

**Міністерство охорони здоров'я України  
Харківський національний медичний університет**

**SELF-INSTRUCTION STUDENTS' GUIDE  
on the elective discipline «Prescription: history, grammar  
and peculiarities of prescribing of medicinal forms»  
for the 2nd year students  
(Specialty 222 «General medicine»)**

**МЕТОДИЧНІ ВКАЗІВКИ  
для самостійної роботи студентів  
з вибіркової дисципліни «Рецептура: історія, граматика  
та особливості виписування лікарських форм»  
для студентів 2-го курсу  
(спеціальність 222 «Медицина»)**

Затверджено  
Вченою радою ХНМУ.  
Протокол № 14. від 16.12.2021.

**Харків  
ХНМУ  
2021**

Self-instruction Students` Guide on the elective discipline «Prescription: history, grammar and peculiarities of prescribing of medicinal forms» for the 2nd year students (Specialty 222 «General medicine») / comp. N. V. Derevyanchenko, Y. F. Liebied, D. V. Diurba, N. V. Tolstykh. Kharkiv : KhNMU. 2021. 84 p.

Compilers N. V. Derevyanchenko  
Y. F. Liebied  
D. V. Diurba  
N. V. Tolstykh

Методичні вказівки для самостійної роботи студентів з вибіркової дисципліни «Рецептура: історія, граматики та особливості виписування лікарських форм» для студентів 2-го курсу (спеціальність 222 «Медицина») / упоряд. Н. В. Дерев'янченко, Ю. Ф. Лебедь, Д. В. Дюрба, Н. В. Толстих. Харків : ХНМУ. 2021. 84 с.

Упорядники Н. В. Дерев'янченко  
Ю. Ф. Лебедь  
Д. В. Дюрба  
Н. В. Толстих

## I semester

**Topic of the lesson 1.** Legal framework of the prescription: official documents governing the manufacture, medicinal, storage and dispensing medicines.

### 1. Quantity of hours: 2

### 2. Material and methodological support of the topic:

A. Topic 9. Prescription and its structure. Abbreviations in the prescription // Latin language and medical terminology. Part II. Clinical and pharmaceutical terminology: Work book / N. V. Derevyanchenko, V. V. Lozenko, O. V. Lytovska. – Kharkiv, 2018. – 90 p.

B. Laws of Ukraine: "On Medicinal Products", "Some Issues of State Quality Control of Medicinal Products", "On Approval of the Rules for Prescribing Medicinal Products and Medical Devices, Procedure for Dispensing Medicinal Products and Medical Devices from Pharmacies and Their Structural Subdivisions, Instructions on the order of storage, accounting and destruction of prescription forms".

### 3. Topic rationale:

A prescription is a medical document that contains a written request from a doctor to a pharmacist about the manufacture and dispensing drugs in a certain medicinal and instructions to the patient on how to use the drug. A prescription is a legal document, the writing and use of which is regulated according to the Order of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine № 360 "On approval of the Rules for writing prescriptions and requirements for orders for medicines and medical devices" from 19.07.2005.

### 4. The purpose of the lesson:

– *general* (determined by the topic of the practical lesson):

To master the legal framework of the prescription, official documents governing the manufacture, medicinal, storage and dispensing medicines. To be able to write prescriptions.

– *specific*:

- a) to know: the rules of prescribing, the structure of the prescription line, the relevant laws of Ukraine;
- b) to be able to: write prescriptions, translate prescriptions from English and Latin;
- c) practical skills: write prescriptions in full and in abbreviated be formed.

### 5. The graphic structure of the topic.

Two models of prescription:

1)	Take	what? how much? (Acc.)		
	Recipe:	Solutionis Furacillini 0,02%	500 ml	
		↑	↓	
		of what? (Gen.)		
2)	Take:	what? (Acc.)	→ of what? (Gen.)	
			→ which? («Nom. Sing.»)	→ how much?
			→ with what? (cum+Abl.)	
	Recipe:	Tabulettas	Analgin	numero 10
		Suppositoria	«Flurenzidum» 0,1	numero 10
		Suppositorium	cum Ichthyolo	numero 10

### 6. Oriented map of students' work.

1. To get acquainted with the theoretical material:

A. Topic 9. Prescription and its structure. Abbreviations in the prescription // Latin language and medical terminology. Part II. Clinical and pharmaceutical terminology: Work book / N. V. Derevyanchenko, V. V. Lozenko, O. V. Lytovska. – Kharkiv, 2018. – 90 p.

B. Laws of Ukraine: "On Medicinal Products", "Some Issues of State Quality Control of Medicinal Products", "On Approval of the Rules for Prescribing Medicinal Products and Medical Devices, Procedure for Dispensing Medicinal Products and Medical Devices from Pharmacies and Their Structural Subdivisions, Instructions on the order of storage, accounting and destruction of prescription forms".

- 2) To answer the questions for self-control.
- 3) To learn the lexical minimum of the topic.
- 4) To do tasks for independent work.

## 7. Tasks for independent work:

### - list of questions to be studied:

1. Define the following concepts: "prescription", "prescription line", "types of prescriptions".
2. What are "international non-proprietary names of medicines" and "trade names of medicines"? How are they written in prescriptions?
3. How are most drugs declined in Latin? What endings do they have in prescriptions?
4. What are the models of a prescription?
5. How is the Latin part of the prescription arranged?
6. Name the ways to indicate the medicinal in the prescription.

### - list of words to be learnt:

ampūlla, ae f	ampoule
aqua, ae f	water
capsūla, ae f	capsule
dragee	dragee
extractum, i n	extract
gutta, ae f	drop
suppositorium, i n	suppository
suspensio, ōnis f	suspension
tinctūra, ae f	tincture
aquosus, a, um	aqueous
destillatus, a, um	distilled
fluidus, a, um	liquid, fluid
gelatinōsus, a, um	gelatinous
rectalis, e	rectal
siccus, a, um	dry
spissus, a, um	thick
vaginalis, e	vaginal
	<i>Names of plants and medicines</i>
Belladonna, ae f	belladonna, deadly nightshade
Cacao (indeclinable)	cocoa
Camphora, ae f	camphor
Chamomilla, ae f	camomile
Convallaria, ae f	lily of the valley
Ichthyolum, i n	ichthyol
Mentha, ae f	mint
Mentha piperita	peppermint
Millefolium, i n	milfoil
sacchārum, i n	sugar
Senna, ae f	senna
Valeriāna, ae f	valerian

### - list of practical skills to be mastered:

To be able to write and read prescriptions, know the laws of Ukraine governing the manufacture, medicinal, storage and dispersing of medicines.

## 8. Situational tasks to determine the final level of knowledge.

I. Translate into Latin: tablets of dibazole, valerian tincture with camphor, tablets under the tongue, solution of piracetam, lily of the valley tincture, suppository with ichthyol, camphor oil solution, "Undevit" pills, rectal suppositories, hydrocortisone ointment.

## II. Translate prescriptions into English:

1. Recipe: Unguenti Prednisoloni 0,5% – 5,0  
Da. Signa: For external use.
2. Recipe: Tincturae Convallariae  
Tincturae Valerianae aa 10 ml  
Tincturae Belladonnae 5 ml  
Mentholi 0,2  
Misce. Da. Signa: 20–25 drops 2–3 times a day
3. Recipe: Suppositorium cum Nystatino 250000 OD  
Da tales doses numero 20.  
Signa: 1 suppository 2 times a day
4. Recipe: Solutionis Synoestrolis oleosae 0,1 % 1 ml  
Da tales doses numero 6 in ampullis  
Signa: 1 ml into muscles 1 time a day

## III. Translate into Latin:

1. Take: Furacillin tablets 0,02 for external use in number 10  
Give.  
Sign: To solve 2 tablets in 1 bottle of water for a rinse of the oral cavity.
2. Take: liniment of streptocid 5 % 30,0  
Give. Sign: For lubrication of the skin.
3. Take: oily camphor solution 10 % 100 ml  
Give. Sign: For rubbing joints
4. Take: Anesthesin 0,01  
Cacao oil 2,0  
Mix, let the rectal suppository be formed.  
Sign: 1 suppository 2 times a day.

**9. Recommendations for writing down the results:** to write down in the form of notes, written in English, using charts and tables.

## 10. Literature:

### a) basic

1. Latin Language for Students of Dental Faculties = Lingua Latina ad Usum Stomatologiae Studentium: textbook (III–IV a. l.) / O. M. Bieliaieva et al. / edited by O. M. Bieliaieva. Kyiv : VSV «Medycyna», 2018. 488 p.
2. The Latin Language and Medical Terminology Basics. L. Yu. Smolska et al. / edited by L. Yu. Smolska. 4rd ed. Kyiv : VSV «Medycyna», 2018. 400 p.

### b) auxiliary

1. Dorland's Illustrated Medical Dictionary. 32nd ed. 2011. 2176 p.
2. Kondratiev D. K. Latin and Fundamentals of Medical Terminology. For Medical Students. Grodno: GrHMU, 2005. 250 p.
3. Latin language and medical terminology. Part II. Clinical and pharmaceutical terminology : methodic materials / Derevyanchenko N. V., Lozenko V. V., Lytovska O. V. Kharkiv, 2018. 86 p.
4. Medical terminology. Language for Health Care. 3rd / ed. Nina Thierer et al. McGraw. Higher education, 2011. 786 p.

**Topic of the lesson 2.** History of the emergence and development of medical prescription: from antiquity to the XXI century

**1. Quantity of hours:** 2.

**2. Material and methodological support of the topic:**

A. Topic 9. Prescription and its structure. Abbreviations in prescriptions // Latin language and medical terminology. Part II. Clinical and pharmaceutical terminology: Work book / N. V. Derevyanchenko, V. V. Lozenko, O. V. Lytovska. – Kharkiv, 2018. – 90 p.

B. Laws of Ukraine: "On Medicinal Products", "Some Issues of State Quality Control of Medicinal Products", "On Approval of the Rules for Prescribing Medicinal Products and Medical Devices, Procedure for Dispensing Medicinal Products and Medical Devices from Pharmacies and Their Structural Subdivisions, Instructions on the order of storage, accounting and destruction of prescription forms".

**3. Topic rationale:**

The history of the prescription is several thousand years old and during its development the prescription has evolved from an informal consent to a legal document.

**4. The purpose of the lesson:**

– *general* (determined by the topic of the practical lesson): have an idea of the XX century.

– *specific*:

a) to know: the history of the prescription, the rules for writing prescriptions, the structure of the prescription line, the relevant laws of Ukraine;

b) to be able to: write prescriptions, translate prescriptions from English and Latin;

c) practical skills: write prescriptions in full and in abbreviated be formed.

**5. The graphic structure of the topic.**

The history of the prescription



The prescription in antiquity



The prescription in modern medicine

**6. Oriented map of students' work.**

1. To get acquainted with the theoretical material:

A. Topic 9. Prescription and its structure. Abbreviations in prescriptions // Latin language and medical terminology. Part II. Clinical and pharmaceutical terminology: Work book / N. V. Derevyanchenko, V. V. Lozenko, O. V. Lytovska. – Kharkiv, 2018. – 90 p.

B. Laws of Ukraine: "On Medicinal Products", "Some Issues of State Quality Control of Medicinal Products", "On Approval of the Rules for Prescribing Medicinal Products and Medical Devices, Procedure for Dispensing Medicinal Products and Medical Devices from Pharmacies and Their Structural Subdivisions, Instructions on the order of storage, accounting and destruction of prescription forms".

2. To answer the questions for self-control.

3. To learn the lexical minimum of the topic.

4. To do tasks for independent work.

**Tasks for independent work:**

**- list of questions to be studied:**

1. What do you know about the history of the prescription?

2. What has changed in the prescription line of a modern prescription compared to the medieval one?

3. What are the obligatory components of the modern prescription line?

4. In which language is the prescription issued? Why?

**- list of words to be learnt:**

solutio, ōnis f	– solution;
spasmolyticus, a, um	– spasmolytic
oleum, i n	– oil;
oleōsus, a, um	– oily;
spiritus, us m	– спирт;
aethylicus, a, um	– ethylic;
spirituōsus, a, um	– spirituous;

tabuleta, ae f	– tablet;
obductus, a, um	– covered;
unguentum, i n	– ointment;
ophthalmicus, a, um	– ophthalmic;

**- list of practical skills to be mastered:**

To know the history of the recipe, to be able to write and read prescriptions, know the laws of Ukraine governing the manufacture, medicinal, storage and dispersing of medicines.

**8. Situational tasks to determine the final level of knowledge.**

I. What do you know from the history of the prescription? Have there been any changes in its design over the past few centuries? Which exactly?

II. Translate into Latin: ampicillin, ampicillin tablets, novocaine solution, erythromycin ointment, streptocidal liniment, distilled water, sugar, ethylic alcohol, belladonna tincture, nitazole suspension.

III. Translate prescriptions into English:

1. Recipe: Resorcini 0,5  
     Anaesthesini 1,0  
     Ichthyoli  
     Vaselini ana 5,0  
     Misce, fiat unguentum  
     Da. Signa:
2. Recipe: Unguenti «Dermasinum» 0,1% 30,0  
     Da. Signa:
3. Recipe: Suppositoria cum Ichthyolo 0,2 numero 12  
     Da. Signa:
4. Recipe: Extracti Belladonnae 0,5  
     Anaesthesini 1,0  
     Vaselini Lanolini ana 15,0  
     Misce, fiat unguentum. Detur. Signetur:

IV. Translate into Latin:

1. Take: Dragee “Digistal” in number 30.  
     Give. Sign: ...
2. Take: Mycoseptin ointment 30,0  
     Give. Sign: ...
3. Take: oily camphor solution 10 % 100 ml  
     Give. Sign: For rubbing joints
4. Take: Zinc oxide 5,0  
     Talc 15,0  
     Mix, let the powder be formed.  
     Sign: ...

**9. Recommendations for writing down the results:** to write down in the form of notes, written in English, using charts and tables.

**10. Literature:**

**a) basic**

1. Latin Language for Students of Dental Faculties = Lingua Latina ad Usus Stomatologiae Studentium: textbook (III–IV a. 1.) / O. M. Bieliaieva et al. / edited by O. M. Bieliaieva. Kyiv : VSV «Medycyna», 2018. 488 p.

2. The Latin Language and Medical Terminology Basics. L. Yu. Smolska et al. / edited by L. Yu. Smolska. 4rd ed. K.: VSV «Medycyna», 2018. 400 p.

**b) auxiliary**

1. Dorland's Illustrated Medical Dictionary. 32nd ed. 2011. 2176 p.

2. Kondratiev D. K. Latin and Fundamentals of Medical Terminology. For Medical Students. Grodno: GrHMU, 2005. 250 p.

3. Latin language and medical terminology. Part II. Clinical and pharmaceutical terminology : methodic materials / N. V. Derevyanchenko, V. V. Lozenko, O. V. Lytovska. Kharkiv, 2018. 86 p.

4. Medical terminology. Language for Health Care. 3rd / ed. Nina Thierer et al. McGraw. Higher education, 2011. 786 p.

**Topic of the lesson 3.** The history of electronic prescription.

**1. Quantity of hours:** 2.

**2. Material and methodological support of the topic:**

A. Topic 9. Prescription and its structure. Abbreviations in the prescription // Latin language and medical terminology. Part II. Clinical and pharmaceutical terminology: Work book / N. V. Derevyanchenko, V. V. Lozenko, O. V. Lytovska. – Kharkiv, 2018. – P. 51–58.

B. Laws of Ukraine: "On Medicinal Products", "Some Issues of State Quality Control of Medicinal Products", "On Approval of the Rules for Prescribing Medicinal Products and Medical Devices, Procedure for Dispensing Medicinal Products and Medical Devices from Pharmacies and Their Structural Subdivisions, Instructions on the order of storage, accounting and destruction of prescription forms".

C. NHSU program "Available Medicines", access mode: <https://moz.gov.ua/dostupni-likii>.

**3. Topic rationale:**

The introduction of information and communication technologies in health care is an urgent problem, because it allows to increase the availability and control the quality of medical care. The electronic prescription system allows you to control the prescription of drugs by a doctor, reduce the number of errors in prescriptions, as well monitor the consumption of medicines in order to optimize the procurement of medicines, etc.

**4. The purpose of the lesson:**

– *general* (determined by the topic of the practical lesson): to get acquainted with the history of electronic prescription

– *specific*:

a) to know: electronic prescription structure

b) to be able to: fill in and read the electronic prescription

c) practical skills: able to arrange Latin part of the prescription.

**5. The graphic structure of the topic.**

The structure of the prescription



The structure of the electronic prescription



Stages of making an an electronic prescription

**6. Oriented map of students' work.**

1. To get acquainted with the theoretical material:

A. Topic 9. Prescription and its structure. Abbreviations in the prescription // Latin language and medical terminology. Part II. Clinical and pharmaceutical terminology: Work book / N. V. Derevyanchenko, V. V. Lozenko, O. V. Lytovska. – Kharkiv, 2018. – P. 51–58.

B. Laws of Ukraine: "On Medicinal Products", "Some Issues of State Quality Control of Medicinal Products", "On Approval of the Rules for Prescribing Medicinal Products and Medical Devices, Procedure for Dispensing Medicinal Products and Medical Devices from Pharmacies and Their Structural Subdivisions, Instructions on the order of storage, accounting and destruction of prescription forms".

C. NHSU program "Available Medicines", access mode: <https://moz.gov.ua/dostupni-likii>.

2. To master the technique of writing prescriptions.

3. To do tasks for independent work.

**7. Tasks for independent work:**

**- list of questions to be studied:**

1. Define the following concepts: "prescription", "prescription line", "types of prescriptions".

2. What is an electronic prescription? Why is it necessary?

3. What is the difference between a regular and an electronic prescription?

4. What are the models of prescription?

5. How is the Latin part of the prescription arranged?



**- list of words to be learnt:**

ampūlla, ae f	ampoule
aqua, ae f	water
capsūla, ae f	capsule
dragee	dragee
extractum, i n	extract
gutta, ae f	drop
suppositorium, i n	suppository
suspensio, ōnis f	suspension
tinctūra, ae f	tincture
aquosus, a, um	aqueous
destillatus, a, um	distilled
fluidus, a, um	liquid, fluid
gelatinōsus, a, um	gelatinous
rectalis, e	rectal
siccus, a, um	dry
spissus, a, um	thick
vaginalis, e	vaginal
	<i>Names of plants and medicines</i>
Belladonna, ae f	belladonna, deadly nightshade
Cacao (indeclinable)	cocoa
Camphora, ae f	camphor
Chamomilla, ae f	camomile
Convallaria, ae f	lily of the valley
Ichthyolum, i n	ichthyol
Mentha, ae f	mint
Mentha piperita	peppermint
Millefolium, i n	milfoil
sacchārum, i n	sugar
Senna, ae f	senna
Valeriāna, ae f	valerian

**- list of practical skills to be mastered:**

To be able to write and read electronic prescriptions, know the laws of Ukraine governing the manufacture, medicinal, storage and release of medicines.

**8. Situational tasks to determine the final level of knowledge.**

I. Translate into Latin: dibazole tablets, valerian tincture with camphor, tablets under the tongue, piracetam solution, lily of the valley tincture, suppository with ichthyol, camphor oil solution, "Undevit" pills, rectal suppositories, hydrocortisone ointment.

II. Translate prescriptions into English:

1. Recipe: Unguenti Prednisoloni 0,5% - 5,0  
Da. Signa: For external use.
2. Recipe: Tincturae Convallariae  
Tincturae Valerianae aa 10 ml  
Tincturae Belladonnae 5 ml  
Mentholi 0,2  
Misce. Da. Signa: 20–25 drops 2–3 times a day
3. Recipe: Suppositorium cum Nystatino 250000 OD  
Da tales doses numero 20.  
Signa: 1 suppository 2 times a day
4. Recipe: Solutionis Synoestroli oleosae 0,1% 1 ml  
Da tales doses numero 6 in ampullis  
Signa: 1 ml into muscles 1 time a day

### III. Translate into Latin:

1. Take: Furacillin tablets 0,02 for external use in number 10  
Give.

Sign: To solve 2 tablets in 1 bottle of water for a rinse of the oral cavity.

2. Take: liniment of streptocid 5 % 30,0

Give. Sign: For lubrication of the skin.

3. Take: oily camphor solution 10 % 100 ml

Give. Sign: For rubbing joints

4. Take: Anesthesin 0,01

Cacao oil 2,0

Mix, let the rectal suppository be formed.

Sign: 1 suppository 2 times a day.

**9. Recommendations for writing down the results:** to write down in the form of notes, written in English, using charts and tables.

### 10. Literature:

#### a) basic

1. Latin Language for Students of Dental Faculties = Lingua Latina ad Usum Stomatologiae Studentium: textbook (III—IV a. 1.) / O. M. Bieliaieva et al. / edited by O. M. Bieliaieva. Kyiv : VSV «Medycyna», 2018. 488 p.

2. The Latin Language and Medical Terminology Basics. L. Yu. Smolska et al. / edited by L. u. Smolska. 4rd ed. Kyiv : VSV «Medycyna», 2018. 400 p.

#### b) auxiliary

1. Dorland's Illustrated Medical Dictionary. 32nd ed. 2011. 2176 p.

2. Kondratiev D. K. Latin and Fundamentals of Medical Terminology. For Medical Students. Grodno: GrHMU, 2005. 250 p.

3. Latin language and medical terminology. Part II. Clinical and pharmaceutical terminology : methodic materials / N. V. Derevyanchenko, V. V. Lozenko, O. V. Lytovska. Kharkiv, 2018. 86 p.

4. Medical terminology. Language for Health Care. 3rd / ed. Nina Thierer et al. McGraw. Higher education, 2011. 786 p.

**Topic of the lesson 4.** The history of creation of remedies forms.

**1. Quantity of hours:** 2.

**2. Material and methodological support of the topic:**

Topic 8. Introduction to pharmaceutical terminology. Pharmaceutical term structure // Latin language and medical terminology. Part II. Clinical and pharmaceutical terminology : Work book / N. V. Derevyanchenko., V. V. Lozenko, O. V. Lytovska. – Kharkiv, 2018. – P. 46–51.

**3. Topic rationale:** Medicines used for diagnosis, prevention and treatment may be in various forms, depending on the treatment and prevention purposes. For many centuries, Latin has traditionally been using Latin in the name of medicines in European medicine.

**4. The purpose of the lesson:**

– *general* get an idea of the history of medicinal forms used in pharmacy;

– *specific*:

a) to know: theoretical and lexical material of the topic, the history of the creation of medicinal forms;

b) to be able to: read and write Latin names of drugs, recognize Greek and Latin term elements, know their meaning;

c) practical skills: translation of terms with names of medicines.

**5. The graphic structure of the topic.**

Basic concepts of pharmaceutical terminology				
Medicinal raw material	Medicinal substance	Drug (medicine, remedy)	Drug preparation	Medicinal form

Medicinal forms		
Liquids	Semisolids	Solids

**6. Oriented map of students' work.**

1. To get acquainted with the theoretical material:

A. Introduction to pharmaceutical terminology. Pharmaceutical term structure // Latin language and medical terminology. Part II. Clinical and pharmaceutical terminology : Work book / N. V. Derevyanchenko, V. V. Lozenko, O. V. Lytovska. – Kharkiv, 2018. – P. 46–51.

B. Term elements indicating the pharmacological group or therapeutic effect of the drug. Appendix 11 // Latin language and medical terminology. Part II. Clinical and pharmaceutical terminology: Work book / N. V. Derevyanchenko, V. V. Lozenko, O. V. Lytovska. – Kharkiv, 2018. – P. 90–91.

C. Types of medicinal forms. Application 12 // Latin language and medical terminology. Part II. Clinical and pharmaceutical terminology: Work book / N. V. Derevyanchenko, V. V. Lozenko, O. V. Lytovska. – Kharkiv, 2018. – P. 92–93.

2. To answer the questions for self-control.

3. To learn the lexical minimum of the topic.

4. To do tasks for independent work.

**7. Tasks for independent work:**

**- list of questions to be studied:**

1. Define the following concepts: "medicinal raw materials", "medicinal substance", "drug", "medicinal form", "drug preparation".

2. What types of medicinal forms do you know?

3. What are semisolid medicinal forms?

4. What are solid medicinal forms?

5. What are the liquid medicinal forms?

6. What are the most modern medicinal forms do you know?

7. Which the oldest medicinal forms are still used in medicine?

**- list of words to be learnt:**

Emulsum, i n	emulsion
Infusum, i n	infusion
Decoctum, i n	decoction
Mucilago, inis f	mucilage
Gelum, i n	gel
Cremor, ōris m	cream
Cataplasma, atis n	cataplasm
Pulvis, ěris m	powder
Aĕrosŏlum, i n	aerosol
Spray (невідм.)	spray
medicamentum, i n	drug, medicine
remedium, i n	remedy
analgetĭcus, a, um	analgesic
antipyretĭcus, a, um	antipyretic
cardiĭcus, a, um	cardiac
cholagŏgus, a, um	cholagogic
solutio, ōnis f	solution
spasmolytĭcus, a, um	spasmolytic
oleum, i n	oil
oleŏsus, a, um	oily
spirĭtus, us m	alcohol
aethylĭcus, a, um	ethylic
spirituŏsus, a, um	spirituous
tabuletta, ae f	tablet
obductus, a, um	covered
unguentum, i n	ointment
ophthalmĭcus, a, um	ophthalmic

**- list of tasks for independent work:**

Exercises 1–3. Topic 8. Introduction to pharmaceutical terminology. Pharmaceutical term structure // Latin language and medical terminology. Part II. Clinical and pharmaceutical terminology : Work book / N. V. Derevyanchenko, V. V. Lozenko, O. V. Lytovska. – Kharkiv, 2018. – P. 49–52.

**8. Situational tasks to determine the final level of knowledge.**

Exercises 4–5. Topic 8. Introduction to pharmaceutical terminology. Pharmaceutical term structure // Latin language and medical terminology. Part II. Clinical and pharmaceutical terminology : Work book / N. V. Derevyanchenko, V. V. Lozenko, O. V. Lytovska. – Kharkiv, 2018. – P. 49–52.

**9. Recommendations for writing down the results:** to write down in the form of notes, written in English, using charts and tables.

**10. Literature:**

**a) basic**

1. Latin Language for Students of Dental Faculties = Lingua Latina ad Usum Stomatologiae Studentium: textbook (III–IV a. l.) / O. M. Bieliaieva et al. / edited by O. M. Bieliaieva. Kyiv : VSV «Medycyna», 2018. 488 p.

2. The Latin Language and Medical Terminology Basics. L. Yu. Smolska et al. / edited by L. Yu. Smolska. 4rd ed. Kyiv : VSV «Medycyna», 2018. 400 p.

**b) auxiliary**

1. Dorland's Illustrated Medical Dictionary. 32nd ed. 2011. 2176 p.

2. Kondratiev D. K. Latin and Fundamentals of Medical Terminology. For Medical Students. Grodno: GrHMU, 2005. 250 p.

3. Latin language and medical terminology. Part II. Clinical and pharmaceutical terminology : methodic materials / N. V. Derevyanchenko, V. V. Lozenko, O. V. Lytovska. Kharkiv, 2018. 86 p.

4. Medical terminology. Language for Health Care. 3rd / ed. Nina Thierer et al. McGraw. Higher education, 2011. 786 p.

**Topic of the lesson 5.** The history of pharmacy in Western Europe and Ukraine

**1. Quantity of hours:** 2

**2. Material and methodological support of the topic:**

Healthy growth: why pharma's future lies with generics. URL: <https://mind.ua/en/publications/20204487-healthy-growth-why-pharma-s-future-lies-with-generics>

**3. Topic rationale:** The level of the pharmacy development in different historical periods was determined by material conditions, the degree of development of productive forces and the nature of production relations. The history of the development of the pharmacy organization is linked with the development of medicine in society.

**4. The purpose of the lesson:**

– *general* (determined by the topic of the practical lesson): to give an idea of the history of pharmacy in Western Europe and Ukraine

– *specific*:

a) to know: general aspects of the history of pharmacy development in Western Europe and Ukraine

b) to be able to: outline the periods of pharmacy development

c) practical skills: orientation in the history of the industry.

**5. The graphic structure of the topic.**

History of pharmacy in Western Europe and Ukraine				
Pharmacy in ancient times			Pharmacy of Western Europe in the Middle Ages	Pharmacy in Ukraine
pharmacy of the Far East	pharmacy of ancient Greece and Rome	pharmacy of the Arab world		

**6. Oriented map of students' work.**

1. To get acquainted with the theoretical material:

Healthy growth: why pharma's future lies with generics. URL: <https://mind.ua/en/publications/20204487-healthy-growth-why-pharma-s-future-lies-with-generics>

2. To do tasks for independent work.

**7. Tasks for independent work:**

**- list of questions to be studied:**

1. What was the pharmacy of the ancient East?

2. What was the pharmacy of ancient Greece and Rome?

3. What are the features of pharmacy in the Arab world?

4. What changed in the pharmacy of the Middle Ages?

5. What are the stages of development of pharmacy in Ukraine?

**- list of practical skills to be mastered:** to be able to navigate the history of the industry.

**8. Situational tasks to determine the final level of knowledge.**

A. Beniukh, N.F. (1999), *Istoriia farmatsii Halychyny (XIII–XX st.)* [History of Pharmacy of Galicia in XIII–XX century], Lviv, 1999. – 216 p.

B. Verkhatsky C. A. and Zabludovsky P. Yu – *History of Medicine*, Graduate School, Kyiv, 1991. – 431 p.

C. Hanitkevych Y. *The History of Ukrainian Medicine in names and dates/ Yaroslav Hanitkevych.* – Lviv, 2003. – 368 p.

**9. Recommendations for writing down the results:** to write down in the form of notes, written in English, using charts and tables.

## **10. Literature:**

### **a) basic**

1. Latin Language for Students of Dental Faculties = Lingua Latina ad Usum Stomatologiae Studentium: textbook (III–IV a. l.) / O. M. Bieliaieva et al. / edited by O. M. Bieliaieva. Kyiv : VSV «Medycyna», 2018. 488 p.

2. The Latin Language and Medical Terminology Basics. L. Yu. Smolska et al. / edited by L. Yu. Smolska. 4rd ed. Kyiv : VSV «Medycyna», 2018. 400 p.

### **b) auxiliary**

1. Dorland's Illustrated Medical Dictionary. 32nd ed. 2011. 2176 p.

2. Kondratiev D. K. Latin and Fundamentals of Medical Terminology. For Medical Students. Grodno: GrHMU, 2005. 250 p.

3. Latin language and medical terminology. Part II. Clinical and pharmaceutical terminology : methodic materials / N. V. Derevyanchenko, V. V. Lozenko, O. V. Lytovska. Kharkiv, 2018. 86 p.

4. Medical terminology. Language for Health Care. 3rd / ed. Nina Thierer et al. McGraw. Higher education, 2011. 786 p.

**Topic of the lesson 6.** The verb (Verbum). Basic information about the verb. The imperative mood (Modus imperativus).

**1. Quantity of hours:** 2.

**2. Material and methodological support of the topic:**

Lesson 21. Grammatical categories of the verb // Latin language and medical terminology. Part II. Clinical and pharmaceutical terminology: Work book / N. V. Derevyanchenko, V. V. Lozenko, O. V. Lytovska – Kharkiv, 2018. – P. 84– 91.

**3. Topic rationale:**

The studying of the topic provides understanding of prescription phrases and their use in the prescription, the student, studying the theoretical foundations and schemes of pharmaceutical terms, will be able to consciously and competently write prescriptions.

**4. The purpose of the lesson:**

– *general* (determined by the topic of the practical lesson):

Get acquainted with the grammatical categories of verbs, learn to form verb forms of the imperative mood.

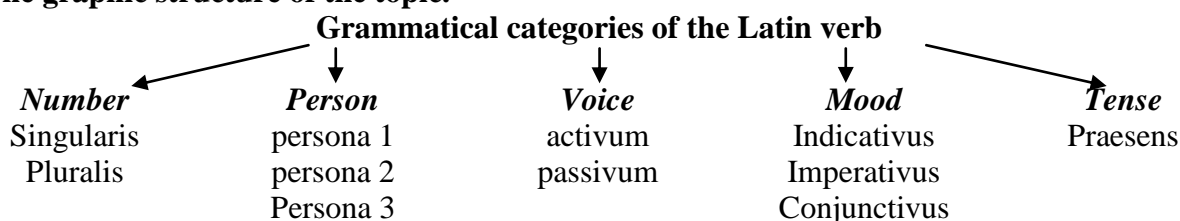
– *specific*:

a) to know: grammatical categories of verbs, forms of the imperative mood.

b) to be able to: independently determine the conjugation of a verb, find the basis of the verb.

c) practical skills: be able to compose, read and translate prescriptions.

**5. The graphic structure of the topic.**



**6. Oriented map of students' work.**

1. To get acquainted with the theoretical material:

Lesson 21. Grammatical categories of the verb // Latin language and medical terminology. Part II. Clinical and pharmaceutical terminology : Work book / N. V. Derevyanchenko, V. V. Lozenko, O. V. Lytovska. – Kharkiv, 2018. – P. 84–91.

2. To answer the questions for self-control.

3. To learn the lexical minimum of the topic.

4. To do tasks for independent work.

**7. Tasks for independent work:**

**- list of questions to be studied:;**

1. Name the grammatical categories of the verb.

2. Which basic forms of the verb do you know?

3. Name the signs of the presence of the documents to the dates;

4. How to define the stem of the verb?

5. How to make the imperative mood?

**- list of words to be learnt:**

curo, are	to care
do, dare	to give
signo, are	to sign
steriliso, are	to sterilize
misceo, ere	to mix
recipio, ere	to take
verto, ere	to turn
fio, eri	to become

- **list of practical skills to be mastered:** to be able to form forms of the imperative mood and use them to write prescriptions.

### **8. Situational tasks to determine the final level of knowledge.**

Exercise 1. Define the stem and conjugation of the verbs: . curo, are; scribo, ěre; moveo, ěre; linio, ire; audio, ire; do, are; vinco, ěre; scio, ire; formo, are; addo, ěre; dormio, ire; signo, are.

Exercise 2. Make singular and plural forms of the imperative mood: venio, ire; misceo, ěre; steriliso, are; praeparo, are; recipio, ěre; audio, ire; curo, are; salveo, ěre; verto, ěre; studeo, ěre.

**9. Recommendations for writing down the results:** to write down in the form of notes, written in English, using charts and tables.

### **10. Literature:**

#### **a) basic**

1. Latin Language for Students of Dental Faculties = Lingua Latina ad Usus Stomatologiae Studentium: textbook (III–IV a. 1.) / O. M. Bieliaieva et al. / edited by O. M. Bieliaieva. Kyiv : VSV «Medycyna», 2018. 488 p.

2. The Latin Language and Medical Terminology Basics. L.Yu. Smolska et al. / edited by L.Yu. Smolska. 4rd ed. K.: VSV «Medycyna», 2018. 400 p.

#### **b) auxiliary**

1. Dorland's Illustrated Medical Dictionary. 32nd ed. 2011. 2176 p.

2. Kondratiev D. K. Latin and Fundamentals of Medical Terminology. For Medical Students. Grodno: GrHMU, 2005. 250 p.

3. Latin language and medical terminology. Part II. Clinical and pharmaceutical terminology : methodic materials / N. V. Derevyanchenko, V. V. Lozenko, O. V. Lytovska. Kharkiv, 2018. 86 p.

4. Medical terminology. Language for Health Care. 3rd / ed. Nina Thierer et al. McGraw. Higher education, 2011. 786 p.



**Topic of the lesson 7.** Present tense of the present mood of active and passive voice (Praesens indicativi activi et passivi). Verb sum, esse.

**1. Quantity of hours:** 4.

**2. Material and methodological support of the topic:**

Lesson 21. Grammatical categories of the verb // Latin language and medical terminology. Part II. Clinical and pharmaceutical terminology : Work book / N. V. Derevyanchenko, V. V. Lozenko, O. V. Lytovska. – Kharkiv, 2018. – P. 84–91.

**3. Topic rationale:**

The studying of the topic provides understanding of prescription phrases and their use in the prescription, the student, studying the theoretical foundations and schemes of pharmaceutical terms, will be able to consciously and competently write prescriptions.

**4. The purpose of the lesson:**

– *general* (determined by the topic of the practical lesson):

Get acquainted with the grammatical categories of the verb, learn to form verb forms Praesens indicativi activi et passivi. To study the conjugation of the verb sum, esse.

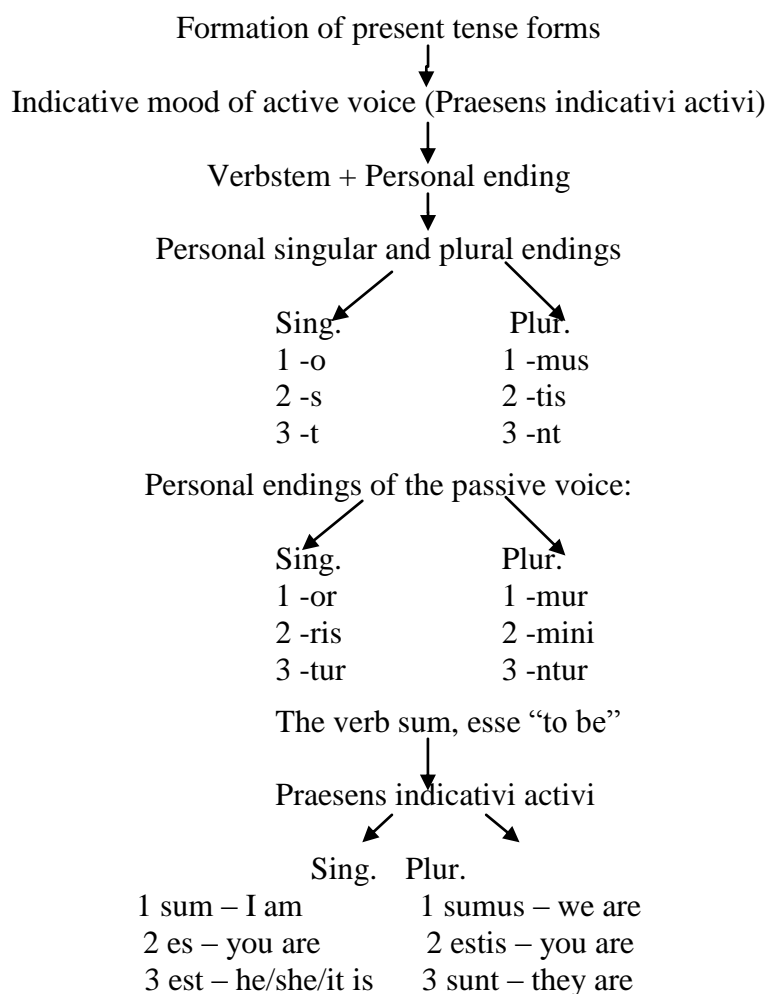
– *specific*:

a) to know: grammatical categories of the verb, present tense forms of the present indicative mood of the active and passive voices.

b) to be able to: independently determine the belonging of the verb to a certain conjugation, define the stem of the verb, make the necessary be formed.

c) practical skills: be able to compose, read and translate prescriptions.

**5. The graphic structure of the topic.**



## 6. Oriented map of students' work.

1. To get acquainted with the theoretical material:

Lesson 21. Grammatical categories of the verb // Latin language and medical terminology. Part II. Clinical and pharmaceutical terminology: Work book / N. V. Derevyanchenko, V. V. Lozenko, O. V. Lytovska – Kharkiv, 2018. – P. 84–91.

2. Topic rationale:

1. To answer the questions for self-control.
2. To learn the lexical minimum of the topic.
3. To do tasks for independent work.

## 7. Tasks for independent work:

### - list of questions to be studied;

1. What is Praesens indicativi activi?
2. What is Praesens indicativi passivi?
3. How to make passive voice of the verb?
4. How to make active voice of the verb?
5. How the verb “sum, esse” is conjugated?

### - list of words to be learnt:

curo, are	to treat
do, dare	to give
praeparo, are	to prepare
servo, are	to save
signo, are	to sign
steriliso, are	to sterilize
misceo, ēre	to mix
salveo, ēre	to be healthy
valeo, ēre	to be healthy
addo, ěre	to add
diluo, ěre	to dilute
fio, ěri	to become
praescribo, ěre	to prescribe
recipio, ěre	to take, receive
repeto, ěre	to repeat
solvo, ěre	to solve
verto, ěre	to turn
vivo, ěre	to live
finio, ire	to finish
audio, ire	to listen

- list of practical skills to be mastered: to be able to make forms of the imperative mood and use them in writing prescriptions.

## 8. Situational tasks to determine the final level of knowledge.

Exercise 1. Change the number of the verbs (Sing. ↔ Plur.). Sterilisetur, audi, praeparat, fiant, dentur, dat, misceat, vale, repetit, signatur, nutriantur, student, videntur, sunt, signate.

Exercise 2. Define the form of the verbs. Translate into English. Finiuntur, movĕre, date, solvit, curet, habeatur, formantur, labora, student, dividitur, doce, velet, datur, valete, recipite, vodet, veniant, misceatur, solvantur.

9. Recommendations for writing down the results: to write down in the form of notes, written in English, using charts and tables.

## **10. Literature:**

### **a) basic**

1. Latin Language for Students of Dental Faculties = Lingua Latina ad Usum Stomatologiae Studentium: textbook (III–IV a. l.) / O. M. Bieliaieva et al. / edited by O. M. Bieliaieva. Kyiv : VSV «Medycyna», 2018. 488 p.

2. The Latin Language and Medical Terminology Basics. L. Yu. Smolska et al. / edited by L. Yu. Smolska. 4rd ed. Kyiv : VSV «Medycyna», 2018. 400 p.

### **b) auxiliary**

1. Dorland's Illustrated Medical Dictionary. 32nd ed. 2011. 2176 p.

2. Kondratiev D. K. Latin and Fundamentals of Medical Terminology. For Medical Students. Grodno: GrHMU, 2005. 250 p.

3. Latin language and medical terminology. Part II. Clinical and pharmaceutical terminology : methodic materials / N. V. Derevyanchenko, V. V. Lozenko, O. V. Lytovska Kharkiv, 2018. 86 p.

4. Medical terminology. Language for Health Care. 3rd / ed. Nina Thierer et al. McGraw. Higher education, 2011. 786 p.

**Topic of the lesson 8.** Present tense of the conditional mood of active and passive voice (Praesens conjunctivi activi et passivi). Verb *fio, fieri*.

**1. Quantity of hours:** 4.

**2. Material and methodological support of the topic:**

Lesson 21. Grammatical categories of the verb // Latin language and medical terminology. Part II. Clinical and pharmaceutical terminology : Work book / N. V. Derevyanchenko, V. V. Lozenko, O. V. Lytovska – Kharkiv, 2018. – P. 84–91.

**3. Topic rationale:**

The studying of the topic provides understanding of prescription phrases and their use in the prescription, the student, studying the theoretical foundations and schemes of pharmaceutical terms, will be able to consciously and competently write prescriptions.

**4. The purpose of the lesson:**

– *general* (determined by the topic of the practical lesson):

Get acquainted with the grammatical categories of the verb, learn to form verb forms Praesens conjunctivi activi et passivi, learn the conjugation of the verb *fio, fieri*.

– *specific*:

a) to know: grammatical categories of the verb, forms of conjunctive mood of active and passive voices.

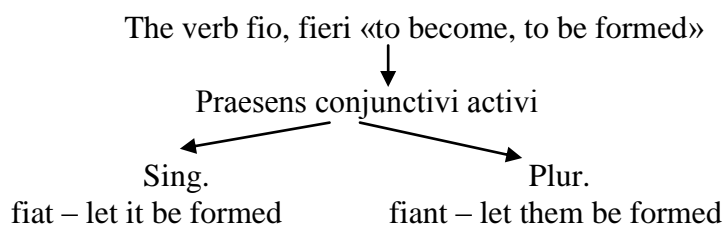
b) to be able to: independently determine the belonging of the verb to a certain conjugation, define the stem of the verb, make and translate the forms of the conjunctive mood of active and passive voices.

c) practical skills: be able to compose, read and translate prescriptions.

**5. The graphic structure of the topic.**

The conjunctive mood (Modus conjunctivus)

	Changes in the stem	A new stem	Active		Passive	
			3 pers. Sing.	3 pers. Plur.	3 pers. Sing.	3 pers. Plur.
I	...a + e	sterilize-	sterilize-t let him sterilize	sterilize-nt let them sterilize	sterilize- t let him be sterilized	sterilize- nt let them be sterilized
II	...e + a	miscea-	miscea- t	miscea- nt	miscea- t	miscea- nt
III	...u / cons. + a	solva- dilua-	solva- t dilua- t	solva- nt dilua- nt	solva- t dilua- t	solva- nt dilua- nt
IV	... i + a	finia-	finia- t	finia- nt	finia- t	finia- nt



**6. Oriented map of students' work.**

1. To get acquainted with the theoretical material:

Lesson 21. Grammatical categories of the verb // Latin language and medical terminology. Part II. Clinical and pharmaceutical terminology : Work book / N. V. Derevyanchenko, V. V., Lozenko O. V. Lytovska. – Kharkiv, 2018. – P. 84–91.

2. To answer the questions for self-control.

3. To learn the lexical minimum of the topic.

4. To do tasks for independent work.

## 7. Tasks for independent work:

### - list of questions to be studied:;

1. Name the grammatical categories of the verb.
2. Which main forms of the verb do you know?
3. Name the signs of belonging of verbs to conjugations;
4. How is the stem of the verb defined?
5. How is the imperative mood formed?

### - list of words to be learnt:

	Reĉipe	Take
Misce (Misceatur)		Mix (Let it be mixed).
Da (Detur)		Give (let it be given).
Signa (Signetur)		Sign (let it be signed).
Sterilisa (Sterilisetur)		Sterilize (let it be sterilized).
Da (Detur) tales doses numero		Give (let it be given) such doses in number
Adde (addatur) aseptice		Add aseptic.
Da (Detur) in tabulettis		Give in pills (tablets).
Da (Detur) in ampullis		Give in ampoules.
Da (Detur) in capsulis gelatinosis		Give in gelatinous capsules.
Verte (Vertatur)		Turn! (Let it be turned)
Misce (Misceatur), (ut) fiat pasta		Mix, let the paste be formed.
Misce (Misceatur), (ut) fiat pulvis		Mix, let the powder be formed.
Misce (Misceatur), (ut) fiat unguentum		Mix, let the ointment be formed.
Misce (Misceatur), (ut) fiat linimentum		Mix, let the liniment be formed.
Misce (Misceatur), (ut) fiat suppositorium		Mix, let the suppository be formed.
Misce (Misceatur), (ut) fiant suppositoria		Mix, let suppositories be formed.
Misce (Misceatur), (ut) fiant suppositoria rectalia (vaginalia)		Mix, let rectal (vaginal) suppositories be formed
Misce (Misceatur), (ut) fiant species		Mix, let the herbal combination be formed.
Repete! (Repetatur!)		Repeat! (Let it be repeated)
Repete bis! (Repetatur bis!)		Repeat twice! (Let it be repeated twice)
Cito!		Quickly!

- **list of practical skills to be mastered:** to be able to make forms of the conjunctive mood and use them in writing prescriptions, to study the conjunction of the verb *fi*, *fieri*, its forms used in prescriptions.

## 8. Situational tasks to determine the final level of knowledge.

Exercise 1. Translate into English using the dictionary. *Vita (est) brevis. Misce. Da. Signa. Adde aseptice. Da tincturam Valerianae. Da in vitro fusco. Misce, ut fiat pulvis. Tertium non datur. Salvete discipuli! Detur solutionem in ampullis. Vita nostra brevis est. Fiat lux. Medicus curat, natura sanat. Medice, cura te ipsum!*

Exercise 2. Translate into Latin. Repeat twice! Mix, let the paste be formed. Give in gelatinous capsules. Let it be sterilized. Mix, let the herbal combination be formed. Take. Let it be given in ampoules.

**9. Recommendations for writing down the results:** to write down in the form of notes, written in English, using charts and tables.

## **10. Literature:**

### **a) basic**

1. Latin Language for Students of Dental Faculties = Lingua Latina ad Usum Stomatologiae Studentium: textbook (III–IV a. l.) / O. M. Bieliaieva et al. / edited by O. M. Bieliaieva. Kyiv : VSV «Medycyna», 2018. 488 p.

2. The Latin Language and Medical Terminology Basics. L. Yu. Smolska et al. / edited by L. Yu. Smolska. 4rd ed. Kyiv : VSV «Medycyna», 2018. 400 p.

### **b) auxiliary**

1. Dorland's Illustrated Medical Dictionary. 32nd ed. 2011. 2176 p.

2. Kondratiev D. K. Latin and Fundamentals of Medical Terminology. For Medical Students. Grodno: GrHMU, 2005. 250 p.

3. Latin language and medical terminology. Part II. Clinical and pharmaceutical terminology : methodic materials / N. V. Derevyanchenko, V. V. Lozenko, O. V. Lytovska Kharkiv, 2018. 86 p.

4. Medical terminology. Language for Health Care. 3rd / ed. Nina Thierer et al. McGraw. Higher education, 2011. 786 p.

**Topic of the lesson 9.** Practical exercises for translating verb forms.

**1. Quantity of hours:** 4.

**2. Material and methodological support of the topic:**

The Latin Language and Medical Terminology Basics: textbook (III–IV a. 1.) / L. Yu. Smolska, O. H. Pylypiv, P. A. Sodomora et al. ; edited by L. Yu. Smolska. 4rd edition, 358 p.

**3. Topic rationale:**

Knowledge of the schemes of the verb forms formation provides understanding of the structure of prescription phrases and their usage in the prescription.

**4. The purpose of the lesson:**

– *general* (determined by the topic of the practical lesson):

To train skills to form verb forms of active and passive voices.

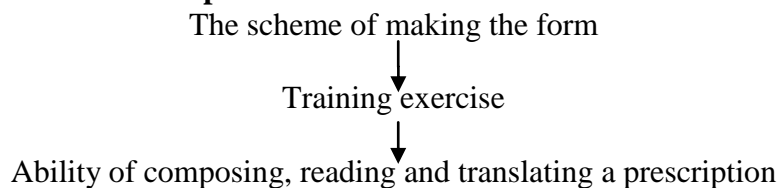
– *specific*:

a) to know: grammatical categories of the verb, forms of the indicative, imperative and conjunctive moods of active and passive voices.

b) to be able to: independently determine the belonging of the verb to a certain conjugation, define the stem of the verb, make and translate the forms of the indicative, imperative and conjunctive moods of active and passive voices.

c) practical skills: to be able to compose, read and translate prescriptive phrases, simple sentences.

**5. The graphic structure of the topic.**



**6. Oriented map of students' work.**

1. To get acquainted with the theoretical material:

Lesson 27. The verb // The Latin Language and Medical Terminology Basics: textbook (III–IV a. 1.) / L. Yu. Smolska, O. H. Pylypiv, P. A. Sodomora et al. ; edited by L. Yu. Smolska. 4rd edition, P. 238–248.

2. To answer the questions for self-control.

3. To learn the lexical minimum of the topic.

4. To do tasks for independent work.

**7. Tasks for independent work:**

**- list of questions to be studied;:**

1. The grammatical categories of the verb.

2. Schemes of the indicative mood formation.

3. Schemes of the imperative mood formation.

4. Schemes of the conjunctive mood formation.

5. Irregular verbs.

**- list of words to be learnt:**

curo, are	to treat
do, dare	to give
praeparo, are	to prepare
servo, are	to save
signo, are	to sign
steriliso, are	to sterilize
misceo, ēre	to mix
salveo, ēre	to be healthy

valeo, ēre	to be healthy
addo, ěre	to add
diluo, ěre	to dilute
fio, ěri	to become
praescribo, ěre	to prescribe
recipio, ěre	to take, receive
repeto, ěre	to repeat
solvo, ěre	to solve
verto, ěre	to turn
vivo, ěre	to live
finio, ire	to finish
audio, ire	to listen

– **list of practical skills to be mastered:** to be able to make forms of the indicative, imperative and conjunctive moods and use them in writing prescriptions, to learn the conjugation of the verbs “fio, fieri” and “sum, esse”, their forms used in prescriptions.

### 8. Situational tasks to determine the final level of knowledge.

Exercises 2, 4, 8 // The Latin Language and Medical Terminology Basics: textbook (III–IV a. 1.) / L. Yu. Smolska, O. H. Pylypiv, P. A. Sodomora et al. ; edited by L. Yu. Smolska. 4rd edition, P. 245–246.

Exercises 2, 5, 6 // The Latin Language and Medical Terminology Basics: textbook (III–IV a. 1.) / L. Yu. Smolska, O. H. Pylypiv, P. A. Sodomora et al. ; edited by L. Yu. Smolska. 4rd edition, P. 252–253.

**9. Recommendations for writing down the results:** to write down in the form of notes, written in English, using charts and tables.

### 10. Literature:

#### a) basic

1. Latin Language for Students of Dental Faculties = Lingua Latina ad Usus Stomatologiae Studentium: textbook (III–IV a. 1.) / O. M. Bieliaieva et al. / edited by O. M. Bieliaieva. Kyiv : VSV «Medycyna», 2018. 488 p.

2. The Latin Language and Medical Terminology Basics. L.Yu. Smolska et al. / edited by L. Yu. Smolska. 4rd ed. Kyiv : VSV «Medycyna», 2018. 400 p.

#### b) auxiliary

1. Dorland's Illustrated Medical Dictionary. 32nd ed. 2011. 2176 p.

2. Kondratiev D. K. Latin and Fundamentals of Medical Terminology. For Medical Students. Grodno: GrHMU, 2005. 250 p.

3. Latin language and medical terminology. Part II. Clinical and pharmaceutical terminology : methodic materials / N. V. Derevyanchenko, V. V. Lozenko, O. V. Lytovska. Kharkiv, 2018. 86 p.

4. Medical terminology. Language for Health Care. 3rd / ed. Nina Thierer et al. McGraw. Higher education, 2011. 786 p.



**Topic of the lesson 10.** Prescription abbreviations: history and present time.

**1. Quantity of hours:** 4.

**2. Material and methodological support of the topic:**

The Latin Language and Medical Terminology Basics: textbook (III–IV a. 1.) / L. Yu. Smolska, O. H. Pylypiv, P. A. Sodomora et al. ; edited by L. Yu. Smolska. 4rd edition. 358 p.

**3. Topic rationale:**

Knowledge of prescription abbreviations provides understanding of the structure of prescription phrases and the ability to correctly apply them in a prescription.

**4. The purpose of the lesson:**

– *general* (determined by the topic of the practical lesson): learn to form abbreviated verb forms.

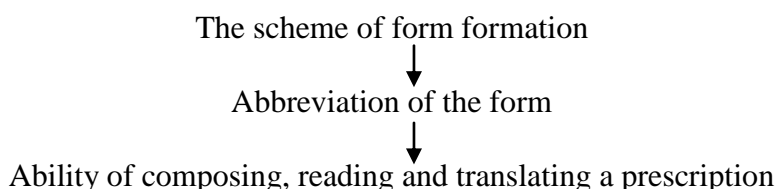
– *specific*:

a) to know: rules for abbreviation of the forms of indicative, imperative and conjunctive moods of active and passive voices of Latin verbs.

b) to be able to: independently determine the belonging of the verb to a certain conjugation, define the stem of the verb, make and translate the forms of the indicative, imperative and conjunctive moods of active and passive voices, shorten the full form and reproduce it from the abbreviation.

c) practical skills: to be able to compose, read and translate prescriptive phrases, simple sentences.

**5. The graphic structure of the topic.**



**6. Oriented map of students' work.**

1. To get acquainted with the theoretical material:

Appendix 3. Prescriptive phrases // The Latin Language and Medical Terminology Basics: textbook (III–IV a. 1.) / L. Yu. Smolska, O. H. Pylypiv, P. A. Sodomora et al. ; edited by L. Yu. Smolska. 4rd edition. P. 377–388.

2. To revise lexical minimums of the previous lessons.

3. To do tasks for independent work.

**7. Tasks for independent work:**

**- list of questions to be studied:;**

1. The formation of abbreviations from verb forms.

2. Formation of abbreviations from prescription expressions.

3. Formation of abbreviations from expressions with prepositions.

4. Words and expressions that cannot be abbreviated.

**- list of words to be learnt:**

curo, are	to treat
do, dare	to give
praeparo, are	to prepare
servo, are	to save
signo, are	to sign
steriliso, are	to sterilize
misceo, ēre	to mix
salveo, ēre	to be healthy
valeo, ēre	to be healthy
addo, ěre	to add
diluo, ěre	to dilute

fio, ěri	to become
praescribo, ěre	to prescribe
recipio, ěre	to take, receive
repeto, ěre	to repeat
solvo, ěre	to solve
verto, ěre	to turn
vivo, ěre	to live
finio, ire	to finish
audio, ire	to listen

**- list of practical skills to be mastered:** to be able to abbreviate the forms of the indicative, imperative and conjunctive mood and use them in writing prescriptions.

### **8. Situational tasks to determine the final level of knowledge.**

Write down exercises 2, 5, 6 in the full and abbreviated form // The Latin Language and Medical Terminology Basics: textbook (III–IV a. 1.) / L. Yu. Smolska, O. H. Pylypiv, P. A. Sodomora et al. ; edited by L. Yu. Smolska. 4rd edition. P. 252–253.

**9. Recommendations for writing down the results:** to write down in the form of notes, written in English, using charts and tables.

### **10. Literature:**

#### **a) basic**

1. Latin Language for Students of Dental Faculties = Lingua Latina ad Usus Stomatologiae Studentium: textbook (III–IV a. 1.) / O. M. Bieliaieva et al. / edited by O. M. Bieliaieva. Kyiv : VSV «Medycyna», 2018. 488 p.

2. The Latin Language and Medical Terminology Basics. L. Yu. Smolska et al. / edited by L. Yu. Smolska. 4rd ed. Kyiv : VSV «Medycyna», 2018. 400 p.

#### **b) auxiliary**

1. Dorland's Illustrated Medical Dictionary. 32nd ed. 2011. 2176 p.

2. Kondratiev D. K. Latin and Fundamentals of Medical Terminology. For Medical Students. Grodno: GrHMU, 2005. 250 p.

3. Latin language and medical terminology. Part II. Clinical and pharmaceutical terminology : methodic materials / N. V. Derevyanchenko, V. V. Lozenko, O. V. Lytovska. Kharkiv, 2018. 86 p.

4. Medical terminology. Language for Health Care. 3rd / ed. Nina Thierer et al. McGraw. Higher education, 2011. 786 p.

**Topic of the lesson 11.** History of idiomatic medical expressions.

**1. Quantity of hours:** 4.

**2. Material and methodological support of the topic:**

The Latin Language and Medical Terminology Basics: textbook (III–IV a. 1.) / L. Yu. Smolska, O. H. Pylypiv, P. A. Sodomora et al. ; edited by L. Yu. Smolska. 4rd edition. 358 p.

**3. Topic rationale:**

Knowledge of stable medical expressions provides understanding of the structure of the language and promotes socio-cultural development of an individual, because Latin aphorisms have absorbed not only valuable medical experience gained as a result of human's learning of the nature, but also experience of communication, customs, cultural life and historical events.

**4. The purpose of the lesson:**

– *general* (determined by the topic of the practical lesson): get acquainted with the history of stable medical expressions.

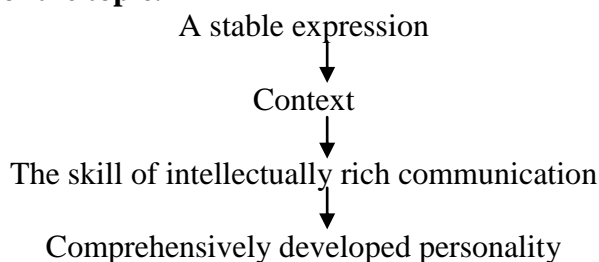
– *specific*:

a) to know: stable medical expressions .

b) to be able to: independently translate stable medical expressions, recognize them and use them in the right context.

c) practical skills: to be able to compose, read and translate Latin aphorisms.

**5. The graphic structure of the topic.**



**6. Oriented map of students' work.**

1. To get acquainted with the theoretical material:

The Latin Language and Medical Terminology Basics: textbook (III–IV a. 1.) / L. Yu. Smolska, O. H. Pylypiv, P. A. Sodomora et al. ; edited by L. Yu. Smolska. 4rd edition. 358 p.

2. To revise lexical minimums of the previous lessons.

**7. Tasks for independent work:**

**- list of questions to be studied:;**

1. To find and write 50 expressions that haven't lost relevance in the modern world.

2. To learn stable medical expressions.

**- list of words to be learnt:**

Aegrōtus is extra pericūlum.

The patient is out of danger

Aetiology of morbidity.

Determining the cause of the disease

Certain diagnosis.

Precise diagnosis.

Diagnosis differentialis.

Recognizable diagnosis

Diagnōsis dubia.

Doubtful diagnosis

Diagnosis praecox.

Early diagnosis

Diagnōsis probabīlis probabīlis.

Guessing diagnosis

Diagnosis vera.

Correct diagnosis

Dolor, rubor, calor, tumor et functio laesa.

Pain, redness, fever, swelling and disorder of a function (classic signs of inflammation).

Exītus letālis.

Lethal outlet, death

Habītus aegrōti.

Appearance of the patient

In dubitantībus et ignorantībus suspīce cancer.

In doubtful and unclear cases, suspect cancer.

Indicatio vitālis.	Vital indicator
Loco dolente.	In the painful point (in the painful place)
Modus vivendi.	Mode of living
Morbus insanabilis.	Incurable disease
Mortalitas alta.	High mortality
Omne nemium nocet.	Everything unnecessary is harmful
Optimum medicamentum quies est.	The best medicine is calm
Per abdōmen (os, rectum, vagīnam).	Through the abdomen (mouth, rectum, vagina)
Pericūlum in mora!	Danger in delay!
Post mortem.	After death
Post operatiōnem.	After the operation
Post partum.	After childbirth
Post reconvalescentiam.	After recovery
Prognosis bona.	Good forecast
Prognosis dubia	Doubtful forecast
Prognosis letalis.	Lethal forecast
Prognosis mala.	Bad forecast
Prognosis optima.	The best forecast
Prognosis pessima.	The worst forecast
Prognōsis quo ad sanatiōnem.	Prognosis for recovery
Prognōsis quo ad vitam.	Prognosis for life
Restitutio ad integrum.	Full recovery
Status communis.	General condition
Status localis.	Local condition
Status praesens.	The current condition
Status quo ante.	Previous condition
Ubi pus, ibi evacua.	Where (there is) pus, there evacuate (it)
Ubi pus, ibi incisio.	Where (there is) pus, there incision
Ultima ratio.	The final accounting

- **list of practical skills to be mastered:** to be able to use stable expressions in a context.

### 8. Situational tasks to determine the final level of knowledge.

Studying of stable expressions from the recommended minimum.

**9. Recommendations for writing down the results:** to write down in the form of notes, written in English, using charts and tables.

### 10. Literature:

#### a) basic

1. Latin Language for Students of Dental Faculties = Lingua Latina ad Usus Stomatologiae Studentium: textbook (III–IV a. l.) / O. M. Bieliaieva et al. / edited by O. M. Bieliaieva. Kyiv : VSV «Medycyna», 2018. 488 p.

2. The Latin Language and Medical Terminology Basics. L. Yu. Smolska et al. / edited by L. Yu. Smolska. 4rd ed. Kyiv : VSV «Medycyna», 2018. 400 p.

#### b) auxiliary

1. Dorland's Illustrated Medical Dictionary. 32nd ed. 2011. 2176 p.

2. Kondratiev D. K. Latin and Fundamentals of Medical Terminology. For Medical Students. Grodno: GrHMU, 2005. 250 p.

3. Latin language and medical terminology. Part II. Clinical and pharmaceutical terminology : methodic materials / N. V. Derevyanchenko, V. V. Lozenko, O. V. Lytovska. Kharkiv, 2018. 86 p.

4. Medical terminology. Language for Health Care. 3rd / ed. Nina Thierer et al. McGraw. Higher education, 2011. 786 p.

**Topic of the lesson 12.** Preparation for the final test.

**1. Quantity of hours:** 2.

**2. Material and methodological support of the topic:**

The Latin Language and Medical Terminology Basics: textbook (III–IV a. 1.) / L. Yu. Smolska, O. H. Pylypiv, P. A. Sodomora et al. ; edited by L. Yu. Smolska. 4rd edition. 358 p. 358 P.

**3. Topic rationale:**

Control of knowledge, skills and abilities allows to reveal the level of mastering the material. Practical exercises provide an opportunity to prepare for the final test.

**4. The purpose of the lesson:**

– *general* (determined by the topic of the practical lesson): to control the level of mastering theoretical and lexical material.

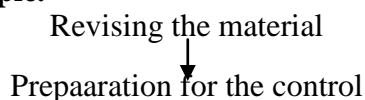
– *specific*:

a) to know: systematize and generalize basic theoretical information.

b) to be able to: read, translate and independently construct pharmaceutical terms, write and translate prescriptions, form verb forms, abbreviate them according to the rules, know stable expressions.

c) practical skills: independently recall lexical and grammatical material.

**5. The graphic structure of the topic.**



**6. Oriented map of students' work.**

1. To get acquainted with the theoretical material:

The Latin Language and Medical Terminology Basics: textbook (III–IV a. 1.) / L. Yu. Smolska, O. H. Pylypiv, P. A. Sodomora et al. ; edited by L. Yu. Smolska. 4rd edition. 358 p.

2. To revise lexical minimums of the previous lessons.

**7. Tasks for independent work:**

**- list of questions to be studied;**

1. What is the structure of a prescription?

2. What is an electronic prescription?

3. Basic information about the verb.

4 Latin stable expressions.

5. History of medicinal forms.

6. History of pharmacy in Ukraine and Europe.

7. Formation of abbreviations from verb forms and expressions with prepositions.

**- list of words to be learnt:**

All the words from the previous lessons.

**- list of practical skills to be mastered:** to be able to write prescriptions, abbreviate the forms of the indicative, imperative and conjunctive mood and use them in writing prescriptions. To know the history of the creation of medicinal forms, pharmacy in Ukraine and Europe, the rules of electronic prescription.

**8. Situational tasks to determine the final level of knowledge.**

I. Translate into Latin:

1. Give out in a single-use dose

2. Validol tablets under the tongue

3. Chest **herbal combination** against cough

4. Emulsions and suspensions for injection

5. Lethal end.

6. Let it be issued in gelatinous capsules.

7. Stir to form a **herbal combination**.

8. Appearance of the patient.

## II. Translate prescriptions in the full and abbreviated way:

1. Take: suppositories "Anestezol" in number 10  
Give. Sign: 1 suppository through the rectum 3 times a day.
2. Take: Phenobarbital 0,25  
Bromisoval 0,2  
Caffeine-sodium benzoate 0,015  
Papaverine hydrochloride 0,03  
Calcium gluconate 0,5  
Mix, let it be a powder.  
Give such doses in number 24  
Sign: 1 powder three times a day
3. Take: Boric acid 1,0  
Salicylic acid 5,0  
Zinc oxide 25,0  
Talc 50,0  
Mix, let it be a powder.  
Give. Sign: Powder for foot treatment when sweating

## III. Write without abbreviations, translate into English:

1. Rp.: Inf. hb. Adonidis vernalis 6,0-180 ml.  
Sol. Kalii acetatis 30 ml.  
M.D.S.: 1 tablespoon 3 times a day
2. Rp.: Supp. cum Ichthyolo 0,2 N.10  
D. S. 1 suppository into the rectum 1–2 times a day

**9. Recommendations for writing down the results:** to write down in the form of notes, written in English, using charts and tables.

## 10. Literature:

### a) basic

1. Latin Language for Students of Dental Faculties = Lingua Latina ad Usum Stomatologiae Studentium: textbook (III–IV a. 1.) / O. M. Bieliaieva et al. / edited by O. M. Bieliaieva. Kyiv : VSV «Medycyna», 2018. 488 p.

2. The Latin Language and Medical Terminology Basics. L. Yu. Smolska et al. / edited by L. Yu. Smolska. 4rd ed. Kyiv : VSV «Medycyna», 2018. 400 p.

### b) auxiliary

1. Dorland's Illustrated Medical Dictionary. 32nd ed. 2011. 2176 p.

2. Kondratiev D. K. Latin and Fundamentals of Medical Terminology. For Medical Students. Grodno: GrHMU, 2005. 250 p.

3. Latin language and medical terminology. Part II. Clinical and pharmaceutical terminology : methodic materials / N. V. Derevyanchenko, V. V. Lozenko, O. V. Lytovska. Kharkiv, 2018. 86 p.

4. Medical terminology. Language for Health Care. 3rd / ed. Nina Thierer et al. McGraw. Higher education, 2011. 786 p.

**Topic of the lesson 13.** Final knowledge control.

**1. Quantity of hours:** 2.

**2. Material and methodological support of the topic:**

The Latin Language and Medical Terminology Basics: textbook (III–IV a. 1.) / L. Yu. Smolska, O. H. Pylypiv, P. A. Sodomora et al. ; edited by L. Yu. Smolska. 4rd edition, 358 p.

**3. Topic rationale:**

Control allows you to define the level of mastering the module material, skills and abilities.

**4. The purpose of the lesson:**

– *general* (determined by the topic of the practical lesson): control of mastering grammatical and lexical materia.

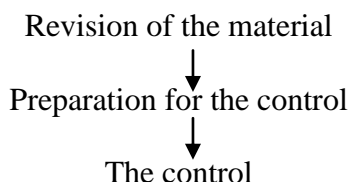
– *specific*:

a) to know: course topics, how to translate and compose pharmaceutical terms and prescriptions.

b) to be able to: read, translate and independently construct pharmaceutical terms, write and translate prescriptions, form verb forms, abbreviate them according to the rules, know stable expressions.

c) practical skills: independently recall lexical and grammatical material.

**5. The graphic structure of the topic.**



**6. Oriented map of students' work.**

1. To get acquainted with the theoretical material:

The Latin Language and Medical Terminology Basics: textbook (III–IV a. 1.) / L. Yu. Smolska, O. H. Pylypiv, P. A. Sodomora et al. ; edited by L. Yu. Smolska. 4rd edition, 358 p.

2. To revise lexical minimums of the previous lessons.

**7. Tasks for independent work:**

**- list of questions to be studied:**

1. What is the structure of a prescription?

2. What is an electronic prescription?

3. Basic information about the verb.

4 Latin stable expressions.

5. History of medicinal forms.

6. History of pharmacy in Ukraine and Europe.

7. Formation of abbreviations from verb forms and expressions with prepositions.

**- list of words to be learnt:**

All the words from the previous lessons.

**- list of practical skills to be mastered:** to be able to write prescriptions, abbreviate the forms of the indicative, imperative and conjunctive mood and use them in writing prescriptions. To know the history of the creation of medicinal forms, pharmacy in Ukraine and Europe, the rules of electronic prescription.

**8. Situational tasks to determine the final level of knowledge.**

I. Translate into Latin:

1. Chest **herbal combination** against cough

2. Sodium arsenate solution for injections

3. Nitrous oxide for anesthesia

4. Take

5. Let it be given.
6. Mix. Give. Sign:
7. They are.
8. Doubtful diagnosis.

II. Translate the prescriptions:

1. Take: Sodium bromide 10,0  
Barbital sodium 3,0  
Calcium lactate 6,0  
Distilled water 200 ml  
Mix. Give. Sign:
2. Take: Paracetamol  
Acetylsalicylic acid 0,25 of each  
Caffeine-sodium benzoate 0,1  
Mix, let it be a powder  
Give such doses in number 10  
Sign: 1 powder 2–3 times a day.
3. Take: Covered tablets of arsenous acid in numero 12  
Give. Sign: 1 tablet 3 times a day

III. Write without abbreviations, translate into English:

1. Rp: Supp. cum Theophyllīno 0,2 N 10  
D. S. 1suppository 2 times a day
2. Rp.: Benzylpenicillini-natrii 100000 OD  
Sol. Natrii chloridi isoton. 5 ml  
M.D.S. eye drops. 2 drops 5–6 times a day

**9. Recommendations for writing down the results:** to write down in the form of notes, written in English, using charts and tables.

**10. Literature:**

**a) basic**

1. Latin Language for Students of Dental Faculties = Lingua Latina ad Usus Stomatologiae Studentium: textbook (III–IV a. 1.) / O. M. Bieliaieva et al. / edited by O. M. Bieliaieva. Kyiv : VSV «Medycyna», 2018. 488 p.

2. The Latin Language and Medical Terminology Basics. L. Yu. Smolska et al. / edited by L. Yu. Smolska. 4rd ed. Kyiv : VSV «Medycyna», 2018. 400 p.

**b) auxiliary**

1. Dorland's Illustrated Medical Dictionary. 32nd ed. 2011. 2176 p.

2. Kondratiev D. K. Latin and Fundamentals of Medical Terminology. For Medical Students. Grodno: GrHMU, 2005. 250 p.

3. Latin language and medical terminology. Part II. Clinical and pharmaceutical terminology : methodic materials / N. V. Derevyanchenko, V. V. Lozenko, O. V. Lytovska. Kharkiv, 2018. 86 p.

4. Medical terminology. Language for Health Care. 3rd / ed. Nina Thierer et al. McGraw. Higher education, 2011. 786 p.



## II semester

**Topic of the lesson 1.** Word-formative term elements in the names of drugs.

**1. Quantity of hours:** 2.

**2. Material and methodological support of the topic:** methodical instructions, workbooks, table of endings, access to the Internet.

**3. Topic rationale:** pharmaceutical terminology is used in pharmacy, a field of science dedicated to the manufacture, standardization, research, storage and release of drugs used for the diagnosis, prevention and treatment of diseases. For many centuries in names of medicines the Latin language is traditionally used.

**4. The purpose of the lesson:**

– general: to get acquainted with the structure of names of remedies; get acquainted with the concept "term element".

– specific: to learn the concept "term elements"; to acquire skills of recognizing term elements in trivial names of medicines;

a) to know:

– the meaning of the concept of "term element", the peculiarities of the translation of trivial names of drugs from Latin and into Latin;

b) to be able to:

– translate trivial names of medicines from Latin into English;

– translate trivial names of medicines from English into Latin;

– recognize term elements in the names of drugs;

c) practical skills: translation of terms with names of medicines, recognition of frequency segments in names of medicines.

**5. The graphic structure of the topic.**

Basic concepts of pharmaceutical terminology:				
Medicinal raw material	Medicinal substance	Drug (medicine, remedy)	Medicinal form: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• liquid</li><li>• semiliquid</li><li>• solid</li></ul>	Medicinal preparation
Names of drugs:				
<b>Chemical name</b> depicts chemical structure of a remedy		<b>Generic (nonproprietary name)</b> (noun of the II decl., neuter gender with endings -um in Nom. Sing. and -i in Gen. Sing.)		

**6. Oriented map of students' work.**

1. To get acquainted with the theoretical material: Lesson 8. Introduction to pharmaceutical terminology. Pharmaceutical term structure // Latin language and medical terminology. Part II. Clinical and pharmaceutical terminology: Work book / N. V. Derevyanchenko, V. V. Lozenko, O. V. Lytovska. – Kharkiv, 2018. P. 46–49.

2. To answer the questions for self-control.

3. To learn the lexical minimum of the topic.

4. To do tasks for independent work.

**7. Tasks for independent work:**

**- list of questions to be studied:**

1. Define the following concepts: "medicinal raw materials", "medicinal substance", "drug", "medicinal form", "medicinal preparation".

2. What are "international non-proprietary names of medicines" and "trade names of medicines"?

3. Which declension the names of most drugs belong to?

4. Define the concept of "term element".

**- list of words to be learnt:**

medicamentum, i n	– drug, medicine, medicament
remedium, i n	– remedy
analgeticus, a, um	– analgesic;
antipyreticus, a, um	– antipyretic;
cardiacus, a, um	– cardiac;
cholagōgus, a, um	– cholagogic;
diureticus, a, um	– diuretic
sedativus, a, um	– sedative;
solutio, ōnis f	– solution;
spasmolyticus, a, um	– spasmolytic;
oleum, i n	– oil
oleōsus, a, um	– oily
spirītus, us m	– alcohol
aethylīcus, a, um	– ethylic
spirituōsus, a, um	– spirituous
tabuletta, ae f	– tablet
obductus, a, um	–covered
unguentum, i n	– ointment
ophthalmīcus, a, um	– ophthalmic

**term elements**

-aeth-	ethyl group
-meth-	methyl group
-phen-	phenyl group
-andr-, -test-, -vir-	men sexual hormones preparations
-oestr-	women sexual hormones preparations
-asa, -asum, -(en)zym-	ferment, enzyme
-cillin-	antibiotic of penicillin group
-cycl-; -cyclin-	circle; antibiotic of tetracycline group
-cyt-	cytostatics, (kill cancer cells);
-morph-	morphine derivatives
-phyll-	leaf
-pyr-	fever
-the(o)-	tea
-mycin-	antibiotic of streptomycin group
-cid-	to kill
-cain-	anesthetic

**- list of practical skills to be mastered:**

Exercises 1–3. Lesson 8. Introduction to pharmaceutical terminology. Pharmaceutical term structure // Latin language and medical terminology. Part II. Clinical and pharmaceutical terminology: Work book / N. V. Derevyanchenko, V. V. Lozenko, O. V. Lytovska. Kharkiv, 2018. P. 49–50.

**8. Situational tasks to determine the final level of knowledge.**

Exercises 1–5. Lesson 8. Introduction to pharmaceutical terminology. Pharmaceutical term structure // Latin language and medical terminology. Part II. Clinical and pharmaceutical terminology: Work book / N. V. Derevyanchenko, V. V. Lozenko, O. V. Lytovska. – Kharkiv, 2018. – P. 49–50.

**9. Recommendations for writing down the results:** to write down in the form of notes, written in English, using charts and tables.

## **10. Literature:**

### **a) basic**

1. Latin Language for Students of Dental Faculties = Lingua Latina ad Usum Stomatologiae Studentium: textbook (III–IV a. l.) / O. M. Bieliaieva et al. / edited by O. M. Bieliaieva. Kyiv : VSV «Medycyna», 2018. 488 p.

2. The Latin Language and Medical Terminology Basics. L. Yu. Smolska et al. / edited by L. Yu. Smolska. 4rd ed. Kyiv : VSV «Medycyna», 2018. 400 p.

### **b) auxiliary**

1. Dorland's Illustrated Medical Dictionary. 32nd ed. 2011. 2176 p.

2. Kondratiev D. K. Latin and Fundamentals of Medical Terminology. For Medical Students. Grodno: GrHMU, 2005. 250 p.

3. Latin language and medical terminology. Part II. Clinical and pharmaceutical terminology : methodic materials / N. V. Derevyanchenko, V. V. Lozenko, O. V. Lytovska. Kharkiv, 2018. 86 p.

4. Medical terminology. Language for Health Care. 3rd / ed. Nina Thierer et al. McGraw. Higher education, 2011. 786 p.

**Topic of the lesson 2.** The structure of the Latin part of a prescription

**1. Quantity of hours: 2.**

**2. Material and methodological support of the topic:** methodical instructions, workbooks, table of endings, access to the Internet.

**3. Topic rationale:** Prescription skills are a necessary component of a doctor's professional activity.

**4. The purpose of the lesson:**

– general: get acquainted with the concept of a prescription as a medical, legal and financial document; to get acquainted with the structure of the prescription, the rules of its composing; learn how to write prescriptions in expanded and abbreviated be formed.



– specific: get acquainted with the grammatical structure of the prescription; get the skills of prescribing different models of prescription; gain skills of reading and using prescription abbreviations.

a) to know: the meaning of the concept "prescription", the structure of the prescription, the Latin names of its parts, the rules of writing the Latin part of the prescription, the designation of the weight of drugs, additional inscriptions in prescriptions;

b) to be able to: read the Latin part of the prescription, arrange the Latin part of the prescription.

c) practical skills: to translate prescriptions into Latin and English.

**5. The graphic structure of the topic.**

Two models of prescription	
<b>Genetivus</b> (with indication of quantity of a remedy) 	Take: <span style="margin-left: 100px;">what? how much? (Acc.)</span> Recipe: <span style="margin-left: 100px;">Solutionis Furacillini 0,02%</span> <span style="margin-left: 100px;">500 ml</span> <span style="margin-left: 100px;">of what? (Gen.)</span>
<b>Accusativus</b> (with remedies in a certain medicinal form) 	Take: <span style="margin-left: 20px;">what? (Acc.)</span> <span style="margin-left: 20px;">of what? (Gen.)</span> <span style="margin-left: 20px;">how many?</span> <span style="margin-left: 20px;">which? («Nom. Sing.»)</span> <span style="margin-left: 20px;">with what? (cum+Abl.)</span> Recipe: <span style="margin-left: 20px;">Tabulettas</span> <span style="margin-left: 20px;">Analgin</span> <span style="margin-left: 20px;">numero 10</span> <span style="margin-left: 20px;">Suppositoria</span> <span style="margin-left: 20px;">«Flurenzidum» 0,1</span> <span style="margin-left: 20px;">numero 10</span> <span style="margin-left: 20px;">S ppositorium</span> <span style="margin-left: 20px;">cum Ichthyolo</span> <span style="margin-left: 20px;">numero 10</span>

**6. Oriented map of students' work.**

1. To get acquainted with the theoretical material: Lesson 9. Prescription and its structure. Abbreviations in a prescription. Latin language and medical terminology. Part II. Clinical and pharmaceutical terminology: Work book / N. V. Derevyanchenko, V. V. Lozenko, O. V. Lytovska. – Kharkiv, 2018. P. 51–55.

2. Make notes on the lesson; pay special attention to the basic requirements for prescriptions.

3. To study the rules of registration of the Latin part of the prescription, taking into account the designation of the weight of drugs.

4. To master two models of prescription.

5. To answer the questions for self-control.

6. To learn the lexical minimum of the topic.

7. To do tasks for independent work.

**7. Tasks for independent work:**

**- questions to be studied:**

1. list of questions to be studied:

2. What is a prescription?

3. What are the basic requirements for the prescription?

4. Name the main models of the prescription.

5. How is the Latin part of the prescription arranged?

6. Name the ways to indicate the medicinal in the prescription.

**- list of words to be learnt:**

ampūlla, ae f	ampoule
aqua, ae f	water
capsūla, ae f	capsule
dragee	dragee
extractum, i n	extract
gutta, ae f	drop
suppositorium, i n	suppository
suspensio, ōnis f	suspension
tinctūra, ae f	tincture
aquosus, a, um	aqueous
destillatus, a, um	distilled
fluidus, a, um	liquid, fluid
gelatinōsus, a, um	gelatinous
rectalis, e	rectal
siccus, a, um	dry
spissus, a, um	thick
vaginalis, e	vaginal

*Names of plants and medicines*

Belladonna, ae f	belladonna, deadly nightshade
Cacao (indeclinable)	cocoa
Camphora, ae f	camphor
Chamomilla, ae f	camomile
Convallaria, ae f	lily of the valley
Ichthyolum, i n	ichthyol
Mentha, ae f	mint
Mentha piperita	peppermint
Millefolium, i n	milfoil
sacchārum, i n	sugar
Senna, ae f	senna
Valeriāna, ae f	valerian

**- list of practical skills to be mastered:**

Exercises 1–4. Lesson 9. Prescription and its structure. Abbreviations in a prescription. Latin language and medical terminology. Part II. Clinical and pharmaceutical terminology: Work book / N. V. Derevyanchenko, V. V. Lozenko, O. V. Lytovska. Kharkiv, 2018. P. 51–58.

**8. Situational tasks to determine the final level of knowledge.:**

I. *Translate prescriptions into English:*

Translate into Latin: tablets of dibazole, valerian tincture with camphor, tablets under the tongue, solution of piracetam, lily of the valley tincture, suppository with ichthyol, camphor oil solution, “Undevit” pills, rectal suppositories, hydrocortisone ointment.

II. *Translate prescriptions into English:*

1. Recipe: Unguenti Prednisoloni 0,5 % – 5,0

Da. Signa: For external use.

2. Recipe: Tincturae Convallariae

Tincturae Valerianae aa 10 ml

Tincturae Belladonnae 5 ml

Mentholi 0,2

Misce. Da. Signa: 20–25 drops 2–3 times a day

3. Recipe: Suppositorium cum Nystatino 250000 OD

Da tales doses numero 20.

Signa: 1 suppository 2 times a day

4. Recipe: Solutionis Synoestrolis oleosae 0,1 % 1 ml

Da tales doses numero 6 in ampullis

Signa: 1 ml into muscles 1 time a day

### III. Translate into Latin:

1. Take: Furacillin tablets 0,02 for external use in number 10

Give.

Sign: To solve 2 tablets in 1 bottle of water for a rinse of the oral cavity.

2. Take: liniment of streptocid 5 % 30,0

Give. Sign: For lubrication of the skin.

3. Take: oily camphor solution 10 % 100 ml

Sign: For rubbing joints

4. Take: Anesthesin 0,01

Cacao oil 2,0

Mix, let the rectal suppository be formed.

Sign: 1 suppository 2 times a day.

### IV. Write down the prescriptions without abbreviations:

1. Rp.: Supp. «Anusolum» numero 10

D. S. 1 suppository once a day.

2. Rp.: Tab. Extr. Valerianae obd. 0,02 N 50

D. S. 1 tablet 2-3 times a day

3. Rp.: Insulini pro injection. 10 ml (40 OD – 1 ml)

D. t. d. N. 10

S. Subcutaneously 10 IU 2 times a day 20 minutes before meals.

**9. Recommendations for writing down the results:** to write down in the form of notes, written in English, using charts and tables.

### 10. Literature:

#### a) basic

1. Latin Language for Students of Dental Faculties = Lingua Latina ad Usus Stomatologiae Studentium: textbook (III–IV a. l.) / O. M. Bieliaieva et al. / edited by O. M. Bieliaieva. Kyiv : VSV «Medycyna», 2018. 488 p.

2. The Latin Language and Medical Terminology Basics. L. Yu. Smolska et al. / edited by L. Yu. Smolska. 4rd ed. Kyiv : VSV «Medycyna», 2018. 400 p.

#### b) auxiliary

1. Dorland's Illustrated Medical Dictionary. 32nd ed. 2011. 2176 p.

2. Kondratiev D. K. Latin and Fundamentals of Medical Terminology. For Medical Students. Grodno: GrHMU, 2005. 250 p.

3. Latin language and medical terminology. Part II. Clinical and pharmaceutical terminology : methodic materials / N. V. Derevyanchenko, V. V. Lozenko, O. V. Lytovska. Kharkiv, 2018. 86 p.

4. Medical terminology. Language for Health Care. 3rd / ed. Nina Thierer et al. McGraw. Higher education, 2011. 786 p.

**Topic of the lesson 3.** Training exercises for prescriptions with abbreviations.

**1. Quantity of hours:** 2.

**2. Material and methodological support of the topic:** methodical instructions, workbooks, table of endings, access to the Internet.

**3. Topic rationale:** Prescription skills are a necessary component of a doctor's professional activity.

**4. The purpose of the lesson:**

– *general*: get acquainted with the rules of composing prescriptions with abbreviations.  
 – *specific*: get acquainted with prescription abbreviations; gain skills of reading and using prescription abbreviations.

- a) to know: rules of abbreviated writing of the Latin part of the prescription;
- b) to be able to: read the Latin part of the prescription, arrange the Latin part of the prescription; use abbreviated expressions in the prescription;
- c) practical skills: translate prescriptions with abbreviations into Latin and English.

**5. The graphic structure of the topic.**

The full form	→	Abbreviation	→	Translation
---------------	---	--------------	---	-------------

**6. Oriented map of students' work.**

1. To get acquainted with the theoretical material: Lesson 9. Prescription and its structure. Abbreviations in the prescription. // Latin language and medical terminology. Part II. Clinical and pharmaceutical terminology: Work book / N. V. Derevyanchenko, V. V. Lozenko, O. V. Lytovska. – Kharkiv, 2018. P. 54.

2. To make notes on the Lesson; pay special attention to the basic requirements for prescriptions with abbreviations. To learn the rules of abbreviation in the prescription.

3. To answer the questions for self-control.

4. To learn the main abbreviations in the prescription.

5. To do tasks for independent work.

**7. Tasks for independent work:**

**- list of questions to be studied:**

1. What is a prescription?
2. Which prescription phrases can be abbreviated?
3. Is it possible to shorten the names of medicinal forms? Give examples.
4. Чи можна скорочувати назви лікарських засобів?

**- list of abbreviations to be learnt:**

Abbreviation	The full form	Translation
aa	ana	of each, equally
ac. acid.	acidum	acid
amp.	ampulla	ampoule
aq.	aqua	water
aq. pur.	aqua purificata	purified water
but.	butyrum	butter
comp., cps., cp.	compositus (a, um)	complex
D.	Da, Detur, Dentur	Give, Let it be given, Let them be given
D. S.	Da Signa, Detur. Signetur	Give. Sign. Let it be given. Let it be signed
D. t. d.	Da (Dentur) tales doses	Let such doses be given.
dct.	decoctum	give (issue) such doses
dil.	dilutus	decoction
div. in. p. aeg.	divide in partes aequales	divide into equal parts
extr.	extractum	extract

f.	fiat (fiant)	let it (them) be formed
gtt.	gutta, guttae	drop, drops
inf.	infusum	infusion
in amp.	in ampullis	in ampoules
in tab.	in tabulettis	in tablets
lin.	linimentum	liniment
liq.	liquor	liquid
M. pil.	massa pilularum	pill mass
M.	Misce. Misceatur	mix, let it be mixed
N.	numero	number
ol.	oleum	oil
pil.	pilula	pill
P. aeq.	partes aequales	equal parts
pulv.	pulvis	powder
q. s.	quantum satis	how much is needed
r., rad.	radix	root
Rp.	Recipe	take
Rep.	Repete, Repetatur	repeat, let it be repeated
rhiz.	rhizoma	rhizome
S.	Signa, Signetur	Mark, Let it be marked
sem.	semen	seed
simpl.	simplex	simple
sir.	sirupus	syrup
sol.	solutio	solution
supp.	suppositorium	suppository
tab.	tabuletta	tablet
t-ra., tinct., tct	tinctura	tincture
ung.	unguentum	ointment
vit.	vitrum	glass
ppt., praec.	praecipitatus	precipitated
past.	pasta	paste

**- list of practical skills to be mastered:** Lesson 9. Prescription and its structure. Abbreviations in the prescription. // Latin language and medical terminology. Part II. Clinical and pharmaceutical terminology : Work book / N. V. Derevyanchenko, V. V. Lozenko, O. V. Lytovska. Kharkiv, 2018. P. 58.

### **8. Situational tasks to determine the final level of knowledge.:**

I. Write down without abbreviations. Translate:

- Rp.: Supp. «Anusolum» numero 10  
D. S. 1 suppository once a day.
- Rp.: Insulini pro injection. 10 ml (40 OD – 1 ml)  
D. t. d. N. 10  
S. Subcutaneously 10 IU 2 times a day 20 minutes before meals.
- Rp.: Sol. Euphyllini 24 % 5 ml  
D. t. d. N.10 in amp.  
S. 1 ml intramuscularly.
- Rp.: Theophyllini 0,2  
Ol. Cacao 2,0  
M., f. supp.  
D. t. d. N. 10  
S. One suppository per night



II. Write down with abbreviations. Translate:

1. Recipe: Unguenti Prednisoloni 0,5 % – 5,0  
Da. Signa: For external use
2. Recipe: Tincturae Convallariae  
Tincturae Valerianae aa 10 ml  
Tincturae Belladonnae 5 ml  
Mentholi 0,2  
Misce. Da. Signa: 20–25 drops 2–3 times a day
3. Recipe: Solutionis Synoestrolis oleosae 0,1 % 1 ml  
Da tales doses numero 6 in ampullis  
Signa: 1 ml intramuscularly once a day
4. Recipe: Suppositorium cum Nystatino 250000 OD  
Da tales doses numero 20.  
Signa: 1 suppository through the rectum 2 times a day
5. Recipe: Tabulettas Nystafini obductas 250000 OD numero 40  
Da. Signa: 1 tablet once a day

**9. Recommendations for writing down the results:** to write down in the form of notes, written in English, using charts and tables.

**10. Literature:**

**a) basic**

1. Latin Language for Students of Dental Faculties = Lingua Latina ad Usus Stomatologiae Studentium: textbook (III–IV a. l.) / O. M. Bieliaieva et al. / edited by O. M. Bieliaieva. Kyiv : VSV «Medycyna», 2018. 488 p.

2. The Latin Language and Medical Terminology Basics. L. Yu. Smolska et al. / edited by L. Yu. Smolska. 4rd ed. Kyiv : VSV «Medycyna», 2018. 400 p.

**b) auxiliary**

1. Dorland's Illustrated Medical Dictionary. 32nd ed. 2011. 2176 p.

2. Kondratiev D. K. Latin and Fundamentals of Medical Terminology. For Medical Students. Grodno: GrHMU, 2005. 250 p.

3. Latin language and medical terminology. Part II. Clinical and pharmaceutical terminology : methodic materials / N. V. Derevyanchenko, V. V. Lozenko, O. V. Lytovska Kharkiv, 2018. 86 p.

4. Medical terminology. Language for Health Care. 3rd / ed. Nina Thierer et al. McGraw. Higher education, 2011. 786 p.

**Topic of the lesson 4.** Latin chemical nomenclature. Names of salts, radicals and complex ethers. Using in the prescription.

**1. Quantity of hours:** 2.

**2. Material and methodological support of the topic:** methodical instructions, workbooks, table of endings, access to the Internet.

**3. Topic rationale:** knowledge of Latin chemical terminology ensures the correct prescribing of many drugs that are important chemical compounds.

**4. The purpose of the lesson:**

– general: to gain the ability to read and prescribe drugs that are chemical compounds.

– specific: to get acquainted with the Latin names of chemical elements; to get acquainted with the models of formation of Latin acids and oxides names; to learn to read and translate the names of chemical elements, acids and oxides; to acquire the skills of prescribing chemical compounds.

a) to know: the concept of "chemical nomenclature"; schemes of formation of Latin names of chemical elements, acids, oxides, which are most often used in medical and pharmaceutical practice.

b) to be able to: correctly write in Latin any chemical element; determine lower and higher oxidation capacity of acids by the Latin name, inoxygenic acids; write in the prescription the Latin name of the chemical element, acid, oxide as a component of a drug;

c) practical skills: translate prescriptions with chemical compounds into Latin and English.

**5. The graphic structure of the topic.**

Names of acids			
acidum	+	adjective with suffix <b>-icum</b> (higher oxidation capacity)	...ic acid
		adjective with suffix <b>-osum</b> (lower oxidation capacity acids)	...ous acid
		<b>hydro</b> + adjective with suffix <b>-icum</b> (inoxygenic acids)	hydro...ic acid

Names of oxides		
Chemical element in <b>Gen. Sing.</b>	+	oxydum
		peroxydum
		hydroxydum

Nitrous oxide and iron oxide		
Nitrogenium (Nom. Sing.) Ferrum (Nom. Sing.)	+	oxydulatum

**6. Oriented map of students' work.**

1. To get acquainted with the theoretical material: Lesson 10. Chemical nomenclature. Names of acids and oxides. // Latin language and medical terminology. Part II. Clinical and pharmaceutical terminology: Work book / N. V. Derevyanchenko, V. V. Lozenko, O. V. Lytovska. Kharkiv, 2018. P. 60–61.

2. To learn the rules of formation of names of acids, oxides, oxides.

3. To learn the rules of writing chemical compounds in prescriptions.

4. To answer the questions for self-control.

5. To learn the lexical minimum of the topic.

6. To do tasks for independent work.

**7. Tasks for independent work:**

**- list of questions to be studied:**

1. How are the Latin names of chemical elements formed?

2. How are the names of inorganic acids formed?

3. Which variants of English names of acids do you know?

4. How are the names of organic acids formed?  
 5. How are the names of oxides and oxides formed?

**- list of words to be learnt:**

Argentum, i n (Ag)	silver
Arsenicum, i n (As)	arsenic
Bismuthum, i n (Bi)	bismuth
Borum, i n (B)	boron
Calcium, i n (Ca)	calcium
Carboneum, i n (C)	carbon
Cuprum, i n (Cu)	copper
Ferrum, i n (Fe)	iron
Fluorum, i n (F)	fluorine
Hydrogenium, i n (H)	hydrogen
Hydrargyrum, i n (Hg)	mercury
Iodum, i n (I)	iodine
Kalium, i n (K)	potassium
Magnium, i n (Magnesium, i n) (Mg)	magnesium
Manganum, i n (Mn)	manganese
Natrium, i n (Na)	sodium
Nitrogenium, i n (N)	nitrogen
Oxygenium, i n (O)	oxygen
Phosphorus, i m (P)	phosphorus
Plumbum, i n (Pb)	lead
Sulfur, ūris n (S)	sulphur
Zincum, i n (Zn)	zinc
acīdum, i n	acid
oxŷdum, i n	oxide
hydroxŷdum, i n	hydroxide
peroxŷdum, i n	peroxide
acetylsalicylicus, a, um	acetylsalicylic
acetīcus, a, um	acetic
ascorbinīcus, a, um	ascorbic
benzoicus, a, um	benzoic
citrīcus, a, um	citric
lactīcus, a, um	lactic
nicotinīcus, a, um	nicotinic

**- list of practical skills to be mastered:**

Exercises 1–5. Lesson 10. Chemical nomenclature. Names of acids and oxides. // Latin language and medical terminology. Part II. Clinical and pharmaceutical terminology: Work book / N. V. Derevyanchenko, V. V. Lozenko, O. V. Lytovska. Kharkiv, 2018. P. 62–65.

**8. Situational tasks to determine the final level of knowledge.:**

I. Translate into English:

- Sulfur praecipitatum
- Aqua Plumbi
- Hydrargyrum praecipitatum
- Pasta Zinci
- Acidum hydrochloricum dilutum
- Emplastrum Plumbi simplex
- Tabulettae Acidi nicotini
- Unguentum Hydrargyri oxydi flavi

II. Translate into Latin. Form Nom. Sing. and Gen. Sing.: lactic acid, arsenic acid, arsenous acid, formic acid, boric acid, sulfuric acid, nitric acid, nitrous acid, iodic acid, hydrogen peroxide, iron hydroxide, zinc oxide.

III. Translate into Latin:

Iodine spirituous solution  
Precipitated sulphur for external use  
Mercury ointment  
Acetylsalicylic acid tablets for children  
Reduced iron in gelatinous capsules  
Ointment with zinc oxide

IV. Translate into Latin:

Take: Salicylic acid spirituous solution 1 % 40 ml  
Give.  
Sign: For lubrication of the skin. 3–5 drops a day  
Take: Arsenous acid covered tablets in number 12  
Give.  
Sign: 1 tablet 3 times a day  
Take: Magnesium oxide tablets 0,5 in number 20  
Give. Sign: 1 tablet in 1–2 hours after meal  
Take: Zinc oxide 5,0  
Talc 15,0  
Mix, let the powder be formed.  
Sign: 1/2 teaspoon for one administration  
Take: Boric acid 0,2  
Ethylic alcohol  
Hydrogen peroxide solution 3 % 5 ml of each  
Mix. Give.  
Sign: 5 drops into the ear 2 times a day

**9. Recommendations for writing down the results:** to write down in the form of notes, written in English, using charts and tables.

## 10. Literature:

### a) basic

1. Latin Language for Students of Dental Faculties = Lingua Latina ad Usus Stomatologiae Studentium: textbook (III–IV a. 1.) / O. M. Bieliaieva et al. / edited by O. M. Bieliaieva. Kyiv : VSV «Medycyna», 2018. 488 p.

2. The Latin Language and Medical Terminology Basics. L. Yu. Smolska et al. / edited by L. Yu. Smolska. 4rd ed. Kyiv : VSV «Medycyna», 2018. 400 p.

### b) auxiliary

1. Dorland's Illustrated Medical Dictionary. 32nd ed. 2011. 2176 p.

2. Kondratiev D. K. Latin and Fundamentals of Medical Terminology. For Medical Students. Grodno: GrHMU, 2005. 250 p.

3. Latin language and medical terminology. Part II. Clinical and pharmaceutical terminology : methodic materials / N. V. Derevyanchenko, V. V. Lozenko, O. V. Lytovska Kharkiv, 2018. 86 p.

4. Medical terminology. Language for Health Care. 3rd / ed. Nina Thierer et al. McGraw. Higher education, 2011. 786 p.

**Topic of the lesson 5.** Latin chemical nomenclature. Names of salts, radicals and complex ethers. Using in the prescription.

**1. Quantity of hours:** 4.

**2. Material and methodological support of the topic:** methodical instructions, workbooks, table of endings, access to the Internet.

**3. Topic rationale:** knowledge of Latin chemical terminology ensures the correct prescribing of many drugs that are important chemical compounds.

**4. The purpose of the lesson:**

– *general*: to gain the ability to read and write the names of salts in a prescription.  
 – *specific*: to learn the model by which the names of salts are formed; learn to read and translate the names of salts, put their names in Gen. Sing. (prescriptional form); to get acquainted with the peculiarities of the structure of the names of ethers and their declension.

a) to know: the concept of "chemical nomenclature"; formation of Latin names of salts and ethers, which are most often used in medical and pharmaceutical practice;

b) to be able to: write correctly the Latin names of salts and ethers; determine the level of salt oxidation by the Latin name of the anion; write in the prescription the Latin name of a salt, ether as a component of a drug;

c) practical skills: translate prescriptions with the names of salts, radicals, ethers into Latin and English.

**5. The graphic structure of the topic.**

Names of salts		
<b>CATION</b> in Gen. Sing. with initial capital letter	+	<b>ANION</b> in Nom. Sg. with a small letter

Names of anions	
Ukrainian	Latin
-ate	-as, atis m
-ite	-is, itis m
-ide	-idum, i n

Potassium and sodium organic salts		
Noun in Nom. Sing.	+	-kalium
		-natrium

Names of esters		
Organic radical in Gen. Sing. (ending with -ylii)	+	anion in Nom. Sing.

**6. Oriented map of students' work.**

1. To get acquainted with the theoretical material: Topic 11. Chemical nomenclature. Names of salts. // Latin language and medical terminology. Part II. Clinical and pharmaceutical terminology: Work book / N. V. Derevyanchenko, V. V. Lozenko, O. V. Lytovska. Kharkiv, 2018. P. 66–67.

2. Learn the rules of formation of names of salts, anions, ethers and names of some drugs.

3. To learn the rules for writing the names of salts, anions, basic salts, ethers and the names of some drugs in prescriptions.

4. To answer the questions for self-control.

5. To learn the lexical minimum of the topic.

6. To do tasks for independent work.

## 7. Tasks for independent work:

### - list of questions to be studied:

How are Latin names of salts formed?

What is the peculiarity of the translation of the names of potassium and sodium organic salts?

How are Latin names of ethers formed?

### - list of words to be learnt:

Amylii nitris	amyl nitrite
Methylī salicylas	methyl salicylate
Phenylī salicylas	phenyl salicylate
Chlorālūm hydrātum	chloral hydrate
Coffeīnum-natrii benzōas	sodium caffeine-benzoate
Chloroformium, i n	chloroform
Ephedrīnum, i n	ephedrine
Ichthyōlum, i n	ichthyol
Lydāsūm, i n	lidase
Platyphyllīnum, i n	platyphylline
aqua, ae f	water
destillātus, a, um	distilled
purificatus, a, um	purified
carbo, ōnis m	coal
activātus, a, um	activated
concentrātus, a, um	concentrated
dilūtus, a, um	diluted

### term elements

benz-	benzoic group
hydr-	hydrogen presence
naphth-	naphthalene presence
oxy-	oxygen presence
phth-	phthalic acid derivatives
thi(o)-	sulphur presence
-yl-	matter, substance
-yl-, -ium	the suffix and the ending of radical names
-(a)z-, -(a)zid-, -(a)zol-,	nitrogen presence
-(a)zin-, -(a)zin-	

### - list of practical skills to be mastered:

Exercises 1–5. Lesson 11. Chemical nomenclature. Names of salts. // Latin language and medical terminology. Part II. Clinical and pharmaceutical terminology: Work book / N. V. Derevyanchenko, V. V. Lozenko, O. V. Lytovska. Kharkiv, 2018. P. 67–71.

## 8. Situational tasks to determine the final level of knowledge.:

### I. Translate into English:

Platyphyllini hydrotartras

Hydrargyri oxycyanidum

Laevomycetini stearas

Bismithi subgallas

Barbitalum-natrium

Aether pro narcosi

Solutio Testosteroni propinatis oleosa

Linimentum Methylī salicylatis compositum

II. Translate into Latin. Form Nom. Sing. and Gen. Sing.: lead sulphite, silver nitrate, ammonium chloride, potassium sulphate, sodium nitrite, lead basic acetate, mercury cyanide, phenylsalicylate, sulfacile sodium, chloral hydrate, calcium carbonate.

### III. Translate into Latin:

Phenylsalicylate  
Brilliant green solution  
Activated coal tablets  
Sodium chloride isotonic solution  
Silver nitrate ointment  
Ampicilline sodium tablets

### IV. Translate into Latin:

Take: Hydrocortisone acetate ointment 0.5 % 2,5

Give.

Sign: ophthalmic ointment.

Take: Sulphacile sodium solution 30 % 5 ml

Give such doses in number 6 in ampoules.

Sign: 3–5 ml 3 times a day.

Take: Retinol acetate dragee 3300 IU in number 50.

Give. Sign: 1 tablet 2 times a day.

Take: Chloroform

Ethylic alcohol 95 % 20 ml of each

Ethylic ether 10 ml

Liquid ammonia 5 drops

Mix. Give.

Sign: for inhalation, 10–15 drops on a cotton swab.

Take: Belladonna extract 0,01

Phenyl salicylate 0,3

Give such doses 12 in tablets.

Sign: orally 1 tablet 3 times a day.

**9. Recommendations for writing down the results:** to write down in the form of notes, written in English, using charts and tables.

### 10. Literature:

#### a) basic

1. Latin Language for Students of Dental Faculties = Lingua Latina ad Usus Stomatologiae Studentium: textbook (III–IV a. l.) / O. M. Bieliaieva et al. / edited by O. M. Bieliaieva. Kyiv : VSV «Medycyna», 2018. 488 p.

2. The Latin Language and Medical Terminology Basics. L. Yu. Smolska et al. / edited by L. Yu. Smolska. 4rd ed. Kyiv : VSV «Medycyna», 2018. 400 p.

#### b) auxiliary

1. Dorland's Illustrated Medical Dictionary. 32nd ed. 2011. 2176 p.

2. Kondratiev D. K. Latin and Fundamentals of Medical Terminology. For Medical Students. Grodno: GrHMU, 2005. 250 p.

3. Latin language and medical terminology. Part II. Clinical and pharmaceutical terminology : methodic materials / N. V. Derevyanchenko, V. V. Lozenko, O. V. Lytovska. Kharkiv, 2018. 86 p.

4. Medical terminology. Language for Health Care. 3rd / ed. Nina Thierer et al. McGraw. Higher education, 2011. 786 p.

## Topic of the lesson 6. Names of drug groups according to their pharmacological action

### 1. Quantity of hours: 2.

**2. Material and methodological support of the topic:** methodical instructions, workbooks, table of endings, access to the Internet.

**3. Topic rationale:** knowledge of the names of drug groups according to their pharmacological action is a necessary component of the professional activity of a physician.

### 4. The purpose of the lesson:

– *general*: to get an idea of drug groups according to their pharmacological action; to learn to translate the names of drug groups according to their pharmacological action into Latin and English.

– *specific*: to get an idea of drug groups according to their pharmacological action; to get acquainted with the rules of translating names of drug groups according to their pharmacological action; to learn to translate the names of drug groups into Latin and English.

a) to know: the grammatical structure of names of medicines; rules for translating the names of drug groups according to their pharmacological action; b) to be able to: translate the names of drug groups correctly; distinguish drug groups by their pharmacological action; correctly use the terms that contain the names of drug groups according to their pharmacological action.

c) practical skills: to translate the names of drug groups according to their pharmacological action and prescriptions with the names of drug groups according to their pharmacological action into Latin and English.

### 5. The graphic structure of the topic.

Latin adjectives →	Latin names of drug groups according to their pharmacological action →	English names of drug groups according to their pharmacological action
--------------------	--	--

### 6. Oriented map of students' work.

1. To write down and learn the Latin adjectives used in the names of drug groups according to their pharmacological action.

2. To translate phrases with the names of drug groups according to their pharmacological action from English into Latin.

3. To note the difference between singular and plural endings. To answer the questions for self-control.

4. To learn the lexical minimum of the topic.

5. To do tasks for independent work.

### 7. Tasks for independent work:

#### - list of questions to be studied:

What does the term "according to their pharmacological action" mean?

Describe the uniqueness of each of the names of drug groups according to their pharmacological action groups of drugs by their pharmacological action.

Describe the structure of the names of drug groups of according to their pharmacological action

#### - list of words to be learnt:

medicamentum, i n	– drug, medicine, medicament
remedium, i n	– remedy
analgeticus, a, um	– analgesic;
antipyreticus, a, um	– antipyretic;
cardiacus, a, um	– cardiac;
cholagogus, a, um	– cholagogic
diureticus, a, um	– diuretic
sedativus, a, um	– sedative;
spasmolyticus, a, um	– spasmolytic;



analepticus, a, um	– analeptic
analgeticus, a, um	– analgesic
androgenus, a, um	– androgenic
anthelminthicus, a, um	– anthelmintic
antibioticus, a, um	– antibiotic
antiemeticus, a, um	– antiemetic
antiphlogisticus, a, um	– antiphlogistic
antisepticus, a, um	– antiseptic

- **list of practical skills to be mastered:** translate the names of groups of medicines according to their pharmacological action, terms with the names of drug groups according to their pharmacological action and prescriptions with the names of drug groups according to their pharmacological action.

### **8. Situational tasks to determine the final level of knowledge.:**

I. Translate terms into Latin:

Analgesics, antipyretics, cardiac drug, spasmolytic, spasmolytics, cholagogic, diuretic.

II. Translate into English:

Remedia spasmolytica, remedium diureticum, remedia diuretica, remedia analgetica, remedium cholagogum, antipyretica, cytostatica.

**9. Recommendations for writing down the results:** to write down in the form of notes, written in English, using charts and tables.

### **10. Literature:**

#### **a) basic**

1. Latin Language for Students of Dental Faculties = Lingua Latina ad Usus Stomatologiae Studentium: textbook (III–IV a. l.) / O. M. Bieliaieva et al. / edited by O. M. Bieliaieva. Kyiv : VSV «Medycyna», 2018. 488 p.

2. The Latin Language and Medical Terminology Basics. L. Yu. Smolska et al. / edited by L. Yu. Smolska. 4rd ed. Kyiv : VSV «Medycyna», 2018. 400 p.

#### **b) auxiliary**

1. Dorland's Illustrated Medical Dictionary. 32nd ed. 2011. 2176 p.

2. Kondratiev D. K. Latin and Fundamentals of Medical Terminology. For Medical Students. Grodno: GrHMU, 2005. 250 p.

3. Latin language and medical terminology. Part II. Clinical and pharmaceutical terminology : methodic materials / N. V. Derevyanchenko, V. V. Lozenko, O. V. Lytovska. Kharkiv, 2018. 86 p.

4. Medical terminology. Language for Health Care. 3rd / ed. Nina Thierer et al. McGraw. Higher education, 2011. 786 p.

**Topic of the lesson 7.** Modern medicinal forms. Grammatical peculiarities of writing solid medicinal forms in Latin.

**1. Quantity of hours:** 2.

**2. Material and methodological support of the topic:** methodical instructions, workbooks, table of endings, access to the Internet.

**3. Topic rationale:** knowledge of the names of modern medicinal forms is a necessary component of a doctor's professional activity.

**4. The purpose of the lesson:**

– *general*: get an idea of how to make drugs, the concept of medicinal forms; to get acquainted with the rules of prescribing simple and complex solid medicinal forms in prescriptions;

– *specific*: to get an idea of the different types of medicinal forms; get acquainted with the rules of translation of phrases containing the names of solid medicinal forms; to learn to translate the names of solid medicinal forms; to learn to write prescriptions with simple and complex solid medicinal forms.

a) to know: classification of medicinal forms; definition of " medicinal form", "medicinal substance", "drug", "drug preparation"; grammatical structure of names of medicines; new solid medicinal forms (caramels, glossettes, pastilles, membranes, medicinal films, etc.);

b) to be able to: distinguish types of medicinal forms; write solid medicinal forms in prescriptions;

c) practical skills: translate phrases and prescriptions containing the names of solid medicinal forms.

**5. The graphic structure of the topic.**

Basic concepts of pharmaceutical terminology																
Medicinal form	Medicinal substance	Drug (medicine, remedy)	Drug preparation													
<table border="1"> <tr> <th colspan="3">Medicinal form</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Solids</td> <td>Liquids</td> <td>Semisolids</td> </tr> </table>				Medicinal form			Solids	Liquids	Semisolids							
Medicinal form																
Solids	Liquids	Semisolids														
<table border="1"> <tr> <th colspan="6">Solid medicinal forms</th> </tr> <tr> <td>tablets</td> <td>suppositories</td> <td>herbal combination</td> <td>dragee</td> <td>powders</td> <td>capsules</td> <td>granules</td> </tr> </table>				Solid medicinal forms						tablets	suppositories	herbal combination	dragee	powders	capsules	granules
Solid medicinal forms																
tablets	suppositories	herbal combination	dragee	powders	capsules	granules										
<table border="1"> <tr> <th colspan="6">New solid medicinal forms</th> </tr> <tr> <td>caramels</td> <td>glossettes</td> <td>pastilles</td> <td>membranes</td> <td>medicinal film</td> <td>medicinal pencils</td> </tr> </table>				New solid medicinal forms						caramels	glossettes	pastilles	membranes	medicinal film	medicinal pencils	
New solid medicinal forms																
caramels	glossettes	pastilles	membranes	medicinal film	medicinal pencils											

**6. Oriented map of students' work.**

1. To study the definitions of "medicinal form", "medicinal substance", "drug", "drug preparation".

2. To translate phrases containing the names of solid medicinal forms.

3. To translate prescriptions that contain the names of solid medicinal forms.

4. To note the peculiarities of prescribing medicinal forms.

5. To answer the questions for self-control.

6. To learn the lexical minimum of the topic.

7. To do tasks for independent work.

**7. Tasks for independent work:**

**- list of questions to be studied:**

Define the terms "medicinal form", "medicinal substance", "drug", "drug preparation".

What types of medicinal forms do you know?

What are simple and complex prescriptions?

What are the rules for prescribing medicinal forms?

What are solid medicinal forms?

Which solid forms of drugs do you know?

Which new solid medicinal forms do you know?

What is a herbal combination? What are the rules for writing herbal combinations in prescriptions?

**- list of words to be learnt:**

pastillus, i m	– pastilles
trochiscus, i m	– pastilles
glossetis, is f (тільки у plur)	– glossette
membrana, ae f	– membrane
granulum, i	– granule
capsula, ae f	– capsule
stilus medicinalis	– medicinal pencil
membranula ophthalmica	– ophthalmic film
lamella, ae f	– membrane
caramel (n, не відм.)	– caramel
dragee	– dragee
suppositorium, i n	– suppository
pulvis, ěris m	– powder
siccus, a, um	– dry
tabuleta, ae f	– tablet
species, ěrum f	– herbal combination
spissus, a, um	– thick
antiasthmaticus, a, um	– antiasthmatic
pectorālis, e	– pectoral
cholagogus, a, um	– cholagogic
polyvitaminicus, a, um	– multivitamin
diureticus, a, um	– diuretic
laxans, ntis	– laxative
sedativus, a, um	– sedative

**- list of practical skills to be mastered:** to translate the names of solid medicinal forms and prescriptions with the names of solid medicinal forms.

**8. Situational tasks to determine the final level of knowledge.:**

I. Translate the prescriptions

1. Take: Bromcamphor tablets 0,15 in number 20  
Give. Sign:
2. Take: Suppositories „Clotrimazole” 0,5 in number 10  
Give. Sign:
3. Take: Dragee „Digestal” in number 30  
Give. Sign:
4. Take: Buckthorn bark (cortex)  
Peppermint leaves  
Rhizomes with valerian roots 15.0 of each  
Mix, let the herbal combination be formed.  
Give. Sign:

II. Write without abbreviations, translate into English:

1. Rp.: Tab. “Panhexavitum” № 20,0  
D.S.
2. Rp.: Supp. cum Digitoxino 0,00015 № 10,0  
D.S.
3. Rp.: Pulv. fol. Digitalis 0,05  
D. t. d. N. 20  
S.

4. Rp.: Camphorae 0,25  
D. t. d. N. 20 in charta cerata  
S.
5. Rp.: Magnesii suliatidis Natrii suliatidis aa 40,0 M. f. pulv.  
D. S.
6. Rp.: Anaesthesini subtilissimi 25,0  
D. S.

III. Translate the phrases:

eye membranes, gelatinous capsules, dry powder, multivitamin herbal combination, laxative herbal combination, give in gelatinous capsules, tablet under the tongue, rectal suppositories, glossettes, medicinal pencils.

**9. Recommendations for writing down the results:** to write down in the form of notes, written in English, using charts and tables.

**10. Literature:**

**a) basic**

1. Latin Language for Students of Dental Faculties = Lingua Latina ad Usus Stomatologiae Studentium: textbook (III–IV a. l.) / O. M. Bieliaieva et al. / edited by O. M. Bieliaieva. Kyiv : VSV «Medycyna», 2018. 488 p.

2. The Latin Language and Medical Terminology Basics. L. Yu. Smolska et al. / edited by L. Yu. Smolska. 4rd ed. K.: VSV «Medycyna», 2018. 400 p.

**b) auxiliary**

1. Dorland's Illustrated Medical Dictionary. 32nd ed. 2011. 2176 p.

2. Kondratiev D. K. Latin and Fundamentals of Medical Terminology. For Medical Students. Grodno: GrHMU, 2005. 250 p.

3. Latin language and medical terminology. Part II. Clinical and pharmaceutical terminology : methodic materials / N. V. Derevyanchenko, V. V. Lozenko, O. V. Lytovska. Kharkiv, 2018. 86 p.

4. Medical terminology. Language for Health Care. 3rd / ed. Nina Thierer et al. McGraw. Higher education, 2011. 786 p.

**Topic of the lesson 8.** Practical exercises for the translation of solid medicinal forms in the prescription.

**1. Quantity of hours:** 2.

**2. Material and methodological support of the topic:** methodical instructions, workbooks, table of endings, access to the Internet.

**3. Topic rationale:** knowledge of the names of solid medicinal forms and the ability to use them in the prescription is a necessary component of a physician's professional activity.

**4. The purpose of the lesson:**

– *general*: to revise the material of the topic "Grammatical peculiarities of prescribing solid medicinal forms in Latin";

– *specific*: to control the level of mastering theoretical and lexical material; to systematize and generalize basic theoretical information about the prescription and translation of solid medicinal forms in the prescription; to recall lexical and grammatical material.

a) to know: classification of medicinal forms; definition of "medicinal form", "medicinal substance", "drug", "drug preparation"; grammatical structure of names of medicines; new solid medicinal forms (caramels, glossettes, pastilles, membranes, medicinal films, etc.);

b) to be able to: distinguish types of medicinal forms; write solid medicinal forms in prescriptions;

c) practical skills: translate prescriptions containing the names of solid medicinal forms.

**5. The graphic structure of the topic.**

Basic concepts of pharmaceutical terminology						
Medicinal form	Medicinal substance	Drug (medicine, remedy)	Drug preparation			
Medicinal form						
Solids	Liquids	Semisolids				
Solid medicinal forms						
tablets	suppositories	herbal combination	dragee	powders	capsules	granules
New solid medicinal forms						
caramels	glossettes	pastilles	membranes	medicinal films	medicinal pencils	

**6. Oriented map of students' work.**

1. Recall the theoretical, lexical, grammatical material of the topic "Grammatical peculiarities of writing Latin solid medicinal forms."

2. To answer the questions for self-control.

3. Perform tasks for independent work

**7. Tasks for independent work:**

**- list of questions to be studied:**

Define the terms "medicinal form", "medicinal substance", "drug", "drug preparation".

What types of medicinal forms do you know?

What are simple and complex prescriptions?

What are the rules for prescribing medicinal forms?

What are solid medicinal forms?

Which solid forms of drugs do you know?

Which new solid medicinal forms do you know?

What is a herbal combination? What are the rules for writing herbal combinations in prescriptions?

**- list of words to be learnt:**

pastillus, i m	– pastilles
trochiscus, i m	– pastilles
glossetis, is f (ТІЛЬКИ у plur)	– glossette

membrana, ae f	– membrane
granulum, i	– granule
capsula, ae f	– capsule
stilus medicinalis	– medicinal pencil
membranula ophthalmica	– ophthalmic film
lamella, ae f	– membrane
caramel (n, не відм.)	– caramel
dragee	– dragee
suppositorium, i n	– suppository
pulvis, ěris m	– powder
siccus, a, um	– dry
tabuleta, ae f	– tablet
species, ěrum f	– herbal combination
spissus, a, um	– thick
antiasthmaticus, a, um	– antiasthmatic
pectorālis, e	– pectoral
cholagogus, a, um	– cholagogic
polyvitaminicus, a, um	– multivitamin
diureticus, a, um	– diuretic
laxans, ntis	– laxative
sedativus, a, um	– sedative

**- list of practical skills to be mastered:** to translate the names of solid medicinal forms and prescriptions with the names of solid medicinal forms.

### **8. Situational tasks to determine the final level of knowledge.:**

I. Translate the terms:

spasmolytin in covered tablets, tablets "Undevit", "Omez" in capsules, dimedrole powder, diuretic herbal combination, tablets of acetylsalicylic acid, sedative herbal combination, ophthalmic films, streptocide powder, suppositories with novocaine, retinol acetate in granules, euphyllin tablets, pastilles "Anzibel", sedative herbal combination

II. Перекладіть рецепти латинською мовою:

1. Take: Plantain leaves

Salvia leaves 80,0 of each

Peppermint leaves 50,0

Milfoil herbs 20,0 of each

Mix, let herbal combination form

Give. Sign:

2. Take: Strong microfolin tablets in number 50

Give. Sign: 1 tablet 3 times a day.

3. Take: Dragee „Digestal” in number 30

Give. Sign:

4. Take: Amidopyrin 0,25

Phenobarbital 0,01

Give such doses in number 12 in tablets

Sign:

5. Take: Buckthorn bark (cortex)

Senna leaves 15,0 of each

Camomile flowers 7,0

Mix, let the herbal combination be formed.

Give. Sign:

6. Take: Synestrol 0,001

Give in tablets in number 2020

Sign:

III. Write the prescriptions without abbreviations. Translate into English:

1. Rp.: Osarsoli  
Ac. borici āā 0,25  
M. f. pulv.  
S.: For insertion into the vagina.
2. Rp.: Tab. "Panhexavitum" № 20,0  
D.S.
3. Rp.: Methyltestosteroni 0,005 D. in tab. № 10  
S.
4. Rp.: Tab. carbon. activat. 0,5 № 20  
D.S.
5. Rp.: Ac. folici 0,001  
Sacchari 0,3  
M. f. pulv.  
D. t. d. N. 50  
S.
6. Rp.: Natrii chloridi 15,0  
Natrii hydrocarbonatis 20,0  
M. f. pulv.  
D.S

IV. Write abbreviated prescriptions. Translate into English.

1. Recipe: Natrii chloridi  
Natrii hydrocarbonatis  
Natrii tetraboratis ana 40,0  
Misce, ut fiat pulvis  
Da. Signa:
2. Recipe: Tabuletas extracti Valerianae obductas 0,02 numero 50  
Da. Signa. 1 tablet 2-3 times a day.
3. Recipe: Phenobarbitali 0,05  
Bromisovalali 0,2  
Coffeini-natrii benzoatis 0,015  
Papaverini hydrochloridi 0,03  
Calcii gluconatis 0,5  
Misce fiat pulvis. Da tales doses numero 24  
Signa: 1 powder 2-3 times a day.
4. Recipe: Tabulettas Aethaminali-natrii 0,1 numero 10  
Da. Signa: 1 tablet half an hour before bed.
5. Recipe: Acidi acetylsalicylici  
Phenacetini ana 0,25  
Coffeini 0,05  
Da tales doses numero 10 in tabulettis.  
Signa: 1 tablet 3 times a day
6. Recipe: Thyreoidini 0,02  
Sacchāri 0,2  
Misce, ut fiat pulvis  
Da tales doses numēro 20  
Signa: 1 powder 3 times a day for a two-year-old child.

**9. Recommendations for writing down the results:** to write down in the form of notes, written in English, using charts and tables.

## **10. Literature:**

### **a) basic**

1. Latin Language for Students of Dental Faculties = Lingua Latina ad Usum Stomatologiae Studentium: textbook (III–IV a. l.) / O. M. Bieliaieva et al. / edited by O. M. Bieliaieva. Kyiv : VSV «Medycyna», 2018. 488 p.

2. The Latin Language and Medical Terminology Basics. L. Yu. Smolska et al. / edited by L. Yu. Smolska. 4rd ed. Kyiv : VSV «Medycyna», 2018. 400 p.

### **b) auxiliary**

1. Dorland's Illustrated Medical Dictionary. 32nd ed. 2011. 2176 p.

2. Kondratiev D. K. Latin and Fundamentals of Medical Terminology. For Medical Students. Grodno: GrHMU, 2005. 250 p.

3. Latin language and medical terminology. Part II. Clinical and pharmaceutical terminology : methodic materials / N. V. Derevyanchenko, V. V. Lozenko, O. V. Lytovska. Kharkiv, 2018. 86 p.

4. Medical terminology. Language for Health Care. 3rd / ed Nina Thierer et al. McGraw. Higher education, 2011. 786 p.



**Topic of the lesson 9.** Specifics of prescribing liquid medicinal forms.

**1. Quantity of hours:** 2.

**2. Material and methodological support of the topic:** methodical instructions, workbooks, table of endings, access to the Internet.

**3. Topic rationale:** knowledge of the names of liquid medicinal forms and the ability to use them in a prescription is a necessary component of a physician's professional activity.

**4. The purpose of the lesson:**

– *general*: to know the types of liquid medicinal forms and their Latin names;

– *specific*: to be able to write prescriptions for liquid medicinal forms in expanded and abbreviated ways.

a) to know: the classification of medicinal forms; definition of "medicinal form", "drug substance", "drug", "drug preparation"; grammatical structure of names of medicines; liquid medicinal forms (solutions, infusions, oils, decoctions, emulsions, suspensions, syrups, tinctures, liniments, liquid ointments, liquid extracts, mixtures, drops, juices, aromatic waters, etc.)

b) to be able to: distinguish types of medicinal forms; write liquid medicinal forms in prescriptions;

c) practical skills: to translate phrases containing the names of liquid medicinal forms.

**5. The graphic structure of the topic.**

Basic concepts of pharmaceutical terminology												
Medicinal form	Medicinal substance	Drug (medicine, remedy)			Drug preparation							
<table border="1"> <tr> <th colspan="3">Medicinal form</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Solids</td> <td>Liquids</td> <td>Semisolids</td> </tr> </table>							Medicinal form			Solids	Liquids	Semisolids
Medicinal form												
Solids	Liquids	Semisolids										
Solid medicinal forms												
tablets	suppositories	herbal combination	dragee	powders	capsules	granules						
New solid medicinal forms												
caramels	glossettes	pastilles	membranes	medicinal films	medicinal pencils							

**Indication of quantity of liquid medicinal forms**

Liquid remedies quantity is given in millilitres. In prescription abbreviation "ml" is used (e.g. 200 ml, 15 ml).

If a drug is prescribed in drops (when less than 1 ml), a quantity of drops is pointed with Roman figures (I, II, III et cetera). Quantity of drops is written after the word "gutta" (drop) in Accusativus Singularis (guttam) or Pluralis (guttas).

**6. Oriented map of students' work.**

1. To revise the definitions of "medicinal form", "medicinal substance", "drug", "drug preparation".

2. To translate phrases containing the names of liquid medicinal forms.

3. Translate prescriptions that contain the names of liquid medicinal forms.

4. Note the peculiarities of prescribing doses of liquid medicinal forms.

5. To answer the questions for self-control.

6. To learn the lexical minimum of the topic.

7. To do tasks for independent work.

**Tasks for independent work:**

**- list of questions to be studied:**

The main types of liquid medicinal forms.

Latin names of liquid medicinal forms in the full dictionary form.

Writing simple and complex prescriptions for liquid medicinal forms in expanded and abbreviated forms.

Peculiarities of prescribing doses of liquid medicinal forms.

**- list of words to be learnt:**

oleum, i n

– oil

decoctum, i n

– decoction

emulsum, i n

– emulsion

suspension, onis f

– suspension

sirupus, i m	– syrup
mixtura, ae f	– mixture
mucilago, inis f	– mucus
succus, i m	– juice
balsamum, i n	– balm
aqua, ae f	– water
extractum, i n	– extract
gutta, ae f	– drop
suspensio, ōnis f	– suspension
tinctūra, ae f	– tincture
infusum, i n	– infusion
linimentum, i n	– liniment
aromaticus, a, um	– aromatic
aquosus, a, um	– aqueous
destillatus, a, um	– distilled
fluidus, a, um	– fluid
Belladonna, ae f	– belladonna, deadly nightshade
Cacao (indeclinable)	– cocoa
Camphora, ae f	– camphor
Chamomilla, ae f	– chamomile
Convallaria, ae f	– lily of the valley
Ichthyolum, i n	– ichthyol
Mentha, ae f	– mint
Mentha piperita	– peppermint
Millefolium, i n	– milfoil
saccharum, i n	– sugar
Senna, ae f	– senna
Valeriāna, ae f	– valerian

- **list of practical skills to be mastered:** to translate the names of liquid medicinal forms and translate prescriptions with the names of liquid medicinal forms.

### 8. Situational tasks to determine the final level of knowledge.:

I Define the Nom. Sing. form and decline the term:

Singularis

Nom.

Gen.

Dat.

Acc.

Abl.

Pluralis

Nom.

Gen.

Dat.

Acc. solutiones aquosas

Abl.

II. Translate the terms:

- 1) valerian tincture with camphor
- 2) piracetam solution
- 3) tincture of lily of the valley
- 4) oily solution of camphor
- 5) cerebrolysin solution
- 6) diuretic infusion
- 7) sugar syrup
- 8) erythrophosphatide emulsion

III. Translate the prescriptions into English:

1. Recipe: Tincturae Convallariae  
Tincturae Valerianae aa 10 ml  
Tincturae Belladonnae 5 ml  
Mentholi 0,2  
Misce. Da. Signa: 20–25 drops 2–3 times a day.
2. Recipe: Emulsi olei Ricini 180,0  
Sirupi sacchari ad 200, 0  
Misce. Da. Signa.

IV. Translate into Latin:

1. Take: Oily solution of camphor 10 % 100 ml  
Give. Sign: For rubbing joints
2. Take: Liquid extract of milfoil 30 ml  
Give.  
Sign: 40-50 drops 3 times a day.
3. Take: Vaseline oil 200 ml  
Peppermint oil 3 drops  
Mix. Give.  
Sign: 1 tbsp. a day.

IV. Write without abbreviations

1. Rp.: Sol. Euphyllini 24% 5 ml  
D. t. d. N.10 in amp.  
S.: 1 ml intramuscularly.
2. Rp.: Theophyllini 0,2  
Ol. Cacao 2,0  
M., f. supp.  
D. t. d. N. 10  
S.: One suppository per night.
3. Rp.: T-rae Valeriānae  
T-rae Convallariae aa 7,5 ml  
M. D.  
S.: 20–30 drops 3 times a day.

**9. Recommendations for writing down the results:** to write down in the form of notes, written in English, using charts and tables.

**10. Literature:**

**a) basic**

1. Latin Language for Students of Dental Faculties = Lingua Latina ad Usus Stomatologiae Studentium: textbook (III–IV a. l.) / O. M. Bieliaieva et al. / edited by O. M. Bieliaieva. Kyiv : VSV «Medycyna», 2018. 488 p.

2. The Latin Language and Medical Terminology Basics. L. Yu. Smolska et al. / edited by L. Yu. Smolska. 4rd ed. Kyiv : VSV «Medycyna», 2018. 400 p.

**b) auxiliary**

1. Dorland's Illustrated Medical Dictionary. 32nd ed. 2011. 2176 p.

2. Kondratiev D. K. Latin and Fundamentals of Medical Terminology. For Medical Students. Grodno: GrHMU, 2005. 250 p.

3. Latin language and medical terminology. Part II. Clinical and pharmaceutical terminology : methodic materials / N. V. Derevyanchenko, V. V. Lozenko, O. V. Lytovska. Kharkiv, 2018. 86 p.

4. Medical terminology. Language for Health Care. 3rd / ed. Nina Thierer et al. McGraw. Higher education, 2011. 786 p.

**Topic of the lesson 10.** Practical exercises for the translation of liquid medicinal forms in the prescription

**1. Quantity of hours:** 2.

**2. Material and methodological support of the topic:** methodical instructions, workbooks, table of endings, access to the Internet.

**3. Topic rationale:** knowledge of the names of liquid medicinal forms and the ability to use them in a prescription is a necessary component of a physician's professional activity.

**4. The purpose of the lesson:**

– *general*: to check the level and quality of mastering the grammatical and lexical material of previous lessons, the ability to use the acquired knowledge in translating pharmaceutical terms, writing prescriptions with liquid medicinal forms.

– *specific*: to revise the types of liquid medicinal forms and their Latin names. To be able to prescribe liquid medicinal forms in expanded and abbreviated ways.

a) to know: the classification of medicinal forms; definition of "medicinal form", "drug substance", "drug", "drug preparation"; grammatical structure of names of medicines; liquid medicinal forms (solutions, infusions, oils, decoctions, emulsions, suspensions, syrups, tinctures, liniments, liquid ointments, liquid extracts, mixtures, drops, juices, aromatic waters, etc.)

b) to be able to: distinguish types of medicinal forms; write liquid medicinal forms in prescriptions;

c) practical skills: to translate phrases containing the names of liquid medicinal forms.

**5. The graphic structure of the topic.**

Basic concepts of pharmaceutical terminology			
Medicinal form	Medicinal substance	Drug (medicine, remedy)	Drug preparation

Medicinal form		
Solids	Liquids	Semisolids

Solid medicinal forms						
tablets	suppositories	herbal combination	dragee	powders	capsules	granules

New solid medicinal forms					
caramels	glossettes	pastilles	membranes	medicinal films	medicinal pencils

#### Indication of quantity of liquid medicinal forms

Liquid remedies quantity is given in millilitres. In prescription abbreviation "ml" is used (e.g. 200 ml, 15 ml).

If a drug is prescribed in drops (when less than 1 ml), a quantity of drops is pointed with Roman figures (I, II, III et cetera). Quantity of drops is written after the word "gutta" (drop) in Accusativus Singularis (guttam) or Pluralis (guttas).

**6. Oriented map of students' work.**

1. To revise the definitions of "medicinal form", "medicinal substance", "drug", "drug preparation".

2. To translate phrases containing the names of liquid medicinal forms.

3. Translate prescriptions that contain the names of liquid medicinal forms.

4. Note the peculiarities of prescribing doses of liquid medicinal forms.

5. To answer the questions for self-control.

6. To learn the lexical minimum of the topic.

7. To do tasks for independent work.

**7. Tasks for independent work:**

**- list of questions to be studied:**

The main types of liquid medicinal forms.

Latin names of liquid medicinal forms in the full dictionary form.

Writing simple and complex prescriptions for liquid medicinal forms in expanded and abbreviated forms.

Peculiarities of prescribing doses of liquid medicinal forms.

**- list of words to be revised:**

oleum, i n	– oil
decoctum, i n	– decoction
emulsum, i n	– emulsion
suspension, onis f	– suspension
sirupus, i m	– syrup
mixtura, ae f	– mixture
mucilago, inis f	– mucus
succus, i m	– juice
balsamum, i n	– balm
aqua, ae f	– water
extractum, i n	– extract
gutta, ae f	– drop
suspensio, ōnis f	– suspension
tinctūra, ae f	– tincture
infusum, i n	– infusion
linimentum, i n	– liniment
aromaticus, a, um	– aromatic
aquosus, a, um	– aqueous
destillatus, a, um	– distilled
fluidus, a, um	– fluid
Belladonna, ae f	– belladonna, deadly nightshade
Cacao (indeclinable)	– cocoa
Camphora, ae f	– camphor
Chamomilla, ae f	– chamomile
Convallaria, ae f	– lily of the valley
Ichthyolum, i n	– ichthyol
Mentha, ae f	– mint
Mentha piperita	– peppermint
Millefolium, i n	– milfoil
saccharum, i n	– sugar
Senna, ae f	– senna
Valeriāna, ae f	– valerian

**- list of practical skills to be mastered:** to translate the names of liquid medicinal forms and translate prescriptions with the names of liquid medicinal forms.

**8. Situational tasks to determine the final level of knowledge.:**

I. Translate the terms:

- 1) oily solution of nitroglycerin
- 2) alcohol solution of laevomycesin
- 3) syntomycin liniment
- 4) vaseline oil
- 5) cocoa oil
- 6) liquid belladonna extract
- 7) alcoholic solution of iodine
- 8) distilled water
- 9) suspension of nitazole
- 10) decoction of milfoil leaves

II. Translate the prescriptions into English:

1. Recipe: Aquae Plumbi  
Aquae destillatae ana 0,50 ml  
Acidi borici 2,0  
Misce. Da. Signa: Lotions.

2. Recipe: Morphini hydrochlorīdi 0,01  
Olei Cacao quantum satis, ut fiat suppositorium rectāle numēro 10  
Da. Signa: 1 suppository for pain

### III. Translate into Latin:

1. Take: Solution of sulfacil sodium 30 % 5 ml  
Give such doses in number 6 in ampoules  
Sign: 3–5 ml 3 times a day.
2. Take: Zinc sulfate 0,025  
Cocaine hydrochloride 0,05  
Purified water 10 ml  
Mix. Give. Sign:
3. Take: Aloe extract 1.0  
Give in ampoules.  
Sign:

### IV. Write without abbreviations

1. Rp.: Extr. Belladonnae 5,0  
T-rae Valeriānae  
T-rae Convallariae aa 10 ml  
Menthōli 0,1  
M. D. S. 25 drops 3 times a day for bradycardia.
2. Rp.: Sol. Oestroni oleos. 0,05 % 1,0  
D. t. d. N 6 in ampull.  
S.
3. Rp.: Inf. Sennae composit. 30,0  
D. S.

**9. Recommendations for writing down the results:** to write down in the form of notes, written in English, using charts and tables.

### 10. Literature:

#### a) basic

1. Latin Language for Students of Dental Faculties = Lingua Latina ad Usus Stomatologiae Studentium: textbook (III–IV a. l.) / O. M. Bieliaieva et al. / edited by O. M. Bieliaieva. Kyiv : VSV «Medycyna», 2018. 488 p.

2. The Latin Language and Medical Terminology Basics. L. Yu. Smolska et al. / edited by L. Yu. Smolska. 4rd ed. Kyiv : VSV «Medycyna», 2018. 400 p.

#### b) auxiliary

1. Dorland's Illustrated Medical Dictionary. 32nd ed. 2011. 2176 p.

2. Kondratiev D. K. Latin and Fundamentals of Medical Terminology. For Medical Students. Grodno: GrHMU, 2005. 250 p.

3. Latin language and medical terminology. Part II. Clinical and pharmaceutical terminology : methodic materials / N. V. Derevyanchenko, V. V. Lozenko, O. V. Lytovska Kharkiv, 2018. 86 p.

4. Medical terminology. Language for Health Care. 3rd / ed. Nina Thierer et al. McGraw. Higher education, 2011. 786 p.

**Topic of the lesson 11.** Grammatical peculiarities of prescribing soft medicinal forms in Latin.

**1. Quantity of hours:** 2.

**2. Material and methodological support of the topic:** methodical instructions, workbooks, table of endings, access to the Internet.

**3. Topic rationale:** knowledge of the names of soft medicinal forms and the ability to use them in a prescription is a necessary component of a physician's professional activity.

**4. The purpose of the lesson:**

- *general*: to know the types of soft medicinal forms and their Latin names;
- *specific*: to be able to write prescriptions for soft medicinal forms in expanded and abbreviated ways.
  - a) to know: the classification of medicinal forms; definition of "medicinal form", "drug substance", "drug", "drug preparation"; grammatical structure of names of medicines; soft medicinal forms (ointments, pastes, liniments, suppositories, balms, plasters, etc.)
  - b) to be able to: distinguish types of medicinal forms; write soft medicinal forms in prescriptions;
  - c) practical skills: to translate phrases containing the names of soft medicinal forms.

**5. The graphic structure of the topic.**

Basic concepts of pharmaceutical terminology			
Medicinal form	Medicinal substance	Drug (medicine, remedy)	Drug preparation

Medicinal form		
Solids	Liquids	Semisolids

Solid medicinal forms						
tablets	suppositories	herbal combination	dragee	powders	capsules	granules

New solid medicinal forms					
caramels	glossettes	pastilles	membranes	medicinal films	medicinal pencils

**6. Oriented map of students' work.**

1. To revise the definitions of "medicinal form", "medicinal substance", "drug", "drug preparation".
2. Translate phrases containing the names of soft medicinal forms.
3. Translate prescriptions that contain the names of soft medicinal forms.
4. Note the peculiarities of prescribing doses of soft medicinal forms.
5. To answer the questions for self-control.
6. To learn the lexical minimum of the topic.
7. To do tasks for independent work.

**7. Tasks for independent work:**

**- list of questions to be studied:**

The main types of soft medicinal forms.

Latin names of soft medicinal forms in the full dictionary form.

Writing simple and complex prescriptions for soft medicinal forms in expanded and abbreviated forms.

Peculiarities of prescribing doses of soft medicinal forms.

**- list of words to be learnt:**

unguentum, i n	– ointment
pasta, ae f	– paste
linimentum, i n	– liniment
suppositorium, i n	– suppository
gelum, i n	– gel
emplastum, i n	– plaster

**- list of practical skills to be mastered:** to translate the names of soft medicinal forms and translate prescriptions with the names of soft medicinal forms.

## 8. Situational tasks to determine the final level of knowledge.:

### I. Translate the terms:

- 1) anesthesin ointment
- 2) clindamycin vaginal suppository
- 3) complex plaster
- 4) hydrocortisone eye ointment
- 5) tobramycin ointment
- 6) gramicidin paste
- 7) benzoyl peroxide gel
- 8) mercury ointment
- 9) zinc water

### II. Translate the prescriptions into English:

1. Recipe: Unguenti Ichthyoli 10 % – 25,0  
Da. Signa.
2. Recipe: Olei Terebinthinae  
Chloroformii ana 10,0  
Linimenti volatililis ad 60,0  
Misce, fiat linimentum.  
Da. Signa.
3. Recipe: Pastae Teimurovi 50,0  
Da. Signa.

### III. Translate into Latin:

1. Take: Prednisolone ointment 0,5 % – 5,0  
Give. Sign: for external use.
2. Take: Methyl salicylate liniment 50,0  
Give. Sign: rub into areas of depigmentation 2 times a day.
3. Take: Suppositories "Anusol" in number 10  
Give. Sign: 1 suppository 1 time per day.

### IV. Write without abbreviations

1. Rp.: Ung. Wilkinsoni 20,0  
Ung. Zinci ad 100,0  
M. D. S.
2. Rp.: Supp. «Bethylolum» N. 10  
D. S.
3. Rp.: Lin. «Sanitas» 50,0  
D. S.

**9. Recommendations for writing down the results:** to write down in the form of notes, written in English, using charts and tables.

## 10. Literature:

### a) basic

1. Latin Language for Students of Dental Faculties = Lingua Latina ad Usus Stomatologiae Studentium: textbook (III–IV a. 1.) / O. M. Bieliaieva et al. / edited by O. M. Bieliaieva. Kyiv : VSV «Medycyna», 2018. 488 p.
2. The Latin Language and Medical Terminology Basics. L. Yu. Smolska et al. / edited by L. Yu. Smolska. 4rd ed. Kyiv : VSV «Medycyna», 2018. 400 p.

### b) auxiliary

1. Dorland's Illustrated Medical Dictionary. 32nd ed. 2011. 2176 p.
2. Kondratiev D. K. Latin and Fundamentals of Medical Terminology. For Medical Students. Grodno: GrHMU, 2005. 250 p.
3. Latin language and medical terminology. Part II. Clinical and pharmaceutical terminology : methodic materials / N. V. Derevyanchenko, V. V. Lozenko, O. V. Lytovska. Kharkiv, 2018. 86 p.
4. Medical terminology. Language for Health Care. 3rd / ed. Nina Thierer et al. McGraw. Higher education, 2011. 786 p.



**Topic of the lesson 12.** Practical exercises for the translation of soft medicinal forms in the prescription.

**1. Quantity of hours:** 2.

**2. Material and methodological support of the topic:** methodical instructions, workbooks, table of endings, access to the Internet.

**3. Topic rationale:** knowledge of the names of soft medicinal forms and the ability to use them in a prescription is a necessary component of a physician's professional activity.

**4. The purpose of the lesson:**

– *general*: to check the level and quality of mastering the grammatical and lexical material of previous lessons, the ability to use the acquired knowledge in translating pharmaceutical terms, writing prescriptions with soft medicinal forms.

– *specific*: to revise the types of soft medicinal forms and their Latin names. To be able to prescribe soft medicinal forms in expanded and abbreviated ways.

a) to know: the classification of medicinal forms; definition of "medicinal form", "drug substance", "drug", "drug preparation"; grammatical structure of names of medicines; liquid medicinal forms (ointments, pastes, liniments, suppositories, balms, plasters, etc.)

b) to be able to: distinguish types of medicinal forms; write soft medicinal forms in prescriptions;

c) practical skills: to translate phrases containing the names of soft medicinal forms.

**5. The graphic structure of the topic.**

Basic concepts of pharmaceutical terminology												
Medicinal form	Medicinal substance	Drug (medicine, remedy)			Drug preparation							
<table border="1"> <tr> <th colspan="3">Medicinal form</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Solids</td> <td>Liquids</td> <td>Semisolids</td> </tr> </table>							Medicinal form			Solids	Liquids	Semisolids
Medicinal form												
Solids	Liquids	Semisolids										
Solid medicinal forms												
tablets	suppositories	herbal combination	dragee	powders	capsules	granules						
New solid medicinal forms												
caramels	glossettes	pastilles	membranes	medicinal films	medicinal pencils							

**6. Oriented map of students' work.**

1. To revise the definitions of "medicinal form", "medicinal substance", "drug", "drug preparation".
2. Translate phrases containing the names of soft medicinal forms.
3. Translate prescriptions that contain the names of soft medicinal forms.
4. Note the peculiarities of prescribing doses of soft medicinal forms.
5. To answer the questions for self-control.
6. To learn the lexical minimum of the topic.
7. To do tasks for independent work.

**7. Tasks for independent work:**

**- list of questions to be studied:**

The main types of soft medicinal forms.

Latin names of soft medicinal forms in the full dictionary form.

Writing simple and complex prescriptions for soft medicinal forms in expanded and abbreviated forms.

Peculiarities of prescribing doses of soft medicinal forms.

**- list of words to be revised:**

oleum, i n	– oil
decoctum, i n	– decoction
emulsum, i n	– emulsion
suspension, onis f	– suspension
sirupus, i m	– syrup

mixtura, ae f	– mixture
mucilago, inis f	– mucus
succus, i m	– juice
balsamum, i n	– balm
aqua, ae f	– water
extractum, i n	– extract
gutta, ae f	– drop
suspensio, ōnis f	– suspension
tinctūra, ae f	– tincture
infusum, i n	– infusion
linimentum, i n	– liniment
aromaticus, a, um	– aromatic
aquosus, a, um	– aqueous
destillatus, a, um	– distilled
fluidus, a, um	– fluid
Belladonna, ae f	– belladonna, deadly nightshade
Cacao (indeclinable)	– cocoa
Camphora, ae f	– camphor
Chamomilla, ae f	– chamomile
Convallaria, ae f	– lily of the valley
Ichthyolum, i n	– ichthyol
Mentha, ae f	– mint
Mentha piperita	– peppermint
Millefolium, i n	– milfoil
saccharum, i n	– sugar
Senna, ae f	– senna
Valeriāna, ae f	– valerian

- **list of practical skills to be mastered:** to translate the names of soft medicinal forms and translate prescriptions with the names of soft medicinal forms.

### 8. Situational tasks to determine the final level of knowledge.:

I. Translate the terms:

- 1) streptocid liniment
- 2) ointment of copper citrate
- 3) lead plaster
- 4) hydrocortisone ointment
- 5) rectal suppositories

II. Translate the prescriptions into English:

1. Recipe: Unguenti Ichthyoli 10 % – 25,0  
Da. Signa.
2. Recipe: Olei Terebinthinae  
Chloroformii ana 10,0  
Linimenti volatilis ad 60,0  
Misce, fiat linimentum.  
Da. Signa.
3. Recipe: Pastae Teimurovi 50,0  
Da. Signa.

III. Translate into Latin:

1. Take: Iodoform 2,5  
Vaseline till 25,0  
Mix, let the ointment be formed.  
Sign: ointment.

2. Take: Trimeperidine rectal suppositories 0,02 in number 6.  
Sign: 1 suppository into the rectum for pain.
3. Take: Epiline plaster 25,0  
Give such doses in number 10.  
Sign: for hair removal.
4. Take: Anesthesin 2,5  
Talc 10,0  
Vaseline till 50,0  
Mix, let the liniment be formed.  
Give. Sign: apply to affected areas of skin.
5. Take: Benzylpenicillin sodium 100000 IU  
Hydrocortisone acetate suspension 5 drops  
Cocoa oil 0,5  
Mix, let the suppository be formed.  
Give such doses in number 10  
Sign: 1 suppository a day in the ear canal.

#### IV. Write without abbreviations

1. Rp.: Ung. Hydrocortisoni 2,5% 30,0  
D. S. To lubricate the affected areas of the skin.
2. Rp.: Methyluracili 2,5  
Furacilini 0,1  
Vasellini ad 50,0  
M. f. ung.  
D. S. To lubricate the affected areas of the skin.
3. Rp.: Sol. Ammonii caustici 25,0  
Ol. Helianthi 75,0  
M. f. lin.  
D. S. Rub the affected joints.
4. Rp.: Empl. Plumbi simplicis 50,0  
D. S. Warm slightly, put on a cloth and apply to affected skin.
5. Rp.: Lin. Synthomycini 5 % 30 ml  
D. S. For application to the wound.

**9. Recommendations for writing down the results:** to write down in the form of notes, written in English, using charts and tables.

#### 10. Literature:

##### a) basic

1. Latin Language for Students of Dental Faculties = Lingua Latina ad Usum Stomatologiae Studentium: textbook (III–IV a. 1.) / O. M. Bieliaieva et al. / edited by O. M. Bieliaieva. Kyiv : VSV «Medycyna», 2018. 488 p.
2. The Latin Language and Medical Terminology Basics. L. Yu. Smolska et al. / edited by L. Yu. Smolska. 4rd ed. Kyiv : VSV «Medycyna», 2018. 400 p.

##### b) auxiliary

1. Dorland's Illustrated Medical Dictionary. 32nd ed. 2011. 2176 p.
2. Kondratiev D. K. Latin and Fundamentals of Medical Terminology. For Medical Students. Grodno: GrHMU, 2005. 250 p.
3. Latin language and medical terminology. Part II. Clinical and pharmaceutical terminology : methodic materials / N. V. Derevyanchenko, V. V. Lozenko, O. V. Lytovska. Kharkiv, 2018. 86 p.
4. Medical terminology. Language for Health Care. 3rd / ed. Nina Thierer et al. McGraw. Higher education, 2011. 786 p.

**Topic of the lesson 13.** Non-traditional forms of remedies: pastilles, caramels, spansuls, cachets, cachets pearls, etc.

**1. Quantity of hours:** 2.

**2. Material and methodological support of the topic:** methodical instructions, workbooks, table of endings, access to the Internet.

**3. Topic rationale:** knowledge of non-traditional forms of remedies forms and the ability to use them in a prescription is a necessary component of a physician's professional activity.

**4. The purpose of the lesson:**

– *general*: to know the types of non-traditional medicinal forms and their Latin names;  
 – *specific*: to be able to translate terms with the names of non-traditional medicinal forms, write prescriptions for non-traditional medicinal forms in expanded and abbreviated ways.

a) to know: the classification of medicinal forms; definition of "medicinal form", "drug substance", "drug", "drug preparation"; grammatical structure of names of medicines; non-traditional medicinal forms (плівки очні, pearls, aerosols, cachets, sprays, pastilles, gels, caramels, cream, spansuls etc.)

b) to be able to: distinguish types of medicinal forms; write non-traditional medicinal forms in prescriptions;

c) practical skills: to translate phrases containing the names of soft medicinal forms.

**5. The graphic structure of the topic.**

**Presentation of the material:** theoretical material on the topic "Non-traditional forms of remedies: pastilles, caramels, spansuls, cachets, cachets pearls, etc.".



**Practical processing:**

Basic concepts of pharmaceutical terminology			
Medicinal form	Medicinal form	Medicinal form	Medicinal form

Medicinal form		
Solids	Solids	Solids

With the appearance of new effective drugs, there increased the need for modern scientific explanation of manufacturing methods and improving the technology of medicinal forms in order to obtain stable drugs with optimal therapeutic effect.

Recently, new official medicinal forms have appeared in pharmacies, which are somewhat different from the classic ones. Among solid medicinal forms it is a kind of tablets: caramels, pastilles, dragees, microdragee; capsules: microcapsules, spansuls, cachets. Of the liquid medicinal forms: balms, magmas, lemonades, sips, beverages, drugs for inhalations, aerosols, irrigation, glycerins, lotions, paints, collodions, applications.

Non-traditional medicinal forms									
eye films	pearls	aerosols	cachets	sprays	pastilles	gels	caramels	cream	spansules

Eye film – membranula, ae f ophthalmica (us, a, um) (lamella ophthalmica) – sterile polymer film that contains drugs in certain doses and dissolves in lacrimal fluid.

Aerosol – aërosolum, i n – erodisperse systems in which the dispersion medium is air, gas or a mixture of gases, and the dispersed phase are particles of solid or liquid substances with a size of from 1 to tens of microns.

Cachets or caplets – relatively new medicinal forms, prescriptions for them are written in an abbreviated manner. In the prescription caplets are written like Capletas, cachet – like Cacheta.

Spray – spray (indecl.) – an aerosol that releases the contents of the package with a spray.

Pastilles – trochiscus, i m – solid, usually flat forms, which are obtained by mixing drugs with sugar and mucus. It is used in dental practice for the treatment of diseases of the oral mucous membrane, due to its ability to dissolve slowly and have a long-lasting therapeutic effect. They can also be used for the digestive tract treatment.

Gel – gelum, i n – an ointment of viscous consistency that is able to retain its shape and is characterized by elasticity and resilience.

Caramels – caramelum, i n – solid preparations in the form of candies with pleasant aromatic properties. The unpleasant smell and taste is disguised with sugar, cocoa and chocolate. In medicine, it is often prescribed to treat diseases of the oral cavity.

Cream – cremor, ōris m – liquid or pasty ointment containing animal, vegetable or mineral substances.

Spansules – spansulae – solid gelatinous capsules, which contain a mixture of several types (from 50 to 400) of microdragee or microcapsules, separated by films of different solubility, which provides different time of release and absorption of the drug. They are also filled with granules, suspensions, liquids.



**Conclusion:** the main theoretical issues of the topic with examples.

## 6. Oriented map of students' work.

1. To revise the definitions of "medicinal form", "medicinal substance", "drug", "drug preparation".
2. Translate phrases containing the names of non-traditional medicinal forms.
3. Translate prescriptions that contain the names of non-traditional medicinal forms.
4. Note the peculiarities of prescribing doses of non-traditional medicinal forms.
5. To answer the questions for self-control.
6. To learn the lexical minimum of the topic.
7. To do tasks for independent work.

## 7. Tasks for independent work:

### - list of questions to be studied:

The main types of non-traditional medicinal forms.

Latin names of non-traditional medicinal forms in the full dictionary form.

Writing simple and complex prescriptions for non-traditional medicinal forms in expanded and abbreviated forms.

Peculiarities of prescribing doses of non-traditional medicinal forms.

### - list of words to be learnt:

Eye film – membranula, ae f ophthalmica (us, a, um) (lamella ophthalmica) – sterile polymer film that contains drugs in certain doses and dissolves in lacrimal fluid.

Aerosol – aërosōlum, i n – erodisperse systems in which the dispersion medium is air, gas or a mixture of gases, and the dispersed phase are particles of solid or liquid substances with a size of from 1 to tens of microns.

Cachets or caplets – relatively new medicinal forms, prescriptions for them are written in an abbreviated manner. In the prescription caplets are written like Capletas, cachet – like Cacheta.

Spray – spray (indecl.) – an aerosol that releases the contents of the package with a spray.

Pastilles – trochiscus, i m – solid, usually flat forms, which are obtained by mixing drugs with sugar and mucus. It is used in dental practice for the treatment of diseases of the oral mucous membrane, due to its ability to dissolve slowly and have a long-lasting therapeutic effect. They can also be used for the digestive tract treatment.

Gel – gelum, i n – an ointment of viscous consistency that is able to retain its shape and is characterized by elasticity and resilience.

Caramels – caramelum, i n – solid preparations in the form of candies with pleasant aromatic properties. The unpleasant smell and taste is disguised with sugar, cocoa and chocolate. In medicine, it is often prescribed to treat diseases of the oral cavity.

Cream – cremor, ōris m – liquid or pasty ointment containing animal, vegetable or mineral substances.

Spansules – spansulae – solid gelatinous capsules, which contain a mixture of several types (from 50 to 400) of microdragee or microcapsules, separated by films of different solubility, which provides different time of release and absorption of the drug. They are also filled with granules, suspensions, liquids.

**- list of practical skills to be mastered:** to translate the names of non-traditional medicinal forms and translate prescriptions with the names of non-traditional medicinal forms.

## **8. Situational tasks to determine the final level of knowledge.:**

### **I. Translate the prescriptions into English:**

1. Recipe: Carameli Decamini 0,00015  
Dentur tales doses № 100  
Signa. For internal use. 2 caramels every 3-5 hours.
2. Recipe: Aerosoli Oxycorti 75,0  
Da. Signa For external use. Apply to the affected area of skin 2 times

### **II. Translate into Latin:**

1. Take: Caplets "Milistan" in number 12  
Give. Sign:
2. Take: Spansules "Theospan" in number 10.  
Give. Sign

**9. Recommendations for writing down the results:** to write down in the form of notes, written in English, using charts and tables.

## **10. Literature:**

### **a) basic**

1. Latin Language for Students of Dental Faculties = Lingua Latina ad Usum Stomatologiae Studentium: textbook (III–IV a. l.) / O .M. Bieliaieva et al. / edited by O. M. Bieliaieva. Kyiv : VSV «Medycyna», 2018. 488 p.
2. The Latin Language and Medical Terminology Basics. L. Yu. Smolska et al. / edited by L. Yu. Smolska. 4rd ed. Kyiv : VSV «Medycyna», 2018. 400 p.

### **b) auxiliary**

1. Dorland's Illustrated Medical Dictionary. 32nd ed. 2011. 2176 p.
2. Kondratiev D. K. Latin and Fundamentals of Medical Terminology. For Medical Students. Grodno: GrHMU, 2005. 250 p.
3. Latin language and medical terminology. Part II. Clinical and pharmaceutical terminology : methodic materials / N. V. Derevyanchenko, V. V. Lozenko, O. V. Lytovska. Kharkiv, 2018. 86 p.
4. Medical terminology. Language for Health Care. 3rd / ed. Nina Thierer et al. McGraw. Higher education, 2011. 786 p.

**Topic of the lesson 14.** Modern expressions with prepositions. Idiomatic professional medical expressions.

**1. Quantity of hours:** 2.

**2. Material and methodological support of the topic:** methodical instructions, workbooks, table of endings, access to the Internet.

**3. Topic rationale:** knowledge of modern expressions with prepositions and stable professional medical expressions as well as the ability to use them in a prescription is a necessary component of a physician's professional activity.

**4. The purpose of the lesson:**

- *general*: to know and be able to use prepositions in prescriptions.
- *specific*: to know the most used prepositions with Acc. and Abl.; to learn the cases used with prepositions (Accusativus, Ablativus, double correlation); to understand and use stable medical expressions in the original language;
  - a) to know: stable medical expressions in Latin;
  - b) to be able to: use medical expressions in professional activity;
  - c) practical skills: to use competently professional terms in the scientific community, to be responsible for literacy in professional communication.

**5. The graphic structure of the topic.**

**Presentation of the material:** theoretical material on the topic “Modern expressions with prepositions. Idiomatic professional medical expressions”.



**Practical processing:**

**Prepositions in prescription**

Many prescriptive phrases contain preposition. After preposition noun is written in Accusativus or Ablativus.

Prepositions with Acc.	Prepositions with Abl.
<i>ad for ad usum externum</i>	<i>cum with cum Ichthyolo</i>
<i>contra against contra tussim</i>	<i>ex from ex tempore</i>
<i>in in (direction) intra venam</i>	<i>in in (how, where) in tabulettis</i>
<i>per through per rectum</i>	<i>pro for pro usu interno</i>
<i>sub under (direction) sub linguam</i>	<i>sub under (location) sub lingua</i>

**Declensional endings of Accusativus and Ablativus cases**

Accusativus			Ablativus	
	Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.
I	<b>-am</b>	<b>-as</b>	<b>-a</b>	<b>-is</b>
II	<b>-um</b>	<b>-os/-a*</b>	<b>-o</b>	<b>-is</b>
III	<b>-em (-im**)</b>	<b>-es</b>	<b>-e (-i**)</b>	<b>-ibus</b>
IV	<b>-um</b>	<b>-us</b>	<b>-u</b>	<b>-ibus</b>
V	<b>-em</b>	<b>-es</b>	<b>-e</b>	<b>-ebus</b>

\* For neuter gender nouns II declension  
 \*\* For nouns ending with -sis, is f (dosis, is f; tussis, is f)

### The most used expressions with prepositions

**per os** through the mouth  
**per rectum** through the rectum  
**per vaginam** through the vagina  
**sub linguam** under the tongue  
**sub cutem** under the skin  
**intra venam** into the vein  
**intra musculos** into muscles  
**pro narcosi** for narcosis  
**pro dosi** dose for one administration (single-use dose)  
**pro die** dose for one day  
**pro injectionibus** for injections  
**pro infantibus** for children  
**pro usu interno (externo)** for internal (external use)  
**pro inhalatione** for inhalation  
**contra tussim** against cough  
**ex tempore** in case of need  
**in vitro** in a bottle  
**in vitro fusco** in a dark bottle  
**in vivo** on a living (organism)  
**per se** in a pure form (chemically pure)

### Stable medical expressions

1. Ante reconvalescentiam.	Before recovery
2. Ab ante.	From the previous state
3. Praeter naturam.	Contrary to nature
4. In vitro.	In a bottle
5. In vivo.	On a living (organism)
6. Loco typico.	In a typical place
7. Modus curandi.	Method of treatment
8. Per obitum.	About death
9. Ex adverso.	Proving from the contrary
10. Aequo animo.	Calm, indifferent
11. Quies absoluta.	Absolute peace
12. Cor humanum.	Human heart
13. Lege artis.	By the rule of science
14. Lex non scripta.	Unwritten right
15. In observatione.	During observation
16. Post mortem.	After death
17. Ex necessitate.	As needed
18. Ultima ratio.	The last resort
19. Restitutio ad integrum.	Full recovery
20. Indicatio vitalis.	Vital evidence
21. In corpore.	In full, in general
22. Ius naturae.	The law of nature
23. Prognosis bona.	Good forecast
24. Pro analysi.	For analysis
25. Pro narcōsi.	For narcosis
26. Vis vitālis.	Vital strength
27. Vis probandi	The power of proof
28. Praesente aegrōto.	In the patient's presence
29. Prognosis optima.	the best forecast
30. Prognosis pessīma.	The worst forecast



31. A posteriōri.	Based on experience
32. In summa.	As a result, in the end
33. In optīma forma.	In the best form
34. Locus minōris resistentiae.	The place of least resistance
35. Exitus letālis.	Lethal outlet, death
36. Status praesens.	The current state.
37. Casus extraordinarius.	An unusual case
38. De visu.	From what was seen
39. In situ.	In position
40. Sedes morbi.	Localisation of illness
41. Sub operatione.	During the operation
42. Sensu stricto.	In a narrow sense
43. Sensu largo.	In a broad sense
44. In die.	Every day
45. Facies Hippocratica.	Mask of Hippocrates
46. Theoria cum praxi.	Theory with practice
47. Status naturalis.	Natural state
48. Status localis.	Local condition
49. Status communis.	General condition
50. Status quo ante.	Previous condition
51. M. D.	Doctor of Medicine
52. Ph. D.	Doctor of Philosophy



**Conclusion:** the main theoretical issues of the topic with examples.

## 6. Oriented map of students' work.

1. To learn the rules of using prepositions in pharmaceutical terms.
2. To translate expressions with prepositions.
3. To translate prescriptions with prepositions.
4. To learn stable medical expressions.
5. To answer the questions for self-control.
6. To learn the lexical minimum of the topic.
7. To do tasks for independent work.

## 7. Tasks for independent work:

### - list of questions to be studied:

1. Rules of using the prepositions in Latin.
2. The most common expressions with prepositions.
3. Writing simple and complex prescriptions with prepositions.
4. Prepositions that require the accusative case (ad, ante, contra, per).
5. Prepositions that require the ablative case (cum, sine, ex, pro).
6. Prepositions that require either accusative or ablative case, depending on the question (in, sub).

### - list of the most common expressions with prepositions to be learnt:

- per os** through the mouth
- per rectum** through the rectum
- per vaginam** through the vagina
- sub linguam** under the tongue
- sub cutem** under the skin
- intra venam** into the vein
- intra musculos** into muscles
- pro narcosi** for narcosis
- pro dosi** dose for one administration (single-use dose)
- pro die** dose for one day

**pro injectionibus** for injections  
**pro infantibus** for children  
**pro usu interno (externo)** for internal (external use)  
**pro inhalatione** for inhalation  
**contra tussim** against cough  
**ex tempore** in case of need  
**in vitro** in a bottle  
**in vitro fusco** in a dark bottle  
**in vivo** on a living (organism)  
**per se** in a pure form (chemically pure)

- **list of practical skills to be mastered:** to use prepositions in prescriptions, to translate pharmaceutical terms with prepositions into Latin; write simple and complex prescriptions with prepositions in Latin.

### **8. Situational tasks to determine the final level of knowledge.:**

I. Translate the terms:

- 1) Caffeine sodium benzoate in tablets
- 2) codeine phosphate solution for children
- 3) dibazole with papaverine
- 4) glucose solution for injection
- 5) syrup against cough
- 6) nitrous oxide for narcosis
- 7) lavender oil for inhalations

II. Translate into Latin:

1. Take: Furacillin tablets 0,02 for internal use in number 10  
Give.  
Sign: dissolve 1 tablet in 100 ml of water for rinsing.
2. Take: Novocain 1,25  
Sodium chloride 3,0  
Potassium chloride 0,038  
Calcium chloride 0,062  
Water for injections 500,0  
Mix. Sterilize. Give.  
Sign: For anesthesia.

**9. Recommendations for writing down the results:** to write down in the form of notes, written in English, using charts and tables.

### **10. Literature:**

#### **a) basic**

1. Latin Language for Students of Dental Faculties = Lingua Latina ad Usus Stomatologiae Studentium: textbook (III–IV a. 1.) / O. M. Bieliaieva et al. / edited by O. M. Bieliaieva. Kyiv : VSV «Medycyna», 2018. 488 p.

2. The Latin Language and Medical Terminology Basics. L. Yu. Smolska et al. / edited by L. Yu. Smolska. 4rd ed. K.: VSV «Medycyna», 2018. 400 p.

#### **b) auxiliary**

1. Dorland's Illustrated Medical Dictionary. 32nd ed. 2011. 2176 p.

2. Kondratiev D. K. Latin and Fundamentals of Medical Terminology. For Medical Students. Grodno: GrHMU, 2005. 250 p.

3. Latin language and medical terminology. Part II. Clinical and pharmaceutical terminology : methodic materials / N. V. Derevyanchenko, V. V. Lozenko, O. V. Lytovska. Kharkiv, 2018. 86 p.

4. Medical terminology. Language for Health Care. 3rd / ed. Nina Thierer et al. McGraw. Higher education, 2011. 786 p.

**Topic of the lesson 15.** Plant names in botanical nomenclature and pharmaceutical terminology: common features and differences.

**1. Quantity of hours:** 2.

**2. Material and methodological support of the topic:** methodical instructions, workbooks, table of endings, access to the Internet.

**3. Topic rationale:** mastering the Latin botanical nomenclature along with pharmacognostic terminology, which consists of the names of pharmacognostic objects (plant organs, products of plant and animal origin) provides professional terminological literacy of the future specialist.

**4. The purpose of the lesson:**

- *general*: to know and be able to use prepositions in prescriptions.
- *specific*: to know the most used prepositions with Acc. and Abl.; to learn the cases used with prepositions (Accusativus, Ablativus, double correlation); to understand and use stable medical expressions in the original language;
  - a) to know: stable medical expressions in Latin;
  - b) to be able to: use medical expressions in professional activity;
  - c) practical skills: to use competently professional terms in the scientific community, to be responsible for literacy in professional communication.

**5. The graphic structure of the topic.**

**Presentation of the material:** theoretical material on the topic “Plant names in botanical nomenclature and pharmaceutical terminology: common features and differences”



**Practical processing:** In the botanical nomenclature, the names of plants differ from their names in pharmaceutical terminology. In the botanical nomenclature the full botanical names of plants are used, in pharmacy - the name of medicinal raw materials:

*Botanical name*

Valeriāna officinālis

*Pharmaceutical name*

Valeriāna, ae f

The botanical name of a plant consists of two parts: the name of the genus and the species definition. In pharmaceutical terms, for denoting medicinal raw material either the name of the genus or the definition of species is used. The name of plant raw materials is always written in capital letters.

Peculiarities of prescribing herbal combinations (species, ei f): the term “species” is used only in Pluralis: species (Nom. Pl.) vitaminōsae (Nom. Pl.) – vitaminized herbal combination, species laxantes – laxative herbal combination. Therefore, in the prescription, this term is used in Gen. Plur:

Recīpe: **Speciērum** pectoralium 100,0

Pay attention to the expression “Mix, let the herbal combination form” – **Misce, fiant** species.

In the prescription after the name of the liquid medicinal form in Gen. Sing. (Infūsi, Decocti, Extracti, Sirupi, etc.), the parts of plants are indicated. From these parts infusions, decoctions, extracts, etc. are prepared:

Bark	– cortex (Gen. Sing. – cortīcis)
Root	– radix (Gen. Sing. – radīcis)
Rhizome	– rhizōma (Gen. Sing. – rhizomātis)
Leaf	– folium (Gen. Sing. – folīi, Gen. Plur. – foliōrum)
Herb	– herba (Gen. Sing. – herbae)
Flower	– flos (Gen. Sing. – floris, Gen. Plur. – florum)

Memorize some names of oils.

oleum Olivarum – olive oil  
oleum Persicorum – peach oil  
oleum Amygdalarum – almond oil  
oleum Eucalypti – eucalyptus oil  
oleum Rosae – rose oil



**Conclusion:** the main theoretical issues of the topic with examples.

## 6. Oriented map of students' work.

1. To learn the peculiarities of using the names of botanical nomenclature in pharmaceutical terminology.
2. Translate the terms with plant names.
3. Translate prescriptions with plant names.
4. To answer the questions for self-control.
5. To learn the lexical minimum of the topic.
6. To do tasks for independent work.

### Tasks for independent work:

#### – list of questions to be studied:

How do botanical and pharmaceutical names of medicines differ?

What are the rules for writing names of plants and their parts in the prescription?

How to write herbal combinations in the prescription?

#### – list of words to be learnt:

Adōnis (īdis m, f) vernālis (e)	spring adonis
Aloë, es f	aloe
Althaea, ae f	althaea, marsh mallow, sweat-weed
Amygdāla, ae f	almond
Crataegus, i f	hawthorn
Digitālis, is f	digitalis, foxglove
Eucalyptus, i f	eucalyptus
Frangūla, ae f	buckthorn
Ginseng (indecl.)	ginseng
Leonūrus, i m	motherwort
Olīva, ae f	olive
Persīcum, I n	peach
Quercus, us f	oak
Rosa, ae f	rose, briar
fortis, e	strong
mitis, e	mild
decoctum, i n	decoction
infūsum, i n	infusion
sirūpus, i m	syrup
cortex, īcis m	cortex, bark
flos, oris m	flower
folium, i n	leaf
fructus, us m	fruit
herba, ae f	herb
radix, icis f	root
rhizōma, ātis n	rhizome
semen, īnis n	seed
species, ērum f	herbal combination
antiasthmaticus, a, um	antiasthmatic

laxans, ntis	laxative
pectorālis, e	pectorāl
oleum jecōris Aselli	cod-liver oil
oleum Ricīni	ricine oil

- **list of practical skills to be mastered:** to read and translate the names of plants and their parts; write prescriptions for medicinal plants; correctly arrange prescriptions for medicinal herbal combinations.

### 8. Situational tasks to determine the final level of knowledge.:

#### I. Translate the terms:

- 1) decoction of oak bark
- 2) eucalyptus oil
- 3) liquid aloe extract for injection
- 4) infusion of eucalyptus leaves
- 5) anti-asthmatic herbal combination
- 6) frangula bark
- 7) infusion of chamomile flowers
- 8) milfoil herb
- 9). peach oil
- 10) almond seeds

#### II. Translate the prescriptions into English:

1. Recipe: Olei Ricini 20 ml  
Xeroformii 1,2  
Vinylini 1,0  
Misce, fiat unguentum  
Da. Signa: For external use.
2. Reċipe: Emulsi olei Amygdalārum 200 ml  
Codeini phosphātis 0,2  
Misce. Da.  
Signa: 1 tablespoon 3 times a day
3. Recipe: Infusi herbae Leonuri 12,0 – 180 ml  
Natrii bromidi 3,0  
Barbitali-natrii 2,0  
Misce. Da.  
Signa: 1 tablespoon 3 times a day
4. Recipe: Decocti corticis Quercus ex 10,0 – 200 ml  
Da.  
Signa: для полосканья.
5. Recipe: Infusi foliorum Digitalis ex 0,5 – 150 ml  
Da.  
Signa: 1 tablespoon 3 times a day

#### III. Translate into Latin:

1. Take: Frangula bark 30,0  
Leonurus leaves 20,0  
Milfoil herbs 10,0  
Mix, let the herbal combination be formed.  
Give.  
Sign: 1 tablespoon 2 times a day
2. Take: Menthol 0,1  
Peach oil 10,0  
Mix. Give.  
Sign: For external use..

3. Take: Infusion of spring adonis herb 6,0 – 180 ml  
Give.  
Sign: 1 tablespoon 4 times a day.
4. Take: Infusion of althaea root 3,0 – 50 ml  
Ammonium chloride 1,5  
Mix. Give.  
Sign: 1 teaspoon 4 times a day.
5. Take: Infusion of spring adonis herb 8,0 – 200 ml  
Leonurus infusion  
Valerian tinctures 10 ml of each  
Mix.  
Give.  
Sign: 20 drops three times a day

**9. Recommendations for writing down the results:** to write down in the form of notes, written in English, using charts and tables.

## **10. Literature:**

### **a) basic**

1. Latin Language for Students of Dental Faculties = Lingua Latina ad Usus Stomatologiae Studentium: textbook (III–IV a. 1.) / O. M. Bieliaieva et al. / edited by O. M. Bieliaieva. Kyiv : VSV «Medycyna», 2018. 488 p.

2. The Latin Language and Medical Terminology Basics. L. Yu. Smolska et al. / edited by L. Yu. Smolska. 4rd ed. Kyiv : VSV «Medycyna», 2018. 400 p.

### **b) auxiliary**

1. Dorland's Illustrated Medical Dictionary. 32nd ed. 2011. 2176 p.

2. Kondratiev D. K. Latin and Fundamentals of Medical Terminology. For Medical Students. Grodno: GrHMU, 2005. 250 p.

3. Latin language and medical terminology. Part II. Clinical and pharmaceutical terminology : methodic materials / N. V. Derevyanchenko, V. V. Lozenko, O. V. Lytovska. Kharkiv, 2018. 86 p.

4. Medical terminology. Language for Health Care. 3rd / ed. Nina Thierer et al. McGraw. Higher education, 2011. 786 p.

**Topic of the lesson 16.** Practical exercises for translating different models of prescriptions.

**1. Quantity of hours:** 2.

**2. Material and methodological support of the topic:** methodical instructions, workbooks, table of endings, access to the Internet.

**3. Topic rationale:** mastering the foundation of Latin grammar on the topic "Prescription", knowledge of the indicated lexical minimum provides professional terminological literacy of the future specialist.

**4. The purpose of the lesson:**

– *general*: to master the material of the discipline “Prescription: history, grammar and peculiarities of prescribing of medicinal forms”

– *specific*: To control the level of mastering the theoretical and lexical material; to systematize and generalize the basic theoretical information; to recall lexical and grammatical material.

a) to know: theoretical, lexical and grammatical material of the topics 1–15;

b) to be able to: to translate pharmaceutical terms; to arrange competently prescriptions for different types of drugs, different forms of drugs;

c) practical skills: to use pharmaceutical terms in the scientific community competently, to be responsible for literacy in professional communication.

**5. The graphic structure of the topic.**

**Presentation of the material:** theoretical material on the topic «Practical exercises for translating different models of prescriptions».



**Practical processing:** work with lexical and theoretical material of the topic.



**Conclusion:** the main theoretical issues of the topic with examples.

**6. Oriented map of students' work.**

1. To revise the material of the course “Prescription: history, grammar and peculiarities of prescribing of medicinal forms”.

2. To recall practical skills in translating, explaining and analyzing pharmaceutical terms and prescriptions.

3. To answer the questions for self-control.

**7. Tasks for independent work:**

**- list of questions to be revised:**

1. What is a prescription?

2. What are the basic requirements for the prescription?

3. Name the main models of the prescription.

4. How is the Latin part of the prescription arranged?

5.) Name the ways to indicate the dose in the prescription.

6. Which prescriptive phrases can be abbreviated?

7. Is it possible to abbreviate the names of medicinal forms? Give examples.

8. Is it possible to abbreviate the names of medicines?

9. Define the terms "drug", "medicinal substance", "drug preparation", "medicinal form".

10. Which types of medicinal forms do you know?

11. What are the simple and complex prescriptions?

12. What are the rules for prescribing medicinal forms?

13. What are solid medicinal forms?

14. What solid forms of drugs do you know?

15. What new solid medicinal forms do you know?

16. What is a herbal combination? What are the rules for writing herbal combinations in prescriptions?

17. The main types of liquid medicinal forms.

18. Latin names of liquid medicinal forms in the full dictionary form.

19. Writing simple and complex prescriptions for liquid medicinal forms in expanded and abbreviated forms.

20. Peculiarities of prescribing medicinal of liquid medicinal forms.

21. The main types of soft medicinal forms.

22. Latin names of soft medicinal forms in the full dictionary form.

23. Writing simple and complex prescriptions for soft medicinal forms in expanded and abbreviated forms.

24. Peculiarities of prescribing quantity of drugs in soft medicinal forms.

25. The main types of non-traditional medicinal forms.

26).Latin names of non-traditional medicinal forms in the full vocabulary form.

27.Writing simple and complex prescriptions for non-traditional medicinal forms in expanded and abbreviated forms.

28. Peculiarities of prescribing quantity of drugs in non-traditional medicinal forms.

29. Translation of prescriptions with prepositions.

30. How do the botanical and pharmaceutical names of medicines differ?

31.What are the rules for writing plants and their parts in the prescription?

32. How to write a herbal combination in the prescription?

### **8. Situational tasks to determine the final level of knowledge:**

I. Translate the terms:

1) noradrenaline gilrotartrate for injection

2) ascorbic acid dragee

3) zinc liniment

4) nitrous acid for narcosis

5) concentrated hydrogen peroxide acid

6) paracetamol tablets

7) rectal suppositories

II. Translate the prescriptions into English:

1. Recipe: Resorcini 2,0

Sulfuris praecipitati 10,0

Zinci oxydi

Talci ana 50,0

Glycerini 10,0

Spiritus aethylici 70 %

Aquae purificatae ana100 ml

Misce. Da. Signa.

2. Recipe: Tabulettas Furacillini 0,02 pro usu interno numero 10

Da. Signa.

3. Recipe: Suppositoria cum Novocaino 0,1 numero 10

Da. Signa. 1 suppository per night into the rectum.

4. Recipe: Tricresoli 4,0

Formalini 1,0

Boli albae 8,0

Glycerini quantum satis, ut fiat pasta.

Da.

Signa. Put into the tooth cavity.

5. Recipe: Linimenti Aloes 20 ml

Da.

Signa. For application to the oral mucous membrane in case of inflammation.



### III. Translate into Latin:

1. Take: Naphthalene 2,  
Anesthesin 1,0  
Zinc paste 20,0  
Mix, let the ointment be formed.  
Sign: Lubricate the lips to treat cheilitis.
2. Take: Dioxidine ointment 5 % 50,0  
Give.  
Sign: lubricate areas of lips twice a day.
3. Take: Belladonna extract 0,01  
Phenylsalicylate 0,3  
Give such doses in number 12 in tablets.  
Sign: Internally 1 tablet 3 times a day.
4. Take: Valerian extract covered tablets 0,02 in number 50  
Give.  
Sign:
5. Take: Aloe syrup with iron 100 ml  
Give.  
Sign:
6. Take: Suppositories "Apilac" 0,005 in number 12  
Give.  
Sign:
7. Take: Fish oil emulsions 100 ml  
Give in a dark bottle.  
Sign:
8. Take: Simple lead plaster 50,0  
Give.  
Sign:
9. Take: Oily solution of testosterone propionate 1 % 1,0  
Give such doses in number 30 in ampoules.  
Sign:
10. Take: Resorcinol 0,5  
Anesthesin 1,0  
Ichthyol  
Vaseline 5,0 of each  
Mix, let the ointment be formed.  
Give.  
Sign:

### IV. Write without abbreviations

1. Rp.: Extr. Belladonnae 5,0  
T-rae Valerianae  
T-rae Convallariae aa 10 ml  
Mentholi 0,1  
M. D. S.
2. Rp.: Sol. Hydrargyri cyanide 1:1000 – 100 ml  
D. S.
3. Rp.: Supp. «Anusolum» N. 10  
D. S. 1 suppository once a day.
4. Rp.: Dragee Chlorpromazini 0,1  
D. t. d. N. 50  
S. Take internally 1 tablet 3 times a day after meals.
5. Rp.: Lin. Synthomycini 5 % 30 ml  
D. S. For application to the wound.

**9. Recommendations for writing down the results:** to write down in the form of notes, written in English, using charts and tables.

**10. Literature:**

**a) basic**

1. Latin Language for Students of Dental Faculties = Lingua Latina ad Usus Stomatologiae Studentium: textbook (III–IV a. 1.) / O. M. Bieliaieva et al. / edited by O. M. Bieliaieva. Kyiv : VSV «Medycyna», 2018. 488 p.

2. The Latin Language and Medical Terminology Basics. L. Yu. Smolska et al. / edited by L. Yu. Smolska. 4rd ed. Kyiv. : VSV «Medycyna», 2018. 400 p.

**b) auxiliary**

1. Dorland's Illustrated Medical Dictionary. 32nd ed. 2011. 2176 p.

2. Kondratiev D. K. Latin and Fundamentals of Medical Terminology. For Medical Students. Grodno: GrHMU, 2005. 250 p.

3. Latin language and medical terminology. Part II. Clinical and pharmaceutical terminology : methodic materials / N. V. Derevyanchenko, V. V. Lozenko, O. V. Lytovska. Kharkiv, 2018. 86 p.

4. Medical terminology. Language for Health Care. 3rd / ed. Nina Thierer et al. McGraw. Higher education, 2011. 786 p.



*Навчальне видання*

**МЕТОДИЧНІ ВКАЗІВКИ**  
**для самостійної роботи студентів**  
**з вибіркової дисципліни «Рецептура: історія, граматики**  
**та особливості виписування лікарських форм»**  
**для студентів 2-го курсу**  
**(спеціальність 222 «Медицина»)**

Упорядники Дерев'янченко Наталя Володимирівна  
Дюрба Діна Вікторівна  
Лебедь Юлія Федорівна  
Толстих Наталя Валеріївна

Відповідальний за випуск Н. В. Дерев'янченко



Редактор М. В. Тарасенко  
Комп'ютерна верстка О. Ю. Лавриненко

Формат А4. Ум. друк. арк. 10,5. Зам. № 21-34197

---

**Редакційно-видавничий відділ**  
**ХНМУ, пр. Науки, 4, м. Харків, 61022**  
**izdatknmurio@gmail.com**

Свідоцтво про внесення суб'єкта видавничої справи до Державного реєстру видавництв, виготівників і розповсюджувачів видавничої продукції серії ДК № 3242 від 18.07.2008