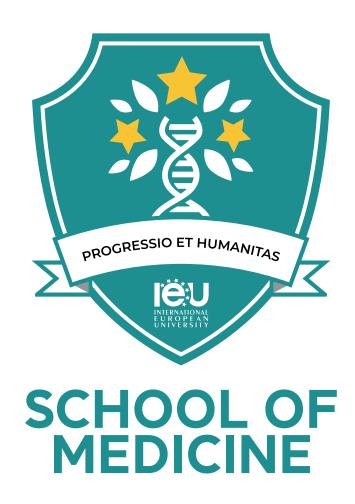




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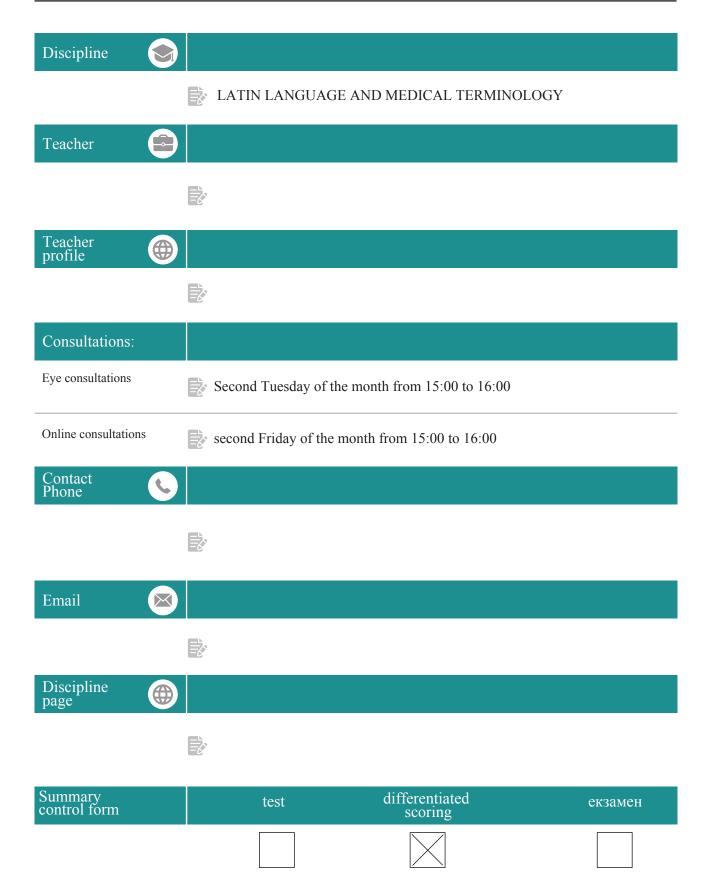


LATIN LANGUAGE AND MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY

2021











Short abstract of the discipline

This academic discipline is the theoretical basis of a set of knowledge and skills that form the profile of a specialist in the field of medicine. The study of discipline ensures obtaining the necessary theoretical knowledge and practical skills, without which it is impossible to dothis of modern specialists.

2 Prerequisite for studying the discipline

The academic discipline "Latin language and medical terminology" integrates with the following disciplines provided for by the curriculum of training specialists of the second (master' degree) level of higher education in the field of knowledge 22 "Health care" in the specialty 222 "Medical tsina", as "Ukrainian language inprofessional direction", "Foreign language", "Normal anatomy", "History of medicine", "Medical biology", "Biological chemistry". Also, "Latin language and medical terminology" serves as an applied discipline formastering a foreigner's language in a professional direction, mastering the terminology of fundamental disciplines ("Normal Physiology", "Pathological Physiology", "Pathological Anatomy"), aswell as disciplines of the cycle of professional and practical training ("Internal medicine", "Surgery I", "Obstetrics and Gynecology", "Dermatology"), the formation of prescription skills ("Pharmacology"), pharmacology").

The purpose and objectives of the discipline

The purpose of teaching the discipline "Latin language and medical terminology" is to learn basic professional terminology vocabulary with elements of normative grammar of the Latin language, which is necessary for work in the specialty "Medicine".

The main tasks of studying the discipline "Latin language and medical thermology" are:

- teach students to independently navigate phonetic, grammatical and lexical norms of the Latin language;
- to form the skills and abilities of using Latin-Greek forms in medical terminology;
- to create a proper theoretical basis for the assimilation of basic professional terminology vocabulary with elements of normative grammar of the Latin language.

4 Learning Outcomes

As a result of studying the discipline, the student must:

know: history of development of international Latin-language medical terminology (anatomical, histological, pharmaceutical, psychological, clinical), phonetics, elements of grammar and syntax of the Latin language, basic Latin terminology, terms, nomenclature units and their Ukrainian matches; be able to: read and translate Latin terms, performgrammatical analysis of

terms, lexical and grammatical exercises with the assimilation of medic Latin-speaking vocabulary, analyze and construct special medical and paramedic nomenclature names and terms, reproduce oral and written medical

expressions, Latin-speaking proverbs,

culturologicalma therale; freely operate latin-language terminology used n collecting information about the patient and

evaluating the results of laboratory and instrumental studies, conducting medical documentation, processing state, social and medical information.

Credit ECTS





6 Structure of discipline

Names of content modules and topics	Number of hours full-time form		
•	Just	Ave	uding Srs
Table of Contents Section 1. Fundamentals of international terminology. Structure			1
Theme 1. The role of Latin in international terminology. Phonetics. Alphabet. Classification of vows andvower. Bukvospolation.	5	3	2
Theme 2. The concept of "scientific term". Latin noun system. Vocabulary form. Grammatical categories. Inconsistent definition.	3	2	1
Theme 3. Grammatical categories of the adjective, divided into groups. Genealy endings, determining the basis. Systematic study of group Iconquests.	4	2	2
Theme 4. Nouns and conjugants in anatomical terminology. Nouns and Greek abolition. Exceptions to the genus.	4	2	2
Theme 5. Nouns of the second conjugation of the male and middle kind in anatomical terminology. Constant expressions and suffixes in terminology. Exceptions to the genus.	4	2	2
Theme 6. Nouns of the THIRD conjugence in anatomical terminology. Determination of the basis, types and paradigms of all genera. Types of conjugation. Consonary type. Male genus. Exceptions to the genus.	4	2	2
Theme 7. Nouns of the female and middle kind of the THIRD conjugation in anatomical terminology. Mixed type. Vower type. Exceptions to the genus.	4	2	2
Theme 8. Systematization of the study of anatomical terms of the 3D Latin conjugation. Features of conjugation of nouns of Greek origin.	4	2	2
Theme 9. Group 2 adjectives in anatomical terminology. Constant expressions. Coordination with the nouns I, 2, 3 of the conjug. Design of anatomical terms using adjectives of group II.Use of comparison degrees of Latinadjectivein medical terminology. Passive state time.	4	2	2
Theme 10. Study of nouns IV – V of conjugence in anatomical terminology. Exceptions. Constant expressions. Exceptions to the genus. Reconciliation of adjectives of group I-2 with nouns of I-V conjug. Iused latin numerals in medical terminology.	4	2	2
Тема 11. Систематизація вивчення принципів міжнародного термінотворення анатомо-гістологічного терміна. Підсумковий контроль.	4	2	2





Structure of discipline Number of hours full-time form Names of content modules and topics including Just Srs Table of Contents Section 2. The recipe. Fundamentals of pharmaceutical terminology Theme 12. International Latin-language nomenclature of organic chemistry. Chemical nomenclature. Names of chemical elements and compounds: names of acids, salts, oxides, hydroxides. Nomenclature of 4 2 2 organic chemistry: international names of eters. Theme 13. Pharmaceutical frequency segments in the names of drugs that indicate a therapeutic effect (analgesics, antipyretics, antispasmology), anatomical, physiological and pharmacological nature. Suffixes and 4 2 2 pharmaceutical frequency segments indicating alkaloids, glycosides. trivial names indicating vitamins and hormones. Theme 14. The verb in the recipe. Conditional method in the recipe. Grammatical structure of the prescription phrase. Latin nomenclature of 4 2 2 dosage forms. Theme 15. Latin part 4 2 2 of the recipe: writing recipes for soft and liquid medicinal forms. Theme 16. Systematization of the study of the principles of international 2 2 terminology of the pharmaceutical term. Final control. **Table of Contents Section 3. Clinical terminology** Theme 17. International scientific terminology system: clinical subsystem. Word formation with the help of Latin prefixes. 4 2 2 Single-wordclinical terms. Theme 18. Names of functional disorders, pathological processes and 2 2 conditions. Theme 19. Names of qualitative and quantitative deviations from the 2 norm in anatomo-histological structures and physiological processes. 4 2 Formation of terms of names of inflammatory and chronic processes in Latin and Ukrainian. Theme 20. Formation of multi-verb terms in the clinical terminology system. International classifier of diseases. Translation into Latin of 4 2 some diagnoses of the main branches of medicine. Theme 21. Formation of terms of names of clinical trials and surveys. Names of medical instruments and equipment. Names of damage to 4 2 2 tissues and organs provoked by the action of external factors. Names of surgeries and surgicaltechniques. Theme 22. Control of the level of formed verbal professional 5 2 3 competence. 90 48 42 **Total hours**





7	Signs of discipline							
	Term of teaching	Semester	International disciplinary integration	Course of the year (training)	Cycles: General Training/ Training/ Free Choice			
	1 semester	1 semester	Yes	1	General Training Cycle			
	D. C.							

Rating system and requirements

The current success of students is estimated on a 4-point scale (2; 3; 4; 5) at each practical level, taking into account the approved evaluation criteria for the relevant discipline. The student must receive an assessment on each topic for further conversion of grades into scores on a multi-point (200-point) scale. Evaluation of students' independent work on preparation for classroom practical classes is carried out during the current control of the topic at the appropriate classroom.

When evaluating the current educational activity of the student, 20% of the assessment is the independent work of the student, which takes into account the knowledge of the topic of independent study and the performance of work in the school "Professional medical vocabulary in English"

Semester scoring is evaluated on a two-point scale (enrolled/not counted) and a 200-pointscale by determining the average arithmetic current score for each practical session on a 4-point scale, and its subsequent conversion into scores of 200-point scale.

Final (final) control of the sections is carried out at the end of the section in the form of a written test, which includes test tasks, theoretical questions and control of practical skills.

The finalontrole of knowledge in the discipline is carried out in the form of a differentiated test. QR Code: https://ieu.edu.ua/docs/rate-of-study.pdf

9 Conditions of admission to final control

Students who have completed all types of work, tasks provided for by the curriculum for a semester in accordance with the academic discipline are allowed to complete the semester final control, visit all classes provided for in the curriculum, wrote and passed the medical history and have an average score for the current academic activity of at least "3" (72 points on a 120-point scale).

QR Code: https://ieu.edu.ua/docs/rate-of-study.pdf

10 Discipline policy

Teaching discipline involves the use of the latest educational technologies aimed at increasing the interest of students in studying the course, mastering theoretical and practical knowledge of the subject.

During the study, it is important thatstudents study conscientiously, do not miss classes without a valid reason, participate in educational and research work.

It is important that teachers communicate with students based on dignity andhonor, taking into account gender, age, national or religious characteristics, equally well regarded to all persons studying and demanding them should be justified and objective. be honest and fair, prevent the creation of a situation that involves any manifestation of corruption.





11

Policy on skipping classes and completing tasks after the deadline

The student, who, for good reasons, confirmed documented, was not subject to the current control of the masses the right to undergo current control within two weeks after returning to study.

A student who was absent from classes without valid reasons, did notparticipate in the current control, did not eliminate academic debt, is not allowed to final semester control of knowledge in this discipline, and on the day of passing the exam in the examination information, the scientific and pedagogical staff is assessed "unacceptable". independent (individual) work provided for by the working curriculumof the discipline and is carried out in accordance with the schedule of liquidation of academic debt approved by the rector.

https://ieu.edu.ua/docs/050.pdf

12 Academic Integrity Policy

Participants of the educational process are guided by the principles of academics of emigrant integrity

https://ieu.edu.ua/docs/050.pdf

Main literature:

13

Recommended sources of information

Latin language and basics of medical terminology: [sub. for the studio of higher medical training] / [Smolska L.Y., Kiselyova O.G., Vlasenko O.R., etc.]. – K.: Medicine, 2008. – 360 p.

László Répás Basics of medical terminology Latin and -Greekorigin. – Debrecen, 2013. – 114p.

John H. Dirckx Greek and Latinin Medical terminology. – Washington, 2013. – 20 p.

Chase Hassan Medical terminology. – Manchester, 2015. – 30p.

Anthea Cayetano Medical terminology, documentation, casecards&handovers. – Flinders university, 2015 – 76p.

Medical Latin terminology workbook: studyguide / Kiselova O. H., Lekhnitska S. I., Shpynta G. M. –вид. 5-те, випр. та допов. – Kyiv: «Book-plus», 2019. – 128 р.

Lexicon terminologiae medicinalis (Русский / English) / Киселева Е. Γ . , НиколаенкоО. И. – 4-те вид. , випр. та допов. – К. : «Book-plus», 2019. – 144 с.

Additional literature:

Kiselyova O.G., Lekhnitska S.I., Spina G.M. Latin language and medical

terminology: workshop. – K.: Book Plus, 2016. – 376p.

Kiselyeva E.G., Brazhuk Y.B., Lekhnitsaia S.I. Workshopon Latin languages and medicine terminologists. – K.: Booksa-plus, 2013. – 320c.

Human Anatomy: National Textbook in 3 t. / A. S. Holovatsky, V.G. Cherkasov, M.R. Sapin [etc.]. – 4th revised. –VinnitsaI: New Book, 2015. – Volume 1. – 363 p.

Flaiser M. The structure of medical and pharmaceutical terminology in the Romanian language / Flaiser M. // Rev. Med. Chir. Soc. Med. Nat. – Jasi. – 1999.

Additional information sources:

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http://wiki.eanswers.com/fr/Liste_de_locutions_latines

http://www.omniglot.com/writing/latin.htm

http://www.sno.pro1.ru/lib/giro chastnaya i obshestvennaya

http://www.primetour.ua/../museum/Apteka-muzey

http://www.new-point.com.ua/ru/service/moz/moz_360





16 Tips for successful training on the course

If you want to be successful in this discipline, then you must:

- 1. Be active, persistent, inquisitive, consistent
- 2. Be tidy and polite
- 2. Systematically prepare for practical classes
- 3. Perform tasks for independent work and protect them in the classroom.
- 3. Attend the class in a medical gown
- 4. Independently solve tests and tasks, actively work in the classroom.
- 5. Prepare presentations and crossword puzzles in the discipline. Participate in student scientific conferences and engage inresearch work in scientific circles of the department.

I wish you perseverance, dedication and motivation to study. And then success will come to you! Tothe meeting in the classroom!

Don't forget your medical gowns!