MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND H IG HER EDUCATION OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION,

MINISTRY OF SCIENCE, HIGHER EDUCATION AND INNOVATION KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

INTERSTATE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION OF HIGHER PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION
KYRGYZ-RUSSIAN SLAVIC UNIVERSITY NAMED AFTER THE FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION B.N. YELTSIN

УТВЕРЖДАЮ
Директор института химической инженерии и нефтехимических технологий
(должность)
(ФИО)
11.09.2026 г.

HUMANITARIAN, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CYCLE
Latin

working program of discipline (module)

Assigned to the department **Public Health and Healthcare**

Academic Curriculum 310501_26_1 лд ин.plx
560001 General medicine (for foreign students)

Qualification **specialist**

form of education **intramural**

Total labor intensity **2 ЗЕТ**

Curriculum hours 60

Course Hours including:

classroom studies 36

individual work 23,8

Types of control in semesters:
pass with grade 1

Distribution of course hours by semester

Semester (<Course>.<Semester on course>)	1 (1.1)		Total	
weeks	21			
Type of activity	AC	CO	AC	CO
Class roomstudies	36	36	36	36
Contact work during theoretical training	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2
Including Interactive	4	4	4	4
Total in-class	36	36	36	36
Contact	36,2	36,2	36,2	36,2
Individual work	23,8	23,8	23,8	23,8
Total	60	60	60	60

Program prepared by
-, -, *Alkeshova B.A.*

Reviewer (s):

Zamaletdinova G.S., head of Department of Foreign and Latin languages KSMA, associate professor,
Gubanov B.P. associate professor, Department of Human Anatomy

approved by HEP

Course Syllabus
Latin

Designed on the basis of curriculum: Specialty 560001- KR- General Medicine (for foreign students):

Approved by Academic Council of Higer Education Institution as of 26.06.2026 order № 11.

The course outlineendorsed by **Public Health and Health Care** Department meeting

Record of 11.09.2026 г. № 2
Valid for: 2026-2031 e.y. academic year
The Head of Departmemt Professor N.K. Kasiev

CHANGE RECORD SHEET for discipline (module) work program

Latin

№ п/п	Basis of application changes	Section/Clause	Change content
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			

1. OBJECTIVES OF LEARNING THE DISCIPLINE	
1.1	The purpose of this academic discipline is to provide the student practical skills that allow him/her to successfully overcome the terminological difficulties of the international Greek-Latin terminology when mastering the cultural and professional competences in the form English language. Also to lay the foundations for the terminological preparation of future specialists, to teach students to knowingly and competently apply medical terms in Latin, as well as terms of Greek-Latin origin in English. Formation of culture of thinking, ability to generalize, analyze, perceive information. This ability to use the knowledge gained in the subsequent study of other fundamental and clinical disciplines, as well as future professional activities.

2. PLACE OF DISCIPLINE IN THE STRUCTURE BEP	
Loop (section) BEP:	B1.O.01
2.1	**Requirements for the preliminary preparation of the student:**
2.1.1	English and culture of it.
2.2	**Disciplines and practices for which the development of this discipline (module) is necessary as a previous one:**
2.2.1	Pharmacology
2.2.2	Human anatomy
2.2.3	Normal physiology

3. STUDENT'S COMPETENCES FORMED AS A RESULT OF LEARNING THE DISCIPLINE (MODULE)	
OK-2: Is able to construct logically sound, well-reasoned, and clear oral and written communication in the state language (at level B1), in the official language, and in one foreign language at the level of professional communication; is capable of engaging in professional discussions within the field of specialization and related areas.	
Know:	
Level 1	The bases of constructing sentences containing anatomical and histological terms. Basic principles of Greek-Latin constructing pharmaceutical and clinical terms. Official requirements for writing prescriptions in Latin The required minimum of lexical units for the translation of anatomical and histological terms. The elements of the Latin grammar necessary for understanding and the formation of medical terms, as well as for writing and translating receipts.
Be able to:	
Level 1	Understand and translate from Latin into English and from English into Latin Greek-Latin anatomical and histological terms without dictionary. Understand and translate from Latin into English and from English into Latin pharmaceutical and clinical terms without dictionary. Understand and translate from Latin into English and from English into Latin Greek-Latin anatomic-histological, pharmaceutical and clinical terms without dictionary. Orthographically and grammatically correctly formulate the Latin part of the receipt.
Own:	
Level 1	Medical terminology. Multidisciplinary medical terminology.

As a result of mastering the discipline, the student must

3.1	**Know:**
3.1.1	The Latin alphabet, the rules of pronunciation and stress.
3.1.2	The elements of the Latin grammar necessary for understanding and the formation of medical terms, as well as for writing and translating receipts.
3.1.3	The principles of creating international nomenclatures in Latin.
3.1.4	Typological features of terms in different sections of medical terminology.
3.1.5	Basic medical and pharmaceutical terminology in Latin language.
3.1.6	Official requirements for the formulation of a receipt in Latin language.
3.1.7	Ways and means of forming terms in anatomical, clinical and pharmaceutical terminology.
3.1.8	600 terminological units and terminological elements at the level of long-term memory as an active terminological reserve.

3.2	**Be able to:**
3.2.1	Read and write in Latin language.
3.3	**Own:**
3.3.1	Medical terminology.
3.3.2	Multidisciplinary medical terminology.
3.3.3	Vast and diversified medical terminology that will be in demand on the next courses in the study of special subjects.
3.3.4	To use knowledge of medical terminology in Latin in professional communication and interpersonal communication.

4. STRUCTURE AND CONTENT OF THE DISCIPLINE (MODULE)

Activity code	Name of sections and topics / type of lesson /	Semester / Course	Hours	Competencies	Literature	Interact.	Etc. prep.	Note
	Section I. "Anatomical Terminology"							
1.1	Introduction to the course "Latin and Fundamentals of Medical Terminology" /Pr/	1	2	OK-2	L1.1L2.1 E1 E2			
1.2	Introduction to the course "Anatomical Terminology". Phonetics: reading and pronunciation /iw/	1	2	OK-2	L1.1L2.1 E1 E2			
1.3	Noun and its grammatical categories /Pr/	1	2	OK-2	L1.1L2.1 E1 E2			
1.4	Adjective. Two groups of adjectives. Degrees of comparison of adjectives /Pr/	1	2	OK-2	L1.1L2.1 E1 E2			
1.5	Structure of anatomical terms. Principles of noun-adjective agreement /Pr/	1	2	OK-2	L1.1L2.1 E1 E2			
1.6	Structure of multi-word anatomical terms /Pr/	1	4	OK-2	L1.1L2.1 E1 E2	2		
1.7	An Overview Lesson. Revision of the learnt material /iw/	1	2	OK-2	L1.1L2.1 E1 E2			
	Section II. "Pharmaceutical Terminology". "Clinical Terminology"							
2.1	Standard prescription phrases Indicating orders and instructions /Pr/	1	2	OK-2	L1.1l2.1 E1 E2			
2.2	Introduction to the course "Pharmaceutical Terminology" /iw/	1	2	OK-2	L1.1L2.1 E1 E2			
2.3	The most -used prescription phrases /Pr/	1	2	OK-2	L1.1L2.1 E1 E2			
2.4	Greek and Latin elements carrying information about pharmaceutical characteristics of a drug /Pr/	1	2	OK-2	L1.1L2.1 E1 E2			
2.5	Word-formative and grammar structure of pharmaceutical terms /Pr/	1	2	OK-2	L1.1L2.1 E1 E2			
2.6	Word-formative and grammar structure of two-word pharmaceutical terms /iw/	1	2	OK-2	L1.1L2.1 E1 E2			
2.7	Names of medicinal plants /iw/	1	2	OK-2	L1.1L2.1 E1 E2			
2.8	Medical prescription Requirements to the Latin part of a prescription /Pr/	1	2	OK-2	L1.1L2.1 E1 E2			
2.9	Liquids and semisolids in prescriptions /iw/	1	2	OK-2	L1.1L2.1 E1 E2			

2.10	Latin names of chemical elements. Acids names. Names of oxides, peroxides, hydroxides /Pr/	1	2	ОК-2	L1.1L2.1 E1 E2			
2.11	Latin names of chemical elements /iw/	1	2	ОК-2	L1.1L2.1 E1 E2			
2.12	Latin names of salts in prescriptions /Pr/	1	2	ОК-2	L1.1l2.1 E1 E2			
2.13	Latin names of salts in prescriptions. Greek and Latin elements carrying information on chemical composition of a drug /iw/	1	1	ОК-2	L1.1L2.1 E1 E2			
2.14	The most important universally accepted abbreviations /iw/	1	2	ОК-2	L1.1l2.1 E1 E2			
2.15	An Overview Lesson. Revision of the learnt material /iw/	1	1	ОК-2	L1.1L2.1 E1 E2			
2.16	Introduction to the course “Clinical Terminology” /Pr/	1	2	ОК-2	L1.1L2.1 E1 EЭ2			
2.17	Roots and suffixes used in the Greek and Latin medical terms /Pr/	1	2	ОК-2	L1.1L2.1 E1 E2			
2.18	Latin names of acids and salts in prescriptions /iw/	1	1	ОК-2	L1.1L2.1 E1 E2			
2.19	Latin and Greek prefixes /iw/	1	1	ОК-2	L1.1L2.1 E1 E2			
2.20	Latin and Greek suffixes /iw/	1	1	ОК-2	L1.1L2.1 E1 E2			
2.21	Clinical Terminology # 1 /Pr/	1	2	ОК-2	L1.1L2.1 E1 E2			
2.22	Clinical Terminology /iw/	1	1	ОК-2	L1.1L2.1 E1 E2			
2.23	Clinical Terminology # 2 /Pr/	1	2	ОК-2	L1.1L2.1 E1 E2			
2.24	Clinical Terminology # 3 /Pr/	1	2	ОК-2	L1.1L2.1 E1 E2	2		
2.25	An Overview Lesson. Revision of the learnt material /iw/	1	1,8	ОК-2	L1.1L2.1 E1 E2			
2.26	/Contact/	1	0,2	ОК-2	L1.1L2.1 E1 E2			

5. EVALUATION FUND

5.1. Test questions and tasks

Questions for checking the level of training “Know”:

Section I. Anatomical Terminology

1. How many declensions are there in Latin? How to determine the declension?
2. Name the signs of declension of nouns.
3. What are the components of the dictionary form of the noun?
4. How to determine the gender and the declension of nouns?
5. How to determine the stem of a noun?
6. What is the dictionary form of the adjectives (1 group, 2group and comparative degree)?
7. The principles of coordination adjectives with nouns.
8. Agreement of adjectives and nouns.
9. Structural types of anatomical and histological terms.

Section II. Pharmaceutical Terminology and Prescriptions. Clinical Terminology.

1. Use of the verb in prescription formulations: imperative and subjunctive moods
2. Trivial names of medicinal substances.
3. Frequency segments in the names of medicines.
4. To name in Latin the names of medicinal forms, parts of plants.
5. How are names of acids, oxides, salts formed according to the international method?
6. What rules are recommended to use when writing in Latin the names of acids, oxides, salts?
7. One should be able to write the Latin part of the receipt correctly. One should know the grammatical dependence in the

receipt line.
8. Rules for prescribing tablets and suppositories in Latin.
9. Principles of abbreviations in receipts.
10. Students have to identify the suffixes, which are often used in clinical terminology.
11. Students have to know the meanings of derived words with suffixes: -itis, -osis, - ismus, -oma, -iosis.
12. Students have to know the meaning of the Latin and Greek prefixes.
13. Students have to be able to translate the clinical term from Latin into English and from English into Latin.
14. What is the meaning of the Greek terminology elements: -logia, -logus, -lysis, -gramma, - graphia, -aemia, -stomia, - ectomia, -tomia and so on?
15. Students have to know the Greek-Latin doublet designations of organs and tissues. Students have to know Greek terminological elements, denoting pathological changes in organs and tissues, therapeutic and surgical techniques.
16. Students have to know the Greek-Latin doublet notation of secrets, secretions, sex, age.
17. Students have to know single terminological elements, which denote functional and pathological states, processes.

Assignments for testing the level of proficiency (skills and ability):

Section I. Anatomical Terminology.

1. Make up grammatical agreement of following adjectives with nouns and put endings: tuberciiluinthyr(e)oide... superi... (superior thyroid tubercle);
   fissura orbital... inferi... (lower orbital fissure);
   linea glute... anteri... (anterior gluteal line);
   foramen ischiadic... min... (small ischiadic opening);
2. Translate into Latin:
   bony partition of nose dorsal nerve of scapula lateral angle of eye
   superior articular process of vertebra process of inferior nasal concha
3. Translate into English:
   Linea ossis aspera.
   Foramen occipitale magnum.
   Nervus alveolaris inferior.
   Sulcus linguae medianus.
   Foramen infraorbitale maxillae

Section II. Pharmaceutical Terminology and Prescriptions. Clinical Terminology

1. Translate the following prescriptions from English into Latin:

1) Take: Tablets of Tetracycline with nystatin coated 100 000 ED number 25
Give.
Write on a label:
#

2) Take: Sulfadimezin Streptocid
Synthomycin of each 1,0
Mix to make a powder
Give.
Write on a label:
#

3) Take: Powder of ampicillin for suspensions 60,0
Give in a dark phial
Write on a label:
#

Clinical Terminology

1. Form the Greek &Latin clinical terms according to the following meanings: fixation of small intestine uterine bleeding
   removal of nerve
   cutting of lung tumor of spleen removal of the cornea; X-ray examination of veins; disease of the vessel;
   loss of the voice;
   large tongue;
   study of tuberculosis;
   monophobia

5.2. Course work topics (projects)

Discipline does not provide for this work.

5.3. Appraisal Fund

Written questionnaire
1. Noun (to define the gender of nouns, to define declination, to write in the dictionary form and to find the basis of nouns, to translate into Latin in the dictionary form).
2. Adjectives of the first and second groups. Comparative degree of adjectives (writes in the dictionary form; to put an adjective in the genitive case; determine declination; translate into Latin in the dictionary form).
3. Principles of noun-adjective grammatical agreement. (translate into Latin in the dictionary form; translate terms by making an agreement).
4. The structure of long anatomical term (translate terms into Latin).
5. The verb. Imperative and subjunctive moods. Standard prescription phrases Indicating orders and instructions (translate into the Latin language prescription phrases).
6. Prepositions. Prescription phrases with prepositions (translate into Latin language prescription phrases with prepositions).
7. Frequency segments in trivial names of medicines (translate into Latin language the names of medicines and explain the pharmaceutical characteristics of a drug).
8. Structure of the pharmaceutical term (translate terms into Latin language).
9. Structure of the receipt (translate receipts into Latin language).
10. Chemical nomenclature in Latin language. The general principles of the names of acids, oxides (translate into Latin language the names of acids and oxides, translate receipts into Latin language).
11. General principles of the name of salts (translate the names of salts into Latin language, translate receipts).
12. Latin and Greek prefixes and suffixes (to translate terms from Latin into English language, to explain the meaning of prefixes and suffixes)
13. Word formations in clinical terminology. Greek-Latin doublet designations of organs, parts of the body, terminological elements, denoting teaching, science, treatment, suffering, illness (to form terms with a given meaning).
14. Word formation. Greek terminological elements, denoting pathological changes in organs and tissues, therapeutic and surgical techniques (to form terms with a given value)
15. Word formation. Greek -Latin doublet designations of tissues, organs, secrets, secretions (to form terms with a given meaning, to understand terms by composition)
16. Word formation. Single terminological elements denoting functional and pathological conditions, processes (to form terms with a given value, to disassemble terms by composition).
Control work “Structure of the anatomical terms”
Control work “Structure of the pharmaceutical terms”
Control work “Clinical terminology” (the list of tasks of control works in Appendix 1)
Test (list of test questions in Annex 2)

5.4. List of types of appraisal tools

Written survey
Passing unit
Test
(List of assessment scales for all types of evaluation tools in the annex)

6. EDUCATIONAL, METHODOLOGICAL AND INFORMATION SUPPORT OF THE DISCIPLINE(MODULE)

6.1. Recommended reading

6.1.1. Main literature

	Authors, compilers	Title	Publisher, year
Л1.1	Alkeshova B.A., Shosheva T.N.	Latin textbook for foreign medical students: edicational guidance for students	Bishkek: KRSU Publishing House 2025

6.1.2. Additional literature

	Authors, compilers	Title	Publisher, year
Л2.1	Alkeshova B.A.	Latin textbook for foreign medical students: edicational guidance for students	Bishkek: KRSU Publishing House 2024

6.2. List of resources of the information and telecommunication network "Internet"

Э1	Latin language	http://www.e-reading.by/bookreader.php/
Э2	library krsu	https://e-lib.krsu.kg/

6.3. List of information and educational technologies

6.3.1 Competence-based educational technologies

6.3.1.1	1. Traditional educational technologies: practical classes, consultations, focused on the communication of knowledge, passed on to students in finished form.

6.3.1.2	2. Innovative educational technology: lessons in an interactive way, individual and group work, conducting classes in the form of a game, training posts on a topic that form the system of thinking.
6.3.1.3	3. Information and educational technologies: independent use by the student of computer technology and Internet resources for the implementation of practical classes and independent work.
	6.3.2 List of information reference systems and software
6.3.2.1	http://www.twirpx.com/file/63143/

7. MATERIAL AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT OF THE DISCIPLINE (MODULE)	
7.1	1. The offices are located in the Alamedin1 microdistrict, building №. 1,2
7.2	2. Classroom № 2.25 - 18 seats for practical classes, independent work, visual aids - stands, board
7.3	3. Classroom № 2.6 - 20 seats for practical classes, independent work, visual aids - stands, board
7.4	4. Classroom № 2.7 - 16 seats for practical classes, independent work, visual aids - stands, board
7.5	5. Information sources
7.6	6. Chats for each topic.
7.7	7. Posters "Name of oils", "Acids". "Salts", "Latin alphabet". "Sample receipt" and so on.
7.8	8. Method books
7.9	9. Technical training aids:
7.10	10. Computer, printer, map- case

8. METHODOLOGICAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR STUDENTS ON LEARNING THE DISCIPLINE (MODULE)

(Task card on the discipline in Appendix 4)
It is recommended to organize the time in right order for the studying the discipline as follows.
During the preparation for a practical lesson, student should first read the summary with the teacher's explanations. While doing the exercises, student first need to understand what they need to do in the exercise, and then proceed to its implementation.
Work with literature
The theoretical material of the course becomes more understandable when in addition to the summary, the student study books.
After studying the main topic, it is recommended to perform several exercises.
Preparation for the boundary and intermediate control works.
During the preparation process for intermediate control, it is necessary to study the theory: the definitions of all concepts before understanding material, and independently do some exercises. Independent work of students is organized based on all topics and sections studied.
Independent work is carried out in the form of:
- work on Internet sites in the Latin language.
- work with teaching aids developed by the staff of the department,
- performance of written assignments;
- preparation of tables and posters on the topics studied.
The current control of knowledge is carried out by the teacher during each practical session.
Conducting a written survey, the criterion for a positive evaluation is that less than 60% of the tasks are fulfilled.
Boundary control of knowledge is conducted after studying the discipline section and is assessed on a scale of 100 points. The criterion for a positive evaluation is the fulfillment of more than 60% of the assignment.
The final control is carried out in the form of a credit taken with conducting a survey on the levels of “to know”, “to be able to” and “to possess”. The criterion of positive evaluation is more than 60% of correct answers.

ATTACHMENT 1

Final Test in Anatomical Terminology

1. ***Translate into Latin in the dictionary form:***

1. wing
2. head
3. upper jaw
4. nervous node
5. left
6. notch
7. oblique
8. short
9. palatine
10. lower
11. horn
12. wing-shaped
13. deep
14. middle

2. Make up grammatical agreement:

1. paries, etis m
   inferior, ius
2. tuberculum, i n
   jugularis, e
3. fossa, ae f
   pterygoideus, a, um
4. sulcus, i m
   transversus, a, um
5. processus, us m
   palatinus, a, um
6. arteria, ae f
   brevis, e
7. ganglion, i n
   thoracicus, a, um
8. os, ossis n
   palatinus, a, um

3. ***Make up grammatical agreement of following adjectives with nouns and put endings:***

1. foramen ethmoidal... anter... (anterior ethmoidal opening);
2. spina tympanic... min... (small tympanic spine);
3. processus articular... inferi... (lower articular process);
4. plexus hypogastric..superi... (superior hypogastric network);
5. ligamentum longitudinal... anteri... (anterior longitudinal ligament).

4. ***Translate into English:***

1. skeleton membri inferioris
2. nervus meatus acustici externi
3. facies alae majoris
4. incisura jugularis sterni
5. vena cerebri interna
6. facies externa aspera

5. ***Translate into Latin:***

1. bony partition of nose
2. dorsal nerve of scapula
3. lateral angle of eye
4. superior articular process of vertebra
5. process of inferior nasal concha

6. ***Translate into Latin in the dictionary form:***

1. eyelid
2. angle
3. tube
4. opening
5. bone
6. ygomatic
7. temporal

7. Make up grammatical agreement:

1. fascia, ae f
   cervicalis, e
2. os,ossis njugularis, e
3. ramus, i m longus, a, um
4. facies, ei f externus,a,um

5. cornu, us n sacralis, e
6. ganglion, i n inferior, ius
7. sinus, us m sinister, tra,trum
8. vena, ae, f profundus, a,um

8. ***Make up grammatical agreement of following adjectives with nouns and put endings:***
1. tuberciiluinthyr(e)oide... superi... (superior thyroid tubercle);
2. fissura orbital... inferi... (lower orbital fissure);
3. linea glute... anteri... (anterior gluteal line);
4. foramen ischiadic... min... (small ischiadic opening);
5. sulcus palatin... min... (small palatine furrow);

9. ***Translate into English:***
1. arteria occipitalis major
2. vena cervicalis profunda
3. fossa arteriae occipitalis
4. angulus oculi lateralis
5. cornu majus et minus
6. facies inferior cerebri

10. ***Translate into Latin:***
1. rough external surface
2. deep artery of tongue
3. temporal surface of large wing
4. zygomatic process of frontal bone
5. superior head of lateral wing- shaped muscle

Final Test in Pharmaceutical and Clinical Terminologies

1. Translate from English into Latin:

1. tablets of baralgin, 2. liniment of streptocid, 3. ophthalmic ointment of dibiomycin, 4. solution of glucose, 5. tincture of valerian root, 6. extract of buckthorn, 7. tincture of oak root, 8. emulsion of castor oil 9. liquid ammonia 10. leaf of common plantain

2. Find component elements carrying information about pharmaceutical characteristics of the drug names, give their meaning:

1. Benzonalum, 2. Dipheninum, 3. Normotensum, 4. Pyrimethaninum, 5. Streptocidum, 6. Sulfalenum, 7. Penicillaminum, 8. Erythromycinum, 9. Sulfathiazolum, 10. Sulfamethoxazolum, 11.Vancomycinum, 12. Diphenhydraminum, 13. Panadolum.

3. Translate from English into Latin:

1. spirituous solution of iodine for internal use; 2. solution of nicotinic acid; 3. diluted hydrochloric acid; 4. zinc oxide; 5. tablets of lipoic acid; 6. dragëe of ascorbinic acid, 7. yellow mercury oxide.

4. Translate from English into Latin:

1. complex liniment of salicylate, 2. isotonic solution of sodium chloride, 3.tablets of calcium gluconate, 4. coated tablets of tetracyclin hydrochloride, 5. diluted solution of hydrogen peroxide, 6. basic acetate of lead.

5. Translate the following prescriptions from English into Latin:

1) Take: Tablets of Tetracycline with nystatin coated 100 000 ED
number 25
Give.
Write on a label:
#

2) Take: Sulfadimezine
Streptocide
Synthomycine of each 1,0

Mix to make a powder
Give.
Write on a label:
#

3) Take: Powder of ampicillin for suspensions 60,0
Give in a dark phial
Write on a label:
#

4) Take: Ichthyol 1,25
Zinc oxide
Wheat starch of each 12,5
Vaseline up to 50,0
Mix to make a paste
Give.
Write on a label:
#

5) Take: Iodine 0,03
Iodide potassium 1,3
Glycerin 30,0
Peppermint oil III drops
Mix. Give.
Write on a label:
#

6. Translate from English into Latin:

1. solution of novocain, 2. tablets of octoestrol, 3. flowers of matricary, 4. decoction of oak cortex, 5. fluid extract of hawthorn, 6. tincture of valerian, 7. tincture of motherwort, 8. tablets of theophyllin, 9. oil of peppermint 10. eucalyptus leaves tincture.

7. Find component elements carrying information about pharmaceutical characteristics of the drug names, give their meaning:

1. Benzobarbitalum, 2. Methindionum, 3. Mycoseptinum, 4. Novosedum, 5. Procainum 6. Sterotestum7. Penicillinum, 8. Erythromycinum, 9. Oestradiolum, 10. Androfortum, 11.Tetracyclinum, 12. Apressinum, 13. Corticotropinum.

8. Translate from English into Latin:

1. hydrosulfuric acid; 2. nicotinic acid in tablets; 3. acetylsalicylic acid in tablets, 4. diluted solution of hydrogen peroxide; 5. phosphoric acid; 6. magnesium peroxide; 7. calcium hydroxide.

9. Translate from English into Latin:

1. sodium hydrocitrate for injections, 2. basic bismuth nitrate with belladonna extract, 3. solution of mercury cyanide, 4. solution of sulfacyl-sodium in ampoules, 5. solution of thiamin bromide, 6. aloe syrup with iron.

10. Translate the following prescriptions from English into Latin:

1) Take: Liquid hawthorn extract 25 ml
Let it be given.
Let it be labeled:
#

2) Take: Anaesthesin 2,5
Talc 15,0
Vaseline up to 50,0
Mix to make a liniment
Give.
Write on a label:
#

3) Take: Magnesium carbonate 4,0
Potassium carbonate 5,0
Sodium hydrocarbonate 1,0

Glycerin in sufficient amount
Mix to make a paste
Give.
Write on a label:
#

4) Take: Acetylsalicylic acid
Phenacetin of each 0,25
Caffeine 0,05
Give of such doses number 12 in a tablet form
Write on a label:
#

5) Take: Tincture of althea root 180 ml
Sodium hydrocarbonate
Sodium benzoate of each 5,0
Simple syrup 20,0
Mix. Give.
Write on a label:
#

11. Explain the meanings of the following terms:

1. spondyloarthritis
2. stomatoscopia
3. adenocytus
4. hysterectomia
5. aphagia
6. neurorrhaphia
7. gastroduodenostomia
8. cholecystotomia
9. haemarthrosis
10. erythropenia

12. Give the Latin spelling of the terms; explain their meaning:

1. arthropathy; 2. toxicology; 3. hysterectomy; 4. leucogram; 5. dysphagia; 6. myalgia; 7. psychiatrist; 8. encephalogram; 9. orthopedics;10. rhinoscopy

13. Build up clinical terms with the given roots and suffixes, explain their meaning:

• phleb(o)- (-gramma; -graphia; -itis; -tomia; -ectomia; -rrhaphia);

14. Form the Greek & Latin clinical terms according to the following meanings:

1. fixation of small intestine
2. uterine bleeding
3. removal of nerve
4. cutting of lung
5. tumor of spleen
6. physician who treats children
7. developing from tooth
8. internal examination of ear
9. toothache (pain)
10. any disease of joints

15. Translate the following prescriptions from English into Latin:

1) Take: Salicylic acid 5,0
Zinc oxide 0,5
Talc 50,0
Mix to make a powder
Let it be given
Let it be labeled:
#

2) Take: Yellow mercury oxide 0,6

Ichthyol 0,80
Ointment of zinc 20,0
Mix to make an ointment
Let it be given
Let it be labeled:
#

3) Take: Anaesthesin
Xeroform
Talc of each 10,0
Mix to make a powder
Give
Write on a label:
#

4) Take: Tablets of tetracycline hydrochloride 0,1 number 30
Give
Write on a label:
#

5) Take: Analgine
Amidopyrine
Phenacetin of each 0,2
Coffeine sodium benzoate 0,02
Codeine phosphate 0,015
Give of such doses number 10 in a tablet form
Write on a label:
#

16. Explain the meanings of the following terms:

1. pyuria
2. hydrophobia
3. anaesthesiologia
4. myopathia
5. phlebitis
6. ophthalmoplegia
7. cardiologia
8. chondrodystrophia
9. angioma
10. hyperglykaemia

17. Give the Latin spelling of the terms; explain their meaning:

1. gastrectomy; 2. aphonia; 3. dermatology; 4. spondylopathy 5. neurotomy 6. rhinoscopy; 7. toxicology 8. cheilorrhaphy; 9. myelography; 10. histology.

18. Build up clinical terms with the given roots and suffixes, explain their meaning:

• rhin(o)- (-scopia; -rrhagia; -rrhoea; -pathia; -itis; -algia).

19. Form the Greek & Latin clinical terms according to the following meanings:

1. fixation of the vagina;
2. tumor of the kidney;
3. inflammation of the surrounding heart tissue;
4. removal of the cornea;
5. X-ray examination of veins;
6. disease of the vessel;
7. loss of the voice;
8. large tongue;
9. study of tuberculosis;
10. monophobia

20. Translate the following prescriptions from English into Latin:

1) Take: Chloroform

Ethyl alcohol 95% - 20 ml
Ethyl ether 10 ml
Liquid ammonia 5 drops
Mix
Give Write on a label:
#

2) Take: Clear sulfur
Magnesium oxide
Sacchar of each 10,0
Mix to make a powder
Give
Write on a label:
#

3) Take: Ichthyol 1,25
Zinc oxide
Wheat starch of each 12,5
Vaseline up to 50,0
Mix to make a paste
Give
Write on a label:
#

4) Take: Suspension of hydrocortisone acetate 2,5% - 2 ml
Give of such doses number 5
Write on a label:
#

5) Take Dimedrol 0,01
Ephedrin hydrochloride 0,1
Peach oil 10 ml
Mint oil I drop
Mix
Give
Write on a label:
#

ATTACHMENT 2

Final Test

1. Choose a column where all words pronounced with “C” as [k]:

a)	b)	c)
caput	caecus	cavum
truncus	biceps	sacralis
cruciatus	cerebrum	sceleton
collum	acutus	occiput
sic	cranium	sulcus

2. Choose a column where all words pronounced with“C” as [ts]:

a)	b)	c)
cochlea	medicina	cancer
cerebrum	facies	collum
secundus	caecus	cellula
occiput	sceieton	coccyx
centum	coelia	vaccinum

3. Choose a column where all words pronounced with “S” as [z]:

a)	b)	c)
suicus	tussis	plasma
vesica	usus	basis
mensis	sirupus	fibrosus
uicus	conservare	extensio
vas	dosis	vaselinum

4. Choose a column where all words pronounced with “S” as [s]:

a)	b)	c)
fossa	cruciatus	solutio
septum	impressio	ductus
pars	ciiasma	oesopiagus
fissura	iliacus	incisivus
sacralis	platysma	sinus

5. Choose words where letter combination "ngu" is pronounced as [ngv]:
1) inguinalis, 2) lingula, 3) unguentum, 4) angulus, 5) sublingualis, 6) sanguis, 7) unguis.

6. Choose words where letter combination "ti" is pronounced as [tsi]:
1) solutio, 2) auscultatio, 3) tibia , 4) ostium, 5) tinctura, 6) distantia, 7) interstitialis.

7. Choose words where letter combination "ti" is pronounced as [ti]:
1) colitis, 2) functio, 3) intestinum, 4) eminentia, 5) articulatio, 6) ostium, 7) ratio, 8) combustio, 9) continere, 10) mixtio.

8. Choose words where letter combination “su” is pronounced as [soo]:
1) consuetudo, 2) suus, 3) suavis, 4) sulcus, 5) consumere, 6) insufficientia, 7) sutura, 8) suillus, 9) suprarenalis, 10) substantia.

9. Choose a column where all words pronounced with “C” as [k]:

a.	b. carcer	c. arcus	d. columna
civis			
scelus	cras	collum	cancer
occiput	dic	facies	columna
cyclus	concordia	ductus	coelia

10. Choose a column where all words pronounced with “C” as [ts]:

a.	cruciatus	b. truncus	c. cyclus	d. columna
	iliacus	sulcus	scelus	cancer
	occiput	facies	coelia	facies
	caelum	cancer	carcer	caput

11. Choose a column where all words pronounced with “S” as [z]:

a.	mensis	b. basis	c. ulcus
	chiasma	plasma	vas
	insula	os	semen
	causa	ossa	usus

12. Choose a

a. stella	b. ostium	c. auris
pars	mensis	cutis
testis	socialis	mensis
jussus	platysma	plasma

13. Choose words where letter combination "ti" is pronounced as [tsi]:

a. mixtio
b. Attius
c. Tibia
d. ratio

14. Choose a column where all words pronounced “C” with as [k]:

a. caput truncus occiput collum
b. caecus cras dic concordia
c. arcus collum facies ductus
d. columna sacralis lac coelia

15. Choose a column where all words pronounced with “C” as [ts]:

a.	cruciatus	b. caecus	c. cyclus	d. scelus
	iliacus	carcer	scelus	cancer
	occiput	facies	coelia	species
	caelum	cancer	collum	Caesar

16. Choose a column where all words pronounced with “S” as [z]:

a. pars	b. basis	c. rosa	d. vesica
ulcus	plasma	usus	vasa
insula	os	vasa	sinus
causa	ossa	dosis	solutio

17. Choose a column where all words pronounced with “S” as [s]:

a) professor	b) ostium	c) auris	d) ductus
sinus	mensis	cutis	febris
testis	socialis	stella	incisivus
jussus	platysma	sulcus	chiasma

18. Choose words where letter combination "ti" is pronounced as [tsi]:
- a) digestio
- b) eminentia
- c) combustio
- d) mixtio

19. Choose words where letter combination is pronounced as [h]:
- a) thorax
- b) rhaphe
- c) phalanx
- d) charta

20. Choose words where letter combination is pronounced as [eu]:
- a) chiasma
- b) oedema
- c) pleura
- d) auris

21. Choose the monophthong:
- a) costae
- b) Aurura
- c) neuter
- d) aurum

22. Choose the diagraph:
- a) diploe
- b) diaeta
- c) aegrotus
- d) oesophagus

23. Choose words where letter combination "su" is pronounced as [su]:
- a) consuetudo
- b) suavis
- c) substantia
- d) sutura

24. To choose the nouns of 1stdeclination of feminine:
nervus, facies, costa, genu, vertebra, scapula, arcus, mandibula, encephalon.

25. To choose the nouns of 2ndand 4thdeclinations of masculine:
musculus (i), processus (us), cornu, ala, ductus (us), cerebrum, humerus (i), species, sulcus (i).

26. To choose the nouns of 2ndand 4th declinations of neuter:
dies, genu, cavum, cranium, pars, tuberculum, sinus, sternum.

27. Knowing declination, finish writing completion of Gen. Sing.:

Nom.	Gen.	declension
angulus	angul....	II
lamina	lamin....	I
abdomen	abdomin ..	III
fossa	foss..	I
truncus	trunc..	II
genu	gen..	IV
os	oss..	III
facies	faci...	V
hiatus	hiat...	IV

28. Attention! Errors!

a) digitus (n); sutura (m); cornu (f); species (f); mesencephalon (m); tuberculum (f); musculus (m); vena (n); cavum (n).

b) osteon, i n (III); magister, tri m (V); lobus, i m (I); dorsum, i n (IV); processus, us m (III); species, ei f (II); caput,itis n (IV); pars, partis f (III).

c) sternum, ae n (II); fovea, ei f (I); gyrus, us m (II); dies, is m (V); nervus, is m (II); costa, us f (I); processus, i m (IV); enteron, ae n (II); genu, i n (IV).

29. Attention! Errors!

lacrimalis(n), anterius (m), coccygeus (n), spinosa (n), profundum (m), superior (n), minus (m), orbitale (f), sinister (f), costalis (m), major (n).

30. Find the adjectives of I group:

palatinus, brevis, costalis, major, transversus, inferius, minor, vera, mastoideum, alare.

31. Find the adjectives of 1 group masculine:

vertebralis, media, venosus, jugulare, spongiosus, anterius, medianus, externum.

32. Find the adjectives of 1 group feminine:

asper, profunda, internum, articularis, sacrale, posterior, acustica, libera.

33. Find the adjectives of 1 group neuter:

opticum, mediana, inferius, squamosum, sinister, fibularis, asperum, dorsale.

34. Find the adjectives of II group:

coccygeus, posterior, sphenoidalis, ovale, temporalis, minus, parietale, rotundum.

35. Find the adjectives of II group neuter:

vaginalis, cervicale, major, ossea, ethmoidale, compactum, nasale, anterius.

36. Find the adjectives of II group masculine and feminine:

sinister, frontalis, lacrimalis, proprium, cervicale, palatinus, orbitalis, longa.

37. Find the adjectives of comparative degree:

cranialis, osseus, superior, brevis, albius, petrosa, minor, laterale, latior, anterior.

38. Make up grammatical agreement of the following adjectives with the given nouns:

palatal ■——_____

costal surface above

palatinus (m)
palatina (f)
palatinum (n)

facies, ei

Facies palatina

39.

costalis (m)
costalis (f)
costale (n) .

facies, ei

Facies costalis

40.

superior (m)
superior (f)
superius (n)

facies, ei

Facies superior

41.

zygomatic
occipital
large

muscle

42.

zygomaticus (m)
zygomatica (f)
zygomaticum (n)

musculus, i m

43.

occipitalis (m)
occipitalis (f)
occipitale (n)

Musculus zygomaticus
musculus, i m

Musculus occipitalis

44.

major (m)
major (f) musculus, i m
majus (n)

Musculus major

external

lateral outgrowth

small

externus (m)

externa (f) tuberculum, i n

externum (n)

Tuberculum externum

46.

lateralis (m)

lateralis (f) ___——tuberculum, i n

laterale (n)

Tuberculum laterale

47.

minor (m)

minor (f) tuberculum, i n

minus (n)

Tuberculum minus

48. ***Choose suitable ending of adjectives for these nouns:***

45.

1. processus, us m (posterior, ius)
2. facies, ei f (dorsalis, e)
3. cornu, us n (major, jus)

4. nervus, i m (transversus, a, um)
5. vena, ae f (gastricus, a, um)
6. recessus, us m (lateralis, e)
7. incisura, ae f (anterior, ius)
8. ligamentum, i n (longitudinalis, e)
9. ganglion, in(thoracicus, a, um)
10. brachium, i n (sinister, tra, trum)

Choose correct combinations:

49.
fascia, ae f
cervicalis, e
50.
os,ossis n
longus, a, um
51.
ramus, i m
superior, ius
52.
facies, ei f
externus, a, um
53.
cornu, us n
sacralis, e
54.
ganglion, i n
inferior, ius

a) fascia cervicale

b) fascia cervicalis

a) os longa
b) os longum
a) ramus superior
b) ramus superius
a) facies externum
b) facies externa
a) cornu sacrale
b) cornu sacralis
a) ganglion inferior

b) ganglion inferius
55.
sinus, us m
sinister,tra,trum
56.
vena, ae, f
profundus, a, um
57.
processus, us m
articularis e

58.
fossa, ae f
superior, ius
59. scapula, ae f
dexter,tra,trum
60. musculus, i m
longus, a, um
61. ligamentum, i n
transversus, a, m
62. foramen, inis n
jugularis,e

63. crista, ae f
a) sinus sinistra
b) sinus sinister

a) vena profundus
b) vena profunda

a) processus articularis
b) processus articulare

a) fossa superior
b) fossa superius

lateralis, e

64. canalis, is m
vertebralis, e

a) scapula dextra
b) scapula dexter

65. facies, ei f
articularis, e

a) musculus longum
b) musculus longus

a) ligamentum transversum
b) ligamentum transversa

a) foramen jugularis
b) foramen jugulare

a) crista laterale

Make up grammatical agreement and put the terms into Genitive singular:
66. paries, etis m
inferior, ius

67. tuberciilum, i n

jugularis, e

68. fossa, ae f

pterygoideus, a, um

69. *Find in the drug names component elements carrying information about pharmaceutical characteristics* "containing *benzol"**:***

1. Erythromycinum
2. Pyocidum
3. Thiophosphamidum
4. Benzonalum
5. Chloraminum
6. Sarcolysinum

70. Choose all words pronounced with "C" as [ts]:

a) plicae
b) auricula
c) chiasma
d) cellula
e) calyx

71. Choose a noun:

a) medulla
b) membranaceus
c) triquetrum
d) contortus
e) palatinus

72. Choose a noun of masculine:

a) crus, cruris
b) humerus,i
c) tempus, oris
d) tractus,us
e) glomus, eris

73. *Make up grammatical agreement of the following adjectives with the given nouns:*

a) Cornuinferi...
b) Lobussuperi...
c) facies anteri.
d) foramen min.
e) fissure superi.

74. *Find component elements carrying information about pharmaceutical characteristics, give their meaning*"containing*chlorine"**::***

-cyclin-
-myco-
-chlor-
-mycin-

75. *Find component elements carrying information about pharmaceutical characteristics, give their meaning* "cholagogic, bile-expelling"***:***

a) Nitrofunginum
b) Testosteronum
c) Prochodolum
d) Cholagonum

76. Fixation of the vagina-

a) pathomorphosis
b) pathogenesis
a) colpopexia
b) pathologia
c) logopathia

77. Study of tumours-

a) tumor, oris m
b) oncologia

a) oncologus
b) coma, atis n
c) blastoma, atis n

78. Internal examination of ear -

a) osteoma
b) otoscopia
b) osteochondrosis
c) otitis
d) osteomalacia

ATTACHMENT 3

EXAMINATION GRADING SCALE (Midterm Examination)

85-100%

- deep and strong acquisition of material of the theme: “Structure of the anatomic term”“Plural of Nouns and Adjectives”, ‘Third declension of Nouns”, “Structure of the Pharmaceutical Term”, “Clinical terminology'.
- reproduction of learning material on module themes with required high accuracy level.

70-84%

- existence of insignificant mistakes in module material presentation;
- demonstration to students of knowledge in volume of the learned program;
- accurate presentation of learning material.

60-69%

- existence of essential mistakes in answers on a module theme;
- demonstration to the students of insufficient knowledge of the learned program;
- inaccurate presentation of learning material at the answer.

less than 60%

- lack of the theme material knowledge;
- serious mistakes at the answer.

MULTIPLE-CHOICE TESTGRADING SCALE (formative assessment)

1. There are 50 closed-ended questions in one task.
2. Optional ready answers are given to each task, one is correct and others are wrong.
3. A student needs to remember: the correct answer has to be in each task with choice of one correct answer.
4. 2 points are given for each correct answer.
5. Total assessment score is defined as a sum of the gained points.
6. Grade is made in %.

WRITTEN ASSIGNMENT GRADING SCALE (Formative Assessment- “TO KNOW”, “TO BE ABLE”, “TO HAVE”)

At assessment of written responses for checking of a proficiency level the following criteria are considered:

1. Knowledge of the medical terminology;
2. Knowledge of the word order, appropriate endings, dictionary form of nouns and adjectives;
3. Knowledge of lexicon within the studied subject;
4. Knowledge of prefixes, suffixes, terminological element in clinical terminology.

5-point grade estimates full and competent answer which shows firm knowledge of the subject.
4-point grade estimates an answer finding firm knowledge. However, 1-2 mistakes are allowed.
3-point grade estimates an answer confirming generally knowledge of the subject but there is a significant amount of mistakes (more than 2-3).
2-point grade estimates an answer in which a student shows partial or small understanding of the subject. Many task requirements aren't met.
0-point grade estimates an answer at which a student shows misunderstanding of a problem, or there is no an answer.

ATTACHMENT 4

Subject Flow Sheet

Latin (General Medicine) I semester

	Control	Form of Control	Credit minimum	Credit maximum	Control schedule (semester
Module 1					
Section 1. Anatomic- histological terminology. Noun. Declension features. Gender identification. Dictionary form. Word-formative and grammar structure of anatomical term.	Formative assessment	Activity; attendance; current academic performance; general questioning of lexicon; written control by cards.	5	10	7
	Midterm Examination	Examination No. 1 on the theme: "Structure of anatomical term".	15	25	
Module 2					
Section 2. Pharmaceutical terminology and Prescription. Introduction to pharmaceutical terminology. General concept on pharmaceutical terminology. Nomenclature of medicines and its components. Trivial name of medicines. Chemical nomenclature in Latin. Latin names of acids, salts, oxides. The most important universally accepted abbreviations. **Section 3. Clinical terminology.** General concepts of terminological word-formation. Frequency Latin and Greek suffixes.	Formative assessment	Activity; attendance; current academic performance; general questioning of lexicon; written control by cards.	5	10	17
	Midterm Examination	Examination No. 2 on the theme: 'Pharmaceutical terminology and Receipt" Examination No. 3 on the theme: "Clinical terminology".	15	25	
TOTAL for a semester			**40**	**70**	
Formative assessment (credit with a mark)			**20**	**30**	18
Semestrial rating on the discipline			**60**	**100**	