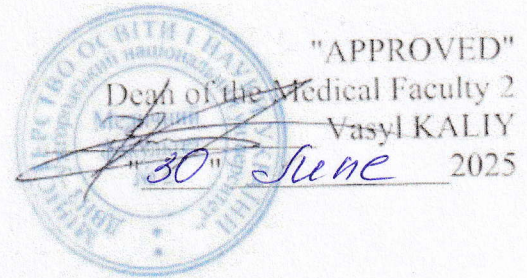


**STATE UNIVERSITY
"UZHGOROD NATIONAL UNIVERSITY"
MEDICAL FACULTY 2
Department of Public Health and Humanitarian Disciplines**



SYLLABUS

CC 4. LATIN LANGUAGE AND MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY

Educational level	Second (Master)
Subject area	22 "Health" / I "Health and Social Welfare"
Specialty	222 "Medicine" / I2 "Medicine"
Educational program	"General Medicine"
Discipline status	Compulsory
The language of instruction	English

Uzhhorod 2025

"Latin language and medical terminology" syllabus for higher education seekers of the subject area 22 "Health", specialty 222 "Medicine", educational program "General medicine".

Authors:

Tetiana VAINAGII, Candidate of Pedagogical Sciences, associate professor.

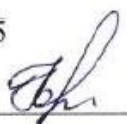
The syllabus was discussed and approved at the meeting of the Department of Public Health and Humanitarian Disciplines

Minutes № 10/1 of « 13 » June 2025

Head of the Department  / Renata POHORILIAK/

Approved by the Scientific-Methodical Commission of the Medical Faculty 2

Minutes № 10 of « 16 » June 2025

Head of the Scientific-Methodical Commission  / Nataliia MALETS /

1. DESCRIPTION OF THE EDUCATIONAL SUBJECT

Names of indicators	Distribution of academic hours according to curriculum	
	Full-time study	Extramural form of study
ECTS credits – 4	Year of training:	
Total number of hours – 120	1 st	
Number of modules – 3	Semester:	
Weekly academic hours for full-time study: class-room academic hours – 2 student's self-study hours – 1	1, 2	
	Lectures: -	
	-	
	Practical classes (seminars):	
	70	
Type of final control: credit	Laboratory classes: -	
Form of final control: written	Self-study:	
	50	

2. PURPOSE OF THE EDUCATIONAL SUBJECT

The goal of studying the discipline "Latin language and medical terminology" is to assimilate the program lexical, grammar and word-building material of the course at the level of conscious and competent use of the Latin medical terminology in practice.

According to the educational program, the study of discipline contributes to the formation of the following competencies in higher education applicants:

General competencies:

GC 2. The ability to learn and master modern knowledge.

GC 4. Knowledge and understanding of the subject field and understanding of professional activity.

GC 8. Ability to interpersonal interaction.

GC 11. Ability to search, process and analyze information from various sources.

Professional competencies:

PC 1. Ability to collect medical information about the patient and analyze clinical data.

PC 21. The ability to clearly and unambiguously convey own knowledge, conclusions and arguments on health care issues as well as related issues to specialists and non-specialists, in particular to students.

3. PREREQUISITES FOR STUDYING EDUCATIONAL SUBJECT

There no disciplines providing studying of "Latin language and medical terminology" included in educational program.

4. EXPECTED LEARNING OUTCOMES

According to the educational program "General Medicine", the study of the discipline "The Latin language and medical terminology" should ensure the achievement of the following program learning outcomes (PLO) by higher education seekers:

Program learning outcomes	PLO code
To have thorough knowledge of the structure of professional activity. To be able to carry out professional activities that require knowledge updating and integration. To be responsible for professional development, as well as to be able to carry out further professional training with a high level of autonomy.	PLO 1
To clearly and unambiguously convey own knowledge, conclusions and arguments on health care problems and related issues to specialists and non-specialists.	PLO 25

Expected learning outcomes that should be achieved by students after mastering the discipline "The Latin language and medical terminology":

ELO code	Expected learning outcomes of the discipline	PLO code
ELO 1	To know the fundamentals of Latin grammar: syntactic and morphological features of the Latin language.	PLO 1
ELO 25	To translate clinical diagnoses within the level of tasks set to solve professional issues.	PLO 25

5. DIAGNOSTIC TOOLS AND EVALUATION CRITERIA OF LEARNING OUTCOMES

Means of assessment and methods of demonstrating learning outcomes

Means of assessment and methods of demonstrating learning outcomes in the discipline are:

ELO 1	Oral work in group to assess the knowledge of grammar rules and lexical material. Written work with the assignments based on grammar and lexis which correspond to the topics.
ELO 2	Individual written assignments to assess grammar knowledge. Test control of the knowledge of basic vocabulary.
ELO 3	Individual written assignments with the following group analysis of the translated names.
ELO 10	Group discussion of questions to compare the Latin and English medical names as for their sound and spelling. Written individual assignments on translation.
ELO 11	Written individual assignments on translation of different as for grammar and vocabulary medical names from Latin into English and from English into Latin.

Forms of control and criteria for evaluating learning outcomes

Forms of current control: current oral and written work with the assignments corresponding to the topic;

current test control on content modules;

Form of module control: final module test (written).

Form of final semester control: credit

Distribution of points received by higher education seekers (module 1)

Current assessment and self-study									Module test	Sum
T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	T6	T7	T8	T9	80	200
9	6	8	7	8	7	7	8	8		
T10	T11	T12	T13	T14	T15	T16	-	-		
8	8	7	7	8	7	7	-	-		

T1, T2 ... – topics

Distribution of points received by higher education seekers (module 2)

Current assessment and self-study									Module test	Sum
T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	T6	-	-	-	80	200
20	20	20	20	20	20	-	-	-		

T1, T2 ... – topics

Distribution of points received by higher education seekers (module 3)

Current assessment and self-study										Module test	Sum
T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	T6	T7	T8	T9	T10	80	200
12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12		

T1, T2 ... – topics

Evaluation of certain types of educational work on discipline

Type of activity of the higher education seekers	Module 1		Module 2		Module 3	
	Number	Maximum number of points (total)	Number	Maximum number of points (total)	Number	Maximum number of points (total)
Practical classes (seminar)	16	120	6	120	10	120
Module test	1	80	1	80	1	80
Total	17	200	7	200	11	200

Criteria of current educational activity evaluation

The grade "*excellent*" (180-200 points) is awarded to students who actively participated in the discussion of the most complicated issues on the studied topic, gave at least 90% correct answers to standardized test tasks, completed written tasks without errors, completed practical tasks and properly presented their results.

The grade "*good*" (148-179 points) is awarded to students who participated in the discussion of the most complicated issues on the studied topic, gave at least 74% correct answers to standardized test tasks, made some minor mistakes in answers to written tasks, completed practical tasks and properly presented their results.

The grade "*satisfactory*" (120-147 points) is awarded to students who participated in the discussion of the most complicated issues on the studied topic, gave at least 60% correct answers to standardized test tasks, made significant mistakes in answers to written tasks, completed practical tasks and properly presented their results.

The grade "*unsatisfactory*" (0-119 points) is awarded to students who did not participate in the discussion of the most complicated issues on the studied topic, gave less than 60% correct answers to standardized test tasks, made gross mistakes in answers to written tasks or did not answer them at all, did not complete practical tasks and did not properly present their results.

Criteria for module test evaluation

A module test is done by completing prepared tasks (test cards) with different cards having the same difficulty level. All students are allowed to complete the module test, regardless of the current assessment's results and the presence of unfulfilled missed practical classes. The period of 1.5 hours is given to complete the entire module test. It is forbidden to use any information sources while completing the module test.

The grade "*excellent*" (180-200 points) is awarded to students who gave at least 90% correct answers to standardized test tasks and completed written tasks without errors.

The grade "*good*" (148-179 points) is awarded to students who gave at least 74% of the correct answers to standardized test tasks and made some minor mistakes in the answers to written tasks.

A student who gave at least 60% of the correct answers to standardized test tasks and made significant mistakes in the answers to written tasks receives the grade "*satisfactory*" (120-147 points).

The grade "*unsatisfactory*" (0-119 points) is awarded to students who gave less than 60% correct answers to standardized test tasks, made gross errors in answers to written tasks, or did not provide answers to the designed written tasks.

Criteria for the final semester control evaluation

The final semester rating is calculated as the arithmetic average of two modules. According to the Regulation on the assessment of students' educational achievements according to the credit-module system, if the final module grade is at least 120 points, then with the consent of the student, it can be counted as the final (semester) grade for the academic discipline. Students who are not satisfied with the final positive grades given by the teacher based on the results of module tests, as well as those who received "*unsatisfactory*" grades and at the same time have no unfulfilled practical (laboratory) classes, have the right to take a credit (exam) in the discipline. Full-time students are admitted to the final

(semester) control of a specific discipline in the form of a credit or exam if, based on the results of the module tests, they scored at least 35 per cent of the possible points. Based on the results of the answers given during the exam/credit, a grade is awarded according to a 200-point scale. Regardless of whether the student takes the exam (credit) because their final module grade is unsatisfactory (70-119 points) or to increase the positive grade, the teacher gives the student a grade based solely on the level of their knowledge, demonstrated during the exam (credit), that is, based on 200 points, but the final (semester) grade cannot be lower than the final module grade.

Criteria for the module final semester control evaluation

- the grade "*excellent*" (180-200 points, A) is awarded to students who: have comprehensive, systematic, and deep knowledge of educational and syllabus material; are able to independently perform the tasks prescribed by the syllabus, apply the acquired knowledge and skills in non-standard situations; learned the basic and familiarized themselves with the additional literature recommended by the program; mastered the interrelationship of the main concepts of the discipline and are aware of their importance for the profession they acquire; freely express their own opinions, independently evaluate various life phenomena and facts, revealing their personal position; independently determine the individual goals of their own educational activity, revealed creative abilities and used them when studying the syllabus material, as well as demonstrated interest to scientific work.
- grade "*good*" (164-179 points, B) is awarded to students who: have comprehensive, systematic, and deep knowledge of educational and syllabus material, including applying it in practice, have sufficient systematic knowledge in accordance with the syllabus material, apply it reasonably in different situations; have the ability to independently search for information, as well as to analyze, set and solve professionally oriented problems; while answering the exam/credit questions they might have some inaccuracies, with correcting those themselves. The student should also be able to choose convincing arguments to confirm the studied material;
- the grade "*good*" (148-163 points, C) is awarded to students who: completed the work in general, but during the final control make a certain number of mistakes; are able to compare, generalize, systematize information under the guidance of a teacher, in general independently apply it in practice, control their own activities; learned the curriculum material, successfully completed the tasks prescribed by the program, familiarized themselves with the basic literature recommended by the program;
- the grade "*satisfactory*" (128-147 points, D) is awarded to students who: know the basic syllabus material to the extent necessary for further study and its use in the future profession; perform tasks well, but with a significant number of errors; familiarized themselves with the basic literature recommended by the syllabus; make mistakes when completing tasks during classes or exams but find ways to correct them under the guidance of the teacher.
- the grade "*satisfactory*" (120-127 points, E) to students who: have basic knowledge of educational and syllabus material in the amount necessary for further study and its application in the future profession, and the performance of tasks meets the minimal criteria. Knowledge is reproductive in nature.
- grade "*unsatisfactory*" (70-119 points, FX) is awarded to students who: revealed significant gaps in the knowledge of the main syllabus material and made fundamental mistakes during the completion of tasks provided by the syllabus.
- grade "*unsatisfactory*" (0-69 points, F) is awarded to students who learned the educational material only at the level of elementary recognition and reproduction of individual facts or did not learn it at all; made gross errors when completing the tasks provided by the syllabus; cannot continue their studies and are not ready for professional activity after graduating from the university without re-studying this discipline.

6. SYLLABUS

6.1. The content of the discipline

Module I.

Content module 1. Phonetics. The structure of anatomical and histological names.

Topic 1. Introduction into medical terminology. History of the Latin language and medical terminology. Phonetics. Latin alphabet. Classification of sounds. Diphthongs. Digraphs. The use of letter “y” in Greek word-building components and prefixes.

Topic 2. Phonetics. Long and short syllables. Rules of accent.

Topic 3. The notion of “scientific term”. Noun. Grammar categories of nouns. 5 declensions of nouns. Dictionary form and the stem of nouns. Case endings of Latin nouns.

Topic 4. Noun. Nominative and Genitive cases of Latin nouns. The role of Nominative and Genitive case forms in the structure of anatomical and histological names. Composition of plural forms in Nominative and Genitive cases.

Topic 5. Adjective in anatomical terminology. Grammar categories. Adjectives of the 1st and 2nd classes, their gender endings. Coordination with nouns in Nominative case singular.

Topic 6. Adjective. Coordination with nouns in indirect cases. Degrees of comparison. The use of comparative and superlative forms of adjectives in anatomical names.

Topic 7. Morphological and syntactical structure of two-word and multi-word anatomical names.

Content module 2. Systematic study of nouns and adjectives as material for composing anatomical and histological names.

Topic 8. The 1st declension of nouns and adjectives. Suffixes of the nouns of the 1st declension. The nouns of Greek origin in the 1st declension. Greek equivalents of Latin nouns. Prepositions. Most widely used prepositions of Accusative and Ablative cases.

Topic 9. The 2nd declension of nouns and adjectives. Masculine and neuter gender. Exceptions to the rules of gender. Suffixes of the adjectives of the 1st class. Greek equivalents of Latin nouns of the 2nd declension. Analysis of anatomical sentences with prepositions (cum nervo, cum arteria meningeae et al.).

Topic 10. The 3rd declension of nouns. Dictionary form. The types of stems in the nouns of the 3rd declension. Types of declining (consonant, vowel, mixed). Gender paradigm of the 3rd declension. Case endings of the 3rd declension.

Topic 11. The 3rd declension of nouns. Masculine gender. The endings of the nouns of masculine gender in Nominative and Genitive cases. Consonant type of declining. Gender exceptions. Greek equivalents of masculine nouns in the 3rd declension. The structure of the names of muscles according to their function.

Topic 12. The 3rd declension of nouns. Feminine gender. The endings of the nouns of feminine gender in Nominative and Genitive cases. Mixed type. Gender exceptions. Greek equivalents of feminine nouns in the 3rd declension.

Topic 13. The 3rd declension of nouns. Neuter gender. The endings of the nouns of neuter gender in Nominative and Genitive cases. Vowel type. Gender exceptions. Special grammar features of Greek nouns ending in -ma and Latin noun vas, vasis n. Greek equivalents of feminine nouns in the 3rd declension.

Topic 14. Adjectives of the 3rd declension (2nd class). Word-building in the system of adjectives in the 3rd declension. Coordination with nouns of different declensions. Correspondence of Latin and English suffixes in the adjectives of the 2nd class.

Topic 15. Present participle in anatomical terminology. Word-building in the system of participles. Coordination of present participle with the nouns of different declensions.

Topic 16. 4th and 5th declensions of nouns. Gender exceptions in the 4th declension. Case endings of the 4th and 5th declensions.

Topic 17. Module control. Test questions for module control are based on the grammar and lexical material studied during the semester.

Module 2. Clinical terminology.

Content module 3. Lexical, analytical and syntactic study of clinical names.

Topic 18. Introduction into clinical terminology. Definition of clinical name. The structure of clinical names. Translation of clinical names. Arrangement of words in multiword clinical names.

Topic 19. Greek and Latin word-building components in clinical names. Initial and final word-building components in clinical names. Methods of analysis of complex clinical names.

Topic 20. Greek equivalents of Latin nouns. Composition of complex clinical names with the use of Greek word-building components. Analysis of the meaning of complex clinical names with Greek word-building components.

Topic 21. Greek equivalents of the Latin adjectives. Composition of complex clinical names with the use of Greek word-building components. Analysis of the meaning of complex clinical names with Greek word-building components.

Topic 22. Word-building with suffixes in clinical names. Most important suffixes in clinical names. Principles of translation. Methods of analysis. Most commonly used Greek prefixes in clinical names.

Topic 23. Analysis of the meaning of clinical names on the base of Latin vocabulary and grammar. Translation of clinical names with different grammar structure. Composition of clinical names according to given meaning on the base of Greek and Latin word-building components. Translation of diagnoses from basic sections of medicine: therapy, surgery and others.

Topic 24. Module control. Test questions for module control are based on the grammar and lexical material studied during the module.

Module 3. Pharmaceutical terminology.

Content module 4. Lexical and syntactic provision of pharmaceutical terminology.

Topic 25. Introduction into pharmaceutical terminology. The names of the forms of medications. The arrangement of words in multi-word pharmaceutical names. Prepositions in prescriptions. Most important professional sentences with preposition “in”.

Topic 26. Trivial names of medications. Principles of composing trivial names. Word-building components indicating pharmacological groups of medicines. Word-building components indicating pharmacological effect of medicinal forms. The group names of medicines according to their therapeutic effect. Most important professional sentences with preposition “pro”.

Topic 27. Verb. Grammar categories. The dictionary form of verbs. Identification of the verb conjugation. Imperative and subjunctive forms of verbs. Personal endings of verbs. The use of imperative and subjunctive forms in prescriptions. The verb “fio, fieri” in special prescription formulas.

Topic 28. Prescription. The structure of prescription. The Latin part of prescription. Simple and complex prescriptions. Grammar structure of the prescription line. Doses of medicinal substances in prescriptions.

Topic 29. Prescription regulations for tablets. The use of Accusative plural and Nominative singular forms in prescriptions for tablets. Additional expressions used in prescriptions.

Topic 30. Composition of prescriptions for solid, semisolid and fluid forms of medications. Translation of prescriptions for solid, semisolid and fluid forms of medications.

Topic 31. Chemical terminology. Names of chemical elements. Names of acids. Correspondence of English and Latin suffixes in the names of acids. Prescriptions with the names of chemical elements and acids.

Topic 32. Chemical terminology. Names of salts. Names of oxides. Affixes in the names of anions. Correspondence of English and Latin suffixes in the names of anions. Word-building components with chemical information in the names of medications. Names of oxides and salts in prescriptions.

Topic 33. Chemical terminology. Composition of prescriptions for different forms of medications with the names of chemical compounds. Translation of prescriptions for different forms of medications with the names of chemical compounds. Abbreviations in prescriptions.

Topic 34. Numerals in prescriptions. Numeric prefixes in pharmaceutical names. Trivial names of vitamins. Botanic nomenclature. Binominal system of botanic names. Use of botanic names in pharmacy. The names of officinal herbal blends

Topic 35. Module control. Test questions for module control are based on the grammar and lexical material studied during the module.

6.2. The structure of the discipline.

Titles of content modules and topics	Number of hours					
	Form of study:					
	Total	including				
lectures		practical classes (seminars)	laboratory work	individual work	self-study	
The 1st semester						
Module 1. Anatomical and histological terminology.						
Content module 1. Phonetics. The structure of anatomical and histological names.						
Topic 1. Introduction into medical terminology. Phonetics. Latin alphabet. Classification of sounds. Diphthongs. Digraphs.	3	-	2	-	-	1
Topic 2. Phonetics. Long and short syllables. Rules of accent.	3	-	2	-	-	1
Topic 3. The notion of “scientific term”. Noun. Grammar categories of nouns. Declensions. Dictionary form and the stem of nouns.	4	-	2	-	-	2
Topic 4. Noun. Nominative and Genitive cases. Their role in the structure of anatomical and histological names.	3	-	2	-	-	1
Topic 5. Adjective in anatomic terminology and its grammar categories. Adjectives of the 1 st and 2 nd classes, their gender endings. Coordination with nouns.	4	-	2	-	-	2
Topic 6. Adjective. Coordination with nouns in Nom. and Gen. cases. Degrees of comparison and their use in anatomical names.	3	-	2	-	-	1
Topic 7. Morphological and syntactical structure of two- and multi-word anatomical names.	4	-	2	-	-	2
Content module 2. Systematic study of nouns and adjectives as material for composing anatomical and histological names.						
Topic 8. The 1 st declension of nouns and adjectives. Suffixes. Greek nouns of the 1 st declension. Greek equivalents of Latin nouns. Prepositions. Most widely used prepositions of Acc. and Abl. Cases.	4	-	2	-	-	2
Topic 9. The 2 nd declension of nouns and adjectives. Masculine and neuter gender. Gender exceptions. Suffixes. Greek equivalents of Latin nouns of the 2 nd declension.	3	-	2	-	-	1
Topic 10. The 3 rd declension of nouns. Dictionary form. Stem. Types of declining (consonant, vowel, mixed). Gender paradigm.	3	--	2	-	-	1
Topic 11. The 3 rd declension of nouns. Masculine gender. Masculine endings. Consonant type. Gender exceptions. The structure of the names of muscles according to their function.	4	-	2	-	-	2

Topic 12. The 3 rd declension of nouns. Feminine gender. Mixed type. Gender exceptions. Greek equivalents of feminine nouns in the 3 rd declension.	3	-	2	-	-	1
Topic 13. The 3 rd declension of nouns. Neuter gender. Gender endings. Vowel type. Gender exceptions. Special grammar features of Greek nouns ending in -ma and Latin noun vas, vasis n.	3	-	2	-	-	1
Topic 14. Adjectives of the 3 rd declension (2 nd class). Word-building in the system of adjectives in the 3 rd declension. Coordination with nouns of different declensions.	4	-	2	-	-	2
Topic 15. Present participle in anatomical terminology. Word-building in the system of participles. Coordination with nouns of different declensions.	3	-	2	-	-	1
Topic 16. 4 th and 5 th declensions of nouns. Gender exceptions.	3	-	2	-	-	1
Topic 17. Module test.	2	-	2	-	-	-
Total for the module	56	-	34	-	-	22
Total for the semester	56		34			22
The 2nd semester						
Module 2. Clinical terminology						
Content module 3. Lexical, analytical and syntactic study of clinical names.						
Topic 1. Introduction into clinical terminology. The structure of clinical terms.	4	-	2	-	-	2
Topic 2. Greek and Latin word-building components. Initial and final components.	4	-	2	-	-	2
Topic 3. Greek equivalents of Latin nouns.	4	-	2	-	-	2
Topic 4. Greek equivalents of the Latin adjectives.	4	-	2	-	-	2
Topic 5. Suffixes and prefixes in clinical names. Principles of translation.	4	-	2	-	-	2
Topic 6. Analysis, translation and composition of multi-word clinical terms on the base of Latin vocabulary and grammar.	4	-	2	-	-	2
Topic 7. Module test.	2	-	2	-	-	-
Total for the module	26	-	14	-	-	12
Module 3. Pharmaceutical terminology.						
Content module 4. Lexical and syntactic provision of pharmaceutical terminology.						
Topic 1. Introduction into pharmaceutical terminology. The names of forms of medications. Prepositions in prescriptions.	3	-	2	-	-	1
Topic 2. Trivial names of medications. Principles of composing trivial names. Word-building components of anatomical, physiological, therapeutic and pharmaceutical meaning.	4	-	2	-	-	2
Topic 3. Verb. Grammar categories. Imperative and subjunctive forms of verbs. The use of imperative and subjunctive forms in prescriptions. "Fio, fieri" in special prescription formulas.	4	-	2	-	-	2
Topic 4. Prescription. The structure of prescription. Grammar structure of the names of medications in prescriptions. Doses of medications in prescriptions.	4	-	2	-	-	2

Topic 5. Prescription regulations for tablets. Additional expressions in prescriptions.	3	-	2	-	-	1
Topic 6. Composition and translation of prescriptions for solid, semisolid and fluid forms of medications.	3	-	2	-	-	1
Topic 7. Chemical terminology. Names of chemical elements and acids. Correspondence of English and Latin suffixes in the names of acids. Prescriptions with the names of chemical elements and acids.	4	-	2	-	-	2
Topic 8. Chemical terminology. Names of salts and oxides. Affixes in the names of anions. Word-building components with chemical information. Names of oxides and salts in prescriptions.	4	-	2	-	-	2
Topic 9. Chemical terminology. Composition and translation of prescriptions for different forms of medications with the names of chemical compounds. Abbreviations in prescriptions.	4	-	2	-	-	2
Topic 10. Numeric prefixes in pharmaceutical names. Trivial names of vitamins. Botanic terminology. Binominal system of botanic names. Use of botanic names in pharmacy.	3	-	2	-	-	1
Topic 11. Module test.	2	-	2	-	-	-
Total for the module	38	-	22	-	-	16
Total for the semester	64	-	36	-	-	28
Total for the year	120	-	70	-	-	50

6.3. Topics of practical classes

№	Topic title	Number hours	
		Full-time study	Extramural form of study
1.	Introduction into medical terminology. Phonetics. Latin alphabet. Classification of sounds. Diphthongs. Digraphs.	2	-
2.	Phonetics. Long and short syllables. Rules of accent.	2	-
3.	The notion of “scientific term”. Noun. Grammar categories of nouns. Declensions. Dictionary form and the stem of nouns.	2	-
4.	Noun. Nominative and Genitive cases. Their role in the structure of anatomical and histological names.	2	-
5.	Adjective in anatomic terminology and its grammar categories. Adjectives of the 1 st and 2 nd classes, their gender endings. Coordination with nouns.	2	-
6.	Adjective. Coordination with nouns in Nom. and Gen. cases. Degrees of comparison and their use in anatomical names.	2	-
7.	Morphological and syntactical structure of two- and multi-word anatomical names.	2	-
8.	The 1 st declension of nouns and adjectives. Suffixes. Greek nouns of the 1 st declension. Greek equivalents of Latin nouns. Prepositions. Most widely used prepositions of Acc. and Abl. Cases.	2	-

9.	The 2 nd declension of nouns and adjectives. Masculine and neuter gender. Gender exceptions. Suffixes. Greek equivalents of Latin nouns of the 2 nd declension.	2	-
10.	The 3 rd declension of nouns. Dictionary form. Stem. Types of declining (consonant, vowel, mixed). Gender paradigm.	2	-
11.	The 3 rd declension of nouns. Masculine gender. Masculine endings. Consonant type. Gender exceptions. The structure of the names of muscles according to their function.	2	-
12.	The 3 rd declension of nouns. Feminine gender. Mixed type. Gender exceptions. Greek equivalents of feminine nouns in the 3 rd declension.	2	-
13.	The 3 rd declension of nouns. Neuter gender. Gender endings. Vowel type. Gender exceptions. Special grammar features of Greek nouns ending in -ma and Latin noun vas, vasis n.	2	-
14.	Adjectives of the 3 rd declension (2 nd class). Word-building in the system of adjectives in the 3 rd declension. Coordination with nouns of different declensions.	2	-
15.	Present participle in anatomical terminology. Word-building in the system of participles. Coordination with nouns of different declensions.	2	-
16.	4 th and 5 th declensions of nouns. Gender exceptions.	2	-
17.	Module control.	2	-
18.	Introduction into clinical terminology. The structure of clinical terms.	2	-
19.	Greek and Latin word-building components. Initial and final components.	2	-
20.	Greek equivalents of Latin nouns.	2	-
21.	Greek equivalents of the Latin adjectives.	2	-
22.	Suffixes and prefixes in clinical names. Principles of translation.	2	-
23.	Analysis, translation and composition of multi-word clinical terms on the base of Latin vocabulary and grammar.	2	-
24.	Module control.	2	-
25.	Introduction into pharmaceutical terminology. The names of forms of medications. Prepositions in prescriptions.	2	-
26.	Trivial names of medications. Principles of composing trivial names. Word-building components of anatomical, physiological, therapeutic and pharmaceutical meaning.	2	-
27.	Verb. Grammar categories. Imperative and subjunctive forms of verbs. The use of imperative and subjunctive forms in prescriptions. "Fio, fieri" in special prescription formulas.	2	-
28.	Prescription. The structure of prescription. Grammar structure of the names of medications in prescriptions. Doses of medications in prescriptions.	2	-
29.	Prescription regulations for tablets. Additional notes in prescriptions.	2	-
30.	Composition and translation of prescriptions for solid, semisolid and fluid forms of medications.	2	-
31.	Chemical terminology. Names of chemical elements and acids. Correspondence of English and Latin suffixes in the names of acids. Prescriptions with the names of chemical elements and acids.	2	-

32.	Chemical terminology. Names of salts and oxides. Affixes in the names of anions. Word-building components with chemical information. Names of oxides and salts in prescriptions.	2	-
33.	Chemical terminology. Composition and translation of prescriptions for different forms of medications with the names of chemical compounds. Abbreviations in prescriptions.	2	-
34.	Numerals in prescriptions. Numeric prefixes in pharmaceutical names. Trivial names of vitamins. Botanic terminology. Binominal system of botanic names. Use of botanic names in pharmacy.	2	-
35.	Final module control.	2	-
Total		70	-

6.4. Self-study

№	Topic title	Number hours	
		Full-time study	Extramural form of study
1.	Introduction into medical terminology. Phonetics. Latin alphabet. Classification of sounds. Diphthongs. Digraphs.	1	-
2.	Phonetics. Long and short syllables. Rules of accent.	1	-
3.	The notion of "scientific term". Noun. Grammar categories of nouns. Declensions. Dictionary form and the stem of nouns.	2	-
4.	Noun. Nominative and Genitive cases. Their role in the structure of anatomical and histological names.	1	-
5.	Adjective in anatomic terminology and its grammar categories. Adjectives of the 1 st and 2 nd classes, their gender endings. Coordination with nouns.	2	-
6.	Adjective. Coordination with nouns in Nom. and Gen. cases. Degrees of comparison and their use in anatomical names.	1	-
7.	Morphological and syntactical structure of two- and multi-word anatomical names.	2	-
8.	The 1 st declension of nouns and adjectives. Suffixes. Greek nouns of the 1 st declension. Greek equivalents of Latin nouns. Prepositions. Most widely used prepositions of Acc. and Abl. Cases.	2	-
9.	The 2 nd declension of nouns and adjectives. Masculine and neuter gender. Gender exceptions. Suffixes. Greek equivalents of Latin nouns of the 2 nd declension.	1	-
10.	The 3 rd declension of nouns. Dictionary form. Stem. Types of declining (consonant, vowel, mixed). Gender paradigm.	1	-
11.	The 3 rd declension of nouns. Masculine gender. Masculine endings. Consonant type. Gender exceptions. The structure of the names of muscles according to their function.	2	-
12.	The 3 rd declension of nouns. Feminine gender. Mixed type. Gender exceptions. Greek equivalents of feminine nouns in the 3 rd declension.	1	-
13.	The 3 rd declension of nouns. Neuter gender. Gender endings. Vowel type. Gender exceptions. Special grammar features of Greek nouns ending in -ma and Latin noun vas, vasis n.	1	-

14.	Adjectives of the 3 rd declension (2 nd class). Word-building in the system of adjectives in the 3 rd declension. Coordination with nouns of different declensions.	2	-
15	Present participle in anatomical terminology. Word-building in the system of participles. Coordination with nouns of different declensions.	1	-
16.	4 th and 5 th declensions of nouns. Gender exceptions.	1	-
17.	Introduction into clinical terminology. The structure of clinical terms.	2	-
18.	Greek and Latin word-building components. Initial and final components.	2	-
19.	Greek equivalents of Latin nouns.	2	-
20.	Greek equivalents of the Latin adjectives.	2	-
21.	Suffixes and prefixes in clinical names. Principles of translation.	2	-
22.	Analysis, translation and composition of multi-word clinical terms on the base of Latin vocabulary and grammar.	2	-
23.	Introduction into pharmaceutical terminology. The names of forms of medications. Prepositions in prescriptions.	1	-
24.	Trivial names of medications. Principles of composing trivial names. Word-building components of anatomical, physiological, therapeutic and pharmaceutical meaning.	2	-
25.	Verb. Grammar categories. Imperative and subjunctive forms of verbs. The use of imperative and subjunctive forms in prescriptions. "Fio, fieri" in special prescription formulas.	2	-
26.	Prescription. The structure of prescription. Grammar structure of the names of medications in prescriptions. Doses of medications in prescriptions.	2	-
27.	Prescription regulations for tablets. Additional notes in prescriptions.	1	-
28.	Composition and translation of prescriptions for solid, semisolid and fluid forms of medications.	1	-
29.	Chemical terminology. Names of chemical elements and acids. Correspondence of English and Latin suffixes in the names of acids. Prescriptions with the names of chemical elements and acids.	2	-
30.	Chemical terminology. Names of salts and oxides. Affixes in the names of anions. Word-building components with chemical information. Names of oxides and salts in prescriptions.	2	-
31.	Chemical terminology. Composition and translation of prescriptions for different forms of medications with the names of chemical compounds. Abbreviations in prescriptions.	2	-
32.	Numerals in prescriptions. Numeric prefixes in pharmaceutical names. Trivial names of vitamins. Botanic terminology. Binominal system of botanic names. Use of botanic names in pharmacy.	1	-
	Total	50	-

6.5. Individual tasks

Individual tasks are not provided by the program.

7. TOOLS, EQUIPMENT AND SOFTWARE THE USE OF WHICH IS PROVIDED FOR THE EDUCATIONAL SUBJECT

Laptop Acer Espire 3 A315-51

8. RECOMMENDED SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Basic sources

1. L.Yu.Smolska. The Latin Language and Medical Terminology Basics. Kyiv. – AUS Medicine Publishers. – 2018. – 398 p.

Additional sources

1. Levenets N.G. Latin Language: Anatomical Terminology. Methodological guide for the 1st year students of international medical faculty. Uzhhorod. – 2019. -106 p.
2. Levenets N.G. Latin Language: Clinical Terminology. Methodological guide for the 1st year students of international medical faculty. Uzhhorod. – 2019. -51 p.
3. Ukrainian-Latin-English Medical Encyclopedic Dictionary. Kyiv. – “Medicine”. – 2015. – 966 p.

**Results of the further review of
the syllabus**

The syllabus was re-approved on 20__ / 20__ academic year unchanged; with changes
(Appendix__).

(underline the correct variant)

Minutes № ____ of " ____ " _____ 20 ____ Head of the Department _____
(Signature) (Surname, initials)

The syllabus was re-approved on 20__ / 20__ academic year unchanged; with changes
(Appendix__).

(underline the correct variant)

Minutes № ____ of " ____ " _____ 20 ____ Head of the Department _____
(Signature) (Surname, initials)

The syllabus was re-approved on 20__ / 20__ academic year unchanged; with changes
(Appendix__).

(underline the correct variant)

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(underline the correct variant)

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(Signature) (Surname, initials)