

Medical Latin Course

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2007**

Class 1

I. Pronunciation in Latin

Vowels

<i>Latin Vowel</i>	<i>Pronunciation</i>
a	a (father)
e	e (pet)
i	ee (need)
o	o (drop)
u	oo (soon)
y	y (youth)

Remember: A few vowel combinations, called *diphthongs*, are read as one letter.

<i>Latin Diphthong</i>	<i>Pronunciation</i>
ae*	e (red)
au	ow (how)
ei	ey (they)
eu	eu (leucocyte)
oe	e (red)

* If over the **e** in diphthong **ae** or **oe** there are, so called, *puncta diaeresis* – points of separate, eg. word **aër** (air), we read letters separately.

Remember: Most Latin consonants have the same sounds as in English but with the exceptions listed below.

Consonants

<i>Latin Consonant</i>	<i>Pronunciation</i>
c	si (before e, i, y, ae, oe) (cin ema) k (before a, o, u, before consonants, in the end of a word) (compu ter)
g	g (good ; <i>never as in g</i> inger)
j	y (y oung)
r	r (gr ill)
s	s (soft ly)
v	v (vin egar)
x	ks (tax)
z	dz (ad ze)
bs	bs (obs ession)
bt	bt (obt use)
cc	kk (book-keep ing)
ch	ch (char acter; <i>never as in ch</i> apel)

ngu	ngv (before vowel) (linguistics) ngju (before consonant) (angular)
ph	ph (microphone)
th	t (turn)
rh	r (grill)
ti	ti (patio; never as in motion)
qu	kv (quota)

Exercise 1

Please read the following words correctly:

- 1 cancer, medicamentum, auris, abortus, articulatio, lingua
- 2 ventriculus, res, oculus, sanguis, pectus, thorax
- 3 corpus, dens, fel, epiphysis, caries, oesophagus
- 4 hemispherium, ichthyismus, thrombus, scarlatina, angulus, olfactus
- 5 intestinum, incisura, rhinitis, series, aqua, pharmacon
- 6 oedema, musculus, vena, cytoplasma, defectus, dolor
- 7 rabies, sutura, causa, medicus, cellula, os
- 8 curatio, visus, homo, lapis, cutis, abductor
- 9 diaphysis, processus, sulcus, scabies, epicondylus, fascia
- 10 punctum, insertio, ictus, cranium, epithelium, cavum
- 11 encephalon, colon, metacarpus, bacterium, plexus, vitium
- 12 rubeola, exophthalmia, diphtheria, migraena, costa, tactus

II. Glossary of Latin grammatical terms

Latin Nouns

- * Latin nouns have **gender**: they're **masculinum** (masculine), **femininum** (feminine), or **neutrum** (neuter). Each of gender has own suffix attached to the word.
- * Latin nouns have **five basic cases** that determine what function the noun serves in the sentence. The word's suffix determines the noun's case.
- * Latin has **five declensions** (noun groups that use the same suffix for each case).
- * Latin nouns are declined in two numerals: **singularis** (singular) and **pluralis** (plural).

Declining Nouns

- * A noun can have a wider range of uses just by changing its suffix (or the letters attached to the end of the word). What follows are the most commonly used cases:

Nominativus (Nominative): indicates **Subject**

Remember: Latin doesn't have articles (such *a, an, the*), so when you translate a sentence from Latin to English, you'll have to add those yourself.

Genetivus (Genitive): indicates **Possession**

Remember: When you translate Genetive into English, use *of* before noun

Dativus (Dative): indicates **Indirect object**

Accussativus (Accusative): indicates **Direct object**

Ablativus (Ablative): Expresses how sth happens – *by, with or from*

* **Vocativus** (Vocative): Used only in addressing or calling someone.

Declension is a group of nouns that form their cases the same way – that is, use the same suffix. Every noun has **two basic forms: Nominativus and Genetivus** (always in this order), that have to be presented in dictionary. In what declension a noun is declined **we recognize by the suffix of Genetivus:**

	1 st decl.	2 nd decl.	3 rd decl.	4 th decl.	5 th decl.
Genetivus:	- <i>ae</i>	- <i>i</i>	- <i>is</i>	- <i>us</i>	- <i>ei</i>

Exercise 2

Please read and determine a declension of the following nouns (presented in two basic forms):

- 1 cancer, cancri; medicamentum, medicamenti; auris, auris; abortus, abortus; articulatio, articulationis; lingua, linguae;
- 2 ventriculus, ventriculi; res, rei; oculus, oculi; sanguis, sanguinis; pectus, pectoris; thorax, thoracis;
- 3 corpus, corporis; dens, dentis; fel, fellis; epiphysis, epiphysis; caries, cariei; oesophagus, oesophagi;
- 4 hemispherium, hemispherii; ichthyismus, ichtyismi; thrombus, thrombi; scarlatina, scarlatinae; angulus, anguli; olfactus, olfactus;
- 5 intestinum, intestini; incisura, incisurae; rhinitis, rhinitidis; series, seriei; aqua, aquae; pharmacon, pharmaci;

6 oedema, oedematis; musculus, musculi; vena, venae; cytoplasma, cytoplasmatis; defectus, defectus; dolor, doloris;
 7 rabies, rabiei; sutura, suturae; causa, causae; medicus, medici; cellula, cellulae; os, ossis;
 8 curatio, curationis; visus, visus; homo, hominis; lapis, lapidis; cutis, cutis; abductor, abductoris;
 9 diaphysis, diaphysis; processus, processus; sulcus, sulci; scabies, scabiei; epicondylus, epicondyli; fascia, fasciae;
 10 punctum, puncti; insertio, insertionis; ictus, ictus; cranium, cranii; epithelium, epithelii; cavum, cavii;
 11 encephalon, encephali; colon, coli; metacarpus, metacarpi; bacterium, bacterii; vitium, vitii; plexus, plexus;
 12 rubeola, rubeolae; exophthalmia, exophthalmiae; diphtheria, diphtheriae; migraena, migraenae; tactus, tactus; costa, costae.

Class 2

I. The meaning of Latin Cases.

Singularis

- Nominativus** Who/What is doing? – **The friend** is reading a book.
- Genetivus** Whose is it? (this case shows the owner) – This is **the friend's** book.
- Dativus** For whom is it? – This is a book **for the friend**.
- Accusativus** Who/What (for example - are you/is he/are they etc. watching?) - I'm watching **the friend**.
- Ablativus** With/by whom (for example - are you/is he/are they etc. read?) – A book is read **by the friend**.
- Vocativus** Calling someone – **Oh, friend**, let's go!

Pluralis

- Nominativus** **Friends** are reading a book.
- Genetivus** This is **friends'** book
- Dativus** This book is **for friends**.
- Accusativus** I'm watching **friends**.
- Ablativus** A book is read by **friends**.
- Vocativus*** **Oh, friends**, let's go!

- Vocativus is not used in medical Latin.

II. Declension.

In English we use prepositions or we change the word order to express the meaning of noun. In Latin we attach the suffix to the end of the word instead. **Declension consists in changing the suffix in every case.**

III. First declension.

In the first declension we decline nouns, that are of femininum (feminine gender) and have the suffix – a in Nominativus, and the suffix – ae in Genetivus.

Noun of femininum: Nom. – a, Gen. – ae

1. In dictionaries we can find following information concerning noun: **its two basic forms (Nom., Gen.) and its gender.** For example:

amica, amicae (f.) – girlfriend

2. From the suffix of the second basic form (Gen.) we recognize that it is the noun of the first declension (see: the table on page 4).

3. And now we can start decline this noun:

Singularis

Nom. amic – **a** (a girlfriend)
Gen. amic – **ae** (girlfriend's)

(and now we have to cut off this characteristic suffix of Genetivus and then we have **stem of noun, that is the base for other forms of cases**)

Dat. amic – **ae** (for a girlfriend)
Acc. amic – **am** ([you are watching] a girlfriend)
Abl. amic – **a** (by/with a girlfriend)

Pluralis

Nom. amic – **ae** (girlfriends)
Gen. amic – **arum** (girlfriends')
Dat. amic – **is** (for girlfriends)
Acc. amic – **as** ([you are watching] girlfriends)
Abl. amic – **is** (by/with girlfriends)

Exercise 1

Please read the following nouns and determine their declension. If you find the noun of the first declension, please decline it.

1 tetanus, tetani; gangrena, gangrenae; collum, colli; pulsus, pulsus; contusio, contusionis.

2 atrium, atrii; derma, dermatis; neonatus, neonati; exitus, exitus; tibia, tibiae.

3 icterus, icteri; functio, functionis; orbita, orbitae; sternum, sterni; partus, partus.

4 serum, seri; vertebra, vertebrae; gradus, gradus; botulismus, botulismi; operatio, operationis.

5 signum, signi; fractura, fracturae; pulmo, pulmonis; status, status; bronchus, bronchi.

6 coxa, coxae; nervus, nervi; duodenum, duodeni; cortex, corticis; fetus, fetus.

7 digitus, digiti; spatium, spatii; infarctus, infarctus; haemorrhagia, haemorrhagiae; ren, renis.

8 septum, septi; lapara, laparae; spasmus, spasmi; larynx, laryngis; usus, usus.

IV. Nouns of the 1st declension, which derive from the Greek language.

In the first declension are also declined nouns, which derive from the Greek language, that have the feminine gender and in Nominativus have the suffix – e and in Genetivus have the suffix – es.

**Nouns of femininum derive from the Greek language: Nom. – e
Gen. – es**

And also in the first declension are declined nouns, which derive from the Greek language, that have the masculine gender and in Nominativus have the suffix – es and in Genetivus have the suffix – ae.

**Nouns of masculinum derive from the Greek language: Nom. – es
Gen. – ae**

Declension of the nouns, which derive from Greek:

1. Group of the nouns of feminine gender: raphe, raphes (f.) – suture

Singularis

Nom. raph – e

Gen. raph – es

Dat. raph – ae

Acc. raph – en

Abl. raph – e/a

Pluralis

raph – ae

raph – **arum**

raph – **is**

raph – **as**

raph – **is**

Examples of these nouns:

chole, choles – bile

systole, systoles – contraction of heart

phlegmone, phlegmones – phlegmon (inflammation of connective tissue, leading to ulceration)

haemoptoë, haemoptoës – bloody sputum

acne, acnes – acne

syncope, syncopes – fainting

diastole, diastoles – diastole (decontraction of heart)

gonorrhoe, gonorrhoeës – gonorrhoe, clap (a sexually transmitted disease, caused by the bacterium *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*, that affects the genital mucous membranes of either sex)

diarrhoe, diarrhoeës – diarrhoea

2. Group of the nouns of masculine gender: diabetes, diabetae (m.) – diabetes

Singularis

Pluralis – in this group of nouns pluralis doesn't exist

Nom. diabet – es

Gen. diabet – ae

Dat. diabet – ae

Acc. diabet – en

Abl. diabet – a/e

In medical Latin we also have one more example of such nouns: **ascites, ascitae** – **hydroperitoneum**.

PATHOLOGICAL STATES (nouns of the first declension)

allergia, allergiae – allergy: a disorder in which the body becomes hypersensitive to particular antigens

anaemia, anaemiae – anaemia, oligocytosis: a reduction in the quantity of the oxygen – carrying pigment haemoglobin in the blood

angina, anginae – angina: a sense of suffocation or suffocating pain

ataxia, ataxiae – ataxia: the shaky movements and unsteady gait that result from the brain's failure to regulate the body's posture and the strength and direction of limb movements

atrophia, atrophiae – atrophy, wasting: the wasting away of a normally developed organ or tissue due to degeneration of cells

cataracta, cataractae – cataract: any opacity in the lens of the eye, resulting in blurred vision

colica, colicae – colic: severe abdominal pain, usually of fluctuating severity, with waves of pain seconds or a few minutes apart

diphtheria, diphtheriae – diphtheria: an acute highly contagious infection, caused by the bacterium *Corynebacterium diphtheriae*, generally affecting the throat but occasionally other mucous membranes and the skin

dysenteria, dysenteriae – dysentery, bloody flux: an infection of the intestinal tract causing severe diarrhoea with blood and mucus

embolia, emboliae – embolism: the condition in which an embolus becomes lodged in an artery and obstructs its blood flow

exophthalmia, exophthalmiae – exophthalmos: protrusion of the eyeballs in their sockets

fractura, fracturae – fracture, break

hysteria, hysteriae – hysteria, pithiatism: a neurosis characterized by emotional instability,

repression, dissociation, some physical symptoms, and vulnerability to suggestion.

influenza, influenzae – influenza, flu, grippe

leucaemia, leucaemiae – leukemia: any disease from a group of malignant diseases in which the bone marrow and other blood – forming organs produce increased numbers of certain types of white blood cells

lyssa, lyssae – rabies: an acute viral disease of the central nervous system that affects all warm – blooded animals and is usually transmitted to man by a bite from an infected dog

pneumonia, pneumoniae – pneumonia: inflammation of the lung caused by bacteria, in which the air sacs become filled with inflammatory cells and the lung becomes solid

scarlatina, scarlatinae – a highly contagious disease, mainly of childhood, caused by bacteria of the genus *Streptococcus*

varicella, varicellae – chickenpox: a mild highly infectious disease caused by a herpesvirus transmitted by airborne droplets

variola, variolae – smallpox: an acute infectious viral disease causing high fever and a rash scaring the skin

rubeola, rubeolae – a mild highly contagious viral infection, mainly of childhood, causing enlargement of lymph nodes in the neck and a widespread pink rash

English definitions adapted from: Oxford Medical Dictionary, Oxford – New York 1994.

Class 3

I. Latin – Greek synonyms in medical terminology:

<i>English</i>	Latin	<i>Greek</i>
pain	<i>dolor</i>	algos, odyne
disease	morbus	pathos, nosos
body	corpus	soma
man	homo	anthropos
head	caput	kephale
glandule	glandula	aden
tumour	tumor	onkos
intestine	intestinum	enteron
tongue	lingua	glossa
calculus	lapis	lithos
chest	pectus	thorax
woman	femina	gyne
cell	cellula	kytos
bone	os	osteon
blood	sanguis	haima
vertebra	vertebra	spondylos
shape, form	forma	morphe
cure	curatio	therapeia
drug, medicine	medicamentum	pharmakon
doctor	medicus	iatros
muscle	musculus	mys
brain	cerebrum	enkephalos
vessel	vas	angeion
kidney	ren	nephros

nerve	nervus	neuron
nose	nasus	rhis
eye	oculus	ophthalmos
finger	digitus	daktylos
lung	pulmo	pneumon
cause	causa	aitia
cancer	cancer	karkinos
wound	vulnus	trauma
heart	cor	kardia
skin	cutis	derma
joint	articulatio	arthron
suture	sutura	raphe
ear	auris	us
mouth	os	stoma
liver	iecur	hepar
tooth	dens	odus
stomach	ventriculus	gaster
bile	fel	chole
life	vita	bios

Adapted from: A. Kołodziej, S. Kołodziej, Lingua Latina medicinalis, Katowice 2003, s. 10-11.

Exercise 2

Please complete the table like in example.

English	Latin	Greek
head	caput	kephale
	glandula	
		enteron
	lingua	
chest		
		kytos
	os	
		haima
	vertebra	
	medicus	
		mys
brain		
man		
		odyne
tooth		
	vulnus	
	lapis	
		aitia
		nosos
	forma	
woman		
		angeion
	ren	
		neuron

eye		
		daktylos
	pulmo	
cancer		
heart		
	cutis	
joint		
		raphe
		stoma
	tumor	
cure		
		soma
nose		
		us
	fel	
life		
	iecur	
drug		

II. Some useful suffixes, which make medical nouns of the 1st declension:

suffix	meaning of suffix	example	meaning of example
- clasia	mobilization	arthroclasia	arthroclasia
- ectomia	excision, resection	gastrectomia cystectomia	gastrectomy cystectomy
- plastica	reconstruction	otoplastica rhinoplastica	otoplasty rhinoplasty
- pexia	fixation, pexis	gastropexia	gastropexy
- rrhaphia	suturing	colorrhaphia	colorrhaphy
- scopia	endoscopy	gastroscopia	gastroscopy
- stomia	fistula – a pathologic sinus or channel leading to a hollow viscus or abscess	colostomia	colostomy
- tomia	incision	lobotomia tracheotomia	lobotomy tracheotomy
- aemia	presence in blood	calcaemia	calcemia
- algia - dynia	pain	myalgia odontodynia	myalgia odontodynia
- cele	hernia, swelling	cystocele	cystocele
- ectopia	dislocation	cardiectopia	cardiectopy
- graphia	recording	urographia	urography
- ia	state, condition, process	dementia	dementia
- malacia	softening, emollition	osteomalacia	osteomalacia
- mania	morbid attraction to sth	erotomania	erotomania
- metria	measurement	craniometria	craniometry
- opsia	the looking at	autopsia	autopsy
- pathia	disease	osteopathia myopathia	osteopathy myopathy
- penia	deficiency	leucopenia	leucopenia

- philia	disposition, tendency	haemophilia	hemophilia
- phobia	morbid fear	agoraphobia	agoraphobia
- plegia	paralysis	glossoplegia	glossoplegia
- rrhagia	pouring out	haemorrhagia	hemorrhage
- rrhoë - rrhoea	flowing out	diarrhoë diarrhoea	diarrhea
- uria	presence in urine	bacteriuria	bacteriuria

Adapted from: A. Kołodziej, S. Kołodziej, *Lingua Latina medicinalis*, Katowice 2003, s. 24.

Exercise 3

Please write definition to each of the procedure and diagnosis:

glossorrhaphia –

ophthalmoscopy –

ventriculotomy –

neurotomy –

rhinoplasty –

glossalgia –

anthropophobia –

enteropathy –

adenectomy –

thoracotomy –

osteotomy –

encephalocele –

nephrotomy –

ophthalmoplegia –

Class 4

I. The second declension

In the second declension are declined nouns, which:

- A** are of masculine (m.) gender and in Nominativus have suffix **-us**, and in Genetivus have suffix **-i**;
- B** are of neuter (n.) gender and in Nominativus have suffix **-um**, and in Genetivus have suffix **-i**.

Group A

amicus, amici (m.) – boyfriend

	Sing.	English
Nom.	amicus	a boyfriend
Gen.	amici	a boyfriend's
	(now we cut off the suffix -i and we get stem of the noun to which we attach another suffixes to create form for each case)	
Dat.	amic – o	for a boyfriend
Acc.	amic – um	(I'm watching) a boyfriend
Abl.	amic – o	by/with a boyfriend
	Plur.	
Nom.	amic – i	boyfriends
Gen.	amic – orum	boyfriends'
Dat.	amic – is	for boyfriends
Acc.	amic – os	(I'm watching) boyfriends
Abl.	amic – is	by/with boyfriends

Exercise 1

Please decline the following nouns:

bronchus, bronchi – bronchus, bronchial tube

bulbus, bulbi – eyeball

carpus, carpi – wrist, carpus

morbus, morbi – disease

cubitus, cubiti – elbow, cubitus

humerus, humeri – humeral bone

oculus, oculi – eye

organismus, organismi – organism
radius, radii – radial bone, ray

In group A are also declined the **nouns of masculine (m.)** gender, which have suffix **-er in Nominativus and suffix –i in Genetivus**, for example:

magister, magistri – a teacher

These nouns are declined in the same way like those nouns with suffix –us in Nominativus (see: declension of *amicus, amici*)

Exercise 2

Please decline the following nouns:

magister, magistri – teacher
cancer, cancri – cancer
puer, pueri – boy
liber, libri – book

In group A are also declined the **nouns of feminine (f.)** gender, which have suffix **–us or –er in Nominativus and suffix –i in Genetivus**, for example:

diameter, diametri – dimension, size
methodus, methodi – method
periodus, periodi – period
alvus, alvi – abdomen, stool

These nouns are declined in the same way like the nouns of masculine gender.

In group A are also declined the **nouns of neuter (n.)** gender, which have **suffix –us in Nominativus and suffix –i in Genetivus**.

Remember: These nouns have their own declension:

virus, viri (n.) – virus

Sing.

Plur.

Nom. virus

vir -a

Gen. viri

vir -orum

(we cut off the suffix –i and we have stem of the noun)

Dat. vir –o

vir -is

Acc. vir **-us**
Abl. vir **-o**

vir **-a**
vir **-is**

Group B

cranium, cranii – a skull

	Sing.	English
Nom.	cranium	a skull
Gen.	cranii (we cut off the suffix –i and we get stem of the noun)	a skull's
Dat.	crani – o	for a skull
Acc.	crani – um	(I'm watching) a skull
Abl.	crani – o	by/with a skull
	Plur.	
Nom.	crani – a	skulls
Gen.	crani – orum	skulls'
Dat.	crani – is	for skulls
Acc.	crani – a	(I'm watching) skulls
Abl.	crani – is	by/with skulls

Remember: The rule of neuter gender nouns: in every declension nouns of neuter gender have the same form in Nominativus and in Accusativus Singularis and the same form in Nom. and Acc. Pluralis.

Exercise 3

Please decline the following nouns in your notebook.

hospitalium, hospitalii – hospital
membrum, membri – extremity, limb
remedium, remedii – drug
cerebrum, cerebri – brain
cerebellum, cerebelli – cerebellum
labium, labii – lip
septum, septi – dividing wall

In group B are also declined the **nouns of neuter gender, which derive from Greek**. These nouns have suffix **–on in Nominativus** and suffix **–i in Genetivus**.

ulon, uli – a gingiva

	Sing.	Plur.
Nom.	ulon	ul -a
Gen.	uli	ul -orum
Dat.	ul -o	ul -is
Acc.	ul -on	ul -a
Abl.	ul -o	ul -is

Exercise 4

Please decline the following nouns in your notebook.

skeleton, skeleti – skeleton
encephalon, encephali – brain

and please mark also these nouns:

colon, coli – colon

amnion, amnii – amnion (the membrane that forms initially over the dorsal part of the embryo but soon expands to enclose it completely within the amniotic cavity)

hydramnion, hydramnii – hydramnion, hydramnios (the presence of an abnormally large amount of amniotic fluid surrounding the fetus from about the 20th week of pregnancy)

ganglion, ganglii – ganglion (in neurology: any structure containing a collection of nerve cell bodies and often also numbers of synapses; in orthopaedics: an abnormal but harmless swelling (cyst) that sometimes forms in tendon sheaths, especially at the wrist)

acromion, acromii – acromion (an oblong process at the top of the spine of the scapula, part of which articulates with the clavicle to form the acromio – clavicular joint)

PATHOLOGICAL STATES (nouns of the 2nd declension)

botulismus, botulismi – botulism (a serious form of food poisoning from foods containing the toxin produced by the bacterium *Clostridium botulinum*)

grippus, grippi – flu

icterus, icteri – jaundice (a yellowing of the skin or whites of the eyes, indicating excess of bilirubin (a bile pigment) in the blood)

morbilli, morbillorum (only in Plural) – measles (a highly infectious virus disease that tends to appear in epidemics every 2-3 years and mainly affects children)

spasmus, spasmi – contraction, spasm

strabismus, strabismi – squint, strabismus (any abnormal alignment of the two eyes)

tetanus, tetani – tetanus, lockjaw (an acute infectious disease, affecting the nervous system, caused by the bacterium *Clostridium tetani*)

thrombus, thrombi – thrombus, intravascular clot

typhus, typhi – typhus, spotted fever (any one of a group of infection caused by *Rickettsiae*)

English definitions adapted from: Oxford Medical Dictionary, Oxford – New York 1994.

Class 5

I. Latin adjectives of the 1st and 2nd declension

1. Latin adjective looks like in this example:

longus (form of masculine gender) – long

longa (form of feminine gender) – long

longum (form of neuter gender) – long

Remember: So we recognize the gender by suffixes. All adjective forms are always presented in Nominativus Singularis.

2. Adjectives are declined in the same way as nouns:

- form of masculine gender we decline in the 2nd declension (see: *amicus, amici*)
- form of feminine gender we decline in the 1st declension (see: *amica, amicae*)
- form of neuter gender we decline in the 2nd declension (see: *cranium, cranii*)

Remember: Masculine form can have suffix –er, for example:

niger (m.) – black

nigra (f.) – black

nigrum (n.) – black

Remember: Between the noun and the adjective that describes this noun, there has to be compatibility with regard to the case, numeral and especially gender.

cellula, cellulae – cell

we know that this is the noun of feminine gender, so from the list:

elasticus, elastica, elasticum – elastic

we should choose the feminine form

and we have **cellula elastica** – elastic cell

and these words are declined in the same declension (1st)

But if we have an exception, we have a different situation:

methodus, methodi (exception to feminine in the 2nd declension) - method

bonus, bona, bonum – good

good method – methodus bona

and these words are declined in different declension: **methodus** in 2nd, **bona** in 1st, so we have different declension but we keep compatibility for the case, numeral and gender

Exercise 1

Please choose the correct form of adjective and decline noun – adjective expressions:

Example: organismus, organismi (m.)

humanus, humana, humanum

raphe, raphes

planus, plana, planum

fascia, fasciae

profundus, profunda, profundum

periodus, periodi

longus, longa, longum

Dictionary:

organismus, organismi – organism

humanus, humani – human

raphe, raphes – suture

planus, plana, planum – plane

fascia, fasciae – band on muscle

profundus, profunda, profundum – deep

periodus, periodi – period

Class 6

I. Third declension – nouns

Nouns of the 3rd declension are declined in three types:

1. **Type of consonant** – in this group are declined nouns of all gender, that are not monosyllables* and that have one consonant at the end of the stem.

* monosyllable – noun which has the same number of syllables in Nominativus and in Genetivus

Example: rex (*Nom.*), reg – is (*Gen.*) (m.) [king]

2. **Type of vowel** – in this group are declined nouns:

a) of neuter gender, that have Nominativus ends with – **e, - al, - ar.**

Example: animal (*Nom.*), animalis (*Gen.*) (n.) [animal]
mare (*Nom.*), maris (*Gen.*) (n.) [sea]
exemplar (*Nom.*), exemplaris (*Gen.*) (n.) [example]

b) of feminine gender, that are monosyllables and that have Nominativus ends with - sis.

Example: dosis (*Nom.*), dosis (*Gen.*) (f.) [dose]

3. **Mixed type** – in this group are declined nouns of all gender:

a) that are not monosyllables and that have stem ended with two or more consonants.

Example: urbs (*Nom.*), urb – is (*Gen.*) (f.) [town]

b) that are monosyllables and that have Nominativus ended with – is, -es.

Example: canalis (*Nom.*), canalis (*Gen.*) (m.) [canal]
fames (*Nom.*), famis (*Gen.*) (f.) [hunger]

Exercise 1

Please determine the type of declension of the following nouns:

paries, parietis (m.) [wall]
os, ossis (n.) [bone]
trauma, traumatism (n.) [trauma]
diagnosis, diagnosis (f.) [diagnosis]
pars, partis (f.) [part]
ulcus, ulceris (n.) [ulcer]
pes, pedis (m.) [foot]
dens, dentis (m.) [tooth]
rete, retis (n.) [omentum]

Suffixes of the 3rd declension

Singularis

Nom. different (always given)
Gen. - **is**
Dat. - **i**
Acc. - **em** (m., f.); **like Nom.** (n.)

Abl. - e (type of consonant and mixed type); - i (type of vowel)

Pluralis

Nom. - es (m., f.); (n.): - a (type of consonant and mixed type), - ia (type of vowel)

Gen. - um (type of consonant); - ium (type of vowel and mixed type)

Dat. - ibus

Acc. like *Nom. Pl.*

Abl. - ibus

Exceptions:

Nouns of feminine, that have suffix –sis in Nom. and in Gen. (type of vowel, group b), have different suffix in **Acc. Sing.: –im.** (not –em).

Nouns of neuter, that have in Nom. Sing. suffix –ma, have different suffix in **Dat. and Abl. Pl.: –is** (not –ibus).

The noun: **vas, vasis (n.)** in Sing. is declined in the 3rd declension, but in Pl. is declined in the 2nd declension.

Exercise 2

Please decline the nouns from the 1st exercise.

Exercise 3

Please translate and decline the following expressions:

coronary vessel -

deep trauma -

good diagnose -

respiratory system -

malignant melanoma -

venous omentum -

Class 7

Inflammation

When you want to describe an inflammation of some organ in Latin, you can use two possibilities:

inflammatio + name of organ in *Gen.*

example: inflammatio renum [inflammation of kidneys]

to the stem of the noun (which is the name of an organ) you attach suffix – **itis** (in *Nom.*) and suffix – **itidis** (in *Gen.*)

example: * ren, renis (noun = name of organ)

* in the form of *Gen.* you find the stem by cutting off – is:

ren – is

* to this stem you attach suffixes:

ren – itis (*Nom.*) [inflammation of kidneys]

ren – itidis (*Gen.*)

Remember: This form is always of **feminine gender** and is declined in the **third declension**, in the type of **consonant**:

	Sing.	Pl.
<i>Nom.</i>	renitis	renitid – es
<i>Gen.</i>	renitid – is	renitid – um
<i>Dat.</i>	renitid – i	renitid – ibus
<i>Acc.</i>	renitid – em	renitid – es
<i>Abl.</i>	renitid – e	renitid – ibus

Exercise 1

Please describe in Latin inflammation of the following organs:

ovarium, ovarii – ovary

endocardium, endocardii (n.) – endocardium (the lining of the heart cavity)

gingiva, gingivae (f.) – gingiva, gum

larynx, laryngis (f.) – larynx

tendo, tendinis (m.) – tendon

tonsilla, tonsillae (f.) – tonsil

Class 8

Adjectives of the 3rd declension

Adjectives of the 3rd declension are divided into three groups:

a) adjectives, that have **three suffixes** (in *Nom.Sing.*), one to each gender:

- **er (masculine):** **celeber** famous (*he*)

- **is (feminine):** **celebris** famous (*she*)

- **e (neuter):** **celebre** famous (*it*)

Form of **Gen.Sing.** to each gender is feminine form with suffix -is.

b) adjectives, that have **two suffixes** (in Nom.Sing.), one to masculine et feminine, and one to neuter:

- **is (masculine et feminine):** **facilis** *easy (he, she)*
- **e (neuter):** **facile** *easy (it)*

Form of Gen.Sing. to each gender is masculine/feminine form with suffix -is.

c) adjectives, that have **one suffix** (in Nom.Sing) to each gender; usually it is:

- **x (masculine, feminine, neuter):** **felix** *happy (he, she, it)*
or
- **ns (masculine, feminine, neuter):** **sapiens** *wise (he, she, it)*

Form of Gen.Sing., different for each adjective, is always given, so:

Nom. **felix** Gen. **felicis**
 Nom. **sapiens** Gen. **sapientis**

Remember: Adjectives of the 3rd declension are declined in the type of vowel.

Exercise 1

Please decline the following adjectives:

acer, acris, acre [*acute*]
 centralis, centrale [*central*]
 desiniciens, desinicientis [*disinfecting*]

Exercise 2

Please complete the table with the correct forms of nouns, which depend on case, that is connected with prepositions.

sub + Abl. (where?) <i>under</i>	kidney	heart	skin	right foot
sub + Acc. (where to?) <i>under</i>	liver	rib	eye	left breast
propter + Acc. <i>because of</i>	tuberculosis of skin	lesion	malignant neoplasm	chronic swelling

contra + Acc. <i>against</i>	measles	disease of lungs	fibrosis	bacterial infection
post + Acc. <i>after</i>	procedures	puncture of a joint	renitis	infarct
in + Abl. (where?) <i>in, at</i>	tooth	stomach	blood	oral cavity
in + Acc. (where to?) <i>to</i>	lobes	joint	internal organs	bone
intra + Acc. <i>inward</i>	skull	vein	eyes	atrium
inter + Acc. <i>between</i>	margins	teeth	lungs	sides
a/ab + Abl. <i>by, from</i>	left ear	temporal lobe	ventricle	valves

Class 9

The 4th declension

In the 4th declension are declined nouns:

- of **masculine** gender, that have suffix – **us** in Nom.Sing. and suffix – **us** in Gen.Sing.

ductus, ductus – duct

Sing.

Nom. duct –**us**

Gen. duct –**us**

Dat. duct –**ui**

Acc. duct –**um**

Abl. duct –**u**

Pl.

duct –**us**

duct –**uum**

duct –**ibus**

duct –**us**

duct –**ibus**

- of **neuter** gender, that have suffix – **u** in Nom.Sing. and suffix – **us** in Gen.Sing.

genu, genus – knee.

Sing.	Pl.
Nom. gen – u	gen – ua
Gen. gen – us	gen – uum
Dat. gen – u	gen – ibus
Acc. gen – u	gen – ua
Abl. gen – u	gen – ibus

Exercise 1

Please decline the following nouns in your notebook:

sensus, sensus – sense

cornu, cornus – cornu, *pl.* cornua (horn)

visus, visus – sight, vision

The 5th declension

In the 5th declension are declined nouns of feminine gender, that have suffix – es in Nom.Sing. and suffix – ei in Gen.Sing.

dies, diei – day

Sing.	Pl.
Nom. di –es	di –es
Gen. di –ei	di –erum
Dat. di –ei	di –ebus
Acc. di –em	di –es
Abl. di –e	di –ebus

Exercise 2

Please decline the following nouns in your notebook:

caries, cariei – caries (decay and crumbling of the substance of a tooth or a bone)

res, rei – thing
series, seriei – row, series

Class 10

Numerals

Latin numerals are divided into two groups:

cardinal numbers (how many?)

ordinal numbers (which?)

		<u>cardinal numbers</u>	<u>ordinal numbers</u>
1	I	unus, una, unum	primus, a, um
2	II	duo, duae, duo	secundus, a, um
3	III	tres, tria	tertius, a, um
4	IV	quattuor	quartus, a, um
5	V	quinque	quintus, a, um
6	VI	sex	sextus, a, um
7	VII	septem	septimus, a, um
8	VIII	octo	octavus, a, um
9	IX	novem	nonus, a, um
10	X	decem	decimus, a, um
11	XI	undecim	undecimus, a, um
12	XII	duodecim	duodecimus, a, um
13	XIII	tredecim	tertius, a, um decimus, a, um
14	XIV	quattuordecim	quartus, a, um decimus, a, um
15	XV	quindecim	quintus, a, um decimus, a, um
16	XVI	sedecim	sextus, a, um decimus, a, um
17	XVII	septendecim	septimus, a, um decimus, a, um
18	XVIII	duodeviginti	duodevicesimus, a, um
19	XIX	undeviginti	undevicesimus, a, um
20	XX	viginti	vicesimus
21	XXI	viginti unus (unus et viginti)	vicesimus, a, um primus, a, um
22	XXII	viginti duo	vicesimus, a, um secundus, a, um
28	XXVIII	duodetriginta	duodetricesimus, a, um
29	XXIX	undetriginta	undetricesimus, a, um
30	XXX	triginta	tricesimus, a, um
40	XL	quadraginta	quadragesimus, a, um
50	L	quingquaginta	quingquagesimus, a, um
60	LX	sexaginta	sexagesimus, a, um
70	LXX	septuaginta	septuagesimus, a, um
80	LXXX	octoginta	octogesimus, a, um
90	XC	nonaginta	nonagesimus, a, um
100	C	centum	centesimus, a, um
200	CC	ducenti, ae, a	ducentesimus, a, um
300	CCC	trecenti, ae, a	trecentesimus, a, um
400	CD	quadringenti, ae, a	quadringentesimus, a, um

500	D	quingenti, ae, a	quingentesimus, a, um
600	DC	sescenti, ae, a	sescentesimus, a, um
700	DCC	septingenti, ae, a	septingentesimus, a, um
800	DCCC	octingenti, ae, a	octingentesimus, a, um
900	CM	nongenti, ae, a	nongentesimus, a, um
1000	M	mille	millesimus, a, um
2000	MM	duo milia	bis millesimus, a, um

Cardinal numbers

Remember: In the group of Latin cardinal numbers are only declined:

	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>
Nom.	unus	una	unum
Gen.	unius	unius	unius
Dat.	uni	uni	uni
Acc.	unum	unam	unum
Abl.	uno	una	uno

	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>
Nom.	duo	duae	duo
Gen.	duorum	duarum	duorum
Dat.	duobus	duabus	duobus
Acc.	duos	duas	duo
Abl.	duobus	duabus	duobus

	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>
Nom.	tres	tres	tria
Gen.	trium	trium	trium
Dat.	tribus	tribus	tribus
Acc.	tres	tres	tria
Abl.	tribus	tribus	tribus

Hundreds (200 – 900) are also declined in the 1st and 2nd declension, of course only in Plural.

Ordinal numbers

Latin ordinal numbers are declined in the 1st and 2nd declension, like the adjectives of the 1st and 2nd declension

primus (m.) (2nd declension)

prima (f.) (1st declension)

primum (n.) (2nd declension)

The structure of medical diagnosis

The main parts of medical diagnosis:

* **nomen morbi** (*name of disease*), that can be expressed by means of:

- proper noun of disease, if aetiology and pathogenesis is known and homogenous, for example: **hepatitis, morbilli**

- noun: **morbus, morbi** (*disease*) or **syndroma, syndromae** (*syndrome*):
with the name of man, who described these symptoms as the first, for example: **morbus Creutzfeldt – Jakobi** (*subacute spongiform encephalopathy*) or **syndroma MAS** (*Morgagni's, Adams', Stokes' syndrome – paroxysmal brain ischaemia*)

with etiopathogenesis, for example: **syndroma fragilitatis ossium hereditariae** (*fragility of bones' hereditary syndrome*)

with anatomical location, for example: **syndroma arteriae cerebri anterioris** (*anterior cerebral artery syndrome*)

* **sedes morbi** (*location of disease*)

* **causa morbi** (*cause of disease*)

The additional parts of medical diagnosis:

* **stadium morbi** (*stage of disease*)

* **forma morbi** (*form of disease*)

* **consecutiones et complicationes morbi primarii** (*consequences and complications of primary disease*)

* **nomina morborum synchronicorum** (*name of concomitant disease*)

Example

<i>nomen</i>	<i>sedes</i>	<i>causa</i>	<i>stadium</i>	<i>forma</i>	<i>consecutio</i>	<i>morbus synchronicus</i>
Pneumonia lobaris	pulmonis sinistri	viralis	in stadio exacerbationis	sub forma infiltrationis lobi inferioris	cum empyemate pleurae.	Herpes facialis et labialis
<i>Lobar viral pneumonia of the left lung in exacerbation stage, in the form of inferior lobe infiltration with pyothorax. Facial and labial herpes.</i>						

Remember: Not every diagnosis must include each of these parts. We can connect consequences and complications of primary disease with the names of concomitant diseases and with description of the disease's stage and form.

Examples

<u><i>nomen</i></u>	<u><i>sedes</i></u>	<u><i>causa</i></u>	<u><i>stadium</i></u>	<u><i>forma</i></u>	<u><i>consecutio:</i></u> <u><i>morbus synchronicus</i></u>
Angina	pectoris	ex ischaemia cordis	paroxysmalis	sub forma anginae nocturnae	cum insufficientia acuta coronaria
<i>Angina pectoris paroxysmal due to cardiac ischaemia in the form of nocturnal angina with acute coronary failure</i>					
Aortitis	partis ascendantis	propter aneurysma	in stadio terminali	cum insufficientia valvularum semilunarium aortae	
<i>Aortitis of descending part because of aneurysm in the terminal stage with aortic semilunar valve insufficiency</i>					
Dacryoadenitis acuta	oculi sinistri	in decursu morbillorum		cum oedemate palpebrae superioris sinistrae	
<i>Acute inflammation of the lacrimal gland of the left eye in the course of measles with the oedema of the left upper eyelid</i>					

Adapted from: A. Kołodziej, S. Kołodziej, Lingua Latina medicinalis, Katowice 2003, s. 61-62.

General expressions in medical diagnosis

Suspicion of disease

suspicio + Gen. - suspicion of sth
suspicio quoad + Acc. - suspicion for
suspectus,a,um – suspected
observatio + Gen. - observation of sth
observatio quoad + Acc. - observation for sth
ad observationem – for observation
exploratio – examination
ad explorationem – for exploration

Duration of disease

recens, recentis – recent
vetus, veteris – old
inveteratus,a,um – inveterate
periodicus,a,um – periodic
chronicus,a,um – chronic
transitorius,a,um – temporary
protrahens, protrahentis – prolonging
ab anno – since *f.ex.* 1988
ab annis – for years
a mense – since *f.ex.* last month
a mensibus – for months
ab hebdomade – since *f.ex.* last week
ab hebdomadibus – for weeks
a die – since *f.ex.* Monday
a diebus – for days
ab hora – since *f.ex.* 5 a.m.
ab horis – for hours

Range and location of disease

diffusus,a,um – diffused
disseminatus,a,um – disseminated
extensus,a,um – extensive
localis,e – local
circumscriptus,a,um – limited
universalis,e; generalisatus,a,um – generalized
totalis,e – total
partialis,e – partial
completus,a,um – complete

incompletus,a,um - incomplete
ad dextram – right – sided
ad sinistram – left – sided
lateris sinistri – left side
lateris dextri – right side
regionis – of region
in regione – in the region
partis – of part
in parte – in the part
loco + Gen. - in the place of sth
loco typico – in the typical place
metastasis ad – metastasis into sth (into different organ)
metastasis + Gen. - metastasis in the same organ
metastasis in + Abl. - metastasis in the same organ

Aetiology of disease

congenitus,a,um – congenital
acquisitus,a,um – acquired
hereditarius,a,um - hereditary
originis + adjective (in Gen.) - derivation
origine + adjective (in Abl.) - derivation

Dynamics, intensity of disease

stabilis,e – stable
continuus,a,um – continuous
acutus,a,um – acute
subacutus,a,um – subacute
completus,a,um – complete
exacerbans, exacerbantis – exacerbating
exacerbatus,a,um – exacerbated
paroxysmalis,e – paroxysmal
progressivus,a,um – progressive
latens, latentis – latent
transitorius,a,um – transitory
compensatus,a,um – compensated
decompensatus,a,um – decompensated

Degree, scale of disease

gradus + primi, secundi etc. (in Gen.) - first, second etc. degree
gradu + primo, secundo etc. (in Abl.) - first, second etc. degree
gradus maioris – of significant degree
gradus minoris – of insignificant degree
secundum + Acc. - according to sb

Reccurence of disease

recurrens, recurrentis – recurrent
recidivans, recidivantis – returning
reveniens, revenientis – repeated

Regression of disease

regrediens, regredientis – regressing
in stadio remissionis – in the stage of regression

Disease of evenumber organ

noun of organs in Gen. Pl.
noun of organs in Gen. Sing. + utriusque

Suffered diseases and undergone operations

status post + Acc. - state after sth
peractus,a,um – suffered
factus,a,um – undergone

Synchronism of disease

cum – with
et – and

Form of disease

morbus + Gen. - disease of sb
sub forma + Gen. - in the form of sth
syndroma,ae + Gen. - syndrome of sth

Cause and effect of disease

subsequens, subsequentis – subsequent

Nom. (cause) + subsequente + Abl.Sing. (effect) – *sth* resulting in *sth*; *sth* progressing into *sth*

Nom. (cause) + subsequentibus + Abl.Pl. (effect) – *sth* resulting in *sth*; *sth* progressing into *sth*

consecutivus,a,um – following

secundarius,a,um - secondary

propter + Acc. - because of

e,ex + Abl. - because of

Form of therapy

modo + Gen. – according to sb

modo proprio – by the own method

Adapted from: A. Kołodziej, S. Kołodziej, Lingua Latina medicinalis, Katowice 2003, s. 53-57.

Exercise 1

Please complete the table.

observatio quoad + Acc.	cancer	thrombosis	anaemia	cirrhosis
	nephrotic syndrome		cancerous metastases	
suspicio + Gen.	pneumonia	hydrothorax	atherosclerosis	ulcers of stomach
	brain stroke		ventricular hypertrophy	
propter + Acc.	complete obstruction	anorexia	sterility	bilateral hypoplasia
	ischaemic necrosis	wound	rupture	infarct
	congenital defect		gingivitis	
sub forma + Gen.	inhibitions	cyst	stenosis	lesions
	postoperative adhesions		papilloma	

<i>status post</i> + <i>Acc.</i>	removal of foreign body		procedure	
	cholecystectomy		bacterial prostatitis	
cum + <i>Abl.</i>	inflammation	abscesses	colic	shock
	embolism of the trachea		cardiac infarction	
subsequente + <i>Abl.Sing.</i> subsequentibus + <i>Abl.Pl.</i>	coma	fibrosis	exophthalmos	vomitus
	hysterectomy		amyloidosis	
	ulceration		<i>food poisoning</i>	
	myocarditis		varices of oesophagus	

Class 12

Please translate the following diagnoses.

Haematology and oncology

Acute posthaemorrhagic anaemia because of bleeding after delivery.

.....

.....

Clotting disturbances after acute hepatitis.

.....

Chronic leukaemia with anaemia and thrombocytopenia.

.....

Aleucocytosis after cytostatic drugs therapy.

.....

Carcinoma of colon in the stage B according to Duke's scale.

.....

Observation for hypophysial tumour because of carcinoma of the right breast.

.....
State after operation of brain tumour of the left occipital region.
.....

Squamous cell carcinoma of the left lung of upper lobe with proliferative retinitis.
.....

Cardiology

1. Recent myocardial infarction of the right ventricle and of inferior wall of the left ventricle. Temporary complete atrioventricular block with bradycardia of significant degree. Insertion of endocavitary electrode USCI and temporary heart electrostimulation.
.....
.....
.....

2. Sinoatrial node failure syndrome in the form of sinusal inhibitions with MAS syndrome in anamnesis. Insertion of endocavitary electrode and temporary heart electrostimulation.
.....
.....

Circulatory system

1. Observation for embolism of middle cerebral artery.
.....

2. State after transfusion of blood: circulatory and respiratory failure.
.....

3. Supraventricular tachycardia with ventricular fibrillation.
.....

4. Atrioventricular block third degree.
.....

5. Infarction in region of anterior wall and ventricular septum.
.....

6. Chronic cor pulmonale with hypertrophy of right ventricle of the heart.
.....

7. Lesion of carotid artery. Lethal outcome because of exsanguination.

.....

8. Pulmonary artery stenosis without ventricular septal defect.

.....

9. Pain in the chest because of unknown derivation with symptoms of coronary disease.

.....

10. Superficial venous thrombus of lower left limb.

.....

posthaemorrhagic – after bleeding

clotting – coagulation

hepatitis – inflammation of the liver

thrombocytopenia – a reduction in the number of platelets in the blood

leucocytosis – a reduction in the number of white blood cells in the blood

squamous cell carcinoma (SCC) – the form of skin cancer, caused by the sunlight or environmental carcinogens

retinitis – inflammation of kidneys

myocardial infarction – death of a segment of heart muscle, which follows interruption of its blood supply

(heart) block – a condition in which conduction of the electrical impulses generated by the natural pacemaker of the heart (the sinoatrial node) is impaired, so that the pumping action of the heart is slowed down

bradycardia – slowing of the heart rate to less than 50 beats per minute

endocavitary – inside the ventricle

arrhythmia – any deviation from the normal rhythm of the heart

atrial fibrillation – a common type of arrhythmia, results in rapid and irregular heart and pulse rates

inhibition – the prevention or reduction of the functioning of an organ, muscle etc., by the action of certain nerve impulses

MAS syndrome – Morgagni's, Adams', Stoke's syndrome: paroxysmal brain ischaemia

anamnesis – memory, particularly the recollection by a patient of the symptoms that he noticed at the time when his disease was first contracted

embolism – the condition in which an embolus becomes lodged in an artery and obstructs its blood flow

tachycardia – an increase in the heart rate above normal

cor pulmonale – hypertrophy of the right ventricle of the heart

stenosis – the abnormal narrowing of a passage or opening, such as a blood vessel or heart valve

septal defect (SD) – a hole in the partition between the left and right halves of the heart. It may be found between the two atria (atrial septal defect; ASD) or between the ventricles (ventricular septal defect; VSD). This abnormal communication is congenital due to abnormality of heart development in the fetus.

Source: Oxford Medical Dictionary, Oxford – New York 1994.

Class 13

Please translate the following diagnoses into Latin.

Respiratory system

1. Bronchial infectious asthma with pneumothorax.

.....
2. Pneumonia in the course of varicellae.

.....
3. Acute respiratory failure syndrome after operation.

.....

4. Congenital deformity of the nasal septum. Nasal polyps.

.....
5. Venous thrombosis resulting in infarction of the lung.

.....
6. Microcellular carcinoma bronchogenic of the right lung.

.....

7. Contusion of the chest followed by extensive swelling of the lungs.

.....

8. Purulent tuberculous pleurisy after resection of a part of the lung because of tuberculosis.

.....

9. Airlessness of the middle lobe of the right lung after attack of bronchial asthma.

.....

10. Chronic severe pneumonia resulting in bronchiectasia.

.....

Digestive system

1. State after resection of the stomach because of carcinoma.

.....

2. Neoplastic metastases into liver and lymphatic nodes.

.....

3. Ulcerous disease in the form of ulcer of the duodenal bulb.

.....
4. Drug poisoning after consumption of alcohol. Suspicion of suicide attempt.

.....
5. Observation for appendicitis.

.....
6. Negative result of the observation for mushroom poisoning.

.....
7. Digestive tract bleeding probably because of gastric erosion.

.....
8. Dyspepsia, vomiting, nausea probably psychogenic.

.....
9. Surgical abdomen syndrome. Suspected gastric peptic ulcer.

asthma – a condition of subjects with widespread narrowing of the bronchial airways, which changes in severity over short periods of time and leads to cough, wheezing, and difficulty in breathing

pneumothorax – air in the pleural cavity

polyp – a growth, usually benign, protruding from a mucous membrane

pleurisy – inflammation of the pleura, often due to pneumonia in the underlying lung

purulent – forming, consisting of, or containing pus

bronchiectasia – widening of the bronchi or their branches

appendicitis – inflammation of the vermiform appendix

erosion – an eating away of surface tissue by physical or chemical processes, including those associated with inflammation

dyspepsia – disordered digestion

surgical (acute) abdomen – an emergency surgical condition caused by damage to one or more abdominal organs following injury or disease

peptic ulcer – a breach in the lining of the digestive tract produced by digestion of the mucosa by pepsin and acid

Source: Oxford Medical Dictionary, Oxford – New York 1994.

Class 14

Please translate the following diagnoses:

Diseases of the liver and bile ducts

1. Viral hepatitis progressing into intrahepatic retention.

.....
2. Fibrosis of the marginal part of the liver of significant degree. Atresia of the choledochal duct.

.....
3. Chronic active hepatitis following in cirrhosis.

.....
4. Thrombotic occlusion of the hepatic artery resulting in ischaemic infarction of the liver.

.....
5. Cirrhosis of the liver probably primary.

.....
6. State after cholecystectomy because of cholelithiasis.

.....
7. Diffused fatty liver due to drug poisoning.

.....
8. Metastatic carcinoma of the liver probably bronchogenic.

.....
9. Chronic cholecystitis with recurrent colic.
.....

Gynecology and obstetrics

1. Transperitoneal caesarean section in the lower uterine segment.

.....
2. State after hysterectomy with bilateral adnexectomy.

.....
3. Postoperative rupture of the uterus in the scar after caesarean section.

.....
4. Congenital defect in the form of congenital stenosis of the Fallopian tube.

.....
5. Fibrosclerotic degeneration of the ovaries with polycystic ovaries syndrome.

.....
6. False pregnancy. Psychogenic amenorrhoea with anorexia nervosa.

.....
7. Hyperanteflexion of the uterus with hypertrophy of the uterine cervix.

.....
8. Lesion of the fetus because of complications concerning placenta praevia.
.....

9. Residues after pelveoperitonitis in the form of postoperative adhesions.

***fibrosis** – thickening and scarring of connective tissue*
***atresia** – congenital absence or abnormal narrowing of a body opening*
***cirrhosis** – a condition in which the liver responds to injury or death of some of its cells by producing interlacing strands of fibrous tissue between which are nodules of regenerating cells*
***occlusion** – the closing or obstruction of a hollow organ or part*
***cholecystolithiasis** – stones within the gall bladder*
***Caesarean section** – a surgical operation for delivering a baby through the abdominal wall*
***hysterectomy** – the surgical removal of the uterus*
***fibrosclerotic** – affected with sclerosis and fibrosis*
***false pregnancy** – a condition in which a nonpregnant woman exhibits symptoms of pregnancy*
***amenorrhoea** – the absence or stopping of the menstrual periods*
***anorexia** – loss of appetite*
***hyperanteflexion** – the bendig forward of an organ of significant degree*
***placenta praevia** – a placenta situated wholly or partially in the lower and noncontractile part of the uterus*
***adhesion** – the union of two normally separated surfaces by fibrous connective tissue developing in an inflamed or damaged region*
***dilatation** – the enlargement or expansion of a hollow organ or cavity*

Source: Oxford Medical Dictionary, Oxford – New York 1994.

Class 15

Necropsy protocol

Diffused atherosclerosis of significant degree, especially of the heart coronary arteries and of the cerebral basilar arteries. Fibrosis of the heart muscle. State after once performed operation of the right breast because of carcinoma. Probably carcinomatous metastases of the left – sided supraclavicular lymph nodes. Right fibrothorax. Focuses of hyalinization of the parietal and right visceral pleura. Chronic calculous cholecystitis.

Congenital heart disease in the form of stenosis of the pulmonary trunk. Lesion of the membranous wall of the interventricular septum. Right – sided location of the artery. Right – ventricular hypertrophy. State after recently undergone operation by the method of Waterstoni. Embolism of the trachea and bronchi because of aspiration of food. Complete atelectasis of the right lung and partial (atelectasis) of the left lung. Passive hyperaemia of the internal organs. Mesenteric lymphadenopathy. State after resuscitation and after recently performed venotomy. Emaciation of the organism.

.....

.....

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.....

Procedures

1. Right mastectomy with resection of the local lymph nodes.

.....

2. Reconstruction of the cutaneous part of the external acoustic duct of each ear.

.....

3. Intercostal introduction of the drain into the peritoneal cavity.

.....

4. Diagnostic investigation of the maxillary sinus by anterior rhinoscopy.

.....

5. Lymphangiectomy of the neck because of neoplastic tumour.

.....

6. Resection of the intestinal segment because of occlusion.

atherosclerosis – a disease of the arteries in which fatty plaques develop on their inner walls, with eventual obstruction of blood flow

fibrosis – thickening and scarring of connective tissue

focus – the principal site of an infection or other disease

cholecystitis – inflammation of the gall bladder

atelectasis – failure of the part of the lung to expand

hyperaemia – the presence of excess blood in the vessels supplying a part of the body

mesenteric – concerning mesentery

resuscitation – the restoration of a person who appears to be dead

emaciation – wasting of the body

laparotomy – a surgical incision into the abdominal cavity

amyloidosis – infiltration of the liver, kidneys, spleen, and other tissues with amyloid, a starchlike substance

polyadenoma – poly- : many; **adenoma** – a benign tumour of epithelial origin that is derived from glandular tissue or exhibits clearly defined glandular structures

mastectomy – surgical removal of a breast

drain – a device, usually a tube or wick, used to draw fluid from an internal body cavity to the surface

rhinoscopy – examination of the interior of the nose

Source: Oxford Medical Dictionary, Oxford – New York 1994.

Suffixes of the 1st and 2nd declensions

	1 st declension			2 nd declension		
	Singularis					
	Regular (f.)	Greek (f.)	Greek (m.)	Regular (m.)	Regular (n.)	Greek (n.)
Nom.	- a	- e	- es	- us,-er	- um	- on
Gen.	- ae	- es	- ae	- i	- i	- i
Dat.	- ae	- ae	- ae	- o	- o	- o
Acc.	- am	- en	- en	- um	- um	- on
Abl.	- a	- e/- a	- e/- a	- o	- o	- o
	Pluralis					
Nom.	- ae			- i	- a	
Gen.	- arum			- orum	- orum	
Dat.	- is			- is	- is	
Acc.	- as			- os	- a	
Abl.	- is			- is	- is	
	Exceptions					
	<u>Names of specialists</u> with feminine suffixes are of masculine gender, <i>f.ex.</i> oculista, oculistae [<i>ophthalmologist</i>] dentista, dentistae [<i>dentist</i>]			<u>Nouns of feminine gender:</u> diameter, diametri [<i>size</i>] methodus, methodi [<i>method</i>] periodus, periodi [<i>period</i>] alvus, alvi [<i>abdomen</i>]		
				<u>Nouns of neuter gender:</u> virus, viri [<i>virus</i>]		

Suffixes of the 3rd declension

Singularis	
Nom.	different (always given)
Gen.	- is
Dat.	- i
Acc.	3.em (m.,f.) 4.like Nom. (n.)
Abl.	e (type of consonant and mixed type) i (type of vowel)
Pluralis	
Nom.	es (m., f.) a (type of consonant and mixed type) (n.) ia (type of vowel) (n.)
Gen.	um (type of consonant) ium (type of vowel and mixed type)
Dat.	- ibus
Acc.	= Nom. Pl.
Abl.	- ibus

About exceptions look at class 6.

Suffixes of the 4th and 5th declensions

	4 th declension		5 th declension
	Singularis		
	(m.)	(n.)	(f.)
Nom.	- us	- u	- es
Gen.	- us	- us	- ei
Dat.	- ui	- u	- ei
Acc.	- um	- u	- em
Abl.	- u	- u	- e
	Pluralis		
Nom.	- us	- ua	- es
Gen.	- uum	- uum	- erum
Dat.	- ibus	- ibus	- ebus
Acc.	- us	- ua	- es
Abl.	- ibus	- ibus	- ebus

ENGLISH – LATIN DICTIONARY

abdomen – abdomen, abdominis (n.)
abdominal – abdominalis,e
ablation – ablatio, ablationis (f.)
abortion – abortus,us
abscess – abscessus,us
absorption – absorptio, absorptionis (f.)
accidental – accidentalis,e
accommodative – accomodativus,a,um
acoustic – acusticus,a,um
actinomycosis – actinomycosis, actinomycosis (f.)
active – activus,a,um
acute – acutus,a,um
ad – into
adhesion – adhaesio, adhaesionis (f.)
adiposity – adiposis, adiposis (f.)
adnexectomy – adnexectomia,ae
adrenal – adrenalis,e
aetiology – aetiologia,ae
airlessness – atelectasis, atelectasis (f.)
alcohol – alcoholum,i
aleucocytosis – leucopenia,ae
alveolar – alveolaris,e
amblyopia – amblyopia,ae
amenorrhoea – amenorrhoea,ae
amyloidosis – amylosis, amylosis (f.)
anaemia – anaemia,ae
anamnesis – anamnesis, anamnesis (f.)
anorexia – anorexia,ae
anoxia – anoxia,ae
anterior – anterior, anterioris
antitoxin – antitoxinum,i
appendicitis – appendicitis, appendicitidis (f.)
arrhythmia – arrhythmia,ae
arterial – arteriosus,a,um
arteriosclerosed – arterioscleroticus,a,um
artery – arteria,ae
artificial – artificialis,e
aspiration – aspiratio, aspirationis (f.)
asthma – asthma, asthmatis (n.)
astigmatism – astigmatismus,i
atelectasis – atelectasis, atelectasis (f.)
atherosclerosis – atherosclerosis, atherosclerosis (f.)
atresia – atresia,ae
atrial fibrillation – fibrillatio, fibrillationis (f.) atriorum
atrioventricular – atrioventricularis,e
atrophy – atrophica,ae
attack – paroxysmus,i

bacterial – bacteriosus,a,um
bad (sick) – aegrotus,a,um
basilar – basalis,e
bilateral – bilateralis,e
bladder – vesica,ae
bleeding – sanguinatio, sanguinationis (f.), exsanguinatio, exsanguinationis (f.)
block – dissociatio, dissociationis (f.)
blood – sanguis, sanguinis (m.)
body – corpus, corporis (n.)
bone – os, ossis (n.)
bradycardia – bradycardia,ae
brain – cerebrum,i
breast – mamma,ae
bronchial – bronchialis, e
bronchiectasia – bronchiectasia,ae
bronchitis – bronchitis, bronchitidis (f.)
bronchogenic – bronchogenes (is not declined)
bronchopneumonia – bronchopneumonia,ae
bronchospasm – bronchospasmus,i
bronchus – bronchus,i
bulb – bulbus,i
cachexy – cachexia,ae
caesarean – caesareus,a,um
calculous – calculosus,a,um
canal – canalis, canalis (m.)
cancerous – neoplasmaticus,a,um
carcinoma – carcinoma, carcinomatis (n.)
carcinomatous – carcinomatosus,a,um
cardiac infarction – infarctus,us of heart
caries – caries, cariei
carotid – carotis,e
cavity – cavum,i
cerebral – of the brain
cervical – carvicalis,e
cervicofacial – cervicofacialis,e
cervix – cervix, cervicis (f.)
cessation – cessatio, cessationis (f.)
chest – thorax, thoracis (m.)
cholecystectomy – cholecystectomy,ae
cholecystitis – cholecystitis, cholecystitidis (f.)
cholecystolithiasis – cholecystolithiasis, cholecystolithiasis (f.)
choledochal – choledochus,a,um
choroidoretinitis – choroidoretinitis, choroidoretinitidis
circulation – circulatio, circulationis (f.)
circulatory – circulatorius,a,um
cirrhosis – cirrhosis, cirrhosis (f.)
closing – oclusio, oclusionis (f.)
clotting – coagulatio, coagulationis (f.)
colic – colica,ae
collum – collum,i

colon – colon,i
coma – coma, comatis (n.)
complex – compositus,a,um
complication – complicatio, complicationis (f.)
congelation – congelatio, congelationis (f.)
congenital – congenitus,a,um
congenital heart disease – vitium cordis congenitum
conjunctivitis – coniunctivitis, coniunctivitis(f.)
consumption – assumptio, assumptionis (f.)
contact – contactus,us
contusion – contusio, contusionis (f.)
cor pulmonale – cor pulmonale (n.)
coronary – coronarius,a,um
cortex – cortex, corticis (m.)
craniotomy – craniotomia,ae
crus (*pl.* crura) – crus, cruris (n.)
cutaneous – cutaneus,a,um
cyst – cystis, cystis (f.)
cytostatic – cytostaticus,a,um
death – mors, mortis (f.)
decubitus ulcer – decubitus,us
deep – profundus,a,um
defect – defectus,us; vitium,i
defective – defectivus,a,um
deformity – deformatio, deformationis (f.)
degeneration – degeneratio, degenerationis (f.)
degenerative – degenerativus,a,um
delivery – partus,us
dermatic – dermaticus,a,um
diabetes – diabetes,ae
diabetes mellitus – diabetes mellitus
diagnostic – diagnosticus,a,um
diarrhoea – diarrhoea,ae
digestive – digestorius,a,um
dilation – dilatation, dilatationis (f.)
disease – morbus,i
disturbance – perturbatio, perturbationis (f.)
dose – dosis, dosis (f.)
drain – exsuctor, exsuctoris (m.)
drug – medicamentum,i
drug poisoning = poisoning by drugs
duct – ductus,us
duodenal bulb – bulbus duodeni
dysfunction – dysfunctio, dysfunctionis (f.)
dyspepsia – aepsia,ae
dyspnoea – asthma, asthmatis (n.)
ear – auris, auris (f.)
electrode – electroda,ae
electrostimulation – electrostimulatio, electrostimulationis (f.)
emaciation – emaciatio, emaciationis (f.)

embolism – embolia,ae
empyema – empyema, empyematis (n.)
endocavitary – endocavitarium,a,um (inside ventricle of heart)
endocrinopathy – endocrinopathia,ae
endomyocardial – endomyocardialis,e
erosion – erosio, erosionis (f.)
especially – praecipue (adverb, is not declined)
exsanguination – exsanguinatio, exsanguinationis (f.)
extensive – diffusus,a,um; extensus,a,um
external – externus,a,um
eye – oculus,i
eyeball – bulbus (-i) oculi
failure – insufficientia,ae
fainting – syncope,es
Fallopian tube – tuba,ae
false pregnancy – pseudogravitas, pseudogravitationis (f.)
fatty – adiposus,a,um
fetus – foetus,i
fibrillation – fibrillatio, fibrillationis (f.)
fibrinous – crouposus,a,um
fibrosclerosed – fibroscleroticus,a,um
fibrosis – fibrosis, fibrosis (f.)
fibrothorax – fibrothorax, fibrothoracis (m.)
fixed – continuus,a,um
flat – planus,a,um
focus – focus,i
food – alimentum,i
foot – pes, pedis (m.)
foramen (*pl.* foramina) – foramen, foraminis (n.)
foreign – alienus,a,um
gastrectomy – gastrectomia,ae
gastric erosion = erosion of the stomach
gastric ulcer = ulcer of the stomach
gastroenterostomy – gastroenterostomia,ae
gland – glandula,ae
glomerulonephritis – glomerulonephritis, glomerulonephritidis (f.)
haemorrhagic – haemorrhagicus,a,um
hard – durus,a,um
head – caput, capitis (n.)
heart – cor, cordis (n.)
heart disease – vitium (-i) cordis
heart muscle – myocardium,i
hemisphere – hemispherium,i
hepatic – hepaticus,a,um
hepatitis – hepatitis, hepatitidis (f.)
hyperanteflexion – hyperanteflexio, hyperanteflexionis (f.)
histologic – histologicus,a,um
hyalinization – hyalinisatio, hyalinisationis (f.)
hyperaemia – hyperaemia,ae
hypercholesterolaemia – hypercholesterolaemia,ae

hypertension – hypertonia,ae
hypertrophy – hypertrophia,ae
hypervitaminosis – hypervitaminosis, hypervitaminosis (f.)
hypocalcaemia – hypocalcaemia,ae
hypoplasia – hypoplasia,ae
hypoparathyroidism – hypoparathyreosis, hypoparathyreosis (f.)
hypophysial tumour – tumor, tumoris (m.) of hypophysis
hysterectomy – hysterectomia,ae
immunodeficiency – defectus immunitatis
immunosuppressive – immunosuppressivus,a,um
incised – incisivus,a,um
incision – sectio, sectionis (f.)
infarction – infarctus,us
infection – infectio, infectionis (f.)
infectious – infectiosus,a,um
inferior – inferior, inferioris
infiltration – infiltratio, infiltrationis (f.)
inhibition – pausa,ae
injection – iniectio, iniectionis (f.)
insertion – implantatio, implantationis (f.)
intercostal – intercostalis,e
internal – internus, a,um
interventricular – interventricularis,e
intestinal segment = segment of the intestine
intestine – intestinum,i
into = in
intoxication – intoxicatio, intoxicationis (f.)
intrahepatic – intrahepaticus,a,um
intravenous – intravenosus,a,um
introduction – introductio, introductionis (f.)
investigation – examinatio, examinationis (f.)
ischaemic – ischaemicus,a,um
ketose – ketosis, ketosis (f.)
kidney – ren, renis (m.)
laesion – laesio, laesionis (f.)
laparotomy – laparotomia,ae
latent – latens, latentis
left – sinister,a,um
lesion – affectio, affectionis (f.)
lethal – letalis,e
leukaemia – leucaemia,ae
limb – extremitas, extremitatis (m.)
lithiasis – lithiasis, lithiasis (f.)
liver – hepar, hepatis (n.)
lobe – lobus,i
local – localis,e
location – locatio, locationis (f.)
long – longus,a,um
lower – inferior, inferioris
lung – pulmo, pulmonis (m.)

luxated – luxatus,a,um
lymph node – lymphonodus,i
lymphadenopathy – lymphadenia,ae
lymphangiectomy – lymphangiectomia,ae
lymphatic node – lymphonodus,i
malignant – malignus,a,um
margin – margo, marinis (m.)
marginal – marginalis,e
mastectomy – mastectomia,ae
material – materia,ae
maxillary – maxillaris,e
media – medius,a,um
medicinal – medicatus,a,um
membranous – membranaceus,a,um
meningitis – meningitis, meningitidis (f.)
mesenteric – mesentericus,a,um
metabolism – metabolismus,i
metastasis – metastasis, metastasis (f.)
metastatic – metastaticus,a,um
microcellular – microcellularis,e
middle – medius,a,um; centralis,e
multifocal – multifocalis,e
multiple – multiplex, multiplicis
mushroom poisoning – muscarinismus,i
myocardial infarction – infarctus,us myocardii
myocardopathy – myocardopathia,ae
myocardosis – myocardosis, myocardosis (f.)
myopia – myopia,ae
narrowing of artery – arteriostenosis, arteriostenosis (f.)
nasal – nasalis,e
nausea – nausea,ae
neck – collum,i
necrosis – necrosis, necrosis (f.)
negative – negativus,a,um
neoplasm – neoplasma, neoplasmatis (n.)
neoplastic - neoplasticus,a,um
nephrolithotripsy – nephrolithoclasia, nephrolithoclasia (f.)
nephrosclerosis – nephrosclerosis, nephrosclerosis (f.)
nephrotic – nephroticus,a,um
nerve – nervus,i
nervosa – nervosus,a,um
node – nodus,i
obesity – obesitas, obesitatis (f.)
obstruction - oclusio, oclusionis (f.)
occipital – occipitalis,e
occlusion – oclusio, oclusionis (f.)
oedema – oedema, oedematis (n.)
oesophagus – oesophagus,i
omentum – rete, retis (n.)
once – olim (adverb, is not declined)

operation – operatio, operationis (f.)
optic – opticus,a,um
organ – organon,i
organism – organismus,i
osseous – osseus,a,um
otitis – otitis, otitidis (f.)
outcome – exitus,us
ovary – ovarium,i
pain – dolor, doloris (m.)
paresis – paresis, paresis (f.)
parietal – parietalis,e
part – pars, partis (f.)
partial – partialis,e
passive – passivus,a,um
pelveoperitonitis – pelveoperitonitis, pelveoperitonitidis (f.)
peptic – pepticus,a,um
perforation – perforatio, perforationis (f.)
peritoneal – peritoneus,a,um
perpetual – completus,a,um
placenta praevia – placenta,ae praevia,ae
pleura – pleura,ae
pleural – pleuralis,e
pleurisy – pleuritis
pleuropneumonia – pleuropneumonia,ae
pneumoconiosis – pneumoconiosis, pneumoconiosis (f.)
pneumonia – pneumonia,ae
pneumothorax – pneumothorax, pneumothoracis (m.)
poisoning – intoxicatio, intoxicationis (f.)
polyadenoma – polyadenoma, polyadenomatis (n.)
polycystic – polycysticus,a,um
polyp – polypus,i
posthaemorrhagic – posthaemorrhagicus,a,um
postoperative – postoperativus,a,um
primary – primarius,a,um
probably – probabiliter
profound – profundus,a,um
proliferative – proliferans, proliferantis
prostatitis – prostatitis, prostatitidis (f.)
psychogenic – psychogenes (is not declined)
pulmonary – pulmonalis,e
puncture – ictus,a,um
purulent – purulentus,a,um
radiation – radiatio, radiationis (f.)
recently – recenter
reconstruction – reconstructio, reconstructionis (f.)
removal – extractio, extractionis (f.)
renal – renalis,e
resection – resectio, resectionis (f.)
residue – relictum,i
respiratory – respiratorius,a,um

result – effectus,us
resuscitation – reanimatio, reanimationis (f.)
retention – retentio, retentionis (f.)
retina – retina,ae
retinitis – retinitis, retinitidis (f.)
rhinoscopy – rhinoscopia,ae
right – dexter, dextra, dextrum
right – ventricular = of the right ventricle
root – radix, radice (f.)
rupture – ruptura,ae
scar – cicatrix, cicatricis (f.)
section – sectio, sectionis (f.)
segment – segmentum,i
separation – ablatio, ablationis (f.)
septal – interventricularis,e
septic – septicus,a,um
septum – septum,i
severe – gravis,e
sexual – sexualis,e
shock – commotus,us
sick – aegrotus,a,um
sinoatrial – sinuatrialis,e
sinus – sinus,us
sinusal – sinusalis,e
sinusitis – sinusitis, sinusitidis (f.)
small – parvus,a,um
snake – serpens, serpentis (m.)
spinal cord – medulla (-ae) spinalis
spleen – splen, splenis (n.)
splenectomy – splenectomia,ae
spring – fons, fontis (m.)
squamous cell – planocellularis,e
squint – strabismus,i
stenosis – stenosis, stenosis (f.)
sterility – impotentia,ae
stomach – ventriculus,i
stroke – ictus,us
subphrenic – subphrenicus,a,um
sudden – subitus,a,um
superficial – superficialis,e
supraclavicular – supraclavicularis,e
supraventricular – supraventricularis,e
surgical – acutus,a,um
swelling – oedema, oedematis (n.)
symptom – symptoma, symptomatis (n.)
synthetic – synteticus,a,um
system – systema, systematis (n.)
tachycardia – tachycardia,ae
temporal – temporalis,e
tendon – tendo, tendinis (m.)

tetralogy – tetralogia,ae
therapy – curatio, curationis (f.)
thick – crassus,a,um
third – tertius,a,um
thrombocytopenia – thrombocytopenia,ae
thrombosis – thrombosis, thrombosis (f.)
thrombotic – thromboticus,a,um
thrombus – thrombosis, thrombosis (f.)
thyroidectomy – thyroidectomia,ae
tooth – dens, dentis (m.)
toxoplasmosis – toxoplasmosis, toxoplasmosis (f.)
trachea – trachea,ae
tracheobronchitis – tracheobronchitis, tracheobronchitidis (f.)
tract – canalis, canalis (m.)
transfusion – transfusio, transfusionis (f.)
transperitoneal – transperitoneus,a,um
transversal – transversus,a,um
trauma – trauma, traumatis (n.)
treatment – curatio, curationis (f.)
tricuspid – tricuspidalis,e
trunk – truncus,us
tuberculosis – tuberculosis, tuberculosis (f.)
tuberculous – tuberculosus,a,um
tubule – tubula,ae
tumour – tumor, tumoris (m.)
ulcer – ulcus, ulceris (n.)
ulcerous – ulcerosus,a,um
unknown – ignotus,a,um
upper – superior, superioris
urinary – urinarius,a,um
urine – urina,ae
uterine segment = segment of the uterus
uterus – uterus,i
valve – valvula,ae
varicella – varicella,ae
varix – varix, varicis (m.)
vein – vena,ae
venom – venenum,i
venotomy – venotomia,ae
venous – venosus,a,um
ventricle – ventriculus,i
ventricular – ventricularis,e
vertigo – vertigo, vertiginis (f.)
vessel – vas, vasis (n.)
viral – virosus,a,um
virus – virus,i (n.)
viscera – viscera, - orum (*only in Pluralis*)
visceral – visceralis,e
vitreous – vitreus,a,um
vomiting – vomitus,us

wall – paries, parietis (f.)
wide – latus, a, um
wound – vulnus, vulneris (n.)
zoster – zoster, zosteris (n.)

LATIN – ENGLISH DICTIONARY

ab initio – from the beginning
abductor, abductoris – abductor (about muscle)
abortus, abortus – miscarriage, abortion
accurate – accurately
aceticus, a, um – acetic
acidum, -i – acid
acusticus, a, um – auditory
ad (is associated with Acc.) – in
adenoma, adenomatis (n.) – adenoma
adiposus, adiposa, adiposum – fatty
aegre – hardly
aegrotus, -i – ill, sick person
aliaque - etc.
alius, a, ud – another
ambulatorium, i – community health center
amicus, amici – friend
anatomia, anatomiae – anatomy
angulus, anguli – angle
anorganicus, a, um – inorganic
antibioticum, i – antibiotic
antidiabeticus, a, um – antidiabetic
antidolorosus, a, um – analgetic
antitussicus, a, um – antitussive
aqua, aquae – water
arcus, arcus – arch
arteria, arteriae – artery
articulatio, articulationis – joint
ascorbicus, a, um – ascorbic
atavismus, atavismi – heredity
atrium, atrii – vestibule, atrium
attente – attentively
auditus, auditus – hearing
auris, auris (m.) - ear
bacterium, bacterii – germ, bacterium
bene – well
benignus, a, um – benign
boricus, a, um – boric
botulismus, botulismi – botulism, allantiasis
bronchus, bronchi – bronchus, bronchial tube
bulbus, i – bulb
cancer, cancri – cancer

carbonicus,a,um – carbonic
carcinoma, carcinomatis (n.) – carcinoma, cancer
cardiacus,a,um – cardiac
caries, cariei – caries
carpus, carpi – wrist, carpus
cartilagineus, cartilaginea, cartilagineum – cartilaginous
caudatus,a,um – caudate
causa, causae – cause
cavum, cavii – cavity
cellula, cellulae – cell
cerebellum, i - cerebellum
ceteraque – etc. (et cetera)
chimicus,a,um – chemical
chole, choles – bile
cingulum, i– cingulum, girdle
circumflexus, circumflexa, circumflexum – enclosing
cito – quickly
citricus,a,um – citric
claustrum, i– claustrum
clausus,a,um – closed
clavicula, claviculae – collarbone, clavicle
clinica,ae – clinic
collum, colli – neck
colon, coli – colon
conglomeratum, i– accumulation, agglomeration
constructus, constructa, constructum e/ex (is associated with Abl.) – made up of sth
contactus, contactus – contact
contusio, contusionis – contusion
corpus, corporis – body
corpusculum, i– corpuscle
cortex, corticis – bark, cortex
costa, costae – rib, costa
coxa, coxae – coxa, ilium
cranium, cranii – skull
cuboideus, cuboidea, cuboideum – cuboid
cura,ae – care
curatio, curationis – treatment
cutis, cutis – skin
cylindricus,a,um – cylindrical
cystis, cystis (f.) – cyst
cytoplasma, cytoplasmatis – cytoplasm
cytostaticus,a,um – cytostatic
de + Abl. - about
debeo, debere – should
defectus, defectus – defect
deinde – next
dens, dentis – tooth
dentatus, a, um – dentate, serrate
derma, dermatis – skin
dermaticus,a,um – dermatic

descriptus,a,um – described
dexter, dextra, dextrum – right
diaphysis, diaphysis – diaphysis, shaft
diencephalon, i– diencephalon, interbrain
digitus, digiti – finger
diphtheria, diphtheriae – diphtheria
doctus,a,um – erudite
dolor, doloris – pain, ache
ductus, us – duct
duodenum, i – duodenum
e, ex (is associated with Abl.) – from, among
elasticus,a,um– elastic
electrocoagulatio, electrocoagulationis (f.) – electrocoagulation
electrodissectio, electrodissectionis (f.) – electrodissection
encephalon, encephali – brain
epicondylus, epicondyli – epicondyle
epiphysis, epiphysis – epiphysis
epithalamus, i - epithalamus
epithelium, epithelii – epithelium
et – and
etiam – also
exitus, exitus – death
exophthalmia,ae – exophthalmos
expertus,i – specialist
externus,a,um – external
facies, faciei – surface
fascia, fasciae – band on muscle
fel, fellis – bile, fel
femina,ae – woman
fetus, fetus – fetus
fibroma, fibromatis (n.) – fibroma
folium, -i – leaf
fomentum, -i – compress
forma, formae – shape, type
fossa, fossae – fossa, pit
fractura, fracturae – break, fracture
functio, functionis – function
funditus – completely
fuscus,a,um – dark
Galenos – Greek – Roman doctor, philosopher and naturalist
gangrena, gangrenae – gangrene
giganteus, gigantea, giganteum - giant
gradus, gradus – degree, grade
granulosus, a, um – granular
gustus, gustus – taste
gutta, -ae – drop
gyrus, i– gyrus
haemorrhagia, haemorrhagiae – major bleeding
hemispherium, hemispherii – hemisphere
hepaticus,a,um – hepatic

hermetice – hermetically
hippocampus, i– hippocamp, Ammon’s horn
hodie – today
homo, hominis (m.) – man
humanus,a,um – human
hydrobromicus,a,um – hydrobromic
hydrochloricus,a,um – hydrochloric
hypnoticus,a,um – hypnotic (sleep – inducing)
hypothalamus, i – hypothalamus
iam – already
ichthyismus, ichthyismi – ichthyism, ichthyotoxism
icterus, icteri – icterus, jaundice
ictus, ictus – stroke
idcirco – that’s why, therefore
incisura, incisurae – incisure, notch
infarctus, infarctus – infarct
infectiosus,a,um – infectious
initium, i - beginning (initio – at the beginning)
insertio, insertionis – insertion
insula, ae– insula, islet
internus,a,um – internal
intestinum, intestini – intestine, bowel
invenio, invenire – to find
lagoena, -ae – bottle
lapara, laparae – abdominal wall
lapis, lapidis – stone
larynx, laryngis – larynx
liber, liberi – child
lingua, linguae – language, tongue
lipoma, lipomatis (n.) – lipoma
locus, -i – place, site
malicus,a,um – malic
malignus,a,um – malignant
malonicus,a,um – malonic
manus, manus (f.) - hand
meatus, meatus – duct
medicamentum, -i – medicine, drug
medicatus,a,um – medicinal
medicus, medici – doctor
melanoma, melanomatis (n.) – melanoma
mesencephalon, i – mesencephalon, intrabrain
metacarpus, metacarpi – metacarpus
metastasis, metastasis (f.) – metastasis
metathalamus, i – metathalamus
metencephalon, i – rhombencephalon, hindbrain, afterbrain
migraena, migraenae – migraine
morbus, -i – disease
mors, mortis (f.) – death
multus,a,um – much, many
musculus, musculi – muscle

myelencephalon, i- myelencephalon
myocardium, myocardii – myocardium
myoma, myomatis (n.) – myoma
narcoticus,a,um – narcotic
nasus, nasi – nose
neonatus, neonati – newborn, neonate
neoplasma, neoplasmatis (n.) – neoplasm
neoplasticus,a,um – neoplastic
nervus, nervi - nerve
neuronum, i – neuron, nerve cell
nitricus,a,um – nitric
non – not
nonnulus,a,um – some
nonnumquam – sometimes
nosocomium,i – hospital
nucha, nuchae – nape, nucha
nucleus globosus – nucleus globosus, spherical nucleus
nucleus,i- nucleus
nunc – now
oculus, oculi – eye
oedema, oedematis – oedema, swelling
oesophagus, oesophagi – gullet, (o)esophagus
officina,ae – pharmacy, drugstore
olfactorius, a, um – olfactory
olfactus, olfactus – smell
operatio, operationis (f.) – procedure
ophthalmicus,a,um – optic
orbita, orbitae – orbit, eye socket
organicus,a,um – organic
organismus, organismi – organism
organon, organi – organ
organopreparatum, organopreparati – organopreparation
os, ossis – bone
osseus, ossea, osseum – bone
Oxygenium, -i – Oxygen
paediatr, paediatrici – paediatrician
pallium,i- pallium, brain mantle, cerebral cortex
pancreaticus,a,um – pancreatic
partus, partus – delivery
pauca – little, not much
pectus, pectoris (m.) – breast, chest
pedunculus, a, um – peduncle
pellucidus, a, um – transparent, lucid
peritus,a,um – experienced
pharmaceuta, -ae – chemist
pharmacia,ae- pharmacy
pharmacista,ae – chemist
pharmacon, pharmaci – medicine
phosphoricus,a,um – phosphoric
physiologia, physiologiae – physiology

planta, -ae – plant
plerumque – mostly
plexus, plexus – plexus
praecipue – particularly
praeparatus, a, um – made
processus, processus – process
pulmo, pulmonis – lung
pulsus, pulsus – pulse, beat
punctum, puncti – point
quoque – also, as well
rabies, rabiei – rabies
radium, radii – ray, (Roentgen rays), radium (Ra)
raro – rarely
receptum, i – prescription
recte – rightly
remedium, remedii – medicine
ren, renis – kidney
res, rei – thing
rhinencephalon, i – rhinencephalon, smell brain
rhinitis, rhinitidis – rhinitis
rubeola, rubeolae – rubella, German measles
ruber, rubra, rubrum – red
saepe – often
sanatorium, i – sanatorium
sanguis, sanguinis – blood
sarcoma, sarcomatis (n.) – sarcoma
scabies, scabiei – scabies, itch
scapula, scapulae – shoulder blade
scarlatina, scarlatinae – scarlatina, scarlet fever
semper – always
sensus, sensus – sense
septum, septi – septum, dividing wall
series, seriei – series
serum, seri - serum
signum, signi – sign
sine (is associated with Abl.) – without
sive – or
solum – only
spasmus, spasmi – spasm
spatium, spatii – space
spina, spinae – crest
spinosus, a, um – spinous
spurius, spuria, spurium – false
status, status – state, condition
stearinicus, a, um – stearic
sternum, sterni – sternum
stratum, i – layer, stratum
structura, structurae – structure
studiosus, i – student
subclavius, subclavia, subclavium – subclavicular

substantia (-ae) alba – white matter, white substance
substantia grisea – gray matter, gray substance
substantia nigra – substantia nigra, black substance, ganglion of Soemmering
substantia, substantiae – substance
succus, succi – juice
sulcus, sulci – furrow
sulfhydridus, a, um – sulphhydric
sulfonamidum, i – sulphonamide (one of a group of drugs, derived from sulphanilamide [a red dye], that prevent the growth of bacteria)
sulfuricus, a, um – sulphuric
sumptus, a, um – taken
sutura, suturae – suture
symptoma, symptomatis (n.) – symptom
tactus, tactus – touch
tartaricus, a, um – tartaric
tectum, i – tectum, covering, integument
tela, telae – tissue, tela
telencephalon, i – telencephalon, endbrain
tempore posteriore – later
terminus, termini – term
tetanus, tetani – tetanus, lockjaw
thalamencephalon, i – thalamencephalon
thalamus, i – thalamus
thorax, thoracis – chest, thorax
thrombus, thrombi – clot
tibia, tibiae – shin bone
Tilia, -ae – lime
toxicus, a, um – toxic
tractus, tractus – tract
transversus, a, um – transversal
trauma, traumatis (n.) – trauma
trigonum, i – triangle, trigone
truncus, i – stem
tuberculostaticus, a, um – tuberculostatic
unguentum, -i – ointment
Urtica, -ae – nettle
usus, usus – use
ut – for example, as
vaccinum, i – vaccine
varius, a, um – various, different
velut – like
vena, venae – vein
ventriculus, ventriculi – stomach
vertebra, vertebrae – vertebra (*pl.* vertebrae)
verus, vera, verum – true
vir, viri (noun of 2nd declension) – man
visus, visus – vision, sight
vitaminum, i – vitamin
vitium, vitii – defect, anomaly

Hippocratis ius iurandum

Per Apollinem Medicum et Aesculapium Hygieamque et Panaceam iureiurando affirmo, et Deos Deasque omnes testor, me quantum viribus et iudicio valuerim, quod nunc iuro, et ex scripto spondeo plane observaturum.

Praeceptorem quidem qui me hanc artem edocuit, parentum loco habiturum, eique cum ad victum tum etiam ad usum necessaria, grato animo communicaturum et suppeditaturum. Eiusque posteros apud me eodem loco quo germanos fratres fore, eosque si hanc artem addiscere volent, absque mercede et syngrapha edocturum. Praeceptionum quoque et auditionum, totiusque reliquae disciplinae, cum meos et eius qui me edocuit liberos, tum discipulos qui medico iureiurando nomen fidemque dederint, participes facturum, aliorum praeterea neminem.

Victus quoque rationem, quantum facultate et iudicio consequi poterim, aegris utilem me praescribaturum, eosque quibus omnia noxia et iniuria vindicaturum. Neque cuiusquam precibus adductus, alicui medicamentum lethale propinabo, neque huius rei author ero.

Neque simili ratione mulieri pessum subditivum ad fetum corrumpendum exhibebo: sed castam et ab omni scelere puram, et vitam et artem meam perpetuo praebebo.

Neque vero calculo laborantes secabo, sed magistris eius artis peritis id munus cecedam.

In quacumque autem domum ingressus fuero, ad aegrotantium salutem ingrediar, alienus ab omni iniuria voluntaria et corruptela cum alia, tum praesertim in rebus veneriis, erga mulieres aequae ac viros, liberos item ac servos.

Quae vero in vita hominum, sive medicinam faciens sive privatus, vel videro vel audivero, quae in vulgus efferre non oporteat, ea arcana esse existimans silebo.

Si igitur hoc iusiurandum religiose observaverim, ac minime irritum fecero, mihi liceat cum summa apud omnes existimatione perpetuo vitam felicem agere et artis maximum fructum percipere. Quod si illud violaverim et peieraverim, contraria mihi contingant.

Hippocratic Oath

Classical Version

I swear by Apollo Physician and Asclepius and Hygieia and Panacea and all the gods and goddesses, making them my witnesses, that I will fulfil according to my ability and judgment this oath and this covenant:

To hold him who has taught me this art as equal to my parents and to live my life in partnership with him, and if he is in need of money to give him a share of mine, and to regard his offspring as equal to my brothers in male lineage and to teach them this art - if they desire to learn it - without fee and covenant; to give a share of precepts and oral instruction and all the other learning to my sons and to the sons of him who has instructed me and to pupils who have signed the covenant and have taken an oath according to the medical law, but no one else.

I will apply dietetic measures for the benefit of the sick according to my ability and judgment; I will keep them from harm and injustice.

I will neither give a deadly drug to anybody who asked for it, nor will I make a suggestion to this effect. Similarly I will not give to a woman an abortive remedy. In purity and holiness I will guard my life and my art.

I will not use the knife, not even on sufferers from stone, but will withdraw in favor of such men as are engaged in this work.

Whatever houses I may visit, I will come for the benefit of the sick, remaining free of all intentional injustice, of all mischief and in particular of sexual relations with both female and male persons, be they free or slaves.

What I may see or hear in the course of the treatment or even outside of the treatment in regard to the life of men, which on no account one must spread abroad, I will keep to myself, holding such things shameful to be spoken about.

If I fulfil this oath and do not violate it, may it be granted to me to enjoy life and art, being honored with fame among all men for all time to come; if I transgress it and swear falsely, may the opposite of all this be my lot.

Translation from the Greek by Ludwig Edelstein from The Hippocratic Oath: Text, Translation, and Interpretation, by Ludwig Edelstein. Baltimore 1943.

Source: www.pbs.org

Hippocratic Oath

Modern Version

I swear to fulfill, to the best of my ability and judgment, this covenant:

I will respect the hardwon scientific gains of those physicians in whose steps I walk, and gladly share such knowledge as is mine with those who are to follow.

I will apply, for the benefit of the sick, all measures [that] are required, avoiding those twin traps of overtreatment and therapeutic nihilism.

I will remember that there is art to medicine as well as science, and that warmth, sympathy, and understanding may outweigh the surgeon's knife or the chemist's drug.

I will not be ashamed to say "I know not", nor will I fail to call in my colleagues when the skills of another are needed for a patient's recovery.

I will respect the privacy of my patients, for their problems are not disclosed to me that the world may know. Most especially must I tread with care in matters of life and death. If it is given me to save a life, all thanks. But it may also be within my power to take a life; this awesome responsibility must be faced with great humbleness and awareness of my own frailty. Above all, I must not play at God.

I will remember that I do not traect a fever chart, a cancerous growth, but a sick human being, whose illness may affect the person's family and economic stability. My responsibility includes these related problems, if I am to care adequately for the sick.

I will prevent disease whenever I can, for prevention is preferable to cure.

I will remember that I remain a member of society, with special obligations to all my fellow human beings, those sound of mind and body as well as the infirm.

If I do not violate this oath, may I enjoy life and art, respected while I live and remembered with affection thereafter. May I always act so as to preserve the finest traditions of my calling and may I long experience the joy of healing those who seek my help.

Written in 1964 by Louis Lasagna, Academic Dean of the School of Medicine at Tufts University, and used in many medical schools today.

Source: www.pbs.org