FARMACEUTICKÁ FAKULTA
Ústav cizích jazyků a dějin veterinárního lékařství

PROFESSIONAL LATIN
FOR PHARMACISTS

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a státním rozpočtem České republiky.
Preface

This Latin textbook is mainly intended for a two-semester course of the pharmacy master study program where it is extremely desirable that every perspective pharmacist has very professional knowledge of Latin as this is absolutely essential to the understanding of pharmaceutical terminology and to the proper handling of medical prescriptions. This textbook is designed to furnish that necessary modicum. The book, which is divided into 18 lessons, provides a selection of grammatical topics, some basics of pharmaceutical lexicology and one lesson also deals with the right writing and reading of medical prescriptions. At the end of the textbook there is added a revision lesson which can enable the students to check their knowledge gained in each of the chapters. The textbook also contains a complete list of pharmaceutical abbreviations in common use and a comprehensive Latin-English and English-Latin dictionary and the picture attachment with the basic description of human body and plants. The authors hope that this textbook will contribute to students’ obtaining and strengthening their knowledge which will be employable in their future professional lives.

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Unit 1

Introduction unit

Latin Alphabet and Pronunciation

The Latin language is a dead language belonging among the Indo – European languages where we can include many other languages as Anatolian, Indo – Iranian, Baltic, Albanian, Celtic, Germanic, Greek, Italic or Slavic and many others. At present the Latin alphabet consists of 24 letters: Aa, Bb, Cc, Dd, Ee, Ff, Gg, Hh, Ii, Kk, Ll, Mm, Nn, Oo, Pp, Qq, Rr, Ss, Tt, Uu, Vv, Xx, Yy, Zz. Originally there were missing some letters and these were concretely Jj, Kk, Yy and Zz. At that time for instance instead of the letter Jj there was used Ii but later in the medical or pharmaceutical terminology they started to replace this Ii with Jj what concretely happened at the beginning of the word and in front of a vowel or in the middle of the word between two vowels; as e.g. juniperus, jejenum etc. The other missing letter was also Kk which appeared only by words of Greek or igin as e.g. kynophobia. The same has to be said in the relation to the letters Yy and Zz which could be also found only by words being of Greek origin as e.g. otodynia, zoonosis etc.

The Latin pronunciation is quite simple but different comparing to the English language. There exist three groups of sounds in Latin - vowels: short vowels (a, e, i, o, u, y) and long vowels (ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ņ), diphthongs (ae, oe, eu) and consonants (e.g.: b, c, d, r, s, l, m, n p, x etc.). The vowels are both: short and long, the diphthongs are only long.

Vowels: short

a pronounced like sun (e.g. lagoena - bottle)
e pronounced like member (e.g. cellula – cell)
i pronounced like sister (e.g. pericardium – pericardium)
o pronounced like not (e.g. oculus – eye)
u pronounced like put (e.g. substantia – substance)
y pronounced like body (lympha – lymph)
Vowels: long

ä pronounced like ask (frāctus - broken)
ē pronounced like term (artēria - artery)
ī pronounced like need (prīmula - primule)
ō pronounced like more (gelatinōsus - jelly)
ū pronounced like boom (cūra - cure)
ŷ pronounced like analysis (hypophīsis - hypophesis) – can be found mostly by words of Greek origin.

Note: In written texts there often happens that the length of vowels is not marked and this practice was used in this textbook as well.

Diphthongs

ae pronounced like aethyl (caecus – blind)
oe pronounced like care (foeniculum – fennel)
eu appering only by words of Greek origin and they are pronounced in the phonetic way “eu” i.e. therapeuticus (eucalyptus)

Note: the diphthong “oe” is pronounced like o–e in the phonetic manner and this is concretely at the end of the words of Greek origin: apnoē, dyspnoē.

Consonants:

b pronounced like in basis (brachium - arm)
c pronounced like in tsar when followed by vowels e, i, y and by diphthongs ae, oe and eu (cellula – cell, acetum - acid, caecus – blind) or it can be pronounced like -k- when c is followed by a, o,u (causa, capsula - capsule, compositus – composed e.g.)
ch pronounced like chlorine (chromicus – chromic), this consonant can appear only by words of Greek origin
d pronounced like dentist (dexter – right)
f pronounced like form (felleus – gally)
g pronounced like gastric (glandula – gland) and when followed by u + a vowel the pronunciation is gv (unguentum – ointment)

h pronounced like in hallux (haemorrhagia – bleeding)

j pronounced like in yes; (it can be written as both as i and j) (iuvenis – young or injectio - injection)

k mostly substituted by c (as above) but it can be found only by words of Greek origine e. g. keratinum

l pronounced like in liver (lacrima - lacrime)

m pronounced like memory (magister - magister)

n pronounced like natural (nervus - nerv) when followed by i the pronunciation is harder (e.g. nanismus, manipulation etc.)

p pronounced like in prescription (pasta - paste) but when followed by h as “ph” (mostly by words of Greek origin), then the pronunciation is -f- (physiologia physiology, pharmacia - pharmacy)

q pronounced like quality (quartus – the forth ); notice that the group q+u is pronounced like kv

r pronounced like remedy (without using ulvular “r”; e.g. rigor - stiffness), when followed by h there is a little aspiration (rhisoma – rhizome)

s pronounced like skin (separatio - separation) and also pronounced like z as in zebra but this can only happen when s appears between two vowels or when proceeded by l, r, n as e.g. nasus, pulsus etc.

t pronounced like tonsil (totalis - total) when followed by i then the pronunciation is harder e.g. tibia – tibia; when followed by h there is a little aspiration e.g. thorax and if followed by ia, ie, io, iu then the pronunciation is ts (operatio – operation)

v pronounced like violent (vaseline - vaseline)

x pronounced like oxygen (xeroderma - dry skin)

z pronounced like zinc (zoophilia – sexual deviation oriented to animals) but generally –z- appears really minimally as mentioned above

**Length of Syllables and the Accent in Latin**

In Latin the syllables can be both short and long depending if there is in the word short or long vowel, but the length is mostly marked only under special grammatical or phonetic circumstances. If the length has to be marked then there is used a little comma above the letter
as e.g. sānātiō. But nowadays as mentioned above it is not shown therefore you will not find it marked here as well.

The accent is distinguished in Latin texts using the mark ́. Basically in words of two syllables the accent falls on the first syllable as cōxa, pūlmō. In words of more syllables the accent falls on the penult which is the syllable next to the last if it is long; otherwise on the antepenult which is the second syllable from the last; e.g. pa – pa´ - ver but pa-pa´-ve- ris (poppy). But relating to the medical or pharmaceutical terminology the accent is again not marked or taken into consideration.

**Basic Grammatical Categories**

In Latin there existed really sophisticated system of grammatical categories but in relation to Latin professional terminology only some of them are fundamental for understanding it. The most important ones used in pharmaceutical, medical and veterinary terminology are

**Word types**, concretely they are:

1. noun - substantivum
2. adjective - adiectivum
3. pronoun - pronomen
4. numeral - numerale
5. verb - verbum
6. adverb - adverbium
7. preposition - praepositio
8. conjunction - conjunctio
9. interjection - interiectio
10. particular - particula

**Latin Nouns**

There are four basis categories relating to nouns:

1st **Gender**: M - masculine F - feminine, N - neutral

2nd **Number**: Latin nouns can express either singular number or plural number

3rd **Case**: Latin nouns change their suffix form according to their circumstances in the sentence. In Latin there exist six following cases:

1. nominative (abbr. nom.)
2. genitive (abbr. gen.)
3. dative (abbr. dat.)
4. accusative (abbr. accus.)
5. vocative (abbr. voc.)
6. ablative (abbr. abl.)

Note: The pharmaceutical terminology nearly never used the vocative and therefore it will not be explained or shown in the following chapters.

4th Declension: We distinguish five declensions of nouns.

Latin Declensions

In Latin we divide the nouns into 5 groups (declensions) and each noun belonging to the particular declension is declined in the same way. These declensions are distinguished according to their stem sound (the sound at the end of the part of the word which is left after the removal of the genitive plural ending).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Declension</th>
<th>Sample Stem</th>
<th>Gen. Pl.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>-A- stems</td>
<td>gutta</td>
<td>gutt-a-rum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd t</td>
<td>-O- stems</td>
<td>sirupus</td>
<td>sirup-o-rum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>consonant – stems</td>
<td>dolor</td>
<td>dolo-r-um</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+ -I- stems</td>
<td>auris</td>
<td>aur-i-um</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4th</td>
<td>-U- stems</td>
<td>processus</td>
<td>processu-u-m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5th</td>
<td>-E- stems</td>
<td>facies</td>
<td>faci-e-rum</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Latin Adjectives

Basically the adjectives are words expressing the quality of nouns and they are classified as attributes. An attribute may be close – expressed by an adjective or loose - expressed by a noun in genitive.

Latin adjectives are declined in the same way as nouns belonging to them as the adjective follows the corresponding noun in gender, number and case. The adjectives can be divided only into three first declensions.
Latin Verbs

Verbs in Latin are divided into four conjunctions according to the ending of the infinitive stem which is the vowel at the end of the verb remaining after the removal of the infinitive ending -re. The four conjunctions are:
1\(^{st}\) conjugation: long -ā- stems: san-ā-re
2\(^{nd}\) conjugation: long -ē- stems: vid-ēre
3\(^{rd}\) conjugation: short -e-stems: scrib-e-re
(irregular 3\(^{rd}\) conjugation: short -e-stems: recip-e-re)
4\(^{th}\) conjugation: long -ī- stems: aud -ī-re

The other grammatical categories will not be relevant in pharmaceutical terminology and therefore they will not be commented or explained any more.
Unit 2

Latin Nouns of the 1st Declension (-A- Stems)

Latin Adjectives of the 1st Declension

Nouns ending in the vowel -a in the nominative of singular and in -ae in the genitive of singular (e.g. gutta, ae – drop) are declined according to this paradigm. Most of them are of a feminine gender, only a few of them can be of a masculine gender (e.g. dentista, ae, M; anatagonista, ae, M).

Paradigm: gutta

Singular (sg.)                     Plural (pl.):
1. gutt-a                        gutt-ae
2. gutt-ae                       gutt-arum
3. gutt-ae                       gutt-is
4. gutt-am                       gutt-as
6. gutt-a                        gutt-is

Case endings of the 1st declension:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sg.</th>
<th>pl.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>-a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>-ae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>-ae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>-am</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>-a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Adjectives of the 1st Declension:

There are some adjectives which belong to the 1st declension e.g. amara (bitter), dextra (right), pura (clean) which correspond with their noun (which they belong to) and therefore they are of a female gender. We decline them in the same way as the nouns of this declension.
Example of this paradigm: gutta pura

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sg.</th>
<th>pl.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>gutta pura</td>
<td>gutt-ae pur-ae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gutt-ae pur-ae</td>
<td>gutt-arum pur-arum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gutt-ae pur-ae</td>
<td>gutt-is pur-is</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gutt-am pur-am</td>
<td>gutt-as pur-as</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gutt-a pur-a</td>
<td>gutt-is pur-is</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: a noun + an adjective they have the same case, gender and number but sometimes the declension may vary depending on the type of the noun. It is the noun that indicates these three categories – the gender, number and case; the adjective conforms to the noun and follows the noun.

Exercises:

1. Read and translate:


2. Add the attributes to these given expressions and change the suffixes if necessary:

tunica mucosa (lingua, vesica urinaria)
aqua (purus, a, um)
fractura (vertebra, costae, fibula sinistra)
scatula (tabulettae, herba, capsulae gelatinosae)
spina (scapula)
therapia (chirurgicus, a, um)
3 Form plural:

fibula dextra, ruptura tunicae mucosae, spina scapulae, fractura complicata, lagoena aquae carminativae, olla pastae, vesica urinaria, fascia lata, vertebra fracta, ruptura aortae, melissae herba, planta primulae, mixtura menthae et matricariae

4 Translate into Latin:

a jelly capsule, a bottle of distilled water, tincture of chamomile, composed tablets, gallipot, white wax, complicated fracture of collar bone, mucous membrane, thoracic vertebrae

Survey of the main pharmaceutical abbreviations used in prescriptions:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin abbreviation:</th>
<th>Complete Latin form</th>
<th>English meaning:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>amp.</td>
<td>ampulla</td>
<td>ampoule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aq.</td>
<td>aqua</td>
<td>water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aq. purif.</td>
<td>aqua purificata</td>
<td>purified water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aq. ophth.</td>
<td>aqua ophthalmica</td>
<td>ophthalmic water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c.f.(form)</td>
<td>cum formula</td>
<td>with a copy of a prescription</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>caps., cps.</td>
<td>capsula, capsulae</td>
<td>capsule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gtt., gutt.</td>
<td>gutta, guttae</td>
<td>drop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>herb.</td>
<td>herba</td>
<td>herb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lag.</td>
<td>lagoena</td>
<td>bottle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mixt.</td>
<td>mixtura</td>
<td>mixture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oll.</td>
<td>olla</td>
<td>gallipot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>past., pst.</td>
<td>pasta</td>
<td>paste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scat.</td>
<td>scatula</td>
<td>box</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sig.</td>
<td>signatura, signum</td>
<td>signature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tab(l)., tbl.</td>
<td>tabuletta, tabulettae</td>
<td>tablet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tct., tinct.</td>
<td>tinctura</td>
<td>tincture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin</td>
<td>English</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ad</td>
<td>to, into</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aqua, ae, F</td>
<td>water</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amarus, a, um</td>
<td>bitter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arteria, ae, F</td>
<td>artery</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>capsula, ae, F</td>
<td>capsule</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>carminativus, a, um</td>
<td>against flatulence</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cavus, a, um</td>
<td>hollow</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clavicula, ae, F</td>
<td>collar bone</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>complicatus, a, um</td>
<td>complicated, difficult</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coronarius, a, um</td>
<td>coronary</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>costa, ae, F</td>
<td>rib</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dexter, a, um</td>
<td>right</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>felleus, a, um</td>
<td>of gall</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fibula, ae, F</td>
<td>fibula</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fractura, ae, F</td>
<td>fracture</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gelatinosus, a, um</td>
<td>jelly</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>glandula, ae, F</td>
<td>gland</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gutta, ae, F</td>
<td>drop</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>herba, ae, F</td>
<td>plant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>charta, ae, F</td>
<td>chart</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lagoena, ae, F</td>
<td>bottle</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mandibula, ae, F</td>
<td>lower jaw</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maxilla, ae, F</td>
<td>upper jaw</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mixtura, ae, F</td>
<td>mixture</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mucosus, a, um</td>
<td>mucosal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>obductus, a, um</td>
<td>coated</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>olla, ae, F</td>
<td>galipot</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pasta, ae, F</td>
<td>paste</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pulmonarius, a, um</td>
<td>pulmonary</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>purificatus, a, um</td>
<td>purified</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ruptura, ae, F</td>
<td>rupture</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scapula, ae, F</td>
<td>shoulder blade</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scatula, ae, F</td>
<td>box</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sinister, a, um</td>
<td>left</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
spina, ae, F  back spine
tabulettae, ae, F  tablet, pill
thyroideus, a, um  thyroid
tibia, ae, F  tibia
tinctura, ae, F  tincture
tunica, ae, F  tunic, layer, coat
urinarius, a, um  urinary
valvula, ae, F  valve
vena, ae, F  vein
vertebra, ae, F  vertebra
vesica, ae, F  bladder

**Living Latin phrases:**

Historia magistra vitae.
In memoriam.
Secundum naturam.
Pro forma

**Vocabulary to Living Latin phrases:**

magistra, ae, F= teacher, female master; vita, ae, F = life; memoria, ae, F = memory; secundum (prep. with accus.) = according to; pro (prep. with abl.) = for, because of
Unit 3

Latin Nouns of the 2nd Declension (-O- Stems)

Latin Adjectives of the 2nd Declension

Nouns of the 2nd Declension:
Nouns ending in the nominative of singular with the suffix –us or –er and with – i in the
genitive of singular (e.g. sirupus, i, M; nervus, i, M) are declined according to this paradigm.
The vowel -e- may be omitted in this declension: e.g. canc-er, cancer-i against puer, pue-ri, M
(boy). The representant of this masculine paradigm is: sirupus, i, M. Most nouns of the 2nd
declension are of a masculine gender, only a few of them are of a feminine gender (e.g.
methodus, i, F etc.). The neutrum paradigm is very close to masculine suffixes; i.e. in the
nominative of singular it finishes in the ending –um and in – i in the genitive of singular (e.g.
atrium, i, N; organum, i, N etc.). The main neutrum representant is unguentum, i, N
(ointment).

Paradigm of masculine nouns: sirupus

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular (sg.)</th>
<th>Plural (pl.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. sirup -us</td>
<td>sirup-i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. sirup-i</td>
<td>sirup-orum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. sirup -o</td>
<td>sirup-is</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. sirup -um</td>
<td>sirp-os</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. sirup -o</td>
<td>sirup-is</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Case endings of the 2nd masculine declension

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sg.</th>
<th>pl.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. -us, -er</td>
<td>-i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. -i</td>
<td>-orum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. -o</td>
<td>-is</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. -um</td>
<td>-os</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. -o</td>
<td>-is</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Paradigm of neuter nouns: unguentum

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sg.</th>
<th>pl.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. unguent-um</td>
<td>unguent-a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. unquent-i</td>
<td>unguent-orum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. unguent-o</td>
<td>unguent-is</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. unguent-um</td>
<td>unguent-a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. unguent-o</td>
<td>unguent-is</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Case endings of the 2\textsuperscript{nd} neuter declension

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sg.</th>
<th>pl.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. -um</td>
<td>-a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. -i</td>
<td>-orum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. -o</td>
<td>-is</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. -um</td>
<td>-a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. -o</td>
<td>-is</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Adjectives of 2\textsuperscript{nd} Declension:

There are some adjectives which belong to the 2\textsuperscript{nd} declension and they have two forms, one form for masculines e.g. amarus, longus and one for neuters, e.g. amarum longum. Remember that feminine form is amara, longa etc. and consequently they are declined according to the 1\textsuperscript{st} declension (gutta).

Example of the 2\textsuperscript{nd} masculine paradigm together with an adjective:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular (sg.)</th>
<th>Plural (pl.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. musculus longus</td>
<td>muscul-i long-i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. muscul-i long-i</td>
<td>muscul-orum long-orum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. muscul-o long-o</td>
<td>muscul-is ling-is</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. muscul-um long-um</td>
<td>muscul-os long-os</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. muscul-o long-o</td>
<td>muscul-is long-is</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example of the 2\textsuperscript{nd} neuter paradigm together with and adjective:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sg.</th>
<th>pl.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. extractum siccum</td>
<td>extract-a sicc-a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. extract-i sicc-i</td>
<td>extract-orum sicc-orum</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. extract-o sicc-o extract-is sicc-is
4. extract-um succ-um extract-a sicc-a
6. extract-o sicc-o extract-is sicc-is

Note: noun+adjective of the same declension are again in the same case, gender and number.

Exercises:

1 Read and translate:


2 Change the words in brackets:

ligamentum latum (uterus), factura (digitus secundus), locus (musculus profundus), post (fracura costae), cum (digitus fractus), ad (cavum + cranium), in (vitrum album), cum (glandula thyreoida), rami (nervus ophtalmus), fractura (cerebrum parvum), membrana interossea (antebrachium)

3 Give the opposites:

ramus dexter, cavum parvum organum sanum, ligamentum latum, remedium compositum, musculus profundus, nasus extremus, extractum siccum
Translate into Latin:

danger of rupture of a finger, extract of sirup for adult persons, after the fracture of wide ligament of uterus, pill under the tongue, destilled water in a bottle, branches of nerves, contagious disease of German measles, under the sign of posion, ligament of uterus

**List of the main prescription abbreviations in pharmacy:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin abbreviation:</th>
<th>Complete Latin form</th>
<th>English meaning:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ac., acid</td>
<td>acidum</td>
<td>acid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>acidus</td>
<td>acid, sour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acet.</td>
<td>acetum</td>
<td>vinegar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>aceticus</td>
<td>vinegary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anhydr.</td>
<td>anhydricus</td>
<td>anhydrous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aquos.</td>
<td>aquosus</td>
<td>hydrous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arom.</td>
<td>aromaticus</td>
<td>aromatic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>comp.</td>
<td>compositus</td>
<td>composed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conc.</td>
<td>concentratus</td>
<td>concentrated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dil(ut)</td>
<td>dilutus</td>
<td>dilute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>empl.</td>
<td>emplastrum</td>
<td>plaster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>extr.</td>
<td>extractum</td>
<td>extract</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fol.</td>
<td>folium, folia</td>
<td>leaf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>glob.</td>
<td>globula</td>
<td>globule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>guttator.</td>
<td>guttatorium</td>
<td>dropper, drop-glass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hydr.</td>
<td>hydrosus</td>
<td>hydrous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>isoton.</td>
<td>isotonicus</td>
<td>isotonic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>liq.</td>
<td>liquidus</td>
<td>liquid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no.</td>
<td>numero</td>
<td>in number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>obd.</td>
<td>obductus</td>
<td>covered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ol.</td>
<td>oleum</td>
<td>oil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ol.</td>
<td>oleosus</td>
<td>oily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ophth.(al).</td>
<td>ophthalmicus</td>
<td>ophthalmic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pro adult.</td>
<td>pro adultis</td>
<td>for adults</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pro baln.</td>
<td>pro balneo</td>
<td>for bath</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
pro med. pro medico for a physician
s.a. sine antimicrobico without an antimicrobial
ingredient
s.s.v. sub signo veneni under the sign of poison
sic.(c) siccus dry
sir. sirupus syrup
supp. suppositorium, suppositoria suppository
ung. unguentum ointment
ven. venenum poison
vitr. vitrum medicine bottle

Vocabulary:

ad (preposition with acc.) preposition to, towards
atrium, i, N atrium
aurantium, i, N orange
betula, ae, F birch
cancer, i, M cancer
carpus, i, M. carpus, wrist
cerebrum, i, N. brain
contagiosus, a, um contagious
cranium, i, N skull
crassus, a, um thick
cum (preposition with abl.) with
depuratus, a, um purified
digitus, i, M finger
durus, a, um hard
extractum, i, N extract
fascia, ae, F fascia, serious tissue covering
flavus, a, um yellow
folium, i, N leaf
glycerolum, i, N glycerine
gossypium, i, N cotton wool
humerus,i, N humerus
hypericum, i, N  Aaron's beard (herb)
chamomilla, ae, F  chamomile
in (preposition with acc.+abl.) in, into, within, inside
intestinum, i, N  intestine
lana, ae, F  wool
latus, a, um  wide
ligamentum, i, N  ligamentum
locus, i, M  place, location
matricaria, ae, F  camomile
melissa, ae, F  melissa (herb)
mora, ae, F  hesitation
morbus, i, M  disease, illness
musculus, i, M  muscle
nasus, i, M  nose
obliquus, a, um  oblique
palatum, i, N  palate
periculum, i, N  danger
primula, ae, F  primrose
radius, i, M  radius, ray
rectum, i, N  rectum
rectus, a, um  direct
rubeola, ae, F  rubeolla, German measles
sanus, a, um  heathy
septum, i, N  septum
signum, i, N  sign
sirupus, i, M  syrup
sub (prep. with acc. +abl.)  under
suppositorium, i, N  suppository
uterus, i, M  uterus, womb
valeriana, ae, F  valerian (herb)
varicella, ae, F  measles
vaselinum, i, N  vaseline
venenum, i, N  poision
ventriculus, i, M  ventricle, stomach
vitrum, i, N  glass
Living Latin phrases:

Curriculum vitae.
De facto.
Magister pharmaciae.
Periculum in mora.
Post scriptum (P.S).

Vocabulary to Living Latin phrases:

magister, i, M = teacher, master; de (prep. with ablat.) = about; factum, i, N = fact, mora, ae, F = hesitation; scriptum, i, N = writing
Unit 4

Latin Nouns of the 3rd Declension (Consonant Ending Roots and -I- Stems)

Nouns of the 3rd Declension

We decline according to this paradigm the nouns which are finished in the nominative of singular with different endings: e.g. masculine: -o, -os, -or, -en, -es,-er, -is etc.; feminine: -s,-x, -tas,- is, -do etc.; neuter –us, -men, etc. but in the genitive of singular they have always the same ending - is. Not all nouns belonging to this type have the same number of syllables in nominative and genitive of singular; e.g. nom. sg. dol-or (2) and gen. sg. dol-or-is (3 ) or nom. sg. car-ti-la-go (4), gen. sg. car-ti-la-gi-nis (5). Such nouns are called the different-number-syllable nouns. The main representative of this paradigm is dolor, ris, M (pain).

The nouns with the same number of syllables e.g. nom. sg. au-ris (2), gen. sg. au-ris (2) are called the same-number-syllable nouns. The main representative of this paradigm is auris, is, F (ear). It is necessary to remember the form of nominative and genitive of singular and as well as the noun gender otherwise your case forms cannot be correctly declined. Notice that the genitive forms and their genders are always given in the vocabulary. The neutrum representative is corpus, oris, N (body).

Paradigm of masculine + feminine nouns with different number of syllables – dolor (pain):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular (sg.)</th>
<th>Plural (pl.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. dolor</td>
<td>dolor-es</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. dolor-is</td>
<td>dolor-um</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. dolor-i</td>
<td>dolor-ibus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. dolor-em</td>
<td>dolor-es</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. dolor-e</td>
<td>dolor-ibus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Paradigm of masculine + feminine nouns with the same number of syllables - auris (ear):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sg.</th>
<th>pl.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. aur-is</td>
<td>aur-es</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. aur-is</td>
<td>aur-ium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. aur-i</td>
<td>aur-ibus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. aur-em</td>
<td>aur-es</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. aur-e</td>
<td>aurib-ibus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Case endings of 3rd masculine and feminine declension:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sg.</th>
<th>pl.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. - different endings</td>
<td>-es</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. -is</td>
<td>-um, -ium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. -i</td>
<td>-ibus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. -em</td>
<td>-es</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. -e</td>
<td>-ibus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Paradigm of neuter nouns with different number of syllables - corpus (body):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sg.</th>
<th>pl.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. corp-us</td>
<td>corpor-a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. corpor-is</td>
<td>corpor-um</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. corpor-i</td>
<td>corpor-ibus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. corp-us</td>
<td>corpor-a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. corpor-e</td>
<td>corpor-ibus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Paradigm of neuter nouns with neuter endings: -e,-al,-ar e.g. cochlear (spoon):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sg.</th>
<th>pl.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. cochle-ar</td>
<td>cochlear-ia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. cochlear-is</td>
<td>cochlear-ium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. cochlear-i</td>
<td>cochlear-ibus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. cochle-ar</td>
<td>cochlear-ia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. cochlear-i</td>
<td>cochlear-ibus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Case endings of 3rd neuter declension:

sg. | pl.
---|---
1. - different endings | -a, -ia
2. -is | -um, -ium
3. -i | -ibus
4. = nominative | =nominative
6. -e, -i | -ibus

Notes: M noun of 3rd declension + adjective of 2nd declension e.g.: dolor magnus

sg. | pl.
---|---
1. dolor magnus | dolor-es magn-i
2. dolor-is magn-i | dolor-um magn-orum
3. dolor-i magn-o | dolor-ibus magn-is
4. dolor-em magn-um | dolor-es magn-os
6. dolor-e magn-o | dolor-ibus magn-is

Exercises:

1 Read and translate:

2  Change the terms using the following words in brackets:

vulnus (lacer, a, um), aqua pro (injectio), piper (niger, a, um), extractum fluidum contra (dolor), post (operatio+tumor), dolor acutus (caput +femur), vulnus (abdomen), auris ante (operatio), cavitas (septum nasi), luxatio (digitus secundus), cum (vulnus sectum),

3  Give the opposites:

tumor benignus, tussis sine febri, color niger, extractum siccum, abductor, femur sinistrum, articulatio post operationem, contra ulcus ventriculi, sanatio per primam intentionem

4  Translate into Latin:

transfusion of blood, intravenous injections, bottle of solution, congenital damage of hip, medicament for the treatment, adspersory powder for children, internal ear, antibiotics against cough, symptoms of the inflammation

List of the main prescription abbreviations in pharmacy:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin abbreviation</th>
<th>Complete Latin form</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aq. pro inj.</td>
<td>aqua pro injectione</td>
<td>water for injection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cort.</td>
<td>cortex</td>
<td>peel, bark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>crm.</td>
<td>cremor</td>
<td>cream</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>emuls.</td>
<td>emulsio</td>
<td>emulsion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exp. *</td>
<td>expeditio, expeditiones</td>
<td>expedition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fl.</td>
<td>flos, flores</td>
<td>flower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inj.</td>
<td>iniectio</td>
<td>injection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l.a.</td>
<td>lege artis</td>
<td>in accordance with law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>liq.</td>
<td>liquor</td>
<td>liquid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lot.</td>
<td>lotio</td>
<td>lotion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p.</td>
<td>pars, partes</td>
<td>part(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pro inf.</td>
<td>pro infantibus</td>
<td>for children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbreviation</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Translation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pro inj.</td>
<td>pro iniectione</td>
<td>for injection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pro ord.</td>
<td>pro ordinatione</td>
<td>for ordination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p(u)lv. ads.</td>
<td>pulvis adspersorius</td>
<td>adspersory powder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rad.</td>
<td>radix</td>
<td>root</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s.n.</td>
<td>suo nomine</td>
<td>under the name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sem.</td>
<td>semen</td>
<td>sperm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sol.</td>
<td>solutio</td>
<td>solution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sol.conc.</td>
<td>solutio concentrata</td>
<td>concentrated solution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sol.ol.</td>
<td>solutio oleosa</td>
<td>oily solution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>susp.</td>
<td>suspensio</td>
<td>suspension</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* In case of using this abbreviation on the external drug packaging it means the date of expiry (expiration date) exspiratio expiration

**Vocabulary:**

- abductor, oris, M: muscle the role of which is abducting from the body
- adductor, oris, M: muscle drawing the part towards to the body
- adspersorius, a, um: adspersory
- alcohol, lis, M: alcohol
- apex, icis, M: apex, top point
- auris, is, F: ear
- caput, itis, N: head
- cavitas, atis, F: cavity, hollow
- cochlear, ris, N: spoon
- commotio, onis, F: commotion, concussion, shock
- congenitus, a, um: congenial, native
- corpus, oris, N: body
- cortex, ticis, M: cortex, outer part of the organ, bark
- coxa, ae, F: hip
- deformatus, a, um: deformed
- desinfectio, onis, F: disinfection
femur, oris, N  femur, tight bone
flos, oris, M  flower
piper, eris, N  pepper
foeniculum, i, N  fennel
infans, ntis, M or N  child
inienctio, onis, F  injection
intravenous, a, um  intravenous
lac, tis, N  milk
laesio, onis, F  lesion, damage
luteus, a, um  yellow
luxatio, onis, F  luxation, dislocation
medius, a, um  mediary, middle
mel, mellis, N  honey
niger, a, um  black
os, oris, N  mouth
os, ossis, N  bone
papaver, ris, N  poppy
pars, tis, F  part
pes, pedis, M  foot, leg
pollex, icis, M  thumb
pulmo, onis, M  lung
pulvis, eris, M  powder
radix, icis, M  root
remedium, i, N  medicament, pill
ren, nis, M  kidney
sacer, a, um  holy, sacral
saccharum, i, N  sugar
sal, is, M or N  salt
solutio, onis, F  solution
sulf(phil)us, uris, N  sulphur
suspensio, onis, F  suspension
thorax, acis, M  chest, thorax
tussis, is, F  coughing
Living Latin phrases:

De iure.
Medicinae universae doctor.
Mens sana in copore sano.
Periculum mortis.

Vocabulary to Living Latin phrases:

ius, ris, N = justice, law; mens, tis, F = mind, thinking; mors, tis F = death
Greek Nouns of the 1\textsuperscript{st}, 2\textsuperscript{nd} and 3\textsuperscript{rd} Declensions

Most of the Greek nouns belonging to the 1\textsuperscript{st}, 2\textsuperscript{nd} and 3\textsuperscript{rd} declensions changed their forms and accommodated their original Greek paradigms and suffixes into Latin suffixes: e.g. anatomia, anaemia, bronchus, haemorrhagia, cranium and many others by which we do not find any differences when declining them. But some of them have still preserved their original Greek endings and so they have different suffixes. The most important examples are: systole and diabetes in the 1\textsuperscript{st} declanation and dosis and gramma in the 3\textsuperscript{rd} declension.

The 2\textsuperscript{nd} declension does not have any substantial changes comparing to their Latin forms.

1\textsuperscript{st} Declension:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin paradigm:</th>
<th>Greek paradigm:</th>
<th>Greek paradigm:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gutta (feminines)</td>
<td>diabetes (masculines)</td>
<td>systole (feminines)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singular (sg.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. gutt-a</td>
<td>diabet-es</td>
<td>systole-e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. gutt-ae</td>
<td>diabet-ae</td>
<td>systole-es</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. gutt -ae</td>
<td>diabet-ae</td>
<td>systol-ae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. gutt-am</td>
<td>diabet-am, (or Greek suffix -en)</td>
<td>systole-en</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. gutt-a</td>
<td>diabet-a (or Greek suffix -e)</td>
<td>systole-e</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin paradigm:</th>
<th>Greek paradigm:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plural (pl.)</td>
<td>pl. - does not exist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. gutt-ae</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. gutt-arum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. gutt-is</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. gutt-as</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. gutt-is</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Plural of Greek paradigm:

In plural the 1st Greek declension does not exist and if we need to form their plural endings we use the standard Latin plural suffixes of the 1st declension.

2nd Declension:

Similarly as you could see in the first declension there are again some of the nouns of Greek origin in the 2nd declension which have kept their original Greek endings. But their different Greek suffixes are not as numerous as comparing to these ones in the 1st declension.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>M Latin paradigm:</th>
<th>M Greek paradigm</th>
<th>N Latin paradigm</th>
<th>N Greek paradigm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sirupus</td>
<td>nephros (kidney)</td>
<td>unguentum</td>
<td>colon (intestinum)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singular (sg.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. sirupus</td>
<td>nephr-os</td>
<td>unguen-tum</td>
<td>col-on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. sirup-i</td>
<td>nephr-i</td>
<td>unguent-i</td>
<td>col-i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. sirup-o</td>
<td>nephr-o</td>
<td>ungent-o</td>
<td>col-o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. sirup-um</td>
<td>nephr-um</td>
<td>ungent-um</td>
<td>col-on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. sirup-o</td>
<td>nephr-ro</td>
<td>ungent-o</td>
<td>col-o</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin Plural (pl.)</th>
<th>Greek pl.</th>
<th>Latin pl.</th>
<th>Greek pl.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. sirupi</td>
<td>nephr-i</td>
<td>unguent-a</td>
<td>col-a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. sirup-orum</td>
<td>nephr-orum</td>
<td>unguent-orum</td>
<td>col-orum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. sirup-is</td>
<td>nephr-is</td>
<td>ungent-is</td>
<td>col-is</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. sirup-os</td>
<td>nephr-os</td>
<td>ungent-a</td>
<td>col-a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. sirup-is</td>
<td>nephr-is</td>
<td>ungent-is</td>
<td>col-is</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As you can see above in plural there are no changes comparing the Latin and Greek declensions.

3rd Declension

As there was shown in the first and second declensions there are again some of the nouns of Greek origin in the 3rd declension which have kept their original Greek endings.
Greek paradigm of masculine + feminine nouns with different number of syllables:
The main representative: parotis, tidis, F

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>M+F Latin Paradigm</th>
<th>M+F Greek Paradigm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dolor</td>
<td>parotis (parotis gland)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(no suffix changes between L and G)

1. dolor   dolor-es   parot-is   parotid-es
2. dolor-is  dolor-um   parotid-is   parotid-um
3. dolor-i   dolor-ibus  parotid-i   parotid-ibus
4. dolor-em  dolor-es   parotid-em   parotid-es
5. dolor-e   dolor-ibus  parotid-e   parotid-ibus

Note: By this Greek paradigm we can also sometimes find the suffix: -itis, -itidis, F which means the inflammatory disease; e.g. gaster + itis= gastritis, itidis, F.

Greek paradigm of nouns with the same number of syllables:
The main representative: dosis, is, F (dose is English)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>F Latin Paradigm</th>
<th>F Greek paradigm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>auris</td>
<td>dosis</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. aur-is   aur-es   dosis   dos-es
2. aur-is   aur-iwm   dos-is(-eos)   dos-iwm
3. aur-i   aur-ibus   dosi   dos-ibus
4. aur-em   aur-es   dos-im(-in)   dos-es
5. aur-e   aurib-ibus  dos-i   dos-ibus

Note: By this Greek paradigm we can also sometimes find the suffix: -osis, -is, F which means the non-inflammatory disease; e.g. arthron+osis= arthrosis, is, F.

Greek paradigm of neuter nouns with different number of syllables:
The main representative: gramma, tis, N
N Latin Paradigm

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>sg.</th>
<th>pl.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>corp-us</td>
<td>corpor-a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>corpor-is</td>
<td>corpor-um</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>corpor-i</td>
<td>corpor-ibus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>corp-us</td>
<td>corpor-a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>corpor-e</td>
<td>corpor-ibus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

N Greek Paradigm

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>sg.</th>
<th>pl.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>gramma</td>
<td>grammat-a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>grammat-is</td>
<td>grammat-um</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>grammat-i</td>
<td>grammat-ibus(-is)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>gramm-a</td>
<td>grammat-a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>grammat-e</td>
<td>grammat-tibus(-is)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: By this Greek paradigm we can also sometimes find the suffix: -oma, -omatis, N which means the growth of the substance (organ) which it belongs to; e.g. lipos+oma = lipoma, omatis, N (e.g. carcinoma, osteoma etc.)

Exercises:

1. Translate the following expressions and identify the Greek suffixes:


2. Change the words in brackets:

apnoe (congenitus, a, um), remedium contra (haemorrhagia), vitrum (aqua ophthalmica), symptomata (diabetes, coma,encephalitis), emesis post (operatio), trauma (encephalon), carcinoma (colon), emesis post (narcosis)
Vocabulary:

aden, adenos, i, N (M)  gland
appendicitis, itidis, F  appendicitis
appendix, icis, F  appendix
apnoe, es, F  breathing arrest
carcinoma, atis, N  carcinoma
colon, i, N  large intestine
coma, atis, N  coma
derma, atis, N  skin
diabetes, ae, M  diabetes
diastole, es, F  diastole
diarrhoea, ae, F  diarrh(o)ea
dyspnoe, es, F  dysfunction of breathing
dosis, is, F  dose
emesis, is, F  vomiting
enteron, i, N  intestine
tencephalon, i, N  brain
gramma, atis, N  gram
gargarisima, matis, N  gargling water
haemorrhagia, ae. F  bleeding
hepar, atis, N  liver
larynx, gis, F  larynx
lipos, i, M  oil
narcosis, is. F  narcose
nephros, i, M  kidney
osteoma, atis, N  osteoma
raphe, es, F  suture
prognosis, is, F  prediction
trauma, atis, N  wound, injury
systole,es, F  systole

Living Latin phrases:

Alma mater.
Mel in ore, fel in corde.
Timor mortis.
Patientia vincit omnia.

**Vocabulary to Living Latin phrases:**

almus, a, um = nutrient; fel, fellis, N = gall; timor, ris, M = fear, anxiety; patientia, ea, F = patience; vincio, ire = overcome; omnis, e = all, everything
Unit 6

Adjectives of the 3\textsuperscript{rd} Declension

Adjectives in Latin Generally

The adjectives in Latin can be generally divided into two groups; the first group into which there belong the adjectives of the 1\textsuperscript{st} and 2\textsuperscript{nd} declension (e.g. fractus, a, um; gelatinosus, a, um; dexter, a, um etc.). They have three possible endings for three genders relating the noun which they belong to - e.g. sirupus compositus or gutta amara or extractum fluidum. But besides them there also exists the other group of adjectives which are the adjectives of the 3\textsuperscript{rd} declension and they have completely different grammatical rules.

Adjectives of the 3\textsuperscript{rd} Declension

The adjectives belonging to the third declension can be basically divided into three different groups: 3 - endings adjectives with three special suffixes or three endings for each gender a different one e.g. acer M; acris F; acre N (sharp) then there exist 2 - endings adjectives with two special suffixes or two endings; one common ending for masculines and feminines and one special ending for neuters; e.g. brevis (short) the same ending for masculines and feminines, breve – one special ending for neuters. And then there exist 1 - ending adjectives or 1 - suffix or one ending adjectives with one ending for all three genders e.g. simplex.

There appears just 1 ending simpl -ex (simple) which is the same for all genders M, F and N. But this one ending -ex can be also different e.g. vetus (old), prominens (prominent), biceps etc. and again just this 1 endings represents one common suffix for M, F and N.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3 endings:</th>
<th>2 endings:</th>
<th>1 ending:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. acer acris acre</td>
<td>brevis breve</td>
<td>simplex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. acr-is</td>
<td>brev-is</td>
<td>simplic-is</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. acr-i</td>
<td>brev-i</td>
<td>simplic-i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>acr-</td>
<td>acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>acr-i</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**pl:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>M</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>N</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>acr-es</td>
<td>acr-ia</td>
<td>brev-es</td>
<td>brev-ia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>simplic-es</td>
<td>simplic-ia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>acr-ium</td>
<td></td>
<td>brev-ium</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>simplic-ium</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>acribus</td>
<td></td>
<td>brev-ibus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>simplic-ibus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>acr-es</td>
<td>acr-ia</td>
<td>brev-es</td>
<td>brev-ia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>simplic-es</td>
<td>simplic-ia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>acribus</td>
<td></td>
<td>brev-ibus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>simplic-ibus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Exercises:

1  **Read and translate into English:**


2  **A) Join the following nouns with correct forms of adjectives:**

   Example:
   
   *oleum virginalis, virginale: oleum virginale*

   *saccharum solubilis, solubile*
   
   *sirupus arteficialis, arteficiale*
   
   *capsula mollis, molle*
   
   *planta medicinalis, medicinale*
   
   *dosis letalis, letale*
   
   *remedium cardinalis, cardinale*
   
   *dolor acer, acris, acre*
   
   *expeditio originalis, originale*

   **B) change the above couples into plural:**

   Example:  
   
   *oleum virginale: olea virginalia*

3  **Fill in proper endings:**

   Example:
   
   *remedium adiuvan...: remedium adiuvans*
the dose of simple syrup, simple ointment, fresh juice, original package, medical herb, a bottle with colourless solution, intravenous and intramuscular injection, death after a lethal dose, liquid extract, semi-hard medicine administrated by mouth

**Vocabulary**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>acer, cris, cre</td>
<td>sharp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ascendens, entis</td>
<td>ascending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brevis, e</td>
<td>short</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>capsula, ae, F</td>
<td>capsule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>committans, antis</td>
<td>accompanying</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>communicans, antis</td>
<td>communicating, connecting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>decolor, oris</td>
<td>colourless</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deformans, antis</td>
<td>disfiguring, deformed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>delirium tremens, entis</td>
<td>state of complete drunkenness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>descendens, entis</td>
<td>descending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enterosolvens, entis</td>
<td>soluble in the intestine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fortis, e</td>
<td>strong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gravis, e</td>
<td>heavy, hard, difficult</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hypoglossus, a, um</td>
<td>under the tongue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>letalis, e</td>
<td>lethal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>liquidus, a, um</td>
<td>liquid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mollis, e</td>
<td>soft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>multiplex, multiplicis</td>
<td>multiple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>perforans, antis</td>
<td>penetrating</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>peroralis, e</td>
<td>administered through the mouth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>progrediens, entis</td>
<td>proceeding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ramus, i, N</td>
<td>branch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin Term</td>
<td>English Term</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>semisolidus, a, um</td>
<td>half hard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>simplex, cis</td>
<td>simple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>solubilis, e</td>
<td>soluble</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spondylitis, itidis, F</td>
<td>inflammation of vertebrae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tuber,eris, N</td>
<td>tubercle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ulcus, eris, N</td>
<td>ulcer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>versicolor, oris</td>
<td>colourful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>virginalis, e</td>
<td>virginal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Living Latin phrases:**

Homo mortalis, opus immortale.
Experentia docet.
Bona fide.
Ars longa, vita brevis.

**Vocabulary to Living Latin phrases:**

opus, eris, N = work, art; experentia, ae, F = experience, doceo,ere (doctum) = teach; fides, ei, F = goodwill, believe, trust; ars, tis, F = art
Unit 7

Prepositions in Latin:

In Latin as well as in other languages prepositions are incapable of inflection and they always precede the words (a noun or nouns and adjectives) which they control. Generally where English mostly always puts the prepositions Latin always employs the inflection to show the relation between or among the words. But of course in Latin there are also certain relations expressed by prepositions but comparing to English the amount of them is rather low. Moreover the use of Latin prepositions is only limited to two cases - the accusative and the ablative.

Prepositions with accusative are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Preposition</th>
<th>English meaning</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ad</td>
<td>to, up</td>
<td>ad usum veterinarium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ante</td>
<td>before, in front of</td>
<td>ante pilulam gelatinosam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>contra</td>
<td>against</td>
<td>contra febrim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>intra</td>
<td>inside</td>
<td>intra musculum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>extra</td>
<td>outside</td>
<td>extra periculum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>supra</td>
<td>above</td>
<td>supra linteum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>infra</td>
<td>under</td>
<td>infra genu dextrum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>post</td>
<td>after, afterward</td>
<td>post mortem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>per</td>
<td>through</td>
<td>per os</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>propter</td>
<td>because of</td>
<td>propter tumorem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trans</td>
<td>over</td>
<td>trans cutem</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Prepositions with ablative are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Preposition</th>
<th>English meaning</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a, ab</td>
<td>off, away</td>
<td>ab ovo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cum</td>
<td>with</td>
<td>cum febri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>de</td>
<td>about</td>
<td>de remediis</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
It has to be noticed that there are two prepositions in (in, inside) and sub (under) which can be used with either accusative or ablative depending on its meaning. When you can ask: where to? meaning direction - then use the accusative. When you ask where in? meaning location - then use the ablative.


Exercise:

1 Translate into English:


2 Change the endings of nouns according their prepositions:

amputatio sine (narcosis)
remedium contra (febris)
emulsio pro (usus veterinarius)
status post (operatio)
pro (balneum externum)
ex (oculus sinister)
ad (lagoena pura)
febris cum (dolor)
3 Put the prepositions in these following expressions into their opposite forms:

febris ante abortum       ante trauma capitis
post operationem cordis   supra nasum fractum
sine defectu genus sinistri extra uterum
ex oculo sinistro         ad lagoenam puram
Unit 8

Latin Nouns of the 4th and 5th Declensions (-U- and -E- Stems)

Nouns of the 4th Declension:
We decline according to this paradigm the nouns which are finished in the nominative of singular with –us and in the genitive of singular they have the ending –us. The main representative is processus, us, M (projection or protrusion or bulge). The genitive of singular is –us and it differs from the nominative of singular only by the length which does not have to be marked. The nouns belonging to the 4th declension are mostly masculine (apart from a few exceptions e.g. manus, us, F - hand). There are also some neuters e.g. genu, us. N (knee).

Note: there are neither any adjective of the 4th nor any adjectives of the 5th declension.

Paradigm of masculine (+a few feminines):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular (sg.)</th>
<th>Plural (pl.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. process-us</td>
<td>process-us</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. processus-us</td>
<td>process-uum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. process-ui</td>
<td>process-ibus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. process-um</td>
<td>process-us</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. process-u</td>
<td>process-ibus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Case endings of 4th masculine and female declensions:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sg.</th>
<th>pl.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. -us</td>
<td>-us</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. -us</td>
<td>-uum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. -ui</td>
<td>-ibus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. -um</td>
<td>-us</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. -u</td>
<td>-ibus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Paradigm of neuter nouns:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sg</th>
<th>pl</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>gen-u</td>
<td>gen-ua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gen-us</td>
<td>gen-uum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gen-u</td>
<td>gen-ibus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gen-u</td>
<td>gen-ua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gen-u</td>
<td>gen-ibus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Case endings of 4th neuter declension:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sg</th>
<th>pl</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-u</td>
<td>-ua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-us</td>
<td>-uum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-u</td>
<td>-ibus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-u</td>
<td>-ua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-u</td>
<td>-ibus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nouns of the 5th Declension:

We decline according to this paradigm the nouns which are finished in nominative of singular with –es e.g. faci-es (face) and in the genitive of singular they have the ending –ei e.g faci-ei. The paradigm sample is facies, ei. F (face). They are almost entirely feminine (apart from a few exceptions e.g. dies, ei, M - day).

Paradigm of masculine (+a few feminines):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular (sg.)</th>
<th>Plural (pl.):</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>faci-es</td>
<td>faci-es</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>faci-ei</td>
<td>faci-erum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>faci-ei</td>
<td>faci-ebus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>faci-em</td>
<td>faci-es</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>faci-e</td>
<td>faci-ebus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Case endings of 5th masculine and feminine declensions:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sg.</th>
<th>pl.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-es</td>
<td>-es</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ei</td>
<td>-erum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ei</td>
<td>-ebus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-em</td>
<td>-es</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-e</td>
<td>-ebus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exercises:

1 Read and translate:


2 Add a corresponding loose attribute to each expression:

Example: *lagoena (+spiritus compositus) lagoena spiritus compositi*

- articulatio (+ genu sinistrum)
- arcus (+vertebrae thoracicae)
- fractura (+manus dextra)
- effectus (+species pectorales)
- sanatio (+ abscessus + palpebra)
- collapsus (+systema respiratorius)
3 Translate into Latin:

internal ear, breathing tract, complicated birth, the collapse of circulatory tract, dental caries
inside the mouth, fresh fruit of the orange, the contact with acids, vomiting after the operation,
deep bedsores after the operation, sanation of deep bedsores, remedy for external use,
urological tea, aromatic tea for the treatment of the respiratory organs

Vocabulary:

acidum, i, N acid
ad (prep. with accus.) to, for, towards
apparatus, us, M apparatus
arcus, us M arch
aromaticus, a, um aromatic
aspectio, onis, F watching
auscultatio, onis, F hearing
balneum, i. N bath
caries, ei, F dental caries
circulatorius, a, um circulating
collapsus,us, M collapse
contactus, us, M contact
contra (prep. with accus.) against
cortex, ticis, M peeling, outer part of the body, bark
cum (prep. with. abl.) with
decubitus, us, M decubitus, bedsore, pressure ulcer
dermatitis, itidis, F inflammation of skin
dies, ei, M day
ductus, us, M duct
effectus, us, M effect
facies, ei. F face
fructus, us, M fruit
internus, a, um internal
lymphaticus, a, um lymphatic
myrtilium, i. N mirth
organum, i. N  organ
partus, us, M  birth
per (prep. with accus.) through
pro (prep. with ablat.) for
processus, us M process, projection, outgrowth
profundus, a, um deep
quercus, us, F oak
recens, ntlis fresh
rectum, I, N bottom
respiratorious, a,um breathing
sensus, us, M sense
sine (prep. with abl.) without
species, ei. F species, mixture
spiritus, us, M spirit
stomachicus, a, um stomachic, gastric
urologicus, a, um urological
usus, us, M use
vomitus, us. M vomiting

Living Latin phrases:

Medicina omnium artium nobilissima.
Vis maior.
Repetitio est mater studiorum.

Vocabulary to Living Latin phrases:

omnis, e = all, everything; ars, is, F = art; nobilis, e = noble; vis, is, F = power, puissance;
repetitio, onis, F = revision; est = is
Unit 9

Comparison of Adjectives in Latin

The adjectives are capable to express different degrees of their quality and for this the Latin language uses comparison forms. There are three degree for expressing it. The basic (1st) level, which is the adjective found in the vocabulary, is called the positive (e.g. complicatus, a, um; letalis, e etc.) and such an adjective means the standard level of its adjective quality. The higher (2nd) degree is called the comparative and the highest (3rd) degree is called the superlative. More details relating the comparative and superlative will be explained below.

The comparison of adjectives is divided into four groups:
1st Regular
2nd Irregular
3rd Periphrastic
4th Incomplete

1st Regular comparative and superlative of adjectives: the comparative is made using special suffixes: -ior (M+F) and -ius (N) which have to be added to the genitive stem and it does not make any difference if you form these comparatives from the adjective belonging to the 1st, 2nd or 3rd declensions. The superlative suffixes are: -issimus (M), -issima(F), -issimum (N) which have to be added to the genitive stem and again it does not make any difference if you form these superlatives from the adjective belonging to the 1st, 2nd or 3rd declensions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Positive</th>
<th>Comparative</th>
<th>Superlative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M + F + N</td>
<td>M + F, N</td>
<td>M + F + N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the adjective (basic form)</td>
<td>comparative suffix</td>
<td>superlative suffix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ior,-ius</td>
<td>-issimus,-a,-um</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

E.g.: longus, a, um
long-/ior, long-/ius
long-/issimus, a, um

brevis, e
brev-/ior, brev-/ius
brev-/issimus, a, um
acer, is, e  
acr-ior, acr-ius  
acerr-imus, a, um

The comparative forms are declined as dolor (M+F) and corpus (N).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>M</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>N</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sg.</td>
<td>acrior</td>
<td>acrius</td>
<td>acriores</td>
<td>acriora</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>acrioris</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>acriorum</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>acriori</td>
<td></td>
<td>acrioribus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>acriorem</td>
<td>acrius</td>
<td>acriores</td>
<td>acriora</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>acriorem</td>
<td>acrius</td>
<td>acriores</td>
<td>acriora</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>acriore</td>
<td></td>
<td>acrioribus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The superlative forms of all adjectives are declined according to the 1st and 2nd declensions: e.g. longissimus, acerrimus, difficillimus like sirupus; longissima, acerrima, difficillima like gutta; longissimum, acerrimum, difficillimum like unguentum.

e.g.:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>M</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>N</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sg.</td>
<td>musculus longissimus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>musculi longissimi</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>musculi longissimi</td>
<td></td>
<td>musculorum longissimorum</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>musculo longissimo</td>
<td></td>
<td>musculis longissimis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>musculum longissimum</td>
<td></td>
<td>musculos longissimos</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>musculo longissimo</td>
<td></td>
<td>musculis longissimis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note. Some adjectives can have their stem ending finished in _-l, -r_: e.g. similis, acris etc. In such a case they form the superlative just by „doubling“ this stem consonant, e.g. simillimus, acerrimus etc.

The most frequently used adjective belonging to this group are:

- similis, e = similar
- difficilis, e = difficult
- facilis, e = easy
- dissimilis, e = dissimilar

2nd Irregular comparison of adjectives:
In Latin there also exist some irregular adjectives having different stems for their comparative and superlative. The most frequently used are stated below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Positive</th>
<th>Comparative</th>
<th>Superlative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>magnus,a,um</td>
<td>maior, maius</td>
<td>maximus,a,um</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(large, big)</td>
<td>(larger, bigger)</td>
<td>(the largest)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parvus,a,um</td>
<td>minor, minus</td>
<td>minimus,a,um</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(small)</td>
<td>(smaller)</td>
<td>(the smallest)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bonus,a,um</td>
<td>melior, melius</td>
<td>optimus,a,um</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(good)</td>
<td>(better)</td>
<td>(the best)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>malus,a,um</td>
<td>peior, peius</td>
<td>pessimus,a,um</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(bad)</td>
<td>(worse)</td>
<td>(the worst)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>multus,a,um</td>
<td>plures, plura</td>
<td>plurimi,ae, a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(many, much)</td>
<td>(more)</td>
<td>(the most numerous)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE:** As you can see the superlative and comparative of multus occur usually in plural form. The genitive form of plures, plura is plurium!

### 3rd Periphrastic comparison of adjectives:

This comparison is used in these adjectives where the root ends in a vowel (e.g. necessari-us = necessary, dubi-us = disputable) and they form their comparative and superlative by the means of the adverb **magis** = more, **maxime** = the most. That is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Positive</th>
<th>Comparative</th>
<th>Superlative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>necessarius,a,um</td>
<td>magis necessarius,a,um</td>
<td>maxime necessarius,a,um</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dubius, a, um</td>
<td>magis dubius, a, um</td>
<td>maxime dubius, a, um</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 4th Incomplete comparison of adjectives:

This way of forming comparative and superlative can seem as very strange but it existed in Latin and it has been used up to now. Some prepositions can form something like “regular comparative and superlative” and they serve to denote positions on human and animal body (e.g. membrum superius, membrum inferius). Most of the commonly used are stated below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Positive (preposition)</th>
<th>Comparative</th>
<th>Superlative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ante</td>
<td>anterior, ius</td>
<td><em>does not exist</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>post</td>
<td>posterior, ius</td>
<td>postremus, a, um</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Exercises:

1  **Translate into English:**


2  **Give comparatives and superlatives of the adjectives in the following couples:**

*Example: prognosis mala: prognosis peior, prognosis pessima*

prognosis mala
dosis parva
pulvis subtilis
aqua pura
symptomata similia
prognosis dubia
solutio fortis
curatio facilis
3 Use the expressions from the exercise 2 with the preposition “cum”:

*Example: cum prognosi peiore, pessima*

4 Fill in missing endings in superlative:

*Example: ante operationem difficillimam*

ante operationem difficillimam, dosis maximam, post infarctum recentem, vaselinum subtilissimum, sirupus purissimus, amputatio digitum minimorum, tinctura acerissima.

5 Translate into Latin:

the most dubious cause of death, the box of the most subtle powder for children, bottle of pure water, injection into the lower extremity, the strongest solution, the most necessary transfusion of blood, the best and the worst prognosis.

**Vocabulary:**

- *causa, ae, F* cause, reason
- *flexura, ae, F* bend
- *frequens, entis* frequent
- *meatus, us, M* meatus, passage
- *parvus, a, um* small
- *recens, entis* recent, fresh
- *symptom, atis, N* symptom
- *teres, teretis* round

**Living Latin phrases:**

Optimus medicus etiam philosophus.
Optima res est bona valetudo.
Melius est copore aegrotare quam animo aegrotare.

Vocabulary to Living Latin phrases:

etiam = also; res, ei, F = thing, matter; est = is; valetudo, inis, F = health; aegroto, are
(aegrotus) = be ill, sicken; quam = than; animus, i, M = spirit
Unit 10

Latin Numerals

The numerals in Latin, mainly in pharmaceutical Latin, are quite essential. They are divided into four groups. The first group which indicates the basic number is called cardinals, the second one denoting the order is named ordinals, the multiplicity can be expressed by numerals called multiples and they can also express how many times something is or should be done, taken and in such a case they are also called numeral adverbs. The last group is called distributive numerals and they express the number by which something is distributed etc., e.g. how many pills are there distributed in the package etc.

1st Cardinal numbers

As shown below only three of the basic low cardinal numerals can be declined: unus, a, um = one, duo, duae, duo = two, tres, tres, tria = three. They are declined as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>M</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>N</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>unus</td>
<td>una</td>
<td>unum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>un-ius</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>un-i</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>un-um</td>
<td>un-am</td>
<td>un-um</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>un-o</td>
<td>un-a</td>
<td>un-o</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>M</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>N</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>duo</td>
<td>duae</td>
<td>duo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>du-orum</td>
<td>du-aram</td>
<td>du-orum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>du-obus</td>
<td>du-abus</td>
<td>du-obus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>du-os</td>
<td>du-as</td>
<td>du-o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>du-obus</td>
<td>du-abus</td>
<td>du-obus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NOTE: The above stated numerals behave like adjectives (close attributes), i.e. they conform to the noun they belong to in number, gender and case: unus digitus, una gutta, duae pilullae etc.

The higher numerals up to two hundred are indeclinable.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>1-10</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>11-20</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>21-100</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>200-300</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>XI</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>XXI</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>CC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>unus, una, unum</td>
<td></td>
<td>undecim</td>
<td></td>
<td>viginti unus</td>
<td></td>
<td>ducenti, ae, a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>XII</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>XXX</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>CCC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>duo, duae, duo</td>
<td></td>
<td>duodecim</td>
<td></td>
<td>triginta</td>
<td></td>
<td>trecenti, ae, a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>XIII</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>XL</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>CD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tres, tres, tria</td>
<td></td>
<td>tredecim</td>
<td></td>
<td>quadraginta</td>
<td></td>
<td>quingenti, ae, a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>IV</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>XIV</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>quattuor</td>
<td></td>
<td>quattuordecim</td>
<td></td>
<td>quinquaginta</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>XV</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>LX</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>DC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>quinque</td>
<td></td>
<td>quindecim</td>
<td></td>
<td>sexaginta</td>
<td></td>
<td>sescenti, ae, a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>VI</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>XVI</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>LXX</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>DCC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sex</td>
<td></td>
<td>sedecim</td>
<td></td>
<td>septuaginta</td>
<td></td>
<td>septingenti, ae, a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>VII</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>XVII</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>LXXX</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>DCCC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>septem</td>
<td></td>
<td>septendecim</td>
<td></td>
<td>octoginta</td>
<td></td>
<td>octingenti, ae, a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>VIII</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>XVIII</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>XC</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>CM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>octo</td>
<td></td>
<td>duodeviginti</td>
<td></td>
<td>nonaginta</td>
<td></td>
<td>nongenti, ae, a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>IX</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>XIX</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>novem</td>
<td></td>
<td>undeviginti</td>
<td></td>
<td>centum</td>
<td></td>
<td>mille</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>XX</td>
<td></td>
<td>viginti</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>MM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>decem</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>duo milia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Note:
In tens the last two numerals (18, 19; 28, 29; 38, 39 etc.) in front of a whole number are subtracted from the following whole number e.g.: 18 = 2 subtracted from 20 = duo - de-viginti, 19 = un - de- viginti, 28 = duo – de- triginta, 29 = un- de- triginta. Normally, these numbers are written as one word, hyphen is just used for better understanding: duodetriginta etc.

But we never subtract from one hundred: 98 = nonaginta octo, 99 = nonaginta novem.

Note: One hundred - centum is indeclinable in singular, but in plural (i.e. from 200 = ducenti, ae, a up to 900 = nongenti, ae, a they are declined like 1st and 2nd declensions: sirupus, gutta, unguentum in plural, e.g. ducentae guttae etc.

Mille is indeclinable in singular, in plural it has the same forms as the example cochlear i.e. milia, milium, milibus.

2nd Ordinal numerals which are used for denoting the order in a sequence are declinable and basically they are inflected like sirupus, gutta, unguentum. They behave like adjectives in the function of close attributes so they conform to the noun belonging to them in number, gender and case, e.g. digitus primus etc.

The most needed ordinal numbers mostly in anatomy are only up to the 12th and they are as follows:

1st primus, a, um
2nd secundus, a, um; (alter, a, um)
3rd tertius, a, um
4th quartus, a, um
5th quintus, a, um
6th sextus, a, um
7th septimus, a, um
8th octavus, a, um
9th nonus, a um
10th decimus, a, um
11th undecimus, a um
12th duodecimus, a, um
3rd **Multiple numerals** are used to express the multiplicity for which they add the suffix –plex (nom.sg), -plicis (gen.sg). They are declined like one-ending adjectives of the 3rd declension. The most frequently used are:

- **simplex, simplicis** → simple
- **duplex, duplicis** → double
- **triplex, triplicis** → triple
- **quadriplex, quadruplicis** → quadruple
- **multiplex, multiplicis** → multiple

**Numeral adverbs** belong among indeclinable numerals and as said above they express the frequency of an action which should be performed, taken etc. The basic ones are:

- **semel** → once
- **bis** → twice
- **ter** → three times
- **quater** → four times
- **quinquies** → five times

4th **Distributive numerals** specify the exact number by which something is distributed. They are declinable and use the plural of nouns belonging to the 1st and 2nd declensions: e.g. singuli, ae, a like sirupi, guttae, unguenta.

- **singuli, ae, a** = by one
- **bini, ae, a** = by two
- **terni, ae, a** = by three
- **quaterni, ae, a** = by four

**Note:**

In pharmaceutical Latin the fragments are expressed in the following way:

- **1 g** = unum gramm(a)ma
- **0.1 g** = unum decigramma
- **0.01 g** = unum centigramma
- **0.001** = unum milligramma
Exercises:

1 Read and translate:


2 Express the following numerals in words and connect them with given expressions:

10 gramma unguenti
30 tabuletta mollis
29 iniectio intravenosa
21 gutta solutionis
100 glyceroli suppositorium
1000 millilitrum aquae destillatae
100 grammata spiritus

3 Give cardinal and ordinal numerals with the following expressions:

Example: os metacarpale unum, os metacarpale primum

1+ os metacarpale
2+ phalanx
3+ unguentum
4+ cavum
5+ digitus
6+ cellula
4 Give the amounts of the following expressions:

Example: unum decigramma extracti

1 + decigramma + extractum
30 + dosis + peroralis, e
3 + cochlear + sirupus + dulcis, e
5 + expeditio + originalis, e + tabuletta
100 + centigramma + aqua+ destillatus, a, um
200+ gutta + extractum+ amygdala
1000+ milligramma+ solutio

5 Translate into Latin:

one original package, ten equal doses, 6 milligrams of the quinine bark, 25 tablets in a box, 8 drops of an extraction, 70 grams of valerian tea, 1000 grams of concentrated ethanol, twice a night, three times a day

Vocabulary:

adeps lanae wool fat,
adeps, adipis, M fat
amygdala, ae, F almond
bilateralis, e bilateral
cinchona, ae, F quinine
cortex, icis, M bark
dens deciduus  milky tooth
dens molaris  molar tooth
dens, entis, M  tooth
dulcis, e  sweet
ethanol, i, N  ethanol
expeditio, onis, F  packing
extractio, onis, F  extract
extremitas, atis, F  extremity, limb
fissura, ae, F  fissure, groove
hepar, tis, N  liver
insufficientia, ae, F  insufficiency
os coxae  pelvic bone
os metacarpale  metacarpal bone
purificatus, a, um  purified
species, erum, F /PL!/  tea
tinctura stomachica  stomach tincture
valva, ae, F  valve

Living Latin phrases:

Tres faiunt collegium.
Primum est non nocere.
Alter ego.
Summa summarum.
Pathologia physiologiam illustrat.

Vocabulary to Living Latin phrases:

facio, ere (factum) = do, perform, create; non = not, negation; noceo, ere = harm, damage;
illustro, are (illustratum) = expalain, exemplify, illustrate
Unit 11

Basic Verbal Forms in Latin.

In Latin the conjugation of verbs uses a much more extended use of inflection as nouns or adjectives but since the pharmaceutical Latin employs the verbs mostly in giving the instructions on a prescription there will be explained only some of their basic grammatical categories. Generally the verbs are used as the word category denoting any activity performed by any person or subject and they are classified according to their root vowels into four categories (conjugations) as follows:

1st conjugation: san-ā-re (to heal, to treat)
2nd conjugation: vid-ē-re (to see)
3rd conjugation: scrib-e-re (to write)
3rd irr. conjugation: recip-e-re (to take)
4th conjugation: aud-ēre (to hear)

Note: But remember that the length is usually not marked in the textbook.

As mentioned above the Latin system of verbal forms is quite extended but very logical. The most important verbal forms being necessary for pharmaceutical terminology are the following ones:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicative present active:</th>
<th>Indicative present passive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1st conjugation</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sg.</td>
<td>pl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. sano</td>
<td>sanamus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. sanas</td>
<td>sanatis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. sanat</td>
<td>sanant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 2nd Conjugation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>sg.</th>
<th>pl.</th>
<th>sg.</th>
<th>pl.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>video</td>
<td>videmus</td>
<td>videor</td>
<td>videmur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>vides</td>
<td>videtis</td>
<td>videris</td>
<td>videmini</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>videt</td>
<td>vident</td>
<td>videtur</td>
<td>videntur</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 3rd Conjugation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>sg.</th>
<th>pl.</th>
<th>sg.</th>
<th>pl.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>scribo</td>
<td>scribimus</td>
<td>scribor</td>
<td>scribimur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>scribis</td>
<td>scribitis</td>
<td>scriberis</td>
<td>scribimini</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>scribit</td>
<td>scribunt</td>
<td>scribitur</td>
<td>scribuntur</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Within the 3rd conjugation we can find also some irregular verbs belonging partly to the 3rd and partly to the 4th conjugation. The most important example is the verb recipio, recipere (to take) which is extremely frequently used in pharmacy and therefore it is mentioned here as well.

### 4th Conjugation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>sg.</th>
<th>pl.</th>
<th>sg.</th>
<th>pl.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>audio</td>
<td>audimus</td>
<td>audior</td>
<td>audimur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>audis</td>
<td>auditis</td>
<td>audiris</td>
<td>audimini</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>audit</td>
<td>audiunt</td>
<td>auditur</td>
<td>audiuntur</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Imperative**

As in English also in Latin we form the imperative of the 2\(^{nd}\) person of singular and plural and this is done simply by abstracting the infinitive ending –re (in singular) and by adding the –te suffix in plural:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>sg.</th>
<th>pl.</th>
<th>English meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1(^{st})</td>
<td>San-ā!</td>
<td>San-āte!</td>
<td>Treat!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2(^{nd})</td>
<td>Vide!</td>
<td>Vid-ēte!</td>
<td>See!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3(^{rd})</td>
<td>Scribe!</td>
<td>Scrib-ite!</td>
<td>Write!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3(^{rd}) ir.</td>
<td>Recip!</td>
<td>Recip-ite!</td>
<td>Take!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4(^{th})</td>
<td>Audi!</td>
<td>Aud-ite!</td>
<td>Hear!</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Subjunctive**

The subjunctive in the present tense both active and passive is quite necessary and the 3\(^{rd}\) persons of singular and plural are formed by:

- changing the root vowel -a/-ā- into -ē/-ē (1\(^{st}\) conjugation)
- changing the root vowel -e- into -a/-ā- (3\(^{rd}\) conjugation) or adding the vowel -a/-ā- behind the root vowel (2\(^{nd}\) and 4\(^{th}\) conjugations).

**Subjunctive in active voice**

1\(^{st}\) conjugation: san-ā-re – san-ē-t (he should be healed); san-ē-nt (they should be healed)

2\(^{nd}\) conjugation: vid-ē-re – vide-ā-t (he should be seen); vide-ā-nt (they should be seen)

3\(^{rd}\) conjugation: scrib-e-re - scrib-ā-t (he should be written); scrib-ā-ntur (they should be written)

3\(^{rd}\) conjugation: recip-e-re – recipi-ā-t (he should be taken); recipi-ā-nt (they should be taken)

4\(^{th}\) conjugation: aud-ī-re – audi-ā-t (he should be heard); audi-ā-nt (they should be heard)

**Subjunctive in passive voice**

The passive voice in the subjunctive form is done by adding the suffix -tur for the 3\(^{rd}\) person of singular and -ntur for the 3\(^{rd}\) person of plural:
1st conjugation: san-ā-re – san - Ė - tur (it is to be healed); san - Ė - ntur (they are to be healed)

2nd conjugation: vid-ē-re – vide - Ā - tur (it is to be seen); vide - A - ntur (they are to be seen)

3rd conjugation: scrib-e-re - scrib- Ā - tur (it is to be written); scrib - A - ntur (they are to be written)

3rd conjugation: recip-e-re – recipi - Ā - tur (it is to be taken); recipi - A - ntur (they are to be taken)

4th conjugation: aud-ī-re – audi - Ą - tur (it is to be heard); audi - A - ntur (they are to be heard)

If the negation of this verbal form is necessary to be formed then we use the expression ne (ne recipiatur = it is not to be taken, it cannot be taken). But the common negation is non (e.g., in imperative: non recipe)

Irregular verb

ESSE (to be), indicative of present tense:

est - he, she, it is
sunt - they are

Exercises:

1 Read and translate:

repetatur. Ante operationem instrumenta sterilisentur. Misce, fiant pilulae lege artis! Operatio
ne postponatur! Vulnus desinificiatur. Dentur tales doses numero septem. Misceatur
unguentum contra decubitus in regione sacrali. Recipe pulverem per diem, bis per noctem.
Contra tussim dentur species pectorales. Multi sunt morbi contagiosi. Recipe cacao olei
quantum satis, ut fiant suppositora numero X. Tinctura in vitro guttatorio sit.

2  Find the corresponding conjugation of the following verbs:

da, recipe, dividuntur, sana, cura, audi, vide, divide, misce, signa, da, adde, recipiatur,
dividantur, sanetur, curetur, audiantur, misceatur, signetur, dentur, addatur, fiat

3  Translate into Latin:

give and sign, 50 grams of ointment should be mixed with distilled water, a solution should be
made, mix until you make a solution, prepare the pills for children, the medical prescription
should be signed, divide the mass into ten equal parts

Vocabulary:

addo, ere, (additus) add
antitetanicus, a, um against tetanus
ars, tis, F art
audio, ire, (auditus) hear
ceratus, a,um cerated, wax-coated
curo, are (curatus) treat, heal
desinfectio, ere (desinfectus) disinfect
destillo, are (destillatus) distill
digital, alis, M digitalis, medical plant
divido, ere (divisus) divide
do, are (datus) give
ejectum, i, N extract
filtro, are (filatrus) filter, filtrate
fio, fieri (factus) become
frigidus,a,um cold
guttatorium, ii, N  dropper
lege artis  according to the laws of pharmacy or other disciplines
misceo, ere (mixtus)  mix
mixtura, ae, F  mixture
paro, are (paratus)  prepare
quantum satis  the amount which is needed
repeto, ere (repititus)  repeat
sano, are (sanatus)  heal
serum, i, N  serum
servo,are (servatus)  serve, conserve
signo, are (signatus)  sing
solvo, ere (solvens)  solute
species pectorales  decoction to heal a cough
species, erum, F  mixture of dried plants
steriliso, are (strerilisatus)  sterilisate
sum, esse  be
sumo, ere (sumptum)  take
talis, e  such
vitrum, i, N  bottle

Living Latin phrases:

Quid morbi est?
Experto credite!
Fac totum!
Ignorantia non est argumentum.
Mortui vivos docent.

Vocabulary to Living Latin phrases:

quid = what, which; credo, ere (creditus) = believe, trust; facio, ere (factum) = do, manage, ignorantia, ae, F = dullness,
Medical Prescription

The medical prescription is a written order issued by the physician to the pharmacist and it exactly states which medicaments should be dispensed to the patient.

A complete prescription consists of the following parts:
1\textsuperscript{st} Date and name of the patient
2\textsuperscript{nd} Superscription
3\textsuperscript{rd} Inscription
4\textsuperscript{th} Subscription
5\textsuperscript{th} Signature
6\textsuperscript{th} Name of physician

Basically there exist two types of prescriptions: the original which relates to the mass produced medicaments and the individually prepared medicaments for the patient depending on individual physician’s or patient’s requirements. But generally there are not any substantial differences between these two types. The main differences are:

1\textsuperscript{st} ORIGINAL (or MASS MADE) PACKING - the name of the drug is stated exactly as it is on the packing and the quantity of the packing is given in Roman figures (Latin denotation of the numeral is in accusative)
2\textsuperscript{nd} INDIVIDUALLY PREPARED remedy by a pharmacist (i.e., "magistraliter"): the particular components are stated in the following order:
1\textsuperscript{st} remedium cardinale
2\textsuperscript{nd} remedium adiuvans
3\textsuperscript{rd} remedium corrigens
4\textsuperscript{th} remedium constituenzs
and these singular componens are expressed in genitive, the quantity (in grams) is given in accusative and quantities are given in Arabic decimal figures.
Note how to write the grams:

\[
\begin{align*}
1 & = \text{gramma, tis, N} \\
0.1 & = \text{decigramma, atis, N} \\
0.01 & = \text{centigramma, atis, N} \\
0.001 & = \text{milligramma, atis, N}
\end{align*}
\]

In medical prescriptions we use exact pharmaceutical abbreviations. Their complete list is stated at the end of the textbook.

Examples:

Ex 1:

Rp.

Paralen

Exp. orig. No. II (duas)

D.S. 3 x 1 tbl.

How to read it: Recipe Paralen, expeditiones originales numero duas, da signa
It means in English: Take Valium, two pieces of original package, label (mark) three tablets per day

Ex 2:

Rp.

Celaskon

Exp. orig No. II (duas)

D.S. 3 x 1 tbl three times a day one tablet

How to read it: Recipe Celaskon, expeditiones originales numero duas, da, signa
It means in English: Take Celaskon, two pieces of original package, label (mark) three times a day one tablet
Ex 3:

Rp.
Phenobarbitali 0,02
Bromisovali 0,2
M.F.pulv.
D.t.d. No. XX (viginti)
D.S. three times a day 1 dose

How to read it: Recipe Phenobarbitali centigrammata duo
Bromisovali decigrammata duo
Misce fiat pulvis
Dentur tales doses numero viginti
Da signa

It means in English: Take two centigrams of phenobarbital
two decigrams of bromisoval
mix until it becomes powder
evenly divide into twenty doses
label (mark) three times a day one dose

Exercises:

1 Form parts of medical prescriptions:

Divide the mass into two equal parts.
Dissolve in 500 milligrams of water.
Mix the solution, sign and give into the dark brown bottle.
Mix four parts of solution with 1000 miligrams of distilled water.
Mix, pills should be done according to the law of science.
Give two bottles of the belladonna extract.
Take 20 milligrams of the sulphuric powder.
2 Read the following pharmaceutical prescriptions:

Rp.
Tanakan tbl.
Exp.orig. No III (tres)
D.S. Three times daily one tablet

Rp.
Ophthalmo-Framykoin ung. ophth.
Exp.orig. No I (unam)
D.S. Three times daily put the ointment into the right eye

Rp.
Potassii bromidi 0,8
Chloralis hydratis 0,5
Tincturae hyoscyami 0,25
Syrupi aurantii 0,75
M.f.sol.
D.S. Teaspoonful in water at bedtime

Rp.
Extracti canabis indicae 0,5
Acidi salicylici 0,2
Olei terebinthinae 0,05
Acidi acetici glacialis 0,2
Cocainae 0,1
Fac pastam
D.S. Apply a thin coating over the corn every night as long as necessary
Kalii jodidi 1,0
Ephedrini hydrochloridi 0,2
Thymi sirupi comp. 20,0
Aquae purif. ad 100,0
M.f. sol.
D. ad lag.

D.S. three times per day one spoon
Unit 13

Latin and Greek Prefixes

Short survey of pharmaceutical and medical terminology

The Latin language, even though it is a dead language which is not longer used for common communion, but despite this it is not completely dead as serving besides others as the language of medical, pharmaceutical and veterinary terminology and this helps to the communication among physicians, pharmacists and some other related scientists. It is very constituent, logical and organized and it is still productive and even changing language today. The Latin pharmaceutical terminology having to form exact terminological names makes use not only of the Latin language but also of the Greek language. The professional Latin and Greek expressions are formed by using their word roots and by:

a) extending them by (Latin or Greek) prefixes
b) extending them by (Latin or Greek) suffixes
c) extending them by (Latin and Greek) both prefixes and suffixes
d) composition of two or more stems of Latin or Greek origins
e) combining all the possibilites mentioned above.

Latin and Greek Prefixes

Latin and Greek prefixes play an important role in the really exact pharmaceutical terminology and they mostly define the specific professional meaning of the appropriate word. Originally, most prefixes in Latin and Greek terminology were standard prepositions or they were something like “particles” which did not have the meaning of its own.

The practical forming of these new professional expressions is performed by adding an appropriate Latin or Greek prefix to the word’s root. Contrary to Latin, the Greek prefixes are more productive. As said above the most of prefixes originated from Latin and Greek prepositions. Some of these prepositions existed on their own as they were e.g. ad, ante, circum etc. which gave the origin to such nouns as adductor, antebrachium, circumflexus etc. But some prefixes did not exist „solely” as e.g. dys - dysfunctio but they started to be used in the same way.
Latin prefixes

1. Latin prefixes which originated from Latin prepositions:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>prefix</th>
<th>meaning</th>
<th>example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a-, ab-, abs-</td>
<td>away from, distance</td>
<td>ab-usus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ad-, af-, ac-, ap-, as-</td>
<td>towards, to, joining</td>
<td>ad-ductor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ante-</td>
<td>before, in front of</td>
<td>ante-positio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>circum-</td>
<td>around</td>
<td>circum-ferentia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>contra-</td>
<td>against</td>
<td>contra-indicatio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cum: com-, co-, cor-, con-, col-</td>
<td>with, together</td>
<td>co-agulatio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>de-, des-</td>
<td>from, downwards</td>
<td>des-infectio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dis-</td>
<td>away from</td>
<td>dis-penso</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e-, ex-, ef-</td>
<td>away from</td>
<td>ex-tractum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>extra-</td>
<td>outside</td>
<td>extra-cellularis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in-, il-, im-, ir-</td>
<td>inside, within</td>
<td>in-fusum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>infra-</td>
<td>below, under</td>
<td>infra-scapularis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inter-</td>
<td>between</td>
<td>inter-osseus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>intra-</td>
<td>inside</td>
<td>intra-muscularis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ob-, oc-, op-, o-, os-</td>
<td>opposite, behind</td>
<td>ob-ductus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>per-</td>
<td>through, during</td>
<td>per-oralis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>per-</td>
<td>excessive</td>
<td>per-acutus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>post-</td>
<td>after, behind</td>
<td>post-operativus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prae-</td>
<td>earlier, before</td>
<td>prae-scriptio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pro-, prod-</td>
<td>before, in front of</td>
<td>pro-cessus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sub-, suc-, suf-, sup-, sus-</td>
<td>below, under</td>
<td>sup-positorium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>super-, supra-</td>
<td>above</td>
<td>supra-renalis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trans-, tra-</td>
<td>across, over</td>
<td>trans-fusio</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 2. Prefixes which came into origin from special “parts” which did not exist "solely”:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prefix</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dys-</td>
<td>negative, spreading, dividing</td>
<td>dys-funcio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in-, il-, im-, ir-</td>
<td>negative</td>
<td>in-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>operabilis,</td>
<td></td>
<td>in- sufficienitia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>re-, red-</td>
<td>repetition (again)</td>
<td>re-cidivus, re-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>infecio</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>se-, sed-</td>
<td>separation</td>
<td>se-paranda, se-lectio</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Greek prefixes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prefix</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a-, an-</td>
<td>negation</td>
<td>a-vitaminosis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ana-</td>
<td>up, again, repeated</td>
<td>ana-lysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anti-</td>
<td>against</td>
<td>anti-bioticus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>apo-</td>
<td>away from, of</td>
<td>apo-theke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cata-, kata-</td>
<td>downwards</td>
<td>cata-racta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dia-</td>
<td>through, dissolution</td>
<td>dia-lysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>di-</td>
<td>twice</td>
<td>di-gastricus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dys-</td>
<td>disorder</td>
<td>dys-pepsia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ecto-, ec-, exo-</td>
<td>outside, displaced</td>
<td>ecto-derma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>en-, em-</td>
<td>in, inside</td>
<td>em-bolia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>endo-</td>
<td>inside</td>
<td>endo-cardium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>epi-, ep-</td>
<td>over, at</td>
<td>epi-glottis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hypo-, hyp-</td>
<td>under, below</td>
<td>hypo-physis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hyper-</td>
<td>above, over</td>
<td>hyper-aciditas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>meta-, met-</td>
<td>over, after</td>
<td>meta-stasis</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Exercise

1 Translate:


2 Give opposites to the following expressions:

postoperativus
hypertonia
mobilis
hypofunctio
subaciditas
ad usum externum
supraorbitalis
musculus adductor
hypertonia
3 Make new expressions using given prefixes and translate them:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prefix</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dis</td>
<td>locatio</td>
<td>location</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prae</td>
<td>matus</td>
<td>mature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sub</td>
<td>totalis</td>
<td>total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>re</td>
<td>infectio</td>
<td>infection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>similis</td>
<td>carcinoma</td>
<td>carcinoma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chronicus</td>
<td></td>
<td>chronic (pertaining to health)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>destillatus</td>
<td></td>
<td>destillated (cooled quickly)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>torsio</td>
<td>vertebrales</td>
<td>vertebral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mucosus</td>
<td>sutura</td>
<td>mucous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>functio</td>
<td>natalis</td>
<td>natal (pertaining to birth)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cutaneus</td>
<td>positio</td>
<td>cutaneous</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4 Make words with given meanings using suitable prefixes:

amputatio: repeated amputation
oralis: given through the mouth
cephalon: inside the head
tomia: repeated cutting
bioticus: against life
physis: growing together
osteum: around the bone

5 Translate:

the premature birth, higher tension, reposition of the bone, diluted acid, repeated infection of contagious disease, subcutaneous injection, medicaments causing shrinkage, low acidity, pills administered through the mouth

Vocabulary:

abscessus, us, M
adstringentia
affrenens, entis
amputatio, onis, F
apoplexia, ae, F
bios (Greek)
contraceptivum, I, N
contraindicatio, onis, F

abscess, localized collection of pus buried in tissues
medicine causing shrinkage
afferent
amputation
apoplexy, an apoplectic stroke
life
medication for the birth control
factors that increase the risk involved in using a particular drug
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dyspepsia, ae, F</td>
<td>impairment of digestion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>efferens, entis</td>
<td>efferent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>epicardium, ii, N</td>
<td>the layer of serous pericardium on the surface of the heart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>epinephriticus, a, um</td>
<td>pertaining to the adrenal gland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>expectorantia</td>
<td>expectorant, agent dissolving sick mucus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hypertonia, ae, F</td>
<td>excessive tone of the skeletal muscles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ignotus, a, um</td>
<td>unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>infusio, onis, F</td>
<td>infusion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>intramuralis, e</td>
<td>into the muscle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kefale (cephalon) <em>(Greek)</em></td>
<td>head</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>massa, ae, F</td>
<td>mass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>metastasis, is, F</td>
<td>metastasis, transfer of disease from one organ to another</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>osteon (osteon) <em>(Greek)</em></td>
<td>bone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>otos (otis) <em>(Greek)</em></td>
<td>ear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paranephriticus, a, um</td>
<td>paranephric, near the kidney</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>perimetrium, ii, N</td>
<td>the serous coat of the uterus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>physis <em>(Greek)</em></td>
<td>grow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>polyneuritis, idis, F</td>
<td>inflammation of many nerves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>praemedicatio, onis,</td>
<td>premedication, a drug treatment given to a patient before a medical procedure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>praemolarius, e</td>
<td>premolar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>praescriptio, onis, F</td>
<td>prescription</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>remedium constituens</td>
<td>vehicle, agent used as a solvent in the solution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>separanda</td>
<td>medicaments that must be separated from others</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subclavious, a, um</td>
<td>under the clavicle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subcutaneus, a, um</td>
<td>under the skin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suppositorium, ii, N</td>
<td>a medicated mass to be introduced into a body orifice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tome (tomia)</td>
<td>cut, cutting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>venenum, i, N</td>
<td>venom, poison</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Unit 14

Latin and Greek Suffixes

Latin and Greek suffixes determine mostly the grammatical rules i.e. the gender, the number or the case; but contrary to it they can have also some specific professional meanings as well. This is for instance the inflammatory ending \textit{–itis}: gastr\textit{-itis} or deminutive ending \textit{-ulus}: lobulus etc. The formation using both suffixes and prefixes at the same time is quite standard practice in Latin. The Latin or Greek suffixes have to be added to the end of the word-stem which are the bearers of its meaning. These suffixes can be added either to nouns or to adjectives and they are fixed directly to the stem of the noun or the adjective. The most frequently used Latin and Greek suffixes are as follows:

1. Latin suffixes added to the nouns:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>suffix</th>
<th>meaning</th>
<th>example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-ia, -antia, -entia</td>
<td>quality, state</td>
<td>dement-ia, subst-antia, virul-entia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-bra, -brum</td>
<td>instrument, organ</td>
<td>cere-brum (brain)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ina, -inum</td>
<td>science, concrete names</td>
<td>offic-ina, vac-inum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-io, itio, -sio,-xio</td>
<td>activity or result</td>
<td>circula-tio, iniec-tio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-itas</td>
<td>quality, state</td>
<td>obesi-tas, qual-itas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ium</td>
<td>concrete names</td>
<td>remed-ium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>chemical substances</td>
<td>acid-um, calc-ium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-men</td>
<td>mean, result of action</td>
<td>medica-ment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-mentum</td>
<td>mean, result of an activity</td>
<td>instru-mentum, medica-mentum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-or</td>
<td>physical and psychical state</td>
<td>tum-or, rub-or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-tor, -xor, -sor</td>
<td>agent</td>
<td>flex-or, audit-or</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
-ura activity, result incis-ura, fract-ura
-tus, -sus, -xus status, action par-tus, us-us

2. Latin diminutives (the gender does not change from the original noun):

-elleus, -ella, -ellum cereb-ellum (from cerebrum)
-culus, -a, -um corpus-cullum (little body)
-illus, -illa, -illum pup-illa (pupil)
-olus, -ola, -olum arteri-olum
-ulus, -ula, ulum cell-ula

3. Latin suffixes of adjectives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>suffix</th>
<th>meaning</th>
<th>example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-aceus</td>
<td>matter of which the phenomenon is formed</td>
<td>amyl-acues (of starch)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-alis</td>
<td>relation, appurtenance</td>
<td>later-alis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-aris</td>
<td>relation, appurtenance</td>
<td>cappil-aris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-arius</td>
<td>appurtenance, coherence</td>
<td>coron-arius</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-atus</td>
<td>similar to, equipped</td>
<td>pulver-atus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ax</td>
<td>tendency, disposition</td>
<td>cap-ax (having capacity)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-bilis</td>
<td>possibility, qualification</td>
<td>solub-bilis, sana-bilis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-eus</td>
<td>matter of which phenomenon is formed</td>
<td>sanguin-eus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-icus</td>
<td>appurtenance, coherence</td>
<td>optic-us</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-idus</td>
<td>quality, appetite</td>
<td>frig-idus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ilis</td>
<td>possibility, qualification</td>
<td>ut-ilis, mob-ilis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-inus</td>
<td>appurtenance, coherence</td>
<td>solub-ilis, infant-ilis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>palat-inus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Greek Suffixes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suffix</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-ius</td>
<td>appurtenance, coherence</td>
<td>poster-ius</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ivus</td>
<td>coherence</td>
<td>abort-ivus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ix</td>
<td>tendency to, deposition</td>
<td>fel-ix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-lentus</td>
<td>full of</td>
<td>puru-lentus, viru-lentus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-neus</td>
<td>matter of which the phenomenon is formed</td>
<td>subcuta-neus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-orius</td>
<td>having the function of</td>
<td>olfact-orius</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-osus</td>
<td>having the function of</td>
<td>cari-osus, ven-osus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ox</td>
<td>tendency to, disposition</td>
<td>prae-ox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-tus</td>
<td>equipped with, similar to</td>
<td>denta-tus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 4. Greek Suffixes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suffix</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-ia</td>
<td>denotes a disease</td>
<td>ischem-ia, pneumon-ia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ismus</td>
<td>condition, status</td>
<td>albin-ismus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-oideus/-isodes</td>
<td>similarity to</td>
<td>xiph-oideus (xyph-oideus)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-it is</td>
<td>inflammatory process</td>
<td>arthri-itis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-itis</td>
<td>inflammatory disease</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-oma</td>
<td>usually a new growth of a tumor</td>
<td>oste-oma, lip-oma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-osis</td>
<td>state or character of a disease</td>
<td>tubercul-osis</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Exercises:

1  Read and translate:


2  Make adjectives from the following nouns using suffixes -alis, -aris, -ilis:

Example: febris - febrilis
superficies, latus, nasus, facies, musculus, ulna, tonsilla; tempus, costa, lumbus, pulmo, iuvenis

3  Translate into Latin:

aromatic water, returning disease, soluble powder, pills against chronic inflammation of joints, danger of meningitis, venous network of the brain, the anamnesis necessary for a good diagnosis, universal arteriosclerosis, prevention of hypertension, pathologic forming of bone matter, liquid and dry extracts, the deformation of lateral part

Vocabulary:

amylum, i, N  starch
brachialis, e  brachial
caudatus, a, um  caudate
ceratus, a, um  waxy
convergens, ntis  convergent
divergens, ntis  divergent
focalis, e  focal
| gaster, tris, F | stomach |
| glans, ndis, F | gland |
| hypertensio, onis, F | hypertension |
| immunis, e | immune |
| invalidus, a, um | invalid, with a handicap |
| levator, oris, M | levator, the muscle pusing up |
| linimentum, i, N | ointment |
| meningitis, iridia, F | meningitis |
| necrosis, is, F | necrosis, decay |
| obesita, atis, F | obesity |
Unit 15

Latin and Greek Compound Words

Compound words in pharmaceutical and medical terminology

Compound words are within Latin professional terminology very frequent. They are created by putting two or more word-roots together. These roots can be of Latin or Greek origin and they can be created from various word categories – nouns, adjectives, numerals and verbs as e.g. oculoguttae (oculus + gutta), malformatio (malus + formatio), primipara (primus + parere) etc. Sometimes we may also find so called hybrids what means we can combine Latin and Greek components together; this is e.g. dysfunctio = dys a Greek prefix + functio a Latin word. The individual categories are not limited when putting them together. Mostly we also combine these compound words with different Latin and Greek prefixes or suffixes what enables to express more precious meaning of them.

Latin compound words

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>term</th>
<th>components</th>
<th>meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st group</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noun+noun</td>
<td>cerebrospinalis (cerebrum+spina)</td>
<td>cerebrospinal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sternocostalis (sternum+costa)</td>
<td>sternocostal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd group</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjective+noun</td>
<td>multicellularis (multus+cellula)</td>
<td>multicellular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>malformatio (malus+formatio)</td>
<td>malformation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd group</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noun+verb</td>
<td>ossificatio (os+facere)</td>
<td>ossification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>lactifer (lac+ferre)</td>
<td>milkconduting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4th group</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjective+verb</td>
<td>purificatus (purus+facere)</td>
<td>purified</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
dextropositio (dexter+positio)  right position

5th group
Numeral + noun  secundi-gravida  woman pregnant
triglobatus (tres+lobus)  trilobate

6th group
Numeral + verb  primipara (primus+parere)  woman giving birth
ambivalens (ambo+valere)  ambivalent

7th group
Numeral+adjective  bilateralis (bis + lateralis)  bilateralis
primigravida (primus+gravis)  woman
being  pregnant for the
first time

Greek compound words

term  derived of original meaning  example (+meaning if
necessary)

1st group
Mostly used nouns
haem(at)-o  haima = blood  haem-o-globinum
hydr-o  hydor = water  hydr-o-cephalia
(forming water in head)
pyo-  pyon = pus  py-uria = pus in urine
uro-  uron = urine  ur-eamia = urine in blood
pyr-o  pyr = fire  pyr-omania = obsession to
set fire
2nd group
Mostly used adjectives:

- **auto-**
  - autos = the same, by oneself
  - auto-trophy
  - auto-trophia = auto-trophy

- **brady-**
  - bradys = slow
  - brady-cardia = slower
  - brady-cardiac action

- **macr-o-**
  - macros = long
  - macro-scopia = observation by naked eye

- **micr-o-**
  - micros = small
  - micro-scopia = observation of small objects

- **poly-**
  - polys = numerous
  - poly-morphismus = polymorphic

- **pseudo-o-**
  - pseudo-suses = false, wrong
  - pseudo-cystis = false cyst

- **tachy-**
  - tachos = fast
  - tachy-cardia = faster
  - tachy-cardiac action

3rd group
Mostly used numerals:

- **mono-**
  - monos = one, unique
  - mono-bromatus

- **di-**
  - dyo = two
  - di-sacharidum

- **tri-**
  - treis = three
  - tri-gonum (triangle)

- **tetra-**
  - tettares = four
  - tetra-plegia (handicap of four limbs)

- **term**
  - derived of original meaning
  - example (+meaning if necessary)

4th group
Most frequently used second-position expressions:

- **-aemia**
  - aemia, haima = blood
  - leucaemia (insufficiency of red blood cells)

- **-algia**
  - algos = pain
  - nephralgia (pain of kidneys)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prefix</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-ectomia</td>
<td>ektome = excision</td>
<td>hysterectomia (surgical excision of the womb)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-genes</td>
<td>gennao = give a birth</td>
<td>cryptogenes (of unknown origin)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-logia</td>
<td>logos = science</td>
<td>pathologia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-mania</td>
<td>mania = obsession</td>
<td>toxicomania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-rrhagia</td>
<td>rhegnymi = bleeding</td>
<td>enterorrhagia (bleeding from the intestines)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-scopia</td>
<td>scopeo = observe, see</td>
<td>laparoscopia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-stomia</td>
<td>chirurgical ending</td>
<td>tracheostomia = tracheostomy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-therapia</td>
<td>therapia = treatment</td>
<td>pharmacotherapia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-trophia</td>
<td>trofe = nutrition</td>
<td>heterotrophia (nutrition on other substances which were prepared from different organisms)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exercises:

1. **Translate into English:**


2. **Say the term in the opposite meaning:**

tachycardia, macrosomnia, bradypnoe, polysacharidum, heterogenes, subtotalis, mobilitas, dysfunctio, isomorphismus, allopethia
malformation of the heart, urinary calculi, nasolacrimal duct, pregnancy outside the uterus, abnormally large heart, fear of closed rooms, pain originating in nerves, handicap on three limbs, abnormally small body growth, artificial outlet of the large intestine at the body surface

Vocabulary:

allopatria, ae, F  allopatria
autointoxication, onis, F  autointoxication
autotrophia, ae, F  autotrophia
bacteriemia, ae, F  bacteriemia
bradycardia, ae, F  bradycardia
cardialgia, ae, F  pain in the cardiac region
enterorrhagia, ae, F  bleeding inside intestines
gastralgia, ae, F  pain in the stomach region
gastrodynia, ae, F  pain in the stomach region
gastrohragia, ae, F  bleeding inside the stomach
gastrospasmus, i, M  spasm inside the stomach
haematologia, ae, F  science relating the blood
haematuria, ae, F  urine in the blood
hydrofobia, ae, F  fear of water
hydrotherapia, ae, F  therapy using water
macrocytus, i, M  extremely large blood cell
megaloocardia, ae, F  extremely large heart
myocytus, i, M  muscle cell
myospasmus, i, M  spasm of the muscle
nephrectomia, ae, F  excision of kidney
otalgia, ae, F  pain in the ear
otodynia, ae, F  pain in the ear
pathologia, ae, F  science relating pathology
pharmacotherapia, ae, F  pharmaceutical therapy
pneumothorax, cis, M  air inside the thoracic cavity
pyuria, ae, F  pus in urine
tracheostomia, ae, F  excision of trachea
urophobia, ae, F  fear of nature urination
zoophobia, ae, F  fear of animals
Unit 16

Revision

Revision U 1 – 5

1 Translate into English:
Remedium ad usum internum.
Lagoena aquae destillatae.
Musculus flexor.
Cavum oris.
Capsulae gelatinosae in scatula.
Guttae in vitro.
Brachium sinistrum.
Papaveris flos.
Tabulattae fortes.
Aurantii sirupus.
Olivae oleum raffinatum.
Olla vaselini albi.

2 Translate into Latin:
Ointment for external usage.
Transfusion of blood because of complicated operation.
Concentrated solution of acid.
Distillated extract of herbs.
Water in the flask.
Original package.
Death after a lethal dose.
Complicated operation.
3 Decline the following couples in Latin:
Fractura complicata.
Injectio intravenosa.
Remedium bonum.
Sal amarum.
Cancer benignus.
Extractum siccum.
Vulnus lacerum.
Tinctura amara.
Acidum sulphuricum.

Revision U 6 - 10

Exercises:

Task 1 Translate into English
Liquidus ad desinfectionem.
Luxatio congenita coxae dextrae.
Capsulae gelatinosae in vitro.
Tabulatta effevescens.
Species stomachicae.
Dosis originalis una.
Expeditiones originales tres.
Musculus pectoralis maior.
Pulvis subtilissimus.
Inflamatio ventriculi.
Mixtura destillata pro iniectione.
Post amputationem femoris sinistri.
Octo ossa carpalia.
Ter per diem.
Scatula cum viginti tabulettis.
Mors die sexto post operationem.
Fractura duarum costarum complicata.
Task 2  Put the adjectives in these short expressions into their comparative and superlative forms:
Sanatio facilis.
Dolor acer.
Trauma grave.
Os breve.
Prognosis bona.
Periodus longa.
Infarctus recens.
Pars mollis.

Task 3  Put the words in brackets into their right forms:
contusio (genu+sinister, a, um)
operatio propter (trauma +gravis, e)
scatula (species+pectoralis, e)
lagoena (spiritus+dilutus, a, um)
olla (unguentum+simplex)
scatula cum (pulvis+mollis, e)
expeditio (remedium)
contractio (cor) sine (dolor)

Revision U 11 - 15

Task 1  Decline:
Dosis therapeutica.
Pulvis compositus.
Dens molaris.
Manus dextra.
Species stomachicae.
Expeditiones originales tres.
Oleum originale.
Una facies interna.
Capsula entrolovens.
Gramma unum.

Task 2  Translate these short expressions into English:
Graviditas extrauterina secundigravidae.
Ostium appendicitis.
Dextropositio cordis.
Xenophobia sine causa.
Narcomania.
Claustrophobia.
Tetragravida cum hemmorrhagia gravis.
Malformatio columnae vertebralis congenita.

Task 3  Put these words into their opposite meaning:
tachycardia
macrosomnia
polysacharidum
hyperglycaemia
dyspnoe
monosacharidum
bradykynesia
autotrophia

Task 4  Change the words in brackets into their right forms:
collum (femur)
carcinoma (insanabilis, e)
fractura (vertebra cervicalis, e)
foramen (isciadicus, a, um + minor, us)
therapia (diabetes + melitus, a, um)
recipe (3 tabuletta)
dentur (2 suppositorium)
operatio cum (narcosis + intravenous, a, um)
sanatio propter (luxatio + coxa)
Task 5  Explain the exact meaning of these words:
contraindicatio
pneumothorax
primigravida
carcinogenes
phytotherapia
laparoscopia
pseudocystis
tracheostomia
psychopathia
pandemia
enterorrhagia

Task 6  Read the following pharmaceutical prescriptions:

Rp.
Aspirin tbl.
Exp.orig. No II (duas)
D.S. Three times daily one tablet

Rp.
Maxitrol ung. ophth.
Exp.orig. No I (unam)
D.S. Three times daily put the ointment into the right eye

Rp.
Quinnini sulfatis dihydrici  0,2
Papaverini hydrochloride 0,05
Lactosi q. s. ut f. pulv.
D.t.d. No XXX (triginta) ad caps. gelat.
D.S. One pill per night
# Unit 17

## Survey of Pharmaceutical Prescription Abbreviations

In medicine and pharmacy it is quite common practice to abbreviate all possible Latin words except of cases where the confusion could appear. The pharmaceutical abbreviations include the names of ingredients, amounts and directions to the pharmacist which were formerly fully written in Latin. The names of the drugs which could be confusing or not being exact are not written in abbreviations to avoid the possibility of a serious mistake. A complete list of established abbreviations follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Full Form</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aa (p. aeq.)</td>
<td>ana (partes aequales)</td>
<td>of each, in the same amount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aa ad</td>
<td>ana ad</td>
<td>of each to ...(something)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ac., acid.</td>
<td>acidum; acidus</td>
<td>acid; acidus, sour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acet.</td>
<td>acetum; aceticus</td>
<td>vinegar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ad caps. gelat.</td>
<td>ad capsulas gelatinosas</td>
<td>in (into) gelatinous capsules</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ad inf. med.</td>
<td>ad informationem medici</td>
<td>for the doctor’s information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ad man. med.</td>
<td>ad manus medici</td>
<td>to (into) doctor’s hands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ad us. ext.</td>
<td>ad usum externum</td>
<td>for external use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ad us. int.</td>
<td>ad usum internum</td>
<td>for internal use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ad us. propr.</td>
<td>ad usum proprium</td>
<td>for his/her own (personal) use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ad us. vet.</td>
<td>ad usum veterinarium</td>
<td>for veterinary use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ad vitr.</td>
<td>ad vitrum</td>
<td>into the bottle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>add.</td>
<td>adde, addatur, addantur</td>
<td>add</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>agit.</td>
<td>agita</td>
<td>shake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amp.</td>
<td>ampulla</td>
<td>ampoule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anhydr.</td>
<td>anhydricus</td>
<td>anhydrous, without water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aq.; aquos.</td>
<td>aqua; aquosus</td>
<td>water, of water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aq. dest.</td>
<td>aqua destillata</td>
<td>distilled water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aq. pro inj.</td>
<td>aqua pro injectione</td>
<td>water for the injection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aq. purif.</td>
<td>aqua purificata</td>
<td>purified water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbreviation</td>
<td>Translation</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aq. steril.</td>
<td>aqua sterilisata</td>
<td>sterilized water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aq. ophth.</td>
<td>aqua ophthalmica</td>
<td>ophthalmic water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arom.</td>
<td>aromaticus</td>
<td>aromaticus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>bacillus</td>
<td>stick, chopstick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c.</td>
<td>cum</td>
<td>with</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. f.</td>
<td>cum formula</td>
<td>with a copy of a prescription</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>comp.</td>
<td>compositus</td>
<td>composed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conc.</td>
<td>concentratus</td>
<td>concentrated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cor.</td>
<td>cortex</td>
<td>peel, bark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>crm.</td>
<td>cremor</td>
<td>cream</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>da; detur; dentur</td>
<td>give, let it be given, let them be given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. ad amp.</td>
<td>da ad amplullas</td>
<td>give into the ampoules</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. ad caps.</td>
<td>da ad capsulas</td>
<td>give into the capsules</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. ad lag.</td>
<td>da ad lagoenam</td>
<td>give into the bottle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. ad scat.</td>
<td>da ad scatulam</td>
<td>give into the boxes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. ad vitr.</td>
<td>da ad vitrum</td>
<td>give into the glass botle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. c. f.</td>
<td>detur cum formula</td>
<td>let it be given with a prescription</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. S.</td>
<td>da signa; detur signetur</td>
<td>give and sign, let it be given and signed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. t. d.; Dent. tal. dos.</td>
<td>dentur tales doses</td>
<td>let such same doses be given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dil.; dilut.</td>
<td>dilutus</td>
<td>diluted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Div.</td>
<td>divide</td>
<td>divide, to be dived</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Div. in d. aeq.</td>
<td>divide in doses aequales</td>
<td>divide in the same doses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dos.</td>
<td>dosis; doses</td>
<td>dose, doses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>expeditio</td>
<td>expedition</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
effer. effervescent original expedition
exp. orig. expeditio originalis original packaging
extr. extractum extract
empl. emplastrum plaster
emul. emulsio emulsion
F
f. fiat; fiant make, let it (them) be made
flav. flavus yellow
fl.; flor. flos; flores flower, herb
fol. folium; folia leaf, leaves
fr., fruct. fructus fruit
ft. empl. fiat emplastrum let a plaster be made
ft. emul. fiat emulsion let an emulsion be made
ft. infus. fiat infusion let an infusion be made
ft. mass fiat massa let a mass be made
ft. pil. fiat pilulae let pills be made
ft. solut. fiat solution let a solution be made
ft. ungu. fiat unguentum let an ointment be made
G
garg. gargarisma gargle
glob. globulus globule, ball
gtt. gutta, guttae drop, drops
guttat. guttatorium by drops
H
hydr.; hydr. hydrosus of water, hydrous
herb. herba plant, flower
H. hora hour
H.D. hora decubitus at the hour of retiring
H.S. hora somni at the hour of sleep
I
isoton. isotonicus isotonic
inj. iniectio injection
in. d. in dies daily
int. internus internal

L
lag. lagoena bottle, flask
l. a. lege artis in accordance with the legislation
liq. liquor; liquidus liquid
lot. lotio lotion

M
m. (M.) misce mix
mac. macera macerate
mag. magnus large
mas. massa mass
M. d. s. misce, da, signa; miscetur, detur, signetur mix, give and label (sign); let it (them) be given, mixed and signed
M. f. misce, fiat mix until it becomes
M.f. mixt. misce, fiat mixtura mix until it becomes the mixture
M.f.plv. misce, fiat pulvis mix until there becomes the pill
M.f. sol. misce, fiat solutio mix until there becomes the solution
M.f.sp. misce, fiant species mix until there becomes the tea mixture
M. f. ung. misce, fiat unguentum mix until there becomes the ointment

minut. minutum minute
muc. mucilago mucilage

N
No. numero in number
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Full Form</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>non rep.</td>
<td>non repetatur</td>
<td>let it not be repeated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O</td>
<td>originalis</td>
<td>original</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>obd.</td>
<td>obductus</td>
<td>coated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ol.</td>
<td>oleum</td>
<td>oil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ophth.</td>
<td>ophthalmicus</td>
<td>eye, ophthalmic, ocular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O.M.</td>
<td>omni mane</td>
<td>every morning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O.N.</td>
<td>omni nocte</td>
<td>every night</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p. a.</td>
<td>pro anylysi</td>
<td>for analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>part. vic.</td>
<td>partitis vicibus</td>
<td>equal parts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pas., pastil.</td>
<td>pastillum</td>
<td>a small lozenge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pil.</td>
<td>pilula</td>
<td>pill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p. aeq.</td>
<td>partes aequales</td>
<td>in the same amount (portion)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p. d.</td>
<td>pro dosi</td>
<td>for a (sole) dose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p. die</td>
<td>pro die</td>
<td>per day, daily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>peroral.; p. o.</td>
<td>peroralis</td>
<td>per oral, used by mouth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pot.</td>
<td>potus</td>
<td>a drink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pro adult.</td>
<td>pro adultis</td>
<td>for adults</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pro inf.</td>
<td>pro infantibus</td>
<td>for children (infants)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P. P. A.</td>
<td>phiala prius agitate</td>
<td>after shaking a bottle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P. R. N.</td>
<td>pro re nata</td>
<td>occasionally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pulv.</td>
<td>pulvis, pulveres</td>
<td>powder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pulv. ads.</td>
<td>pulvis adspersorius</td>
<td>adspersory powder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q</td>
<td>quantum satis</td>
<td>as much as needed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>q. s.</td>
<td>quantum libet</td>
<td>as much as you please</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q. L.</td>
<td>quantum placet</td>
<td>as much as you please</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q. P.</td>
<td>quaque</td>
<td>each, every</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qq.</td>
<td>quaque hora</td>
<td>every hour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qq. hor.</td>
<td>quantum sufficiat or quantum</td>
<td>as much as may be sufficient</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q. S.</td>
<td>satis</td>
<td>as much as you please</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q. V.</td>
<td>quantum vis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
R
R.; Rp.; Re.; Rec. recipe take
rec. recens fresh
rep.; rept.; rpt. repetatur repeat, let it be repeated
S
s. satis enough
S.; sig. signa, signetur label
signatura labelling
s. a. sine antimicrobico without any microbiological additions
s. n. suo nomine under its name
scat. scatula box
sem. semen semen, sperm
sic. siccus dry
solv. solve dissolve
sir. sirupus syrup
sp.; spec. species tea mixture
spir.; spirit. spiritus spirit, alcohol
sub sig. ven.; s. s. v. sub signo veneni under the labelling (name) poison
T
t.d. tales doses in such doses
tab(l)., tbl. tabulleta, tabulletaie tablet, tablets
tct., tinct. tinctura tincture
U
ung. ungunetum ointment
utend. ｕntedum to be used
V
ven. venenum poison, venom
vitr. vitrum glass bottle
virid. viridus, a, um green
Unit 18

Chemical Nomenclature

The chemical nomenclature in Latin is basically divided into two types, the first one is called the Latin traditional formulary nomenclature and the second one is named the Latin international formulary nomenclature.

The traditional Latin formulary nomenclature presents the classical middle European nomenclature which started to be used at the time of the validity of Austrian formulary nomenclature and this nomenclature was also later overtaken into the first edition of the Czechoslovakian formulary nomenclature issued in the year 1947 and a few years later again used in the following Czechoslovakian formulary nomenclature. But in the new Czech formulary nomenclature issued in the years 1997, 2002, 2005 and 2009 there has been consistently applied the international Latin formulary nomenclature. There exist a number of differences between these two types.

1st Nomenclature of elements

All the chemical elements except phosphorus and sulphur are the neuter nouns of the second declension. They are finished in nominative of singular in their ending –um or –ium (genitive –i, -ii). The exceptions - phosphorus is a masculine noun of the second declension and sulphur is a neuter noun of the third declension. The most commonly used elements are for instance aluminium, arsenum, barium, calcium, chloridum, hydrogenium, ferrum, kalium and many others.

2nd Nomenclature of inorganic compounds

2.1 Nomenclature of oxides

The traditional Latin formulary nomenclature terms of oxides consists of the term of the element and the adjective oxydatum for a common oxide, oxydatulum for a lower oxide and
peroxydatum for a higher oxide. Or the oxide is considered as the anhydride of the oxide and the multiples of oxygen are denominated with the numerical prefixes.

**Examples**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chem. abbrev.</th>
<th>Latin</th>
<th>type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CaO</td>
<td>Calcium oxydatum</td>
<td>common oxide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FeO₂</td>
<td>Ferrum oxydatum</td>
<td>common oxide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FeO</td>
<td>Ferrum oxydatulum</td>
<td>lower oxide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MnO₂</td>
<td>Manganum peroxydatum</td>
<td>lower oxide</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Latin international formulary nomenclature forms the terms of oxides with the regard to the number of oxygen atoms inside the molecule, eventually the number of atoms. This international term consists of the substantive genitive of the element and of the nominative of the substantive oxidum using a suitable numerical prefix.

**Examples**

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cu₂O</td>
<td>Dicupri oxidum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CuO</td>
<td>Cupro oxidum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cr₂O₃</td>
<td>Dichromii trioxidum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CrO₂</td>
<td>Chromii dioxidum</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 2.2 Nomenclature of peroxides

The Latin traditional formulary nomenclature term uses the nominative of the element and the adjective peroxydatum.

The Latin international formulary nomenclature term consists of the genitive of the element and the nominative of the substantive peroxidum.

**Examples**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chem. abbrev.</th>
<th>traditional term</th>
<th>international term</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>H₂O₂</td>
<td>Hydrogenium peroxydatum</td>
<td>Hydrogenii peroxidum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Na₂O₂</td>
<td>Natrium peroxydatum</td>
<td>Natrii peroxidum</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.3 Nomenclature of hydroxides

Latin terms of hydroxides are formed similarly as the terms of oxides this is concretely used for both types - traditional or international formulary nomenclature. In the traditional nomenclature instead of the adjective oxydatum there is used hydroxydatum, in the international nomenclature there is used instead of oxidum hydroxidum.

*Examples*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chem. abbrev.</th>
<th>traditional term</th>
<th>international term</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NaOH</td>
<td>Natrium hydroxydatum</td>
<td>Natrii hydroxidum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ca(OH)₂</td>
<td>Calcium hydroxydatum</td>
<td>Calcii hydroxidum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Al(OH)₃</td>
<td>Aluminium hydroxydatum</td>
<td>Aluminii hydroxidum</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.4. Nomenclature of hydroxide- and oxide- salts (alkali salts)

The Latin traditional formulary nomenclature term is created from the nominative of the element and the adjective of the acid with the prefix sub-, or the nominative of the element and the adjective of the acid which is completed with the adjective basicum.

*Example*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chem. abbrev.</th>
<th>traditional term</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SbNO₃(O)</td>
<td>Stibium subnitricum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stibium nitricum basicum</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Latin international formulary nomenclature - the term of these salts consists of the genitive of the Latin element and the nominative of the anoint of particular salt with the prefix sub-. If the salt appears in the hydroxide or oxide form, there is no particular term in the international formulary nomenclature.

*Example*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chem. abbrev.</th>
<th>international term</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SbCl(O)</td>
<td>Stibii subchloridum (used for both alakali or no alkali)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BiNO₃(OH)₂</td>
<td>Bismuthi subnitrans (used for both alkali or no alkali)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.5 Nomenclature of acids

2.5.1. Oxygen acids

The traditional and international Latin formulary nomenclature of oxygen acids uses the substantive acidum and the adjective consisting of the Latin element and the suffix –icum for higher acid and –ossum for lower acid, eventually with the prefix per- for higher acids or hypo- for lower acids.

Example

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chem. abbrev.</th>
<th>traditional and international terms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HClO</td>
<td>Acidum hypochlorosum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HClO₂</td>
<td>Acidum chlorosum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HClO₃</td>
<td>Acidum chloricum</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.5.2 No oxygen acids

The traditional and international Latin formulary nomenclature of no oxygen acids consists of the substantive acidum and the adjective having the prefix hydro- and the Latin element and the suffix –icum.

Example

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chem. abbrev.</th>
<th>traditional and international terms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HCl</td>
<td>Acidum hydrochloricum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HBr</td>
<td>Acidum hydrobronicum</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.6. Nomenclature of salts

2.6.1. Nomenclature of salts of oxygen acids

The Latin traditional formulary nomenclature term is composed of the nominative of the Latin element and the adjective of the acid.

The Latin international formulary nomenclature term consists of the genitive of the Latin element and the nominative of the salt (suffix -is for lower oxidative number and suffix -as for common or higher oxidative number).
Examples

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chem. abbrev.</th>
<th>traditional term</th>
<th>international term</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NaClO</td>
<td>Natrium hypochlorosum</td>
<td>Natrii hypochloris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NaClO₂</td>
<td>Natrium hypochlorosum</td>
<td>Natrii hypochloris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NaClO₃</td>
<td>Natrium chloricum</td>
<td>Natrii chloras</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NaClO₄</td>
<td>Natrium perichloricum</td>
<td>Natrii perchloras</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.6.1.1. Nomenclature of hydrogen salts

The Latin traditional formulary nomenclature term consists of the nominative of the Latin element and the adjective of the acid with the prefix hydro- or bi- (nowadays there is not recommended to use the prefix bi-).

The Latin international formulary nomenclature term – the presence of “acid hydrogen” in salt in its Latin term is expressed by using the prefix hydrogeno- in front of the appropriate salt (anoint). The number of hydrogen atoms is expressed with the numerical prefix (the prefix mono- is usually not stated).

Example

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chem. abbrev.</th>
<th>traditional term</th>
<th>international term</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NaHSO₂</td>
<td>Natrium hydrosulfuricum</td>
<td>Natrii hydrogenpsulfas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.6.2. Nomenclature of salts of no oxygen acids

The Latin traditional formulary nomenclature term is composed of the nominative of the Latin element which is formed form the cation and the adjective is formed from the Latin element which creates this anion with the suffix -atum, possibly also with the numerical prefix.

The Latin international formulary nomenclature terms of salts of no oxygen acids are formed by the genitive of the Latin element and the nominative of the salt term.

Example

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chem. abbrev.</th>
<th>traditional term</th>
<th>international term</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NaCl</td>
<td>Natrium chloratum</td>
<td>Natrii chloridum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NaF</td>
<td>Natrium fluoratum</td>
<td>Natrii fluoridum</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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2.6.2.1. Nomenclature of hydrogen salts

The Latin traditional formulary nomenclature term is created from the nominative of the Latin element and the adjective being formed from the Latin element which creates the anion with the prefix hydro- or bi - (nowadays there is not recommended to use the prefix bi-) and the suffix –atum

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chem. abbrev.</th>
<th>traditional term</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KHF₂</td>
<td>kalium hydrofluoratum</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Latin international formulary nomenclature – the presence of “acid hydrogen” in the salt is expressed by using the prefix hydrogeno- in front of the appropriate salt term (anion). The number of hydrogen atoms is expressed by the numerical prefix (the prefix mono- is usually not stated).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chem. abbrev.</th>
<th>international term</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NaHCO₃</td>
<td>Natrii hydrogenocarbonas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.6.3. Nomenclature of salt of acids with different oxidative number (valence) of elements of cations

The Latin traditional formulary nomenclature creates the differentiation of the oxidative number using the other adjective “oxydatum” (for salt with higher number of cation) or oxydulatum (for salt with lower oxidative number).

The Latin international formulary nomenclature performs this differentiation using the change of the element term (genitive –i for higher oxidative number and –osi for lower oxidative number).

**Example**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chem. abbrev.</th>
<th>traditional term</th>
<th>international term</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fe₂(SO₄)₃</td>
<td>Ferrum sulfuricum oxydatum</td>
<td>Ferri sulfas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CuCl₂</td>
<td>Cuprum chloratum oxydatum</td>
<td>Cupri chloridum</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.6.4. Nomenclature of binary salts

The Latin traditional formulary nomenclature - the salt with two cations uses nominatives of the Latin elements (the order is given with the increasing oxidative number).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chem. abbrev.</th>
<th>Traditional term</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KISO₄</td>
<td>Kalium lithium sulfuricum</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Latin international formulary nomenclature – the terms of binary salts are formed by the genitive of the elements and the nominative of the ion or ions of the particular acid.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chem. abbrev.</th>
<th>International term</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CaCl(ClO)</td>
<td>Calcii chloridum hypochloris</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.7. Nomenclature of hydrates

A large number of elements can be found in different hydrate form. In the Latin international formulary nomenclature the terms of hydrates are formed using the adjectives hydricus,a, um with the numerical prefix, by no water hydrates using the adjective anhydricus, a, um.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chem. abbrev.</th>
<th>International term</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CaSO₄ · 2H₂O</td>
<td>Calcii sulfas dihydricus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NaCO₃ · H₂O</td>
<td>Natrii carbonas monohydricus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3rd Nomenclature of organic compounds

3.1. Nomenclature of one word basic substances

The Latin traditional and international formulary nomenclature is coincident as e.g. Saccharosum, Paracetamolum.

3.2. Nomenclature of acids

The Latin traditional and international formulary nomenclature is coincident, i.e. acids have either one-word term, e.g. Phenobarbitalium or the term is formed from the substantive acidum and the adjective consisting of the fixed part of the Latin term of the element and the suffix -icum, e.g. acidum aceticum.
3.3. Nomenclature of salts

3.3.1 Nomenclature of acid salts with one-word terms
In both Latin traditional and international formulary nomenclature the term of the salt is formed from the nominative of the acid and the adjective with the suffix –icum (calcicum, magnesicum, natricum, zincicum etc.), e.g. Phenobarbitalum natricum, Ampicillinum natricum etc.

3.3.2 Nomenclature of acid salts with two-word terms
The principle is the same for the traditional and international formulary nomenclature when forming the terms of inorganic salts.

Example

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chem. abbrev.</th>
<th>traditional term</th>
<th>international term</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C₇H₅NaO₂</td>
<td>Natrium benzoicum</td>
<td>Natrii benzoas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C₆H₇KO₂</td>
<td>Kalium sorbicum</td>
<td>Kalii sorbas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.3.3 Nomenclature of salts on organic basis
The Latin traditional formulary nomenclature – the term is formed by the nominative of the organic basis and the adjective of the acid. In accordance with the rules of IUPAC there is applied the “anion” nomenclature for salts with the basis of tertiary or quatrtiary nitrogen (in this case both types are supposed as amino salts). The endings –inium and –onium indicate that there is dealt with the salt of organic basis but from its name it is not possible to identify which type it is concretely.

The Latin international formulary nomenclature – the terms of salts on organic basis (with the exception of halogenoid salt on organic basis with tertiary nitrogen) they are formed from the genitive of the organic basis and the nominative of the anion of the particular salt. From the name of the medicament with the exception of halogenoid salt it is not possible to specify if there is is dealt with the basis of tertiary or quarticary nitrogen. By the halogenic salts on organic basis with tertiary nitrogen there is added to the term of the anion of the halogenic salt the prefix hydro-. By salts with quartiary nitrogen there should be applied the rule of “anion” ending of the basis (e.g. cetrimonium, gen. cetrimonii).
In a large number of salts there can also appear their shortened chemical terms approved by the WHO as INN (International Non-proprietary Names) within particular groups as e.g. besilas, hyclas or triflutas.

### 3.4. Nomenclature of hydrates

Similarly as for the inorganic compounds – in the Latin traditional and international formulary nomenclature there is added to the compound the adjective hydricus, a, um, possibly with the numerical prefix.

**Example**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>traditional term</th>
<th>international term</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coffeinum monohydricum</td>
<td>Coffeini monohydricum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium lacticum trihydricum</td>
<td>Calcii lacticum trihydricum</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 3.5. Nomenclature of esters

#### 3.5.1 Nomenclature of esters of common acids and simple hydroxyderivates

The Latin traditional formulary nomenclature is formed by the nominative of the alkyl or aryl and the basic anion of the acid with the suffix –icum.

The international Latin formulary nomenclature of esters of this type is formed by the genitive of the alkyl or aryl, for example ethylis and the nominative of the group representing the particular acid, possibly also methyl, phenyl etc. and the nominative of the group which represents the particular acid, eventually acetas.

**Example**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>traditional term</th>
<th>international term</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Methylum salicylicum</td>
<td>Methalis salicylas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzylum bonzoicum</td>
<td>Benzylis benzoas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.5.2 Nomenclature of esters of acids and hydrogen derivate with more complicated structures

To esters of this type there is mostly assigned a particular INN term e.g. gefarnatum or tocofenoxanum.

In the Latin traditional formulary nomenclature the terms of esters are formed with the nominative of the INN term of the hydroxiderivate and the adjective formed with the anion of the acid and with the suffix –icum. The international Latin formulary nomenclature of this type is formed by the genitive of the hydroxi derivate (or INN term of hydrogi derivate) and the nominative of the group which represents the particular acid (i.e. formed in the similar way as salts).

Example

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>traditional term</th>
<th>international term</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Erythromycinum ethylsuccinicum</td>
<td>Erythromycini ethylsuccinas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estradiolum benzoicum</td>
<td>Estradioli benzoas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Vocabulary

**Latin – English**

## A

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>abductor, oris, M</td>
<td>muscle the role of which is abducting from the body</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abscessus, us, M</td>
<td>abscess, localized collection of pus buried in tissues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acer, cris, cre</td>
<td>sharp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acidum, i, N</td>
<td>acid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ad</td>
<td>to, into</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ad (prep. with accus.)</td>
<td>to, for, towards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>addo, ere, (additus)</td>
<td>add</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adductor, oris, M</td>
<td>muscle drawing the part towards to the body</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aden, i, N (Latin)</td>
<td>gland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adenos, I, (M) (Greek)</td>
<td>gland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adeps lanae</td>
<td>wool fat,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adeps, adipis, M</td>
<td>fat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adspersorius, a, um</td>
<td>adspersory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adstringentia,</td>
<td>medicine causing shrinkage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>afferens, entis</td>
<td>afferent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alcohol, lis, M</td>
<td>alcohol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>allopastia, ae, F</td>
<td>allopastia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amarus, a, um</td>
<td>bitter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amputatio, onis, F</td>
<td>amputation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amygdala, ae, F</td>
<td>almond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amyllum, i, N</td>
<td>starch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>antitetanicus, a, um</td>
<td>against tetanus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>apex, icis, M</td>
<td>apex, top point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>apnoe, es, F</td>
<td>breathing arrest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>apoplexia, ae, F</td>
<td>apoplexy, an apoplectic stroke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>apparatus, us, M</td>
<td>apparatus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>appendicitis, itidis, F</td>
<td>appendicitis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>appendix, icis, F</td>
<td>appendix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aqua, ae, F</td>
<td>water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arcus, us M</td>
<td>arch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aromaticus, a, um</td>
<td>aromatic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ars, tis, F</td>
<td>art</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
arteria, ae, F  
ascendens, entis  
aspectio, onis, F  
atrium, i, N  
audio, ire, (auditus)  
aaurantium, i, N  
auris, is, F  
auscultatio, onis, F  
avo, autointoxicatio, onis, F  
avo, autotrophia, ae, F  
B  
bacteriaemia, ae, F  
balneum, i, N  
betula, ae, F  
bilateralis, e  
bios (Greek)  
brachialis, e  
bradycardia, ae, F  
brevis, e  
C  
cancer, i, M  
capsula, ae, F  
caput, itis, N  
carcinoma, atis, N  
cardialgia, ae, F  
caries, ei, F  
carinatius, a, um  
carpus, i, M.  
caudatus, a, um  
causa, ae, F  
cavitas, atis, F  
ceratus, a, um  
cerebrum, i, N  
chamomilla, ae, F  

artery  
ascending  
watching  
atrium  
hearing  
autointoxication  
autotrophy  
bacteriaemia  
bath  
birch  
bilateral  
life  
brachial  
bradycardia  
short  
cancer  
capsule  
capsule  
head  
carcinoma  
pain in the cardiac region  
dental caries  
against flatulence  
carpus, wrist  
caudate  
cause, reason  
cavity, hollow  
cerated, wax-coated, waxy  
brain  
chamomile
charta, ae, F  chart, firm paper, paper
cinchona, ae, F  quinine
circulatorius, a, um  circulating
clavicula, ae, F  collar bone
cochlear, ris, N  spoon
collapsus,us, M  collapse
colon, i, N  large intestine
coma, atis, N  coma
committans, antis  accompanying
commotio, onis, F  commotion, concussion, shock
communicans, antis  communicating, connecting
complicatus, a, um  complicated, difficult
congenitus, a, um  congenial, native
congvergens, ntis  convergent
contactus, us, M  contact
contagiosus, a, um  contagious
contra (prep. with accus.)  against
contraceptivum, I, N  medication for the birth control
contraindicatio, onis, F  factors that increase the risk involved in using a particular drug
coronarius, a, um  coronary
corpus, oris, N  body
cortex, icis, M  bark, cortex, peeling, outer part of the body
costa, ae, F  rib
coxa, ae, F  hip
cranium, i, N  skull
crassus, a, um.  thick
cum (prep. with abl.)  with
curo, are (curatus)  treat, heal
D
decolor, oris  colourless
decubitus, us, M  decubitus, bedsore, pressure ulcer
deformans, antis  disfiguring, deformed
deformatus, a, um  deformed
delirium tremens, entis  status of complete drunkenness
dens, entis, M  tooth
dens deciduus  milky tooth
dens molaris  molar tooth
depuratus, a, um.  purified
derma, atis, N  skin
dermatitis, itidis, F  inflammation of skin
descendens, entis  descending
desinfectio, ere (desinfectus) disinfect
desinfectio, onis, F  disinfection
destillo, are (destillatus) distill
dexter, a, um  right
diabetes, ae, M  diabetes
diarrhoea, ae, F  diarrh(o)ea
diastole, es, F  diastole
dies, ei, M  day
digital, alis, M  digitalis, medical plant
digitus, i, M  finger
divergens, ntis  divergent
divido, ere (divisus) divide
do, are (datus)  give
dosis, is, F  dose
ductus, us, M  duct
dulcis, e  sweet
durus, a, um  hard
dyspepsia, ae, F  impairment of digestion
dyspnoe, es, F  dysfunction of breathing

effectus, us, M  effect
efferens, entis  efferent
emesis, is, F  vomiting
encephalon, i, N  brain
enteron, i, N  intestine
enterorrhagia, ae, F  bleeding inside intestines
enterosolvens, entis  soluble in the intestine
epicardium, i, N  the layer of serous pericardium on the surface of the heart
epinephriticus, a, um  pertaining to the adrenal gland
ethanolum, i, N  ethanol
expectorantia  expectorant, agent dissolving sick mucus
expeditio, onis, F  packing
extractio, onis, F  extraction
extractum, i, N  extract

extremitas, atis, F  extremity, limb

**F**

facies, ei, F  face
fascia, ae, F  fascia, serious tissue covering
felleus, a, um  of gall
femur, oris, N  femur, tight bone
fibula, ae, F  fibula
filtro, are (filatratus)  filter, filtrate
fio, fieri (factus)  become
fissura, ae, F  fissure, groove
flavus, a, um  yellow
flexura, ae, F  bend
flos, oris, M  flower
focalis, e  focal
foeniculum, i, N  phenycul, type of plant
folium, i, N  leaf
fortis, e  strong
fractura, ae, F  fracture
frequens, entis  frequent
frigidus, a, um  cold
fructus, us, M  fruit

**G**
gargarisima, matis, N  gargling water
gaster, tris, F  stomach
gastralgia, ae, F  pain in the stomach region
gastrodynia, ae, F  pain in the stomach region
gastrorrhagia, ae, F  bleeding inside the stomach
gastrospasmus, i, M  spasm inside the stomach
gelatinosus, a, um  jelly
glandula, ae, F  gland
glans, ndis, F  gland
glycerolum, i, N  glycerine
gossypium, i, N  cotton wool
gamma, atis, N  gram
gravis, e  heavy, hard, difficult
gutta, ae, F  drop
guttatorium, ii, N  dropper

H
haematologia, ae, F  science relating the blood
haematuria, ae, F  urine in the blood
haemorrhagia, ae. F  bleeding
hepar, atis, N  liver
hepar, tis, N  liver
herba, ae, F  plant
humerus, i, N  humerus
hydrofobia, ae, F  fear of water
hydrotherapia, ae, F  therapy using water
hypericum, i, N  Aaron’s beard (herb)
hypertensio, onis, F  hypertension
hypertonia, ae, F  excessive tone of the skeletal muscles
hypoglossus, a, um  under the tongue

I
ignotus, a, um  unknown
immunis, e  immune
in (preposition with acc.+abl.)  in, into, within, inside
infans, ntis, M or N  child
infusio, onis, F  infusion
inieictio, onis, F  injection
injectio, onis, F  injection
insufficientia, ae, F  insufficiency
internus, a, um  internal
intestinum, i, N  intestine
intramuscularis, e  into the muscle
intravenosus, a, um  intravenous, into the vein
invalidus, a, um  invalid, with a handicap

K
kefale (cephalon) (Greek)  head

L

lac, tis. N  milk
laesio, onis, F  lesion, damage
lagoena, ae, F  bottle
lana, ae, F  wool
larynx, gis, F  larynx
latus, a, um  wide
lege artis  according to the laws of pharmacy or other disciplines
letalis, e  lethal
levator, oris, M  levator, the muscle pusing up
ligamentum, i, N  ligamentum
linimentum, i, N  ointment
lipos, i, M  oil
liquidus, a, um  liquid
locus, i, M  place, location
luteus, a, um  yellow
luxatio, onis, F  luxation, dislocation
lymphaticus, a, um  lymphatic

M

macrocytus, i, M  extremely large blood cell
mandibula, ae, F  lower jaw
massa, ae, F  mass
matricaria, ae, F  camomile
maxilla, ae, F  upper jaw
meatus, us, M  meatus, passage
medius, a, um  mediary, middle
megalocardia, ae, F  extremely large heart
mel, mellis, N  honey
melissa, ae, F  melissa (herb)
meningitis, itidis, F  meningitis
metastasis, is, F  metastasis, transfer of disease from one organ to another
misceo, ere (mixtus)  mix
mixtura, ae, F  mixture
mollis, e  soft
mora, ae, F hesitation
morbus, i, M disease, illness
mucosus, a, um mucosal
multiplex, multiplicis multiple
musculus, i, M muscle
myocytus, i, M muscle cell
myospasmus, i, M spasm of the muscle
myrtilium, i, N mirth

N
narcosis, is, F narcose
nasus, i, M nose
necrosis, is, F necrosis, decay
nephrectomia, ae, F excision of kidney
nephros, i, M kidney
niger, a, um black

O
obductus, a, um coated
obesitas, atis, F obesity
obliquus, a, um oblique
olla, ae, F galipot
organum, i, N organ
os coxae pelvic bone
os metacarpale metacarpal bone
os, oris, N mouth
os, ossis, N bone
osteoma, atis, N osteoma
osteon (osteum) (Greek) bone
otalgia, ae, F pain in the ear
otodynia, ae, F pain in the ear
otos (otis) (Greek) ear

P
palatum, i, N palate
papaver, ris, N poppy
paraneprhriticus, a, um paranephric, near the kidney
paro, are (paratus) prepare
pars, tis, F part
partus, us, M birth
parvus, a, um small
pasta, ae, F paste
pathologia, ae, F science relating pathology
per (preposition with accus.) through
perforans, antis penetrating
periculum, i, N danger
perimetrium, ii, N the serous coat of the uterus
peroralis, e administered through the mouth
pes, pedis, M foot, leg
pharmacotherapia, ae, F pharmaceutical therapy
physis (Greek) grow
piper, eris, N pepper
pneumothorax, cis, M air inside the thoracic cavity
pollex, icis, M thumb
polyneuritis, idis, F inflammation of many nerves
praemediaoatio, onis, F premedication, a drug treatment given to a patient before a medical procedure
praemolaris, e premolar
praescriptio, onis, F prescription
primula, ae, F primrose
pro (prep. with ablat.) for
processus, us, M process, projection, outgrowth
profundus, a, um profound, deep
prognosis, is, F prediction
progrediens, entis proceeding
pulmo, onis, M lung
pulmonarius, a, um pulmonary
pulvis, eris, M powder
purificatus, a, um purified
pyuria, ae, F pus in urine

Q
quantum satis the amount which is needed
quercus, us, F oak
R

radius, i, M
radix, icis, M
ramus, i, N
raphe, es, F
recens, entis
rectum, i, N
rectus, a, um
remedium constituens
remedium, i, N
ren, nis, M
repeto, ere (repetitus)
respiratorious, a, um
rubeola, ae, F
ruptura, ae, F

R

radius, ray
root
branch
suture
recent, fresh
rectum, bottom
direct
vehicle, agent used as a solvent in the solution
medicament, pill, remedy
kidney
repeat
breathing
rubeolla, German measles
rupture

S

saccharum, i, N
sacer, a, um
sal, is, M or N
sano, are (sanatus)
sanus, a, um
scapula, ae, F
scatula, ae, F
semisolidus, a, um
sensus, us, M
separanda
septum, i, N
serum, i, N
servo, are (servatus)
signo, are (signatus)
signum, i, N
simplex, cis
sine (prep. with abl.)
sinister, a, um
sirupus, i, M

S

sugar
holy, sacral
salt
heal
heathy
shoulder blade
box
half hard
sense
medicaments that must be separated from others
septum
serum
keep, conserve
sing (verb)
Sign (noun)
simple
without
left
syrup
solubilis, e  soluble
solutio, onis, F  solution
solvo, ere (solvens)  solute
species pectorales  decoction to heal a cough
species, ei. F  species
species, erum, F (pl.)  mixture of dried plants, tea
spina, ae, F  back spine
spiritus, us, M  spirit
spondylitis, itidis, F  inflammation of vertebrae
sterilisо, are (sterelisatus)  sterilise
stomachicus, a, um  stomachic, gastric
sub (prep.+abl.)  under
subclavius, a, um  under the clavicle
subcutaneus, a, um  under the skin
sulf(ph)us, uris, N  sulphur
sum, esse  be
sumо, ere (sumptum)  take
suppositorium, i, N  suppository, a medicated mass to be introduced into a body orifice
suspenso, onis, F  suspension
symptom, atis, N  symptom
systole, es, F  systole

T
tabuletta, ae, F  tablet, pill
talis, e  such
teres, teretis  round
thorax, acis, M  chest, thorax
thyroideus, a, um  thyroid
tibia, ae, F  tibia
tinctura stomachica  stomach tincture
tinctura, ae, F  tincture
tome (tomia)  cut, cutting
tracheostomia, ae, F  a hole made into the trachea
trauma, atis, N  wound, injury
tuber, eris, N  tubercle
tunica, ae, F  tunic, layer, coat
tussis, is, F  coughing
U
ulcus, eris, N  ulcer
urinarius, a, um  urinary
urologicus, a, um  urological
urophobia, ae, F  fear of nature urination
usus, us, M  use
uterus, i, M  uterus, womb

V
valeriana, ae, F  valerian (herb), type of plant
valvula, ae, F  valve
valva, ae, F  valve
varicella, ae, F  measles
vaselinum, i, N  vaseline
vena, ae, F  vein
venenum, i, N  poison
venenum, i, N  venom, poison
ventriculus, i, M  ventricle, stomach
versicolor, oris  colourful
vertebra, ae, F  vertebra
vesica, ae, F  bladder
virginalis, e  virginal
vitrum, i, N  glass
vitrum, i, N  bottle
vomitus, us, M  vomiting

Z
zoophobia, ae, F  fear of animals
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Latin</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aaron’s beard (herb)</td>
<td>hypericum, i, N</td>
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<td>abductor, muscle the role of which is abducting from the body</td>
<td>abductor, oris, M</td>
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<td>abscess</td>
<td>abscessus, us, M</td>
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<td>accompanying</td>
<td>commitans, antis</td>
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<td>acid</td>
<td>acidum, i, N</td>
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<tr>
<td>add</td>
<td>addo, ere, (additus)</td>
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<td>affrenens, entis</td>
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<tr>
<td>against</td>
<td>contra (prep. with accus.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>against</td>
<td>contra (prep. with accus.)</td>
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<td>against tetanus</td>
<td>antitetanicus, a, um</td>
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<td>alcohol, lis, M</td>
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<td>allogpathia, ae, F</td>
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<td>amygdala, ae, F</td>
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<tr>
<td>amputation</td>
<td>amputatio, onis, F</td>
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<td>apex, top point</td>
<td>apex, icis, M</td>
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<td>apoplexy, an apoplectic stroke</td>
<td>apoplexia, ae, F</td>
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<td>apparatus</td>
<td>apparatus, us, M</td>
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<td>appendicitis</td>
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<tr>
<td>appendix</td>
<td>appendix, icis, F</td>
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<td>arch</td>
<td>arcus, us M</td>
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<td>aromaticus, a, um</td>
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<td>art</td>
<td>ars, tis, F</td>
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<td>autointoxicatio, onis, F</td>
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<td>autotrophia, ae, F</td>
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<td>Term</td>
<td>Definition</td>
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<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------</td>
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<td>spina, ae, F</td>
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<td>bark</td>
<td>cortex, icis, M</td>
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<td>balneum, i, N</td>
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<tr>
<td>be</td>
<td>sum, esse</td>
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<td>become</td>
<td>fio, fieri (factus)</td>
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<td>bend</td>
<td>flexura, ae, F</td>
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<td>betula, ae, F</td>
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<td>birth</td>
<td>partus, us, M</td>
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<td>bitter</td>
<td>amarus, a, um</td>
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<td>black</td>
<td>niger, a, um</td>
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<td>bladder</td>
<td>vesica, ae, F</td>
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<td>body</td>
<td>corpus, oris, N</td>
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<td>bone</td>
<td>os, ossis, N</td>
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<td>osteon (osteum) (Greek)</td>
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<td>lagoena, ae, F</td>
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<td>vitrum, i, N</td>
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<td>bottom</td>
<td>rectum, I, N</td>
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<td>box</td>
<td>scatula, ae, F</td>
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<td>cerebrum, i, N</td>
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<td>branch</td>
<td>ramus,i, N</td>
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<td>apnoe, es, F</td>
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<td>carpus, wrist</td>
<td>carpus, i, M</td>
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caudate
cause, reason
cavity, hollow
cavus, hollow
cerated, wax-coated
chamber, stomach
chamomile
chart
chart, firm paper
chest, thorax
child
circulating
coated
cold
collapse
collar bone
colourful
colourless
coma
commotion, concussion,
communicating, connecting
complicated, difficult
congenial, native
contact
contagious
contraceptive
contraindication
convergent
coronary
cortex, outer part of the organ, bark
cotton wool
coughing
cut, cutting

D
damage
danger
laesio, onis, F
periculum, i, N
day
decoction to heal a cough
decubitus, bedsore, pressure ulcer
deep
deformed
delirium, state of complete drunkenness
dental caries
descending
diabetes
diarrh(o)ea
diastole
digitalis, medical plant
direct
disease, illness
disfiguring, deformed
disinfect
disinfection
distill
divergent
divide
dose
drop
dropper
duct
dysfunction of breathing
dyspepsia

E
ear
ear
effect
efferent
epicardium, the layer of serous pericardium on the surface of the heart
ethanol
expectorant, agent dissolving sick mucus
extraction
extract
extremity, limb

**F**

face
fascia, serious tissue covering
fat
femur, tight bone
fibula
filter
filtrate
finger
fissure, groove
flower
focal
foot, leg
for
fracture
frequent
fresh
fruit

**G**

galipot
gargle
give
gland
gland
glass
glycerine
gram
grow

**H**

haemorrhage
haemorrhage from the stomach
half hard
hard

haemorrhagia, ae. F
gastrorrhagia, ae, F
semisolidus, a, um
durus, a, um
head
caput, itis, N (Latin)
head
teo (cephalon) (Greek)
heal
sano, are (sanatus)
hear
audio, ire, (auditus)
hearing
auscultatio, onis, F
heathy
sanus, a, um
heavy, hard, difficult
gravis, e
hematology
haematologia, ae, F
haematuria, urine in the blood
haematuria, ae, F
hesitation
mora, ae, F
hip
coxa, ae, F
hollow
cavus, a, um
holy, sacral
sacer, a, um
honey
mel, mellis, N
humerus
humerus, i, N
hydrophobia
hydrophobia, ae, F
hydrotherapy
hydrotherapia, ae, F
hypertension
hypertensio, onis, F
hypertonia
hypertonia, ae, F
hypoglossal, under the tongue
hypoglossus, a, um
Immune
immunis, e
in, into, within, inside
in (preposition with acc.+abl.)
infusion
infusio, onis, F
injection
inienctio, onis, F
insufficiency
insufficientia, ae, F
internal
internus, a, um
intestinal hemorrhage
enterorrhagia, ae, F
intestine
enteron, i, N (Greek)
intestine
intestinum, i, N (Latin)
intramuscular
intramuscularis, e
intravenous
intravenousus, a, um
invalid, with a handicap
invalidus, a, um
J
jelly
gelatinosus, a, um
K
kidney nephros, i, M (Greek)
kidney ren, nis, M (Latin)

L
large intestine colon, i, N
larynx larynx, gis, F
leaf folium, i, N
left sinister, a, um
lesion laesio, onis, F
lethal letalis, e
levator, the muscle pusing up levator, oris, M
life bios (Greek)
ligamentum ligamentum, i, N
liquid liquidus, a, um
liver hepar, atis, N

lower jaw mandibula, ae, F
lung pulmo, onis, M
luxation, dislocation luxatio , onis, F
lymphatic lymphaticus, a, um

M
macrocyte macrocytus, i, M
mass massa, ae, F
measles varicella, ae, F
meatus, passage meatus, us, M
mediary, middle medius, a, um
melissa (herb) melissa, ae, F
meningitis meningitis, itidis, F
metacarpal bone os metacarpale
metastasis metastasis, is, F
milk lac, tis. N
milky tooth dens deciduus
mirth myrtilium, i. N
mix misceo, ere (mixtus)
mixture mixtura, ae, F
mixture of dried plants
molar tooth
mouth
mucosal
multiple
muscle
muscle cell

N
narcose
necrosis, decay
nephrectomy
nose

O
oak
obesity
oblique
of gall
oil
ointment
oral
orange
organ
osteoma

P
packing
pain in the cardiac region
pain in the ear
pain in the ear
pain in the stomach region
pain in the stomach region
palate
paper
paranephric, near the kidney
part
paste

species, erum, F
dens molaris
os, oris, N
mucosus, a, um
multiplex, multiplicis
musculus, i, M
myocyte, i, M
narcosis, is. F
necrosis, is, F
nephrectomia, ae, F
nasus, i, M
quercus, us, F
obesitas, atis, F
obliquus, a, um
felleus, a, um
lipos, i, M
linimentum, i, N
peroralis, e
aurantium, i, N
organum, i. N
osteoma, atis, N
expeditio, onis, F
cardialgia, ae, F
otalgia, ae, F
otodynia, ae, F
gastralgia, ae, F
gastrodynia, ae,F
palatum, i, N
charta, ae, F
paranephriticus, a, um
pars,tis, F
pasta, ae, F
pathology
peeling, outer part of the body, bark
pelvic bone
penetrating
pepper
perimetrimum, the serous coat of the uterus
pharmaceutical therapy
phenycul, type of plant
place, location
plant
pneumothorax
poision
polyneuritis
poppy
powder
prediction
premedication
premolar
prepare
prescription
primrose
proceeding
process, projection, outgrowth
profound, deep
pulmonary
purified
pus in urine
Q
quinine
R
radius, ray
recent, fresh
rectum
remedy
repeat
pathologia, ae, F
cortex, ticis, M
os coxae
perforans, antis
piper, eris, N
perimetrimum, i, N
pharmacotherapia, ae, F
foeniculum, i, N
locus, i, M
herba, ae, F
pneumothorax, cis, M
venenum, i, N
polyneuritis, idis, F
papaver, ris, N
pulvis, eris, M
prognosis, is, F
praemeditatio, onis, F
praemolaris, e
paro, are (paratus)
predescriptio, onis, F
primula, ae, F
progrediens, entis
processus, us M
profundus, a, um
pulmonarius, a, um
depuratus, a, um, purificatus, a, um
pyuria, ae, F

cinchona, ae, F
rib
right
root
round
rubeolla, German measles
rupture

S

salt
sense
septum
serum
keep, conserve
sharp
short
shoulder blade
sign
simple
sing
skin
skull
small
soft
soluble
soluble in the intestine
solute
solution
spasm inside the stomach
spasm of the muscle
species, mixture
spirit
spondylitis
spoon
starch
sterilisate
stomach
stomach tincture
costa, ae, F
dexter, a, um
radix, icens, M
teres, teretis
rubeola, ae, F
ruptura, ae, F
sal, is, M or N
sensus, us, M
septum, i, N
serum, i, N
servo, are (servatus)
acer, cris, cre
brevis, e
scapula, ae, F
signum, i, N
simplex, cis
signo, are (signatus)
derma, atis, N
cranium, i, N
parvus, a, um
mollis, e
solubilis, e
enterosolvens, entis
solvo, ere (solvens)
solutio, onis, F
gastropasmus, i, M
myospasmus, i, M
species, ei, F
spiritus, us, M
spondylitis, itidis, F
cochlear, ris, N
amylum, i, N
steriliso, are (sterilisatus)
gaster, tris, F
tinctura stomachica
stomachic, gastric
strong
subclavian, under the clavicle
subcutaneous, under the skin
such
sugar
sulphur
suppository
suspension
suture
sweet
sycosis? dermatitis
symptom
syrup
systole

T
tablet, pill
take
tea
thick
through
through
thumb
thyroid
tibia
tincture
to, for, towards
to, into
tooth
tracheostomy
treat, heal
tubercle
tunic, layer, coat

U
ulcer
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<td>Upper jaw</td>
<td>Maxilla, ae, F</td>
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<td>Urinary</td>
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<td>Use</td>
<td>Usus, us, M</td>
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<td>Uterus, womb</td>
<td>Uterus, i, M</td>
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<td>V</td>
<td>Valeriana, ae, F</td>
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<td>Valerian (herb)</td>
<td>Valvula, ae, F</td>
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<td>Valva, ae, F</td>
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<td>Vaseline</td>
<td>Vaselineum, i, N</td>
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<td>Vehicle, agent</td>
<td>Remedium constituens</td>
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<td>Solvent in the</td>
<td>Vena, ae, F</td>
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<td>Solution</td>
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<td>Ventriculus, i, M</td>
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<td>Venom, poison</td>
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<td>Stomach</td>
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<td>Vertebra</td>
<td>Vomitus, us, M</td>
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<td>Virginal</td>
<td>Waking aspectio, onis, F</td>
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<td>Vomiting</td>
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<td>Vomiting</td>
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<td>With</td>
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<td>Without</td>
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<td>Wool</td>
<td>Lana, ae, F</td>
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<td>Wool fat, lanolin</td>
<td>Adeps lanae cum aqua</td>
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<td>Yellow</td>
<td>Luteus, a, um</td>
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Picture attachment
Fig. No. 1 – De humani corporis fabrica Liber I – Description of Skeleton
Description of the basic directions of the human body

cranialis
posterior
dexter
sinister
anterior
caudalis
dorsalis
palmaris
anterior
proximalis
distalis
radialis
ulnaris
posterior

Fig. No. 2 - Basic directions of the human body
Plant description

Salix alba

Primula veris

Potentilla anserina

Zingiber officinale

Juniperus communis

Allium cepa

Fig. No. 3 – Plant description
Bibliography


HOWE, George. *Latin for Pharmacists*, University of North California, Philadelphia USA, 1916, 134 s.


<table>
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<td>Vydavatel:</td>
<td>Veterinární a farmaceutická univerzita Brno</td>
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