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OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

**I. G. Sidorova, V. V. Joura**

## **Fundamentals of Latin Pharmaceutical Terminology**

*Manual for students of Pharmacy  
in English medium*



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**Reviewed by:**

PhD (Pedagogy), assistant professor of the department of Intercultural Communication and Linguodidactics, Volgograd State University,  
Associate professor *E.Y. Malushko*;

PhD (Pedagogy), assistant professor of the department of social studies and humanities of Volzhsky branch of Volgograd State Medical University, Associate professor *A. S. Reva*

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The manual has been developed at the department of Foreign Languages with a Latin course of VolgSMU and is intended for international students of the Faculty of Pharmacy doing the Latin Language course in English medium.

The aim of the manual is to help pharmacy students build terminological literacy skills, which will enable them to use pharmaceutical terminology in their professional activities. The manual is an essential tool for gaining the following competencies: the ability to use modern communication technologies, including in a foreign language, for academic and professional purposes (Universal competencies: UC-4.1.1; UC-4.1.2; UC-4.1.4; UC-4.2.1; UC-4.3.2; UC-4.1.5), ability to use basic biological, physical, chemical and mathematical methods for the development, research, and examination of drugs, compounding of drugs (General professional competencies: GPC-1.1.1; GPC-1.2.1; GPC-1.2.2; GPC-1.3.1), as well as the ability to address professional activity problems when dispensing and marketing medicines and other pharmaceutical products in pharmaceutical and medical organizations (Professional competencies: PC-2.1.1; PC-2.2.1; PC-2.3.1; PC-2.3.2).

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ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ  
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МИНИСТЕРСТВА ЗДРАВООХРАНЕНИЯ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

**И. Г. Сидорова, В. В. Жура**

**Латинский язык  
и основы фармацевтической терминологии**

*Учебное пособие  
для иностранных студентов, обучающихся  
на английском языке по специальности 33.05.01 Фармация*



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**Рецензенты:**

кандидат педагогических наук, доцент, доцент кафедры  
иноязычной коммуникации и лингводидактики Волгоградского  
государственного университета *Е. Ю. Малушко*;

кандидат педагогических наук, доцент, доцент кафедры  
социально-гуманитарных дисциплин Волжского филиала  
Волгоградского государственного университета *А. С. Рева*.

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Учебное пособие разработано на кафедре иностранных языков с  
курсом латинского языка ВолГМУ и предназначено для иностранных  
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«Латинский язык» на английском языке.

Цель пособия – сформировать основы терминологической  
грамотности студента-фармацевта, позволяющие профессионально  
пользоваться фармацевтической терминологией. Пособие спо-собствует  
формированию следующих компетенций у студентов: способность  
применять современные коммуникативные технологии, в том числе на  
иностранном языке, для академического и профессионального  
взаимодействия (УК-4.1.1; УК-4.1.2; УК-4.1.4; УК-4.2.1; УК-4.3.2; УК-4.1.5),  
способность использовать основные биологические, физико-химические,  
химические, математические методы для разработки, исследований и  
экспертизы лекарственных средств, изготовления лекарственных препаратов  
(ОПК-1.1.1; ОПК-1.2.1; ОПК-1.2.2; ОПК-1.3.1), а также способность решать  
задачи профессиональной деятельности при осуществлении отпуска и  
реализации лекарственных препаратов и других товаров аптечного  
ассортимента через фармацевтические и медицинские организации (ПК-  
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# INTRODUCTION

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This manual caters to English medium students doing courses at the Faculty of Pharmacy of Volgograd State Medical University.

Its structure of the manual complies with the syllabus approved by the Academic and Methodological Board of Volgograd State Medical University and meets the standards and requirements set out for high quality tutorials and textbooks of Latin and Fundamentals of Pharmaceutical Terminology.

The manual is divided into four parts: phonetics, morphology containing the basic grammar rules and patterns, pharmaceutical terms and clinical terms.

Every class material is uniformly structured: consolidation assignments, introduction of new material, and practice exercises. The manual provides both theoretical information and practical assignments necessary for grammar and terminology acquisition. Most class materials include Latin-English and English-Latin vocabulary lists presented alphabetically, which helps students gain quick access to the required resources to successfully cope with the practical tasks.

Great emphasis is placed on the acquisition of pharmaceutical terms proper as well as prescription writing rules as they will be extensively used in future practical activities of pharmacy students.

The Latin course involves a great number of written assignments as correct spelling and grammar are vital for gaining terminological literacy. Therefore, formative assessment includes systematic written tests which can be successfully done provided the manual materials and assignments have been carefully analyzed.

# Unit I.

## Latin Alphabet. Phonetic Rules

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### Class 1.

#### Latin Alphabet. Rules of Reading

#### Latin Alphabet

The Latin alphabet consisting of 25 letters is similar to that in English, as the latter was borrowed from it many years ago. Besides, the Latin alphabet was developed on the basis of the Greek alphabet in ancient times.

**Table 1. Latin alphabet<sup>1</sup>**

Letters	Names	Latin sound	Latin examples	English equivalent
<b>A a</b>	a	[a]	<b>Calendula</b> [kal'endul'a] <sup>2</sup>	<i>marigold</i>
<b>B b</b>	be	[b]	<b>Betula</b> [betul'a]	<i>birch</i>
<b>C c</b>	tse	[ts] or [k]	<b>acetum</b> [atsetum] <b>calor</b> [kal'or]	<i>vinegar</i> <i>color</i>
<b>D d</b>	de	[d]	<b>Belladonna</b> [bell'adonna]	<i>deadly nightshade</i> or <i>belladonna</i>
<b>E e</b>	e	[e]	<b>Mentha</b> [menta]	<i>mint</i>
<b>F f</b>	ef	[f]	<b>formare</b>	<i>to form</i>
<b>G g</b>	ge	[g]	<b>Juglans</b>	<i>walnut</i>
<b>H h</b>	ha	[h] <sup>3</sup>	<b>Hydrogenium</b> [hidrogenium]	<i>hydrogen</i>

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<sup>1</sup> Stressed vowels in Latin words are in italics

<sup>2</sup> Symbol ['] following the letter **l** shows that it is pronounced softly

<sup>3</sup> Pronounce the letter **Hh** sound like in English words *heart, house*, etc.

Letters	Names	Latin sound	Latin examples	English equivalent
<b>I i</b>	i	[i] or [j]	dividere maior	<i>to divide</i> <i>great</i>
<b>J j</b>	jot	[j]	Juniperus	<i>juniper or cade tree</i>
<b>K k</b>	ka	[k]	<b>K</b> alium	<i>potassium</i>
<b>L l</b>	el	[l']	Convallaria [konval'aria]	<i>lily-of-the-valley</i>
<b>M m</b>	em	[m]	Cuprum [kuprum]	<i>copper, cuprum</i>
<b>N n</b>	en	[n]	semen	<i>seed</i>
<b>O o</b>	o	[o]	Glucosum	<i>glucose</i>
<b>P p</b>	pe	[p]	<b>P</b> apaver	<i>poppy</i>
<b>Q q</b>	koo	[k]	aqua [akva]	<i>water</i>
<b>R r</b>	er	[r]	recens [retsens]	<i>fresh</i>
<b>S s</b>	es	[s] or [z]	semen [semen] basis [bазis]	<i>seed</i> <i>base</i>
<b>T t</b>	te	[t]	tabulettа	<i>tablet</i>
<b>U u</b>	u	[u]	Urtica [urtika]	<i>nettle</i>
<b>V v</b>	ve	[v]	vivus	<i>alive</i>
<b>X x</b>	ix	[ks] [gz]	mixtura [mikstura] exacte [ek'sakte]	<i>mixture</i> <i>carefully</i>
<b>Y y</b>	ip-silon	[i]	butyrum [butirum]	<i>butter</i>
<b>Z z</b>	dzayta	[z] [ts]	Oryza [oriza] Zincum [tsinkum]	<i>rice</i> <i>zinc</i>

**NB!** = **Nota bene!** = Pay attention to the following information!

## Rules of Reading

### 1. Vowels

**Aa** gives [a] sound **Calendula** – *marigold*

**Oo** gives [o] sound **Glucosum** – *glucose*

**Uu** gives [u] sound **Rubus idaeus** – *raspberry*

**Ee** gives [e] sound **Betula** – *birch*

**terere** – *to rub*

## Ii

1) gives [i] sound **dividere** – *to divide*

2) gives [j] sound

1. at the beginning of the word/syllable before a vowel

**Iuglans** – *walnut*

2. between two vowels

**maior** – *great*

**NB!** Nowadays in anatomical and pharmaceutical terminology in these two positions the letter **J**, which was introduced into the Latin alphabet later, is used instead of **I**.

However, both variants are correct and are pronounced in the same way:

**maior = major**

**Iuglans = Juglans**

**NB!** There are **some exceptions** as to the letter **I** reading rule:

1. **Iodum** (iodum, not jodum) – *iodine*

2. **-iater** (iater, not jater) – stem, which means “*doctor*”

We can find this stem in the names of medical professions like **paediatr** (*pediatrician*), **psychiatr** (*psychiatrist*) etc.

**Yy** – originally Greek letter which gives [i] sound **Amygdala** – *almond*

**NB!** Greek prefixes and roots with the letter **Y**:

**hyper** – ‘*higher than normal*’      **hypertonia** (*high blood pressure*)

**hypo** – ‘*below normal*’              **hypotonia** (*low blood pressure*)

**oxy** – ‘*oxidation*’                      **Oxygenium** (*oxygen*)

**hydr** – ‘*water*’                          **Hydrogenium** (*hydrogen*)

**syn(sym)** – with, together, connection

**synergia** (combined effect (of drugs in Pharmacy));

**synostosis** (fusion of bones with a bony substance (in Anatomy))

**cycl** – used in the names



of tetracycline antibiotics  
**pyr** – often used in the  
names of antipyretic drugs

**Oxytetracyclinum**  
**Antipyrinum**

## 2. Diphthongs (combinations of two vowels)

**ae** [e] **praeparare** – *to prepare*

**oe** [e] **Foeniculum** – *fennel*

Two dots above the second vowel of the diphthong give us a different pronunciation:

**aë** [aɐ] **aër** – *air*

**oë** [oɐ] **Aloë** – *aloe*

**au** [au] **Aurum** – *gold, aurum*

**audire** – *to listen*

**eu** [eu] **pneumonia** – *inflammation of lungs, pneumonia*

**Eucalyptus** – *eucalyptus*

## 3. Consonants

**Cc** [ts] before letters **e, i, y** and the diphthongs **ae, oe**

**acetum** – *vinegar*

**officina** – *pharmacy*

**Hyoscyamus** – *henbane*

**coeruleus** – *blue*

[k] in all other cases

**Convallaria** – *lily of the valley*

**Cuprum** – *copper, cuprum*

**lac** – *milk*

**S s** [z]

1. between vowels

**narcosis** – *anaesthesia*

**Glucosum** – *glucose*

2. between a vowel and nasal consonants “m”, “n”, “l”

**plasma** – *plasma*

[s] in other cases

**semen** – *seed*

**Hyoscyamus** – *henbane*

**Ss** [s] **massa** – *mass*

**X x** [ks] **mixtura** – *mixture*

**Z z** [z] **Oryza** – *rice*

**NB!** Exceptions to the letter **Z** reading rule:

[ts] **Zincum** – *zinc*

**influenza** – *flu*

**K** gives [k] sound, this letter is very seldom used in Latin and only in borrowed words. In most cases the letter **C** pronounced similarly is used:

**Kalium** – *potassium* (borrowed from Arabic)

#### 4. Latin letter combinations

**qu** [kv]

**aqua** – *water*

**liquor** – *fluid*

**quantum satis** – *as much as needed* (a prescription phrase)

**ngu**

[ngv] before a vowel **lingua**– *language, tongue*

**unguentum** – *ointment*

[ngu] before a consonant **lingula** – *small tongue, uvula*

(anatomical term)

**TI**

1. before a consonant [ti]

**cutis** – *skin*

2. before a vowel [tsi]

**injectio** – *injection*

**solutio** – *solution*

3. before a vowel after the consonants **s** or **x** [ti]

**mixtio** – *mixture*

**combustio** – *skin burn*

## 5. Greek digraphs (combinations of two consonants)

Such combinations of consonants were borrowed from the ancient Greek language. Digraphs are pronounced as one sound.

**ch** [h] **Chamomilla** – *chamomile*

**th** [t] **Althaea** – *marshmallow*

**Thea** – *tea*

**ph** [f] **Phosphorus** – *phosphorus*

**rh** [r] **Rheum** – *rhubarb*

## Class 1.

### Practice Exercises

**Exercise 1. Read aloud, pay attention to the pronunciation of “e”:**

tabuleta, Festalum, Ergotalum, oleum, gemma, herba, Belladonna, Veratrum, et, ego, Alter ego, Vale et ama me (“Farewell, and love me” Cicero).

**Exercise 2. Read aloud, pay attention to the pronunciation of “i” and “j”:**

briketum, linimentum, antidotum, vitrum, paediatr, Natrii iodidum, Millefolium, maialis (majalis), maior (major), Iaponicus (Japonicus), Juglans (Juglans).

***Exercise 3. Read aloud, pay attention to the pronunciation of “y”:***  
amylum, butyrum, pylorus, hypertonia, hypotonia, Hydrogenium, Myrtillus, Serpyllum, Amygdala, Polygonum hydropiper, Pyrogenalum, Antipyrinum.

***Exercise 4. Read aloud, pay attention to the pronunciation of Latin diphthongs:***

praeparatum, remedia haemostatica, aegrota, oedema, plantae, foetidum, guttae Botkini, Oestradiolum, Rubus idaeus, audire, auris, Aurum, pneumonia, dyspnoë, Aëronum, Aloë, Hierochloë.

***Exercise 5. Read aloud, pay attention to the pronunciation of “c”:***  
cytologia, bacillus, cera, acidum, officinalis, coeruleus, folium Urticae, Tetracyclinum, Nitroglycerinum, scatula, color, bacca, Crataegus, Scutellaria, Acorus calamus, Daucus carota, Calendula, Cucurbita, succus Aloës.

***Exercise 6. Read aloud, pay attention to the pronunciation of “s” and “ss”:***

capsula, spiritus, bolus alba, semen, linimentum “Sanitas”, Sulfur, Malva silvestris, Brassica nigra, Hyoscyamus, tussis, infusum, cytoplasma, Glucosum, Magnesium.

***Exercise 7. Read aloud, pay attention to the pronunciation of “x”:***  
mixture, extractum, axungia, borax, pix, radix, cortex, sirupus simplex, Nux vomica, Oxyccoccus, Filix mas, Anatoxinum, Oxygenium, Hexobarbitalum, Vipratoxum, Xeroformium, Ambosexum, exitus letalis.

***Exercise 8. Read aloud, pay attention to the pronunciation of “z”:***  
Zootoxinum, Aminazinum, Corazolum, Acidum benzoicum, Natrii benzoas, Leuzea, Oryza, Zea, Schizandra, Zincum, influenza.

*Exercise 9. Read aloud, pay attention to the pronunciation of “qu”:*  
a**qu**a, **liqu**or Burovi, Pix **liqu**ida, **liqu**or Ammonii anisatus, **Qu**ercus  
petrea, **Equ**isetum arvense, **qu**antum satis, **Qui** scribit – bis legit.

*Exercise 10. Read aloud, pay attention to the pronunciation of “ngu”:*

lingua Latina, **ung**uentum, Crataegus **sangu**inea, **Sangu**isorba  
officinalis, **fung**ulus, **ang**ustifolius.

*Exercise 11. Read aloud, pay attention to the pronunciation of “ti”:*  
frictio, colatio, filtratio, destillatio, congelatio, Liquiritia, solutio  
Ammonii caustici, Repetitio est mater studiorum, combustio, mixtio.

*Exercise 12. Read aloud, pay attention to the pronunciation of  
“ch”, “ph”, “th”, “(r)rh”:*

charta, **ch**ole, Saccharum, Carbo**ch**olinum, **th**erapia, Mentha,  
Helian**th**us, Eleutherococcus, Diodthyrozinum, Hypo**th**iazidum,  
Aethazolum, Methicillinum, **ph**armacon, Nup**h**ar luteum,  
Euphyllinum, **Ph**osphorus, Hippo**ph**ae, rhizoma, **Rh**amnus cathartica.

## Class 2.

### Stress

Every Latin word has as many syllables as it has vowels and diphthongs.

**NB!** We count syllables from the end to the beginning of the word:

4      3                      2      1  
pneu - mo -                      ni -                      - a

**NB!** Either a 2<sup>nd</sup> or a 3<sup>rd</sup> syllable is stressed.

**The rules of putting a stress:**

1) Syllables/vowels in Latin differ in their length. They can be either long or short.

2) The stress depends upon the length of a vowel (syllable).

1. If the 2<sup>nd</sup> syllable is long, it is stressed.

2. If the 2<sup>nd</sup> syllable is short, the 3rd syllable is stressed.

**There are two cases when the 2<sup>nd</sup> syllable is long:**

1. If the 2<sup>nd</sup> syllable includes a diphthong (ae, oe, au,eu), it is stressed

**Althaea** – marshmallow

**Crataegus** – hawthorn

2. The vowel in the 2<sup>nd</sup> syllable is long when it is followed by 2-3 consonants or the consonants **x, z**:

**Oryza** – rice

**tabuleta** – tablet

**There are some exceptions:**

**NB!** The 2<sup>nd</sup> vowel is short:

• Before the diagraphs: **ch, th, ph, rh**

• Before the letter combinations: **bl-pl-dl-tl/ br-pr-dr-tr**

**Arachis** – peanut

**Ephedra** – ephedra

**There is one rule when the 2<sup>nd</sup> vowel is short:**

1. A vowel before another vowel is short

**Convallaria** – lily of the valley

**combustio** – skin burn

**There are suffixes which are always long (so they are always stressed):**

-al-, -ar-, -at-, -ur-, -os-, -in-

**mixtura** – mixture

**narcosis** – anaesthesia

**tinctura** – tincture

**Antipyrinum** – antipyrin

**The following suffixes are always short (unstressed):**

-ul-, -ol-, -ic-

**Viola** – violet

**pilula** – pill

**NB!** In some cases (exceptions!), the rules of putting a stress cannot be used. In such cases we should consult a dictionary.

If the 2<sup>nd</sup> vowel is long and stressed we see **a straight line** above the 2<sup>nd</sup> vowel, for example: **rad ī ces (roots)**

If the 2<sup>nd</sup> vowel is short and not stressed and the stress must be on the 3<sup>rd</sup> vowel, we see **a half circle above** the 2<sup>nd</sup> vowel, for example:

**Ephēdra**

## **Class 2.**

### **Practice Exercises**

**Exercise 13. Read aloud paying attention to the rules of stressing:**

aqua, auctor, auris, calor, cera, chole, Cuprum, labor, lapis, lingua, liquor, semen, Alnus, Linum, Mentha, Nuphar, Rheum.

**Exercise 14. Read aloud, explain the rules of stress:**

solutio, unguentum, cerebrum, coeruleus, Ambosexum, Vipratoxum, Absinthium, Althaea, Arachis, Belladonna, Centaurium, Coriandrum, Crataegus, Eleutherococcus.

**Exercise 15. Read aloud, explain the rules of stress:**

colatura, globulus, mixtura, pilula, sacculus, scatula, temperatura, tinctura, Erythromycinum, Mentholum, Analginum, Retinolum, Betula, Foeniculum, Frangula, Humulus lupulus.

***Exercise 16. Read aloud, explain the rules of stress:***

antipyreticus, avicularis, caninus, caucasicus, destillatus, elatus, foliosus, racemosus, japonicus, lanatus, majalis, officinalis, uiginosus, umbellatus, vernalis, vulgaris.

***Exercise 17. Read aloud, explain the rules of stress:***

Alnus glutinosa, Althaea officinalis, Arnica montana, Convallaria majalis, Datura stramonium, Daucus sativus, Delphinium elatum, Gentiana lutea, Glycyrrhiza glabra, Hypericum perforatum, Malva silvestris, Menianthes trifoliata, Padus racemosa, Polygala sibirica, Rosa canina, Rubus idaeus, Solanum aviculare, Sophora japonica, Succus Kalanchoës.



## Unit II.

### Morphology: Verbs, Nouns, Adjectives

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#### Class 3.

#### Latin Verbs

The verb is a part of speech which is used to demonstrate an action or a process. For example: **dividĕre** – *to divide*; **miscĕre** – *to mix*; **audĭre** – *to listen*

Verbs are very important in pharmaceutical terminology, since we use verbs to write prescriptions for medicines.

#### The dictionary form of the verb

The dictionary form of a Latin verb is a form in which the Latin verb is presented in a dictionary.

Latin verbs are written in the dictionary form in the following way: *do, dāre I; misceo, ĕre II; divido, ĕre III; audio, ĭre IV*;

The 1<sup>st</sup> component of the dictionary form of the verb is a **1<sup>st</sup> person singular present tense form**, the 2<sup>nd</sup> component is **the form of the infinitive (as a rule, it is short)** and the 3<sup>rd</sup> part is **the type of conjugation**:

<b>divido,</b>	<b>ĕre</b>	<b>III</b>
↓	↓	↓
1 <sup>st</sup> person singular form present tense	the ending of infinitive form	type of conjugation

#### Verb Conjugations

Latin verbs are divided into four groups which are called *conjugations*.

The conjugations are distinguished by the stem vowel which precedes **-re** in the infinitive form:

**Table 2. Latin verb conjugations**

conjugation	stem	ending	example (infinitive form of the verb)
I	-ā-	-re	praeparāre – <i>to prepare</i>
II	-ē-	-re	miscēre – <i>to mix</i>
III	-ē-	-ēre	recipēre – <i>to take</i> diluēre – <i>to dilute</i>
IV	-ī-	-re	audīre – <i>to listen</i>

**Exercise 18. Analyze the stem of the verb. Define the type of conjugation:**

- |                                      |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1. concidēre – <i>to cut down</i>    | 7. linīre – <i>to smear with</i>          |
| 2. continēre – <i>to keep</i>        | 8. signāre – <i>to write on the label</i> |
| 3. colāre – <i>to filter through</i> | 9. dividēre – <i>to divide</i>            |
| 4. coquēre – <i>to boil</i>          | 10. contundēre – <i>to pestle</i>         |
| 5. extrahēre – <i>to extract</i>     | 11. recipēre – <i>to take</i>             |
| 6. valēre – <i>to be healthy</i>     | 12. adhibēre – <i>to use</i>              |

### Imperative form of verbs

To write a prescription we need the imperative form of a verb.

In the imperative form the ending **-re** is removed from the infinitive form. In the imperative forms the first letter is usually capitalized.

For example: **addēre (to add) – Adde! (Add!); miscēre (to mix) – Misce! (Mix!)**

**Exercise 19. Draw a table including three columns.**

*In the first column write the verbs in the dictionary form.*

*In the second column write the infinitive of these verbs. When you build the Infinitive, use the ending written as the 2<sup>nd</sup> component of the dictionary form.*

In the third column write the imperative of these verbs. To make the imperative form **-re** is removed from the infinitive form.

No.	Dictionary form	Infinitive	Imperative
1.	addo, ěre III	addĕre – <i>to add</i>	Adde – <i>Add!</i>
2.	curo, āre I	curāre – <i>to treat</i>	Cura – <i>Treat!</i>
3.	do, dāre, I	dāre – <i>to give out</i>	Da – <i>Give out!</i>
4.	finio, ĩre IV	..... – <i>to finish</i>	...
5.	misceo, ěre II	..... – <i>to mix</i>	...
6.	recipio, ěre III	..... – <i>to take</i>	...
7.	repeto, ěre III	..... – <i>to repeat</i>	...
8.	salveo, ěre II	..... – <i>to be healthy (greeting)</i>	...
9.	signo, āre I	..... – <i>to label, write on the label</i>	...
10.	steriliso, āre I	..... – <i>to sterilize</i>	...
11.	valeo, ěre II	..... – <i>to be healthy (parting remark)</i>	...
12.	verto, ěre III	..... – <i>to turn over</i>	...

### Vocabulary List 1

Latin	English	Russian
<i>Latin verbs</i>		
<b>Conjugation I</b>		
<i>agitāre</i>	<i>to stir, to shake</i>	взбалтывать
<i>curāre</i>	<i>to treat</i>	заботиться, лечить
<i>dāre</i>	<i>to give out</i>	давать, выдавать, отпускать
<i>formāre</i>	<i>to form</i>	образовывать
<i>laborāre</i>	<i>to work</i>	работать
<i>praecipitāre</i>	<i>to precipitate</i>	осаждать(ся)
<i>praeparāre</i>	<i>to prepare</i>	приготовлять
<i>refrigerāre</i>	<i>to cool, to refrigerate</i>	охлаждать
<i>signāre</i>	<i>to write on the label</i>	обозначать
<i>sterilisāre</i>	<i>to sterilize</i>	стерилизовать
<i>(con)servāre</i>	<i>to keep, to store</i>	хранить
<i>(per)colāre</i>	<i>to filter through</i>	процеживать

Latin	English	Russian
<b>Conjugation II</b>		
<i>adhibēre</i>	<i>to apply, to use</i>	употреблять, применять
<i>continēre</i>	<i>to contain</i>	содержать
<i>extergēre</i>	<i>to wipe</i>	вытирать, обтирать
<i>miscēre</i>	<i>to mix</i>	смешивать
<i>salvēre</i>	<i>to be healthy (greeting)</i>	здоровствовать
<i>valēre</i>	<i>to be healthy (parting remark)</i>	быть здоровым
<b>Conjugation III</b>		
<i>addēre</i>	<i>to add</i>	добавлять
<i>concidēre</i>	<i>to cut down</i>	резать, измельчать
<i>contundēre</i>	<i>to pestle, to pound</i>	толочь
<i>coquēre</i>	<i>to boil</i>	варить
<i>diluēre</i>	<i>to dilute</i>	разбавлять
<i>dividēre</i>	<i>to divide</i>	делить, разделять
<i>extrahēre</i>	<i>to extract</i>	извлекать
<i>infundēre</i>	<i>to pour, to infuse into</i>	наливать, вливать
<i>praescribēre</i>	<i>to prescribe</i>	прописывать
<i>recipēre</i>	<i>to take</i>	брать, взять
<i>repetēre</i>	<i>to repeat</i>	повторять
<i>solvēre</i>	<i>to dissolve</i>	растворять
<i>sumēre</i>	<i>to take (about medicine)</i>	принимать
<i>terēre</i>	<i>to rub</i>	тереть
<i>vivēre</i>	<i>to live</i>	жить
<b>Conjugation IV</b>		
<i>audīre</i>	<i>to listen</i>	слушать
<i>finīre</i>	<i>to finish</i>	кончать, заканчивать
<i>linīre</i>	<i>to smear with</i>	намазывать

### Class 3.

#### Practice Exercises

***Exercise 20. Analyze the stem of the verb. Define the type of conjugation:***

sterilisāre – ...; diluĕre – ...; vivĕre – ...; agitāre – ...; infundĕre – ...; solvĕre – ...; repetĕre – ...; praecipitāre – ...; laborāre – ...; extergĕre – ...; linĕre – ... .

***Exercise 21. Form the Imperatives of these verbs:***

formāre I; continĕre II; extrahĕre III; agitāre I; dividĕre III; finĭre IV; terĕre III; praescribĕre III; signāre I; valĕre II; recipĕre III.

***Exercise 22. Translate into English:***

1. Serva! 2. Audi! 3. Misce. Da. Signa. 4. Praepara et ('and') da. 5. Salve! 6. Concide! 7. Vale! 8. Lini! 9. Repete! 10. Sterilisa! 11. Fini! 12. Praescribe! 13. Solve! 14. Tere! 15. Extrahe! 16. Exterge! 17. Cura! 18. Labora! 19. Forma! 20. Coque!

### Class 4.

#### Latin Nouns

The noun is a part of speech which denotes objects or some abstract concepts or notions.

In medical or pharmaceutical terminology, we cannot make a phrase without nouns as any term in anatomical, clinical or pharmaceutical terminology includes nouns.

## Grammatical categories of nouns

The grammatical categories of nouns are *gender*, *number*, *case* and *declension*:

1. **Gender.** Latin Nouns have **3 genders**:

- masculinum – **m** (*masculine*)
- femininum – **f** (*feminine*)
- neutrum – **n** (*neuter*).

The genders of nouns in different languages do not coincide. For example, in Latin the word *unguentum* (*ointment*) is of neuter gender, and its Russian equivalent 'мазь' belongs to the feminine gender.

2. **Number.** Nouns in Latin can be *singular* or *plural*:

- **Singularis** (singular – we speak about one object)
- **Pluralis** (plural – we speak about several objects)

3. **Case.** Latin nouns can be used in different *cases*. In English, we use prepositions and word order to show the relations between words in a phrase or a sentence. In Latin, prepositions are not so commonly used, so we use cases (case endings). In fact, when we change the case of the word we change the ending of a noun and the specify meaning of the word.

There are **6 cases in Latin** but in medical and pharmaceutical terminology we use only four cases:

- **Nominativus** (Nominative case)
- **Genetivus** (Genitive case)
- **Accusativus** (Accusative case)
- **Ablativus** (Ablative case)

### The dictionary form of a noun

The dictionary form of a noun is a form in which a noun is presented in a dictionary.

The dictionary form of a noun includes **3 main components**:

the 1<sup>st</sup> component of the dictionary form is a noun in the Nominative Singular case;

the 2<sup>nd</sup> component is the ending of the noun in the Genitive Singular case;

the 3<sup>rd</sup> component – is the gender of this noun.

For example: **tabuleta, ae f (tablet);**                      **massa, ae f (mass)**

<i>tabuleta,</i>	<i>ae</i>	<i>f</i>
↓	↓	↓
<i>Nom.Sing.</i>	<i>Gen.Sing.</i>	<i>gender</i>

**NB!** When doing exercises, the dictionary form of each noun is to be provided.

**Written form:** aqua, ae *f* **Oral form:** aqua, aquae, femininum (‘water’)

### Declensions of Nouns

All nouns are divided into **5 groups** called **declensions**.

**Table 3. Declensions of Nouns (5 types)**

<i>Declension</i>	<b>I</b>	<b>II</b>		<b>III</b>			<b>IV</b>		<b>V</b>
<i>Gender</i>	f	m	n	m	f	n	m	n	f
<i>Nom.Sing.</i>	-a	-us -er	-um -on	<b>different</b>			-us	-u	-es
<i>Gen.Sing.</i>	-ae	-i		-is			-us		-ēi

Nouns ending in **-ae** in the Genitive Singular belong to **the 1st declension**; they are mainly feminine.

**I declension:** gutta, ae f – *drop*

Nouns ending in **-i** in the the Genitive Singular belong to **the 2nd declension**. Nouns of the masculine gender can end in **-us** in the Nominative (most of them) or **-er** (very limited in number):

Nouns of the neutral gender are also of two types: nouns ending in **-um** (most of them), and nouns ending in **-on** (they are of Greek origin).

**II declension:** globulus, i m – *globule*;

succus, i m – *juice*;

cancer, cri m – *cancer* (the full Genitive form — **cancri**)

medicamentum, i n – *drug*

decoctum, i n – *decoction*

The **3rd declension** nouns are the most numerous. They are nouns of all three genders, with different endings in the Nominative Singular and have the ending **-is** in the Genitive Singular.

**III declension:** liquor, oris m – *fluid*

The **4th declension** includes nouns of the masculine and neutral genders ending in **-us** in the Genitive Singular.

**IV declension:** fructus, us m – *fruit*; cornu, us n – *horn*

**The 5th declension** covers nouns ending in **-ei** in the Genitive Singular.

**V declension:** species, ei f – *tea*

### 1<sup>st</sup> Declension Case Endings

Remember the endings used in the Nominative, Genitive and Accusative cases!

**Table 4.** The endings of 1<sup>st</sup> declension nouns

	Singular	Plural
Nominative Case	-a	-ae
Genitive Case	-ae	-arum
Accusative Case	-am	-as
Ablative Case	-a	-is



Study the table below (Table 5).

The noun *herba, ae f (herb)* is inflected for number and case:

**Table 5. The Case forms of 1<sup>st</sup> declension noun (*herba*)**

	Singular	Plural
<b>Nominative Case</b>	herba	herbae
<b>Genitive Case</b>	herbae	herbarum
<b>Accusative Case</b>	herbam	herbas
<b>Ablative Case</b>	herba	herbis

We add the endings of the Nominative, Genitive, Accusative and Ablative cases to the stem of a noun. In this example the stem is ‘*herb*’. The stem of a noun is essential for declining and word building. To find it we remove the ending from the Genitive Singular form. The Genitive Singular ending helps us define the type of the declension.

### Vocabulary List 2

Latin	English	Russian
<b>Herbs, Plants</b>		
<i>Althaea, ae f</i>	<i>marshmallow</i>	алтей
<i>Amygdala, ae f</i>	<i>almond</i>	миндаль (плод)
<i>Belladonna, ae f</i>	<i>deadly nightshade</i>	красавка (белладонна)
<i>Betula, ae f</i>	<i>birch</i>	береза
<i>Chamomilla, ae f</i>	<i>chamomile</i>	ромашка
<i>Convallaria, ae f</i>	<i>lily-of-the-valley</i>	ландыш
<i>Ephedra, ae f</i>	<i>ephedra</i>	эфедра, хвойник
<i>Mentha, ae f</i>	<i>mint</i>	мята
<i>Paeonia, ae f</i>	<i>peony</i>	пион
<i>Valeriana, ae f</i>	<i>valerian</i>	валериана
<b>Other words</b>		
<i>ampulla, ae f</i>	<i>ampule</i>	ампула
<i>aqua, ae f</i>	<i>water</i>	вода

Latin	English	Russian
<i>bacca, ae f</i>	<i>berry</i>	ягода
<i>Bromcamphora, ae f</i>	<i>bromcamphora or monobromated camphora</i>	бромкамфора
<i>gemma, ae f</i>	<i>bud</i>	почка
<i>gutta, ae f</i>	<i>drop</i>	капля
<i>herba, ae f</i>	<i>herb</i>	травa
<i>massa, ae f</i>	<i>mass</i>	масса
<i>mixtura, ae f</i>	<i>mixture</i>	микстура
<i>officina, ae f</i>	<i>pharmacy, drugstore</i>	аптека
<i>pasta, ae f</i>	<i>paste</i>	паста
<i>pilula, ae f</i>	<i>pill</i>	пилюля
<i>planta, ae f</i>	<i>plant</i>	растение
<i>tabuleta, ae f</i>	<i>tablet</i>	таблетка
<i>tinctura, ae f</i>	<i>tincture</i>	настойка

## Class 4. Practice Exercises

*Exercise 23. Define the stem of the nouns:*

**Ex.:** Althaea – ‘althae’;

Amygdala – ‘...’;

Belladonna – ‘...’;

Betula – ‘...’;

Ephedra – ‘...’;

Valeriana – ‘...’;

Paeonia – ‘...’;

ampulla – ‘...’;

bacca – ‘...’;

gemma – ‘...’;

gutta – ‘...’;

officina – ‘...’;

pilula – ‘...’;

tabuleta – ‘...’;

aqua – ‘...’;

mixtura – ‘...’.

**Exercise 24. Put the nouns into the Genitive, Accusative and Ablative cases (singular):**

word	Nominative	Genitive	Accusative	Ablative
1. Althaea, ae f;				
2. Betula, ae f;				
3. Mentha, ae f;				
4. Valeriana, ae f;				
5. gutta, ae f;				
6. massa, ae f;				
7. pasta, ae f;				
8. herba, ae f;				
9. tabuletta, ae f;				
10. tinctura, ae f.				

**Exercise 25. Put the nouns into the Nominative, Genitive, Accusative and Ablative cases (plural):**

word	Nominative	Genitive	Accusative	Ablative
1. ampulla, ae f;				
2. bacca, ae f;				
3. gemma, ae f;				
4. gutta, ae f;;				
5. mixtura, ae f;				
6. officina, ae f;				
7. pasta, ae f;				
8. pilula, ae f				
9. planta, ae f;				
10. herba, ae f;				
11. tabuletta, ae f;				
12. tinctura, ae f.				

**Exercise 26. Translate into Latin (use the Nominative plural endings):**

pharmacies –

buds –

pastes –

tablets –

mixtures –  
pills –  
plants –  
ampules –

berries –  
herbs –  
tinctures –  
drops –

## Class 5.

### Latin Verbs and Nouns. Translation of Pharmaceutical Terms

#### Latin Verbs and Nouns. 1<sup>st</sup> Declension Nouns (Revision)

*Exercise 27. Translate the verbs into Latin. Make the Imperative form of the verb according to the pattern below:  
to indicate (Indicate!) – signare (Signa!)*

<i>English</i>	<i>Latin</i>
1. to keep (Keep!)	–
2. to stir (Stir!)	–
3. to cool (Cool!)	–
4. to prepare (Prepare!)	–
5. to sterilize (Sterilize!)	–
6. to give out (Give out!)	–
7. to divide (Divide!)	–
8. to cut down (Cut down!)	–
9. to add (Add!)	–
10. to repeat (Repeat!)	–
11. to take (Take!)	–
12. to mix (Mix!)	–
13. to prescribe (Prescribe!)	–
14. to listen (Listen!)	–
15. to finish (Finish!)	–

*Exercise 28. Fill in the blanks in the tables below:*

**Table 1**

	<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
<b>Nominative</b>	massa	... ae
<b>Genitive</b>	... ae	... arum
<b>Accusative</b>	... am	... as
<b>Ablative</b>	... a	... is

**Table 2**

	<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
<b>Nominative</b>	pilula	pilul...
<b>Genitive</b>	pilul...	pilul...
<b>Accusative</b>	pilul...	pilul...
<b>Ablative</b>	pilul...	pilul...

**Table 3**

	<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
<b>Nominative</b>	gutta	...
<b>Genitive</b>	...	...
<b>Accusative</b>	...	...
<b>Ablative</b>	...	...

### **Translation of pharmaceutical terms**

Study the following patterns used for translating pharmaceutical terms into Latin:

#### **Pattern 1**

**Singular noun of noun      Nom. Sing.      Gen. Sing.**  
*tincture of lily-of-the-valley – tinctura Convallariae*

#### **Pattern 2**

**plural noun of noun      Nom. Plur.      Gen. Sing.**  
*tablets of bromcamphora – tabulettae Bromcamphorae*

### Pattern 3

**Imperative + singular noun      Imperative + Acc. Sing.**  
*Prescribe the mixture – praescribe mixturam*

### Pattern 4

**Imperative + plural noun      Imperative + Acc. Plur.**  
*Prescribe mixtures – praescribe mixturas*

### Pattern 5

**Imperative + sing.noun of sing. noun→Imperative + Acc. Sing. + Gen. Sing.**

*Take the water of chamomile – Recipe aquam Chamomillae*

### Pattern 6

**Imperative + plur. noun of sing.noun→ Imperative +Acc. Plur. + Gen. Sing.**

*Take the tablets of bromcamphora – Recipe tabulettas Bromcamphorae*

## Vocabulary List 3

Latin	English	Russian
<b>Herbs, Plants</b>		
<i>Arnica, ae f</i>	<i>wolf's bane</i>	арника
<i>Bistorta, ae f</i>	<i>european bistort</i>	змеевик
<i>Calendula, ae f</i>	<i>marigold</i>	календула, ноготки
<i>Echinacea, ae, f</i>	<i>echinacea</i>	эхинацея
<i>Eucommia, ae f</i>	<i>eucommia</i>	эвкоммия
<i>Glycyrrhiza, ae, f</i>	<i>glycyrrhiza</i>	солодка
<i>Laminaria, ae f</i>	<i>laminaria</i>	ламинария, морская капуста
<i>Liquiritia, ae f</i>	<i>liquorice</i>	лакричник
<i>Oryza, ae f</i>	<i>rice</i>	рис
<i>Passiflora, ae f</i>	<i>granadilla</i>	пассифлора, страстоцвет
<i>Salvia, ae f</i>	<i>sage</i>	шалфей
<i>Schizandra, ae f</i>	<i>schizandra</i>	лимонник

Latin	English	Russian
<i>Scutellaria, ae f</i>	<i>scullcap</i>	шлемник
<i>Terebinthina, ae f</i>	<i>turpentine</i>	терпентин, живица
<i>Tormentilla, ae f</i>	<i>tormentil</i>	лапчатка
<i>Urtica, ae f</i>	<i>nettle</i>	крапива
Other words		
<i>Camphora, ae f</i>	<i>camphor</i>	камфора
<i>capsula, ae f</i>	<i>capsule</i>	капсула
<i>cera, ae, f</i>	<i>wax</i>	воск
<i>charta, ae f</i>	<i>paper</i>	бумага
<i>gelatina, ae f</i>	<i>gelatine</i>	желатин
<i>substantia, ae f</i>	<i>substance</i>	вещество

## Class 5.

### Practice Exercises

**Exercise 29. Translate the pharmaceutical terms into Latin using Pattern 1:**

1.

tincture of marshmallow;

tincture of deadly nightshade;

tincture of chamomile;

tincture of mint;

tincture of valerian;

tincture of peony;

tincture of wolf's bane;

tincture of marigold;

tincture of echinacea;

tincture of schizandra;

tincture of sage.

2.

herb of nettle;

herb of echinacea;

herb of liquorice;

herb of sage;

herb of european bistort;

herb of tormentil;

herb of marigold;

herb of mint;

herb of wolf's bane.

3.

water of mint;

water of wolf's bane;

water of granadilla;

water of sage;

water of marigold;

water of lily-of-the-valley;

water of ephedra.

***Exercise 30. Translate the pharmaceutical terms into Latin using Pattern 2:***

1. tablets of mint; tablets of valerian; tablets of sage;

2. drops of water; drops of tincture; drops of mixture;

3. buds of plant; buds of birch;

***Exercise 31. Translate into Latin using Patterns 3 and 4:***

a) 1. Sterilize the water. 2. Prepare the mixture. 3. Cool the water.

4. Take the tincture. 5. Stir the mixture.

b) 6. Mix the tinctures. 7. Give out the tablets. 8. Take the tablets.

9. Give out the pills. 10. Stir the drops.

***Exercise 32. Translate into Latin using Pattern 5 and Pattern 6:***

1. Take the water of mint -

2. Stir the tincture of marigold -

3. Cool the water of mint -

4. Use the tincture of lily-of-the-valley -

5. Prescribe the tablets of bromcamphora -

6. Label (write on the label) the drops of mixture -



## Class 6.

### 1st Declension Nouns of Greek Origin. Most Common Prescription Formulas. Translation of Pharmaceutical Terms

#### 1<sup>st</sup> Declension Nouns. Translation of Pharmaceutical Terms: Revision

*Exercise 33. Translate the nouns into Latin, put them into the required case forms and fill in the blanks in the tables below: ampule, substance, paper, wax, herb, tincture, pill, capsule*

	Singular	Plural
<b>Nominative</b>	... a	... ae
<b>Genitive</b>	... ae	... arum
<b>Accusative</b>	... am	... as
<b>Ablative</b>	... a	... is

*Exercise 34. Translate the pharmaceutical terms into Latin:*

#### Pattern 1

- a) water of mint – \_\_\_\_\_  
tablet of bromcamphora – \_\_\_\_\_  
herb of ephedra – \_\_\_\_\_  
tincture of Echinacea – \_\_\_\_\_  
bud of birch – \_\_\_\_\_

#### Pattern 3

- b) Prepare the mixture – \_\_\_\_\_  
Cut the paper – \_\_\_\_\_  
Cool the water – \_\_\_\_\_  
Give out the tincture – \_\_\_\_\_  
Take the tablet – \_\_\_\_\_

#### Pattern 4

- c) Take drops – \_\_\_\_\_  
Mix the tinctures – \_\_\_\_\_

Cut the herbs – \_\_\_\_\_  
Divide the tablets – \_\_\_\_\_  
Cool the mixtures – \_\_\_\_\_

***Exercise 35. Translate the pharmaceutical terms into English:***

tinctura Echinaceae;  
tabulettae Valerianae;  
da tabulettas;  
guttae mixturae;  
tinctura Salviae;  
herba Liquiritiae;  
aqua Menthae;  
gemmae Betulae;  
tinctura Calendulae;  
misce tincturas;  
sume tabulettas;  
concide herbam;  
refrigera tincturam Chamomillae;  
da tincturas Ephedrae et  
Convallariae;  
praescribe aquam Chamomillae;  
misce baccas plantarum;  
agita bene tincturas;  
solve tabulettas Bromcamphorae;  
signa guttas Menthae;  
adde tincturam Passiflorae.

## **Translation of Pharmaceutical Terms Including Nouns of Greek Origin. Common Prescription Formulas**

In Latin there are some nouns ending in **–oë** in the Nominative Singular and in **–ës** in the Genitive Singular. These nouns of the feminine gender are considered to belong to the 1<sup>st</sup> Greek declension.

**NB!** Study the 1<sup>st</sup> declension nouns, which have a different dictionary form. These nouns are of Greek origin:

Aloë, ës f – *aloe*

Hippophaë, ës f – *sea buckthorn*

Hierochloë, ës f – *holy-grass*

Kalanchoë, ës f – *kalanchoe*

**NB!** Study the names of some oils:

oleum Amygdalarum – *almond oil*

oleum Olivarum – *olive oil*

oleum Persicorum – *peach oil*

oleum Hippophaës – *sea buckthorn oil*

**NB! Most common prescription formulas**

**preposition ‘in’ + Ablative Case**

in tabulettis – *in tablets*

in tabulettis obductis – *in coated tablets*

in capsulis – *in capsules*

in capsulis gelatinosis – *in gelatinous capsules*

in ampullis – *in ampules*

in charta – *in paper*

in charta cerata – *in waxed paper*

**preposition ‘ad’ + Accusative Case**

ad hypertonium – *for hypertension (or to normalize high blood pressure)*

ad hypotoniam – for hypotension (or to normalize low blood pressure)  
 ad pneumoniam – for pneumonia (or inflammation of lungs)

## Class 6. Practice Exercises

### *Exercise 36. Translate the pharmaceutical terms into Latin:*

1. Give out in tablets; 2. Prescribe for pneumonia; 3. Prescribe in gelatinous capsules; 4. Use for hypertonia; 5. Give out in waxed paper; 6. Take in coated tablets; 7. Keep in ampules; 8. Prescribe for low blood pressure; 9. Take in capsules; 10. Give out in ampules; 11. Use for low blood pressure.

### *Exercise 37. Translate the pharmaceutical terms into Latin using the pattern:*

#### *Pattern 7:*

<b>Gen.Sing.</b>	<b>Nom.Sing.</b>	=	<b>Nom.Sing.</b>	<b>Gen. Sing.</b>
<u>English:</u> eucommia	herb	=	herb	of eucommia

**1 NomS. + 2 GenS**

Latin: herba Eucommiae

- 1) English: aloe tincture (tincture of aloe) – Latin: \_\_\_\_\_;
- 2) English: echinacea tincture (tincture of echinacea) – Latin: \_\_\_\_\_;
- 3) English: chamomile herb (herb of chamomile) – Latin: \_\_\_\_\_;
- 4) English: mint water (water of mint) – Latin: \_\_\_\_\_;
- 5) English: bromcamphora tablet (tablet of bromcamphora) – Latin: \_\_\_\_\_;
- 6) English: schizandra tincture (tincture of schizandra) – Latin: \_\_\_\_\_;

7) English: granadilla tincture (tincture of granadilla) – Latin: \_\_\_\_\_.

**Exercise 38. Translate into Latin:**

1. Sterilize the mint water;
2. Prepare the lily-of-the-valley mixture;
3. Apply the camphor paste;
4. Take the valerian tincture;
5. Stir the sage tincture;
6. Give out the peony tincture;
7. Label (write on the label) the birch buds;
8. Mix the nettle and schizandra tinctures.

**Class 7.  
Revision**

**Exercise 39. Translate the verbs from English into Latin, write them in the Infinitive form and then in the Imperative form:**

No.	Verb (English)	Infinitive	Imperative
1.	to extract		
2.	to be healthy (greeting)		
3.	to cut down		
4.	to label/ to write on the label		
5.	to divide		
6.	to smear with/ to spread		
7.	to pound/to pestle		
8.	to take		
9.	to take (about a medicine)		
10.	to keep/to store		
11.	to filter through		
12.	to boil		
13.	to use/to apply		
14.	to prepare		
15.	to mix		
16.	to give out		

**Exercise 40. Translate from English into Latin:**

1.

deadly nightshade tincture;	lily-of-the-valley tincture;
kalanchoe tincture;	urpentine tincture;
skullcap tincture;	holy-grass tincture;

2.

nettle herb;	sage herb;
european bistort herb;	liquorice herb;
marigold herb;	chamomile herb;
mint herb;	granadilla herb;

3.

sage water;	mint water;
marigold water;	ephedra water;
almond water;	sea buckthorn water;

4.

almond oil;	olive oil;
peach oil;	sea buckthorn oil

**Exercise 41. Translate into Latin:**

1.

tablets of bromcamphora;	tablets of valerian;
tablets of mint;	tablets of sage;

2.

drops of water;	drops of tincture;
drops of mixture;	

3.

buds of plant;	buds of birch;
berries of holy-grass.	

**Exercise 42. Translate from English into Latin:**

Cool the water – \_\_\_\_\_;

Prepare the mixture – \_\_\_\_\_;

- Stir the mixture – \_\_\_\_\_;
- Take the tablet – \_\_\_\_\_;
- Sterilize the water – \_\_\_\_\_;
- Prepare the drops – \_\_\_\_\_;
- Take the tablets – \_\_\_\_\_;
- Give out the pills – \_\_\_\_\_;
- Mix the tinctures – \_\_\_\_\_;
- Give out the tablets – \_\_\_\_\_;
- Prescribe the tablets of bromcamphora – \_\_\_\_\_;
- Label (write on the label) the drops of mixture – \_\_\_\_\_;
- Prepare the marigold tincture – \_\_\_\_\_;
- Cool the mint water – \_\_\_\_\_;
- Prescribe the aloe tincture – \_\_\_\_\_;
- Give out the chamomile herb – \_\_\_\_\_;
- Take in tablets – \_\_\_\_\_;
- Prepare in waxed paper – \_\_\_\_\_;
- Prescribe in ampules – \_\_\_\_\_;
- Take in coated tablets – \_\_\_\_\_;
- Keep in ampules – \_\_\_\_\_;
- Prescribe in gelatinous capsules – \_\_\_\_\_;
- Prescribe for hypotonia – \_\_\_\_\_;
- Take for pneumonia – \_\_\_\_\_;
- Give out in capsules – \_\_\_\_\_.

## Class 8.

### 2nd Declension Nouns: Part 1

2<sup>nd</sup> declension nouns belong to the masculine and neuter genders. 2nd declension nouns ending in *-us* and *-er* in the Nom. Sing. are masculine nouns, for example: **oculus, i m** – *eye*;

2<sup>nd</sup> declension nouns ending in *-um* and *-on* in the Nom. Sing. are neuter nouns, for example: **oleum, i n – oil.**

**Study the tables below:**

**Table 1**

	Singular		Plural	
	masculine	neuter	masculine	neuter
<b>Nominative</b>	-us ; -er	-um ; -on	-i	-a
<b>Genitive</b>	-i	-i	-orum	-orum
<b>Accusative</b>	-um	-um	-os	-a
<b>Ablative</b>	-o	-o	-is	-is

**Table 2**

	Singular		Plural	
	masculine	neuter	masculine	neuter
<b>Nominative</b>	oculus	oleum	oculi	olea
<b>Genitive</b>	oculi	olei	oculorum	oleorum
<b>Accusative</b>	oculum	oleum	oculos	olea
<b>Ablative</b>	oculo	oleo	oculis	oleis

## **Class 8.**

### **Practice Exercises**

***Exercise 43. Fill in the blanks in the table below:***

	Singular		Plural	
	masculine	neuter	masculine	neuter
<b>Nominative</b>	musculus	remedium	...	...
<b>Genitive</b>	...	...	...	...
<b>Accusative</b>	...	...	...	...
<b>Ablative</b>	...	...	...	...



*sirupus; medicamentum; extractum; succus; numerus; oleum; bacillus; butyrum.*

**Exercise 44. Translate into Latin. Pay attention to the pattern below:**

**Pattern:** anise oil (oil of anise); sage leaves (leaves of sage)

1. anise oil; 2. sunflower oil; 3. castor bean oil; 4. turpentine oil; 5. raspberry syrup; 6. marshmallow syrup; 7. rhubarb syrup; 8. sage leaves; 9. motherwort tincture; 10. almond oil; 11. sea buckthorn oil; 12. lavender oil; 13. hellebore water; 14. nettle leaves; 15. poison nut tincture; 16. nettle leaves; 17. cassia extract; 18. decoction of cranberry; 19. hellebore infusion; 20. cranberries (berries of cranberry).

**Exercise 45. Translate the following 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> declension nouns into Latin. Fill in the table below giving each word in the Nominative plural:**

syrups, berries, suppositories, pills, numbers, ointments, herbs, bacilli, remedies, oils, decoctions, leaves, globules, infusions, capsules, drugs.

I f	II m	II n
-ae	-i	-a
berries - baccae	syrups - sirupi	suppositories - suppositoria
... - ...	... - ...	... - ...
... - ...	... - ...	... - ...

#### Vocabulary List 4

No.	Latin	English	Russian
<b>Herbs</b>			
1.	<i>Anisum, i n</i>	<i>anise</i>	анис
2.	<i>Helianthus, i m</i>	<i>sunflower</i>	подсолнечник

No.	Latin	English	Russian
3.	<i>Leonurus, i m</i>	<i>motherwort</i>	пустырник
4.	<i>Oxycoccus, i m</i>	<i>cranberry</i>	клюква
5.	<i>Persicus, i m</i>	<i>peach</i>	персик
6.	<i>Rheum, i n</i>	<i>rhubarb</i>	ревень
7.	<i>Ricinus, i m</i>	<i>castor bean</i>	клещевина
8.	<i>Rubus idaeus, i m</i>	<i>raspberry</i>	малина
9.	<i>Strophanthus, i m</i>	<i>strophanthus</i>	строфант
10.	<i>Strychnos, i f</i>	<i>poison nut</i>	чилибуха
11.	<i>Veratrum, i n</i>	<i>hellebore</i>	чемерица
12.	<i>Lavanda, ae f</i>	<i>lavender</i>	лаванда
13.	<i>Senna, ae f</i>	<i>cassia</i>	сенна
<b>Other words</b>			
14.	<i>bacillus, i m</i>	<i>bacillus</i>	палочка
15.	<i>butyrum, i n</i>	<i>butter</i>	масло (твердое)
16.	<i>decoctum, i n</i>	<i>decoction</i>	отвар
17.	<i>emulsum, i n</i>	<i>emulsion</i>	эмульсия
18.	<i>extractum, i n</i>	<i>extract</i>	экстракт
19.	<i>folium, i n</i>	<i>leaf</i>	лист
20.	<i>globulus, i m</i>	<i>globule</i>	шарик
21.	<i>infusum, i n</i>	<i>infusion</i>	настой
22.	<i>linimentum, i n</i>	<i>liniment</i>	линимент
23.	<i>medicamentum, i n</i>	<i>drug</i>	лекарство
24.	<i>numerus, i m</i>	<i>number</i>	число
25.	<i>oleum, i n</i>	<i>oil</i>	масло
26.	<i>remedium, i n</i>	<i>remedy</i>	лечебное средство
27.	<i>sirupus, i m</i>	<i>syrup</i>	сироп
28.	<i>succus, i, m</i>	<i>juice</i>	сок
29.	<i>suppositorium, i n</i>	<i>suppository</i>	свеча, суппозиторий
30.	<i>unguentum, i n</i>	<i>ointment</i>	мазь

**Class 9.**  
**2nd Declension Nouns: Part 2**

**Common Prescription Formulas Including  
2nd Declension Nouns**

*Exercise 46. Fill in the blanks in the table below:*

	Singular		Plural	
	masculine	neuter	masculine	neuter
<b>Nominative</b>	fungus	vitaminum	fung...	vitamin...
<b>Genitive</b>	fung...	vitamin...	fung...	vitamin...
<b>Accusative</b>	fung...	vitamin...	fung...	vitamin...
<b>Ablative</b>	fung...	vitamin...	fung...	vitamin...

succus; venenum; numerus; talcum; bacillus; granulum.

**NB! Most common prescription formulas with prepositions and conjunctions**

- 1) conjunction ‘**and**’ – **et**
- 2) preposition ‘**with**’ + **Ablative Case**
  - with leaves* – **cum foliis**
  - with a syrup* – **cum sirupo**
  - with Novocain* – **cum Novocaino**
  - with starch* – **cum amylo**
- 3) preposition ‘**in**’ + **Ablative Case**
  - in a pouch* – **in sacco**
  - in pouches* – **in sacculis**
  - in granules* – **in granulis**
- 4) preposition ‘**before**’ + **Accusative Case**
  - before a meal* – **ante cibum**
- 5) preposition ‘**after**’ + **Accusative Case**
  - after a meal* – **post cibum**

**NB! Most common word combinations for oils:**

- 1) turpentine oil – oleum Terebinthinae
- 2) castor oil – oleum Ricini
- 3) cocoa oil – oleum Cacao / cocoa butter – butyrum Cacao
- 4) eucalyptus oil – oleum Eucalypti
- 5) fennel oil – oleum Foeniculi

***Exercise 47. Translate into Latin:***

a) 1. poisons and antidotes; 2. globules and suppositories; 3. buds and leaves; 4. infusions and tinctures; 5. syrups and decoctions; 6. ointments and liniments; 7. decoctions and starches.

b) 1. white potato starch; 2. rice starch; 3. wheat starch; 4. blueberry decoction; 5. lagochilus tincture; 6. sunflower leaves; 7. ointment of turpentine oil; 8. pepper tincture; 9. wormseed tincture; 10. aloe liniment; 11. poison nut tincture; 12. wormwood herb; 13. marshmallow tincture; 14. raspberry syrup; 15. hellebore tincture; 16. flax oil.

c) 1. Boil with leaves; 2. Keep in pouches; 3. Prescribe in granules; 4. Take before a meal; 5. Take after a meal; 6. Mix with a syrup; 7. Give out in pouches; 8. Use with Novocain; 9. Take with starch; 10. Use with cacao oil.

d) 1. bearberry leaves decoction; 2. St. John's wort herb infusion; 3. cassia leaves infusion; 4. castor oil emulsion; 5. sage leaves decoction; 6. valerian drops tincture; 7. eucalyptus oil drops; 8. fennel oil drops.

***Exercise 48. Translate word combinations into Latin:***

1. Filter the aloe tincture through paper ('*through paper*' – per chartam);
2. Infuse the plants of coltsfoot and St. John's wort;

3. Cool the brotherwort decoction;
4. Use the marigold herb for hypertension;
5. Give out the henbane herb in a pouch;
6. Use the oil of sea buckthorn after a meal;
7. Keep the herbs of wormseed and thyme in pouches;
8. Infuse the berries of bearberry and blueberry;
9. Show talc and starch;
10. Give out the wormwood tincture in ampules.

### Vocabulary List 5

Latin	English	Russian
<b>Herbs</b>		
<i>Absinthium, i, n</i>	wormwood	полынь горькая
<i>Cacao</i> (NB! It isn't inflected)	cocoa	какао
<i>Capsicum, i, n</i>	pepper	перец
<i>Erysimum, i, n</i>	wormseed	желтушник
<i>Farfara, ae, f</i>	coltsfoot	мать-и-мачеха
<i>Hyoscyamus, i, m</i>	henbane	белена
<i>Hypericum, i, n</i>	St. John's wort, hypericum	зверобой
<i>Lagochilus, i, m</i>	lagochilus	лагохилус, зайцегуб
<i>Linum, i, n</i>	flax	лен
<i>Myrtillus, i, m</i>	blueberry	черника
<i>Serpyllum, i, n</i>	brotherwort	чабрец
<i>Solanum tuberosum, i, n</i>	white potato	паслен клубненосный, картофель
<i>Solanum, i, n</i>	nightshade	паслен
<i>Thymus, i, m</i>	thyme	тимьян
<i>Triticum, i, n</i>	wheat	пшеница
<i>Uva (ae, f) ursi</i>	bearberry	толокнянка, медвежье ушко

Latin	English	Russian
<b>Other words</b>		
<i>amylum, i, n</i>	<i>starch</i>	крахмал
<i>antidotum, i, n</i>	<i>antidote</i>	противоядие
<i>fungus, i, m</i>	<i>fungus, mushroom</i>	гриб
<i>granulum, i, n</i>	<i>granule</i>	гранула ( <i>лекарственная форма</i> )
<i>sacculus, i, m</i>	<i>pouch</i>	мешочек
<i>Saccharum, i, n</i>	<i>sugar</i>	сахар
<i>talcum, i, n</i>	<i>talc</i>	тальк
<i>venenum, i, n</i>	<i>poison, toxin</i>	яд
<i>vitaminum, i, n</i>	<i>vitamin</i>	витамин
<i>vitrum, i, n</i>	<i>flask, vial, jar</i>	склянка
<b>Verbs</b>		
<i>filtrare, I</i>	<i>to filter</i>	фильтровать
<i>macerare, I</i>	<i>to infuse</i>	настаивать, размачивать
<i>monstrare, I</i>	<i>to show, to demonstrate</i>	показывать

## Unit III.

### Prescriptions

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#### Class 10.

#### Prescription Writing Rules

#### General Information on Prescriptions

The word *prescription* has the second name *recipe* or *instruction* which originates from the Latin noun *receptum, i n.* This noun is derived from the Latin participle *receptum* (literally: *a thing that has been taken*), derived in its turn from the verb *recipio, ěre 3* (to take). A medical prescription is a written order from a doctor to a pharmacist that includes instruction for preparing and dispensing medicines to a certain patient.

The whole prescription list includes 9 main sections as shown below:

I. Inscriptio ( <i>inscription</i> )	Here written are: the name and the surname of the doctor, the hospital, or other medical setting, their address.
II. Datum ( <i>date</i> )	May, 3, 2016
III. Nomen aegrōti ( <i>patient's name</i> )	Richard Pirks
IV. Aetas aegrōti ( <i>patient's age</i> )	23 (years old)
V. Nomen mediċi ( <i>physician's name</i> )	Gromov Ivan
VI. Praescriptio ( <i>prescription</i> ) 1. Invocatio (order to the chemist. It includes only the expression <i>Recipe (Rp.:)</i> ) 2. Designatio materiārum ( <i>specification of medicinal substances, medicinal forms and dosages</i> )	Recipe: (Take:) Erythromycini 0,25 (Erythromycin 0.25)

VII. Subscriptio ( <i>subscriptions – this part comprises directions to be followed by the pharmacist in preparing or dispensing the drug</i> )	Da tales doses numero 10 (Give out such doses in the amount of 10)
VIII. Signatūra ( <i>indications – this part contains the doctor’s directions to the patient. It is the message intended for the patients, that is why it is written in the patient’s native language</i> )	Signa: 1 tablet 3 times a day Write on the label:
IX. Nomen personale et sigillum medici ( <i>physician’s personal signature and seal</i> )	Physician’s signature Place of a seal

Currently, a prescription written out in Latin includes parts 6-8 shown above. These sections written by a physician for a pharmacist contain information about a drug in a definite formulation and description of the required route of drug administration. As a rule, this information is presented in Latin starting from the word *Reciġpe* up to the word *Signa*.

### The Latin Part of the Prescription

**NB!** Remember the most commonly used phrases in prescriptions!

The first letter of their Imperative form is usually capitalized:

1. **Reciġpe** (Take)
2. **Misce** (Mix)
3. **Da** (Give out)
4. **Signa** (Write on the label/label)
5. **Sterilisa** (Sterilize)
6. **Repġte** (Repeat)
7. **Da tales doses numero ...** (Give such doses in the amount of ...)
8. **Verte!** (Turn over the page)
9. **fiat** (Nom. Sing.) (in order to get)
10. **fiant** (Nom. Plur.) (in order to get)



### Study the examples:

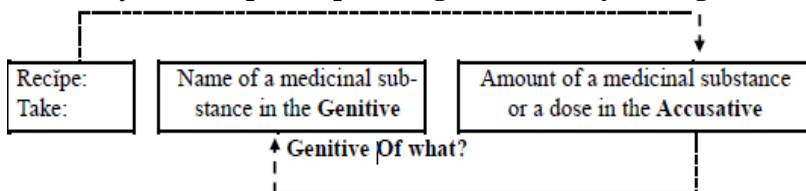
Mix, in order to get a powder/ointment. – *Misce, (ut) fiat*  
(Nominative Singular) *pulvis/unguentum*.

Mix, in order to get pills/ tea. – *Misce, (ut) fiant* (Nominative Plural)  
*pilulae/species*.

### NB! Study some **rules of writing a prescription**:

1. The first letter in the names of drugs, substances and medicinal herbs is always capitalized.
2. Each first word in a prescription line also starts with a capital letter.
3. *fiat* is used when it is followed by a single noun (after this verb a noun is used in the Nom. Sing.)
4. *fiant* is used when it is followed by a plural noun (after this verb a noun is used in the Nom. Plur.)

### NB! Study how **the prescription is grammatically arranged**:



### Pattern 1

What? Acc. of what? Gen. of what? Gen.

**Take** → **25 ml** → **of the tincture** → **of valerian**

Recipe 25 ml tincturae Valerianae

Latin: Recipe: Tincturae Valerianae 25ml

*Genitive Accusative*

Da. Signa:

#

## Pattern 2

What? Acc. Of what? Gen. Of what? Gen.

**Take → 50 g → of the herb → of ephedra**

Recipe 50,0 herbae Ephedrae

Latin: Recipe: Herbae Ephedrae 50,0

Da. Signa:

#

## Pattern 3

What? Acc. Of what? Gen.

**Take → 1 drop → of mint water**

**Take → 5 drops → of mint water**

Recipe guttam I aquae Menthae

Recipe guttas V aquae Menthae

**NB!** When we prescribe drops, Roman figures are used.

Latin: Recipe: Aquae Menthae guttam I

Da. Signa:

#

Latin: Recipe: Aquae Menthae guttas V

Da. Signa:

#

The prescription starts with the word “**Recipe**”, it is followed by a colon. Then there may be one or several lines specifying (1) the name of the dosage form, (2) the drug or the medicinal herb name in the Genitive. The 1<sup>st</sup> word in each line starts with a capital letter. At the end of each line comes the dose. It is put at some distance from the end of the line to make it more noticeable as correct and accurate doses are very important for chemists.

Right below we write “**Da. Signa:**”. After “**Da**” we put a full stop, after “**Signa**” we put a colon. “**Signa**” shows how the drug should be administered, and after this word the information for the patient how to

use this drug is given in English, e.g.: “**one teaspoonful 3 times a day after meals**”.

## **Class 10.**

### **Practice Exercises**

***Exercise 49. Translate the following prescriptions into Latin:***

1. Take: Eucommia tincture 25 ml  
Give out. Write on the label:
2. Take: Aloe tincture 30 ml  
Give out. Write on the label:
3. Take: Lily-of-the-valley tincture  
Valerian tincture each 10 ml

**NB! “each” is “ana” in Latin**

- Deadly nightshade tincture 5 ml  
Mix. Give out. Write on the label:
4. Take: Water of mint 200 ml  
Give out. Write on the label:
5. Take: Granadilla herb 15,0  
Deadly nightshade herb 10,0  
Mix. Give out. Write on the label:
6. Take: Schizandra tincture 30 ml  
Give out. Write on the label:
7. Take: Wolf’s bane tincture 25ml  
Give out. Write on the label:
8. Take: Marigold tincture 40 ml  
Give out. Write on the label:
9. Take: Mint water drops 5  
Give out. Write on the label:
10. Take: Marigold herb  
Sage herb

Chamomile herb each 20,0  
Mix. Give out. Write on the label:

***Exercise 50. Translate the prescriptions into Latin:***

1. Take: Anise oil 15 ml  
Give out. Write on the label:  
#
2. Take: Strophanthus tincture 5 ml  
Lily-of-the-valley tincture  
Valerian tincture each 10 ml  
Mix. Give out. Write on the label:  
#
3. Take: Motherwort herb infusion 15,0 – 200 ml  
Give out. Write on the label:  
#
4. Take: Poison nut infusion 5 ml  
Schizandra tincture 20 ml  
Mix. Give out. Write on the label:  
#
5. Take: Cassia herb infusion 10,0 – 150 ml  
Mint tincture 1 ml  
Mix. Give out. Write on the label:  
#
6. Take: Sea buckthorn oil 30 ml  
Give out. Write on the label:  
#

**Class 11.**  
**Prescription Writing.**  
**Latin Abbreviations Used in Prescriptions**

There is a common tradition for doctors to use prescription shorthand to communicate with the pharmacist who will dispense the medicine. There are some generally accepted rules applying to most Latin abbreviations. The names of drug forms and common prescription formulas are usually abbreviated. All abbreviations are given with full stops. One cannot abbreviate the names of drugs and medicinal plants.

**Study the following list of common abbreviations:**

Full form	Abbreviated form	Translation
ana	āā	<i>of each</i>
acidum	ac., acid.	<i>acid</i>
ampulla	amp.	<i>ampule</i>
aqua	aq.	<i>water</i>
aqua destillata	aq. dest.	<i>distilled water</i>
butyrum	but.	<i>butter</i>
capsula	caps.	<i>capsule</i>
compositus, a, um	comp., cps.	<i>composite</i>
cortex	cort.	<i>cortex</i>
Da	D.	<i>Give out.</i>
Da tales doses	D.t.d.	<i>Give out such doses</i>
dilutus, a, um	dil.	<i>dilute</i>
Divide in partes aequales	Div. in p. aeq.	<i>Divide in equal parts</i>
emulsum	emuls.	<i>emulsion</i>
emplastrum	empl.	<i>plaster</i>
extractum	extr.	<i>extract</i>
flos	fl.	<i>flower</i>
folium	fol.	<i>leaf</i>
fructus	fruct.	<i>fruit</i>

<b>Full form</b>	<b>Abbreviated form</b>	<b>Translation</b>
fiat (fiant)	f.	<i>let there be made</i>
gutta, guttae	gtt.	<i>drop</i>
guttas	gtts.	<i>drops (in Acc. Case)</i>
herba	Hb.	<i>herb</i>
infusum	inf.	<i>infusion</i>
in ampullis	in amp.	<i>in ampules</i>
in tabulettis	in tab.	<i>in tablets</i>
linimentum	lin.	<i>liniment</i>
liquor	liq.	<i>liquid</i>
massa pilularum	m.pil.	<i>pilular mass</i>
Misce	M.	<i>Mix.</i>
mixtura	mixt.	<i>mixture</i>
numero	N.	<i>number</i>
oleum	ol.	<i>oleum</i>
obductus,a,um	obd.	<i>coated</i>
partes aequales	p. aeq.	<i>equal parts</i>
pasta	past.	<i>past</i>
pilula	pil.	<i>pill</i>
praecipitatus, a,um	ppt., praec.	<i>precipitate</i>
pro injectionibus	pro inject.	<i>for injection</i>
pulvis	pulv.	<i>powder</i>
quantum satis	q.s.	<i>as much as needed</i>
radix	r., rad.	<i>root</i>
Recipe	Rp.	<i>Take.</i>
Repete	Rep.	<i>Repeat.</i>
rhizoma	rhiz.	<i>rhizome</i>
Signa	S.	<i>Indicate. (Label. / Write on the label)</i>
semen	sem.	<i>seed</i>
sirupus	sir.	<i>syrup</i>
solutio	sol.	<i>solution</i>
species	sp.	<i>cōp</i>
spiritus	spir.	<i>spirit, alcohol</i>

Full form	Abbreviated form	Translation
Sterilisa	Steril.	<i>Sterilize.</i>
suppositorium	supp.	<i>suppository</i>
suspensio	susp.	<i>suspension</i>
tabuleta	tab.	<i>tablet</i>
tinctura	t-ra, tinct., tct.	<i>tincture</i>
unguentum	ung.	<i>ointment</i>
vitrum	vitr.	<i>test tube</i>

**Analyze the shortened Latin prescriptions including abbreviations:**

1. Recipe: Tincturae Eucommiae 25 ml  
Da. Signa:  
#  
Rp.: Tinct. Eucommiae 25 ml  
D. S.  
#
2. Recipe: Tincturae Convallariae  
Tincturae Valerianae ana 10 ml  
Tincturae Belladonnae 5 ml  
Misce. Da. Signa:  
#  
Rp.: Tinct. Convallariae  
Tinct. Valerianae āā 10 ml  
Tinct. Belladonnae 5 ml  
M. D. S.

**Class 11.**  
**Practice Exercises**

***Exercise 51. Translate the following prescriptions into Latin using full forms and abbreviations:***

1. Take: Aloe tincture 30 ml  
Give out. Write on the label:
  
2. Take: Water of mint 200 ml  
Give out. Write on the label:
  
3. Take: Granadilla herb 15,0  
Deadly nightshade herb 10,0  
Mix. Give out. Write on the label:
  
4. Take: Schizandra tincture 30 ml  
Give out. Write on the label:
  
5. Take: Wolf's bane tincture 25ml  
Give out. Write on the label:
  
6. Take: Marigold tincture 40 ml  
Give out. Write on the label:
  
7. Take: Mint water drops 5  
Give out. Write on the label:
  
8. Take: Marigold herb  
Sage herb  
Chamomile herb each 20,0  
Mix. Give out. Write on the label:



***Exercise 52. Translate the prescriptions into Latin using full forms and abbreviations:***

1. Take: Anise oil 15 ml  
Give out. Label:  
#
2. Take: Strophanthus tincture 5 ml  
Lily-of-the-valley tincture  
Valerian tincture each 10 ml  
Mix. Give out. Write on the label:  
#
3. Take: Motherwort herb infusion 15,0 – 200 ml  
Give out. Write on the label:  
#
4. Take: Poison nut infusion 5 ml  
Schizandra tincture 20 ml  
Mix. Give out. Write on the label:  
#
5. Take: Cassia herb infusion 10,0 – 150 ml  
Mint tincture 1 ml  
Mix. Give out. Write on the label:  
#
6. Take: Sea buckthorn oil 30 ml  
Give out. Write on the label:  
#
7. Take: Talc  
Wheat starch each 15,0  
Mix. Give out. Write on the label:  
#
8. Take: St. John's wort infusion 15 ml  
Give out. Write on the label:  
#

9. Take: Wormwood herb 25,0  
Give out. Write on the label:  
#
10. Take: Bearberry leaves  
St. John's wort herb  
Sage leaves each 10,0  
Mix. Give out. Write on the label:  
#
11. Take: Vinylin 20,0  
**NB! Vinylinum, i n**  
Sunflower oil 80 ml  
Mix. Give out. Write on the label:  
#
12. Take: Castor-oil plant emulsion 180,0  
Sugar syrup up to 200,0  
Give out. Write on the label:  
#
13. Take: Vaseline oil 100 ml  
**NB! Vaselinum, i n**  
Mint oil 2 drops  
Mix. Give out. Write on the label:  
#
14. Take: Poison nut tincture 5 ml  
Lily-of-the-valley tincture 15 ml  
Mix. Give out. Write on the label:  
#
15. Take: Coltsfoot leaves 50,0  
Mix. Give out. Write on the label:  
#
16. Take: Aloe extract 5 ml  
Give out in ampules  
Write on the label:  
#

## Unit IV.

# The Fundamentals of Clinical Terminology

---

### Class 12.

### Clinical Terminology

The terminology of modern medicine is the most complicated terminological system of modern science. Clinical terms are the names of diseases, methods of investigation and treatment, devices used for the treatment of illnesses, etc. Clinical terms are words of two categories: **simple words** designating various objects, processes and phenomena and **compound words** consisting of two or three stems (*combining forms*) usually of Greek origin and sometimes Latin.

A medical term has three basic parts: *a prefix*, *a root* and *a suffix*.

By eliciting the meanings of the prefixes, suffixes, and roots, you can easily figure out the meaning of the whole medical term. For example, if you see a medical term ‘**carditis**’ containing the root ‘**cardi**’ and the suffix ‘**itis**’, you can become aware of its overall meaning of ‘*inflammation (itis) of the heart*’ (**cardi**).

This technique of *word building* is a simple and straightforward way to learn medical terminology as the meaning of stems remains the same in different terms:

#### **For example:**

The term *hydrotherapia* consists of two stems: *hydr* – “*water*” and *therapia* – “*treatment*”, so the meaning of the term is **treatment by water**.

The term *pharmacotherapia* consists of two stems: *pharmac* – “*drug*” and *therapia* – “*treatment*”, so the meaning of the term is **treatment with drugs**.

Your objective is to get familiar with the meanings of clinical stems and to gain the skill of interpreting the meaning of different clinical terms.

### Analyze the three ways of clinical term building:

#### 1. stem compounds (combinations of two or more stem):

*pharmacologia* (*pharmac* – “medicine”, *logia* – “study, science”) – the science about drugs (medicines)

#### **NB! Linking vowel**

Stems are combined into a single word by means of a linking vowel - **o-** (sometimes it may be **-i-**):

**For example:** *stomatologia* (*stomat* – “mouth”, *logia* – “study, science”) – the study of the mouth and its diseases

A linking vowel is not used when the first stem ends in a vowel or the second stem begins with a vowel:

**Example:** *odontalgia* (*odont* – “tooth”, *algia* – “pain”) – pain in a tooth, toothache

#### 2. using prefixes:

*tonia* (pressure, tonus) → **a** (absence, lack) – *atonia* – decreased muscle tone  
→ **dys** (dysfunction) – *dystonia* – dysfunction of muscle tone  
→ **eu** (normal) – *eutonia* – normal pressure  
→ **hypo** (low) – *hypotonia* – low pressure  
→ **hyper** (high) – *hypertonia* – high pressure

#### 3. using suffixes:

*hepat* (liver) → **itis** (inflammation) – *hepatitis* – inflammation of liver  
→ **oma** (tumor) – *hepatoma* – tumor of liver  
→ **osis** (chronic, non-inflammatory disease) – *hepatosis* – chronic disease of liver

**Table 1. Most common clinical stems**

Greek combining form	English meaning
<i>-logia</i>	a science, study
<i>-logus</i>	a doctor
<i>log-</i>	related to speech disorders
<i>-scopia</i>	instrumental examination
<i>-scopus</i>	instrument for an examination
<i>-metria</i>	measuring
<i>-graphia</i>	1) radiography; 2) process of recording a signal
<i>-gramma</i>	1) result of X-ray examination; 2) result of registering smth.
<i>-therapia</i>	(non-operative) treatment
<i>-pathia</i>	a disease
<i>-algia, -dynia</i>	pain, ache

**NB! –genus**

**1) causing a disease** (the first stem in the word denotes a disease)  
cancerogenus (*causing cancer*); ulcerogenus (*causing ulcer*)  
pathogenus (*causing a disease*)

**2) caused by development or work of a human organ, originating in a human organ** (the first stem denotes an organ/body part)  
nephrogenus (*caused by kidneys, of renal origin*)  
odontogenus (*caused by teeth development*)

**Table 2. Names of Organs and Body Parts**

Greek combining form	English meaning
<i>acr-, -acria</i>	limb, extremity
<i>arthr-</i>	articulation, joint
<i>brachi-</i>	shoulder
<i>cardi-, -cardium</i>	heart
<i>cephal-, cephalia</i>	head

<b>Greek combining form</b>	<b>English meaning</b>
<i>cheil-, -cheilia</i>	lip
<i>cheir-, chir-, -cheiria, -chiria</i>	hand
<i>encephal-, cerebr-</i> (in <i>cerebroscclerosis</i> )	brain
<i>enter-</i>	intestines
<i>gloss-, -glossia</i>	tongue
<i>gon-</i>	knee
<i>hepat-</i>	liver
<i>hormon-</i>	hormone
<i>laryng-</i>	laryngx
<i>odont-, -odontia</i>	tooth
<i>oesophag-</i>	esophagus
<i>oste-</i>	bone
<i>pancreat-</i>	pancreas
<i>pharyng-</i>	throat (pharynx)
<i>pod-, -podia</i>	foot
<i>rhachi-</i>	spinal column
<i>rhin-</i>	nose
<i>somat-, soma-</i>	body
<i>spasm-, -spasmus</i>	spasm
<i>spondyl-</i>	vertebra
<i>steth-</i>	chest, breast
<i>stomat-</i>	mouth
<i>thyre(oid)-</i>	thyroid gland
<i>vas-</i>	vessel

## Class 12. Practice Exercises

**Exercise 53. Explain the meaning of Latin terms:**

**Examples:** *osteologia* – the science about bones

*pathologia* – 1) science about diseases; 2) present disease

cardiologia; osteoarthropathia; stomatologia; somatologia;  
somatoscopia; acralgia; spondylodynia; arthropathia; cardiographia;  
hormonotherapy; brachialgia; logopathia; spondylographia;  
rhinologia; osteogenus; odontogenus; hepatogenus; glossalgia;  
odontalgia; pancreatodynia; thyreopathia; thyreogenus; podalgia;  
acheiria; chiroscopia; gonalgia; apodia; chirospasmus; cheilodynia.

**Exercise 54. Build terms matching the description:**

**Example:** pain in the joint – *arthralgia* or *arthrodynia*

caused by heart (of cardiac origin); caused by liver condition; caused by teeth development; measuring of head; instrumental examination of mouth; examination of nose; X-ray examination of brain; disease of extremities; disease of teeth; disease of brain; toothache; disease of nose; disease of joints; disease of heart; heartache; headache.

**Exercise 55. Explain the difference and similarity between English and Latin terms. Interpret their meanings:**

somatic – somaticus; somatogenic – somatogenus; analgetic – analgeticus; acropathy – acropathia; arthrography – arthrographia; arthrogram – arthrogramma; enteroscope – enteroscopus; enterology – enterologia; esophagodynia – oesophagalgia (*both variants are used*); rhinogenic – rhinogenus; pathogenic – pathogenus; rhinopharyngoscopy – rhinopharyngoscopia; rhinolaryngoscope –

rhinolaryngoscopy; somatometry – somatometria; osteoarthropathy – osteoarthropathia; hepatology – hepatologia; stethoscope – stethoscopes; cardiac – cardiacus; cardiovascular – cardiovascularis; glossodynia – glossalgia (*both variants are used*); enteropathy – enteropathia; rhinoscope – rhinoscopus; pancreatology – pancreatologia.

**Exercise 56.** Explain the meaning of Latin terms:

adontia; laryngologia; rhachialgia; encephalopathia; enteropathia; spasmogenus; brachiodynia; osteogenus; stomatologia; hormonotherapia; arthrologus; stomatologus; oesophagopathia; thyreopathia; thyreogenus.

## Class 13.

### Clinical terminology. Suffixes

In Latin clinical terminology the majority of one-word names of pathological processes and abnormal conditions are composed of Greek roots, suffixes and endings. Today you will get familiar with the meanings of some suffixes used in clinical terminology.

#### 1. - itis

It refers to an inflammatory process or inflammatory disease (**inflammation**)

e.g. encephal**itis** – *inflammation of brain*

neph**ritis** – *inflammation of kidneys*

**NB!** Exception to the rule: **pneumonia** – lung inflammation

#### 2. - oma

This suffix gives the meaning of a tumour, new growth

e.g. oste**oma** – *tumour of bone tissue*

lip**oma** – *tumour of fat (adipose) tissue*



### 3. - iasis

It denotes a “*disease*”. This suffix has the same meaning as the stem –**pathia**, but it is never added to the stems which name human organs.

e.g. **lithiasis** – *stone disease* (*lithus* means “*stone*”)  
**nephrolithiasis** – *stone disease of kidneys*

### 4. - osis

This suffix has several meanings:

**a) non-inflammatory chronic disease** (when it is added to the stem denoting a human organ)

e.g. **dermatosis** – *non-inflammatory disease of skin* (*derma* means “*skin*”)

**b) disease caused by a substance/causative agent** (when it is added to the stem, which denotes this causative agent/substance)

e.g. **toxicosis** – *disease caused by toxic substances*  
**ascaridosis** – *disease caused by ascarides*

**c) increased number, high count** (of blood cells)

e.g. **leukocytosis** – *increased number of white blood cells* (*leuco* – “*white*”, *cyt* – “*cell*”)

**erythrocytosis** – *increased number of red blood cells* (*erythr* – “*red*”, *cyt* – “*cell*”)

**d) proliferation, enlargement** (of tumor), proliferative tumor

e.g. **lipomatosis** – *proliferative (big in size) tumor* of adipose tissue

**e) pathological process** (when it is added to the stems which describe qualities or properties)

hard

↑

e.g. **scler** + **osis**

**sclerosis** – *hardening* of cells or vessels

**cerebroscclerosis** – *hardening of brain vessels* (*cerebr* – “*brain*”)

narrow



**stenosis** – *the process of narrowing of vessels*

dead



**necrosis** – *the process of cell death*

**Table 3. Names of Organs, Tissues and Body Parts**

Greek combining form	English meaning
<i>aden</i> –	1) gland, 2) lymph node
<i>angi-</i>	blood vessel
<i>bronch-</i>	bronchus
<i>chole-</i>	bile, gall
<i>cholecyst-</i>	gallbladder
<i>cyst-</i>	bladder
<i>derm-, dermat-</i>	skin
<i>duoden-</i>	duodenum
<i>erythrocyt-</i>	red blood cell; erythrocyte
<i>fibr-</i>	connective tissue
<i>gastr-</i>	stomach
<i>leukocyt-</i>	white blood cell; leucocyte
<i>lip-</i>	adipose tissue
<i>-lithiasis</i>	stone disease
<i>lymphocyt-</i>	lymph cell; lymphocyte
<i>my-; myos-</i>	muscle
<i>-mycosis</i>	fungal disease
<i>nephr-</i>	kidney
<i>neur-</i>	nerve; related to the nervous system
<i>pancreat-</i>	pancreas
<i>sinus-</i>	sinus; a hollow cavity in the skull
<i>thromb-</i>	blood clot
<i>thrombocyt</i> –	blood platelet; thrombocyte
<i>uro-, -uria</i>	urine; urination; related to the urinary system

## Class 13.

### Practice Exercises

**Exercise 57. Explain the meaning of the Latin terms below:**

1. osteoma; odontoma; myoma; angioma; neuroma; lipoma; adenoma.
2. gastritis; duodenitis; laryngitis; pharyngitis; hepatitis; nephritis; myositis; pneumonia; sinusitis; oesophagitis; arthritis; rhinitis.
3. nephrolithiasis; urolithiasis; cholelithiasis.
4. necrosis; thrombosis; fibrosis; cerebroscclerosis; nephrosclerosis; myocardiosclerosis; myocardiofibrosis; bronchstenosis; laryngostenosis.
5. arthrosis; spondylosis; dermatosis; myocardosis; hepatosis.
6. toxicosis; mycosis; bronchomycosis; stomatomycosis; ascaridosis ('ascarid-' – *acarida*); helminthosis ('helminth-' – *worm* or *helminth*).
7. erythrocytosis; leukocytosis; thrombocytosis; lymphocytosis.
8. fibromatosis; neurofibromatosis; lipomatosis.

**Exercise 58. Match the terms with their meanings and memorize them:**

Latin term	English meaning
1. cephalometria	A. Treatment of illness involving the use of water
2. hydrotherapia	B. Pain in the tongue
3. pathogenus	C. Electric stimulation of nerves and muscles
4. glossodynia	D. Causing diseases
5. acrodynia	E. Measurement and study of the proportions of the head and face
6. electrotherapia	F. Originating in the cells of the body
7. somatogenus	G. Pain in the extremities

**Exercise 59. Explain the meaning of Latin terms:**

cephalometria; cardiogramma; bronchoesophagoscopus; pancreatalgia; heliotherapia; hydrotherapia; encephalographia; logotherapia;

electrotherapia; glossospasmus; duodenographia; duodenoscopia; pathogenus; stomatologia; pharmacologia; somatogenus; somatometria; glossodynia; rhinoscopus; sthethoscopus; acropathia; acrodynia; gastroduodenoscopia; gastralgia; thyreopathia.

***Exercises 60. Form the names of:***

**A) *inflammatory diseases of the following organs:***

mouth; tongue; stomach; kidney; brain; larynx; pharynx; joint; pancreas; duodenum; bronchi; skin.

**B) *tumors developing from the tissues of:***

bone; muscle; liver; tooth; connective tissue; adipose tissue; kidney; blood vessel.

**C) *“pain in...”*:**

joints; head; tooth; hand; foot; spinal column; heart; knee; limbs; chest; lip; nose.

**D) *“disease of...”*:**

heart muscle; mouth (oral cavity); vertebrae; brain; joints; nerves, muscles.

## **Class 14.**

### **Clinical terminology. Revision**

***Exercise 61. Elicit the differences in Latin terms and explain their meanings:***

1) cardiographia – cardiopathia; 2) bronchoesophagoscopus – bronchoesophagoscopia; 3) acropathia – encephalopathia; 4) arthritis – arthrosis; 5) osteoma – nephroma; 6) leukocytosis – erythrocytosis; 7) myoma – myocardium; 8) arthrosis – dermatosis; 9) electrotherapia – pharmacotherapia; 10) cephalometria – cephalgia; 11) spondylodynia – odontodynia; 12) acheiria – atonia; 13) hepatogenus – odontogenus;

14) pharmacologia – stomatologia; 15) gastralgia – gastritis;  
16) dermatosis – stenosis; 17) hepatitis – hepatoma;  
18) cerebro sclerosis – cardiosclerosis; 19) encephalographia –  
encephalogramma; 20) fibrosis – toxicosis.

***Exercise 62. Translate the following terms into Latin:***

**A.**

1) Pain in the spinal column; 2) disease caused by toxic substances;  
3) inflammation of the brain; 4) increased number of white blood  
cells; 5) the process of narrowing of heart vessels; 6) pain in the  
joint; 7) tumor of a blood vessel; 8) non-inflammatory disease of  
skin; 9) tumor of bone tissue; 10) inflammation of kidneys;  
11) increased number of red blood cells; 12) stone disease of  
kidneys; 13) disease caused by ascarides; 14) proliferative tumor of  
fibrous tissue; 15) the process of narrowing of the stomach; 16) the  
process of cell death; 17) the process of hardening of brain vessels;  
18) inflammation of the larynx; 19) tumor of a muscle.

**B.**

1) inflammation of kidneys; 2) stone disease of the bladder;  
3) inflammation of the lungs; 4) inflammatory disease of the mouth;  
5) tumor of bone tissue; 6) non-inflammatory disease of skin;  
6) tumor of adipose tissue; 7) inflammation of the lymph node;  
8) stone disease of the gallbladder; 9) fungal disease of the mouth;  
10) pain in the pancreas; 11) disease caused by blood clot forming;  
12) dysfunction of urination; 13) disease of blood vessels;  
14) increased number of blood platelets.

# Unit V.

## The Fundamentals of Pharmaceutical Terminology

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### Class 15. Drug names. Part 1

The pharmaceutical terminology is the vocabulary used in Pharmacology (derived from the Greek “**pharmacon**” – “*drug*”). Pharmacology is the study of medicinal substances called **pharmaceuticals**. (The International Drug Nomenclature is a Special list of pharmaceuticals comprising more than 400,000 drugs.)

There are different **pharmaceutical forms (drug form)** – forms of drugs suitable for a definite method of administration. These forms are divided into:

- **liquids** (solutions, infusions, decoctions, tinctures, extracts, mucilages, emulsions, suspensions, mixtures and liniments),
- **semisolids** (ointments, pastes, suppositories, plasters), and
- **solids** (tablets, dragee, powders).

**Drug** is any material or substance, whether natural or synthetic, that can be used to treat an illness, relieve a symptom or modify a chemical process in the body for a specific purpose. The drugs can be **official**. *Official* (from Latin. **officina** – *drugstore*) *drugs* are drugs which are manufactured by a pharmaceutical industry and which have a standard composition indicated in pharmacopeias.

There are several types of drug names: **chemical**, **generic**, **non-patent** and **brand** (or **trade**):

- *Chemical name* is a chemical formula of a drug.

- *International non-patent or generic names* are mostly the chemical names of drugs. These names can be used in any country.

- *Trade name (proprietary or brand name)* is the copyrighted name assigned by the drug company making the drug and is followed by the symbol ®.

**Grammatically** the names of drugs in Latin are 2<sup>nd</sup> declension nouns; most drugs have a similar dictionary form:

**e.g.:** paracetamol – *Paracetamolum, i, n*; novocaine – *Novocainum, i, n*

**Exception:** no-spa – *No-spa, ae, f*

**NB!** The first letter of drug names is always capitalized in Latin. In Russian and in English we use small letters.

Many pharmaceutical terms include Greek and Latin stems, which provide important pharmaceutical information about a drug. Familiarization with these stems can help us both spell drug names correctly and elicit valuable information about therapeutic actions or chemical composition of the drugs using such names.

### **Drug names can provide the following information:**

1) about animals, plants, minerals they are obtained from

*Mentholum* (the drug is obtained from mint = *Mentha, ae, f*)

*Apilacum* (the drug is obtained from bee milk = **apis**, is f (bee); **lac**, lactis, n (milk))

2) chemical substances they are synthesized from

*Phenazepamum* (the drug contains *nitrogen*)

3) therapeutic effect produced

*Anaesthesinum* (this drug has an **anesthetic** effect)

**Table 1. Greek and Latin pharmaceutical stems (hormones, antibiotics, enzymes, vitamins)**

No.	Latin	English	Russian	Example
1.	<b>cort-, cortic-</b>	adrenal cortex hormone	гормоны коры надпочечников	<u>Cortic</u> otropinum
2.	<b>thyre(o)-, thyroid-, thyr-</b>	influencing the thyroid gland	воздействующие на щитовидную железу	<u>Thyro</u> zolum
3.	<b>oestro-, gest-, praegn-</b>	estrogenic, female sex hormones	эстрогенные (препараты женских половых гормонов)	Syn <u>oest</u> rolum
4.	<b>andr(o)-, test(o)-, ster-</b>	androgenic, male sex hormones	андрогенные (препараты мужских половых гормонов)	<u>Testosteron</u> um <u>Andriol</u> um
5.	<b>gonad-</b>	stimulating the development of male and female reproductive glands	стимулирующие развитие мужских и женских половых желез	<u>Gonad</u> otropinum
6.	<b>-trop-</b>	affecting any process or function	воздействующие на процесс или функцию	Thyrot <u>rop</u> inum
7.	<b>-cillin-, -cyclin-, -mycin-, -ceph- (cef-)</b>	antibiotics	антибиотики	Ampic <u>illin</u> um Tetrac <u>yclin</u> um Strepto <u>mycin</u> um <u>Ceph</u> alexinum
8.	<b>-as-</b>	enzymes	ферменты	Lyda <u>s</u> um
9.	<b>-vit-</b>	vitamins	витамины	Hexa <u>vit</u> um
10.	<b>-vir-</b>	antivirals	антивиральное	Ingav <u>ir</u> inum



**Class 15.**  
**Practice Exercises**

**Exercise 63. Read the drug names, find the stems carrying information about hormones, antibiotics, enzymes, vitamins:**

Synthomycinum, Thyrotropinum, Cholosasum, Penicillinum, Streptomycinum, Tetracyclinum, Amylasum, Corticotropinum, Oestradiolum, Methandrostenolonum, Testosteronum, Somatotropinum, Progesteronum, Oestronum, Praegninum, Cephalexinum, Amoxycillinum, Lydasum, Aciclovirum, Nicovitum, Cocarboxylasum, Synoestrolum, Pentavitum.

**Exercise 64. Match the stem with the pharmaceutical group:**

Combining element	Pharmaceutical group
1. –gest-	A. vitamins
2. –cillin-	B. antibiotics
3. –trop-	C. female sex hormones
4. –as-	D. enzymes
5. –praegn-	E. adrenal cortex hormones
6. –cort-	F. thyroid gland hormones
7. –oestr-	G. male sex hormones
8. –thyr-	H. hormones affecting any process or function
9. –ceph-	
10. –test-	
11. –mycin-	
12. –vit-	

**Exercise 65. Translate into Latin:**

**Pattern:** penicillin tablets –

Penicillinum, i n; tabulettae Penicillini  
tabulettā, ae f

1) monomycine tablet; 2) tetracycline ointment; 3) synthomycin liniment; 4) tablets of acyclovir; 5) nicovit in tablets; 6) tablets of octoestrol; 7) ointment of dibiomycin; 8) tablets of pregoestrol; 9) capsules of oestradiol; 10) thyreoidin in tablets; 11) drops of undevit; 12) tablets of streptomycin.

## Class 16.

### Drug Names. Part 2

Analyze the meanings of the following pharmaceutical term elements used for building drug names in Latin.

**Table 2. Greek and Latin pharmaceutical stems (chemical composition)**

No.	Latin	English	Russian	Example
11.	<b>-aeth(yl)-</b>	ethyl group	этил	<u>Aeth</u> azolum
12.	<b>-meth(yl)-</b>	methyl group	метил	<u>Methyl</u> uracilum
13.	<b>-phen(yl)-</b>	phenyl group	фенил	<u>Phen</u> azepamum
14.	<b>-thi(o)-</b>	sulphacid	тиокислота	<u>Thio</u> pentalum
15.	<b>-oxy-</b>	oxygen, oxydic	кислород, кислый	<u>Oxy</u> tetracyclinum
16.	<b>-hydr-</b>	water, hydrogen	вода, водород	<u>Hydro</u> cortisonum
17.	<b>-az-; -zol-; -zid-; -zin-; -nitr-; - zepam-</b>	nitrogen	азот	Norsulfaz <u>ol</u> um
18.	<b>-naphth-</b>	petroleum-based	нефтепродукт	Bon <u>aphth</u> onum
19.	<b>-phthor-</b>	fluorine	фтор	<u>Phthor</u> ocortum
20.	<b>-formi-</b>	formic acid	муравьиная кислота	Xero <u>formi</u> um

## Class 16.

### Practice Exercises

**Exercise 66. Read the drug names, find the stems providing information about the chemical composition of the medications:**

Aethamidum, Methacinum, Methazidum, Trimethinum, Phenaminum, Tropaphenum, Dipheninum, Thiodipinum, Thiopentalum-natrium, Aethimizolum, Phthalazolum, Dibazolum, Pentoxylum, Sulfadimezinum, Naphthalanum, Nitrazepamum, Cinnarizinum, Oxacillinum-natrium, Phthorocortum, Thiobutalum, Chloroformium, Xeroformium, Iodoformium.

**Exercise 67. Match the stem with the pharmaceutical group:**

Stem	Pharmaceutical group
1. –naphth-	A. nitrogen
2. –hydr-	B. methyl group
3. –zin-	C. oxygen
4. – aeth-	D. formic acid
5. –meth-	E. phenyl group
6. –thi-	F. hydrogen
7. –oxy-	G. fluorine
8. –formi-	H. sulphacid
9. –phthor-	I. petroleum-based
10. –phen-	J. ethyl group

**Exercise 68. Translate the prescriptions into Latin:**

1. Take: Penicillin ointment 10,0  
Give out. Write on the label:  
#
2. Take: Sunflower oil

- Chloroform each 15,0  
 Mix. Give out. Write on the label:  
 #
3. Take: Methyltestosterone 0,005  
 Give out in tablets. Write on the label:  
 #
4. Take: Xeroform ointment 10% 50,0  
 Give out. Write on the label:  
 #
5. Take: Tetracycline ointment 2 % 25,0  
 Give out. Write on the label:

## Class 17.

### Drug names. Part 3

Analyze the meanings of the following pharmaceutical stems used for building drug names in Latin.

**Table 3. Greek and Latin pharmaceutical stems (therapeutic effects produced)**

No.	Latin	English	Russian	Example
1.	<b>-alg-; -dol-</b>	analgetic, pain-killing	болеутоляющие	Pent <u>al</u> ginum
2.	<b>-pyr-</b>	antipyretic, reducing fever	жаропонижающие	Anti <u>pyr</u> inum
3.	<b>-sulfa-</b>	antimicrobial	антимикробные	Nor <u>sulfa</u> zolum
4.	<b>-cid-</b>	antiseptic	антимикробные, антисептики	Strepto <u>cid</u> um
5.	<b>-sept-</b>	antiseptic	антисептики	Pharyngo <u>sept</u> um
6.	<b>-ang(i)-; -vas-</b>	vasodilators	сосудо-расширяющие	<u>Vas</u> obralum

No.	Latin	English	Russian	Example
7.	<b>-chol-; -bil-</b>	bile-expelling	желчегонные	Allo <b>chol</b> um
8.	<b>-cor-;</b> <b>-card(i)-</b>	cardiac	сердечные	<b>Cardio</b> valenum
9.	<b>-pres(s)-;</b> <b>-ten(s)-</b>	hypotensive, antihypertensive	гипотензивные	A <b>press</b> inum
10.	<b>-io-; -trast-;</b> <b>-graf-</b>	diagnostic	диагностические	Uro <b>graf</b> inum
11.	<b>-cain-</b>	local anesthetic	местнообез- боливающее	Novo <b>cain</b> um
12.	<b>-aesth-;</b> <b>-aesthes-</b>	anesthetic	обезболивающее	Ana <b>aesthes</b> inum
13.	<b>-barb-</b>	sleeping, hypnotic	снотворные, успокоительные	Pheno <b>barb</b> italum
14.	<b>-ur-</b>	diuretic	мочегонные	<b>Furo</b> semidum
15.	<b>-sed-</b>	sedative, calmative	седативные, успокаивающие	Phyto <b>sed</b> anum

## Class 17.

### Practice Exercises

*Exercise 69. Read the drug names, find the stems providing the information about the effects produced by these drugs:*

Fluradolinum, Lidocainum, Trimecainum, Sulfasalazinum, Streptomycinum, Chromocorum, Cardiovalenum, Vasocorum, Angitolum, Antidolum, Apresolonum, Depressanum, Protensylum, Streptocidum, Gramicidum, Norsulfazolum, Iopagnostum, Dolatinum, Corazolium, Sovcainum, Dicainum, Angiotropinum, Vasculatum, Tensonalum, Algopyrinum, Sedalginum, Panadolium, Hypertensolum, Valocordinum, Cardiovalenum, Phenobarbitalum, Seduxenum, Baralginum, Amidopyrinum, Pravadolinum, Cyclobarbitalum, Anaesthesolum.

**Exercise 70. Match the stem with the pharmaceutical group:**

Combining element	Pharmaceutical group
1. -ur-	A. local anesthetic
2. -graf-	B. cardiac
3. -cain-	C. antipyretic
4. -aesth-	D. sedative
5. -sed-	E. diuretic
6. -cor-	F. antimicrobial
7. -pyr-	G. bile-expelling
8. -sulfa-	H. pain-killing
9. -dol-	I. anesthetic
10. -chol-	J. diagnostic

**Exercise 71. Translate the prescriptions into Latin:**

1. Take: Synthomycine liniment 1% with novocaine 0,5 % 25,0  
Give out. Write on the label:  
#
2. Take: Valocordin 15 ml  
Give out. Write on the label:  
#
3. Take: Cardiovalen 15 ml  
Give out. Write on the label:  
#
4. Take: Tetracycline ointment 0,2 % 25,0  
Give out. Write on the label:  
#
5. Take: Cocarboxylase 0,05  
Give out. Write on the label:

**Class 18.**  
**Revision**

**Clinical terminology**

***Exercise 72. Explain the meaning of Latin terms:***

1) cardiographia; 2) cephalometria; 3) encephalopathia; 4) arthritis;  
5) osteoma; 6) erythrocytosis; 7) urolithiasis; 8) dermatosis;  
9) pharmacotherapia; 10) cephalgia; 11) odontodynia; 12) angioma;  
13) odontogenus; 14) pancreatalgia; 15) gastritis; 16) nephrostenosis;  
17) hepatitis; 18) cerebroscclerosis; 19) encephalogramma; 20) toxicosis;  
21) somatologia; 22) stomatologia; 23) gastroduodenoscopia;  
24) thyreopathia; 25) stethoscopus.

***Exercise 73. Translate the following terms into Latin:***

1) inflammation of kidneys; 2) increased number of blood platelets;  
3) inflammation of the brain; 4) increased number of white blood  
cells; 5) tumor of bone tissue; 6) pain in the joint; 7) tumor of a  
blood vessel; 8) non-inflammatory disease of skin; 9) disease of  
blood vessels; 10) stone disease of the gallbladder; 11) tumor of  
adipose tissue; 12) fungal disease of the mouth; 13) disease caused  
by toxins; 14) proliferative tumor of fibrous tissue; 15) the process of  
narrowing of the stomach; 16) instrumental examination of the  
mouth; 17) the process of hardening of brain vessels; 18) pain in the  
pancreas; 19) caused by heart (of cardiac origin); 20) dysfunction of  
tension; 21) treatment of a speech disorder; 22) causing cancer;  
23) X-ray examination of the spinal column; 24) inflammation of the  
lungs; 25) dysfunction of urination.

## Drug names

**Exercise 74. Find the pharmaceutical stems and explain their meanings:**

Amidopyrinum, Norsulfazolum, Novocainum, Sulfadimezinum, Synthomycinum, Xeroformium, Valocordinum, Valosedanum, Corvalolum, Cardiovalenum, Aprepressinum, Angiotensinamidum, Promedolum, Sedalginum, Antipyrinum, Anaesthesinum, Thyrotropinum, Cholosasum, Streptocidum, Mycoseptinum, Enteroseptolum, Penicillinum, Streptomycinum, Tetracyclinum, Barbamylum, Corticotropinum, Oestradiolum, Methandrostenolonum, Testosteronum, Cephalexinum, Synoestrolum, Nicovitum, Dibazolium, Naphthalanum, Baralginum, Algopyrinum, Iopagnostum, Dicainum, Vasocorum.

## Prescriptions

**Exercise 75. Translate the prescriptions into Latin in full and abbreviated forms:**

1. Take: Novocain  
Anestezin each 1,0  
Give out. Write on the label:  
#
2. Take: Valocordin 15 ml  
Give out. Write on the label:  
#
3. Take: Cardiovalen 15 ml  
Give out. Write on the label:  
#
4. Take: Tetracycline ointment 0,2 % 25,0  
Give out. Write on the label:  
#



5. Take: Cocarboxylase 0,05  
Give out. Write on the label:  
#
6. Take: Penicillin ointment 10,0  
Give out. Write on the label:  
#
7. Take: Sunflower oil  
Chloroform each 15,0  
Mix. Give out. Write on the label:  
#
8. Take: Methyltestosterone 0,005  
Give out in tablets. Write on the label:  
#
9. Take: Xeroform ointment 10% 50,0  
Give out. Write on the label:  
#
10. Take: Hydrocortisone ointment 1 % 10,0  
Give out. Write on the label:

## UNIT VI.

### Morphology: Adjectives, Nouns

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#### Class 19.

#### Adjectives of the 1<sup>st</sup> group. Part 1

Adjectives describe some characteristics of objects or things. They specify properties or qualities of nouns. In Latin there are two groups of adjectives. The 1<sup>st</sup> group includes adjectives of the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> declension. The second group includes adjectives of the 3<sup>rd</sup> declension. In this chapter the adjectives of the 1<sup>st</sup> group are analyzed.

#### The dictionary form of adjectives of the 1<sup>st</sup> group

The adjectives of the 1<sup>st</sup> group are provided in the dictionary in the following way:

Nominative singular **longus, a, um** (*long*)

The 1<sup>st</sup> component of the dictionary form is the **masculine form** of this adjective, the 2<sup>nd</sup> component is the **feminine form**, the 3<sup>rd</sup> component is the **neuter form**. All components of the dictionary form are in Nominative case; the Genitive case forms/endings are not provided in the dictionary form of adjectives.

Let's discuss some more examples:

**somnifer, era, erum** (*somniferous*)

**dexter, tra, trum** (*right*)

In such adjectives the masculine form of which ends in “**er**”, the letter “**e**” is often omitted in their feminine and neuter forms. In their dictionary form the feminine and neuter forms include the final two letters of the masculine form to show whether these forms lose “**e**” or not.

## The adjectives of the 1<sup>st</sup> and the 2<sup>nd</sup> declensions

Study the tables below. The adjectives **longus, a, um; dexter, tra, trum** are inflected for number and case:

**Table 1**

	Singular			Plural		
	m	f	n	m	f	n
<b>Nominative</b>	longus	longa	longum	longi	longae	longa
<b>Genitive</b>	longi	longae	longi	longorum	longarum	longorum
<b>Accusative</b>	longum	longam	longum	longos	longas	longa
<b>Ablative</b>	longo	longa	longo	longis	longis	longis

**Table 2**

	Singular			Plural		
	m	f	n	m	f	n
<b>Nominative</b>	dexter	dextra	dextrum	dextri	dextrae	dextra
<b>Genitive</b>	dextri	dextrae	dextri	dextrorum	dextrarum	dextrorum
<b>Accusative</b>	dextrum	dextram	dextrum	dextros	dextras	dextra
<b>Ablative</b>	dextro	dextra	dextro	dextris	dextris	dextris

## Noun-Adjective Agreement

**NB!** Adjectives in Latin agree with nouns in Gender, Number and Case. Nouns always precede the adjectives, which describe them.

Analyze the **4 commonly used Patterns**:

### **Pattern 1:**

A) red juice – **succus ruber**

ruber, bra, brum; succus, i m

The word ‘juice’ (*succus*) is of **masculine gender, singular**, that is why the adjective *ruber* is used in the **Nominative Singular masculine form**.

B) red berry – **bacca rubra**

ruber, bra, brum;    bacca, ae f

The word ‘berry’ (*bacca*) is of **feminine gender, singular**, that is why the adjective *rubra* is used in the **Nominative Singular feminine form**.

C) dark test-tube – **vitrum nigrum**

niger, gra, grum;    vitrum, i, n

The word ‘test-tube’ (*vitrum*) is of **neuter gender, singular**, that is why the adjective *nigrum* is used in the **Nominative Singular neuter form**.

### **Pattern 2:**

ethereal tinctures – **tincturae aetherae**

aethereus, a, um;    tinctura, ae f

The word ‘tincture’ (*tinctura*) is of **feminine gender, plural**, that is why the adjective *aetherae* is used in the **Nominative Plural feminine form**.

### **Pattern 3:**

Give out medical oil – **Da oleum medicatum**

dāre, I;    medicatus, a, um;    oleum, i n

The word ‘oil’ (*oleum*) is of **neuter gender, singular**, that is why the adjective *medicatum* is used in the **Accusative Singular neuter form**.

### **Pattern 4:**

Take 30,0 of white streptocide – **Recipe 30,0 Streptocidi albi**

recipĕre, III;    Streptocidum, i n;    albus, a, um

The word ‘streptocide’ (*Streptocidum*) is of **neuter gender, singular**, that is why the adjective *albi* is used in the **Genitive Singular neuter form**.

Memorize the following Latin adjectives:

### Vocabulary List 6

Latin	English	Russian
<b>Adjectives</b>		
<i>aethereus, a, um</i>	<i>ethereal</i>	эфирный
<i>albus, a, um</i>	<i>white</i>	белый
<i>amarus, a, um</i>	<i>bitter</i>	горький
<i>amylaceus, a, um</i>	<i>starched</i>	крахмальный
<i>anhydricus, a, um</i>	<i>anhydrous</i>	безводный
<i>aquosus, a, um</i> <i>NB!!! (used with</i> <i>extracts and tinctures)</i>	<i>aqueous</i>	водный
<i>cinereus, a, um</i>	<i>grey</i>	серый
<i>coeruleus, a, um</i>	<i>blue</i>	синий
<i>externus, a, um</i>	<i>external</i>	внешний
<i>flavus, a, um</i>	<i>yellow</i>	желтый
<i>gastricus, a, um</i>	<i>gastric</i>	желудочный
<i>gelatinosus, a, um</i>	<i>gelatinous</i>	желатиновый
<i>hydricus, a, um</i>	<i>hydrous</i>	водный
<i>internus, a, um</i>	<i>internal</i>	внутренний
<i>liquidus, a, um</i>	<i>liquid</i>	жидкий
<i>medicatus, a, um</i>	<i>medical</i>	медицинский
<i>niger, gra, grum</i>	<i>black</i>	черный
<i>obductus, a, um</i>	<i>coated</i>	покрытый оболочкой
<i>oleosus, a, um</i>	<i>oily</i>	масляный
<i>ophthalmicus, a, um</i>	<i>ophthalmic</i>	глазной
<i>purus, a, um</i>	<i>pure</i>	чистый
<i>rotundus, a, um</i>	<i>round</i>	круглый
<i>ruber, bra, brum</i>	<i>red</i>	красный
<i>spirituosus, a, um</i>	<i>spirituous, alcoholic</i>	спиртовой
<i>vivus, a, um</i>	<i>alive</i>	живой

**Class 19.**  
**Practice Exercises**

*Exercise 76. Use the tables above as a model and complete the gaps in the following tables:*

*white – albus, a, um*

	Singular			Plural		
	m	f	n	m	f	n
<b>Nominative</b>	albus	alba	album	alb...	alb...	alb...
<b>Genitive</b>	alb...	alb...	alb...	alb...	alb...	alb...
<b>Accusative</b>	alb...	alb...	alb...	alb...	alb...	alb...
<b>Ablative</b>	alb...	alb...	alb...	alb...	alb...	alb...

*red – ruber, bra, brum*

	Singular			Plural		
	m	f	n	m	f	n
<b>Nominative</b>	ruber	rubra	rubrum	rubr...	rubr...	rubr...
<b>Genitive</b>	rubr...	rubr...	rubr...	rubr...	rubr...	rubr...
<b>Accusative</b>	rubr...	rubr...	rubr...	rubr...	rubr...	rubr...
<b>Ablative</b>	rubr...	rubr...	rubr...	rubr...	rubr...	rubr...

*Exercise 77. Using these 4 Models, translate the following word combinations into Latin:*

- 1) pure codein (*Codeinum, i n*);
- 2) pure urea (*urea, ae f*);
- 3) gelatinous capsule;
- 4) gelatinous capsules;
- 5) white and yellow wax;
- 6) medical oils;
- 7) white streptocide;
- 8) ethereal tincture;
- 9) liquid plaster;

- 10) yellow vaseline (*Vaselinum, i n*);
- 11) ethereal oils;
- 12) grey ointment;
- 13) anhydrous lanolin (*Lanolinum, i n*);
- 14) ophthalmic ointment;
- 15) methylene blue (*Methylenum, i n*);
- 16) black test-tube;
- 17) oily emulsion;
- 18) white streptocide tablets;
- 19) oily St. John's wort extract;
- 20) pyracetam coated tablets (*Pyracetamum, i n*).

## Class 20.

### Adjectives of the 1st group. Part 2

In Latin pharmaceutical terminology, in addition to adjectives, there are also past passive participles. As adjectives of the first group, they have similar endings (**us, a, um**), and are declined in the same way (1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> declension).

For example,

sterilisatus, a, um – *sterilized*

depuratus, a, um – *depurated*

Memorize the following Latin adjectives:

### Vocabulary List 7

Latin	English	Russian
<b>Adjectives/ Participles</b>		
<i>ammoniatus, a, um</i>	<i>ammoniac</i>	аммиачный
<i>camphoratus, a, um</i>	<i>camphor, camphorated</i>	камфорный
<i>ceratus, a, um</i>	<i>waxed</i>	вощенный
<i>compositus, a, um</i>	<i>complex</i>	сложный, составной

Latin	English	Russian
<i>concentratus, a, um</i>	<i>concentrated</i>	концентрированный
<i>depuratus, a, um</i>	<i>depurated</i>	очищенный
<i>destillatus, a, um</i>	<i>distilled</i>	дистиллированный
<i>dilutus, a, um</i>	<i>diluted</i>	разведенный, разбавленный
<i>exsiccatu, a, um</i>	<i>dried</i>	высушенный
<i>obductus, a, um</i>	<i>coated</i>	покрытый оболочкой
<i>paraffinatus, a, um</i>	<i>paraffined</i>	парафинированный
<i>praecipitatus, a, um</i>	<i>precipitated</i>	осадочный, осажденный
<i>pulveratus, a, um</i>	<i>powdered</i>	порошковый, в порошке
<i>rectificatus, a, um</i>	<i>rectified</i>	очищенный
<i>sterilisatus, a, um</i>	<i>sterilized</i>	стерилизованный
<i>ustus, a, um</i>	<i>burnt</i>	жженный

## Class 20.

### Practice Exercises

**Exercise 78. Using the 4 Patterns to translate the following word combinations into Latin:**

- 1) concentrated acid (*acidum, i n*);
- 2) diluted acids;
- 3) coated tablets;
- 4) camphor ointment;
- 5) camphor oil;
- 6) paraffined paper;
- 7) dried leaves;
- 8) powdered herb;
- 9) purified water;
- 10) rectified turpentine;



- 11) complex infusion;
- 12) ammoniac liniment;
- 13) burnt magnesia (*Magnesia*, ae f);
- 14) precipitated mercury (*Hydrargyrum*, i n);
- 15) sterilized water;
- 16) distilled water;
- 17) depurated tincture;

***Exercise 79. Translate the following word combinations into Latin:***

- 1) coated tablets of valerian extract;
- 2) dried nettle leaves;
- 3) motherwort herb in powder (powder);
- 4) complex infusion of cassia;
- 5) dried aloe leaves;
- 6) ointment of white precipitated mercury;
- 7) take 30 ml of distilled water;
- 8) take 50,0 of ammoniac liniment;
- 9) take 3,0 of grey mercury;
- 10) Give out henbane in paraffined paper;
- 11) Give out chamomile in waxed paper;
- 12) Give out birch buds in waxed paper.

***Exercise 80. Translate the prescriptions into Latin in full and abbreviated forms:***

1. Take: Ointment of white precipitated mercury 5% 30,0  
Give out. Write on the label:  
#
2. Take: Diprazine 0,001  
Give out in the amount of 30 in coated tablets  
Write on the label:  
#
3. Take: Camphor ointment 30,0

Give out. Write on the label:

#

4. Take: Ammoniac liniment 50,0

Give out. Write on the label:

#

5. Take: Grey mercury ointment 3,0

Give out in the amount of 30 in coated ablets

Write on the label:

## Class 21.

### Accusative Case in Prescriptions

When pills, tablets or suppositories are prescribed, the name of these medicinal form is written in the Accusative Plural (**tabulettas**, **suppositoria**) as it is grammatically subordinate to the word **Recipe**, not to the dose, e.g.:

Recipe: Tabulettas Monomycini 0.25 numero 50

Da. Signa:

Sometimes the name of the medicinal form (*pill* or *suppository*) is written in the Accusative Singular (**tabulettam**, **suppositorium**).

In this case the standard formula **Da tales doses numero...** (*Give out such doses in the amount of...*) is placed at the end, e.g:

Recipe: Tabulettam Digoxini 0.0001

Da tales doses numero 12

Signa:

**NB!** Study the following patterns:

### **Pattern 1**

Take: Analgin tablet 0,5  
Give out such doses in the  
amount of 20  
Write on the label:

Recipe: **Tabulettam** Analgini 0,5  
Da tales doses numero 20  
Signa:

### **Pattern 2**

Take: Sulfadimezine tablets  
0,5 in the amount of 12  
Give out. Write on the label:

Recipe: **Tabulettas** Sulfadimezini  
0,5 numero 12  
Da. Signa:

### **Pattern 3**

Take: Suppository with  
Methyluracil 0,5  
Give out such doses in the  
amount of 10  
Write on the label:

Recipe: **Suppositorium** cum  
Methyluracilo 0,5  
Da tales doses numero 10  
Signa:

### **Pattern 4**

Take: "Anusol" suppositories  
in the amount of 6  
Give out. Write on the label:

Recipe: **Suppositoria**  
"Anusolum" numero 6  
Da. Signa:

## **Class 21.**

### **Practice Exercises**

***Exercise 81. Translate the prescriptions into Latin in full and abbreviated forms:***

1. Take: Nitrazepam tablets 0,005 in the amount of 20  
Give out. Write on the label:  
#

2. Take: Sulfadimezine tablets 0,5 in the amount of 20  
Give out. Write on the label:  
#
3. Take: “Sedalgin” tablets in the amount of 20  
Give out. Write on the label:  
#
4. Take: Hypertensol tablets 0,001 in the amount of 20  
Give out. Write on the label:  
#
5. Take: Methandrostenolone tablets 0,005  
Give out such doses in the amount of 20  
Write on the label:  
#
6. Take: Corazol tablets 0,1  
Give out such doses in the amount of 10  
Write on the label:  
#
7. Take: Dimedrol suppositories 0,010 in the amount of 20  
Give out. Write on the label:  
#
8. Take: “Anaesthesol” suppositories in the amount of 20  
Give out. Write on the label:  
#
9. Take: Diiodthyrosine tablets 0,05 in the amount of 20  
Give out. Write on the label:  
#
10. Take: Aminazine tablets 0,025 in the amount of 10  
Give out. Write on the label:  
#
11. Take: “Urosal” tablets in the amount of 20  
Give out. Write on the label:  
#

12. Take: Phenobarbital tablets 0,1 in the amount of 6  
Give out. Write on the label:  
#
13. Take: Aethaperazin tablets 0,004 in the amount of 30  
Give out. Write on the label:  
#
14. Take: Promedol tablets 0,025  
Give out such doses in the amount of 6  
Write on the label:  
#
15. Take: Camphor ointment  
Give out. Write on the label:  
#
19. Take: “Pentovit” coated tablets in the amount of 30  
Give out. Write on the label:  
#
20. Take: Raunatine coated tablets 0,002  
Give out such doses in the amount of 20  
Write on the label:

## Class 22.

### Latin Chemical Nomenclature: Chemical Elements, Oxides

#### Chemical Elements

All Latin names of chemical elements are neuter nouns of the 2<sup>nd</sup> declension except for two words: **Sulfur, uris n** (III declension) and **Phosphorus, i m** (masculine noun).

Chemical symbols are derived from Latin or Greek names of chemical elements: **Ca** – *Calcium*, **K** – *Kalium*, **P** – *Phosphorus*,

**Fe** – *Ferrum* and others. In English-speaking countries, the chemical elements **Na**, **Hg** and **K** are called *Sodium*, *Mercury* and *Potassium*.

Memorize the Latin nouns of **Chemical elements**:

### Vocabulary List 8

Latin	English	Russian
<b>Chemical elements</b>		
<b>Al</b> Aluminium, i, n	<i>aluminum</i>	алюминий
<b>Ag</b> Argentum, i, n	<i>silver</i>	серебро
<b>As</b> Arsenicum, i, n	<i>arsenic</i>	мышьяк
<b>Au</b> Aurum, i, n	<i>aurum, gold</i>	золото
<b>B</b> Borum, i, n	<i>borium</i>	бор
<b>Br</b> Bromum, i, n	<i>bromine</i>	бром
<b>Ba</b> Barium, i, n	<i>barium</i>	барий
<b>Bi</b> Bismuthum, i, n	<i>bismuth</i>	висмут
<b>C</b> Carboneum, i, n	<i>carbon</i>	углерод
<b>Ca</b> Calcium, i, n	<i>calcium</i>	кальций
<b>Cl</b> Chlorum, i, n	<i>chlorine</i>	хлор
<b>Cu</b> Cuprum, i, n	<i>cuprum, copper</i>	медь
<b>F</b> Fluorum, i, n (Latin) <i>seu</i> Phthorum, i, n (Greek)	<i>fluorine</i>	фтор
<b>Fe</b> Ferrum, i, n	<i>iron</i>	железо
<b>H</b> Hydrogenium, i, n	<i>hydrogen</i>	водород
<b>Hg</b> Hydrargyrum, i, n	<i>mercury</i>	ртуть
<b>I</b> Iodum, i, n	<i>iodine</i>	йод
<b>K</b> Kalium, i, n	<i>potassium</i>	калий
<b>Li</b> Lithium, i, n	<i>lithium</i>	литий
<b>Mg</b> Magnesium, i, n <i>seu</i> Magnium, i, n	<i>magnesium</i>	магний
<b>Mn</b> Manganum, i, n	<i>manganese</i>	марганец
<b>N</b> Nitrogenium, i, n	<i>nitrogen</i>	азот
<b>Na</b> Natrium, i, n	<i>sodium</i>	натрий

Latin	English	Russian
<b>O</b> Oxygenium, i, n	<i>oxygen</i>	кислород
<b>Pb</b> Plumbum, i, n	<i>lead</i>	свинец
<b>Ph</b> Phosphorus, i, m	<i>phosphorus</i>	фосфор
<b>S</b> Sulfur, uris, n	<i>sulfur</i>	сера
<b>Si</b> Silicium, i, n	<i>silicon</i>	кремний
<b>Zn</b> Zincum, i, n	<i>zinc</i>	цинк

## Oxides

Names of oxides, peroxides and hydroxides consist of two nouns where the first one – the chemical element – is in the **Genitive Singular**, the second is one of the words 'oxydum, i n' or 'peroxydum, i n' or 'hydroxydum, i n' in the **Nominative Singular**.

When we translate the names of oxides we use the following **Pattern**:

<b>cation (Gen. Sing)</b> ↓ chemical element	+	<b>anion (Nom. Sing)</b> ↓ oxydum, i n peroxydum, i n hydroxydum, i n
--	---	---

### Examples:

- 1) *calcium oxide* – Calcii oxydum  
Calcium, i n; oxydum, i n
- 2) *hydrogen peroxide* – Hydrogenii peroxydum  
Hydrogenium, i n; peroxydum, i n
- 3) *aluminum hydroxide* – Aluminii hydroxydum  
Aluminium, i n; hydroxydum, i n

## Class 22.

### Practice Exercises

#### ***Exercise 82. Translate into Latin (Chemical Elements):***

- 1) precipitated sulfur; 2) depurated sulfur; 3) lead water; 4) zinc water; 5) zinc paste; 6) yellow mercury ointment; 7) pure iodine; 8) alcoholic iodine solution (*solutio, onis f*); 9) radioactive phosphorus; 10) grey mercury ointment.

#### ***Exercise 83. Translate into Latin (Oxides):***

- 1) calcium hydroxide; 2) mercury oxide; 3) magnesium oxide; 4) hydrogen peroxide; 5) aluminum hydroxide; 6) carbon oxide; 7) arsenic oxide; 8) potassium oxide; 9) zinc hydroxide; 10) lead hydroxide; 11) zinc oxide; 12) nitrogen oxide; 13) silver oxide; 14) arsenic peroxide; 15) yellow oxide of mercury.

#### ***Exercise 84. Translate the prescriptions into Latin:***

- 1) Take: Grey mercury ointment 5,0  
Give out. Write on the label:  
#
- 2) Take: Zinc oxide 5,0  
Pure talc 15,0  
Mix. Give out. Write on the label:  
#
- 3) Take: Zinc oxide  
Wheat starch each 5,0  
Talc 40,0  
Mix. Give out. Write on the label:  
#
- 4) Take: Depurated sulfur  
Magnesium oxide



Sugar each 10,0

Mix. Give out. Write on the label:

### Class 23.

#### Latin Chemical Nomenclature: Acids

Latin trivial acid names consist of the noun – acid – *Acidum*, *i n* and an adjective that agrees with it in gender, case and number. The suffixes *-ic-um* or *-os-um* are added to the stem of the acid-forming element.

The suffix *-ic-um* indicates a maximum degree of oxidation; it corresponds to the English acid names ending in *-ic*, e.g.: **Acidum folicum** (*folic acid*).

The suffix *-os-um* indicates a low degree of oxidation; it corresponds to acid names in English that end in *-ous*, e.g.: **Acidum nitrosum** (*nitrous acid*).

The adjectives in the names of oxygen-free acids include the prefix *hydro-*, the stem of the acid-building element and the suffix *-ic-um*, e.g.: **Acidum hydrosulfuricum** (*hydrosulfuric acid*).

<i>Oxygen-containing acids</i>		<i>Oxygen-free acids</i>
<i>High degree of oxidation</i>	<i>Low degree of oxidation</i>	
<b>English:</b> ~ ic acid sulfuric acid	<b>English:</b> ~ ous acid sulfurous acid	<b>English:</b> hydro~ ic acid hydrosulfuric acid
<b>Latin:</b> Acidum ~icum Acidum sulfuricum	<b>Latin:</b> Acidum ~osum Acidum sulfurosum	<b>Latin:</b> Acidum hydro~icum Acidum hydrosulfuricum

Memorize the Latin nouns of **Acids**:

## Vocabulary List 9

Latin	English	Russian
<b>Acids</b>		
<b>acidum aceticum</b>	<i>acetic acid</i>	уксусная кислота
<b>acidum acetylsalicylicum (Aspirinum)</b>	<i>acetylsalicylic acid (Aspirin)</i>	ацетилсалициловая кислота (аспирин)
<b>acidum ascorbinicum</b>	<i>ascorbic acid</i>	аскорбиновая кислота
<b>acidum arsenicum</b>	<i>arsenic acid</i>	мышьяковая кислота
<b>acidum arsenicosum</b>	<i>arsenous acid</i>	мышьяковистая кислота
<b>acidum benzoicum</b>	<i>benzoic acid</i>	бензойная кислота
<b>acidum boricum</b>	<i>boric acid</i>	борная кислота
<b>acidum bromicum</b>	<i>bromic acid</i>	бромная кислота
<b>acidum bromosum</b>	<i>bromous acid</i>	бромистая кислота
<b>acidum carbolicum</b>	<i>carbolic acid</i>	карболовая кислота
<b>acidum carbonicum</b>	<i>carbonic acid</i>	угольная кислота
<b>acidum citricum</b>	<i>citric acid</i>	лимонная кислота
<b>acidum chloricum</b>	<i>chloric acid</i>	хлорная кислота
<b>acidum chlorosum</b>	<i>chlorous acid</i>	хлористая кислота
<b>acidum folicum</b>	<i>folic acid</i>	фолиевая кислота
<b>acidum glutaminicum</b>	<i>glutamic acid</i>	глутаминовая кислота
<b>acidum hydrobromicum</b>	<i>hydrobromic acid</i>	бромистоводородная кислота
<b>acidum hydrochloricum</b>	<i>hydrochloric acid</i>	хлористоводородная кислота (соляная)
<b>acidum hydrocyanicum</b>	<i>hydrocyanic acid</i>	цианистоводородная кислота
<b>acidum hydrosulfuricum</b>	<i>hydrosulfuric acid</i>	сероводородная кислота
<b>acidum lacticum</b>	<i>lactic acid</i>	молочная кислота
<b>acidum lipoicum</b>	<i>lipoic acid</i>	липоевая кислота
<b>acidum nicotinicum</b>	<i>nicotinic acid</i>	никотиновая кислота
<b>acidum nitricum</b>	<i>nitric acid</i>	азотная кислота
<b>acidum nitrosum</b>	<i>nitrous acid</i>	азотистая кислота
<b>acidum phosphoricum</b>	<i>phosphoric acid</i>	фосфорная кислота

Latin	English	Russian
<b>acidum phosphorosum</b>	<i>phosphorous acid</i>	фосфористая кислота
<b>acidum salicylicum</b>	<i>salicylic acid</i>	салициловая кислота
<b>acidum sulfuricum</b>	<i>sulfuric acid</i>	серная кислота
<b>acidum sulfurosum</b>	<i>sulfurous acid</i>	сернистая кислота

## Class 23.

### Practice Exercises

#### ***Exercise 85. Translate into Latin (Acids):***

1) nitric acid – nitrous acid; 2) arsenic acid – arsenous acid; 3) sulfuric acid – sulfurous acid – hydrosulfuric acid; 4) chloric acid – chlorous acid – hydrochloric acid; 5) bromic acid – bromous acid – hydrobromic acid; 6) phosphoric acid – phosphorous acid.

#### ***Exercise 86. Translate into Latin acids and word combinations with them:***

1) diluted hydrochloric acid; 2) diluted sulfuric acid; 3) concentrated acetylsalicylic acid; 4) powdered ascorbic acid; 5) anhydrous arsenous acid; 6) pure sulfuric acid; 7) ascorbic acid in tablets; 8) coated tablets of boric acid; 9) tablets of nicotinic acid 10) boric acid ointment; 11) coated tablets of ascorbic acid; 12) solution (*solutio, onis f*) of lipoic acid in ampules.

#### ***Exercise 87. Translate the prescriptions into Latin:***

1) Take: Riboflavin 0,001  
 Ascorbic acid 0,2  
 Distilled water 10 ml  
 Mix. Give out. Write on the label:  
 #

- 2) Take: Salicylic acid 2,0  
Turpentine oil ointment 30,0  
Mix. Give out. Write on the label:  
#
- 3) Take: Pepsin 2,0  
Diluted hydrochloric acid 5 ml  
Distilled water 180 ml  
Raspberry syrup up to 200,0 (*up to – ad*)  
Mix. Give out. Write on the label:  
#
- 4) Take: Tablets of nicotinic acid 0,05 in the amount of 50  
Give out. Write on the label:  
#
- 5) Take: Tablets of lipoic acid 0,025 in the amount of 50  
Give out. Write on the label:  
#

## Class 24.

### Latin Chemical Nomenclature: Salts

When we translate the name of a salt into Latin we use the following Pattern:

**cation** (*Gen. Sing.*) + **anion** (*Nom. Sing.*)

Names of salts (and sometimes of simple ethers) consist of two nouns of which the first is the name of **the name of cation – in the Genitive Singular**, the other one – **the name of anion in the Nominative Singular**.

For example, *calcium chloride* – **Calcii chloridum**

<i>Salts of oxygen-containing acids</i>		<i>Salts of oxygen free acids</i>
<i>High degree of oxidation</i>	<i>Low degree of oxidation</i>	
English: <b>chemical element+ ~ ate</b> <i>potassium nitrate</i>	English: <b>chemical element+ ~ ite</b> <i>potassium nitrite</i>	English: <b>chemical element+ ~ ide</b> <i>potassium chloride</i>
Latin: <b>Chemical element+~as</b> <i>Kalii nitras</i>	Latin: <b>Chemical element+~is</b> <i>Kalii nitris</i>	Latin: <b>Chemical element+~idum</b> <i>Kalii chloridum</i>

**Anion names** are built with the following suffixes:

1) the suffix *-ate* (*sulfate*; *nitrate*) is rendered in Latin with **-as** (**-atis, m**).

*sulfate* – sulfas (Gen. sulfatis); *nitrate* – nitras (Gen. nitratis)

2) the suffix *-ite* (*sulfite*; *nitrite*) is rendered in Latin with **-is** (**-itis, m**).

*sulfite* – sulfis (Gen. sulfitis); *nitrite* – nitris (Gen. nitritis)

3) the suffix *-ide* (*bromide*; *iodide*) is rendered in Latin with **-idum** (**i, n**).

*bromide* – bromidum (Gen. bromidi); *iodide* – iodidum (Gen. iodidi)

For example:

1) *zinc sulfate* – **Zinci sulfas**

Zincum, i n                      sulfas, atis m

2) *potassium arsenite* – **Kalii arsenis**

Kalium, i n                      arsenis, itis m

3) *calcium chloride* – **Calcii chloridum**

Calcium, i n                      chloridum, i n

**NB!** Latin names of **basic salts** use the suffix **-as** and the prefix **sub-**  
e.g. *basic bismuth nitrate* – Bismuthi **subnitratis** (**Gen:** Bismuthi  
**subnitratis**)

*basic cuprum acetate* – Cupri **subacetatis** (**Gen:** Cupri  
**subacetatis**)

**NB!** Memorize the names of some **ethers**:

*methyl salicylate* – Methylii salicylas (Nom. Sing.)  
Methylii salicylatis (Gen. Sing.)

*phenyl salicylate* – Phenyltii salicylas (Nom. Sing.)  
Phenyltii salicylatis (Gen. Sing.)

*amyl nitrite* – Amylii nitris (Nom. Sing.)  
Amylii nitritis (Gen. Sing.)

Memorize the Latin nouns of **salts (anions)**:

### Vocabulary List 10

No.	Latin	English	Russian
1.	<b>acetas, acetatis</b>	acetate	ацетат
2.	<b>benzoas, benzoatis</b>	benzoate	бензоат
3.	<b>bromidum, bromidi</b>	bromide	бромид
4.	<b>capronas, capronatis</b>	caproate	капронат
5.	<b>carbonas, carbonatis</b>	carbonate	карбонат
6.	<b>chloras, chloratis</b>	chlorate	хлорат
7.	<b>chloridum, chloridi</b>	chloride	хлорид
8.	<b>chloris, chloritis</b>	chlorite	хлорит
9.	<b>citras, citratis</b>	citrate	цитрат
10.	<b>cyanidum, cyanidi</b>	cyanide	цианид
11.	<b>iodidum, iodidi</b>	iodide	йодид
12.	<b>lactas, lactatis</b>	lactate	лактат
13.	<b>nitras, nitratis</b>	nitrate	нитрат
14.	<b>nitris, nitritis</b>	nitrite	нитрит
15.	<b>phosphas, phosphatis</b>	phosphate	фосфат

No.	Latin	English	Russian
16.	<b>sulfas, sulfatis</b>	sulfate	сульфат
17.	<b>sulfis, sulfitis</b>	sulfite	сульфит
18.	<b>tetraboras, tetraboratis</b>	tetraborate	тетраборат

## Class 24. Practice Exercises

### *Exercise 88. Translate the following terms into Latin:*

**A.** 1) zinc sulfate; 2) mercury cyanide; 3) potassium iodide; 4) iron lactate; 5) copper citrate; 6) hydrocortisone acetate; 7) adrenaline hydrochloride; 8) platyphylline hydrotartrate; 9) strychnine nitrate; 10) calcium glycerophosphate; 11) calcium chloride; 12) basic bismuth citrate; 13) papaverine hydrochloride; 14) lead acetate; 15) basic magnesium carbonate; 16) potassium acetate; 17) ephedrine hydrochloride; 18) lithium benzoate; 19) magnesium chloride; 20) lithium carbonate; 21) oleandomycine phosphate; 22) potassium arsenite; 23) testosterone propionate.

**B.** 1) cuprum citrate ointment; 2) potassium iodide ointment; 3) tablets of codeine phosphate; 4) tablets of morphine hydrochloride.

### *Exercise 89. Translate the following prescriptions into Latin:*

1. Take: Lincomycine hydrochloride 0.25

Give out such doses in the amount of 20 in capsules

Write on the label:

#

2. Take: Calcium glycerophosphate

Calcium lactate each 0.25

Give out such doses in the amount of 20 in tablets

Write on the label:

#

3. Take: Hydrocortisone ointment 1% 10,0

Give out. Write on the label:

#

4. Take: Atropine sulfate 0,1

Distilled water 10 ml

Mix. Give out. Write on the label:

#

5. Take: Mercury cyanide 0,3

Distilled water 15 ml

Mix. Sterilize! Give out. Write on the label:

#

6. Take: Codeine phosphate 0,15

Phenobarbital 1,0

Potassium bromide

Sodium bromide each 7,0

Sodium nitrate 1,0

Distilled water ad 300 ml

Mix. Give out. Write on the label:

#

7. Take: Calcium chloride 10,0

Distilled water 200 ml

Mix. Give out. Write on the label:

## Class 25.

### Latin Chemical Nomenclature: Revision

*Exercise 90. Translate the following terms into Latin:*

- A. 1) gelatinous capsule; 2) medical oils; 3) white streptocide;  
4) ethereal tincture; 5) liquid plaster; 6) ethereal oils; 7) grey



ointment; 8) ophthalmic ointment; 9) black test-tube; 10) oily emulsion.

**B.** 1) concentrated acid; 2) diluted acids; 3) coated tablets; 4) camphor ointment; 5) camphor oil; 6) paraffined paper; 7) dried leaves; 8) powdered herb; 9) purified water; 10) complex infusion; 11) sterilized water; 12) distilled water.

**C.** 1) calcium hydroxide; 2) mercury oxide; 3) magnesium oxide; 4) hydrogen peroxide; 5) aluminum hydroxide; 6) carbon oxide; 7) arsenic oxide; 8) potassium oxide; 9) zinc hydroxide; 10) lead hydroxide; 11) zinc oxide; 12) nitrogen oxide.

**D.** 1) nitric acid; 2) phosphorous acid; 3) chloric acid; 4) sulfuric acid; 5) hydrochloric acid; 6) acetylsalicylic acid; 7) ascorbic acid; 8) bromous acid; 9) arsenic acid; 10) nicotinic acid; 11) nitrous acid; 12) hydrosulfuric acid; 13) arsenous acid; 14) hydrobromic acid.

**E.** 1) zinc sulfate; 2) mercury cyanide; 3); 4) iron lactate; 5) copper citrate; 6) calcium chloride; 7) lead acetate; 8) potassium acetate; 9) lithium benzoate; 10) magnesium chloride; 11) lithium carbonate; 12) potassium arsenite.

***Exercise 91. Translate the following prescriptions into Latin:***

1. Take: Camphor ointment 30,0  
Give out. Write on the label:  
#
2. Take: Grey mercury ointment 3,0  
Give out in the amount of 30 in coated tablets  
Write on the label:  
#
3. Take: Nitrazepam tablets 0,005 in the amount of 20  
Give out. Write on the label:  
#
4. Take: Sulfadimezine tablets 0,5 in the amount of 20  
Give out. Write on the label:

5. Take: Hypertensol tablets 0,001 in the amount of 20  
Give out. Write on the label:  
#
6. Take: Corazol tablets 0,1  
Give out such doses in the amount of 10  
Write on the label:  
#
7. Take: Aminazine tablets 0,025 in the amount of 10  
Give out. Write on the label:  
#
8. Take: Phenobarbital tablets 0,1 in the amount of 6  
Give out. Write on the label:  
#
9. Take: Promedol tablets 0,025  
Give out such doses in the amount of 6  
Indicate on the label:  
#
10. Take: Camphor ointment 50,0  
Give out. Write on the label:  
#
11. Take: Grey mercury ointment 5,0  
Give out. Write on the label:  
#
12. Take: Zinc oxide 5,0  
Pure talc 15,0  
Mix. Give out. Write on the label:  
#
13. Take: Zinc oxide  
Wheat starch each 5,0  
Talc 40,0  
Mix. Give out. Write on the label:  
#

14. Take: Salicylic acid 2,0  
Turpentine oil ointment 30,0  
Mix. Give out. Write on the label:  
#
15. Take: Tablets of nicotinic acid 0,05 in the amount of 50  
Give out. Write on the label:  
#
16. Take: Tablets of lipoic acid 0,025 in the amount of 50  
Give out. Write on the label:  
#
17. Take: Atropine sulfate 0,1  
Distilled water 10 ml  
Mix. Give out. Write on the label:  
#
18. Take: Mercury cyanide 0,3  
Distilled water 15 ml  
Mix. Sterilize! Give out. Write on the label:  
#
19. Take: Calcium chloride 10,0  
Distilled water 200 ml  
Mix. Give out. Write on the label:

## Class 26.

### 3rd Declension Nouns

The 3rd declension includes nouns of all three genders ending in **-is** in the Genitive Singular. This ending is a distinctive feature of all 3rd declension nouns.

**The dictionary form** of nouns of the 3rd declension consists of three components:

1) the full form of the word in the Nominative Singular;

2) the ending of the Genitive Singular (if the word is one-syllable, the full form of the word in the Genitive Singular is provided); and

3) the indication of the gender, m, f or n.

*liquid* liquor, oris, m;

*bark* cortex, icis, f;

*bee* apis, apis f;

*rhizome* rhizoma, atis, n

Compared to the other declensions, there are several distinctions.

1) In the Nominative case of the singular nouns of the third declension, there may be **various endings**;

2) In most nouns, the derivational stem (base) cannot be derived from the Nominative singular. The base is produced when the ending **-is** is removed from **the Genitive Singular**;

3) Some groups of nouns have **different endings in the same cases**.

Remember the rule of finding the stem for 3rd declension nouns:

Dictionary form	Nominative singular	Genitive Singular	Word Base
<i>bark</i> cortex, icis m	cortex	corticis	cortic-
<i>flower</i> flos, floris m	flos	floris	flor-
<i>solution</i> solutio, onis f	solutio	solutionis	solution-
<i>part</i> pars, partis f	pars	partis	part-
<i>seed</i> semen, inis n	semen	seminis	semin-
<i>rhizome</i> rhizoma, atis n	rhizoma	rhizomatis	rhizomat-

Remember the Case endings of 3rd Declension nouns:

Case	Singularis			Pluralis		
	m	f	n	m	f	n
Nom.	different edinings			-es	-es	-a (-ia)
Gen.	-is	-is	-is	-um (-ium)	-um (-ium)	-um (-ium)
Acc.	-em	-em	Acc=Nom	-es	-es	-a (-ia)
Abl.	-e	-e	-e (-i)	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus

*\*\* in brackets the endings are given for vowel and mixed type.*

The **imparisyllabic** nouns are words with the unequal number of syllables in the Nominative and Genitive singular case forms; **parisyllabic** nouns are those with the equal number of syllables in the Nominative and Genitive case forms.

#### **Imparisyllabic nouns:**

cortex, icis m	flos, floris m
Nom. cortex (cor-tex, 2 syllables)	flos (1 syllable)
Gen. cortices (cor-ti-cis - 3 syllables)	floris (flo-ris - 2 syllables)

#### **Parisyllabic nouns:**

pestis, is f	apis, is f
Nom. pestis (pes-tis, 2 syllables)	apis (1 syllable)
Gen. pestis (pes-tis - 2 syllables)	apis (1 syllable)

Most nouns of the third declension are consonantal nouns – **imparisyllabic** nouns whose stem ends in one consonant. liquid liquor, oris m; root radix, icis f; seed semen, inis n

The **vowel type** includes neuter nouns ending in -e, -al, -ar in the Nominative Singular.

rye Secale, is n	animal, alis n
------------------	----------------

The **mixed type** includes the following nouns:

- 1) **imparisyllabic** nouns whose stems end in 2 or more consonants;
- 2) **parisyllabic** nouns ending in **-es** or **-is** in the Nominative Singular.

*part* pars, partis f      *bee* apis, apis f      *currants* Ribes, is n

## Class 26.

### Practice Exercises

**Exercise 92. Determine the type of nouns (consonantal; vowel; or mixed) and underline the stem of the 3<sup>rd</sup> declension nouns:**

genus, eris n; solutio, onis f; Bidens, ntis f; Adonis, idis f; pulvis, eris m; stigma, atis n; nitras, atis m; nitris, itis m; mare, is n; mucilago, inis f; Secale, is n; radix, icis f; Ribes, is n; rhizoma, atis n; Nuphar, aris n; liquor, oris m; semen, inis n; pars, partis f; sapo, onis m; aether, eris m; Piper, eris n; Arachis, idis f; pix, picis f; hirudo, inis f; suspensio, onis f; Sulfur, uris n; sal, salis n; mel, mellis n; caput, itis n; alumen, inis n; alcohol, olis n; elixir, iris n; lac, lactis n.

**Exercise 93. Translate into Latin:**

- 1) sunflower flowers;
- 2) activated charcoal;
- 3) sea buckthorn bark;
- 4) chamomile flowers;
- 5) diethyl ether;
- 6) eucommia bark;
- 7) bark decoction;
- 8) poppy flowers;
- 9) oil solution;
- 10) alcohol solution;
- 11) peanut oil;
- 12) barberry root bark;
- 13) corn starch;
- 14) decoction of marshmallow root;
- 15) herb of adonis;
- 16) compound powder
- 17) burnt sulfate;
- 18) cut licorice root;
- 19) solution of camphor in oil;
- 20) ascorbic acid solution;
- 21) adrenaline hydrotartrate solution;
- 22) novocaine solution;
- 23) medical leeches;
- 24) boric acid solution;
- 25) foxglove leaf infusion;
- 26) iodine alcohol solution;
- 27) concentrated solution;
- 28) strophanthus seeds;
- 29) lily-of-the-

valley rhizome; 30) tetracycline suspension; 31) valerian rhizome with roots; 32) precipitated sulfur; 33) precipitated potassium carbonate; 34) seed tincture.

### Vocabulary List 11

No.	Latin	English	Russian
1.	Adonis, idis f	<i>adonis</i>	адонис
2.	aether, eris m	<i>ether</i>	эфир
3.	Arachis, idis f	<i>peanut</i>	арахис
4.	Berberis, idis f	<i>barberry</i>	барбарис
5.	Borax, acis f	<i>borax (sodium tetraborate)</i>	бура (тетраборат натрия)
6.	caput, itis n	<i>head</i>	головка
7.	carbo, onis m	<i>charcoal</i>	уголь
8.	cortex, icis m	<i>bark</i>	кора
9.	Digitalis, is f	<i>foxglove</i>	наперстянка
10.	flos, floris m	<i>flower</i>	цветок
11.	hirudo, inis f	<i>leech</i>	пиявка
12.	Mays, ydis f	<i>corn</i>	кукуруза
13.	Papaver, eris n	<i>poppy</i>	мак
14.	Piper, eris n	<i>pepper</i>	перец
15.	pulvis, eris m	<i>powder</i>	порошок
16.	radix, icis f	<i>root</i>	корень
17.	rhizoma, atis n	<i>rhizome</i>	корневище
18.	sapo, onis m	<i>soap</i>	мыло
19.	semen, inis n	<i>seed</i>	семя
20.	solutio, onis f	<i>solution</i>	раствор
21.	Sulfur, uris n	<i>sulfur</i>	сера
22.	suspensio, onis f	<i>suspension</i>	суспензия
23.	activatus, a, um	<i>activated</i>	активированный
24.	concentratus, a, um	<i>concentrated</i>	концентрированный
25.	diaethylicus, a, um	<i>diethyl</i>	диэтиловый

## Class 27.

### Adjectives of the 2nd group

Adjectives that are declined according to the rules of the 3rd declension are called Group II adjectives. Depending on the number of generic endings in the dictionary form, Group II adjectives may have three, two, and one generic endings.

For example,

1) **three endings**: for the masculine gender (**m**) the ending **-er**; for the feminine gender (**f**) the ending **-is**; for the neuter gender (**n**) the ending **-e**.

*forestal* – **silvester** (m), **silvestris** (f), **silvestre** (n)

Dictionary form – **silvester, tris, tre**

2) **two endings**: for the masculine and feminine genders (**m, f**), the ending **-is**; for the neuter gender (**n**) the ending **-e**.

*spring* (adj.) – **vernalis** (m, f), **vernale** (n)

Dictionary form – **vernalis, e**

3) **one ending**: for the masculine, feminine and neuter genders (**m, f, n**) the ending - **-ex, -es**.

*simple* – **simplex** (**m, f, n**)

Dictionary form – **simplex, icis**

#### Group II (3rd declension) adjective endings

Nominativus Singularis      m, f → **-is**      n → **-e**

Genetivus Singularis      m, f, n → **-is**

Nominativus Pluralis      m, f → **-es**      n → **-ia**

Genetivus Pluralis      m, f, n → **-ium**



## Vocabulary List 12

No.	Latin	English	Russian
1.	antiviralis, e	<i>antiviral</i>	противовирусный
2.	laxans,ntis	<i>laxative</i>	слабительный
3.	majalis, e	<i>May, (related to May period)</i>	майский
4.	medicinalis,e	<i>medical</i>	медицинский
5.	naturalis, e	<i>natural</i>	натуральный
6.	officinalis, e	<i>medicinal</i>	аптечный, лекарственный
7.	pectoralis, e	<i>chest, pectoral</i>	грудной
8.	recens, ntis	<i>fresh</i>	свежий
9.	simplex, icis	<i>plain</i>	простой
10.	solubilis, e	<i>instant</i>	растворимый
11.	sterilis, e	<i>sterile</i>	стерильный
12.	subtilis, e	<i>fine, small</i>	мелкий
13.	vegetabilis, e	<i>vegetable</i>	растительный
14.	vernalis, e	<i>spring</i>	весенний

### Class 28.

#### Practice Exercises

**Exercise 94. Change the word combinations following the pattern:**

*Nom.Sg → GenSg → NomPl → GenPl*

*forest berry → bacca silvestris → baccae silvestris → baccae silvestres → baccarum silvestrium*

sterile remedy; fresh water; medicinal decoction; natural juice

**Exercise 95. Translate into Latin:**

medical ester; spring adonis; May lily-of-the-valley; natural decoction; soluble norsulfazole; fine powder; soluble tablet; simple

powder; fresh juice; sterile water; May flower; pharmacy tincture; laxative remedy; pectoral infusion; chest tincture; antiviral remedy; medical patch; vegetable oil.

## Class 28.

### 4th and 5th Declension Nouns

The 4th declension includes masculine and neuter nouns ending in **-us** in the Genitive Singular. In the Nominative Singular, the **masculine noun** ends in **-us**, and the **neuter noun** ends in **-u**.

The dictionary form of 4<sup>th</sup> declension nouns consists of three components:

- 1) the full form of the word in the Nominative Singular;
- 2) a Genitive Singular case ending; and
- 3) gender, **m** or **n**.

*alcohol* – spiritus, us, m; *horn* – cornu, us, n;

The 5th declension includes feminine nouns ending in **-ei** in the Genitive Singular.

In the Nominative Singular, feminine nouns end in **-es**.

The **dictionary form** of 5th declension nouns consists of three components:

- 1) the full form of the word in the Nominative Singular case;
- 2) a Genitive Singular case ending; and
- 3) gender - **f**.

*tea* – species, ei, f;

**NB!** The word "**species**" in the meaning of "**tea**" is used in the plural in Latin because it is a solid dosage form consisting of chopped, ground into powder and mixed leaves, barks, seeds, etc.

## Endings of 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> Declension Nouns

### 4<sup>th</sup> declension

Nominativus Singularis    m →    **-us**     n → **-u**

Genetivus Singularis     m, n     → **us**

Nominativus Pluralis     m         → **-us**    n → **-ua**

Genetivus Pluralis        m, f, n → **-uum**

### 5<sup>th</sup> declension

Nominativus Singularis    f →     **-es**

Genetivus Singularis     f →     **-ei**

Nominativus Pluralis     f →     **-es**

Genetivus Pluralis        f →     **-erum**

## Vocabulary List 13

No.	Latin	English	Russian
1.	spiritus, us, m	<i>alcohol</i>	спирт
2.	cornu, us, n	<i>horn</i>	рог, рожок
3.	fructus, us, m	<i>fruit</i>	плод
4.	Quercus, us f (NB!!)	<i>oak</i>	дуб
5.	species, ei, f	<i>tea</i>	сбор
6.	species polyvitasinosae	<i>multivitamin tea</i>	поливитаминовый сбор
7.	species sedativae	<i>calming tea</i>	успокоительный сбор
8.	species pectorales	<i>pectoral tea</i>	грудной сбор

## Class 28.

### Practice Exercises

#### *Exercise 96. Translate into Latin:*

A. 1) raspberry fruits; 2) oak bark; 3) sea buckthorn fruits; 4) diluted ethyl alcohol; 5) decoction of oak bark; 6) senna fruits; 7) fresh fruit; 8) simple tea.

B. 1) take 50 g of sedative tea; 2) take 50 g of pectoral tea; 3) take 50 g of multivitamin tea; 4) take 50 g of chamomile flowers; 5) take 50 g of marshmallow root; 6) take 50 g of cassia fruits; 7) take 20 ml of ethyl alcohol.

***Exercise 97. Translate into English:***

1) fructus Crataegi; 2) baccae Juniperi; 3) fructus Rosae; 4) fructus Capsici concisus; 5) decoctum fructuum Rhamni; 6) spiritus aethylicus; 7) spiritus formicicus; 8) species foliorum Menthae; 9) decoctum foliorum Urticae; 10) infusum herbae Adonidis vernalis; 11) fructus Myrtilli; 12) oleum fructuum et foliorum Hippophaës.

## Self-Check Exercises

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### I. Tests to check the use of Nouns and Adjectives:

1. Choose the correct ending of the adjective in the term ‘**capsulae amylace...**’

1) ae    2) a    3) i

2. Choose the correct ending of the adjective in the term ‘**cera alb...**’

1) a    2) am    3) ae

3. Choose the correct ending of the adjective in the term ‘**olea medicat...**’

1) a    2) i    3) um

4. Choose the correct ending of the adjective in the term ‘**mixturae amare...**’

1) ae    2) i    3) a

5. Choose the correct ending of the adjective in the term ‘**linimentum anhydric...**’

1) um    2) a    3) us

6. Choose the correct ending of the adjective in the term ‘**substantia ole...**’

1) a    2) ae    3) arum

7. Choose the correct ending of the adjective in the term ‘**Streptocidum alb...**’

1) um    2) a    3) us

8. Choose the correct variant of translation of ‘**coated tablets**’

1) tabulettae obductae

2) tabulettas obductas

3) tabuletta obducta

9. Choose the correct variant of translation of '**round briquette**'

1) briketum rotundum

2) briketa rotunda

3) briketum rotundorum

10. Choose the correct variant of translation of '**ophthalmic ointment**'

1) unguentum ophthalmicum

2) ointmentum ophthalmicum

3) ophthalmicum unguentum

11. Choose the correct variant of translation of '**yellow vaseline**'

1) Vaselinum flavum

2) Flavum Vaselinum

3) Vaselinum flavorum

12. Choose the correct variant of translation of '**liquid liniment**'

1) linimentum liquidum

2) liquidum inimentorum

3) linimenta liquida

13. Choose the correct variant of translation of '**distilled water**'

1) aqua destillata

2) destillata aqua

3) aqua destillatae

14. Choose the correct variant of translation of '**aqueous extract**'

1) extractum aquosum

2) extractum hydricum

3) extractus aquosus

15. Choose the correct variant of translation of ‘**spirituous tincture**’

- 1) tinctura spirituosa
- 2) spirituosa tincturosa
- 3) tincturas spirituosa

## **II. Tests on Drug Names:**

1. Choose the correct pharmaceutical stem used in the names of antibiotics:

- 1) -cyclin-    2) -sept-    3) -sulfa-

2. Choose the correct pharmaceutical stem used in the names of antibiotics:

- 1) -mycin-    2) -alg-    3) -anth-

3. Choose the correct pharmaceutical stem used in the names of female hormone-containing drugs:

- 1) -oestr-    2) -ceph-    3) -sept-

4. Choose the correct pharmaceutical stem used in diagnostic drug names:

- 1) -trast-    2) -cillin-    3) -meth-

5. Choose the correct pharmaceutical stem used in antifungal drug names:

- 1) -myc-    3) -mycin-    3) -cain-

6. Choose the correct pharmaceutical stem used in the names of adrenal cortex hormone-containing drugs:

- 1) -cortic-    2) -vit-    3) -zepam-

7. Choose the correct pharmaceutical stems used in the names of vitamins:

- 1) -vit-    2) -vir-    3) -sept-

8. Choose the correct pharmaceutical stem used in the names of formic acid-containing drugs:

- 1) -formi-    2) -phenyl-    3) -phthor-

9. Choose the correct pharmaceutical stem used in the names of anesthetics:

- 1) -aesth-    2) -andr-    3) -alg-

10. Choose the correct pharmaceutical stem used in the names of vasodilators:

- 1) -angi-    2) -cid-    3) -bil-

### **III. Tests on Chemical Nomenclature:**

1. Choose the correct ending of the noun in the term ‘**Sulfur praecipitat...**’

- 1) um    2) a    3) us

2. Choose the correct ending of the noun in the term ‘**aqua Zinc...**’

- 1) i    2) a    3) um

3. Choose the correct ending of the noun in the term ‘**Iodum pur...**’

- 1) um    2) us    3) orum

4. Choose the correct ending of the noun in the term ‘**aqua Plumb...**’

- 1) i    2) us    3) a

5. Choose the correct ending of the noun in the term ‘**Phosphor... radioactivus**’

- 1) us    2) a    3) um

6. Choose the correct ending of the noun in the phrase ‘**solutio Iod... spirituosa**’

- 1) i    2) ae    3) um



7. Choose the correct ending of the noun in the phrase ‘**unguentum Hydragyri... flavum**’

- 1) i            2) um            3) ae

8. Choose the correct variant of translation of the term ‘**pure iodine**’

- 1) Iodum purum  
2) Purum Iodum  
3) Iodum puri

9. Choose the correct variant of translation of the term ‘**hydrogen peroxide**’

- 1) Hydrogenii peroxydum  
2) Hydrogenium peroxydum  
3) Peroxydi Hydrogenium

10. Choose the correct variant of translation of the term ‘**mercury oxide**’

- 1) Hydragyri oxydum  
2) Hydrargyrum oxydum  
3) Oxydum Hydragyri

11. Choose the correct variant of translation of the term ‘**calcium hydroxide**’

- 1) Calcii hydroxydum  
2) Calcium hydroxydum  
3) Hydroxydum Calcii

12. Choose the correct variant of translation of the term ‘**powdered ascorbic acid**’

- 1) Acidum ascorbinicum pulveratum  
2) Acidum ascorbinicosum pulveratum  
3) Acidum ascorbinici pulverati

13. Choose the correct variant of translation of the term ‘**coated tablets of boric acid**’

- 1) tabulettae obductae Acidi borici
- 2) Acidum boricum tabulettae obductae
- 3) tabulettas obductas Acidum boricum

14. Choose the correct variant of translation of the term ‘**diluted sulfuric acid**’

- 1) Acidum sulfuricum dilutum
- 2) Acidum sulfurosum dilutosum
- 3) Acidum sulfurici diluti

15. Choose the correct variant of translation of the term ‘**ascorbic acid in tablets**’

- 1) Acidum ascorbinicum in tabulettis
- 2) tabulettae Acidum ascorbinicum
- 3) Acidum ascorbinicum in tabulettarum

#### **IV. Tests on Clinical Terms:**

1. Choose the correct Latin clinical term for ‘**inflammation of brain**’

- 1) encephalitis
- 2) cerebritis
- 3) cephalitis

2. Choose the correct Latin clinical term for ‘**tumor of adipose tissue**’

- 1) lipoma
- 2) fibroma
- 3) odontoma

3. Choose the correct Latin clinical term for ‘**high count of white blood cells**’

- 1) leukocytosis
- 2) erythrocytosis
- 3) thrombocytosis

4. Choose the correct Latin clinical term for ‘**hardening of a gland**’

- 1) adenostenosis
- 2) laryngostenosis
- 3) angiostenosis

5. Choose the correct Latin clinical term for ‘**inflammation of joints**’

- 1) arthritis
- 2) arthrosis
- 3) arthropathia

6. Choose the correct Latin clinical term for ‘**measuring the extremity**’

- 1) acrometria
- 2) cephalometria
- 3) odontometria

7. Choose the correct Latin clinical term for ‘**heart disease**’

- 1) cardiopathia
- 2) odontopathia
- 3) rhinopathia

8. Choose the correct Latin clinical term for ‘**pain in the stomach**’

- 1) gatrodynia
- 2) cardiodynia
- 3) neuroalgia

9. Choose the correct Latin clinical term for ‘**proliferative tumor of connective tissue**’

- 1) fibromatosis
- 2) fibroma
- 3) fibrosis

10. Choose the correct Latin clinical term for ‘**instrumental examination of the mouth**’

- 1) stomatoscopia
- 2) somatoscopia
- 3) stomatoscopus

11. Choose the correct Latin clinical term for ‘**instrumental examination of the esophagus**’

- 1) oesophagoscopia
- 2) gastroscopia
- 3) cardioscopia

12. Choose the correct Latin clinical term for ‘**inflammation of the tongue**’

- 1) glossitis
- 2) stomatitis
- 3) meningitis

13. Choose the correct Latin clinical term for ‘**tumor of bone tissue**’

- 1) osteoma
- 2) odontoma
- 3) carcinoma

14. Choose the correct Latin clinical term for ‘**pain in the ear**’

- 1) otalgia
- 2) cephalalgia
- 3) brachialgia

15. Choose the correct Latin clinical term for ‘**inflammation of the ear**’

- 1) otitis
- 2) ophthalmitis
- 3) phlebitis

#### **V. Tests on Prescriptions:**

1. Choose the correct endings of the nouns in the prescription phrase ‘**Recipe: Tinctur... Althae... 30 ml**’

- 1) ae, ae
- 2) a, ae
- 3) arum, ae

2. Choose the correct endings of the nouns in the prescription phrase ‘**Recipe: Sirup... Rub...idei 10 ml**’

- 1) i, i
- 2) a, i
- 3) i, us

3. Choose the correct endings of the nouns in the prescription phrase ‘**Recipe: Codein... phosphat... 0,15**’

- 1) i, is
- 2) i, i
- 3) um, um

4. Choose the correct endings of the nouns in the prescription phrase ‘**Recipe: Tinctur... amare... 10 ml**’

- 1) ae, ae
- 2) i, i
- 3) ae, arum

5. Choose the correct variant of translation of the prescription phrase ‘**Take: Valerian infusion 10 ml**’

- 1) Recipe: Infusi Valerianae 10 ml
- 2) Recipe: Infusum Valeriana 10 ml
- 3) Infusi Valerianae 10 ml

6. Choose the correct variant of translation of the prescription phrase ‘**Take: Poison nut tincture 5 ml**’

- 1) Recipe: Tincturae Strychni 5 ml

2) Recipe: Strychni tincturae 5 ml

3) Recipe 5 ml tincturas Strychnos

7. Choose the correct variant of translation of the prescription phrase

**‘Take: Sea buckthorn oil 30 ml’**

1) Recipe: Olei Hippophaës 30 ml

2) Recipe: Hippophaë oleorum 30 ml

3) Da: Olei Hippophaës 30 ml

8. Choose the correct variant of translation of the prescription phrase

**‘Take: Nettle leaves infusion 15,0 – 200 ml’**

1) Recipe: Infusi foliorum Urticae 15,0 – 200 ml

2) Recipe: Infusi folia Urticae 15,0 – 200 ml

3) Recipe: Infusum foliorum Urticarum 15,0 – 200 ml

9. Choose the correct variant of translation of the prescription phrase

**‘Take: Cassia herb infusion 10,0 – 150 ml’**

1) Recipe: Infusi herbae Sennae 10,0 – 150 ml

2) Recipe: Infusi herbarum Senna 10,0 – 150 ml

3) Recipe: Infusi herbas Senna 10,0 – 150 ml

10. Choose the correct variant of translation of the prescription phrase **‘Take: Motherwort herb infusion 15,0 – 200 ml’**

1) Recipe: Infusi herbae Leonuri 15,0 – 200 ml

2) Recipe: Infusi herbarum Leonurus 15,0 – 200 ml

3) Recipe: Infusorum herbas Leonuri 15,0 – 200 ml

11. Choose the correct endings of the nouns in the phrase **‘Da tinctur... in ampull...’**

1) am, is    2) as, ae    3) am, arum

12. Choose the correct endings of the nouns in the phrase ‘**Praescribe Bromcamphor... in tabulett...**’

- 1) am, is    2) ae, ae    3) arum, arum

12. Choose the correct endings of the nouns in the phrase ‘**Signa gutt... mixtur...**’

- 1) as, ae    2) am, arum    3) ae, are

13. Choose the correct endings of the nouns in the phrase ‘**Refrigera aqu... Menth...**’

- 1) am, ae    2) as, am    3) ae, ae

14. Choose the correct endings of the nouns in the phrase ‘**Praescribe remedi... ad hypotoni...**’

- 1) um, am    2) i, i    3) i, am

15. Choose the correct variant of translation of the phrase ‘**Give out the valerian tablets**’

- 1) Da tabulettas Valerinae  
2) Da Valerianae tabulettarum  
3) Da tabulettarum Valarianam

# Appendices

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## Appendix 1. Latin-English Glossary

<i>Latin</i>	<i>English</i>	<i>Russian</i>
<i>(con)servāre</i>	<i>to keep, to store</i>	хранить
<i>(per)colāre</i>	<i>to filter through</i>	процеживать
<i>Absinthium, i, n</i>	<i>wormwood</i>	полынь горькая
<i>acidum aceticum</i>	<i>acetic acid</i>	уксусная кислота
<i>acidum acetylsalicylicum (Aspirinum)</i>	<i>acetylsalicylic acid (Aspirin)</i>	ацетилсалициловая кислота (аспирин)
<i>acidum arsenicosum</i>	<i>arsenous acid</i>	мышьяковистая кислота
<i>acidum ascorbinicum</i>	<i>ascorbic acid</i>	аскорбиновая кислота
<i>acidum benzoicum</i>	<i>benzoic acid</i>	бензойная кислота
<i>acidum boricum</i>	<i>boric acid</i>	борная кислота
<i>acidum carbolicum</i>	<i>carbolic acid</i>	карболовая кислота
<i>acidum carbonicum</i>	<i>carbonic acid</i>	угольная кислота
<i>acidum citricum</i>	<i>citric acid</i>	лимонная кислота
<i>acidum folicum</i>	<i>folic acid</i>	фолиевая кислота
<i>acidum glutaminicum</i>	<i>glutamic acid</i>	глутаминовая кислота
<i>acidum hydrochloricum</i>	<i>hydrochloric acid</i>	хлористоводородная кислота (соляная)
<i>acidum hydrocyanicum</i>	<i>hydrocyanic acid</i>	цианистоводородная кислота
<i>acidum hydrosulfuricum</i>	<i>hydrosulfuric acid</i>	сероводородная кислота
<i>acidum lacticum</i>	<i>lactic acid</i>	молочная кислота
<i>acidum lipoicum</i>	<i>lipoic acid</i>	липовая кислота
<i>acidum nicotinicum</i>	<i>nicotinic acid</i>	никотиновая кислота



<i>Latin</i>	<i>English</i>	<i>Russian</i>
<i>acidum nitricum</i>	<i>nitric acid</i>	азотная кислота
<i>acidum nitrosum</i>	<i>nitrous acid</i>	азотистая кислота
<i>acidum phosphoricum</i>	<i>phosphoric acid</i>	фосфорная кислота
<i>acidum salicylicum</i>	<i>salicylic acid</i>	салициловая кислота
<i>acidum sulfuricum</i>	<i>sulfuric acid</i>	серная кислота
<i>acidum sulfurosum</i>	<i>sulfurous acid</i>	сернистая кислота
<i>addĕre</i>	<i>to add</i>	добавлять
<i>adhībĕre</i>	<i>to apply, to use</i>	употреблять, применять
<i>aethereus, a, um</i>	<i>ethereal</i>	эфирный
<i>agitāre</i>	<i>to stir, to shake</i>	взбалтывать
<i>albus, a, um</i>	<i>white</i>	белый
<i>Alnus, i f</i>	<i>alder</i>	ольха
<i>Althaea, ae f</i>	<i>marshmallow</i>	алтей
<i>amareus, a, um</i>	<i>bitter</i>	горький
<i>ampulla, ae f</i>	<i>ampule</i>	ампула
<i>Amygdala, ae f</i>	<i>almond</i>	миндаль (плод)
<i>Amygdalus, i f</i>	<i>almond</i>	миндаль
<i>amylaceus, a, um</i>	<i>starched</i>	крахмальный
<i>amylum, i, n</i>	<i>starch</i>	крахмал
<i>anhydricus, a, um</i>	<i>anhydrous</i>	безводный
<i>Anisum, i n</i>	<i>anise</i>	анис
<i>antidotum, i, n</i>	<i>antidote</i>	противоядие
<i>aqua, ae f</i>	<i>water</i>	вода
<i>aquosus, a, um</i>	<i>aqueous</i>	водный
<i>Arnica, ae f</i>	<i>wolf's bane</i>	арника
<i>audĭre</i>	<i>to listen</i>	слушать
<i>bacca, ae f</i>	<i>berry</i>	ягода
<i>bacillus, i m</i>	<i>bacillus</i>	палочка
<i>Belladonna, ae f</i>	<i>deadly nightshade</i>	красавка (белладонна)
<i>Betula, ae f</i>	<i>birch</i>	береза
<i>Bistorta, ae f</i>	<i>european bistort</i>	змеевик
<i>bolus, i f</i>	1) <i>clay</i> 2) <i>kaolin</i>	1) глина 2) болюс (крупная пилюля)

<i>Latin</i>	<i>English</i>	<i>Russian</i>
<i>Bromcamphora, ae f</i>	<i>bromcamphora or monobromated camphora</i>	бромкамфора
<i>butyrum, i n</i>	<i>butter</i>	масло (твердое)
<i>Cacao</i> (NB! It isn't inflected)	<i>cocoa</i>	какао
<i>Calendula, ae f</i>	<i>marigold</i>	календула, ноготки
<i>Camphora, ae f</i>	<i>camphor</i>	камфора
<i>Capsicum, i, n</i>	<i>pepper</i>	перец
<i>capsula, ae f</i>	<i>capsule</i>	капсула
<i>Centaurium, i, n</i>	<i>centaury</i>	золотысячник
<i>cera, ae, f</i>	<i>wax</i>	воск
<i>Cerasus, i f</i>	<i>cherry</i>	вишня
<i>Chamomilla, ae f</i>	<i>chamomile</i>	ромашка
<i>charta, ae f</i>	<i>paper</i>	бумага
<i>cinereus, a, um</i>	<i>grey</i>	серый
<i>Citrus, i f</i>	<i>lemon / tangerine</i>	Цитрон (лимон, мандарин)
<i>coeruleus, a, um</i>	<i>blue</i>	синий
<i>concentratum, i n</i>	<i>concentrate</i>	концентрат
<i>concidere</i>	<i>to cut, to crush</i>	резать, измельчать
<i>concisus, a, um</i>	<i>cut, crushed</i>	резанный, измельченный
<i>continere</i>	<i>to contain</i>	содержать
<i>contundere</i>	<i>to pestle, to pound</i>	толочь
<i>Convallaria, ae f</i>	<i>lily-of-the-valley</i>	ландыш
<i>coquere</i>	<i>to boil, to digest</i>	варить
<i>Crataegus, i f</i>	<i>hawthorn</i>	боярышник
<i>Crataegus, i, f</i>	<i>hawthorn</i>	боярышник
<i>crystallus, i f</i>	<i>crystal</i>	кристалл
<i>curare</i>	<i>to treat</i>	заботиться, лечить
<i>dare</i>	<i>to give out</i>	давать, выдавать, отпускать
<i>decoctum, i n</i>	<i>decoction</i>	отвар

<i>Latin</i>	<i>English</i>	<i>Russian</i>
<i>depuratus, a, um</i>	<i>depurated</i>	очищенный
<i>destillatus, a, um</i>	<i>distilled</i>	дистиллированный
<i>diluere</i>	<i>to dilute</i>	разбавлять
<i>dilutus, a, u,</i>	<i>diluted</i>	разбавленный
<i>dividere</i>	<i>to divide</i>	делить, разделять
<i>Echinacea, ae, f</i>	<i>echinacea</i>	эхинацея
<i>emulsum, i n</i>	<i>emulsion</i>	эмульсия
<i>Ephedra, ae f</i>	<i>ephedra</i>	эфедра, хвойник
<i>Equisetum, i, n</i>	<i>bottlebrush</i>	хвощ
<i>Erysimum, i, n</i>	<i>wormseed</i>	желтушник
<i>Eucalyptus, i f</i>	<i>gum-tree, eucalyptus</i>	эвкалипт
<i>Eucommia, ae f</i>	<i>eucommia</i>	эвкоммия
<i>extergere</i>	<i>to wipe</i>	вытирать, обтирать
<i>externus, a, um</i>	<i>external</i>	внешний
<i>extractum, i n</i>	<i>extract</i>	экстракт
<i>extrahere</i>	<i>to extract</i>	извлекать
<i>extrahere</i>	<i>to extract</i>	извлекать
<i>Farfara, ae, f</i>	<i>coltsfoot</i>	мать-и-мачеха
<i>filtrare, I</i>	<i>to filter</i>	фильтровать
<i>finire</i>	<i>to finish</i>	кончать, заканчивать
<i>flavus, a, um</i>	<i>yellow</i>	желтый
<i>Foeniculum, i, n</i>	<i>fennel</i>	фенхель
<i>folium, i n</i>	<i>leaf</i>	лист
<i>formare</i>	<i>to form</i>	образовывать
<i>fungus, i, m</i>	<i>fungus, mushroom</i>	гриб
<i>gastricus, a, um</i>	<i>gastric</i>	желудочный
<i>gelatina, ae f</i>	<i>gelatine</i>	желатин
<i>gelatinosus, a, um</i>	<i>gelatinous</i>	желатиновый
<i>gemma, ae f</i>	<i>bud</i>	почка
<i>globulus, i m</i>	<i>globule</i>	шарик
<i>Glycyrrhiza, ae, f</i>	<i>glycyrrhiza</i>	солодка
<i>granulum, i, n</i>	<i>granule</i>	гранула (лекарственная форма)

<i>Latin</i>	<i>English</i>	<i>Russian</i>
<i>gutta, ae f</i>	<i>drop</i>	капля
<i>Helianthus, i m</i>	<i>sunflower</i>	подсолнечник
<i>herba, ae f</i>	<i>herb</i>	трава
<i>hydricus, a, um</i>	<i>hydrous</i>	водный
<i>Hyoscyamus, i, m</i>	<i>henbane</i>	белена
<i>Hypericum, i, n</i>	<i>St. John's wort,</i> <i>hypericum</i>	зверобой
<i>infundere</i>	<i>to pour, to infuse into</i>	наливать, вливать
<i>infusum, i n</i>	<i>infusion</i>	настой
<i>internus, a, um</i>	<i>internal</i>	внутренний
<i>Juniperus, i f</i>	<i>juniper</i>	можжевельник
<i>laborare</i>	<i>to work</i>	работать
<i>Lagochilus, i, m</i>	<i>lagochilus</i>	лагохилус, зайцегуб
<i>Laminaria, ae f</i>	<i>laminaria</i>	ламинария, морская капуста
<i>Leonurus, i m</i>	<i>motherwort</i>	пустырник
<i>linimentum, i n</i>	<i>liniment</i>	линимент
<i>linire</i>	<i>to smear with, to</i> <i>spread</i>	намазывать
<i>Linum, i, n</i>	<i>flax</i>	лен
<i>liquidus, a, um</i>	<i>liquid</i>	жидкий
<i>Liquiritia, ae f</i>	<i>liquorice</i>	лакричник
<i>macerare, I</i>	<i>to infuse</i>	настаивать, размачивать
<i>massa, ae f</i>	<i>mass</i>	масса
<i>medicamentum, i n</i>	<i>drug</i>	лекарство
<i>medicatus, a, um</i>	<i>medical</i>	медицинский
<i>Mentha, ae f</i>	<i>mint</i>	мята
<i>Millefolium, i, n</i>	<i>yarrow</i>	тысячелистник
<i>miscere</i>	<i>to mix</i>	смешивать
<i>mixtura, ae f</i>	<i>mixture</i>	микстура
<i>monstrare, I</i>	<i>to show, to</i> <i>demonstrate</i>	показывать
<i>Myrtillus, i, m</i>	<i>blueberry</i>	черника

<i>Latin</i>	<i>English</i>	<i>Russian</i>
<i>niger, gra, grum</i>	<i>black</i>	черный
<i>numerus, i m</i>	<i>number</i>	число
<i>obductus, a, um</i>	<i>coated</i>	покрытый оболочкой
<i>officina, ae f</i>	<i>pharmacy, drugstore</i>	аптека
<i>oleosus, a, um</i>	<i>oily</i>	масляный
<i>oleum, i n</i>	<i>oil</i>	масло
<i>ophthalmicus, a, um</i>	<i>ophthalmic</i>	глазной
<i>Oryza, ae f</i>	<i>rice</i>	рис
<i>Oxycoccus, i m</i>	<i>cranberry</i>	клюква
<i>Paeonia, ae f</i>	<i>peony</i>	пион
<i>Passiflora, ae f</i>	<i>granadilla</i>	пассифлора, страстоцвет
<i>pasta, ae f</i>	<i>paste</i>	паста
<i>pilula, ae f</i>	<i>pill</i>	пилюля
<i>Pinus, i f</i>	<i>pine</i>	сосна
<i>planta, ae f</i>	<i>plant</i>	растение
<i>praecipitāre</i>	<i>to precipitate</i>	осаждать
<i>praecipitatus, a, um</i>	<i>precipitated</i>	осаженный
<i>praeparāre</i>	<i>to prepare</i>	приготовлять
<i>praescribēre</i>	<i>to prescribe</i>	прописывать
<i>Prunus, i f</i>	<i>plum</i>	слива
<i>pulveratus, a, um</i>	<i>powdered</i>	в порошке
<i>purus, a, um</i>	<i>pure</i>	чистый
<i>radioactivus, a, um</i>	<i>radioactive</i>	радиоактивный
<i>recipēre</i>	<i>to take</i>	брать, взять
<i>refrigerāre</i>	<i>to cool, to refrigerate</i>	охлаждать
<i>remedium, i n</i>	<i>remedy</i>	лечебное средство
<i>repetēre</i>	<i>to repeat</i>	повторять
<i>Rosa, ae f</i>	<i>wild rose</i>	шиповник
<i>Rhamnus, i f</i>	<i>buckthorn</i>	жостер
<i>Rheum, i n</i>	<i>rhubarb</i>	ревень
<i>Ricinus, i m</i>	<i>castor-oil plant</i>	клевещина
<i>rotundus, a, um</i>	<i>round</i>	круглый

<i>Latin</i>	<i>English</i>	<i>Russian</i>
<i>ruber, bra, brum</i>	<i>red</i>	красный
<i>Rubus idaeus, i m</i>	<i>raspberry</i>	малина
<i>saccharum, i, n</i>	<i>sugar</i>	сахар
<i>salvēre</i>	<i>to be healthy (greeting)</i>	здоровствовать
<i>Salvia, ae f</i>	<i>sage</i>	шалфей
<i>Sambucus, i f</i>	<i>elderberry</i>	бузина
<i>Schizandra, ae f</i>	<i>schizandra</i>	лимонник
<i>Scutellaria, ae f</i>	<i>scullcap</i>	шлемник
<i>Serpyllum, i, n</i>	<i>brotherwort</i>	чабрец
<i>signāre</i>	<i>to label, to indicate, to indicate on the label</i>	обозначать
<i>sirupus, i m</i>	<i>syrup</i>	сироп
<i>Solanum tuberosum, i, n</i>	<i>white potato</i>	паслен клубненосный, картофель
<i>Solanum, i, n</i>	<i>nightshade</i>	паслен
<i>solvēre</i>	<i>to dissolve</i>	растворять
<i>spirituosus, a, um</i>	<i>spirituous, alcoholic</i>	спиртовой
<i>sterilisāre</i>	<i>to sterilize</i>	стерилизовать
<i>Strophanthus, i m</i>	<i>strophanthus</i>	строфант
<i>Strychnos, i f</i>	<i>poison nut</i>	чилибуха
<i>substantia, ae f</i>	<i>substance</i>	вещество
<i>succus, i, m</i>	<i>juice</i>	сок
<i>sumēre</i>	<i>to take (about a medicine)</i>	принимать
<i>suppositorium, i n</i>	<i>suppository</i>	свеча, суппозиторий
<i>tabuletta, ae f</i>	<i>tablet</i>	таблетка
<i>talcum, i, n</i>	<i>talc</i>	тальк
<i>Terebinthina, ae f</i>	<i>turpentine</i>	терпентин, живица
<i>terēre</i>	<i>to rub</i>	тереть
<i>Thymus, i, n</i>	<i>thyme</i>	тимьян
<i>tinctura, ae f</i>	<i>tincture</i>	настойка

<i>Latin</i>	<i>English</i>	<i>Russian</i>
<i>Tormentilla, ae f</i>	<i>tormentil</i>	лапчатка
<i>Trifolium fibrinum, i, n</i>	<i>marsh trefoil</i>	водяной трилистник
<i>Triticum, i, n</i>	<i>wheat</i>	пшеница
<i>unguentum, i n</i>	<i>ointment</i>	мазь
<i>Urtica, ae f</i>	<i>nettle</i>	крапива
<i>Uva (ae, f) ursi</i>	<i>bearberry</i>	толокнянка, медвежье ушко
<i>valēre</i>	<i>to be healthy (parting remark)</i>	быть здоровым
<i>Valeriana, ae f</i>	<i>valerian</i>	валериана
<i>venenum, i, n</i>	<i>poison, toxin</i>	яд
<i>Veratrum, i n</i>	<i>hellebore</i>	чемерица
<i>vitaminum, i, n</i>	<i>vitamin</i>	витамин
<i>vitrum, i, n</i>	<i>flask, vial, jar</i>	склянка
<i>vivēre</i>	<i>to live</i>	жить
<i>vivus, a, um</i>	<i>alive</i>	живой

## Appendix 2. English-Latin Glossary

<i>English</i>	<i>Latin</i>	<i>Russian</i>
1) clay 2) kaolin	<i>bolus, i f</i>	1) глина 2) болюс (крупная пилюля)
<i>acetic acid</i>	<i>acidum aceticum</i>	уксусная кислота
<i>acetylsalicylic acid</i> (Aspirin)	<i>acidum</i> <i>acetylsalicylicum</i> ( <i>Aspirinum</i> )	ацетилсалициловая кислота (аспирин)
<i>alder</i>	<i>Alnus, i f</i>	ольха
<i>alive</i>	<i>vivus, a, um</i>	живой
<i>almond</i>	<i>Amygdala, ae f</i>	миндаль (плод)
<i>almond</i>	<i>Amygdalus, i f</i>	миндаль
<i>ampule</i>	<i>ampulla, ae f</i>	ампула
<i>anhydrous</i>	<i>anhydricus, a, um</i>	безводный
<i>anise</i>	<i>Anisum, i n</i>	анис
<i>antidote</i>	<i>antidotum, i, n</i>	противоядие
<i>aqueous</i>	<i>aquosus, a, um</i>	водный
<i>arsenous acid</i>	<i>acidum arsenicosum</i>	мышьяковистая кислота
<i>ascorbic acid</i>	<i>acidum</i> <i>ascorbinicum</i>	аскорбиновая кислота
<i>bacillus</i>	<i>bacillus, i m</i>	палочка
<i>bearberry</i>	<i>Uva (ae, f) ursi</i>	толокнянка, медвежье ушко
<i>benzoic acid</i>	<i>acidum benzoicum</i>	бензойная кислота
<i>berry</i>	<i>bacca, ae f</i>	ягода
<i>birch</i>	<i>Betula, ae f</i>	береза
<i>bitter</i>	<i>amareus, a, um</i>	горький
<i>black</i>	<i>niger, gra, grum</i>	черный
<i>blue</i>	<i>coeruleus, a, um</i>	синий
<i>blueberry</i>	<i>Myrtillus, i, m</i>	черника
<i>boric acid</i>	<i>acidum boricum</i>	борная кислота



<i>English</i>	<i>Latin</i>	<i>Russian</i>
<i>bottlebrush</i>	<i>Equisetum, i, n</i>	хвощ
<i>bromcamphora</i> or <i>monobromated</i> <i>camphora</i>	<i>Bromcamphora, ae f</i>	бромкамфора
<i>brotherwort</i>	<i>Serpyllum, i, n</i>	чабрец
<i>buckthorn</i>	<i>Rhamnus, i f</i>	жостер
<i>bud</i>	<i>gemma, ae f</i>	почка
<i>butter</i>	<i>butyrum, i n</i>	масло (твердое)
<i>camphor</i>	<i>Camphora, ae f</i>	камфора
<i>capsule</i>	<i>capsula, ae f</i>	капсула
<i>carbolic acid</i>	<i>acidum carbolicum</i>	карболовая кислота
<i>carbonic acid</i>	<i>acidum carbonicum</i>	угольная кислота
<i>castor-oil plant</i>	<i>Ricinus, i m</i>	клещевина
<i>centaury</i>	<i>Centaurium, i, n</i>	золотысячник
<i>chamomile</i>	<i>Chamomilla, ae f</i>	ромашка
<i>cherry</i>	<i>Cerasus, i f</i>	вишня
<i>citric acid</i>	<i>acidum citricum</i>	лимонная кислота
<i>coated</i>	<i>obductus, a, um</i>	покрытый оболочкой
<i>cocoa</i>	<i>Cacao</i> (NB! It isn't inflected)	какао
<i>coltsfoot</i>	<i>Farfara, ae, f</i>	мать-и-мачеха
<i>concentrate</i>	<i>concentratum, i n</i>	концентрат
<i>cranberry</i>	<i>Oxycoccus, i m</i>	клюква
<i>crystal</i>	<i>crystallus, i f</i>	кристалл
<i>cut, crushed</i>	<i>concisus, a, um</i>	резанный, измельченный
<i>deadly nightshade</i>	<i>Belladonna, ae f</i>	красавка (белладонна)
<i>decoction</i>	<i>decoctum, i n</i>	отвар
<i>depurated</i>	<i>depuratus, a, um</i>	очищенный
<i>diluted</i>	<i>dilutus, a, u,</i>	разбавленный
<i>distilled</i>	<i>destillatus, a, um</i>	дистиллированный
<i>drop</i>	<i>gutta, ae f</i>	капля
<i>drug</i>	<i>medicamentum, i n</i>	лекарство
<i>echinacea</i>	<i>Echinacea, ae, f</i>	эхинацея

<i>English</i>	<i>Latin</i>	<i>Russian</i>
<i>elderberry</i>	<i>Sambucus, i f</i>	бузина
<i>emulsion</i>	<i>emulsum, i n</i>	эмульсия
<i>ephedra</i>	<i>Ephedra, ae f</i>	эфедра, хвойник
<i>ethereal</i>	<i>aethereus, a, um</i>	эфирный
<i>eucommia</i>	<i>Eucommia, ae f</i>	эвкоммия
<i>european bistort</i>	<i>Bistorta, ae f</i>	змеевик
<i>external</i>	<i>externus, a, um</i>	внешний
<i>extract</i>	<i>extractum, i n</i>	экстракт
<b>fennel</b>	<b><i>Foeniculum, i, n</i></b>	фенхель
<i>flask, vial, jar</i>	<i>vitrum, i, n</i>	склянка
<i>flax</i>	<i>Linum, i, n</i>	лен
<i>folic acid</i>	<i>acidum folicum</i>	фолиевая кислота
<i>fungus, mushroom</i>	<i>fungus, i, m</i>	гриб
<i>gastric</i>	<i>gastricus, a, um</i>	желудочный
<i>gelatine</i>	<i>gelatina, ae f</i>	желатин
<i>gelatinous</i>	<i>gelatinosus, a, um</i>	желатиновый
<i>globule</i>	<i>globulus, i m</i>	шарик
<i>glutamic acid</i>	<i>acidum glutaminicum</i>	глутаминовая кислота
<i>glycyrrhiza</i>	<i>Glycyrrhiza, ae, f</i>	солодка
<i>granadilla</i>	<i>Passiflora, ae f</i>	пассифлора, страстоцвет
<i>granule</i>	<i>granulum, i, n</i>	гранула ( <i>лекарственная форма</i> )
<i>grey</i>	<i>cinereus, a, um</i>	серый
<i>gum-tree, eucalyptus</i>	<i>Eucalyptus, i f</i>	эвкалипт
<i>hawthorn</i>	<i>Crataegus, i f</i>	боярышник
<i>hawthorn</i>	<i>Crataegus, i, f</i>	боярышник
<i>hellebore</i>	<i>Veratrum, i n</i>	чемерица
<i>henbane</i>	<i>Hyoscyamus, i, m</i>	белена
<i>herb</i>	<i>herba, ae f</i>	трава
<i>hydrochloric acid</i>	<i>acidum hydrochloricum</i>	хлористоводородная кислота (соляная)

<i>English</i>	<i>Latin</i>	<i>Russian</i>
<i>hydrocyanic acid</i>	<i>acidum hydrocyanicum</i>	цианистоводородная кислота
<i>hydrosulfuric acid</i>	<i>acidum hydrosulfuricum</i>	сероводородная кислота
<i>hydrous</i>	<i>hydricus, a, um</i>	водный
<i>infusion</i>	<i>infusum, i n</i>	настой
<i>internal</i>	<i>internus, a, um</i>	внутренний
<i>juice</i>	<i>succus, i, m</i>	сок
<i>juniper</i>	<i>Juniperus, i f</i>	можжевельник
<i>lactic acid</i>	<i>acidum lacticum</i>	молочная кислота
<i>lagochilus</i>	<i>Lagochilus, i, m</i>	лагохилус, зайцегуб
<i>laminaria</i>	<i>Laminaria, ae f</i>	ламинария, морская капуста
<i>leaf</i>	<i>folium, i n</i>	лист
<i>lemon / tangerine</i>	<i>Citrus, i f</i>	Цитрон (лимон, мандарин)
<i>lily-of-the-valley</i>	<i>Convallaria, ae f</i>	ландыш
<i>liniment</i>	<i>linimentum, i n</i>	линимент
<i>lipoic acid</i>	<i>acidum lipoicum</i>	липовая кислота
<i>liquid</i>	<i>liquidus, a, um</i>	жидкий
<i>liquorice</i>	<i>Liquiritia, ae f</i>	лакричник
<i>marigold</i>	<i>Calendula, ae f</i>	календула, ноготки
<i>marsh trefoil</i>	<i>Trifolium fibrinum, i, n</i>	водяной трилистник
<i>marshmallow</i>	<i>Althaea, ae f</i>	алтей
<i>mass</i>	<i>massa, ae f</i>	масса
<i>medical</i>	<i>medicatus, a, um</i>	медицинский
<i>mint</i>	<i>Mentha, ae f</i>	мята
<i>mixture</i>	<i>mixtura, ae f</i>	микстура
<i>motherwort</i>	<i>Leonurus, i m</i>	пустырник
<i>nettle</i>	<i>Urtica, ae f</i>	крапива
<i>nicotinic acid</i>	<i>acidum nicotinicum</i>	никотиновая кислота
<i>nightshade</i>	<i>Solanum, i, n</i>	паслен
<i>nitric acid</i>	<i>acidum nitricum</i>	азотная кислота

<i>English</i>	<i>Latin</i>	<i>Russian</i>
<i>nitrous acid</i>	<i>acidum nitrosum</i>	азотистая кислота
<i>number</i>	<i>numerus, i m</i>	число
<i>oil</i>	<i>oleum, i n</i>	масло
<i>oily</i>	<i>oleosus, a, um</i>	масляный
<i>ointment</i>	<i>unguentum, i n</i>	мазь
<i>ophthalmic</i>	<i>ophthalmicus, a, um</i>	глазной
<i>paper</i>	<i>charta, ae f</i>	бумага
<i>paste</i>	<i>pasta, ae f</i>	паста
<i>peony</i>	<i>Paeonia, ae f</i>	пион
<i>pepper</i>	<i>Capsicum, i, n</i>	перец
<i>pharmacy, drugstore</i>	<i>officina, ae f</i>	аптека
<i>phosphoric acid</i>	<i>acidum phosphoricum</i>	фосфорная кислота
<i>pill</i>	<i>pilula, ae f</i>	пилюля
<i>pine</i>	<i>Pinus, i f</i>	сосна
<i>plant</i>	<i>planta, ae f</i>	растение
<i>plum</i>	<i>Prunus, i f</i>	слива
<i>poison nut</i>	<i>Strychnos, i f</i>	чилибуха
<i>poison, toxin</i>	<i>venenum, i, n</i>	яд
<i>powdered</i>	<i>pulveratus, a, um</i>	в порошке
<i>precipitated</i>	<i>praecipitatus, a, um</i>	осажденный
<i>pure</i>	<i>purus, a, um</i>	чистый
<i>radioactive</i>	<i>radioactivus, a, um</i>	радиоактивный
<i>raspberry</i>	<i>Rubus idaeus, i m</i>	малина
<i>red</i>	<i>ruber, bra, brum</i>	красный
<i>remedy</i>	<i>remedium, i n</i>	лечебное средство
<i>rhubarb</i>	<i>Rheum, i n</i>	ревень
<i>rice</i>	<i>Oryza, ae f</i>	рис
<i>round</i>	<i>rotundus, a, um</i>	круглый
<i>sage</i>	<i>Salvia, ae f</i>	шалфей
<i>salicylic acid</i>	<i>acidum salicylicum</i>	салициловая кислота
<i>schizandra</i>	<i>Schizandra, ae f</i>	лимонник
<i>scullcap</i>	<i>Scutellaria, ae f</i>	шлемник

<i>English</i>	<i>Latin</i>	<i>Russian</i>
<i>spirituous, alcoholic</i>	<i>spirituosus, a, um</i>	спиртовой
<i>St. John's wort, hypericum</i>	<i>Hypericum, i, n</i>	зверобой
<i>starch</i>	<i>amylum, i, n</i>	крахмал
<i>starched</i>	<i>amylaceus, a, um</i>	крахмальный
<i>strophanthus</i>	<i>Strophanthus, i, m</i>	строфант
<i>substance</i>	<i>substantia, ae, f</i>	вещество
<i>sugar</i>	<i>saccharum, i, n</i>	сахар
<i>sulfuric acid</i>	<i>acidum sulfuricum</i>	серная кислота
<i>sulfurous acid</i>	<i>acidum sulfurosum</i>	сернистая кислота
<i>sunflower</i>	<i>Helianthus, i, m</i>	подсолнечник
<i>suppository</i>	<i>suppositorium, i, n</i>	свеча, суппозиторий
<i>syrup</i>	<i>sirupus, i, m</i>	сироп
<i>tablet</i>	<i>tabuleta, ae, f</i>	таблетка
<i>talc</i>	<i>talcum, i, n</i>	тальк
<i>thyme</i>	<i>Thymus, i, n</i>	тимьян
<i>tincture</i>	<i>tinctura, ae, f</i>	настойка
<i>to add</i>	<i>addĕre</i>	добавлять
<i>to apply, to use</i>	<i>adhibĕre</i>	употреблять, применять
<i>to be healthy (greeting)</i>	<i>salvĕre</i>	здоровствовать
<i>to be healthy (parting remark)</i>	<i>valĕre</i>	быть здоровым
<i>to boil, to digest</i>	<i>coquĕre</i>	варить
<i>to contain</i>	<i>continĕre</i>	содержать
<i>to cool, to refrigerate</i>	<i>refrigerāre</i>	охлаждать
<i>to cut, to crush</i>	<i>concidĕre</i>	резать, измельчать
<i>to dilute</i>	<i>diluĕre</i>	разбавлять
<i>to dissolve</i>	<i>solvĕre</i>	растворять
<i>to divide</i>	<i>dividĕre</i>	делить, разделять
<i>to extract</i>	<i>extrahĕre</i>	извлекать
<i>to extract</i>	<i>extrahĕre</i>	извлекать
<i>to filter</i>	<i>filtrare, I</i>	фильтровать

<i>English</i>	<i>Latin</i>	<i>Russian</i>
<i>to filter through</i>	<i>(per)colāre</i>	процеживать
<i>to finish</i>	<i>finīre</i>	кончать, заканчивать
<i>to form</i>	<i>formāre</i>	образовывать
<i>to give out</i>	<i>dāre</i>	давать, выдавать, отпускать
<i>to infuse</i>	<i>macerare, I</i>	настаивать, размачивать
<i>to keep, to store</i>	<i>(con)servāre</i>	хранить
<i>to label, to indicate, to indicate on the label</i>	<i>signāre</i>	обозначать
<i>to listen</i>	<i>audīre</i>	слушать
<i>to live</i>	<i>vivēre</i>	жить
<i>to mix</i>	<i>miscēre</i>	смешивать
<i>to pestle, to pound</i>	<i>contundēre</i>	толочь
<i>to pour, to infuse into</i>	<i>infundēre</i>	наливать, вливать
<i>to precipitate</i>	<i>praecipitāre</i>	осаждать
<i>to prepare</i>	<i>praeparāre</i>	приготавливать
<i>to prescribe</i>	<i>praescribēre</i>	прописывать
<i>to repeat</i>	<i>repetēre</i>	повторять
<i>to rub</i>	<i>terēre</i>	тереть
<i>to show, to demonstrate</i>	<i>monstrare, I</i>	показывать
<i>to smear with, to spread</i>	<i>linīre</i>	намазывать
<i>to sterilize</i>	<i>sterilisāre</i>	стерилизовать
<i>to stir, to shake</i>	<i>agitāre</i>	взбалтывать
<i>to take</i>	<i>recipere</i>	брать, взять
<i>to take (about a medicine)</i>	<i>sumere</i>	принимать
<i>to treat</i>	<i>curāre</i>	заботиться, лечить
<i>to wipe</i>	<i>extergere</i>	вытирать, обтирать
<i>to work</i>	<i>laborāre</i>	работать
<i>tormentil</i>	<i>Tormentilla, ae f</i>	лапчатка
<i>turpentine</i>	<i>Terebinthina, ae f</i>	терпентин, живица
<i>valerian</i>	<i>Valeriana, ae f</i>	валериана

<i>English</i>	<i>Latin</i>	<i>Russian</i>
<i>vitamin</i>	<i>vitaminum, i, n</i>	витами́н
<i>water</i>	<i>aqua, ae f</i>	вода
<i>wax</i>	<i>cera, ae, f</i>	воск
<i>wild rose</i>	<i>Rosa, ae f</i>	шиповник
<i>wheat</i>	<i>Triticum, i, n</i>	пшеница
<i>white</i>	<i>albus, a, um</i>	белый
<i>white potato</i>	<i>Solanum tuberosum, i, n</i>	паслен клубненосный, картофель
<i>wolf's bane</i>	<i>Arnica, ae f</i>	арника
<i>wormseed</i>	<i>Erysimum, i, n</i>	желтушник
<i>wormwood</i>	<i>Absinthium, i, n</i>	полынь горькая
<i>yarrow</i>	<i>Millefolium, i, n</i>	тысячелистник
<i>yellow</i>	<i>flavus, a, um</i>	желтый

### Appendix 3.

#### List of Pharmaceutical Stems

Latin	English	Russian	Example
<b>-cillin-; -cyclin-;</b> <b>-mycin- ; -</b> <b>ceph- (cef-)</b>	antibiotics	антибиотики	Ampic <b>illin</b> um Tetrac <b>yclin</b> um Streptom <b>ycin</b> um <b>Ceph</b> alexinum
<b>-sulfa-</b>	antimicrobial sulfanamides	антимикробные сульфаниламиды	Nors <b>ulfa</b> zolum
<b>-cid-</b>	antimicrobial, antiparasitic, antiseptic	антимикробные	Streptoc <b>id</b> um
<b>-sept-</b>	antiseptic	антисептики	Pharyngos <b>sept</b> um
<b>-alg-; -dol-</b>	analgetic, pain-killing	болеутоляющие	Pental <b>alg</b> inum
<b>-pyr-</b>	antipyretic, reducing fever	жаропони- жающие	Anti <b>pyr</b> inum
<b>-ang(i)-; -vas-</b>	vasodilators	сосудо- расширяющие	<b>Vas</b> obralum
<b>-chol-; -bil-</b>	bile-expelling	желчегонные	Allo <b>chol</b> um
<b>-cor-; -card(i)-</b>	cardiac	сердечные	<b>Cardi</b> ovalenum
<b>-oestr-</b>	estrogenic, female sex hormones	эстрогенные (препараты женских половых гормонов)	Syno <b>estr</b> olum
<b>-andr-; -test-;</b> <b>-ster-</b>	androgenic, male sex hormones	андрогенные (препараты мужских половых гормонов)	<b>Testoster</b> onum <b>Andri</b> olum
<b>-pres(s)-;</b> <b>-ten(s)-</b>	hypotensive, antihypertensive	гипотензивные	A <b>press</b> inum A <b>ten</b> ololum



Latin	English	Russian	Example
<b>-io-; -trast-; -graf-</b>	diagnostic, X-ray contrast	диагностические рентгено-контрастные	Uro <b>graf</b> inum
<b>-cain-</b>	local anesthetic	местно-обезболивающее	Novo <b>cain</b> um
<b>-aesth-; -aesthes-</b>	anesthetic	обезболивающее	<b>Anaesthes</b> inum
<b>-barb-</b>	barbiturates	барбитураты	Pheno <b>barb</b> italum
<b>-ur-</b>	diuretic	мочегонные	<b>Furose</b> midum
<b>-sed-</b>	sedative, calmative	седативные, успокаивающие	Phyto <b>sed</b> anum
<b>-thyr-</b>	influencing the thyroid gland	воздействующие на щитовидную железу	<b>Thyr</b> ozolum
<b>-fung-; -myc-</b>	antifungal	противогрибковые	<b>Myc</b> oseptinum
<b>-anth-; -phyll-; -phyt-; -the-</b>	flower leave herb tea	цветок лист трава чай	Stroph <b>anth</b> inum Eup <b>phyll</b> inum <b>Phyt</b> olysinum <b>The</b> ophyllum
<b>-menth-</b>	mint	мята	<b>Menth</b> olum
<b>-papaver-</b>	white poppy	мак	<b>Papaver</b> inum
<b>-val-</b>	valerian	валериана	Cardio <b>val</b> enum
<b>-as-</b>	enzymes	ферментный	Lyda <b>as</b> um
<b>-cort-; -cortic-</b>	adrenal cortex hormone	гормоны коры надпочечников	<b>Cortic</b> otropinum
<b>-no(o)-</b>	nootropic	ноотропные	<b>Noo</b> peptum
<b>-vit-</b>	vitamin complex	поливитамины	Hexa <b>vit</b> um
<b>-vir-</b>	antiviral	противовирусный	Acyclo <b>vir</b> um
<b>-glyc-</b>	sweet	сладкий	Nitro <b>glyc</b> erinum
<b>-pyo-</b>	antipurulent drugs	противогнойные	<b>Pyo</b> cidum
<b>syn-; synth-</b>	synthetic	синтетический	<b>Synth</b> omycinum

Latin	English	Russian	Example
<b>-hydr-</b>	water, hydrogen	вода, водород	<b><u>Hydr</u></b> ocortisonum
<b>-oxy-</b>	oxygen	кислый, кислород	<b><u>Oxy</u></b> tetracyclinum
<b>-aeth(yl)-</b>	ethyl group	этил	<b><u>Aeth</u></b> azolum
<b>-meth(yl)-</b>	methyl group	метил	<b><u>Methyl</u></b> uracilum
<b>-phen(yl)-</b>	phenyl group	фенил	<b><u>Phen</u></b> azepamum
<b>-thi-</b>	sulfur	сера	<b><u>Thi</u></b> opentalum
<b>-chlor-</b>	chlorine	хлор	<b><u>Chlor</u></b> opyraminum
<b>-naphth-</b>	petroleum-based	нефть	<b><u>Bonaphth</u></b> onum
<b>-az-; -zol-; -zid-; -zin-</b>	nitrogen	азот	Norsulfazolum Cinnarizolum
<b>-phosph-</b>	containing phosphorus	фосфор	Cyclo <b><u>phosph</u></b> amidum
<b>-phthor-</b>	containing fluorine	фтор	<b><u>Phthor</u></b> ocortum
<b>-formi-</b>	formic acid	муравьиная кислота	Xero <b><u>formi</u></b> um

## Appendix 4.

### List of Clinical Stems

<i>Greek combining form</i>	<i>English meaning</i>
<b><i>acr-, acria</i></b>	limb, extremity
<b><i>aden –</i></b>	gland
<b><i>-algia, -dynia</i></b>	pain, ache
<b><i>angi-</i></b>	blood vessel
<b><i>arthr-</i></b>	articulation, joint
<b><i>brachi-</i></b>	shoulder
<b><i>bronch-</i></b>	bronchus
<b><i>cardi-, -cardium</i></b>	heart
<b><i>cephal-, cephalia</i></b>	head
<b><i>cheil-, -cheilia</i></b>	lip
<b><i>cheir-, chir-, -cheiria-, -chiria</i></b>	hand
<b><i>chole-</i></b>	gall
<b><i>cholecyst-</i></b>	gallbladder
<b><i>derm-, dermat-</i></b>	skin
<b><i>duoden-</i></b>	duodenum
<b><i>encephal-, cerebr-</i></b>	brain
<b><i>enter-</i></b>	intestines
<b><i>fibr-</i></b>	fibrous (connective) tissue
<b><i>gastr-</i></b>	stomach
<b><i>gloss-, -glossia</i></b>	tongue
<b><i>gon-</i></b>	knee
<b><i>-gramma</i></b>	1) the result of X-ray examination; 2) the result of registering smth.
<b><i>-graphia</i></b>	1) radiography; 2) the process of recording a signal
<b><i>hepat-</i></b>	liver
<b><i>hormone-</i></b>	hormone
<b><i>laryng-</i></b>	voice box (laryngx)
<b><i>laryng-</i></b>	larynx

<i>Greek combining form</i>	<i>English meaning</i>
<i>lip-</i>	adipose tissue
<i>-log-</i>	related to speech disorders
<i>-logia</i>	science, study
<i>-metria</i>	measuring
<i>my-</i>	muscle
<i>nephr-</i>	kidney
<i>neur-</i>	nerves, nerve tissue
<i>odont-, -odontia</i>	tooth
<i>oesophag-</i>	esophagus
<i>oesophag-</i>	esophagus
<i>oste-</i>	bone
<i>pancreat-</i>	pancreas
<i>pancreat-</i>	pancreas
<i>-pathia</i>	a disease
<i>pharyng-</i>	throat (pharynx)
<i>pharyng-</i>	pharynx
<i>pod-, -podia</i>	foot
<i>r(h)achi-</i>	spinal column
<i>rhin-</i>	nose
<i>-scopia</i>	instrumental examination, observation
<i>-scopus</i>	instrument for an examination
<i>somat-, soma-</i>	body
<i>spasm-, -spasmus</i>	spasm
<i>spondyl-</i>	vertebra
<i>steth-</i>	breast, chest
<i>stomat-</i>	mouth
<i>-therapia</i>	(non-operative) treatment
<i>thromb –</i>	blood clot
<i>thyre-</i>	thyroid gland
<i>uro-, -uresis, -uria</i>	urine or urination, related to urinary system

## Appendix 5. Chemical Elements

<b>Latin</b>	<b>English</b>	<b>Russian</b>
<b>Al</b> Aluminium, i, n	<i>aluminum</i>	алюминий
<b>Ag</b> Argentum, i, n	<i>silver</i>	серебро
<b>As</b> Arsenicum, i, n	<i>arsenic</i>	мышьяк
<b>Au</b> Aurum, i, n	<i>aurum, gold</i>	золото
<b>B</b> Borum, i, n	<i>boron</i>	бор
<b>Br</b> Bromum, i, n	<i>bromine</i>	бром
<b>Ba</b> Barium, i, n	<i>barium</i>	барий
<b>Bi</b> Bismuthum, i, n	<i>bismuth</i>	висмут
<b>C</b> Carboneum, i, n	<i>carbon</i>	углерод
<b>Ca</b> Calcium, i, n	<i>calcium</i>	кальций
<b>Cl</b> Chlorum, i, n	<i>chlorine</i>	хлор
<b>Cu</b> Cuprum, i, n	<i>cuprum, copper</i>	медь
<b>F</b> Fluorum, i, n (Latin) <i>seu</i> Phthorum, i, n (Greek)	<i>fluorine</i>	фтор
<b>Fe</b> Ferrum, i, n	<i>iron</i>	железо
<b>H</b> Hydrogenium, i, n	<i>hydrogen</i>	водород
<b>Hg</b> Hydrargyrum, i, n	<i>mercury</i>	ртуть
<b>I</b> Iodum, i, n	<i>iodine</i>	йод
<b>K</b> Kalium, i, n	<i>potassium</i>	калий
<b>Li</b> Lithium, i, n	<i>lithium</i>	литий
<b>Mg</b> Magnesium, i, n <i>seu</i> Magnium, i, n	<i>magnesium</i>	магний
<b>Mn</b> Manganum, i, n	<i>manganese</i>	марганец
<b>N</b> Nitrogenium, i, n	<i>nitrogen</i>	азот
<b>Na</b> Natrium, i, n	<i>sodium</i>	натрий
<b>O</b> Oxygenium, i, n	<i>oxygen</i>	кислород
<b>Pb</b> Plumbum, i, n	<i>lead</i>	свинец
<b>Ph</b> Phosphorus, i, m	<i>phosphorus</i>	фосфор
<b>S</b> Sulfur, uris, n	<i>sulfur</i>	сера
<b>Si</b> Silicium, i, n	<i>silicon</i>	кремний
<b>Zn</b> Zincum, i, n	<i>zinc</i>	цинк

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