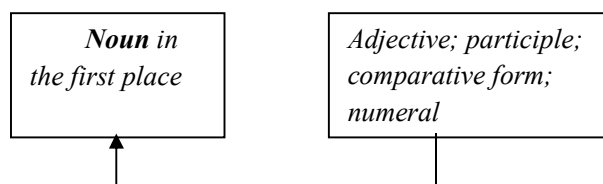


REVISION

Dictionary forms of Latin substantives and adjectives

Substantives	Adjectives
vertebra ¹ , ae ² , f ³ – vertebra <i>I declension</i> musculus, i, m – muscle <i>II declension</i> ligamentum, i, n – ligament <i>II declension</i>	magnus, a, um ⁴ – great <i>I and II declension</i> magnus – masculine gender (m) magna – feminine gender (f) magnum – neuter gender (n)
pulmo, onis, m – lung <i>III declension, consonant type</i> basis, is, f – base <i>III declension, vocal type</i> dens, dentis, m – tooth <i>III declension, mixed type</i>	pulmonalis, ale – pulmonary (<i>III declension</i>) pulmonalis – masculine gender pulmonalis – feminine gender pulmonale – neuter gender simplex, icis – simple (<i>III declension</i>) simplex – masculine, feminine and neuter gender simplicis – Genitive form
ductus, us, m – duct <i>IV declension</i> genu, us, m – knee <i>IV declension</i>	No adjectives
facies, ei, f – face; surface <i>V declension</i>	No adjectives

Figure № 1: **Attributive phrase (Noun + Adjective N+A)**



Agreement in gender, number and case

Examples:

Lat. fascia lata → *Engl. broad fascia*

The noun “fascia” is *feminine Nominative singular*, the adjective “lata” is *feminine Nominative singular*. The rules applied are:

- ✓ Rule 1: The noun stands before the adjective.
- ✓ Rule 2: The adjective is in the same gender, number and case like the noun.

¹ The form in Nominativus singularis (Nominative case, singular)

² The flexion for Genitivus singularis (Genitive case, singular). This flexion denotes the declension.

³ The gender of the substantive

⁴ The adjective in Nominativus singularis

Lat. musculus latus → *Engl. broad muscle*

The noun “musculus” is *masculine Nominative singular*, the adjective “latus” is *masculine Nominative singular*.

Lat. ligamentum latum → *Engl. broad ligament*

The noun “ligamentum” is *neuter Nominative singular*, the adjective “latum” is *neuter Nominative singular*.

1. Adjectives in III declension:

- ✓ **Adjective with three forms** for masculine, feminine and neuter gender:

celer (m), celeris (f), celere (n) – fast
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The dictionary form consists of masculine form, end of the stem + feminine and neuter endings.

Dictionary form: celer, eris, ere – fast

- ✓ **Adjectives with two forms**: one form for masculine and feminine, and one form for neuter gender:

communis (m, f), commune (n) – common

The dictionary form consists of a masculine and feminine form and a neuter ending.

Dictionary form: communis, e – common
temporalis, e – temporal

Lat. regio temporalis → *Engl. temporal region*

The noun “regio” is *feminine Nominative singular*, the adjective “temporalis” is *feminine Nominative singular*.

Lat. os temporale → *Engl. temporal bone*

The noun “os” is *neuter Nominative singular*, the adjective “temporale” is *neuter Nominative singular*.

- ✓ **Adjectives with one form** for masculine, feminine and neuter gender:

multiplex (m, f, n), multiplicis (Genitive singular) – multiple

The dictionary form consists of Nominative singular form and Genitive singular stem + ending.

Dictionary form: multiplex, icis – multiple
biceps, ipitis – biceps, two-headed

Lat. musculus biceps → Engl. biceps muscle, two-headed muscle

The noun “musculus” is *masculine Nominative singular*, the adjective “biceps” is *masculine Nominative singular*.

Rule: These adjectives are declined in **third declension, vocal type**.

I. Participles, numerals, praepositions, conjunctions

1. **The participles** are adjectives derived from a verb. The participles in the terminology are: *present active participle and past perfect participle*.

➤ *Dictionary form for present active participle:*

fluctuans, ntis – floating [**fluctuans** (m, f, n), **fluctuantis** – Genitive singular]

Lat. costae fluctuantes → Engl. floating ribs (pl.)

➤ *Dictionary form for past perfect participle:*

circumflexus, a, um – circumflexed [**circumflexus** (m), **circumflexa** (f), **circumflexum** (n) – Nominative singular]

Lat. arteria circumflexa → Engl. circumflex artery

I. Function of the cases in the terminology

The Latin cases are six, but in the medical terminology are used only **Nominative, Genitive, Accusative and Ablative**.

1. **Nominativus (Nom.)** – *Nominative, the subject case*. It answers the question “*What*” in the terminology.

Rule: The first term always stands in **Nominative**.⁵ It is a **substantive term** or a **phrase with agreement on gender, number and case**:

⁵ The exception is in the new European Pharmacopoeia, where the places of Genitive and Nominative were changed and instead of “Aqua Rosae” the new pharmaceutical phrase is “Rosae aqua” (water of Rose, Rose water).

Lat. os parietale → *Engl. parietal bone* [*Neuter* (n), Nominative singular (Nom.sg.)]

Lat. Noun + Adjective (N+A) → *Engl. Adjective + Noun (A+N)*

Lat. columna vertebralis → *Engl. vertebral column* [*Feminine* (f), (Nom.sg.)]

Lat. Noun + Adjective (N+A) → *Engl. Adjective + Noun (A+N)*

Lat. aorta ascendens → *Engl. ascending aorta* [*Feminine* (f), Nom.sg.]

Lat. Noun + Participle (N+P) → *Engl. Participle + Noun (P+N)*

Lat. arteria cervicalis profunda → *Engl. deep cervical artery* [*Feminine* (f), Nom.sg.]

Lat. Noun + Adjective₁ + Adjective₂ (N+A₁+A₂) → *Engl. Adjective₂ + Adjective₁ + Noun (A₂+A₁+N)*

2. **Genitivus (Gen.)** – *Genitive, possessive case. In Latin it's a noun modifying another noun and in English is represented by a noun and preposition of.* In the terminology it answers the question “Whose” and functions like **Attributive Genitive**:

Figure № 2: Phrase with two nouns (Noun + Noun in Genitive N+N)

Lat. corpus femoris → *Engl. body of femur (thigh bone)*

Noun in Nom.sg. + Noun in Gen.sg. (N + N)

Lat. angulus mandibulae → *Engl. angle of mandible*

Noun in Nom.sg. + Noun in Gen.sg. (N + N)

Lat. ruptura venae cavae → *Engl. rupture of vena cava (hollow vein)*

Noun in Nom.sg + Noun in Gen.sg. + Adjective in Gen.sg. (N + N + A)

NB! The stress in grammar is put on the *Nominative* and *Genitive singular* and *plural* because of the specific functioning of the terminology.

3. **Accusativus (Acc.)** – *Accusative, the direct object case.*

In medical terminology *Accusative* is used after prepositions. The prepositions are:

ad – toward

ante – in front of; before

circum – around

intra – inside, within

inter – between

per – through

post – behind; after

propter – due to, because of

trans – through

Examples: Lat. intra venam (i.v.) → *Engl. inside a vein, intravenous*

intra **musculum (i.m.)** – inside a muscle, intramuscular
per **os** – through mouth, peroral
post **partum** – after birth, postpartal

4. **Ablativus (Abl.)** – *Ablative, case for separation, location, instrument, cause and time.*
Ablative is used after another prepositions:

ab (a), de, ex (e) – away from
cum – with
in – inside
pro – for
sine – without

Examples: Lat. in vitro → *Engl. “in a glass”, outside a living organism*
in vivo – inside a living organism
in loco typico – in typical place
cum fractura – with fracture
sine fistula – without fistula

1. Clinical diagnoses

The structure of Latin diagnoses follows the general rules of medical terminology. The most used cases are Nominative and Genitive. Accusative and Ablative are put after prepositions.

Lat. Bronchitis acuta (Noun + Adjective Nom.sg.)
Engl. Acute bronchitis

Lat. Status post bronchitidem acutam (Acc.sg.)
Engl. State after acute bronchitis

Lat. Infarctus myocardii (Noun + Noun Gen. sg.)
Engl. Myocardial infarction (MI)

Lat. Nephropathia gravidarum (Noun + Noun Gen.pl.)
Engl. Nephropathy in pregnant

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
<i>Nom.</i> vertebra	vertebrae
<i>Gen.</i> vertebrae	vertebrarum
<i>Acc.</i> vertebram	vertebras
<i>Abl.</i> vertebra	vertebris

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
<i>Nom.</i> musculus	musculi
<i>Gen.</i> musculi	musculorum
<i>Acc.</i> musculum	musculos
<i>Abl.</i> musculo	musculis

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
<i>Nom.</i> ligamentum	ligamenta
<i>Gen.</i> ligamenti	ligamentorum
<i>Acc.</i> ligamentum	ligamenta
<i>Abl.</i> ligamento	ligamentis

Singular			
<i>Masculine</i>	<i>Masculine</i>	<i>Feminine</i>	<i>Neuter</i>
<i>Nom.</i> pes	pulmo	cartilago	crus
<i>Gen.</i> pedis	pulmonis	cartilaginis	cruris
<i>Acc.</i> pedem	pulmonem	cartilaginem	crus
<i>Abl.</i> pede	pulmone	cartilagine	crure

Plural			
<i>Masculine</i>	<i>Masculine</i>	<i>Feminine</i>	<i>Neuter</i>
<i>Nom.</i> pedes	pulmones	cartilagines	crura
<i>Gen.</i> pedum	pulmonum	cartilaginum	crurum
<i>Acc.</i> pedes	pulmones	cartilagines	crura
<i>Abl.</i> pedibus	pulmonibus	cartilaginibus	cruribus

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
<i>Nom.</i> pelvis	pelves
<i>Gen.</i> pelvis	pelv ium
<i>Acc.</i> pelv im	pelves
<i>Abl.</i> pelv i	pelv ibus

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
<i>Nom.</i> rete	ret ia
<i>Gen.</i> retis	ret ium
<i>Acc.</i> rete	ret ia
<i>Abl.</i> reti ī	ret ibus

<i>Singular</i>		
<i>Masculine</i>	<i>Feminine</i>	<i>Neuter</i>
<i>Nom.</i> canalis	pars	os
<i>Gen.</i> canalis	partis	ossis
<i>Acc.</i> canalem	partem	os
<i>Abl.</i> canale	parte	osse

<i>Plural</i>		
<i>Masculine</i>	<i>Feminine</i>	<i>Neuter</i>
<i>Nom.</i> canales	partes	ossa
<i>Gen.</i> canalium	partium	ossium
<i>Acc.</i> canales	partes	ossa
<i>Abl.</i> canalibus	partibus	ossibus

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
<i>Nom.</i> sinus	sinus
<i>Gen.</i> sinus	sinu um
<i>Acc.</i> sinu m	sinus
<i>Abl.</i> sinu	sinib us

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
<i>Nom. genu</i>	genua
<i>Gen. genus</i>	genuum
<i>Acc. genu</i>	genua
<i>Abl. genu</i>	genibus

<i>Singularis</i>	<i>Pluralis</i>
<i>Nom. facies</i>	facies
<i>Gen. faciēi</i>	facierum
<i>Acc. faciem</i>	facies
<i>Abl. facie</i>	faciebus

Latin and Greek prefixes and prefixoids

<i>Latin prefixes and prefixoids</i>	<i>Meaning</i>	<i>Greek prefixes and prefixoids</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
a, ab-	away from	allo-	another
ad- (ac-, af-, ag-, al-, an-, ap-, as-)	toward	ana-	up
ante-	before, in front of	ant(i)-	against
bi-	two	arche(o)-	old
circum-	around	dia-	through
com- (col-, cor-, con, co-)	with	dipl(o)-	double
contra-	against	dys-	difficult, bad
de-, ex-	from	ecto-, ex(o)-	outside
dis-	apart, away	en- (em-), end(o)-	inside
extra-, exter(o)-	outside	epi-	above
in- (im-), intra-, intro-	inside	eu-	good
infra-	below, under	exo-	outside
inter-	between	hemi-	half
juxta-	near	hyper-	excessive

medi(o)-	middle	hyp(o)-	below, under
multi-	many, much	meso-	middle
non-	not	meta-	behind
ob-	against	macro-	large, bis
per-	through	micro-	small
post-, poster(o)-	after, behind	mono-	one
prae-	in front of	neo-	new
retro-	backward	olig(o)-	small
pro-	in front of	opisth(o)-	backward
quadri-	four	orth(o)-	straight
re-	backward	poly-	many, much
semi-	half	syn- (sym-)	with
sub-	below, under	tel(o)-	far from
super-, supra-	above	tetra-	four
trans-	through		
tri-	three		

Greek suffixes

<i>Greek suffixes</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
-asis, -esis, -iasis, -ysis, is, f	pathological process or condition
-osis, is, f	1. pathological process or condition; 2. degenerative process or condition
-ema, atis, n	swelling
-itis, itidis, f	inflammation
-oma, atis, n	tumor

Common Greek termelements

<i>Greek termelement</i>	<i>English terminology</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
-aesthesia, ae, f	-(a)esthesia	sense
brachy-	brachy-	short
brady-	brady-	slow
-crin-, -crinia, ae, f	-crin-, -crinia	secretion
cry(o)-	cry(o)-	cold
crypt(o)-	crypt(o)-	hidden
cyt(o)-	cyt(o)-	cell
-dipsia, ae, f	-dipsy	thirst
-dynamia, ae, f	-dynamia	strenght
-ergia, -urgia, ae, f	-ergy, -urgy	working
-genesis, is, f	genesis	formation of tissue
hist(o)-	hist(o)-	tissue
kinesi-, -kinesis, is, f	kinesi-, -kinesis	moving

-logia, ae, f	-logy	study
orth(o)-	orth(o)-	straight
-pepsia, ae, f	-pepsy	digestion
-phagia, ae, f	-phagia	swallowing, eating
-phasia, ae, f; -lalia, ae, f	-phasia; -lalia	speech
-phonia, ae, f	-phonia	voice
-philia, ae, f	-philia	attraction
physi(o)-, -physis	physi(o)-, -physis	nature; growing
-phobia, ae, f	-phobia	fear
-plasia, ae, f	-plasia	formation of tissue
-pnoea, ae, f	-pnea	breathing
-poiesis, is, f	-poiesis	formation of cells
pseud(o)-	pseud(o)-	false
tachy-	tachy-	fast
therm(o)-, -thermia	therm(o)-, -thermia	warm
-tonia, ae, f; -tensio, onis, f	-tony; -tension	pressure
-trophia, ae, f	-trophy	nourishment of tissues

Greek termelements for pathological processes and conditions

<i>Greek termelement</i>	<i>English terminology</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
-algia, ae, f; -odynia, ae, f; -algesia, ae, f	-algia, -odynia; -algesia	pain, ache
-asthenia, ae, f	-astheny	weakness
-cele, es, f	-cele	herniation
-cytosis, is, f	-cytosis	increased number of cells
-ectasis, is, f; -ectasia, ae, f	-ectasis	dilation, broadening
-lithiasis, is, f	-lithiasis	formation or presence of stones
-mycosis, is, f	-mycosis	fungal infection
-lysis, is, f	-lysis	destroying, destruction
-malacia, ae, f	-malacia	softening
megal(o)-, -megalia, ae, f	megal(o)-, -megaly	enlargement
-necrosis, is, f	-necrosis	death of tissue
-paresis, is, f	-paresis	partial paralysis
path(o)-, -pathia, ae, f	path(o)-, -pathy	disease
-penia, ae, f	-penia	decreased number of cells
-plegia, ae, f	-plegia	paralysis, palsy
-ptosis, is, f	-ptosis	downward displacement
-rrhagia, ae, f	-rrhage	bleeding
-rrhoea, ae, f	-rrhea	flow, discharge
schis(o)-, schiz(o)-, -schisis, is, f	schis(o)-, schiz(o)-, -schisis	split
scler(o)-, -sclerosis, is, f	scler(o)-, -sclerosis	hardening
spasm(o)-, -spasmus, i, m	spasm(o)-, -spasm	contraction
-stasis, is, f	-stasis	stoppage, standing still
sten(o)-, -stenosis, is, f	sten(o)-, -stenosis	narrowing
xero-, -xerosis, is, f	xero-, -xerosis	dry; dryness

Greek termelements for surgery and surgical interventions

<i>Greek termelement</i>	<i>English terminology</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
-centesis, is, f	-centesis	puncture
-clasia, ae, f	-clasia	breaking
-desis, is, f	-desis	binding of a joint or bone
-ectomy, ae, f	-ectomy	removal, excision, amputation
-lysis, is, f	-lysis	separation of the adhesions
-pexia, ae, f	-pexy	fixation of an organ
-plastica, ae, f	-plasty	plastic surgery, surgical repair
-rrhaphia, ae, f	-rrhaphy	suture
-stomia, ae, f	-stomy	creating an opening
-tomia, ae, f	-tomy	cutting, incision
-tripsia, ae, f	-tripsy	crushing of stone(s)

Greek termelements for recording, observation, examination

<i>Greek termelement</i>	<i>English terminology</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
-gramma, atis, n	-gram	record
-graphia, ae, f	-graphy	radiology, X-ray examination
-metria, ae, f	-metria	measuring
-opsia, ae, f	-opsy	examination of a small sample of tissue
-scopia, ae, f	-scopy	instrumental observation

Greek termelements for fluids and secretions

<i>Greek termelement</i>	<i>English terminology</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
amnio-, -amnion	amnio-, -amnion	amniotic fluid
blenn(o)-	blenn(o)-	mucus
chol(e)-, -cholia	chol(e)-, -cholia	bile
-chylia	-chylia	gastric juice
dacry(o)-	dacry(o)-	tears
galact(o)-, -galactia	galact(o)-, -galactia	milk
hidr(o)-	hidr(o)-	sweat
hydr(o)-	hydr(o)-	fluid
myx(o)-	myx(o)-	mucus
ptyal(o)-	ptyal(o)-	saliva
py(o)-	py(o)-	pus
sial(o)-, -sialia	sial(o)-, -sialia	saliva
ur(o)-, -uria, -uresis, is, f	ur(o)-, -uria, -uresis	urine, urination

Greek termelements for colors

<i>Greek termelement</i>	<i>English terminology</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
chromat(o)-, -chromia	chromat(o)-, -chromia	color
chlor(o)-	chlor(o)-	green
cyan(o)-	cyan(o)-	blue
erythr(o)-	erythr(o)-	1) red; 2) pertaining to the erythrocytes
leuc(o)-, leuk(o)-	leuc(o)-	1) white; 2) pertaining to the leucocytes
melan(o)-	melan(o)-	black
polio-	polio-	grey, pertaining to the grey matter
xanth(o)-; cirrh(o)-	xanth(o)-; cirrh(o)-	yellow