

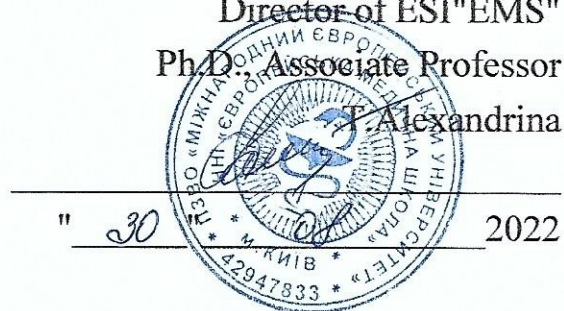
**INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN UNIVERSITY
EDUCATIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTE
"EUROPEAN MEDICAL SCHOOL"**

APPROVED

Director of ESI"EMS"

Ph.D., Associate Professor

F. Alexandrina



COURSE TRAINING PROGRAM

on

LATIN LANGUAGE AND MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY

Degree level	Master
Field of study	22 "Health care"
Specialty	222 "Medicine"


Kyiv - 2022

DEVELOPED AND SUBMITTED: Educational and Scientific Institute "European Medical School", Department of Fundamental and Medical and Preventive Disciplines.

Developed by: N.V. Davydenko, Ph.D., teacher of the Department of Fundamental and Medical and Preventive Disciplines.

Discussed and approved by the Department of Fundamental and Medical Preventive Disciplines №. 1 from " 25 " 08 2022

Head of the department Kostynskyi G.B.



Approved at the meeting of the Scientific Council of the ESI"EMS""

№ 1 of " 29 " 08 of 2022

INTRODUCTION

Program study educational disciplines "Latin language and medical terminology" composed in accordance to Standard higher education of Ukraine (further – Standard) diploma preparation specialists the second (master's) level higher education **Branch knowledge: 22 "Protection health", specialty: 222 "Medicine"**.

The subject of study is the academic discipline "Latin language and medicine terminology" is the study of the basics of Latin phonetics and grammar, acquisition the necessary anatomical-histological, clinical and pharmaceutical lexical base terminology.

Description educational disciplines (annotation). Dana educational discipline is theoretical basis totality of knowledge and able to what form profile a specialist in region of medicine Study disciplines provides obtaining necessary theoretical of knowledge and practical skills, without whose impossible work modern specialists. Knowledge disciplines provides possibility raise quality perception and operation is necessary professional terminology.

name indicators	field of knowledge, direction preparation, OKR	Characteristic educational disciplines
credits —3	Branch knowledge: 22 "Protection health"	daytime form teaching preparation 1st
total number of hours - 90	Specialty: 222 "Medicine"	Semester 1st total occupation 48 hours actual work 42 hours
weekly load: classroom hours - 3 hours independent work student — 2.5 hours.	Level higher Education: second (master's)	Type of summary control: differentiated test

Interdisciplinary connections : Educational discipline "Latin language and medical terminology" is integrated with such disciplines, foreseen curriculum for training specialists of the second (master's) level of higher education of education in the field of knowledge 22 "Health care" in specialty 222 "Medicine", as "Ukrainian language by professional direction", "Foreign language", "Normal Anatomy", "History of Medicine", "Medical Biology", "Biological chemistry". Also, "Latin language and medical terminology" serves as an application a discipline for mastering a foreign language in a professional direction, mastery terminology fundamental discipline ("Normal physiology", "Pathological physiology", "Pathological anatomy"), as well as the discipline of the cycle

professional and practical preparation ("Internal medicine", "Surgery", "Obstetrics and gynecology", "Dermatology"), formation skills prescribing ("Pharmacology", "Clinical pharmacology").

GOAL AND TASK EDUCATIONAL DISCIPLINES. MATRIX COMPETENCES

1.1 **The purpose** of teaching the academic discipline "Latin language and medical terminology" is the acquisition of basic professional terminology vocabulary with elements of the normative grammar of the Latin language, which is necessary for work by specialty "Medicine". Final purpose there is a competent use of Greek-Latin anatomical and histological, pharmaceutical and clinical terms in the practical activity of a specialist.

According to the requirements of the standard, the discipline ensures students' acquisition such *competencies* :

– *integral*: ability to solve complex specialized tasks and practical problems in professional activity psychologist doctor from application provisions, theory and methods fundamental and clinical medical sciences, in conditions of complexity and uncertainties;

The results teaching: *know*: history development international Latin-speaking medical terminology (anatomical, histological, pharmaceutical, psychological, clinical), phonetics, elements grammar and syntax of the Latin language, basic Latin term elements, terms, nominal elements, nomenclature units and their Ukrainian counterparts; *be able*: read and translate Latin terms, perform grammar analysis terms, lexical and grammatical exercises from assimilation medical Latin-speaking vocabulary, analyze and design special medical and paramedics nomenclature name and terms, reproduce orally and written medical expressions, Latin-language proverbs, cultural material; *free operate* Latin speaking terminology, what is used at collecting information about the patient and assessment results of laboratory and instrumental research, medical management documentation, processing state, social and medical information

1.2. The main **tasks** of studying the discipline "Latin language and medical terminology" is:

– to teach students independently orientate in phonetic, grammatical and lexical norms of Latin languages;

– to form skill and skills using Latin-Greek formants in medical terminology;

– to create proper theoretical basis for assimilation basic professional terminological vocabulary with elements regulatory grammar Latin languages

1.3. **Competencies and program outcomes training**, formation whose helps discipline (relationship with normative content preparation students of higher education, formulated in terms of learning outcomes Standards).

According to with requirements standard discipline provides acquisition students *competencies* :

general competence (ZK)	
ZK 1.	Ability to abstract thinking, analysis and synthesis.
ZK 2.	Ability to learn and master modern knowledge.
ZK 3.	Ability to apply knowledge in practical situations.
ZK 4.	Knowledge and understanding of the subject area and understanding of professional activity
ZK 5.	Ability to adapt and act in a new situation
ZK 6.	Ability to make informed decisions
ZK 7.	Ability to work in a team
ZK 8.	Ability to interpersonal interaction
ZK 9	Ability to communicate in a foreign language
ZK 10.	Ability to use information and communication technologies
ZK 11.	Ability to search, process and analyze information from
ZK 12	Determination and persistence in relation to assigned tasks and assumed responsibilities
Professional competences (FC)	
FC 16	Ability to maintain medical documentation, including electronic forms
Software the results teaching (PRN)	
PRN 1.	Have thorough knowledge of the structure of professional activity. Be able to carry out professional activities that require updating and integration of knowledge. To be responsible for professional development, the ability for further professional training with a high level of autonomy
PRN 2	Understanding and knowledge of basic and clinical biomedical sciences, on level sufficient for solving professional tasks in the field of health care.

The results teaching:

After mastery disciplines student should

- to know: – a brief history of the Latin language and the main stages of the development of international Greek-Latin medical terminology;
- Latin alphabet;
- rules for reading and pronouncing vowels, consonants, letter combinations (Latin and Greek);
- accent rules;
- principles of terminological word formation;
- morphological features of variable and fixed parts of speech;
- elements of the syntax of the Latin language, necessary for the formation of skills in the formation and translation of two- and multi-word terminological units;
- basic Latin terms (nomenclature names) and their Ukrainian and English equivalents;
- principles of construction and translation of chemical nomenclature names;
- word-forming elements that contain information about the drug;
- principles of formation of Latin names of vitamins;
- basic terms that denote the concept of drug technology;
- integrated (combined) classification of dosage forms;
- rules for writing the Latin part of the recipe;
- rules for writing prescriptions for different groups of drugs;

- rules for translating diagnoses into Latin;

be able to :

- construct anatomic-histological, pharmaceutical and clinical terms;
- freely operate with Latin (Latinized Greek, hybrid, borrowed) general medical and industry terms, nomenclature names and speech clichés in professional communication (oral and written), for example, when collecting information about the patient and evaluating the results of laboratory and instrumental research, maintaining medical documentation, processing state, social and medical information;
- classify drugs by word-forming elements that carry information about the drug (source of extraction, ingredients, chemical composition, belonging to a certain pharmacological or chemical group, therapeutic effect, anatomical and physiological effect);
- "read" information about the drug by its name; find the names of analogue drugs (generics), guided by the language design;
- reproduce and design special written texts — recipes;
- write prescriptions in Latin (sensu stricto) for medicinal products in abbreviated, collapsed and expanded forms (for tablets, capsules, ointments);
- perceive the information conveyed by the recipe;
- to produce, read and understand the content of special functional texts — diagnoses;
- read and translate with a dictionary adapted texts on medical topics written in Latin. Since the content of learning Latin and medical terminology includes a linguistic and cultural component, the student must:
- learn Latin proverbs, sayings, aphorisms, literary quotes, clichés and be able to use them in speech;
- have information about the origin of some phraseological turns and be able to explain their meaning;
- to understand the semantics of ancient images-symbols and their use as a proper component of medical terms.

1. INFORMATIVE AMOUNT EDUCATIONAL DISCIPLINES

90 hours and 3 ECTS credits are allocated to the study of the academic discipline "Latin language and medical terminology" .

The content of the discipline is structured in 3 substantive sections:

Content section 1. Basics of international terminology. The structure and structure of the anatomical and histological term.

Content section 2. Recipe. Basics of pharmaceutical terminology.

Content section 3. Clinical terminology.

Contentful Chapter 1. Foundations international term formation Structure and anatomical and histological structure term

Topic 1. Role Latin languages in international termed Phonetics. ABC. Classification

vowels and consonants Diphthongs. Digraphs. Letter combinations. Emphasis.

Topic 2. Concept "scientific term". System Latin noun Dictionary form. Grammatical categories Inconsistent definition

Topic 3. Grammatical adjective categories, division into groups. Generic endings, definition foundations. Systemic study adjectives 1 groups

Topic 4. Nouns and declensions in anatomical terminology. Nouns I Greek cancel Exceptions in relation to the genus.

Topic 5. Nouns II cancel male and average genus in anatomical terminology. Steel expressions and suffixes in termed Exceptions of genus

Topic 6. Nouns of the III declension in anatomical terminology. Definition of basis, types, paradigms of all kinds. Types of conjugation. Consonant type. Male family. Exceptions in relation to the genus.

Topic 7. Nouns female and average genus III cancel in anatomical terminology Mixed type. Loud type. Exceptions of genus

Topic 8. Systematization of the study of anatomical terms of the III Latin declension. Features declension nouns Greek origin.

Topic 9. Adjectives II groups in anatomical terminology. Became expressions Harmonization with nouns AND, II, III cancel Designing anatomical terms with using adjectives II groups Using degrees comparison Latin adjective in medical terminology. Affixation by help Greek prefixes and Latin prefixes in anatomical terminology. Using in anatomical terminology verbs the present time active state and verbs of the past time passive state.

Topic 10. Study nouns IV – V cancel in anatomical terminology. Exceptions Became expressions Exceptions of genus Harmonization adjectives I-II groups with nouns of the I-V declension. Use of Latin numerals in medical terminology.

Topic 11. Systematization of the study of the principles of international terminology anatomical and histological term Final CONTROL.

Contentful section 2. Recipe. Foundations pharmaceutical terminology.

Topic 12. International Latin-language nomenclature of organic chemistry. Chemical nomenclature. Names chemical elements and compounds: names acids, salt, oxides, hydroxides. Nomenclature organic chemistry: international names ethers

Topic 13. Pharmaceutical frequency segments in the names of drugs that indicate therapeutic effect (analgesics, antipyretics, antispasmodics). anatomical, of a physiological and pharmacological nature. Suffixes and pharmaceutical frequency segments indicating alkaloids and glycosides. Trivial titles that indicate on vitamins and hormones

Topic 14. Verb in recipes Conditional way in recipes Prescriptive grammatical structure phrases Latin medicinal nomenclature forms Abbreviation in recipes and reading abbreviations Latin part recipe: discharge recipes on solid medical forms

Topic 15. The Latin part of the recipe: prescribing soft and liquid recipes medical forms

Topic 16. Systematization of the study of the principles of international terminology pharmaceutical term. Final CONTROL.

Contentful module 3. Clinical terminology .

Topic 17. International scientific term system: clinical subsystem Word formation by help

Latin prefixes One-word clinical terms Word formation by help Greek prefixes and prefixes- numerals Word formation for help defining term elements different physical quality (color, space etc.).

Topic 18. Names functional disorders, pathological processes and became

Topic 19. Names quality and quantitative deviations from norms in anatomical histological structures and physiological processes. Formation terms titleinflammatory and chronic processes in Latin and Ukrainian languages

Topic 20. Formation wordy terms in clinical term system. International classifier diseases Translation in Latin language somediagnoses basic industries of medicine

Topic 21. Formation of terms clinical names of research and examinations. Names medical tools and equipment. Names damage fabrics and bodies provoked action external factors Names surgical operations and surgical techniques

Topic 22. Control of the level of formed verbal professional competence. Final CONTROL.

2. STRUCTURE EDUCATIONAL DISCIPLINES

Names content modules and topics	Number hours		
	daytime form		
	everythin g	in ago number of	
Ave		srs	
1	2	3	4
Contentful section 1. Foundations international term formation Structure and structure anatomical and histological term			
Topic 1. The role of the Latin language in international termed Phonetics. ABC. Classification of vowels and consonants Diphthongs. Digraphs. Letter combinations. Emphasis.	5	3	2
Topic 2. Concept "scientific term".System Latin nounDictionary form. Grammatical categories. Inconsistent definition.	4	2	1
Topic 3. Grammatical categories adjective, divide on groups Generic endings, definition foundations. Systemic study adjectives I groups	4	2	2
Topic 4. Nouns and declensionsin anatomical terminology. Nouns AND Greek cancel Exceptions in relation to the genus.	4	2	2
Topic 5. Nouns II cancel masculine and neuter in anatomical terminology. Becameexpressions and suffixes in termed Exceptions in relation to the genus.	4	2	2

Topic 6. Nouns of the III declension in anatomical terminology. Definition foundations, types and paradigms everyone gave birth. Types declension Consonant type. Male family. Exceptions to genus	4	2	2
Topic 7. Feminine nouns and average type III cancel in anatomical terminology. Mixed type. Loud type. Exceptions in relation to the genus.	4	2	2
Topic 8. Systematization study anatomical terms III Latin cancel. Features declension of nouns Greek origin.	4	2	2
Topic 9 . Adjectives II groups in anatomical terminology. Became expressions Agreement with nouns I, II, III cancel Designing anatomical terms with using adjectives II groups Using degrees comparison Latin adjective in medical terminology. Affixation for using Greek prefixes and Latin prefixes in anatomical terminology. Use in anatomical terminology verbs of the present tense of the active state and verbs of the past time passive state	4	3	2
Topic 10. Learning nouns IV–V cancellations in anatomical terminology. Exceptions Became expressions Exceptions of genus Agreement of adjectives of the I-II groups with nouns of the I-V declension. Using Latin numeral in medical terminology.	4	2	2
Topic 11. Systematization study principles international term formation anatomical histological term Final control.	4	2	2
Contentful section 2. Recipe. Foundations pharmaceutical terminology			
Topic 12. International Latin language nomenclature organic chemistry Chemical nomenclature. Names chemical elements and compounds: names acids, salt, oxides, hydroxides. Nomenclature organic chemistry: international names ethers	4	2	2
Topic thirteen. Pharmaceutical frequency segments in names drugs, which indicate on therapeutic effect (analgesics, antipyretics, antispasmodics), anatomical, physiological and pharmacological character Suffixes and pharmaceutical frequency segments, what indicate on alkaloids, glycosides. Trivial name that point to vitamins and hormones	4	2	2
Topic 14. The verb in the recipe. Conventional method in the recipe. Grammatical structure of the prescriptive form	4	3	1
phrases Latin nomenclature medicinal forms. Abbreviation in recipes and reading abbreviations Latin part recipe: discharge recipes on solid dosage forms.			

Topic 15. Latin part recipe:discharge recipes on soft and liquid dosage forms.	4	2	2
Topic 16. Systematization study international principles term formation pharmaceutical term Final CONTROL.	4	2	2
Contentful section 3. Clinical terminology			
Topic 17. International scientific term system: clinical subsystem Word formation for help Latin prefixes One-word clinical terms Word formation by help Greek prefixes and prefixes and adverbs . Word formation by help terminal elements, what determine different physical quality (color, space and etc.).	4	3	1
Topic 18. Names functional disorders, pathological processes and became	4	2	2
Topic 19. Qualitative and quantitative names deviations from norms in anatomical histological structures and physiological processes. Formation terms of inflammatory and chronic names processes in Latin and Ukrainian languages	4	2	2
Topic 20. Formation verbose terms in clinical term system. International Classification of Diseases.	4	2	2
Translation in Latin language some diagnoses basic industries of medicine			
Topic 21. Formation terms title clinical of research and examinations Names of medical instruments and equipment. Names damage tissues and organs provoked by the action external factors. Names surgical operations and surgical techniques	4	2	2
Topic 22. Control of the level of formed verbal professional competence. Final CONTROL	5	2	3
That's all hours	90	48	42

5. THEMES PRACTICAL JOIN

No s/p	Name topics	Keel-bone hours
1.	Content section 1. Basics of international terminology. The structure and structure of the anatomical and histological term. The role of the Latin language in international terminology. Phonetics. ABC. Classification of vowels and consonants. Diphthongs. Digraphs. Letter combinations. Emphasis.	3

2.	The concept of "scientific term". Latin noun system. Dictionary form. Grammatical categories. Inconsistent definition.	2
3.	Grammatical categories of adjectives, division into groups. Generic endings, definition of the base. Systematic study adjectives of the I group.	2
4.	Nouns and declensions in anatomical terminology. Nouns of the 1st Greek declension. Gender exceptions.	2
5.	Nouns of the 2nd declension masculine and neuter in anatomical terminology. Permanent expressions and suffixes in term formation. Exceptions in relation to the genus.	2
6.	Nouns of the III declension in anatomical terminology. Definition of the basis, types, paradigms of all kinds. Types of conjugation. Consonant type. Males. Gender exceptions.	2
7.	Feminine and neuter nouns of the III declension in anatomical terminology. Mixed type. Loud type. Gender exceptions.	2
8.	Systematization of the study of anatomical terms of the III Latin declension. Peculiarities of declension of nouns of Greek origin.	2
9.	Adjectives of the II group in anatomical terminology. Constant expressions. Harmonization with nouns AND, II, III cancel Designing anatomical terms with using adjectives II groups Using degrees comparison of Latin adjective in medical terminology. Affixation by using Greek prefixes and Latin prefixes in anatomical terminology. Using in anatomical terminology, participles in the present time active state and verbs past tense passive state	3
10.	Study of nouns of IV - V declension in anatomical terminology. Exceptions Became 2 expressions Exceptions of genus Harmonization adjectives I-II groups with nouns I-V cancel Use of Latin numeral in medical terminology.	2
11.	Systematization of the study of international principles Terminology of anatomical and histological terms. Final CONTROL.	2
12.	Contentful section 2. Recipe. Foundations pharmaceutical terminology. International Latin speaking nomenclature organic chemistry Chemical nomenclature. Names chemical elements and compounds: names acids, salt, oxides, hydroxides. Nomenclature organic chemistry: international names of ethers.	2
thirteen.	Pharmaceutical frequency segments in the names of drugs which indicate on therapeutic effect (analgesics, antipyretics, antispasmodics), anatomical, physiological and pharmacological character Suffixes and pharmaceutical frequency segments that indicate alkaloids and glycosides. trivial names, what indicate on vitamins and hormones	2
14.	The verb in the recipe. Conditional method in the recipe in the recipe. Grammatical structure prescription phrases Latin nomenclature of medicines forms Abbreviations in recipes and reading abbreviations. Latin part recipe: discharge recipes on solid dosage forms.	3
15.	Latin part prescription: discharge recipes on soft and liquid dosage forms.	2

16.	Systematization of the study of international principles term formation pharmaceutical term Final CONTROL.	2
17.	Contentful section 3. Clinical terminology International scientific term system: clinical subsystem Word formation using Latin prefixes. One-word clinical terms Word formation by help Greek prefixes and numeral prefixes. Word formation with help terminal elements, what determine different physical quality (color, space and etc.).	3
18.	Names functional disorders, pathological processes and became	2
19.	Names quality and quantitative deviations from norms in anatomical histological structures and physiological processes. Formation terms title inflammatory and chronic processes in Latin and Ukrainian languages	2
20.	Formation wordy terms in clinical term system. International Classification of Diseases. Latin translation in the language of some diagnoses, main branches of medicine	2
21.	Formation terms title clinical of research and examinations Names medical tools and equipment. Names tissue damage and bodies provoked action external factors Names surgical operations and surgical techniques	2
22.	Control of the level of formed verbal professional competence. Final CONTROL	2
Together:		48

6. INDEPENDENT WORK

No s/p	Name topics	Number hours
	Contentful section 1. Foundations international term formation Structure and structure anatomical and histological term .	
1.	The role of the Latin language in international term creation. Phonetics. Alphabet. Classification of vowels and consonants. Diphthongs. Digraphs. Letter combinations. Emphasis.	2
2.	Concept "scientific term". System Latin noun Dictionary form. Grammatical categories. Inconsistent definition.	1
3.	Grammatical categories of adjectives, division into groups. Generic endings, definition of the base. Systematic study adjectives AND groups	2
4.	Nouns and declensions in anatomical terminology. Nouns I Greek cancel Exceptions of genus	2
5.	Nouns II cancel male and average genus in anatomical terminology. Became expressions and suffixes in termed Exceptions to genus	2

6.	Nouns III cancel in anatomical terminology. Definition of the base, types, paradigms of all genders, types of declension. Consonant type. Male family. Exceptions in relation to the genus.	2
7.	Nouns female and average genus III cancel in anatomical terminology. Mixed type. Loud type. Exceptions of genus	2
8.	Systematization study anatomical terms III Latin declension. Peculiarities of declension of Greek nouns origin.	2
9.	Adjectives of the II group in anatomical terminology. Constant expressions. Harmonization with nouns AND, II, III cancel Designing anatomical terms using adjectives of the II group. The use of degrees of comparison of the Latin adjective in medical terminology. Affixation by help Greek prefixes and Latin prefixes in anatomical terminology. Using in anatomical terminology verbs the present time active state and verbs past tense passive state	2
10.	Study nouns IV – V cancel in anatomical terminology.	2
	Exceptions Constant expressions. Gender exceptions. Harmonization adjectives I-II groups with nouns I-V cancel Use of Latin numeral in medical terminology.	
11.	Systematization of the study of international principles Terminology of anatomical and histological terms. Final CONTROL.	2
12.	Contentful section 2. Recipe. Foundations pharmaceutical terminology. International Latin speaking nomenclature organic chemistry Chemical nomenclature. Names chemical elements and compounds: names acids, salt, oxides, hydroxides. Nomenclature organic chemistry: international names of ethers.	2
thirteen.	Pharmaceutical frequency segments in names of drugs, which indicate on therapeutic effect (analgesics, antipyretics, antispasmodics) anatomical, physiological and pharmacological nature. Suffixes and pharmaceutical frequency segments, what indicate on alkaloids and glycosides trivial names, what indicate on vitamins and hormones.	2
14.	Verb in recipes Conditional way in recipes Grammatical structure prescription phrases Latin nomenclature medical forms Abbreviation in recipes and reading abbreviations Latin part recipe: discharge recipes on solid medical forms	1
15.	The Latin part of the recipe: writing prescriptions and liquid medicine forms	2
16.	Systematization study principles international term formation pharmaceutical term Final CONTROL.	2

17.	Contentful section 3. Clinical terminology International scientific term system: clinical subsystem word formation using Latin prefixes. One-word clinical terms Word formation by help Greek prefixes and numeral prefixes. Word formation with help terminal elements, what determine different physical quality (color, space and etc.).	1
18.	Names functional disorders, pathological processes and became	2
19.	Names quality and quantitative deviations from norms in anatomical histological structures and physiological processes. Formation terms title inflammatory and chronic processes in Latin and Ukrainian languages	2
20.	Formation wordy terms in clinical term system. International Classification of Diseases. Translation in Latin some diagnoses basic industries of medicine	2
21.	Formation terms title clinical of research and examinations Names of medical instruments and equipment. Damage names fabrics and bodies provoked action external factors Names of surgical operations and surgical techniques	2
22.	Control of the level of formed verbal professional competence. Final CONTROL.	3
Together:		42

7. INDIVIDUAL TASK

Study of Latin-language permanent professional expressions and maxims; preparation of reports and speeches at round table meetings, conferences; publication of theses and articles.

8. Teaching methods

According to the sources of knowledge, the following teaching methods are used: verbal - narration, explanation, lecture, instruction; visual - demonstration, illustration; practical - practical work, problem solving. According to the nature of the logic of knowledge methods are used: analytical, synthetic, analytical-synthetic, inductive, deductive. By the level of independent mental activity methods are used: problematic, searching, research.

1. Verbal methods: lecture, conversation;
2. Visual methods: illustration, demonstration;
3. Practical methods: performance of practical works and solutions situational tasks to develop abilities and skills;

4. Students' independent work on understanding and assimilation of new material.
5. Use of control and educational computer programs.
6. Innovative teaching methods: business game, case method.

The types of training according to the curriculum are: lectures; practical occupation; independent work of students.

9. Control methods

Current control is carried out on the basis of control theoretical knowledge, practical skills and abilities.

Forms of current control are: *in the* dream survey (frontal, individual, combined), interview; practical verification of professional skills (conducted based on the results of practical work at the end of the class); test control ("open" and "closed" test tasks).

Current control is mandatory. During the evaluation of mastering of each topic from all disciplines of the curriculum for the current educational activity, the student is given grades on a 4-point (traditional scale) taking into account the approved evaluation criteria for the discipline. All types of work provided by the curriculum are taken into account. The student must receive a grade in each topic. The teacher conducts a survey of each student in the group at each lesson and assigns a grade in the journal of attendance and student performance according to the traditional scale ("5", "4", "3", "2").

When evaluating the student's current educational activity, 20% of the grade is the student's independent work, which takes into account the knowledge of the topic of independent study and the performance of work in the notebook.

The final (summary) control of the sections is carried out at the end of the section in the form of a written test, which includes test tasks from the "Step-1" bank, theoretical questions and control of practical skills (solving situational problems, defining and describing macro- and micropreparations, etc.) .

Such methods of control as oral, written and test are used, which should contribute to increasing the motivation of students-future specialists for educational and cognitive activities. According to the specifics of professional training, preference is given to test and written control. In the case of final control, preference is given to written or test control.

10. Form of final control of study success .

The final control of the discipline is carried out on the basis of theoretical control knowledge, practical skills and abilities.

Differential assessment is a form of final control of the student's assimilation of theoretical and practical material from the academic discipline.

11. Scheme of accrual and distribution of points received by students.

The semester of studying the discipline ends with a final examination in the form of a differential assessment.

Only those students who do not have academic debt (all missed classes have been completed) and whose average score for the current educational activity in the academic discipline is at least "3" are admitted to the differential credit.

The maximum number of points that a student can score for the current educational activity for admission to the exam is 120 points and is defined as the sum of the arithmetic average of all grades received in the semester.

The minimum number of points that a student must score for the current educational activity for admission to the exam is 72 points. Recalculation of the average grade for the current academic performance (on a 120-point scale) in the table. 1.

Table 1.

Recalculation of the average grade for the current academic performance in a multi-point scale for disciplines ending with an exam

4-point scale	200-point scale	4-point scale	200-point scale	4-point scale	200-point scale
5	120	4.29	103	3.58	86
4.96	119	4.25	102	3.54	85
4.92	118	4.21	101	3.50	84
4.87	117	4.17	100	3.46	83
4.83	116	4.12	99	3.42	82
4.79	115	4.08	98	3.37	81
4.75	114	4.04	97	3.33	80
4.71	113	4.00	96	3.29	79
4.67	112	3.96	95	3.25	78
4.62	111	3.92	94	3.21	77
4.58	110	3.87	93	3.17	76
4.54	109	3.83	92	3.12	75
4.50	108	3.79	91	3.08	74
4.46	107	3.75	90	3.04	73
4.42	106	3.71	89	3	72
4.37	105	3.67	88	Less than 3	Not enough
4.33	104	3.62	87		

The maximum number of points that a student can score when taking the exam is 80 (the minimum number is at least 50).

Discipline assessment is defined comprehensively as the sum of points for the current educational activity and points for the exam.

From the allocated 120 points for the current educational activity, 4 to 12 additional points are allocated for the assessment of individual independent work of higher education applicants, according to the work curriculum. Encouragement points are added to the final grade for the discipline at the end of its study.

Points with disciplines for students, which successfully completed the program are converted into the national scale and ECTS system (tables 2, 3).

Table 2 .

Discipline points	Evaluation on a 4-point scale
From 180 to 200 points	5
From 150 to 179 points	4
From 149 points to the minimum number of points that the student must score	3
Below the minimum number of points that the student must score	2

Table 3

Scale assessment: national and ECTS

Total points for all types educational activity	Rating ECTS	Rating by national scale	
		for exam, diploma	for offset
180-200	A	perfectly	counted
160-179	B	okay	
150-159	C		
130-149	D	satisfactorily	
120-129	E		
50-119	FX	unsatisfactorily with the possibility of refolding	not counted with possibility rearrangement
0-49	F	unsatisfactorily with mandatory repeated studying the discipline	not counted with mandatory repeated study disciplines

12. Methodological support

1. Working curriculum of the discipline;
2. Plans of lectures, practical classes and independent work of students;
3. Abstracts of lectures on the discipline;
4. Methodical instructions for practical classes for students;
5. Methodical materials that ensure independent work of students;
6. Test and control tasks for practical classes;
7. List of exam questions

List questions to PMK

1. Grammatical categories of the Latin noun. Definition of declension and gender. Genus by meaning. Dictionary form of nouns. The basis of nouns.
2. Nouns and declensions. Greek nouns and declensions. Inconsistent definition. Examples of usage in medical terminology.

3. The structure of the medical term. Term elements. Latin-Greek doublets and declensions. Usage in medical terminology.
4. Masculine 2nd declension nouns. Generic exceptions. Latin-Greek doublets of masculine II declension nouns. Usage in medical terminology.
5. Nouns of the 2nd declension of the neuter gender. Generic exceptions. Noun suffixes of the 2nd declension. Latin-Greek doublets of neuter nouns. Usage in medical terminology.
6. Nouns of the III declension. Definition of the base. Excellent endings. Types of conjugation. Dictionary form of nouns of the III declension.
7. Masculine nouns of the III declension. Cancellation Generic exceptions. Latin Greek doublets of nouns of the III declension of the masculine gender. Usage in medical terminology.
8. Feminine 3rd declension nouns. Generic exceptions. Suffixes Latin-Greek doublets of feminine 3rd declension nouns. Examples. Usage in medical terminology.
9. Nouns of the third declension of the neuter gender. Generic exceptions. Noun suffixes of the III declension. Latin-Greek doublets of nouns of the third declension of the neuter gender. Examples. Usage in medical terminology.
10. Peculiarities of nouns of the III declension of feminine and neuter gender of Greek origin. Examples. Usage in medical terminology.
11. Adjectives of the 1st group. Generic endings. Dictionary form. Agreement with nouns I - V declension. Examples of usage in medical terminology.
12. Past participles of the passive state (*Participium Perfecti passivi*). Formation. Examples of usage in medical terminology.
13. Adjectives of the III declension. Division into groups by generic ending. Agreement with nouns I - V declension. Examples of usage in medical terminology.
14. Present participles of the active state (*Participium Praesentis activi*). Formation. Examples of usage in medical terminology.
15. Verb. Definition of conjugation. Dictionary form. The formation of the imperative mode (*Modus imperativus*). Examples of the use of verbs in the imperative form in the recipe.
16. Conditional way (*Modus conjunctivus*). Formation of the present tense of the conditional mood. Use in the recipe. The verb *fio, fieri*. Nouns of the IV declension. Generic exceptions. Latin-Greek doublets of nouns of the IV declension. Usage in pharmaceutical terminology.
17. Nouns of the V declension. Use of the word "species, eif". Examples. Latin-Greek doublets of nouns of the V declension. Degrees of comparison of adjectives. Suppletive degrees of comparison. Usage in medical expressions.
18. Prepositions with Acc. and Abl. Prescriptive expressions.
19. Word formation. Latin-Greek prefixes. Examples of usage in medical terminology.
20. Medicinal raw materials. Medicinal substance. Medicinal product. Medicinal form. Explain with examples.
21. Systematic and trivial names of medicines. Trade names of drugs. World synonymy.

22. Peculiarities of writing prescriptions for drugs with trivial names (pills, suppositories).
23. Formation of names of vitamins. Two ways of forming the names of vitamins. Formation of names of enzymes and enzymes. Formation of names of hormonal preparations. Formation of names of serums, vaccines and toxoids.
24. Chemical nomenclature. Names of chemical elements. Names of oxygenated and non-oxygenated acids. Names of oxides, peroxides, hydroxides, oxides. Names of hydrocarbon and acid radicals.
25. Formation of names of salts of oxygen-free and oxygen acids. Names of acidic and basic salts. Names of organic salts of potassium and sodium.
26. The recipe is structured. Additional writing in the recipes.
27. Preparation of prescriptions for liquid dosage forms. Explain with examples.
28. Preparation of prescriptions for solid dosage forms. Explain with examples.
29. Preparation of prescriptions for soft dosage forms. Explain with examples.
30. Medicinal forms. Abbreviations in recipes.
31. International scientific terminology system: clinical subsystem. Word formation using Latin prefixes.
32. word clinical terms. Word formation with the help of Greek prefixes and numeral prefixes.
33. Word formation using term elements that define different physical qualities (color, space, etc.).
34. Names of functional disorders, pathological processes and conditions. Names of qualitative and quantitative deviations from the norm in anatomical and histological structures and physiological processes.
35. Formation of terms for the names of pathological conditions, inflammatory and chronic processes in Latin and Ukrainian languages. Formation of multi-word terms in the clinical terminology system. Clinical diagnosis as a reflection of categorical features of a complex scientific concept.
36. International Classification of Diseases. Translation into Latin of some diagnoses of the main branches of medicine.
37. Formation of terms for the names of clinical studies and examinations. names of medical instruments and equipment.
38. Names of tissue and organ damage caused by external factors. Names of surgical operations and surgical techniques.

List practical skills with disciplines:

1. Free reading of a special Latin text.
2. Dictionary skills.
3. Correct representation of the sounds of the Latin alphabet in writing when writing Latin-language medical terms.
4. Transliteration of terms of Greek origin in Latin: correct spelling.
5. Fluency in lexical material and the ability to classify words by declension, in order to establish the orthographically correct use of the paradigm.
6. Free construction of anatomical and histological terms on the basis of formed

- grammatical competence.
7. Practical application of recipe building rules in translation and solving recipe problems.
 8. Automatism in writing the names of active substances and preparations containing specialized pharmacological, therapeutic, chemical and other information.
 9. Acquisition of terminological competence by future specialists for the perception and written reproduction of composite terms of Greek-Latin origin in the speech activity of the specialist.
 10. Free translation of the main clinical diagnoses of the main medical fields
 11. psychology, psychiatry, therapy, surgery and others.
 12. Fluency in Latin terminology used in collecting information about the patient and evaluating the results of laboratory and instrumental research, maintaining medical documentation, processing state, social and medical information.

List theoretical questions for independent preparation students by MK 1 :

1. Latin alphabet.
2. Classification of sounds. Vowel pronunciation rules.
3. Digraphs and diphthongs, which are used to denote vowel sounds.
4. Features of pronunciation of consonants. Rules of pronunciation of letter combinations in words of Latin and Greek origin.
5. The use of capital letters in the Latin sublanguage of medicine.
6. Composition Rules of length and brevity. Long and short suffixes.
7. Emphasis. Accent features in words of Greek origin.
8. General information about the scientific term. Differentiation of the concepts "term" and "nomenclature name".
9. Morphological categories of nouns. The rule for recording nouns in the dictionary, including monosyllabic nouns of the III declension. The rule for determining the base of nouns.
10. The syntactic construction "discordant meaning". Methods of translation into Ukrainian.
11. Morphological categories of adjectives. The rule for determining the base of adjectives, including adjectives with one genitive ending.
12. Adjectives with insufficient degrees of comparison in anatomical nomenclature. Peculiarities of the use of adjectives major,us and minor,us in anatomical nomenclature.
13. The syntactic construction "consistent meaning". The rule of translation into Ukrainian.
14. The structure of multi-word terms and nomenclature names with different types of syntactic connection.
15. Characteristic and declension. Excellent endings. Exceptions to the rule about gender.
16. Nouns of the 1st Greek declension.
17. General information about the preposition. The most used prepositions with Acc. and Abl. Use of prepositions in and sub.
18. Characteristics of the II declension. Excellent endings. The rule of the neuter.

- Exceptions to the rule about gender.
19. Substantiation.
 20. Abbreviations of anatomical names - nouns of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd declensions accepted in NA.
 21. Adjectives of the 1st group. Past participles of the passive state.
 22. Characteristics of nouns of the III declension. Features of dictionary form.
 23. Characteristic features of consonant, vowel and mixed types of nouns of the III declension. Excellent endings of every type.
 24. Endings of masculine nouns of the III declension in Nom. sing and variants of these endings in Gen. sing The most important exceptions to the genus rule. Grammatical structure of Latin names of muscles according to their function. Formation models and methods of translation. Endings of feminine nouns of the III declension in Nom. sing i variants of these endings in Gen. sing The most important exceptions to the genus rule.
 25. The endings of neuter nouns of the III declension in Nom. sing and variants of these endings in Gen. sing Exceptions to the rule about gender.
 26. Peculiarities of conjugation of Greek nouns in "-sis" and Latin nouns of the febris type.
 27. Peculiarities of the declension of neuter nouns of the III declension with –ma (such as gramma, gtis n)
 28. Peculiarities of declension of the noun vas, vasis n.
 29. Adjectives of the III declension.
 30. Present active participles.
 31. Degrees of comparison of adjectives.
 32. Adjectives that form degrees of comparison from suppletive bases.
 33. Adjectives with incomplete degrees of comparison in medical terminology.
 34. General information about the Latin adverb. Degrees of comparison of adverbs.
 35. A general concept of the Latin pronoun.
 36. Characteristics of the IV declension of nouns. Excellent endings. Exceptions to the rule about gender. Forming nouns of the IV declension from the supine stem.
 37. Characteristics of the V declension of nouns. Excellent endings. Exceptions to the rule about gender.
 38. General information about the word work. Latin prepositions as prefixes. Latin prefixes of numerical origin. Greek prefixes. Greek prefixes of numerical origin.
 39. General terms, abbreviations and constant expressions are common in the professional speech of a medical worker.

List practical skills necessary for preparation students by MK1:

1. Learn the Latin alphabet. Rules of pronunciation and reading of vowels, consonants, letter combinations.
2. Read in Latin.
3. Emphasize according to established accentological norms.
4. Use a capital letter in writing according to the rules adopted in the Latin language for medical purposes.
5. Write down variable parts of speech in dictionary form.

6. Determine: - the basis of variable parts of speech; - morphological categories of variable parts of speech;
7. To form terminological units in Latin with various types of syntactic connection, including with the prepositions per, inter, post, ante, super, supra, contra, ad, a (ab), e (ex), de, pro, sine, cum, in, sub. To translate into Ukrainian terms and nomenclature names with different types of syntactic connection ("prepositionless control", or
8. "inconsistent meaning", "consistent meaning", "prepositional control", "adverb").
9. Decline: - nouns I—V declension in all singular and plural cases; - ordinary degree adjectives of the I and II groups, as well as adjectives of the highest and highest degrees in all cases singularis and pluralis; - two- and several-word phrases;
10. Determine the method of formation of terminological units and their components.
11. Learn 420 lexical and phraseological units at a productive level.
12. Use Latin (Latinized Greek, hybrid, borrowed) industry terms, nomenclature and clichéd forms in professional speech (oral and written).

List theoretical questions for independent preparation students by MK 2:

1. General concept of the Latin verb. The verb in the recipe.
2. General concept of the recipe. Recipe structure. Rules for writing the Latin part of the recipe. Simple and complex recipes. Special designations in the recipe. Prescribing in an expanded and collapsed way. The concept of mainline and official medicinal products. The concept of methods of prescribing medicines and the main ways of introducing medicinal substances into the body.
3. Basic rules that must be followed when prescribing recipes with abbreviations. Common prescription abbreviations.
4. Concepts of "Chemical nomenclature" and "State pharmacopoeia". Latin names of chemical elements. Rules for formation of names of acids, salts, oxides, bases, esters in Latin. Ways of translating the names of complex ethers into Ukrainian. Features of the formation of Latin names of sodium and potassium salts with an organic basis.
5. Word-forming elements in the names of drugs that indicate the chemical composition or synthesis path.
6. Word-forming elements that contain information of a therapeutic and anatomico-physiological nature.
7. Word-forming elements in the names of drugs indicating the presence of components of plant origin, belonging to different groups of antibiotics.
8. Rules for formation of Latin names of vitamins.
9. Latin nomenclature of medicinal forms.
10. Characteristics of solid dosage forms. Solid dosage forms, which are mainly manufactured abroad. Rules for writing prescriptions for solid dosage forms. Characteristics of soft dosage forms. Rules for writing prescriptions for soft dosage forms.
11. Characteristics of liquid dosage forms. Rules for writing prescriptions for liquid dosage forms.
12. The concept of "clinical term". Structure of clinical terms (one-word and multi-

- word terms). Algorithm for the formation of one-word composite terms.
13. Verbose clinical terms. The concept of "nosological unit".
 14. General concept of diagnosis. Common abbreviations used in making diagnoses.
 15. Clichés that characterize the course of the disease.
 16. Clichés that characterize the severity or degree of the disease.
 17. Adjectives and verbs used in formulating clinical diagnoses.
 18. Greek doublet designations of Latin nouns of I-V distinctions and adjectives of I and II groups.
 19. Final terminological elements I-III declension.
 20. Terminological elements are homophones.
 21. Suffixes that indicate inflammatory and non-inflammatory diseases, rashes and tumors.
 22. Professional medical expressions and clinical idioms.

List practical skills necessary for preparation students by MK3:

1. Write out prescriptions for solid, liquid and soft dosage forms in an expanded and collapsed way.
2. Write prescriptions for solid, liquid and soft dosage forms with possible prescription abbreviations.
3. Understand the information conveyed by the recipe.
4. Classify drugs by word-forming elements that carry information about the drug (source of extraction, ingredients, chemical composition, belonging to a certain pharmacological or chemical group, therapeutic effect, anatomical-physiological effect, etc.).
5. Find the names of analogue drugs (generics).
6. "Read" information about the drug by its name.
7. Form the names of acids, salts, oxides, esters in Latin.
8. Translate acids, salts, oxides, esters into Ukrainian.
9. Translate composite terms into Ukrainian, separate term elements, explain their meaning.
10. Learn synonymous, including abbreviated, names of some nosological forms.
11. Differentiate homophone term elements.
12. Produce (translate into Latin) and read special functional texts - diagnoses.
13. When making diagnoses in Latin, use common abbreviations, adjectives that characterize the course of the disease, as well as clichés that characterize the severity or degree of the disease.
14. Learn 570 lexical and phraseological units at a productive level.
15. Use Latin (Latinized Greek, hybrid, borrowed) industry terms, nomenclature and clichéd forms in professional speech (oral and written).

thirteen. RECOMMENDED LITERATURE

AND. Main:

1. Lexicon terminologiae medicinalis (Russian / English) / Kiseleva IS. G. , Nikolaenko O. I. – the 4th kind. , Ex. and added – K. : "Book-plus", 2019. – 144

with.

2. Latin language and basics of medical terminology: [sub. for students higher honey. education closing] / [Smolska L. Yu., Kiselyova O. G., Vlasenko O. R. and others.]. – K.: Medicine, 2008. – 360 p.
3. Medical Latin terminology workbook: study guide / Kiselova OH, Lekhnitska S. I., Shpynta G. M. -kind. the 5th , Ex. and added – Kyiv: "Book-plus", 2019. – 128 p.

II. Additional:

1. Kiselyova O. G., Lehnitska S. I., Shpinta H. M. Latin language and medical terminology: practical. - K.: Book Plus, 2016. - 376 p.
2. Kiseleva E. G., Brazhuk Yu. B., Lekhnitskaya S. I. Workshop on Latin language and medical terminology. - K.: Book-plus, 2013. - 320p.
3. Human anatomy: national textbook in 3 volumes / A. S. Holovatskyi, V. G. Cherkasov, M. R. Sapin [and others]. - kind. The 4th is revised. – Vinnytsia: Nova Kniga, 2015. – Volume 1. – 363 p.
4. Kiselyova O. G., Poskrypko A. M. Fundamentals of pharmaceutical and clinical terminology. - K.: Medicine, 2008. - 100 p.
5. Kiselyova O. G., Nikolayenko O. I. Lexical appendix on discipline
6. "Latin language and medical terminology / O. G. Kiselyova, O. I. Nikolayenko - K.: "Knyga plyus", 2015. - 112 p.
7. Lehnitska S. I. The phenomenon of synonymy in pharmaceutical nomenclature of Greek-Latin origin: onomasiological and derivational aspect) / S. I. Lehnitska //: diss. Ph.D. philol. of science - K.: Nova kniga, 2016. - 260 p.
8. Nykula T.D., Moiseyenko V.O. Ukrainian-Russian-English-Latin explanatory dictionary. - Kyiv: Zadruga, 2007. – 235 p.
9. Nykula T.D., Moiseyenko V.O. Therapeutic explanatory dictionary: English-Ukrainian, Ukrainian-English. - K.: Zadruga, 2012. - 820 p.
10. Pharmacology. Textbook on the behavior of students of medical faculties / Chekman I. S., Gorchakova N. O., Kazak L. I. and others. // Author of the "Recipe" section Kava T. V. / ed. 2nd - Vinnytsia: Nova Kniga, 2013. – 792 p.
11. Cherkasov V.G., Bobryk I.I., Huminskyi Y.Y., Kovalchuk O.I. International anatomical terminology (Latin, Ukrainian, Russian and English equivalents). – Vinnytsia: Nova kniga, 2010. – 392 p.
12. László Répás Basics of medical terminology Latin and -Greek origin. - Debrecen, 2013. - 114p.
13. John H. Dirckx Greek and Latin Medical terminology. - Washington, 2013. - 20 p.
14. Chase Hassan Medical terminology. - Manchester, 2015. - 30p.
15. Anthea Cayetano Medical terminology, documentation, casecards&handovers. - Flinders University, 2015 - 76p.

III. Reference:

1. Dorland's English-Ukrainian illustrated medical dictionary. - In 2 volumes. – Lviv: Nautilus, 2002.

2. Wolfson S. I. Latin-Russian medical dictionary. - M.: Medgiz, 1957. - 423p.
3. Dremova N.B., Bereznikova R.E. Nomenclature of medicinal products: formation features and pharmaceutical information. - Kursk, 2002. - 152 p.
4. Dvoretzky I. Kh. Latin-Russian dictionary. - M.: Rus. Yaz., 2000. – 846 p.
5. Zabolotny D. I., Boyenko S. K., Tyshko F. O., Kiselyova O. G. Medical dictionary of otorhinolaryngological terms: Ukrainian. - Russian - Latin, Russian - Ukrainian - Latin., Latin. - Russian-Ukrainian – K.: Logos, 2011. – 382 p.
6. Kyrychok L.T., Fomina L.V. Russian-Ukrainian-Latin explanatory dictionary of names of medicinal products. - K., 2004. - 180 p.
7. Knyrovich M. F. Dictionary of medical terminology Latin-Ukrainian-Russian. - K.: Gosmedizdat of the Ukrainian SSR, 1948. -442p.
8. Compendium 2015 - Medicinal drugs / Ed. V. N. Kovalenko, A. P. Viktorova. - K.: Morion, 2015. - 2298 p.
9. Kovtun O., Kornilov M., Tolmachova V. Modern terminology and nomenclature of organic compounds. - K.: "Bohdan", 2008. - 176 p.
10. Latin language and the basis of medical terminology: textbook for medical students. inst. / Ed. M. N. Chernyavskiy. - Minsk, 1999 - 360 p.
11. Mashkovsky M. D. Medicines: In 2 volumes. - M.: Novaya volna, 2006.-1216p.
12. Workshop on the Latin language and medical terminology / E. G. Kiseleva, Y. B. Brazhuk, S. I. Lekhnytskaya - K.: Kniga-plus, 2011. - 207 p.
13. Graves R. Myths of Ancient Greece. / Ed. A. A. Taho-Godiu. - M.: "Progress", 1999.-300 p.
14. Flaiser M. The structure of medical and pharmaceutical terminology in the Romanian language / Flaiser M. // Rev. Med. Chir. Soc. Med. Nat. - Jasi. - 1999.

14. INFORMATIONAL RESOURCE:

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2. <http://college.saintebarbe.Ecole.pagespro-orange.fr/rome/medecine.htm> 3. http://wiki.answers.com/fr/Liste_de_locutions_latines
3. <http://www.omniglot.com/writing/latin.htm> 5. http://www.sno.pro.ru/lib/giro_chastnaya_i_obshestvennaya
4. <http://www.primetour.ua/.. /museum/Apteka-muzey>
5. http://www.new-point.com.ua/ru/service/moz/moz_360