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**Pharmaceutical terminology for English-medium students**

**Student’s guide**

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The students’ guide is made up according to the syllabus of the course “Latin language and medical terminology”. The book contains the main aspects of pharmaceutical terminology: trivial names of medicines, prescription phrases, prescription. There are 7 lessons in the book, each one focusing on a particular area of pharmaceutical terminology. Lessons have the same format consisting of two parts: part “A” and part “B”. Part “A” is compulsory in academic process. Part “B” is intended as additional one therefore exercises should be selected and used in the order appropriate for students. The study of pharmaceutical terms contributes to correct comprehension and usage of terms in medical practice.

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**PREFACE**

Pharmaceutical terminology consists of names of medicines, medicine forms, botanical and chemical names, rules of writing out prescriptions and special prescription phrases in pharmacy.

When studying pharmaceutical terminology students must master principles of writing medicine names, translation of pharmaceutical terms, rules of writing out, reading and translating prescriptions. Students must also memorize certain number of special vocabulary including Greek and Latin term elements.

**Lesson 1**

**The most ordinary phrases and expressions in prescriptions**

**P A R T “A”**

**The most ordinary phrases in prescriptions**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Latin** | **English** |
| Misce, (ut) fiat pasta. | Mix, let the paste be formed. |
| Misce, (ut) fiat pulvis. | Mix, let the powder be formed. |
| Misce, (ut) fiat unguentum. | Mix, let the ointment be formed. |
| Misce, (ut) fiat suppositorium. | Mix, let the suppository be formed. |
| Misce, (ut) fiant suppositoria. | Mix, let suppositories be formed. |
| Misce, (ut) fiant species. | Mix, let the herbal combination be formed. |
| Misce (Misceātur). | Mix (Let it be mixed). |
| Da (Detur). | Give (let it be given). |
| Signa (Signētur). | Sign (let it be signed). |
| Sterilĭsa (Sterilisētur). | Sterilize (let it be sterilized). |
| Da (Dentur) tales doses numĕro... | 1. Give (let it be given) such doses in number ...2. Give out (let it be given) such doses a number ... |
| Adde aseptĭce. | Add aseptic. |
| Da in tabulettis. | Give in pills (tablets). |
| Da in capsǔlis gelatinōsis. | Give in gelatinous capsules. |
| Recipe. | Take. |
| Da in ampullis. | Give in ampoules. |
| Da in vitro fusco. | Give in the dark bottle. |

**Special expressions with prepositions in a prescription**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  **Latin**  | **English** |
| per os  | through the mouth |
| per rectum | through the rectum |
| sub linguam | under the tongue |
| pro dosi | dose for one administration (single-use dose) |
| pro die  | dose for one day |
| pro narcōsi | for narcosis |
| pro injectionĭbus | for injections |
| in vivo | on a living (organism) |
| in vitro  | in a bottle |
| per se  | in a pure form (chemically pure) |
| contra tussim | against cough |
| ex tempŏre | in case of need |
| per vaginam | through the vagina |
| sub cutem | under the skin |
| intra venam | into the vein |
| intra musculos | into muscles |
| pro infantibus | for children |
| pro usu interno (externo) \ ad usum internum (externum) | for internal (external use) |

**Prepositions**

Prepositions are often used in pharmaceutical terminology. They require usage of nouns in Accusativus (the Accusative case) or Ablativus (the Instrumental case).

**1. Prepositions with Accusativus:**

**supra** – above **per** – through, during

**ad** – till, in, to **contra** – against, contra

**2. Prepositions with Ablativus:**

 **sine** – without **pro** – for **de** – from, about **cum** – with **ex** – from, out of

Two prepositions can be used both with Accusativus and Ablativus changing their meaning:

 **in** – into (Acc. ‒ direction); in – (Abl. ‒ place)

 **sub** – under (Acc. ‒ direction); under – (Abl. ‒ place )

**Examples of translation:**

*English Latin*

through the nose per nas**um**

for the nose pro nas**o**

with nystatine cum Nystatin**o**

from roots of valerian ex radic**ibus** Valerianae

 (valerian roots)

**Exersice 1**

**Translate expressions with prepositions:**

1. above the head \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. without alcohol \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. about teeth\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. for kidneys \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. against asthma \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6. with euphylline \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7. through the esophagus \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Lesson 2**

**Pharmaceutical term structure**

There are three goups of pharmaceutical terms:

1) simple – Analgīnum, Vaselīnum;

2) complex (include some stems) – Cardiovalēnum, Haemostimulīnum;

3) compound (include some words). The word order is the same as in anatomical terms or in compound clinical terms:

*a) noun in the Nom. Case + noun in the Gen.Case*:

unguentum Tetracyclīni – Tetracycline ointment;

*b) noun in the Nom. Case + adj. in the Nom. Case:*

unguentum ophthalmĭcum – ophthalmic ointment;

*c) noun in the Nom. Case + noun in the Gen Case + adjective in the Nom or in the Gen Case:*

unguentum Tetracyclīni ophthalmĭcum – Tetracycline ophthalmic ointment;

d) 1) *noun in the Nom Case + noun in the Gen Case + adjective in the Gen Case +adjective in the Nom Case*

solutio Acidi borici spirituosa ‒ boric acid spirituous solution;

2) *noun in the Nom Case +adjective in the Nom Case +noun in the Gen Case + adjective in the Gen Case:*

solutio spirituosa Acidi borici ‒ boric acid spirituous solution;

e) if a term includes one noun and several adjectives, it is translated vice versa (the word order in the opposite direction):

spiritus aethylicus rectificatus ‒ rectificated ethylic alcohol

Names of medicines, plants are written with a capital letter.

**Trivial names of medicines**

Trivial names of medicines are ordinary names of remedies \ medicines used in everyday life (for example, analgine, panadol, validol et cet.). All trivial names of remedies are nouns of the II declension. All names of medicines belong to the neuter gender. These names have the declensional endings **-um** in the Nominative Singular and **-i** in the Genitive Singular: Dermatolum, i n (II declension). There is also a little group of remedies which belong to the I declension and have the ending **-a** in the Nominative Singular and **-ae** in the Genitive Singular: No-spa, ae f; Bromcamphora, ae f.

All trivial names are written with a capital letter.

**Term elements.** Many names of medicines can include term elements: stems, prefixes, suffixes which have some information about pharmacological action of a medicine, chemical structure, origin of a remedy, attitude to some anatomical organ etc. For example:

Aethazōlum ‒ a preparation that includes an ethylic group (**aeth**-) and nitrogen **(-az)**

Corvalolum – cardiac preparation (cor – heart)

Menthōlum – a preparation obtained from mint (menth).

**The medicine forms (forms of medicines)**

A medicine form is a preparation form being given to make a pharmacological action of remedy \ medicine more effective and its use more comfortable. There are solid, liquid and soft remedy \ medicine forms.

*Solid remedy \ medicine forms* are powder, pills \ tablets, dragee, herbal combination. *Liquid remedy \ medicine forms* are solutions, tinctures, extracts, infusions, decoctions, mixtures, emulsions, syrups, suspensions. *Soft remedy \ medicine forms* are ointments, liniments, pastes, suppositories.

The name of a remedy \ medicine form is always written on the first place, the name of medicinal substance is on the second place with a capital letter in the Genitive Singular:

**English Latin**

tetracycline ointment unguentum Tetracyclini

(ointment of tetracycline)

analgine pills \ tablets tabulettae Analgini

(pills \ tablets of analgine)

anise oil oleum Anisi

Pay attention! Trivial names of combined preparations are always written with quotation-marks in the Nominative Singular:

 dragée “Undevitum”, tabulettae “Phenalginum”

**P A R T “A”**

**Words to Learn**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Latin** | **English** | **French** |
| medicamentum, i n | drug, medicine, medicament | médecine f , médicament m |
| remedium, i n | remedy | remède m |
| analgetĭcus, a, um | analgesic, analgetic | analgésique |
| antipyretĭcus, a, um | febrifuge, antipyretic | fébrifuge, antipyrétique |
| cardiacus, a, um | cardiac | cardiaque |
| cholagōgus, a, um | cholagogue, сholagogic | cholagogue |
| diuretĭcus, a, um | (di)uretic, emictory | diurétique |
| sedatīvus, a, um | calmative, sedative | sédatif |
| solutio, ōnis f | solution | solution f |
| spasmolytĭcus, a, um | spasmolytic, antispasmodic | spasmolytique |
| oleum, i n | oil | huile f; essence f |
| oleōsus, a, um | oily | huileux |
| spirĭtus, us m | alcohol | alcool m |
| aethylĭcus, a, um | ethyl(ic) | éthylique |
| spirituosus, a, um | spirituous | spiritueux |
| tabuletta, ae f | tablet; pill | comprimé m |
| obductus, a, um | covered; coated | couvert |
| unguentum, i n | ointment | onguent m |
| ophthalmĭcus, a, um | ophthalmic | ophtalmique |
| linimentum, i n | liniment | liniment m |
| emulsum, i n | emulsion | émulsion f |
| aqua, ae f | water | eau f |
| tinctura, ae f | tincture | teinture f |
| species, erum f ***(always in Plural!)*** | herbal combination (collection) | la collection des herbes |

**term elements**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Latin** | **English** | **French** |
| aeth- | ethyl group | le groupe éthylique |
| meth- | methyl group | le groupe méthylique |
| phen- | phenyl group | le groupe phénylique |
| andr-, test-, vir- | men sexual hormones preparations | les hormones androgènes |
| oestr- | women sexual hormones preparations | les hormones femelles |
| -asa, -asu, -asum,-(en)zym | ferment, enzyme | ferment m; enzyme m |
| cycl- | circle | cercle m |
| cyclin- | antibiotic of tetracycline group | l’antibiotique (m) du groupe detétracycline |
| cillin- | antibiotic of penicillin group | l’antibiotique (m) du groupe depénicilline |
| cid- | to kill | tuer |
| morph- | morphine derivatives | les dérivés morhiniques |
| cain- | anesthetic | anesthésique m |
| mycin- | antibiotic of streptomycin group | l’antibiotique (m) du groupe de streptomycine |
| phyll- | leaf | feuille f |
| pyr- | fever | fièvre f |
| the(o)- | tea | thé m |

**Explanation of some terms**

**linimentum, i n (Latin)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **English** | **French** |
| **liniment**a liquid medicine form (liquid ointment) for external use usually made with oil  | **liniment m**une médecine liquide (l’onguent liquide) pour utilisation extérieure fait avec l’huile |

**tinctura, ae f (Latin)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **English** | **French** |
| **tincture**a medicine obtained from plant material mixed with alcohol | **teinture f**la médecine obtenue par l’action prolongée de l’alcool sur des substances végétables |

**species, erum f (Latin)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **English** | **French** |
| **herbal combination***Syn. herbal collection, medicinal collection, tea*a mixture of cutted vegetable medicinal raw materials, sometimes mixed with salts and essential oils | **la collection des herbes**une mixture préparée des matériaux végétals médicinaux hachés et déchirés, parfois mixte avec les sels, les huiles et les essences  |

**EXERCISES**

**1. Read, define term elements, explain their meanings:**

1) Pyrcophēnum, Heparinum, Pancreatinum, Neomycinum, Glycocyclinum, Synoestrōlum, Aethazōlum, Cyclodōlum, Oestronum, Testoviron, Cholenzymum, Dicainum, Synthomycīnum, Phenacetinum, Methicillīnum, Theophyllinum, Streptocidum, Novocainum;

2) Methandrostenolum, Haemostimulīnum, Dipro-phyllīnum, Theobromīnum, Microcīdum, Cocarboxylāsum, Tetracyclīnum, Platyphyllīnum, Algopyrīnum, Olemorphocyclīnum.

**2. Change the word-order in English and translate into Latin:**

 **Example:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Change and translate |
|  | English | Latin |
| liniment of synthomycin | synthomycin liniment | linimentum Synthomycini |
| oil of anise | anise oil | oleum Anisi |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Change and translate |
|  | English | Latin |
| oil of Vaselin |  |  |
| ointment of furacillin |  |  |
| liniment of streptocid |  |  |
| oily solution of progesteron |  |  |
| emulsion of ricine oil |  |  |
|  solution of glycerin |  |  |
| ointment of ichthyol |  |  |
| tincture of strophanthin |  |  |
| emulsion of oil of Vaseline (*or* emulsion of Vaseline oil) |  |  |
| covered tablets of nystatine |  |  |
| spirituous solution of menthol |  |  |

**3. Translate from English into Latin:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **English** | **Latin** |
| amidopyrin pills \ tablets |  |
| “pyraminal” pills \ tablets |  |
| albichthol ointment |  |
| furacillin ointment |  |
| protargol solution |  |
| hydrocortison ointment |  |
| dibiomycin ophthalmic ointment |  |
| streptocid liniment |  |
| “bellataminal” tablets |  |
| diuretic herbal combination |  |
| cholagogue herbal combination |  |
| tetracycline covered tablets |  |
| anesthesin oily solution |  |
| methyltestosteron in tablets |  |
| nitroglycerine oily solution |  |
| opium simple tincture |  |
| cardiac remedy |  |
| cardiac remedies |  |
| diuretic remedy |  |
| diuretic remedies |  |
| sedative remedy |  |
| sedative remedies |  |

**3. Complete terms:**

1) remedi... analgetic... (analgetic remedy);

2) remedi... analgetic... (analgetic remedies);

3) solutio Novocain...in ampull... (novocain solution

 in ampoules);

4) liniment... Synthomycin...cum Novocain... (synthomycin liniment

 with novocain);

5) tabulett... et unguent... (pills and ointments);

6) soluti.. .et liniment... (solutions and liniments);

7) solutio Anaesthesin... oleos... (anaesthesin oily solution);

8) dragee Tetracyclin... cum Nystatin... (tetracycline dragee with nystatin);

9) solutio Glucos... pro injection... intra ven...

 (glucose solution for injections into the vein).

**PART “B”**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Latin** | **English** | **French** |
| barb- | somniferous | somnifère m |
| -phyt- | plant | plante f |
| -allerg- | allergy preparations | les médicaments contre les allergies |
| -ap-, -apis- | bee | abeille f |
| -dorm--somn--hypn--stress--tranqu- | somniferous, sedative preparations | les préparations somnifères et sédatives |
| -vip(e)r- | viper, snake | vipère f; serpent m |
| -vit- | vitamin | vitamine f |

**EXERCISES**

**1. Read, define term elements, explain their meanings:**

Apilacum, Polyvitaplex, Barbitalum, Phytinum, Pyocidum, Viperalginum, Allergivalum, Dormanolum, Phytoferrolaetolum, Hexavitum, Cyclobarbitalum, Apiphorum, Somnotropon*,* Vipraxinum, Hypnoferum.

**2.** **Complete terms:**

a) aqua cum spirit...aethylic...pro injection.. (water with ethylic alcohol for injections);

b) solutio Antipyrin... ad haemorrhagi...nasal... (antipyrin solution at nasal hemorrhage);

c) oleum Vaselin...cum Menthol...pro nas.. (Vaseline oil with menthol for nose);

d) solutio Lugol...cum Glycerin...pro pari...posteri...laryn... (lugol solution with glycerin for posterior wall of larynx);

e) solutio Strophant...in ampull...pro injection...intramuscular... (Strophant solution in ampoules for intramuscular injections).

**3. Translate from English into Latin:**

1. ointment with anaesthesin, Vaselin and lanolin *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*

*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*

2. aminazin with novocain solution for intramuscular injections \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. glucose solution with strophant solution for intravenous injections \_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. liniment with chloroform for joints \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. phenol with ethylic alcohol for ears \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Lesson 3**

**Verb**

In Latin a verb has such grammatical categories as:

1) number (Singulāris – singular; Plurālis – plural);

2) person (the first, the second, the third);

3) voice (Actīvum – the active voice; Passīvum – the passive voice);

4) mood (Indicatīvus – indicative; Imperatīvus – imperative; Conjunctīvus – subjunctive);

5) tense;

6) conjugation (4 conjugations).

**The short dictionary form**

The short dictionary form of a verb consists of:

1) the first person of the Present tense of Singular;

2) an infinitive (the indefinite form of a verb) ending and a figure that indicates a conjugation.

curo, āre 1 – cure

salveo, ēre 2 – to be healthy, to be in good health

divido, ĕre 3 – divide

audio, īre 4 – listen

Stem of a verb is defined by an infinitive form if one removes the ending -**re (I, II, IV conj.)** or -**ĕre (III conj.)** from an indefinite form of a verb:

**Infinitive** **Stem**

curare curā-

salvēre salvē-

dividĕre divid-

audīre audī-

The final letter of stem indicates a conjugation:

**Conjugation** **Final letter of a stem**

 **I -ā** (cur**ā**-)

 **II -ē** (salv**ē**-)

 **III consonant or -u (**divid-)

 **IV -ī (**aud**ī**-)

It is recommended to memorize the short dictionary form in two forms as it has mentioned before:

1) the first person of the Present tense of Singular;

2) an infinitive (indefinite form of a verb) ending consisting of the suffix -re and a previous vowel: cur**are** (to cure). Then a figure with conjugation follows it. Therefore the short dictionary form of the verb “to cure” is curo, are 1.

**Modus Indicativus. Praesens Indicativi Activi.**

**(The Indicative mood. The Present Indefinite Tense of the active voice)**

Praesens Indicativi Activi is formed by means of adding the personal endings of the active voice to the stem of a verb:

 1. -o 1. -(i)mus

**Singularis** 2. -(i)s 2. -(i)tis **Pluralis**

 3. -(i)t 3. -(u)nt

In brackets combining vowels are given for verbs of the III declension; verbs of the IV declension have only the combining vowel in the 3rd person Pluralis.

For example, the task is to conjugate the verb “misceo, miscēre” (to mix). The stem is misce-. The personal endings of the active voice must be added to this part of a verb:

 1. misceo (I mix) 1. miscemus (we mix)

 2. misces (you mix) 2. miscetis (you mix)

 3. miscet (he\ she mixes) 3. miscent (they mix)

Pay attention that pronouns are not used before verbs because the ending of a verb points to the person. In English this ending corresponds to the appropriate pronoun. For example:

**Latin English**

cura**mus** *(without a pronoun)* we cure

audi**t** *(without a pronoun)* he\she listens

praepar**o** *(without a pronoun)* I prepare

**Modus Indicativus. Praesens Indicativi Passivi**

**((The Indicative mood. The Present Indefinite Tense of the passive voice)**

Praesens Indicativi Passivi is formed by means of adding the personal endings of the passive voice to stem of a verb:

**Singularis** 1. –or 1. –(i)mur **Pluralis**

 2. –(e)ris 2. –(i)mini

 3. –(i)tur 3. –(u)ntur

In brackets combining vowels are given for verbs of the III declension; verbs of the IV declension have only the combining vowel in the 3rd person Pluralis.

For example, the task is to conjugate the verb “audio, ire” (to listen). The stem is audi-. The personal endings of the passive voice must be added to this part of a verb:

 1. audior (I am listened) 1. audimur (we are listened)

 2. audiris (you are listened) 2. audimini (you are listened)

 3. auditur (he\she is listened) 3. audiuntur (they are listened)

**Modus Imperativus**

**(The Imperative mood)**

The Imperative mood is used for giving an order addressed to the 2nd person Singularis or Pluralis. The Imperative mood is formed according to the following model:

 **Model Example**

**Singularis** Infinitivus without

 the suffix -re ausculta (*Engl.* auscultate!) *addressed to 1 person*

**Pluralis** Stem of a verb + (i)te auscultate (auscultate!) *addressed to*

 *two and more people*

The combining vowel -i- is used for verbs of the III declension.

**Infinitivus** **Imperativus Singularis** **Imperativus Pluralis**

curare cura (*Engl.* cure!) curate! (*Engl.* cure!)

salvēre salve salvete

 (*Engl*. be in good health) (Engl. be in good health)

dividĕre divide (*Engl.* divide!) dividite! (*Engl.* divide!)

audīre audi (*Engl.* listen!) audite! (*Engl.* listen!)

**The conjugation of the verb “sum, esse” (to be)**

**Singularis Pluralis**

1. sum (I am) 1. sumus (we are)

2. es (you are) 2. estis (you are)

3. est (he\she is) 3. sunt (they are)

**Modus conjunctivus**

**(The Subjunctive mood)**

The subjunctive mood is used for giving an idea of will, request, wish, willingness. The subjunctive mood is also used in complex sentences: adverbial clauses of cause, adverdial clauses of result, time or purpose: Misce, ut fiat pulvis. – Mix, let the powder be formed (purpose). The subjunctive mood is formed according to the following model:

Stem of a verb + -e I conj. + personal endings of the active or the passive voice

 -a II, III, IV conj.

Example:

The task is to conjugate the verb “ausculto, are” (to auscultate). The stem is ausculta-. This is a verb of the I conjugation, therefore one should change the final vowel of the stem “-a” to “-e”: “ausculte-”. And one should add personal endings to this part of the word “ausculte-”:

***Praesens Conjunctivi Activi***

**Singularis Pluralis**

1. auscultem (I would auscultate) 1. auscultemus (we would auscultate)

2. auscultes (you would auscultate) 2. auscultetis (you would auscultate)

***addressed to 1 person addressed to two and more people***

3. auscultet (he\ she would auscultate) 3. auscultent (they would auscultate)

 ***Praesens Conjunctivi Passivi***

**Singularis Pluralis**

1. ausculter (let me be auscultated) 1. auscultemur (let us be auscultated)

2. ausculteris (let you be auscultated) 2. auscultemini (let you be auscultated)

***addressed to 1 person addressed to two and more people***

3. auscultetur 3. auscultentur

(let him \ her \ it be auscultated) (let them be auscultated)

**The verb “fio, fieri” (to be formed \ made)**

The verb “fio, fieri” (to be formed \ made) is an irregular verb: it has the ending of the active voice but the meaning of the passive voice. The verb “fio, fieri” in the Subjunctive mood Singularis or Pluralis is often used in prescriptions. Therefore conjugation of this verb is only given in the Subjunctive mood:

***Conjunctivus***

***Singularis Pluralis***

1. fiam 1. fiamus

2. fias 2. fiatis

3. fiat (let it be formed \ made) 3. fiant (let them be formed)

One can see this verb in prescription phrases: Misce, fiat suppositorium *(Mix, let the suppository be formed)*. Misce, fiant suppositoria (*Mix, let suppositories be formed*).

**The word-order in a Latin sentence**

The word-order is free as in Russian and Ukrainian, the place of a word doesn’t influence on the main syntaxic functions in the sentence. As a rule, the subject is put at the beginning of a word. After that the indirect object follows on the second place, and the direct object is on the third place. The verb is put at the end of the sentence. This consequence can be represented according to the following model:

Subject + indirect object + direct object + verb

Example:

Medicus aegroto medicamentum praescribitur.

The doctor prescribes a medicine to a patient (=sick man).

If an object or a subject has an attributive given in a form of an adjective or a possessive pronoun, this adjective or pronoun follows the subject attributed:

 Medicus peritus aegroto medicamentum necessarium praescribitur.

The experienced doctor prescribes a necessary medicine to a patient (=sick man).

If there is the verb “sum, esse” (to be) in the sentence, one may translate such sentence by means of 3 ways:

1) the verb “sum, esse” (to be) is at the end of the sentence:

Corvalolum remedium cardiacum **est**. (Corvalol is an cardiac remedy.)

2) the verb “sum, esse” (to be) follows the subject:

Corvalolum **est** remedium cardiacum.

3) the verb “sum, esse” (to be) is at the beginning of the sentence:

**Est** modus in rebus. (There is measure in things.)

This way of translation is used in Latin set phrases and proverbs. In the rest of cases the first and the second ways of translation are often used in Latin.

**Words to Learn**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Latin** | **English** |
| addo, ěre | to add |
| adhibeo, ēre | to use |
| ausculto, āre | to auscultate |
| misceo, ēre | to mix |
| praeparo, āre | to prepare |
| praescribo, ěre | to prescribe |
| recipio, ěre | to take |
| repeto, ěre | to repeat |
| signo, āre | to sign |
| steriliso, āre | to sterilize |
| verto, ěre | to turn |

**EXERCISES**

**1. Define the conjugation of a verb and stem:**

**Example:**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Verb** | **Conjugation** | **Stem** |
| finire | 4 | fini- |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Verb** | **Conjugation** | **Stem** |
| respondēre |  |  |
| signāre |  |  |
| praeparāre |  |  |
| capěre |  |  |
| servīre |  |  |
| continēre |  |  |
| miscěre |  |  |
| erudīre |  |  |
| sterilisāre |  |  |
| recipěre |  |  |
| sentīre |  |  |
| habēre |  |  |
| colāre |  |  |

**2. Define the conjugation and stem of verbs, conjugate and translate the following verbs:**

Example:

formo, are (to form)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Conjugation | Stem | Conjugation and translation of a verb |
| 1 | forma- | **Singularis Pluralis** 1. formo *(I form)* 1. formamus *(we form)*2. formas *(you form)* 2. formatis *(you form)*3. format *(he\ she formes)* 3. formant *(they form)* |

ausculto, āre (to auscultate)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Conjugation | Stem | Conjugation of a verb |
|  |  | **Singularis**  **Pluralis**1. 1.2. 2.3. 3.  |
|  |  |  |

adhibeo, ēre (to use)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Conjugation | Stem | Conjugation of a verb |
|  |  | **Singularis**  **Pluralis** 1. 1.2. 2.3. 3.  |

propono, ěre (to propose)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Conjugation | Stem | Conjugation of a verb |
|  |  | **Singularis**  **Pluralis**1. 1.2. 2.3. 3.  |

finio,īre (to finish)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Conjugation | Stem | Conjugation of a verb |
|  |  | **Singularis**  **Pluralis** 1. 1.2. 2.3. 3.  |

**3. Make Imperativus Singularis and Pluralis for the following verbs and translate:**

Example:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Infinitivus** | **Imperativus Singularis** | **Imperativus Pluralis** | **Translation** |
| sterelisāre | sterilisa! | sterilisate! | sterilize! |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Infinitivus** | **Imperativus Singularis** | **Imperativus Pluralis** | **Translation** |
| signāre |  |  |  |
| miscēre |  |  |  |
| recipěre |  |  |  |
| vertěre |  |  |  |
| finīre (to finish) |  |  |  |
| auscultāre |  |  |  |
| adhibēre |  |  |  |
| praescriběre |  |  |  |
| audire (to listen) |  |  |  |
| repetěre |  |  |  |

**4. Translate from English into Latin:**

Prepare a medicine fast \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Chloroformium is used for narcosis \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Prepare mixture against cough for children \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Sedalgon and Spasmolgon are medicines for headache \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**5. Make the Subjunctive mood of the active and the passive voice for the following verbs:**

Example:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **The Subjunctive mood (the active or the passive voice)** | ***Praesens ConjunctiviActivi*** | ***Praesens ConjunctiviPassivi*** |
| you would add | addas | ‒ |
| let them be prepared | ‒ | praeparentur |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **The Subjunctive mood (the active or the passive voice)** | ***Praesens ConjunctiviActivi*** | ***Praesens ConjunctiviPassivi*** |
| let it be signed |  |  |
| let him solve***(solvo, ěre – to solve)*** |  |  |
| let the liniment be formed |  |  |
| Mix, let the liniment be formed. |  |  |
| he would prescribe |  |  |
| let it be mixed |  |  |
| let them be formed |  |  |
| Mix, let the herbal combination be formed |  |  |
| I would use |  |  |
| let the emulsion be formed |  |  |
| Mix, let the emulsion be formed |  |  |
| they would prescribe |  |  |
| let it be sterilized |  |  |

**Lesson 4**

**Prescription**

**Prescription grammatical structure**

Prescription is a written formula for preparation and administration of any remedy \ medicine. The Latin part of a prescription begins with the word **Recipe** (Rp.) – Take:

Take: Recipe:

Then names of remedies \ medicines and their quantity are written.

Take: Xeroform 3,0 Recipe: Xeroformii 3,0

 Vaselin till 100,0 Vaselini ad 100,0

Names of remedies \ medicines are written with a capital letter after the word “Recipe”. Each new medicine is written from the new line.

After names of remedies \ medicines and their quantity a doctor designates what must be done with them (**Misce. Sterilīsa. Da tales doses numĕro...).** For example:

Take: Xeroform 3,0 Recipe: Xeroformii 3,0

 Vaselin till 100,0 Vaselini ad 100,0

 Mix, let the ointment be formed. Misce, ut fiat unguentum.

The last Latin word is **Signa** (Sign). After this word a doctor writes directions to a patient regarding the dose and times of taking the remedy. **It’s written** **in English**. For example:

Take: Xeroform 3,0 Recipe: Xeroformii 3,0

 Vaselin till 100,0 Vaselini ad 100,0

 Mix, let the ointment be formed. Misce, ut fiat unguentum.

 Sign. For lubrication of the skin Signa. For lubrication of the skin

***Two models of prescription***

1) a remedy is written out in the Genitive (when a weight is indicated):

Take: Valerian tincture 20 ml Recĭpe: Tinctūr**ae** Valerian**ae** 20 ml

***or***

Take: Hydrocortison ointment 0,5% ‒ 5,0 Recĭpe: Unguent**i** Hydrocortison**i** 0,5% ‒ 5,0

***or***

Take: Hydrocortison suspension 2,5 % ‒ 5 ml Recipe: Suspensi**onis** Hydrocortison**i** 2,5 % ‒ 5 ml (suspension – suspensio, suspensi**onis** f)

2) a remedy is written out in the Accusative (for ready standard medicines: pills \ tablets, suppositories etc.):

Take: Analgene tablets in number 20 Recĭpe: Tabulett**as** Analgīni 0,5 numĕro **20**

Tablets are Plural, the I declension, feminine and **the Accusative**!

**Pluralis** **I** **II** **III**  **IV** **V**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | f | m n  |  m,f n  | m n | f |
| **Nom** | -ae | -i -a  | -es -a\-ia | -us -ua | -es |
| **Gen** | -arum | -orum | -um\-ium | -uum | -erum |
| **Dat** | -is | -is | -ibus | -ibus | -ebus |
| **Acc** | **-as** | -os -a | -es -a\-ia | -us -ua | -es |
| **Abl** | -is | -is | -ibus | -ibus | -ebus |

***or***

Take: “Anusol” suppositories in number 10 Recĭpe: Suppositoria “Anusolum” numero **10**

Suppositories are Plural, the II declension, neuter and **the Accusative**!

**Pluralis** **I** **II** **III**  **IV** **V**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | f | m n  |  m,f n  | m n | f |
| **Nom** | -ae | -i **-**a  | -es -a\-ia | -us -ua | -es |
| **Gen** | -arum | -orum | -um\-ium | -uum | -erum |
| **Dat** | -is | -is | -ibus | -ibus | -ebus |
| **Acc** | **-**as | -os **-a** | -es -a\-ia | -us -ua | -es |
| **Abl** | -is | -is | -ibus | -ibus | -ebus |

***Memorize next rules***

1) Weight quantity is indicated with figures; words “gramme”, “decigramme”, “centigramme”, “milligramme” are not written:

5 grammes – 5,0;

5 decigrammes – 0,5;

5 centigrammes – 0,05;

5 milligrammes – 0, 005.

2) There is an abbreviation for millilitres: ml (e.g. 200 ml, 15 ml).

3) If a medicine is prescribed in drops, a quantity of drops is pointed with Roman figures (I, II, III et cetera). Quantity of drops is written after the word “gutta” (drop), which is put in the Accusative Singular or Plural:

1 drop – guttam I

 2 drops – guttas II

Recipe: Olei Menthae guttas III

4) If some medicines are prescribed in equal quantity, the quantity is pointed after the last medicine. The word “ana” (of each, equally, in equal parts) is written before this last medicine:

Recĭpe: Tinctūrae Valeriānae

 Tinctūrae Convallariae ana 10 ml

5) The Latin part of a prescription ends with a word “Signa (Signētur)” – Sign.

**Abbreviations in prescriptions**

A large number of abbreviations of some words and even the whole sentences are used in prescriptions. There are some rules of abbreviation:

1. Names of remedy \ medicine forms, organs of plants and prescription phrases or expressions may be abbreviated.

2. Names of medicines, plants, chemical substances must not be abbreviated.

3. The word is shortened \ abbreviated to a consonant. If some consonants come together, the word is abbreviated on the last one: infusum – inf., extractum – extr., compositum – comp*.*

4. Maximum abbreviations which contain one letter exist only for prescription phrases:

Da tales doses numĕro*... –* D.t.d.N.

5. There are some non-ordinary \ non-standard abbreviations, which must be memorized: hb. – herba, pct. – praecipitātus, āā – ana etc.

## The most important abbreviations

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Abbreviation** | **The full form** | **Meaning**  |
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| **āā** | **ana** | **of each** |
| **ac., acid.** | **Acidum** | **acid** |
| aq. | aqua | water |
| D. | Da (Dentur). | Give (let it will be given) |
| dec., dct. | decoctum | decoction |
| **D.t.d. N.** | **Da (Dentur) tales doses numĕro** | **Give (let it will be given) such doses in (a) number ...** |
| **extr.** | **extractum** | **extract** |
| fl., flor. | flos | flower |
| fol. | folium | leaf |
| fr., fruct. | fructus | fruct |
| gtt.,gtts. | gutta | drop |
| hb., herb. | herba | herb |
| inf. | infusum | infusion |
| **M**. | **Misce.** | **Mix.** |
| praec., pct, ppt. | praecipitatus | precipitated |
| r., rad. | radix | root |
| rhiz., rh. | rhizoma | rhizome |
| **Rp.** | **Recipe** | **Take** |
| **S**. | **Signa** | **Sign.** |
| **sol.** | **solutio** | **solution** |
| **tab**. | **tabuletta** | **tablet, pill** |
| **t-rae, tinct.,** | **tinctura** | **tincture** |
| **ung.** | **unguentum** | **ointment** |
| **M.f.** | **Misce, fiat..** | **Mix, let...be formed** |

**P A R T “A”**

**Words to Learn**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Latin** | **English** | **French** |
| folium, i n | leaf | feuille f |
| herba, ae f | herb | herbe f |
| dragee | dragée | dragée f |
| extractum, i n | extract | extrait m |
| siccus, a, um | dry | sec |
| fluidus, a, um | liquid, fluid | liquid, fluide |
| spissus, a, um | thick | épais, serré, **mou (avec l’extrait!)** |
| gutta, ae f | drop | goutte f |
| sacchărum, i n | sugar | sucre m |
| sirǔpus, i m | syrup, sirup | sirop m |
| succus, i m | juice, sap | jus m, suc m |
| suppositorium, i n | suppository | suppositoire m |
| suspensio, ōnis f | suspension | suspension f |
| tinctūra, ae f | tincture | teinture f |
| infusum, i n | infusion | infusion f |
| decoctum, i n | decoction | décoction f |
| dosis, is f | dose | dose f |
| Anīsum, i n | anise | anis m |
| Belladonna, ae f | belladonna, deadly nightshade | Belladone f, morelle fureuse |
| Cacao | cocoa | cacao m |
| Camphora, ae f | camphor | camphre m |
| Chamomilla, ae f | camomile | camomille f |
| Convallaria, ae f | lily of the valley | lis des vallées, muguet |
| Hippophaë, ës f | sea-buckthorn | argousier m |
| Mentha, ae f | mint | menthe f |
| Mentha piperita | peppermint | menthe poivrée |
| Millefolium, i n | milfoil | mille-feuille m |
| Senna, ae f | senna | séné f |
| Valeriāna, ae f | valerian | valériane f |
| mixtūra, ae f | mixture | mixture f |
| pasta, ae f | paste | pâte f |

**Explanation of some terms**

**suppositorium, i n (Latin)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **English** | **French** |
| **suppository**a conical mass of medicinal substance that melts upon insertion into the rectum or the vagina | **suppositoire m**une préparation de forme conique que l’on met dans l’anus ou le vagin |

**suspensio, onis f (Latin)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **English** | **French** |
| **suspension**a liquid preparation consisting of solid particles dispersed throughout a liquid phase in which they are not soluble | **suspension f**une médecine liquide quand le principe actif n’est pas soluble dans l’eau |

**decoctum, i n (Latin)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **English** | **French** |
| **decoction**a herbal liquid medicine made by boiling crude vegetable materials (based on water) | une préparation liquide (généralement végétable) par dissolution dans l’eau bouillante (basée sur l’eau)  |

**infusum, i n (Latin)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **English** | **French** |
| **infusion** | **infusion f** |
| a liquid medicine obtained from the process of steeping a substance (often a plant) in hot or cold water (based on water) | une préparation liquide obtenue par l’action d’immersion une substance (souvent une plante) dans l’eau froide ou chaude (basée sur l’eau) |

**dragee (Latin)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **English** | **French** |
| a tablet of a round or an oval form with glazed surface | un comprimé de forme ovale ou ronde qui est enrobée de sucre |

**EXERCISES**

**1. Translate from Latin into English:**

1. Herba Convallariae\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. Solutio Euphyllini in ampullis\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. Emulsum olei Vaselini\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. Dragee Tetracyclini cum Nystatino\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. Solutio Protargoli in vitro nigro\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6. Suppositoria rectalia “Anaesthesolum”\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7. Infusum radicis Valerianae\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8. Aqua Menthae piperitae\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9. Succus gastricus naturalis pro usu interno\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**2. Translate into Latin:**

1. anise oil\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. lily of the valley tincture\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. sugar syrup\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. herb of lily of the valley\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. sea-buckhtorn oil\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6. belladonna thick extract\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7. peppermint tincture\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8. opium benzoic tincture\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9. Vaseline oil emulsion\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

10. mint leaves infusion\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

11. medicinal capsules\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 12. rectal suppositories “Anusol”\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**3. Read and translate prescriptions from Latin into English:**

1. Recipe: Succi gastrici naturalis 100 ml

 Da. Signa. 1-2 spoons 3 times a day before meal

2. Recipe: Ichthyoli 0,1

 Extracti Opii 0,015

 Olei Cacao 2,0

 Misce, fiat suppositorium.

 Da tales doses numero 10.

 Signa. 1 suppository 1-2 times a day

3. Recipe: Suppositoria vaginalia “Osarbonum” numero 10

 Da. Signa. 1 suppository 1 time a day

4. Recipe: Bromcamphorae 0,15

 Phenobarbitali 0,05

 Misce, fiat pulvis.

 Dentur tales doses numero 10 in capsulis gelatinosis.

 Signetur. 1 capsule 2-3 times a day

5. Recipe: Mentholi 0,2

 Tincturae Belladonnae

 Tincturae Convallariae ana 5 ml

 Solutionis Nitroglycerini 2% 2 ml

 Misce. Da. Signa. 10 drops 3 times a day

**4. Translate prescriptions from English into Latin:**

1. Take: Valerian tincture

 Lily of the valley tincture 15 ml of each

 Belladonna ointment 5 ml

 Menthol 0,2

 Mix. Give. Sign. 20-25 drops 3 times a day.

2. Take: Opium simple tincture 10 ml

 Give. Sign. 5-8 drops a day.

3. Take: Water of peppermint

 Glycerine

 Ethyl alcohol 70% 30 ml of each

 Mix. Give. Sign. For a rinse.

4. Take: “Tetravitum” dragee in number 50

 Give. Sign. 1 dragee 3 times a day.

5. Take: Retabolil oily solution 5 % for injections

 Give such doses in number 30

 Sign. 1 ampoule in muscles.

6. Take: Rectal suppositories “Anaesthesolum” in number 10

 Give. Sign. 1-2 suppositories a day.

7. Take: Menthol spirituous solution 20%-50 ml

 Give. Sign. To rub in the skin of the staggered joint.

8. Take: Ethylic alcohol 96%-20 ml

 Water for injections 100 ml

 Mix. Give. Sign. 10 ml into the vein.

9. Take: Vaseline oil emulsion 100 ml

 Give. Sign.

10. Take: Anesthesin 0,01

 Cacao oil 2,0

 Mix, let the rectal suppository be formed.

 Sign. 1 suppository 2 times a day.

**5. Write down the following prescriptions without any abbreviations:**

1. Rp.: Camphorae 0,1

 Sacchari 0,3

 M. f. pulv.

 D. t. d. N. 12

 S. 1 powder 3-4 times a day.

2. Rp.: Sol. Synoestroli oleos. 0,1 % 1 ml

 D. t. d. N. 30 in amp.

 S. 1 ml into muscles.

3. Rp.: Supp. cum Euphyllino N. 10

 D. S. 1 suppository 3 times a day.

4. Rp.: Tab. Spasmolytini 0,1 obd. N. 6

 D. S. 1 tablet 2 times a day.

5. Rp.: Inf. fol. Sennae 20,0-200 ml

 D. S. 1 spoon in the morning and in the evening.

6. Rp.: Mentholi 0,2

 T-rae Belladonnae

 T-rae Convallariae ana 5 ml

 Sol. Nitroglycerini 2%-2 ml

 M. D. S. 10 drops 3 times a day

**Dentistry**

**1. Translate prescriptions from English into Latin:**

1. Take: Tannin 2,0

 Glycerine till 20 ml

 Mix. Give. Sign. For lubrication of the gums at gingivitis.

2. Take: Lidocaine solution 1% 2 ml

 Give out such doses in number 5 in ampoules.

 Sign. For anesthesia at treatment of pulpitis.

3. Take: Chlorophyllipt spirituous solution 1% 200 ml

 Give. Sign. 1 spoon for a rinse of the oral cavity.

4. Take: Pyraminal tablets a number 6

 Give. Sign. 1 tablet at toothache.

5. Take: Hydrocortisone solution 0,5 % 0,25 ml

 Oxytetracyclin 0,025

 Amidopyrin 0,05

 Mix, let the paste be formed.

 Sign. For treatment of pulpitis.

6. Take: Dicain 0,05

 Chloroform

 Ethylic alcohol 95% 1 ml of each

 Mix. Give. Sign. Analgesic liquid for teeth.

7. Take: Furacillin tablets 0,02 for external use a number 10

 Give. Sign. To solve 2 tablets in 1 bottle of water

 for a rinse of the oral cavity.

8. Take: Sea-buckthorn oil 100 ml

 Give. Sign. For applications on the affected area of the oral cavity.

**PART “B”**

**3. Translate prescriptions from English into Latin:**

1. Take: Powder with oxytetracycline for suspension 30,0

 Give. Sign. 1 spoon 3 times a day.

Take: Tetracycline covered tablets with nystatin a number 25

 Give. Sign. 1 tablet 4 times a day.

**4. Translate from English into Latin:**

a) Prepare mixture for one day \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

b) Senna leaves decoction is prescribed in a prescription **(prescription – receptum, i n)**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

c) Take anise oil \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

d) Prescribe extracts for a prescription \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

e) Sedalgon and Spasmolgon are used for treatment of cephalalgia \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

f) Mix let the emulsion is formed, add opium simple tincture \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

g) Milfoil fluid extract is a hemostatic remedy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

h) Use cycloferon liniment for intravaginal installations \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Lesson 5**

**Names of chemical elements**

Latin names of chemical elements are nouns of the II declension, the neuter gender with the ending -um in Nom. Sg., -i in Gen.Sg.:

e.g. Palladium, i n – palladium Hydrargyrum, i n – mercury

 Titanium, i n – titanium Ferrum, i n – iron

**NB!** There are two exceptions to this rule:

1. Phosphorus, i m – phosphorus (it applies to the masculine gender)
2. Sulfur, uris n – sulphur (it applies to the IIId declension)

Names of chemical elements are written with the capital letter.

**Names of acids**

Latin names of inorganic acids are formed by the following model:

acidum + adjective

The adjective which is coordinated with the noun “acidum” consists of the stem of chemical element’s name, the suffix -icum / -osum.

The English suffix -ic corresponds to the Latin suffix -icum which is used for the acids of higher oxidation capacity.

The English suffix -ous corresponds to the Latin suffix -osum and means lower oxidation capacity acids.

e.g. sulphuric acid – acidum sulfuricum

 sulphurous acid – acidum sulfurosum

**Memorize:**

arsenic acid – acidum arsen**icicum**

arsenous acid – acidum arsen**icosum**

formic acid – acidum form**icicum**

Names of acids are written with a small letter.

**Inoxygenic acids**

Latin names of inoxygenic acids are formed by the same way:

acidum + adjective

The adjective consists of prefix hydro-, stem of chemical element’s name, the suffix -icum.

e.g. hydrochloric acid – acidum hydrochloricum

**Names of oxides**

Names of oxides, peroxides and hydroxides are formed using the nouns “oxydum, i n”, “peroxydum, i n”, “hydroxydum, i n” by the following model:

name of a chemical element oxydum, i n in

in Gen Sing + peroxydum, i n Nom Sing

 hydroxydum, i n

e. g. magnesium oxide – Magnii oxydum

 aluminium hydroxide – Aluminii hydroxydum

 hydrogen peroxide – Hydrogenii peroxydum

**NB!** There are two exceptions to this rule:

1. Nitrous oxide – Nitrogenium oxydulatum
2. Iron oxide – Ferrum oxydulatum

In case if a pharmaceutical term contains name of a medicine form and a name of an acid, a medicine form has to be placed as the first in the Common case (Nominativus) and then the name of an acid needs to be set in the Possessive case (Genetivus).

e.g. salicylic acid powder – pulvis Acidi salicylici,

where “pulvis” is a medicine form in Nominativus; “Acidi salicylici” – name of acid in Genetivus.

**P A R T “A”**

**Words to Learn**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Latin** | **English** | **French** |
| Aluminium, i n | aluminium | aluminium m |
| Argentum, i n | silver | argent m |
| Arsenĭcum, i n | arsenic | arsenic m |
| Aurum, i n | gold | or m |
| Bismuthum, i n | bismuth | bismuth m |
| Borum, i n | boron | bore m |
| Carboneum, i n | carbon | carbone m |
| Calcium, i n | calcium | calcium m |
| Chlorum, i n | chlorine | chlore m |
| Cuprum, i n | copper | cuivre m |
| Ferrum, i n | iron | fer m |
| Hydrogenium, i n | hydrogen | hydrogène m |
| Hydrargyrum, i n | mercury | mercure m |
| Iodum, i n | iodine | iode m |
| Kalium, i n | potassium | potassium m |
| 1) Magnium, i n2) Magnesium, i n | magnesium | magnésium m |
| Manganum, i n | manganese | manganèse m |
| Natrium, i n | sodium | sodium m |
| Nitrogenium, i n | nitrogen | azote m |
| Oxygenium, i n | oxygen | oxygène m |
| Phosphŏrus, i m | phosphorus | phosphore m |
| Plumbum, i n | lead | plomb m |
| Sulfur, ūris n | sulphur | soufre m |
| Zincum, i n | zinc | zinc m |
| oxўdum, i n | oxide | oxyde m |
| hydroxўdum, i n | hydroxide | hydroxyde m |
| peroxўdum, i n | peroxide | peroxyde m |
| anhydrĭcus, a, um | anhydrous | anhydrique |
| praecipitātus, a, um | precipitated | précipité |
| reductus, a, um | reducted | réductif |
| acĭdum, i n | acid | acide m |
| acetylsalicylĭcus, a, um | acetylsalicylic | acétylsalicylique |
| acetĭcus, a, um | acetic | acétique |
| ascorbinĭcus, a, um | ascorbic | ascorbique |
| citrĭcus, a, um | citric | citrique |
| lactĭcus, a, um | lactic | lactique |
| nicotinĭcus, a, um | nicotinic | nicotinique |
| albus, a, um | white | blanc |
| flavus, a, um | yellow | jaune |
| viridis, e | green | vert |

**EXERCISES**

**1. Complete the table:**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Nom. Sg.** | **Gen. Sg.** | **Translation** |
| Magnii oxydum |  |  |
|  | Hydrogenii peroxydi |  |
|  |  | arsenic acid |
|  |  | arsenous acid |
|  | acidi ascorbinici |  |
| acidum phosphorosum |  |  |
|  |  | nitric acid |
|  | Ferri oxydulati |  |
|  |  | chlorous acid |
| acidum boricum |  |  |
|  | acidi acetylsalicylici |  |
|  |  | formic acid |
| Nitrogenium oxydulatum |  |  |

**2. Translate into English:**

1. Phosphorus radioactivus\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. Sulfur depuratum\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. Pasta Zinci\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. Hydrargyrum praecipitatum\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. Aqua Plumbi\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6. Tabulettae carbonis activati\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7. Praeparata Arsenici\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8. Zinc-insulinum crystallisatum\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9. Tabulettae “Ferrocalum” obductae\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**3. Translate into Latin:**

1. Iodine spirituous solution\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. Tetracycline ophthalmic ointment\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. Nicotinic acid tablets\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. Ascorbic acid dragee\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. Salicylic acid ointment\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6. Zinc oxide liniment\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7. Magnesium peroxide ointment\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8. Aluminium hydroxide powder\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9. Mercury white ointment\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

10. Anhydrous arsenous acid\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

11. Boric acid ointment\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

12. Reducted iron in gelatinous capsules\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

13. Tetracycline ophthalmic ointment\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**4. Translate into Latin:**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Engish** | **Latin** | **English** | **Latin** |
| carbonic acid |  | formic acid |  |
| boric acid |  | nitric acid |  |
| chlorous acid |  | nitrous acid |  |
| arsenic acid |  | hydrosulfuric acid |  |
| arsenous acid |  | lactic acid |  |
| mercury ointment |  | white arsenic |  |
| magnesium oxide |  | iron oxide |  |
| hydrogen peroxide |  | diluted acetic acid |  |
| nitrous oxide |  | calcium hydroxide |  |
| precipitated sulphur |  | concentrated hydrochloric acid |  |

**5. Translate into English:**

1. Recipe: Acidi benzoici 0,6

 Acidi salicylici 0,3

 Vaselini 10,0

 Misce, fiat unguentum.

 Da. Signa. For lubrication in case of callosity.

2. Recipe: Tabulettas Ferri reducti 0,2 obductas numero 20

 Da. Signa. 1 tablet 3 times a day.

3. Recipe: Solutionis Acidi benzoici 1% 20 ml

 Mentholi 0,75

 Zinci oxydi

 Talci ana 15, 0

 Glycerini

 Spiritus aethylici 70% ana 20 ml

 Misce. Da. Signa. For lubrication of the skin in case of itch.

4. Recipe: Acidi hydrochlorici diluti 15 ml

 Da. Signa. 15-20 drops 2 times a day in time of eating.

5. Recipe: Magnii peroxydi 0,25

 Da tales doses numero 12.

 Signa. 1 powder 3 times a day.

**6. Translate into Latin and write down the prescriptions in a short form:**

1. Take: Magnesium peroxide 0,5

 Give out such doses in number 12

 Sign. 1 powder 3 times a day.

2. Take: Reducted iron 1,0

 Give out such doses a number 15 in gelatinous capsules.

 Sign. 2 capsules 4 times a day after meal.

3. Take: Iodine spirituous solution 10% 15 ml

 Give out. Sign. 2-5 drops 3 times a day.

4. Take: Salicylic acid 5,0

 Lactic acid 6 ml

 Concentrated acetic acid 3 ml

 Colodium till 20 ml

 Mix. Give. Sign. For lubrication of a callus.

5. Take: Boric acid 0,1

 Chinozol 0,03

 Tannin 0,06

 Cacao oil 2,0

 Mix, let the vaginal suppository be formed.

 Give such doses in number 10.

 Sign. 2 suppositories a day

6. Take: Salicylic acid 1,0

 Ethylic alcohol 70% 50 ml

 Give. Sign. For lubrication of the skin.

7. Take: Depurated sulphur 0,01

 Sugar 0,2

 Mix, let the powder be formed.

 Give out such doses in number 30.

 Sign. 1 powder 3 times a day.

8. Take: Yellow mercury oxide 0,6

 Ichthyol 0,8

 Zinc ointment 20,0

 Mix. Give. Sign. For lubrication of staggered areas of the skin

9. Take: Boric acid 1,0

 Salicylic acid 5,0

 Zinc oxide 25,0

 Talc 50,0

 Mix, let the powder be formed.

 Give out. Sign. Powder for feet in case disposition to sweating.

10. Take: Diluted hydrochloric acid 1 ml

 Pepsin 2,0

 Distilled water 100 ml

 Mix. Give. Sign. 10 drops before eating.

11. Take: Benzoic acid solution 0,6

 Salicylic acid 0,3

 Vaseline 10,0

 Mix. Give.

 Sign. Ointment.

**Dentistry**

1. Take: Anhydrous arsenous acid

 Dicain 2,0 of each

 Camphor oily solution 5 ml

 Mix. Give. Sign. For devitalization of the pulp.

2. Take: Hydrogen peroxide diluted solution 50 ml

 Give. Sign. For treatment of root canals.

3. Take: Hydrogen peroxide concentrated solution 5 ml

 Distilled water 20 ml

 Mix. Give.Sign. For lubrication of gums.

**P A R T “B”**

**Words to learn**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Latin** | **English** | **French** |
| amylum, i n | amylum, starch | amidon m |
| Methylenum, i n | methylene | méthylène m |
| coeruleus, a, um | blue | bleu |

**NB!** Pay attention to the word-order in the word combination **“methylene blue”** in English (Methylene blue is a medical chemical compound prescribed for treatment of urinary diseases, cyanide poisoning; gingivitis and stomatitis (dentistry).

**1. Translate prescriptions from English into Latin:**

1. Take: Yellow mercury oxide ointment 1% 10,0

 Give. Sign. For lubrication of the staggered area of the skin.

2. Take: Methylene blue 0,1

 Glucose solution 25% 50 ml

 Give out such doses a number 3 in ampoules.

 Sign. 1 capsule a day. For insertion into the vein at poisoning

3. Take: Methylene blue 2,0

 Distilled water 100 ml

 Mix. Give. Sign. For lubricationof the surface of teeth

**Lesson 6**

**Names of salts**

Latin names of salts are formed by the next model:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| CATIONin Gen. Sg.with a capital letter |  **+** | ANIONin Nom. Sg.with a small letter |

Cation is a positively charged ion. As a rule, cation is a trivial name of a medicine or chemical element’s name. Cation is written with a capital letter.

Anion is a negatively charged ion. It is written with a small letter. Latin names of anions are formed using some suffixes.

The English suffix -ate corresponds to the Latin suffix -as, atis m

The English suffix -ite corresponds to the Latin suffix -is, i m

The English suffix -ide corresponds to the Latin suffix -idum, i n

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **English suffix** | **Latin suffix** |  |
| -ate | -as, atis m | arsenate | arsenas, atis m |
| -ite | -is, itis m | arsenite | arsenis, arsenitis m |
| -ide | -idum, i n | chloride | chloridum, chloridi n |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **English term** | **Latin term in Nom. Sg.** | **Latin term in Gen. Sg.** |
| potassium bromide | Kalii bromidum | Kalii bromidi |
| magnesium carbonate | Magnii carbonas | Magnii carbonatis |
| sodium nitrite | Natrii nitris | Natrii nitritis |

**Names of basic salts**

Names of basic salts are formed by the same way, using prefix sub-, which is added to anion. The word “basic” is translated as the prefix sub-.

e.g. Bismuth basic carbonate – Bismuthi subcarbonas

**Potassium and sodium organic salts**

Latin names of potassium and sodium organic salts are formed in another way.

Name of base should be placed at first with a capital letter, and then “kalium”/ “natrium” is written through a hyphen with a small letter.

e.g. ampicillin sodium – Ampicillinum-natrium

**P A R T “A”**

**Words to learn**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Latin** | **English** | **French** |
| Amylii nitris | amyl nitrite | le nitrite d’amyle |
| Methylii salicylas | methyl salicylate | le salicylate de méthyle |
| Phenylii salicylas | phenyl salicylate | le salicylate de phényle |
| Chloralum hydratum | chloral hydrate | l’hydrate de chloral |
| Chlorali hydras | chloral hydrate | l’hydrate de chloral |
| Coffeinum-natrii benzoas | sodium caffeine-benzoate | le benzoate de sodium et de caféine |
| Chloroformium, i n | chloroform | chloroforme m |
| Ephedrinum, i n | ephedrine | éphedrine f |
| Ichtyolum, i n | ichtyol | ichtyol m |
| Lydasum, i n | lydasum | lidasa |
| Platyphyllinum, i n | platyphylline | platyphilline f |
| aqua, ae f | water | eau f |
| purificatus, a, um(water, vaccine, serum (whey)  | purified | épuré |
| rectificatus, a, um(alcohol, oils) | rectificated | dépuré |
| depuratus, a, um(metals) | depurated | rectifié |
| destillatus, a, um | distilled | distillé |
| carbo, onis m | coal | charbon m |
| activatus, a, um | activated | activé |
| concentratus, a, um | concentrated | concentré |
| dilutus, a, um | diluted | dilué |
| praecipitatus, a, um | precipitated | précipité |

**term elements**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Latin** | **English** | **French** |
| benz- | benzoic group | legroupe benzoїque |
| hydr- | hydrogen presence | la présence de hydrogène |
| naphth- | naphthalene presence | la présence de naphtalène |
| oxy- | oxygen presence | la présence d’oxygène |
| phth- | phthalic acid derivatives | les dérivés d’acide phtalique |
| thi(o)- | sulphur presence | la présence de soufre |
| -yl- | matter, substance | matériau m, substance f |
| -yl-, -ium | the suffix and the ending of radical names | le suffixe et la terminaison des noms des radicaux |
| -(a)z--(a)zid--(a)zol--(a)zin- | nitrogen presence | la présence d’azote |

 **EXERCISES**

**1. Fill in the table:**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **English term** | **Nom. Sing.** | **Gen. Sing.** |
| copper sulphite |  |  |
| silver nitrate |  |  |
| ammonium chloride |  |  |
| calcium hydroxide |  |  |
| mercury chloride |  |  |
| potassium sulphate |  |  |
| sodium nitrite |  |  |
| magnesium hydroxide |  |  |
| basic lead acetate |  |  |
| mercury cyanide |  |  |
| phenyl salicylate |  |  |
| sodium sulphacile |  |  |
| chloral hydrate |  |  |
| adrenaline hydrochloride |  |  |
| amphetamine phosphate |  |  |
| methyl salicylate |  |  |
| calcium carbonate |  |  |

**2. Translate from Latin into English:**

1. Platyphyllini hydrotartras\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. Bismuthi subgallas\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. Calcii glycerophosphas\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. Hydrargyri oxycyanidum\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. Barbitalum-natrium\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6.  Amylii nitris\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7. Laevomycetini stearas\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8. Terpini hydras\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9. Unguentum Hydrargyri\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

10. Chlortetracyclini hydrochloridum\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**3. Translate the terms into Latin:**

1. Retinol acetate granules\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. Complex methyl salicylate liniment\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. Sodium sulphacile ointment\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. Ristomycine sulphate solution\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. Potassium iodide tablets\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6. Hydrocortisone acetate suspension\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7. Sodium chloride isotonic solution\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8. Silver nitrate ointment\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9. Sodium ampicilline tablets\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

10. Precipitated calcium carbonate\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

11. Sodium caffeine-benzoate in tablets\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

12. Sodium thiopental for narcosis\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

13. Magnesium basic carbonate in tablets\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

14. Sodium arsenite solution for injections\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

15. Mercury amidochloride or praecipitated white mercury\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

16. Lead basic acetate solution\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**4. Read the prescriptions, translate into English:**

1. Rp.: Natrii tetraboratis 2,0

 Chinini hydrochloride 1,5

 Glycerini 30,0

 M.D.S. For tampons.

2. Rp.: Natrii bromidi 10,0

 Barbitali-natrii 3,0

 Calcii lactatis 6,0

 Codeini phosphatis 0,2

 Aq. dest. 200 ml

 M.D.S. 1 spoon for night.

3. Rp.: Thiamini bromidi 0,01

 Ac. ascorbinici 0,1

 Sacchari 0,3

 M.f. pulvis

 D. t. d. N. 60

 S. 1 powder 3 times a day.

4. Rp.: Bismuthi subnitratis 0,25

 Extr. Belladonnae 0,015

 D. t. d. N. 10 in tab.

 S. 1 tablet 2-3 times a day.

5. Rp.: Mentholi 0,1

 Phenylii salicylatis 0,3

 Ol. Vaselini 10 ml

 M.D.S. Drops for nose.

**5. Translate the prescriptions into Latin:**

1. Take: Sodium sulphacile 30% 50,0

 Give out. Sign. To treat a mouth mucous tunic.

2. Take: Reducted iron

 Calcium glycerophosphate 0,5 of each

 Mix, let the powder be formed.

 Give out such doses a number 30.

 Sign. 1 powder 3 times a day.

3. Take: Mercury cyanide solution 1:1000-100 ml

 Give. Sign. For washing of eyes

4. Take: Oxacilline sodium 0,5

 Give such doses a number 60 in gelatinous capsules.

 Sign. 1 capsule four times a day.

5. Take: Novocaine solution 2% 50 ml

 Adrenaline hydrochloride 1:1000 drops XX

 Sterilize.

 Give out.

 Sign. For anesthesia.

6. Take: Atropine sulphate 0,1

 Ethylmorphine hydrochloride 0,3

 Boric acid solution 2% 10 ml

 Mix. Give. Sign. Ophthalmic drops

7. Take: Coffein-sodium benzoate 0,4

 Sodium bromide 0,5

 Simple syrup 20 ml

 Distilled water till 200 ml

 Mix. Give. Sign. 1 spoon 3 times a day

8. Take: Phenobarbital 0,25

 Bromisoval 0,2

 Sodium caffeine-benzoate 0,015

 Papaverine hydrochloride 0,03

 Calcium gluconate 0,5

 Mix, let the powder be formed.

 Give out such doses in number 24.

 Sign. 1 powder 3 times a day.

9. Take: Tetracycline hydrochloride covered tablets 0,1 a number 20

 Give. Sign. 1 tablet 4 times a day after meal.

10. Take: Silver nitrate

 Precipitated sulphur 1,5 of each

 Ethylic alcohol 96 %

 Glycerine 25 ml of each

 Distilled water 200 ml

 Mix. Give in the dark bottle.

 Sign. For rubbing in the skin of the head

11. Take: Testosterone propionate oily solution 1 %-1 ml

 Give such doses a number 6 in ampoules.

 Sign. 1 ml intravenously

12. Take: Mercury amidochloride 5,0

 Salicylic acid 1,5

 Vaseline till 50,0

 Mix, let the ointment be formed.

 Give. Sign. For lubrication of staggered areas.

13. Take: Oestradiol benzoate oily solution 0,1% 1 ml

 Give such doses a number 3 in ampoules

 Sign. 1 ml into muscles.

14. Take: Sodium caffeine-benzoate 0,4

 Sodium bromide 0,5

 Simple syrup 20 ml

 Distilled water till 200 ml

 Mix. Give. Sign. 1 spoon 3 times a day

**Dentistry**

1. Take: Potassium permanganate solution 1% 20 ml

Give.Sign.For a rinse of the oral cavity.

2. Take: Sodium hypochlorite solution 3% 50 ml

 Give. Sign. For treatment of root canals.

3. Take: Sodium tetraborate 5,0

 Glycerine

 Distilled water 15 ml

 Mix. Give. Sign. For lubrication of the mucous tunic of the mouth.

4. Take: Propolis spirituous solution 10 % 0,1ml

 Retinol acetate oily solution 3 % 1 ml

 Zinc oxide 3,0

 Mix let the paste be formed.

 Give. Sign. For root canal filling.

5. Take: Silver nitrate 5,0

 Liquid ammonia 25% 10 ml

 Distilled water 3 ml

 Mix. Give. Sign. For removing hyperesthesia of the dentine.

6. Take: Calcium lactate tablets 0,5 a number 20

 Give. Sign. 1-2 tablets at the damage of hard tissues of a tooth.

7. Take: Tocopherol acetate oily solution 10 % 100 ml

 Give. Sign. For applications on the oral cavity.

8. Take: Anhydric arsenous acid 6,0

 Cocaine hydrochloride 1,0

 Trioxymethyleni 4,0

 Carbolic acid 5,0

 Mix, let the paste be formed.

 Give. Sign. For devitalization of the pulp of a tooth.

**PART “B”**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Latin** | **English** | **French** |
| Benzylii benzoas | benzyl benzoate | le benzoate de benzile |
| bolus, i f | clay | argile f |
| sapo, onis m | soap | savon m |
| sapo viridis | potash-soap | le savon vert, le savon liquide |

**NB!** Potash-soap or green soap (Lat. sapo viridis) is a kind of concentrated liquid solution of potassium salts. Potash-soap was made of green olive oil therefore this preparation gained the name “green soap”. Nowadays green is not characteristic colour for potash-soap because it has been made of different oils (linen oil) for many years so that one can see potash-soap of various colours. Potash-soap is used for lubrication of the staggered area of the skin.

**1. Translate from English into Latin:**

1. Platyphylline hydrotartrate solution for injections under skin \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. Norsulfazol-sodium solution into the vein \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. Suppositories with sodium hydrocarbonate\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. Sodium theobromine with sodium salicylate\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. Oestradiol propionate oily solution in ampoules\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6. Rectal suppositories with papaverine hydrochloride\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7. Suspension in sodium chloride solution\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8. Medrotestrone propionate oily solution in ampoules for injections\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**4. Translate the prescriptions into Latin:**

**1.** Take: Barium sulphate for roentgen 100, 0

 Give out such doses a number 6.

 Sign. For roentgenography of the stomach.

***(roentgen ‒ roentgenum, i n)***

**2.** Take: Potassium bromide solution with fruit sirup 100 ml

 Give. Sign. 1 spoon 3 times a day after meal.

3. Take: Benzyl benzoate 10,0

 Potash-soap 1,0

 Purified water 89 ml

 Mix. Give.

 Sign. For lubrication of the skin.

4. Take: Zinc oxide 60,0

 Zinc sulphate 25,0

 White clay 10,0

 Mix. Give.

 Sign. For dressings (powder of the dentine)

**Lesson 7**

**Botanical Nomenclature**

There are botanical and pharmaceutical plants’ names. Both botanical and pharmaceutical names are divided into 3 groups:

**1. When a botanical name is distinguished from pharmaceutical one:**

*Botanical Name Pharmaceutical Name*

Achillea millefolium Millefolium

(yarrow) (milfoil)

Primula veris Primula

(primrose)

Althaea officinalis Althaea

(marsh mallow)

**2. When a botanical name coincides with pharmaceutical one completely:**

*Botanical Name Pharmaceutical Name*

Adonis vernalis Adonis vernalis

(spring adonis)

Helichrysum arenarium Helichrysum arenarium

(sandy everlasting)

Mentha piperita Mentha piperita

(peppermint)

**3. When a botanical name is distinguished from pharmaceutical one at all:**

*Botanical Name Pharmaceutical Name*

Brassica nigra Sinapis

(black mustard)

Cassia acutifolia Senna

(cassia, senna)

Working with a botanical nomenclature it should be remembered, the trees and bushes’ names are written with a capital letter and belong to the feminine gender.

Crataegus, i f hawthorn

Digitalis, is f digitalis

Quercus, us f oak

Pinus, i f pine-tree

**Exceptions:** Adonis, idis m adonis

 Leonurus, i m motherwort

**NB!** The word “Amygdalus” (almond) can be related to both the masculine and the feminine genders. “Amygdalus, i m” – almond pertains to the masculine gender if it is a matter of a tree. “Amygdalus, i f” belongs to the feminine gender if it has a certain attitude toward a fruit.

**TWO NUMERAL INDICATIONS.** There are 2 numeral indications with infusions and decoctions’ names that are used in prescription. The first indication is dry substance quantity (it is pointed in grammes) and the second one is a derived pharmaceutical form quantity (it is indicated in milliliters). In some cases the preposition “ex” (from) can be written before the first indication:

Recipe: Infusi foliorum Digitalis ex 0,5-180 ml

It means that 180 ml infusion should be obtained from 5 decigrammes of digitalis leaves.

**The herbal combination.** The herbal combination (*Lat*. species, erum f) is a mixture of cutted or granular pharmaceutical raw materials, sometimes, with added salts, essential oils etc. There are such kinds of the herbal combination as pectoral, cholagogic, diuretic, laxative, antihemorrhoid and so on. The term “species” must always be used only in Pluralis:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Nominativus Pluralis** | **Genetivus Pluralis (prescription)** |
| speci**es** diuretic**ae** | Recipe: Speci**erum** diuretic**arum** |
| speci**es** antiasthmatic**ae** | Recipe: Speci**erum** antiasthmatic**arum** |

Follow the important rules while translating from English into Latin:

1) **1 (on the 1st place) +** name of a plant or a tree

name of a plant part *in Gen*

*in Nom*

 Ex. milfoil leaf ‒ folium Millefolii

 part of a plant a plant

 (Nom) (Gen)

rose flower ‒ flos Rosae

2) Model of decoction and infusion names:

decoctum (infusum) + name of a plant part + name of a plant or a tree

*Nominativus Genetivus Genetivus*

foxglove leaves infusion – infusum foliorum Digitalis

**P A R T “A”**

 **Words to learn**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Latin** | **English** | **French** |
| Adonis, idis m | adonis | adonis m  |
| Adonis vernalis | spring adonis | adonide de printemps |
| Aloё, es f | aloe | aloès m |
| Althaea, ae f | althaea, marsh mallow, sweat-weed | guimauve f |
| Crataegus, i f | hawthorn | aubépine f |
| Digitalis, is f | digitalis, foxglove  | digitale f |
| Ginseng | ginseng | ginseng m |
| Frangula, ae f | buckthorn | bourdaine f |
| Leonurus, i m | motherwort | agripaume f |
| cortex, icis m | cortex, bark | cortex m |
| flos, oris m | flower | fleur f |
| fructus, us m | fruit | fruit m |
| radix, icis f | root | racine f |
| rhizoma, atis n | rhizome | rhizome m |
| semen, inis n | seed | graine f |
| Salvia, ae f | sage | sauge f |
| Strychnos nux-vomica (nucis-vomicae) | strychnine tree | strychnos m pl |
| Strychnos, i f | strychnine | strychnine f |
| Betǔla, ae f | birch | bouleau m |
| Eucalyptus, i f | eucalyptus | eucalyptus m |
| Quercus, us f | oak | chêne m |
| Rosa, ae f | 1) rose2) briar | 1) rose f2) églantier m |
| laxans, antis | laxative, purgative | laxatif, purgatif |
| species, erum f | herbal combination | la collection des herbes |
| stomachicus, a, um | gastric | gastrique |
| aquosus, a, um | aqueous | aqueux |
| elixir, iris n | elixir | élixir m |
| solubilis, e | soluble | soluble |
| Foeniculum, i n | fennel | fenouil m |
| Hypericum, i n | St. John’s wort | millepertuis m |
| Pinus, i f | pine-tree | pin m |
| gemma, ae f | gemma | bourgeon m |

**Names of oils**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Latin** | **English** | **French** |
| Liquor Ammonii anisatus | anise liquid ammonia | les gouttes d’ammoniaque anis |
| Liquor Ammonii caustici | liquid ammonia | l’ammoniaque f |
| oleum Amygdalarum | almond oil | l’huile d’amande |
| oleum Olivarum | olive oil | l’huile d’olive |
| oleum Persicorum | peach oil | l’huile de pêche |
| Viride nitens | brilliant green | vert brilliant m |

**EXERCISES**

**1. Translate from Latin into English:**

1. Liquor Ammonii caustici pro usu externo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. Species antiasthmaticae\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. Decoctum corticis Frangulae\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. Pulvis foliorum Digitalis\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. Solutio Viridis nitentis aquosa \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6. Folia Eucalypti cum radice Althaeae\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7. Infusum herbae Adonidis vernalis\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8. Extractum radicis Althaeae siccum\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**2. Translate from English into Latin:**

1. buckthorn bark (cortex)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. ginseng tincture\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. peppermint leaf\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. peppermint leaves\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. laxative herbal combination\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6. spring adonis herb infusion\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7. foxglove leaves powder\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8. cholagogic herbal combination\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9. syrup from rose fruits\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

10. pectoral herbal combination against cough\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

11. aloe fluid extract for injections\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**3. Translate prescriptions from English into Latin:**

1. Take: Camomile flowers 40,0

 Mint leaves 20,0

 Mix, let the herbal combination be formed.

 Give out.

 Sign: make tea.

2. Take: Diuretic herbal combination 50,0

 Give. Sign. 4 times a day.

3. Take: Anise fruits infusion 15,0-200 ml

 Give out. Sign. 1 spoon 3 times a day.

4. Take: Spring adonis herb infusion 6,0-180 ml

 Sodium bromide 6,0

 Codeine 0,2

 Mix. Give. Sign. 1 spoon 3 times a day.

5. Take: Birch gemmae 30,0

 Give. Sign. 1 spoon 3 times a day.

6. Take: Sage leaves

 Anise seed

 Pine-tree gemmae 10,0 of each

 Marsh mallow root 20,0

 Mix, let the herbal combination be formed.

 Give. Sign. 1 spoon a day.

7. Take: Valerian root infusion 10,0-300 ml

 Mint leaves 10,0

 Fennel liquid extract 5 ml

 Mix. Give. Sign. 1 spoon a day.

8. Take: Foxglove leaves powder 0,03

 Quinine hydrochloride 0,05

 Bromcamphor 0,25

 Mix, let the powder be formed.

 Give out such doses in number 12 in gelatinous capsules.

 Sign. 1 ampoule 3 times a day.

9. Take: Spring adonis herb 8,0

 Peppermint leaves 2,0

 Mix, let the herbal combination be formed.

 Give out such doses a number 6.

 Sign. 1 spoon 3 times a day.

10. Take: Ethylmorphine hydrochloride 0,01

 Marsh mallow syrup

 Distilled water 50 ml of each

 Mix. Give. Sign. 1 spoon 3 times a day.

11. Take: Eucalyptus oil 10,0

 Menthol 1,0

 Mix. Give.

 Sign. For inhalations.

12. Take: Calcium chloride solution 10% 200 ml

 Pectoral elixir

 Anise liquid ammonia 3 ml of each

 Ethylmorphine hydrochloride 0,2

 Mix. Give.

 Sign. 1 spoon 3 times a day.

13. Take: Brilliant green spirituous solution 1% 20 ml

 Give. Sign. For lubrication of the staggered area of the skin.

 14. Take: Chloroform

 Ethylic alcohol 95% 20 ml

 Ethyl ether 10 ml

 Liquid ammonia drops V

 Mix. Give.

 Sign. 15-20 drops a day

15. Take: Almond oil emulsion 200 ml

 Codeine phosphate 0,2

 Mix. Give.

 Sign. 1 spoon 3 times a day.

**Dentistry**

**4. Translate prescriptions from English into Latin:**

1. Take: Rose oil 0,1 ml

 Zinc oxide

 Dentin 3,0 of each

 Mix, let the paste be formed.

 Give. Sign. For root canal filling.

2. Take: Sage leaves infusion 20,0 200 ml

 Give. Sign. For a rinse of the oral cavity at gingivitis and stomatitis.

3. Take: Triamcinol 0,315

 Laevomycetin 0,2

 Xylocain solution 4% 1,5 ml

 Peach-oil drops IV

 Mix, let the paste be formed.

 Sign. For treatment of pulpitis.

4. Take: Valerian root infusion 20,0-200 ml

 Motherwort tincture 20 ml

 Mix. Give. Sign. 1 spoon 3-4 times a day

 at hyperesthesia of hard tissues of teeth.

**Part “B”**

**Words to learn**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Latin** | **English** | **French** |
| Glycyrrhĭza, ae f | licorice | réglisse f |
| Helichrysum arenarium | sandy everlasting | l’immortelle des sables f |
| Absinthium, i n | absinth | absinthe f |
| Urtica, ae f | nettle | ortie f |

**EXERCISES**

**1. Translate prescriptions from English into Latin:**

1. Take: Camomile flowers

 Fennel fruits 10,0 of each

 Marsh mallow root

 Licorice root

 Peppermint leaves 20, 0 of each

 Mix, let the herbal combination be formed.

 Give. Sign. For taking 1\4 glass 3 times a day

2. Take: Nettle fluid extract

 Milfoil fluid extract 25 ml of each

 Mix. Give.

 Sign. 25-30 drops 3 times a day

3. Take: Sandy everlasting flowers 40,0

 Milfoil herb

 Peppermint leaves 20,0 of each

 Mix, let the herbal combination be formed.

 Give. Sign. To boil as tea

**PREPARATION FOR THE FINAL TEST**

**1. Translate from English into Latin:**

1. Activated coal tablets\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. Iron lactate in gelatinous capsules\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. Spasmolytic and cardiac remedies\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. Antipyretic and peroral remedies\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. Diuretic herbal combination\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6. Laxative and sedative herbal combination\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7. Norsulphazol-sodium solution into the vein\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8. Boric acid spirituous solution\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9. Apomorphine hydrochloride solution in the dark bottle\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

10. “Anesthesol” rectal suppositories\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

11. Aloe liniment for external use\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

12. Testosteron propionate oily solution in ampoules into muscles\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

13. Arsenous acid covered tablets\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

14. Anise flowers infusion\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

15. Strychnine extract with calcium glycerophosphate\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

16. Dose of ephedrine hydrochloride for one administration\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

17. Peppermint leaves with valerian root\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

18. Tetracycline ointment for eyes\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

19. Peach oil emulsion with phthalazol for internal use\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

20. Simple lead plaster at purulent diseases of the skin\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

21. Ristomycine sulphate solution in sodium chloride solution \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**2. Translate the prescriptions from English into Latin:**

1. Take: Cocaine hydrochloride 0,1

 Zinc sulphate 0,05

 Boric acid 0,2

 Distilled water 10 ml

 Mix. Give. Sign. Ophthalmic drops.

2. Take: Barbital-sodium 1,0

 Antipyrine 2,0

 Sodium bromide 6,0

 Valerian tincture 6 ml

 Mint water 200 ml

 Mix. Give.

 Sign. 2 spoons a day.

3. Take: Brilliant green aqueous solution 1% 20 ml

 Give. Sign. For lubrication.

4. Take: Mercury salicylate 1,0

 Peach oil till 10 ml

 Mix. Sterilize!

 Give. Sign. 1 ml into muscles

5. Take: Oestradiol benzoate oily solution 0,1 % 1 ml

 Give such doses a number 3 in ampoules

 Sign. 1 ml into muscles

6. Take: Streptocid

 Norsulphazol

 Sulphadimezin 5,0 of each

 Ephedrine hydrochloride 1,0

 Camphor 3,0

 Eucalyptus oil drops V

 Vaseline till 100,0

 Mix, let the ointment be formed

 Sign. For lubrication of the nose.

7. Take: Lead acetate

 Aluminium hydrochloride 1,0 of each

 Glycerine 5,0

 Ethanol 5 ml

 Purified water 120 ml

 Mix. Give.

 Sign. For lubrication of the skin of the head.

8. Take: Anise liquid ammonia 5 ml

 Marsh mallow syrup 30 ml

 Purified water till 180 ml

 Mix. Give. Sign. 1 spoon 3 times a day.

9. Take: Arsenous acid covered tablets a number 50

 Give. Sign. 1 tablet 3 times a day.

**Dentistry**

1. Take: Riboflavin 0,005

 Thiamin bromide

 Nicotinic acid

 Ascorbic acid 0,05

 White sugar 0,2

 Mix, let the powder be formed.

 Give out such doses a number 30.

 Sign. 1 powder 3 times a day for treatment of hyperesthesia of teeth.

2. Take: Methylene blue solution 2% 25 ml

 Give. Sign. For treatment of aphthae.

3. Take: Sibazon covered tablets 0,005 a number 20

 Give. Sign. 1-2 tablets 30 minutes before seeing a dentist.

4. Take: Anhydric arsenous acid 3,0

 Thymol

 Cocaine hydrochloride 0,5 of each

 Mix, let the paste be formed.

 Give. Sign. For devitalization of the pulp of a tooth.

5. Take: Mefenamin-sodium 0,1

 Calcium phosphate

 Barium sulphate 1,0 of each

 Zinc oxide 3,0

 Eugenol 2,0

 Mix, let the paste be formed.

 Give. Sign. For tooth filling.

**Check your knowledge in pharmaceutical**

**Terminology**

**Test**

*1. Match group of words which denote only soft medicine forms:*

**A.** solution, tincture

**B.**.powder, emulsion

**C.** ointment, herbal combination

**D.** liniment, plaster

**E.** paste, suppository

2. *Add the appropriate ending to the term “speci... laxan...” (laxative species):*

**A.** -es, -s

**B.** -es, -tis

**C.** -erum, -s

**D.** -es, -tes

**E.** -ei, -s

3. *Which endings are supposed to be added in the prescription**for* *the term* “*pulv…cum ole…Anis…” (powder with anise oil):*

**A.** -is, -i, -i

**B.** -eris, -o, -i

**C.** -is, -o, -i

**D.** -eris, -i, -i

**E.** -eris, -um, -i

*4. Choose the name of sodium organic salt:*

**A.** Natrii methaboras

**B.** Theobrominum natrium

**C.** Natrii ferris

**D.** Natrii carbidum

**E.** Aethylii nitras

*5. Match the name of a plant which doesn’t belong to the feminine gender:*

**A.** Strychnos, i

**B.** Crataegus, i

**C.** Quercus, us

**D.** Leonurus, i

**E.** Eucalyptus, i

**G.** Digitalis, is

*6. Define Genetivus of the term “spirit…aethylic…” (ethylic alcohol):*

**A.** spiritus aethylicus

**B.** spiritui aethylico

**C.** spiritum aethylicum

**D.** spiritus aethylici

**E.** spiritu aethylico

7. *Which endings are supposed to be added in the prescription for the term* “*Glycerin…cum Natri…tetrabor…” (glycerine with sodium tetraborate):*

**A.** -um, -i, -as

**B.** -i, -i, -as

**C.** -i, -i, -ate

**D.** -i, -o, -e

**E.** -i, -o, -ate

8. *Which endings are supposed to be added in the prescription for the term “Tabulett…Oleandomycin…phosph…obduct…” (covered tablets of oleandomycine phosphate):*

**A.** -ae, -i, -atis, -ae

**B.** -as, -i, -atis, -ae

**C.** -as, -i, -as, -ae

**D.** -as, -i, -atis, -as

**E.** –ae, -i, -as, -ae

*9. What is the meaning for the abbreviation “pct”:*

**A.** prescription

**B.** rhizome

**C.** paste

**D.** precipitated

**E.** reducted

*10. Choose the Latin name for a corn-flower:*

**A.** Strychnos

**B.** Hypericum

**C.** Frangula

**D.** Centaurea

**E.** Leonurus

*11. Choose the correct ending for the name of chemical compound “Coffein…-natri…benz… “ (sodium caffeine-benzoate):*

**A.** -i, -i, -as

**B.** -um, -i, -as

**C.** -um, -um, -as

**D.** -i, -i, -atis

**E.** -um, -i, -atis

12. *Add the appropriate ending to the term “gutt... ophthalmic... cum Atropin... sulf...” (ophthalmic drops with Atropine sulphate):*

**A.** -ae, -a, -i, -e

**B.** -ae, -a, -o, -ate

**C.** -a, -a, -i, -as

**D.** -ae, -ae, -i, -ate

**E.** -ae, -ae, -i, -ati

*13. Choose the group of prepositions which are only used with Accusativus:*

**A.** ad, supra

**B.** cum, contra

**C.** de, per

**D.** pro, ex

**E.** intra, sine

14. *Which endings are supposed to be added in the prescription for the term* “*Speci…* ***pectoral****… contra tuss…* ” *(pectoral species against cough):*

**A.** -es, -e, -em

**B.** -ei, -ium, -im

**C.** -erum, -ium, -im

**D.** -erum, -um, -im

**E.** -s, -es, -em

**F.** -ei, -is, -em

*15. Which group do medicine names with “cillin-” belong to:*

**A.** anesthetic

**B.** antibiotic

**C.** antipyretic

**D.** antiseptic

**E.** spasmolytic

*16. Match the correct ending for chemical compound name “Coffein...-natri…benz…” (sodium caffeine-benzoate):*

**A.** -i, -i, -as

**B.** -um, -um, -as

**C.** -um, -i, -as

**D.** -i, -i, -atis

**E.** -um, -i, -atis

17. *Choose the correct ending for the name of chemical compound “Liqu.. Ammoni… anisat…”( anise liquid ammonia):*

**A.** -oris, -ii, -i

**B.** -or, -ii, -us

**C.** -oris, -i, -us

**D.** -or, -i, -us

**E.** -oris, -i, -i

**Short rules of writing out prescriptions**

The Latin part of a prescription begins with the word **Recipe** (Rp.) – Take. Then names of remedies \ medicines and their quantity are written. Names of remedies \ medicines are written with a capital letter after the word “Recipe”. Each new medicine is written from the new line.After names of remedies \ medicines and their quantity a doctor designates what must be done with them (**Misce. Sterilĭsa. Da tales doses numĕro...).** The last Latin word is **Signa** (Sign). After this word a doctor writes directions to a patient regarding the dose and times of taking the remedy. **It’s written** **in English**.

***Two models of prescription***

1) a remedy is written out in the Genitive (when a weight is indicated):

Recĭpe: Tinctūr**ae** Valerian**ae** 20 ml

2) a remedy is written out in the Accusative (for ready standard medicines: pills \ tablets, suppositories etc.):

Recĭpe: Tabulett**as** Analgīni 0,5 numĕro 20

***Memorize next rules***

1) Weight quantity is indicated with figures; words “gramme”, “decigramme”, “centigramme”, “milligramme” are not written:5 grammes – 5,0; 5 decigrammes – 0,5; 5 centigrammes – 0,05; 5 milligrammes – 0, 005.

2) There is an abbreviation for millilitres: ml (e.g. 200 ml, 15 ml).

3) If a medicine is prescribed in drops, a quantity of drops is pointed with Roman figures (I, II, III et cetera). Quantity of drops is written after the word “gutta” (drop), which is put in the Accusative Singular or Plural:

Recipe: Olei Menthae guttas III

4) If some medicines are prescribed in equal quantity, the guantity is pointed after the last medicine. The word “ana” (of each, equally, in equal parts) is written before this last medicine:

Recĭpe: Tinctūrae Valeriānae

 Tinctūrae Convallariae ana 10 ml

5) The Latin part of a prescription ends with a word “Signa (Signētur)” – Sign.

**Short rules of name’s acid translation**

Latin names of inorganic acids are formed by the following model:

acidum + adjective

The English suffix -ic corresponds to the Latin suffix –icum. The English suffix

 -ous corresponds to the Latin suffix -osum.

e.g. sulphuric acid – acidum sulfuricum

 sulphurous acid – acidum sulfurosum

Exceprions: arsenic acid – acidum arsen**icicum**

arsenous acid – acidum arsen**icosum**

**Names of oxides**

Names of oxides, peroxides and hydroxides are formed using the nouns “oxydum, i n”, “peroxydum, i n”, “hydroxydum, i n” by the following model:

name of a chemical element oxydum, i n in

in Gen Sing + peroxydum, i n Nom Sing

 hydroxydum, i n

e. g. magnesium oxide – Magnii oxydum

 aluminium hydroxide – Aluminii hydroxydum

**Names of salts**

Latin names of salts are formed by the next model:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| CATIONin Gen. Sg.with a capital letter |  **+** | ANIONin Nom. Sg.with a small letter |

Cation is a positively charged ion. As a rule, cation is a trivial name of a medicine or chemical element’s name. Cation is written with a capital letter.

Anion is a negatively charged ion. It is written with a small letter. Latin names of anions are formed using some suffixes.

The English suffix -ate corresponds to the Latin suffix -as, atis m

The English suffix -ite corresponds to the Latin suffix -is, i m

The English suffix -ide corresponds to the Latin suffix -idum, i n

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **English suffix** | **Latin suffix** |  |
| -ate | -as, atis m | arsenate | arsenas, atis m |
| -ite | -is, itis m | arsenite | arsenis, arsenitis m |
| -ide | -idum, i n | chloride | chloridum, chloridi n |

## The most important abbreviations

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Abbreviation** | **The full form** | **Meaning**  |
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| āā | ana | of each |
| ac., acid. | Acidum | acid |
| D. | Da (Dentur). | Give (let it will be given) |
| D.t.d. N. | Da (Dentur) tales doses numĕro | Give (let it will be given) such doses in number ... |
| extr. | extractum | extract |
| M. | Misce. | Mix. |
| Rp. | Recipe | Take |
| S. | Signa | Sign |
| sol. | solutio | solution |
| tab. | tabuletta | tablet, pill |
| t-rae, tinct., | tinctura | tincture |
| ung. | unguentum | ointment |
| M.f. | Misce fiat.. | Mix up, let..be formed |

**term elements**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Latin** | **English** | **French** |
| aeth- |  ethyl group | le groupe éthylique |
| meth- | methyl group | le groupe méthylique |
| phen- | phenyl group | le groupe phénylique |
| andr-, test-, vir- | men sexual hormones preparations | les hormones androgènes |
| oestr- | women sexual hormones preparations | les hormones femelles |
| -asa, -asu, -asum,-(en)zym | ferment, enzyme | ferment m; enzyme m |
| cycl- | circle | cercle m |
| cyclin- | antibiotic of tetracycline group | l’antibiotique (m) du groupe detétracycline |
| cillin- | antibiotic of penicillin group | l’antibiotique (m) du groupe depénicilline |
| cid- | to kill | tuer |
| morph- | morphine derivatives | les dérivés morhiniques |
| cain- | anesthetic | anesthésique m |
| mycin- | antibiotic of streptomycin group | l’antibiotique (m) du groupe de streptomycine |
| phyll- | leaf | feuille f |
| pyr- | fever | fièvre f |
| the(o)- | tea | thé m |
| benz- | benzoic group | legroupe benzoїque |
| hydr- | hydrogen presence | la présence de hydrogène |
| naphth- | naphthalene presence | la présence de naphtalène |
| oxy- | oxygen presence | la présence d’oxygène |
| phth- | phthalic acid derivatives | les dérivés d’acide phtalique |
| thi(o)- | sulphur presence | la présence de soufre |
| -yl- | matter, substance | matériau m, substance f |
| -yl-, -ium | the suffix and the ending of radical names | le suffixe et la terminaison des noms des radicaux |

**Names of oils**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Latin** | **English** | **French** |
| Liquor Ammonii anisatus | anise liquid ammonia | les gouttes d’ammoniaque anis |
| Liquor Ammonii caustici | liquid ammonia | l’ammoniaque f |
| oleum Amygdalarum | almond oil | l’huile d’amande |
| oleum Olivarum | olive oil | l’huile d’olive |
| oleum Persicorum | peach oil | l’huile de pêche |
| Viride nitens | brilliant green | vert brilliant m |

**List of words from part “B”**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Latin** | **English** | **French** |
| barb- | somniferous | somnifère m |
| -phyt- | plant | plante f |
| -allerg- | allergy preparations | les médicaments contre les allergies |
| -ap-, -apis- | bee | abeille f |
| -dorm--somn--hypn--stress--tranqu- | somniferous, sedative preparations | les préparations somnifères et sédatives |
| -vip(e)r- | viper, snake | vipère f; serpent m |
| -vit- | vitamin | vitamine f |
| amylum, i n | amylum, starch | amidon m |
| Methylenum, i n | methylene | méthylène m |
| coeruleus, a, um | blue | bleu |
| Benzylii benzoas | benzyl benzoate | le benzoate de benzile |
| bolus, i f | clay | argile f |
|  sapo, onis m | soap | savon m |
|  sapo viridis | potash-soap | le savon vert, le savon liquide |
| Glycyrrhĭza, ae f | licorice | réglisse f |
| Helichrysum arenarium | sandy everlasting | l’immortelle des sables f |
| Absinthium, i n | absinth | absinthe f |
| Urtica, ae f | nettle | ortie f |

**Table of declensional endings**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Declension** | **I** | **II** | **III** | **IV** | **V** |
| **Singularis**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Gender** | **f** | **m n** | **m, f n**  | **m n f** |

  |
| **Nom** | -a | -us -um-er -on | different endings | -us -u | -es |
| **Gen** | -ae | -i | -is | -us | -ei |
| **Dat** | -ae | -o | -i | -ui -u | -ei |
| **Acc** | -am | -um | -em =Nom | -um -u | -em |
| **Abl** | -a | -o | -e\-i | -u | -e |
| **Pluralis** **f m n m,f n m n f** |
| **Nom** | -ae | -i -a | -es -a\-ia | -us -ua | -es |
| **Gen** | -arum | -orum | -um\-ium | -uum | -erum |
| **Dat** | -is | -is | -ibus | -ibus | -ebus |
| **Acc** | -as | -os -a | -es -a\-ia | -us -ua | -es |
| **Abl** | -is | -is | -ibus | -ibus | -ebus |