

**THE ELECTIVE DISCIPLINE «PRESCRIPTION:
HISTORY, GRAMMAR AND PECULIARITIES
OF PRESCRIBING MEDICINE FORMS»
STUDENTS' GUIDE TO PRACTICAL CLASSES
FOR THE 2ND YEAR STUDENTS
(Specialty 222 «General medicine»)**

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

**THE ELECTIVE DISCIPLINE «PRESCRIPTION:
HISTORY, GRAMMAR AND PECULIARITIES
OF PRESCRIBING MEDICINE FORMS»
STUDENTS' GUIDE TO PRACTICAL CLASSES
FOR THE 2ND YEAR STUDENTS
(Specialty 222 «General medicine»)**

**МЕТОДИЧНІ ВКАЗІВКИ
до практичних занять з вибіркової дисципліни
«Рецептура: історія, граматика
та особливості виписування лікарських форм»
для студентів II курсу
(спеціальність 222 «Медицина»)**

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

**Харків
ХНМУ
2021**

The Elective Discipline «Prescription: History, Grammar and Peculiarities of Prescribing Medicine Forms» Students` Guide to Practical Classes for the 2nd Year Students (Specialty 222 «General medicine») / comp. N. V. Derevyanchenko, V. V. Lozenko, M. I. Perekrest. Kharkiv : KhNMU, 2021. 32 p.

Compilers N. V. Derevyanchenko
V. V. Lozenko
M. I. Perekrest

Методичні вказівки до практичних занять з дисципліни «Рецептура: історія, граматики та особливості виписування лікарських форм» для студентів II курсу (спеціальність 222 «Медицина») / упоряд. Н. В. Дерев'янченко, В. В. Лозенко, М. І. Перекрест. Харків : ХНМУ, 2021. 32 с.

Упорядники Н. В. Дерев'янченко
В. В. Лозенко
М. І. Перекрест

I semester

Theme 1. Prescription and its structure. Latin part of prescription.

Hours. 2 academic hours.

Target of study: to know structure and two models of the prescription

Graphological structure of the theme:

Prescription and its structure. Latin part of prescription.

↓

Practice:	Structure of the theme:				
	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The general requirements for prescriptions.2. The rules for the Latin part of the prescription.3. Additional notes in the prescription.4. Two models of the prescription.				
	<table border="1"><tr><td><i>Genetivus</i></td><td><i>Accusativus</i></td></tr><tr><td>(when a weight is indicated)</td><td>(for ready standard medicines: pills \ tablets, suppositories etc.)</td></tr></table>	<i>Genetivus</i>	<i>Accusativus</i>	(when a weight is indicated)	(for ready standard medicines: pills \ tablets, suppositories etc.)
<i>Genetivus</i>	<i>Accusativus</i>				
(when a weight is indicated)	(for ready standard medicines: pills \ tablets, suppositories etc.)				
	<ol style="list-style-type: none">5. Prepositions in pharmaceutical terminology.6. Abbreviations in prescriptions.				

↓

Conclusions. The main points of the theme with examples (students)

Final level of knowledge-skill:

Student must know:

1. Structure of the prescription.
2. The basic rules for the Latin part of the prescription.
3. Additional notes in the prescription.
4. Abbreviations in prescriptions.

Student must be able to:

1. To apply knowledge of rules for the prescription in practice.
2. To master basic terminological notions which are widely used in prescription official documents.
3. To give examples for simple and compound prescriptions.
4. To use correctly prepositions in pharmaceutical terminology.

Control questions for students:

1. Which part of the prescription is written in Latin ?
2. Which words in the prescription are written with a capital letter ?
3. Which words in the prescription are written with a small letter ?
4. When is a remedy written out in Genetivus ?
5. When is a remedy written out in Accusativus ?
6. Which word is used when remedies are prescribed in equal quantity ?
7. Which way are drops prescribed ?

Material and methodical supply: slides with a presentation, table of declensional endings, interactive board, prescription forms, textbook, guides.

Methods for accomplishing practical tasks:

1. To get acquainted with a structure of the prescription.
2. To pay attention to particularities of simple and compound prescriptions.
3. To concentrate on the specificity of prescribing remedies in equal quantity.

Vocabulary

ampūlla, ae f
aqua, ae f
capsūla, ae f
dragee
gutta, ae f

ampoule
water
capsule
dragee
drop

oleum, i n	oil
suppositorium, i n	suppository
suspensio, ōnis f	suspension
tinctūra, ae f	tincture
aquosus, a, um	aqueous
destillatus, a, um	distilled
gelatinōsus, a, um	gelatinous
rectalis, e	rectal
vaginalis, e	vaginal

Names of plants and remedies

Belladonna, ae f	belladonna, deadly nightshade
Cacao (невідм.)	cocoa
Camphora, ae f	camphor
Convallaria, ae f	lily-of-the-valley
Ichthyolum, i n	ichtyol
Mentha, ae f	mint
sacchārum, i n	sugar
Valeriāna, ae f	valerian

Exercises

Exercise 1. Translate into Latin:

1.	dibazol tablets	
2.	valerian tincture	
3.	pills under tongue	
4.	piracetam solution	
5.	lily-of-the-valley tincture	
6.	rectal suppository	
7.	camphor oily solution	
8.	“Undevit” dragee	
9.	aqueous solution	
10.	hydrocortisone ointment	
11.	“anusol” suppositories	
12.	cocoa oil	

Exercise 2. Write out in y Nom. and Gen.

		Nom. Sing.	Gen. Sing.
1.	ampicillin		
2.	novocain solution		
3.	erythromycin ointment		
4.	streptocid liniment		
5.	distilled water		
6.	sugar		
7.	ethylic alcohol		
8.	belladonna tincture		
9.	dibiomycin ophthalmic ointment		
10.	valerian thick extract		
11.	simple plaster		

Exercise 3. Translate prescriptions from Latin 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. Recīpe: Suppositorium cum Nystatino 250000 OD Da tales doses numero 20. Signa: 1 rectal suppository 2 times a day	
4. Recīpe: Solutionis Synoestrolī oleosae 0,1 % 1 ml Da tales doses numero 6 in ampullis Signa 1 ml into muscles 1 time a day	
5. Recīpe: Tabulettas Nystatīni obductas 250000 OD numēro 40 Da. Signa. 1 tablet 3 times a day.	
6. Recīpe: Thyreoidīni 0,02 Sacchāri 0,2 Misce, ut fiat pulvis Da tales doses numēro 20 Signa: 1 powder 3 times a day	

Exercise 4 . Translate from English into Latin:

1. Take: Furacillin tablets 0,02 for external use a number 10 Give. Sign. To solve 2 tablets in 1 bottle of water for a rinse of the oral cavity.	
2. Take: Take: Tannin 2,0 Glycerine till 20 ml Mix. Give. Sign. For lubrication of the gums at gingivitis.	
3. Take: camphor oily solution 10 % 100 ml Give. Sign. For joints.	
4. Take: Anesthesin 0,01 Cacao oil 2,0 Mix, let the rectal suppository be formed. Sign. 1 suppository 2 times a day.	
5. Take: Vaseline oil 200 ml Mint oil 3 drops Give. Sign. 1 spoon a day.	
6. Take: Valerian tincture Lily of the valley tincture 15 ml of each Belladonna ointment 5 ml Menthol 0,2 Mix. Give. Sign. 20–25 drops 3 times a day.	
8. Take: “Haemostimulin” tablets in number 50 Give. Sign. 1 tablet 3 times a day.	

Exercise 5. Write down the full form of abbreviated phrases.

M. D. S.		S.	
Da in tab.		t-ra	
M. f. ung.		sol.	
in ampull.		M. f. past.	
N.		D. in caps. gelat.	
D. t. d. N.		dct.	
pulv.		M. f. sup.	
Rp.		ol.	

Exercise 6. Write down the following prescriptions without any abbreviations:

1. Rp.: Supp. «Anusolum» numero 10 D. S. По 1 супозиторію 1 раз на добу.	
2. Rp.: Insulini pro injection. 10 ml (40 OD – 1 ml) D. t. d. N. 10 S. Підшкірно по 10 ОД 2 рази на день за 20 хв до їжі.	
3. Rp.: Sol. Euphyllini 24 % 5 ml D. t. d. N. 10 in amp. S. По 1 мл внутрішньом'язово.	
4. Rp.: Theophyllini 0,2 Ol. Cacao 2,0 M., f. supp. D. t. d. N. 10 S. По одній свічці на ніч	
5. Rp.: Resorcini 0,1 Spiritus aethylici 95 % 5 ml Aq. destill. 15 ml M. D. S. Вушні краплі; по 1–2 краплі у вухо	
6. Rp.: T-rae Valeriānae T-rae Convallariae aa 7,5 ml M. D. S. По 20–30 крапель 3 рази на день.	
7. Rp.: Dragee Chlorpromazini 0,1 D. t. d. N. 50 S. Приймати внутрішньо 1 драже 3 рази на день після їжі	

Literature:**Basic sources:**

1. 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.
2. Derevyanchenko N. V. Latin Language and Medical Terminology. Part 1. Anatomical Terminology : Work Book // N. V. Derevyanchenko, L. Y. Zana, O. V. Lytovska, U. O. Bobrova, D. S. Kormanova. – Kharkiv : Kharkiv national medical university, 2019. – 78 p.
3. The Latin Language and Medical Terminology Basics: textbook / L. Yu. Smolska, O. H. Pylypiv, P. A. Sodomora et al. ; edited by L. Yu. Smolska. – 4th edition. – Kyiv : AUS Medicine Publishing, 2018. – 400 p.

Additional sources:

1. Stedman's Medical Dictionary: 26-th edition. – 1995.
2. BMA Illustrated Medical Dictionary. – 2010.

Theme 2. Verb (Verbum). General information about a verb. Imperative mood (Modus imperativus). Present Indefinite Tense of the active and passive voice (Praesens indicativi activi et passivi). The verb sum, esse (to be).

Hours. 2 academic hours.

Target of study: systematic study of the verb. Formation of verb form of imperative mood, Present Indefinite Tense of the active and passive voice, the verb sum, esse (to be).

Graphological structure of the theme:

Verb (Verbum). General information about a verb. Imperative mood (Modus imperativus). Present Indefinite Tense of the active and passive voice (Praesens indicativi activi et passivi). The verb sum, esse (to be).

Practice:

Structure of the theme:

1. Grammar categories of a verb.
2. The short dictionary form of a Latin verb.
3. The definition of conjugation and stem.

Infinitivus	Stem	Conjugation
curare	curā-	I
salvēre	salvē-	II
dividēre	divid- (<i>ends with a consonant or u-</i>)	III
audīre	audī-	IV

4. Formation of Imperative mood.

Number	Rule	Verb	Example
Singularis	Infinitive without the suffix -re	signo, are	Signa!
Pluralis	Stem of a verb + (i)te <i>NB!The linking vowel (I is used for verbs of the III conjugation).</i>	divido, ěre	dividite!

5. Formation of Present Indefinite Tense of the active and passive voice (Praesens indicativi activi et passivi).

stem + personal endings of the active and passive voice
personal endings of Present Indefinite Tense (Praesens indicative)

Active voice (activum)			Passive voice (passivum)	
Pers.	Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.
1	-o	-mus	-or	-mur
2	-s	-tis	-ris	-mīni
3	-t	-nt	-tur	-ntur

6. Conjugation of the verb sum, esse (to be).

Present Indefinite Tense (Praesens indicative)

Singulāris	Plurālis
1. sum (I am)	1. sumus (we are)
2. es (you are)	2. estis (you are)
3. est (he \ she \ it is)	3. sunt (they are)

Final level of knowledge-skill:

Student must know:

1. Grammar categories of a Latin verb.
2. The short dictionary form of a verb.
3. The rule for definition of a conjugation and stem.
4. The rule for formation of imperative mood of a verb.
5. The rule for formation of Present Indefinite Tense of the active and passive voice
6. The rule for a conjugation of the verb sum, esse (to be).

Student must be able to:

1. To define stem and a conjugation of verbs.
2. To write down a verb in the short dictionary form.
3. To form imperative mood of verbs.
4. To form Present Indefinite Tense of the active and passive voice of verbs.
5. To form Present Indefinite Tense of the active and passive voice of the verb sum, esse (to be).

Control questions for students:

1. Name grammar categories of verbs.
2. To write down a verb in the short dictionary form.
3. How is stem of a verb defined ?
4. How is a conjugation of a verb defined ?
5. Which particularities of definition of stem of the III declension verbs are ?
6. How is imperative mood of a verb formed ?
7. Which particularities of Imperative mood Plural of the III declension verbs are ?
8. Name particularities of formation of Present Indefinite Tense of the active and passive voice Singular and Plural ?
9. Conjugate the verb sum, esse (to be) in Present Indefinite Tense.

Material and methodical supply: slides with a presentation, table of declensional endings, interactive board, prescription forms, textbook, guides.

Methods for accomplishing practical tasks:

1. Latin verbs are memorized in the dictionary form.
2. To pay attention to particularities of definition of stem of the III declension verbs.
3. To concentrate on the specificity of formation Imperative mood Plural of the III declension verbs.

Vocabulary

adhibeo, ēre	to use
divido, ěre	to divide
do, dāre	to give
filto, āre	to filter
misceo, ēre	to mix
nutrio, ĩre	to nurture
praeparo, āre	to prepare
recipio, ěre	to take
repĕto, ěre	to repeat
sano, āre	to treat
servo, āre	to serve
signo, āre	to sign
steriliso. āre	to sterilize
sum, esse	to be
sumo, ěre	to use
valeo, ēre	to be healthy
verto, ěre	to turn over
vivo, ěre	to live

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

Verb	Conjugation	Stem
finire	4	fini-

Verb	Conjugation	Stem
respondĕre		
signāre		
praeparāre		

capere		
servire		
continere		
miscere		
erudire		
sterilisare		
recipere		
sentire		
habere		
colare		

Exercise 2. Fill in gaps vowels in indefinite form:

intr...re 1 to enter
mun...re 4 to firm
impl...re 2 to fill
solv...re 3 to solve
dol...re 2 to feel pain
sent...re 4 to feel, to sense
sum...re 3 use
form...re 1 form

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

Example:

Infinitivus	Imperativus Singularis	Imperativus Pluralis	Translation
sterelisare	sterilisa!	sterilizzate!	sterilize!

Infinitivus	Imperativus Singularis	Imperativus Pluralis	Translation
signare			
miscere			
recipere			
vertere			
finire (to finish)			
auscultare			
adhibere			
praescribere			
audire (to listen)			
repetere			
dividere			
valere			

Exercise 4. Make 3rd person ocooby Sing et Plur Praesens Indicativi Activi et passivi, translate into English:

Verb	Singularis		Pluralis	
	Activi	Passivi	Activi	Passivi
sanare				
servare				
venire				
sumere				
movere				
dividere				
scire				
habere				
palpare				
vivere				
studere				

Exercise 5. Translate into Latin:

Mix. Give. Sign.	Repeat twice!
Take!	Turn over!
Prepare quickly!	Give solution!
Sterilize Ricin oil!	Sterilize instruments!
Take Valerian tincture!	Prepare Valerian root decoction!
Filter decoction!	
Mix well, filter, give!	

Literature:***Basic sources:***

1. 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.
2. Derevyanchenko N. V. Latin Language and Medical Terminology. Part 1. Anatomical Terminology : Work Book // N. V. Derevyanchenko, L. Y. Zana, O. V. Lytovska, U. O. Bobrova, D. S. Kormanova. – Kharkiv : Kharkiv national medical university, 2019. – 78 p.
3. The Latin Language and Medical Terminology Basics: textbook / L. Yu. Smolska, O. H. Pylypiv, P. A. Sodomora et al. ; edited by L. Yu. Smolska. – 4th edition. – Kyiv : AUS Medicine Publishing, 2018. – 400 p.

Additional sources:

4. Stedman's Medical Dictionary: 26-th edition. – 1995.
5. BMA Illustrated Medical Dictionary. – 2010.

Theme 3. The Present Subjunctive Mood of active and passive voice (Praesens conjunctivi activi et passivi). The verb fio, fieri.

Hours. 2 academic hours.

Target of study: systematic study of the verb. Formation of verb form of subjunctive mood of active and passive voice (Praesens conjunctivi activi et passivi). The verb fio, fieri.

Graphlogical structure of the theme:

The Present Subjunctive Mood of active and passive voice (Praesens conjunctivi activi et passivi).
The verb fio, fieri.



Practice:

Structure of the theme:

1. Formation of verb form of the present subjunctive mood of active and passive voice (Praesens conjunctivi activi et passivi).

**stem + vowel –a + personal endings of active and passive voice
(for verbs of the II, III, IV conjugations)**

Replacement final vowel –a into –e (verbs of the I conjugation)

Personal endings of the present subjunctive mood (Praesens conjunctivi)

Active voice (activum)			Passive voice (passivum)	
Pers.	Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.
1	-m	-mus	-r	-mur
2	-s	-tis	-ris	-mīni
3	-t	-nt	-tur	-ntur

2. Conjugation of the verb fio, fieri.

Present Indefinite Tense (*Praesens indicativi*)

Singulāris	Plurālis
1. fio	1. -
2. fis	2. -
3. fit	3. fiunt

Present Subjunctive Mood (*Praesens conjunctivi*)

Singulāris	Plurālis
1. fiam	1. fiamus
2. fias	2. fiatis
3. fiat	3. fiant

Final level of knowledge-skill:

Student must know:

1. The rule for formation of the Present Subjunctive mood of active voice.
2. The rule for formation of the Present Subjunctive mood of passive voice
3. Conjugation of the verb fio, fieri.

Student must be able to:

1. To form the Present Subjunctive mood of active voice.
2. To form the Present Subjunctive mood of passive voice.
4. To conjugate the verb fio, fieri.

Control questions for students:

1. How is subjunctive mood of verbs of the I conjugation formed ?
2. How is subjunctive mood of verbs of the II, III, IV conjugations formed ?
3. Which particularities does the verb fio, fieri have in conjugation of Present Indefinite Tense ?
Is it possible to form 1st and 2nd pers. Pluralis (*Praesens indicativi*) from the verb fio, fieri ?
4. Which particularities does the verb fio, fieri have in conjugation of Present Subjunctive Mood ?

Material and methodical supply: slides with a presentation, table of declensional endings, interactive board, prescription forms, textbook, guides.

Methods for accomplishing practical tasks:

1. Latin verbs are memorized in the dictionary form.
2. To pay attention to particularities of formation of Present Subjunctive Mood of active and passive voice of the I conjugation verbs.
3. To outline the specificity of formation of Present Subjunctive Mood of active and passive voice of the I, III, IV conjugation verbs.
4. To concentrate on the specificity of conjugation of the verb *fiō, fieri*.

Vocabulary

absorbeo, ēre	to absorb
diagnosco, ěre	to diagnose
diluo, ěre	to dilute
fiō, fieri	to be formed \ made
palpo, āre	to palpate
paro, āre	to prepare

Memorize prescription phrases!

Misce, (ut) fiat pasta	Mix, let the paste be formed.
Misce, (ut) fiat pulvis	Mix, let the powder be formed.
Misce, (ut) fiat unguentum	Mix, let the ointment be formed.
Misce, (ut) fiat linimentum	Mix, let liniment be formed.
Misce, (ut) fiat emulsum	Mix, let the emulsion be formed.
Misce, (ut) fiat suppositorium	Mix, let the suppository be formed.
Misce, (ut) fiat suppositorium rectāle (vagināle)	Mix, let the rectal (vaginal) suppository be formed.
Misce, (ut) <u>fiant</u> suppositoria	Mix, let suppositories be formed.
Misce, (ut) <u>fiant</u> suppositoria rectalia (vaginalia)	Mix, let rectal (vaginal) suppositories be formed.
Misce, (ut) <u>fiant</u> pilūlae!	Mix, let pilules be formed.
Misce, (ut) <u>fiant</u> species	Mix, let the herbal combination be formed.

Exercises

Exercise 1. Fill in gaps vowels in indefinite form:

D...ntur tales doses numero 5!	Let such doses give in number 5!
D... tales doses numero 5!	Give such doses in number 5!
Medicamenta d...ntur.	Medicines are given.
Medicamenta d...ntur!	Let medicines be given!
Sign...tur.	It is signed.
Sign...tur!	Let it be signed!
Misc...ntur!	Let it be mixed!

Exercise 2. Translate into English:

Misceantur. Dentur. Signentur.	
Repētant ter!	
Sterilīscent instrumenta!	
Statim parētur!	
Detur in vitro nigro!	
Misce, ut <u>fiant</u> suppositoria!	
Pulvis solvātur in aqua!	
Misce, (ut) <u>fiant</u> pilūlae!	
Misce, (ut) fiat pulvis.	
Praeparetur pasta!	
Dentur tales doses numero 20!	
Misce, (ut) <u>fiant</u> suppositoria	

Exercise 3. Translate into Latin:

Let such doses be given!	
Let emulsion be prepared!	
Let the paste be prepar	
Mix, let the ointment be formed.	
Let tincture with purified water be mixed!	
Give rhubarb root infusion	
Let rectal suppositories be given!	
Mix, let the herbal combination be formed.	
Let the ointment be repeated!	
Let Novocain solution be sterilized!	
Mix, let liniment be formed.	
Let pilules be prepared!	
Mix, let the powder be formed.	

Literature:***Basic sources:***

1. 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.
2. Derevyanchenko N. V. Latin Language and Medical Terminology. Part 1. Anatomical Terminology : Work Book // N. V. Derevyanchenko, L. Y. Zana, O. V. Lytovska, U. O. Bobrova, D. S. Kormanova. – Kharkiv : Kharkiv national medical university, 2019. – 78 p.
3. The Latin Language and Medical Terminology Basics: textbook / L. Yu. Smolska, O. H. Pylypiv, P. A. Sodomora et al. ; edited by L. Yu. Smolska. – 4th edition. – Kyiv : AUS Medicine Publishing, 2018. – 400 p.

Additional sources:

4. Stedman's Medical Dictionary: 26-th edition. – 1995.
5. BMA Illustrated Medical Dictionary. – 2010.

Theme 4. Latin chemical nomenclature. Names of chemical elements, acids, oxides, salts, radicals, compound ethers. Use in the prescription.

Hours. 2 academic hours.

Target of study: to master basic rules for formation of Latin names of chemical elements, acids, oxides, salts, radicals, compound ethers. To be able to write out Latin names of chemical compounds in the prescription.

Graphological structure of the theme:

Latin chemical nomenclature. Names of chemical elements, acids, oxides, salts, radicals, compound ethers. Use in the prescription.

Practice:

Structure of the theme:

1. Formation of names of inorganic acids in Latin.

acidum + adjective

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

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

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

Inoxygenic acids

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

acidum + adjective

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

2. Formation of names of oxides

Names of oxides

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

name of a chemical element in Gen Sing	+	oxydum, i n peroxydum, i n hydroxydum, i n
	in Nom Sing	

3. Formation of names of salts

Names of salts

CATION in Gen. Sg. with a capital letter	+	ANION in Nom. Sg. with a small letter
--	---	---

Suffixes of anions

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

Names of basic salts

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

Potassium and sodium organic salts

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

4. Names of compound ethers.

name of organic radical In Gen Sing with the ending -ylii	+	anion in Nom Sing
--	---	-------------------

It is strongly recommended to memorize names of some remedies:

Chlorālūm hydrātum	chloral hydrate
Chlorāli hydras	chloral hydrate
Coffeīnum-natrii benzōas	sodium caffeine-benzoate
Liquor Ammonii caustici	liquid ammonia
Viride nitens, Viridis nitentis	brilliant green

Final level of knowledge-skill:

Student must know:

1. Names of chemical elements in Latin.
2. The rules for formation of names of acids, oxides.
3. The rules for formation of names of salts.
4. The specificity of translation of names of basic salts.
5. The rules for translation of names of compound ethers.

Student must be able to:

1. To tell names of chemical elements in Latin.
2. To form names of acids, oxides.
3. To form names of salts.
4. To distinguish names of salts and names of basic salts.
5. To form names of compound ethers.

Control questions for students:

1. How are names of inorganic acids formed?
2. How are names of oxides formed?
3. How are names of salts are formed?
4. Name the specificity of translation of names of potassium and sodium salts.
5. How are Latin names of basic salts formed?
6. How are Latin names of compound ethers formed?

Material and methodical supply: slides with a presentation, table of declensional endings, interactive board, prescription forms, textbook, guides.

Methods for accomplishing practical tasks:

1. To formulate the rule for formation of names of inorganic acids.
2. Translation of the most widespread names of acids.
3. To outline particularities of translation of names of oxides.
4. To concentrate on translation of names of salts and compound ethers.

Vocabulary

Aluminium, i n (Al)	aluminium
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
formīcus, a, um	formic
albus, a, um	white
anhydrīcus, a, um	anhydrous
dilutus, a, um	diluted
flavus, a, um	yellow
praecipitātus, a, um	precipitated
reductus, a, um	reduced
aether, eris m	ether
carbo, ōnis m	coal
liquor, oris m	liquid
activātus, a, um	activated
concentrātus, a, um	concentrated
dilūtus, a, um	diluted
purificatus, a, um	purified

Names of medicines

Amylii nitris	amyl nitrite
Methylī salicylas	methyl salicylate
Phenylī salicylas	phenyl salicylate
Chlorālum hydrātum	chloral hydrate
Chlorālī hydras	chloral hydrate
Coffeīnum-natrii benzōas	sodium caffeine-benzoate
Liquor Ammonii caustici	liquid ammonia
Viride nitens, Viridis nitentis	brilliant green

Exercises

Exercise 1. Translate into Latin. Put in Nom. Sing. ꝛa Gen. Sing.

№	Term	Nom. Sing.	Gen. Sing.
1.	lactic acid		
2.	arsenic acid		
3.	arsenous acid		
4.	formic acid		
5.	boric acid		
6.	sulphuric acid		
7.	nitric acid		
8.	nitrous acid		

№	Term	Nom. Sing.	Gen. Sing.
9.	hydroiodic acid		
10.	hydrogen peroxide		
11.	iron hydroxide		
12.	zinc oxide		
13.	chlorine oxide		
14.	Mercury oxide		
15.	Atropine sulphate		
16.	Mercury nitrate		
17.	Potassium iodide		
18.	Copper citrate		
19.	Barbital-sodium		
20.	Ascorbic acid dragee		
21.	Aluminium hydroxide powder		
22.	Methyl salicylate ointment		
23.	Codein phosphate solution		
24.	Terpin hydrate powder		
25.	Bismuth basic nitrate		
26.	Hydrocortisone acetate suspension		
27.	liquid ammonia		

Exercise 2. Translate into Latin:

1	Acetic acid	
2	Potassium sulphite	
3	Ammonium bromide	
4	Magnesium peroxide	
5	Sodium nitrite	
6	Acetylsalicylic acid	
7	phenyl salicylate	
8	Diluted hydrochloric acid	
9	Sodium sulphacile	
10	Sodium acetate	
11	methyl salicylate	
12	Bismuth basic gallate	
13	Sodium caffeine-benzoate in tablets	
14	Morphine hydrochloride	
15	Calcium precipitated carbonate	
16	Brilliant green solution	
17	Activated coal tablets	
18	Sodium chloride isotonic solution	

Exercise 3. Translate into English:

1	Acidum hydrochloricum	
2	Acidum arsenicum	
3	Emplastrum Plumbi simplex	
4	Hydrogenii peroxydum	
5	Magnii peroxydum	
6	Plumbi oxydum	
7	Tabulettae Acidi nicotini	
8	Unguentum Hydrargyri oxydi	
9	Natrii sulfas	
10	Thiamini chloridum	

11	Kalii telluris	
12	Oestradioli dipropionas	
13	Solutio Testosteroni propinatis oleosa	
14	Linimentum Methylii salicylātis composītum	
15	Unguentum Sulfacyli-natrii	
16	Tabulettae Kalii iodīdi	

Exercise 4. Translate into English:

1. Recipe: Tabulettas Acidi nicotini 0,05 numero 50 Da. Signa: 1 tablet 1 time a day.	
2. Recipe: Aquae Plumbi Aquae destillatae ana 0,50 ml Acidi borici 2,0 Misce. Da. Signa:	
3. Recipe: Dermatoli 10,0 Zinci oxydi 20,0 Talci 30,0 Misce fiat pulvis Da. Signa:	
4. Recipe: Dragee Acidi ascorbinici 0,05 numero 50 Da. Signa: 2 dragee 3 times a day.	
5. Recipe: Unguenti Hydrargyri 5 % 25,0 Da. Signa: For external use	
6. Recipe: Solutionis Hydrogenii peroxydi dilutae 50 ml Da. Signa:	
7. Recipe: Acidi acetylsalicylici Phenacetini ana 0,25 Coffeini 0,05 Da tales doses numero 10 in tabulettis. Signa: 1 tablet 3 times a day.	
8. Recipe: Euphyllini 0,1 Ephedrini hydrochloridi 0,025 Sacchari 0,2 Misce, fiat pulvis. Da tales doses numero 12 in capsulis gelatinosis Signa: 1 capsule 2–3 times a day	
9. Recipe: Morphini hydrochlorīdi 0,01 Olei Cacao quantum satis, ut fiat suppositorium rectāle numēro 10 Da. Signa:	
10. Recipe: Solutionis Atropini sulfatis 1 % 1 ml Da tales doses numero 10 in ampullis Signa: Under skin 1 ml 2–3 times a day	
11. Recipe: Iodi 0,03 Kalii iodidi 0,3 Glycerini 30,0 Olei Menthae guttas III Misce. Da. Signa	
12. Recipe: Linimenti Methylii salicylatis 50,0 Da. Signa:	

13. Recipe: Tabulettas Aethaminali-natrii 0,1 numero 10 Da. Signa:.	
14. Recipe: Phenobarbitali 0,05 Bromisovalii 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.	

Exercise 5. Translate into Latin:

1. Take: Salicylic acid spirituous solution 1 % 40 ml Give. Sign. For lubrication of the skin. 3–5 drops a day.	
2. Take: Magnesium oxide tablets 0,5 in number 20 Give. Sign. 1 tablet in 1–2 hours after meal	
3. Take: Arsenous acid covered tablets in number 12 Give. Sign. 1 tablet 3 times a day	
4. Take: Zinc oxide 5,0 Talc 15,0 Mix, let the powder be formed. Give out. Sign.	
5. 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.	
6. Take: Benzoic acid 0,6 Salicylic acid 0,3 Vaseline 10,0 Mix. Give. Sign. Ointment	
7. Take: Simple lead plaster 50,0 Give. Sign. For applications on skin.	
8. Take: Pepsin 2,0 Diluted hydrochloric acid 5 ml Distilled water 200 ml Mix. Give. Sign. 1 spoon 3 times a day	
9. Take: Yellow mercury oxide 0,6 Ichthyol 0,8 Zinc ointment 20,0 Mix. Give. Sign. For lubrication of staggered areas of the skin.	
10. Take: Hydrocortison acetate solution 0,5 % 2,5 Give. Sign. Ophthalmic ointment	
11. Take: Sodium sulphacile 30 % 5 ml Give out. Sign. To treat a mouth mucous membrane.	

12. Take: Brilliant green 0,3 Ethylic alcohol 70 % 10 ml Distilled water 20 ml Mix. Give. Sign. For lubrication of eyelids at blepharitis	
13. Take: Retinol acetate dragee 3300 UA a number 50 Give. Sign. 1 dragee 2 times a day	
14. Take: Sodium hydrocarbonate Magnesium basic carbonate 0,25 of each Mix, let the powder be formed. Give out such doses a number 20. Sign. 1 powder 2–3 times a day	
15. 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	
16. Take: Belladonna extract 0,01 Phenyl salicylate Give such doses a number 12 tablets Sign. 1 tablet 3 times a day	
17. Take: Novocaine solution 2 % 50 ml Adrenaline hydrochloride 1:1000 drops XX Sterilize. Give out. Sign. For anesthesia.	
18. Take: Chloroform Ethylic alcohol 95 % 20 ml of each Ethyl ether 10 ml Liquid ammonia drops V Mix. Give. Sign. 15–20 drops a day	

Literature:

Basic sources:

1. 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.
2. Derevyanchenko N. V. Latin Language and Medical Terminology. Part 1. Anatomical Terminology : Work Book // N. V. Derevyanchenko, L. Y. Zana, O. V. Lytovska, U. O. Bobrova, D. S. Kormanova/ – Kharkiv : Kharkiv national medical university, 2019. – 78 p.
3. The Latin Language and Medical Terminology Basics : textbook / L. Yu. Smolska, O. H. Pylypiv, P. A. Sodomora et al. ; edited by L. Yu. molska. – 4th edition. – Kyiv : AUS Medicine Publishing, 2018. – 400 p.

Additional sources:

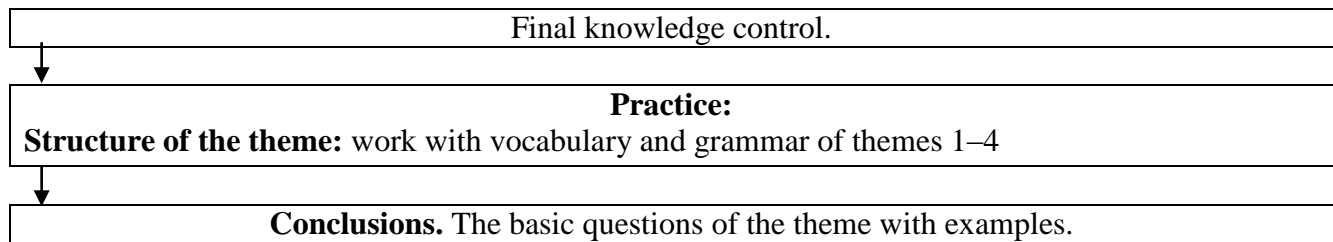
4. Stedman's Medical Dictionary: 26-th edition. – 1995.
5. BMA Illustrated Medical Dictionary. – 2010.

Theme 5. Final knowledge control.

Hours. 2 academic hours.

Target of study: to check level and quality of mastering grammar and vocabulary of previous lessons (1–4), ability of usage knowledge in process of writing out a prescription.

Graphological structure of the theme:



Final level of knowledge-skill:

Student must know:

1. Theory of themes 1-4.
2. Vocabulary and grammar of themes 1–4.

Student must be able to:

1. Translate prescriptions in Latin and English.
2. Conjugate Latin verbs in Praesens indicativi activi et passivi and Praesens conjunctivi activi et passivi.

Control questions for students:

1. Which part of a prescription is written in Latin ?
2. Which words are written with the capital letter in a prescription ?
3. Which words are written with the small letter in a prescription ?
4. When is a remedy written out in Genetivus ?
5. When is a remedy written out in Accusativus ?
6. Name ways of notation of dose in a prescription.
7. Which word is used when remedies are prescribed in equal quantity ?
8. What does the dictionary form of a verb consist of ?
9. How is the conjugation of a verb defined ?
10. How is the stem of a Latin verb defined ?
11. Name grammar categories of a verb.
12. Which verbs belong to the 1st conjugation ? to the 2nd one ? to the IIIrd and IV ones ?
13. How is imperative mood of a verb formed ?
14. How is Present Tense Indefinite of active and passive voice formed?
15. How is Present Subjunctive mood of active and passive voice formed ?

Material and methodical supply: slides with a presentation, table of declensional endings, interactive board, prescription forms, textbook, guides.

Methods for accomplishing practical tasks:

1. Revise the dictionary form of a verb.
2. Outline particularities of definition of the stem of a verb.
3. Revise formation of imperative mood.
4. Revise formation of Present Tense Indefinite of active and passive voice.
5. Revise formation of Present Subjunctive mood of active and passive voice.
6. Outline particularities of usage verbs : sum, esse and fio, fieri.

Exercises

Example of current test.

I Write down Latin prescription phrases in abbreviation:

Da tales doses numero; Misce, fiat pasta; Misce.Da.Signa.

II Translate terms into Latin:

1. "Mycoseptin" ointment
2. synoestrol solution in oil
3. ephedrine hydrochloride
4. lugol solution with glycerine
5. sodium chloride isotonic solution
6. suppositories with papaverine hydrochloride
7. nicotinic acid tablets
8. arsenic acid, arsenous acid.

III. a) Write down the prescription without abbreviations, translate it into English:

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 at bradycardia.

b) Translate the prescriptions from English into Latin:

Take: Nicotinic acid tablets 0,05 in number 50

Give out. Sign: 1 tablet 2 times a day.

Take: Atropine sulfate 0,1

Morphine hydrochloride 0,3

Boric acid solution 2 % 10 ml

Mix. Give out.

Sign: ophthalmic drops

IV Form 3rd pers Singularis et Pluralis Praesens Indicativi et Praesens Conjunctivi Activi et Passivi, translate into English:

misceo, ēre	sano, āre
praeparo, āre	steriliso, āre
recipio, ěre	palpo, āre
repĕto, ěre	fio, fiĕri

Literature:

Basic sources:

1. 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.

2. Derevyanchenko N. V. Latin Language and Medical Terminology. Part 1. Anatomical Terminology : Work Book // N. V. Derevyanchenko, L. Y. Zana, O. V. Lytovska, U. O. Bobrova, D. S. Kormanova. – Kharkiv : Kharkiv national medical university, 2019. – 78 p.

3. The Latin Language and Medical Terminology Basics: textbook / L. Yu. Smolska, O. H. Pylypiv, P. A. Sodomora et al. ; edited by L. Yu. Smolska. – 4th edition. – Kyiv : AUS Medicine Publishing, 2018. – 400 p.

Additional sources:

4. Stedman's Medical Dictionary: 26-th edition. – 1995.

5. BMA Illustrated Medical Dictionary. – 2010.

II semester

Theme 1. Modern medicinal forms. Non-traditional dosage forms: lozenges, caramels, spansules, cachets, pearls, etc. Expressions with prepositions. Professional medical expressions. Grammatical rules of writing solid medicinal forms in Latin.

Hours. 3 academic hours.

Target of study: to know the peculiarities of recording modern medicinal forms; rules of writing lozenges, caramels, spansules, caps, pearls.

Graphlogical structure of the theme:

Modern medicinal forms. Non-traditional dosage forms: lozenges, caramels, spansules, cachets, pearls, etc. Expressions with prepositions. Professional medical expressions. Grammatical rules of writing solid medicinal forms in Latin.



Practice:

Structure of the theme:

1. Types of modern medicinal forms and their Latin names.
2. Prescription of spansule, kahet, lozenges, caramels.
3. Names of some non-traditional medicinal forms.
4. Grammatical rules of prescribing solid medicinal forms in Latin.



Conclusions. The main points of the theme with examples (students)

Final level of knowledge-skill:

Student must know:

1. Types of modern medicinal forms and their Latin names.
2. Prescription of spansule, kahet, lozenges, caramels.
3. Names of some non-traditional medicinal forms.
4. Grammatical rules of writing solid medicinal forms in Latin .

Student must be able to:

1. To apply knowledge of rules for the prescription in practice.
2. To master basic terminological notions which are widely used in prescription official documents.
3. To give examples for simple and compound prescriptions.
4. To apply knowledge of the rules of prescribing solid medicinal forms in practice.
5. To prescribe solid medicinal forms with/ without abbreviation.

List of questions to be studied:

1. What is the difference between pills and granules?
2. How many types of grinding powders are there?
3. What do capsules and capsules have in common?
4. Which pills are simple and complex?

Material and methodical supply: slides with a presentation, table of declensional endings, interactive board, prescription forms, textbook, guides.

Methods for accomplishing practical tasks:

1. To get acquainted with the structure of the prescription.
2. To pay attention to particularities of simple and compound prescriptions.
3. To concentrate on the specificity of prescribing remedies in equal quantity.
4. To Get acquainted with the types of solid medicinal forms and their Latin names.
5. To pay attention to the methods of prescribing solid medicinal forms.

Vocabulary

capsūla, ae f
dragee
pulvis, ěris m
tabuleta, ae f

capsule
dragee
powder
tablet

granūlum, i n	granule
species, erum f	herbal combination
pilūla,ae f	pil
briquetum, i n	briquette
microcapsūla,ae f	microcapsule
spray	spray
caramel, ellis n	caramel
trochiscius, i m	troche
aerosolum, i n	aerosol
aethylīcus, a, um	ethylic
bactericīdus, a, um	bactericidal
compositus, a, um	complex
isotonicus, a, um	isotonic
obductus, a, um	covered

Exercises

Exercise 1.

Translate from Latin into English :

Recipe: Granulorum Natrii para-aminosalicylatis 100,0

Da. Signa. 1 spoon 3 times a day.

Recipe: Dragee Diazolini 0,05

Da tales doses numero 20

Signa. 1 dragee 2 times a day.

Recipe: Tabulettam Digoxini 0,00025

Da tales doses numero 12

Signa. 1 tablet 2 times a day.

Exercise 2. Translate from English into Latin:

1. Take: Furacillin tablets 0.02 for external use in number 10.

Give.Sign: Dilute 1 tabl. in 100ml for rinsing

2. Take: "Haemostimulin" tablets in number 50

Give.Sign: 1 tablet 3 times a day.

Exercise 3. Translate from English into Latin:

1	spray against cough	
2	paracetamol in tablets	
3	piracetam powder	
3	microcapsules under the tongue	
4	diazolin dragee	
5	hard capsules	

Literature:

Basic sources:

1. 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.

2. Derevyanchenko N. V. Latin Language and Medical Terminology. Part 1. Anatomical Terminology : Work Book // N. V. Derevyanchenko, L. Y. Zana, O. V. Lytovska, U. O .Bobrova, D. S. Kormanova – Kharkiv : Kharkiv national medical university, 2019. – 78 p.

3. The Latin Language and Medical Terminology Basics: textbook / L. Yu. Smolska, O. H. Pylypiv, P. A. Sodomora et al. ; edited by L. Yu. Smolska. – 4th edition. – Kyiv : AUS Medicine Publishing, 2018. – 400 p.

Additional sources:

4. Stedman's Medical Dictionary: 26-th edition. – 1995.

5. BMA Illustrated Medical Dictionary. – 2010.

Theme 2. Prescribing of the liquid medicinal forms.

Hours. 2 academic hours.

Target of study: to know the peculiarities of prescribing liquid medicinal forms.

Graphological structure of the theme:

Liquid medicinal forms. Use in the prescription.

Practice:

Structure of the theme:

1. Types of liquid medicinal forms and their Latin names.
2. Abbreviated and expanded methods of prescribing liquid medicinal forms.
3. Names of some liquid medicinal forms used abroad.

Final level of knowledge-skill:

Student must know:

1. Abbreviated and expanded methods of prescribing liquid medicinal forms.
2. Types of liquid medicinal forms and their Latin names.
3. Names of some liquid medicinal forms used abroad.

Student must be able to:

1. To apply knowledge of the rules of prescribing liquid medicinal forms in practice.
2. To prescribe liquid medicinal forms in an abbreviated and expanded manner

List of questions to be studied:

1. What is the difference between infusions and decoctions?
2. What are the types of solutions?
3. How are emulsions obtained?
4. What is solvent for drops?
5. What drops are intended for external use?

Material and methodical supply: slides with a presentation, table of declensional endings, interactive board, prescription forms, textbook, guides.

Methods for accomplishing practical tasks:

1. To get acquainted with the types of medicinal forms and their Latin names.
2. Pay attention to the abbreviated and expanded methods of prescribing liquid medicinal forms.
3. Highlight the names of some liquid medicinal forms that are used abroad

Vocabulary

ampūlla, ae f
aqua, ae f
solutio, onis f
infusum, i n
decoctum, i n
extractum, i n
emulsum, i n
mixtura, ae f
mucilago, inis f
gutta, ae f
sirupus, i m
suspensio, ōnis f
tinctūra, ae f
aquosus, a, um
destillatus, a, um

ampoule
water
solution
infusion
decoction
extract
emulsion
mixture
mucus
drop
syrup
suspension
tincture
aqueous
distilled

Exercises

Exercise 1. Translate into English:

1.	Mucilago seminum Lini	
2.	Tinctura Valerianae cum tincture Belladonnae	
3.	Emulsum Benzylis benzoatis	
4.	Extractum Bursae pastoris siccum	
5.	Solutio Lydasi in solutione Novocaini	
6.	Decoctum foliorum Uvae ursi	
7.	Suspensio Hydrocortisoni acetatis	
8.	Infusum foliorum Tiliae	
9.	Cerebrolysinum in ampullis ad usum parenteralem	
10.	Solutio injectabilis sterilis	

Exercise 2. Translate into Latin

1	Cerebrolysin solution for injection	
2	Aloe leaf juice	
3	Diuretic infusion per day	
4	Tincture of wort herb	
5	Decoction of chopped rose hips	

Literature:

Basic sources:

1. 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.

2. Derevyanchenko N. V. Latin Language and Medical Terminology. Part 1. Anatomical Terminology : Work Book // N. V. Derevyanchenko, L. Y. Zana, O. V. Lytovska, U. O. Bobrova, Kormanova D. S. – Kharkiv : Kharkiv national medical university, 2019. – 78 p.

3. The Latin Language and Medical Terminology Basics: textbook / L. Yu. Smolska, O. H. Pylypiv, P. A. Sodomora et al. ; edited by L. Yu. Smolska. – 4th edition. – Kyiv : AUS Medicine Publishing, 2018. – 400 p.

Additional sources:

4. Stedman's Medical Dictionary: 26-th edition. – 1995.

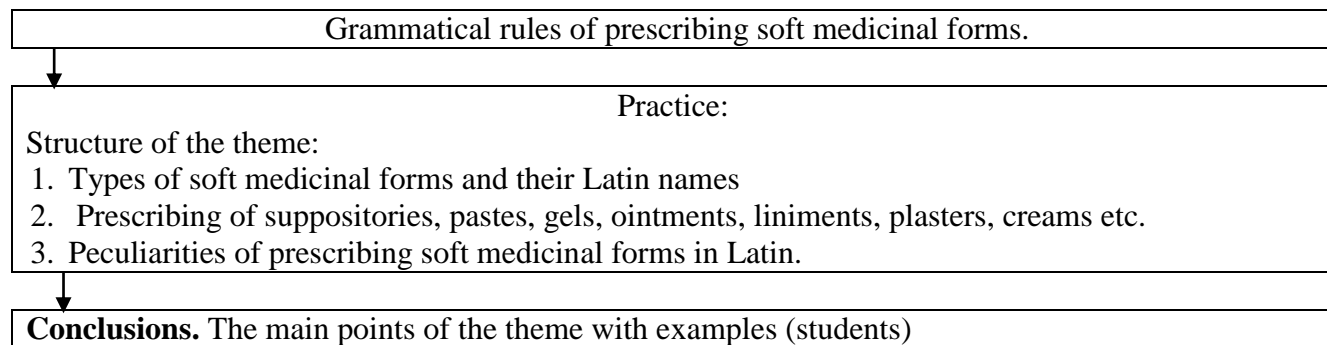
5. BMA Illustrated Medical Dictionary. – 2010.

Theme 3. Grammatical rules of prescribing soft medicinal forms.

Hours. 2 academic hours.

Target of study: to know the peculiarities of recording soft medicinal forms.

Graphological structure of the theme:



Final level of knowledge-skill:

Student must know:

1. Types of soft medicinal forms and their Latin names
2. Prescribing of suppositories, pastes, gels, ointments, liniments, plasters, creams etc.
3. Differences between ointment and paste; gel and liniment
4. Grammatical rules of prescribing soft medicinal forms in Latin.

Student must be able to:

1. To apply the rules for prescribing soft medicinal forms in Latin.
2. Prescribe soft medicinal forms correctly.

List of questions to be studied:

1. What is the difference between ointments, pastes and gels?
2. What do liniment and cream have in common?
3. What are the main requirements for prescribing suppositories?
4. What are the ways to indicate the dosage for gels and liniments?

Material and methodical supply: slides with a presentation, table of declensional endings, interactive board, prescription forms, textbook, guides.

Methods for accomplishing practical tasks:

1. To study about different types of mild dosage forms and their Latin names.
2. To pay attention to the methods of prescribing soft medicinal forms

Vocabulary

pasta, ae f	paste
suppositorium, i n	suppository
unguentum, i n	ointment
bactericīdus, a, um	bactericidal
compositus, a, um	complex
ophthalmīcus, a, um	ophthalmic
balsānum, i n	balm
bacillus, i m	stick
gelum, i n	gel
cremor, oris m	cream

Exercises

Exercise 1. Translate into English :

Recipe: Suppositorium cum Ichtyolo 0,2

Da tales doses numero 10

Signa: 1 suppository rectally at night.

Recipe: Suppositoria "Bethiolum" numero 10

Da. Signa: 1 suppository 2 times a day

Exercise 2. Write down the following prescription without any abbreviations:

Rp.: Atropini sulfatis 0,0005

Olei Cacao q. s. ut fiat bacillus longitudine 5 cm et crassitudine 0,5 cm

D. t. d. N 6

S. 1 stick once a day to enter the urethra.

Rp.: Unguenti Neomycini sulfatis 1% - 50,0

D. S. Lubricate the affected areas of skin.

Rp.: Emplastri Plumbi simplicis 50,0

D. S. To use to the affected area of skin

Literature:

Basic sources:

1. 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.

2. Derevyanchenko N. V. Latin Language and Medical Terminology. Part 1. Anatomical Terminology : Work Book // N. V. Derevyanchenko, L. Y. Zana, O. V. Lytovska, U. O. Bobrova, D. S. Kormanova. – Kharkiv : Kharkiv national medical university, 2019. – 78 p.

3. The Latin Language and Medical Terminology Basics: textbook / L. Yu. Smolska, O. H. Pylypiv, P. A. Sodomora et al. ; edited by L. Yu. Smolska. – 4th edition. – Kyiv : AUS Medicine Publishing, 2018. – 400 p.

Additional sources:

4. Stedman's Medical Dictionary: 26-th edition. – 1995.

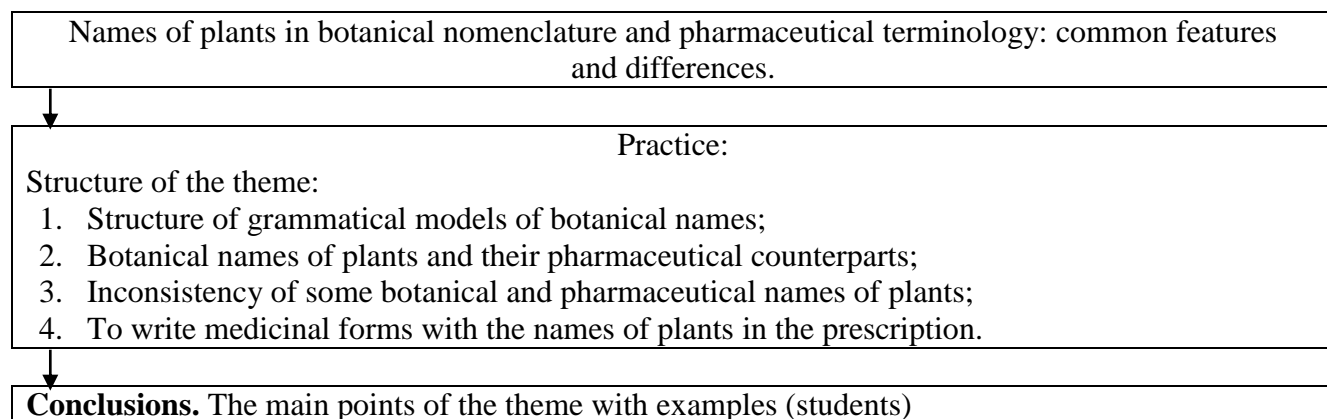
5. BMA Illustrated Medical Dictionary. – 2010.

Theme 4. Names of plants in botanical nomenclature and pharmaceutical terminology: common features and differences.

Hours. 2 academic hours.

Target of study: to know of the binomial botanical nomenclature and the name of plant raw materials; learn to correctly write, read and write in the recipe the names of medicinal plants and their parts; to get acquainted with the rules of writing the names of plants and their parts in the names of medicines.

Graphological structure of the theme:



Final level of knowledge-skill:

Student must know:

1. The structure of grammatical models of botanical names.
2. Botanical names of plants and their pharmaceutical counterparts.
3. Recommended plant names.
4. Grammatical features of spelling the names of oils from large-fruited and small-fruited plants.

Student must be able to:

1. To translate botanical names;
2. Distinguish between botanical and pharmaceutical medicinal names of plants;
3. Correctly use Latin plant names in their professional activities

List of questions to be studied:

1. Describe the originality of botanical and pharmaceutical names of plants.
2. How are the fees written in the prescription?
3. Describe the structure of the names of drugs that are made from a certain part of the plant

Material and methodical supply: slides with a presentation, table of declensional endings, interactive board, prescription forms, textbook, guides.

Methods for accomplishing practical tasks:

1. To get acquainted with different types of botanical and pharmaceutical names of plants.
2. To pay attention to the ways of writing the names of oils from large-fruited and small-fruited plants.

Vocabulary

Aloë, es f	aloe
Althaea, ae f	althea
Amygdāla, ae f	almond
Crataegus, i f	hawthorn
Digitālis, is f	digitalis
Eucalyptus, i f	eucalyptus
Frangŭla, ae f	buckthorn
Leonŭrus, i m	motherwort
Olīva, ae f	olive
Persīcum, i n	peach
Quercus, us f	oak
Rosa, ae f	rose

cortex, ĩcis m	cortex
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, ĩnis n	seed
species, ērum f	herbal combination

Exercises

Exercise 1. Translate into English:

1	rhizōma cum radicĭbus Valeriānae	
2	sirūpus ex fructĭbus Rosae	
3	oleum Amygdalārum	
3	folia Menthae piperĭtae	
4	infūsum florum Chamomillae	
5	emulsum semĭnum	

Exercise 2. Translate into Latin:

Take: Eucalyptus leaves infusion 10.0–100 ml

Give.Sign: For rinse of the oral cavity

Take: Almond oil emulsion 200 ml

Anise fruits infusion 15.0–200 ml

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

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

Take: Camomile flowers 40,0

Mint leaves 20,0

Mix, let the herbal combination be formed.

Give out.

Sign: make tea.

Take: Diuretic herbal combination 50,0

Give. Sign. 4 times a day.

Take: Foxglove leaves powder 0,03

Quinine hydrochloride 0,05

Bromcamphor 0,25

Mix, let the powder be formed.

Give out such doses in number 12 in gelatinous capsules.

Sign. 1 ampoule 3 times a day.

Literature:

Basic sources:

1. 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.

2. Derevyanchenko N. V. Latin Language and Medical Terminology. Part 1. Anatomical Terminology : Work Book // N. V. Derevyanchenko, L. Y. Zana, O. V. Lytovska, U. O. Bobrova, D. S. Kormanova. – Kharkiv : Kharkiv national medical university, 2019. – 78 p.

3. The Latin Language and Medical Terminology Basics: textbook / L. Yu. Smolska, O. H. Pylypiv, P. A. Sodomora et al. ; edited by L. Yu. Smolska. – 4th edition. – Kyiv : AUS Medicine Publishing, 2018. – 400 p.

Additional sources:

4. Stedman's Medical Dictionary: 26-th edition. – 1995.

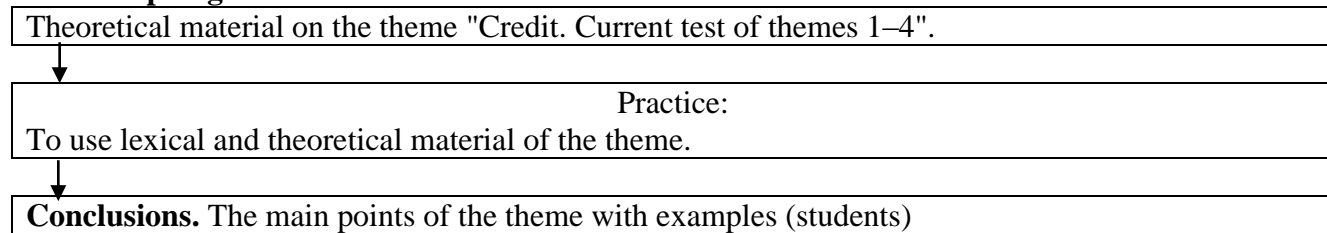
5. BMA Illustrated Medical Dictionary. – 2010.

Theme 5. Credit

Hours. 2 academic hours.

Target of study: to check the level and quality of mastering the grammatical and lexical material of previous classes (1–4), the ability to use the acquired knowledge in the process of masters of the prescriptions.

Graphical structure of the theme:



Final level of knowledge-skill:

Student must know:

1. Theoretical material of themes 1–4.
2. Lexical and grammatical material of themes 1–4.

Student must be able to:

1. To translate prescriptions from Latin into English.
2. To translate prescriptions from English into Latin.
3. To use lexical and grammatical material of themes 1–4.

List of questions to be studied:

1. Describe the originality of botanical and pharmaceutical names of plants.
2. How are the herbal combinations written in the prescription?
3. Describe the structure of the names of drugs that are made from a particular part of the plant.
4. What is the difference between ointments, pastes and gels?
5. What do liniment and cream have in common?
6. What are the main requirements for prescribing suppositories?
7. What are the ways to indicate the dosage for gels and liniments?
8. What is the difference between infusions and decoctions?
9. What are the types of solutions?
10. How are emulsions obtained?
11. What is solvent for drops?
12. What drops are intended for external use?
13. What is the difference between pills and granules?
14. How many types of grinding powders are there?
15. What do capsules and capsules have in common?
16. Which pills are simple and complex?

Material and methodical supply: slides with a presentation, table of declensional endings, interactive board, prescription forms, textbook, guides.

Methods for accomplishing practical tasks:

Repeat the lexical material of themes 1–4; rules for prescribing soft, solid and liquid medicinal forms

Exercises

Example of current test.

1. Translate from Latin into English:

1. Liquor Ammonii caustici pro usu externo
2. Species antiasthmaticae
3. Decoctum corticis Frangulae
4. Pulvis foliorum Digitalis
5. Solutio Viridis nitentis aquosa
6. Folia Eucalypti cum radice Althaeae
7. Infusum herbae Adonidis vernalis
8. Extractum radicis Althaeae siccum

2. Translate prescriptions from English into Latin:

Take: Camomile flowers 40,0

Mint leaves 20,0

Mix, let the herbal combination be formed.

Give out.

Sign: make tea.

Take: Diuretic herbal combination 50,0

Give. Sign. 4 times a day.

Take: Valerian root infusion 10,0–300 ml

Mint leaves 10,0

Fennel liquid extract 5 ml

Mix. Give. Sign. 1 spoon a day.

Take: Foxglove leaves powder 0,03

Quinine hydrochloride 0,05

Bromcamphor 0,25

Mix, let the powder be formed.

Give out such doses in number 12 in gelatinous capsules.

Sign. 1 ampoule 3 times a day.

3. Complete terms:

- a) aqua cum spirit...aethylic...pro injection.. (water with ethylic alcohol for injections);
- b) solutio Antipyrin... ad haemorrhagi...nasal... (antipyrin solution at nasal hemorrhage);

4. Translate from Latin into English:

1. Recipe: Succi gastrici naturalis 100 ml

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

2. Recipe: Ichthyoli 0,1

Extracti Opii 0,015

Olei Cacao 2,0

Misce, fiat suppositorium.

Da tales doses numero 10.

Signa. 1 suppository 1–2 times a day

3. Recipe: Suppositoria vaginalia “Osarbonum” numero 10

Da. Signa. 1 suppository 1 time a day

Literature:

Basic sources:

1. 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.

2. Derevyanchenko N. V. Latin Language and Medical Terminology. Part 1. Anatomical Terminology : Work Book // N. V. Derevyanchenko, L. Y. Zana, O. V. Lytovska, U. O. Bobrova, D. S. Kormanova. – Kharkiv : Kharkiv national medical university, 2019. – 78 p.

3. The Latin Language and Medical Terminology Basics: textbook / L. Yu. Smolska, O. H. Pylypiv, P. A. Sodomora et al. ; edited by L. Yu. Smolska. – 4th edition. – Kyiv : AUS Medicine Publishing, 2018. – 400 p.

Additional sources:

4. Stedman’s Medical Dictionary: 26-th edition. – 1995.

5. BMA Illustrated Medical Dictionary. – 2010.

Навчальне видання

**МЕТОДИЧНІ ВКАЗІВКИ
до практичних занять з вибіркової дисципліни
«Рецептура: історія, граматика
та особливості виписування лікарських форм»
для студентів II курсу
(спеціальність 222 «Медицина»)**

Упорядники Дерев'янченко Наталя Володимирівна
Лозенко Вікторія Василівна
Перекрест Марина Ігорівна

Відповідальний за випуск Н. В. Дерев'янченко



Комп'ютерна верстка О. Ю. Лавриненко

Формат А4. Ум. друк. арк. 4,0. Зам. № 21-34194

**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 р.