic effect. Analgesics. Antipyretics. Antispasmodics. Cardiovascular drugs. Enzyme preparations.

Topic 18. General characteristics of the botanical nomenclature.

Suffixes and pharmaceutical frequency segments indicating alkaloids and glycosides.

Pharmaceutical frequency segments in the names of drugs that indicate vitamins.

hormonal drugs. sedatives.

Topic 19. Chemical nomenclature. names of chemical elements and compounds: names of acids.

Names of salts. Names of oxides. Names of bases, esters. Nomenclature of organic chemistry, etc.

Topic 20. Verb in the recipe.

The imperative. A valid way of present tense active and passive state.

Conditional method in the recipe in the recipe.

Verb *fio, fieri*. constant prescription expressions with verbs.

Recipe. Recipe structure. Grammatical component of a prescription phrase.

Registration of the latin part of the recipe. Prescription models: detailed and abbreviated prescriptions

Topic 21. Latin nomenclature of dosage forms. Additional inscriptions in recipes. Some information about pronouns used in recipes.

Abbreviations in recipes and reading abbreviations. Prescribing solid dosage forms.

Topic 22. Prescribing prescriptions for mild dosage forms. Practical activity.

Topic 23. Prescribing liquid dosage forms. Practical activity. Generalization of the material of independent work.

Section 4. Recipe. Fundamentals of pharmaceutical terminology.

Topic 24. The concept of "clinical term". One-word and multi-word terms. Structure of composite terms in Latin and Ukrainian. Comparison with other languages.

Topic 25. Word formation. Latin prepositions as prefixes. Latin numerals as prefixes.

Word formation. Greek prefixes. Greek numerals as prefixes. Word formation with suffixes.

Topic 26. Analysis of terms-composites for given morphemes. Terms-composites in therapy and diagnostics. Finite term elements. Frequency Greek formants in clinical terminology.

Section 5. Clinical terminology.

Topic 27. Formation of terms of names of pathological states of diagnosis, characteristics of examination of the patient in Latin and Ukrainian languages.

Topic 28. Translation into Latin of diagnoses of the main branches of medicine.

The structure of the discipline

Topics	Lecture	PRAC TICE	IW
BLOCK 1. MAIN ASPECTS OF LATIN IN THE CONTEXT OF MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY: PHONETIC, GRAMMAR, LEXICAL			
Section 1. Phonetics and its significance for mastering the course "Latin			
1. Subject and objectives of the discipline "Latin and medical terminology. Phonetics. ABC. Classification of vowels and consonants. Diphthongs. Digraphs. Letter combination.	-	1	2
2. Phonetics. Longitude and shortness. Emphasis. Greek alphabet. Classification of vowels and consonants. Diphthongs. Emphasis.	-	1	1
3. The concept of "scientific term". Morphological and syntactic structure of two- and several-word anatomical term with different types of definitions. Latin noun system. Vocabulary form. Grammatical categories. Inconsistent definition.	-	1	1
4. Nouns and declension. Nouns and Greek declension. Vocabulary. Expressions. The most commonly used prepositions with Acc. and Abl.	-	1	1
5. Nouns of the second declension of masculine and neuter. Vocabulary: constant expressions, suffixes. Nouns of the second Greek declension in anatomical and histological terminology.	-	1	1
6. Grammatical categories of adjectives, division into groups. Generic endings, definition of the basis. Systematic study of adjectives of group 1. Agreed definition. Adjectives in Greek (azygos).	-	1	2
7. Nouns of the third declension. Finding the basis, types, paradigms of all kinds types of declension. Consonant type. Males. Exceptions. Vocabulary. Constant expressions. Content control.	-	2	2
8. Mixed type. Feminine nouns of the third declension. Exceptions to the genus. Vocabulary. Constant expressions. Vowel type. Coordination of adjectives of the I group with nouns of the III declension of the feminine gender.	-	1	2
9. Vowel type. Nouns of the genus. Exceptions to the	-	1	2

genus. Vocabulary. Constant expressions. Formants. Coordination of adjectives of the I group with nouns of the III declension of the middle gender.			
Section 2 Systematic study of nouns of the third declension and adjectives of the second group as a means of constructing anatomical and histological terms.			
10. Features of declension of nouns of Greek origin on "sis", as well as Latin words such as febris and others. Nouns of the third Greek declension. Features of the declension of some words of the 8th genus on - ma etc. Vocabulary. Constant expressions.	-		2
11. Adjectives of the II group. Vocabulary. Constant expressions. Coordination with nouns of I, II, III declension. The use of adjectives of Greek origin in anatomical terminology. Word formation. Vocabulary. Constant expressions.	-	2	2
12. Latin verb system. Grammatical categories. Vocabulary form. Word formation. Greek verb system. Terminological elements derived from the bases of verbs of Greek origin. Vocabulary. Constant expressions.	-	2	2
13. Adjectives of the present tense of the active state. Vocabulary. Use in anatomical terminology. Adjectives of the past tense of the passive form. Vocabulary. Suffixes. Constant expressions.	-	2	2
14. Study of nouns IV - V declension. Exceptions. Vocabulary. Constant expressions. Formation of nouns of the fourth declension from the base of the supine. Content control of the section. Vocabulary.	-		2
15. Degrees of comparison of adjectives in medical terminology. Latin adverb system. Degrees of comparison of adverbs. The use of Greek prefixes in anatomical terminology. Vocabulary. Constant expressions. Latin pronoun system. General characteristics of the numerator. Quantitative and ordinal numbers. Use of pronouns, prepositions and numerals as prefixes.	-		2
16. FINAL TEST WORK ON BLOCK I	-	2	
BLOCK 2.			
Section 3. Systematic study of nouns IV, V declension. Degrees of comparison of			

adjectives and adverbs. Verb. Adjectives of the present				
17. Pharmaceutical frequency segments in the names of drugs that indicate the chemical composition of the drug; anatomical, physiological and pharmacological nature.	-	1	2	
18. Pharmaceutical frequency segments in the names of drugs that indicate a therapeutic effect (analgesics, antipyretics, antispasmodics, cardiovascular, enzyme drugs).	-	1	2	
19. General characteristics of the botanical nomenclature. Suffixes and pharmaceutical frequency segments indicating alkaloids and glycosides. Pharmaceutical frequency segments in the names of drugs that indicate vitamins; hormonal drugs; sedatives.	-	2	1	
20. Chemical nomenclature. Names of chemical elements and compounds: names of acids, salts, oxides, bases, esters, nomenclature of organic chemistry, etc.	-	2	2	
21. Verb in the recipe. The imperative. A valid way of present tense active and passive state. Conditional method in the recipe in the recipe. Verb fio, fieri. Constant prescription expressions with verbs. Recipe. Recipe structure. Grammatical structure of a prescription phrase. Registration of the Latin part of the recipe. Models of prescription prescriptions: expanded and abbreviated Pharmaceutical frequency segments in the names of drugs that indicate the chemical composition of the drug; anatomical, physiological and pharmacological nature. There are prescriptions.	-	2	2	
22. Latin nomenclature of dosage forms. Additional inscriptions in recipes. Some information about pronouns used in recipes. Abbreviations in recipes and reading abbreviations. Prescribing solid dosage forms.	-	2	1	
23. Prescribing soft dosage forms.	-	2	2	
24. Prescribing liquid dosage forms.		2	2	
Section 4. Recipe. Fundamentals of pharmaceutical terminology				Individual work - a
25. The concept of "clinical term". One-word and multi-word terms. Structure of composite themes in Latin and Ukrainian.	-	2	2	
26. Word formation. Latin prepositions as prefixes. Latin numerals as prefixes. Word formation. Greek prefixes. Greek numerals as	-	2		

prefixes. Word formation with suffixes.				
27. Analysis of composite terms for given morphemes in therapy and diagnosis. Finite term elements. Frequency Greek formants in clinical terminology.	-	2	2	
Section 5. Clinical terminology.				
28. Formation of terms of names of pathological states of diagnostics, characteristics of examination of the patient in Latin and Ukrainian languages.	-	4	2	
29. Latin translation of diagnoses of the main branches of medicine	-	2	2	
30. FINAL TEST WORK BEHIND BLOCK 2	-	2		-
Total hours	-	45	45	

4. The content of the discipline

4.1. PLAN OF PRACTICAL LESSONS

BLOCK 1

Topic 1. Subject and objectives of the course "Latin language and medical terminology".	1. Subject of the course. 2. Course objectives. 3. Phonetics. ABC. 4. Classification of vowels and consonants. 5. Diphthongs. Digraphs. Letter combinations.	1
Topic 2. Phonetics.	1. Longitude and shortness. 2. Emphasis. 3. The Greek alphabet. 4. Features of the transfer of some phonemes in Greek.	1
Topic 3. The concept of "scientific term".	1. Morphological and syntactic structure of two- and several-word anatomical term with different types of definitions. 2. noun. Grammatical categories. 3. The system of the Latin noun 4. Vocabulary form of nouns. 5. Inconsistent definition.	1

	<p>Topic 4. Nouns and declension.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Latin nouns of the 1st declension. 2. Nouns and Greek declension. 3. Vocabulary. Constant expressions. Formants. 4. Coordination of adjectives of the I group with nouns of the I declension. 5. The most commonly used prepositions with Acc. and Abl. 	1
	<p>Topic 5. Nouns of the second declension.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nouns of the second declension of the Latin language of masculine and neuter genders. 2. Nouns of the second Greek declension. 3. Vocabulary. Constant expressions. Formants. 4. Coordination of adjectives of the I group with nouns of the II declension. 	1
	<p>Topic 6. Adjective.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Grammatical categories of adjectives, 2. Division into groups. 3. Generic endings, definition of the basis. 4. Systematic study of adjectives of group 1. 5. Agreed definition. 6. The system of the Greek adjective (adjectives -os (azygos)). 	1
	<p>Topic 7. Nouns of the third declension.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Definition of the basis, paradigm of all genera, types of declension. 2. Consonant type. Males. Exceptions to the genus. 3. Vocabulary. Constant expressions. Formants. 4. Coordination of adjectives of the I group with nouns of the III declension of the masculine gender. 	2
	<p>Topic 8. Mixed type. Feminine nouns of the third declension.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Exceptions to the genus. 2. Vocabulary. Constant expressions. Formants. 3. Coordination of adjectives of the I group with nouns of the III declension of the feminine gender. 	2
	<p>Topic 9. Vowel type. Nouns of the middle gender.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Exceptions to the genus. 3. Vocabulary. 4. Constant expressions. Formants. 5. Coordination of adjectives of the I group with nouns of the III declension of the middle gender. 	2

	<p>Topic 11. Adjectives of group II.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Vocabulary. Lexical minimum. 2. Constant expressions. 3. Coordination with nouns of I, II, III declension. 4. The use of adjectives of Greek origin in anatomical terminology. Word formation. Vocabulary. Constant expressions. 	2
	<p>Topic 12. The system of the Latin verb.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Grammatical categories. 2. Vocabulary form. 3. The system of the Greek verb. 4. Word formation: term elements derived from the bases of verbs of Greek origin. Vocabulary. Constant expressions. 	2
	<p>Topic 13. Adjectives of the present tense of the active state.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Use in anatomical terminology. 3. Adjectives of the past tense of the passive form. 4. Vocabulary. Lexical minimum. 5. Constant expressions. Formants. 	2
	FINAL TEST WORK BY BLOCK 1	2
	<p>Topic 17. Pharmaceutical frequency segments in the names of drugs that indicate the chemical composition of the drug.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Anatomical nature. 2. Physiological nature. 3. Pharmacological nature. 	1

	<p>Topic 18. General characteristics of the botanical nomenclature.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Suffixes and pharmaceutical frequency segments indicating alkaloids and glycosides. 2. Pharmaceutical frequency segments in the names of drugs that indicate vitamins. 3. Hormonal drugs. 4. Sedatives. 	1
	<p>Topic 19. Chemical nomenclature.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Names of chemical elements and compounds: 2. Names of acids. 3. Names of salts. 4. Names of oxides. 5. Names of bases, esters. 6. Nomenclature of organic chemistry, etc. 	2
	<p>Topic 20. Verb in the recipe.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Commanding method. 2. The real way of the present tense of the active and passive state. 3. Conditional method in the recipe in the recipe. Verb fio, fieri. 4. Became prescription expressions with verbs. 5. Recipe. 6. Recipe structure. 7. Grammatical component of a prescription phrase. 8. Registration of the Latin part of the recipe. 9. Models of prescription prescriptions: expanded and abbreviated prescriptions of prescriptions. 	2
	<p>Topic 21. Latin nomenclature of dosage forms. Additional inscriptions in recipes. Some information about pronouns used in recipes. Abbreviations in recipes and reading abbreviations. Prescribing solid dosage forms.</p>	2
	<p>Topic 22. Prescribing prescriptions for mild dosage forms.</p>	2
	<p>Topic 23. Prescribing liquid dosage forms. Generalization of the material of independent work.</p>	2
	<p>Topic 25. The concept of "clinical term". One-word and multi-word terms. Structure of composite terms in Latin and Ukrainian.</p>	2
	<p>Topic 26. Word formation. Latin prepositions as prefixes. Latin numerals as prefixes.</p>	2

	Word formation. Greek prefixes. Greek numerals as prefixes. Word formation with suffixes. Word formation. Greek prefixes. Greek numerals as prefixes. Word formation with suffixes	
	Topic 27. Analysis of composite terms for given morphemes in therapy and diagnosis. Finite term elements. Frequency Greek formants in clinical terminology. терміноелементи. Частотні грецькі форманти у клінічній термінології.	2
	Topic 28. Formation of terms of names of pathological states of diagnosis, characteristics of examination of the patient in Latin and Ukrainian languages.	4
	Topic 29. Translation into Latin of diagnoses of the main branches of medicine.	2
	FINAL TEST WORK ON BLOCK 2	2
TOTAL		45

Note: * - Plan of each practical lesson:

- 1) Written solution of test problems on the topic.
- 2) Group work on errors, at the same time an oral interview on all material of the topic.
- 3) Assessment of knowledge.

4.2. Tasks for independent work

		ours
BLOCK 1: MAIN ASPECTS OF LATIN IN THE CONTEXT OF MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY: PHONETIC, GRAMMAR, LEXICAL		
	Preparation for practical classes (theoretical training, development of practical skills)	41
	Independent elaboration of topics that are not included in the classroom plan	4
	Total	45

Typical test tasks to solve in practical classes

Section № 1

Option 0

1. The sound [k] in Latin words is transmitted by the letter:
 - a) s b) c c) z d) qu e) x
2. The consonant "c" is pronounced as [ts] before the vowel sound:
 - a) f b) u c) c d) au e) a
3. The emphasis in Latin is:
 - a) in the first and second syllables from the end of the word; in the second or third syllables from the end of the word;
 - b) in the third syllable from the end of the word;
 - c) in the fourth syllable from the end of the word.
4. The dictionary form of the noun consists of:
 - a) Nom.sing. + end of Gen.sing. + become

- b) Nom.sing. + Dat.sing. + become
- c) Nom.plur. + Gen.plur. + become
- e) Nom.sing.
- e) Gen.sing.

5. What endings can have in Gen.sing. masculine nouns on -us?

- a) -is b) -us or -i c) -ae d) -ei e)

6. Determine the difference of the noun "encephalon, I n":

- a) And cancellation
- b) II cancellation
- c) III cancellation
- d) IU cancellation
- e) In cancellation

7. Choose a term with an inconsistent definition:

- a) crista conchalis
- b) crista tuberculi costae
- c) posterior lacrimal crista
- d) crista iliaca
- c) crista lata

8. The adjective III cancellation of the masculine gender on -is has:

- a) Three generic endings
- b) Two generic endings
- c) One genitive ending
- d) Four generic endings

9. Adjectives of -um in Gen.sing. ends:

- a) -ae b) -I c) -is d) -us e) -ei

10. Specify the genus of the adjective "cerebrale":

- a) male b) female c) middle

11. What is the ending of the feminine adjective "occipitalis" - occipital:

- a) -er b) -a c) -is d) -e e) -um

12. Determine the gender of the adjective in the phrase "columna vertebralis":

- a) male b) female c) middle

13. Indicate the case of the term "palata dura":

- a) Nom.sing. b) Abl.sing. c) Nom.plur., Acc.plur. d) Acc.sing.

14. Add the appropriate ending in the anatomical term "visual intersection - chiasma optic...":

- a) -ae b) -a c) -us d) -um
- Змінити число анатомічного терміну «os membri inferioris»:

ossis membri inferioris	b) ossia membri inferioris
c) ossius membri inferioris	d) ossa membri inferioris

15. Translate anatomical terms into Nom.sing .:

Lateral cartilage
 Left hand
 Inferior vena cava
 Digestive canal
 Right shoulder blade
 (etc., 15 medical terms)

16. Match the adjective with the noun according to the SnAn scheme:

Margo occipital...
 Sulcus palatin...
 Meatus acustic...
 The occipital...
 Apertura super...

17. Translate into Latin:

Internal auditory canal
 Upper articular process
 The surface of the small ankle
 Concomitant sciatic nerve artery
 Autonomic nervous system

4.3. Ensuring the educational process

1. Multimedia presentations, lecture presentations.
2. Demonstration screens, laptops, smartphones, files in Power Point and Word for practical and final classes.
3. Examination tickets.
4. Exhibitions of literature from the course in the Media Library of the Center of Francophonie (Romance languages).

5. Final control

5.1. List of questions of final control (exam)

Conceptual questions of the course:

1. Subject and objectives of the discipline "Latin and medical terminology.
2. The concept of "scientific term".
3. The structure of anatomical and histological terms. The structure and structure of the term.
4. Morphological and syntactic structure of two- and several-word anatomical term with different types of definitions.
5. Informative vocabulary form of the word. Vocabulary culture.
6. Dictionary form of the word and reference literature. Types of dictionaries.
7. Word formation and its patterns.
8. The origin of anatomical terms.
9. Anatomical nomenclature.
10. The mechanism of interaction of linguistic aspects and text construction.
11. Informativeness of the medical term.
12. Medical terminology in the context of modern scientific thermosystem.
13. Bilingualism of medical terminology, its origins and current state.
14. Factors that ensure the conscious assimilation of medical terminology.
15. Formulation of medical diagnosis and description of treatments.

16. Translation of names of diagnoses.
17. The structure of the diagnosis.
18. The structure of a wordy clinical term.
19. Informativeness of word-forming elements of chemical nomenclature.
21. Recipe. Recipe structure, Latin part of the recipe.
22. Basic rules and culture of writing the Latin part of the recipe.
23. Additional inscriptions on the recipe.
24. The most important prescription abbreviations and principles of their use.
25. Unification and divergence of medical terminology in domestic and international medical practice (on the example of the names of some liquid hospital forms).

Civilization of Antiquity and human health

1. Medicine of Ancient Rome.
2. Medicine of Ancient Greece.
3. Achievements of ancient physicians.
4. Hippocrates and his contribution to medicine.
5. Hippocrates: tasks and principles of his medical activity.
6. Code of ethics of the ancient physician.
7. Art of Ancient Greece through the eyes of a physician (sculpture, etc.).
8. Realities of everyday life of Antiquity and human health.
9. Galen and his professional activity.
10. State and prominent figures of medicine of the ancient world (Greece, Rome).
11. Civilization of Ancient Rome: daily life, food, clothing and human health.
12. Ancient theories and modern research.

Linguistic aspects of the discipline:

lovarphonic, grammatical, lexical

1. The Latin alphabet. Classification of vowels and consonants.
2. The Greek alphabet.
3. Diphthongs. Digraphs. Letter combinations.
4. Longitude and shortness. Emphasis.
5. Phonetic structure of the Latin language. The system of the Latin noun. Grammatical categories.
6. Vocabulary form of nouns. Agreed and uncoordinated definition.
7. Nouns and declension. Nouns and Greek declension.
8. The most commonly used prepositions with Acc. and Abl.
9. Nouns of the second declension of masculine and neuter genders. Nouns II Greek cancellations.
10. Grammatical categories of adjectives, division into groups. Generic endings, determining the basis.
11. Systematic study of adjectives of group 1.
12. The system of the Greek adjective. Adjectives of Greek origin on os (azygos).
13. Nouns of the third declension.
14. Adjectives of group II as a means of constructing anatomical and histological terms.
15. Mixed type. Feminine nouns of the third declension. Exceptions to the genus. Nouns of the third Greek declension.
16. Features of declension of nouns of Greek origin on "sis", a also Latin words like febris and others.
17. Features of the declension of some words of the middle gender on - ma etc.

18. Adjectives of the II group. Vocabulary. Constant expressions. Coordination with nouns I, II, III cancellations.
19. The use of adjectives of Greek origin in anatomical terminology.
20. Degrees of comparison of adjectives.
21. Nouns IV, V declension.
22. The system of the Latin verb.
23. The system of the Greek verb.
24. Terminological elements derived from the bases of verbs of Greek origin.
25. Adjectives of the present tense of the active state.
26. Adjectives of the past tense of the passive form.
27. Degrees of comparison of adjectives in medical terminology.
28. The system of the Latin adverb. Degrees of comparison of adverbs.
29. The use of Greek prefixes in anatomical terminology.
30. The system of the Latin pronoun.
31. General characteristics of numerals. Quantitative and ordinal numbers.

"0" version of the exam ticket

Petro Mohyla Black Sea National University

Level of higher education - master

Area of knowledge: 22 Health

Specialty 222 Medicine

Course - Latin language and medical terminology

OPTION № 0

1. Explain the theoretical question (maximum score of 20 points):
The concept of "scientific term". The structure of anatomical and histological terms. The structure and structure of the term.
2. Explain the theoretical question (maximum 20 points): Latin noun system. Grammatical categories.
3. Translate into Ukrainian the following Latin phrases of medical direction (maximum score of 20 points):
Substantia costarum verarum et costarum spuriarum dura est.
Etiam varias tunicam intimam, mediam, externam spectare debent.
Omnis cellula ex cellula.
4. Identify in Latin terms the disease (diagnose) that you would like to cure in your future patient and provide him with a prescription according to the requirements (maximum score of 20 points).

Head of the Department Ph.D., Associate Professor

Goncharenko L.O.

Examiner Ph.D., Associate Professor

Vodyana L.V.

5.2. Alternative form of the exam: Defense of creative work

The student has the right to choose an alternative form of final control - the defense of creative work, the theme of which is related to his future specialty, Latin and research interests. The topic is formulated individually for this student together with the teacher, developed independently during the academic year and ends with an oral and written presentation in a group at the exam and a scientific discussion.

Methodical instructions for the task and its design

* Dossier texts (creative work) in Latin / or Ukrainian with Latin interspersed / are submitted in printed form aesthetically designed with a minimum volume of the main text of 100/300 words + _ 10% of the main text and must contain:

1. title page;
2. detailed plan;
3. epigraph (optional);
4. text, including introduction, main part, conclusion;
5. bibliography;
6. glossary of terms by specialty.

In assessing the creative work and scientific performance are prominent: the breadth and depth of analysis of the original material, the disclosure of the mechanism of action of the studied phenomena, the ability to properly express their views using Latin, the style of teaching the author.

* Dictionary as an independent work of the student is made out as follows:

1. title page;
2. thematically directed vocabulary in four languages (100 terms), which is presented in printed form, numbered and in alphabetical order;
3. translation of words and terms from Latin into English, Ukrainian and Russian (or another language of the student's choice), which is provided in the table.

4. Example of the final control work on block 1

(2)

Option 0

1. Choose a word that has a diphthong:
a) foetor b) corpus c) labyrinthus
2. Choose female medical terms (SnAn):
a) the hypoglossal muscle b) the palatine suture c) the hyoideum
3. Match the adjective with the noun:
virus, i n a) mortifer b) mortifera c) mortiferum
4. Choose the part of the medical term that is missing:
. . . . Aesthesia hypersensitivity
a) hyper b) peri c) hypo

Second level: Practical use of Latin

Translations

5. Translate into Ukrainian the following fragment of the text "Gaudeamus":

Vivant omnes virgines

Grace, form!

Life and women,
Tenures, amulets,
Bonae, laboriōsae!

6. Describe in your native language the image of the author of the song, which arises in you as a result of analysis of the text and its history, using some necessary Latin words that prove your statement (5-7 sentences).

7. Translate into Ukrainian the well-known Latin expressions:

Omnis cellula ex cellula

Omnis cellula ex cellula

Qui tacet, consentit

8. Write in Ukrainian a short speech about the importance of Latin for medicine (12-15 sentences) with a touch

9. Translate into Ukrainian the following Latin phrases of medical direction:

Substantia costārum verārum et costārum spuriārum dura est.

Dental studio angiolium mandibūlae spectant.

Etiam varias tunīcam intīmam, mediam, externam spectāre debent.

Define in Latin terms the disease (diagnosis) that you would like to cure in your future patient and provide him with a prescription according to the requirements.

6. Evaluation criteria and diagnostic tools for learning outcomes

Control methods

Methods of oral control and self-control:

- Individual survey;
- Frontal poll;
- Programmed survey.

Methods of written control and self-control:

- Test written work;
- Control test tasks;
- Written assignments;
- Programmed written works.

Writing a review of scientific literature, performing individual tasks, creative work, their defense.

Current control. Testing in practical classes of theoretical knowledge and the acquisition of practical skills, as well as the results of independent work of students. Supervised by teachers according to the specific purpose of the curriculum. Assessment of the level of students' preparation is carried out by: interviewing students, solving and analyzing situational problems and test tasks, monitoring the acquisition of practical skills.

Intermediate control. Checking the possibility of students using the theoretical knowledge and practical skills on all topics studied, as well as the results of independent work of the student. Carried out in the last lesson by section by passing practical skills, solving situational problems and testing.

The final test is carried out at the end of the study of all topics of the block at the last test of the semester.

In order to assess the learning outcomes of the entire discipline is also a final control in the

form of an exam.

Students who have attended all the classroom classes provided by the curriculum, performed full independent work and scored at least 80 points in the semester in the process of study are allowed to the final control (exam).

Only students who have passed both final tests (according to units 1 and 2) in the discipline are admitted to the exam.

Distribution of points received by students

In the semester, a positive assessment in each practical session can be from 2 to 3,5 points. A score below 2 points means "unsatisfactory", the lesson is not credited and is subject to practice in the prescribed manner. PKR is considered credited if the student scored at least 16 points.

Assessment of student performance

Type of activity (task) Maximum number of points	Type of activity (task) Maximum number of points
block 1	
Topic 1	3,5
Topic 2	3,5
Topic 3	3,5
Topic 4	3,5
Topic 5	3,5
Topic 6	3,5
Topic 7	3,5
Topic 8	3,5
Topic 9	3,5
Topic 10	3,5
Topic 11	3,5
Topic 12	12,5
Topic 13	3,5
Topic 14	3,5
Topic 15	3,5
Topic 16	3,5
Topic 17	3,5
Topic 18	3,5
Topic 19	3,5
Topic 20	3,5
Topic 21	3,5
Topic 22	3,5
total	98
Final control work	22
Students' independent work	12
Total semestr	120
Exam	80
TOTAL	200

Criteria for assessing knowledge

Scoring 3,5 points in the semester, 10-12 points on the RCC in the semester and 71-80 points on the exam (A on the ECTS scale and 5 on the national scale) the student's answer is evaluated if it demonstrates a deep knowledge of all theoretical positions and the ability to apply theoretical material for practical analysis and has no inaccuracies.

A score of 2-3 points in the semester, 6-9 points on the RCC in the autumn semester and 61-70 points on the exam on the ECTS scale and 4 on a national scale) the answer is evaluated if it shows knowledge of all theoretical provisions, the ability to apply them in practice, but some fundamental inaccuracies are allowed.

Score 1,5 points in the semester, 5 points on the RCC in the fall semester and 50-60 points on the exam (D and E on the ECTS scale and 3 on a national scale) the student's response is evaluated provided that he knows the main theoretical principles and can use them in practice.

7. Recommended sources of information

7.1. Basic

1. The Latin Language and Medical Terminology Basics / L. Yu. Smolska, O. G. Kiselyova. - K. : AUS Medicine Publishers, 2016. - 400 p.

2. Human anatomy: a national textbook: in 3 volumes / VG Cherkasov, AS Golovatsky, MR Sapin [etc.]. - Kind. 4th, revised. - Vinnytsia: Nova Kniga, 2015. - Volume 1. - 363 p. : colored illustrations, table.

3. Latin language and medical terminology (practicum) / Kiselyova OG, Lekhnitska SI, Shpynta GM - K. : Book-plus, 2016 - 372 p.

4. Pharmacology. Textbook for students of medical faculties / Chekman IS, Gorchakova NO, Kazak LI and others. / 2nd edition - Vinnytsia: Nova Kniga, 2011. - 784 p.

7.2. ADDITIONAL LITERATURE

1. English-Ukrainian illustrated medical dictionary of Dorland - In 2 volumes - Lviv: "NAUTILUS", 2002. - 2688 p., 820 ill.

2. Babichev NT, Borovsky JM Dictionary of Latin winged words. - M. : "Russian language", 2001. - 782 p.

3. Wolfson SI Latin-Russian medical dictionary. - M. : Medgiz, 1957. - 422 p.

4. Greek-Russian dictionary / comp. A. D. Weissman. - СПб: Издание автора, 1899. - 1370 с.

5. Butler IH Latin-Russian dictionary. - M. : Rus. language, 2000. - 846 p.

6. Handbook of medicines / Ed. VT Chumak. - In 2 volumes. - K. : МОПІОН, 2007. - 1216 с.

7. Merriam-Webster's Medical Desk Dictionary. - Revised Edition - Canada, 2005. - 918 p.

8. Pharmacology / H. P. Rang, M. M. Dale, J. M. Ritter, R. J. Flower. - USA, 2007. - 829 p.

9. Kovtun O., Kornilov M., Tolmachova V. Modern terminology and nomenclature of organic compounds. K., "Bogdan", 2008. - 176 p.

10. Compendium 2007 - drugs / Ed. VN Kovalenko, AP Viktorova. - In 2 volumes. - K. : МОПІОН, 2007. - 2270 с.

11. International anatomical terminology (Latin, Ukrainian, Russian and English equivalents) / Cherkasov VG, Bobrik II, Guminsky YY, Kovalchuk OI / Ed. VG Cherkasov. - Vinnytsia: New book, 2010. - 392 p.

12. Latin language and basics of medical terminology: a textbook / L. Yu. Smolska, OG Kiselyova, OR Vlasenko and others. - K. : Медицина, 2008. - 360 с.

13. Medical chemistry. For order. Prof. VO Kalibabchuk. - К.: «Медицина», 2013. - 336 с.
14. Medical dictionary of otorhinolaryngological terms: Ukrainian-Russian-Latin, Russian-Ukrainian-Latin, Latin-Russian-Ukrainian. / DI Zabolotny, SK Boenko, FO Tyshko, OG Kiselyova. - К.: Лорос, 2011. - с. 382 - Bibliogr.: 381 p.
15. Workshop on Latin language and medical terminology / Kiseleva EG, Brazhuk Yu. B., Lekhnitskaya SI - К.: Book-plus, 2013. - 320 p.
16. Workbook for the workshop "Latin language and medical terminology" / Kiselyova OG, Shpynta (Waxworks-Shpynta) GM, - 2nd ed., Ed. and ext. - К.: «Книга-плюс», 2014. - 160 с.
17. Principles and Practice of Surgery / James Garden, Andrew Bradbury, John Forsythe, Rowan Parks. - USA, 2007. - 523 p
18. Smolskaya L.Yu. Latin language and basics of medical terminology L.Yu.: Kiev: VSI "Medicine", 2015. - 456 p.
19. Pharmaceutical Encyclopedia / ed. council and author of the foreword VP Chernykh; Nat. pharmacy. University of Ukraine. - 2nd ed., Reworked. and add. - Київ: МОПІОН, 2010. - 1632 с., 16 арк.
20. Chernyavsky MN Latin and the basics of pharmaceutical terminology. - М.: Медицина, 1984. - 320 с.
21. Encyclopedic dictionary of medical terms: In 3 volumes. About 60,000 terms / Ch. ed. BV Petrovsky. - Vol. 2. Boar disease - Heel tubercle. - М.: Soviet encyclopedia, 1983. - 448 p.
22. Encyclopedic dictionary of medical terms: In 3 volumes. About 60,000 terms / Ch. ed. BV Petrovsky. - Т. 3. Rhabditosis - Foot and mouth disease. - М.: Soviet encyclopedia, 1984. - 464 p.
23. Human Anatomy: Color Atlas and Textbook. - USA, 2008. - 429 p.