

ЛЬВІВСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ МЕДИЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ  
ІМЕНІ ДАНИЛА ГАЛИЦЬКОГО

Кафедра латинської та іноземних мов



ЗАТВЕРДЖУЮ


Перший проректор з науково-педагогічної роботи  
доц. Ірина СОЛОНІНКО


"19" 07 2023 р.

Work Program

**The Latin Language and Medical Terminology**  
**OC 4 - 1<sup>st</sup> year**

Second (master's) educational level  
Area of Knowledge 22 "Healthcare"  
Specialty 228 "Pediatrics"

Обговорено та ухвалено  
на засіданні кафедри  
латинської та іноземних мов  
Протокол №8 від 23 травня 2023 року  
Завідувач кафедри  
 проф. Павло СОДОМОРА

Затверджено  
методичною комісією  
деканату іноземних студентів  
Протокол № 4 від 31 травня 2023 року  
Голова методичної комісії  
 доц. Тетяна ЄЩЕНКО

## **The Latin Language and Medical Terminology**

of training Master of Medicine

Area of knowledge 22 Healthcare

Specialty 228 Pediatrics

### **Description of the discipline (abstract)**

Latin is taught during one year of study in a higher education institution in the field of health care.

Latin was and still remains the main terminological language in all branches of medical science. Knowing the elements of the Latin language makes it much easier for students and doctors to read and understand medical literature written in any foreign language.

The program includes the study of only those sections of grammar which are necessary for understanding modern anatomic-histological clinical and pharmaceutical terminology.

The study of the Latin language and basics of medical terminology consists of a practical knowledge of the basics of grammar and the principles of word formation, assimilation of meanings of Latin and Greek word-forming elements and knowledge of a fixed terminological minimum.

The credit-transfer system of organization of a study helps students to study systematically during an academic year. There are two types of learning activities: 1) practical classes and 2) self-study work of students.

Practical classes include:

- study of the basics of terminology based on the processing of original medical texts in Latin
- mastering the skills of reading, comprehension and two-way translation of the text
- compiling annotations and summaries in English
- development of communication skills within the subject of the program.

The main attention is dedicated to: 1) anatomical and histological nomenclature; 2) clinical terminology; 3) botanical nomenclature; 4) pharmaceutical terminology; 5) prescription.

**The subject of study** is *Latin medical terminology*.

**Interdisciplinary links:** The program is focused on the study of only those sections of Latin grammar, which are necessary for understanding modern anatomic-histological clinical and pharmaceutical terminology. At each class, the issues of the structure of medical terms in various disciplines of the medical-biological cycle are considered, therefore the lexical material for each grammatical topic is also selected according to the medical profile (general medical vocabulary).

Structure of academic discipline	Credit amount				Semester	Test
	Total ECTS	Academic		Indiv. Work		
		Lectures (hours)	Practical classes (hours)			
<b>The Latin language and medical terminology</b>	<b>4 credits / 120 hours</b>	-	<b>60</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>I year</b>	<b>Credit</b>
<b>Semesters</b>						
<b>Modules 1-3</b>	<b>1,9 credits / 56 hours</b>	-	<b>28</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>I semester</b>	-
<b>Modules 4-5</b>	<b>2,1 credits / 64 hours</b>	-	<b>32</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>II semester</b>	<b>Credit</b>

**Note: 1 credit ECTS – 30 hours. Face-to-face – 50%, Self-study – 50%**

## **1. The purpose and objectives of the discipline**

1.1. The purpose of the discipline "Latin" is:

- a) formation of basic lexical and grammatical knowledge and skills for effective performance of the subtest on test tasks in Latin of the professional direction of the license exam "Step 1" and the exam in Latin as a component of the state qualifying exam
- b) formation of English-speaking professionally oriented communicative competence in students.

## **1.2. The main tasks of studying the discipline "Latin" are:**

- a) to demonstrate basic knowledge of professional Latin during the subtest of test tasks in Latin licensing exam "Step 1" and the Latin exam as part of the state qualifying exam
- b) to interpret the content of general scientific literature in Latin
- c) to demonstrate the ability to communicate in Latin orally and in writing
- d) to develop foreign language communication skills of general, professional and cultural nature

## **1.3 Competences and learning outcomes, the formation of which is facilitated by the discipline.**

According to the National Qualifications Framework for specialists of the second (master's) level of higher education in the field of knowledge 22 "Health" during the study of the discipline "Latin" must acquire the ability to solve complex educational and professional problems and problems. the field of health care by means of Latin language, which provides for the performance of a subtest of test tasks in Latin language of the licensing exam "Step 1" and the exam in Latin as a component of the state qualifying exam; conducting research and / or innovation in the field of health care and within its specialty.

In accordance with the requirements of the Standard of Higher Education, the discipline provides students with a number of **competencies**, namely:

### **Integral:**

The ability to solve complex problems, including those of a research and innovation nature in the field of medicine. The ability to continue learning with a high degree of autonomy.

### **General:**

1. Ability to abstract thinking, analysis and synthesis.
2. Ability to learn and master modern knowledge.
3. Ability to apply knowledge in practical situations.
4. Knowledge and understanding of the subject field and understanding of professional activity.
5. Ability to adapt and act in a new situation.
6. Ability to make informed decisions.
7. Ability to work in a team.
8. Ability to interpersonal interaction.
9. Ability to communicate in a foreign language.
10. Ability to use information and communication technologies.
11. Ability to search, process and analyze information from various sources.
12. Determination and persistence in relation to assigned tasks and assumed responsibilities.
13. Awareness of equal opportunities and gender issues.
14. Ability to realize one's rights and responsibilities as a member of society, to realize the values of a civil (free democratic) society and the need for its sustainable development, the rule of law, the rights and freedoms of a person and a citizen in Ukraine.
15. Ability to preserve and multiply moral, cultural, scientific values and achievements of society based on understanding the history and patterns of development of the subject area, its place in the general system of knowledge about nature and society and in the development of society, technology and technology; to use various types and forms of motor activities for active recreation and leading a healthy lifestyle.

**Professional:**

1. Ability to collect medical information about the patient and analyze clinical data.
11. Ability to solve medical problems in new or unfamiliar environments due to incomplete or limited information; to take into account the aspects of social and ethical responsibility.
16. Ability to maintain medical documents, including electronic forms.
21. To clearly and unambiguously convey one's own knowledge, conclusions and arguments about problems of health care and related issues to specialists and non-specialists, in particular to those who are studying.
23. Ability to develop and implement scientific and applied projects in the field of health care.
24. Compliance with ethical principles when working with patients and laboratory animals.
25. Compliance with professional and academic integrity; being responsible for reliability of the obtained scientific results.

Special (non-language professionally oriented communicative):

1. Ability to correctly use structural and lexical aspects of Latin terminology during the learning process.
2. Ability to use the Latin language during professional activities at the workplace, in administrative health care institutions and university hospitals.
3. Ability to effectively use professional terminology when providing professional consultations and writing prescriptions.
4. Ability to observe proper moral and ethical behavior and professional activity, to observe civil rights and responsibilities, to raise the general educational cultural level.

### Competency Matrix

<u>№</u>	Competency	Knowledge	Skills	Communication	Autonomy and responsibility
<b>Integral</b>					
The ability to solve complex problems, including those of a research and innovation nature in the field of medicine. The ability to continue learning with a high degree of autonomy.					
<b>General</b>					
1	Ability to abstract thinking, analysis and synthesis.				
2	Ability to learn and master modern knowledge.				
3	Ability to apply knowledge in practical situations.				
4	Knowledge and understanding of the subject field and understanding of professional activity.				
5	Ability to adapt and act in a new situation.				
6	Ability to make informed decisions.				
7	Ability to work in a team.				
8	Ability to interpersonal interaction.				
9	Ability to communicate in a foreign language.				
10	Ability to use information and communication technologies.				
11	Ability to search, process and analyze information from various sources.				
12	Determination and persistence in relation to assigned tasks and assumed responsibilities.				
13	Awareness of equal opportunities and gender issues.				
14	Ability to realize one's rights and responsibilities as a member of society, to realize the values of a civil (free democratic) society and the need for its sustainable development, the rule of law, the rights and freedoms of a person and a citizen in Ukraine.				
15	Ability to preserve and multiply moral, cultural, scientific values and achievements of society based on understanding the history and patterns of development of the subject area, its place in the general system of knowledge about nature and society and in the development of society, technology and technology; to use various types and forms of motor activities for active recreation and leading a healthy lifestyle.				
<b>Professional</b>					
1	Ability to collect medical information about the patient and analyze clinical data.				
11	Ability to solve medical problems in new or unfamiliar environments due to incomplete or limited information;				

	to take into account the aspects of social and ethical responsibility.
<b>16</b>	Ability to maintain medical documents, including electronic forms.
<b>21</b>	To clearly and unambiguously convey one's own knowledge, conclusions and arguments about problems of health care and related issues to specialists and non-specialists, in particular to those who are studying.
<b>23</b>	Ability to develop and implement scientific and applied projects in the field of health care.
<b>24</b>	Compliance with ethical principles when working with patients and laboratory animals.
<b>25</b>	Compliance with professional and academic integrity; being responsible for reliability of the obtained scientific results.

### Special (professional) competencies

<b>1</b>	Ability to correctly use structural and lexical aspects of Latin terminology during the learning process	<i>To know:</i> - Basic vocabulary semantic structures of Latin language - Rules of word formation - Terms and term elements of Greek-Latin origin	- to differentiate and analyze terms and term elements of Greek-Latin origin - to implement learnt lexical and grammatical material in both oral and written forms - to apply general and scientific vocabulary while performing cognitive tasks	Interpersonal interaction: communication with teachers, students Subject-object interaction: using educational lexical and grammatical material	Responsibility and individuality
<b>2</b>	Ability to use the Latin language during professional activities at the workplace, in administrative health care institutions and university hospitals.	<i>To know:</i> - professional vocabulary related to medical specialties, systems, structure, administrative and clinical base of health protection in Ukraine and countries which language is being studied - medical equipment	- to use properly lexical material related to the structure of clinical and administrative institutions of Health Care	Interpersonal interaction: communication with patients, colleagues, and clinical managers Subject-object interaction: using of educational vocabulary and grammar material	Responsibility and individuality
<b>3</b>	Ability to effectively use professional terminology when providing professional consultations and writing prescriptions	<i>To know:</i> - the terminology of fundamental medical disciplines and the technology of recording the patient's medical history - vocabulary and prescription rules - forms and types of drugs, groups and sources of vitamins in Latin	- to reproduce in both oral and written forms the terminology related to common symptoms, diseases, forms of medicinal preparations - record a medical history - show empathy during medical consultation	Interpersonal interaction: communication with patients Subject-object interaction: using of educational lexical and grammatical material	Responsibility and individuality
<b>4</b>	Ability to observe proper moral and	<i>To know:</i> - basic norms	- to follow basic rules of behavior	Interpersonal interaction:	Responsibility

ethical behavior and professional activity, to observe civil rights and responsibilities, to raise the general educational cultural level.	and rules of behavior in medical universities - civil rights and duties - Hippocratic Oath	and etiquette during Latin classes - to be responsible and show respect - to show empathy and courtesy during the consultation	communication with students, teachers, colleagues	
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**Program learning outcomes determined by the standard of higher education of the specialty:**

1. Have thorough knowledge of the structure of professional activity. To be able to carry out professional activities those require updating and integration of knowledge. To be responsible for professional development and the ability for further professional training with a high level of autonomy.
2. Understanding and knowledge of fundamental and clinical biomedical sciences at a level which is sufficient for solving professional tasks in the field of health care.
3. Specialized conceptual knowledge, which includes scientific achievements in the field of health care and is the basis for conducting researches, critical understanding of problems in the field of medicine and interdisciplinary problems related to it.
19. To plan and implement a system of anti-epidemic and preventive measures regarding the occurrence and spread of diseases among the population.
20. To analyze the epidemiological situation and carry out mass and individual, general and local prevention of infectious diseases.
24. To ensure the necessary level of individual safety (your own and the people you care about) in case of typical dangerous situations in the individual field of activity.
25. To clearly and unambiguously convey one's own knowledge, conclusions and arguments on health care problems and related issues to specialists and non-specialists.
26. To manage work processes in the field of health care, which can be complicated, unpredictable and require new strategic approaches; to organize work and professional development of personnel taking into account the acquired skills of effective team work with adherence to leadership positions, appropriate quality, accessibility and fairness, ensuring the services of integrated medical care?
27. To communicate fluently in the national and English languages orally or in writing in order to discuss professional activities, researches and projects.

*Learning outcomes* for the discipline according to the levels of knowledge:

**1. Memorization, knowledge:**

- to learn the basic terminological material of medical disciplines in Latin
- to learn lexical material related to the subject of the discipline
- to learn the grammatical material of the discipline
- to reproduce the main terms related to the content modules topics

**2. Understanding:**

- to differentiate and analyze terms and term elements of Greek-Latin origin in medical terminology
- to differentiate and analyze term elements in the pharmaceutical names of medicinal products

**3. Application:**

- to implement the learnt lexical material in both oral and written forms
- to apply general scientific vocabulary when performing cognitive tasks
- to demonstrate professional knowledge in educational situations
- to interpret the content of professional medical terminology using the state language in specialist's practical activity
- to use Latin medical terminology at the professional level

**4. Analysis:**

- to recognize and analyze term elements of Greek-Latin origin
- to recognize and analyze the names of medicinal products and understand the meaning of word components
- to apply acquired knowledge for understanding interdisciplinary connections between fundamental medical sciences
- to possess means of checking the reliability and accuracy of data related to a professional subject
- to possess means of searching for information, to demonstrate skills of processing and analyzing the received information

**5. Evaluation:**

- to independently choose educational material during the performance of self-study work tasks
- to combine knowledge gained during self-control
- to evaluate the reliability of information related to the subject of the discipline

## 2. Distribution of ECTS Credits:

4 ECTS credits, 120 hours are allocated for the study of the academic discipline.

## 3. Structure of the Discipline

Theme	Practical classes	Self-study Work
1. Introduction to the course. COVID. Phonetics. Pronunciation of vowels, diphthongs and consonants. Latin alphabet. Phonetics. Length and brevity of a syllable. Stress.	2	8
2. The notion of a scientific term. The structure of anatomical term. Grammatical categories of the Noun. Non-agreed modifier.	2	
3. Grammatical categories of the Adjective. Agreed modifier.	2	
4. The morphological structure of anatomical term.	2	
<b>Total Module 1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>
5. The 1 <sup>st</sup> declension of Nouns. The Greek nouns of 1st declensions. Preposition	2	6
6. The 2 <sup>nd</sup> declension of Nouns.	2	
7. Adjectives of the 1 <sup>st</sup> group. The Participle Passive.	2	
<b>Total Module 2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>
8. The 3 <sup>rd</sup> declension of Nouns.	2	14
9. The 3 <sup>rd</sup> declension of Nouns. Masculine gender.	2	
10. The 3 <sup>rd</sup> declension of Nouns. Feminine gender. The peculiarities of declensions.	2	
11. The 3 <sup>rd</sup> declension of Nouns. Neutral gender. The peculiarities of declensions.	2	
12. The 3 <sup>rd</sup> declension adjectives. The Present Participle Active.	2	
13. The degrees of comparison of Adjectives.	2	
14. The 4 <sup>th</sup> and 5 <sup>th</sup> declension of Nouns.	2	
<b>Total Module 3</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>
15. Clinical terminology. Formation of terms. The Greek equivalents and suffixes of the 1 <sup>st</sup> declension.	2	18
16. The Greek equivalents and suffixes of the 2 <sup>nd</sup> declension.	2	
17. The Greek equivalents of the 1 <sup>st</sup> , 2 <sup>nd</sup> declension Adjectives. The Present participle passive.	2	
18. The masculine Greek equivalents of the 3 <sup>rd</sup> declension.	2	
19. The feminine Greek equivalents of the 3 <sup>rd</sup> declension. The suffixes –itis; ōsis; iasis.	2	
20. The neutral Greek equivalents of the 3 <sup>rd</sup> declension. The Greek suffixes of the 3 <sup>rd</sup> declension. The suffixes –oma; ema. Numerals.	2	
21. The Greek equivalents of the 3 <sup>rd</sup> declension Adjectives. The Present participle active.	2	
22. The Greek equivalents of the 4 <sup>th</sup> and 5 <sup>th</sup> declensions.	2	
<b>Total Module 4</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>18</b>
23. Structure of binomial diagnoses and their translation.	2	6
24. Structure of trinomial diagnoses and their translation.	2	
25. Structure of polynomial diagnoses and their translation.	2	
<b>Total Module 5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>
26. The Latin Chemical Nomenclature.	2	8
27. Pharmaceutical terminology. Botanic nomenclature.	2	
28. The prescription. General information.	2	
29. The prescription. Liquid, soft and solid medical forms.	2	
30. Final test.	2	



<b>Total Module 6</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Total hours 120/4 credits ECTS</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>60</b>
<b>Test</b>	<b>Credit</b>	

**4. Thematic plan of lectures:** no lectures

**5. Thematic plan of practical classes:**

<b>№</b>	<b>Theme</b>	<b>Hours</b>
1	Introduction to the course. COVID. Phonetics. Pronunciation of vowels, diphthongs and consonants. Latin alphabet. Phonetics. Length and brevity of a syllable. Stress.	2
2	The notion of a scientific term. The structure of anatomical term. Grammatical categories of the Noun. Non-agreed modifier.	2
3	Grammatical categories of the Adjective. Agreed modifier.	2
4	The morphological structure of anatomical term.	2
5	The 1 <sup>st</sup> declension of Nouns. The Greek nouns of 1st declension. Preposition	2
6	The 2 <sup>nd</sup> declension of Nouns.	2
7	Adjectives of the 1 <sup>st</sup> group. The Participle Passive.	2
8	The 3 <sup>rd</sup> declension of Nouns.	2
9	The 3 <sup>rd</sup> declension of Nouns. Masculine gender.	2
10	The 3 <sup>rd</sup> declension of Nouns. Feminine gender. The peculiarities of declension.	2
11	The 3 <sup>rd</sup> declension of Nouns. Neutral gender. The peculiarities of declension.	2
12	The 3 <sup>rd</sup> declension adjectives. The Present Participle Active.	2
13	The degrees of comparison of Adjectives.	2
14	The 4 <sup>th</sup> and 5 <sup>th</sup> declension of Nouns.	2
<b>Total (I semester)</b>		<b>28</b>
15	Clinical terminology. Formation of terms. The Greek equivalents and suffixes of the 1 <sup>st</sup> declension.	2
16	The Greek equivalents and suffixes of the 2 <sup>nd</sup> declension.	2
17	The Greek equivalents of the 1 <sup>st</sup> , 2 <sup>nd</sup> declension Adjectives. The Present participle passive.	2
18	The masculine Greek equivalents of the 3 <sup>rd</sup> declension.	2
19	The feminine Greek equivalents of the 3 <sup>rd</sup> declension. The suffixes –itis; ōsis; iasis.	2

20	The neutral Greek equivalents of the 3 <sup>rd</sup> declension. The Greek suffixes of the 3 <sup>rd</sup> declension. The suffixes –oma; ema. Numerals.	2
21	The Greek equivalents of the 3 <sup>rd</sup> declension Adjectives. The Present participle active.	2
22	The Greek equivalents of the 4 <sup>th</sup> and 5 <sup>th</sup> declensions.	2
23	Structure of binomial diagnoses and their translation.	2
24	Structure of trinomial diagnoses and their translation.	2
25	Structure of polynomial diagnoses and their translation.	2
26	The Latin Chemical Nomenclature.	2
27	Pharmaceutical terminology. Botanic nomenclature.	2
28	The prescription. General information.	2
29	The prescription. Liquid, soft and solid medical forms.	2
30	Final test.	2
<b>Total (II semester)</b>		<b>32</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>60</b>

## 6. Self-study work

№	Theme	Hours	Type of control
1	Pandemics: In Antiquity and Beyond. Latin names of antiviral drugs.	2	Current control in practical classes
2	The notion of a scientific term. The structure of anatomical term. Grammatical categories of the Noun. Non-agreed modifier.	2	
3	Grammatical categories of the Adjective. Agreed modifier.	2	
4	The morphological structure of anatomical term.	2	
5	The 1 <sup>st</sup> declension of Nouns. The Greek nouns of 1 <sup>st</sup> declension. Preposition	2	
6	The 2 <sup>nd</sup> declension of Nouns.	2	
7	Adjectives of the 1 <sup>st</sup> group. The Participle Passive.	2	
8	The 3 <sup>rd</sup> declension of Nouns.	2	
9	The 3 <sup>rd</sup> declension of Nouns. Masculine gender.	2	
10	The 3 <sup>rd</sup> declension of Nouns. Feminine gender. The peculiarities of declension.	2	
11	The 3 <sup>rd</sup> declension of Nouns. Neutral gender. The peculiarities of declension.	2	
12	The 3 <sup>rd</sup> declension Adjectives. The Present Participle Active.	2	
13	The degrees of comparison of Adjectives.	2	
14	The 4 <sup>th</sup> and 5 <sup>th</sup> declension of Nouns.	2	
<b>Total (I semester)</b>		<b>28</b>	
1	Clinical terminology. Formation of terms. The Greek equivalents and suffixes of the 1 <sup>st</sup> declension.	2	Current control in practical classes
2	The Greek equivalents and suffixes of the 2 <sup>nd</sup> declension.	2	
3	The Greek equivalents of the 1 <sup>st</sup> , 2 <sup>nd</sup> declension Adjectives. The Present participle passive.	2	
4	The masculine Greek equivalents of the 3 <sup>rd</sup> declension.	2	
5	The feminine Greek equivalents of the 3 <sup>rd</sup> declension. The suffixes –itis; ōsis; iasis.	2	
6	The neutral Greek equivalents of the 3 <sup>rd</sup> declension. The Greek suffixes of the 3 <sup>rd</sup> declension. The suffixes –oma; ema. Numerals.	2	
7	The Greek equivalents of the 3 <sup>rd</sup> declension Adjectives. The Present participle active.	2	
8	The Greek equivalents of the 4 <sup>th</sup> and 5 <sup>th</sup> declensions.	2	
9	Latin and Greek prefixes. Numerals as prefixes.	2	
10	Structure of binomial diagnoses and their translation.	2	
11	Structure of trinomial diagnoses and their translation.	2	

12	Structure of polynomial diagnoses and their translation.	2
13	Structure of binomial diagnoses and their translation.	2
14	Pharmaceutical terminology. Names of hydrocarbon and acid radicals. Word-forming elements that indicate that the drug belongs to the pharmacological group. Names of plants in the nomenclature of medicinal raw materials.	2
15	The prescription.	2
16	Final test.	2
<b>Total (II semester)</b>		<b>32</b>
<b>Totally Self-study work</b>		<b>60</b>

### 7. Teaching methods:

Teaching methods of the "Latin language and medical terminology" is due to the cognitive and educational value of this discipline and its place in the system of training, as well as the purpose and objectives of its study. In the process of teaching the discipline it is advisable to use such teaching methods as verbal (story, conversation, instruction), practical methods (different types of exercises, tests, tests) and visual methods (textbook, board, tables).

One of the forms of organization of the educational process and an effective means of activating the cognitive activity of students is independent work. The organization and control of independent work of students is carried out and evaluated during the consultative work of the teacher and in the classroom during the semester.

### 8. Methods of control:

Discipline control includes three stages / types of assessment: 1) current control, 2) control of self-study work and 3) final control.

**9. Current control** is carried out at each practical lesson in accordance with the specific objectives of each topic. When evaluating students' learning activities, it is necessary to give preference to standardized methods of control: oral communication on relevant topics, testing, structured written work. Forms of assessment of current learning activities are standardized and include control of lexical and grammatical skills. During the assessment of mastering each topic for the current educational activity of the student, grades are set on a 4-point (traditional) scale, taking into account the approved criteria.

#### *Evaluation Criteria:*

«5»	Read and write in Latin, to conduct morphological analysis of Latin vocabulary within the grammar of the discipline of the relevant topic; consciously use scientific anatomical and histological, clinical and pharmaceutical terminology
«4»	Understand grammatical material and know the lexical material of the relevant topic; translate medical terms from Ukrainian into Latin and from Latin into Ukrainian.
«3»	Translate with the dictionary basic professional terms, understanding the grammatical structure of their construction.
«2»	Recognize and read individual learned words, write learned words and phrases

Mark	Statistics
«5»	90%
«4»	70%
«3»	60%
«2»	> 50%

### 10. Credit as the form of final control of study

The form of final control is the credit. This form of final control includes the evaluation of student's knowledge of the educational material of the discipline solely on the basis of the results of his

performance of all types of educational work provided by the work program. The credit is set according to the results of the current control and is carried out after the end of the discipline before the beginning of the examination session. The assessment of subjects which have credit as the form of final control is based on the results of the current educational activity and is expressed on a two-point scale "passed" or "failed". In order to have the credit passed, a student must receive a score of at least 60% of the maximum number of points (120 points) for the current educational activity.

### 11. Calculation of points

The calculation of the number of points is based on the grades obtained by the student on a 4-point (national) scale during the study of the discipline, by calculating the arithmetic mean (CA), rounded to two decimal places. The value obtained is converted into points on a multi-point scale as follows:

$$x = \frac{CA \times 200}{5}$$

5

4 - бальна шкала	200 - бальна шкала
5,00	200
4,98	199
4,95	198
4,93	197
4,90	196
4,88	195
4,85	194
4,83	193
4,80	192
4,78	191
4,75	190
4,73	189
4,70	188
4,68	187
4,65	186
4,63	185
4,60	184
4,58	183
4,55	182
4,53	181
4,50	180

4 - бальна шкала	200 - бальна шкала
4,45	178
4,43	177
4,40	176
4,38	175
4,35	174
4,33	173
4,30	172
4,28	171
4,25	170
4,23	169
4,20	168
4,18	167
4,15	166
4,13	165
4,10	164
4,08	163
4,05	162
4,03	161
4,00	160
3,98	159
3,95	158

4 - бальна шкала	200 - бальна шкала
3,90	156
3,88	155
3,85	154
3,83	153
3,80	152
3,78	151
3,75	150
3,73	149
3,70	148
3,68	147
3,65	146
3,63	145
3,60	144
3,58	143
3,55	142
3,53	141
3,50	140
3,48	139
3,45	138
3,43	137
3,40	136
3,38	135

4 - бальна шкала	200 - бальна шкала
3,35	134
3,33	133
3,30	132
3,28	131
3,25	130
3,23	129
3,20	128
3,18	127
3,15	126
3,13	125
3,10	124
3,08	123
3,05	122
3,03	121
3,00	120
> 3	Not enough

### 12. Methodological support

Practical classes are focused on the development and of basic skills, namely: reading, speaking, writing. Classes are organized according to the specific goals of the discipline topics.

#### The ultimate goals of the discipline

- to be able to read and write;
- to know the basics of grammar (declensions of nouns and adjectives; agreement of adjectives with nouns; verbs forms required by the program; the use and translation of degrees of comparison of adjectives; numerals and their word-forming elements in clinical terms and in the names of remedies; pronouns and adverbs used in clinical and pharmaceutical terminology);
- to know anatomical terminological vocabulary;
- to be able to translate anatomical terms with different types of agreement;
- to be able to translate clinical terms, analyze term elements and Greek doublets;
- to know the structure of diagnoses and their types, and be able to translate them;
- to know the principles of nomenclature names formation in botanical pharmacognostic, chemical nomenclature and in the nomenclature of medicinal products;
- to be able to analyze the names of remedies and explain the meaning of word components;
- to be able to make English-Latin / Latin-English translation (without a dictionary) of pharmaceutical

- terms, prescriptions in full and abbreviated forms of any level of complexity;
- to know pharmaceutical lexical units and basic word-forming elements used in clinical terms and names of remedies;
- to know Latin expressions, anatomical, clinical and pharmaceutical idioms.

### **List of questions for final control**

- reading (alphabet, classification of sounds, pronunciation rules, letter combinations);
- word stress;
- morphological categories of nouns (dictionary form, definition of declension, finding the stem);
- the syntactic structure of "non-agreed modifier", methods of translation into both English and Latin;
- morphological categories of adjectives;
- the syntactic structure of "agreed modifier", methods of translation into both English and Latin;
- the paradigm of the 1<sup>st</sup> declensions, word endings, exceptions;
- the paradigm of nouns of the 2<sup>nd</sup> declension, word endings, exceptions;
- translation into Latin of two- or three-word terms with agreed and non-agreed modifiers;
- adjectives of the 1<sup>st</sup> group, word endings, agreement with nouns of the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> declensions;
- past passive participles, fixed expressions;
- nouns of the 3<sup>rd</sup> declension (dictionary form, finding the stem, division into types)
- peculiarities of the consonant type of the 3<sup>rd</sup> declension nouns;
- peculiarities of the vowel type of the 3<sup>rd</sup> declension nouns;
- peculiarities of the mixed type of the 3<sup>rd</sup> declension nouns;
- nouns of masculine gender (3<sup>rd</sup> declension), exceptions, fixed expressions;
- nouns of feminine gender (3<sup>rd</sup> declension), exceptions, fixed expressions;
- nouns of neutral gender (3<sup>rd</sup> declension), exceptions, fixed expressions;
- nouns of Greek origin in –ma and -sis;
- dental vocabulary (names of muscles according to their function, dental formula and Latin abbreviations of the names of teeth, professional medical expressions);
- adjectives of the 3<sup>rd</sup> declension, agreement with the nouns of the 1<sup>st</sup> – 3<sup>rd</sup> declensions, fixed expressions;
- present active participles, fixed expressions;
- nouns of the 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> declensions, exceptions, fixed expressions;
- Greek doublets of nouns of the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> declensions and their use in clinical terms;
- Greek doublets of adjectives of the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> declensions and their use in clinical terms;
- Greek doublets of nouns of the 3<sup>rd</sup> declension and their use in clinical terminology;
- Greek doublets of adjectives of the 3<sup>rd</sup> declension and their use in clinical terms;
- Greek doublets of nouns of the 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> declensions and their use in clinical terminology;
- Latin and Greek prefixes; numeric prefixes; Greek doublets of Latin pronouns and adverbs;
- the structure of diagnoses and their translation, the most commonly used European abbreviations in clinical terminology;
- Latin chemical nomenclature, names of chemical elements, acids, salts, oxides, ethers;
- pharmaceutical word-forming elements in drugs nomenclature;
- botanical nomenclature, names of plants in the nomenclature of pharmaceutical raw materials;
- prescription, its structure, Latin nomenclature of medicinal forms, additional inscriptions;
- the most used verb forms in prescriptions;
- writing prescriptions for liquid, soft and solid medicinal forms, abbreviations in prescriptions.

### **List of practical skills:**

- fluent reading of the Latin text;
- practical use of Greek letter combinations in words of Greek origin and in medical terms;
- fluent use of lexical material and the ability to classify words by declensions in order to establish the correct spelling of the endings;
- fluent construction of anatomical and histological terms;
- fluent perception and written reproduction of compound terms of Greek-Latin origin;
- fluent translation of the main clinical diagnoses;
- writing the names of pharmaceutical preparations containing specialized pharmacological, therapeutic,

- chemical and other information;
- practical application of prescription writing rules while translating and solving prescription problems.

### **Recommended sources of information**

#### ***Basic***

1. Basics of Medical Terminology = Основи медичної термінології : підручник / [Sodomora Pavlo, Smolska Larysa, Belayeva Olena et al.]. – Vinnytsia : Nova Knyha, 2020. – 264 pp
2. The Latin Language and Medical Terminology Basics / L. Yu. Smolska, O. G. Kiselyova. - K. : AUS Medicine Publishers, 2016. - 400 p.

#### ***Additional***

1. English-Ukrainian illustrated medical dictionary of Dorland - In 2 volumes - Lviv: "NAUTILUS", 2002. - 2688 p., 820 ill.
2. Latin language and medical terminology (practicum) / Kiselyova OG, Lekhnitska SI, Shpynta GM - K. : Book-plus, 2016 - 372 p